TAVERN GUEST HOUSE
(Building Number 4-B)

001485

CLOVER HILL TAVERN GROUP

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APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Architectural Survey Report

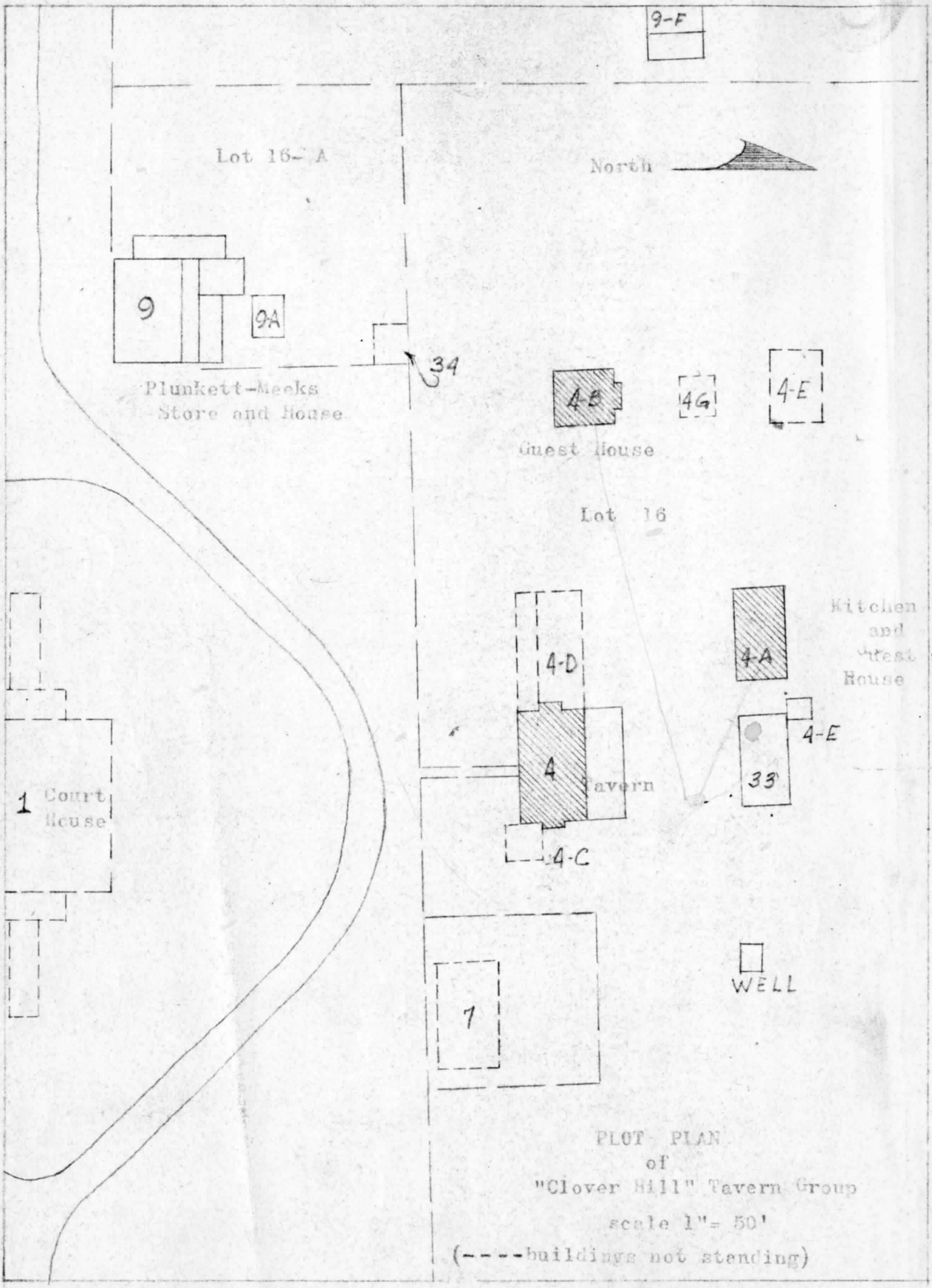
by

Robert L. Raley, Architect

April 18, 1957

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

001485



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

001485

ARCHITECTURAL SECTION OF
SURVEY REPORT FOR RESTORATION
AND
REHABILIATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES

TAVERN GUEST HOUSE
Building or Structure

Prepared by Robert L. Raley, Architect date April 18, 1957

RECOMMENDED

Date APRIL 30, 1957
Acting Chief, EODC

Approved by Memo. to the Director Date May 10, 1957
Regional Director

Date
Director

APPROVED

Approved by Memo. to the Chief, EODC Date April 29, 1957
Superintendent

SURVEY REPORT

(ARCHITECTURAL)

PREPARED

FOR THE

REHABILITATION

OF THE

TAVERN GUEST HOUSE

(BUILDING NUMBER 4-B)

CLOVER HILL TAVERN GROUP

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE

VIRGINIA

by

Robert L. Raley
Architect

April 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 and dated February 16, 1956. It deals principally with architectural data of an historical nature pertaining to the Tavern Guest House (Bldg. No. 4-B), 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.

While many documentary sources were consulted, the bulk of historic material studied — and the photographs used — were made available by Superintendent Hubert Gurney from the Park Service files he has 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 historical 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.

For the purpose of architectural restoration the information furnished by the late Mrs. Mary Ellen Hickok of San Diego, California, has been invaluable. She was born in Appomattox Court House in 1866 and her remarkable memory and interest in the project left for us an excellent first hand description of the building comprising the tavern stand as it had stood during her childhood. Her correspondence with Superintendent Gurney and Historian Happel (even though it can be found elsewhere) has been included in the report because of its great importance as the only contemporary architectural description we have.

The preparation of measured drawings of this building was made easier by the excellent notes and unfinished drawings begun by Albert Alexander about 1940, then architect for Region One.

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

The following sources were consulted in the

search for additional documentary material that might assist in understanding the architectural problems arising from such an undertaking as the eventual 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 there were no results from the searches, appreciation is due to the busy staffs for their cooperation and interest.

Robert L. Raley
Architect

PART I

PHYSICAL HISTORY

A. DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING

The "Tavern Guest House" is part of the "Clover Hill" tavern stand. (See Frontispiece.) It is approximately 80 feet west of the Tavern building and almost on the same line as the east end of the Plunkett Meeks Store and House.

It is a two and a half story brick building, approximately 22' x 20' square in plan with a single large chimney at the north end. The steep pitched roof is of a unique type, overhanging on the east and west 4'-2" from the wall line. This overhang on the east once formed the covering for an access gallery to the second floor rooms. The west side had no gallery on the second floor but a porch on the first. There is no remaining evidence showing the location of the stairs between the first and second floors.

The north and east elevations of the building may be clearly seen in Photo No. 22, Appendix II. It is obvious from the arrangement of the doors that a second floor gallery was located on the east facade. Photo No. 21 shows the south and west elevations. The outline of the stair from the east gallery to the third floor is clearly defined by the line of whitewash remaining on the south wall.

On the interior the first floor of the building now is one large room with a fireplace opening on the north wall. (See Drawing No. 3054-A #2, Appendix III). The second floor was divided into two unequal rooms, the north being the larger with an unusual wood mantle piece.

The entrance to the third floor was from the outside stairs on the south. There was just one large room on this floor.

B. ALEXANDER PATTESON, FIRST OWNER

While the name "Clover Hill" seems residual from the 18th century,[1] its use in connection with the tavern cannot be documented before 1814 when this property, consisting of 206 acres of land, was purchased by the brothers Alexander and Lilbourn Patteson from John and Jane Saddler for the sum of $1,600.00.[2] There can be no doubt that some sort of building existed at this time for the tax records of the year 1812 list assessments for "land and buildings" at $155.55;[3] and the deed conveying the property to the Saddlers in 1811 described their purchase as the land .."whereon the said Robert Mosely at present lives".[4]

Alexander Patteson was originally from Campbell County and operated the first public transport across the State of Virginia. In 1814 he and his brother bought the

1. Smith, Ethel, "Clover Hill, Early History of an Old Appomattox Landmark", Va. Mag. of H&B, Vol. 57, No. 3 dated July 1949.

2. Prince Edward County Deed Book #15, p.258, Farmville, Va.

3. Prince Edward County Land Tax Records for 1812, Va. State Library, Richmond.

4. Prince Edward County Deed Book #14, p. 555

property known as "Clover Hill" from which they operated their line. Beside their family home, this place also became a main relay point and tavern with separate buildings to house guests. Other existing buildings must have included a blacksmith's shop, stables, carriage houses, and all those facilities required by such a stage route.

From the time of the Saddler purchase in 1811, there was no substantial increase in assessed value for the next eight years. Then, in 1819, a large sum of money seems to have been spent towards the development of the stand. The cost of this improvement can be judged from the reflected results in the 1820 tax valuation. The value of the land and buildings increased from $4.80 an acre to $38.30 an acre. This increase was explained with the notation "$4,800.00 added for buildings".[5]

There can be no doubt that the main brick Tavern building still standing was one of the buildings erected in 1819. An ordinary license was also granted that year indicating the possibility that the family moved into the new building and that the old house became the bar and dining room.[6]

Every indication seems to support the fact that the Tavern Guest House (Bldg. 4-B), the subject of this report, was also built that year. The sum of money spent, the notation on the increased tax assessment stating that

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5. Prince Edward County Land Tax Records for 1820, V.S.L., Richmond

6. Ibid., notation at back of book under Licenses Granted.

it had been for "buildings", and the similarity of the architectural details -- doors, wainscoting, and chair rails -- would support this idea. Ethel Smith the author of the article on "Clover Hill" states that, "....the Guest House was presumably the other old building that still stands".[7]

An indication of the size of the stage operation can be indicated by the assessments in the personal property tax records which list "twelve slaves, forty-five horses, and three coaches". The coaches alone were valued at $250.00 apiece.[8]

Also in 1815 the assessments have been increased only slightly. This was caused by the separation of the original 206 acres into two lots; one of 200 acres retaining the original valuation of $155.55, and the other of six acres $2.34.[9]

To deduce any constant or known factor from the relationship of the sales price of a piece of property and its appraised value is difficult; to project that constant to another decade would be at best a weak basis for any assumptions or conclusions. We do know however, that "Clover Hill" was sold in 1814 for $1,600.00 and that it was assessed in the tax records at $155.55 for that same year, meaning that the assessed value was about one/tenth

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7. Smith, Ethel, "Clover Hill, Early History of an Old Appomattox Landmark", Va. Mag. of H&B, Vol 57, No. 3 dated July 1949.

8. Records of 1815 Prince Edward County Personal Property Tax Records for 1815, V.S.L. Richmond

9. Prince Edward County Land Tax Records 1815, V.S.L. Richmond

of its real value. Even if by 1819 this proportion did not hold true, we still can realize the tremendous capital improvement that went into the enlargement of the tavern.

The expenditure of such a large sum for the erection of the new buildings, seems to have been somewhat of a strain for the Patteson's. The 1820 Personal Property Tax Records list them with ten less horses and one less carriage.[10] However, from 1820 until 1836 there was little change in either valuation of the property or the activities of the stage route.

C. COMPARABLE STRUCTURES

The design of this building as far as can be determined is almost unique. Considering the period of its construction, the structural integration of the roof and outside galleries, and even the function of its rooms, there seems to be no other building in this area with which it can be compared.

The interiortrim and workmanship, however, is identical to that of the Tavern. The trim has been detailed on Drawing No. 3054-A #6 & 7.

The wood mantel from the second floor was the result of more original thought than the adapted academic designs used in the tavern. While the two buildings were obviously built at the same time (Tax records and architectural

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10. Prince Edward County Personal Property Tax Records Year 1820 V.S.L. Richmond

details support this) they would seem to prove by the very adequacy of their workmanship and in some cases very original sense of design that they were designed or constructed by some fairly talented carpenter or builder. We have no records or vouchers to identify this person.

D. CONTEMPORARY REFERENCES:

No actual contemporary references have been found describing this building. The nearest information we have concerning its appearance at the time of its projected restoration is in the letters of the late Mrs. Mary Ellen Hickok. She was the grand-daughter of the owner of the tavern stand at the time of the surrender. She was born there in 1866 and lived at Appomattox Court House until 1881.

In the letters of 1942 to Historian Happel and Superintendent Gurney, she has recalled many pertinent facts about the Tavern Stand Buildings. (See Appendix I for copies of the Hickok correspondence). She designates the Guest House as Building No. 6, "Poore's Office", in her sketch of the Tavern stand as it existed when she was living there. Of this building she states, "...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 house, also a back door leading to a garden. It had

a dirt floor with scattered bricks. Off the upstairs porch are two bedrooms with a door between. Each 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 the right of building."

In another letter she added, "...I know the attic of the Poore house was used for sleeping, but not the class of men". This rather criptic description would lead one to believe that this space was used for servants or drivers rather than the guests of the tavern.

