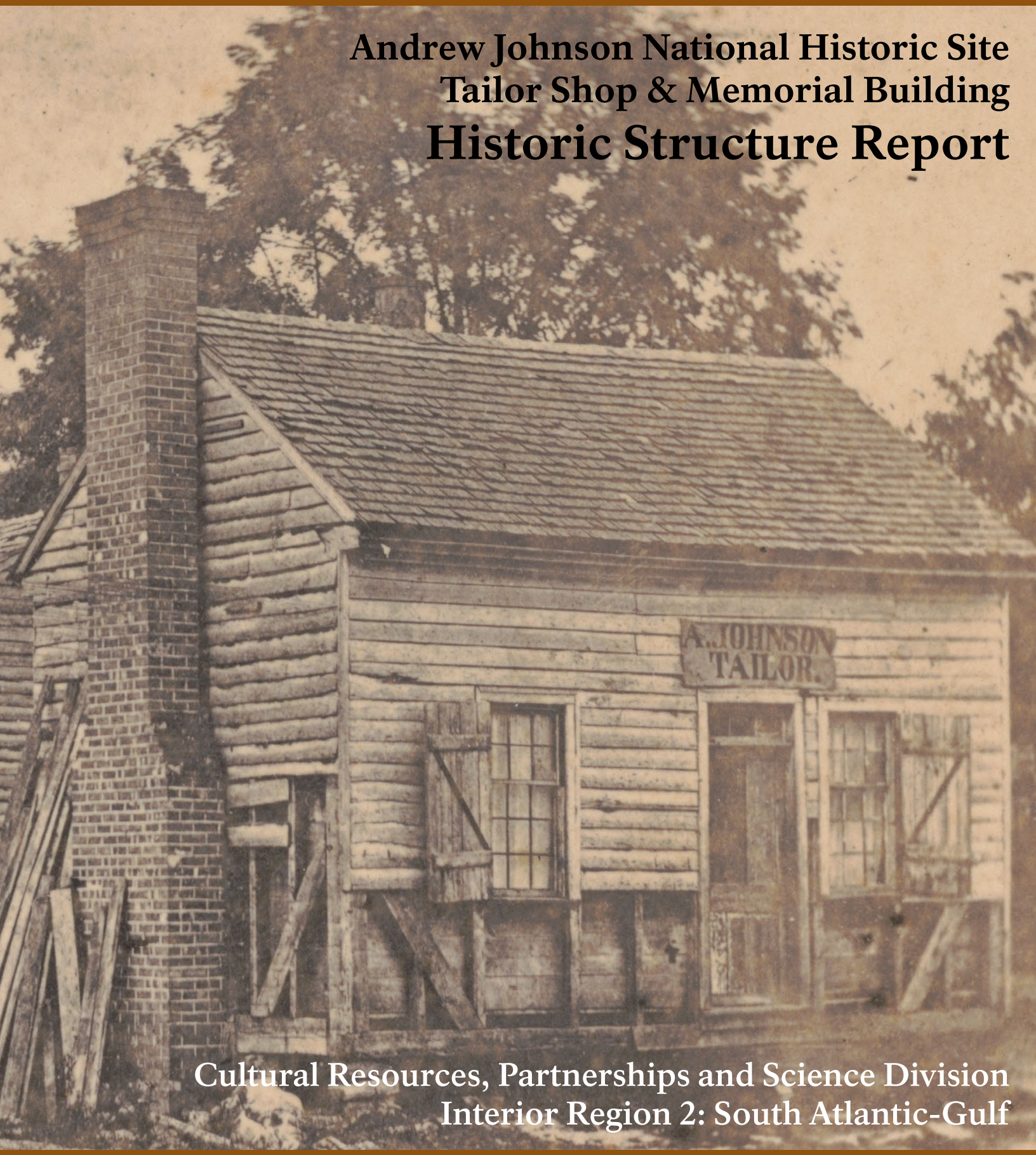
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site
Greeneville, Tennessee

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site
Tailor Shop & Memorial Building
Historic Structure Report



Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division
Interior Region 2: South Atlantic-Gulf

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

Tailor Shop & Memorial Building

Historic Structure Report

March 2025

Prepared by:
WLA Studio, RATIO Architects, and Michael Lawson

Under the direction of
National Park Service
Interior Region 2: South Atlantic–Gulf
Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division

Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division
National Park Service: Interior Region 2: South Atlantic–Gulf
National Park Service
100 Alabama Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site
121 Monument Ave.
Greeneville, TN 37743

www.nps.gov/ANJO

About the cover: 1865 view of the Tailor Shop. Source: Schleier, T. M, photographer. "The first sanctum of our President," https://www.loc.gov/item/2019647051/.

This report presented here exists in two formats. A printed version is available for study at the park, at Interior Region 2 of the National Park Service, and at a variety of other repositories. For more widespread access, this report also exists in a web-based format through the website of the National Park Service. Please visit www.nps.gov for more information.

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site
Tailor Shop & Memorial Building
Historic Structure Report

Approved by: AARON SHANDOR Digitally signed by AARON SHANDOR Date: 2025.03.31 15:19:14 -04'00'

Superintendent, Andrew Johnson National Historic Site — Date

Recommended by: JULIE ERNSTEIN Digitally signed by JULIE ERNSTEIN Date: 2025.04.02 18:13:12 -04'00'

Program Manager, Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division — Date
Interior Region 2: South Atlantic–Gulf

Recommended by: KAREN CUCURULLO Digitally signed by KAREN CUCURULLO Date: 2025.04.16 15:02:53 -04'00'

Deputy Regional Director, Interior Region 2: South Atlantic–Gulf — Date

Approved by: DARRELL ECHOLS Digitally signed by DARRELL ECHOLS Date: 2025.04.28 07:53:38 -04'00'

Acting Regional Director, Interior Region 2: South Atlantic–Gulf — Date

Page intentionally left blank

Table of Contents

Foreword xv

Management Summary 1

Introduction 1
Purpose and Scope 1
Statement of Significance 3
Historical Overview 4
Treatment and Use 6
Administrative Data 7
Project Scope and Methodology 8
Summary of Findings 8
Recommendations for Further Study 9

Part 1.A Historical Background and Context 11

Introduction: The Tailor Shop and the Memorial Building 11
Settlement Period and Early Antebellum East Tennessee (1770s–1826) 12
White Settlement and Development in Northeast Tennessee 12
Industry, Agriculture, and Economy in Greeneville in the Early 1800s 13
Andrew Johnson's Early Life and Arrival in Greeneville (1808-1830) 13
Andrew Johnson's Early and Family Life 13
Andrew Johnson Arrives in Greeneville 15
Antebellum Period in Greene County (1830–1861) 16
The Tailor Shop and Andrew Johnson's Early Political Career 16
Andrew Johnson Enters State and National Politics 19
Andrew Johnson, the Civil War, and Reconstruction (1861–1875) 22
Andrew Johnson's Political Career During the Civil War 22
Greeneville During the Civil War 24
Andrew Johnson Becomes President 25
Andrew Johnson's Post-Presidency Life and Career 25
Greeneville in the Late 1800s 26
The Tailor Shop as a Dwelling and Shrine to Johnson (circa 1860–1935) 29
The Tailor Shop Memorial 35
Greeneville During the Early 1900s 39
The National Monument and National Historic Site (1935–Present) 43
Greeneville During the Late 1900s 44
Architectural Context 46
Tailor Shop 46
Memorial Building 50

Part 1.B Chronology of Development and Use 55

Introduction 55
Chronology of Ownership & Use 56
Abbreviated Timeline 56
Chronology of Ownership & Use 56
Chronology of Occupants 57
Chronology of Construction & Alterations: Tailor Shop 63
Construction (circa 1810) 63
Purchase of Part of Lot 68 (1830) 63
Relocation (circa 1831) 64
Johnson Period Alterations 70
Patterson Family Repairs (1891) 74
State of Tennessee Repairs (1921–1923) 81
NPS Repairs 81
Chronology of Construction & Alterations: Memorial Building 83
Design & Construction (1922–1923) 83
Utility Building (circa 1923–1927) 88
Chimney Extension (circa 1923–1941) 88
NPS Alterations (1941–1956) 89
Mission 66 Remodeling (1957–1958) 90
Tailor Shop & Memorial Building Repairs (1978–1979) 92
Memorial Building Preservation (1988–1994) 93
1997 Exhibit 93
Toilet Room Building (2000–2001) 93

Part 1.C Physical Description and Condition Assessment 95

Introduction 95
Tailor Shop 95
Site 95
Exterior 100
Interior 123
Memorial Building 145
Exterior 145
Interior 154

Part 1.D Evaluation of Significance and Integrity 159

Introduction 159
Evaluation of Significance 159
Period of Significance 160
Evaluation of Integrity 161

Part 2 Treatment and Use 165

Introduction 165
Laws, Regulations, and Functional Requirements 165
Recommended Ultimate Treatments 166
Tailor Shop: Preservation 166
Memorial Building: Rehabilitation 169
Future Documentation 173
Resilience to Natural Hazards 174
Prioritization Matrix 176

Bibliography 181

Appendix A. Chronology Drawings 189

Appendix B. Existing Conditions Drawings 209

Appendix C. Limited Structural Investigation 227

Page intentionally left blank

List of Figures

Cover. 1865 view of the Tailor Shop ii
Figure M.1. Location map of Andrew Johnson National Historic Site 1
Figure M.2. Park map of Andrew Johnson National Historic Site 2
Figure A.1. Carte-de-visite photograph of the Tailor Shop facing northeast, 1865 17
Figure A.2. A retouched photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1880s 18
Figure A.3. An 1865 political cartoon showing the "Rail Splitter" Lincoln and the tailor Johnson fixing the United States before Lincoln's assassination 23
Figure A.4. View of Main Street looking northwest from Summer Street 26
Figure A.5. View of Greene County Courthouse, facing northeast 27
Figure A.6. Photograph of Tailor Shop, facing northeast, August 1875 27
Figure A.7. 1975 map intended to depict Greeneville in 1875 28
Figure A.8. 1975 map intended to depict Greeneville in 1875 28
Figure A.9. View west on Depot Street from Academy Street with Austin Tobacco Warehouse 28
Figure A.10. 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greeneville with Tailor Shop outlined in red 30
Figure A.11. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1892–1906 31
Figure A.12. Enlarged view of Tailor Shop portion of the 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greeneville 31
Figure A.13. 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greeneville 32
Figure A.14. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1906–1913 33
Figure A.15. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1892–1903 33
Figure A.16. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1918-1921 34
Figure A.17. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1920 36
Figure A.19. Photograph of the completed Memorial Building in an advertisement for Barber & McMurry, architects 37
Figure A.20. Architectural drawings of the Memorial Building by Barber & McMurry showing the Memorial Room with the Tailor Shop inside and the caretaker's residence wing 37
Figure A.21. Photo postcard of the Memorial Building, circa 1941-1957 38
Figure A.22. Photograph of the Tailor Shop inside the Memorial Building, circa 1947 38
Figure A.23. 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greeneville 39
Figure A.24. 1903 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greeneville 40
Figure A.25. 1903–1905 Federal Courthouse in Greeneville 41
Figure A.26. Men standing in front of the 1915–1916 Greene County Courthouse in 1936 41
Figure A.27. Memorial Day dedication of the Tailor Shop Memorial Building, May 29, 1923 42
Figure A.28. 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greeneville 42
Figure A.29. View of Hotel Brumley on Main Street, circa 1930s 43
Figure A.30. Aerial view of Pet Milk Company and Jenkins Tobacco Re-drying Plant, 1947 43
Figure A.31. Greeneville Cabinet Company, first home of Magnavox Company in Greeneville 45
Figure A.32. View of Main Street looking south from Church Street, circa 1974 45

Figure A.33. The Dickson-Williams Mansion (1815–1821) 46
Figure A.34. Valentine Sevier House (1822), 214 N. Main Street, Greeneville, 1958 46
Figure A.35. View of Greene County Courthouse with hearse was used to carry Andrew Johnson's casket to the cemetery on August 3, 1875 47
Figure A.36. Greene County Courthouse, facing southeast just prior to demolition, 1916 48
Figure A.37. Detail of a stereograph looking northwest on Main Street from Summer Street during Andrew Johnson's funeral, August 1875 51
Figure A.38. Federal Courthouse and Post Office (1903-1905) in Greeneville, circa 1906 51
Figure A.39. Greene County Courthouse (1915-1917, Thomas S. Brown), circa 1925 52
Figure A.40. Post Office, Columbia, Tennessee 52
Figure A.41. Armory Fire Engine and Guard House (1848), known as John Brown's Fort, in Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, shown between 1895-1903 when it was located on the Murphy farm 53
Figure B.1. Photograph of Tailor Shop, facing northeast, August 1875 60
Figure B.2. Stereograph of Tailor Shop, facing northeast, August 3, 1875 61
Figure B.3. Detail of map of Greeneville listing circa 1824–1829 property owners 64
Figure B.4. Carte-de-visite photograph of the Tailor Shop facing northeast, 1865 67
Figure B.5. Engraving of the Tailor Shop facing northwest, 1865 68
Figure B.6. Engraving of the McCardle House north of the Tailor Shop, facing northwest, 1865 . 69
Figure B.7. Engraving of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast 69
Figure B.8. A retouched photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1880s 72
Figure B.9. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1880s 72
Figure B.10. Engraving of Tailor Shop, facing northeast 72
Figure B.11. May 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greeneville 73
Figure B.12. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1890 73
Figure B.13. October 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greeneville 75
Figure B.14. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1892–1903 75
Figure B.15. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1892–1904 76
Figure B.16. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1892–1906 76
Figure B.17. View of the Tailor Shop, facing north, circa 1900 77
Figure B.18. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1906 77
Figure B.19. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1906–1913 78
Figure B.20. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1906–1908 78
Figure B.21. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, 1915 79
Figure B.22. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1918–1921 79
Figure B.23. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1920 80
Figure B.24. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1920 80
Figure B.25. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1920 80
Figure B.26. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, 1921 82
Figure B.27. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing north, 1921 82
Figure B.28. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing west, 1921 82
Figure B.29. Symbolic Birth Cabin and surrounding Lincoln Memorial Building (1909-1911) 83
Figure B.30. McKinley National Memorial (1905–1907), Canton, Ohio, 1907 83

Figure B.31. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1922 84
Figure B.33. John Brown Museum (1928, Charles D. Cuthbert) sheltering the Adair Cabin/John Brown Cabin 85
Figure B.34. Postcard views of the Rufus Putnam House in Marietta, Ohio 85
Figure B.35. Floor plans of the Memorial Building by Barber & McMurry 86
Figure B.36. Planting plan for the rear courtyard of Memorial Building, December 1922 86
Figure B.37. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, fall 1922 87
Figure B.38. Photograph of the completed Memorial Building 87
Figure B.39. Photograph of the Memorial Building, facing northeast, circa 1923 88
Figure B.40. 1927 Sanborn fire insurance map of Greeneville 88
Figure B.41. Photograph of the Memorial Building, facing northwest, circa 1955 89
Figure B.42. Copy of circa 1957 plan for Mission 66 remodeling of Memorial Building 89
Figure B.43. Photograph of the Memorial Building, facing northwest, circa 1957 90
Figure B.44. Photograph of the Memorial Building, facing northwest, circa 1958–1959 90
Figure B.45. Architect's sketch of the Memorial Building with Administration Building addition and entrance court, facing southwest from College Street 91
Figure B.46. Photograph of the Memorial Building, facing southwest from College Street, 1958 .. 91
Figure C.1. Floor plan showing the Memorial Building, which encloses the Tailor Shop 97
Figure C.2. View of the 1958 visitor control railings surrounding the Tailor Shop 98
Figure C.3. New visitor control fence installed by the NPS in 2024 98
Figure C.4. South and north elevations of the Tailor Shop 99
Figure C.5. West elevation of the Tailor Shop 100
Figure C.6. Oblique view of the south façade of the Tailor Shop 101
Figure C.7. Oblique view of the north façade of the Tailor Shop 101
Figure C.8. West elevation of the Tailor Shop 102
Figure C.9. Detail of an 1865 photograph showing the stone pier at the southwest corner of the Tailor Shop and a 1922 photograph showing the same corner 102
Figure C.10. View into Tailor Shop attic from a hole in the roof, facing southwest 104
Figure C.11. The south face of the roof, facing northwest, shows deteriorated wood shingles that Johnson's heirs probably installed between 1875 and the 1890s 104
Figure C.12. Detail of wood shingles at the east end of the south face of Tailor Shop roof, facing north 104
Figure C.13. Detail of missing shingles at the east end of the south face of the roof 104
Figure C.14. Detail of the 1865 photograph shows the west chimney and stovepipe chimney facing northeast 105
Figure C.15. View of the chimney, facing east 105
Figure C.16. View along the east gable within the Tailor Shop attic, facing southeast 107
Figure C.17. View looking south in space between the east wall of the Memorial Building 107
Figure C.18. Detail of siding at the north wall, facing south 107
Figure C.19. Siding at the lower east part of the north wall 108
Figure C.20. Detail of siding at the east end of the south wall 108
Figure C.21. Detail of siding at the west part of the south wall 108
Figure C.22. Carved graffiti on a weatherboard at the lower west part of the south façade 109

Figure C.23. Southwest window, a typical six-over-nine window, in 1865 and 2023 110
Figure C.24. Detail of upper west jamb of the southwest window 111
Figure C.25. Detail of east jamb of north window 111
Figure C.26. The shutters were likely secured to the staples with a wrought iron hook 111
Figure C.27. Detail of 1865 photograph showing the south door 112
Figure C.28. Detail of 1875 photograph showing the south door 112
Figure C.29. The frame of the south door retains evidence of hardware for an earlier door hinged at the west jamb 113
Figure C.30. The interior face of the south door 114
Figure C.31. The interior face of the door shows three sets of holes for different generations of hardware 114
Figure C.32. Detail of the exterior face of the south door showing a patch installed before 1901, possibly in 1891 115
Figure C.33. The interior face of the north door 115
Figure C.34. Detail of the exterior face of the north door showing 1904 graffiti 116
Figure C.35. The frame of the north door retains evidence of hardware for an earlier door hinged at the west jamb 116
Figure C.36. The interior face of the door 117
Figure C.37. Detail of 1865 photograph showing sign 117
Figure C.38. Detail of 1875 photograph showing sign installed in August 1875 and believed to replicate the pre-1861 sign 119
Figure C.39. Detail of photograph of the Tailor Shop, circa 1892–1904, showing the sign 119
Figure C.40. Details of photographs taken during the construction of the Memorial Building in 1922 showing the sign 120
Figure C.41. Sign, 2023 121
Figure C.42. Detail of the east end of the south façade 121
Figure C.43. Detail of the siding on the south façade between the south door and the southwest window 121
Figure C.44. Details of the upper east corner of the north façade and upper east corner of the south façade 122
Figure C.45. The upper east corner of the north door frame 122
Figure C.46. Interior of Tailor Shop, facing southwest, circa 1937 124
Figure C.47. Fireplace in west wall, 1957 124
Figure C.48. Interior of Tailor Shop, facing southwest, circa 1957–1979 124
Figure C.49. Interior of Tailor Shop, facing west, circa 1957–1979 124
Figure C.50. Interior of Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1958–1979 124
Figure C.51. Interior of Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1958 124
Figure C.52. Interior of Tailor Shop facing northeast, 2023 125
Figure C.53. Interior of Tailor Shop facing southeast, 2023 125
Figure C.54. Interior of Tailor Shop facing southwest, 2023 125
Figure C.55. Interior of Tailor Shop facing northwest, 2023 126
Figure C.56. Detail of floorboards, facing northeast 126
Figure C.57. Detail of tacks at floor on west side of north–south floor seam 126

Figure C.58. The northwest corner showing beaded wall and ceiling boards 126
Figure C.59. Detail of wall boards at south wall west of southwest window 127
Figure C.60. Detail of patched opening over the fireplace in the west wall 127
Figure C.61. Detail of upper west corner of southwest window casing 128
Figure C.62. Detail of typical conditions along edges of the ceiling 129
Figure C.63. Detail of the edge of the ceiling 129
Figure C.64. Northeast corner of the ceiling 129
Figure C.65. The north window is the only one retaining a full casing and stool 130
Figure C.66. Detail of the lower west corner of the north window casing 130
Figure C.67. The casing of the southeast window 131
Figure C.68. The lower end of the west casing of southeast window 131
Figure C.69. The lower end of the east casing of southeast window 131
Figure C.70. The casing of southwest window 131
Figure C.71. Detail of upper west corner of southwest window casing 132
Figure C.72. Detail of upper east corner of southwest window casing 132
Figure C.73. Detail of lower east end of southwest window casing 132
Figure C.74. Detail of lower west end of southwest window casing 132
Figure C.75. A notch in the backband at the west casing of the north door aligns with the notches in the casing of the north window 133
Figure C.76. Detail of baseboard at the southwest corner 133
Figure C.77. The west edge of the west casing of the south door faces southeast 134
Figure C.78. Upper east corner of the southeast window casing 134
Figure C.79. Detail of the interior face of the transom sash of the south door 134
Figure C.80. Detail of the mantel showing faux graining simulating oak with underlying finishes exposed by wear at the edge of the mantel shelf 135
Figure C.81. Detail of the mantel showing red orange overpaint on the frieze with graining and underlying finishes visible at areas of wear 135
Figure C.82. The base of the south pilaster of the mantel showing traces of graining and underlying finishes on moldings and plinth 135
Figure C.83. Fireplace and hearth, facing northwest, 2023 137
Figure C.84. Fireplace, facing southwest, 2023 137
Figure C.85. View west below Tailor Shop 137
Figure C.86. View of hearth box, facing southeast beneath Tailor Shop 138
Figure C.87. Stove, 2023 138
Figure C.88. East and west faces of the stove 139
Figure C.89. Andrew Johnson's Tailor Shop stove, circa 1932–1937 140
Figure C.90. Ceiling stovepipe thimble location 141
Figure C.91. North wall stovepipe thimble location 141
Figure C.92. Ceiling hook and hole with abandoned electrical wiring 143
Figure C.94. Possible former location of ceiling hook and hole with abandoned electrical wiring 144
Figure C.95. View southwest from the northeast corner of the attic showing knob-and-tube wiring running along ceiling joists to the center of the ceiling 144

Figure C.96. The apparent entry point of knob-and-tube wiring at the hole in the north face of the Tailor Shop roof 144
Figure C.97. Memorial Building, facing north from Depot Street, 2023 145
Figure C.98. Memorial Building, facing northwest, 2023 146
Figure C.99. Memorial Building, facing southwest from College Street, 2023 146
Figure C.100. Memorial Building, facing southwest from College Street, 2023 146
Figure C.101. Memorial Building, facing west from College Street, 2023 147
Figure C.102. Memorial Building, facing north from Depot Street sidewalk, 2023 147
Figure C.103. Memorial Building, facing northeast from Depot Street sidewalk, 2023 147
Figure C.104. South elevation of the Memorial Building 148
Figure C.105. West elevation of the Memorial Building 148
Figure C.106. North elevation of the Memorial Building 149
Figure C.107. East elevation of the Memorial Building. Source: WLA Studio, 2023 149
Figure C.108. There is a hole in the south façade at the former location of the blade sign pole 150
Figure C.109. Typical transom at Memorial Room 150
Figure C.110. Deterioration at base panels of doors and sidelights 151
Figure C.111. The base of doors and sidelights at the east opening of the south façade 152
Figure C.112. Memorial Room, facing southeast 153
Figure C.113. Memorial Room, facing northeast 154
Figure C.114. Memorial Room, facing northwest 154
Figure C.115. View of the south part of the west wall of Memorial Room, 1937 155
Figure C.116. View of the northeast part of Memorial Room at the northeast corner of Tailor Shop, 1937 155
Figure C.117. View of Memorial Room, October 3, 1947 155
Figure C.118. View east under Tailor Shop showing 1979 wood curb with a remnant of the 1979 carpet 155
Figure C.119. Typical Colonial Revival electric sconce in Memorial Room 156
Figure C.120. Elevation of the mantel for the caretaker's apartment living room as drawn by Barber & McMurry 156
Figure C.121. Overall view of the Museum facing northeast 156
Figure C.122. Detail of the ceiling of the Museum showing typical fan-shaped plaster tooling and circular HVAC diffuser associated with the 1957–1958 Mission 66 remodeling 157

Foreword

We are pleased to make available this Historic Structures Report for the Tailor Shop and Memorial Building at Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, part of the ongoing effort to provide comprehensive documentation for the landscapes and historic structures of the National Park Service. The success of this project is due in large part to the staff of Andrew Johnson National Historic Site; the park has long sought to protect and interpret these important resources. Kendra Hinkle, Museum Specialist for Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, and Josh Hines, Supervisory Facility Operations Specialist for Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, have been instrumental in providing support for this project.

We would like to thank the following for their thorough research, rigorous existing conditions documentation, and carefully considered recommendations: from WLA Studio, Madie Fischetti, Project Manager and Olivia Head, Researcher/Historian; from RATIO Architects, David Kroll, Historical Architect and Ben Ross, Architectural Historian; and Michael Lawson, Structural Engineer. The Park would also like to thank Interior Region 2 Historical Architect Megan Jenkins for her work as the subject matter expert and COR for this project.

Aaron Shandor
Superintendent
Andrew Johnson National Historic Site
National Park Service
March 2025

Page intentionally left blank

Management Summary

Introduction

At the request of the National Park Service (NPS), WLA Studio has developed this Historic Structure Report (HSR) for the Tailor Shop and Memorial Building at Andrew Johnson National Historic Site (ANJO). WLA Studio consulted with RATIO Architects and Lawson Elser Structural Engineers to prepare this document.

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this HSR is to document the history, context, and current condition of Andrew Johnson National Historic Site's Tailor Shop and Memorial Building and to supply recommendations for the treatment and use of these resources. The Tailor Shop and Memorial Building are in downtown Greeneville, Tennessee (Figure M.1, Figure M.2). The NPS will use this report to inform and guide its stewardship of these historic resources.

The report includes *Part I: Developmental History* and *Part II: Treatment and Use*. Part I briefly reviews the historical development of Greeneville, Tennessee, and Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, known historical information about the construction and use of the buildings, and the transfer of the property to the NPS. The HSR supplies all available information about why someone would construct these buildings, who built them, and how craftspeople constructed them. The HSR also provides a chronology of changes that owners have made to the buildings since the Tailor Shop's construction around 1810 and the Memorial Building's construction in 1922–1923. This information is based on physical investigations and available historical documentation. The report includes a physical

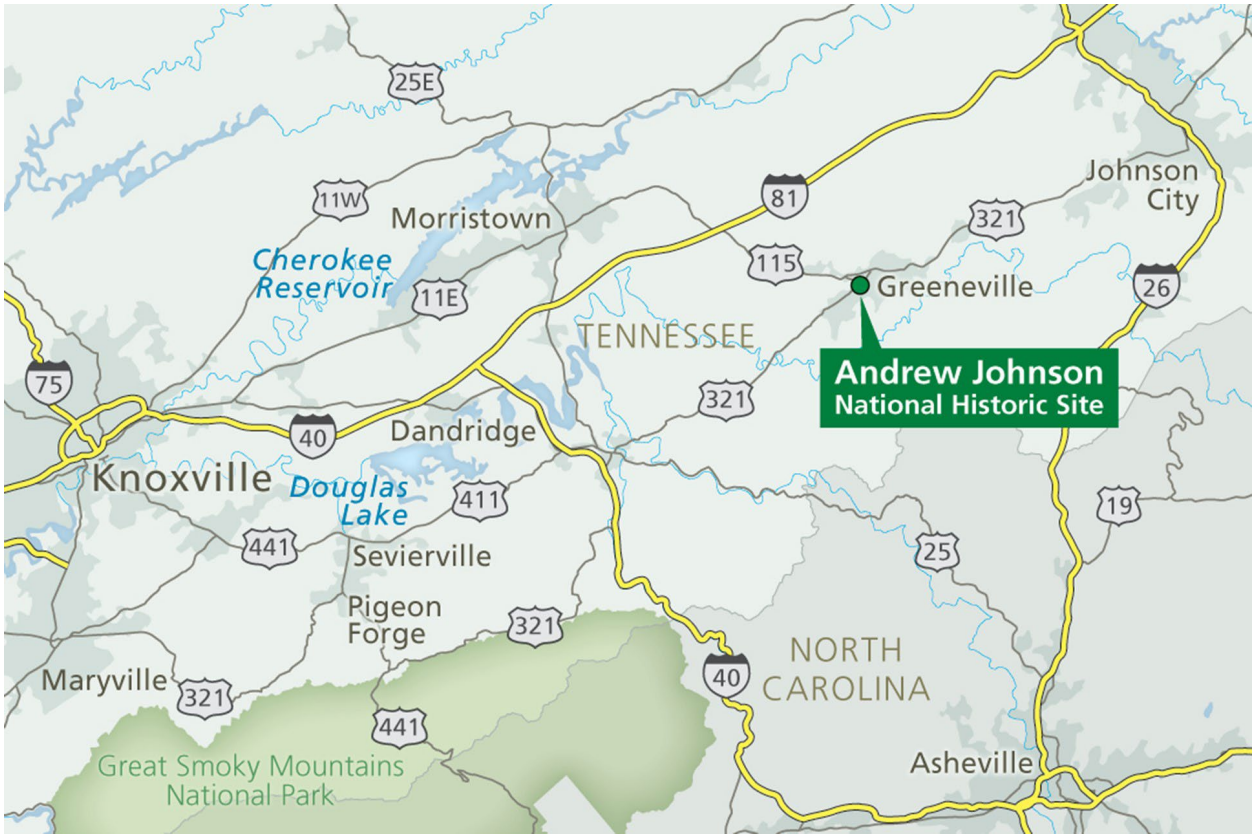


Figure M.1. Location map of Andrew Johnson National Historic Site showing its location in Tennessee. Source: NPS Harpers Ferry Center.

Figure M.2. Park map of Andrew Johnson National Historic Site showing the location of the National Cemetery, Homestead, Early Andrew Johnson Home, and Memorial Building and Tailor Shop. Source: NPS Harpers Ferry Center, annotated by WLA Studio, 2023.

description that provides a systemic accounting of the buildings' features and materials and a summary assessment of their current conditions.

Part II provides recommendations for the treatment and use of the Tailor Shop and Memorial Building. The Treatment and Use chapter presents proposed treatments for the historic structures, emphasizing the preservation of existing historic material while conforming to applicable laws, regulations, planning, and functional requirements. Treatment recommendations address foundation conditions, structural conditions, and deterioration of the physical structures.

A bibliography provides all sources of information this report references. An appendix contains chronology plans, existing plans and elevations, and a limited structural analysis report.

Statement of Significance

The Tailor Shop (circa 1810) at Andrew Johnson National Historic Site is a significant building associated with the life and career of Andrew Johnson, the seventeenth president of the United States, particularly the period between 1830 and 1843. The state of Tennessee built the Memorial Building, designed by prominent Knoxville, Tennessee, architects Barber & McMurry, between 1922 and 1923 to shelter and preserve the Tailor Shop and to serve as a "shrine"-type museum to Johnson. The Tailor Shop and Memorial Building were listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) when the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 was signed into law on October 15, 1966. The NPS subsequently prepared an NRHP nomination in 1976. The NRHP nomination lists both buildings as contributing resources within the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site district.

The Tailor Shop is significant under NRHP Criterion B, in the area of Politics/Government, for its association with the life and early political career of Andrew Johnson. This is the basis for the existing NRHP listing. Additional areas of significance are not documented in the existing NRHP nomination but are apparent in a current evaluation of the property and should be documented in a recommended amended NRHP nomination. The additional areas of significance for the Tailor Shop and Memorial Building established by this HSR include Ethnic Heritage: Black and Entertainment/Recreation under Criterion A and Architecture under Criterion C. These suggested additional areas of significance are expanded upon in the following paragraphs.

This HSR recommends that the Tailor Shop is significant under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: Black for its association with the post-manumission lives of half-siblings Sam and Dolly Johnson and their families. During the early 1840s, Andrew Johnson enslaved the Johnson siblings during their teenage years. In 1863, Andrew Johnson manumitted Sam and Dolly, along with other enslaved persons who resided with or near his family. Sam and Dolly Johnson, along with their families, occupied the Tailor Shop as a dwelling and place of business at various times from the 1860s into the 1880s. Sam Johnson and his wife, Margaret, appear to have occupied the Tailor Shop from at least 1865 to 1869, and Dolly Johnson appears to have occupied the building from at least 1875 to 1887. Period newspaper articles state that Andrew Johnson and his heirs did not charge rent to the people they had formerly enslaved and state that Dolly was to possess the building until her death, at which point it would revert to the Johnson heirs.[1] Sam and Dolly Johnson's lives and business ventures reflect the challenges and opportunities of formerly enslaved people who remained in southern states during the decades after the Civil War. Both were prominent Black citizens of Greeneville, Tennessee, and were closely associated with Andrew Johnson's legacy in period media.

This HSR additionally recommends that the Tailor Shop and Memorial Building are significant under Criterion C, embodying the distinctive characteristics of a period of construction (the Tailor Shop) and representing the work of a significant architectural firm within the region (the Memorial Building). The Tailor Shop appears to be significant in the area of Architecture as a rare surviving example of a circa 1810 Federal style wood-frame commercial building in Greeneville. It is also significant as an early implementation of what would now be considered a preservation approach in Tennessee, with the Tailor Shop itself maintained in its condition as purchased in 1921 rather than being restored to its appearance during the period in which Andrew Johnson used the building. Considered together, the Tailor Shop and Memorial Building also constitute a notable example of the larger, nationwide trend of memorial and museum buildings built to shelter or enshrine other historic buildings in the United States between the 1900s and 1930s. The best-known example of this is the Memorial Building (1909–1911, John Russell Pope) at Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park in Hodgenville, Kentucky, built to house what is now known as the Symbolic Birth Cabin (an 1840s log house that stands in for the log house in which Lincoln was born in 1809). Architects designed the Andrew Johnson Memorial Building in Greeneville just over a decade after the Lincoln Memorial Building's completion in Hodgenville. It appears to be the second such museum built to shelter a

1. "Andrew Johnson: Sketch of the Early Life of the Ex-President," *Republican Banner*, March 23, 1869; "An Historic Spot," *Wyoming Democrat*, September 30, 1887.

historic building associated with the life of a former president. Other notable examples of this approach built over the following decade, including the John Brown Museum (1928, Charles D. Cuthbert) in Osawatomie, Kansas, sheltering the Adair Cabin/John Brown Cabin (1854, moved 1912) and the Campus Martius Museum (1931) in Marietta, Ohio, built to shelter the Rufus Putnam House (1788–1790).

This HSR further recommends that the Memorial Building is a commemorative structure and is significant in the area of Architecture, as a high-style work by the prominent Knoxville architects Charles I. Barber and Ben McMurry, and in the area of Entertainment/Recreation, as a commemorative historic site for the promotion of tourism, specifically what is now referred to as heritage tourism.

The period of significance for the Tailor Shop extends from circa 1831 (when Johnson appears to have acquired and moved the building to this site) to 1875 (Johnson's death). Within this period, a narrower date range from circa 1831 to circa 1843 represents the period in which Johnson actively used the building as both his place of business and as a place for local political gatherings and local government business. A subsequent period of significance for the building's association with Sam Johnson and Dolly Johnson would extend from circa 1865 to circa 1887. Sam Johnson and Dolly Johnson were half-siblings enslaved by Andrew Johnson from the early 1840s until he manumitted them in 1863. Andrew Johnson and his heirs granted Sam Johnson and Dolly Johnson use and control of the Tailor Shop property for more than twenty years after the Civil War, during which their families occupied it as a dwelling and place of business.

The Memorial Building's period of significance spans from its completion in 1923 until the completion of the NPS's Mission 66 remodeling in 1958. The NPS made no major changes to the building after 1958. All subsequent work has been limited to replacement with in-kind materials, preservation of the Tailor Shop, and reconstruction of exhibits. The NPS built the Toilet Room Building (2000–2001) within the former entrance court but did not alter the building itself.

Historical Overview

Andrew Johnson (1808–1875) first arrived in Greeneville, Tennessee, in 1826 at age seventeen. Greeneville was meant to be a temporary stop for Johnson's family, but Johnson received some tailoring work while in town for a storekeeper, a Mr. Armitage.[2] On May 17, 1827, Johnson married Eliza McCardle (1810–1876). Justice of the Peace, Mordecai Lincoln, an early settler in Greeneville and first cousin of Abraham Lincoln's father, married the couple.[3]

While the Tailor Shop's construction date is unknown, a 1939 article in the *Greeneville Sun* estimated the building to be around 130 years old at the time, which would speculatively place its construction date around 1809.[4] In August 1875, the *Greeneville Intelligencer* reported that the Tailor Shop had been occupied by tailor George Boyle when Andrew Johnson arrived in Greeneville in September 1826 and that Johnson had worked for Boyle in the building at that time.[5] Details of the Tailor Shop's construction and materials suggest that it likely dates from the 1810s or 1820s.

Andrew Johnson worked to establish his own business as a tailor in Greeneville. When the town's tailor, George Boyle, moved to Greenville, South Carolina, Johnson bought his shop and allegedly moved it to its present location. However, the relocation of the building has never been confirmed (see further discussion in 1B).[6] On July 3, 1830, Johnson purchased Lot 77 and a portion of Lot 68, which Richland Creek ran through, in Greeneville for $292. The property was sold on the Greene County Courthouse steps from the deceased Jacob L. Wyrick's estate. According to the deed, the property contained "two houses and

2. John W. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House (1831-1851): Historic Structures Report-Part II Historical Data" (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1968), 5.
3. Leroy P Graf and Ralph W. Haskins, eds., *The Papers of Andrew Johnson, Volume I, 1822-1851*, vol. I (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1967), 4.
4. *Greeneville Sun*, September 5, 1939.
5. "Andrew Johnson," *Greeneville Intelligencer*, August 6, 1875.
6. "Andrew Johnson, Born, December 29th, 1808, Died, July 31st, 1875," *The Greeneville Intelligencer*, August 6, 1875, https://www.newspapers.com/image/586557949/.

a smith shop."[7] Lot 77 at the northeast corner of Water (College) and Depot streets contained the house that came to be known as Johnson's Early Home. Andrew Johnson appears to have relocated the Tailor Shop to Lot 68 sometime between July 1830 and late December 1831.

The Tailor Shop served not only as a workplace for Andrew Johnson but also as a space where he expanded his education and began developing his skills as a politician and public servant. While Andrew Johnson had no formal education, his wife, Eliza Johnson, is credited with building on his earlier rudimentary education during his apprenticeship, helping him with writing and arithmetic. Eliza Johnson also read to him to expand his knowledge as he worked. She was a dedicated supporter of her husband, his business dealings, and his political career.[8]

The Tailor Shop became known as a center for political discussion in Greeneville, with Andrew Johnson gaining a reputation in the community as a strong debater. While Johnson served in local offices from 1829 through 1835, the Board of Aldermen and Mayor frequently held their meetings at the Tailor Shop, and Greeneville citizens and its leaders saw the Tailor Shop as a town landmark.[9] Johnson served in state office before moving up to national office in 1841, when he began his first of five terms as a United States Representative. Although Johnson continued to work as a tailor during the early years of his political career, his advancement to state and national-level political roles likely limited his ability to continue this work, as he would have been in both Nashville and Washington, DC, at various times. It is believed that employees ran the Tailor Shop after 1843. It is unclear when Johnson closed the Tailor Shop or put the building into other uses.

Following his fifth and final term as a United States Representative, Andrew Johnson became governor of Tennessee in 1853. In 1857, the state legislature appointed Johnson to the United States Senate. Before the Civil War, Johnson, who was an enslaver, aligned with many Southern Democrats in the belief that enslaved persons were private property and thus protected by the U.S. Constitution. This led him to conclude that federal and state governments did not have the power to abolish enslavement, as that would constitute a taking of private property.[10] As a strict constructionist, however, Johnson also believed secession was unconstitutional. Nevertheless, on June 8, 1861, Tennessee voted to secede from the United States. Johnson was the only senator from a seceding state to continue to serve at the U.S. Capitol after the Civil War began.[11]

On March 3, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln appointed Andrew Johnson as Military Governor of Tennessee after United States forces recaptured Nashville, and Johnson subsequently resigned from his Senate seat. During the spring of 1862, Eliza Johnson and her family received notice to leave Greeneville due to their United States sympathies. Eliza's illness prevented the family from leaving Greeneville until October, when they made their way to Nashville and reunited with Andrew Johnson. During his time as Military Governor, Johnson reportedly freed the enslaved people in his household on August 8, 1863. He then announced the emancipation of all enslaved people in Tennessee on October 22, 1864.[12] Following their manumission, Sam Johnson and his wife Margaret occupied the Tailor Shop. They were followed by Sam's half-sister, Dolly Johnson, who occupied the building after Sam and Margaret Johnson left. Dolly eventually opened a bakery while living in the Tailor Shop.[13] In November of 1864, Andrew Johnson was elected vice president of the United States on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln, who was elected to his second term as president.

7. Richard M. Woods, Sheriff to Andrew Johnson, *Greene County Deed Book 15*, 396–397, February 24, 1831.
8. National Park Service, "Eliza Johnson - Devoted Wife & Mother," in *Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Website*, August 6, 2021, https://www.nps.gov/anjo/learn/historyculture/eliza-johnson-devoted-wife-mother.htm.
9. Richard Harrison Doughty, *Greeneville: One Hundred Year Portrait (1775–1875)* (Greeneville, TN: Kingsport Press, 1975), 61–68.
10. Annette Gordon-Reed, *Andrew Johnson: The American Presidents Series* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 2011), 43–44.
11. National Park Service, "Andrew Johnson Brochure," 2019.
12. National Park Service, "Andrew Johnson Timeline," in *Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Website*, May 4, 2022, https://www.nps.gov/anjo/learn/historyculture/timeline.htm.
13. National Park Service, "Slaves of Andrew Johnson," in *Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Website*, July 20, 2023, https://www.nps.gov/anjo/learn/historyculture/slaves.htm.

After President Lincoln's assassination on April 15, 1865, Andrew Johnson was sworn in as president of the United States.[14] At the completion of his term as president, Andrew Johnson and his family returned to Greeneville in March of 1869. Later that year, Johnson ran for a seat in the United States Senate, which he lost. In 1872, Johnson also lost an election for the United States House of Representatives. In 1875, however, Johnson was once again elected to the United States Senate and attended a special session. He remains the only president of the United States to return to the Senate after his presidency. On July 31, 1875, Johnson died of a stroke while visiting his daughter Mary at her home in Carter County, Tennessee.

Many saw Andrew Johnson's Tailor Shop as a symbol of this potential for all Americans, no matter their background. The Tailor Shop became symbolic of the attainability of what is now often called the "American dream."[15] The building was the subject of news coverage at the beginning of Johnson's presidential term in 1865, at the end of his term in 1869, and around the time of his death in 1875.

After Andrew Johnson's death, family and citizens made early efforts to preserve the Tailor Shop.[16] Although family members promoted the preservation of the Tailor Shop, the building was falling into disrepair by the 1910s.[17] Johnson's heirs owned the building until 1921, when the state of Tennessee purchased the property from the Johnson heirs and commissioned the Memorial Building (1922–1923) to shelter the Tailor Shop from the elements. Knoxville architects Barber & McMurry designed the Colonial Revival-style building with a large "Memorial Room" to house the Tailor Shop and a small, attached caretaker's cottage. A local women's civic club led by Johnson's granddaughter-in-law, Martha "Mattie" Barkley Patterson, and her daughter, Margaret Johnson Patterson, served as custodians of the buildings until the state transferred ownership of the property to the NPS in 1941. Between 1957 and 1958, the NPS expanded the Memorial Building to include a Visitor Center and offices, and from 2000 to 2001, the NPS constructed a Toilet Room adjacent to the Memorial Building.

14. National Park Service, "Andrew Johnson Timeline"; National Park Service, "Eliza Johnson - Devoted Wife & Mother."
15. James Truslow Adams, *The Epic of America* (New York: Routledge, 2017).
16. "Deed Abstract," n.d., Andrew Johnson National Historic Site files.
17. Cameron Binkley, "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Administrative History" (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2008), 5–6.

Treatment and Use

The recommended ultimate treatment for the Tailor Shop is Preservation. The recommended ultimate treatment for the Memorial Building is Rehabilitation. Both of these treatment recommendations are compatible with existing use and treatment methods. These treatments should be regarded as a treatment of indefinite length, requiring regular maintenance and cyclical repairs to maintain the condition of the resource. Treatment recommendations focus on mitigation, lessening the potential adverse impacts of natural hazards on the building, increasing its resilience, and improving the ability to survive and recover from the effects of a hazardous event. These include structural repairs to the building envelope, maintaining gutters and downspouts, and considering upgrades to the security of exterior windows and doors.

NPS staff should continue to monitor and document the Tailor Shop's conditions regularly and perform regular maintenance of the building. Because the Tailor Shop is effectively an artifact housed within the Memorial Building, strategies for cleaning and maintenance should follow NPS guidance for curatorial care of wooden artifacts.

The Memorial Building will remain in its historic use as a museum and container for the Tailor Shop. Deteriorated historic features should be repaired rather than replaced as possible. The NPS should consider additional safety measures at the building site to protect the building from vehicular impact or acts of vandalism. The NPS should selectively repoint brick and stone masonry with a compatible mortar and clean and caulk cracks in the exterior. The NPS should design any new building systems to minimize damage to the historic fabric of the building during installation and operation. All character-defining features of the building should be maintained during any future rehabilitation work.

The NPS should implement an integrated pest management (IPM) plan for both the Tailor Shop and the Memorial Building, including annual inspections for termite infestation and other wood-destroying insects. Preservation and rehabilitation work should be thoroughly documented to supplement this report. Any new physical evidence of the buildings' construction and evolution should also be documented.

Administrative Data

Location Data

Building Names: Tailor Shop and Memorial Building

Location: Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

County: Greene County

State/Territory: Tennessee

Related NPS Studies

Andrew Johnson National Cemetery: Cultural Landscapes Inventory, NPS, SERO, 2009.

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Administrative History, NPS, Cultural Resources, SERO, 2008.

Foundation Document, Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, NPS, 2015.

Real Property Information

Acquisition Date: 1941

CRIS ID: Tailor Shop: 000024
- Built ca.1810

Memorial Building: 007355
- Built 1922–1923

Size Information

Total Floor Area: Tailor Shop: Approx. 174 sf (approx. 21′-2″ by 14′-2″)
Memorial Building: Approx. 1,711 sf (approx. 59′-3″ by 29′-3″)

Number of Stories: 1 story (both buildings)

Number of Rooms: 3

Number of Bathrooms: 0

Cultural Resource Data

National Register Status:	The Tailor Shop and Memorial Building were listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966, as resources that are part of a nationally significant district associated with the seventeenth President of the United States.
Proposed Treatment	The NPS default treatment is Preservation. The Memorial Building is currently receiving a Rehabilitation treatment, which should continue. The Tailor Shop is currently receiving a Preservation treatment, which should continue.
Management Category	The Memorial Building: Should be preserved and maintained. The Tailor Shop: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

Project Scope and Methodology

The required level of historical research, building investigation, and documentation defined in the Scope of Work for this HSR included the following: documentary research and building investigation in readily available published sources that are easily accessible and known to be of high yield; brief interviews of readily available persons; historical documentation and studies; local and state historical societies and agencies; the National Archives; and the Library of Congress. The consultant team conducted the initial site visit for this HSR in October 2023. Due to limited funding for the project, the structural investigation scope was "limited" and included a site visit and trip report detailing findings.

Research began with a review of documentation maintained by the national historic site and with prior research publications and data, notably those collected for the NPS Technical Information Center (TIC), National Register documentation, and previous historical studies at the site. The project team conducted additional research at libraries and used published and electronic resources, including historic newspaper databases, census and vital records, trade journals and catalogs, maps, and archival collections.

Much of the archival data for Andrew Johnson National Historic Site is currently undergoing a cataloging project at Interior Region 2 offices in Atlanta, Georgia. Researchers visited this office and researched these files during the project. The bulk of these records are cataloged as Resource Management Records, and this project will add additional records and refine the arrangement scheme.

Physical investigation and documentary research informed each other and provided a more detailed understanding of the buildings' evolution. Physical assessment of the property's historic fabric (architectural archaeology) began with a thorough visual examination of the buildings, including their overall configuration and the details of materials and finishes. This examination identified evidence of the buildings' historic configuration and subsequent alterations.

Summary of Findings

Generally, the Tailor Shop is in good to fair condition. Since the Memorial Building shelters the Tailor Shop, items in fair to poor condition are not in danger of further deterioration. The siding, wood trim, windows, and doors are in fair condition. The roof is in poor condition, while the chimney is in good condition. In the Tailor Shop's interior, the wood flooring is in fair to poor condition, the wood walls and ceilings are in good condition, and the wood trim is in fair condition. The brick fireplace and hearth, which the state of Tennessee rebuilt 1922–1923, and the NPS rebuilt again in 1979, is in fair to good condition. It is believed that the Johnson family salvaged the mantel from the Johnson Homestead in 1885. It is in fair condition.

In general, the Memorial Building is in good condition. A few exterior brick cracks over the arched windows of the Memorial Building have not been repointed. There are selective areas of

mortar loss, and the parapets are leaning. There is some displacement in the coping stones and some open joints in the coping of the stone trim. The faux slate roof is in good condition. The windows and doors are in fair to good condition, with most deterioration concentrated at the sill and around non-historic louvers. On the interior, which is in generally good condition, there are some cracks with monitors on the brick walls and some mortar loss with poor quality mortar repairs. There is some damage on the wood ceiling from previous parapet leaks.

Recommendations for Further Study

This report recommends that ANJO complete the following documentation to further the understanding of the Tailor Shop and Memorial Building:

- Update of the National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark nominations for the building to reflect the findings of the HSR.
- Future Special History Study by the Washington Support Office (WASO) regarding freedpeople in Greeneville. The HSR provides a starting point for this larger study, providing greater context for the post-manumission lives of Sam Johnson, Dolly Johnson, and their families. The study and this HSR will inform the future National Register update and provide additional information for interpretation purposes. This special history study can include research about Sam and Dolly Johnson's occupation of the Tailor Shop, especially related to the addition to the north of the building documented by an 1874 Nashville *Republican Banner* article and the May 1887 Sanborn Map.
- Documentation of any exterior restoration and interior rehabilitation efforts.
- Dendrochronology to positively date wood members.
- Historic finishes study to determine period finishes.
- Geotechnical testing/analysis to inform structural treatment.

Page intentionally left blank

Part 1.A Historical Background and Context

Introduction: The Tailor Shop and the Memorial Building

The Tailor Shop and Memorial Building, along with Andrew Johnson's Early Home located across the street, are the key historic components of the Visitor Complex at Andrew Johnson National Historic Site in Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee. According to the Scope of Work for this historic structure report, the study area for this document encompasses "the structures of the Tailor Shop and the Memorial Building, including all features within and surrounding the buildings."[18] These buildings represent the first steps in Andrew Johnson's career through their close associations with his early professional, educational, and political life.[19] The Tailor Shop provided the setting where Andrew Johnson conducted his business as a tailor from around 1830 to 1851 and developed his skills for a career in public service. The state of Tennessee built the Memorial Building in 1922–1923 to protect and preserve the Tailor Shop as a memorial to Johnson's life, accomplishments, and principles.

Located in the Appalachian Ridge-and-Valley Province, Greene County is nestled in the foothills of the Unaka Mountain range to the southeast and the Bays Mountain ridge to the northwest. The Nolichucky River runs just southeast of Greeneville, designated as the county seat of Greene County in 1783. Richland Creek, a tributary of the Nolichucky, runs through Greeneville, adjacent to the Memorial Building. Johnson arrived in Greeneville in 1826 after years of training in the tailoring trade through an indentured apprenticeship and journeyman work. He purchased a portion of Lot 68 in 1830 and reportedly moved the small frame building that would become his Tailor Shop to the lot in 1831. Throughout the 1830s, Johnson not only honed his tailoring skills but also began his political career in the Tailor Shop during debates with locals and meetings during his time as town alderman and mayor. This burgeoning political career eventually led Johnson to the state legislature (1835–1837; 1839–1843), the United States House of Representatives (1843–1853; 1857–1862), the governorship of Tennessee (1853–1857; 1862–1865 as Military Governor), vice-presidency of the United States (1865), the presidency of the United States (1865–1869), and the United States Senate (1875).

