TAVERN KITCHEN

001484

AND

8

GUEST HOUSE
(Building No. 4-A)

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Architectural Survey Report

by

Robert L. Raley, Architect
May 23, 1957

H30

EASTERN OFFICE
Division of Design & Construction
JUL 9 1956
Chief
Architect
Hist. Architect
Engineer
Landscape Arch.
Adm. Officer
Proj. Control Off.
Safety Engineer
Personnel Officer
File

H30 APCO

SURVEY REPORT FOR RESTORATION

AND

REHABILITATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES

TAVERN KITCHEN AND GUEST HOUSE
Building or Structure

Prepared by Hubert A. Gurney Date July 5, 1956

James W. Holland

Edward W. Aschmann

RECOMMENDED

_____ Date _____
Chief, EODC

_____ Date _____
Regional Director

_____ Date _____
Director

APPROVED

_____ Date _____
Superintendent

SURVEY REPORT FOR RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION
OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Administrative Data

1. Building or Structure TAVERN KITCHEN AND GUEST HOUSE Bldg. No. 4-A

2. Building Report File No. 4-A

3. Photographs and illustrative plans, if possible, of significant features of the building.

   Photographs and plans listed below are attached hereto.

   a. Hickok layout plan of Tavern Group. Attached to survey report for Tavern Guest House.

   b. Tavern Kitchen and Guest House, south front and east end. 1939.

   c. Tavern Kitchen and Guest House Stabilization repairs. 1942.

   List of additional material relating to this building available for reference:

   a. Historic American Building Survey Field Note Book (Appomattox - No. 6, Tavern Kitchen and Guest House).

   b. Plans and elevations prepared from this notebook: 4 sheets

   c. HABS photographs. 1940.

4. Narrative statement of the known historical importance or association of the building.

This structure, a brick building, two and one-half stories in height, is one of the original buildings remaining in the village group. Information in our files indicates that it was built as an annex to the Tavern circa 1820, to provide a central kitchen for the Tavern Group, with a store room on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second floor.

Information in our records indicates that this building was used as the kitchen for the Tavern Group until about 1880. Its use after this time is unknown.

a. Completed research reports: None. Assistance required to complete additional research and reports.

b. Further research required. An intensive search of records at Prince Edward Court House should be made to determine if information relating to the date of construction for this building can be found. Also any information which might confirm the use of the structure as an annex to the Tavern and as a kitchen and lodging house. Post Office records relating to the operationg of the stagecoach lines should be investigated for any references to Clover Hill Tavern and outbuildings.

5. What is the proposed use of the historic structure?

It is recommended that the first floor of this building, after restoration, be used as a temporary annex to the main Museum on the first floor of the Tavern. The Park has a great deal of museum material which is not on display, due to limited floor space in the Visitor Center. We propose to utilize the first floor of the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House to display these items to the public.

As noted above, the use of this building as a museum annex is a temporary use, and will continue only until such time as the dining room wing at the west end of the Tavern is reconstructed. We do not propose to open the second floor of the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House to the public. This is a safety measure to prevent accidents, especially since we do not expect to have an attendant on duty full time in this building.

When this building is no longer required for museum purposes, it is recommended that the first floor rooms be furnished as the Tavern Kitchen, with all necessary furnishings, and the other room on the first floor be furnished either as a storeroom, or as an exhibit room for the Tavern.

6. If the building is to be refurnished and exhibited as an historic house museum, what funds are programmed for the refurnishing or what cooperative agreements have been executed or proposed for furnishing and operating the house?

The museum materials for the temporary exhibit rooms on the first floor of this structure are already available. It is just a question of assembling the material, deciding what to use, and working up text and illustrations to provide a satisfactory display.

For the final use of this building, all kitchen equipment and furnishings, and storeroom equipment will be secured through cooperation of local associations and individuals, as was done in the case of the McLean House.

Architectural Data

1. Name of first owner Alexander Patteson

2. Date of Construction: 1820

3. Name of Architect: Unknown
   Designer: Unknown
   Contractor or Mechanics: Unknown

4. Documented Narrative of the Construction. No positive information relative to the details of construction for this structure available.

5. Changes and additions since construction, with documentation.

When this building was constructed, circa 1820, a brick partition wall separated the kitchen from the storeroom. At some date, probably in the 1880's, and for what reason we do not know, the brick partition was removed. A frame partition, approximately two feet west of the brick partition wall was installed to enlarge the storeroom. The footing for the brick partition wall and broken off brick showing the tie-in with the wall are still in situ.

6. List of comparable structures in vicinity or elsewhere: None.

7. Recommendations as to period to which structure is to be restored and description of conditions at that period: 1865.

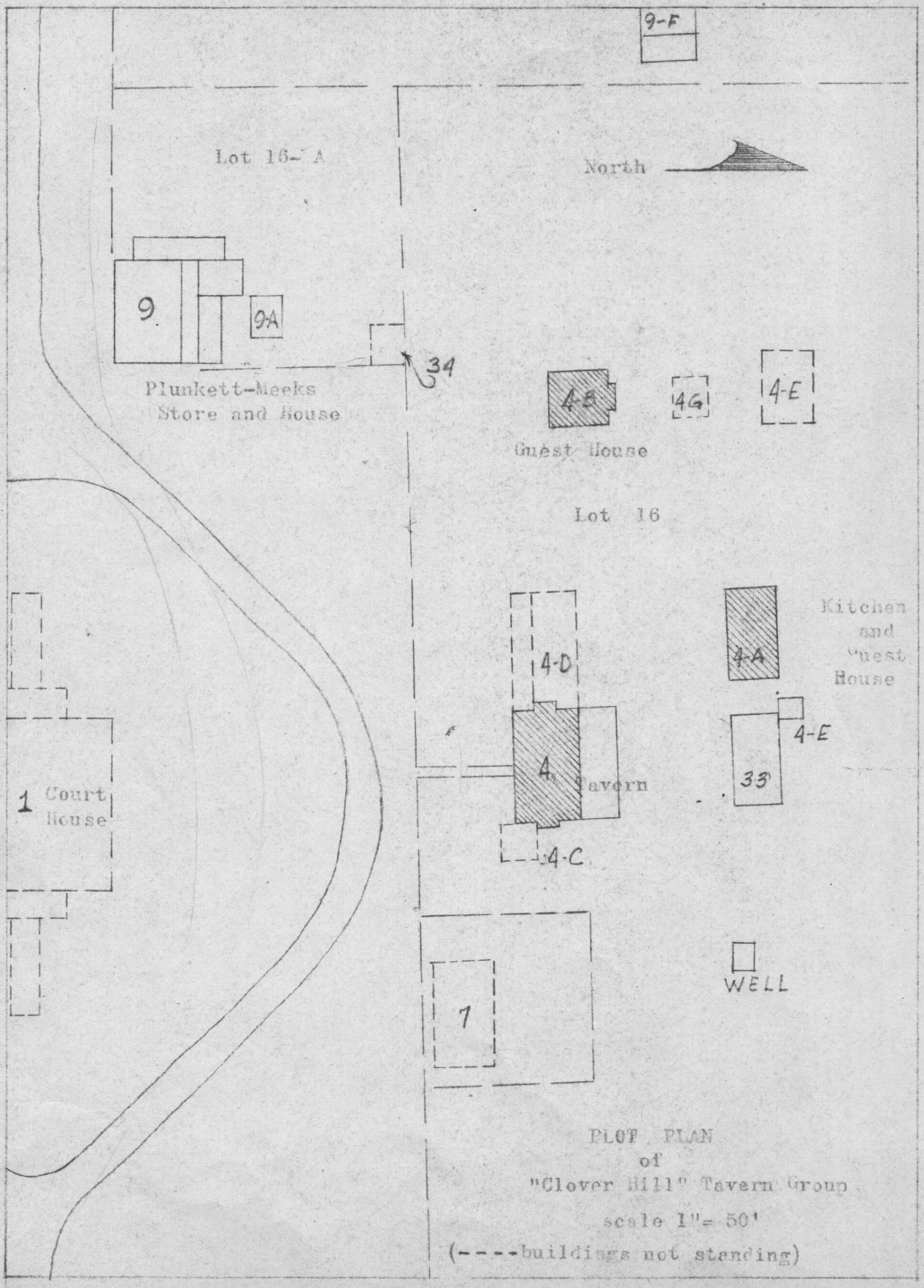
8. Statement of work to be undertaken and illustrative plan of restoration and rehabilitation within the limits of available information.

The program for restoration of this building provides for a complete restoration of the interior and exterior to 1865 appearance. Major work to be accomplished under this program will be to restore the porch and steps leading to the second floor; rebuild the original brick partition wall; repair or replace flooring, as required; re-lath and replaster the interior; repair or replace interior trim, as required; repaint; and install reproductions of original gutters and downspouts.

9. Statement of how use will affect provision for electric wiring, plumbing, heating and visitor facilities.

It is proposed to provide electric wiring throughout the structure for present and future use, including lighting and heating needs; to install a water standpipe for fire protection, and a complete fire detection system.

No visitor facilities will be required.



PLOT PLAN
of
"Clover Hill" Tavern Group
scale 1"= 50'
(----buildings not standing)

001484

ARCHITECTURAL SECTION OF

SURVEY REPORT FOR RESTORATION

AND

REHABILITATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES

TAVERN KITCHEN

AND

GUEST HOUSE

Building or Structure

Prepared by Robert L. Raley, Architect Date May 23, 1957

RECOMMENDED

/s/ Connell and DATE 5-23-57

Acting Chief, EODC

DATE 6-19-57

Regional Director

DATE 6-26-57

Director

APPROVED

DATE 7-5-67

Superintendent

SURVEY REPORT

(ARCHITECTURAL)

REHABILITATION

OF THE

TAVERN KITCHEN

AND

GUEST HOUSE

(BUILDING NUMBER 4-A)

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE

VIRGINIA

BY

Robert L. Raley
Architect

May 23, 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 titled "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 Tavern Kitchen and Guest House (Bldg. No. 4-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.

The exploratory excavations were done under the direction of J. C. Harrington, Chief of Interpretation, Region One Office (Richmond, Va.) of the National Park Service.

While many documentary sources were consulted, the bulk of historic material studied and photographs used, as 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 Clover Hill Tavern and Outbuildings" should be consulted for further amplification on the background of this building.

The information furnished by the late Mrs. Mary Ellen Hickok of San Diego, California has been invaluable in assembling this report. She was born in Appomattox Court House in 1866, the granddaughter Wilson Hix, operator of the Clover Hill tavern stand at the time of the surrender. Her remarkable memory and interest in the projected restoration of these buildings, has left for us a unique first hand description of the stand as it had been during her childhood. Her correspondence with Superintendent Gurney and Historian Happel has been included in this report (even though it can be found elsewhere) (Part IV) because of its great importance as the earliest architectural description we have. Much of the proposed restoration of this building has been based on her letters.

Mr. Charles E. Peterson, Supervising Architect, Historic Structures, National Park Service, gave the writer assistance in many ways. Robert G. Stewart aided in the

final preparation of the drawings.

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

Robert L. Raley
Architect

PART I

PHYSICAL HISTORY

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Tavern Kitchen and Guest House is one of the buildings comprising the "Clover Hill" tavern stand at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. (See frontispiece). It stands approximately fifty feet to the north of the tavern proper with its east wall almost in line with the west wall of the tavern.

It is a simple two story brick building, rectangular in plan (approximately 18' x 32') with chimneys at the east and west gable ends. Originally on the south elevation there was a wooden porch and flight of stairs. The pitched roof was covered with round-butt wood shingles.

The first floor had two rooms entered from the south by separate doors but no means of interior communication. (See Drawing No. 2, Part VI B). The kitchen or west room is the larger of the two.

The second floor rooms were identical in size with an open fireplace in each. They were entered from an outside porch on the south, and also seemed to have no means of interior communication. There was not enough space under the roof to allow for additional rooms.

B. FIRST OWNER

We have no contracts, vouchers or other documentation concerning the actual construction of this building. It seems probable from architectural details that the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House was built during the ownership of the "Clover Hill" tavern stand by Samuel McDearmon. Since it is known that McDearmon was actively engaged in construction work, he could have designed and supervised the construction of this building at this time.

McDearmon purchased the Clover Hill property from Hugh. Raine in 1846 with the apparent intention of developing it for speculation. It is not surprising to note therefore, that the second major building period at "Clover Hill" began under his ownership.[1] The assessed valuation for the land and buildings of the tavern stand in 1846 was $3,600.[2] By 1848 this had been increased to $6,130. with the notation in the tax books indicating that the sum had been added for "improvements" and "new buildings".[3] It should be remembered in dealing with

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1. The more important buildings of the stand tend to fall within two distinct periods, 1819-20 and 1846-48. The Tavern Kitchen and Guest House, from remaining architectural evidence and increased tax assessments, would seem to have been built during the later period.
2. Appomattox County Land Tax Records Years 1845-50, Appomattox County Court House, Appomattox, Va.
3. Ibid.

these dated assessments that the increases in the 1848 assessments would reflect the changes made in the previous year, 1847.

An increase in assessment of $2,200 in three years represented an expenditure of considerable size.[4] Broken down into separate years, we find that $800 was added in 1847; $1,200 in 1848; and $200 in 1849.[5] The assessment of 1847 is of particular interest since the large sum of money involved and the plural ending of the word "buildings" in the tax record notation would indicate the erection of at least two major buildings that year. Among the alterations, or new building, thought to have been undertaken by McDearmon during the three-year period were the Bar-room wing and Porch added to the main Tavern building, the Brick Store erected on the Court House Square, the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House, and probably the Plunkett Meeks House and Store.

Beside owning the land on which the tavern stood McDearmon also acquired large holdings within the town of Appomattox Court House. He owned six lots with total valuation of $6,825. Part of the tavern lot was sold the

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4. A two-story frame house with brick chimneys was built by the Meeks family and assessed for $300.

5. Appomattox County Land Tax Records, Years 1845-50 Appomattox County Court House, Appomattox, Va.

following year to John H. Plunkett and must then have contained the building referred to in 1853 as "the house and lot at Clover Hill sold to John H. Plunkett."[6]

McDearmon also figured largely in the erection of one of the piers for the great "Long Bridge" at Farmville. A tradition states that each pier was separately contracted and contained a million bricks. McDearmon lost a considerable amount of money in this venture and it was one of the causes that contributed to his eventual bankruptcy in 1853.

In 1853 Bankruptcy deed between McDearmon and the trustees appointed to dispose of his property can give some indication of the extent of his interests. Besides the Tavern he owned a grist mill, a sawmill known as the "Falling Mills", and 1/2 interest in a Carding machine.[7]

This deed also mentions the fact that McDearmon owed $180 to "Jesse Michaux for hire of carpenters for part of the year 1852".[8]

Thus it would seem that even with the promise in the development of a new town, the peak of expansion and investment had been reached. The part McDearmon played in the building of the railroad bridge at Farmville contributed to the eventual bankruptcy of the town of Appomattox Court House as well as to his own. The newly built railroad

6. McDearmon vs. McDearmon, etc. Prince Edward County Deed Book No. 26 p. 298 (See Part IV for copy).

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.

bypassed the town and a depot was built at a site two miles away.[9]

McDearmon never recovered from his financial difficulties and eventually moved from Clover Hill. Few of the buildings for which he was responsible remain today, but in 1865 at the time of the surrender, the town was as he had left it.