Considering the fact that Mrs. Hickok had not seen these buildings for 61 years, and that she was only fifteen years old when she left Appomattox Court House, her physical descriptions of the buildings are most exact as to location and number of rooms in all the buildings that remain today of the tavern stand. It would appear evident that her description of the use of the building is just as accurate, thus giving a clear picture of the functioning of the various buildings immediately after the war. Some changes undoubtedly had been made due to the pressures of the war, but for the purposes of restoring these structures to their 1865 appearance, this correspondence will be invaluable.

Another written description we have of the Tavern Guest House was added as a footnote to a map of

Appomattox Court House by a Mr. Peer, who had been for a long time clerk of the Court of Appomattox. This map was drawn in 1890 for Joseph Burns, an invalid watchmaker of Washington,D. C., who constructed from this map and description a scale model of the village. (The model is now the property of the National Park Service at Appomattox.)

The Tavern Guest House is No. 11 on Peers' map and is called "Brick House". In the note on the lower part of the map (not reproduced on the photostat) he further describes this building as "two story brick kitchen in Hotel Yard". While this map was drawn in 1890 some of the descriptions were drawn from memory so that it is not necessarily accurate.

The tavern Guest House is again mentioned in a land transfer in 1889 in the following terms, "thence with line of parsonage lot South or nearly South, to the corner near kitchen, or out-house on said lot, (Hotel Lot)."[11]

It is interesting to note that all of these descriptions written during the 19th Century refer to this building as a "kitchen". By 1865 (the period set for its exterior restoration) it was no longer used for this purpose. Mrs. Hickok has explained that the kitchen was then in a lean-to shed behind the tavern building itself. The large fireplace opening, the smoke stained ceiling beams, and

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11. McKinney to Bryan, Appomattox County Deed Book No. 2, p. 506, Appomattox County Court House, Appomattox, Va.

these descriptions would seem to support the use of the first-floor room at some earlier time as a kitchen.

PART II

STUDY OF STRUCTURAL EVIDENCE

A. ORIGINAL CONDITION

Exterior: The brick used for this building is handmade, oversized, and irregular, undoubtedly made locally. It is laid up in common bond with the bonding every sixth course. The builders did not strike the joints in the usual way, but left them flush with the bricks. A fine white line was then painted on the mortar joint. The bricks themselves were never painted with oil paint.

This penciling of the joints was widely practiced in the area, and was apparently fashionable over a long period of time. Some of the older buildings in nearby Buckingham Court House, as well as the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House, and the Tavern itself, bear evidence of this decoration.

On the east side of the building there was originally a two-story gallery. Evidence found in the earth shows that it was approximately five feet wide (See Drawing No. 1, Appendix III). The first floor porch must have been of wooden construction, only part of a dry wall support remains. At Excavation No. 6 on the same drawing, the group of stones shown, evidently served to support this end of the porch. The other stones along this side of the building were footings for the supporting columns of the gallery.

Above this porch was a wooden gallery that gave access to the second floor rooms. A conjectural restoration of this building by Albert Alexander showing possible locations of stairs for this gallery was sent to Mrs. Hickok and was returned with her notations; "Steps should be in center of porch — the rest is right except there was just a landing with a rail around it going into the attic. Rail fence like shown in the picture all around back of garden. The porch and steps had rail instead of Banisters." (See Photo No. 2 Appendix II for Alexander Drawing).

On the South elevation there is still some evidence in Photo No. 4 Appendix II to indicate the location of the stair to the third floor. An earlier photograph (not in this report) shows some remaining construction of the entrance platform to the attic. From this it seems clear that the floor joists were carried on the cantilevered girders and were headed off where the stairs came through the platform.

The porch on the West side of the building apparently had no deck at the second-story level. A fragment of a post was uncovered in the course of excavations at the southwest corner. At the ground level there probably was a wooden deck of the same construction as that on the east side. The columns must have gone to the roof unsupported laterally for their entire length. We dropped a plumb line

from the corner of the roof overhang and it lined up exactly with the remaining post fragment in the ground.

An interesting early view of this porch can be seen in the blowup of the center section of the Webber lithograph done in 1865, which shows the Tavern Guest House in the left distance. (See Photo No. 1 AppendixII). The chimney is shown at the proper end (North), and the east gallery and stairs are hidden by the Saddler's Shop, standing in the line of vision. The lean-to porch on the west side is unmistakable. The north-south gable axis is correct and the attempt at depicting the construction of the overhanging roof on the south protecting the third floor flight of stairs is correct in principal. From the care that was used in drawing the other buildings in this view, excusing the distortion of the perspective, the representation is fairly accurate.

The construction of the roof of this building is perhaps the most interesting architectural development in Appomattox. While this form of construction is not unique, similarly cantilevered forms of roof construction being in Williamsburg and Harpers Ferry, it is none the less striking in appearance. The floor joists are continued beyond the wall line on the east and west sides. The continuation of this construction on the south side supports the platform mentioned before. The girders supporting this cantilever are carried on the masonry walls and serve as

a plate for the joists.

The roof rafters spring from the outside plate making a trussed form of construction. This truss is strengthened by the 3" x 4" vertical studs, directly above the masonry wall. The rafters are also connected by collar beams supporting the ceiling. These trusses were located approximately 2'-0" oc. The strength of this roof can be realized by studying the condition of the building at the time of its acquisition by the National Park Service. The walls at this time had major structural cracks but the roof showed no signs of sagging or weakness, even though the roofing was rotted and the construction had been exposed to the weather for a long period of time. Photo No. 4, Appendix II, shows the roof condition in 1940.

Exterior Woodwork: Very little of the original exterior woodwork remains today. There is, however, enough to give us a definite idea as to its period.

This trim has been detailed in Drawing No. 7, Appendix III. The door and window frames were cut from solid stock except on the first floor where Doors No. 101-102 had panelled heads and reveals. The method of joining, employed in these reveals, is evident: flat panels set flush with beaded-edged nails. The frames of Doors No. 201-202 had a bead cut on the exterior edge. The brick mold is the same as that used on the interior.

The earlier photographs show some pieces of cornice (Photo No. 10, Appendix II) with the lower edge beaded. There is no remaining evidence of a crown mould although it is obvious from the distance of the facia below the shingles that one had been used. The siding on the south gable was also beaded.

A board and batten door that has caused a great deal of speculation was found in the first floor of building. It is shown in place at Doorway No. 101 in Photo No. 4, Appendix II. The strap hinges of early type on the exterior -- as shown in the photograph -- are most unusual. The use of such hinges at this period would be a late survival. The door undoubtedly has been reversed but the pintles are original. They could not have been easily changed since they were driven securely into the frame. The frame is the same as the others on the building and would seem to be original.

Photographs taken in 1940 show no sash remaining in the building. However window W-102 is now furnishedwith 6 over 6 double hung sash. This would appear to be old sash but its exact origin is not known by the writer. Since it does fit the frame (which has not been altered) windows of this type were probably use.

Interior Woodwork: Mrs. Hickok described the first floor of this building as one large room. There are marks,

however, which show that at one time some sort of partition had been erected across it. Possibly at this time a window was made into Doorway No. 102.

It would seem that the use of this room has been clearly established as a kitchen. Doorways No. 103 and 101 served as front and rear entrances. The room probably had a wooden floor set on sleepers with a large brick hearth in front of the fireplace. Mrs. Hickok mentioned that bricks were scattered about the floor.

Remaining plaster on the walls does not go closer to the floor than eight brick courses, suggesting that some sort of wainscoting had been installed. This wainscoting was probably composed of several wide beaded horizontal boards. The ceiling does not seem to have been originally plastered as were the walls, since there is evidence of whitewash on the underside of the flooring and the joists that have been smoke stained. The lath nails were driven through the whitewash showing that the plaster had been installed later.

The north wall now exhibits a very large area, which had been closed with a stone filler. This had originally been in part a fireplace opening and the curved iron lintel is still embedded in the masonry. (See Photo No. 24, Appendix II). The outlines of the opening are clearly visible. There is no indication of a mantel having been used.

The trim which remains in this room is the same as that in the other parts of the building.

Second Floor: The second floor contained two rooms; No. 201 towards the north and No. 202 towards the south. No. 201 was the larger containing a fireplace. Both rooms were entered from doors on the east which opened onto the gallery running along that side of the building.

A stud and plaster partition separated the rooms. (See Photo No. 15, Appendix II). A door in this wall served as communication between the rooms. The walls and ceilings of this room were plastered. The trim remaining in these rooms is exactly like that of the Tavern building. The door and window trim was made of two pieces; a flat piece with beaded edge and a separate applied piece of mould. The chair rail and bases were also beaded. They are detailed on Drawing No. 6, Appendix III.

The unusual qualities of the mantel from Room No. 201 have been discussed. This is detailed on the same drawing as the trim.

Third Floor: This room was under the roof and sloped on the east and west sides. On the north there were two small casement windows (now missing). The only access doors on the south were where the stairs led to the east gallery on the second floor. The walls and ceiling of this room were plastered and the trim, bases, and chair rail were

identical to those of the second floor. There was not enough time to make further study of the casement window frames, since they had been boarded over. Further investigation of the roof framing, as well, needs to be done.

The outside porch stairs were the only means of vertical communication. The structural evidence against an interior stair is complete. The joists are spaced evenly on an east-west axis and run the entire width of the building. There is no evidence showing where stair stringers might have been placed against the wall, or damage that would have been caused by their removal.

B. EARLY ALTERATIONS

Mrs. Hickok's description of the Tavern Guest House seems to parallel that of its original appearance as near as we can judge. Thus we can infer that no major change to the building had been made from the time of its construction until the 1870's.

Whether or not in 1865 it was being used for offices, there is as yet no way to ascertain. However, we can be sure that it was not used any longer as a kitchen, and that the upstairs rooms were physically unchanged, even if their original purpose was no longer being served.

At some later date the first floor of the building was used as a stable. No doubt at this time

any remaining flooring whether brick or wood was removed. The only other change was enlarging the window (Doorway No. 103) on the first floor into a door. Some sort of partition was placed across the room but it is not apparent what the reason had been for these changes.

C. PARK SERVICE ALTERATIONS SINCE 1940

In 1942, due to the dangerous structural condition of the building, steps were taken in a "stabilization" program to prevent further deterioration of the building.

The walls were shored and the necessary patching done to the walls. These repairs were made with hard burned brick, which did not match the existing old brick in size or color. This was undoubtedly done for structure support and not with any idea towards a real restoration of the building. It is fortunate that the Superintendent took these steps, which have resulted in the fact that the buildings are still standing and capable of restoration.

Also at this time iron tie rods were installed and the second and third floor levels. The window and door openings were boarded up, and the gable overhang as well as the rafters were repaired and covered.

Most of the changes in this building have been caused by neglect and age. No major alterations to its structure or interior seem to have been made.

D. EXPLORATORY EXCAVATIONS

Exterior excavations were begun June 28, 1956 by Mr. J. C. Harrington, Chief of Interpretation of Region One. The main explorations were concentrated on the east and west sides of the building and are numbered from 1 to 10 on Drawing No. 1, Appendix III.

The remains of stonework were revealed on the east side; the footings for the wooden columns supporting the second floor gallery. These stones remaining in Excavations No. 4 and 6 supported the north and south extremes of the porch. The stones uncovered in No. 6 (Photo No. 33, Appendix II) are in a fairly straight line although some have shifted from their original position. The large end stone was undoubtedly the column footing while the other stones served as a retaining wall for a porch floor which was about a foot above grade at this point.

The stone farthest north in Excavation No. 4 and that in No. 5 are almost at third points between the extremes. These are smaller in size than the end footings and may indicate that center columns did not go to the roof as did the end ones.

Nothing was discovered at Excavation Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, and 10; all of these except No. 2 were dug to locate the possible landing platform of the stair.

On the west side of the building, excavations revealed the remains of a 4" x 6" post at 2'-2 3/4" below the grade line. At the opposite end of the excavation another post hole was discovered. The line of stones between, laid without mortar seem to have been the foundation wall for a wood floor a few feet above grade.

The excavations on the west proved that the preliminary restoration ideas embodied in Mr. Alexander's sketches were essentially correct, except that he had no two-story porch columns and no deck near grade on the west side.

During the course of interior excavations one remaining wood sleep was discovered still in place in the ground. It was 4 1/2" square and approximately -1'-3" below the assumed elevation 0'-0", (Drawing No. 1, Appendix III). The exact level of the original floor is a matter of some doubt, since there is evidence of a hearth at the present floor level, while the door sills are three courses above this.

PART III

PROPOSED WORK

A. PROPOSED USE OF BUILDING

As a result of the meeting December 11, 1956 in Region One Offices at Richmond, it was decided that the exterior of the Tavern Guest House (Bldg. 4-B) should be restored to its 1865 appearance when it was part of the physical scene of Lee's surrender to Grant. It was felt that a detailed restoration of the interior of the building and its subsequent furnishing as a house museum would detract from the importance of the McLean house as the place where the surrender took place. It was decided that:

The first floor will be made serviceable as a display area.

The second floor will be converted into sleeping quarters. This will consist of one bedroom and bath available for the seasonal occupancy of summer rangers. This room will be accessible from the reconstructed gallery and stairs.