Due to Johnson's legacy in Greeneville, his family and locals made early efforts to preserve his Tailor Shop. These efforts culminated in the 1921 sale of the building to the state of Tennessee, which subsequently built the brick Memorial Building in 1922–1923 to house the Tailor Shop and shelter it from the elements. On August 29, 1935, Congress authorized the establishment of the Andrew Johnson National Monument "to further the study and understanding of the life, career, and legacy of the 17th president of the United States during a challenging time in the nation's history, by preserving his homes, workplace, and burial site in Greeneville, Tennessee."[20] Legislation in 1963 renamed the monument "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site" after the acquisition of Johnson's Early Home. As a national historic site, the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966. Hugh Lawing, park historian, prepared documentation for the National Register of Historic Places listing, accepted in 1977. The Memorial Building and the Tailor Shop encased inside remain important components of the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site today.

18. National Park Service, "Statement of Work: Historic Structure Report for the Tailor Shop and Memorial Building, Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, PMIS #317804C," May 2023, 1.
19. Hugh A. Lawing, "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site" (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1976).
20. National Park Service, "Foundation Document: Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Tennessee," 2015, 4.

Settlement Period and Early Antebellum East Tennessee (1770s–1826)

White Settlement and Development in Northeast Tennessee

Native Americans of the Woodland period, followed by the Cherokees, inhabited the area that is now northeastern Tennessee prior to White settlement. Fertile soil composed of the region's disintegrated limestone on the banks of the Nolichucky River enticed White newcomers from North Carolina and other nearby states to the land that would become Greeneville and Greene County in the 1770s. Jacob Brown, a merchant from North Carolina, initially leased the future Greene County from the Cherokees in 1772 and outright purchased the land (then known as the Nolichucky and Watauga settlements) in 1775.[21] At the start of the Revolutionary War (1775–1783), this area became part of the Washington district in the western section of North Carolina.[22] In 1783, Greene County (at this point, part of North Carolina) was formed from the Washington district, and Greeneville was established as the county seat. The county and city took their names from General Nathanael Greene of Revolutionary War fame.[23]

An attempt to form a State of Franklin separate from North Carolina that included Greene and other surrounding counties, including Sullivan and Washington, began in 1784. Greeneville was designated as the proposed state's capital following Jonesborough, Tennessee. However, by 1788, this effort had collapsed. In 1789, North Carolina ceded its western lands to the U.S. Government, and the United States officially admitted the state of Tennessee as the sixteenth state in 1796.[24]

Development of Greeneville

Greeneville began on a three-hundred-acre tract owned by settler Robert Kerr and located around the Big Spring, the source for Richland Creek and still visible in the city today. Designated the county seat in 1783 after Kerr granted the land to the county commission, citizens erected Greeneville's first county courthouse—a log building—in 1785. Town lots were laid out on fifty acres of the Kerr tract by 1786.[25] As of 1790, the total population of Greene County was 7,741, of which 1,293 were White adult males (over age twenty-one); 2,374 were White males under twenty-one years; 3,580 were White females; 40 were classified as "all other free persons" (likely including free people of color); and 454 were enslaved persons.[26] By 1800, the total population of Greene County had declined slightly to 7,610 due to the recent subdivision of a portion of the county into the new Knox and Jefferson counties.[27]

Early Greeneville Institutions

Local citizens established colleges and churches early in Greeneville's history. Presbyterian minister Hezekiah Balch established Greeneville College in 1794. Presbyterian minister and educator Samuel Doak formed a Presbyterian Academy in 1784, which would become Washington College in 1795. In 1818, Doak resigned from his position as Washington College's president to establish Tusculum College, just northeast of Greeneville, with his son, Samuel Witherspoon Doak. Tusculum and Greeneville Colleges merged in 1868, and the resulting school merged with Washington College in 1908, forming what is now Tusculum University. Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist, Quaker, and Episcopal congregations all formed in the first few decades following the town's establishment.[28] After the first two county courthouses—the first log, the second stone—Greene County constructed a larger and more permanent courthouse 1824–1825.[29]

In 1801, the Grand Master of North Carolina approved a petition for a Greeneville Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons (Freemasons), which resulted in the establishment of Lodge number 43 of North Carolina and number 3 of Tennessee. Though Lodge number 3 ceased operations in 1838, the Grand Master of Tennessee approved a dispensation to reestablish the lodge under a

21. Nolichucky is sometimes spelled "Nolachuckey." Richard Harrison Doughty, *Greeneville: One Hundred Year Portrait (1775–1875)* (Greeneville, TN: Kingsport Press, 1975), 4.
22. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 3.
23. Blythe Semmer, "Greene County," in *Tennessee Encyclopedia*, March 1, 2018, https://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entries/greene-county/.
24. Semmer, "Greene County."
25. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 11–13.
26. Doughty, *Greeneville,* 23.
27. Doughty, *Greeneville,* 28.
28. Semmer, "Greene County."
29. Semmer, "Greene County."

temporary number 119 in 1846.[30] Andrew Johnson would join this iteration of the Greeneville Lodge in 1851.[31]

Industry, Agriculture, and Economy in Greeneville in the Early 1800s

Following the establishment of Greeneville, merchants and tradesmen began to open businesses in town, including a tavern and a tailor shop (owned by Robert Kyle, tailor) between 1785 and 1800.[32] The town was advantageously located along "important early trade and stage[coach] routes," allowing these businesses to develop and flourish in the early 1800s.[33] The surrounding portions of Greene County were rural and agricultural, and the county's early economy was based on agriculture, with products sold largely in local markets. Locals shipped only small amounts of county products over the Great Smoky Mountains to markets farther east. The poor quality of American rural roads and the challenge of crossing the mountains made transporting large, heavy loads of agricultural products impractical and uneconomical. An early route known as the Drovers' Trail, which followed the path of the French Broad River, proved to be an exception and allowed livestock drivers, known as drovers, to drive large amounts of cattle, turkey, and pigs east into North Carolina markets. The Drovers' Trail had stands at strategic points to provide rest stops for the drovers and livestock and served as a predecessor to the seventy-five-mile Buncombe Turnpike (or "Drover's Road"), which was established in 1827.[34] In 1797, the Tennessee legislature passed an act establishing a semiannual fair in Greeneville "for the purpose of selling all kind of goods, wares, and merchandize [*sic*]."[35]

30. According to Doughty, "The substitute number was used until the Grand Lodge restored the No. 3 in 1907." Doughty, *Greeneville*, 29–32.
31. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 29–32.
32. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 28.
33. Herbert L. Harper, "Greeneville Historic District National Register Nomination Form" (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1974), 5.
34. "Drovers Trail - The Road to the Market," Visit Madison County, accessed July 25, 2024, https://visitmadisoncounty.com/drovers-trail-the-road-to-the-market/.
35. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 27.

"Merchant Aristocracy"

In the early 1800s, a "merchant aristocrats" class rose to prominence in Greeneville. According to county historian Richard Harrison Doughty, these men had generally amassed wealth by establishing mercantile businesses in the town: "During the first quarter of the century, because of the business advantages of Greeneville, several merchants acquired a large amount of wealth which caused a sort of aristocracy to grow, which was generally opposed to the laboring class."[36] This class consisted of John Dickson, William Dickson, Valentine Sevier, and Dr. Alexander Williams, among others. Many served as aldermen and mayor of Greeneville, exerting political and economic influence in the 1820s and 1830s.[37] Though Andrew Johnson would not be part of the "merchant aristocracy," he emulated their lifestyle. He and his contemporaries were part of a group of Greeneville residents who considered themselves allied with the working class but also adopted the lifestyle of local aristocrats.[38]

Andrew Johnson's Early Life and Arrival in Greeneville (1808-1830)

Andrew Johnson's Early and Family Life

Andrew Johnson was born on December 29, 1808, in Raleigh, North Carolina. His father, Jacob Johnson, died in 1812 when Andrew was only three years old. His mother, Mary McDonough Johnson, a washerwoman, eventually remarried Turner Daugherty, though their combined income was insufficient to pull the family out of poverty.[39]

Due to the family's financial situation, Andrew Johnson and his older brother William were reportedly apprenticed to Raleigh tailor James J. Selby in 1818, when Andrew was aged nine or ten.[40] An official indenture dated February 18, 1822, ordered the fourteen-year-old Andrew to

36. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 37–38.
37. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 37–43.
38. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 73–74.
39. John W. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House (1831-1851): Historic Structures Report-Part II Historical Data" (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1968), 1.
40. National Park Service, "Andrew Johnson Timeline," in *Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Website*, May 4, 2022, https://www.nps.gov/anjo/learn/historyculture/timeline.htm.

be bound to Selby until he reached lawful age for the purpose of learning the tailoring trade. Indentured servitude was a common means of providing housing, food, shelter, and education or apprenticeship to orphans or children from poor families whose parents could not afford to care for them. Indentures typically extended to the age of majority (eighteen for women and twenty-one for men). At this time, the "prevailing apprenticeship law, dating from colonial times, stipulated that the apprentice be provided with food, clothing, and lodging, and be taught to read and write as well as learn a trade."[41] With no prior formal education, this arrangement would have appealed to Andrew Johnson, who had previously visited his local tailor shop to listen to a hired reader.[42] These hired readers would read aloud "newspapers, novels, poems" and "even Congressional debates."[43] His apprenticeship further exposed Johnson to the alphabet and basic reading skills.[44]

A notice titled "Notice of Runaway Apprentices" placed by Selby in the Raleigh Star in June 1824 documented that Johnson, then fifteen years old, and his brother ran away from the apprenticeship before they were eligible to be released from the indenture. Reportedly, the brothers ran because they were afraid of prosecution after throwing stones at the house of a Raleigh woman.[45] Perhaps speaking to Johnson's skill as a tailor's apprentice, Selby offered a ten dollar reward for both Andrew Johnson and his brother or "Andrew Johnson alone."[46] While fleeing, Johnson traveled throughout the South, working as a tailor and honing his skills, including in Laurens County, South Carolina.[47] Johnson returned to Raleigh in 1825, and though he offered Selby reparation for leaving his service early and hoped to complete his apprenticeship, Selby refused to rehire him or release him from the contract.[48] He thus moved west with his mother, Mary Johnson Daugherty, and stepfather to Tennessee, where his brother William had settled in the Sequatchie Valley.[49]

The Tailoring Trade in the Early 1800s

Before the invention of the sewing machine in 1846, tailors, "from the French 'tailleur' meaning one who cuts," were in high demand.[50] Most clothing was custom-made for individuals rather than fabricated for "readymade" sale, which would become common later in the century. During the 1800s, men primarily performed professional tailoring of men's clothing. Women occupied the skilled trades of dressmaker and seamstress, and simpler matters of plain sewing were often accomplished within a household, sometimes after engaging a seamstress to design and cut the components for complex garments. The idea that men were more suited to professional tailoring endured through the end of the 1800s. Typically, boys would train early to be tailors, apprenticing with master tailors.[51] As in many indentured apprenticeships at the time, Johnson worked long hours, reportedly around ten to twelve hours a day, " 'shut out from fresh air, crouched down over a needle and thread' [. . .] 'bending over a hot "goose," pressing, stitching, patching, cutting, binding, raveling.'"[52] A goose was an instrument used for pressing and was a "tailor's most prized tool."[53] Ten to twelve-hour days were not atypical work hours in this period, and work weeks were typically six days (all except Sunday); the five-day work week would not be a reality for most workers until decreed by federal law in 1940.

Tailor shops typically comprised a master tailor, who owned the shop; journeymen tailors, who were paid by the day; and apprentices. While English tailors often specialized, American tailors were typically generalists, producing a variety of clothing for people of all classes. Without the help of a sewing machine, and due to the preference for clothes that fit close to the body in the early 1800s,

41. Leroy P Graf and Ralph W. Haskins, eds., *The Papers of Andrew Johnson, Volume I, 1822-1851*, vol. I (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1967), 3.
42. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House," 2.
43. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House," 2.
44. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House," 2.
45. Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson, Volume I*, I:3.
46. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 58.
47. "Andrew Johnson, Born, December 29th, 1808, Died, July 31st, 1875," *The Greeneville Intelligencer*, August 6, 1875, https://www.newspapers.com/image/586557949/.
48. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House," 4.
49. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House," 4.
50. Linda Morton, "The Training of a Tailor," *Dress: The Journal of The Costume Society of America* 8, no. 1 (1982): 22.
51. Morton, "The Training of a Tailor," 22.
52. Sue Gibson Byrd and Mary Frances Drake, "Andrew Johnson, The Tailor President," *Dress: The Journal of The Costume Society of America* 11, no. 1 (1985): 78.
53. Byrd and Drake, "Andrew Johnson, The Tailor President," 80.

tailors conducted all cutting and sewing by hand.[54] Developing patterns to fit a client and cutting fabric components were specialized skills typically beyond the experience of household-level clothing production. Tailors made a variety of clothing items out of a spectrum of fabrics—for example, Andrew Johnson's ledger from 1831–1842 shows that he made vests, pants, coats, half coats, and suits using cotton and silk for lining fabric and wool and silk for outerwear.[55]

Andrew Johnson Arrives in Greeneville

In September 1826, seventeen-year-old Andrew Johnson, his mother, and his stepfather arrived in Greeneville, Tennessee.[56] Greeneville was meant to be a temporary stop on their way to William Johnson, who had settled in the Sequatchie Valley in Tennessee, but Andrew received some tailoring work while in town for a storekeeper, a Mr. Armitage.[57] Unfortunately for Andrew Johnson, the town "already had a tailor who ably met the tailoring needs of the community."[58] On August 6, 1875, the *Greeneville Intelligencer* reported that tailor George Boyle had employed Andrew Johnson after his arrival in Greeneville in September 1826. The article also stated that Boyle then occupied the building that Andrew Johnson would later purchase and relocate for use as his own Tailor Shop.[59] Because there was insufficient tailoring work, Johnson and his family moved to Rutledge, Tennessee, until Johnson received word that tailoring work was available in Greeneville, after which his family returned in March 1827.[60] At this time, Greeneville was a small community; the *Tennessee Gazetteer* estimated the population of the town at five hundred in 1834.[61]

Less than a year after his arrival, on May 17, 1827, Johnson married Eliza McCardle. Justice of the Peace, Mordecai Lincoln, an early settler in Greeneville and first cousin of Abraham Lincoln's father, married the couple.[62] Eliza was born October 4, 1810, in Telford, Tennessee. Her father was a shoemaker who had died after the family settled in Greeneville. After her father's death, Eliza McCardle and her mother continued to make and sell leather goods and quilts to support themselves.[63] The two women reportedly lived in a small house located behind what would become the Tailor Shop, although later sources state that Eliza's mother, Sarah (Phillips) McCardle occupied that house prior to her death in 1854, probably after Andrew Johnson's 1831 purchase of the property and before she married Moses Whitesides in 1833.[64] Further discussion of the McCardle House can be found in Section 1B.

Following their marriage, Andrew and Eliza Johnson rented a two-room house in Greeneville, the rear of which served as their living quarters, while the front room served as a makeshift tailor shop for Andrew Johnson and his partner, Hentle W. Adkison.[65] This house was most likely owned by an A. Anderson, whom Johnson paid rent through December of 1831.[66] Over the next several years, the Johnsons had five children. Their first child, Martha, was born in October 1828. Their second child, Charles, was born in February 1830. Three other children followed – Mary in May 1832, Robert in February 1834, and Andrew Jr. (Frank) in August 1852.[67]

54. Ed Crews, "Tailor Made for History," *The Colonial Williamsburg Journal* Autumn (2005), https://research.colonialwilliamsburg.org/Foundation/journal/autumn05/tailor.cfm.
55. Byrd and Drake, "Andrew Johnson, The Tailor President," 83.
56. National Park Service, "Andrew Johnson Timeline"; Doughty, *Greeneville*, 57.
57. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House," 5.
58. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House," 5.
59. "Andrew Johnson, Born, December 29th, 1808, Died, July 31st, 1875."
60. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House," 6.
61. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 61–73.
62. Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson, Volume I,* I:4.
63. National Park Service, "Eliza Johnson - Devoted Wife & Mother," in *Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Website*, August 6, 2021, https://www.nps.gov/anjo/learn/historyculture/eliza-johnson-devoted-wife-mother.htm.
64. "Andrew Johnson: Sketch of the Early Life of the Ex-President," *Republican Banner*, March 23, 1869.
65. "Andrew Johnson, Born, December 29th, 1808, Died, July 31st, 1875."
66. Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson, Volume I,* I:8.
67. National Park Service, "Andrew Johnson Timeline."

Antebellum Period in Greene County (1830–1861)

The Tailor Shop and Andrew Johnson's Early Political Career

The Tailor Shop's Beginnings

Andrew Johnson worked to establish his own business as a tailor in Greeneville. When the town's tailor, Boyle, moved to Greenville, South Carolina, Johnson bought his shop and allegedly moved it to its present location, although the relocation of the building has never been confirmed (see further discussion in 1B).[68] On July 3, 1830, Johnson purchased Lot 77 and a portion of Lot 68, which Richland Creek ran through, in Greeneville for $292. The property was sold on the Greene County Courthouse steps from the estate of Jacob L. Wyrick, deceased. According to the deed, the property contained "two houses and a smith shop."[69] Lot 77 at the northeast corner of Water (College) and Depot streets contained the house that came to be known as Johnson's Early Home. The "smith shop" and the second house were located on the partial Lot 68 at the northwest corner of Water (College) and Depot streets. It is highly unlikely that the "smith shop" was the building Johnson used for his Tailor Shop (see further discussion in 1B). The second house was probably the McCardle House, located on the same lot and behind the "smith shop." According to a map of Greeneville listing 1820s property owners, Mordecai Lincoln, who came to Greeneville in 1819 and established himself as a tanner, previously owned Lots 65, 66, 67, 68, and 77.[70] Lincoln's harness shop was in the two-story brick building behind the Tailor Shop.[71] Jacob T. Wyrick was the son-in-law of Mordecai Lincoln, who transferred the properties to him between 1824 and 1829.[72] Johnson did not own clear title to Lots 77 and a portion of 68 until 1851, due to claims from Wyrick's heirs that Johnson's purchase of the properties was invalid.[73]

Andrew Johnson appears to have relocated the Tailor Shop to Lot 68 sometime between his purchase in July 1830 and late December 1831 (Figure A.1). This is discussed in detail in Section 1B.

The tailor was a significant community member before the advent of sewing machines and ready-made suits. He fashioned men's coats, vests, pants, and greatcoats as well as mending clothes and cutting out garments for others to complete. While only a part of Johnson's records from his tailoring business survives, the records show that customers paid in both money and various commodities such as loads of wood, pounds of pork and coffee, bushels of corn, and shoes. He also made reciprocal arrangements with local storekeepers to mutually exchange goods and services, lines of credit, and petty cash. The decade of the 1830s was Johnson's most active in the tailoring business, as he was largely dedicated to state and national politics after 1843.[74] Though he is largely remembered for his political career, Johnson was known as a very skilled tailor:

> By this time Andrew was an industrious, prompt, and expert tailor, whose work was described as 'even stylish.' He continued to pride himself in the ability to give a perfect fit, believing there should be no dissatisfied customers. The wealthy planters during this period favored the Prince Albert style coat, a knee-length, double-breasted frock; and while Johnson could make this style as well as the average tailor, he desired to perfect it to a level that would build his reputation. In order to accomplish this Johnson reportedly went to Mooresville and trained a few days under Joseph Sloss, an outstanding tailor in North Alabama. Indeed, 'The Andrew Johnson brand of clothes was to become a guarantee of good workmanship.' His business grew and was patronized by some of the most important people in town.[75]

68. "Andrew Johnson, Born, December 29th, 1808, Died, July 31st, 1875."
69. Richard M. Woods, Sheriff to Andrew Johnson, *Greene County Deed Book 15*, 396–397, February 24, 1831.
70. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 12; Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson, Volume I,* I:5.
71. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 63.
72. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House," 14.
73. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House," 11.
74. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House," 8.
75. Byrd and Drake, "Andrew Johnson, The Tailor President," 82; The Prince Albert style coat was a specific cut of double-breasted frock coat popularized by Queen Victoria's consort, Prince Albert. The Prince Albert style was likely in vogue after Andrew Johnson retired from tailoring. However, he did apparently learn the art of frock suit-making from Joseph Sloss.

Figure A.1. Carte-de-visite photograph of the Tailor Shop facing northeast, 1865. This is the earliest photograph of the Tailor Shop found to date. Mordecai Lincoln's harness shop is the brick building visible on the far left. The McCardle House is visible between the harness shop and Tailor Shop. "The First Sanctum of Our President." The rear of the photograph is stamped "T. M. SCHLEIER, PHOTOGRAPHER, Corner Union & Cherry Sts., and 27 Public Square, NASHVILLE, TENN. / Photographs enlarged and colored, Landscapes, city views, &c., &c." Source: Library of Congress.

Johnson also developed other sources of income. His accounts show that a number of journeymen tailors worked and boarded with him. Over the years, he acquired several pieces of property, several of which appear to have contained rental houses.[76]

The Tailor Shop as a Center of Local Politics

The Tailor Shop served not only as a workplace for Andrew Johnson but also as a space in which to expand his education and begin developing his skills as a politician and public servant. While Andrew Johnson had no formal education, his wife, Eliza Johnson, is credited with building on his earlier rudimentary education during his apprenticeship and helping him with writing and arithmetic. Eliza Johnson also read to him to expand his knowledge as he worked. She was a strong supporter of her husband, his business dealings, and his political career.[77] In addition to Eliza, family tradition states that Andrew Johnson paid others 50 cents per day to read to him.

The Tailor Shop became known as a center for political discussion among the working men of Greeneville, with Andrew Johnson gaining a reputation in the community as a strong debater. Following the Tennessee legislature's move to extend its criminal jurisdiction over Cherokee Nation territory, Greeneville plasterer Blackston McDannel, who approved of the legislature's actions, frequented the Tailor Shop to debate Andrew Johnson, who opposed the measure. These informal arguments eventually led to a public debate between the men on the matter, during which Johnson handily defeated McDannel. Fueled by this victory, Johnson helped form a local debating society in Greeneville and participated in other debating groups associated with both Greeneville and Tusculum colleges. The debaters met in both the Tailor Shop and Mordecai Lincoln's nearby harness shop (Figure A.2). Losses in the debating society inspired Johnson to widen his breadth of knowledge through reading until most other members of the society reportedly could not win against Johnson.[78]

76. Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson, Volume I*, I:xxii–xxiii.
77. National Park Service, "Eliza Johnson - Devoted Wife & Mother."
78. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 61.

Figure A.2. A retouched photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1880s. As with many images of the Tailor Shop, multiple copies of varying qualities and cropping survive. The background has been removed, and trees have been drawn in, concealing the building's real surroundings. Source: ANJO Archives.

Andrew Johnson Officially Enters Local Politics

While working as a tailor, Andrew Johnson was elected to his first of many political offices that would include local, state, and national positions. In 1829, when Johnson was still working out of his rented house on Main Street, citizens elected Johnson as an alderman for the city of Greeneville or a district representative of the people in local government. Johnson continued to serve as an alderman for the next four years. In Greeneville, the aldermen elected one of their own each year as mayor, often at the Tailor Shop, and in 1834, Johnson became mayor of the city.

During the years from 1829 through 1835 when Johnson was serving in these local offices, the Board of Aldermen and Mayor frequently held their meetings at the Tailor Shop.[79] Greeneville citizens and its leaders saw the Tailor Shop as a town landmark, as reflected in a committee report to the aldermen regarding the condition of the streets, in which a section of the street was partially defined by the shop: "from the foot of the fill at Doctor Isbells to Andrew Johnsons shop sixteen dollars."[80] During his time as alderman and mayor, Johnson contributed to decisions regarding taxation, road improvements, the legality of alcohol, and more.[81]

Greene County During the 1830s and Johnson's Contemporaries

In 1820, the population of Greene County was 11,324, of which 882 were enslaved persons. The total population rose to 14,418 by 1830.[82] Andrew Johnson's family was part of this period of growth,

79. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 61–68.

80. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 65.
81. Doughty, *Greeneville,* 64–70.
82. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 72.

and it was in this decade that he began both his professional and political careers in Greeneville. Throughout his early political career, Andrew Johnson relied on a select few of this Greene County population for support and advice. Two of these men, Mordecai Lincoln and Blackston McDannel, were members of Johnson's debating society.

Mordecai Lincoln
One of the prominent local residents who had a large influence on Andrew Johnson was Mordecai Lincoln (1778–1851), first cousin of Thomas Lincoln (the father of Abraham Lincoln), who came to Greeneville from Virginia. Lincoln was a tanner and shoemaker and bought his first property in Greeneville in 1819. According to a map of Greeneville listing 1820s property owners, he owned Lots 65, 66, 67, 68, and 77 just northeast of the county courthouse. He established his business there, acquired an interest in a mercantile operation, and dealt in local real estate. With his inheritance and business dealings, he became a man of some wealth and, at one point, owned up to eight enslaved persons. Greene County elected Lincoln Justice of the Peace, and he performed the marriage of Andrew and Eliza Johnson in May 1827. He also served as a city alderman alongside Johnson and as mayor. His harness shop was in a brick building on Water (College) Street behind Johnson's Tailor Shop. Johnson purchased Lot 77 and part of Lot 68, which had previously belonged to Lincoln for his tailor shop and family home in 1830. Johnson and Lincoln were part of a group of Greeneville residents who considered themselves allied with the working class but who also took on the lifestyle of local aristocrats with their amassing of wealth.[83]

Blackston McDannel
Born in Knoxville, Blackston McDannel (1811–1888) worked as a plasterer in Greeneville. McDannel was known as one of Andrew Johnson's closest friends, and according to Doughty, helped inspire the creation of the Greeneville debating society with his frequent stops into the Tailor Shop to argue with Johnson about policy. Like Andrew Johnson and Mordecai Lincoln, McDannel was elected as an alderman in 1829. He served as a sergeant in the commissary department, which was charged with providing food and other subsistence supplies to military posts, during the Mexican-American War (1846–1848) and was an "ardent supporter" of the United States in the leadup to the Civil War.[84]

Sam Milligan
A native of Greene County, Sam Milligan (1814–1874) began his professional life as a schoolteacher at age sixteen before entering Greeneville College in 1834 and then Tusculum Academy in 1838. While enrolled at Tusculum Academy, Milligan was elected to the state legislature as a Democrat in 1841, working alongside Andrew Johnson. Following two terms as a state representative, Milligan received his law license in 1845 before becoming the editor of *The Greeneville Spy,* a Democratic newspaper.[85] Though they served in the legislature together, Milligan and Andrew Johnson did not become close until they were out of state office. Milligan then became one of Andrew Johnson's close political advisers and echoed Johnson's views on preserving the United States. After the Civil War, Milligan became one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee until Andrew Johnson appointed him, during his presidency, as a member of the Court of Claims in Washington County, where he served until his death.[86]

Andrew Johnson Enters State and National Politics

Andrew Johnson's Expanding Political Career
Andrew Johnson resigned from Greeneville's Board of Aldermen in 1835, perhaps to prepare a run for statewide office.[87] Though he faced tough competition against Whig candidate Major William Stephenson, Johnson defeated him in the debate and later in the 1835 election as a representative to the Tennessee state legislature.[88] During his first term as a state representative, Johnson was relatively inconspicuous and did not make a large impact. He did, however, oppose the charter of the Hiwassee Railroad Company because he believed railroad companies to be monopolies, and "As a strict constructionist, Johnson was against the state's undertaking a great scheme of building

83. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 61, 73–74.
84. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 76.
85. Charles Johnson, son of Andrew Johnson, would serve as co-editor of *The Greeneville Spy* in 1849.
86. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 75.
87. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 68.
88. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 72.

macadamized roads, a program very popular in mountain-bound East Tennessee."[89]

Although defeated for re-election in 1837, Johnson won a second term as a state representative in 1839. In 1841, aided by his endorsement of Martin Van Buren in the 1840 presidential election, which sealed his full embrace of the Jacksonian Democratic Party, Johnson became a state senator.[90] Though Johnson had previously straddled the fence between the Whig Party and the Democratic Party, this endorsement and his state senate election confirmed his position as a representative of the "common man."[91] His profession as a tailor and humble beginnings bolstered this image, as well as his relationship with contemporaries like Mordecai Lincoln, who were allied with the working class.

Johnson wielded substantial power as a state senator, overshadowing his relatively unmemorable first term as a state representative. While in the state senate, for example, Johnson accomplished a redistricting of Tennessee's U.S. Congressional Districts, making his bid for the United States representative from the First Congressional District of Tennessee and subsequent election in 1843 feasible.[92]

In 1843, Johnson moved up to national office after he was elected to the first of five terms as a United States representative, with his fifth re-election coming in 1851.[93] Johnson ran as a Democrat on a platform opposing the United States Bank and federalism.[94] Johnson served in the U.S. House of Representatives for the next ten years as a Jacksonian Democrat until Greene County was redistricted into an overwhelmingly Whig district.

Without much hope of re-election to Congress, Johnson pivoted to the race for the governorship of Tennessee, which he won in 1853. According to Greene County historian, Doughty,

> As Governor of Tennessee, Johnson was very progressive toward public affairs. He is called "the Father of Public Education in Tennessee," and secured the passage of an act levying heavier taxes for the schools than any other before his time. A bureau of agriculture was established; there was great activity in the building of railroads at state expense and reforms were made in the banking and judicial departments.[95]

Johnson was reelected for a second term as governor in 1855. During this term, Johnson authorized the state of Tennessee to purchase Andrew Jackson's Nashville home, the Hermitage, which was then planned as a second campus for the United States Military Academy.[96]

In 1857, the state legislature appointed Johnson to the United States Senate.[97] As a United States Congressman, Andrew Johnson introduced a homestead bill that allowed any man who lived on and farmed a 160-acre parcel of public land to own the land after five years. He continued to advocate for this bill throughout his years in Congress. The bill was finally passed in 1862 and served as "a practical outgrowth of his agrarian ideals, to create opportunity and esteem by providing land to the landless."[98]

The Tailor Shop and Andrew Johnson's Life in Greeneville, 1835-1861

Andrew Johnson continued to work as a tailor during his early years of serving in political office, although with his election to state and national offices, he would have been in both Nashville and Washington, DC, at various times. After his first election to the state legislature in 1835, Johnson contracted his shop out to journeyman Alexander Morehead, who would receive one-third of the profits to Johnson's two-thirds share.[99] During the following years, he maintained the tailoring business by hiring five or six journeyman tailors and promoting Lewis Self as manager. Johnson's journals indicate that he did "very little actual work in the tailor shop after 1843," and that he relied on his shop employees to make clothes for him and his sons.[100]

89. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 72.
90. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House," 44–45.
91. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House," 44.
92. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House," 45–46.
93. National Park Service, "Andrew Johnson Timeline."
94. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 83.
95. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 85.
96. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 86.
97. Direct election of senators was a provision of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution, which went into effect in 1913.
98. National Park Service, "Andrew Johnson Brochure," 2019.
99. Byrd and Drake, "Andrew Johnson, The Tailor President," 83.
100. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House," 46–47.

In 1851, after retiring from his tailoring business, he purchased a larger house on Main Street for his family that came to be known as the Homestead.[101] Johnson paid $950 to James Brannon in addition to the exchange of the Early Home on Lot 77 for the larger house on Main Street. He retained the Tailor Shop and its portion of Lot 68, however.[102]

Eliza Johnson gave birth to their fifth child in 1852, and around this time she also contracted tuberculosis. The debilitating symptoms of this disease kept her from traveling to Nashville while her husband served as governor. She remained in Greeneville to manage their properties, family, and enslaved persons.[103]

During this period, the construction of a railroad through Greeneville and East Tennessee provided the region with much greater access to markets, and Greeneville became the marketing center of the county.[104] The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Company was chartered in 1848 in Greeneville to link the city of Knoxville to the southwest with communities in Virginia. This railroad line was completed in 1858. A merger with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad in 1869 formed the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad, with rail lines extending from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Bristol, Virginia.[105] The population of Greeneville by 1850 was 660, which included Johnson, his wife, and their four children.[106]

Andrew Johnson and Enslavement

According to the Greeneville "Mayor's Book," Andrew Johnson owned at least one enslaved person in 1837, as "Johnson's taxes for 1837 included a poll tax on one Negro."[107] However, the first Bill of Sale for an enslaved person found in Johnson's records is dated November 19, 1842, for Sam, "a youth 'about thirteen years of age.'"[108] Sam appeared frequently in Johnson's journals during the 1840s, as Johnson hired him to multiple people in Greeneville. These journals indicate that Sam was skilled in several fields, including tailoring, masonry, and plasterwork.[109] Shortly after Johnson purchased Sam, he purchased Sam's half sister, Dolly, on January 3, 1843, when she was approximately nineteen.[110]

The 1850 U.S. Federal Census Slave Schedule lists Johnson as owning four enslaved persons – presumed to be Sam, Dolly, and Dolly's two oldest children, Liz (born 1846) and Florence (born 1848). The 1860 Slave Schedule lists five enslaved persons owned by Johnson – the previous four plus Dolly's youngest child, William.[111] Dolly and her children performed household duties such as cooking, cleaning, and laundry. During the mid-1850s, Sam married a woman named Margaret. They eventually had nine children – eight girls and one boy – the oldest three of which were born into enslavement—Dora (born 1858), Robert (born 1860), and Hattie (born 1862). Margaret and their oldest child, born in 1858, are not accounted for in the 1860 Slave Schedule, suggesting that they were not owned by Johnson. On May 6, 1857, Johnson purchased Henry, about thirteen years old.[112] In 1858, Dolly had a son named William, and "while no evidence of Liz and Florence's father has been found, Will's death certificate lists Johnson's son, Robert, as the father."[113]

101. Lawing, "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site."
102. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House (1831-1851): Historic Structures Report-Part II Historical Data," 50.
103. National Park Service, "Eliza Johnson - Devoted Wife & Mother."
104. Semmer, "Greene County."
105. "East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Records," n.d., University of Tennessee Knoxville Libraries, https://scout.lib.utk.edu/.
106. "Population of Greeneville, TN" (Population.us, n.d.), https://population.us/.
107. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House," 36. An 1870 census listed Sam as thirty-five years old, making his birthdate around 1835 and his age around seven or eight in 1942.
108. National Park Service, "Slaves of Andrew Johnson," in *Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Website*, July 20, 2023, https://www.nps.gov/anjo/learn/historyculture/slaves.htm.
109. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House," 36–37.
110. National Park Service, "Slaves of Andrew Johnson."
111. "1850 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules" (ancestry.com, 1850), https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/8055/; "1860 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules" (ancestry.com, 1860), ancestry.com; Henry is not listed as one of Johnson's slaves in the 1860 Slave Schedule.
112. National Park Service, "Slaves of Andrew Johnson"; National Park Service, "Eliza Johnson - Devoted Wife & Mother"; "Bill of Sale to Andrew Johnson" (Library of Congress, May 6, 1857), Series 2: Additional Correspondence, 1814-1900; 1814, Dec. - 1861, Aug. 24, Andrew Johnson Papers, https://www.loc.gov/item/mss278390040/; Other stories state that Johnson purchased Sam and Dolly at the same time or that Dolly requested that Johnson purchase her then convinced Johnson to purchase Sam.
113. National Park Service, "Slaves of Andrew Johnson."

Before the Civil War, Andrew Johnson aligned with many Southern Democrats, believing that enslaved persons were private property and thus protected by the U.S. Constitution. This led him to believe that the federal and state governments did not have the power to abolish the institution of slavery, as that would constitute a taking of private property.[114] As a strict constructionist, however, Johnson did not believe secession was constitutional.

Andrew Johnson, the Civil War, and Reconstruction (1861–1875)

Andrew Johnson's Political Career During the Civil War

At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Andrew Johnson and much of East Tennessee remained loyal to the United States, and he retained his Senate seat as Tennessee seceded from the United States. Johnson generally supported enslavement and believed that the South had "just cause for complaint," but he believed that secession was unjustified because "he did not think the Constitution made any provision for a state to go out of the United States, short of that inherent right in all people to resort to revolution when peacable [*sic*] remedies fail and grievances become intolerable."[115] Johnson and other Greeneville leaders believed in strict faithfulness in the Constitution and thus urged the adoption of local resolutions to remain in the United States. Nevertheless, on June 8, 1861, Tennessee voted to secede from the United States. Johnson was the only senator from a seceding state to continue to serve at the U.S. Capitol after the Civil War began.[116]

On March 4, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln appointed Johnson as Military Governor of Tennessee after United States forces recaptured Nashville. Johnson, therefore, resigned from his Senate seat. During the summer of 1862, the Johnson family received notice to leave East Tennessee, but Eliza was not well enough to make the trip until October when they finally made their way to Nashville, where they were reunited with Andrew Johnson. During his time as Military Governor, Johnson reportedly freed his personal enslaved people on August 8, 1863; he then announced the emancipation of all enslaved people in Tennessee on October 22, 1864.[117] Emancipation of Tennessee's enslaved population was necessary because recaptured territories were excluded from the Emancipation Proclamation that went into effect on January 1, 1863.[118] In November of 1864, Johnson was elected vice president of the United States on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln, who was elected to his second term as president. A political cartoon from the time "depicts Lincoln and Johnson as the rail-splitter and the tailor working together for the union" (Figure A.3).[119]

Andrew Johnson's Evolving Views on Enslavement

Andrew Johnson reportedly freed his personal enslaved people on August 8, 1863. According to William Johnson, Dolly Johnson's son, Eliza Johnson, gathered the Johnsons' enslaved individuals and "said we were free to go, or we could stay if we wanted."[120] Apparently, all of the Johnsons' formerly enslaved persons decided to remain with the family as paid servants. In 1871, Sam began the tradition of celebrating August 8 as "Emancipation Day" in Greeneville and surrounding communities, a tradition that continues today in Tennessee and some surrounding states.[121]

Throughout the first years of the Civil War, Johnson continued to support the institution of slavery and oppose emancipation. As evidenced by his alleged manumission of his personal enslaved people in August of 1863, though, his views changed as the war dragged on. In a 2013 *New York Times* article, history professor Aaron Astor proposed possible reasons for this evolving perspective:

> Long a defender of the right to own slaves, Johnson had convinced President Lincoln to

114. Annette Gordon-Reed, *Andrew Johnson: The American Presidents Series* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 2011), 43–44.
115. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 202.
116. National Park Service, "Andrew Johnson Brochure."
117. National Park Service, "Andrew Johnson Timeline."
118. Aaron Astor, "When Andrew Johnson Freed His Slaves," *The New York Times*, August 9, 2013, https://archive.nytimes.com/opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/08/09/when-andrew-johnson-freed-his-slaves/.
119. Byrd and Drake, "Andrew Johnson, The Tailor President," 87.
120. Astor, "When Andrew Johnson Freed His Slaves."
121. National Park Service, "Slaves of Andrew Johnson."

Figure A.3. An 1865 political cartoon showing the "Rail Splitter" Lincoln and the tailor Johnson fixing the United States before Lincoln's assassination. Source: National Park Service.

exempt Tennessee from the Emancipation Proclamation in January 1863. Through the spring of that year Johnson continued to fight the emancipationist turn of the war as Military Governor in Nashville. But by the summer his opinion changed with little warning. Flattery by Northern politicians during a tour of Northern states may have swayed him; loyalty to Lincoln's war policy and ambitions to serve on a presidential ticket in 1864 assuredly influenced him as well.

Whatever his personal reasons, Johnson became an ardent—though still racist—emancipationist in August 1863, beginning with the liberation of his family slaves in Greeneville. Later that month he made his first antislavery speech in Franklin, near Nashville. Reaffirming his belief in a 'white man's government,' Johnson nevertheless denounced slavery for retarding the progress of Tennessee compared with Ohio and Indiana. Like many free soilers before the war, he denounced slavery for its deleterious effect on the lives of whites, not blacks. A week later he expanded his remarks, declaring slavery the source of the rebellion to be expunged in full. However limited his emancipationist ideology may have been, Johnson's change of heart was reported throughout the North, where he became something of a Southern emancipationist hero.[122]

Regardless of his reasons, Johnson influenced Tennessee to eventually officially abolish the institution of slavery on February 25, 1865, enshrining the emancipation of all enslaved people in Tennessee—which Johnson had declared as governor in 1864—in state law.[123] Following their manumission, Sam and Margaret Johnson eventually occupied the Tailor Shop, with Dolly Johnson occupying the building after Sam and Margaret Johnson had built a house on land given

122. Astor, "When Andrew Johnson Freed His Slaves."
123. Astor, "When Andrew Johnson Freed His Slaves."

to them by Andrew Johnson Jr. In 1867, Sam wrote then-President Johnson on behalf of the Greeneville Freedmen's Bureau to purchase a lot to build a school for the town's Black children. Though Johnson gave land to the Greeneville Freedmen's Bureau, it does not appear that a school was built. Dolly would eventually open a bakery while living in the Tailor Shop.[124] Sam, Margaret, Dolly, and their children were clearly involved in the Greeneville community following their freedom.

Greeneville During the Civil War

Like Andrew Johnson, many in Greeneville and Greene County advocated for Tennessee to remain in the United States at the beginning of the war. In 1861, Greene County citizens voted 2,691 to 744 against secession.[125] The Unionist beliefs of many East Tennesseans were solidified during the East Tennessee Convention, first held in Knoxville May 30–31, 1861. The delegates of the East Tennessee Convention, including Andrew Johnson's son Robert and others from Greene County, believed that secession was unconstitutional. During the first meeting of the East Tennessee Convention, delegates appointed U.S. Congressman T. A. R. Nelson of neighboring Washington County as president. Johnson, at this point a U.S. Senator, spoke on the second day of the Knoxville convention. The Knoxville meeting resulted in the formation of committees and a declaration urging, among other actions, that the citizens of Tennessee vote against the act of secession on June 8th and that the convention should reassemble following the secession vote.[126]

Despite the efforts of the East Tennessee Convention, the majority of Tennessee voted in favor of secession in the June 8, 1861, referendum, leading Tennessee to be the last state to leave the United States and join the Confederacy. Following this vote, the East Tennessee Convention reassembled at the Greene County Courthouse in Greeneville on June 17, 1861. The delegates during the second meeting, which again included Robert Johnson as a representative of Greene County, produced a Declaration of Grievances. Among other issues noted, the convention's Declaration of Grievances purported that the press and the state used various tactics to suppress pro-United States views and votes. The declaration additionally noted that the *Memphis Appeal,* a "prominent Disunion paper," referred to the East Tennessee Convention as "*the little batch of disaffected traitors,* who hover around the noxious atmosphere of Andrew Johnson's home."[127] The declaration finally proposed the formation of a separate state loyal to the United States and composed of East Tennessee and any county in Middle Tennessee that wished to join.[128] Though the separate state of East Tennessee never came to fruition, as Confederate troops soon occupied the area, the location of the second meeting of the convention in Greeneville revealed both Greene County's and Johnson's importance and influence in the region.

This anti-secession view did not necessarily reflect an antislavery position in the case of Greeneville, Greene County, or any Southern states. Instead, like Johnson, many of these East Tennesseans were convinced that the issue of enslavement was not a sufficient reason to revolt against the government and that all constitutional remedies had not been exhausted. In fact, on June 5, 1861, just before the East Tennessee Convention was held in Greeneville, the mayor appointed a night patrol "with power to search all places they may suspect of being frequented by slaves or free negroes and to inflict upon all slaves caught off their owner's premises without a pass not more than fifteen stripes," indicating local government's continued support of the institution of slavery.[129]

Not all of Greeneville's citizens aligned with the Unionist cause, as many held Confederate sympathies.[130] Local newspaper articles and speeches during this time often referred to Johnson as a traitor.[131] Throughout the war, both the United States and Confederate armies organized and stationed regiments and commands in Greeneville and Greene County. Skirmishes took place in various locations. Following the failed Confederate siege of Knoxville in 1863, General James Longstreet sent his troops to winter

124. National Park Service, "Slaves of Andrew Johnson."
125. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 205.
126. "Proceedings of the E.T. Convention, 1861" (H. Barry's Book and Job Office, 1861), Knox County Public Library, Calvin M. McClung Historical Collection, https://cmdc.knoxlib.org/digital/collection/p15136coll4/id/395.
127. "Proceedings of the E.T. Convention, 1861," 20.
128. "Proceedings of the E.T. Convention, 1861."
129. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 205.
130. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 207.
131. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 213.

quarters in Greeneville.[132] The most well-known Civil War incident in Greeneville was the death of Confederate General John Hunt Morgan at the hands of U.S. forces aided by United States-sympathetic locals on September 4, 1864.[133]

Andrew Johnson Becomes President

After President Lincoln's assassination and his death on April 15, 1865, Andrew Johnson was sworn in as president of the United States.[134] Johnson's wife; two daughters, Martha and Mary; two sons, Robert and Andrew Johnson Jr.; Martha's husband, Senator David T. Patterson; and five grandchildren, Lillie, Sarah, and Andrew Johnson Stover, and Belle and Andrew Johnson Patterson, lived with him in the White House in Washington, DC during his presidency. Due to Eliza's poor health, Martha managed the household and entertaining at the White House, largely taking on the role of First Lady. Former enslaved persons and now family servants Henry and Florence also came to Washington, DC, with the family to work at the White House.[135]

As president, Johnson was known for his leniency toward former Confederate soldiers and leadership, notably pardoning even former Confederate President Jefferson Davis in 1868.[136] He additionally claimed that "…there is no such thing as reconstruction. These States have not gone out of the United States, therefore reconstruction is unnecessary. I do not mean to treat them as inchoate, but merely as existing under a temporary suspension of government, provided always they elect loyal men."[137] Confederate leaders were thus often able to regain positions of power and block the progress of freedmen in the South. Johnson's stance on Reconstruction conflicted substantially with that of the United States Congress, which proposed splitting ex-Confederate states into military districts under martial law, requiring states to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to re-enter the United States, and disenfranchising ex-Confederates while protecting the right of freedmen to vote.[138]

Johnson's conflict with Congress did not only entail Reconstruction; in 1868, Johnson was the first president to ever be impeached after he attempted to veto the Tenure of Office Act of 1867, which "stated a President could not dismiss appointed officials without the consent of Congress."[139] Johnson subsequently violated this act by removing Edwin Stanton as Secretary of War. Though the Senate eventually acquitted Johnson by one vote, he could not secure the Democratic nomination for president in 1868 and thus returned to Greeneville after one term.[140]

Andrew Johnson's Post-Presidency Life and Career

At the completion of his term as president, Andrew Johnson and his family returned to Greeneville in March of 1869. Later that year, Johnson ran for a seat in the U.S. Senate and was defeated. He also again lost a run for the U.S. House of Representatives in 1872. In 1875, Johnson was again elected to the U.S. Senate and attended a special session. He remains the only U.S. President to return to the Senate after his presidency. On July 31, 1875, Johnson died as the result of a stroke while visiting his daughter Mary at her home in Carter County, Tennessee.

Johnson's funeral was a community-wide affair for the residents of his hometown and drew people from many different places. His body was brought by train back to Greeneville, escorted by members of the nearby Elizabethton Masonic Lodge, and received in Greeneville by members of the Greeneville Masonic Lodge, of which Johnson had been a member. News of his death had traveled quickly, and people gave condolences at rail stations along the route. A wagon transported his body to his residence, with the city's church bells tolling along the way. His casket was placed in the Greene County Courthouse for public viewing,

132. Semmer, "Greene County."
133. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 221–36.
134. National Park Service, "Andrew Johnson Timeline"; National Park Service, "Eliza Johnson - Devoted Wife & Mother."
135. National Park Service, "Eliza Johnson - Devoted Wife & Mother."
136. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 242.
137. National Park Service, "Andrew Johnson and Reconstruction," in *Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Website*, January 9, 2024, https://www.nps.gov/anjo/andrew-johnson-and-reconstruction.htm.
138. National Park Service, "Andrew Johnson and Reconstruction."
139. National Park Service, "Andrew Johnson and Impeachment," in *Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Website*, June 16, 2020, https://www.nps.gov/anjo/andrew-johnson-and-impeachment.htm.
140. National Park Service, "Andrew Johnson and Impeachment."

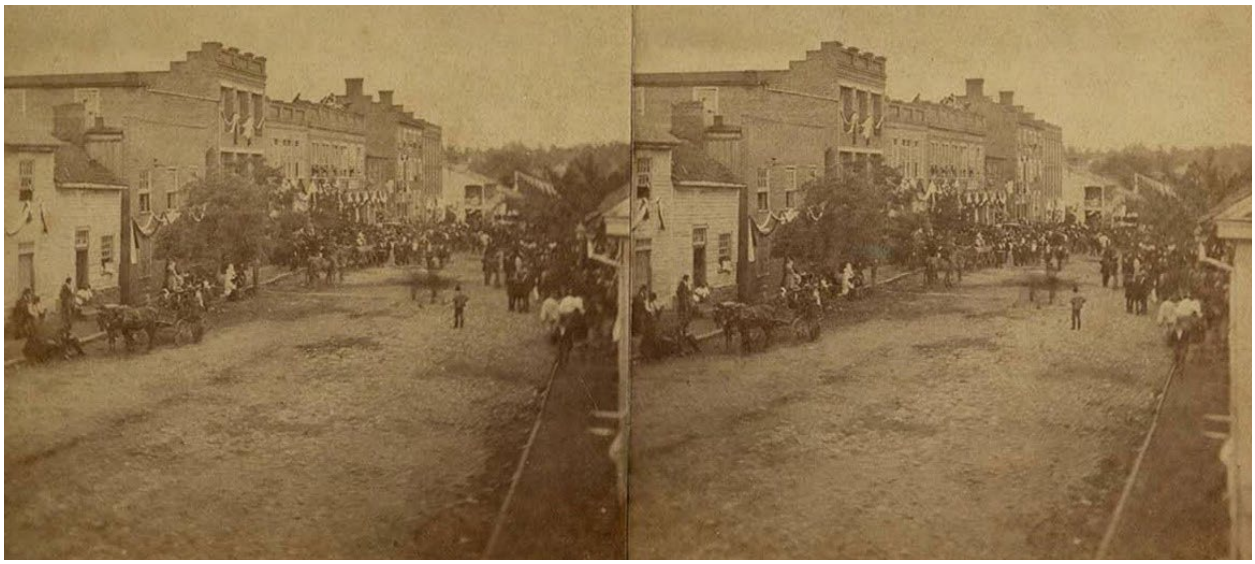


Figure A.4. View of Main Street looking northwest from Summer Street shows crowds gathered for Andrew Johnson's August 3, 1875, funeral. Source: Tennessee Virtual Archive, Tennessee State Library & Archives.

and thousands of visitors came to pay respects. Citizens draped "emblems of sorrow" on buildings all over the town, including Johnson's former Tailor Shop, and the entire community mourned the loss of "the great and good man."[141]

Citizens held a public meeting and appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for his funeral and the many visitors who would be arriving. A telegram from the governor requested that the family bury Johnson in Nashville; the city of Knoxville made another request. Local citizens drew up a resolution expressing their desire, and that of his family, for Johnson to be buried in Greeneville. On the day of Johnson's funeral, approximately five thousand people filled the streets of Greeneville. A procession from the courthouse to the burial site, including the Johnson Guards and the Dickinson Light Guard, was over one-half mile long and passed by dense lines of people along both sides of the streets. The crowd included an exceedingly large number of "plain people"—"the farmers and mechanics, the honest yeomanry" —who considered Johnson one of their own (Figure A.4, Figure A.5). Members of the Knights Templar and the Masons conducted the graveside service. Newspaper correspondents from around the country, including New York, Chicago, Atlanta, and many Tennessee communities, were present for the funeral. After the funeral in Greeneville, he was buried on August 3, 1875, in a place of his choosing on top of a nearby hill that came to be known as Monument Hill (Figure A.6).[142]

Greeneville in the Late 1800s

After the Civil War, agriculture remained Greene County's economic mainstay. The Greene County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, organized in 1854, held its first county fair in 1870. Industries also began to develop, including the Greeneville Woolen Mills.[143] A 1975 map intended to depict Greeneville in 1875 documents businesses, churches, government buildings, industries, and residences at that time (Figure A.7, Figure A.8). Andrew Johnson had an office on Summer Street attached to the rear of a three-story brick building, the Tennessee House Hotel, operated by Johnson's granddaughter, Lillie Stover. Adjacent to the hotel was the office of the *Greeneville Intelligencer*, a local newspaper published by Andrew Johnson Jr. (Frank) and Thomas Maloney.[144]

While flue-cured tobacco had been grown in the area for some time, by the 1880s, burley tobacco had become the major crop in East Tennessee. In 1885, a tobacco market was established in Greeneville for the sale of burley tobacco,

141. "Andrew Johnson, Born December 29th, 1808, Died, July 31st, 1875."