C. ORIGINAL CONDITION

No contemporary references have been found describing this building as it was at the time of its erection. The earliest description is that of the late Mrs. Mary Ellen Hickok, depicting the stand about 1870. In spite of the fact that Mrs. Hickok had not seen these buildings for 61 years, and that she was only 15 years old when she left Appomattox Court House, her physical descriptions of the various buildings are most exact as to location and number of rooms in all the buildings that are still extant. From this, it would seem that her memory of the function of the various buildings is just as accurate and gives a clear picture as to the use of the buildings in 1870.

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9. The present town of Appomattox was the outgrowth of this depot. In 1893 after the old Court House burned, the new one was erected here.

She described this building as a "House used for bedrooms", and "a four room brick house used for bedrooms". No where does she mention the fact that this building was used, or was then in use, as a kitchen during her childhood. Even the room now referred to as the kitchen, she called "the lower left bedroom". If this room had been intended, when built, to serve as an outside kitchen, we know that by 1870 it was not so used.

Exterior

Brickwork: The brick used in the construction of this building was hand made, resulting in irregular sizes (oversized by present day standards). The color is fairly even and the headers plain. Lime mortar was used, which is now weathered to a brownish color. The mortar joints were struck flush with the surface of the bricks without tooling.

The height of the coursing varied due to the irregularities of the brick and the method of laying. The difference in the widths of these horizontal mortar joints was offset by a fine white line painted on the joint. A straight-edge was used as a guide. The bricks themselves were not painted. (See Photo. No. 7 Part V). This type of "penciling" was widely used in this area over a period of years. Some of the older buildings in Buckingham

Court House, as well as the Clover Hill Tavern and its Guest House still have some old penciling remaining.

Porch: The south wall of the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House originally had a porch 5' by 14' with a deck roof. (See Plan of Excavations, Drawing No. 1 Part VI-B). A stair with a post and board railing went to the unroofed second floor. This stair was located on the east side of the porch against the south wall.

The existence of a porch such as that discussed is supported by Mrs. Hickok, who described it as "...the lower porch was just a floor porch with posts like other porches. The upstairs porch was the roof for the lower one.[10] The steps leading up outside as in the drawing. There was no roof on the upper porch."

Whitewash remained on the south wall under the porch and stairs as late as 1914 when a photograph was taken by Gen. Horace Porter. (See Photo. No. 3, Part V). The end framing members of this porch were inserted into pockets in the brick wall, to the right and left of the second floor door sills. (See Photo. No. 4, Part V).

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10. In 1942 a photostatic copy of a conjectural restoration of the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House by Albert Alexander was sent to Mrs. Hickok. She returned the copy with the comment on the back "...rail and post upstairs porch, open steps just made each door landing to the upstairs rooms." (See Drawings - Part VI-A)

Windows: The window frames remaining in the building when it was acquired by the Park Service were old and seemed to be original. They were made of a single heavy piece, morticed and pegged at the corners. These frames served as support for the brickwork above the opening, and there were no brick sub-sills.

Also, no sash remained in the window openings, nor are there any photographs of the building showing them in place. From the size of the old frames and using 10" x 12" panes, we find that the first floor sash was double hung with 6 over 9 lights; and the second floor sash double hung with 6 over 6 lights. Referring to the windows Mrs. Hickok mentioned that those "...in the back of the house are the same as the front". This observationwas supported during the process of replacing the missing sash in 1955.

Mrs. Hickok also mentioned the fact that the building had "green blinds" similar to those used on the Tavern. From a photograph taken in 1865, the blinds on the Tavern windows are the same as the one which remained on the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House in 1940. This blind is shown in Photo. No. 5 Part V.

This photograph also disclosed the interesting fact that two wrought iron pintles were then fastened

to the frame on the left side, apparently to support some kind of a shutter. Top pintles are usually inverted to prevent shutters from being removed. There were no pintles or pintle holes on the other side of the frame or on any of the other frames in the house. Blinds like those shown in the photograph are not likely to have been hung from strap hinges with the pintles in this location, since the hinges would have come across the slats instead of the stiles. We are at a loss to explain the presence of the pintles on this window opening, since the blinds had been hung by cast butts on the other sash.

Doors: The original door frames were still in place in 1940. They were made up of heavy sections mortised at the corners. On the first floor narrow strips were applied to the jambs to simulate sunken flat panel design. (See Photo. No. 6 Part V). The second floor door jambs were left plain. These reveals are of a later style than those used on the Tavern and Guest House, which had flush center panels surrounded by a beaded edges.

The doors were made of wide boards and battens. (See Photo. No. 6 Part V)(for original door.) The nail heads were arranged on the surface of the door across the battens in an decorative "x" pattern. They were hung on cast butt hinges, and from the marks remaining on the second floor door trim, had partially recessed box locks.

Roof: The roof construction was supported on a narrow wood plate resting on the 2nd floor ceiling joists. There was no ridge pole; the rafters were notched and pegged at the peak. Rough wood sheathing was used and covered with round butt heart pine shingles, some of which were saved by the Superintendent during the "stabilizations". This type of roof framing is identical with that used in construction of the County Jail building in the 1860's.

Some wrought iron gutter hangers were also preserved by Superintendent Gurney. (See Drawing No. 3, Part VI-B). These consisted of a wrought iron spike with a narrow metal strap which was bent over the rain water gutter holding it in place. Identical holders still remain on the County Jail Building.

Interior

First Floor: The two first floor rooms were entered from the porch, through adjacent doors on the south side of the building.

Room No. 101 (West) was the larger of the two. It had a wooden floor and baseboard. The walls and ceiling were plasterd on split lath, and from the lack of smoke staining on the second floor joists, it would seem that this plaster ceiling was a part of the original finish.

The west wall contained a large fireplace, (See Photo. No. 9, Part V) which from its size must have been originally intended for cooking. The lintel for the head of this fireplace opening was composed of two narrow bars of iron which were spaced and bolted together. An iron crane now hangs in the fireplace.

In the north wall there was another door described by Mrs. Hickok as "...a door instead of a window leading into the garden." This is numbered No. 103 in the Pre-Restoration Measured Drawings, Part VI-B. The partition which originally divided the first floor into two rooms is now missing except for the base of it, which is still in place below the floor line. It was two bricks wide, or 8" thick. It extended only to the second floor line and carried no structural load.

While the originally intended use of this room might have been that of a kitchen, by 1870 Mrs. Hickok describes the whole structure is being used for "sleeping rooms", presumably for guests of the tavern.

The flooring was nailed to wood sleepers set directly in the earth. Two methods of doing this were employed. The first was to excavate the entire floor area, lay the sleepers and level them with stones, and then backfill between them with earth. The other was to dig separate trenches for each sleeper. Such floor construction is highly susceptible to rot, and once

installed it would be difficult to remove or repair. This flooring construction was used in the McLean House basement.

Room No. 102 (East) seems originally to have had little or no finish material. The walls were probably exposed brick, and the floor hard packed clay or brick. There were no wood sleepers discovered in the ground. This lack of finish has given rise to the belief that the room was originally intended as a store room. Its lack of communication with the kitchen, the ease of theft through windows or the door, and the existence of a fireplace would seem to contradict this theory. Perhaps it was used as living quarters for a cook or servant where little interior finishing would be needed.

The plaster ceiling seems to be original to the room, being backed with split laths, whereas the later partition has sawed laths. The exterior walls were probably plastered when the later partition change was made. The removal of the brick wall left outlines where it had been keyed into the exterior wall. Plaster was installed to conceal this rough area.

The east wall of this room had a fireplace opening (See Photo. No. 10, Part V) but it is considerably smaller than that of the kitchen and approximately the same size as those in the sleeping rooms on the second floor.

Holes in the chimney faces of both first floor rooms indicate the later use of stoves, whether for cooking or heating is not apparent.

It is interesting to note that there never seems to have been any flooring other than hard packed clay. Recent excavations yielded no evidence of any other flooring except a few bricks still in the hearth. It is possible that the entire room was paved with brick, but if so, they seem to have been removed at an early date.

The trim used on the doors and windows in both first floor rooms was a simple beveled molding with flat profiles. It is typical of the mid-nineteenth century, and later than the type used in the Tavern, and the Guest House.

Second Floor: The two second floor rooms were almost identical. They were entered through doors opening from the outside porch and located directly above the doors on the first floor.

A stud and plaster partition originally separated the rooms and photographs before its removal in 1940 show no connecting door. (See Photo. No. 14, Part V).

The walls and ceiling were plastered and enough trim remains to show that it was identical with that used in the rooms below. The window jambs, however, consist of

a plain board set at a 45° angle from the sash which allowed more light to enter in all rooms. The trim had been installed first and then the walls plastered.

There is no indication of a chair rail on either floor.

In photographs (Nos. 11 - 12, Part V) taken before the plaster had been removed, there are marks on the chimney facing of Room No. 202, the East Room, indicating that a mantel may have been used at one time. The base runs around the room, but stops at the chimney face, where it would have butted the mantelpiece. This would have covered the entire width of the chimney breast. There is smoke staining on the plaster, but since it lines directly on the sides with the fireplace opneing, it would indicate a very unsatisfactory design. A mantel shelf might have been used, but it would not account for the clearly defined stain. A hole cut in the wall above the fireplace indicates the later use of a stove. The complete covering of the chimney with plaster would lead one to believe that a mantel was not originally planned, since throughout the building where trim or woodwork had been intended, it was not applied over the plaster, but installed first and then plastered up to. Probably if a mantel was used, the one in Room 201 would have been identical, although we have no photographs to prove it.

The exterior stairs were the only means of vertical communication. The evidence against any interior stairway is convincing. The joists are spaced evenly on a north-south axis and run the entire length of the building. There are no stairs shown in early photographs, and there are no marks showing where stringers might have been placed against the walls.

D. EARLY ALTERATIONS

Exterior: From Mrs. Hickok's description of the building and the remaining physical evidence, we can assume that from its date of its erection until 1870's when Mrs. Hickok describes it, there were no major changes to the exterior. Peers' description, however, more abbreviated than Mrs. Hickok's, is identical in the major points. It was written in 1890 as a footnote to a map he drew of Appomattox Court House.[11]

He describes the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House as "No. 12" and a "two-story brick house, four rooms for lodging in the back yard ....chimney at each E.W. ....double platform porch in front." Thus it is evident that in 1890 the exterior was most likely unchanged, even the porch on

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11. Peers had been for a long time clerk of the court of Appomattox. He drew this map for Joseph Burn, an invalid watchmaker of Washington, D. C., who constructed from this map and description a scale model of the village. This model is now the property of the National Park Service at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

the south side of the building. By 1914, however, we know from photographs the porch had disappeared. (See Photo. No. 3, Part V).

Interior: Important alterations were made in the interior of the building. The original brick partition was replaced at some time by a stud and plaster wall. (See Drawing No. 2, Part VI-B). This change we feel was made possibly in the 1860's when a cook stove in the tavern building would make it possible to utilize this building entirely for housing guests. Also by the late 19th Century, existing photographs show the dilapidated condition of this building. Alteration of the interior at that time is highly unlikely.

The removal of this brick partition was not an easy matter. The bricks had to be chiseled out when the wall was torn down. This alteration was not made to allow for access between the two rooms, since photographs of the later partition show no doorways.

The new location, two feet west of the original wall, presented another difficulty. It intersected Door No. 103, which made the door impossible to use. To solve this problem, the door was cut at the line of intersection of the wall and hinged so that the part remaining in the kitchen could be opened. The only obvious result of this alteration was that it made two rooms of equal size on the

first floor, the same dimensions as the rooms above.

Mrs. Hickok stated that each room had a "closet as well as a fireplace". The fireplaces still exist in all of the rooms, but even photographs taken of the interior before any of the Park Service alterations were begun fail to show any closets. There are no probable locations indicated by paint lines, or evidence of any damage, which would have occurred during their removal. Some type of wardrobe might have been used in the rooms, but there is no evidence whatever to support the idea of built in closets.

PART II

EXISTING CONDITIONS

A. PRESENT CONDITION

Exterior:

When this building was taken over by the National Park Service, the basic structure was sound. There were cracks in the walls and some of the facing brick had fallen away. While many of these cracks were due to the disintegration of the bricks, some of it can also be blamed on the frost action and the shallow footings.

The second floor doors and sash were missing but one of the early shutters remained on a first floor window frame. (See Photo. No. 3, Part V). The west chimney cap was broken and the east completely missing. The flat brick arches over the first floor doors had failed and the collapse of the porch may have caused the enlargement of the framing pockets and the cracks above the doors. (See Photo. No. 4, Part V).

The present condition of the building is due to a series of "stabilizations", "rehabilitations", and "restorations" continued over a period of fifteen years.

The first program undertaken was the 1942 "stabilization", which resulted in the removal of the old

roofing and cornice, as well as the remnants of the doors and window sash. The roof and the chimneys were covered with roll asphalt roofing and the end of the roof rafters were boxed for protection. The doors and windows were boarded up, and the sills protected from further rotting.

The brick wall was shored for support and then patched with non-matching modern hard-burned brick. The construction pockets for the outside porch were also filled at this time. The failure at the head of the doors and windows was repaired as well as the sections of face brick that had fallen away. (See Photo. No. 17, Part V).

Another major program THE 1947 PROJECT furthered the repairing of the brickwork. The purpose of these programs had been the preservation of the building, not a literal restoration. (See Photo. No. 18, Part V).

THE 1954 PROJECT was undertaken as a start towards the eventual complete restoration of the building. This was begun in May of that year and included repairs to the roof sheathing, replacement and reinforcement of roof rafters, collar beams, and ceiling joists. Also accomplished were the installation of new rake boards, cornice and a new shingled roof.

Some of the old roof sheathing was retained, covered with building paper, and a new wood shingle roof

installed. These shingles were cut from heart cypress, and the butts rounded to match the appearance of the original heart pine ones unoovered by Superintendent Gurney during the course of repairs.

The repointing of the exterior brick walls was completed in August, 1955. The grade was lowered around the perimeter of the building and repairs made to the foundation. At this time the earlier repairs that had been made to the walls using non-matching brick were removed. Old brick was now used for the work and the mortar colored so that it blended with the old mortar. The only original door, still remaining in place, was repaired, and new sash and doors installed where they were missing.

The results of these projects are clearly evident in the latest pictures of the building. (See Photo. Nos. 20 - 21, Part V). The exterior rehabilitation is now almost complete; however, in the process of this rehabilitation, modern stock materials were used which only approximated the original appearance of the sash, shutters, and cornice. This is not strictly accurate and if the building is to be literally restored, some of these parts should be replaced with specially cut materials.