The third floor will be finished off, but it is not expected to be utilized at the present time.

B. ARCHITECTURAL WORK

Exterior: A great deal of restoration work will be required. The hard-burned, non-matching bricks should be removed and then the walls repaired with old bricks or a closely matching modern substitute. The mortar should match the original color; samples can be taken from an area where discoloration has not occurred. The lower part of the chimney where so much reinforcing work has been done should be completely rebuilt, saving by shoring, if possible, the upper sections. The top of the chimney which is now missing must also be rebuilt.

In the collapse of the chimney cap, part of the brick gable end of the building was destroyed. This should be repaired. The throats and hearths of the fireplaces are structurally unsound, and should be reconstructed so they may be used again. Dampers will be installed in the flues.

Where special brickwork is required -- i.e., the flat arches above the windows -- bricks should be ground or molded to suit the conditions.

The outside wood columns and porches should be reconstructed as well as the stairs on the east and south sides of the building. (See Drawing No. 10, Appendix III). (For evidence supporting the location of the stairs, see Photo No. 4, Appendix II). Note the whitewash lines on

the south elevation.

New cornice material and beaded siding will have to be run. The soffits of the roof overhang and the area around the third floor landing will be sheathed with square edged tongue and grooved boards. Window sash and doors will be detailed on the working drawings, and sills should be replaced where they are not salvageable.

Interior: A new wood floor should be installed in the first floor room (No. 101). Wainscoting, doors and windows should be replaced. Moulding should be cut for door and window trim

The stones should be removed from the fireplace and the interior of opening carefully rebuilt. This should be measured before the base of the chimney is removed on the exterior. The walls of this room should be furred and plastered. Further investigations should be made before it is decided to plaster the ceiling.

It is recommended that the rooms on the second floor should be arranged as shown on Drawing No. 9, Appendix III. The original mantlepiece should be brought back to Room No. 201, and the trim relocated as necessary and used to finish out the rooms. The walls should be furred and plastered and the flooring replaced with wide boards where necessary. The ceiling will also be replastered.

The bath shall have Keene's cement plaster walls and a synthetic tile floor.

The third floor room should have a new floor and base and trim where needed.

All floor or ceiling joists will have to be replaced where they are rotted or structurally unsafe. The ceiling should be insulated since the occupancy of the building is intended during the summer months.

C. MECHANICAL

Plumbing lines and fixtures will be required for the bath on the second floor. The soil and plumbing lines can be connected to those in Bldg. No. 33 (Rest Rooms) and the present sewage disposal plant serving both buildings (see Master Plan). In the future, if forced hot water heat is desired, some auxiliary heating unit will have to be designed to service this and the other buildings in the area. This question remains to be answered.

D. ELECTRICAL

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

Electric wiring and lighting fixtures will be

required on the second and third floors. Outlets for display purposes on the first floor will be recommended by the Museum Branch or Superintendent. A control box should be located in a convenient place on the first floor.

APPENDIX I

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

DOCUMENT 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.

DOCUMENT 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 1866, 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 Boocock-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)

APPENDIX II

ILLUSTRATIONS

PHOTO. NO.		
1	Webber Lithograph	(1865)
2	Albert Alexander's Perspective	(c. 1941)

EARLY PHOTOGRAPHS

3 - 6	General Views	(c. 1940)
7 - 12	Exterior Details	(c. 1940)
13 - 20	Interior Views	(c. 1940)

RECENT PHOTOGRAPHS

21 - 22	General Views	(1956)
23 - 29	Interior Views	(1956)
30 - 33	Exploratory Excavations	(1956)

PHOTO. NO. 1 - (View of Appomattox Court House from S.W.)

This enlargement of the center section of the Webber lithograph of 1865 shows the only known view of the Tavern Guest House in the left distance. The chimney is at the proper end (north); and the stairs and gallery of the east and south elevations are hidden by the Saddler's shop in the line of vision. The lean-to porch on the west is unmistakable. The north-south gable axis is correct and the attempt at the construction of the overhanging roof on the south side protecting the third floor flight of stairs. Except for the break in the roof line at the the west porch this is probably a fairly accurate representation of the general arrangement of the parts of the building even though transferring the drawing to a stone or plate would cause some distortion.

Key to Buildings

Nos.	Name of Building
1	McLean House
2	Court House
3	Plunkett-Meeks Store and House
4	McLean Well House
5	Old Raine House
6	Saddler's Shop
7	Tavern Guest
8	Smoke House

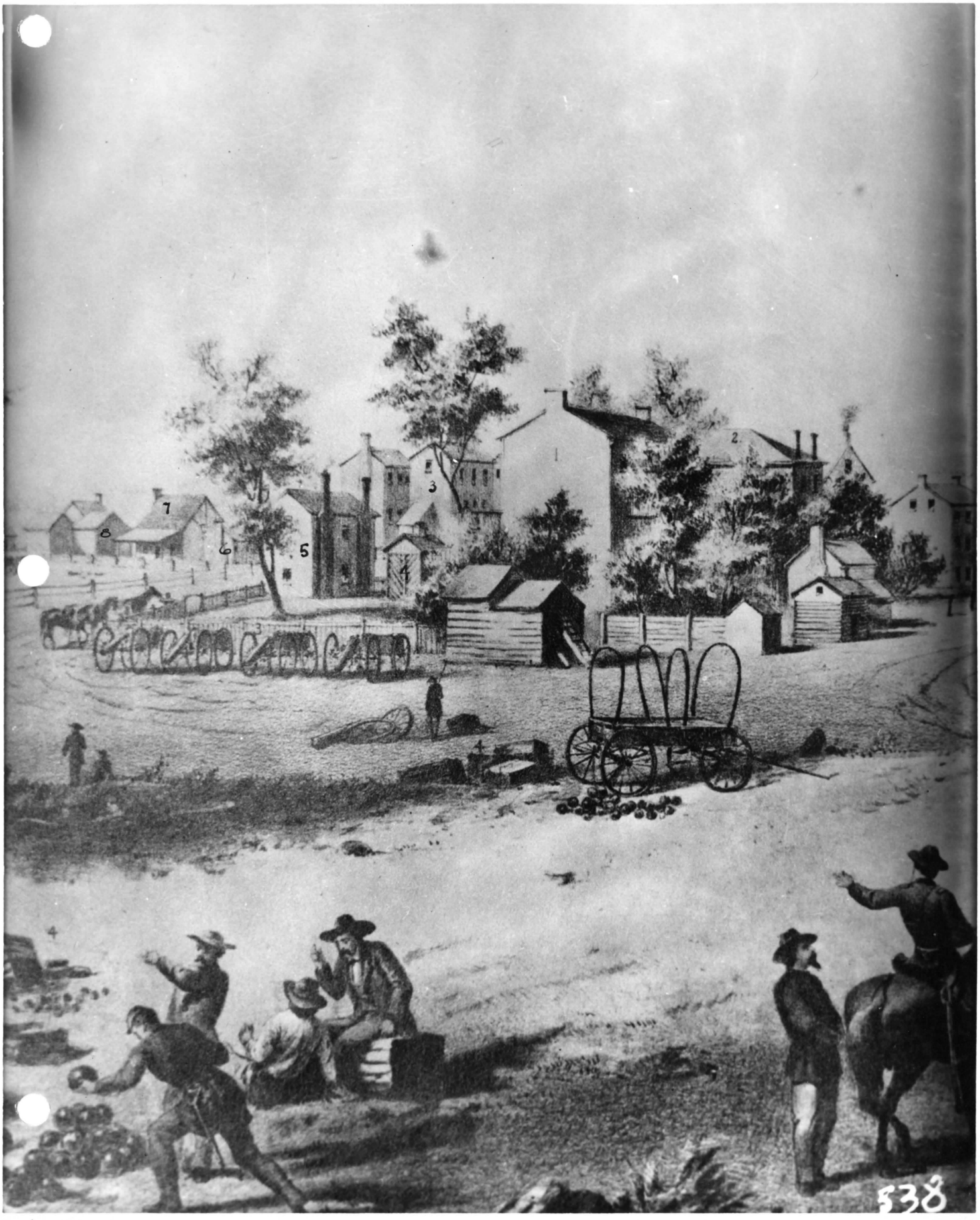

1
2
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538

PHOTO. NO. 2

A print of this conjectural restoration by Albert Alexander (c. 1941) was sent to Mrs. Ellen Hickok and was returned with her notation:

"Steps should be in center of porch the rest is right except there was just a landing with a rail around it going into the attic. Rail fence like shown in the picture all around back of garden. The porch and steps had rail instead of Banisters."

The original drawing at EODC.



PERSPECTIVE
TAVERN GUEST HOUSE
LAW OFFICE
STUDY "2"
SHEET 1 OF 1

PHOTO. No. 3 (View of Tavern and Guest House from S.E.)

This old view shows the relationship of the Clover Hill Tavern and the Tavern Guest House. The condition of the buildings is evident. The main axis of the Guest House runs north and south; the roof overhangs toward the south.

ph. c. 1940

neg. ACH



PHOTO. NO. 4 (View from S. W.)

Condition of the building when it was acquired by the Government. The walls had serious cracks, some running a whole floor. The joists were rotted as well as the remaining pieces of cornice and the shingles. The end joists which supported the outside stairs were gone. Some of the window arches and door heads had failed. The sash was missing and the doors only temporary expedients. A construction pocket for the support of the gallery visable at the right edge of the south elevation at the bottom of the white wash line.

ph. Carl Stevens - 1940
(neg. ACH)



PHOTO. NO. 5 (View from N. W.)

View shows the north and west elevations at the beginning of the stabilization program. The weeds and underbrush around the building have been cleared and the plowed fields are the reason why no archaeological discoveries were made away from the immediate area of the building. Structural cracks and condition of the brick-work is evident. The stone filling in the first floor fireplace can be seen where the chimney has fallen away at its base.

ph. Carl Stevens - 1940
(Neg. ACH)



PHOTO. NO. 6 (View from N. W.)

The chimney cap and the top of the gable have fallen away from the building on the North side. The base of the chimney has fallen, leaving a hole through to the fireplace opening. Both East and West corners of the North elevation are gone.

The East side shows a line of pockets in the brick wall that received the joists of the gallery which ran along this side at the second floor. On the right, may be seen a pocket for the hand rail.

Ph. c.1940
(neg. Supt. NHP-ACH)



PHOTO. NO. 7 (Detail East Entrance Doorway)

This enlarged detail of Doorway No. 103, showing the failure of the head. A floor joist is visable resting on a narrow plate. The frame of the door is old as well as the few remaining pieces of trim. The reveals can be seen also. These are the flush panel and bead type, similar to those in the Tavern building itself. The building was used at one time as a stable and the batten door installed then.

ph. c. 1940
(Neg. Region One Office)

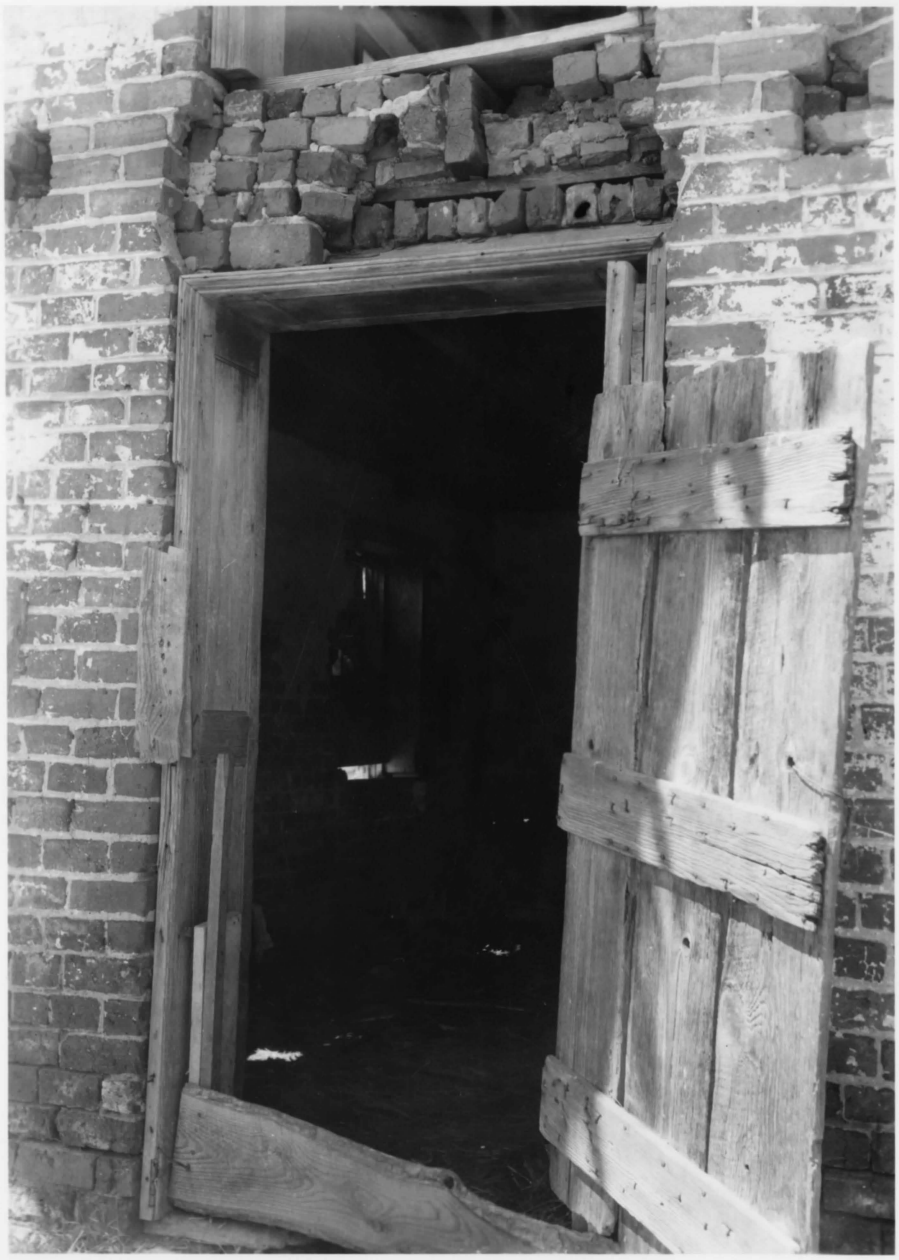


PHOTO. NO. 8 (Detail Doors No. 103 - No. 202 E.)