142. National Park Service, "Andrew Johnson Timeline"; "Andrew Johnson, Born, December 29th, 1808, Died, July 31st, 1875."

143. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 250–51.

144. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 266–70.

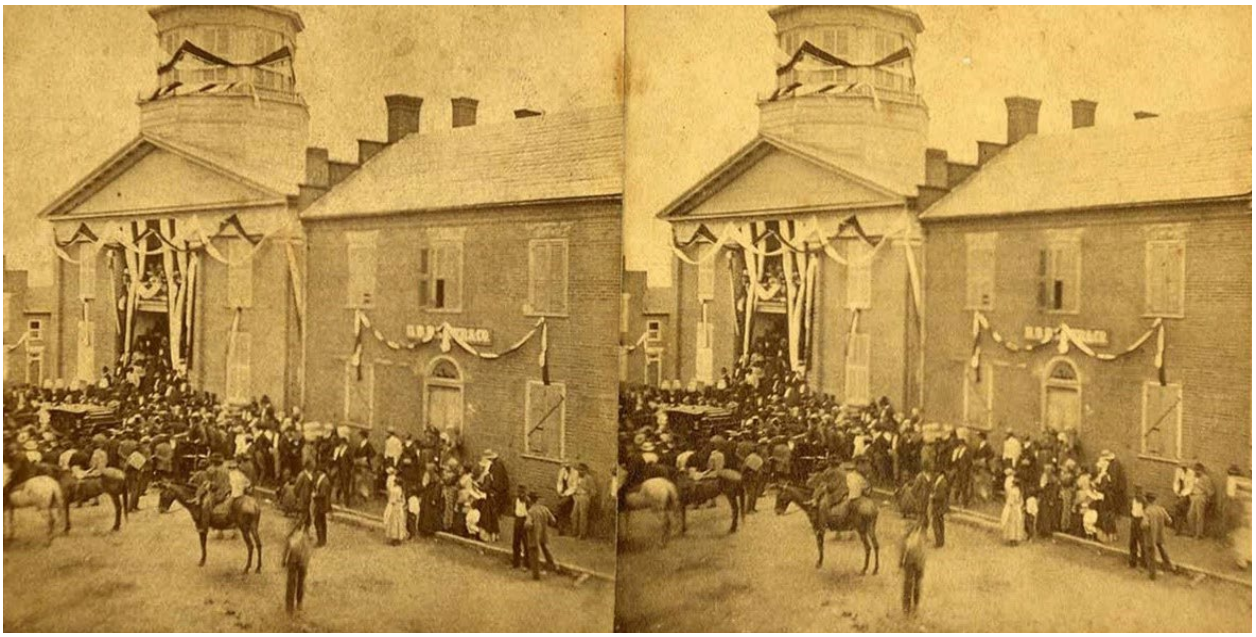


Figure A.5. View of Greene County Courthouse, facing northeast, with hearse used to carry Andrew Johnson's casket to the cemetery, August 3, 1875. Source: Tennessee Virtual Archive, Tennessee State Library & Archives.

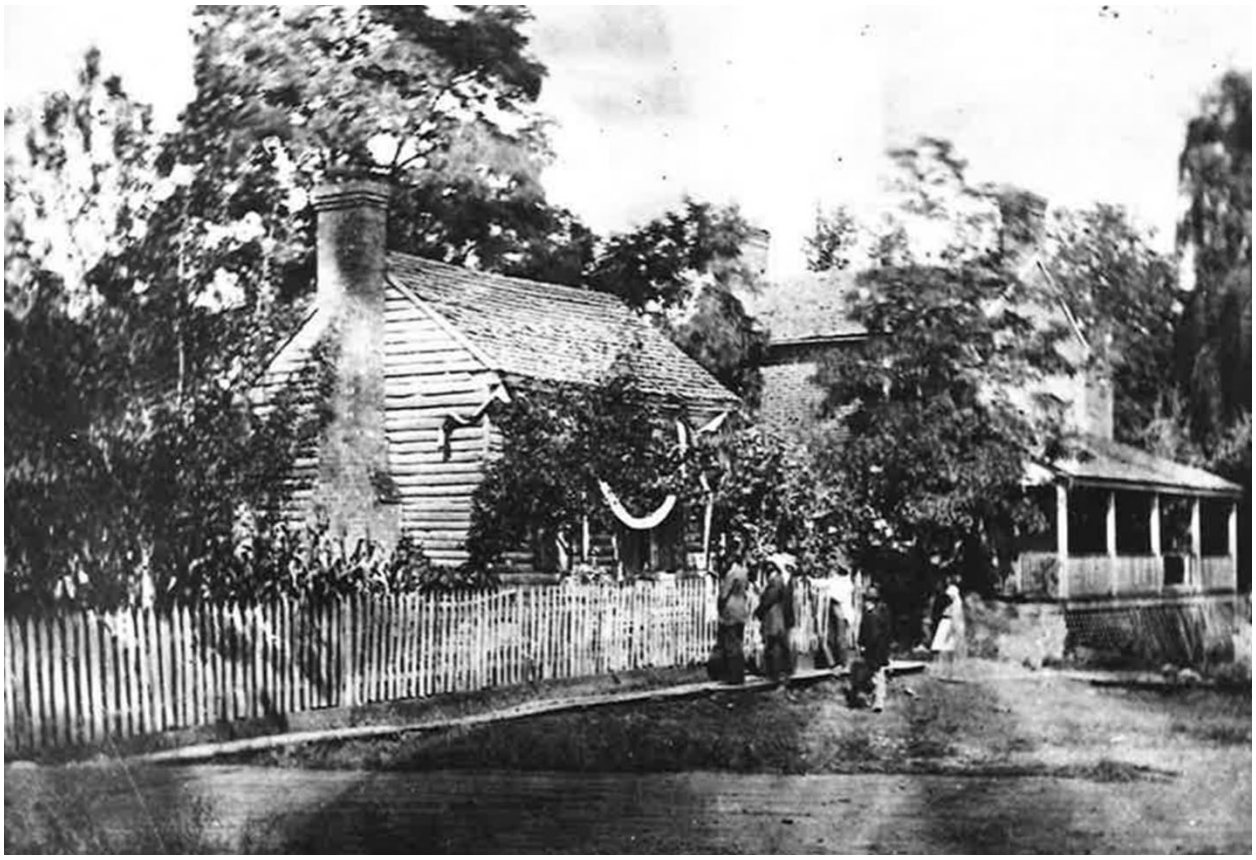


Figure A.6. Photograph of Tailor Shop, facing northeast, August 1875. The Tailor Shop is draped for Andrew Johnson's funeral. Source: ANJO Archives.

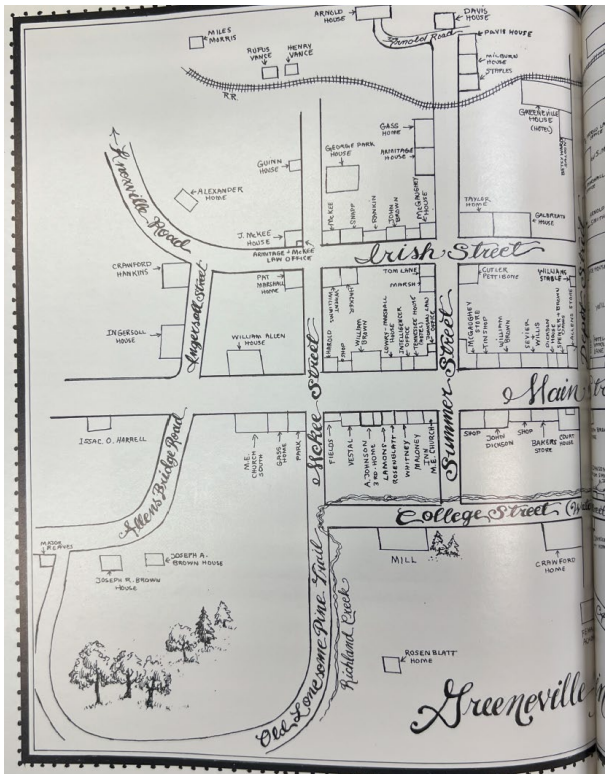


Figure A.7. 1975 map intended to depict Greeneville in 1875, left side. Source: Richard Doughty, Greeneville: One Hundred Year Portrait, 1775–1875. (Permission pending)

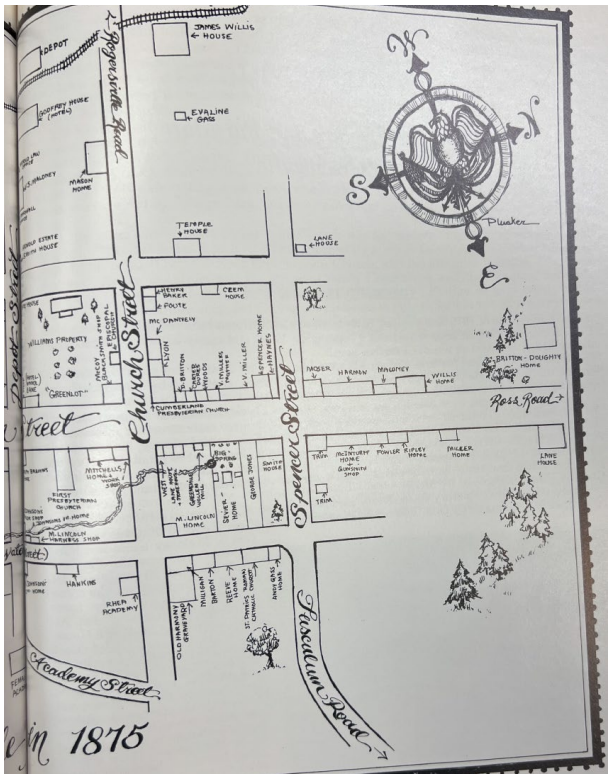


Figure A.8. 1975 map intended to depict Greeneville in 1875, right side. Source: Richard Doughty, Greeneville: One Hundred Year Portrait, 1775–1875. (Permission pending)

Figure A.9. View west on Depot Street from Academy Street with Austin Tobacco Warehouse (left) and vehicles with tobacco deliveries, circa 1920s; the Tailor Shop is across Depot Street to the right (not shown in photo). Source: Greeneville Sun.

and Greeneville became one of the leading burley tobacco markets in the United States. Companies constructed numerous warehouses for the marketing and sale of burley tobacco in Greeneville. The Austin Company was the leading burley tobacco processing and selling business in Tennessee (Figure A.9). Burley tobacco and its sales continued to be a major economic force in the area throughout most of the 1900s, with production declining during the 1990s.[145]

The community's economic prosperity during the late 1800s was reflected in the city's growth. During the 1880s and 1890s, several brick commercial buildings were built along Main Street, many replacing earlier wood-frame buildings.[146] Greeneville's population grew from 1,066 in 1880 to 1,817 in 1900.[147]

The first known Sanborn fire insurance map of Greeneville, from May 1887, records two- and three-story brick commercial buildings along both sides of Main Street focused between the intersections with Depot and Summer Streets. The 1820s Greene County Courthouse, with a cupola above the front entrance, was a focal point of the downtown commercial district at the southeast corner of Main and Depot streets. The East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia (E.T.V.& G.) Railroad rail lines ran northeast to southwest two and one-half blocks west of Main Street. The railroad's brick freight and passenger depot stood adjacent to the rail lines at the west end of Depot Street. The Greeneville Tobacco Manufacturing Company and its tobacco warehouse were located at the rail lines and freight depot for ease of shipping. Other industries in the city by that time were the Greeneville Woolen Mills, Spencer & Brown Patent Medicine Factory, and W. H. Brown Handle Factory (Figure A.10).[148]

145. Melody Rose, "Burley Tobacco Provided A Sustaining Legacy To Greene County," *Greeneville Sun*, March 18, 2016, https://www.greenevillesun.com/news/local_news/burley-tobacco-provided-a-sustaining-legacy-to-greene-county/article_b0d21c49-76d9-5638-9373-7ad969107e66.html.
146. Semmer, "Greene County."
147. "Population of Greeneville, TN," Population.us, n.d. https://population.us/.
148. "Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee" (Sanborn Map Company, May 1887), Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3964gm.g3964gm_g083151887/?sp=1&r=0.024,0.292,1.057,0.572,0.

The Tailor Shop as a Dwelling and Shrine to Johnson (circa 1860–1935)

After Andrew Johnson retired from tailoring and no longer used the shop for his tailoring business, the Tailor Shop had various uses, including as a residence (Figure A.11–Figure A.13). An 1860 advertisement in the *Greeneville Democrat* for a boot and shoe shop notes that the business is at the "Corner of Main Cross Street, Greeneville, Tenn., East of the Court House, in the Old Tailor Shop formerly occupied by Governor Johnson."[149] Sam Johnson, who had been formerly enslaved by Johnson, was living in the Tailor Shop in 1865 when Johnson became president.[150] By 1881, Sam had moved into his own house built on land given to him by the Johnson family, and Dolly Johnson had moved into the Tailor Shop and ran a bakery business in downtown Greeneville.[151] During the early 1900s, Andrew Johnson's family continued to rent out the Tailor Shop as a dwelling. Section 1B provides a more detailed analysis of the Tailor Shop as a dwelling for Sam, Margaret, Dolly, and later tenants.

After Andrew Johnson's death, family and citizens made early efforts to preserve the Tailor Shop.[152] People had begun to revere the small building and recognize it as the place where Johnson had plied his trade, educated himself, and began his political career that eventually led to the presidency (Figure A.14, Figure A.15). Johnson's family was involved in efforts to keep his memory alive and recognize his political accomplishments and principles. In 1898, Johnson's daughter, Martha Johnson Patterson, expressed in her will that subsequent owners of the Homestead should be responsible for the upkeep of the Johnson family burial plot on Monument Hill. The introduction of a bill in Congress to create a public park to honor Johnson and include his gravesite prompted Martha to change her will to state that her interest and estate

149. "Boot and Shoe Shop," *Greeneville Democrat*, April 17, 1860.
150. "Andy Johnson: His Workshop and His Homes," *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, September 23, 1865.
151. National Park Service, "Slaves of Andrew Johnson"; "Home and Neighborhood News," *Greeneville Herald*, March 17, 1881; City directories of Greeneville begin in 1931 and are not online. They are located at the Tennessee State Library and Archives in Nashville.
152. "Deed Abstract," n.d., Andrew Johnson National Historic Site files.

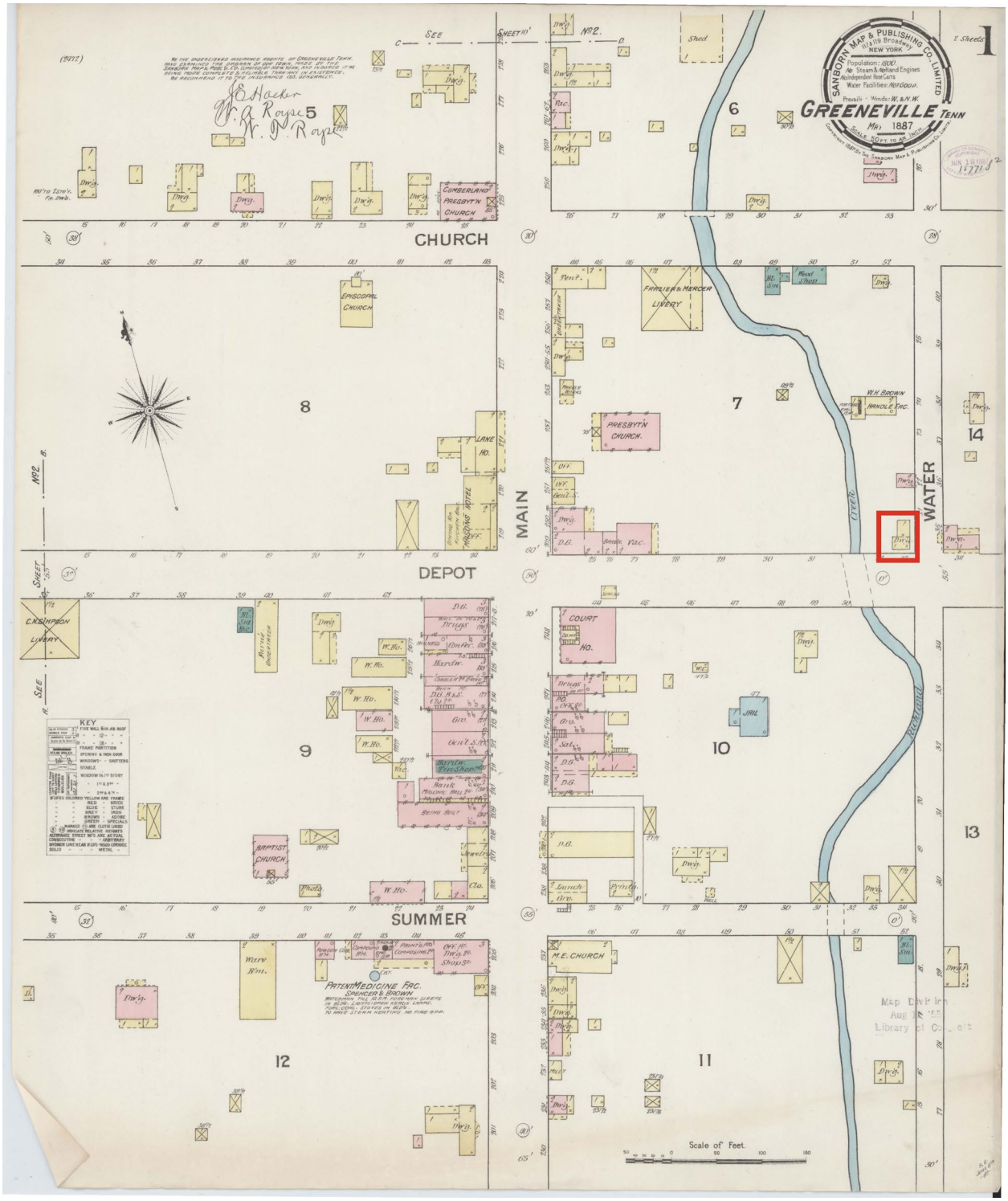


Figure A.10. 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greeneville (north is to the top) with Tailor Shop outlined in red. Source: Library of Congress.

Figure A.11. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1892–1906, with double window shutters, picket fence, and tree in front. Source: ANJO Archives.

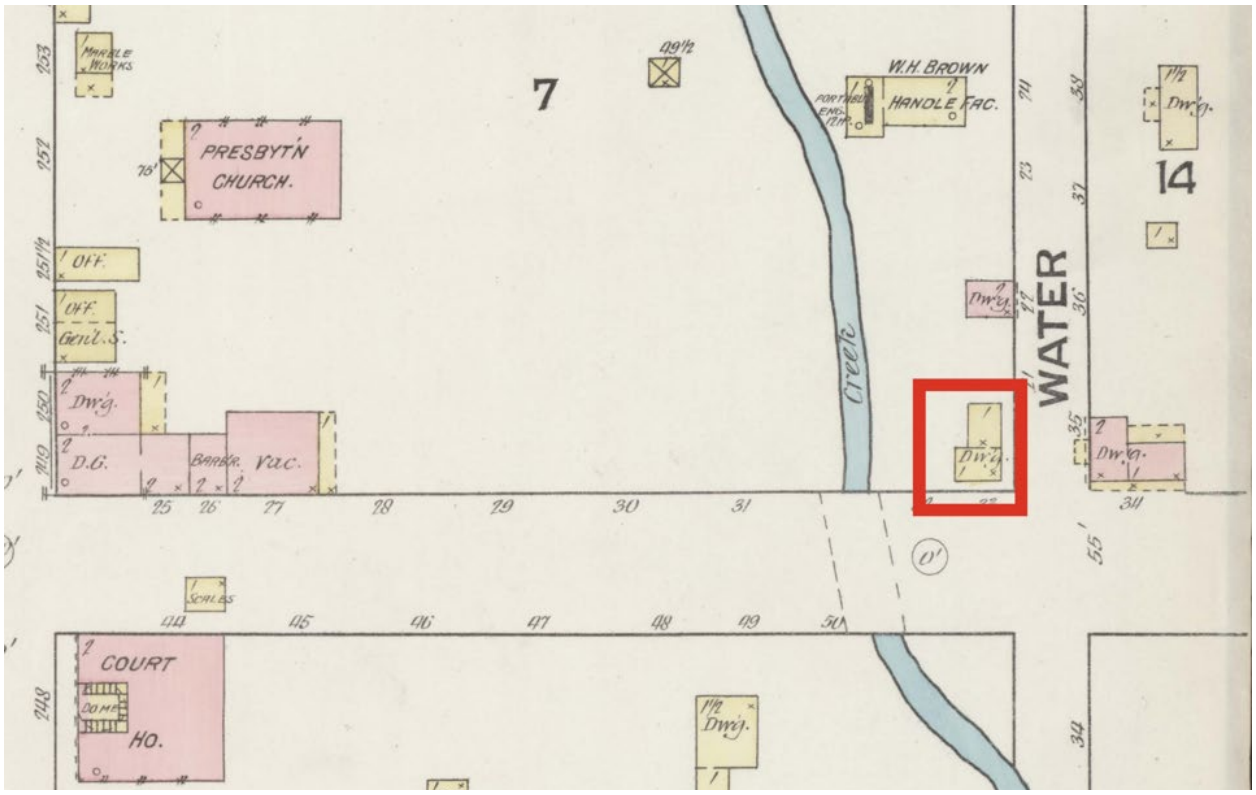


Figure A.12. Enlarged view of Tailor Shop portion of the 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greeneville. The Tailor Shop, labeled as a dwelling and shown with a rear ell addition, is at the northwest corner of Water and Depot streets (see red outline). Source: Library of Congress.

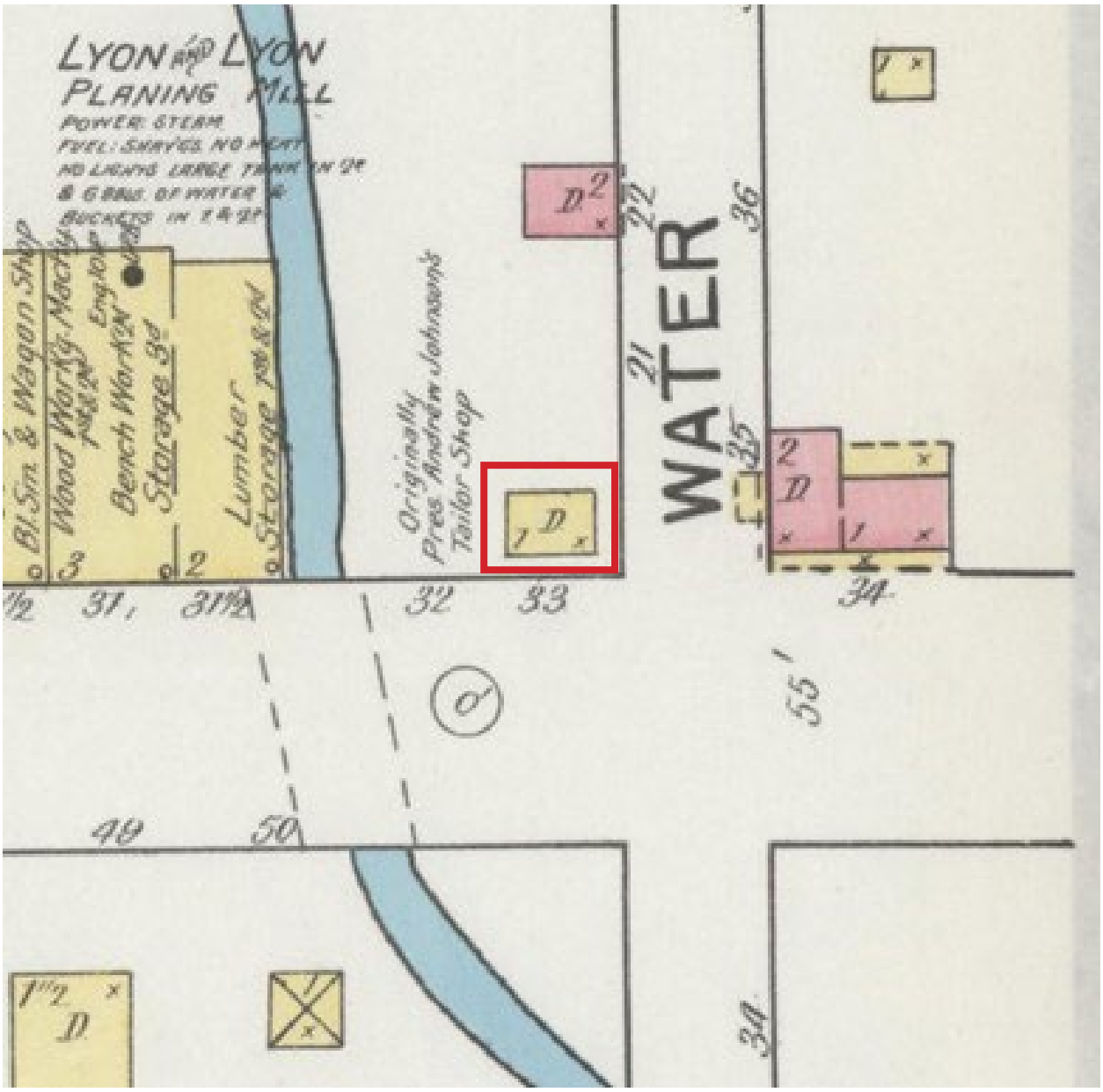


Figure A.13. 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greeneville. Note the Tailor Shop is shown as a dwelling and is also labeled as Johnson's former tailor shop. Source: Library of Congress.

in Monument Hill should be conveyed to the U.S. Government if this park came to fruition. Martha Johnson Patterson died in 1901, and in 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt authorized the establishment of a National Cemetery of the Fourth Class that included Monument Hill. The cemetery was placed under the jurisdiction of the War Department, which made improvements to create a national cemetery for the internment of veterans.[153]

Martha's son, Andrew Johnson Patterson, and his wife, Mattie B. Patterson, promoted the preservation of the Tailor Shop by the state of Tennessee (Figure A.16).[154] By the 1910s, the building was falling into disrepair. In 1917, a visitor from the nearby town of Morristown commented in a Greeneville newspaper on his surprise at the rundown condition of the famous building. After glowing remarks about the beauty of the city and the hilltop place of Johnson's burial, the visitor expressed his sadness at the appearance of the Tailor Shop (Figure A.17).

153. Cameron Binkley, "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Administrative History" (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2008), 5.

154. Binkley, "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Administrative History," 5–6.

Figure A.14. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1906–1913, with double window shutters, picket and wire fences, and two larger trees in front. Source: ANJO Archives.

Figure A.15. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1892–1903. This image's border bears a printed caption stating that it came from the U.S. Burau of Public Roads, the name (1915–1939) of what is now the Federal Highway Administration, and an incorrect date that appears to read "1863." The condition of the fence along Water (College) Street is similar to that shown in Figure A.16. The buildings visible in the distance at left appear to be the Lyon & Lyon planning mill, built sometime between 1887 and 1892 and demolished sometime between May 1897 and April 1903. The phaeton (left) and landau (center) carriages appear to be posed for the photograph. To date, this is the earliest known photograph showing the east wall. A sign appears to be mounted on the southeast corner of the Tailor Shop but is not legible in the photograph. Part of the lot west of the Tailor Shop appears to be planted with corn. Source: ANJO Archives.

Figure A.16. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1918-1921. The new pavement and sidewalks in this photograph are believed to date from a street grading and paving project around 1918. Note the new woven-wire fence around the Tailor Shop property. A copy of this image was published in The Progressive Tailor, Vol. X, No. 2 (Autumn & Winter 1921-1922), 75. Source: ANJO Archives.

> On we went, in quest of the famed little tailor shop and home of our beloved dead President, and after making inquiries, it was pointed out ___(unreadable) and here the first sad feeling ___ beautiful day of delights came ___ us, and we hung our heads in shame, for we, . . . had thought it was a sacred shrine to which Tennesseans could go and see where the good hero had lived and worked, but imagine our shock when we looked at the little shop fast going to decay, unmarked and seemingly unhonored [. . .] Oh, good and noble men and women of beautiful Greeneville, can't you pause long enough in the improvement of your wonderful and prosperous city to care for these sacred spots?[155]

Efforts to protect and preserve the Tailor Shop proved fruitful. On January 11, 1921, the Tennessee House of Representatives adopted House Resolution No. 6 to appoint a committee to investigate the shop's condition and draft a bill for its purchase and preservation.[156] On March 17, 1921, the state of Tennessee's General Assembly passed House Bill No. 556 appropriating funds to purchase and preserve the building. Greeneville's state representative, T. S. Hull, introduced and

155. "Our Sister City of Greeneville," *The Searchlight*, May 24, 1917.
156. "House Resolution No. 6" (1921).

Figure A.17. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1920. Source: ANJO Archives.

secured the passage of the resolution to provide $15,000 "…by which the State has taken over and will perpetually preserve the little Tailor Shop where the Great Commoner, Andrew Johnson, plied his tailor's needle for an honest living while laying the foundation for a career of future greatness…." The bill also appropriated $250 per year to maintain the building.[157] Andrew Johnson Patterson and Mattie B. Patterson deeded the Tailor Shop to the state of Tennessee on July 29, 1921.[158]

According to a 1968 historic structure report on Johnson's Early Home, the house on Lot 77 "symbolizes Johnson, the tailor, who in 1840 was emerging on the scene as one seemingly destined to climb to the top of the political ladder."[159] Even more so, the intact Tailor Shop represents the launching pad of a nascent political career that would lead Johnson to the highest office in the nation.

The Tailor Shop Memorial

Following its purchase of the Tailor Shop in 1921, the state of Tennessee built the Memorial Building around the Tailor Shop in 1922–1923 in order to protect and preserve the fragile building (Figure A.18). Knoxville architects Barber & McMurry designed the Colonial Revival-style Memorial Building.[160] An advertisement for Barber and McMurry in the *Knoxville News-Sentinel* on May 29, 1923, the day before the Tailor Shop and Memorial Building were officially dedicated, shows a photo of the Memorial Building (Figure A.19).[161]

Barber & McMurry designed the Memorial Building with a large "Memorial Room" to house the Tailor Shop. Three sets of French doors with round-arched transoms and sidelights on both the south (street) and north (courtyard) façades allowed for views of the Tailor Shop inside. A smaller wing on the west end of the building

157. "House Bill No. 556" (1921); "To the Republicans of Greene County," *The Greeneville Democrat-Sun*, July 7, 1922.
158. "Deed Abstract."
159. Bond, "Andrew Johnson House," 8.
160. Gray Stothart, "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site," in *SAH Archipedia*, 2012, Society of Architectural Historians, https://sah-archipedia.org/buildings/TN-01-059-0006; Chas. I Barber and Ben McMurry, Architects, "Memorial to Ex-President Andrew Johnson, Greeneville, Tenn.," April 5, 1922.
161. "Andrew Johnson's Shop at Greeneville," *Knoxville News-Sentinel*, May 29, 1923.

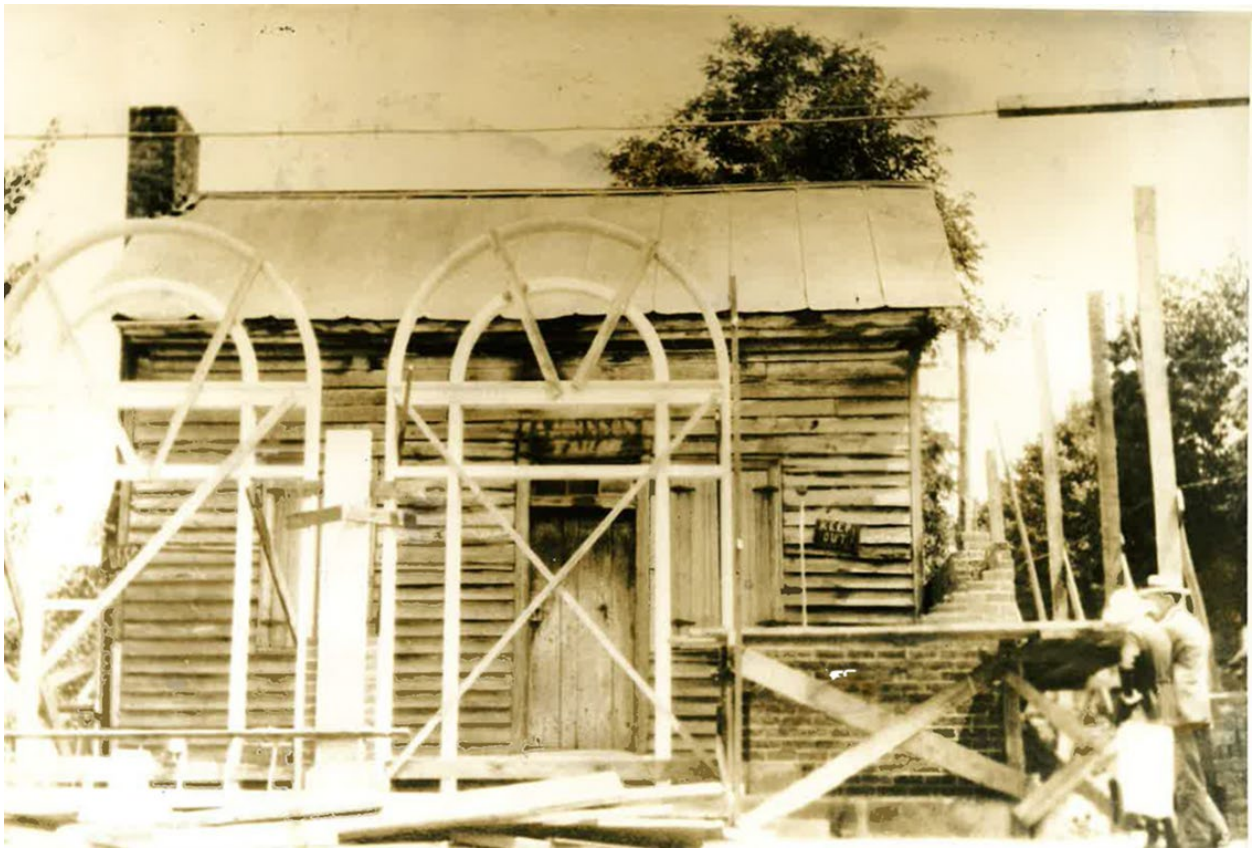


Figure A.18. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing north during construction of the Memorial Building, taken by Joseph A. Reed, fall 1922. An electrical conduit and junction box for a sconce to the east of the east doors of the Memorial Building can be seen between the door frame and the right-hand "KEEP OUT" sign on the Tailor Shop, indicating that the contractor installed the conduit and laid the masonry around it as specified on the construction documents for the Memorial Building. Source: ANJO Archives.

provided a caretaker's apartment that consisted of a living room, kitchen, and bathroom (Figure A.20).[162]

The Mothers' Club of Greeneville, a local women's civic club, became custodians of the Tailor Shop and Memorial Building. Letters from the secretary to the governor and the secretary of the responsible state commission in November of 1922 noted that "Govenor [*sic*] Taylor was very much pleased on learning that the Mother's [*sic*] Club of your City was willing to assume responsibility and take an active interest in the care and general supervision of the Andrew Johnson Tailor Shop Memorial…" and that "…at a recent meeting of the Commission in charge of the construction and maintenance of the Andrew Johnson Tailor Shop Memorial, your club was selected as custodian of said property, with Oliver S. Broyles as caretaker." Martha Barkley Patterson, wife of Johnson's grandson, served on the Mothers' Club committee to oversee the memorial (Figure A.21, Figure A.22).[163]

The Tailor Shop and Memorial Building were officially dedicated and transferred to the state on Memorial Day, May 30, 1923. A newspaper article the following day described the day's celebration:

> Yesterday Greeneville threw open her gates wide to fifteen thousand visitors who gathered here to do honor to her most illustrious citizen of all time, Andrew Johnson, seventeenth president of the United States whose tailor shop memorial was formally turned over to the state on this occasion, with fitting ceremonies participated in by Governor Peay, Congressman Carroll B. Reece, Col. Guy Goff and others…. Dr. Gray presented Miss Margaret Johnson Patterson, great-granddaughter of Andrew Johnson, who was the first speaker. Miss Patterson formally presented the tailor shop to the state of Tennessee. Miss Johnson emphasized the

162. Barber and McMurry, Architects, "Memorial to Ex-President Andrew Johnson,"

163. "Mothers' Club To Be Custodian Johnson's Home," *Greeneville Democrat-Sun*, November 4, 1922.

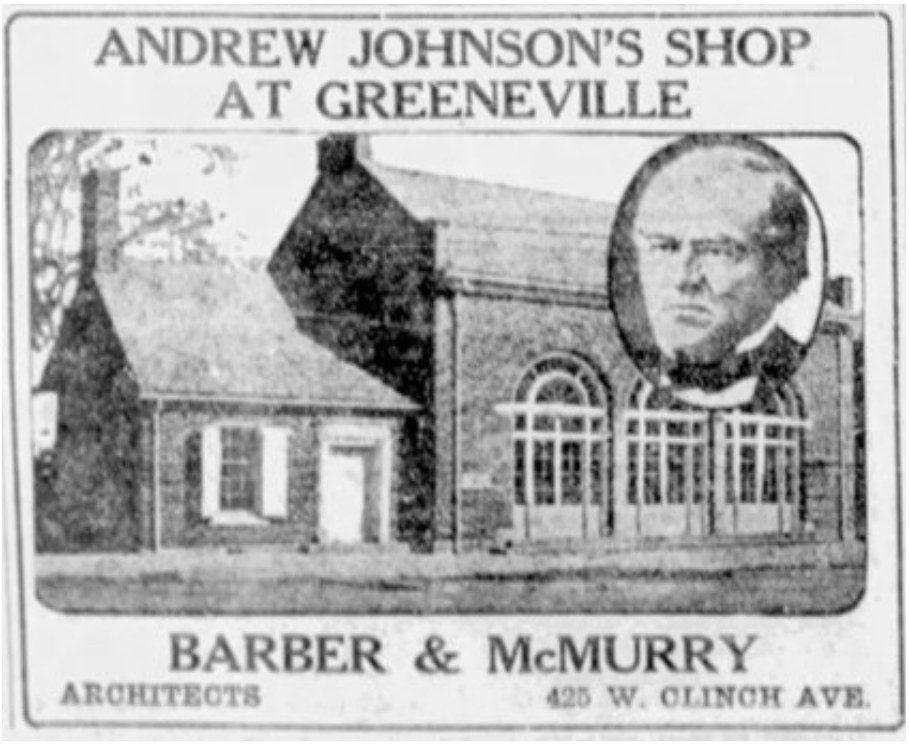


Figure A.19. Photograph of the completed Memorial Building in an advertisement for Barber & McMurry, architects. Source: Knoxville News-Sentinel, May 29, 1923.

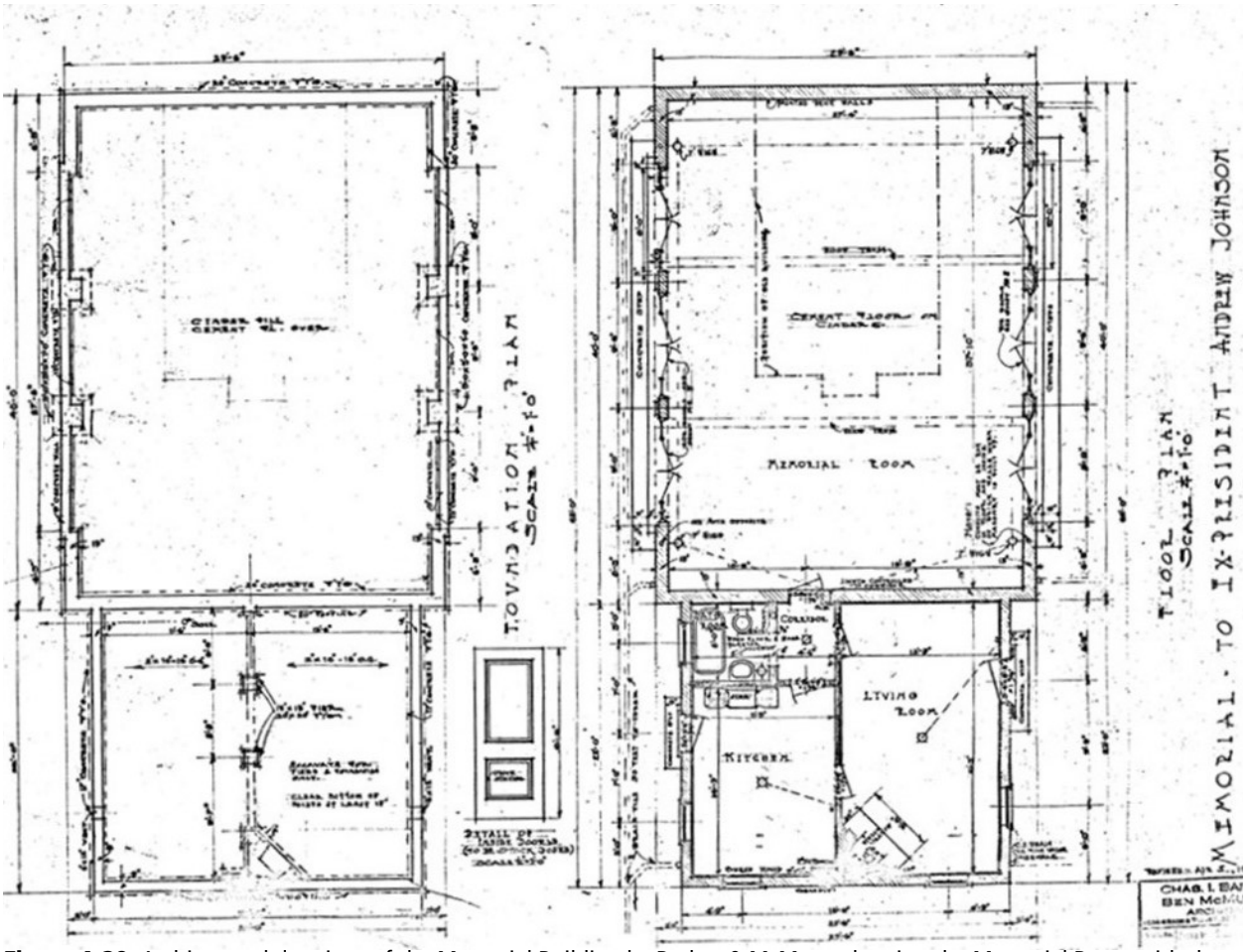


Figure A.20. Architectural drawings of the Memorial Building by Barber & McMurry showing the Memorial Room with the Tailor Shop inside and the caretaker's residence wing. Source: ANJO Archives. Enlarged version in Appendix A, Drawing 4.

Figure A.21. Photo postcard of the Memorial Building, circa 1941-1957. Note the west wing (left) with intact door and window openings; the 1957-1958 Mission 66 remodeling removed these openings. Source: Greeneville, Tennessee Postcard.

> real significance hidden in the humble shop…. We have with us today the only living grandson of Andrew Johnson… who now resides with his family in the old Johnson home…. Andrew Johnson Patterson spoke briefly, expressing his appreciation of the homage paid to his distinguished ancestor, and then presented to the audience the only surviving slave of his grandfather, William Johnson of Knoxville.[164]

A 1927 Sanborn fire insurance map documented the Tailor Shop Memorial (Figure A.23). The Mothers' Club, which became known as the Andrew Johnson Women's Club in 1929, held many meetings and social events at the Tailor Shop Memorial, as it was called, over the years. The club celebrated an annual "Andrew Johnson Day" at the memorial:

> Since the Mothers Club were made custodians of the Andrew Johnson Tailor Shop Memorial it has been their custom to observe Andrew Johnson Day Annually, all women's organizations are invited to attend this meeting on Tuesday, Oct.

Figure A.22. Photograph of the Tailor Shop inside the Memorial Building, circa 1947. Source: ANJO Archives.

164. "Many Notable Visitors Here For Ceremony," *Greeneville Democrat-Sun*, May 31, 1923.

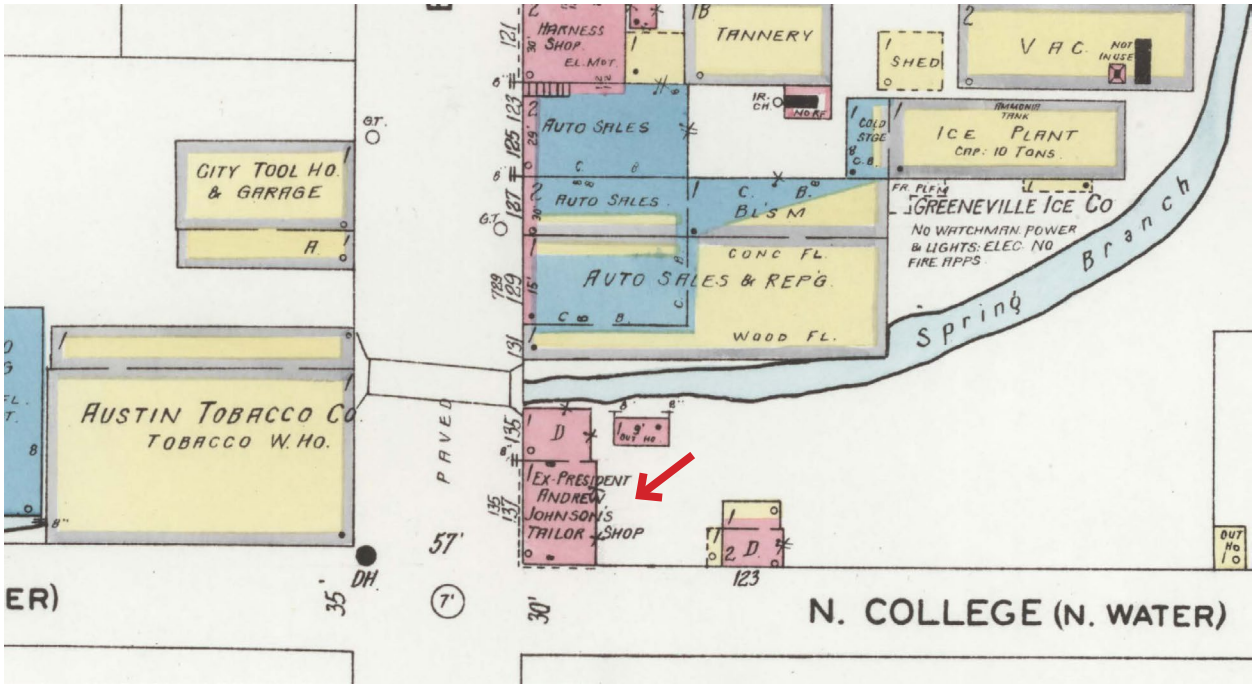


Figure A.23. 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greeneville. Note the Memorial Building with the caretaker's apartment in the west wing and rear outbuilding. Source: Library of Congress.

5th. A prominent speaker will be here for this occasion.[165]

At the initial meeting of the club with its new name—Andrew Johnson Women's Club—the featured speaker of the meeting commended the club on changing its name and presented the club with "…a gavel made from one of the sills of the old Tailor Shop which was a gift from the Hon. A. J. Patterson, grand-son of Andrew Johnson."[166] Many other celebrations took place at the Tailor Shop Memorial during the 1920s and 1930s, including the fiftieth anniversary of Johnson's death, the centennial of Johnson's arrival in Greeneville, and the one-hundredth anniversary of Johnson's wedding. In 1933, town citizens built a replica of the Tailor Shop as a float in the Flower Festival Parade, with Johnson's great-granddaughter Margaret Johnson Patterson riding on the float.[167]

The state of Tennessee made yearly appropriations for the upkeep of the Tailor Shop Memorial. In 1931, the state raised the amount from the initial appropriation of $250 per year to an annual appropriation of $1,200. An article noted that "… this quaint old tailor shop…has been enclosed by a colonial brick structure for protection from the elements."[168]

Greeneville During the Early 1900s

By 1903, Greeneville's downtown commercial district and industrial enterprises had expanded substantially, reflecting the city's and county's economic growth. Commercial buildings lined most of Main Street, from Church Street on the north to Summer Street on the south. Additional commercial buildings had expanded along Depot Street, particularly to the west toward the rail lines (now owned by Southern Railroad). The city had built a water works with a pumping station, electric light company, and steam laundry adjacent to Spring Branch (Richland Creek) to provide water and electricity to city residents, businesses, and a public school. Most of the city's Black community lived on the town's west side near the railroad lines with their own businesses, churches, and a public school. Segregation of schooling began in at least 1932 in Greeneville when Black students were required to attend a separate high school, Greeneville College High School (later the George Clem School), and lasted until

165. "Meeting of Mothers Club," *Greeneville Democrat-Sun*, September 22, 1926.
166. "Initial Meeting of Andrew Johnson Women's Club," *Greeneville Democrat-Sun*, May 8, 1929.
167. "The Tailor Shop," *Greeneville Sun*, June 10, 1933.
168. "Preservation of Johnson Shrine Would Be Aided by State Funds in New Bill," *Greeneville Democrat-Sun*, January 19, 1931.

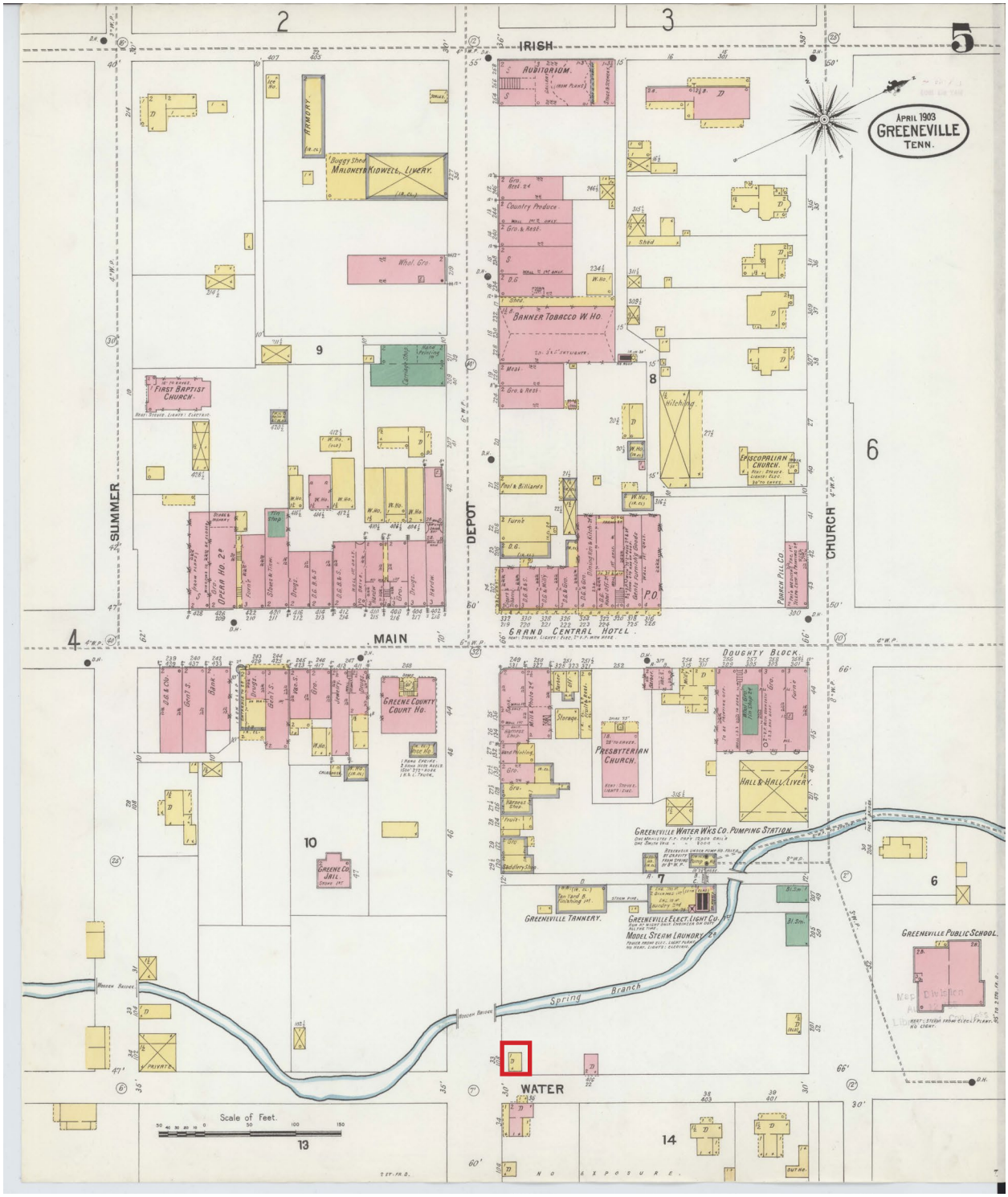


Figure A.24. 1903 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greeneville (north is to the right). Source: Library of Congress.