Interior:

While repairs and stabilization on the exterior of the Kitchen and Guest House were extensive, little was done to the interior. In 1947, the stud and plaster partitions were removed on the first and second floors and the lath and plaster removed from the walls and ceilings. This removal damaged some of the trim and in other cases the trim was from the walls. Fortunately most of the pieces have been kept and are stored in the building.

The brick walls exposed by the removal of the plaster, are in sound condition. The bricks in the kitchen fireplace have spalled near the bottom and a number of the bolts holding the iron bars of the fireplace lintel are gone.

The stovepipe holes in the chimney were patched during this period. (See Photo. No. 24, Part V).

A major alteration to the second floor was the removal of the old single board flooring and the installation of a new wood T&G subfloor. At present the two rooms of this floor have been opened into a single large one, the original dividing partition having been removed during the "stabilization" program.

The roof structure has been repaired; where rafters were weak they have been strengthened with new

materials, but not replaced. A new plate, however, was installed on which the rafters rest.

B. EXPLORATORY EXCAVATIONS

Exterior Excavations:

On June 27, 1956, Mr. J. C. Harrington undertook excavations to locate, if possible, any remaining footings of the porch and stair. Southeast of Door No. 101 and west of Door No. 102, he uncovered two stone footings. (See Photo. No. 23, Part V). These consisted of groups of several small stones in an almost square shape. The east footing, 3'-10" from the wall, is approximately 1'-5" square; the westerly one, 4'-2" from the wall, is roughly 10" x 1'-1". These footings are 12'-10" apart. (See Drawing No. 1, Part VI-B).

Another group of stones of unknown purpose was uncovered just east of the west footing. It seems doubtful that this could be another column footing, since columns located on such centers would be just over three feet apart. These footings describe a porch floor at the ground level about 5'-0" x 14'-0". There is no certain evidence of any paving. Similar porches in this area, and in Lynchburg, have wood flooring nailed to sleepers buried in the soil.

East of Door No. 101, (see Photo. No. 22, Part V), a section of brick paving was uncovered. This is 4" from the line of the new board fence, 3'-2" wide and extends 1'-11" in the direction of the Slaves' Quarters. The east end of the walk is irregular indicating that it perhaps continued to that building. The bricks of this walk or platform were removed when the drinking fountain was installed. (See Drawing No. 1, Part VI-C). Abutting this walk at right angles and leading south is another brick path 4'-11-1/2" wide. These brick sections were uncovered in Excavation No. 4. (See Drawing No. 1, Part VI-B). Excavation No. 5 taken 8'-0" farther to the south picked up the same path. No other excavations were made in that direction but it seems conclusive that the path ran to the Dining Room Wing door of the Tavern itself.

The intersection of these two walks would appear to be at the bottom landing of the outside stair.

During the rehabilitation programs undertaken the grade around the building has been changed. Some of this change resulted from the repairs made to the footings when the soil was dug away and then thrown back. The early photographs, and the depth of the brick paths uncovered during the excavations, indicate an approximate original grade line.

Interior Excavations:

Interior excavations indicated that the bottom of the wall footings were only 1'-5 3/4" below the floor line, making them just one foot below the original exterior grade line.

Much of the flooring of the kitchen has been pulled up and the sleepers revealed. (See Photo. No. 24, Part V). Excavations were made along the north wall of this room where wood sleepers were uncovered. These had not been let into the exterior wall but had been placed in trenches and then the earth back filled. Most of this flooring is unusable; as are the sleepers, which are badly rotted along the wall.

An exploratory trench was also dug across Room No. 102. (See Photo. No. 26, Part V). This began at the right face of the chimney and ran due west across the room to the footing of the old 8" brick partition. No evidence of any flooring material other than hard packed clay could be found. The contrast between this and the loose soil can be seen in the photograph. Some of the hearth bricks still remain.

The excavations undertaken in this room did succeed in locating the foundation of the original brick wall that divided the two rooms. This footing is 8" wide and the

foundation extends 1'-5 3/4" into the ground from the original floor line. (See Section AT "A"-"A", Drawing No. 1, Part VI-B).

The fragments of brick walkways uncovered in the excavations undertaken in June 1956 indicate the level of the grade surrounding the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House, as well as the width and general direction of the paths. The soil above the bricks should be removed to expose the old walks.

C. COMPARABLE STRUCTURES

The design of this building is typical of many of the smaller mid-nineteenth century brick houses in this area of Virginia, although none of these structures observed by us had been used as an auxiliary building to a tavern.

The so-called "Lower Tavern" now a farm house owned by Mr. Sam Ferguson of Appomattox on Route 460, two miles south of the present town of Appomattox is similar in detailing and general construction methods. These buildings, built about the same time, are of better workmanship than most of the remaining buildings of the period, in this area.

The Tavern Kitchen and Guest House does not

resemble the earlier structures of the town, but it does share the roof construction methods and hardware details with the Jail begun in the early 1860's and completed after the war.

In over all character the Kitchen and Guest House most nearly resembles the large McLean House built in the same year -- 1848. The interior trim is similar also. Both are less refined in detail than that of the earlier tavern and Guest House (4-B).

PART III

PROPOSED WORK

A. USE OF BUILDING

As a result of a meeting December 11, 1956 in Richmond, Va., Region One Offices, it was decided that the exterior of the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House should be restored in appearance as it was in 1865, when it was part of the physical scene of Lee's surrender to Grant.

On the other hand, it was felt that an accurate interior restoration could add little to the main purpose of the park, which is the commemoration of the surrender in the McLean House. The proposed uses were agreed as follows:

The first floor will be utilized as a temporary annex to the main museum now located in the Clover Hill tavern.

The second floor will be converted into sleeping quarters for seasonal occupancy by rangers or other Park Service personnel. These rooms will be reached by the reconstructed porch and stairs on the south side of the building. Since central heat is not at the present time contemplated, the rooms will be used for summer occupancy only.

B. ARCHITECTURAL

Exterior: Most of the exterior rehabilitation of this building has been completed, and was discussed in Part II-A.

However, in addition to the work already completed, the stairs and porch on the south wall are to be reconstructed. (See Drawing No. 2, Part VI-C). For supporting evidence of the location of the stairs see Photo. No. 3 (Part V). Note whitewash lines showing location of stairs on the east side of the porch. The stairs themselves had disappeared when this photograph was taken in 1914.

It will be necessary to replace the rainwater gutters and conductors. The original wrought iron gutter holders, salvaged by the Superintendent, should be copied and the gutters hung in their original position. Drains should be installed to carry water away from the footings of the building.

Interior: On the First Floor the walls are to be furred and plastered. New flooring should be installed for ease of maintenance and for convenience in displaying museum materials.

The early brick partition which divided the first floor into two rooms is to be rebuilt in its original location. (See drawing No. 1, Part VI-C). A doorway should be placed in this partition (even though one was not originally

there) for circulation of visitors.

The sleeping rooms on the second floor are to be plastered and the wood trim repaired or replaced as necessary. The arrangement of the rooms shall follow drawing No. 1, Part VI-C.

Where it is necessary to replace the trim, the necessary materials shall be cut to match the existing trim in the building, or as detailed on Drawing No. 6, Part VI-B. A new finished wood floor shall be installed in the sleeping rooms.

The bathroom is to have Keene's cement plaster wainscoting; and the bath as well as the small hall between the sleeping rooms will have a linoleum or synthetic tile floor.

The roof of the building is to be insulated so that the rooms will be habitable during the summer months, when they will be occupied.

C. MECHANICAL

Besides the necessary plumbing required for the bath on the second floor, a 3/4" water line should be located on the first floor to service a drinking fountain and cooler. The soil and plumbing lines can be connected to Building No. 33 (Rest Rooms) and the present sewage disposal plant serve both buildings. (See Master Plan). In the future

if forced hot water heat is desired, the boiler in Building No. 33 can be utilized.

D. ELECTRICAL

Because a permanent heating system is not to be installed at this time, provision should be made for 220 volt outlets on each floor for electric heaters. On the second floor it could also be used for an electric stove or hot plate.

Electric wiring and lighting fixtures will be required on the second floor for general illumination. Location of outlets for display purposes on the first floor will be recommended by the Museum Branch.

An electrical control panel should be recessed in the new 8" brick partition on the 1st floor in a concealed position.

PART IV

DOCUMENTS

1. Mrs. Hickok's letter to Superintendent Gurney dated October 6, 1941

2. Mrs. Hickok's letter to Historian Happel dated March 18, 1942

3. McDearmon to McDearmon, etc. dated February 17, 1853. Recorded Appomattox Co. Feb. 17, 1853, H. F. Bocock, Clerk

D O C U M E N T 1

2910 Meade Avenue
San Diego, California
October 6, 1941

Mr. Hubert A. Gurney

United States Department of the Interior

Appomattox,

Virginia

Dear Mr. Gurney:

I am sending you a very crude plan of all of the buildings in the Hix plot, also discriptions (sic.) of same. I am very much interested in this project, and will look foreward (sic.) with pleasure to the time it will be completed.

Captain Wilson Hix was my grandfather, and that was my home until I was fourteen years old. I was also very happy to hear that the graveyard behind the tavern will be carefully preserved and maintained, as all my family are buried there.

If I can be of any more service to you, please let me know. Thanking you again for the leaflet, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Mary Ellen Hickok

Discription (sic.) of all the Buildings

No. 4 Main Building of Tavern -- First floor hall running through to back of house, outside door at end of hall. Room on the right is the public room, on the left is grandma and pa's room. Under first window on the left in front is the footprint of Pattersons baby in the brick. Stairway leads up from back of hall to second floor landing at bedroom door on left. From hall upstairs you enter small hall room location the window over front door (that was my room after the house was remodeled). Just past the hall room is door to enter bedroom on right. The hall goes to back of house with window at back in end of hall, and enclosed steps leading to attic rooms. There is a room on the left and a little entry leading to room on right in attic. There are two windows in each room on either side of chimney. The building is brick except the bar it was added on and you enter bar from porch, the window in bar is where marked on plan. The building attached to the tavern is of wooden structure. The porch is a step or two lower than the front porch of the main building and not so wide. The whole lower room is the dining room. The kitchen used then was a small one on left back of dining room. The kitchen had no chimney, but contained just a flue for the stove. On the left end of the dining room was an enclosed stairway leading to rooms upstairs of which there are two

bedrooms with a door between. Under the stairway next to the kitchen is the pantry, window in end and entrance to pantry through the dining room. At the right end of upstairs room is an entrance door to bedroom on left of tavern, also a stair leading down to connect with small hall in back of lower bedroom at left of tavern. It also connects with the front stairs with two steps and a door. I hope you can get this clear in your mind. The porch roof is quite deep and finished like the main building. The furniture was inkeeping (sic.) with the times. The bedrooms contained bed, dresser, washstand (the bowl and pitcher kind), and a chair or two. In the dining room there was a long wooden table, a chair at each end and stools at either side. The lighting system was lamps and candles.

No. 5 House used for Bedrooms -- This was a four room brick house used for bedrooms. The lower porch was just a floor porch with posts like the other porches. The upstairs porch was the roof for the lower one. The steps leading up outside as in the drawing. There was no roof on the upper porch. The windows in the back of the house are the same as the front excepting the lower left bedroom had a door instead of a window leading into the garden. There was a fire place in each room also a small closet. It had green outside blinds like on the main building.

No. 6 Poore's Office -- It is a brick building with two stories and attic. Enter the first floor under the right end of porch through door directly opposite stairs to upstairs porch. It was one large unfurnished room with an immense fireplace with pot hooks for cooking. There was a window on the right back of the house, also a back door leading to the garden. It had a dirt floor with scattered brick insets. Off the upstairs porch are two bedrooms with door between. Each bedroom contains a window in the side and the right one has a window in the back. Another set of steps at left end of porch lead up to attic door. The attic is one large room with a window in right of the building.

Ice House and Smoke House -- The smoke house contains two rooms as pictured in the plan. The ice house has just the roof above ground as pictured in the plan.

No. 33 Servants Quarters -- Was a rough boarded four room house with chimney as in plan. Open steps just inside of each door leading to the upstairs. The others in line (dairy, toilet, and bee hives) speak for themselves. The well was a windlass well. Years after grandpa had passed on a pump was installed in the well, also the dining room was torn down and one was built across the back of the main tavern. Then the lower left room in the servants quarters was used as a kitchen, the food being carried across the yard to the dining room. E. G. Hix, my uncle, was the

owner then. That was along in the early 70's. Back of the tavern was a porch sitting high off the ground. The door leading to porch from back of public room. Under the porch a pit was dug and all the family silver was hidden there during the war.

No. 7 Store -- The store had a high wide porch. There were two rooms on the first floor. The inside steps leading to second floor are on the left. There are windows on each end, but none in back. The roofs of all the houses are shingled.

D O C U M E N T 2

March 18th 1942

Mr. Ralph Happle, (sic.)
Appomattox Court House
Historical Monument
P. O. Box 145
Appomattox Virginia

Dear Mr. Happle, (sic.)

Yours of February 25 duly received, and I have read it over carefully, and have answered the questions as best I could, hope you will be able to put the pieces together and get the right results.

I hope the plans will help some any way, was so glad to get the pictures as they helped to refresh my memory, and give you more definite answers about several things.

The first plan I sent you was more to give you the location of the buildings, and I did not realize finished product was what you needed.

In regard to how long I lived in Appomattox, I was born there in late November, Col. Poore was a personal friend of my father. He told me that he went for the Dr. the night I was born, and my parents was living in a brick house that stood on the south side of the Turn Pike not so far from the McLean place I remember the house very well as it was pointed out to me in after years, it was some distance from the road, and like all the other houses it had a name but

I can't recall it now.

I don't know how long we lived there, but the next thing I knew we were living at Amherst Court House, I remember the day my brother was born, as I was past four. It was not long after that we went back to Appomattox to live, I remember the trip, packet boat to six mile bridge, and the rest of the way by train. My grand Father was sheriff at the time, and he placed my father as over-seer of the Poor farm, he staid there till my mother passed away April 10th 1871, she was brought to the Court House for burial, and we staid ther (sic.) from then on. My sister died May 29th 1871, and my brother died July 3rd 1871, I have that in my fathers own hand writing. He died June 3rd 1872, according to his obituary in my scrap book.

I remained there in the Tavern till 1881, when I went to live in Christiansburg, Va. with another relative. I was married three years later, my uncle was living in Lynchburg at the time, so he must have left the old home a year or so before that. I do not know who he sold the Tavern to, as I was many miles away from then on. I heard from him once and awhile, his last days were spent at Wirtz Va. I refer to E. G. Hix when I say my uncle, he was my mothers brother.