The collapse of the Doorway No. 103 head was perhaps caused by the collapse of the gallery. The doors are missing but the frames seem to be old. The missing soffit of the overhang seems to have been made of wood.

ph. c. 1940
(Neg. Region One Office)

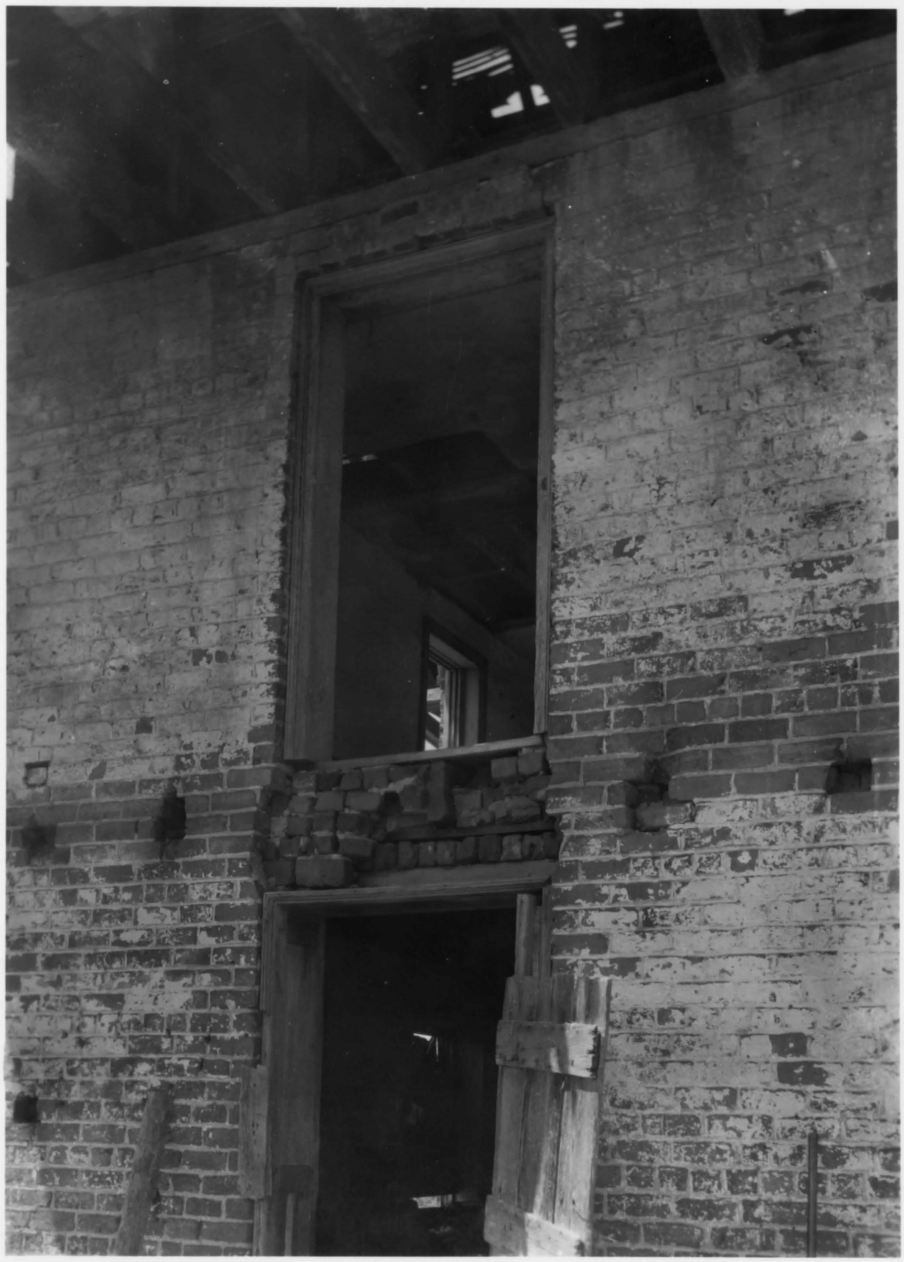


PHOTO. NO. 9 ("Stabilization" View from S. E.)

1941 view showing the shoring on the South and East Elevations. No structural repairs have been made, but the walls have been supported and the overhanging gable end.

ph. c. 1941
(neg. Supt. MHP-ACH)



#9
Famous Quotes
Korean

PHOTO. NO. 10 (Detail of West Wall)

Windows No. 101 and No. 202 on West wall are shown in this photograph at the beginning of the Stabilization program. The arch above the first floor window has failed. Crack developed in the structural wall to the window sill above. One brick of the window arch is still in place. The window frames appear to be old; no shutter hardware is visable on the second floor frame.

No lintels were used in the window openings and the heavy wood frame was used as a form to set the flat brick arch on the first floor. A row of headers were used at the second floor window head.

Ph. c. 1941
(neg. Supt. ACH - NHP)



PHOTO. NO. 11 (Stabilization Photo. from S. E.)

Photograph taken February 1942 during "Stabilization" (CCC Job No. 37). The shoring conceals much of the building but the condition of the roof and old beaded siding can be seen. Old shingles have been partially removed.

ph. 1942
(Neg. Supt. NHP-ACH)



PHOTO. NO. 12 (Detail of Roof Overhang)

By February 1942 a substantial part of the stabilization of the building had been completed. The iron tie rods had been installed at the second and third floor levels. The windows and doors had been boarded up and the gable overhang and the roofing had been repaired and covered. The roof rafters have been strengthened. The only old siding that remains is on the gable end toward the West. The failure at the first floor window head is still evident.

ph. 1942
(Neg. Supt. NHP-ACH)


921

PHOTO. NO. 13 (End View Room No. 101)

This view looks towards the north at the Fireplace Wall. The opening has been filled with field stone, perhaps after the failure of the lintel over the opening. Two distinct lines can be seen, one where the brick and stone intersect and the other where the filling has been installed. The floor is dirt and the ceiling has been removed, leaving the joists exposed. The joists and underside of the second floor flooring was smoked-stained before the later plastered ceiling.

ph. 1940
(Neg. Region One Office)


14

PHOTO. NO. 14 (View towards West, Room No. 101)

No partition now exists in Room No. 101 as shown by this photograph. At one time, however, a cross partition was erected, and one of the joists bears evidence of notching. If this was built when the room was used as a stable, there is not sufficient evidence to prove it. To indicate the presence of some partition (though not original) the room has been divided into areas No. 101 and No. 101-A on Drawing No. 2 Appendix III.

The plaster ceiling has been removed but the marks of lath are still visible. This ceiling probably was not the original finish since the second floor joists and underside of the flooring are smoke-stained. It was removed in 1940.

The opening in the far corner of the ceiling was cut for access to the second floor after the outside stairs collapsed.

There is no trace of plaster below the 8th brickcourse, indicating a possible wainscot in this room.

ph. 1940
(neg. Region One Office)


05

PHOTO. NO. 15 (View Toward West Room No. 201)

Photograph of second-floor Room No. 202 shows the door and partition between rooms No. 201 and No. 202. Most of the base is missing in this room but the chair rail, door trim, and window trim remain. Some ceiling plaster and lath are still to be seen. The plaster on the exterior walls is applied directly to the brick. Evidences of structural cracks can be seen on the West wall. The flooring is bad on the entire second floor.

ph. 1940
(neg. Region One Office)


17

PHOTO. NO. 16 (Detail of Typical Second Floor Window Trim)

The trim of Window No. 204 is typical of the entire Tavern Guest House. The moulding on the edge of the frame is the same as that of the Tavern itself. It also was used on the mantel in Room No. 201. These boxed openings are typical of the early nineteenth century as are the continuous chair rails and window sills.

ph. 1940
(Neg. Region One Office)



PHOTO. NO. 17 (Detail of Mantel)

The workmanship of the mantel in Room No. 201 is of good quality and the design highly original. The shell design is a carry-over of 18th century forms but here rendered in a typical provincial manner. The mantels in the Tavern are closely related in proportions and mouldings but in originality of design they are somewhat lacking. The outside moulding of this mantel is the same as that used in the Tavern on the interior doors and window frames. This moulding can be seen in this photograph on the window trim as well.

ph. 1940
(neg. Region One Office)



PHOTO. NO. 18 (View Towards East Room No. 201)

The mantelpiece is still in place in this 1940 view of Room No. 201. The hearth and back of the fireplace have collapsed. The ceiling has fallen in most of the room, but remains of the original lath and plaster are visible. The trim and reveal of Doorway No. 201 are in place as well as the chair rails, window trim, and base. The wood flooring is rotted

ph. 1940
(neg. Region One Office)


16

PHOTO. NO. 19 (View Towards South Room No. 301)

This room was reachedby an outside stairway and had a landding outside of Door No. 301, shown in this photograph. The trim and finishes were the same in this room as on the second floor. The walls were plastered and had a chair rail and base. The condition of the ceiling joists is very bad and the old lath has rotted and fallen from most of the ceiling. The light coming through the roof will give some idea of its condition.

ph. 1940
(neg. Region One Office)


19

PHOTO. NO. 20 (View Room No. 301 towards North)

The hole in the wall between the twowindows is for a stove pipe, the chimney in this location having fallen, and gable wall above this ceiling line collapsed.

The woodwork is the same as that in the rest of the building. The floor joists appear to be solid but most of the old wood flooring is missing. The base is also gone from this floor. The chair rail remains on the North wall and the windows are boxed as they are on the second floor.

ph. 1940
(neg. Region One Office)



PHOTO. NO. 21 (View from S. W.)

The boarding has been removed from the edges of the overhang so that a study of the joists and rafter ends could be made. Some of the critical joists have been replaced so that little additional information was discovered.

ph. Robertson, 1956
(neg. 301 EODC)



PHOTO. NO. 22 (View from N. E.)

Photograph taken in the fall of 1956, showing the present condition of the building.

ph. Robertson, 1956
(Neg. 272 EODC)



PHOTO. NO. 23 (View of Sleeper in Room No. 101)

Archaeological excavations uncovered one remaining wood sleeper buried in the ground. It is 4 1/2" square and approximately -1'-3" below the assumed elevation 0'-0" shown on Drawing No. 1 Appendix III. The patching of jamb of doorway No. 102 supports the idea that this was at one time a window opening and that the wall was torn out below the sill. The exact location of the old floor is a matter of some doubt since there is evidence of a hearth at the existing floor level while the door sills are three brick courses above.

ph. Robertson, 1956
(neg. 304 EODC)

FIREPROOF

PHOTO. NO. 24 (Fireplace Opening, Room No. 101)

Three distinct types of materials show the pattern followed in the alteration of this fireplace opening. When the rubble filling is removed, the area should be carefully studied and measured. The original construction or outline should be visible, and any remaining evidence of the hearth.

ph. Robertson, 1956
(neg. 284 EODC)



PHOTO. NO. 25 (S. E. Corner of Room No. 101A)

This photograph shows the openings D-103 and W-102. The height of the door sill above the floor is important since the original floor line must have been somewhat above the present earth. The door was also the original front entrance to the Kitchen.

ph. Robertson, 1956
(neg. 289 EODC)



PHOTO. NO. 26 (N. E. Corner Room No. 201)

Condition of Room in 1956. The wood mantel from this fireplace has been removed and stored on the first floor. The throat of the chimney has collapsed and the hearth fallen several inches. The iron lintel strap seems to be original.

ph. Robertson, 1956
(neg. 288 EODC)



PHOTO. NO. 27 (W. Wall of Room No. 202)

The plaster was removed by the Park Service from the old dividing wall between the second floor rooms. The notching of the top of the studs and the manner in which it is fastened to the third floor joist is an interesting construction detail.