1965.[169] The Greeneville Tobacco Manufacturing Company built a new brick complex just east of the rail lines and depot, and several additional tobacco manufacturing companies and warehouses were also operating in Greeneville. Other industries included a flour mill, planing mill, and a proprietary medicine factory (Figure A.24).[170]

Construction on a U.S. Federal Courthouse and Post Office began in 1903, and the building opened in 1905 to serve the ten-county northeast Tennessee district (Figure A.25). This building's design is discussed in more detail in the Architectural Context section. The county constructed a new Greene County Courthouse in 1915–1916 on the same site as the previous courthouse, and this building remains in use today. Architect Thomas S. Brown designed the Neoclassical building (Figure A.26).[171] By 1927, the county built a jail wing to the rear of the new courthouse.[172] The population of Greeneville more than doubled from 1900 to 3,775 by 1920.[173]

In 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt designated the cemetery where Andrew Johnson, his wife, and other family members were buried as a National Cemetery of the Fourth Class, and local military veterans began to be buried there. The state of Tennessee purchased Johnson's Tailor Shop in 1921, and in 1922–1923, the state built a brick Memorial Building to enclose and protect the Tailor Shop. The Memorial Day dedication of the memorial on May 30, 1923, was a significant day in Greeneville (Figure A.27). The Tailor Shop soon served as a tourist destination, drawing visitors to Greeneville.

Figure A.25. 1903–1905 Federal Courthouse in Greeneville. Further discussion of this building can be found in the Architectural Context section. Source: Greene County, Our History.

Figure A.26. Men standing in front of the 1915–1916 Greene County Courthouse in 1936. Source: Library of Congress.

In the 1920s, numerous tobacco companies and their storage and sales warehouses continued a bustling business in and around Greeneville (Figure A.28). Other industries included Greeneville Woodworking Company, Holley Brothers and Banner Mill Company flour mills, Tennessee Farm Products smokehouses, Loudon Hosiery Mills, Hood Chair Company, and Lamon's Wagon Company. Two-story brick buildings housed both Greeneville Public School and Greeneville High School. As automobiles became more prevalent, garages, auto sales, and repair shops proliferated throughout the city. The four-

169. Sarah R. Gregory, "School Integration: 50 Years Later," *The Greeneville Sun*, October 3, 2015, https://www.greenevillesun.com/news/local_news/school-integration-50-years-later/article_3ac09ff0-017b-59f1-b34e-65368fb0e4dd.html.
170. "Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee" (Sanborn Map Company, April 1903), Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn08315_004/.
171. Semmer, "Greene County."
172. "Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee" (Sanborn Map Company, June 1927), Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn08315_008/.
173. "Population of Greeneville, TN."

Figure A.27. Memorial Day dedication of the Tailor Shop Memorial Building, May 29, 1923. Source: ANJO Archives.

story, brick Hotel Brumley on North Main Street, constructed in 1884 as the Grand Central Hotel, was part of a vibrant downtown commercial area (Figure A.29).[174] The dairy industry grew to be an important industry for Greene County during the early to mid-1900s. In 1928, Pet Milk established a plant in Greeneville (Figure A.30). After World War II (1939–1945), the agricultural economy declined, and manufacturing grew, making the economy more diversified and less dependent on one industry. Tobacco, beef cattle, and hay remained important products.[175]

174. "Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee," June 1927.
175. Semmer, "Greene County."

Figure A.28. 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greeneville. Source: Library of Congress.

Greeneville and Greene County celebrated their sesquicentennial in August of 1933 with three days of festivities. The highlight of the first day was a sunset service as a memorial to Andrew Johnson. The closing program was a historical pageant depicting the city and county's history.[176]

176. "Greeneville and Greene County to Stage Mammoth Celebration of 150th Anniversary on August 16-18," *Greeneville Sun*, July 15, 1933.

Figure A.29. View of Hotel Brumley on Main Street, circa 1930s. Source: The Greeneville Sun, Tim Massey Collection.

The National Monument and National Historic Site (1935–Present)

Once the U.S. Government obtained title to the Homestead from the Johnson family and to the Tailor Shop from the state of Tennessee, Congress approved legislation on August 19, 1935, to establish the Andrew Johnson National Monument through a Presidential Proclamation. After negotiations over the selling price, Martha Barkley Patterson agreed on July 3, 1940, to sell the Homestead with the condition that she and her daughter, Margaret Johnson Patterson, would receive appointments as custodians of the site. On February 15, 1941, Governor Prentice Cooper authorized the trustees of the Tailor Shop to transfer its deed in order for it to be included in the National Monument; the deed was transferred on November 26, 1941. The War Department then transferred the Andrew Johnson National Cemetery to the National Park Service, bringing the three parts of the park together. President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued a Presidential Proclamation on April 27, 1942, establishing Andrew Johnson National Monument.[177]

177. Binkley, "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Administrative History," 6–7.

Figure A.30. Aerial view of Pet Milk Company and Jenkins Tobacco Re-drying Plant, 1947. Source: Tennessee State Library and Archives.

During the Mission 66 period in the late 1950s, the National Park Service made funds available to restore the Homestead and create visitor facilities for the park. Just prior to this restoration, the Greeneville Chamber of Commerce occupied the former caretaker's apartment in the west wing of the Memorial Building. As part of the Memorial Building's remodeling, the park rehabilitated the caretaker's residence into a museum, including infill of exterior windows and doors. The park built a visitor center addition on the north side of the Memorial Building at the rear of the former caretaker's apartment. The restored Homestead and Visitor Center were dedicated in 1958.[178] In 1963, Tennessee congressman James H. "Jimmy" Quillen introduced a measure that resulted in appropriations to purchase and restore Johnson's Early Home.[179] The same legislation changed the name of the park to Andrew Johnson National Historic Site. The NPS acquired the Early Home on February 3, 1964.[180]

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site was automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on October 15, 1966, due to its status as a national historic site. Park historian Hugh Lawing then prepared the required NRHP documentation. The NRHP accepted this documentation for the national historic site in 1977. The NRHP accepted additional documentation of the National Cemetery and its significant features and an update to the nomination's period of significance in 1995.[181]

The Historic American Building Survey (HABS) created drawings of the Tailor Shop and Memorial Building in 1976.[182] The drawings incorrectly designate the west wing, the original caretaker's apartment, as a "museum addition." The 1957–1958 Mission 66 addition (Visitor Center) is labeled as the "administration addition."

By 1976, the park recognized that a lack of moisture control in the Memorial Building, which was heated but not air-conditioned, was causing deterioration to both buildings. They prepared a rehabilitation plan for the Tailor Shop and Memorial Building, and work began in January 1979. The work consisted of repairs to both the Tailor Shop and Memorial Building. The Tailor Shop was raised about 10 ½" off the concrete floor using a forklift and then multiple hydraulic lifts over a period of days in the summer of 1979, returning it to its pre-1922 level, with new stone piers added underneath. In 2001, the park constructed a new restroom building for park visitors.[183]

Greeneville During the Late 1900s

The Magnavox Company, a major U.S. company, came to Greeneville after World War II and provided jobs into the early 2000s. The company began in California in 1911 and moved to Chicago in 1930, then to Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1931. After making electronic products solely for the military during World War II, the company returned to producing consumer electronics for a rapidly growing market and established the Greeneville Cabinet Company (Plant #1) in 1947 (Figure A.31). The first prototype unit produced in Greeneville included a record player and AM/FM radio. Magnavox manufactured the cabinet for their first television set in Greeneville in 1948 and produced the first television made in the Greeneville cabinet shop in 1950. The company built a second plant, Plant #2, in Greeneville in 1952 for the production of televisions. Magnavox produced its first all-transistor radio in Greeneville in 1957. The company constructed Plant #3 in Greeneville in 1962, becoming the largest television manufacturing facility under one roof in the United States. The company manufactured televisions in Greeneville until July 2005.[184]

Highway bypasses constructed during the 1960s began taking traffic and business away from downtown Greeneville, and efforts to support the

178. Binkley, "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Administrative History," 7.
179. Quillen also cut the ribbon at the opening of the new museum exhibit.
180. Binkley, "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Administrative History," 9.
181. Binkley, "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Administrative History," 11–12.
182. "Memorial Building and Tailor Shop" (Historic American Building Survey, 1976).
183. Cameron Binkley, "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Administrative History," 46–47; Moretti Construction, Inc., "Daily Diary, Contracting Officer's Representative, Andrew Johnson National HIstoric Site, Tailor Shop & Memorial Building, Contract CX 500081552" (Greeneville, TN: ANJO Archives, May 25, 1979).
184. "The History of Magnavox," Magnavox Historical Preservation Association, n.d., http://magnavoxhistory.com.

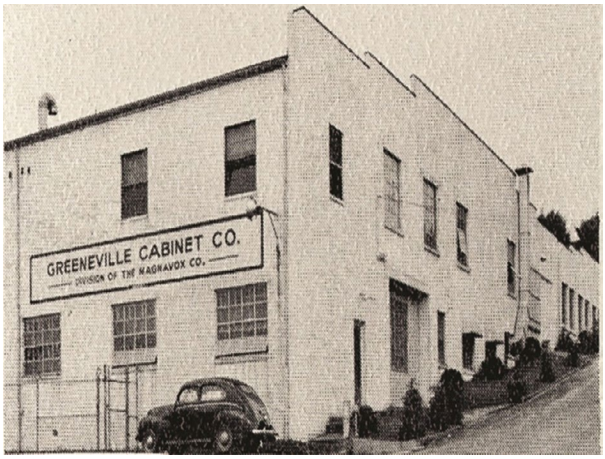


Figure A.31. Greeneville Cabinet Company, first home of Magnavox Company in Greeneville. Source: Magnavox Historical Preservation Association.

Figure A.32. View of Main Street looking south from Church Street, circa 1974. Hotel Brumley (center); Greeneville Cumberland Presbyterian Church (right). Source: "Greeneville Historic District," NRHP Nomination.

city's historic downtown began. During the 1970s, the city enacted local historic preservation zoning and developed plans to help preserve the city's historic properties. County residents established the Greene County Heritage Trust for Historic Preservation and Restoration.[185] The Greeneville Historic District, encompassing the downtown commercial area and surrounding historic residential and institutional buildings, was listed in the NRHP in 1974 (Figure A.32).[186] Greeneville's population rose steadily during these decades of the city's expansion. From a population of 8,721 in 1950, the number grew to 11,759 in 1960. By 1980, the population was 14,097.[187]

The city established the Main Street Greeneville program in 1983 as the first of Tennessee's five original Main Street communities. The Main Street district includes an eighteen-block area of historic downtown Greeneville including commercial and residential properties. The program continues to work to promote economic revitalization within the historic downtown business district.[188] In 1985, Greeneville was also one of Tennessee's first communities to become a Certified Local Government, giving the city access to historic preservation grants and technical support and training from the Tennessee Historical Commission.[189] The staffs of the NPS and the city of Greeneville have worked together to promote visitation, heritage tourism, and historic preservation and downtown revitalization efforts to benefit both the park and the city. The removal of blighted buildings, renovation of historic buildings, and expanded parking. Operators reopened the Hotel Brumley 1996 as the General Morgan Inn and Conference Center. In 1995, the city erected a statue of Andrew Johnson in the small park across the street from the Tailor Shop Memorial, further emphasizing Johnson's significant role woven throughout Greeneville's history.[190] In the early 2000s, the park partnered with Main Street Greeneville to prepare a "Walk With the President Tour" in downtown Greeneville.[191]

185. Lawing, "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site."
186. Herbert L. Harper, "Greeneville Historic District National Register Nomination Form."
187. "Population of Greeneville, TN."
188. "Main Street: Greeneville, Tennessee," n.d., http://mainstreetgreeneville.org.
189. Tennessee Historical Commission, "Celebrating a Milestone: Tennessee's 50th Certified Local Government," 2022, http://www.tn.gov.
190. Binkley, "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Administrative History," 48–52.
191. Binkley, "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Administrative History," 109.

Architectural Context

The Tailor Shop and the Memorial Building were built in two distinct architectural contexts roughly a century apart.

Tailor Shop

The Federal Style in Greeneville

It appears that an unknown party built the Tailor Shop around 1810, and it is a simple expression of the Federal Style. Between the 1770s and the 1790s, Greeneville's early settlers built buildings of log or stone.[192] Greene County saw sustained population growth after 1800 and the design and construction of buildings evolved with the expansion of the population. Development in Greeneville between 1800 and 1830 included many larger, Federal Style buildings of wood-frame and brick construction, reflecting the dominant architectural expression in Tennessee and most of the United States by 1830.[193]

The Federal Style was popular in the United States from the 1780s through the 1830s. It was a neoclassical style influenced by ancient Roman precedents and the work of architects Andrea Palladio and Robert Adam, among others. Prominent American architects in the early years of the republic, including Thomas Jefferson, Charles Bulfinch, and Benjamin Henry Latrobe, all designed buildings in this style.[194] Asher Benjamin, an architect and author of influential builders' guides—early, simple architectural pattern books used by carpenters and builders—was a key figure in spreading Federal Style designs through his publications between the 1790s and the 1840s.

Federal Style buildings often featured simple exterior surfaces, with character defined by proportions, particularly those of window and door openings, boxed cornices, minimal gable-end eaves, and a concentration of detail around the primary entrance. Federal Style buildings saw scholarly attention from the 1870s onward. During this period, scholars often grouped the Federal

Figure A.33. The Dickson-Williams Mansion (1815–1821) is a good example of a high-style Federal house in Greeneville. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure A.34. Valentine Sevier House (1822), 214 N. Main Street, Greeneville, 1958. Source: Library of Congress, HABS TN-30.

Style into the amorphous popular category of "Colonial architecture," which typically included Georgian and Greek Revival buildings built long after the colonial period. High-style buildings designed by prominent Eastern architects received extensive attention and were often associated with a high point of American history in the public imagination. From the 1890s to the 1950s, American architects working under the influence of the Beaux-Arts design approach began studious copying of details from Federal Style buildings for their Colonial Revival designs.

Modest, vernacular buildings showing the influence of the Federal Style, like Andrew Johnson's Tailor Shop, began to receive greater attention in the 1970s as vernacular architecture studies blossomed in the United States. These simpler, smaller, less elaborate examples of Federal influence were once numerous but were likely to be lost, altered, and undocumented compared

192. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 274.
193. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 101.
194. The Federal Style is sometimes incorrectly termed "Federalist," conflating it with the similarly-named Federalist era (1788–1800), the period in which the Federalist party and its predecessors dominated American politics. While the Federal Style was popular during the Federalist era, it remained popular for decades afterward.

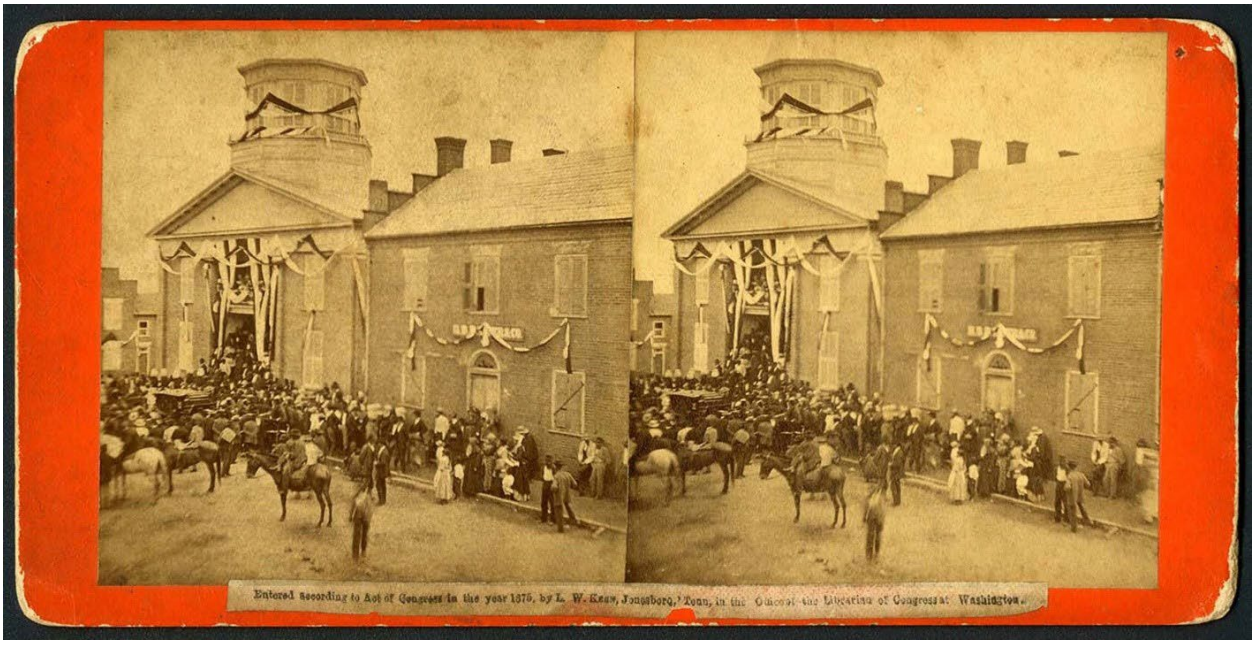


Figure A.35. View of Greene County Courthouse with hearse was used to carry Andrew Johnson's casket to the cemetery on August 3, 1875. The front wing of the courthouse visible in this image was added to the 1824-1825 building in the early-1870s. The Jones-Baker Building is on the right. Source: Tennessee Virtual Archive, Tennessee State Library & Archives.

with high-style examples of the style. Wood-frame buildings were more vulnerable to deterioration and fire and could be more easily relocated than brick buildings.

The Tailor Shop appears to be the only surviving Federal Style commercial building in Greeneville, although portions of other buildings of the same period might survive behind later façades. Some higher-style Federal Style houses survive, notably the Dickson-Williams Mansion (1815–1821) and the Valentine Sevier House (1822) (Figure A.33, Figure A.34). John Dickson's Mansion House (circa 1818, extensively altered) at what is now 117–119 S. Main Street, the William Dickson House (circa 1820, demolished circa 1934) at 104 S. Main Street, and the Jones-Baker Building (circa 1820, demolished 1924) at 109–111 S. Main Street were other notable examples (Figure A.35).[195] These buildings all featured side-gabled roofs with raised or stepped parapets on the gable ends, rectangular, multi-lite windows, and doors topped by semicircular fanlights. The Greene County Courthouse (1824–1825), designed by Thomas Crutchfield, was a notable Federal Style public building and featured a Roman Doric frieze accented with triglyphs and mutules.[196] Expanded by an 1871 front addition designed by George M. Spencer and built by Wagner & Willis, the county demolished the courthouse in 1916 to make way for the present building[197] (Figure A.36). These high-style buildings and the Tailor Shop represent the opposite end of the spectrum of construction in Greeneville during the 1810s and 1820s.

Simpler, wood-frame Federal Style buildings were present along Main Street through the 1880s but only a few survived by 1920. Some of these were residential in character. The west side of Main Street north of Depot Street included two hotels, Mason's Hotel and the Lane House. A rear photograph of these buildings suggests that they were of similar architectural character to the Tailor Shop, with side-gabled roofs, boxed cornices,

195. The building was extensively remodeled sometime between 1897 and 1903, including addition of a third floor and an oriel window. The second floor of the south two bays of the façade, with Flemish bond brickwork, survives at 119 South Main Street. The north two bays of the façade at 117 South Main, long occupied by Lancaster's Jewelry Store, appears to have been demolished and rebuilt in the International Style around 1950-1970. The brickwork of the south gable remains visible.

196. Various sources give dates of construction between 1820 and 1827. Local newspapers indicate that the contract was to be let in May 1824 and that the building was complete before November 1825. "To Brick Makers," *American Economist and East Tennessee Statesman*, April 17, 1824; "Lost," *American Economist and East Tennessee Statesman*, November 5, 1825.

197. "Court House," *Weekly Sentinel*, June 8, 1871.

Figure A.36. Greene County Courthouse, facing southeast just prior to demolition, 1916. The north gable end of the 1824–1825 building is visible on the left. The front wing with the pediment and the exterior staircases and balcony were added in an early-1870s remodeling designed by George M. Spencer. Source: Tennessee Virtual Archive, Tennessee State Library & Archives.

and nine-over-six windows.[198] The Mason House (1889) and Grand Central Hotel (1890), both large brick buildings that are now part of the General Morgan Inn, replaced these frame buildings.

Greeneville continued to follow national architectural trends. By the 1840s, the Federal Style was giving way to the Greek Revival, with landmarks like the First Presbyterian Church (1847–1848) reflecting this new national style.[199] Buildings blending elements of the Federal and Greek Revival styles were common in this period. Notable examples include the Andrew Johnson Homestead (1851) and a series of houses likely by the same builder, including the Lowry-Snapp House (circa 1850) at 214 South Irish Street, the Rumbough-Hacker House (1840s) at 215 South Irish Street, and the Lucinda & Ephraim Davis House (circa 1838–1849, demolished circa 1959) at 503 Maple Avenue.[200] Greek Revival influence was seen in many of the commercial buildings built during this period; these often featured pilastered façades and paneled parapets. Altered examples survive at 100–102 and 118 South Main Street.

The Gothic Revival and Italianate styles had arrived by the 1850s. Emblematic of these changes was carpenter George M. Spencer (1806–1880), who came to Greeneville from his native Ogdensburg, New York, in about 1841.[201] Spencer would design and build high-style projects including St. James Episcopal Church (1849–1850) at 105 West Church Street and the Joseph R. Brown House (1855) at 409 South Main Street and remained active into the 1870s. Post–Civil War development in Greeneville continued to follow national trends. From the end of the Civil War through 1900, Italianate and Queen Anne styles dominated downtown Greeneville.

Throughout these changes in context, citizens valued the Tailor Shop for its association with Andrew Johnson's life. Without this association, it would have simply been an aging building reflecting a bygone era of Greeneville's history. Such anachronisms might survive as late as the 1920s, but most peer buildings were long gone by that period.

Wood-Frame Commercial Buildings in Greeneville

Development in Greeneville reflected a typical pattern of community settlement, with early log and wood-frame buildings giving way to larger and more elaborate buildings of brick. Log and frame buildings were cheaper and easier to construct using readily available timber during the early decades of the town's development. This economy and ease of construction also came with a greater susceptibility to destruction by fire and deterioration by water. Brickmaking was a typical early industry in communities with a supply of clay. Greeneville's wealthier residents were building houses and commercial buildings of brick by the 1810s, taking advantage of the greater permanence offered by this building material. By the time of Andrew Johnson's death in 1875, brick buildings lined the core of Greeneville's Main Street, the block between Depot and Summer Streets. Older wood-frame buildings survived near Summer Street and north of Depot Street. The 1887 Sanborn Map of Greeneville, the earliest available for the town, also documents that smaller frame outbuildings were present behind many of the brick buildings fronting Main Street.

As described in Section 1B, the Tailor Shop is believed to have been built on Lot 56, the lot adjacent to the Greene County Courthouse, and was moved to its present location by Johnson in about 1831. The Tailor Shop survived to the present day because of its association with Andrew Johnson, while all its peers appear to have been demolished or concealed within later buildings

198. Edwin C. Bearss, *Historic Structure Report: Lincoln Home National Historic Site* (Denver: National Park Service Denver Service Center, 1973), 225.
199. The church burned in 1928 and was rebuilt. Its present windows and cupola reflect the Colonial Revival style of the 1920s.
200. Doughty, *Greeneville,* 286–87.
201. Doughty, *Greeneville,* 285.

Figure A.37. Detail of a stereograph looking northwest on Main Street from Summer Street during Andrew Johnson's funeral, August 1875. The one-story building at the center stood at what is now 120 S. Main Street. Source: Tennessee Virtual Archive, Tennessee State Library & Archives.

by the 1920s. Early photographs of Greeneville, including a series of stereographs taken by L. W. Keen of Jonesboro around the time of Johnson's funeral in August 1875, and the 1887 Sanborn fire insurance map document a few peer buildings. Main Street's architectural fabric appears to have seen relatively few changes between 1875 and 1887.[202]

The only one-story frame commercial building of similar age and architectural character and for which visual documentation is available stood at what is now 120 South Main Street (Figure A.37). An August 1875 photograph shows this as a side-gabled building with a simple boxed cornice and a façade divided into two bays. In the north bay, what appears to be a six-over-nine window is visible, and in the south bay, a door topped by a large, multi-light transom (possibly a reuse of a window sash) is visible.[203] A brick chimney appears to be centered on the north gable end. The height of the façade between the head of the first-floor openings and the eave suggests that the building may have contained a garret or attic, possibly lit by openings on the rear wall or in the gable end. Sanborn fire insurance maps show this building having an interior door connecting to the adjacent two-story frame building to the south by 1887. Someone demolished this row of wood-frame buildings sometime between 1892 and 1897 and constructed a three-story brick building on the site of 120 South Main Street about 1903.

The 1887 Sanborn fire insurance map documents a few one-story frame commercial buildings similar in size to the Tailor Shop on or immediately around the corner from Main Street. A marble works stood just north of First Presbyterian Church, a millinery stood on the east side of Main Street south of Summer Street, and an office stood on the west side of Main just south of the southwest corner of Summer (but this building does not appear to be extant in an 1875 stereograph of the brick corner building). A photographer's studio stood on the north side of Summer Street, west of Main Street. All of these were gone by 1897 except the millinery, which the owners had expanded to two stories. This building would survive until the 1910s.

Some sources indicate that the Tailor Shop originally stood on the rear of Lot 56 rather than fronting Main Street. A rear location on this lot might be more desirable than most because it abutted the Greene County Courthouse, giving its side a public exposure to the courthouse yard. The 1887 Sanborn fire insurance map documents a few one-story frame buildings standing behind brick buildings that fronted Main Street. The lot at 116 South Main Street, which had a two-story brick building fronting Main, contained a one-story wood-frame building that was vacant in 1887 and 1892 and was gone by 1897. The rear of the Mansion House lot included a one-story wood-frame building slightly larger than the Tailor Shop. It is unlabeled on the 1887 Sanborn fire insurance map but is labeled as a warehouse from 1892 to 1927. It appears that someone demolished it by 1941.

202. Changes in that period included the J. R. Brown & Co. Building (1883-1884) at 110 S. Main Street, a brick building that replaced an earlier frame building.

203. Another photograph showing the building can be found in Doughty, *Greeneville*, 275.

The Tailor Shop appears to be the only surviving, pre-1865 wood-frame commercial building in downtown Greeneville. It is a rare survivor of a once common type of commercial building associated with the early decades of the city's development.

Memorial Building

Memorial Buildings as Containers for Historic Buildings

The Andrew Johnson Memorial Building is a notable example within the larger context of memorial and museum buildings built between 1900 and the 1930s to shelter or enshrine historic buildings in the United States. The best-known example of this type is the Memorial Building at Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park in Hodgenville, Kentucky. In 1906, the Abraham Lincoln Farm Association was incorporated to purchase the Sinking Spring Farm upon which Lincoln had been born in 1809 and to build a memorial. Between 1909 and 1911, the Association built a neoclassical Memorial Building, designed by New York architect John Russell Pope, around a log house then believed to be the one in which Lincoln had been born in 1809 (now believed to date from the 1840s and interpreted as the Symbolic Birth Cabin).

Just over a decade after the completion of the Lincoln Memorial Building in Hodgenville, Knoxville architects Charles I. Barber and Ben McMurry designed the Andrew Johnson Memorial Building in Greeneville. It appears to be the second such museum built to shelter a historic building associated with the life of a former president. Other notable examples of this approach were built over the following decade, including the John Brown Museum (1928, Charles D. Cuthbert) in Osawatomie, Kansas, sheltering the Adair Cabin/John Brown Cabin (1854, moved 1912) and the Campus Martius Museum (1931) in Marietta, Ohio, built to shelter the Rufus Putnam House (1788–1790).

Architects designed all these memorial buildings to preserve and protect an individual historic building. Some of the historic buildings were restored to interpret a particular period. While the state of Tennessee made some repairs to the Tailor Shop, including removal of the 1890s shutters, replacement of circa 1865–1900 siding with older siding salvaged from the east wall, removal of the circa 1910 metal roof, and likely removal of interior wallpaper and ceiling paper, it largely maintained the building in its condition just prior to the construction of the Memorial Building. The state did not attempt to restore the Tailor Shop to its appearance during Johnson's lifetime.

The American historic preservation movement was in its infancy in the early 1920s. The ability to interpret a building to a specific period was limited by a lack of accurate information on American architectural history and methods for analyzing the historic fabric of a building. American architects during this period often sought to "improve" historic buildings as examples of contemporary good taste rather than as an accurate presentation of their historic appearance. Practices for building restoration were starting to be developed in other parts of the country, notably at Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia.

Beaux-Arts Public Buildings

The Memorial Building reflects the influence of the Beaux-Arts style on American architecture. Popularized by the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris between the 1830s and 1900, the Beaux-Arts approach focused on academic copying of approved historic precedents and creating new designs adhering to the rules of historic styles. This approach was not typical in American architecture, which was characterized by freer experimentation and adaptation of designs from published sources like architectural pattern books.

Beginning in the 1880s, the Beaux-Arts approach began to spread in the United States through the work of East Coast architects like McKim, Mead & White. The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago, which attracted more than twenty-seven million visitors from across the country to its gleaming, neoclassical White City, helped to popularize Beaux-Arts architecture across the United States. American architects and sophisticated clients began to turn away from the free experimentation that characterized the 1870s and 1880s—and marked the emergence of two distinctly American expressions, the tall office building, and the Shingle Style—toward the Beaux-Arts approach. The Beaux-Arts emphasis on copying superior precedents appealed to educated Americans who looked to Europe for cultural inspiration. Many architects who embraced the Beaux-Arts approach began to look toward

Figure A.38. Federal Courthouse and Post Office (1903–1905) in Greeneville, circa 1906. Source: Tennessee Virtual Archive, Tennessee State Library & Archives.

American buildings of the colonial period as precedents in addition to the accepted European models. Interest in colonial architecture had spread following the United States Centennial of 1876. In the 1880s, some American architects began to incorporate selected design elements from colonial buildings into contemporary buildings—notably McKim, Mead & White's Appleton House (1885) and H. A. C. Taylor House (1886)—although these buildings would not necessarily be mistaken for authentic colonial buildings. High-style colonial buildings also tended to reflect the influence of Georgian architecture in England, aligning with Beaux-Arts tastes. Between 1890 and 1910, the fashion for academically sophisticated Colonial Revival buildings spread and designs based on particular landmarks, including Boston's Hancock Manor and Philadelphia's Independence Hall, became common.

The Beaux-Arts arrived in Greeneville just after 1900. Built between 1903 and 1905, the U.S. Courthouse and Post Office at the southwest corner of Summer and Main Streets was an excellent example of the Beaux-Arts approach using a Colonial Revival and Classical Revival vocabulary (Figure A.38). The design drew on Georgian precedents and featured quoins, keystones, a loggia, and a modillion cornice topped by a rooftop balustrade. The design was rigidly symmetrical, showcasing a grandeur, formality, and solidity suitable for a government building in a growing city that was an economic center of its region. The southeast corner of the same intersection gained another example of the Beaux-Arts style in 1911 with the new building of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. This church, featuring a cross-gabled form with pedimented temple fronts facing both streets, had a porticoed entrance front probably based in part on Inigo Jones' St. Paul's, Covent Garden. Greeneville's Carnegie Library (1914–1915), designed by Aaron T. Simmons of Bloomington, Illinois, was another Beaux-Arts style building on Summer Street, although it drew on both classical precedents and the influences of the Arts and Crafts movement and the Prairie Style. The new Greene County Courthouse (1915–1917), designed by Thomas S. Brown, was yet another example of a Beaux-Arts public building (Figure A.39). Adhering to Classical

Figure A.39. Greene County Courthouse (1915–1917, Thomas S. Brown), circa 1925. Source: Tennessee Virtual Archive, Tennessee State Library & Archives.

Figure A.40. Post Office, Columbia, Tennessee. This was one of many Beaux-Arts post offices designed by the Office of the Supervising Architect for the U.S. Treasury and employing a three-bay arcade. Source: Tennessee Virtual Archive, Tennessee State Library & Archives.

Figure A.41. Armory Fire Engine and Guard House (1848), known as John Brown's Fort, in Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, shown between 1895–1903 when it was located on the Murphy farm. Source: Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS-WVA-19.

Revival precedents, the courthouse featured quoins, rustication, and an Ionic portico topped by a pediment that originally contained an allegorical sculpture group. Two more Beaux-Arts buildings, for the First National Bank of Greeneville and the Greene County National Bank, both designed and built by the St. Louis Building & Equipment Company, appeared on Main Street in 1925.

Knoxville architects Charles I. Barber and Ben McMurry designed the Memorial Building. Barber's father, George Franklin Barber, reflected the shifts of the prior generation. George F. Barber published pattern books of his residential designs and established a successful practice of customizing his published designs for mail-order clients. He is best known for his exuberant Queen Anne-style designs, works of a distinctly American style only very loosely inspired by British precedents. During the 1890s, George F. Barber began to design houses with Colonial Revival and Classical Revival influence. Charles I. Barber toured Greece and Italy before enrolling at the University of Pennsylvania in 1909. There, he studied under Paul Philippe Cret, a graduate of the École des Beaux-Arts who became a prominent practitioner in the Beaux-Arts style after settling in Philadelphia in 1903. Charles Barber and Ben McMurry formed their firm in 1915. McMurry, a fellow graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, had worked for firms in New York and New England before returning to Knoxville.

Barber & McMurry's design for the Memorial Building reflects the larger context of Beaux-Arts style public buildings in the city, the region, and the nation, particularly those of the 1920s and 1930s. The Memorial Room's three central bays containing semicircular arched openings reflect a common feature of Beaux-Arts neoclassical design from the 1890s through the 1930s, including on the designs of countless post offices prepared by the Office of the Supervising Architect for the U.S. Treasury. Among the Tennessee post offices employing this composition were those at Athens, Columbia, Covington, Fayetteville, Franklin, Jellico, Morristown, Murfreesboro, and Springfield (Figure A.40). This wing's form and fenestration also resemble the Armory Fire Engine and Guard House (1848), known as John Brown's Fort, in Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. It is unclear whether this was an intentional precedent, but the building was then a museum and was associated with the larger narrative of American history leading to the Civil War (Figure A.41). Barber & McMurry's design reflects the monumentality and formality

seen as suitable for a state historic site in the 1920s. While the Colonial Revival design has no relation to the architecture of Greeneville during Andrew Johnson's lifetime, the building reflects contemporary attitudes toward civic architecture in the 1920s.

Part 1.B Chronology of Development and Use

Introduction

The Tailor Shop is a significant building associated with the life and career of Andrew Johnson, particularly the period between 1830 and 1843. The building is associated with both Johnson's career as a tailor and the development of his political career. The building was closely associated with Johnson's public image as a president who had risen from a humble profession and minimal literacy as a young adult to the nation's highest office. The Tailor Shop was a symbol of the attainability of what later came to be called the "American dream," a term popularized by James Truslow Adams, who defined it in 1931 as "that dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for every man, with opportunity for each according to his ability or achievement."[203] Many saw the Tailor Shop as a symbol of this potential for all Americans, no matter their background. The building was the subject of news coverage at the beginning of Johnson's presidential term in 1865, at the end of his term in 1869, and around the time of his death in 1875.

Johnson's heirs owned the building until 1921. People formerly enslaved by Andrew Johnson, including Sam Johnson and Dolly Johnson, occupied it for many years. The state of Tennessee purchased the property from the Johnson heirs and built the Memorial Building (1922–1923) to shelter the Tailor Shop from the elements. The state transferred the property to the National Park Service in 1941, and the NPS expanded the Memorial Building in 1957–1958.

Chronology drawings are included in Appendix A, which includes site evolution plans as well as historic building plans and details.

203. James Truslow Adams, *The Epic of America* (New York: Routledge, 2017).

Chronology of Ownership & Use

Abbreviated Timeline

1830	Andrew Johnson purchases this lot
ca.1830–1831	Andrew Johnson purchases the Tailor Shop building and reportedly moves it to this lot (see detailed discussion in Relocation (circa 1831) section, below)
ca.1831–1843	Andrew Johnson occupies the Tailor Shop as his primary place of business
ca.1843–1861	Andrew Johnson or his tenants add a brick chimney to Tailor Shop
1861–1875	The Tailor Shop is subject to theft of some of its siding and other components and is repaired by Johnson and his heirs
1891	The family of Martha Johnson Patterson, Andrew Johnson's daughter, repairs the Tailor Shop
1921	Patterson family sells the property to the state of Tennessee
1922–1923	State of Tennessee builds the Memorial Building around the Tailor Shop, lowers the Tailor Shop down to floor level
1941	State of Tennessee transfers property to NPS
1957–1958	The NPS completes Mission 66 remodeling of the Memorial Building, adding the Administration Building wing. Visitors are not permitted inside the Tailor Shop after 1957
1979	The NPS completes repairs to the Tailor Shop and returns it to its historic level
2000-2001	The NPS builds a Toilet Room Building within the Memorial Building courtyard

Chronology of Ownership & Use

Property Ownership

1807–1817	Benjamin McNutt
1817–1824	James Galbreath
1824–182?	Mordecai Lincoln
182?–1829	Jacob T. Wyrick
1829–1830	Heirs of Jacob T. Wyrick[204]
1830–1875	Andrew Johnson
1875–1921	Heirs of Andrew Johnson

204. "In the deed which Mordecai Lincoln signed in April 1829, transferring the property to the young Wyrick boys, Lincoln stated that the new deed of conveyance was being prepared at that time because the deed given to Jacob Wyrick during his lifetime had been lost or mislaid without having first being [*sic*] recorded." John W. Bond, *Andrew Johnson House (1831–1851), Historic Structures Report* (National Park Service, 1968), 14.

1875–1879	D. T. Patterson, Martha J. Patterson, Mary J. Stover, and Andrew Johnson Jr.
1879–1883	D. T. Patterson, Martha J. Patterson, and Mary J. Stover
1883–1891	D. T. Patterson, Martha J. Patterson, Lillie Stover, A. J. Bachman, S. B. Bachman
1891–1892	Martha J. Patterson, Lillie Stover (daughter of Mary Johnson Stover), and A. J. Bachman and S. B. Bachman (grandsons of Mary Johnson Stover)
1901–1916	Martha J. Patterson, W. B. Bachman, Lillie Stover
1916	W. B. Bachman and wife, Lula M. Bachman and A. J. Bachman, heirs at law of Lillie Stover, to A. J. Patterson
1916–1921	Andrew Johnson Patterson (son of Martha J. Patterson) and his wife, Mattie B. Patterson
1921–1941	State of Tennessee
1941–present	National Park Service (1941–1963 Andrew Johnson National Monument, Andrew Johnson National Historic Site)

Chronology of Occupants

Circa 1831–1843 Andrew Johnson's Tailor Shop

Andrew Johnson purchased this lot in July 1830 and appears to have occupied the Tailor Shop around December 1831. The house across College Street, now known as Johnson's Early Home, was also included in his July 1830 purchase, but the Johnson family does not seem to have moved into it until January 1831.[205] Johnson continued to lease other property in Greeneville for ten months after his family appeared to have moved into the Early Home, suggesting that his tailor business occupied leased quarters until December 1831.

A lease agreement dated April 20, 1831, documents that Johnson leased "a certain Lot" in Greene County from James Dukes for a term of three months (e.g., through July 20, 1831).[206] A receipt dated September 26, 1832, records that Johnson paid A. Anderson "House Rent for 1831 being up to the 20th day of Decr. 1831."[207] Prior researchers have speculated that Anderson may have been "the owner of the Main Street property where Johnson had his tailor shop and residence before his moving to Water Street."[208] Both agreements list the 20th day of the month, suggesting that Johnson could have commenced renting Anderson's property around the expiration of the Dukes's property lease on July 20.

The Tailor Shop would have served as a workplace for Johnson, his apprentices, and employees. Apprentices or employees might also have slept in the shop. In addition to its primary use, the Tailor Shop also hosted political discussions and gatherings.

> The Tailor Shop became known as a center for political discussion among the working men of Greeneville, with Johnson gaining a reputation in the community as a strong debater. He helped form a local debating society in Greeneville and participated in other debating groups associated with both Greeneville and Tusculum colleges. The debaters met in both the Tailor Shop and in Mordecai Lincoln's nearby harness shop.[209]

Mordecai Lincoln's harness shop was a brick building on College Street just north of the Tailor Shop and McCardle House. Johnson served as mayor of Greeneville from 1834 to 1838, and the "'Mayors' Book' of Greeneville contains numerous

205. Bond, *Andrew Johnson House*, 7, 10.
206. Leroy P. Graf and Ralph W. Haskins, eds., *The Papers of Andrew Johnson: 1822–1851* (Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 1967), 8.
207. Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson*, 14.
208. Bond, *Andrew Johnson House*, 10.
209. Hugh Lawing, "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1977; "Andrew Johnson," *Greeneville Intelligencer*, August 6, 1875, 2; Doughty, *Greeneville: A 100-Year Portrait 1775–1875*, 60.

references to the use of Johnson's tailor shop as a meeting place for the mayor and aldermen for the town of Greeneville."[210] Writing in 1968, John W. Bond summarizes documentation of the shop's operation in Johnson's journal.

> A careful review of Johnson's journal reveals that he did very little actual work in the tailor shop after 1843. In fact, there are a good number of references to clothes for Johnson and his sons being made by individuals working in Johnson's shop. Alexander Moorehead's name appears in the journal more frequently than any of Johnson's other works. His name first appears in the journal on September 15, 1833, when he started working and boarding with Johnson. He was still working for Johnson in October 1843. Among others who worked for Johnson at one time or another were Bob Powell, beginning February 12, 1831; Alfred Bagwell, beginning April 14, 1831; Daniel Brannan, October 23, 1831; Lewis Moorehead, beginning May 4, 1833; John W. Kelly, beginning January 29, 1834; Clark, beginning March 10, 1832; and Alfred Van Meter, beginning in 1837. The journal shows that John Lane, Samuel Lane, and Lewis Porter did some work for Johnson; but it does not indicate conclusively that they were regularly employed by Johnson.[211]

In 1835, following his election to the state legislature, Johnson contracted the shop out to a journeyman, Alexander Morehead. Moorehead received one-third of the profits, while Johnson received two-thirds.[212] Other known apprentices in the shop included Andrew Farley, who was employed in 1841.[213] Edwin Palmer Hoyt, one of Johnson's biographers, states that Johnson employed six journeymen in the shop in 1842.[214] The shop is believed to have been run primarily by employees after 1843. It is unclear when Johnson closed the Tailor Shop and when he put the building into other uses.

210. Bond, *Andrew Johnson House*, 41.
211. Bond, *Andrew Johnson House*, 46–47.
212. Sue Gibson Byrd and Mary Frances Drake, "Andrew Johnson, The Tailor President," *Dress* 11 (1985): 82.
213. Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson*, 12.
214. Byrd and Drake, "Andrew Johnson, The Tailor President," 83.

1859–1860 Boot and Shoe Shop of J. F. Kirk

Andrew Johnson and his employees had ceased using the building by September 1859, when James F. Kirk placed a six-month recurring advertisement for his boot and shoe shop in the *Greeneville Democrat*. This advertisement stated that the shop was at the "corner of Main Cross [Depot] Street, Greeneville, Tenn., East of the Court House, in the old Tailor Shop formerly occupied by Governor Johnson."[215] This advertisement was still running in April 1860, indicating that Kirk was still in business at this address.

James Francis Kirk (1839–1920) was the son of shoemaker Alexander Kirk (1814–1878). He learned his father's trade and married Louisa A. Reaves (1837–1904) about 1857. The 1860 census lists twenty-one-year-old James Kirk's occupation as "Master Shoe Maker." In addition to his wife Louisa and their infant daughter Margaret, Kirk's household included his eighteen-year-old brother John, who worked as an apprentice shoemaker. The 1860 U.S. Census Slave Schedules list a James Kirk of Greene County as the owner of seventeen enslaved persons. James F. Kirk served in the Eighth Tennessee United States Cavalry during the Civil War.

1865–1869 Sam Johnson & Margaret Johnson

Sam Johnson and his wife, Margaret, occupied the Tailor Shop from at least 1865 to 1869. Andrew Johnson purchased an enslaved youth named Sam, then about age thirteen, in November 1842 while he was still in business in the Tailor Shop. While Johnson freed Sam along with his other personal enslaved laborers in 1863, Sam remained closely associated with the Johnson family.

In September 1865, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* reported, "An old Negro, raised by President Johnson, and assuming his name, is the sole occupant of the building, and he is the successor in the business of 'A. Johnson, tailor.' He says: 'Massa Johnson has been in de trade de bos tailor in dese diggins.'"[216] Writing in 1928, Johnson's biographer Robert W. Winston states, "When Johnson became president he rented the tailor shop to Bill," that is, to Dolly's son, William;

215. "Boot and Shoe Shop," *Greeneville Democrat*, April 17, 1860.
216. "Andy Johnson: His Workshop and His Homes," *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, September 23, 1865.

however, William would have been a child in the 1860s.[217]

In March 1869, a writer from the Nashville *Republican Banner* reported on a visit to the Tailor Shop, including a conversation with Margaret Johnson about the building and its history.

> At last I halted before a small, old-fashioned looking building, which looked as if it might have been sixty years old. It stood about six feet back from the street, a rough paling fence being in front, with a gate to match. There are two windows and a door in front, and a window at the end. The house looked to be about twelve by eighteen feet on the ground, and ten or eleven feet in height. Two little negro children were looking out of the window. I opened the gate and knocked. A negro woman opened the door.
>
> "Who lives here?" I asked.
>
> "Sam Johnson; walk in."
>
> "Who does the house belong to?" I inquired. "Mr. Johnson owns the house, sir—President Johnson."
>
> "Is this his old tailor shop?"
>
> "Yes, sir. He used to work in here when he was poor—him and some other tailors. This bench, or table, used to set in that corner," she continued, pointing to the southeast corner, "by the window. He let me and my husband live in here now, and don't charge us any rent. He bought the house and just what ground it stands on, a long time ago, when he worked at the trade; he has got higher now and don't need it, so he lets us live in it. Sam used to belong to him. He was the first black man he ever owned, I believe."
>
> "Where is Sam?" I inquired. "He is up at Henderson, six miles above here, working for Senator Patterson. Him and the President give Sam better wages than any body else."
>
> The room was sealed and whitewashed, and has not undergone much change since Johnson worked in it. The floor, ceiling and sides were the same. A fireplace has been added since, and the little stove in the center of the room taken away. Save this, all is about the same. Over the door on the outside there appears to have been a sign. I inquired if there had ever been a sign there, and what had become of it.
>
> "Oh, yes, there used to be a sign there," she replied, "but the rebels tore it down when they were camped here, and threatened to tear down the house. They burned up the bench that Mr. Johnson used to work on, and acted mighty bad with all of Mr. Johnson's things. There is a paste-board sign here some where just exactly like the old one, that some fellows made and put up over the door, when they wanted to take a picture of the house. The sign had on it 'A. Johnson, Tailor,' just like the old one." [218]

Sam and Margaret Johnson moved into their own house elsewhere sometime between 1869 and 1881. On June 7, 1870, the enumerator for the 1870 census recorded the household of Samuel Johnson. The household included Samuel, age thirty-five, a house carpenter; Margaret, age thirty-two; Endora, age twelve; Robert, age ten; Nettie, age four; Mary, age three; and Margaret, age one. The enumerator recorded that Samuel could not read or write and that Margaret could read but not write. Endora and Robert both attended school within the year. It is unclear whether the family was living in the Tailor Shop at this time.

S. Harry Franklin

S. Harry Franklin, a California tailor, visited the Memorial Building in 1929 and reported to Mrs. A. J. Patterson that he had been born in the Andrew Johnson Tailor Shop on August 12, 1869.

> His mother was a gifted singer, and his father a musician. They became stranded in Greeneville and got the little tailor shop for practically nothing, fitting it out with the barest necessities. There the little son was born, and there they stayed for two months until the mother regained her health and strength.[219]

217. Robert W. Winston, *Andrew Johnson: Plebian and Patriot* (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1928), 103.

218. "Andrew Johnson: Sketch of the Early Life of the Ex-President," *Republican Banner*, March 23, 1869.

219. "Californian Was Born in Andrew Johnson Tailor Shop," *Unidentified News Clipping*, August 1929, ANJO Scrapbook. Although this clipping is not identified, versions of the same article appeared in other Tennessee papers in August 1929.

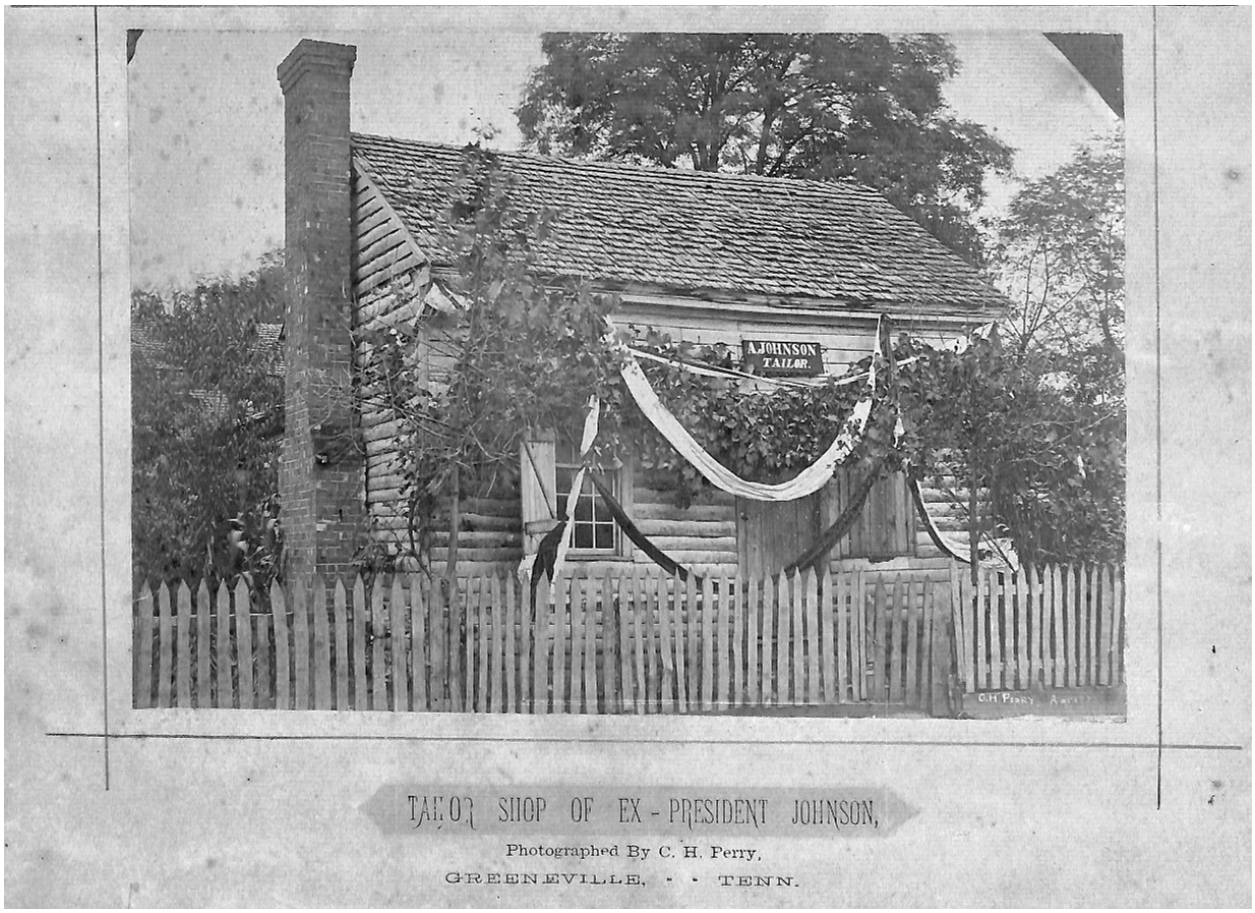


Figure B.1. Photograph of Tailor Shop, facing northeast, August 1875. The Tailor Shop is draped for Johnson's funeral. "TAILOR SHOP OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON, Photographed By C. H. Perry, GREENEVILLE, TENN." Source: ANJO Archives.