And now in regard to the fences, you know from the picture what the front fence was like, the one from the

store to Rossers lot a high board fence boards running up, and down, the fence from the store to the pump, was like the one around the court house square, also the one from the pump to the servants quarters, I think you would be safe in saying the fence from the Annex was the same till my uncle made the change then it was high board like the one that ran from the Tavern to the servants quarters, there was no fence at the latter place till that change was made. You will see by the picture I send you what the fence looked like across the west end of the lot. I am sure the fence around the McLean house was paling. The fence along the road in front of the Bocock-Isbell house was post and rail, in fact most of the fences was like that.

There was no gable porch in front of the Hotel as long as I lived there, it was like the one in the picture. The partition was put in my Grand Pas room after my uncle took it over, and as you say I am sure the right side was put in later too, because in my grandfathers day they always called the room on the east the public room. Am sure the mantle was changed in the west room it was used as a parlor and a stove was used to heat it.

The bar was there from the time I could remember, I don't know who built it, am sending plan as I remember it. The inside was boards part way up the rest was plastered, the window was high off ground. I can't recall furniture in bar, I don't think there was much but barrels, and bottles.

My uncle used it for his office in later years.

You will see by plan how the west wing was heated, the flue of the lean to kitchen run through the roof, I do not know if it was brick or not. When my uncle moved the wing he used all he could of the wing material.

Yes there was a porch back of the Tavern, as you will see in plan, the silver was recovered. I do not know who removed all the porches, the place was in perfect condition when Mr. Hix left it.

If I remember right the office building in the corner of the yard was either a harness, or shoe shop. Later used for office. see plan.

I know the attic of the Poore house was used for sleeping, but not the class of men. You will see style boarding on smoke house from the picture I send.

The dairy was there as long as my Grand Dad lived, later it was taken down. The privy was just a rough boarded affair, don't know what you mean by war time. The grass was cut short, I do not know the method of cutting. There was walk to gate, and seems to me a driveway in thru the big gate. Can't recall the flowers, only at the grave yard. it was not fenced only the rail fence like in plan on back of the garden.

My uncle told me the bricks were made on the grounds by Mr. Patterson who built the house, and it was his little boys foot print in the brick under the parlor window, I never

heard what became of the young man after he grew up.

I am sure the people in the war time picture are some of our family, but I can't pick them out, my grand Father was married twice, and had a large family, his first wife was a sister of the Hon Thomas Bockock, they had four sons, and three daughters that I know of, His second wife was a Miss Goldman from Lynchburg, and there were four children from that marriage. My father never was in Appomattox till the surrender, he was station there by the Freedmans Bureau as a home gard (sic.), and never left. It must have been love at first sight with him and my mother, as they were soon married.

The family burial place contains all of the family except two unknown soldiers on the south side. The following are the names, Wilson, and Lucy Hix, Harry Hix, son of Wilson, and Lucy, Emma J, and Harry Cogan, my father, and mother, Anna holland, and Charles Arthur, my sister and brother, and a baby or two of my uncles. I do not know if his first wife was burried (sic.) there or not.

I will find out about the negatives of what pictures I have, and send them to you soon. I have tin types of my grand parents, and mother, and father, a photograph of my uncle, and a photograph of my mother, and father with me on my mothers lap.

Best wishes, you will hear from me again soon.

Mary Ellen Hickok

(Sgd) Mary Ellen Hickok

Have been ill for some time so could not get to town to see about the negatives. However will try to see into it soon and you will hear from me again.

I kept one picture. Thanks. The folder is from my scrapbook. I got it when I was there in 32 or 33.

NOTE: (Material below signature written in longhand)

D O C U M E N T 3

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

Deed between Samual 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.

(Excerpts)

(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 V

ILLUSTRATIONS

OLD VIEWS

1 Hickok View of Clover Hill Tavern Group

2 Peers' Plan of Appomattox Court House

3 Porter View of Tavern and Kitchen

FIRST PARK SERVICE REHABILITATION WORK

4 - 8 Exterior Views (c. 1940)

9 - 14 Interior Views (c. 1940)

15 - 17 Exterior Views (1942)

18 Exterior Views (c. 1947)

19 - 21 Exterior Views (c. 1954 - 55)

PRESENT CONDITIONS

22 - 23 General Views (1956)

24 - 27 Interior Views (1956)

28 - 29 Exploratory Excavations (1956)

PHOTO. NO. 1 Plan of Clover Hill Tavern Group

This plan was drawn by the late Mrs. Mary Ellen Hickok in 1942. It shows the relationship of the various buildings of Clover Hill tavern stand as she remembered it during her youth. The subject of this report is listed on this drawing as building No. 5.

(Original Appomattox Court House)

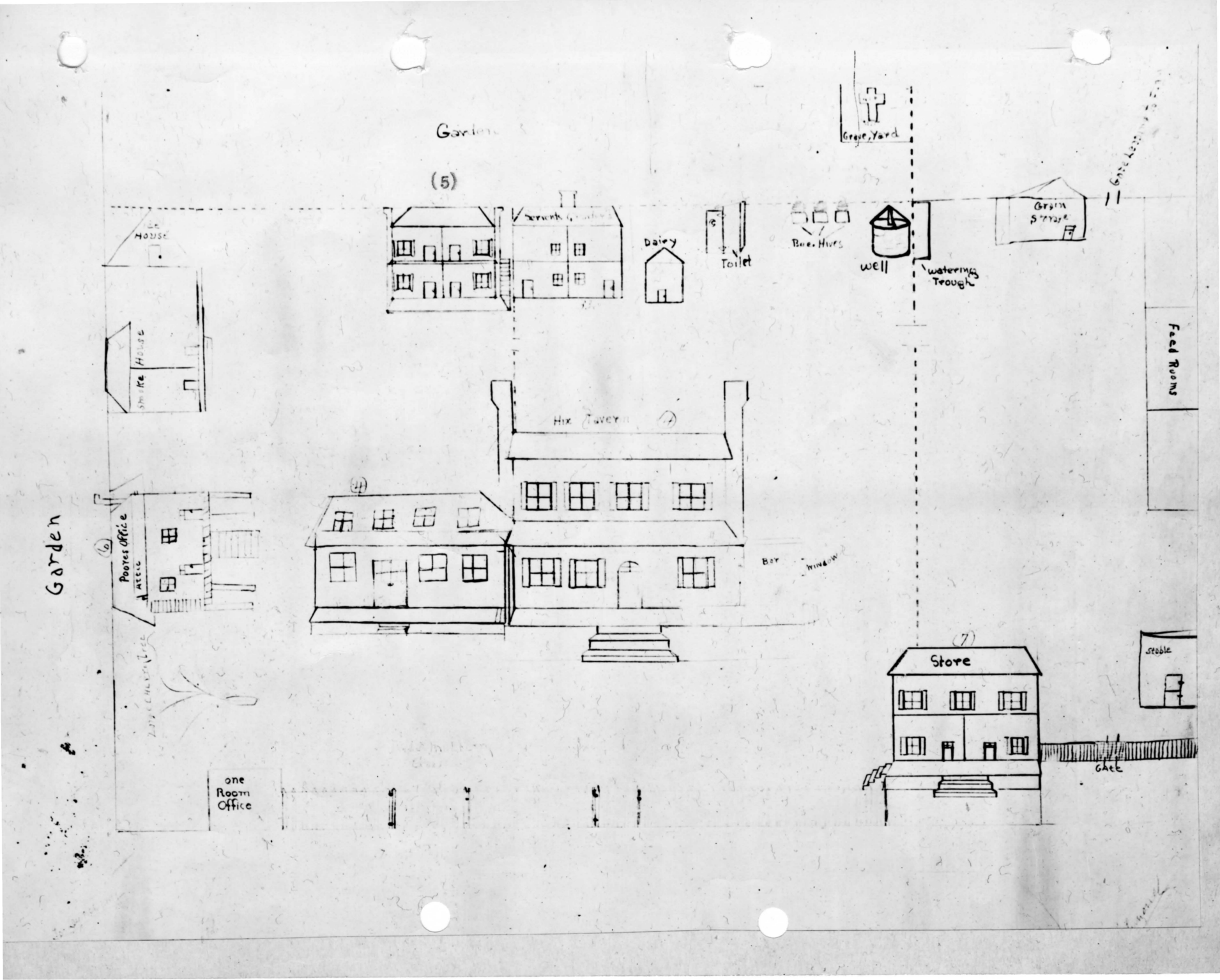

Garden
(5)
Grave Yard
Dairy
Toilet
Bee. Hives
well
watering Trough
Grain Store
Feed Rooms
Garden
Hix Tavern
(4)
(6)
Pooles Office
Attic
Bar window
one Room Office
(7)
Store
Stable
Gate

PHOTO. NO. 2

This drawing was made by a Mr. Peers who was for a long period the clerk of the Court at Appomattox. This part of the map -- as well as the footnotes (not reproduced) -- were prepared for Joseph Burn in 1890. Burn was an invalid watchmaker of Washington, D. C., who constructed, from this information, a model of the town. The subject of this report is entitled "Brick House No.12". The model is now the property of the National Park Service at Appomattox Court House.

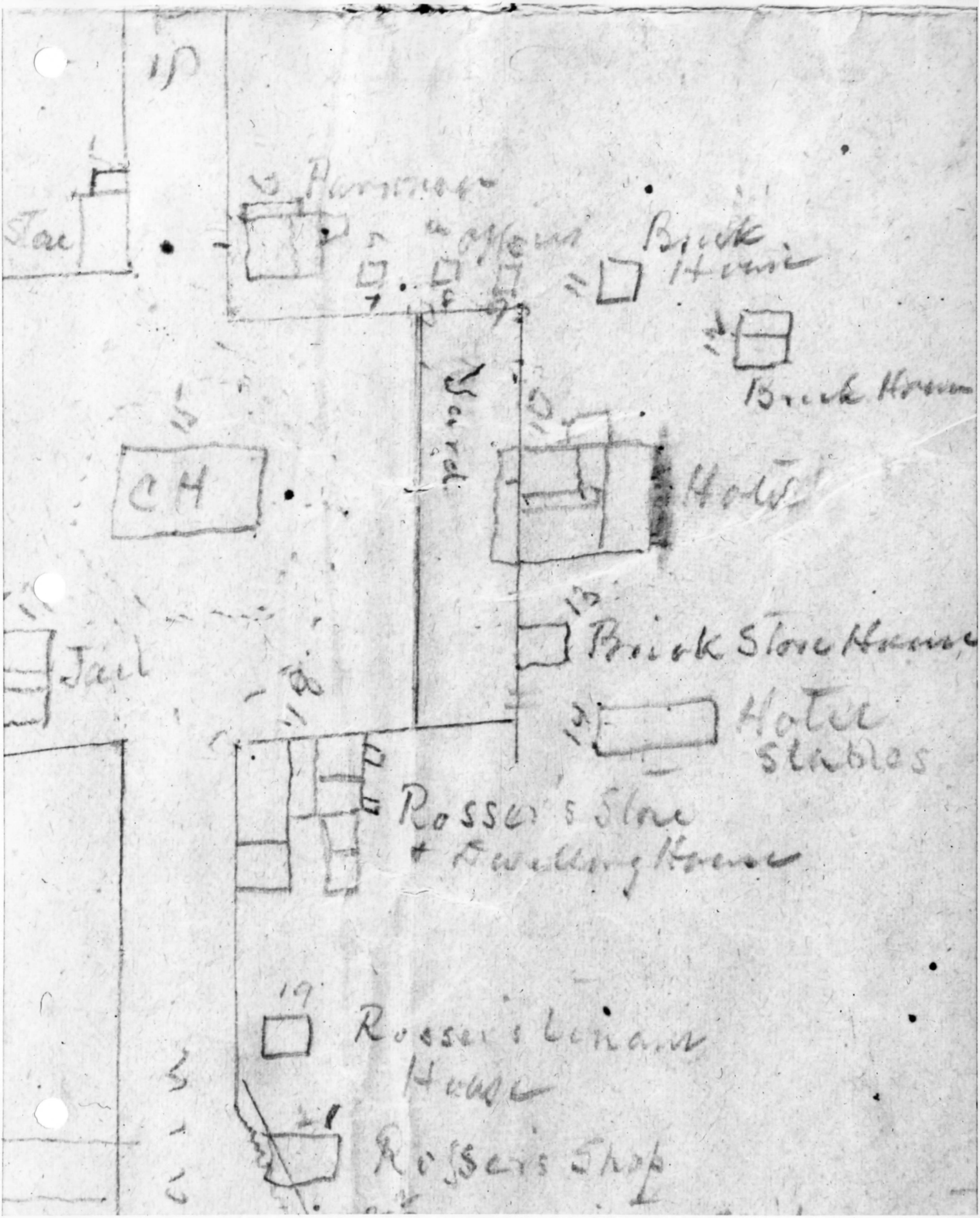

15
Store
Brick
House
Brick House
Court
CH
Hotel
Jail
Brick Store House
Hotel
stables
Rosser's Store
+ Dwelling House
19
Rosser's Kitchen
House
Rosser's Shop

PHOTO. NO. 3 View of Tavern and Kitchen S.c. 1914

This photograph is the earliest view of the subject of this report. The original is in the General Horace Porter Collection in the Library of Congress. It shows the "Clover Hill" Tavern on the right and the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House behid it to the left. The lines of whitewash still remain on this building, and indicate the direction of the flight of stairs to the second floor porch.

It seems that many of the buildings at Appomattox Court House had the porch ceilings and walls whitewashed.

ph: General Horace Porter
neg. Appomattox Court House



Clover Hill Tavern, Showing Postwar West Porch, and Tavern Kitchen and Guest House, Showing Mark of Balcony and Steps. Photograph by General Horace Porter, 1914 (Courtesy Library of Congress)

The Superintendent
Appomattox Courthouse Nat. Hist. Park
Box 218
Appomattox, Virginia

PHOTO. NO. 4 S. E. View c. 1940

The porch and stairs are missing, and the holes at the right and left of the second floor door sills show where the porch floor construction was supported. The whitewash area on the right of the doors showing the line of the exterior stairs is also gone in this photograph. This line is shown, however, on the 1914 General Horace Porter photograph in the Library of Congress.

The second floor doors and sash are missing, but one of the original blinds remains in W. No. 101.

The cornice is badly rotted and the wooden shingles are in poor condition. The chimney caps are broken. The arches over the first floor doors have failed and some of the finish brick fallen away.

ph.
neg. Appomattox Court House


LAUGH
IT'S PAID FOR

PHOTO. NO. 5 Detail of Window No. 101

From this photograph it is easy to see that the present "blinds" date from the period of the cast butt hinges from which they still hang. Pintles remain in the frame on the left. The lack of pintles on the right side of the frame or holes resulting from their removal is unusual. No reason is apparent for these pintles.

The board nailed across the opening in Photo. No. 4 has been removed; the nails are still evidence in this picture.

ph. _____ c. 1940
neg. EODC No. 306



PHOTO. NO. 6 Detail of Door No. 101

The sunken panel reveal is typical of the first-floor doorways. The rest of the doorways in the Tavern Group have flush panel and bead reveals. The batten door and frame seem to be original. Nails are driven and clinched through the battens. Brickwork failure is seen at head of door, and place where bricks are missing was a pocket for the wood porch construction. There were no pilasters at wall line.