The width of the base can be judged by the height of the plaster line above the floor.

ph. Robertson, 1956
(neg. 281 EODC)



PHOTO. NO. 28 (S. W. Wall of Room No. 301)

This was taken in 1951 and shows the present condition. The exterior boarding was installed over the doorway during one of the "stabilization" programs. The frame and trim of this doorway seems to be early, the moldings matching those used in the other floors of this building.

ph. Robertson, 1956
(neg. 293 EODC)



PHOTO. NO. 22 (North Wall Room No. 301)

Condition of this room in 1956. The wide base is missing but its height above the floor line is well defined by the remaining plaster. The trim and frame of the windows seem to be original indicating the probable use of casement windows since it would be unusually small for double hung sash. When the windows are uncovered the frames should be examined for evidence of hinge marks.

ph. Robertson, 1956
(neg. 291 EODC)



PHOTO. NO. 30 (Exploratory Excavation, W. Side)

Digging was begun on June 28, 1956 by Mr. J. C. Harrington. This shows the excavation undertaken on the West side. This is No. 1 on Sheet 1 NHP-ACH 3050 Appendix III.

Near the top of the photograph a post hole (North) is visible, also a line of stones forming the foundation for a porch. These stones were laid directly on the earth and no mortar was used. There seems to be no reason for the break in the line of stones.

The original doorway on the right, covered by boarding would seem to indicate the existance of a porch since the door sill is considerably above the grade line.

ph. J. C. Harrington, 1956
(neg. Appomattox Court House)

PHOTO. NO. 31 (Exploratory Excavations West Side)

At the North-West corner of the building, this grouping of stones was uncovered. To the right of the farthest stone a difference in soil was noted. Mr. Harrington was able to identify this as a post hole in which the post had rotted or removed. The shape of the original dug hole was evident in the clay.

ph. J. C. Harrington, 1956
(neg. ACH)



PHOTO. NO. 32 (Remains of Wooden Post - West Side)

The remains of the 4" x 6" post discovered in Excavation No. 1. A plumb line was dropped by us from the corner of the over-hanging gable end, and lines with the outside edge of the post. The wood is chestnut and the top is 2'-2 3/4" below the existing grade, however, the grade was raised to keep the surface water away from the building.

ph. J. C. Harrington, 1956
(neg. ACH)



PHOTO. NO. 33 (Exploratory Excavations - East Side)

These excavations are detailed on Drawing No. 1, Appendix III as Excavations No. 4, 5, 6 reading from left to right. The two end excavations revealed stones identified as column footings for the wood gallery. In No. 4 and No. 5 stones were found at the third points between the two end groups. These were smaller in size and indicate that the center columns possibly did not go to the roof as the others did.

ph. J. C. Harrington, 1956
(neg. ACH)


EX #4
COL. FOOTING
INT. POST FOOTING
EX. #5
Ex. #6
COL. FOOTING

APPENDIX III

SECTION A

PRE - RESTORATION

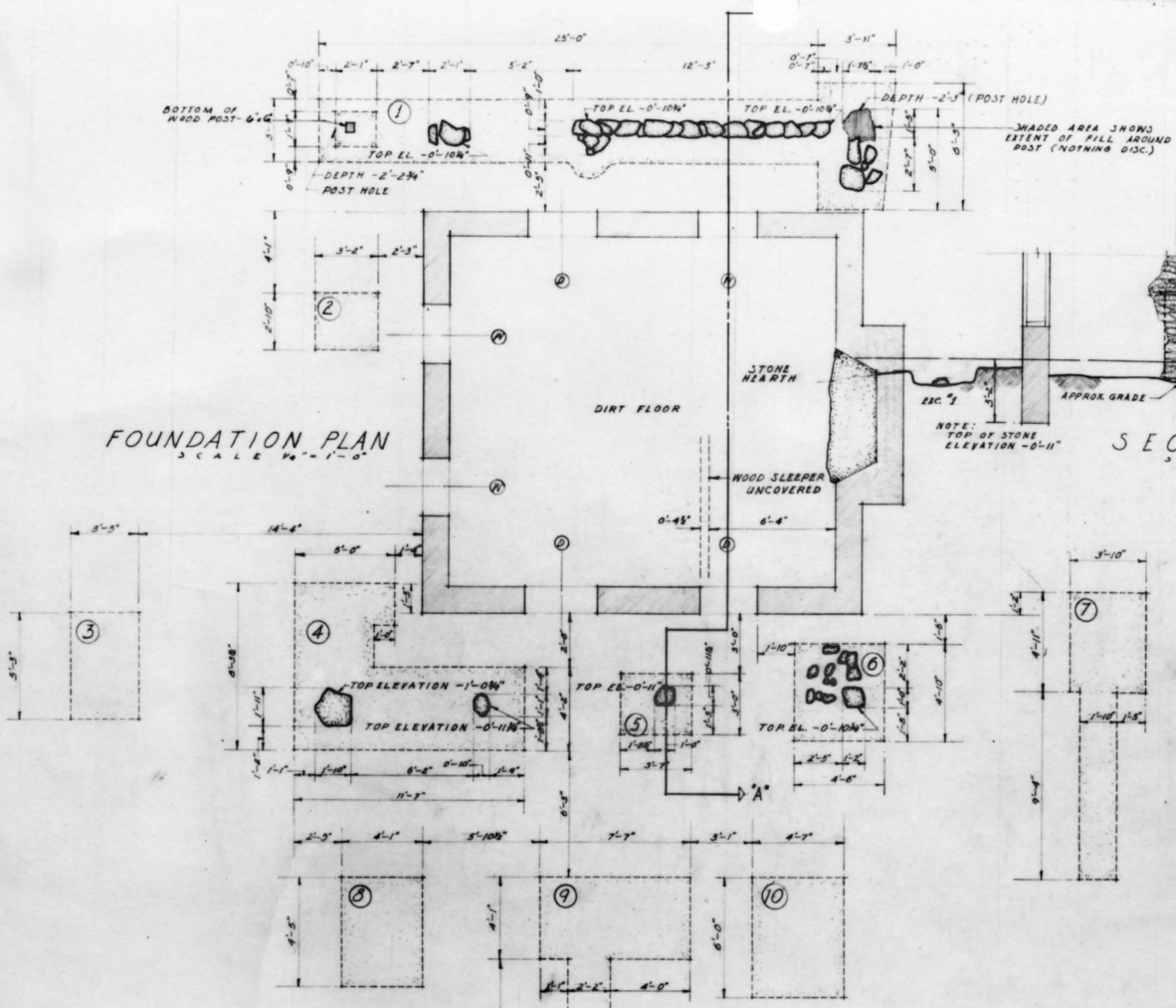
MEASURED DRAWINGS

SEPT. 15, 1956

Prepared by

William E. Pelham
Jerome D. Sager

Robert L. Raley
Supervisor



ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

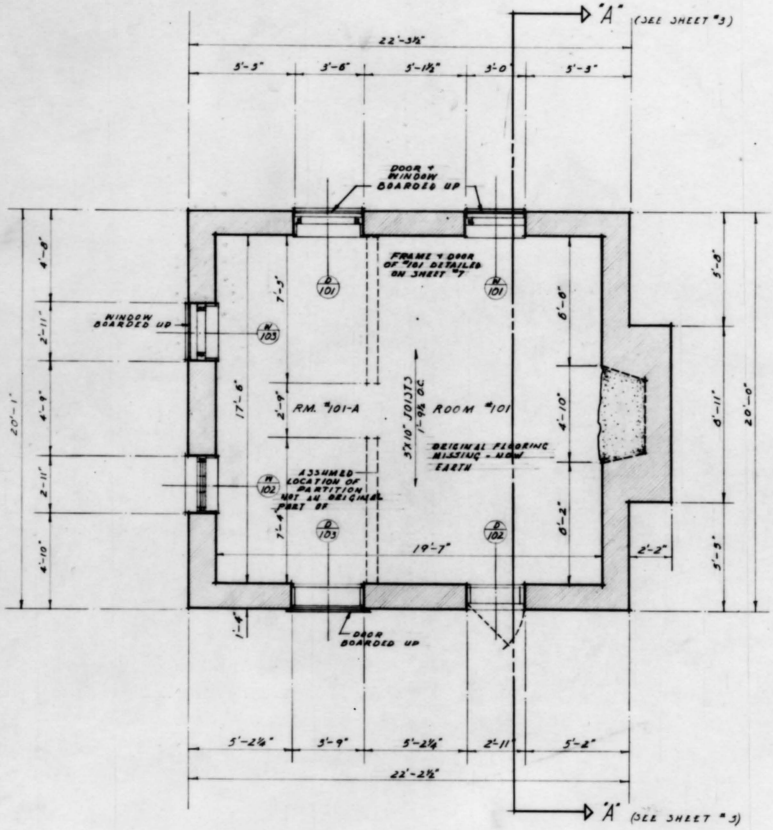
Excavations on West side revealed a series of stone groupings describing the probable column footings for the second floor Gallery. Excavations #6 and #4 form the farther extremes of the Gallery and the remainder of #4 and #5 are almost at third points between these ends.

Nothing was discovered at Excavations #2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10; and all of these but #2 were dug to locate the possible landing platform of the stairs.

Excavations on the West side of the building revealed the remains of a 6" x 6" post at 2' 2-3/4" below grade at Excavation # 1. Excavations at opposite end proved by location of another post hole that the West side had posts at each corner. The line of stones between, laid without mortar, seems to be the foundation wall for a wood porch floor a few feet above grade.

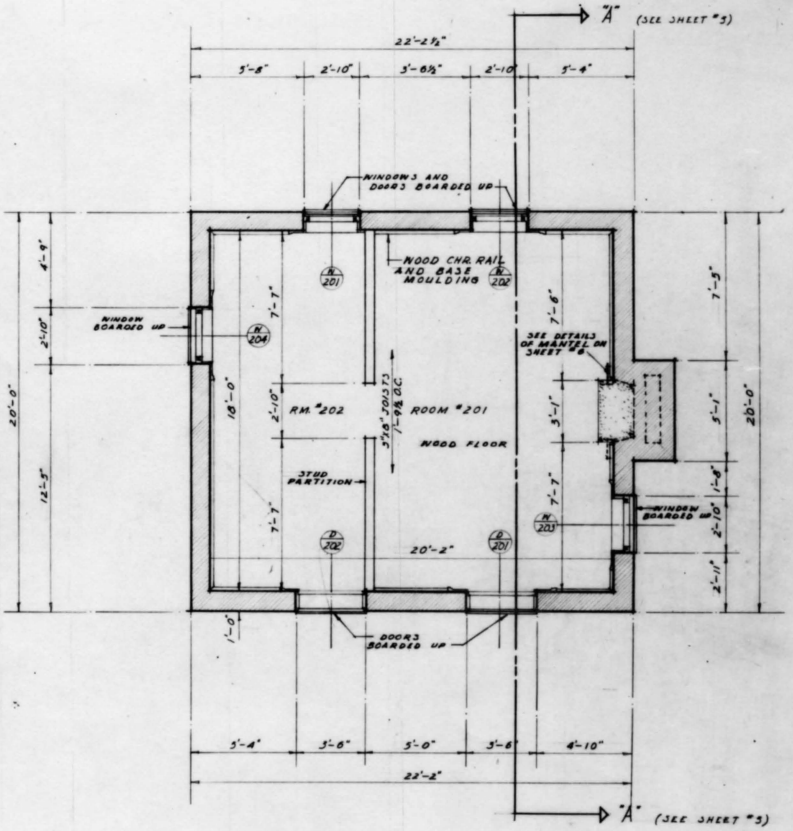
These excavations proved that preliminary restoration ideas were essentially correct but that they did not include the posts and porch on the West side. Subsequent conjectural restoration drawings will include such a design.

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 7
BLDG. # 4-B TAVERN GUEST HOUSE APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA	DRAWING NO. NHP-ACH 3054A SEPT. 15, 1936



1ST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE ¼"= 1'-0"



2ND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE ¼"= 1'-0"

1) PLASTER REMOVED FROM CEILING AND FROM INT. PARTITIONS; EXT. WALLS OF ROOMS PLASTERED
2) WOOD FLOORS ON ALL FLOORS — SLEEPER LOCATED IN EARTH ON 1ST FLOOR (SEE SHEET "1)
3) LOCATION OF WOOD STAIRS AND GALLERY IS VERIFIED BY LOCATION OF DOORS TO 2ND FLOOR ROOMS NO EVIDENCE OF INT. STAIRS.
4) NO MANTEL DISCOVERED 1ST FLOOR; VERY LARGE FIREPLACE OPENING SUGGESTS ORIGINAL USE AS KITCHEN
5) D"101 FROM HEIGHT AND RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER DOORS ON 1ST FLOOR WOULD SEEM TO HAVE BEEN A WINDOW, CHANGED WHEN ENTIRE BUILDING DEVOTED TO GUESTS AND PART DIVIDED RM.
6) EVIDENCE ON CEILING JOISTS INDICATE LOCATION OF PARTITION ON 1ST FLOOR. (AFTER 1865 PERIOD)
7) MANTLE FROM 2ND FLOOR DETAILED ON SHEET "7
8) ALL DOORS AND WINDOWS BOARDED UP EXCEPT W"102 + D"102.