The article states that Franklin's family later "drifted to Los Angeles" and that he became a tailor there.[220] "He stated that for years he had followed the life of Andrew Johnson whom he admired extravagantly, and how that he was retired he wanted to bring back his own shears, badge of his profession to be placed in the tailor shop." The article describes Franklin as "an erect, well groomed man of sixty with hair touched with gray, and fairly exuding prosperity;" it does not specify his race, but this omission likely indicates that he was White.

It is possible that Sam and Margaret Johnson moved out of the Tailor Shop sometime between March and August 1869 and that the Franklins rented the building in the late summer. However, no further evidence is currently available.

220. A search of Los Angeles city directories turned up no tailors that appear to match S. Harry Franklin. The article also states that Franklin's son was a Presbyterian minister in Dallas, Texas; a search of Dallas directories does not reveal a Franklin as pastor of any of the city's Presbyterian churches in the late 1920s.

1874 Unnamed Black Family

An 1874 article states that the Tailor Shop was then "occupied by a family of negroes, who seemed not to realize the distinguished honor they possessed."[221] Because most accounts of Sam Johnson and his family emphasize their pride in association with Johnson—for example, "No servant ever reverenced his master as Sam referenced Johnson. He takes great pleasure in talking about his old master. Sam did everything in his power to make me understand the personal habits and peculiarities of his old master"—this account may suggest that another Black family may have been living in the building at this time.[222]

1875–1887 Dolly Johnson

In its coverage of Andrew Johnson's funeral in August 1875, the *Boston Globe* reported, "The shop is at present occupied by an old negro woman

221. "Greeneville," *Republican Banner*, September 17, 1874.
222. "An Historic Spot," *Wyoming Democrat*, September 30, 1887.

Figure B.2. Stereograph of Tailor Shop, facing northeast the day of Andrew Johnson's funeral, August 3, 1875. The front label reads, "Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1875 by L. W. Keen, Jonesboro, Tenn., in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington." The rear label reads: "FUNERAL OF EX-PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON, At Greeneville, August, 3d. 1875. / No. 12 / The Old Tailor Shop which Ex-Pres. Johnson once occupied as a Tailor, Intact—except was despoiled of its original sign during the War. / A series of 12 of these views taken on the same day form an interesting and comprehensive idea of the occasion of Greeneville, &c., surroundings. / Published By L. W. Keen, Photographer, Jonesboro, Tenn." Much of the lot west of the Tailor Shop is planted in corn. Source: Library of Congress, LC-DIG-stereo-1s41981.

whom Mr. Johnson placed in charge of it."[223] This may refer to Dolly Johnson (Figure B.1, Figure B.2). The 1869 *Republican Banner* article quotes Margaret Johnson, who refers to Dolly (her sister-in-law) as Andrew Johnson's "old black woman."[224]

Andrew Johnson purchased an enslaved woman named Dolly, then about age nineteen, in January 1843. Dolly was Sam's half sister, whom Johnson had purchased two months earlier. While Andrew Johnson freed Dolly along with his other personal enslaved laborer in 1863, she remained closely associated with the Johnson family. Dolly was living in the McCardle House behind the Tailor Shop in 1869.[225] She presumably moved into the Tailor Shop after Sam and Margaret moved out.

A notice in the *Greeneville Herald* on March 17, 1881, stated, "Dolly Johnson, colored, has established a bakery in town."[226] This business may have been in the Tailor Shop. In 1887, the *Nashville American* reported that the Tailor Shop "is owned and controlled by his [Andrew Johnson's] old servant, Dolly, who is now about 60 years old… At her death the office will revert to the Johnson estate."[227]

An article first published in the *New York Mail* on December 2, 1886, and reprinted in the *Iowa State Register* on December 16, 1886, provides another description of the Tailor Shop and its inhabitants:

> The tailor shop, where his fortunes began, is a place of no little interest. A single room 14 by 20 feet, scarcely a step from the sidewalk, on a by street, old and dilapidated, a muddy branch near a shackling fence without a gate, two planks nailed instead across the opening near the ground. …Now for the inside; a low doorway passed, the writer stood within the walls, upon a rough, pieced-up floor of wide plank, badly worn and bearing many other marks of age. Two small windows, with glass panes and solid boards shutters hanging from the outside, lighted the room, which is furnished with two beds, some chairs, and sundry household articles, the property of the present occupant, Aunt Dolly Johnson, a former slave of the late President. The house was given to her by her late mistress,

223. "The Old Tailor's Shop—Mr. Johnson's First Public Speech," *Boston Globe*, August 5, 1875.
224. "Andrew Johnson: Sketch of the Early Life of the Ex-President."
225. "Andrew Johnson: Sketch of the Early Life of the Ex-President."
226. "Home and Neighborhood News," *Greeneville Herald*, March 17, 1881.
227. "An Historic Spot."

> Mrs. Johnson, who died subsequently to her husband, and is occupied by herself and her family as a home. Aunt Dolly supports herself by a small bakery up town. She will kindly give each tourist a splinter from some portion of the house where old master wielded his needle, thimble, and shears, while his mind roamed in greater fields. It is her delight to talk of him and his family in the olden days, and show a large photograph which hangs upon her walls. 'It looks just like him,' she says, 'and he gave it to Dolly himself.'[228]

1891 Possible Museum

The Patterson family repaired the Tailor Shop in March and April 1891. A May 6, 1891, newspaper note that "Andrew Johnson's old tailor shop at Greeneville, Tenn., is being fitted up with the old furniture used by the ex-President to afford interest to visitors" suggests that the family planned to open the Tailor Shop as a museum or attraction.[229] This plan may have been derailed by the death of Belle Patterson Landstreet that summer. The October 1892 Sanborn fire insurance map lists the Tailor Shop as a dwelling, with the additional note, "Originally Pres. Andrew Johnson's Tailor Shop."

1892–1921 Later Residents

Sanborn fire insurance maps for 1887, 1892, 1897, 1903, 1908, and 1913 all list the Tailor Shop's use as "dwelling." Documentation of residents during this period is uneven. An 1895 article mentions that the Tailor Shop was then "occupied as a dwelling place by a family of poor people."[230] An 1899 article reports that it was "occupied by a family of negroes."[231]

Edgar D. Ellenburg (1881–1956) and Minnie Neas Ellenburg (1885–1966) were living in the Tailor Shop on April 20, 1905, when Minnie gave birth to their first child, Annie Louise. Minnie's cousin, Maggie Neas Love, stayed with the family to help with the new baby. The couple likely moved into the Tailor Shop sometime after their marriage in November 1903. The family moved out of the Tailor Shop about 1907 when Annie was two years old, but her father's cousin, Minnis Ellenburg (1897–1972), lived in the building during part of Annie's childhood.[232] Annie Louise Ellenberg O'Brien (1905–2000) shared this story with the *Greeneville Sun* in 1983.[233]

On April 16, 1910, the enumerator of the 1910 census recorded that Filmore Griffith (born circa 1865) and his wife Dora (born circa 1876) occupied 108 Depot Street (the Tailor Shop's address until 1913). The couple was married around 1896 (his third marriage, her first) and then rented the house. Filmore was working as a farm laborer. Dora could read and write, but Filmore could not.

A review of the 1920 census forms for this district of Greeneville did not reveal any households at 108 Depot Street (the Tailor Shop's address from 1913). However, many of the households on Depot Street are listed without house numbers. Tenants presumably vacated the building around the time of its transfer to the state of Tennessee. Photographs taken in 1921 suggest that the building may have been vacant at that time.

1923–present Museum

The building has been used as a museum since 1923.

228. "Andy Johnson's Home," *New York Mail*, December 2, 1886, via *Iowa State Register*, December 16, 1886, accessed online at "Dolly Johnson," en.wikipedia.org.
229. "The Trials of Winter," *Morristown Gazette*, May 6, 1891.
230. "Notable in History," *St. Joseph Weekly Gazette*, November 1, 1895.
231. C. W. J., "Progressive Place," *Nashville Banner*, August 29, 1899.
232. No record of Minnis Ellenburg living in the Tailor Shop has been found to date. Census records for 1910 list Minnis living with his parents, John and Harriett Ellenburg. He had married Clara Lee Bell by 1918 and was then living on Greeneville Route 13.
233. Bob Hurley, "Annie: She Counts It Honor to Have Been Born in Tailor Shop," *Greeneville Sun*, November 30, 1983. Annie's son, Eddie H. O'Brien, shared additional information about the family with park staff in December 2006, as documented in notes in the park's archive.

Chronology of Construction & Alterations: Tailor Shop

Construction (circa 1810)

While the Tailor Shop's construction date is unknown to date, a 1939 article in the *Greeneville Sun* estimated the building to be around 130 years old at the time, which would speculatively place its construction date around 1809.[234] In August 1875, the *Greeneville Intelligencer* reported that tailor George Boyle had occupied the Tailor Shop when Andrew Johnson arrived in Greeneville in September 1826 and that Johnson had worked for Boyle in the building at that time.[235] If true, this means that the building was built sometime before 1826.

Details of the Tailor Shop's construction and materials suggest that it likely dates from the 1810s or 1820s. Its architectural character, reflecting the influence of the Federal style in its proportions, simple boxed cornice, and lack of overhangs on the gable ends, is consistent with construction in this period. Likewise, the six-over-nine windows, backband window, and door casings reflect this style.

The floor joists exhibit evenly spaced perpendicular saw marks consistent with those of a vertical sawmill. Also known as "sash" or "up-and-down" sawmills, vertical sawmills were the most common type of sawmill in much of the eastern United States from the Colonial period through the 1860s. The lower corners of some joists have an uneven, chamfered edge that may mark the wane of the log. Dendrochronology could reveal the year when the trees that formed these joists were cut down, helping to narrow the potential date of construction for the Tailor Shop.

234. *Greeneville Sun*, September 5, 1939.
235. "Andrew Johnson," *Greeneville Intelligencer*, August 6, 1875.

Purchase of Part of Lot 68 (1830)

On July 3, 1830, Andrew Johnson purchased Lot 77 and a portion of Lot 68 in the town plan of Greeneville on the Greene County Courthouse steps from the estate of Jacob L. Wyrick, deceased, for $290.[236]

Mordecai Lincoln purchased Lots 68 and 77 in 1824. Lincoln, who came to Greeneville in 1819, had established himself as a tanner.[237] Mordecai Lincoln was a first cousin of Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham Lincoln. He also served as a justice of the peace and performed the marriage of Andrew Johnson and Eliza McCardle in 1827. In the mid-1820s, Lincoln owned Lots 65, 66, 67, 68, and 77. Lincoln built his harness shop on Lot 68, probably in the 1820s. This two-story brick building fronted Water (College) Street. Lincoln's harness shop, known as the Charles B. Hull House from 1905, survived until 1954.[238] Sometime between 1824 and 1829, Lincoln transferred Lot 77 and part of Lot 68 (not including the harness shop) to Jacob Wyrick. Lincoln is believed to have built the brick house on Lot 77, now known as Andrew Johnson's Early Home, sometime during the mid-to-late 1820s. The parcels that Lincoln transferred to Wyrick were those purchased by Johnson in 1830.

According to the 1830 deed, the property contained "two houses and a smith shop."[239] Lot 77 at the northeast corner of Water (College) and Main Cross (Depot) streets contained the brick house that came to be known as Johnson's Early Home. The "smith shop" and the second house were located on the partial Lot 68 at the northwest corner of Water (College) and Main Cross (Depot) streets. The second house was probably the McCardle House, located on the same lot and behind the "smith shop."

It is unlikely that the "smith shop" is the same building Andrew Johnson used for his Tailor

236. Richard M. Woods, Sheriff to Andrew Johnson, Greene County Deed Book 15, 396–397, February 24, 1831. Copy in Andrew Johnson National Historic Site files. *Abstract of Title: Andrew Johnson Tailor Shop Property, Greeneville, Tennessee*, 1941.
237. Doughty, *Greeneville*,12; Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson*, 5.
238. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 63; "Do You Remember?," *Greeneville Sun*, February 10, 1954.
239. Woods to Johnson, 1831.

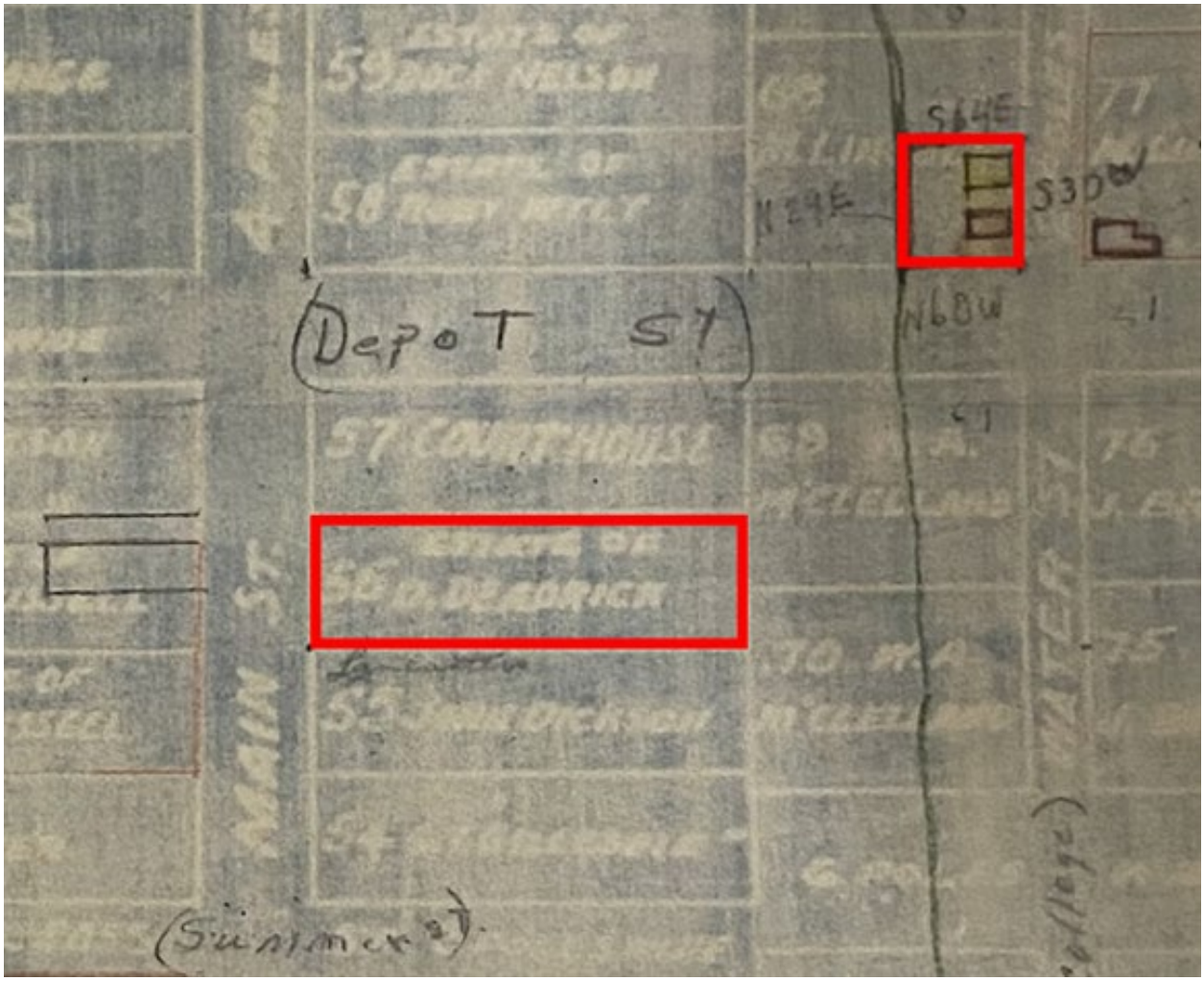


Figure B.3. Detail of map of Greeneville listing circa 1824–1829 property owners. The Tailor Shop was reportedly moved from Lot 56 (left) to the present site on Lot 68 (right). Source: ANJO Archives, annotated by RATIO.

Shop. A blacksmith's shop would typically be built at grade, with a dirt or paved floor that could tolerate the weight of the furnace and anvil and the vibration from the blacksmith's work. A wood floor would have to be substantially framed to support such loads and present a constant fire risk. The Tailor Shop is a wood-frame building elevated above the ground and has no traces of being built to support such a use. These clues suggest that Johnson's Tailor Shop was not the "smith shop" on the site in 1830.

Relocation (circa 1831)

According to tradition, Andrew Johnson purchased and moved a small wood-frame building that would become his Tailor Shop to part of Lot 68 at the northwest corner of Water (College) and Main Cross (Depot) Streets (Figure B.3).[240] Newspaper obituaries and articles about Johnson's funeral in August 1875 often mention the Tailor Shop, and some reference the building's relocation. On August 6, 1875, the *Greeneville Intelligencer* reported that tailor George Boyle, who employed Johnson after he arrived in Greeneville in September 1826, had occupied the Tailor Shop and

240. National Park Service, "Andrew Johnson Timeline," in *Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Website,* May 4, 2022, https://www.nps.gov/anjo/learn/historyculture/timeline.htm; National Park Service, "Eliza Johnson - Devoted Wife & Mother," in *Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Website*, August 6, 2021, https://www.nps.gov/anjo/learn/historyculture/eliza-johnson-devoted-wife-mother.htm.

that it was "located upon the vacant lot next door to the present post-office building."[241] Johnson worked for Boyle for only a short time before leaving Greeneville.

There is little known about George Boyle's life or career besides his association with young Andrew Johnson. Boyle was in Greene County by March 8, 1825, when he married Joanna Powel. The 1875 article reports that, apparently, sometime after 1827, "Boyle moved away to Greenville, South Carolina."[242] Schedules for the 1830 census list a George Boyle and a George Boyles in both Greene County, Tennessee, and Greenville County, South Carolina. The 1830 census for Greene County, Tennessee, lists a household headed by "George Boyles" containing one male between twenty and thirty years, one female between twenty and thirty, and two females under age five. The same year, the Greenville County, South Carolina census recorded a household headed by George Boyle containing four males between twenty and thirty years, one female between twenty and thirty, one male between ten and fifteen, and two males under age five.[243] Either of these could be George Boyle the tailor. The former suggests that Boyle may have been in Greeneville as of the fall of 1830.[244] A George Boyle, who died October 10, 1838, was buried in Springwood Cemetery in Greenville, South Carolina.[245] Future research may reveal more clues to Boyle's life and the date of his move from Tennessee to South Carolina.

The same 1875 article states that, after Johnson married Eliza McCardle in May 1827, he "rented a house which stood upon the site of Mr. Brown's present store, putting his family into the rear portion and converting the front into a tailor-shop, to be conducted by himself and Hentle W. Adkison, his partner."[246] Writing in 1968, Bond states, "The newlyweds moved into a two-room frame and puncheonboard house on Main Street. In the twelve by twelve feet front room Andy had his tailor shop and in a back room of similar size the Johnsons had their home—'their kitchen, bedroom, and parlor all in one.' In this back room the Johnsons' two oldest children were born, Martha on October 25, 1828, and Charles on February 19, 1830."[247] Alexander Anderson may have owned this rented building.[248]

A few years after the Johnsons' marriage, George Boyle left Greeneville. The 1875 article states, "Boyle moved away to Greenville, South Carolina. Soon after this, Mr. Johnson bought the shop, it being the same one in which he had first begun to labor in the village. He moved the shop to its present location, we think."[249] A few weeks after the *Greeneville Intelligencer* article, the *Nashville Union and American* reported of the Tailor Shop, "It does not stand now where it did when Mr. Johnson bought it. It was built or occupied by an older tailor. It was purchased by Mr. Johnson and removed from the high street in Greeneville to the road in the valley."[250]

In 1925, the *Greeneville Sun-Democrat* reported that the Tailor Shop "was built on the rear of the lot on which the new First National Bank building now stands. This small building was purchased by Andrew Johnson and moved across to the corner lot next to where he was then living and which was the first piece of property that he bought in Greeneville."[251] If correct, this would indicate that the Tailor Shop was built on Lot 56 at what is now 109–111 S. Main Street. The First National

241. Jones-Baker Building on lot 56 at what is now 109–111 S. Main Street housed the post office from at least 1887 to 1892. A 1975 history of Greeneville cites this building as the location of the post office prior to 1875. As discussed below, a 1925 article states that the Tailor Shop originally stood on the rear of Lot 56; "Andrew Johnson."
242. "Andrew Johnson."
243. One of the males between 20 and 30 would appear to be George Boyles. Because apprentices were typically indentured through the age of majority, then 21, the male between 10 and 15 and the other three males between age 20 and 30 might have been Boyles's apprentices. They could also have been employees, relatives, or boarders.
244. The enumeration of this division of Greene County was completed before November 29, 1830, the date of its certification as recorded on the last page of the district schedule.
245. "George Boyle (Unknown–1837) – Find a Grave Memorial," accessed February 16, 2024, https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/.
246. "Brown's present store" in 1875 may refer to the building at the southwest corner of Main and Summer Street, which was then known as "Brown's Corner." "Stereograph of Brown's Corner - Andrew Johnson Collection - Tennessee Virtual Archive," accessed February 16, 2024, https://teva.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/johnson/id/47/rec/5.
247. Bond, *Andrew Johnson House*, 7.
248. Bond, *Andrew Johnson House*, 10.
249. "Andrew Johnson."
250. "A Historic Tailor Shop," *Nashville Union and American*, August 21, 1875.
251. "Tailor Shop Originally Built on Bank Site," *Greeneville Democrat-Sun*, December 18, 1925.

Bank of Greeneville built a new building on that property in 1925.[252] Before 1924, the front of that lot contained a two-story brick building that was likely built between the 1810s and the 1830s and was owned by George E. Jones and later by Henry B. Baker.[253] The Jones-Baker Building stood between the Greene County Courthouse (circa 1826–1827, Thomas Crutchfield, demolished 1916) and John Dickson's Mansion House (circa 1818, demolished) at what is now 117 South Main Street.[254] The rear of the lot was downhill from Main Street, and the brick building appears to have covered the full street frontage, meaning that the building would not have fronted Main Street. Wood-frame buildings of similar size were present behind several buildings on Main Street at the time of the 1887 Sanborn fire insurance map.

An 1899 article reported the following:

> In the course of time, Andrew Johnson acquired title to the little lot on which the tailor shop now stands… There was no building on the lot where the tailor shop now stands, but the tailor shop which has so long marked the place was standing on Main street, and the owner proposed to sell it to make room for other buildings. Johnson bought it. It was then thought a great achievement to roll it the distance of a square and place it in position without its being taken to pieces, but this was successfully accomplished….[255]

A 1900 article based on an interview with Martha Johnson Patterson includes a similar report, with additional details: "The tailor shop was purchased from George Jones on Main street, and was rolled to its present place on wheels. It was considered a great feat to move a house at that time without tearing it down, and Mrs. Patterson says it was the wonder of the country."[256] The reported purchase from George Jones supports later allegations that the Tailor Shop originally stood on Lot 56. Assuming that the move occurred in 1831, Martha Johnson Patterson would have been two or three years old and would not likely have had a first-hand memory of the event as an adult. She may, however, have heard stories about it from her parents or other adults who remembered the move. While building moving was fairly common in this period, a move down a hill like that on Depot Street and across a creek might have attracted more notice than a move over more level ground.

In 1952, Douglas K. Jones, an NPS Historical Aid who researched the property, reported, "I am unable to find any records which might support a commonly accepted statement that the Andrew Johnson Tailor Shop was originally on a lot back of the First National Bank building (probably lot No. 56), and was purchased by Johnson and moved to its present location in 1830."[257] However, surviving records of Johnson's early years are fragmentary, and the sale of a building for relocation and the work of relocation are rarely documented in legal records.

Johnson likely relocated the Tailor Shop sometime between his purchase of Lot 68 in July 1830 and late December 1831. Johnson appears to have obtained legal possession of the Wyrick property (Lot 77 and part of Lot 68) in February 1831.[258] Johnson's journal includes a receipt dated September 26, 1832, recording that he had paid A. Anderson "House Rent for 1831 being up to the 20th day of Decr. 1831."[259] In this period, "house" did not carry the narrower contemporary meaning of "dwelling house" and could refer to any building, including a commercial building or "business house." Previous researchers have speculated that Anderson may have been "the owner of the Main Street property where Johnson had his tailor shop and residence prior to his moving to Water Street."[260] The Johnson family

252. "First National Bank's New Home About Finished," *Greeneville Democrat-Sun*, November 20, 1925. The building was designed and built by the St. Louis Building & Equipment Company, which had offices in St. Louis, Atlanta, and Memphis. The company designed and built the new Greene County Bank Building on the block to the north at the same time.
253. "Fifty-Three Years in Trade," *Greeneville Herald*, September 28, 1882. Stereographs taken in August 1875 document that the building had a side-gabled roof featuring stepped gables and its façade had windows topped by flat arches and a door topped by a fanlight. Although remodeled sometime between 1897–1903, the building appears to have survived until 1924. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 269.
254. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 269, 275; James Patrick, *Architecture in Tennessee, 1767–1897* (Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 1981), 90, 99.
255. "The Johnsons," *Courier-Journal*, September 16, 1899.
256. John S. Mathes, "Governors of Tennessee," *Nashville Banner*, September 29, 1900.
257. Douglas K. Jones, "Research on the Andrew Johnson Properties" (ANJO, 1952).
258. Bond, *Andrew Johnson House*, 10.
259. Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson: 1822-1851*, 14.
260. Bond, *Andrew Johnson House*, 10.

Figure B.4. Carte-de-visite photograph of the Tailor Shop facing northeast, 1865. This is the earliest photograph of the Tailor Shop found to date. Mordecai Lincoln's harness shop is the brick building visible on the far left. The McCardle House is visible between the harness shop and Tailor Shop. "The First Sanctum of Our President." The rear of the photograph is stamped "T. M. SCHLEIER, PHOTOGRAPHER, Corner Union & Cherry Sts., and 27 Public Square, NASHVILLE, TENN. / Photographs enlarged and colored, Landscapes, city views, &c., &c." Source: Library of Congress, LOT 14043-2, no. 1281 [P&P]. Source: Library of Congress.

appears to have moved into the Early Home in January 1831 and would not have needed to continue renting a house for the next eleven months. Johnson likely continued to rent quarters for his business on Main Street until he could acquire the Tailor Shop and move it to his property on Lot 68. Based on this available evidence, Johnson likely moved the Tailor Shop to Lot 68 sometime in 1831.

Writing in 1928, Johnson's biographer Robert W. Winston placed the relocation of the Tailor Shop shortly after the 1831 purchase of the Wyrick property. "Pretty soon they found a building for sale, also situated on Main Street; this they purchased and rolled a block and a half to the smith-lot, fitting it up into a comfortable tailor shop, as it appears to-day."[261]

261. Winston, *Andrew Johnson: Plebian and Patriot*, 22.

McCardle House

As noted above, the partial Lot 68 purchased by Andrew Johnson in July 1830 contained a blacksmith shop and a house.[262] Johnson appears to have moved the Tailor Shop onto the lot in about 1831. A wood-frame house stood between the Tailor Shop and Mordecai Lincoln's brick harness shop to the north (Figure B.4, Figure B.5). This house is often called the McCardle House because it was once occupied by Eliza McCardle Johnson's mother, Sarah McCardle. Its early history and occupants are unknown.

In September 1865, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* included an engraving of this house with the caption, "The First House Ever Owned by President Johnson, at Greeneville, East Tennessee. From an Ambrotype by Marsh & Reiff, of Greeneville, East Tenn" (Figure B.6, Figure

262. Deed Book 15, Pages 396–397, Richard M. Woods, Sheriff to Andrew Johnson, February 24, 1831. Greene County Deed Records. Copy in Andrew Johnson National Historic Site files. *Abstract of Title: Andrew Johnson Tailor Shop Property, Greeneville, Tennessee*, 1941.

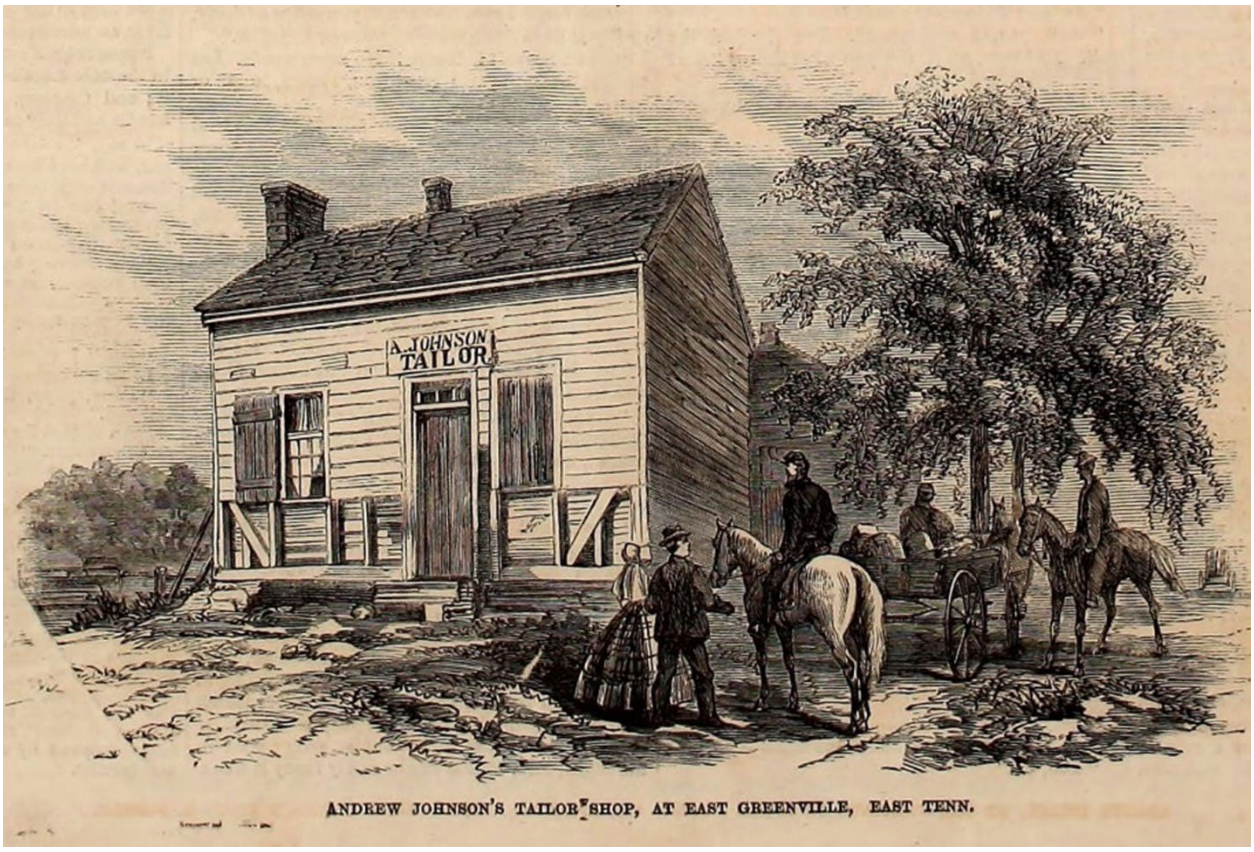


Figure B.5. Engraving of the Tailor Shop facing northwest, 1865. "Andrew Johnson's Tailor Shop at East Greeneville, East Tenn." Captions of the engravings of the first house (Figure B.6) and Johnson Homestead illustrated on the same page both state that they were engraved from ambrotypes by Marsh & Reiff of Greeneville. That suggests that this engraving was also likely made from an ambrotype. The ambrotype used as a source for the artist has not been located to date. Source: *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, September 23, 1865.

B.7).[263] Johnson's "first house ever owned" clarifies that this is not necessarily the first house Johnson occupied in Greeneville. It is possible that the Johnsons occupied the McCardle House from sometime after July 1830 until January 1831.

Andrew Johnson and Eliza McCardle married in 1827 and moved into a rented "two-room frame and puncheonboard house on Main Street," with a front room serving as his tailor shop and a back room serving as the family's living quarters.[264] Their first two children, Martha and Charles, were born in the back room of the rented house in October 1828 and February 1830, respectively. As noted above, the Johnsons appear to have moved into the Early Home in January 1831, but Johnson continued to rent another building, probably for his tailor shop, until December 1831.[265] The family may have moved from the rented room on Main Street to the McCardle House in 1830 before moving across the street to the Early Home in January 1831.

A 1970s history of Greeneville states that Johnson constructed a "two-room cabin" at the rear of the Tailor Shop as his first home in Greeneville. A photo caption in the book identifies the McCardle House as Johnson's first home.[266] The source for this assertion is unclear. It is more likely that this was the house on the property when Johnson purchased it in 1830 and that a prior owner of the lot built it.

Sources from the 1860s state that Eliza Johnson's mother, Sarah (Phillips) McCardle Whitesides (1789/1794-1854), formerly occupied the house. Eliza's father died in 1826, and her mother married Moses L. Whitesides, a silversmith or watchmaker,

263. "Andy Johnson: His Workshop and His Homes."
264. Bond, *Andrew Johnson House*, 7.
265. Bond, *Andrew Johnson House*, 7, 10; Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson: 1822–1851*, 14.
266. Doughty, *Greeneville*, 58, 63.

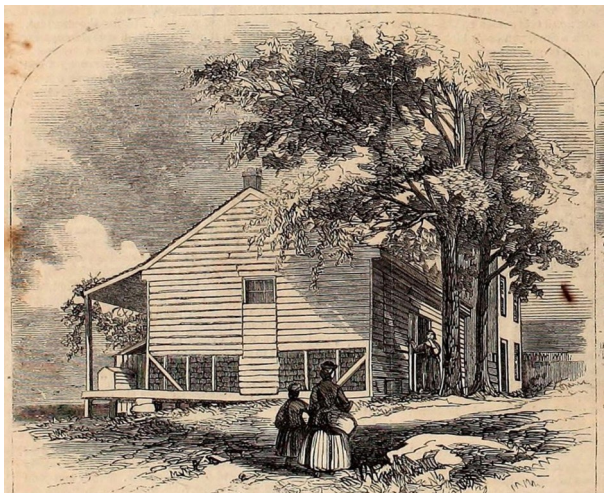
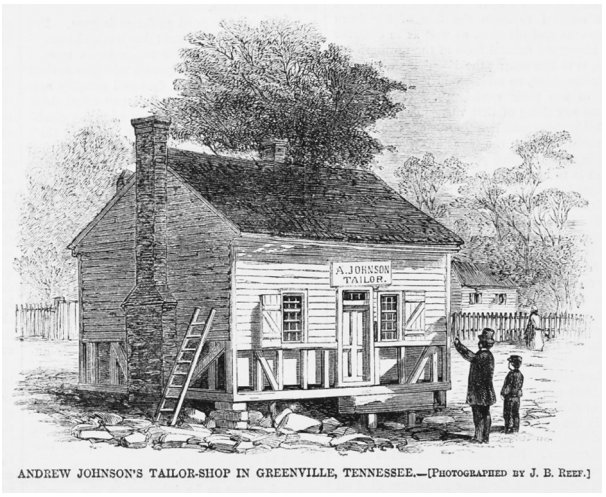


Figure B.6. Engraving of the McCardle House north of the Tailor Shop, facing northwest, 1865. "The First House Ever Owned by President Johnson, at Greeneville, East Tennessee. From an Ambrotype by Marsh & Reiff, of Greeneville, East Tenn." The ambrotype used as a source for the artist has not been located to date. The "Reiff" of Marsh & Reiff could be the "J. B. Reef" mentioned in Figure B.7. Mordecai Lincoln's harness shop is the building behind the McCardle House. Source: *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, September 23, 1865.



ANDREW JOHNSON'S TAILOR-SHOP IN GREENVILLE, TENNESSEE.—[PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. B. REEF.]

Figure B.7. Engraving of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast. "Andrew Johnson's Tailor-Shop in Greeneville, Tennessee. _ [Photographed by J. B. Reef.]" The ambrotype used as a source for the artist has not been located to date. "J. B. Reef" could be the "Reiff" of Marsh & Reiff mentioned in Figure B.6 Source: *Harper's Weekly*, October 14, 1865.

in 1833.[267] Moses had presumably died by the time of the 1840 census when the enumerator recorded a Sina Whitesides as the head of a household in Greene County that contained a single person, one female between ages 40 and 50. On August 24, 1850, the enumerator for the 1850 census visited this section of Greeneville. Andrew Johnson's family was living in the Early Home at this time. The enumerator recorded the Johnson household, followed by the single-person household of Sarah Whitesides, age 54.[268] In a June 1851 deed, Mordecai Lincoln references Lot 68, "whereon the said shop of the said Andrew Johnson and the house in which Mrs. Whiteside lives now stands."[269] Sarah McCardle Whitesides died on April 27, 1854, and was buried in Greeneville's Old Harmony Graveyard.[270] The McCardle House's occupants between 1854 and 1869 are unknown.

In 1869, the Nashville *Republican Banner* published an account of a visit to the Tailor Shop, including a description of the McCardle House. "Standing within twenty feet of the shop, and in the same lot, there is a small one-story wood-colored old house… It is a small house, with two rooms and one fireplace, and whitewashed like the shop. It stands on the street, there being no front yard."[271] The correspondent talked with Sam Johnson's wife, Margaret, who was at home in the Tailor Shop. She explained that the McCardle House was occupied by "Aunt Dolly" Johnson and that Andrew Johnson's "mother-in-law used to live in it, but she has been dead a long time."[272]

267. The Greene County marriage record lists the October 30, 1833, marriage of "Meses [*sic*] L. Whiteside" and "Sinai [*sic*] McCardal [*sic*]." *Greene County Court Clerk: Marriages, May 1780-Sept. 1836*, 540, accessed June 12, 2024, https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1169/images/vrmusatn1780_041278-00002?treeid=&personid=&rc=&queryId=2953bd19-2999-4cb5-b141-86eb876ae17d&usePUB=true&_phsrc=Sox1956&_phstart=successSource&pId=1580915.
268. This age indicates a birth year of around 1796. Errors of this type are common in census records.
269. Mordecai and Stephen Wyrick to Andrew Johnson, June 30, 1851, Deed Book 24, 579–580, Greene County Deed Records. Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson, 1822–1851*, 620. See page 624 for the Deed to the Homestead.
270. A 1933 transcription of her headstone in the Old Harmony Graveyard lists life dates of 1794 to April 27, 1854; the inscription "In Memory of Our Grandmother" suggests that this stone was placed by the Johnson's children. In 1944, the Department of War moved her remains to the family plot in Andrew Johnson National Cemetery, where her headstone lists life dates of 1789 to April 27, 1851. Park staff report that headstones for other family members moved to the National Cemetery also display inconsistencies. "Sarah Whitesides (1794-1854) - Find a Grave Memorial," accessed June 13, 2024, https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/30944448/sarah-whitesides; "Sarah Phillips McCardle (1789-1851) - Find a Grave Memorial," accessed June 13, 2024, https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/7179507/sarah_mccardle.
271. "Andrew Johnson: Sketch of the Early Life of the Ex-President."
272. "Andrew Johnson: Sketch of the Early Life of the Ex-President."

To date, visual documentation of the McCardle House consists of the 1865 photograph of the Tailor Shop, the September 1865 *Frank Leslie's* engravings of the house and the Tailor Shop, and the 1875 photographs of the Tailor Shop. The 1865 photograph shows the southwest corner of the house, part of the south wall, and the west face of the roof. The 1865 Frank Leslie's engraving of the house, made after an ambrotype by Greeneville photographers Marsh & Reiff, shows its south and east walls, and that of the Tailor Shop shows a silhouette of the south wall of the house. The two 1875 photographs faintly show the house behind trees and cornstalks in the west yard of the Tailor Shop, revealing only traces of the roofline and west porch comparable to those seen in the 1865 photograph.

The McCardle House stood near the lot line on Water (College) Street, with the ridge of its gable roof parallel to the street. A shed-roofed porch extended along the length of the west side of the house. A large exterior brick chimney, presumably containing a fireplace, was centered on the north gable end wall, and a smaller brick chimney, probably associated with a stovepipe flue, was located near the ridge just inside the south gable end wall.

The house was on stone piers. Its walls were clad in wood weatherboard siding, and the roof was covered in wood shingles. In 1865, siding was missing from the lower part of the south wall and part of the west wall, exposing the wall framing and brick nogging. The east and west walls had boxed eaves similar in character to those on the north and south walls of the Tailor Shop.

The south gable end wall had a central window. A six-lite sash was in place at the top of the opening, with the lower part of the opening boarded over. If the engraving is accurate, this may have been the top sash of a six-over-nine window. Boards below the window opening may indicate that it was previously a door opening. The west wall is mostly in shadow from the porch in the photograph, but a window or door opening is visible near the southwest corner. Most of the east (Water Street) wall is shown in the engraving. The south part of the wall contained a boarded-up window opening, probably directly opposite the opening visible on the west wall. A door was located near the center of the east wall. The engraving is somewhat ambiguous and may suggest a pair of doors or a door with a sidelight. The trunk of a tree obscures the north part of the east wall. This part of the wall likely contained another window.

The McCardle House was similar in general character and construction to the Tailor Shop, but its details do not appear to have been identical. The house had a lower slope to its roof, and its framing appears to have been made of smaller timbers. The treatment of the ends of the boxed eaves visible on both buildings in the 1865 photograph is different. This limited documentation suggests that the house was likely built sometime between about 1800 and 1840.

Johnson's heirs or their tenants demolished the McCardle House sometime between August of 1875 and May of 1887. The May 1887 Sanborn fire insurance map of Greeneville shows only the Tailor Shop on this lot. Nothing appears to have been built on this part of the lot again until after the state of Tennessee purchased the property in 1921. Photographs taken between the 1890s and 1921 show some scattered stones in this part of the lot but no clear evidence of the McCardle House.

Johnson Period Alterations

Writing in 1967, the editors of Johnson's papers noted the scarcity of documentation for Johnson's life before the early 1840s.

> How does one explain the paucity of materials for these early decades? Literacy came slowly for Johnson; not until the late thirties was writing comparatively easy for him. Moreover, his daily life as village tailor and alderman required no correspondence. When he became a state and later national legislator, he began to produce a written record; unfortunately, the bulk of his personal papers appears to have been lost during the depredations of the Civil War.[273]

While Johnson's day book for 1829–1833 documents some of the garments that he made, "relatively few records of the tailor shop has survived, and these are so incomplete as to make it virtually impossible to reconstruct a picture of Johnson as a businessman;" likewise, these records

273. Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson: 1822-1851*, xxx.

tell us little about repairs or improvements to Johnson's properties, including the Tailor Shop itself.[274]

Johnson acquired other properties as a source of rental income in the 1830s. Entries in his journal do not typically attribute rent, building materials purchases, or labor contracts to a particular building. Writing in 1968, John W. Bond considered one such entry.

> On June 13, 1836, tailor Johnson received five hundred and fifty feet of weather boarding valued at $2.34 from Mordecai Lincoln. Since none of the Water Street house [Early Home] appears to have been weatherboarded during Johnson's occupancy, perhaps this material was used on the tailor shop or on the frame house located on the lot at the time of acquisition.[275]

Johnson received a large amount of lumber between September 1836 and March 1837, which may indicate another construction project. These included 15-foot-long timbers, planks, and weatherboards. Some of this material might be associated with the porches Johnson added to the Early Home.[276] As discussed in more detail in section 1C, Johnson or his tenants may have added a brick chimney and fireplace to the west wall of the Tailor Shop sometime between 1843 and 1861.

Johnson likely completed periodic maintenance and improvements to the Tailor Shop during his occupancy and during later years when tenants occupied it. Such work may have included whitewashing or painting, replacing wood shingles and broken windowpanes, interior whitewashing, painting, and wallpapering. It is rare for documentation of this type of work to survive. Photographs and drawings dating to the 1880s document the Tailor Shop during this period (Figure B.8–Figure B.10).

Rear Ell (circa 1865–1874, demolished circa 1891)

Andrew Johnson, his heirs, or their tenants built a rear ell addition off the east part of the north side of the Tailor Shop sometime between 1865 and 1874. In September 1874, the Nashville *Republican Banner* reported that the Tailor Shop "is a plain framed building, one story in height, with one room when occupied by the ex-President, but now has a small L in the rear."[277] Because the McCardle House was extant until sometime after August 1875, this ell must not have extended as far north as that house (Figure B.11).[278] The Patterson family or their tenants demolished the ell sometime between May 1887 and October 1892, likely during repairs in March and April 1891.

To date, the only known visual documentation of the ell is the May 1887 Sanborn fire insurance map of Greeneville. This map shows the ell as a one-story wood-frame wing with a wood shingle roof and represents it as roughly equal in dimensions to the Tailor Shop. It was perpendicular to the Tailor Shop, longer north–south than east–west, and abutted the north wall of the Tailor Shop, with the east walls of both wings aligned. The ell would have covered the north door but not the north window. Some variations in the surface color and weathering of the north wall siding below the cornice just west of the west jamb of the north door (approximately 9′-6″ east of the northwest corner) may mark the west wall of this ell. The weatherboards east of this line have a slightly whiter surface. This may indicate a finish used on the face of the north wall when it was enclosed in the ell or may be the survival of an earlier exterior paint finish that weathered off the portion of the wall outside the ell. The presence of an apparent vertical line up to the base of the cornice and the lack of an apparent roofline along the face of the wall may suggest that the ell may have had a shed roof sloping down to the north from the eave of the Tailor Shop roof. A photograph dating to around 1890 depicts the Tailor Shop during this period (Figure B.12).

274. Graf and Haskins, *The Papers of Andrew Johnson: 1822-1851*, 5.
275. Bond, *Andrew Johnson House*, 32.
276. Bond, *Andrew Johnson House*, 32–33.
277. "Greeneville," *Republican Banner*, September 17, 1874.
278. The Johnson heirs or their tenants demolished the McCardle House sometime between August 1875 and May 1887.

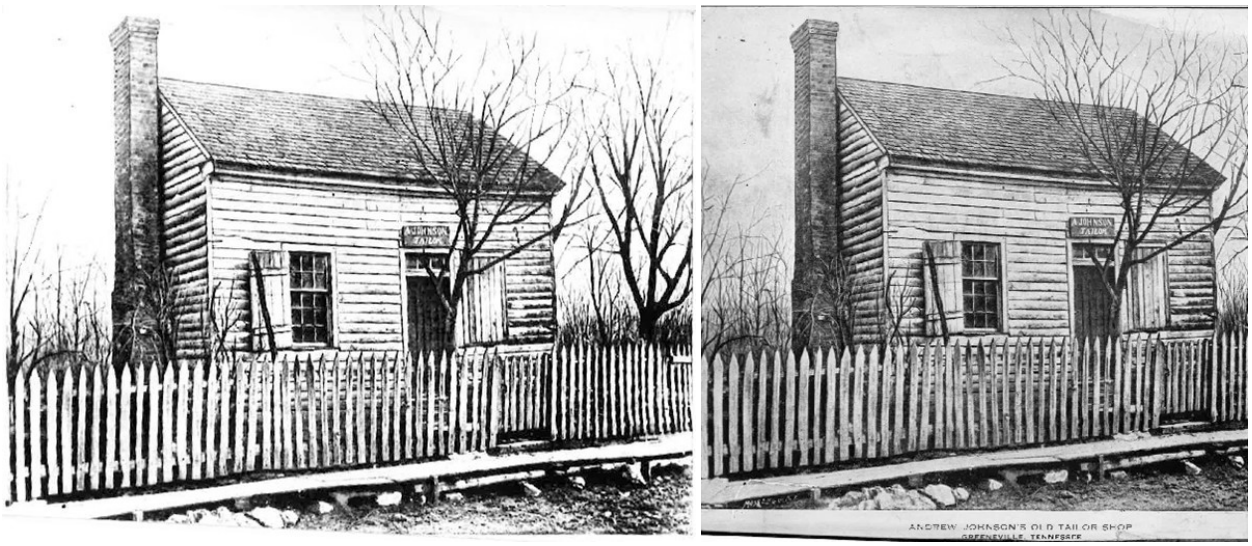


Figure B.8. A retouched photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1880s. These are two slightly different copies of the same heavily retouched photograph. As with many images of the Tailor Shop, multiple copies of varying qualities and cropping survive. In both cases, the background has been removed, and trees are drawn in, concealing the building's real surroundings. The copy at right retains the printed caption, "Andrew Johnson's Old Tailor Shop / Greeneville, Tennessee." This could be the print of "Andrew Johnson's Old Tailor Shop," copyrighted by the Brown Manufacturing Company sometime between December 28, 1891, and January 2, 1892 (Catalogue of Title-Entries of Books and Other Articles Entered in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington under the Copyright Law, from December 28, 1891, to January 2, 1892. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1892.) ANJO's Tailoring File includes transcriptions of advertisements stating that the Brown Manufacturing Company's prints of Grant's Cabin, Andrew Johnson's Tailor Shop, Libby Prison, or Lincoln's Cabin could be obtained free with a box of Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets or by mailing five two-cent stamps. Based on the size of the tree in dated photographs, this photograph was taken several years after 1875 and several years before 1901. It appears to have been taken around the same time as Figure B.9. The raised wooden sidewalk is at a higher level than that present in 1875. This image was reprinted in publications as late as 1914. Source: ANJO Archives.

Figure B.9. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1880s. Although published in 1899, this photograph was likely taken before the 1891 repair project. It appears to have been taken around the same time as Figure B.8. Note the raised wooden sidewalk visible at the lower right. "Andrew Johnson's Tailor Shop, Greeneville, Tenn." Source: Frank Presbrey, *The Empire of the South, An Exposition of the Present Resources and Development of the South* (Southern Railway Company, 1899).

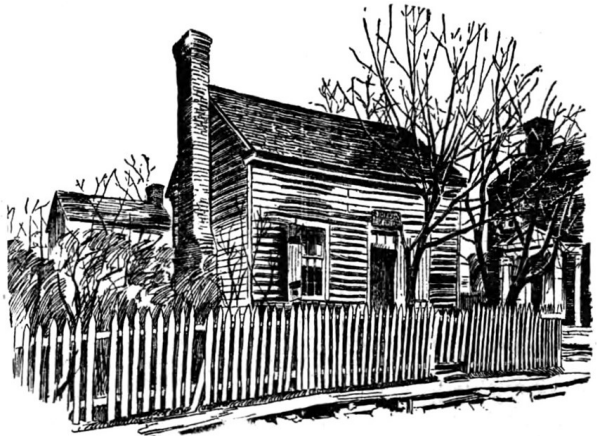


Figure B.10. Engraving of Tailor Shop, facing northeast. Published in March 1895, this engraving appears to be based on the photograph shown in Figure B.9. Source: "Where Johnson Lived," *The Times Sunday Special* (Philadelphia, PA), March 3, 1895, 23.