Whitewash is still visible on left of door.

ph. _____ c. 1940
neg. Appomattox Court House

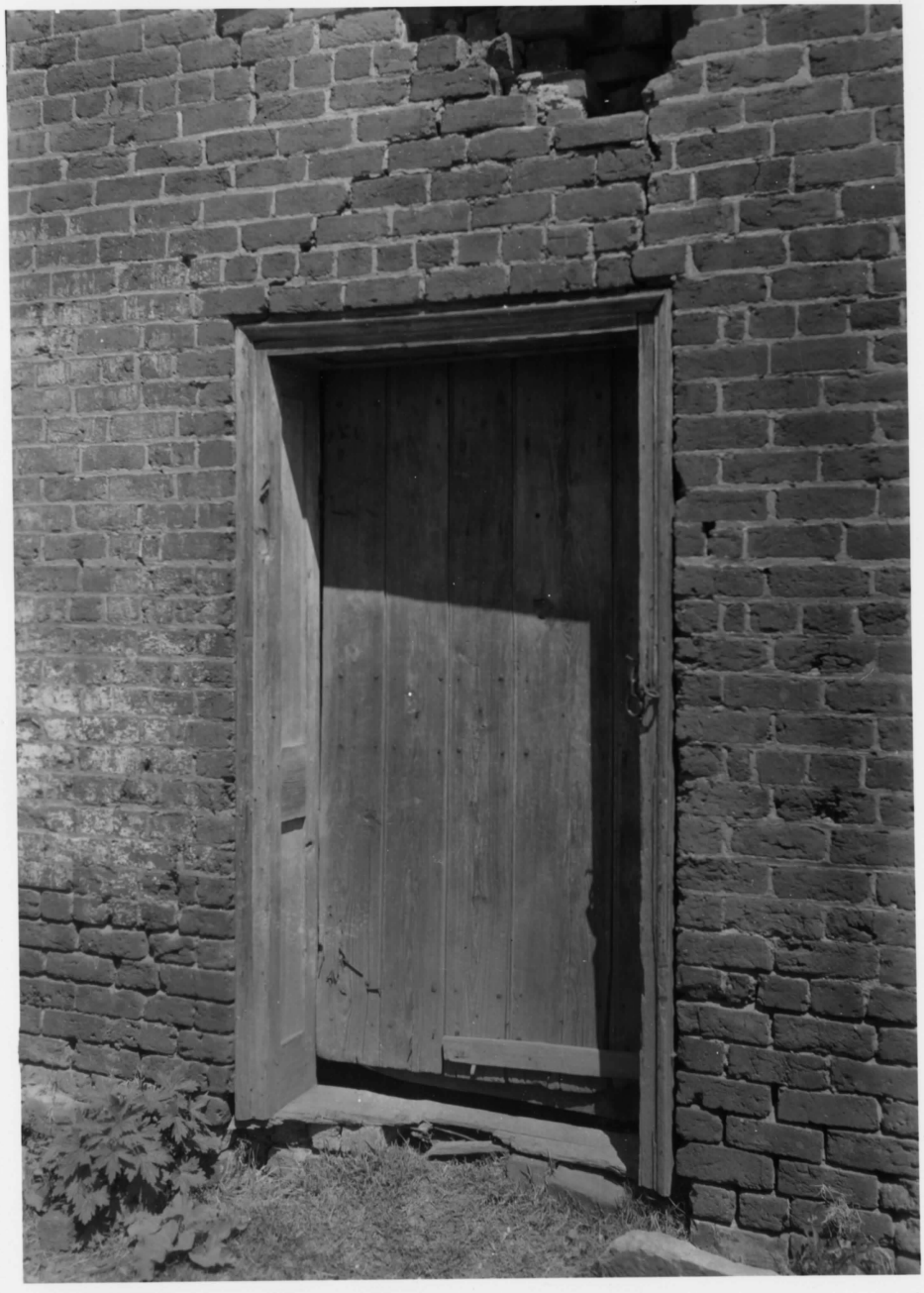


PHOTO. NO. 7 Detail of Door No. 103

The sill and bricks below the door are missing. There is a failure of the brick work above the door.

Penciling can be seen on the mortar joints. The upointed work continues for ten courses above the door head. This condition extends to the underside of the second floor window sills, indicating that this area was probably at one time covered by a porch roof. This unpointed work forms a rectangle along the wall ending about 8" from each corner. Headers vary every 5, 6, or 7th course.

ph _____c.1940
neg. Appomattox Court House

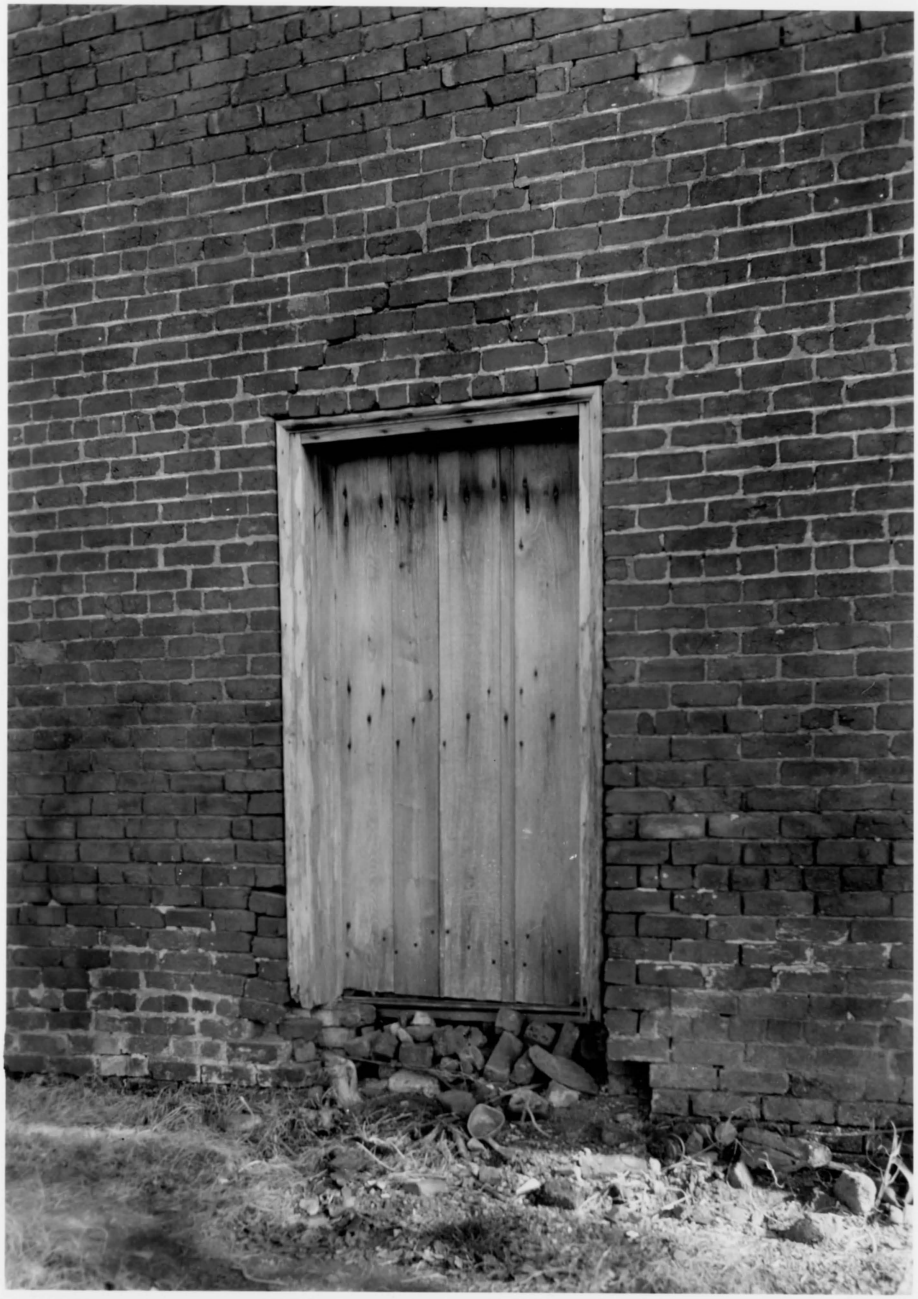


PHOTO. NO. 8 View from Northwest

The grade line has been changed until now, it is only a few inches between the door sill and the ground. From the evidence of the unpointed brickwork above the door along this wall, it would seem that a porch at one time ran almost the full length of the building. The field behind the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House has been plowed for so many years there is little hope that any remains of footing could be found.

The early penciling of the mortar joints is clearly visible. The wood shingled roof and cornice are badly rotted, and the chimney caps have broken.

ph _____c.1940
neg. Appomattox Court House



PHOTO. NO. 9 View of Fireplace, Kitchen No. 101

The interior of the building has changed little since the war period. This photograph is looking towards the West wall and fireplace opening. The walls and ceiling are plastered. The second floor joists never seem to have been exposed.

The floor is detailed on Sheet No. 1 NHP-ACH 3050, Part VI-B. This floor construction is similar to that of the McLean House basement, having the wood flooring set on sleepers in the earth. The baseboard was a plain piece with a simple bead at the upper edge.

ph. _____ c.1940
(Neg. Region One Files)



PHOTO. NO. 10 E. Wall, Room No. 102

The plaster finish of the walls is applied directly on the brick. The ceiling is also plastered, but in this room there does not seem to be any trace of any other flooring than hard-packed clay. Archaeological excavations failed to reveal another possible material. The piled bricks in the corner were probably from the hearth; a few bricks remain today.

The hole in the chimney wall indicates the later use of a stove pipe, whether for cooking or heating is not apparent.

ph: _____c. 1940
neg. Region One files


20

PHOTO. NO. 11 View of First Floor Partition N.

This erection of this stud and plaster partition seems to have been the only major alteration made inside the building. A brick wall originally separated Kitchen No. 101 and Room No. 102. For some reason this wall was removed and the stud and plaster partition shown here was erected about two feet west of the original wall. The partition intersected Door No. 103. To make it usable, the door was cut at the line of the partition and hinged so that the portion remaining in the Kitchen could be opened.

This partition was removed during the 1942 "stabilization" program.

ph. _____ c. 1940
neg. Region One Files



PHOTO: NO. 12 View of First Floor Partition S.

This partition intersects the South wall between Doors No. 101 - 102. At the floor line may be seen a plank covering the remains of the original 8" brick wall. This was removed to the level of the floor and the place of the joining of the brick wall and the exterior wall has been plastered over.

The doors are made of boards and battens and the trim is a simple flat beveled moulding. The same was used on all the first floor door frames.

ph. _____ c. 1940
neg. Region One Files


21

PHOTO. NO. 13 View of Room No. 202

The marks on the chimney indicate a mantel having been in use at one time. The lack of a base on both sides of the fireplace opening and plaster at the hearth is most unusual.

A stove has been used in this room as the hole cut in the chimney wall for the pipe indicates. The smoked stained area of plaster is clear. Lining as it does directly with the fireplace opening below, it indicates as unsatisfactory mantel design, if such were used. From the holes in the plaster, a shelf could have been installed but it does not account for the clearly defined stain.

ph. _____c. 1940
neg. Region One Files


24

PHOTO. NO. 14 View Room No. 202 S.

The partition between the two second floor rooms is shown at right of the photograph. This was later removed and a new wood sub-floor installed. The partition has not been restored.

The plaster on the chimney shows evidence of a mantel having been used. The nail holes are seen as well as the smoke stained area above the fireplace opening. The missing baseboard indicates the mantel completely covered the chimney breast in this room. The plaster on the wall would lead one to think that a mantel was not originally planned, since elsewhere in the building the trim has been plastered up, after being installed.

The window jambs are a plain beveled piece of wood and the moulding is a simple ogee. The base is the same as that on the first floor.

ph. _____ c. 1940
neg. Region One Files



PHOTO. NO. 15 View of North Elevation

January 9, 1942 photograph shows the unusual condition on the North and East walls of the unpointed areas of brickwork. While that on the North wall could have been caused by the already suggested porch, that on the East wall seems to have no such explanation.

Both lower corners of the east wall are in poor condition which is not shown clearly in Photo. No. 4. The line of raked joints seems to be below the second floor window sill on the north in this photograph. Penciling lines are still clearly visible.

Despite the spalling of the face brick near grade the buildings seem structurally sound.

ph._____1942
neg. Appomattox Court House



PHOTO NO. 16 South Elevation

This photograph was taken in February 1942 after the "stabilization" program had begun. The cornice and wood shingled roof have been removed. The remaining sash and doors have been removed and walls shored.

The brick caps entirely missing but holes are still visible to right of second floor door. The wood sheathing is being repaired.