¼"= 1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5

METERS 0 1 2 3 4

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 7

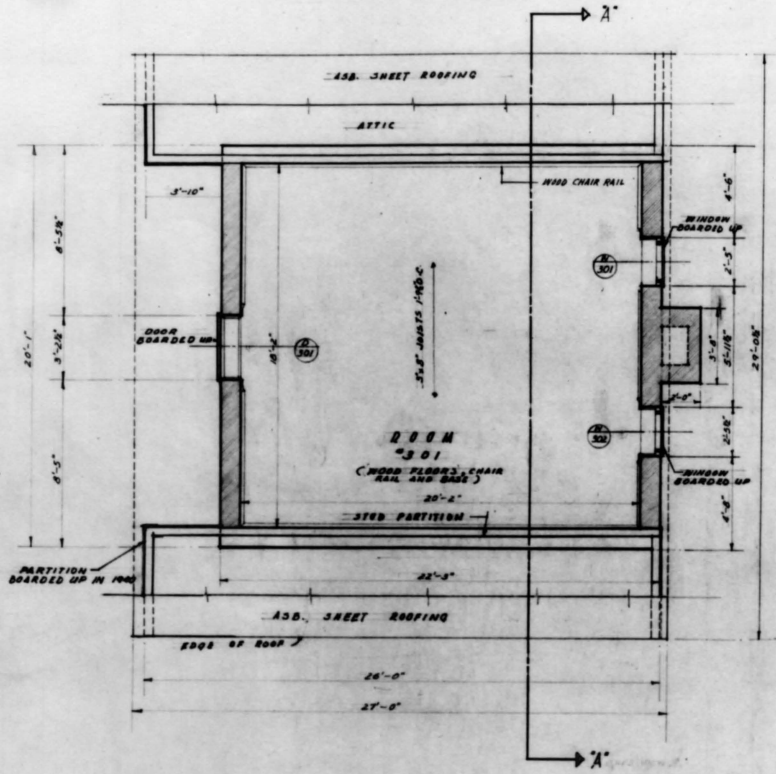
BLDG. # 4-B

TAVERN GUEST HOUSE

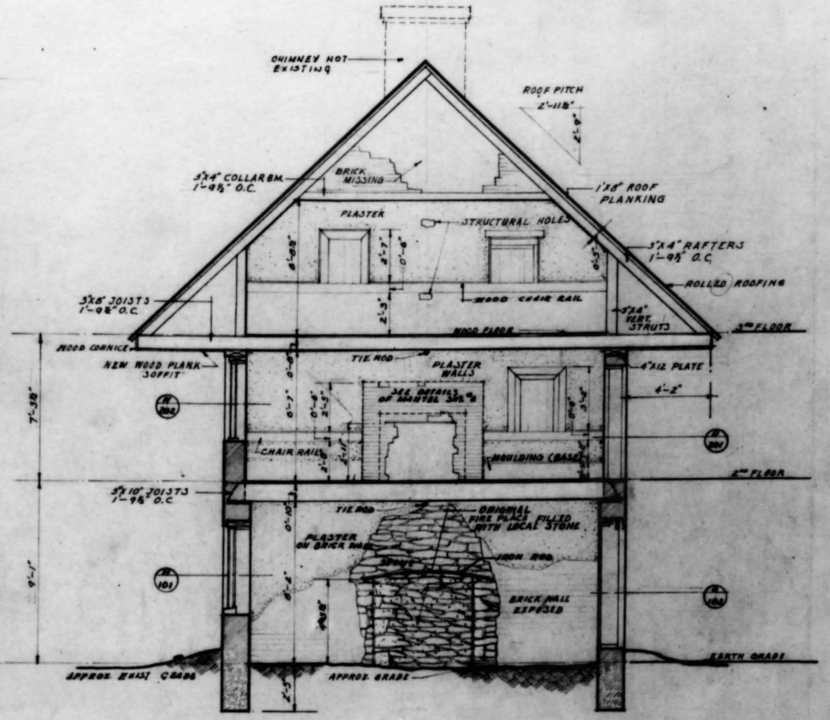
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
APPOMATTOX VIRGINIA

DRAWING NO NHP-ACH 30054A

SEPT. 15, 1956



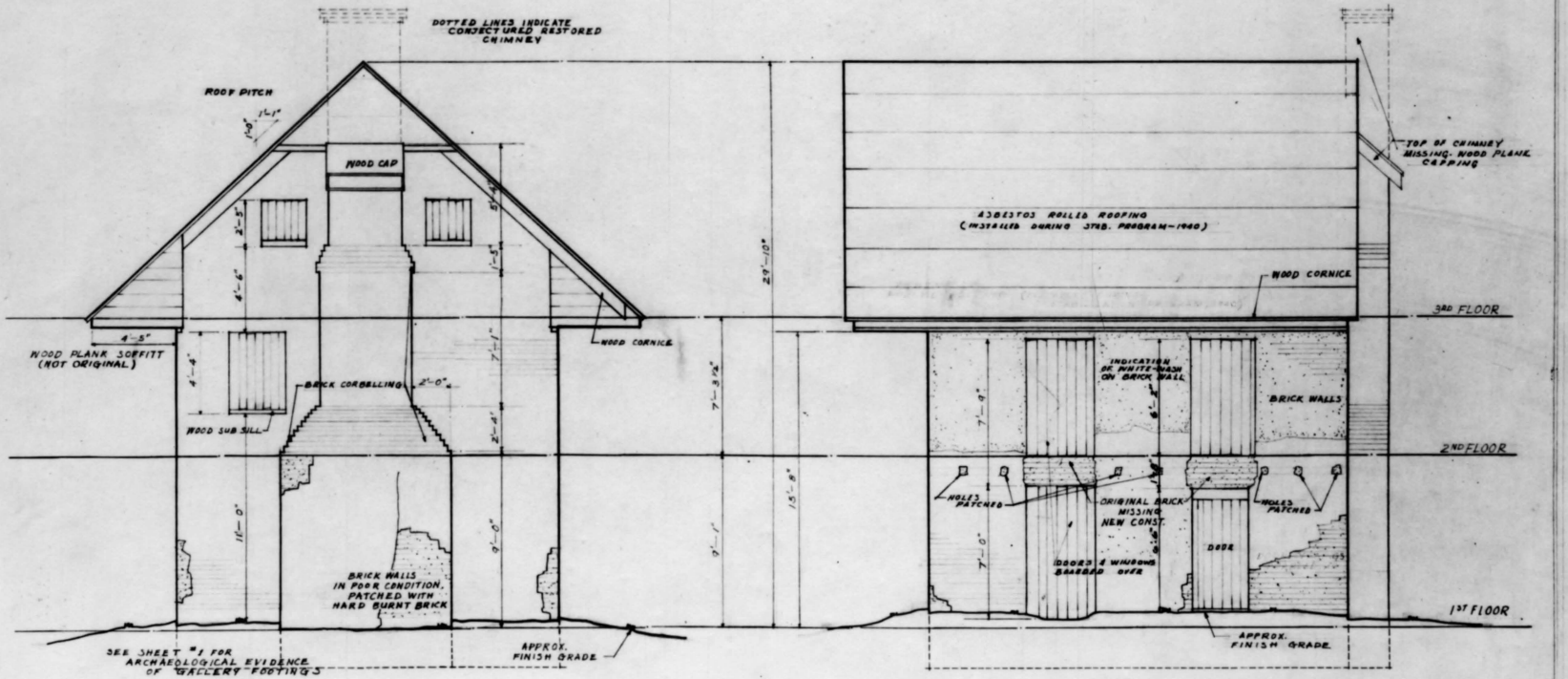
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SCALE ¼"-1'-0"



SECTION "A-A"
SCALE ¼"-1'-0"

¼"=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 3 OF 7
BLDG "A" TAVERN GUEST HOUSE APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA	DRAWING NO HHP-ACH8008A SEPT. 15, 1936



NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE ¼"=1'-0"

EAST ELEVATION

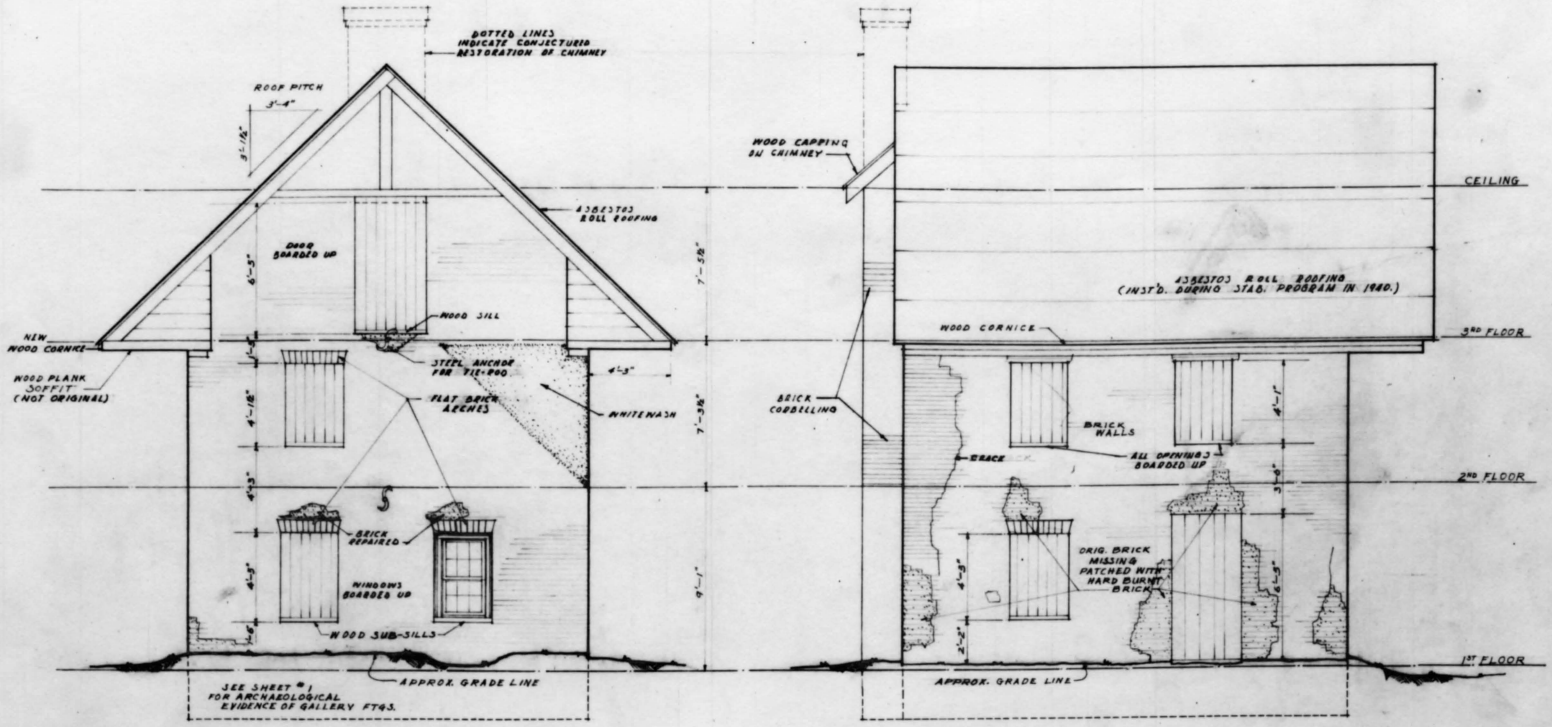
SCALE ¼"=1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES

1) 1940 building had serious structural defects, cracks in brick walls, masonry missing from window heads, soffit of overhang gone, cap of chimney and gable end on North missing, doors and window sash missing.
2) Stabilization program of 1942 shored up structure, patched brick with non-matching hard burned brick, filled support holes in masonry for wooden gallery along second floor, covered roof with asbestos roll roofing, window and door openings boarded up.
3) Stairway and gallery location determined by Archaeological evidence and Historical reports, whitewash areas remain on wall.
4) Third floor landing joists rotted except at gable ends, flooring and stair gone.
5) Chimney capped during stabilization, gable and soffits boarded over.

¼"=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 4 OF 7
BLDG # 48 TAVERN GUEST HOUSE APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA	DRAWING NO. NHP-ACH 3056A SEPT. 15, 1950



SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

WEST ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES

1) 1940 building had serious structural defects, cracks in brick walls, masonry missing from window heads, soffit of overhang gone, cap of chimney and gable end on North missing, doors and window sash missing.
2) Stabilization program of 1942 shored up structure, patched brick with non-matching hard burned brick, filled support holes in masonry for wooden gallery along second floor, covered roof with asbestos roll roofing, window and door openings boarded up.
3) Stairway and gallery location determined by Archaeological evidence and Historical reports, whitewash areas remaining on wall.
4) Third floor landing joists rotted except at gable ends, flooring and stair gone.
5) Chimney capped during stabilization, gable and soffits boarded over.