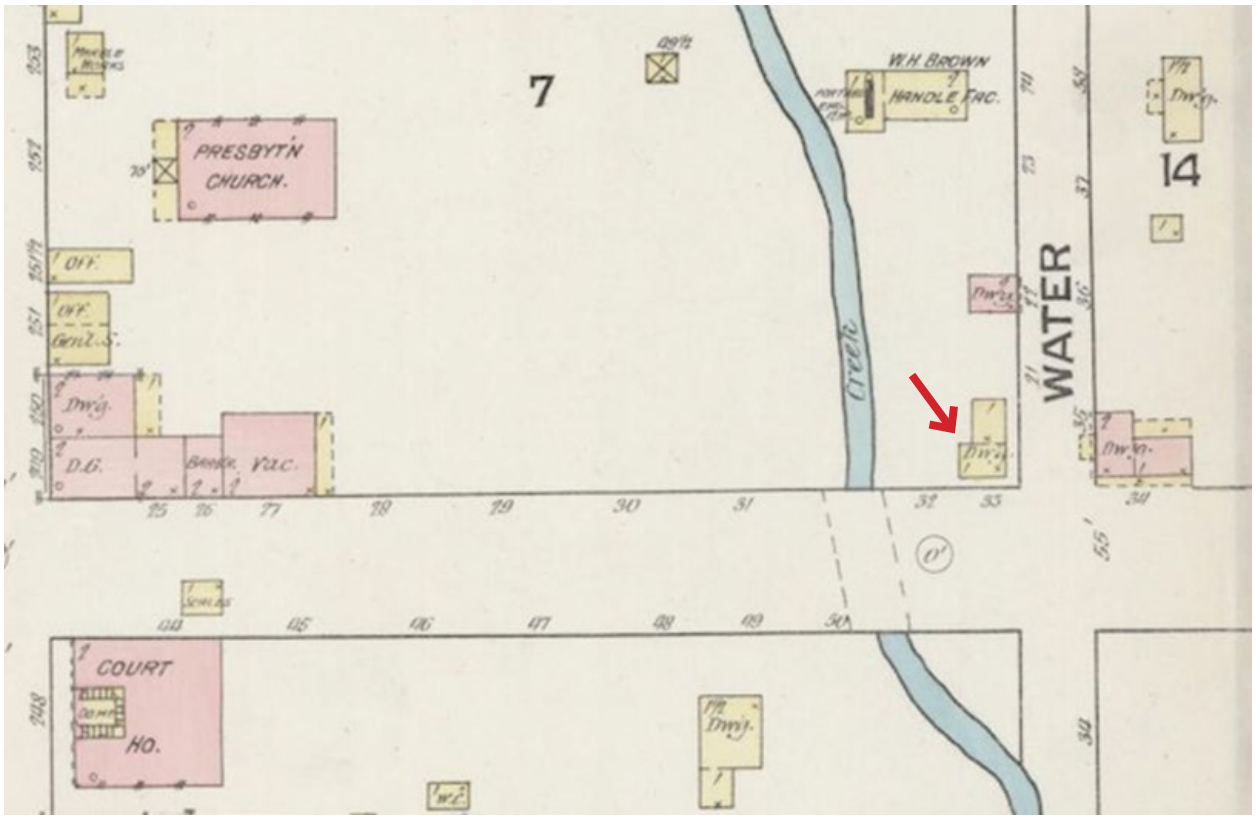


Figure B.11. May 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greeneville. The Tailor Shop, labeled as a dwelling and shown with a rear ell addition, is at the northwest corner of Depot and Water (now College) Streets (see arrow). Source: Library of Congress.

Figure B.12. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1890. The image is marked "MOSS PHOTO-ENG. CO." The Moss Photo-Engraving Company was founded in 1873 and operated into the 1920s. A lower-quality copy of this image, captioned "Andrew Johnson's Old Tailor Shop, accompanied the following article: Rev. J. S. Jones, Inauguration of Andrew Johnson," *The Epworth Herald*, Vol. XI, No. 48 (April 27, 1901), 1176. Eight of the nine men wear low-cut waistcoats of a popular style around 1890. Based on these clothes and the size of the tree, this photograph was taken several years after Figure B.8 and Figure B.9. The older fence in place by 1875 has lost many pickets. Note the raised wooden sidewalk. Source: Library of Congress.

Patterson Family Repairs (1891)

The family of Andrew Johnson's daughter, Martha Johnson Patterson, appears to have made repairs to the Tailor Shop in March and April 1891. The park archive includes transcriptions of letters between Martha Johnson Patterson (1828–1901), her daughter Mary Belle Patterson Landstreet (1858–1891), and Belle's husband John Landstreet (1853–1927). These letters refer to John's negotiations with the Stover heirs for Martha to secure full ownership of the Tailor Shop and his burial site and also mention repairs to the Tailor Shop. On March 6, 1891, John wrote to Belle, "Expect Brobeck out in a day or two & will have tailor shop fixed up as near like the original as possible. . ." John and Martha were both in Greeneville, while Belle, who suffered from tuberculosis, was in Colorado Springs. On April 14, newspapers reported that John had gone to Colorado to join Belle, whose health was declining.[279] On April 15, Martha wrote to Belle, "Ask Mr. L[andstreet] to write me how much he had spent on the Tailor Shop."[280] The letters indicate that John Landstreet may have overseen this project, that a man named Brobeck may have been involved in the work, and that the work may have been completed by April 14.[281] That day, President Benjamin Harrison gave brief remarks from his train to an American-flag-waving crowd at the Greeneville depot but does not appear to have visited the Tailor Shop.[282] A May 6, 1891, newspaper note that "Andrew Johnson's old tailor shop at Greeneville, Tenn., is being fitted up with the old furniture used by the ex-President to afford interest to visitors" suggests that construction work was complete and that the family may have been planning to open the building as a museum or attraction.[283]

The Landstreets did not return to Greeneville. By June, they were in Auburn, California, when Martha traveled to visit her seriously ill daughter.[284] Belle died in Auburn on July 9, 1891. The October 1892 Sanborn fire insurance map lists the building as a dwelling, indicating that the museum was short-lived if it had ever opened (Figure B.13).

Evidence from other sources supports repairs in 1891. Sanborn fire insurance maps document that the rear ell was in place in September 1887 and gone by October 1892. This ell was likely demolished during the 1891 repairs.

The repair project likely included both exterior and interior work. Exterior work appears to have included demolition of the rear ell, replacement of the wood shingle roof, installation of new paired batten shutters, and replacement of the picket fence. Interior work appears to have included the installation of new wallpaper and ceiling paper and painting doors and trim. A mantel salvaged from the Johnson Homestead during an 1885 remodeling may have come to the Tailor Shop during this project. The Patterson family may have retained material salvaged from the building during this and other repair campaigns. In 1929, Andrew Johnson Patterson, son of Martha Johnson Patterson, presented the Andrew Johnson Women's Club, custodians of the Tailor Shop and Memorial Building, with "a gavel made from one of the sills of the old Tailor Shop."[285] Photographs from around the turn of the twentieth century show the Tailor Shop and its surroundings (Figure B.14–Figure B.25).

279. "Greeneville Letter," *Bristol Courier*, April 14, 1891.
280. Tailor Shop: History vertical file, ANJO.
281. This may refer to William F. Brobeck (born 1849), who is listed as a laborer living in Greeneville in the 1880 and 1900 censuses. William Brobeck, son of Greene County farmer John G. Brobeck, married Elsie Sams in Greene County in 1887.
282. "Moving Westward," *Record-Union*, April 15, 1891. This was one of many brief stops on Harrison's trip from Washington, DC, to Napa Soda Springs, California.
283. "The Trials of Winter."
284. "Coast News Notes," *San Francisco Chronicle*, June 17, 1891.
285. "Initial Meeting of Andrew Johnson Women's Club," *Greeneville Democrat-Sun*, May 8, 1929, p. 3.

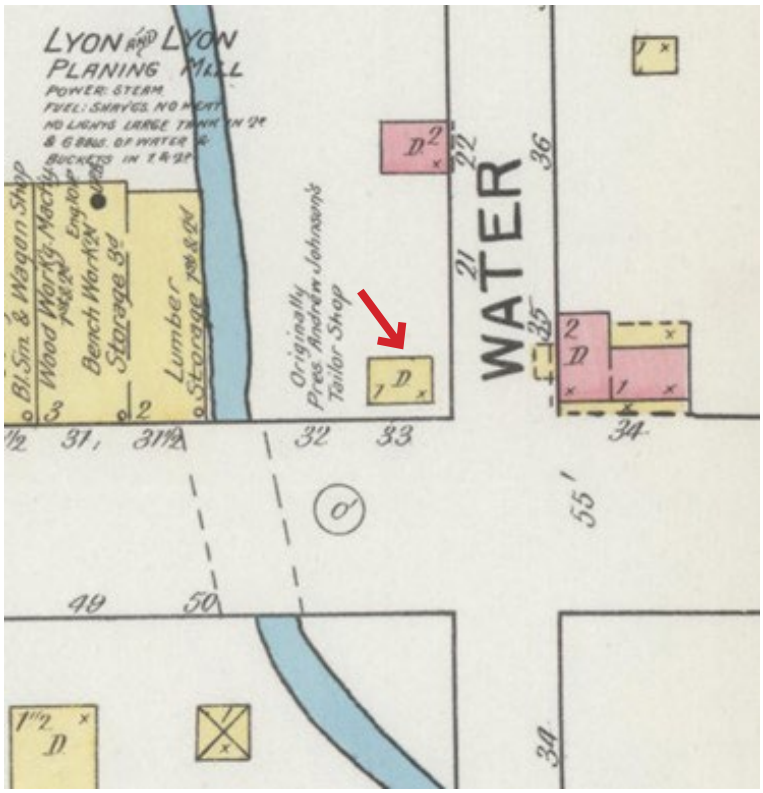


Figure B.13. October 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greeneville. Note the Tailor Shop is shown as a dwelling and is also labeled as Johnson's former Tailor Shop. Source: Library of Congress.

Figure B.14. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1892–1903. This image's border bears a printed caption stating that it came from the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, the name (1915–1939) of what is now the Federal Highway Administration, and an incorrect date that appears to read "1863." The condition of the fence along Water (College) Street is similar to that shown in Figure B.15 and Figure B.16 The buildings visible in the distance at left appear to be the Lyon & Lyon planning mill, built sometime between 1887 and 1892 and demolished sometime between May 1897 and April 1903. The phaeton (left) and landau (center) carriages appear to be posed for the photograph. To date, this is the earliest known photograph showing the east wall. A sign appears to be mounted on the southeast corner of the Tailor Shop but is not legible in the photograph. Part of the lot west of the Tailor Shop appears to be planted with corn. Source: ANJO Archives.

Figure B.15. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1892–1904. These are two differently cropped and exposed copies of the same photograph. This photograph also appears on an undivided back postcard, a format introduced in 1898 and postmarked in 1904. The Mordecai Lincoln Harness Shop is the brick building on the left. The frame house barely visible beyond it was built sometime between 1887 and 1892. This newer fence along Depot Street has replaced that present, and the raised wooden sidewalk is no longer present. Source: ANJO Archives.

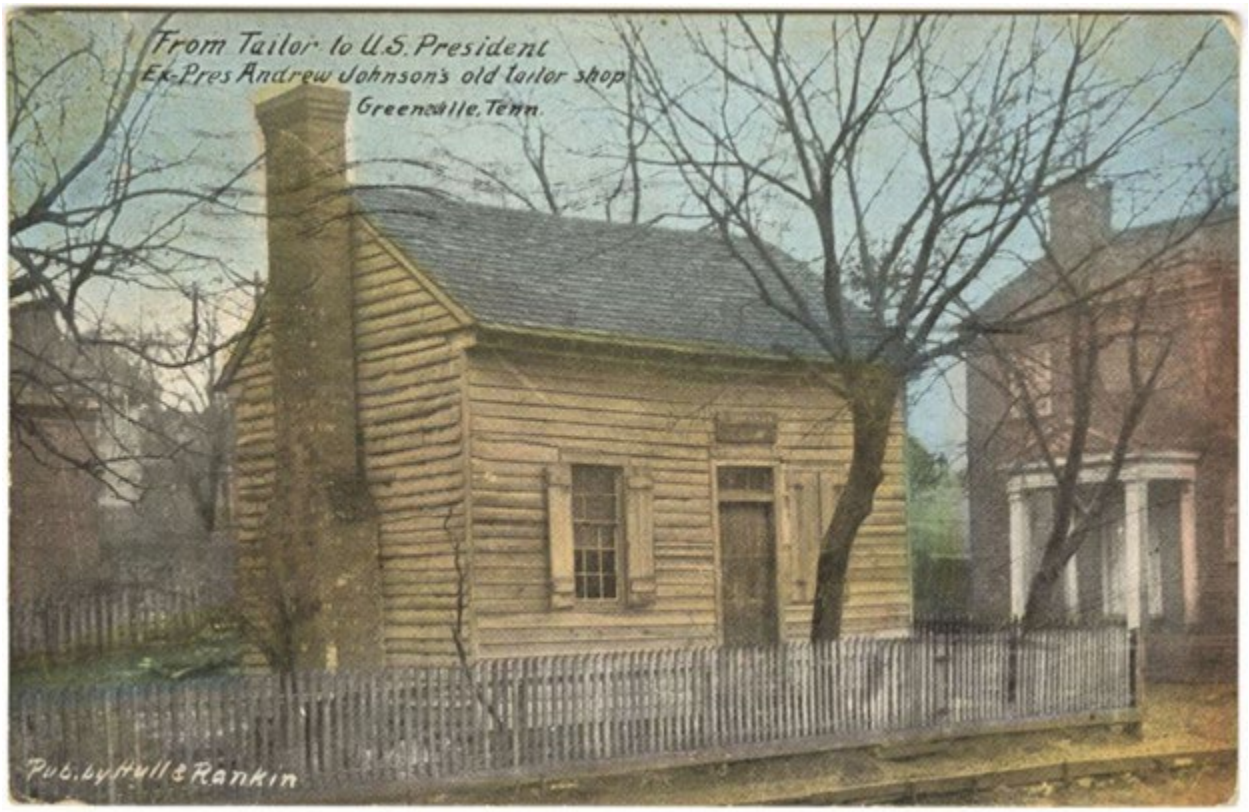


Figure B.16. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1892–1906. This photograph was taken about the same time as Figure B.15. Multiple prints of this image are known, including postcards postmarked as late as 1909. Source: ANJO Archives.

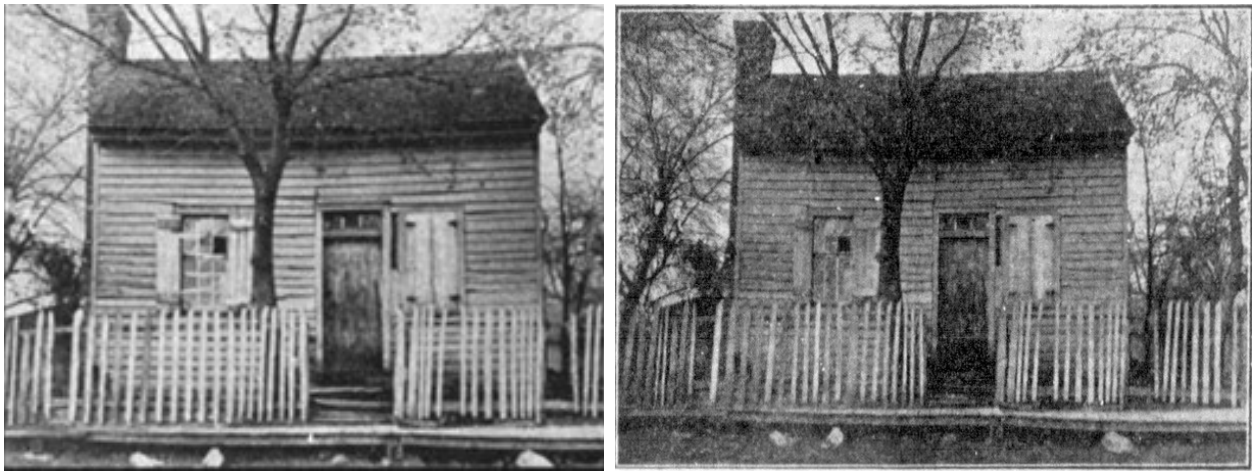


Figure B.17. View of the Tailor Shop, facing north, circa 1900. These are two differently cropped copies of the same photograph. The image at left was published in The Nashville American Sun on July 21, 1901, and the image at right was published in The Tailor in September 1901. The same photograph also appeared in the *Journal of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors, Tailoresses, and Kindred Workers* in 1905. The fence has lost a few pickets since was taken. Note the broken or patched pane in the southwest window at left. Source: Library of Congress.

Figure B.18. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1906. Seventeen-year-old Eleanor Marvin won a silver badge from the St. Nicholas League department of St. Nicholas magazine for this photograph. This image documents that the Patterson family had replaced part of the Depot Street fence with horizontal wire fencing. Source: *St. Nicholas*, Vol. XXXIII, No. 9 (July 1906), 853.

Figure B.19. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1906–1913. To date, only the very poor-quality copy at left is available, showing the whole image. The better-quality copy of the center-right portion of the image at right was incorrectly captioned "circa 1885–1890." Note the hanging weatherboard at the west façade is also visible, and the missing pane at the upper left corner of the southwest window. Source: ANJO Archives.

Figure B.20. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1906–1908. Clues in the background of this photograph indicate that it was taken after April 1903 and before November 1908. Sanborn fire insurance maps for those dates document changes to the adjacent buildings. The buildings at the left are the Enterprise Wagon Company (built between 1903–1908), with the cupola of First Presbyterian Church shown above. The Mordecai Lincoln Harness Shop, visible at right, does not yet have a frame addition (built between 1903 and 1908) on its west side. The blur at the front door appears to show a person. The light area in the upper right part of the door might be the shadow of the tree, or it may be a view of the interior with daylight from the north window visible. Note the missing pane at the upper left corner of the southwest window. Street signs are mounted on the corner of the fence, with "WATER ST." visible in the photograph. Source: ANJO Archives.

Figure B.21. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, 1915. The loose weatherboard is visible and has fallen off, leaving a hole in the west wall. Note the missing pane at the upper left in the southwest window and the patched pane at the lower right in the southeast window. The Patterson family installed the metal roof sometime between November 1908 and March 1913. Source: TEVA.

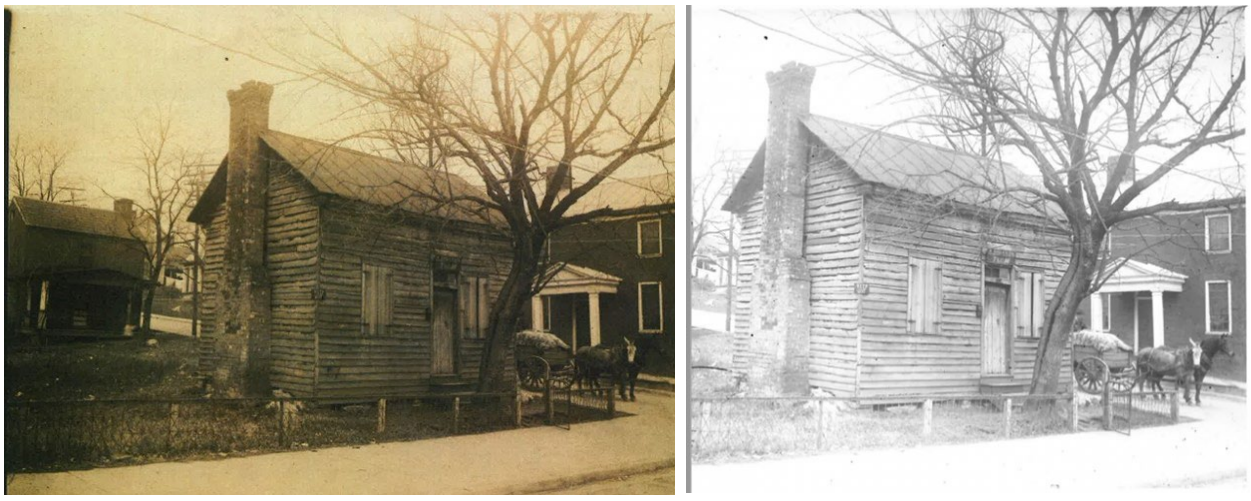


Figure B.22. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, circa 1918–1921. The new pavement and sidewalks visible in this photograph are believed to date from a street grading and paving project around 1918. Note the new woven–wire fence around the Tailor Shop property. The Mordecai Lincoln Harness Shop is visible on the left, with a porch added by Charles B. Hull sometime between 1915 and March 1920. A copy of this image was published in *The Progressive Tailor*, Vol. X, No. 2 (Autumn & Winter 1921–1922), 75. Source: The Progressive Tailor.

Figure B.23. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1920. Source: ANJO Archives.

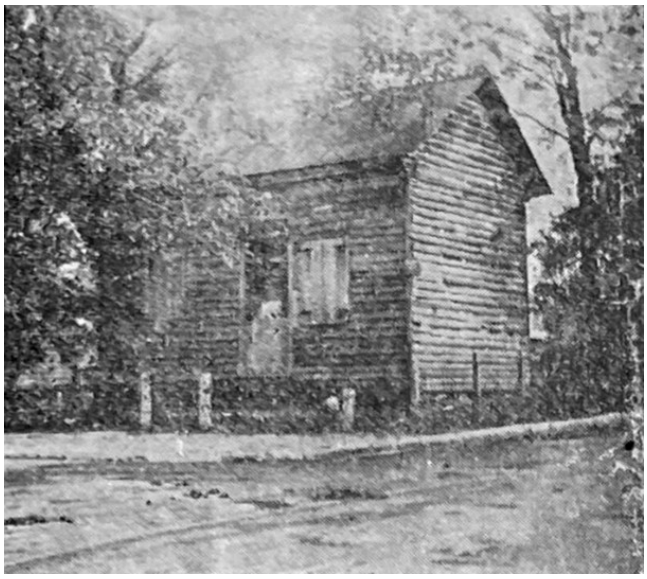


Figure B.24. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1920. Source: J. Adele Sloan, "A. Johnson's Tailor Shop," *The Challenge*, March 30, 1930, ANJO scrapbook.

Figure B.25. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1920. Source: ANJO Archives.

State of Tennessee Repairs (1921–1923)

The state of Tennessee repaired the Tailor Shop during the construction of the Memorial Building in 1922–1923. To date, no documentation of this work has been found, and its scope is inferred from available photographs and physical evidence. The work included removing the stone piers and lowering the Tailor Shop down onto the concrete floor of the Memorial Building, modifications to the fireplace and chimney, removal of the wood shutters, removal of the metal roof to expose the underlying (badly deteriorated) wood shingles, and removal of original siding from the east wall and use of this siding to replace some of the post-1865 replacement siding on the other three walls. The state may have cleaned the Tailor Shop's interior and removed most of the remaining wallpaper, ceiling paper, and any floorcoverings that were in place at that time.

A state commission oversaw the project, and the Mothers' Club of Greeneville (renamed the Andrew Johnson Women's Club in 1929), a local women's civic club, served as custodians of the buildings. State agencies varied widely in the quality of documentation they maintained for projects of this type. In some cases, detailed receipts and records might be kept. In others, work may have been largely undocumented. Photographs of the Tailor Shop were likely taken around the time of the Memorial Building's completion in 1923. Research has uncovered only exterior photographs of the Memorial Building (Figure B.26-Figure B.28). Current research reveals that the earliest known photographs of the Tailor Shop taken after 1923 are from a 1937 booklet, and the earliest overall views of the Tailor Shop exterior within the Memorial Building were taken in 1947.

NPS Repairs

The NPS acquired the property in 1941. Little is known of repairs made to the Tailor Shop before the 1970s. The building's protected location within the Memorial Building likely reduced the need for maintenance work. On October 1, 1952, the NPS Regional Director wrote to the park superintendent regarding a memorandum from Museum Specialist Hudson, dated September 20, 1952:

> We suggest that, as time permits, you carry out the recommendations for improving the appearance of the Tailor Shop. At present the interior of that historic building is somewhat bare, and in our opinion the condition can be improved. The missing window panes and shingles should be replaced, the floor waxed, and the chimney cap built up to its original appearance.[286]

The NPS may have carried out the window repairs and floor waxing, but they did not complete the chimney cap reconstruction until 1979. Between 1947 and 1974, the NPS installed wood shingles along the eaves to give a consistent appearance when viewed from below, probably following this recommendation. During the 1957–1958 Mission 66 remodeling, the NPS eliminated visitor access to the interior of the Tailor Shop and added visitor control railings around the building. This treatment reduced wear and tear on the building.

According to a 1978 Section 106 statement, "Originally, the Tailor Shop was built on stone piers and during the construction of the Memorial Building, the piers were removed, and the Tailor Shop was repositioned on a concrete slab. By repositioning the Tailor Shop, the structure was lowered approximately 10″, and the wood sills rest directly on the concrete slab."[287] In 1978–1979, NPS raised the Tailor Shop 10½″ using a forklift and then multiple hydraulic lifts over a period of days. A comparison of the brick courses of the chimney with the weatherboards of the west wall suggests that the relationship between the building and the chimney is now roughly the same as that documented in the 1865 photograph. The NPS rebuilt the firebox and hearth during this project, as well as the corbelled chimney cap. In 1992, the NPS replaced twenty-two of the forty-five panes of glass in the Tailor Shop.

286. Regional Director, Region One, to ANJO Superintendent, October 1, 1952, ANJO Archives.
287. "106 Statement for Tailor Shop and Memorial Building - Andrew Johnson NHS," May 24, 1978, ANJO archives, SERO.

Figure B.26. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northeast, 1921. Source: ANJO Archives.

Figure B.28. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing west, 1921. Source: ANJO Archives.

Figure B.27. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing north, 1921. Source: ANJO Archives.

Figure B.29. Symbolic Birth Cabin and surrounding Lincoln Memorial Building (1909-1911), Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park, Hodgenville, Kentucky. This grand, Beaux-Arts style temple was built to house the building, which was then believed to be the house in which Lincoln was born. Source: Historic American Buildings Survey, Library of Congress. https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ky0095.photos.071381p/resource/, https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2020722317/.

Chronology of Construction & Alterations: Memorial Building

Design & Construction (1922–1923)

The state of Tennessee developed the concept for the Memorial Building. The idea of building a monumental masonry building to shelter a vulnerable historic wood building had a strong precedent 250 miles northwest at Hodgenville, Kentucky, where the Abraham Lincoln Farm Association had built its own memorial building to house a log house then believed to be the one in which Lincoln had been born in 1809 (Figure B.29).

The Tailor shop's setting differed from the Lincoln Memorial Building in Hodgenville. The Lincoln Memorial Building was built on a rural site and was a temple approached by a grand staircase, much like the McKinley National Memorial (1905–1907) completed in Canton, Ohio, a few years before (Figure B.30). By contrast, Andrew Johnson's Tailor Shop sat on a constrained urban lot, bounded closely on two sides by streets and on a third by a creek. The design of this Memorial Building would require careful negotiation of these site constraints and urban context (Figure B.31).

Knoxville architects Charles I. Barber and Ben McMurry designed the Memorial. Charles Ives Barber (1887–1962) was the son of architect George Franklin Barber (1854–1915). George F. Barber, who moved the family from DeKalb, Illinois, to Knoxville in 1888, was particularly known for his exuberant Queen Anne style

Figure B.30. McKinley National Memorial (1905–1907), Canton, Ohio, shown during its dedication in 1907. Unlike the small urban lot housing Andrew Johnson's Tailor Shop, the McKinley Memorial and Lincoln Memorial Building were examples of grand, Neoclassical buildings on large sites. Source: Library of Congress. https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2013649560/.

designs. Like many of his contemporaries, the elder Barber published pattern books of his residential designs and established a successful practice of customizing his published designs for mail-order clients. Charles I. Barber grew up in Knoxville, toured Greece and Italy in 1907, and enrolled in the University of Pennsylvania in 1909. He studied under Paul Philippe Cret, received a certificate in 1911, and returned to Knoxville to establish his own practice.

In 1915, Charles I. Barber joined Benjamin F. McMurry (1885–1969) to form the firm of Barber & McMurry. Ben McMurry also grew up in Knoxville, attended Maryville College, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in

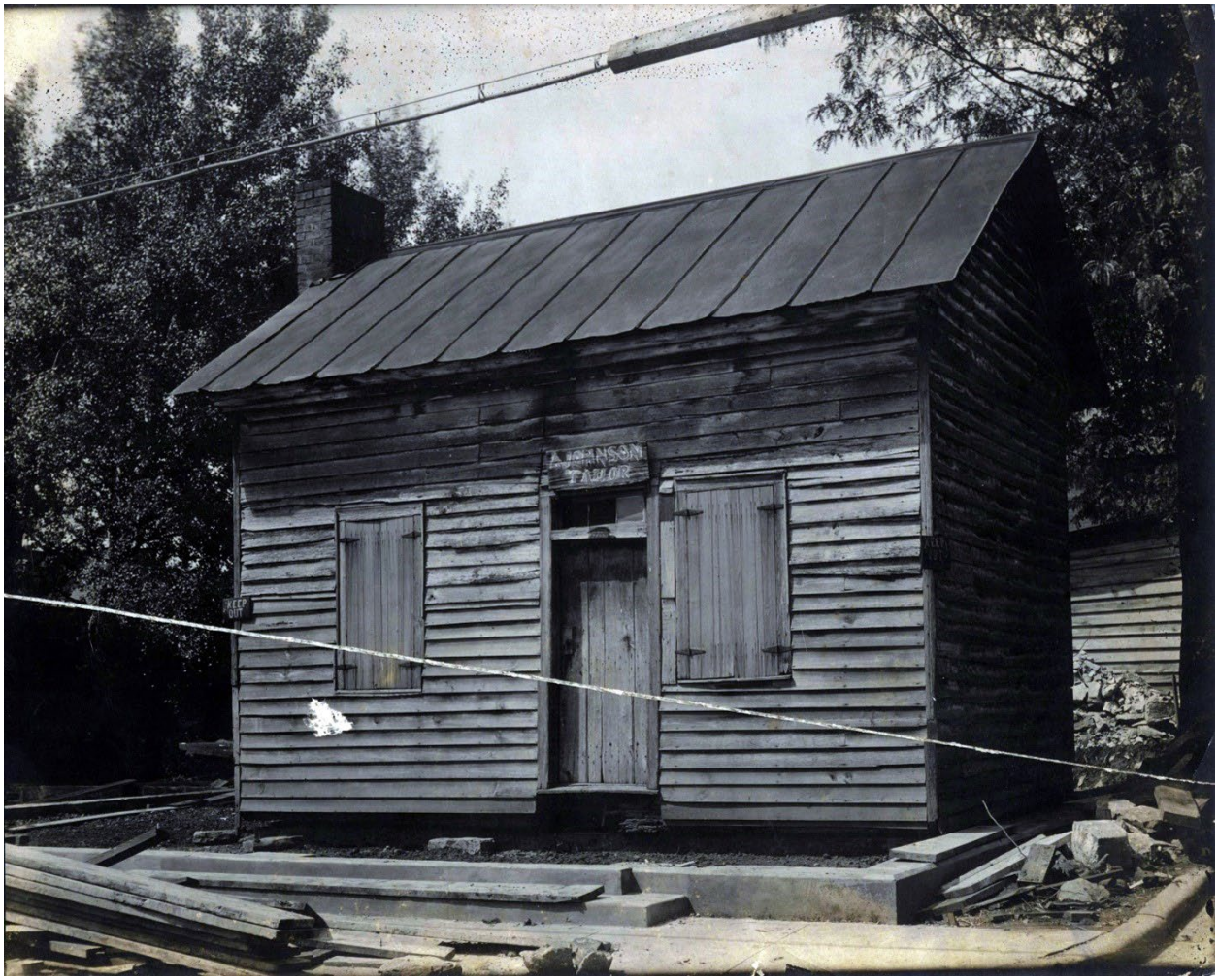


Figure B.31. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1922. Source: ANJO Archives.

Figure B.32. The form and fenestration of the Memorial Building's east wing resemble the Armory Fire Engine and Guard House (1848), known as John Brown's Fort, in Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. This resemblance may be a coincidence. Source: Benjamin L. Ross.

1912 before working for firms in New York and New England.[288] Charles's brother, D. West Barber, later joined the firm. Barber & McMurry designed a wide range of buildings, from churches to office buildings to large houses, and became one of Knoxville's leading design firms. They were adept practitioners following the Beaux-Arts approach that dominated American architecture from the 1890s into the 1930s. The firm, now branded BarberMcMurry, remains in practice as of 2024.

Barber & McMurry's design for the Memorial Building may have drawn from several precedents. The east wing was the Memorial Room, essentially a box to shelter the Tailor Shop. This wing's three central bays containing large, semicircular arched openings were a common feature of Beaux-Arts neoclassical design from the 1890s through the 1930s, including on the designs of countless post

288. "Ben McMurry, Architect, Dies," *Knoxville News-Sentinel*, November 28, 1969.

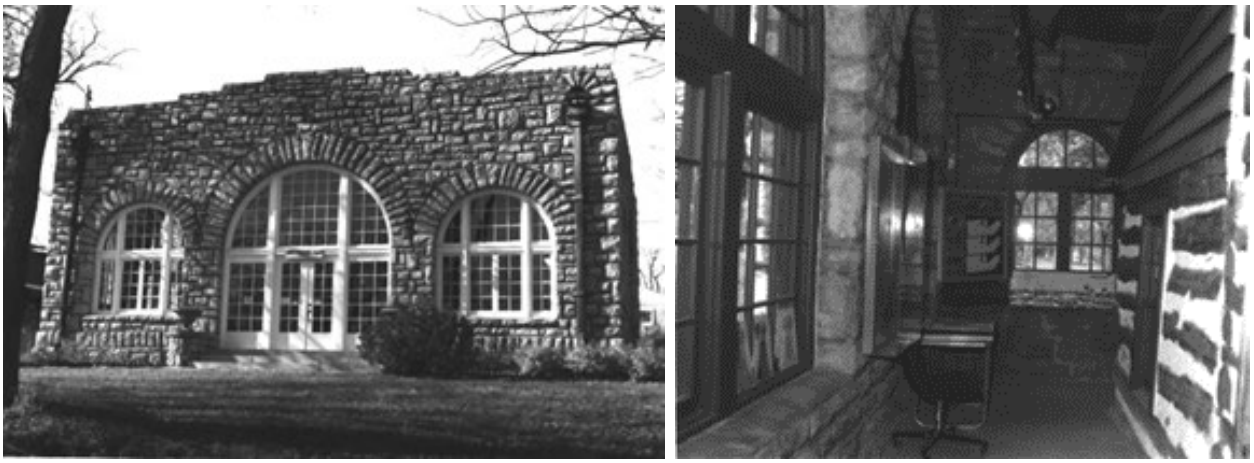


Figure B.33. John Brown Museum (1928, Charles D. Cuthbert) sheltering the Adair Cabin/John Brown Cabin (1854, moved 1912) in Osawatomie, Kansas. Source: National Register of Historic Places.

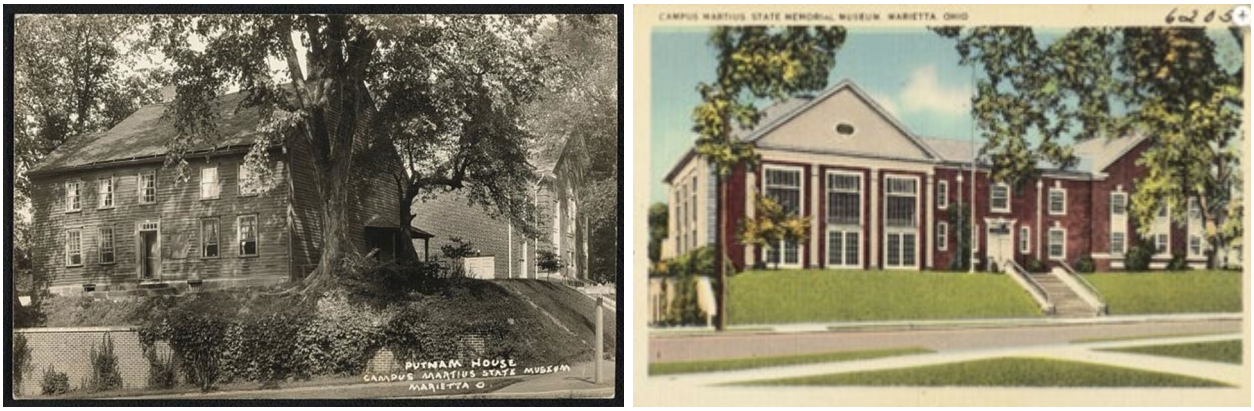


Figure B.34. Postcard views of the Rufus Putnam House (1788–1790) in Marietta, Ohio, before and after its enclosure within the Campus Martius Museum (1931). Sources: Library of Congress; Tichnor Brothers Collection, Boston Public Library.

offices prepared by the Office of the Supervising Architect for the United States Treasury.[289] The wing's form and fenestration also resemble the Armory Fire Engine and Guard House (1848), known as John Brown's Fort, in Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. (Figure B.32) Other notable examples of this approach built over the decade following the Andrew Johnson Memorial Building, including the John Brown Museum (1928, Charles D. Cuthbert) in Osawatomie, Kansas, sheltering the Adair Cabin/John Brown Cabin (1854, moved 1912) and the Campus Martius Museum (1931) in Marietta, Ohio, built to shelter the Rufus Putnam House (1788–1790) (Figure B.33-Figure B.34).

The west wing contained a small apartment for the caretaker (Figure B.35). While the Memorial Room wing reflected a civic-scale Beaux-Arts neoclassical treatment, the west wing was designed to resemble a small, brick cottage of the Colonial period. It featured six-over-nine windows with paneled shutters and six-panel doors, and the front door featured a wood surround composed of Tuscan pilasters and a frieze. The front half of the wing was a living room with a fireplace in the northwest corner. The fireplace featured a Federal style mantel. The living room presumably also functioned as a bedroom for the apartment. Interior doors were simpler two-panel doors. The western two-thirds of the north half of the wing contained the kitchen. The eastern third of the north half contained a bathroom to the north and a small corridor with doors leading to the bathroom, kitchen, living room, and Memorial Room.

A poor-quality copy of a planting plan for the Memorial Building's rear courtyard, dated December 1922, lists Barber & McMurry as the project architects and includes a mostly illegible line below listing the name of the project's landscape architect (Figure B.36). This line could possibly read "Charles F. Lester & Associates."

289. This included the 1904 United States Post Office and Courthouse in Greeneville.

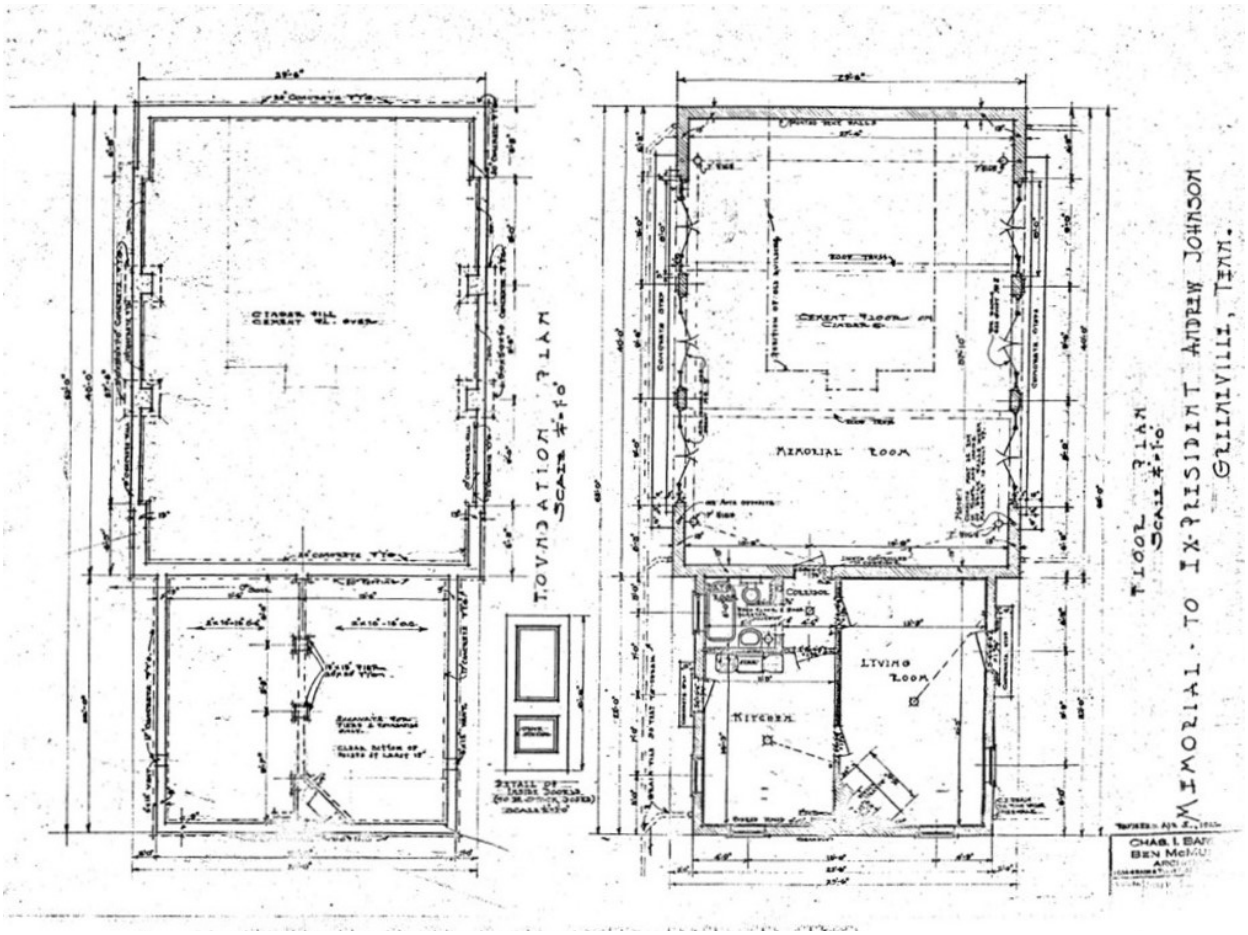


Figure B.35. Floor plans of the Memorial Building by Barber & McMurry showing the Memorial Room with the Tailor Shop inside and the caretaker's apartment wing to the west. Source: ANJO Archives. Enlarged version in Appendix A, Drawing 4.

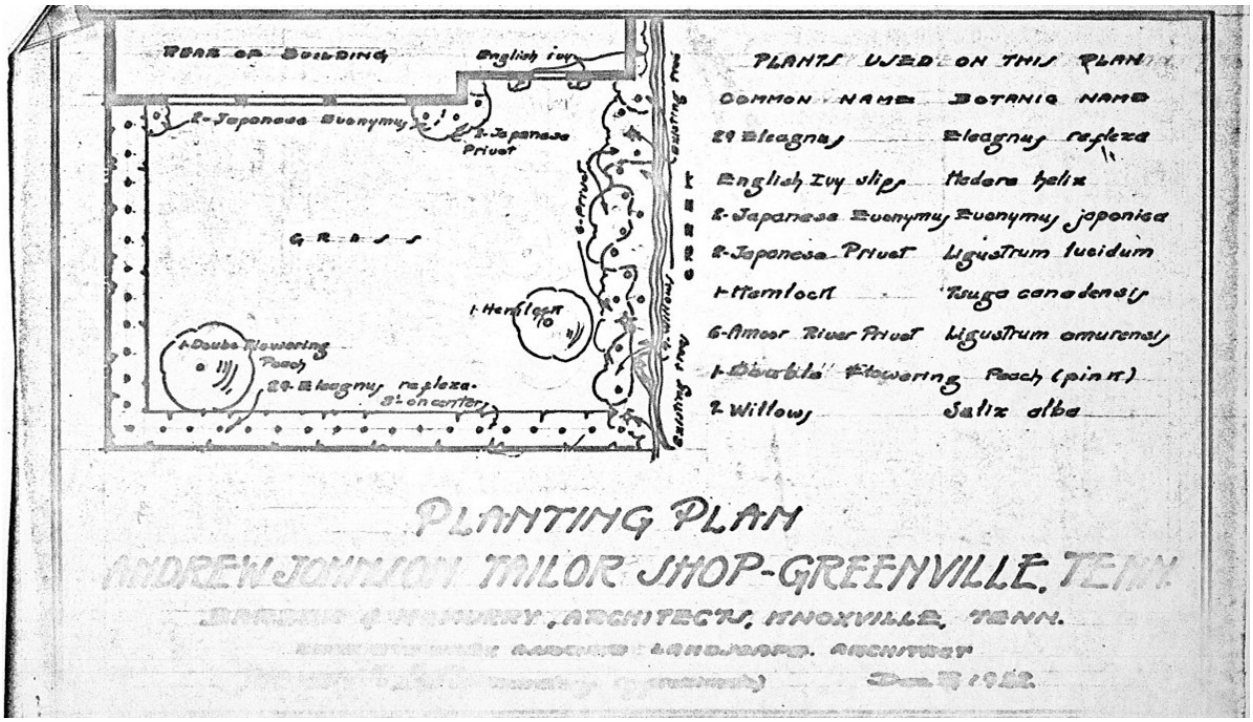


Figure B.36. Planting plan for the rear courtyard of Memorial Building (north is down), December 1922. This poor-quality copy of a planting plan lists Barber & McMurry as the project architects. It includes a mostly illegible line below listing the name of the project's landscape architect. This line could possibly read "Charles F. Lester & Associates." Lester worked with Barber & McMurry on several projects during this period. Source: ANJO Archives.

Lester worked with Barber & McMurry on several projects during this period. [290]

Barber & McMurry revised the drawings for the project in April 1922, and the state advertised the project for bids that month. In May, the state awarded the construction contract to Price, Taylor & Company of Greeneville for $8,981. The Memorial Building was dedicated on May 30, 1923. The Mothers' Club of Greeneville, a local women's civic club, served as the initial Tailor Shop and Memorial Building custodians. Photographs show the Tailor Shop just before the Memorial Building's construction, Memorial Building construction around the Tailor Shop, and the completed building in an advertisement for Barber & McMurry and a photograph circa 1923 (Figure B.31, Figure B.37, Figure B.38, Figure B.39).

Figure B.37. Photograph of the Tailor Shop, facing north during construction of the Memorial Building, taken by Joseph A. Reed, fall 1922. An electrical conduit and junction box for a sconce to the east of the east doors of the Memorial Building can be seen between the door frame and the right-hand "KEEP OUT" sign on the Tailor Shop, indicating that the contractor installed the conduit and laid the masonry around it as specified on the construction documents for the Memorial Building. Source: ANJO Archives.

290. The illegible name does not appear to read "Wilkinson & Wilkinson," the other landscape architects listed in Knoxville directories for 1922 and 1923.

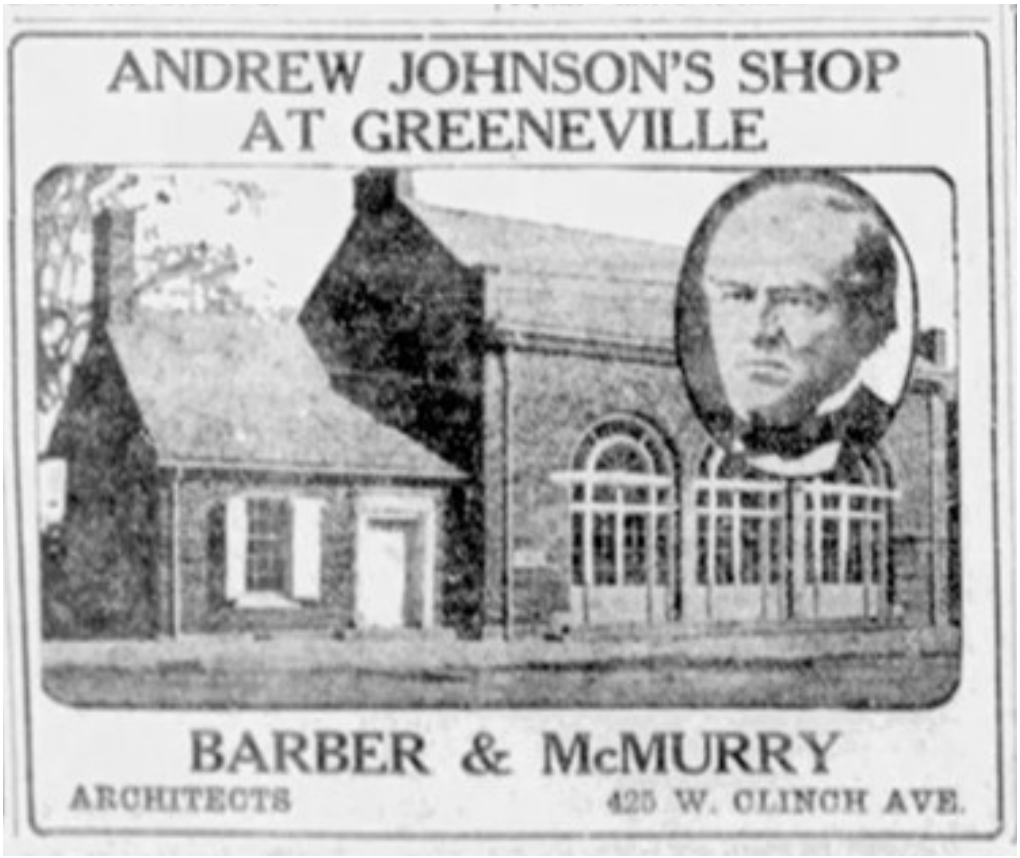


Figure B.38. Photograph of the completed Memorial Building in an advertisement for Barber & McMurry, architects. Source: *Knoxville News-Sentinel*, May 29, 1923, 2. Source: *Knoxville News-Sentinel*.

Figure B.39. Photograph of the Memorial Building, facing northeast, circa 1923. Source: ANJO scrapbook.

Utility Building (circa 1923–1927)

The state of Tennessee built a small brick outbuilding on the west side of the rear courtyard sometime between 1923 and 1927. The building is not included in a December 1922 planting plan for the courtyard but is shown on the June 1927 Sanborn fire insurance map (Figure B.40). This building contained three rooms: a storage room, a toilet room (presumably for visitors), and a coal and wood bin. It had a level parapet on three sides with a low-slope roof draining down to the west (rear). The building's location on the banks of a creek made it prone to settlement and related cracking. The NPS completed repairs to the foundation and brick walls in the 1940s. The NPS appears to have demolished the building in 1957 to make way for the Mission 66 addition.

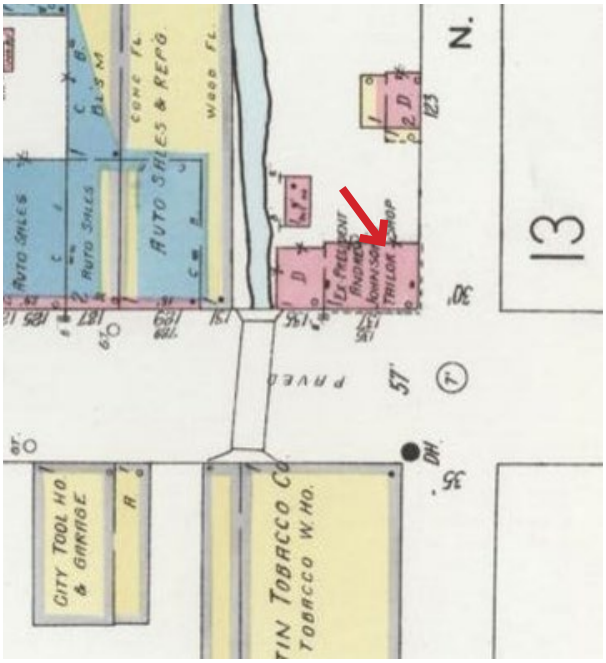


Figure B.40. 1927 Sanborn fire insurance map of Greeneville. Note that the Tailor Shop is shown as a dwelling and is also labeled as "Ex President Andrew Johnson's Tailor Shop." Source: Library of Congress.

Chimney Extension (circa 1923–1941)

The state of Tennessee extended the height of the Memorial Building's chimney sometime between 1923 and 1941. This project included roughly doubling the chimney's height above the roof ridge, presumably to prevent smoke from drifting onto the east wing or adjacent buildings. A clear line at the top of the original chimney remained visible until the chimney's demolition in 1957.