Ph._____
neg. Appomattox Court House

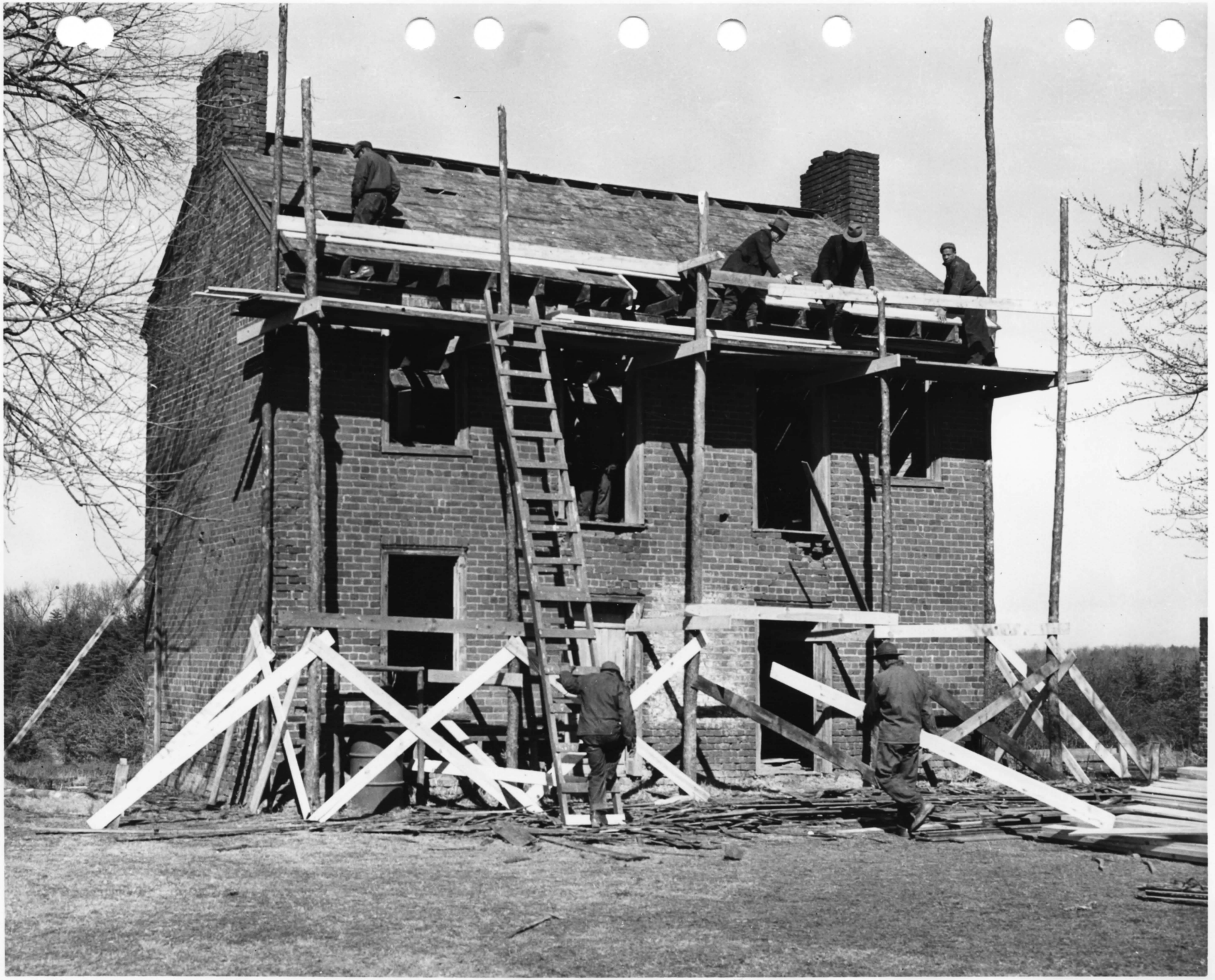


PHOTO. NO. 17 S. View after "Stabilization"

1942 Stabilization Program has been completed. The chimneys have been boxed, and the roof covered with roll asphalt roofing. The cornice has been removed and rafter ends boarded over for protection.

The door and window openings have been boarded up and the sills protected from further rotting. Shutter pintels are still visible on window fram No. 101. The cast butt hinges are on the second floor window frames.

The brickwork has been patched and the construction pockets at the sills of second floor doors filled. The failures at heads of the doors have been cemented as well as sections of face brick that had fallen away.

ph._____
neg. Appomattox Court House



PHOTO. NO. 18 S. E. View 1947

Major repair program included the work shown. The lower section of East wall has been repaired. The raked joints or unusual weathering on East wall is still quite clear. Brickwork on South wall near grade line is in poor condition.

ph. _____
neg. Appomattox Court House



PHOTO. NO. 19 South View 1954

This project was begun to tie the Kitchen and Guest House and the surrounding restored buildings by improving its external appearance. The building was reroofed as a start towards its eventual complete rehabilitation. This was begun in May and the project included repairs to the roof sheathing, replacement or reinforcing of roof rafters, collar beams and ceiling joists as required, rebuilding of the cornice, replacement of rake boards, new roofing paper and the installation of a new roof. This was done with heart cypress shingles, the butts rounded to match the original appearance of the old heart pine shingle.

Repairs to the footings and some repointing of exterior brick walls was accomplished under this job.

ph. _____
neg. Appomattox Court House



PHOTO. NO. 20 Details of S. Doorways 1955

This shows repairs of the walls made two years ago, on the South Elevation. The pockets for the porch framing have been filled above the first floor doors.

The missing window sills and sash have been replaced; the doors were later restored or replaced.

ph. _____
neg. Appomattox Court House



PHOTO. NO. 21 Repointing of Brickwork

The repairing and repointing of the exterior brick walls was completed in August 1955. This view shows the footing line where the ground has been dug away and repairs made. When the earth was filled back against the building the grade line was raised. Old brick was used in the repairs and the mortar colored so that it would blend with the old mortar. The window sash and doors were restored or replaced.

ph. _____
neg. Appomattox Court House



PHOTO. NO. 22 South Elevation - September, 1956

This photograph shows the building as it is at the present time. The temporary board barrier surrounds the area where exploratory excavations were undertaken during the summer months.

ph. Robertson
neg. EODC No. 300



PHOTO. NO. 23 N. W. View - September, 1956

A view showing the extent of the repairs made. The repointing of the brickwork above the first floor windows is visable. The door on the first floor is original to the building.

ph. Robertson
neg. EODC No. 275



PHOTO. NO. 24 Detail of Kitchen Fireplace 1956

This photograph shows the condition of the hearth and the flooring. The plaster has been removed from the walls and ceilings. The jambs and sills of the new window frame are evident. The coddition of the brick at the bottom of the fireplace opening is bad, much of it has spalled. The lintel apparently the original is made up of two narrow iron bars, placed on edge approximately 2" apart. Holes in the bars had been punched for bolts, but only a few still remain.

ph. Robertson
neg. EODC No. 287



PHOTO. NO. 25 Detail of Wood Flooring Room No. 101

Exploratory excavation undertaken in the interior of this building succeeded in locating the foundation of the brick wall that divided Kitchen No. 101 and Room No. 102. This footing was 8" wide and from the hole dug at the lower right hand corner of the photograph it was discovered that the foundation extended 1'-5-3/4" into the ground from the top of the wood sleepers. These sleepers can be seen along the wall on the North side. They are badly rotted in places, and had not been let into the brick wall. The old flooring had been pulled up and the base removed. At the lower left hand corner of the picture can be seen the end of the exploratory trench dug across Room No. 102.

ph. Robertson - Sep. 1956
neg. EODC No. 290



PHOTO. NO. 26 Detail of Excavations Room No. 102

The trench was begun at the right face of the chimney and run due West across the room to the footing of the old 8" brick partition. No evidence of flooring material remained in room No. 102 and this trench indicated only the presence of hard packed clay. The contrast between this and the loose soil can be seen in the photograph. Some bricks remain in the hearth but there is not evidence of any original flooring of either brick or wood.

The plaster had been removed from the room during the stabilization program.

ph. Robertson - Sep. 1956
neg. EODC No. 286



PHOTO. NO. 27 View of Second Floor Towards W.

The photograph shows the fireplace, the new door in opening No. D-202, and sash at W-202. The old floors have been removed and a new sub-floor installed over the old joists. The stud partition originally between the two Guest Rooms No. 201 and 202 on this floor has been removed as have been removed as have been the plaster, trim, and base. The ceiling joists have been stregthened.

ph. Robertson
neg. EODC No. 280



PHOTO. NO. 28 Detail of Brick Walks uncovered 1956

The fragments of brick walks excavated are visable in the foreground. The concrete pad to the right is the base of a modern water fountain. When this was installed, bricks were removed and no record made of their location. It is assumed that they were part of a the path along the fence which ran the direction of the Slaves Quarters.

The angle of intersection of these two paths seem to form the place where the wooden stairs landed. The path in the foreground apparently went to the rear door of the dining room wing in the Tavern.

ph: J. C. Harrington
neg. Appomattox Court House



PHOTO. NO. 29

This group of stones is parallel to the front of the building and are probably footings for the wood porch. This porch had a wooden floor and the ends of the girders were probably supported on the two extreme rocks.

ph. J. C. Harrington
neg. Appomattox Court House



PART VI

DRAWINGS

SECTION A

ALBERT ALEXANDER'S

CONJECTURAL RESTORATION

c. 1941

S E C T I O N A

A print of Mr. Albert Alexander's conjectural restoration drawing about 1941 (reproduced opposite) for the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House was sent to Mrs. Ellen Hickok (see Part IV for her correspondence), and returned with her penciled note, "Rail and post - upstairs porch ... open steps just made each door landing to the upstairs rooms" indicating that the railing of the second floor porch should be post and rail and made a sketch showing two rails. The railing for the steps was indicated as the same.



PERSPECTIVE
TAVERN GUEST HOUSE
(LAW OFFICE)
STUDY #1
SHEET 1 OF 2

SECTION B

PRE - RESTORATION

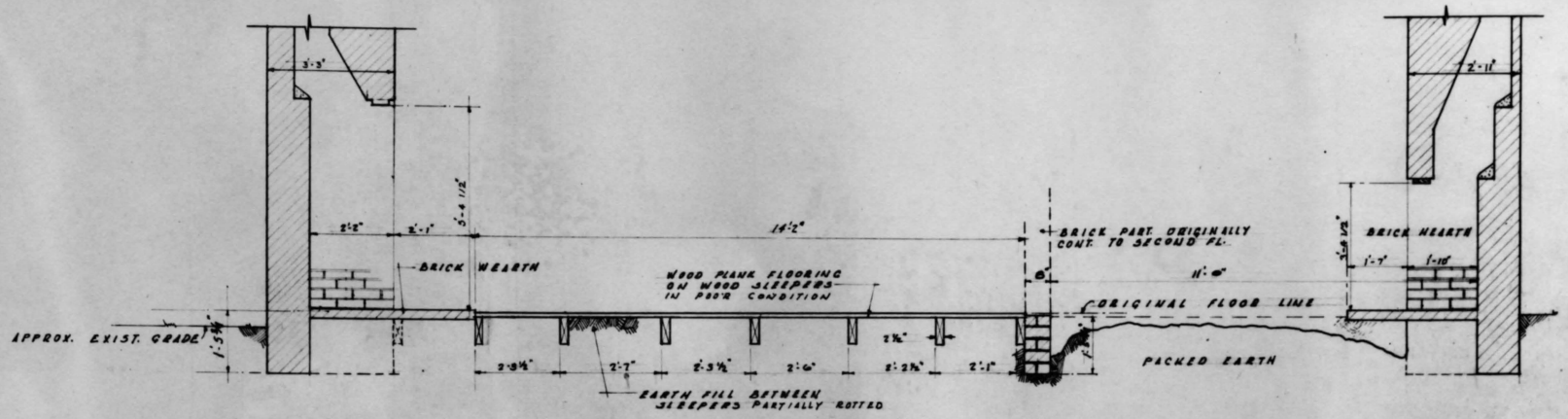
MEASURED DRAWINGS

SEPT. 15, 1956

Prepared by

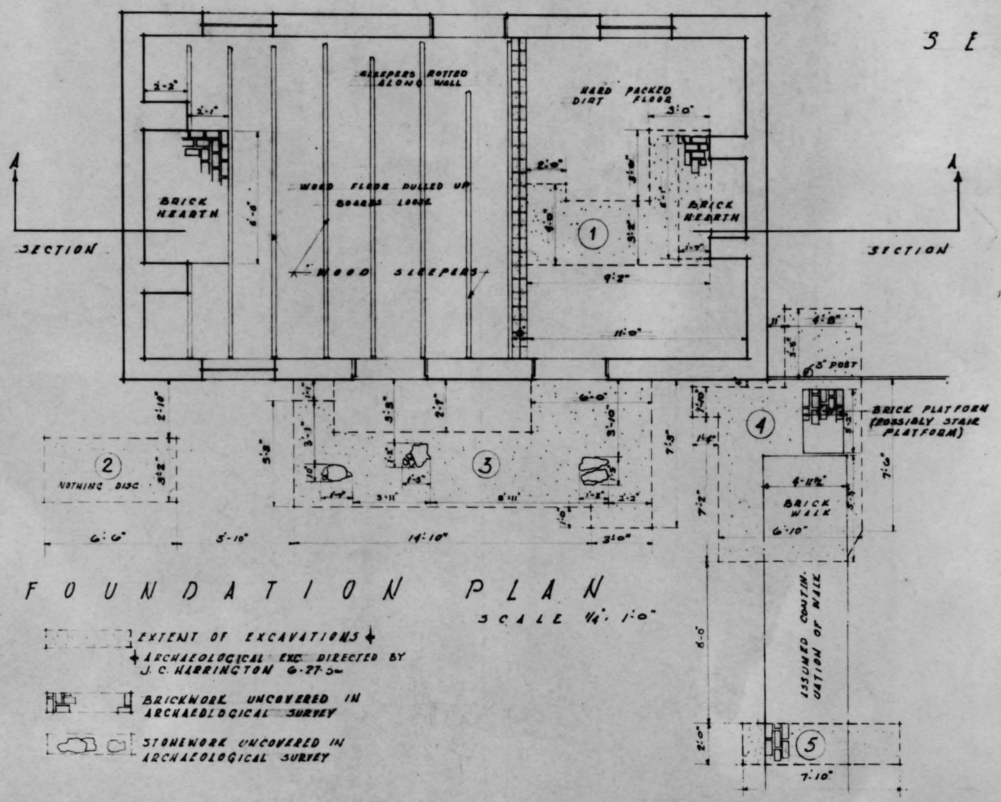
William E. Pelham
Jerome D. Sager

Robert L. Raley
Supervisor



SECTION AT "A"-"A"

SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



FOUNDATION PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES

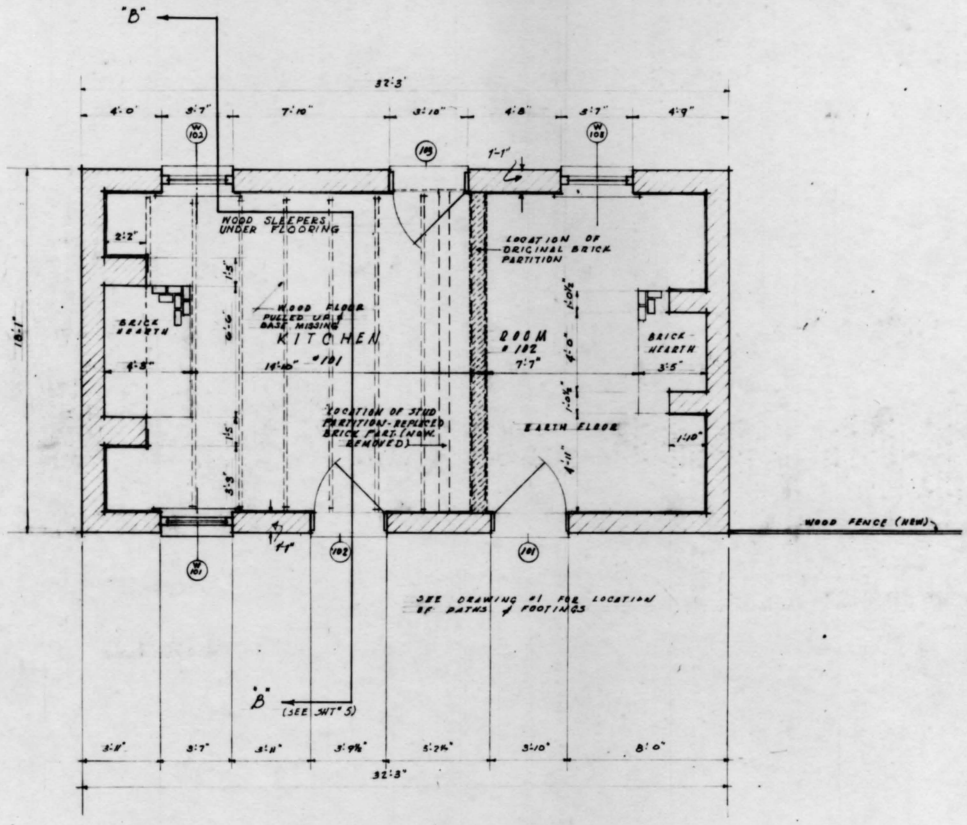
1) THESE DRAWINGS ARE OF THE EXISTING CONDITION OF BUILDING.
2) BUILDING "STABILIZED" IN 1940, PLASTER REMOVED
3) IN 1954 BUILDING PARTIALLY RESTORED- DOORS REPAIRED OR REPLACED - NEW WINDOW SASH & SHUTTERS, CORNICE REPLACED
4) BRICKWORK CLEANED & REPAIRED IN 1954
5) DRAWINGS DONE BY ALEXANDER WERE VERY HELPFUL IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS SET

1½" 1 2 3 4 5 10
¼" 1 2 3 4 5 10 15
N 1 2 3 4 5

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STUDENT MEASURING TEAM E.O.D.C.