1/8"=1'-0"

METERS

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

BLDG. #48

TAVERN GUEST HOUSE

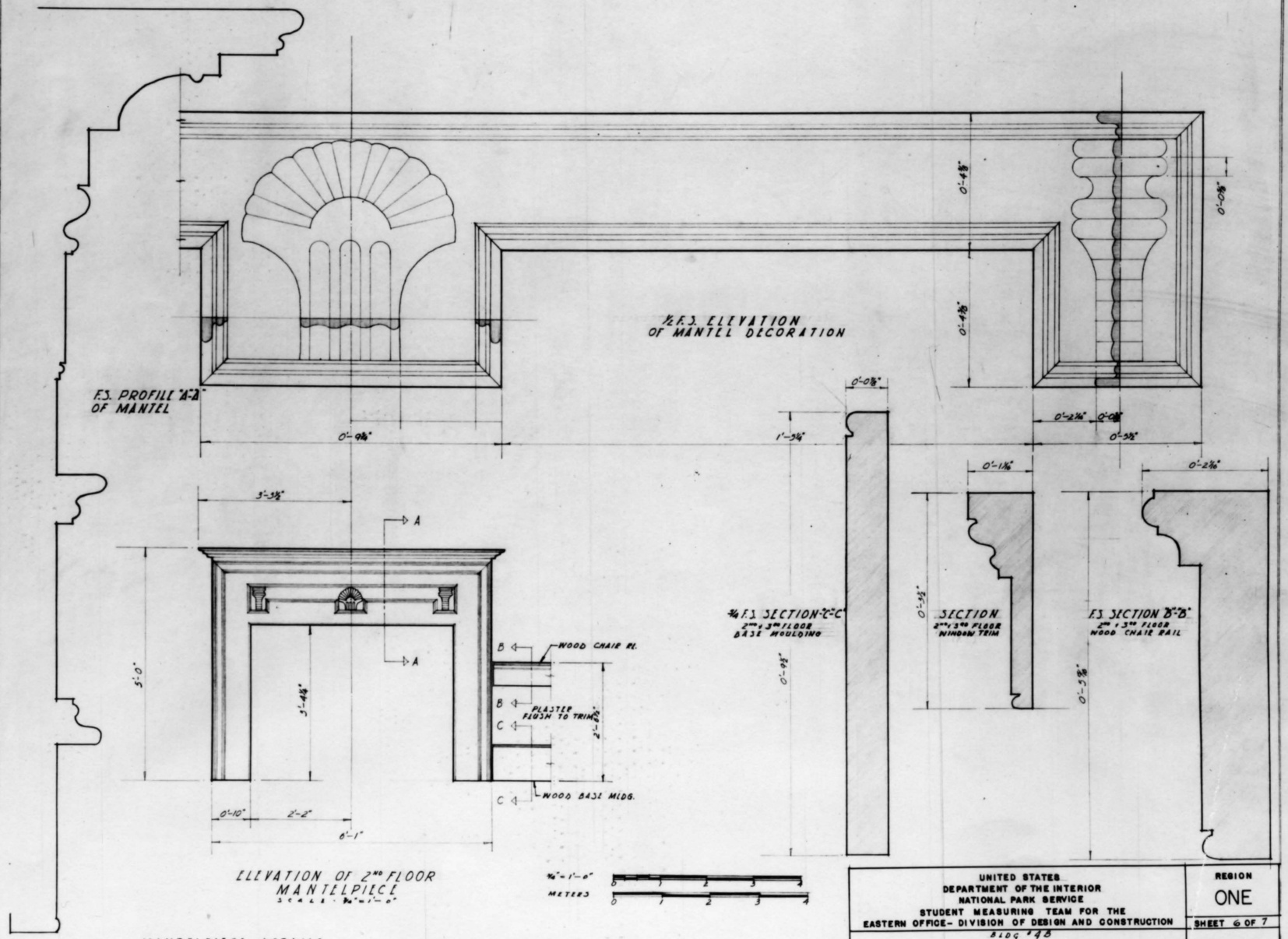
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

REGION ONE

SHEET 5 OF 7

DRAWING NO NMHP 3054A

SEPT. 15, 1956



MANTELPIECE DETAILS
(MANTEL DETACHED FROM WALL)

UNITED STATES
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EASTERN OFFICE- DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

BLDG #48

TAVERN GUEST HOUSE

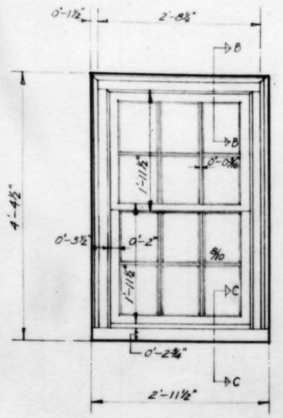
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

REGION ONE

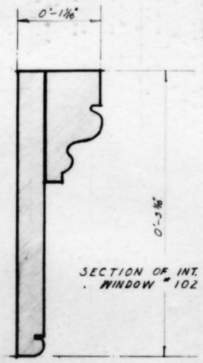
SHEET 6 OF 7

DRAWING NO NMHP 3054A

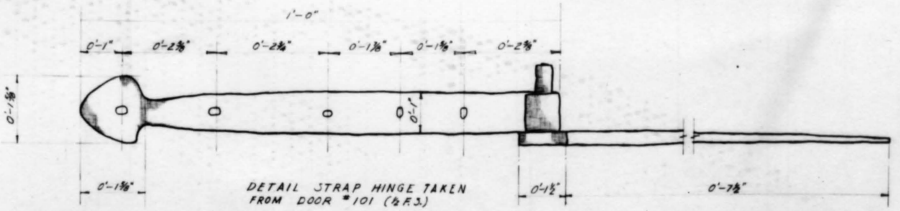
SEPT. 13, 1938



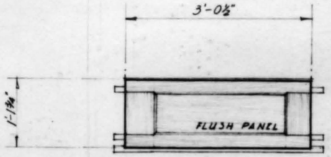
DETAIL OF WINDOW "102 (¾ F.S.)



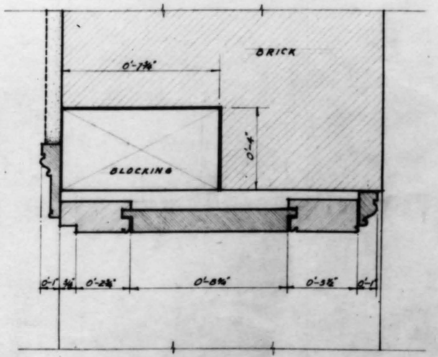
SECTION OF INT. TRIM . WINDOW "102 (F.S.)



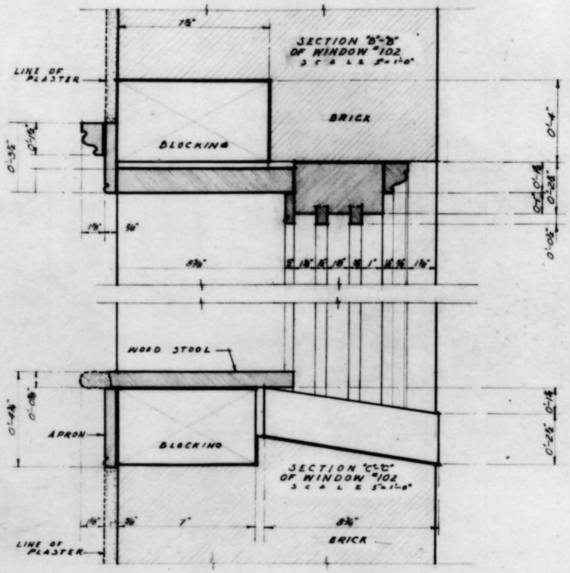
DETAIL STRAP HINGE TAKEN FROM DOOR "101 (½ F.S.)



HEAD OF DOOR "101

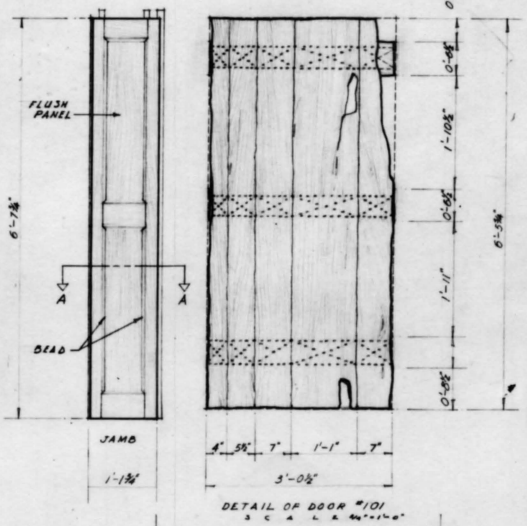


HEAD OF DOORS, "101, "102, "103
SCALE 3"=1'-0"

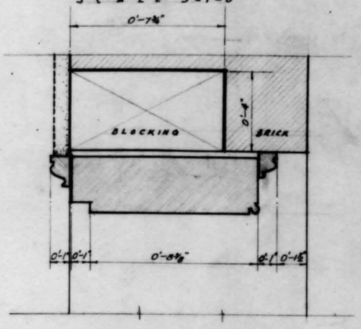


SECTION "B"-"B" OF WINDOW "102
SCALE 3"=1'-0"

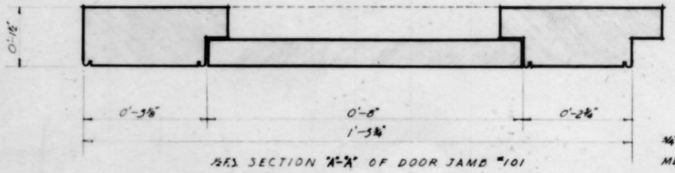
SECTION "C"-"C" OF WINDOW "102
SCALE 3"=1'-0"



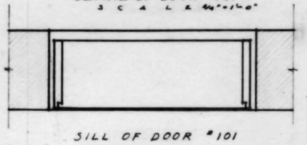
DETAIL OF DOOR "101
SCALE ¾"=1'-0"



HEAD OF DOORS, "201, "202
SCALE 3"=1'-0"



½ES SECTION "A"-"A" OF DOOR JAMB "101



SILL OF DOOR "101

¾"-1'-0"
METERS

UNITED STATES
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STUDENT MEASURING TEAM FOR THE
EASTERN OFFICE – DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