NPS Alterations (1941–1956)

The NPS retains little documentation of work at the Memorial Building and Tailor Shop before 1957. At some point during this period, the NPS allowed the Greeneville Chamber of Commerce to occupy the caretaker's apartment as an office.[291] One photo from 1955 shows the Memorial Building shortly before a remodeling project (described below) (Figure B.41).

Figure B.41. Photograph of the Memorial Building, facing northwest, circa 1955. This image shows the Memorial Building shortly before the 1957–1958 Mission 66 remodeling. Source: ANJO Archives.

291. The Chamber of Commerce was located in the Light & Power Building in 1947 and the Hotel Brumley in 1954–1955. "Let's Make Tourists Welcome!," *Greeneville Sun*, June 18, 1955.

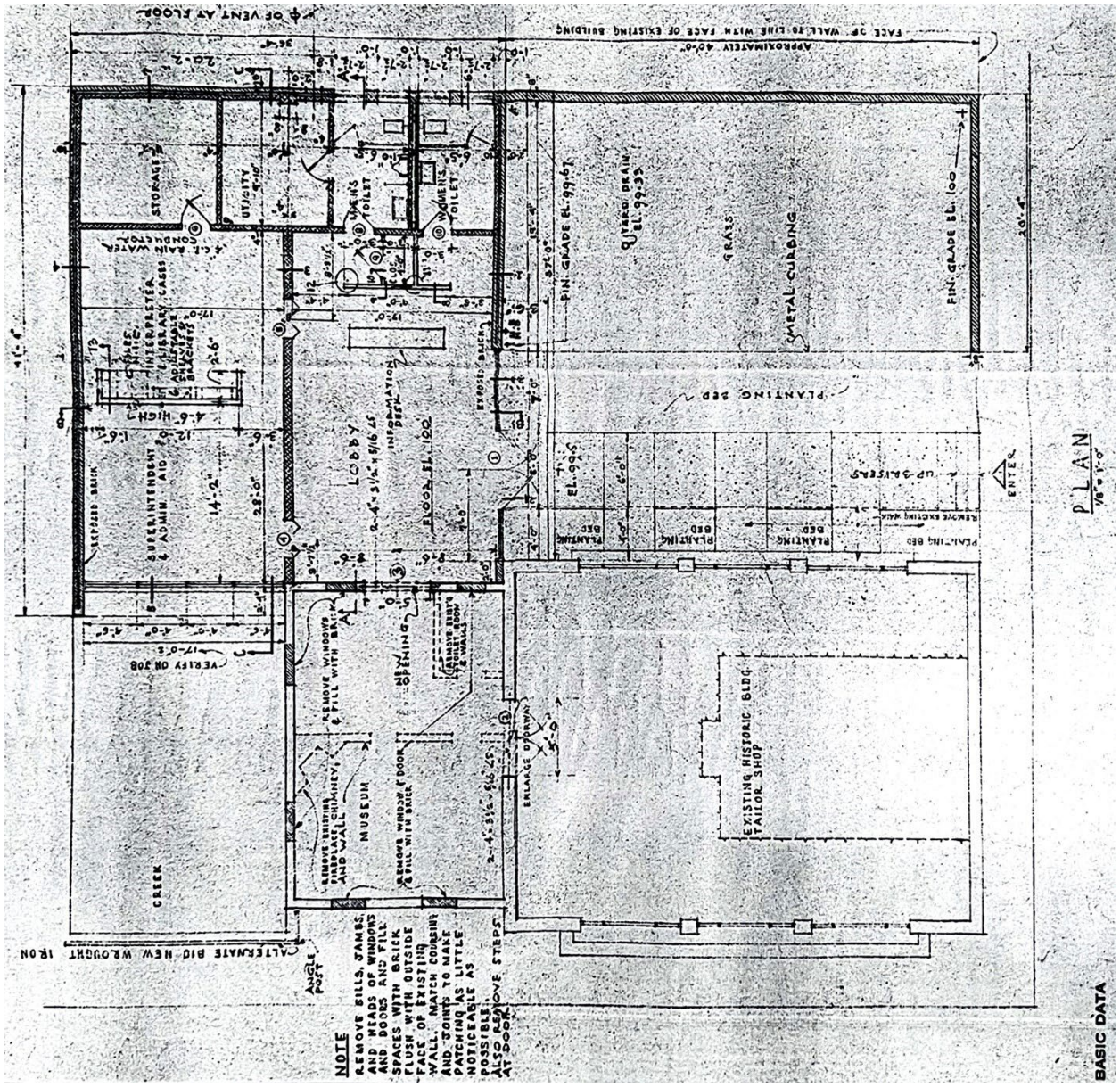


Figure B.42. Copy of circa 1957 plan for Mission 66 remodeling of Memorial Building (north is up). This plan documents the remodeling of the west wing of the Memorial Building as the Museum or Exhibit Room and the addition of the Administration or Visitor Center wing to the northwest. The image has had its colors inverted and has been rotated so that north is up. Source: ANJO Archives.

Mission 66 Remodeling (1957–1958)

In 1955, the NPS proposed the Mission 66 program, a ten-year project to expand services and facilities in national parks by the time of the NPS's fiftieth anniversary in 1966. Recommendations made after a December 13, 1954, visit by Lewis and Buffmire of the NPS Museum Branch outlined the Mission 66 improvements to the Memorial Building and Tailor Shop in 1955. These would be the first major changes to the Memorial Building since its completion in 1923.

NPS architect Kenneth C. Anderson designed the remodeling. Work would include alterations to the Memorial Building and the addition of a new north wing, known variously as the Administration Building or Visitor Center (Figure B.42). This new addition, with its simple exterior, flat roof, and expanses of storefront glazing, would reflect the influence of the modern movement. At the outset of construction in May 1957, the project, including work on an equipment shed at Andrew Johnson National Cemetery, was to cost $35,875. Seven change orders increased the total project cost to $39,361.33. G. Marcus Jones of Morristown, Tennessee, was the general contractor. Drew Rice served as Jones's on-site superintendent.

Architectural drawings for the project called for gutting the former caretaker's apartment in the west wing of the Memorial Building to create a museum, also known as the Exhibit Room (Figure B.43, Figure B.44). This room would be replastered, including a new textured plaster ceiling, and would be fitted with exhibits. Contractors would enlarge the doorway between this wing and the Memorial Room. Exterior alterations to the Memorial Building included infill of all openings on the south and west walls of the west wing, demolition of the west wing chimney, and addition of a new louver to the apex of the west gable. Contractors would install a new gas furnace in the attic of the west wing. Alterations to the Memorial Room included the addition of a large circular HVAC grille (referred to in some park documents as the "wagon wheel") in the upper part of the west wall and the installation of asphalt composition tile over the concrete floor.

A new addition to the north side of the west wing would house a lobby, men's and women's toilet rooms, a utility room, a storage room, and a room over the creek serving as an office for the superintendent and administrative aide, a library, and office space for interpretive staff (Figure B.45, Figure B.46). The complex would be accessed from College Street via a concrete walkway along the north wall of the Memorial Room, leading to the lobby entrance to the new addition. A lawn north of the walkway would be enclosed by a brick wall. The south face of the room built over the creek would feature floor-to-ceiling glazing. The brick for the project was in the "Williamsburg brown range" produced by the Locher Brick Company of Glasgow, Virginia.

A finish schedule in the park archives documents interior finishes typical of public and commercial buildings built in the late 1950s. The exterior trim was to be painted to match its existing color.

Figure B.43. Photograph of the Memorial Building, facing northwest, circa 1957. In this photograph taken during the 1957–1958 Mission 66 remodeling, masons are laying brick to infill the openings on the south wall of the west wing and are demolishing the west wing chimney. Source: ANJO Archives.

Figure B.44. Photograph of the Memorial Building, facing northwest, circa 1958–1959. This photograph shows the building shortly after the 1957–1958 Mission 66 remodeling. The Andrew Johnson Gift Shop, a private toy, gift, and hobby shop in the first building west of the creek, opened by July 1958 and closed in August 1959. ("Close Out Sale of Andrew Johnson Gift Shop," *Greenville Sun*, August 17, 1959). Source: ANJO Archives.

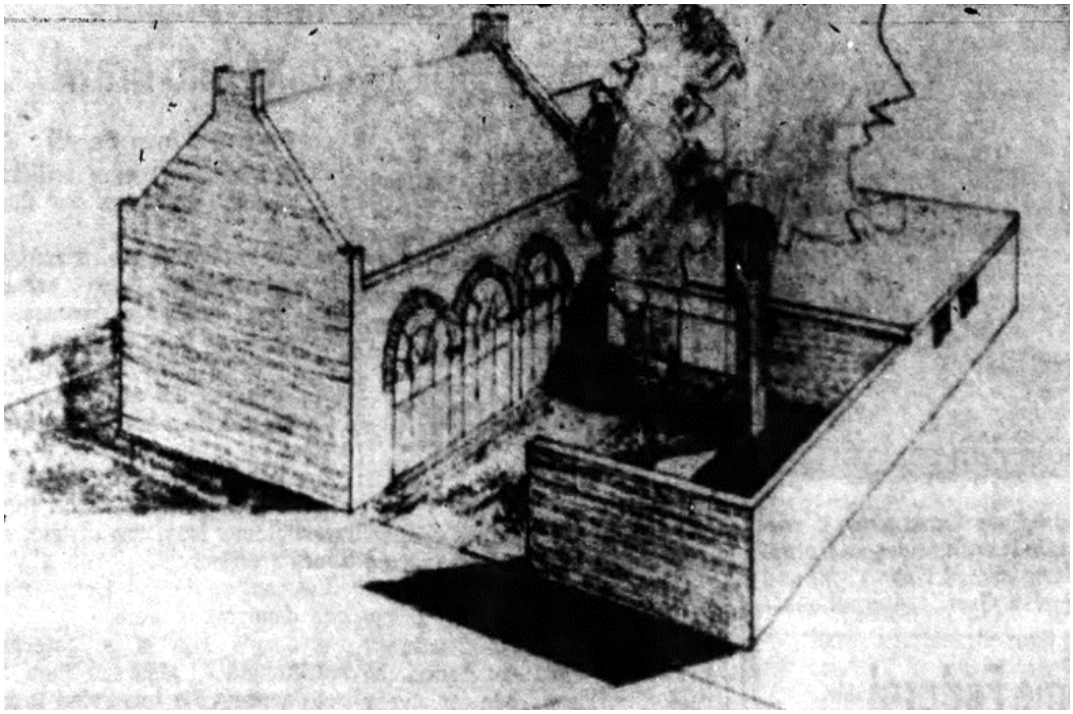


Figure B.45. Architect's sketch of the Memorial Building with Administration Building addition and entrance court, facing southwest from College Street. Source: *Greeneville Sun*, April 24, 1957.

Figure B.46. Photograph of the Memorial Building, facing southwest from College Street, 1958. This view shows the addition of a new entrance court, brick wall, and Administration Building with the new visitor entrance. Source: ANJO Archives.

Asphalt composition tile matching American Standard's "cameo gray" was used in all rooms except the storage and toilet rooms.[292] Basis-of-design paint colors were from the Pittsburgh Paints "Maestro" line, with instructions showing that some custom mixing was anticipated. The lobby, Museum Room, and offices had a rubber base in "plain gray," walls and trim in "Como blue lightened & slightly grayed," trim in "Como blue satinhide as is," and the ceiling in "Como blue further lightened." The lobby's information desk was to be in "honey maple," and shutters were to be flat white. The offices were to have rubber base in "plain brown," walls of "Creole beige whitened," trim in "Creole beige satinhide as is," and the ceiling "painted like [the] wall but lighter yet" and the divider partition (bookcases) in "honey maple." The women's toilet room was to have a floor of gray mosaic ceramic tile equal to that manufactured by the American-Olean Company, a wainscot, and a base of ceramic tile in "pink blush" trimmed with "rose," toilet partitions in "feather gray," and the upper walls and ceiling painted "Stratosphere gray very lightened." The men's toilet room was to have a floor of green mosaic ceramic tile, a wainscot, and a base of ceramic tile in "spring green" trimmed with "sylvan green," toilet partitions in "Nassau beige," and the upper walls and ceiling painted pale ivory. The storage room was to have an exposed concrete floor and walls and ceiling painted pale ivory.

The NPS completed most of the project by December 30, 1957, but contractors completed the additional scope outlined in Change Order Number 7 in January 1958. A completion report for the project is dated March 5, 1958. The NPS continued to implement other work following the completion of the building.

The Museum Branch of the NPS issued construction documents for new exhibits in the Museum Room and Memorial Room in February 1958. The Johnson City Foundry & Machine Works Inc. (Tennessee Bridge & Steel Company) issued shop drawings for new metal railings around the Tailor Shop in November 1958. This railing appears to have been the first attempt to protect the exterior of the Tailor Shop from wear and tear through visitor contact. In 1959, the NPS planned to add an audio station or "talking label" to the Tailor Shop to repeat an interpretive message less than two minutes in length.[293] The 1961 budget included a diorama planned for installation in an exhibit case in the Memorial Room.[294]

Tailor Shop & Memorial Building Repairs (1978–1979)

Drawings were issued by the NPS Southeast Regional Office (SERO) on July 21, 1978. An as-built set has markups dated September 28, 1979. Moretti Construction Inc. of Charlotte, North Carolina, was the general contractor.

Exterior work included cleaning of brick and copings, repointing, selective replacement of roof slates, replacement of the built-up roof of the Administration Addition, replacement of flashing at the party wall between the Memorial Room and the west wing of the Memorial Building, replacement of the bottom rails and thresholds of all French doors and sidelights, repairs to the wood cornice, and replacement of gutters.

Interior work included lifting the Tailor Shop using a forklift and then multiple hydraulic lifts, and installing four stone piers below the sills on each long side, relocating one tie rod in one of the Memorial Room's roof trusses (required to accommodate raising the Tailor Shop), removing areas of concrete flooring around the Tailor Shop chimney, rebuilding the firebox and hearth inside the Tailor Shop, repairs to the Tailor Shop's windows and doors, modifications to the 1950s metal railing around the Tailor Shop, and sealing the middle and east exterior doors on both sides of the Memorial Room. Plans called for "injection of [a] damp proof course" below the concrete slab at the perimeter of the Tailor Shop chimney, but as-built notes indicate that contractors did not carry out this work. As-built drawings state that the Tailor Shop was moved forward three inches and raised 10½" above its prior position. The NPS modified the fireplace and hearth because of the raised floor level and the rebuilding of the corbelled chimney cap, which had been missing since around 1920. The NPS installed a floor-

292. A 1964 photograph of the southeast corner of Memorial Room shows darker tile border and lighter tile field and a dark rubber base.

293. M. E. Beatty, Regional Naturalist, NPS Region One, to ANJO Superintendent, May 22, 1959, ANJO archives.

294. E. M. Lisle, Assistant Regional Director, NPS Region One, to ANJO Superintendent, July 20, 1959, ANJO archives.

mounted frame of 2×6 boards covered with carpet to screen the space below the Tailor Shop.

Memorial Building Preservation (1988–1994)

The NPS completed a preservation project for the Memorial Building in 1988–1989. Work was to include repairs to doors, sidelights, and transoms, repair of gutters and cornice, and HVAC system replacement. Ron Biship was the architect and engineer, and Rene Cote was the historical architect. The NPS appears to have eliminated the HVAC systems replacement scope from the project, but they installed the new system and a new electrical service in 1992. Work in 1993 included selective replacement of roofing slate and installation of snow guards. Work in 1994 included carpet replacement.

1997 Exhibit

In 1997, the NPS remodeled the Gift Shop and Exhibit Room in the Memorial Building. Construction documents for the project are dated February 17, 1997. The project removed the 1950s Mission 66 exhibit cases and installed new angled walls and cases in the Exhibit Room.[295] Other work included changes to exhibit cases and panels in the Memorial Room and the addition of a new "White House-style door frame," around the door from the Gift Shop, and the installation of a new information desk.[296]

Toilet Room Building (2000–2001)

In 2000, the NPS built a new toilet room building on the former lawn of the entrance court. This addressed long-term congestion and inadequate facilities in the Mission 66 addition. Hoilman Construction Company of Johnson City built the addition.

295. These exhibit cases are now housed at the Greeneville Greene County History Museum.
296. Main Street Design, Inc., "Concept Design Proposal: Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Exhibits for: Early Home, Visitor Center and Museum, Memorial Building, National Cemetery," October 28, 1996.

Page intentionally left blank

Part 1.C Physical Description and Condition Assessment

Introduction

This physical description also includes information on the history and chronology of each building and its features and finishes. This has been included to allow the reader to understand the known history of specific elements, something not clearly laid out in prior documentation. The chronology of development of the property can be found in Part 1.B Chronology of Development and Use. Scaled existing drawings are in Appendix B; reduced-size versions are included in this narrative section for reference. Findings from a limited structural investigation are included in Appendix C.

Tailor Shop

Site

Fence

A fence likely enclosed the property during Andrew Johnson's occupancy of the Tailor Shop. Fences were an important form of property control in a period when livestock were often driven through the streets of towns, and stray animals were a common nuisance. A fence would have allowed Johnson to keep the Tailor Shop's doors open during hot weather to provide greater ventilation and to bring more daylight into the interior.

Any fence present prior to the Civil War was gone by 1865. Soldiers who were in town may have carried off a fence for firewood or removed portions of it as a souvenir or "relic." It is possible that Johnson had a new fence installed in 1865, but relic hunters may have torn it down that year; by September, relic hunters had stripped the siding off the lower part of the Tailor Shop. This type of keepsake vandalism was a common practice at properties associated with well-known political figures or historic events.[296]

Johnson or his tenants had installed a new fence by March 1869, when a visitor wrote that the Tailor Shop "stood about six feet back from the street, a rough paling fence being in front, with a gate to match."[297] This description fits the fence shown in photographs taken around the time of Johnson's funeral on August 3, 1875. These photographs show a fence consisting of irregular pickets with pointed tops. The pickets varied in height and appeared to have been made from boards sawn from small branches or saplings, many having marked warps or waves in outline. Two horizontal rails on the interior side and vertical posts also on the interior side supported the pickets. The base of the fence included a curb approximately 12″ high, composed of horizontal boards. A narrow sidewalk of wooden boards laid over perpendicular wood sleepers ran parallel to the fence along Depot Street.

A photograph believed to date from the 1880s shows an elevated wooden sidewalk at a higher level, concealing the fence's wooden curb. The Patterson family appears to have replaced the fence along Depot Street in the 1890s, possibly during repairs in 1891. The new fence was composed of pickets of a more regular shape, with tops cut in a single diagonal slope, those along Depot Street sloping down to the west. The older fence remained in place along Water (College) Street.

A photograph published in *St. Nicholas* magazine in July 1906 documented several changes presumably made by the Patterson family (Figure B.18). Horizontal wire fencing mounted to the old fence posts had replaced the pickets and rails of the fence west of the west wall of the Tailor Shop. The

296. For comparison, over five months during the 1888 presidential campaign, relic-hunters gradually dismantled and carried away all traces of the picket fence in front of candidate Benjamin Harrison's Indianapolis home.
297. "Andrew Johnson: Sketch of the Early Life of the Ex-President," *Republican Banner*, March 23, 1869.

remaining portion of the fence was more complete, with pickets salvaged from the removed sections likely used to replace missing components. The curb board of the westernmost remaining section of the picket fence was broken off in the middle of a panel of pickets. The board sidewalk had been removed and replaced by a wider sidewalk that appears to be composed of crushed stone contained by a lower wooden curb or edging.

By 1915, the fence had lost many pickets. The Pattersons appear to have replaced the fence in the late 1910s, probably around the time the City of Greeneville re-graded the intersection of Depot and College streets in 1918. This new fence was lower in height than the picket fence. It consisted of vertical posts and a horizontal top rail of wood, which served as a frame to support woven-wire fencing. Woven-wire fencing consists of wire woven or twisted into patterns to form an open metal mesh. This fence included vertical, horizontal, and diagonal wires forming a rectangular grid with "X"-shaped subdivisions of the lower meshes. The vertical wires crossed over at the top in arches. The gate was taller than the fence and consisted of a tubular frame with radiused corners containing a woven-wire mesh with an interlocking arch pattern. This fence was in place through 1921, when contractors removed it to construct the Memorial Building.

The walls of the Memorial Building now cover most of the footprint of the pre-1921 fences. In 1958, the NPS installed steel visitor control railings around the Tailor Shop to protect the historic fabric of the building from visitor contact. Like the earlier fences, these railings provided a barrier. The railings did not follow the placement or design of prior fences and were designed similarly to interior visitor control railings installed at other NPS properties in the 1950s. The NPS modified the configuration of the visitor control railings in the 1970s. The railings remained in place until 2024 (Figure C.1, Figure C.2). In 2024, the NPS replaced the visitor control railings with a new wood picket fence based on the design of the fences in place from the 1870s to the 1910s (Figure C.3).

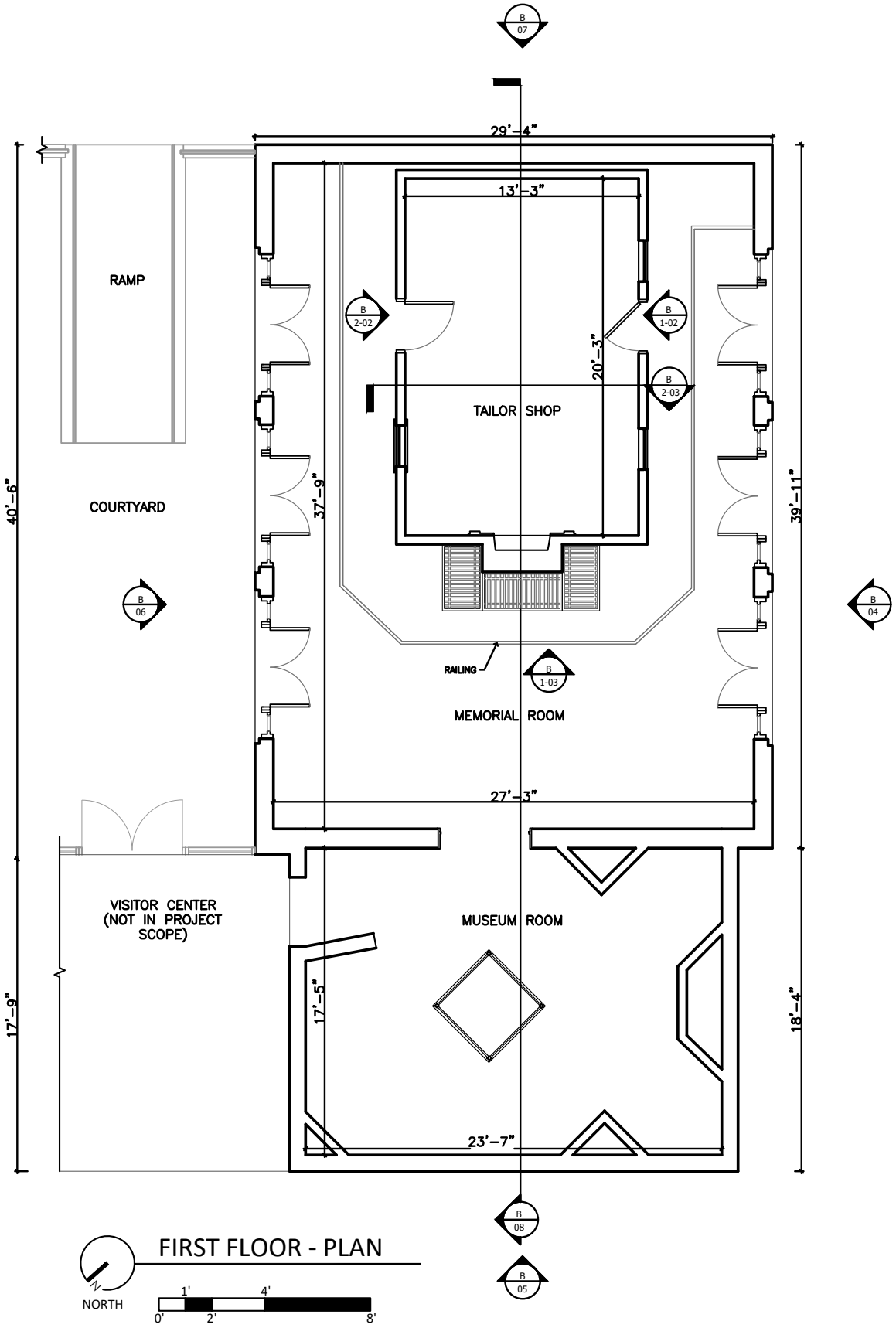


Figure C.1. Floor plan showing the Memorial Building, which encloses the Tailor Shop. The Memorial Building consists of two rooms, the Museum Room and the Memorial Room. The Museum Room leads to the Visitor Center, which is located to the north. Source: WLA Studio, 2023. Enlarged version in Appendix B.

Figure C.2. View of the 1958 visitor control railings surrounding the Tailor Shop. Source: RATIO.

Figure C.3. New visitor control fence installed by the NPS in 2024. Source: ANJO.

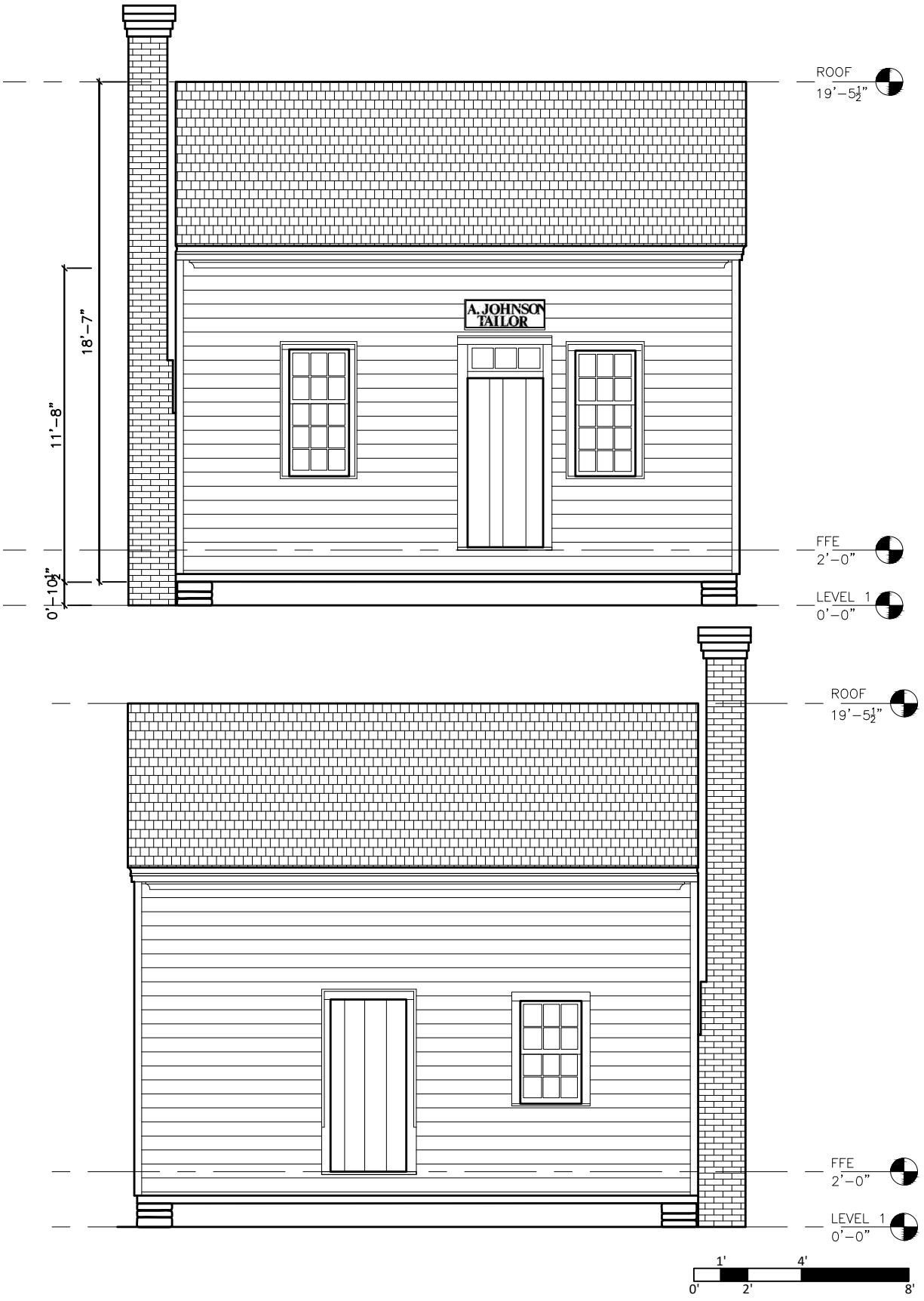


Figure C.4. South and north elevations of the Tailor Shop. Source: WLA Studio,2023. Enlarged versions in Appendix B.

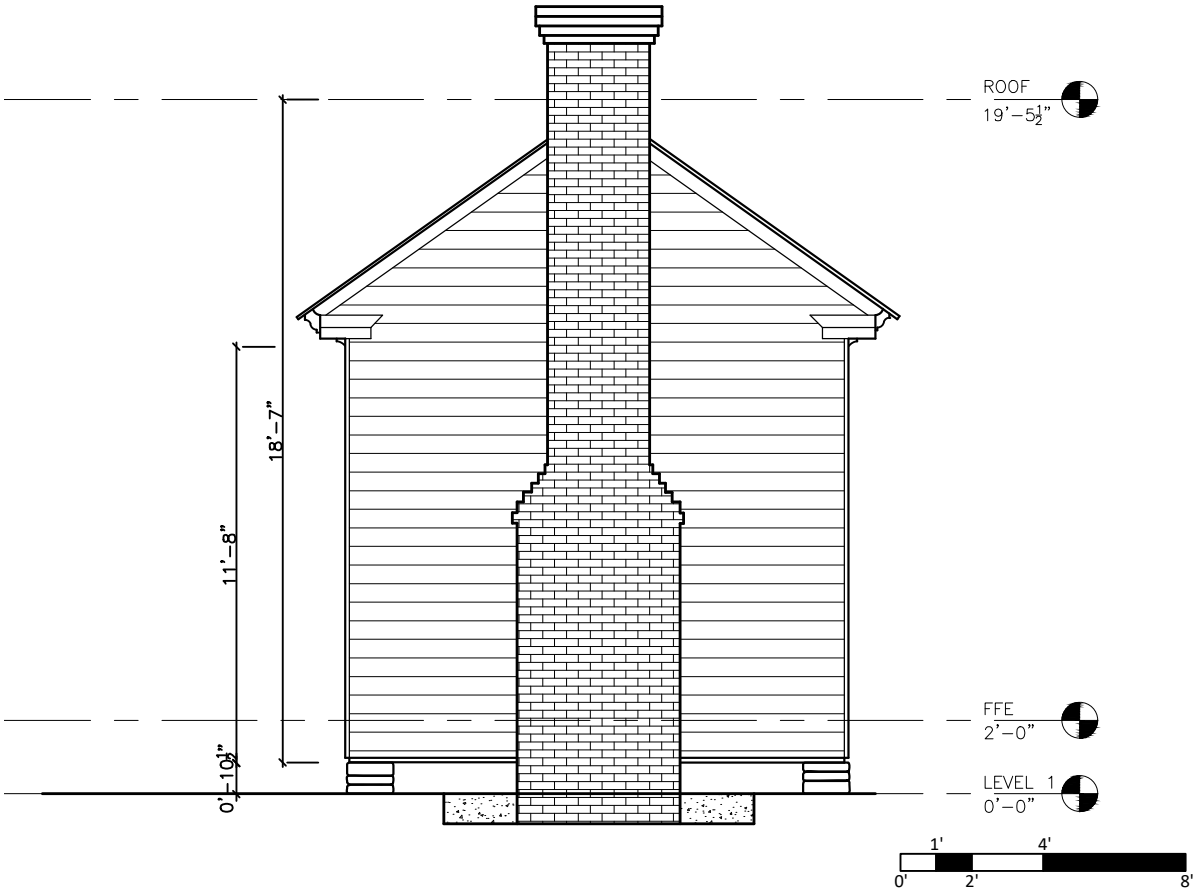


Figure C.5. West elevation of the Tailor Shop. The east façade is located adjacent to the Memorial Building wall and is not visible. Source: WLA Studio, 2023. Enlarged version in Appendix B.

Exterior

The Tailor Shop is a one-story, wood-frame building with a side-gabled roof. It measures approximately 21′-2″ wide by 14′-2″ deep and rests on eight stone piers, which hold it approximately 10½″ above the floor of the Memorial Building. The north and south walls are approximately 12′-1″ high from the bottom of the sill to the eave of the roof, and the ridge of the roof is approximately 18′-6″ above the sills. The walls are clad in wood weatherboard siding with beads along the lower edge of each board's face. Flat casings with applied backband moldings trim the openings. Boxed cornices along the north and south walls create an overhang of approximately 1′-1″, and the gable ends have no overhang. The roof is clad in wood shingles. All exterior wood surfaces are heavily weathered.

The south façade is divided into three bays (Figure C.4, Figure C.6). Each of the outer bays contains one six-over-nine single-hung window. The center bay has a three-lite transom door opening and a wood batten door. Above the door is a rectangular wood sign reading "A.JOHNSON / *TAILOR*." The north façade is divided into three bays, with a six-over-six single-hung window in the west bay and a wood batten door in the center bay (Figure C.4, Figure C.7). The east gable end has no openings. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the west gable end (Figure C.5, Figure C.8). This chimney projects approximately 1′-8″ from the face of the wall and measures 4′-4″ wide at the base. Above the firebox, the chimney has corbeled shoulders, diminishing its width to 2′-10″, and its depth diminishes to approximately 1′-6″, with a narrow gap between the east face of the chimney and the exterior face of the west wall. The chimney rises to a total height of approximately 21′-10″above the Memorial Building floor and features a corbeled brick cap.

Figure C.6. Oblique view of the south façade of the Tailor Shop. Source: WLA Studio, 2024.

Figure C.7. Oblique view of the north façade of the Tailor Shop. Source: WLA Studio, 2024.

Figure C.8. West elevation of the Tailor Shop. Source: WLA Studio, 2024.

Foundation

Photographs and engravings from 1865 show the building standing on corner piers composed of stacks of irregularly shaped pieces of stone. Mortar is not clearly visible. Placing wood-frame buildings atop loose-laid stone piers was a standard treatment, especially in hot climates where air circulation under the floor might help to cool the interior during the summer. Piers could also help to protect the wood sills and floor joists from deterioration by separating them from the damp ground and allowing air circulation between the grade and the wooden structural components.

Fences and vegetation generally conceal the piers in photographs taken between 1875 and 1906, and they are occasionally visible in photographs taken between 1906 and 1922. These photographs suggest that replacement siding installed by Andrew Johnson and his heirs after 1865 extended down below the sill, covering the piers and most of the gap between the sill and grade.[298] By around 1920, the south façade appears to have rested on four piers, two at the corners and two intermediate piers flanking the door.

A photograph taken during the construction of the Memorial Building in 1922 shows the Tailor Shop after contractors had removed the piers and lowered the shop approximately 10″ (Figure C.9). The foundation of the Memorial Building was in

298. It is unknown whether the pre-Civil War siding extended down below the sills but, if it did, it may have contributed to deterioration of the sills and floor structure.

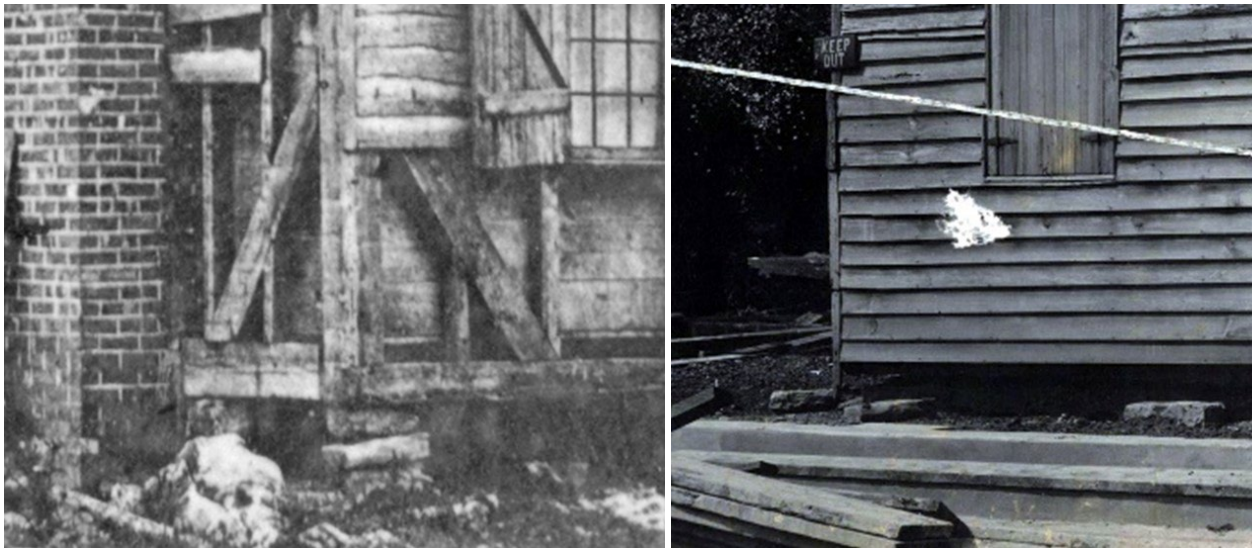


Figure C.9. Detail of an 1865 photograph (left) showing the stone pier at the southwest corner of the Tailor Shop and a 1922 photograph (right) showing the same corner after removing and lowering the Tailor Shop. Source: ANJO Archives.

place, and the floor within appeared to be a bed of cinders upon which the concrete slab would be poured. Loose stones laid on the cinders near the southwest corner and just west of the door may have been part of the piers removed from those locations.

Placing the Tailor Shop on the concrete slab in 1922 led to the deterioration of the sills and floor framing. In 1979, the NPS raised the Tailor Shop 10½" using a forklift and then multiple hydraulic lifts and installed new stone piers below the sills. A comparison of the brick courses of the chimney with the weatherboards of the west wall suggests that the building is now at roughly the same level as documented in the 1865 photograph. The 1979 stone piers remain in place today and consist of loose-laid stacks of two to three relatively flat stones that vary in length and width from approximately 1´-0" to 2´-0". The piers appear to be in good condition. The sills are timber beams that form the base of each of the Tailor Shop's four walls and into which the floor joists are framed. Although drawings for the 1978-1979 repair project call for replacing all four sill beams, only one was replaced. The replacement beam is in good condition, but the other three are in poor condition. More details can be found in Appendix C.

Roof

The Tailor Shop has a side-gabled roof, boxed cornices along the north and south walls, and no overhangs on the east and west gable ends. This treatment is typical of Federal style buildings built between about 1800 and 1840. There is no evidence that the building was ever fitted with gutters.

Wood shingles appear to have covered the roof of the Tailor Shop from the time of its construction through Andrew Johnson's ownership. The roof is fitted with skip-sheathing typical of that used for wood single roofs, with gaps between the boards allowing the shingles to dry out from the underside (Figure C.10). During the period that Johnson owned the building, wood shingles were the dominant roofing material in the United States. Wood shingles of this period were typically hand-split (riven) and then dressed (planed) to provide a smooth surface. They were typically thin, relatively narrow, and had smooth-planed faces.[299] The earliest documentation of the Tailor Shop's roof comes from the 1865 photograph. That photograph shows typical wood shingles that appear to be moderately weathered. The condition of the shingles suggests that the roof had likely been in place for ten to twenty years. The same shingles were in place in photographs taken at the time of Johnson's funeral in August 1875. The roof was far more weathered by this time, with a more irregular surface and more signs of curled and split shingles.

The Johnson heirs or the Patterson family appear to have replaced the wood-shingle roof in kind sometime between 1875 and the 1890s, possibly during repairs in 1891. Much of this roof remains in place today, and the shingles are attached with cut nails. Sanborn Maps document that the building had a wood-shingle roof from at least 1887 (the earliest available map for Greeneville) until 1908.

The Patterson family installed a metal roof sometime between November 1908 and March 1913. This roof appears to have been meant as a temporary solution to protect the Tailor Shop from further deterioration. It was mounted to horizontal purlins nailed to the roof over the existing wood shingles. These purlins created overhangs at the east and west walls, helping to shelter the gable ends.

The state of Tennessee removed the metal roofing after constructing the Memorial Building in the early 1920s. They left the deteriorated wood shingles in place. State workers may have believed that these shingles dated from Johnson's lifetime. The shingles remain exposed today and are heavily weathered and desiccated. Many sections are missing, and many of those that remain are loose.

Between 1947 and 1974, the NPS installed wood shingles along the eaves to give a consistent appearance when viewed from below. The NPS probably made this change following a 1952

299. Today, rough-faced, hand-split shingles are typically called "shakes." Modern shakes differ from the thinner and smoother hand-split and planed wood shingles used in the 1800-1920 period. Sawn shingles were also available in some regions after around 1820; these were similar in appearance to hand-split and planed shingles. James L. Garvin, *A Building History of Northern New England* (Hanover: University Press of New England, 2001), 29.

Figure C.10. View into Tailor Shop attic from a hole in the roof, facing southwest. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.12. Detail of wood shingles at the east end of the south face of Tailor Shop roof, facing north. The shingles in the background were likely installed by Andrew Johnson's heirs, and those in the foreground were added by the NPS. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.11. The south face of the roof, facing northwest, shows deteriorated wood shingles that Johnson's heirs probably installed between 1875 and the 1890s. The NPS added the shingles along the eave, probably in 1952. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.13. Detail of missing shingles at the east end of the south face of the roof, facing north, showing cut nails used to secure the shingles to the skip-sheathing. Source: RATIO, 2023.

recommendation from the regional director that the park replace missing shingles on the Tailor Shop.[300] Some of these appear to be weathered shingles salvaged from elsewhere, while others do not appear to be weathered. These decorative shingles remain in good condition. (Figure C.11–Figure C.13) Park files indicate that routine maintenance once included annual roof vacuuming.

Chimneys

Available documentation indicates that a stove heated the Tailor Shop during Andrew Johnson's occupancy and that either Johnson or his tenants added a fireplace and exterior chimney to the west wall sometime between the 1840s and 1861. Evidence for this change is presented in detail in this report's "Stove & Fireplace" section.

The 1865 photograph and both engravings show a stovepipe chimney rising from the north face of the roof near the location of the ceiling stovepipe thimble. This chimney was likely associated with the stove used during Johnson's occupancy. This chimney was no longer present at the time of Johnson's funeral in August 1875, indicating that Johnson or his tenants had it removed sometime between 1865 and 1875.

Johnson or his tenants may have built the west brick chimney and fireplace sometime between the early 1840s and the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. The exterior chimney was in place by 1865, when it appeared in both a photograph and two engravings of the building (Figure C.14). The chimney masonry was relatively clean and bright in the photograph, and it showed no signs of weathering, wear, or repairs, with only slight discoloration on the corbeled shoulders to indicate that it was not brand new. Spots on the

300. Regional Director, Region One, to ANJO Superintendent, October 1, 1952, ANJO Archives.

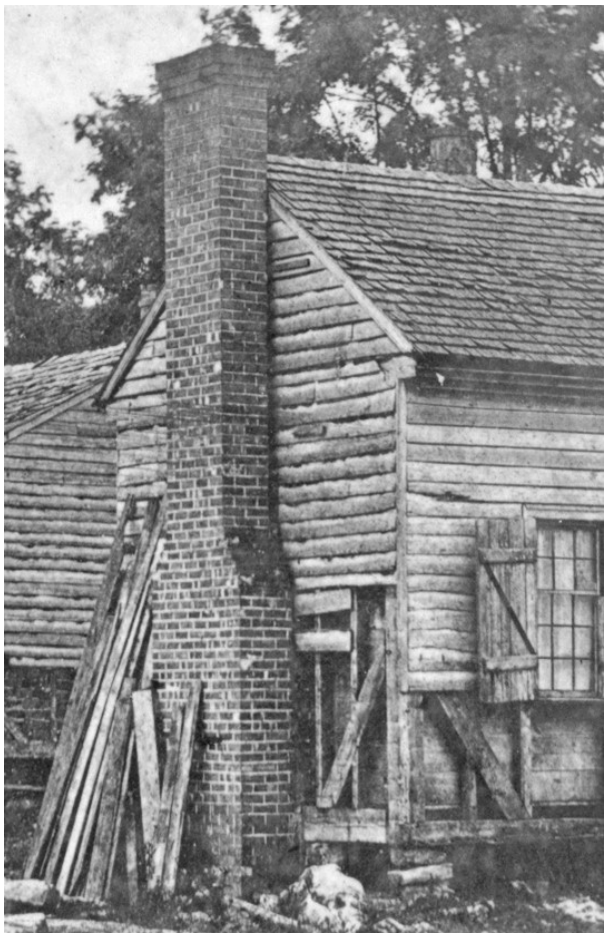


Figure C.14. Detail of the 1865 photograph shows the west chimney (left) and stovepipe chimney (upper right), facing northeast. Source: ANJO Archives.

chimney masonry that appeared as a lighter value in the 1865 and 1875 photographs are areas of vitrification that remain shiny today.

The wider base of the chimney contains the fireplace firebox. It steps in at corbeled shoulders and originally featured a cap of four corbeled brick courses. An 1899 article reported that the chimney, "as is shown by a large crack, appears disposed to part company with the old tailor shop at no distant day."[301] Photographs taken in the late 1910s show the corbeled cap of the chimney badly deteriorated. The state of Tennessee removed it during the construction of the Memorial Building. State workers appear to have added a metal strap to tie the chimney to the west wall.[302] In 1952, the NPS regional director recommended that "the chimney cap [be] built up to its original appearance," but

Figure C.15. View of the chimney, facing east. Source: RATIO, 2023.

this work was not carried out.[303] In 1979, the NPS raised the Tailor Shop back to its historic level to address the long-term deterioration caused by placing the building on a concrete floor. Because the chimney remained in place during the 1920s and 1970s adjustments to the height of the Tailor Shop, each project extensively altered the firebox's interior opening, face, sides, and hearth. The NPS reconstructed the corbeled cap of the chimney and completed repointing and selective brick replacement on the chimney in 1979. The NPS also created a dry moat around the base of the chimney, removing the 1920s concrete slab and fill down to bedrock. The NPS installed a new wood and aluminum floor grille over this opening in 1980. In September 1995, NPS selectively replaced two bricks near the top of the chimney that were turning to powder.[304] This deterioration is believed to have been related to the effects of rising damp on the softest of the bricks, exacerbated by the presence of the concrete slab from the early 1920s to 1979.

The chimney appears to be in fair to good condition, with limited areas of mortar loss (Figure

301. "The Johnsons," *Courier-Journal*, September 16, 1899.
302. This strap was not present in 1921 but was in place by 1947. It likely dates from repairs made during the construction of the Memorial Building.
303. Regional Director, Region One, to ANJO Superintendent, October 1, 1952, ANJO Archives.
304. The NPS had planned to replace four bricks but found that two of the bricks were hard enough to be left in place.

C.15). The corbelled cap, as reconstructed in 1979, remains intact.

Siding

The building is clad in weatherboard siding, also known as lap siding or clapboard siding. Each weatherboard features a bead along its lower edge. A photograph and two engravings from 1865 document that siding on the south façade was missing up to the level of the windowsills (and higher between the door and the southeast window) and to a higher level on the west wall. Similar conditions are visible at the McCardle House behind the Tailor Shop. People seeking "relics," "mementos," or "souvenirs" of a building associated with Andrew Johnson's early life reportedly removed these boards. This type of keepsake vandalism was a common practice at properties associated with well-known political figures or historic events.[305]

Johnson's agents or tenants appear to have installed new siding to replace the stolen siding. The 1865 photograph shows sawn boards—many with weathering and uneven edges suggesting that they had been salvaged from another building—leaning against the west wall; these boards were likely awaiting installation on the walls. The narrow pier on the south façade between the door and the southeast window was originally fitted with short weatherboards, about half of which were gone by 1865. In January 1871, a Georgia newspaper quoted an article about the Tailor Shop from the *Cincinnati Commercial*, including a discussion of past removal of the siding.

> Relic-hunters have carried off the weather-boarding that was formerly upon it up to the distance of four or five feet, but this has been replaced by new. The relic-hunters, however, still continue to haggle away at it, and its occupants say they would have carried off the whole building if not watched closely. It is the only tailor-shop that ever produced a President, and the novelty of the thing creates a demand for splinters.[306]

Photographs taken around the time of Johnson's funeral in August 1875 show the replacement siding in place on the lower parts of the walls. These boards are straighter and less weathered than the earlier boards on the upper parts of the walls. Vertical boards provided a simpler patch on the narrow pier between the south door and the southeast window. Later photographs of the east wall suggest that the earlier siding remained intact on most of the wall except for the lower few boards. Existing conditions at the north wall suggest that the early siding remains in place down to near the level of the windowsills.

In reporting on Johnson's funeral, the *Greeneville Herald* stated, "Memento hunters have abounded during the progress of the obsequies and many persons carried away chips from the old tailor shop…"[307] One Chattanooga paper carried a similar report; "The old shop where Mr. Johnson worked as a tailor was visited by all, and many pilgrims took therefrom a shingle or a piece of weatherboarding as relics."[308] The extent of this keepsake vandalism appeared to have been more limited than that in 1865.

No large-scale keepsake vandalism seems to have occurred after 1875. An 1899 article mentions minor keepsake vandalism: "The little tailor shop, except for the ravages of time and the depredations of visitors, who have cut and scarred its boards to secure some little mementoes [*sic*] to take home to friends, stands practically unchanged."[309] A 1906 photograph shows a weatherboard hanging loose on the upper part of the west wall; it remained loose or missing through at least 1915, but a patch covered the opening by around 1920. A 1908 newspaper article offers a typical note that "the siding is warped and cracked…"[310] Photographs taken between 1906 and 1922 suggest that the replacement siding extended below the sill, covering the stone piers and most of the space between the sills and grade. The lowest weatherboard on the west wall south of the chimney was coped to conform to an irregular stone outcropping.

305. For comparison, over five months during the 1888 presidential campaign, relic hunters gradually dismantled and carried away all traces of the picket fence in front of candidate Benjamin Harrison's Indianapolis home.
306. *Weekly Columbus Enquirer*, January 3, 1871.
307. "Johnson's Last Words," *Greeneville American*, August 18, 1875.
308. "Andrew Johnson," *The Daily Times*, August 4, 1875.
309. "The Johnsons."
310. "Andrew Johnson, Tailor, Later President," *Morristown Republican*, August 28, 1908.

Figure C.16. View along the east gable within the Tailor Shop attic, facing southeast. The state of Tennessee removed the siding from this wall during the construction of the Memorial Building, leaving only the studs. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Later photographs of the east wall suggest that the earlier siding remained intact on most of the wall except for the lower few boards. The state of Tennessee appears to have removed the siding from the east wall during the construction of the Memorial Building (Figure C.16, Figure C.17). Many cut nails remain in place in many studs, suggesting that the boards may have been split around these during removal. Removal of this siding may have been intended to allow air circulation between the Tailor Shop and the new brick wall. The salvaged weatherboards may have been used to patch deteriorated or missing boards on the other three walls. Contractors installed these salvaged boards on the south façade west of the door and on the west façade, replacing earlier replacement boards. Contractors may have also installed some on the north wall. Salvaged boards installed in these areas tend to be poorly matched and have large gaps and inconsistencies, even when compared with the deteriorated condition of the weatherboards that remain in situ above. These boards also tend to have multiple sets of nail holes and gouges around nail holes caused by prying the nails or boards loose.

No photographs of the north wall are known before the construction of the Memorial Building. Existing conditions at the north wall suggest that early siding remains in place on most of the wall above the heads of the openings (Figure C.18, Figure C.19). Many of the weatherboards between the heads of the openings and the level of the windowsill appear to be original but exhibit multiple holes, suggesting that contractors salvaged and reinstalled them.