TAVERN KITCHEN AND GUEST HOUSE (BUILDING No. 4A)
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
APPOMATTOX VIRGINIA

DRAWN BY J. D. SACER
DATE SEPT. 15, 1956
DRAWING NHP-ACH 3055A
SHEET 1 OF 6



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4" 1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES

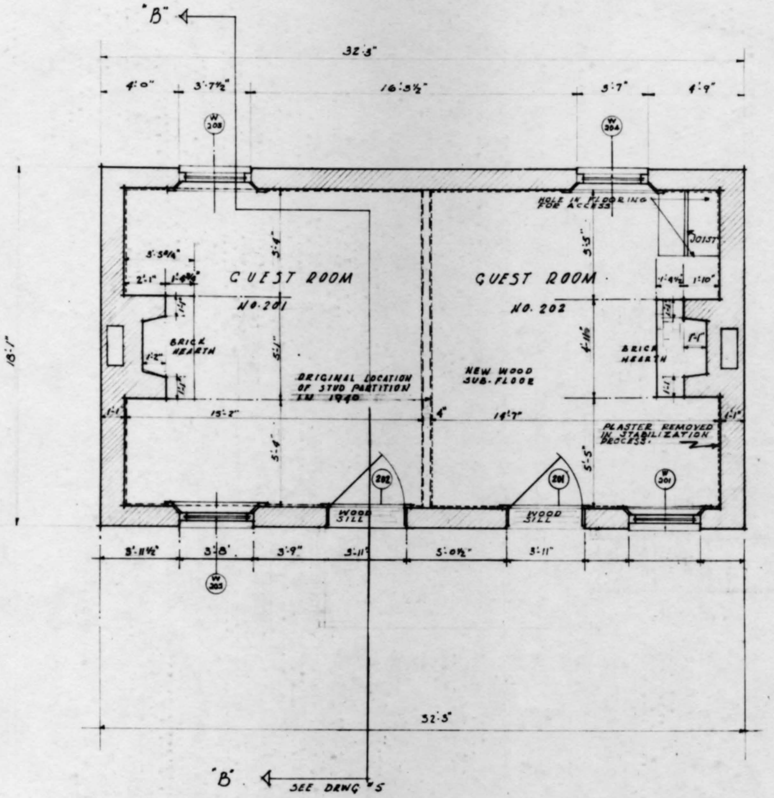
1) PLASTER REMOVED IN ALL ROOMS. WALLS ORIGINALLY PLASTERED DIRECTLY ON BRICK.
2) WOOD FLOOR AND BASE IN KITCHEN #101
3) ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE INDICATES HARD PACKED EARTH FLOOR IN ROOM #102
4) ORIGINAL PLASTER CEILING REMOVED IN ALL ROOMS
5) BRICK PARTITION ORIGINAL WHEN BUILDING CONSTRUCTED - KEYED INTO EXTERIOR WALLS. AT A LATER DATE IT WAS REPLACED BY A STUD PARTITION BUILT 1'-0 WEST OF BRICK PARTITION AND BUTTING EXTERIOR DOOR ON NORTH - THE DOOR WAS LEFT IN PLACE BUT CUT & HINGED TO OPEN
6) LOCATION OF EXTERIOR WOOD STAIRS AND PLATFORM ON SOUTH ELEVATION IS VERIFIED BY LOCATION OF DOORS TO SECOND FLOOR ROOMS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE INDICATED ON DRAWING #1
7) NO EVIDENCE OF MANTELS DISCOVERED IN ANY ROOM - EVIDENCE WOULD INDICATE PLAIN PLASTERED CHIMNEY FACES
8) WOOD FLOOR ON SLEEPERS IN EARTH
9) NO EVIDENCE OF DOOR IN PARTITION BETWEEN ROOMS #101 & #102

1/4" SCALE
1 2 3 4 5 10 15
METERS
1 2 3 4 5

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STUDENT MEASURING TEAM E.O.D.C.

TAVERN KITCHEN AND GUEST HOUSE (BUILDING NO. 4A)
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
APPOMATTOX VIRGINIA

DRAWN BY J.D. SAGER
DATE SEPT. 15, 1956
DRAWING NHP-ACH 3055A
SHEET 2 OF 6

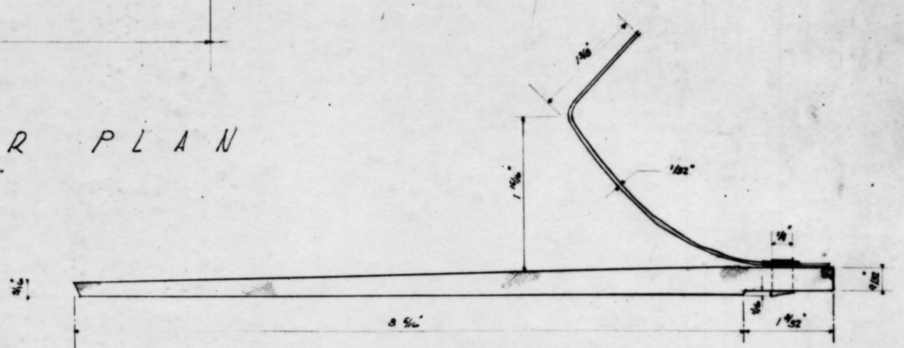


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE ¼" = 1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES

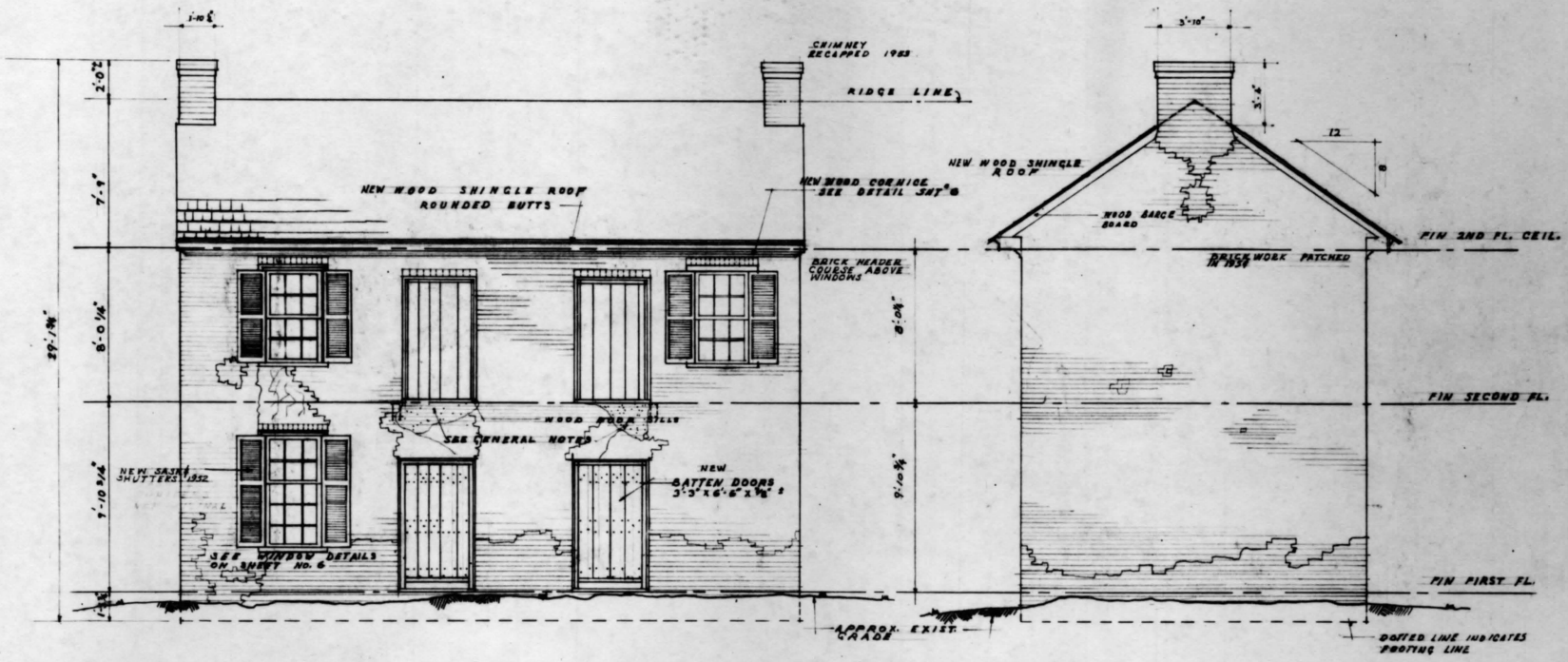
1) PLASTER REMOVED IN ALL ROOMS - WALLS ORIGINALLY PLASTERED DIRECTLY ON BRICK
2) WOOD SUBFLOOR NEW - ORIGINAL BASE AND FLOORING MISSING
3) PLASTER CEILINGS REMOVED IN ALL ROOMS - JOISTS & RAFTERS EXPOSED
4) ORIGINAL STUD PARTITION REMOVED - LOCATION DETERMINED BY REMAINING EVIDENCE
5) LOCATION OF STAIRS & PLATFORM ON SOUTH ELEVATION BY LOCATION OF DOORS TO SECOND FLOOR ROOMS AND ARCHAELOGICAL EVIDENCE ON DRAWING #1
6) NO EVIDENCE OF MANTELS DISCOVERED IN ANY ROOM - EVIDENCE WOULD SEEM TO INDICATE PLAIN PLASTERED CHIMNEY FACES



F.S. METAL GUTTER HOLDER



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STUDENT MEASURING TEAM E.O.D.C.	TAVERN KITCHEN AND GUEST HOUSE (BUILDING NO. 4A) APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK APPOMATTOX VIRGINIA	DRAWN BY J. D. SAGER DATE SEPT. 15, 1956	DRAWING NHP-ACH 3055A SHEET 3 OF 6



SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE ¼"-1'-0"

WEST ELEVATION

SCALE ¼"-1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES

1) Building "stabilized" in 1940, brickwork patched, windows boarded up, plaster removed.
2) In 1954 partial restoration was begun on building, doors were repaired or replaced, new window sash installed, new shutters- cornice replaced and roof covered with round butt wood shingles.
3) Brickwork cleaned and repaired in 1954.
4) Gutter clamps recovered (detailed on Sht. #5), no rain water gutters on building.

1 2 3 4 5 10 15

¼ SCALE

1 2 3 4 5

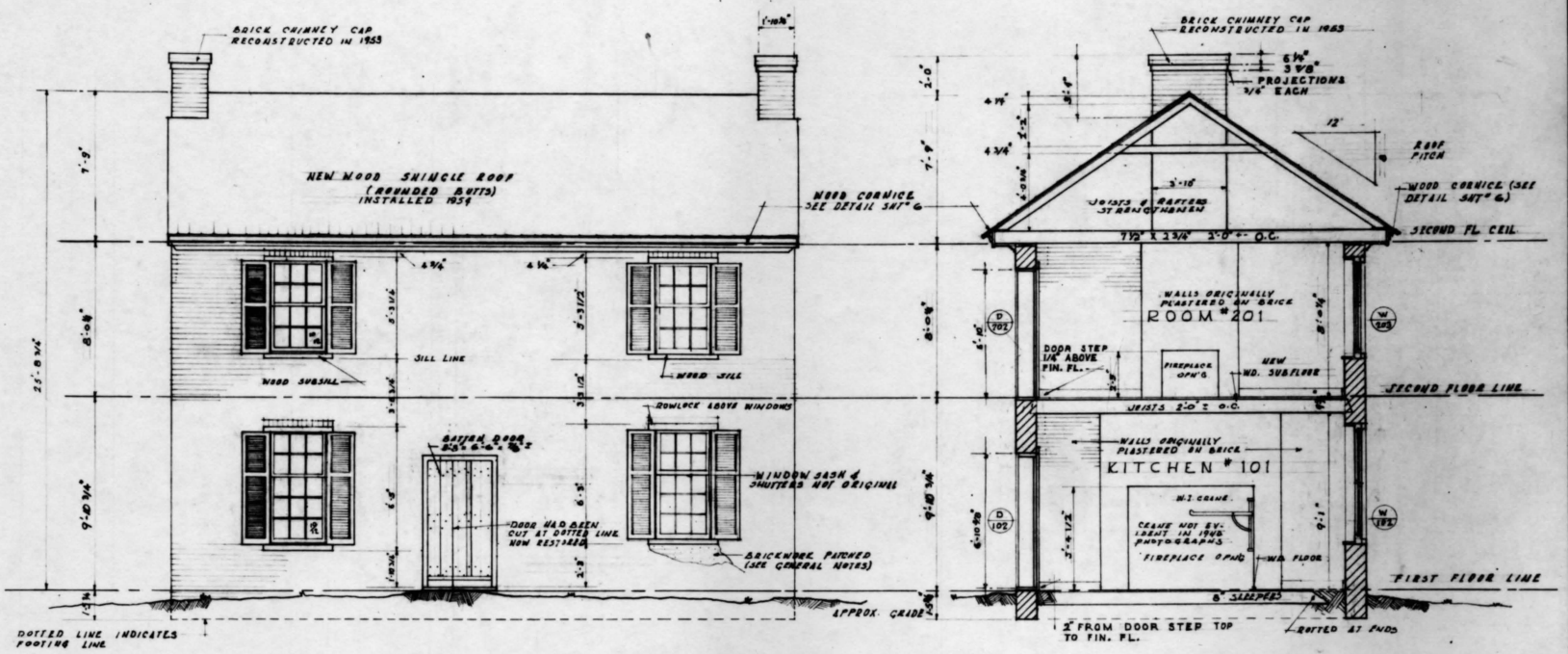
METRIC SCALE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STUDENT MEASURING TEAM E.O. D.C.