REGION ONE

SHEET 7 OF 7

BLDG. "4B

TAVERN GUEST HOUSE

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

DRAWING NO NHP MCH 3058A

SEPT. 13, 1938

SECTION B

PRELIMINARY

DRAWINGS

FLOOR PLANS AND ELEVATIONS

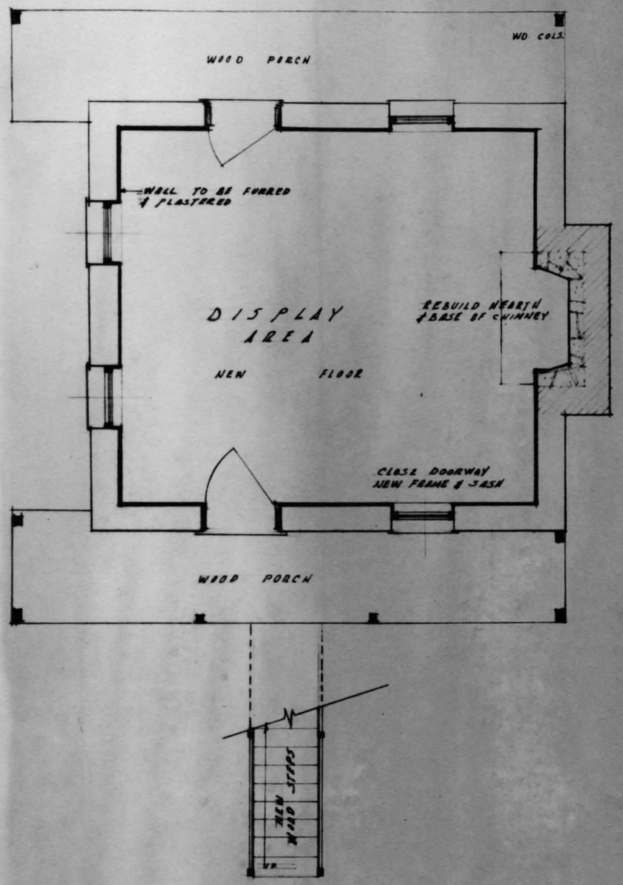
FOR THE

REHABILITATION

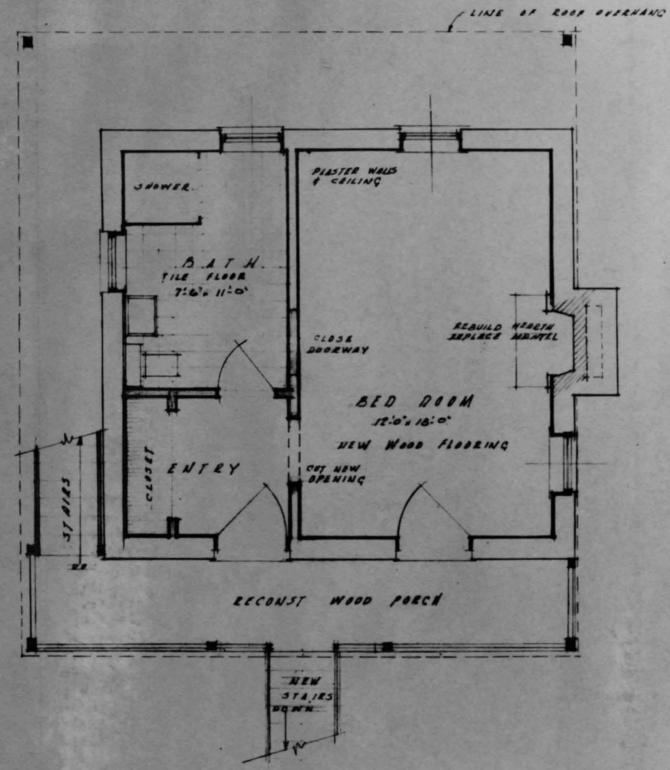
OF THE

CLOVER HILL

TAVERN GUEST HOUSE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



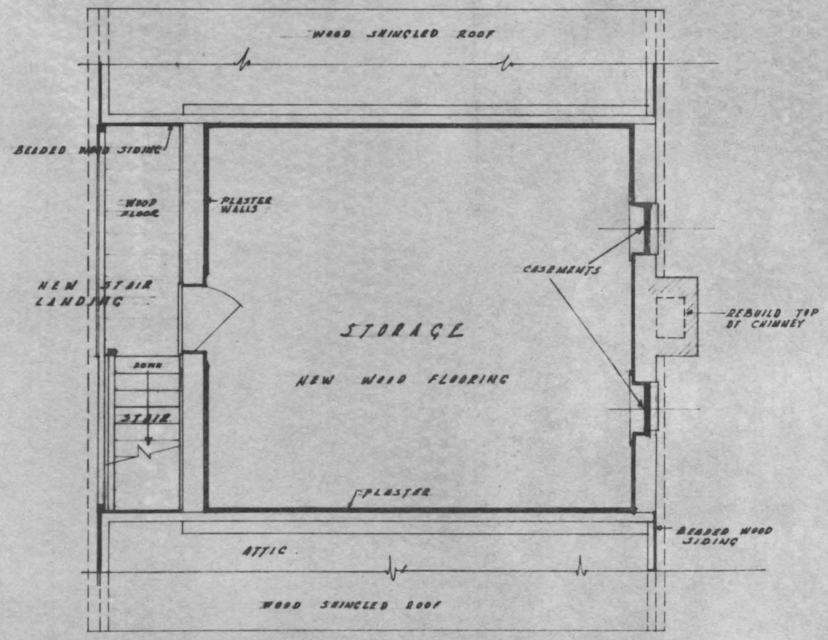
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

NEW CONSTRUCTION
WORK TO REMAIN
WORK TO BE REMOVED

N

DRAWN BY R.C.S & R.L.R.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION EASTERN OFFICE	REGION ONE
REHABILITATION OF TAVERN GUEST HOUSE 4B CLOVER HILL TAVERN GROUP LOCATION WITHIN AREA APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK NAME OF AREA	SHEET 1 OF 4 DRAWING NO. NHP-ACH 3054C



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

NEW CONSTRUCTION

WORK TO REMAIN

WORK TO BE REMOVED

N

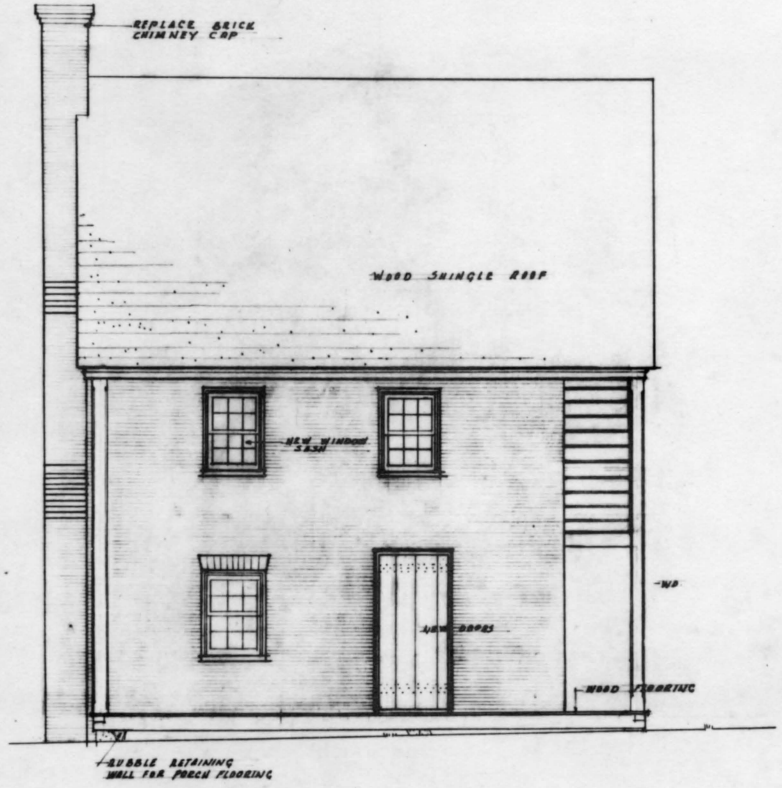
DRAWN BY R.C.S - R.L.E

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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EASTERN OFFICE

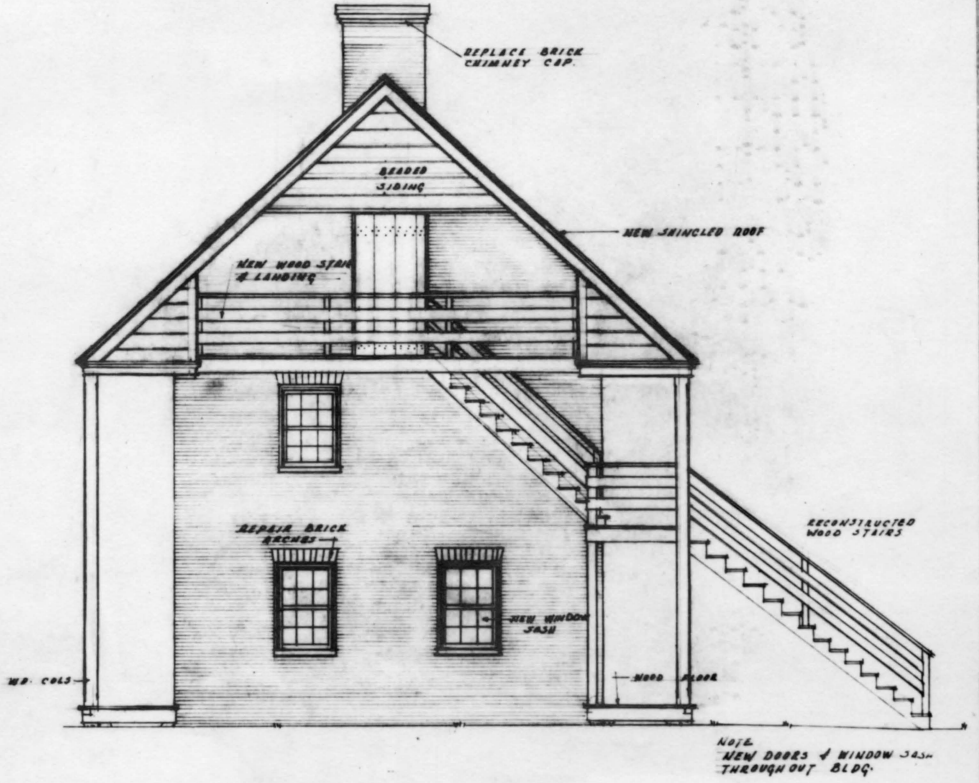
REGION ONE

REHABILITATION
OF
TAVERN GUEST HOUSE (4-B)
CLOVER HILL TAVERN GROUP
LOCATION WITHIN AREA
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
NAME OF AREA

SHEET 2 OF 4
DRAWING NO
NHP-ACH
3054C



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



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

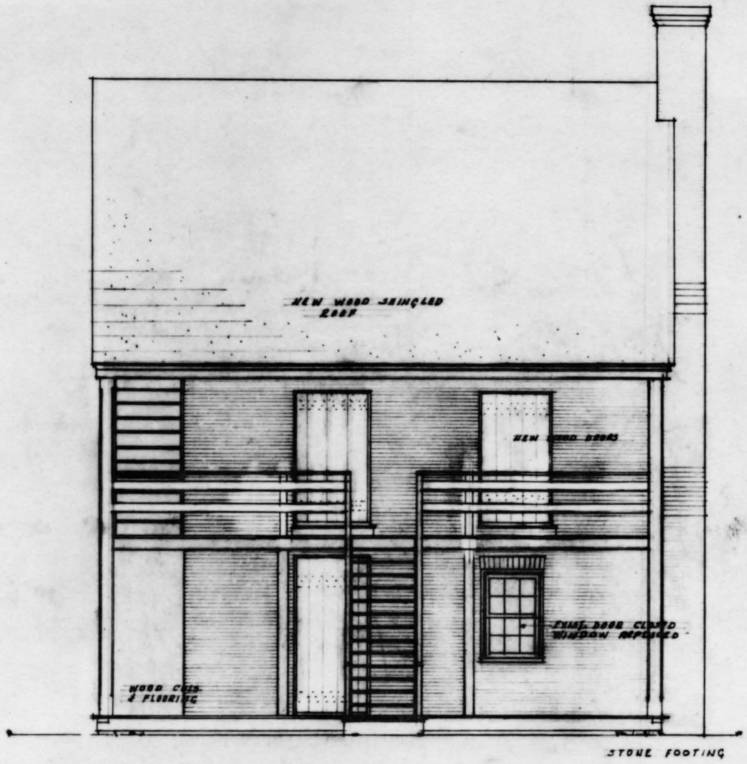
DRAWN BY RGS - R.L.B.

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

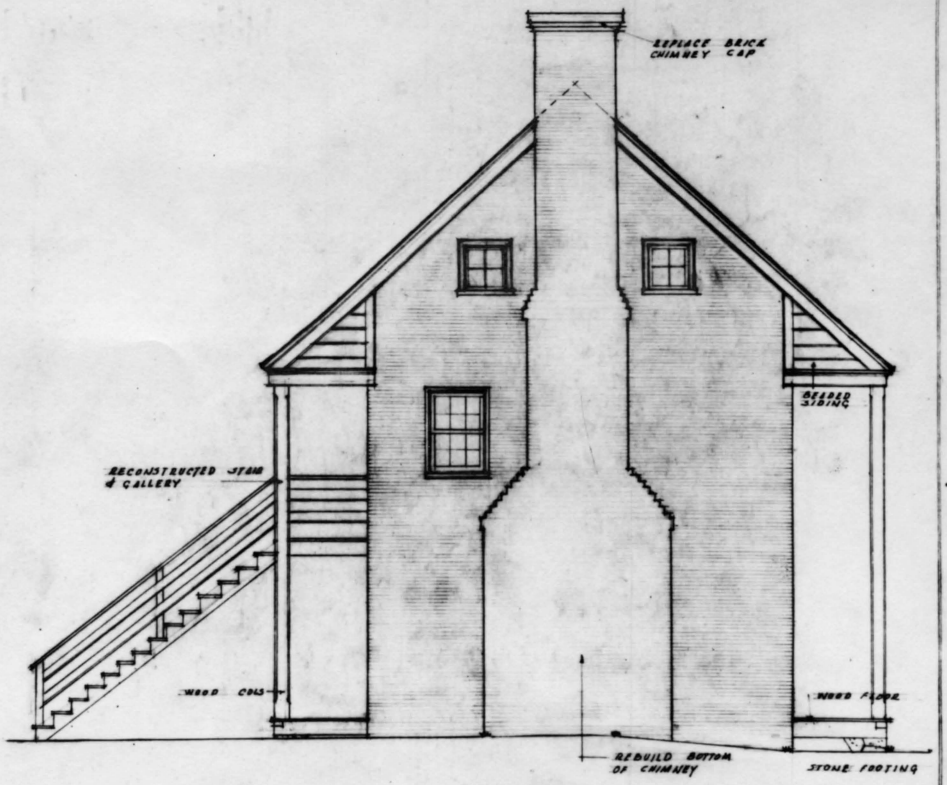
REGION ONE

REHABILITATION
OF
TAVERN GUEST HOUSE (4-B)
CLOVER HILL TAVERN GROUP
LOCATION WITHIN AREA
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
NAME OF AREA

SHEET 3 OF 4
DRAWING NO.
NHP-ACH
3054C



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



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

DRAWN BY R.C.S - R.L.R.

UNITED STATES
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DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
EASTERN OFFICE

REGION ONE

REHABILITATION
OF
TAVERN GUEST HOUSE (4-B)
CLOVER HILL TAVERN GROUP
LOCATION WITHIN AREA
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
NAME OF AREA

SHEET 4 OF 4
DRAWING NO.
NHP-ACH
3054C