TAVERN KITCHEN AND GUEST HOUSE (BUILDING No. 48)
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
APPOMATTOX VIRGINIA

DRAWING NHP-ACH 3055A

SHEET 4 OF 6



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

SECTION AT "B"-"B"
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES

1) Building "stabilized" in 1940, brickwork patched, windows boarded up, plaster removed.
2) In 1954 partial restoration was begun on building, doors were repaired or replaced, new window sash installed, new shutters, cornice replaced and roof covered with round butt wood shingles.
3) Brickwork cleaned and repaired in 1954.
4) Gutter clamps recovered (detailed on Sht. #3), no rain water gutters on building.

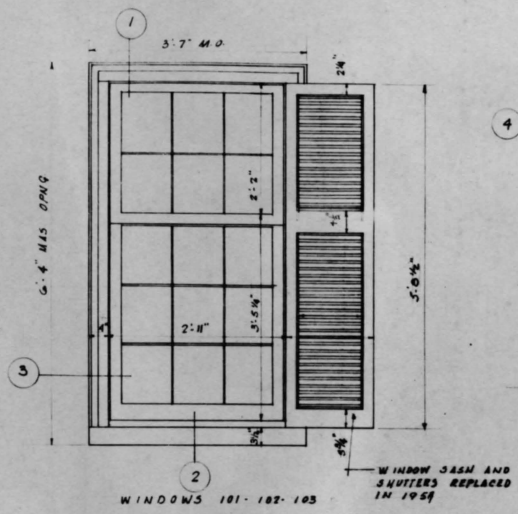
1/4" SCALE

METRIC SCALE

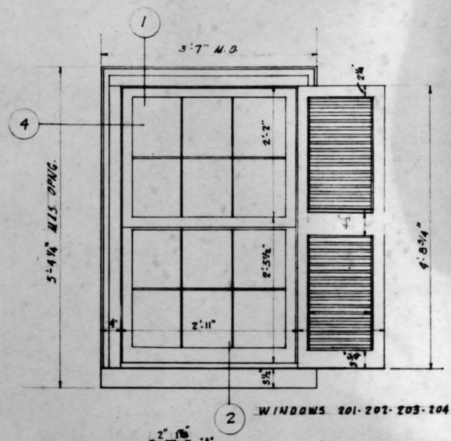
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STUDENT MEASURING TEAM E.O.D.C.

TAVERN KITCHEN AND GUEST HOUSE (BUILDING NO. 4-A)
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
APPOMATTOX VIRGINIA

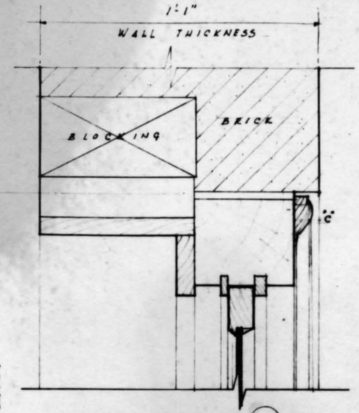
DRAWN BY J. D. SAGER
DATE SEPT 15, 1954
DRAWING NHP-ACH 3053A
SHEET 5 OF 6



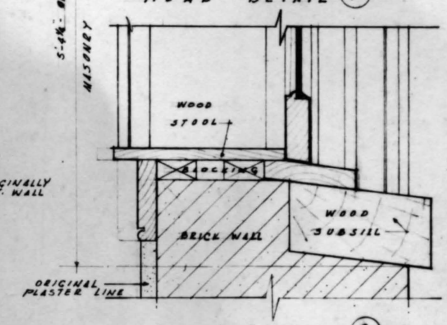
WINDOWS 101 · 102 · 103



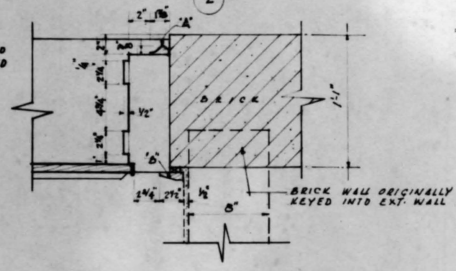
WINDOWS 201 · 202 · 203 · 204



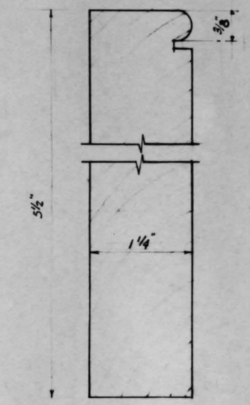
HEAD DETAIL (1)



SILL DETAIL (2)

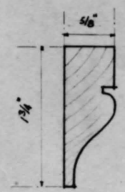


JAMB DET. AT REAR DOOR
SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"



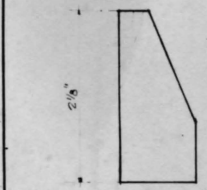
WINDOW DET.
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

F. S BASE DET

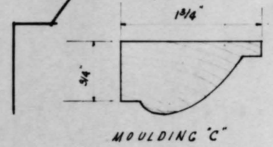


MOULDING "A"

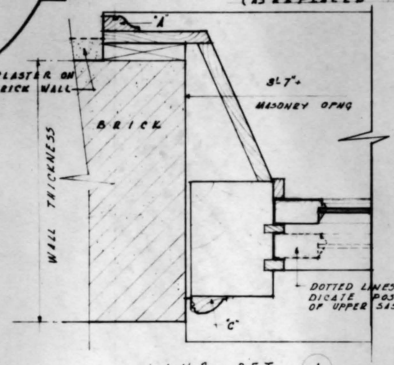
F. S. CORNICE DETAIL
(AS REPLACED IN 1955)



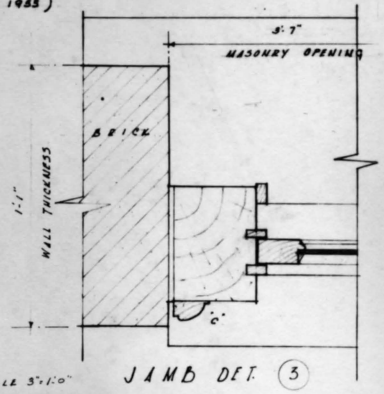
MOULDING "B"



MOULDING "C"



JAMB DET. (4)
WINDOWS 201 · 202 · 203 · 204



SCALE 3"=1'-0"

JAMB DET. (3)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STUDENT MEASURING TEAM E.O.D.C.	TAVERN KITCHEN AND GUEST HOUSE (BUILDING NO. 44) APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK APPOMATTOX VIRGINIA	DRAWN BY J.D. SAGER DATE SEPT 15, 1956	DRAWING NMP-ACH 3055A SHEET 6 OF 6

SECTION C

PRELIMINARY

DRAWINGS

FLOOR PLANS AND ELEVATIONS

FOR THE

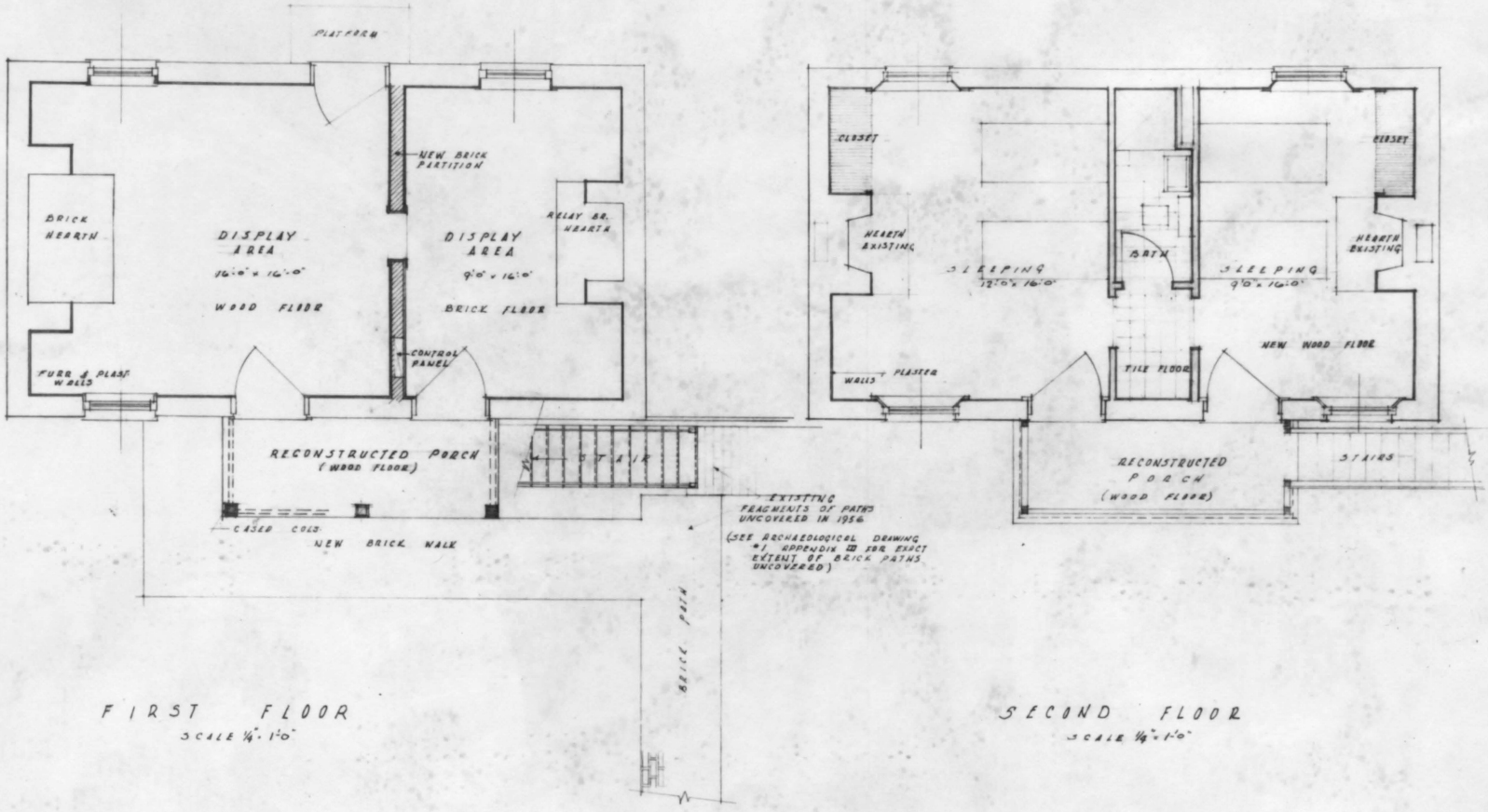
REHABILITATION

OF THE

TAVERN KITCHEN

AND

GUEST HOUSE
(BLDG. No. 4-A)



FIRST FLOOR
SCALE 1/4" 1'0"

SECOND FLOOR
SCALE 1/4" 1'-0"

EXISTING CONST.
NEW CONSTRUCTION

N

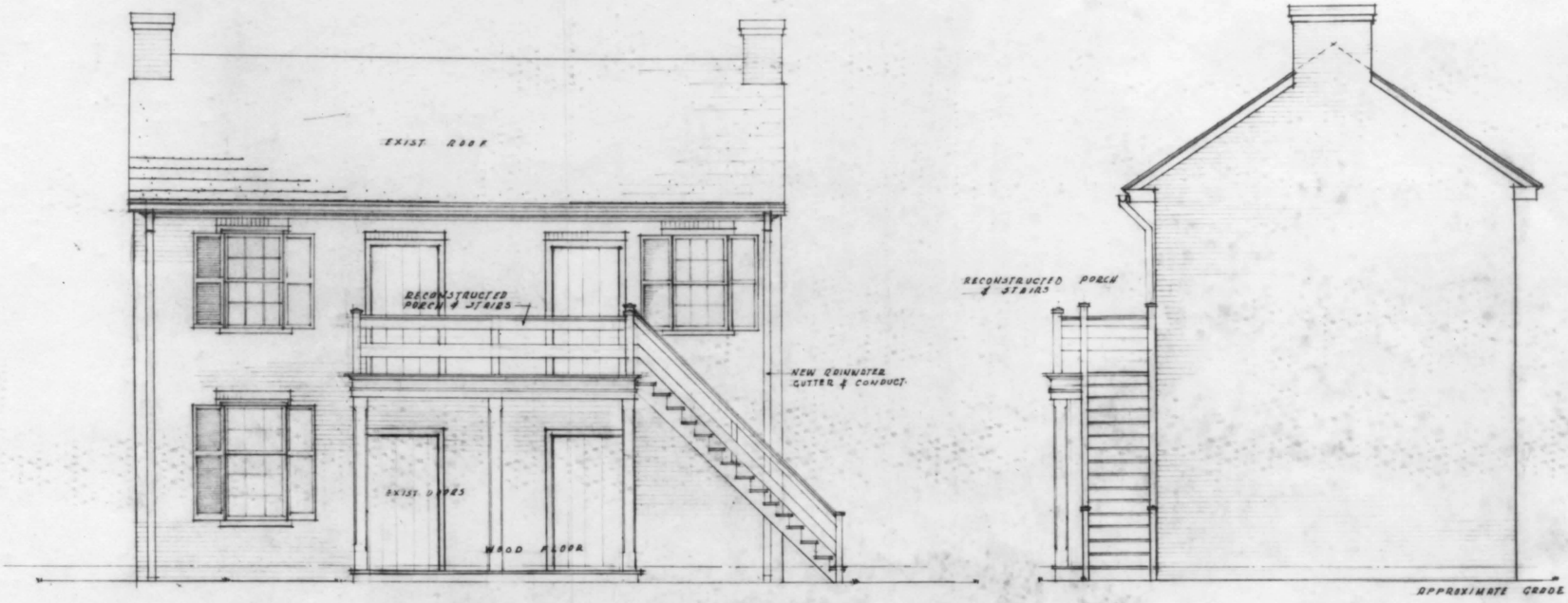
DRAWN BY R.G.S. R.L.R.

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

REGION ONE

REHABILITATION
OF THE
TAVERN KITCHEN AND GUEST HOUSE (BLDG #1A)
TITLE OF DRAWING
CLOVER HILL TAVERN GROUP
LOCATION WITHIN AREA
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

SHEET 1 OF 2
DRAWING NO.
NHP-ACH
3055C



PROPOSED REHABILITATION

SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4" 1'-0"

EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4" 1'-0"

NOTE: EXTERIOR DOORS, WINDOW SASH, CORNICE & ROOF HAVE BEEN REPLACED. RECONSTRUCTION OF PORCH & STAIRS, INSTALLATION OF R.W. GUTTER AND CONDUCTORS, AND GRADING REMAIN TO BE DONE.

DRAWN BY RGS & R.L.R.

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

REGION ONE

REHABILITATION OF THE TAVERN KITCHEN AND GUEST HOUSE (BLDG. 42)
CLOVER HILL TAVERN GROUP
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

SHEET 2 OF 2
DRAWING NO. NHP-ACH 3055C