Figure C.17. View looking south in space between the east wall of the Memorial Building and the east wall of the Tailor Shop near the sill of the Tailor Shop. The state of Tennessee removed the siding from this wall during the construction of the Memorial Building, leaving only the studs. Note the cut nails are still embedded in the stud at the center. These nails would have held the siding, and the weatherboards would have been split or gouged during salvage. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.18. Detail of siding at the north wall, facing south. The weatherboards near the top of the image appear to be original. Those on the lower left may be original but appear to have been salvaged and reinstalled. Note the extra sets of nail holes in these boards and the gouged areas around nail heads, which are likely caused by prying the boards or nails loose. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.19. Siding at the lower east part of the north wall. These boards, apparently scraps or small salvaged pieces, are nailed flat to the framing with cut nails. These were presumably installed before 1900, possibly in the 1891 repair campaign or an earlier project. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.20. Detail of siding at the east end of the south wall. The weatherboards in the upper half of the image appear to be original. Those in the lower half appear to be replacements, probably dating from the 1890s. Source: RATIO, 2023.

On the south façade, extant replacement siding east of the door appeared to be present in photographs from around 1900 based on the visible pattern of the heads of the wire nails used to secure the weatherboards. Similar replacement boards remain on the lower part of the north wall west of the door, but these boards are attached with cut nails and show considerable wear, suggesting that they were exposed for many years before the construction of the Memorial Building. The lower part of the north wall east of the door is clad in miscellaneous salvaged or scrap boards nailed flat to the studs (Figure C.20). Most of these boards are secured with cut nails, suggesting that they were installed before 1900, probably in 1891 or earlier (Figure C.21).

NPS conducted a graffiti inventory of the exterior of the Tailor Shop on December 22, 1992. Carved graffiti on the siding included "RH," "VA," "SM," and "XI" on the siding of the south wall. A weatherboard on the lower part of the south façade bears graffiti that was not documented in 1992 but appears to predate the last application of a paint finish and the cracking of the weatherboard, as the crack runs through the marks, and paint finishes are evident in the carved grooves (Figure C.22). This graffiti may read "T I I II I." Narrower horizontal marks connecting the tops of some of these verticals may be of a later date. If they are contemporary, they would roughly form the letters "M IY T." All of this graffiti is on older boards that appear to have been salvaged from the east wall and installed at this location in the early 1920s. Graffiti on the north wall includes "DN," "CD /

Figure C.21. Detail of siding at the west part of the south wall. The weatherboards from the upper part of the window to the cornice appear to be original. Those below this level, with more visible weathering and staining, appear to have been salvaged from the east wall during the construction of the Memorial Building and were installed in place of circa 1865–1891 replacement boards that had been in place through 1922. Source: RATIO, 2023.

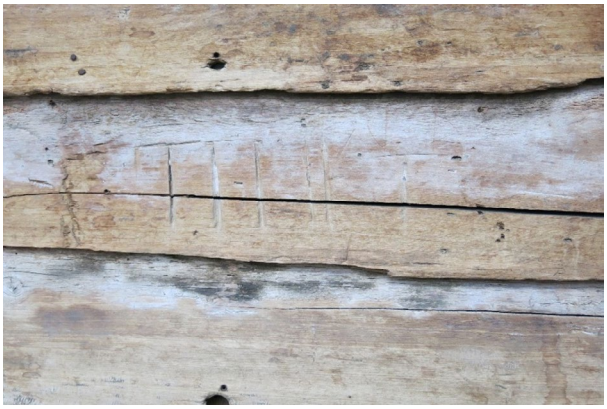


Figure C.22. Carved graffiti on a weatherboard at the lower west part of the south façade. Weatherboards in this area appear to have been salvaged from the east wall by the state of Tennessee and reinstalled here in 1922–1923. Source: RATIO, 2023.

JR," "MI," "M," an expletive, and "SHAWN."[311] Most of this graffiti is on the boards nailed flat to the studs at the lower-east end of the north wall. Unlike the graffiti on the doors, dated April 4, 1904, none of these marks include dates.

The siding remains in fair to poor condition overall but does not appear to have deteriorated since the construction of the Memorial Building in the early 1920s.

Windows

The two windows of the south façade each measure approximately 2′-4″ by 4′-8″ and are fitted with six-over-nine sashes (Figure C.23). The windows are single-hung, with wood jambs serving as exterior stops for the lower sash and containing rabbets[312] in which the upper sashes are fixed in place. The single window of the north wall measures approximately 2′-4″ by 3′-10″ and is fitted with a six-over-six sash. The six-lite sashes are all of the same dimensions, and the sashes of all three windows are consistent in details, suggesting that they are of the same date. The use of larger windows on the façade and smaller windows on secondary walls is consistent with American building practices of the period.

A sheet metal patch on the north window sill is installed with wire nails, suggesting that the Patterson family installed it sometime after about 1890. Its weathered and corroded surface may suggest that the patch was in place for many years before the construction of the Memorial Building in the early 1920s.

Photographs taken between 1865 and 1922 indicate that the Johnson and Patterson families or their tenants replaced missing or broken panes of glass at various times. A few panes appear to be missing or patched in multiple photographs, suggesting that repairs may have been infrequent. The state of Tennessee may have replaced the missing panes during the construction of the Memorial Building in the early 1920s.

In 1952, the NPS regional director recommended the replacement of "missing window panes" in the Tailor Shop.[313] The NPS made subsequent window repairs in 1979 and 1992. NPS replaced twenty-two of the forty-five panes of glass in 1992 and documented the panes replaced on an elevation drawing. It is unclear whether any of the existing glass may date from Andrew Johnson's building occupancy. At least one pre-1992 pane occupies a space where a pane was missing in photographs taken around 1905, suggesting that the Patterson family replaced it. Several panes that were not replaced in 1992 exhibit waves and distortions often seen in glass manufactured before about 1900. Some of these panes could possibly date from Johnson's lifetime. It is also possible that glass replacements in the 1920s, 1950s, and 1970s used salvaged glass or reproduction glass.

The windows remain in fair condition overall today but are sheltered from the weather by the Memorial Building.

311. Some of the graffiti may be of more recent date; for example, the name "Shawn" was virtually unknown in the United States before 1950 and peaked in popularity in the 1970s.

312. A rabbet is a rectangular recess cut into the edge of a piece of material. Rabbets are necessary for butt hinges to hold a door securely in its frame and were often used to fit hardware to doors or windows.

313. Regional Director, Region One, to ANJO Superintendent, October 1, 1952, ANJO Archives.

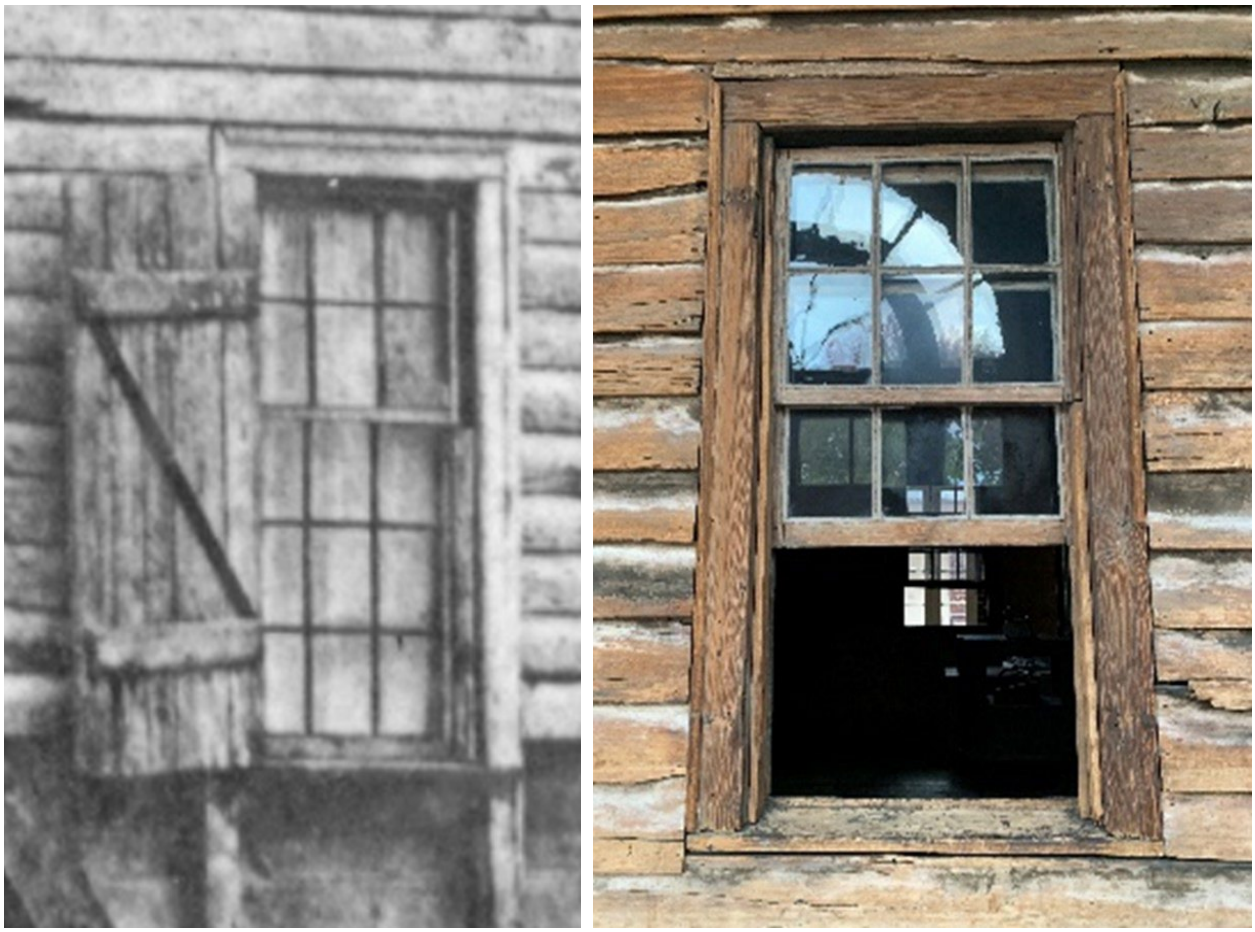


Figure C.23. Southwest window, a typical six-over-nine window, in 1865 and 2023. Source: ANJO Archives and RATIO.

Shutters

The earliest documented shutters on the Tailor Shop were batten shutters. Photographs from 1865 and 1875 show these shutters on the south windows. Batten shutters of this type were typical for securing commercial properties during evening hours. They provided greater security than louvered shutters (commonly called "outside blinds") but did not allow shaded ventilation, making them less common on residential buildings.

Each window was fitted with a single shutter hinged on the edge toward the nearest gable end. The shutters consisted of four or five vertical boards held together by two horizontal battens on the interior face. The battens appear to have had chamfered edges. A narrow diagonal brace between the battens may have been added to the shutters later to address sagging. In the 1865 photograph, one of these braces appeared to be narrow and registered as a dark value, suggesting that it may have been an iron bar or strap. However, one of the 1875 photographs showed the same shutter with what appeared to be a narrow wood diagonal brace. It is possible that Andrew Johnson or his tenants had replaced the brace between 1865 and 1875.

The window frames do not bear evidence of pintles mounted to the casings, suggesting that the butt hinges on the shutters photographed in 1865 were likely the first-period shutters. The window frames retain the rabbets for two hinges carrying each of these shutters (Figure C.24).[314] These hinges appear to have aligned with the horizontal battens. Each hinge was secured to the window frame by three screws. Later modifications to the shutters of the southwest and northwest windows included relocating the lower hinges a few inches upward. The strike sides of the window frames each bore a U-shaped iron staple that would have been used to

314. While no historic photographs document the early shutter of the north window, physical evidence indicates that it was hinged on the west jamb and latched on the east jamb.

Figure C.24. Detail of upper west jamb of the southwest window showing rabbet for butt hinges in place as of 1865 and ghost of the triangular leaf of diamond-shaped strap hinges for shutters installed by the Patterson family around 1890–1901. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.25. Detail of east jamb of north window showing staple that would have been used to secure single-leaf shutter closed from the interior. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.26. The shutters were likely secured to the staples with a wrought iron hook like this one used to secure the roof hatch of the Shrewsbury-Windle House (1846-1849) in Madison, Indiana. Source: RATIO, 2023.

secure the shutters closed from the inside using an iron hook (Figure C.25, Figure C.26).[315]

The Johnson heirs, the Patterson family, or their tenants appear to have removed these shutters by around 1890. A photograph dating from around 1890 showed the south façade with no shutters (Figure B.12).[316] Sometime before 1901, possibly during repairs in 1891, the Patterson family installed pairs of narrower batten shutters on each window. Each shutter consisted of narrow vertical boards held together by two horizontal battens on the interior face. Gouges had to be cut out of the window stops to accommodate these battens when the shutters were closed. Face-mounted diamond-shaped metal strap hinges secured each shutter to the window frame. The shutters appear to have been secured closed with hook-and-eye fasteners at their lower corners. The state of Tennessee appears to have removed these shutters during the construction of the Memorial Building in the early 1920s. No shutters are in place today.

315. These staples remain in place on the southeast and northwest windows. The southwest window no longer has the staple but the holes where it was mounted are clearly visible.
316. This photograph was taken after the demolition (between 1887–1892) of the rear lean-to addition.

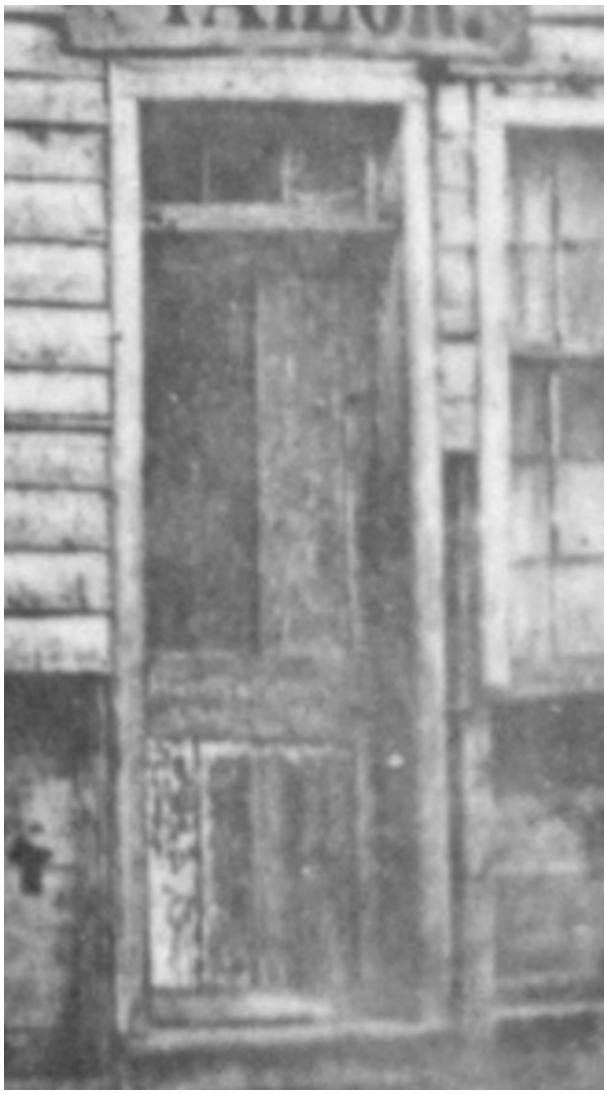


Figure C.27. Detail of 1865 photograph showing the south door. This appears to show a four-panel door that has been cut down at the top and bottom to fit the opening. Source: ANJO Archives.

Figure C.28. Detail of 1875 photograph showing the south door. This appears to be the door that is currently in place. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Doors

The Tailor Shop contains two doors, one on the south (front) façade and one on the north (rear) façade.

South Door

The south door opening contains a door and a transom. The frame, casings, transom bar, and three-lite transom sash appear to be original to the building and would thus have been in place during Andrew Johnson's occupancy. The door itself appears to date from late in Johnson's life.

The 1865 photograph shows a four-panel door in place at the south door opening (Figure C.27). This door appeared to have been cut down at the top and bottom to fit this opening, leaving narrow top and bottom rails. This suggests that the door was salvaged from another location and installed in the Tailor Shop by Johnson or his tenants. The door appeared to have had shallow raised panels or flush panels with beaded perimeters. Its paint finishes were heavily weathered by 1865. No hardware is clearly visible in the photograph, but discoloration at the east jamb and east side of the door may suggest that it was hinged at the west jamb.

Johnson or his tenants appear to have replaced the four-panel door sometime between 1865 and the early 1870s. Photographs taken around the time of Johnson's funeral in August 1875 show a batten door in place (Figure C.28). The door showed a weathered surface similar to that of the batten shutters on the adjacent windows, suggesting that it may have been in place for several years. The widths of the various boards visible in the 1875 photograph suggest that this is the same door in place as of 2024. The door is made of vertical boards secured to three horizontal battens on its interior face. It is assembled with cut nails and

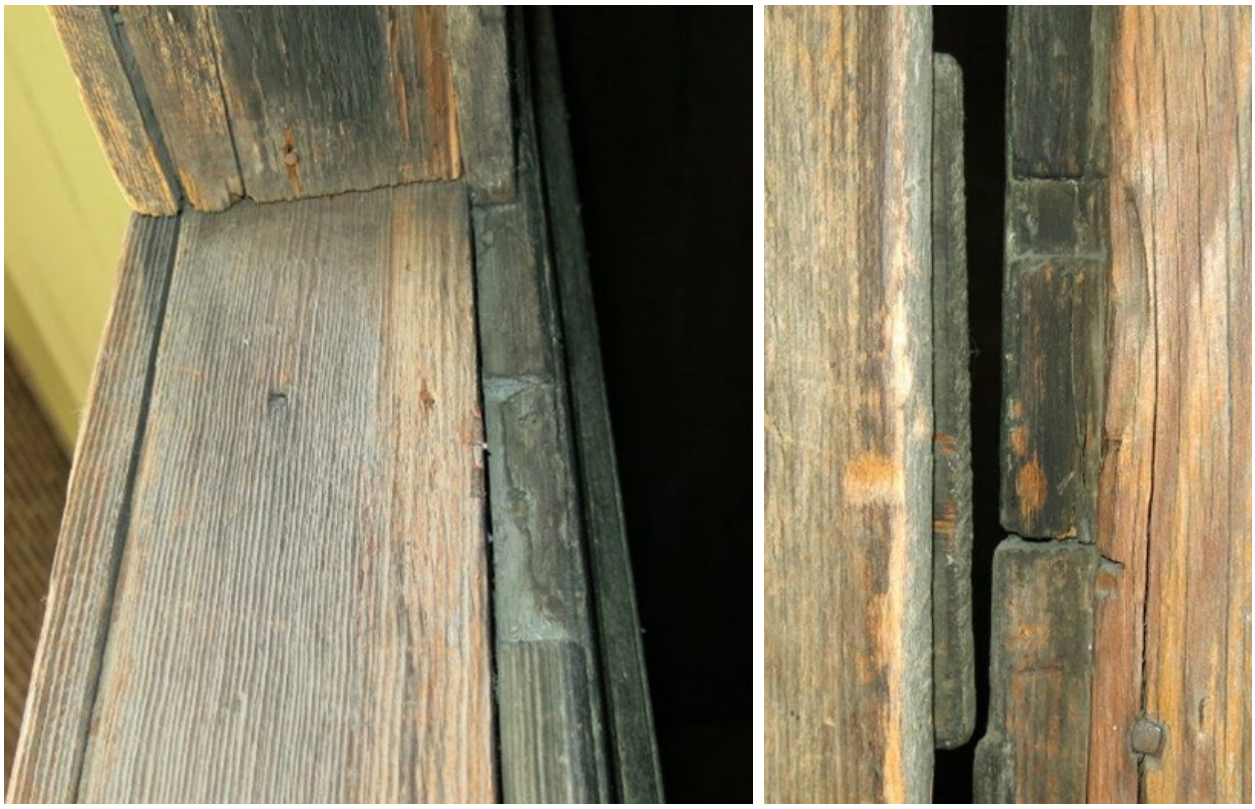


Figure C.29. The frame of the south door retains evidence of hardware for an earlier door hinged at the west jamb. Left: West jamb showing one of two rabbets for hinges on a pre-1875 door, likely the original door. Right: East jamb showing rabbet for the keeper, including smaller indentation that appears to have held a keeper plate for a Norfolk latch. Source: RATIO, 2023.

forged nails with large heads. An 1881 article refers to "the small, red door" on the front of the Tailor Shop.[317] The exterior face of the door includes the carved graffiti "C A D / 9/4/04." This would date from April 9, 1904, and is likely related to the "C. A. D." and "Apr. 9 / 04" carved on the south door.

The door frame bears rabbets for hinges on the west jamb and a rabbet for a keeper on the east jamb (Figure C.29). The keeper rabbet includes a smaller, rectangular indentation at the top with two screw holes; this appears to have once held a hooked keeper plate for a Norfolk latch. The present door was in place by 1875 and is hinged at the east jamb, indicating that these features are associated with an earlier door. The west window is placed farther from the door than the east window. The existing door, hinged at the east jamb, blocks most of the daylight from the east window when propped open. By contrast, a door hinged at the west jamb could be propped open against the wall without blocking daylight from the west window. This suggests that the building's original door was likely hinged at the west jamb. Because daylight was critical for a tailor's work, this door orientation was likely maintained through Johnson's use of the building as a tailor shop.

The door frame and the existing door bear holes and ghosts, documenting three placements of knob and lock hardware at the west jamb (Figure C.30). The uppermost holes appear to align with the evidence of the doorknob and keyhole escutcheon visible in the 1875 photograph. These may have been the original hardware on the door at the time of its installation in the late 1860s or early 1870s.

The area around the doorknob hole retains the ghost and screw holes for a later and smaller rim lock and keeper with ogee-arched ends. The most recent paint finish on the door surrounds this outline, indicating that it was in place at the time of that finish's application. This lock did not extend to the keyhole above. Based on its outline and relationship to the doorknob hole, it was likely either a night latch or a knob latch. A night latch was equivalent to a modern deadbolt lock in function, containing a lock but no doorknob. Night latches of the 1880s and 1890s could include a keyed cylinder that would fit through a hole of

317. "Bate's Eastern Canvass," *The Daily American*, September 26, 1882.

this size, allowing someone to lock or unlock the door from outside. A knob latch was of similar size but contained only the doorknob and latch mechanism, with no keyed lock but often including a slide bolt. If a knob latch were in place, a separate lock or interior bolt would have been required to secure the door. The paint finish evidence noted above may suggest that the latch in place at this location was in use at the same time as a rim lock associated with the lowermost holes in the door.

The lowermost hardware evidence on the door includes two different keyhole openings that appear to be associated with one or two different rim locks. Based on other available evidence, the hardware at this location was likely in place sometime between 1875 and 1901. The most recent paint finish on the interior face of the door completely covers this area, suggesting that the rim lock was no longer in place at the time of this finish's application. Three of the four corners of the rim lock outline are visible and contain evidence of screw holes; the present rim lock conceals the fourth corner. The present rim lock might conceal a doorknob opening.

The middle hardware evidence aligns with the present rim lock. A wooden patch mounted to the exterior face of the door covers all the holes associated with different generations of hardware (Figure C.31). This patch was in place by 1901 and is attached with wire nails, suggesting an installation date after 1880. The existing rim lock features a case with a raised border and a series of concentric beads forming a circular escutcheon to frame the keyhole. This rim lock and associated hardware likely date from the period 1890–1900, possibly from the 1891 repairs. The doorknob spindle remains in place, but the knobs are broken off. The exterior knob was no longer in place in a photograph taken in 1921. The interior face of the spindle appears to retain traces of a ceramic knob (Figure C.32). The exterior face of the door retains a circular cast iron doorknob escutcheon (rose) secured by two slotted screws. The keyhole is fitted with a cast iron escutcheon featuring inset semicircular top and bottom ends and secured with two dome-headed slotted screws.

A small sign appeared on the transom bar in photographs taken between about 1900 and 1921 (Figures B.15, B.20, B.21, B.23, B.25, B.27, B.31, B.37). The size and placement of the sign

Figure C.30. The interior face of the south door, 2023. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.31. The interior face of the door shows three sets of holes for different generations of hardware. Source: RATIO, 2023.

are consistent with an address number sign. In some photographs, the sign appears to read "135," indicating the building's address of 135 E. Depot Street. A circa 1921 photograph suggests that it may have contained five or six characters, possibly numerals or an italic typeface (Figure B.37). This may have been a sign of overpainting and subsequent weathering of the sign, exposing multiple generations of numbers. It appears that the state of Tennessee removed the sign after completing the Memorial Building. The ghost of this sign is clearly visible on the transom bar today, with traces of paint or whitewash preserved underneath the sign's location.

North Door

The north door is made of four vertical boards with beaded edges secured to three horizontal battens on its interior face (Figure C.33). The middle batten is wider than the other two. It is assembled with cut nails. Differences in the construction and details of this door may indicate that it was made at a different time than the existing south door (installed between 1865 and 1875). This door might be original to the building or may have been installed during Andrew Johnson's occupancy. The exterior face of the door in place as of 2024 bears carved graffiti, including "C. A. D."; initials that may read "FP," "RP," or "AP"; and "Apr. 9 / 04" (Figure C.34).[318] The last would date from April 9, 1904, and is likely related to the "C A D" and "4/9/04" carved on the south door.

The west jamb and west side of the door retain matching rabbets for two butt hinges (Figure C.35). The upper rabbet contains four screw holes, a configuration often seen on butt hinges made around 1820, while the lower rabbet contains three screw holes. Corresponding rabbets with matching numbers of holes are also present on the east jamb and east side of the door. The existing butt hinges are mounted closer to the center of the door on the east jamb. These hinges have three recessed screw holes in each leaf. One leaf has three knuckles, and the other has two. Physical evidence indicates that the door was originally hinged at the west jamb, that it was later reversed to hinge at the east jamb, and that the hinges on the east jamb were later relocated to their present position. The former alteration may be contemporary with the reverse of the door swing at the south door,

Figure C.32. Detail of the exterior face of the south door showing a patch installed before 1901, possibly in 1891. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.33. The interior face of the north door, 2023. Source: RATIO, 2023.

318. This could read either "C. A. D." or "C. R. D."

Figure C.34. Detail of the exterior face of the north door showing 1904 graffiti. Source: RATIO, 2023.

accomplished sometime before 1875. The latter alteration, probably performed to splits in the door edge around the hinge screws, appears to date from sometime before the construction of the Memorial Building.

The east edge of the door and frame, currently the hinge side, retains evidence of a Norfolk latch that appears to be associated with the door's original operation (Figure C.36). The frame includes a rabbet consistent with the size of the keeper for a Norfolk latch. The edge of the door retains a rabbet consistent with the size of a metal strike sometimes used with latches of this type. The door retains a hole for the thumb-latch lever with screw holes to either side, and a single hole centered several inches below, consistent with the mounting of a Norfolk latch pull. The Norfolk latch strike and pull now mounted on the other edge of the door may have been previously mounted here.

The door retains hardware components that the Patterson family likely installed. The exterior face of the door retains a doorknob escutcheon (rose) and the pull of a Norfolk latch. The doorknob escutcheon reflects the Eastlake style, features a meander-type pattern, likely dates from the period 1880–1905, and may be associated with the 1891 repairs. The escutcheon is currently secured with wire roofing nails rather than screws. The Norfolk latch pull is a variant of Blake's patent (1840), with a "Western" style cast iron pull of a type illustrated in hardware catalogs from at least the late 1860s through the 1880s. The interior face of the door retains holes and ghosts associated with the Norfolk latch lever, which is no longer present. This hardware appears to have been removed before the application of the most recent layer of finish to the interior face of the door. The strike edge of the door retains a broken piece of the latch strike. A rabbet in the west door jamb is consistent with the size of the keeper for a Norfolk latch.

Figure C.35. The frame of the north door retains evidence of hardware for an earlier door hinged at the west jamb. Left: One of two hinge rabbets at the west jamb. Middle: East jamb and east edge of door showing rabbets for keeper and strike of a Norfolk latch; hole flanked by screw holes on face of door associated with a Norfolk latch pull. Right: Norfolk latch pull and strike (which may have once been used at the east edge of the door) and later doorknob escutcheon (above). Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.36. The interior face of the door showing the existing rim latch (above) and holes and ghosts from the Norfolk latch (below) associated with the Norfolk latch pull that remains on the exterior face of the door. Right: Example of a Norfolk latch mechanism in the Benjamin Lundy House, Mount Pleasant, Ohio. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Above the Norfolk latch evidence, the west edge of the door retains evidence of a rim lock on its interior face. The most recent finish on the interior face of the door goes around the ghost of this rectangular rim lock, indicating that the lock was in place at the time of that finish's application. The upper part of this evidence is partly obscured by the present rim night latch (described below). If a hole in the door was present, it was either the doorknob hole above or is concealed by the doorknob escutcheon. This evidence may indicate the presence of an interior rim night latch that did not include an exterior keyhole. A rim night latch with an ogee-arched end and a matching keeper with radiused corners is mounted to the interior face of the door behind the doorknob escutcheon and partly overlaps the ghost of an earlier rim lock (described above). This night latch likely dates from the period 1875–1905 and may be associated with the 1891 repairs.

Figure C.37. Detail of 1865 photograph showing sign. This is presumably the temporary pasteboard sign put up for the photograph. Source: ANJO Archives.

"A. Johnson, Tailor" Sign

Andrew Johnson appears to have had a sign installed on the Tailor Shop when he occupied it for business purposes. The building may have had more than one generation of signs during this period. Later accounts state that a sign reading "A. JOHNSON / TAILOR" was still in place at the outbreak of the Civil War (1861–1865) and that it was removed from the building during the war.[319] In 1892, a veteran who had been stationed in Greeneville during the Civil War told the *Chicago Tribune* that the Tailor Shop had "a sign between and a little above the two windows with the simple words: 'A. Johnson, tailor.'," and stated, "This sign was never touched by federal or confederate."[320]

To date, the earliest visual documentation of a sign on the building comes from an 1865 photograph of the Tailor Shop and the engraving of the building published in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* in September 1865 (Figure C.37). The photograph shows a warped signboard that registers as a moderate value, slightly darker than the color of the siding, with dark letters reading:

A.JOHNSON
TAILOR.

319. "A Historic Tailor Shop," *Nashville Union and American*, August 21, 1875.
320. "Andrew Johnson's Old Home," *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*, January 2, 1892.

Both lines of letters are of equal size, and there were no spaces in the upper line. The letters reflect the Scotch Roman serif type developed in the 1810s and very popular from the 1830s to the 1860s in print and even later for painted signs. The "J" had an atypical form, with a hooked serif on the lower right corner of the vertical stroke. The 1865 *Frank Leslie's* engraving also shows the atypical "J" serif as well as the slightly warped or jumbled shape of the "N"s. The sign was placed with its lower edge aligned with the top of the door casing and was placed slightly to the east of center over the door.

This was likely the sign described by the *Chicago Tribune* in August 1865: "Over the battered store, some one had painted on a slip of brown paper, in bold letters, 'A. Johnson, Tailor.'"[321] The following month, the *New York Herald* described the sign in an article that was reproduced in other papers, "On a sign-board over the door… are the simple words: 'A Johnson, Tailor.'"[322] Later in September, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* published the above-mentioned engraving of the Tailor Shop showing the sign; the text of the accompanying article describes the sign as "'A. Johnson, Tailor,' painted in crude letters, *en imitation* of the original."[323] These clues indicate that the sign present in 1865 was a recent replacement, probably one installed after Johnson became president that April.

In March 1869, the Nashville *Republican Banner* published a long account of a visit to the Tailor Shop. The writer included several quotes from a conversation with Margaret Johnson, Sam Johnson's wife, who was then occupying the building. No sign was present on the building's exterior at this time, and Margaret Johnson's description of a pasteboard sign made and installed for a picture seems to refer to the sign shown in the 1865 photograph.

> Over the door on the outside there appears to have been a sign. I inquired if there had ever been a sign there, and what had become of it. "Oh, yes, there used to be a sign there," she replied, "but the rebels tore it down when they were camped here, and threatened to tear down the house. They burned up the bench that Mr. Johnson used to work on, and acted mighty bad with all of Mr. Johnson's things. There is a paste-board sign here some where just exactly like the old one, that some fellows made and put up over the door, when they wanted to take a picture of the house. The sign had on it 'A. Johnson, Tailor,' just like the old one."[324]

According to an 1899 article, "The original sign was stolen early in the civil war and another one placed there when Johnson returned at the close of his term as president also disappeared…"[325] This replacement sign would presumably have dated from sometime after March 1869, when Andrew Johnson returned to Greeneville from Washington, DC.

George Conklin joined the John Pogie O'Brien Circus in spring of 1867 and visited Greeneville sometime between 1867 and John Pogie O'Brien's death in 1889. George Conklin wrote of the sign in a 1921 memoir of his time in the circus.

> One season when we were travelling in the South one of the "stands" was President Johnson's home town. As we were going through the town on parade I noticed the sign on Johnson's old shop, Andrew Johnson—Tailor. I called the attention of Jack Shumake, the driver of one of the menagerie wagons, to it, and said, "Jack, I wish I had that sign." I thought no more about it, but after we left the town Jack produced the sign from some hiding place around the wagons and made me a present of it, and for a long while I had it among my curios.[326]

This incident may have occurred sometime between 1867 and 1875. The fate of this sign is unknown.

In 1923, Samuel James Norton (1846–1924), a native of Grainger County, Tennessee, reported of the Tailor Shop, "when I saw it in the early [18]70's

321. "East Tennessee: A Visit to President Johnson's Old Home," *Chicago Tribune*, August 29, 1865.
322. "President Johnson's Home," *Brooklyn Union*, September 6, 1865.
323. "Andy Johnson: His Workshop and His Homes," *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, September 23, 1865.
324. "Andrew Johnson: Sketch of the Early Life of the Ex-President."
325. "A Retrospect… Andrew Johnson and His Family," *Journal and Tribune*, July 20, 1899.
326. George Conklin, *The Ways of the Circus: Being the Memories and Adventures of George Conklin, Tamer of Lions* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1921).

Figure C.38. Detail of 1875 photograph showing sign installed in August 1875 and believed to replicate the pre-1861 sign. Source: ANJO Archives.

Figure C.39. Detail of photograph of the Tailor Shop, circa 1892–1904, showing the sign. Source: ANJO Archives.

it had a business 'shingle' at the corner, with the gilt letters: 'A. Johnson, Tailor.'"[327] This description seems to match the yellow letters of the sign, which were reportedly in place until the Civil War, and the replacement, which was installed in 1875. Samuel James Norton moved from Tennessee to Virginia about 1882, suggesting that this memory might have been of the sign installed in 1875.[328]

An August 4, 1875, article reported, "The original signboard was taken off some years ago by a relic hunter, but a fac simile, with the inscription 'A. Johnson, Tailor,' was placed upon the shop today."[329] The next day, the *Boston Globe* reported, "Over the door is the old sign, a board four feet long and one foot and a half in width, painted black, with the words 'A. Johnson, Tailor' in yellow letters." [330] An article in the *Nashville Union and American* published later the same month provides a more detailed description.

> Upon that shop the original sign board was hung out bearing the words, A. Johnson, Tailor. It was a sign on a plain black board, which looked as though it had been blackened with poke berries or lamp black, about two feet in length and ten inches in width. The lettering was in yellow. During the war the old sign was taken away by some of the belligerent forces, but a *fac simile* was replaced on the day of the ex-President's burial.[331]

The sign hung in August 1875 is documented in several photographs (Figure C.38). According to the *Nashville Union and American,* this sign was a facsimile of the sign that had been stolen during the Civil War. The signboard registers as a dark value, and the letters register as a light value, like the siding. It reads:

A. JOHNSON
TAILOR.

The upper row of letters appears to have been taller, with no spaces, while the lower row was shorter and oblique. The signboard was smaller than that shown in 1865 and was hung slightly higher on the wall. This sign appeared to have remained in place for several decades (Figure C.39).

Published descriptions of the building often mentioned the "A. Johnson, Tailor" sign. By the early 1880s, the sign was reported to be weathered and faded. An 1882 article reports the following.

> The sign, "A. Johnson, Tailor," placed there by Johnson's own hand, still remains. The lettering is very indistinct. Looking at it full in front, only the words, A. Johnson" can be seen. Going, however, to the side the word "tailor" underneath it can be dimly distinguished. A brook ripples through the yard, and a wooden bridge spans the street in front of the house.[332]

One year later, a description noted, "Just over the entrance to the shop… is a pine board upon which is written in letters now almost erased by rain

327. "About Andrew Johnson," *The Manhattan Republic*, July 19, 1923.
328. "Old Resident Dead," *Manhattan Republic*, December 4, 1924.
329. "Andrew Johnson."
330. "The Old Tailor's Shop—Mr. Johnson's First Public Speech," *Boston Globe*, August 5, 1875.
331. "A Historic Tailor Shop."
332. "Bate's Eastern Canvass."

Figure C.40. Details of photographs taken during the construction of the Memorial Building in 1922 showing the sign. The image on the left has been retouched to make the lettering more visible, but the raised grain of the deteriorated wood is clearly visible. Source: ANJO Archives.

and storm, the following: "A. Johnson, Tailor."[333] Another 1883 article reported, "The old pine-board sign is still to be seen above the shop door; the rain and the storm have worked havoc with it, but still can be read the words, 'A. Johnson, Tailor.'"[334]

A letter to the Nashville *American* in 1887 by a visitor who apparently spent much time with Sam Johnson reported, "Over the front door is the sign 'A. Johnson, Tailor.' This, however, is not the original sign used by Johnson, but a fac-simile of it. The original sign has been lost. The sum of $500 has been offered for its recovery."[335]

In March 1895, the *Nashville Banner* reported, "The sign painted 'A. Johnson, Tailor,' on a piece of goods box, has been taken from over the door and placed inside for preservation."[336] The sign may have been taken down during repairs made by the Patterson family in 1891. In November 1895, another article described the "primitive business sign," and indicated that it was in place; "Just above the door there is nailed a piece of decaying plank, about 2 feet long and 6 inches wide, on which may still be deciphered the following words: A. Johnson, Tailor."[337] In 1899, the Knoxville *Journal and Tribune* provided the following description of the sign.

> Over the front door is still to be seen a sign, "A. Johnson, Tailor." It is not, though, the original sign used by him, when following his trade, but a close imitation. The original sign was stolen early in the civil war and another one placed there when Johnson returned at the close of his term as president also disappeared and the one now there was placed over the door at the time when his funeral services took place. Even this is scarred and a portion of the board on which it is painted has been cut away. Above the hacks and scars the elements have almost worn the poplar weatherboarding away. No paint brush has been applied, at least for years, and the edges of the weather worn plank appear to be but little thicker than the edges of a sheet of card board.[338]

No sign was in place in a photograph published in the *Nashville American* on July 21, 1901. The sign is in place again in a picture postcard mailed in 1904 and in photographs published in 1905 and 1908. It appears, with increased weathering, in most photographs taken until the construction of the Memorial Building in the 1920s. It was hung lower on the south façade, overlapping the top of the door casing by 1915. The signboard's weathered outline and cracks appeared to match that shown in a circa 1922 photograph. A 1923 advertisement included a photograph of the sign, taken before the construction of the Memorial Building, and noted, "The most noticeable feature of the sign today is that the unpainted background has gradually worn away, leaving the painted letters standing out a full sixteenth of an inch."[339]

The sign was removed from the façade sometime after the construction of the Memorial Building

333. "Andy Johnson's Home," *Wheeling Sunday Register*, October 7, 1883.
334. "Southern News," *Memphis Daily Appea*l, October 21, 1883.
335. "An Historic Spot," *Wyoming Democrat*, September 30, 1887.
336. "A Trip Through East Tennessee," *Nashville Banner*, March 9, 1895.
337. "Notable in History," *St. Joseph Weekly Gazette*, November 1, 1895.
338. "A Retrospect… Andrew Johnson and His Family."
339. "Outstanding Proofs That Paint and Varnish Save the Surface," *The American Magazine*, October 1923.

(Figure C.40). A 1947 photograph shows it mounted on the west façade of the Tailor Shop above a display case.[340] The sign reinstalled on the façade by the 1970s and still in place today appears to be the 1875 replacement (Figure C.41).

Figure C.41. Sign, 2023. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Exterior Finishes

While historic finish analysis is not within the scope of this report, visual examination of the exterior woodwork provides some clues to its finishes. All finishes exhibit heavy wear and are believed to be preserved in something close to their condition at the time of the Memorial Building's construction in the early 1920s.

Figure C.42. Detail of the east end of the south façade showing typical heavy weathering of exterior wood finishes. Note the traces of finishes in the "shadow" below each weatherboard. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.43. Detail of the siding on the south façade between the south door and the southwest window. The state of Tennessee appears to have salvaged these weatherboards from the east façade and reinstalled them here during the construction of the Memorial Building in 1922-1923, replacing circa 1865 replacement boards. Note the traces of finishes in the "shadow" below each weatherboard. Source: RATIO, 2023.

The 1865 photograph shows the building with all exterior components of a similar value and all with weathered finishes. The image likely shows a weathered monochromatic finish, possibly a whitewash. Whitewash, also known as limewash, was an affordable finish that was easy to apply, and owners could renew it regularly. The 1865 photograph would presumably show the building with a finish that had been applied no more recently than the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. In 1869, the Nashville *Republican Banner* published an account of a visit to the Tailor Shop, describing it as "whitewashed."[341]

The 1875 photographs show the building with a finish in better condition than that pictured in 1865 but somewhat weathered, suggesting that the building had been repainted or whitewashed between 1865 and the early 1870s. This finish may have dated from repairs made about 1865. An 1881 article refers to "the small, red door" on the front of the Tailor Shop.[342] To date, this is the only known reference to the exterior being painted a color other than white. The Patterson family may have whitewashed or painted the exterior during repairs in 1891. Photographs taken between the 1890s and 1922 show the building with increasingly weathered finishes, suggesting that it was not repainted during this period. All these images suggest a monochromatic white finish, although the orthochromatic film used in this period recorded shades of blue and green—even very dark blues and greens—as white. Based on available evidence, the three most recent exterior finish applications to the Tailor Shop likely occurred sometime before 1861, between 1865 and 1875, and around 1891. Much of the exterior weathered down to bare wood until the construction of the Memorial Building in the early 1920s.

340. "The Andrew Johnson Tailor Shop in Greeneville, Tennessee, on Display inside Another Building. - Dept. of Conservation Photographs - Tennessee Virtual Archive," accessed January 16, 2024, https://teva.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15138coll28/id/11537/rec/8.
341. "Andrew Johnson: Sketch of the Early Life of the Ex-President."
342. "Bate's Eastern Canvass."

Figure C.44. Details of the upper east corner of the north façade (left) and upper east corner of the south façade (right) showing surviving paint finishes at the siding, trim, and cornice. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.45. The upper east corner of the north door frame showing surviving finishes at the upper jamb and head and weathered bare wood lower down jamb. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Today, the siding appears to retain traces of paint finishes, especially at the top of the exposed face of each weatherboard below the overhanging board (Figure C.42). The paint finishes are discolored and gray in much of this area, fading to a grayish white and then to bare wood (Figure C.43). In all cases, the dark surfaces that appear may be heavy accumulations of particulate matter (soot) on top of finishes and may not reflect the color of the finish itself. Heavier accumulations of paint finishes survive on the cornice (Figure C.44). Most of this paint appears to be white, but corners include similar gray discoloration to that seen on the siding. Traces of similar finishes are visible on some door and window trim and on some window sashes (Figure C.45). Some window and door casings may retain traces of other colors, possibly a green or reddish-brown. The jamb and head of the north door retain traces of what appears to be a dark green paint with an underlying white layer also visible. This finish is heavily eroded where it would have been exposed to rain and sun, with traces remaining only at the head and top of the jambs. The north (rear) façade, which would have been subject to less bleaching from the sun, shows traces of what appears as a cream, tan, or yellow-ocher color on many elements, but this could be a white finish that has yellowed over time.

Future historic finish analysis could reveal more clues about the building's historic exterior finishes, including its likely appearance during the period when it was occupied by Andrew Johnson.

Exterior Summary Table and Condition

The exterior of the Tailor Shop remains in fair condition overall. The building suffered from extended periods of deferred maintenance and weathering prior to the construction of the Memorial Building in the early 1920s. The enclosure in the Memorial Building has preserved the Tailor Shop, and it does not appear to be subject to any active deterioration. Past issues caused by the building's location on the concrete floor from 1922 to 1979 have been addressed in prior projects Condition ratings have been provided using standard NPS terminology of "Good" (features that do not require treatment beyond routine maintenance), "Fair" (Features showing some deterioration or damage for which deferred intervention is likely to lead to more extensive deterioration or damage), and "Poor (deterioration or damage is serious and requires immediate attention to protect the resource and/or users). *In the case of the Tailor Shop, many components rated "fair" or "poor"

suffered deterioration until the construction of the Memorial Building in the early-1920s and appear to have been largely stable since. Because the Tailor Shop is protected by enclosure in the Memorial Building, features with "fair" and "poor" ratings may not be defective under a continued Preservation treatment. Additional details may be found in Appendix C.

Feature	Contribution Status	Condition	Notes
Stone piers	Noncontributing	Good	Installed 1979
Siding	Contributing	Fair/Poor*	
Wood trim	Contributing	Fair*	
Windows	Contributing	Fair*	Some failure of glazing putty and paint
Doors	Contributing	Fair/Poor*	
Roof	Contributing	Poor*	
Chimney	Contributing	Good/Fair	Some mortar loss

Interior

The interior of the Tailor Shop is a single room measuring approximately 20′-2″ by 13′-2″ with a ceiling approximately 10′-10″ high (Figure C.46–Figure C.55).[343] All surfaces are clad in wood boards. The boards of the floor and ceiling are oriented east–west and those of the walls are horizontal. The wall and ceiling boards have beaded edges. The south wall is divided into three bays; the outer bays each contain a window and the center bay contains a door with transom. The east wall is blank, and the west wall contains a central fireplace. The north wall is divided into three bays, with a window in the west bay and a door in the center bay.

Floor

The undersides of the floorboards exhibit evenly-space perpendicular saw marks consistent with a vertical sawmill. Also known as "sash" or "up-and-down" sawmills, vertical sawmills were the most common type of sawmill in much of the eastern United States from the Colonial period through the 1860s. Several of the floorboards have been undercut at the joists to create a level floor surface, a common practice where joists or floorboards were not consistent in thickness.

The upper face of the floorboards currently show significant wear, suggesting that they have been exposed for a long period of time. Harder areas like knots are raised above the surface of the boards (Figure C.56). The floorboards appear to be unpainted, with a dark surface typical of wood that has been exposed to dirt and heavy foot traffic over a long period of time. The extent of the wear to the floorboards suggests that they were uncovered for much of the building's history. The shiny surface may be the result of waxing of the boards, as recommended by NPS in 1952.[344]

A rectangular patch in the floor directly in front of the hearth measures approximately 3′-8″ by 2′-1″. The north end of this patch is roughly aligned with the north end of the hearth, but the patch does not extend the full width of the hearth. The patch covers a single bay between two floor joists. The patch boards exhibit similar wear to the adjacent boards and would appear to date from sometime before 1923. Comparison of 1937 and 1957 photographs with the present condition of the patch indicates that the same boards are now installed in a different configuration. A sheet metal patch along the edge of one board, likely intended to cover a gap between boards, is mounted with wire nails.

343. This ceiling height is measured along the walls. At the center of the room, the ceiling has sagged approximately 1.75″.

344. Regional Director, Region One, to ANJO Superintendent, October 1, 1952, ANJO Archives.

Figure C.46. Interior of Tailor Shop, facing southwest, circa 1937. This photograph, included in a booklet published in 1937, is the earliest known interior photograph of the Tailor Shop. Source: ANJO Archives.

Figure C.47. Fireplace in west wall, 1957. Source: Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey TN-142.

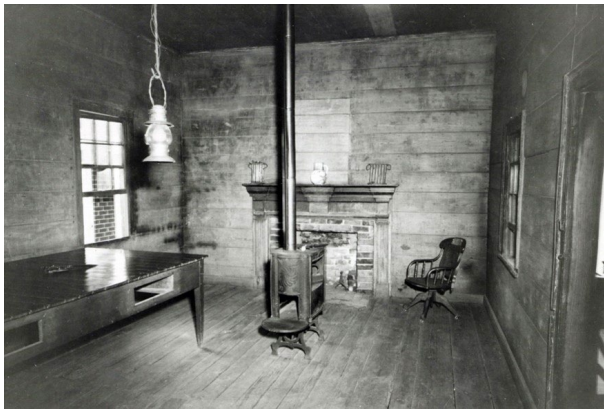


Figure C.48. Interior of Tailor Shop, facing southwest, circa 1957–1979. Source: ANJO Archives.

Figure C.49. Interior of Tailor Shop, facing west, circa 1957–1979. Source: ANJO Archives.

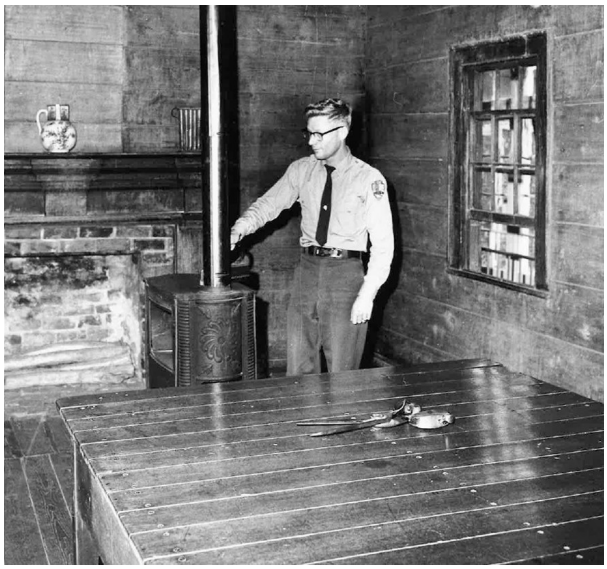


Figure C.50. Interior of Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1958–1979. Source: ANJO Archives.

Figure C.51. Interior of Tailor Shop, facing northwest, circa 1958. This is the earliest known color photograph of the Tailor Shop interior. Source: ANJO Archives.

Figure C.52. Interior of Tailor Shop facing northeast, 2023. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.53. Interior of Tailor Shop facing southeast, 2023. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.54. Interior of Tailor Shop facing southwest, 2023. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.55. Interior of Tailor Shop facing northwest, 2023. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.56. Detail of floorboards, facing northeast. Note the height of the raised knots, which are harder than the surrounding wood and have better resisted wear. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.57. Detail of tacks at floor on west side of north–south floor seam (top) north of the center of the room, facing east. The tacks at either side of the large gap to the left of the finger appear to have once held a patch to cover this gap. The horizontal row near the bottom of the photo appears to mark the edge of a rectangular floorcovering, likely a floorcloth or linoleum. Note also the raised knots at the upper left and center-right. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.58. The northwest corner showing beaded wall and ceiling boards. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Tacks around the perimeter of the hearth, including on the boards in the rectangular patch, include a mix of round-headed and rectangular-headed tacks and small nails as well as at least one staple. Tacks at these locations likely indicate past floor coverings. These may have been floorcloths, oilcloths, linoleums, or possibly carpets. Tacks appear to define a rectangular outline of a floorcovering measuring approximately 6′-6″ by 7′-6″, oriented north–south with its west edge along the face of the hearth. This floor covering likely dates from uses of the building between the 1840s and 1921, after Andrew Johnson had ceased to occupy it. Tack holes along either side of a large gap between two floorboards and spanning between this rectangular floorcovering and the central butt joint of the floorboards likely mark the location of a patch made of sheet metal or another material that would have covered this gap (Figure C.57).

A wood strip perpendicular to the west wall and north of the fireplace is secured to the floor with two wire nails. While its purpose is unknown, this strip might have secured the base of a shelf or other piece of furniture placed along the west wall near the northwest corner. It is heavily worn and would appear to have been in place for many years prior to 1921.

Walls and Ceiling

The walls and ceiling are covered with tongue-and-groove boards with beaded edges (Figure C.58). The back sides of the wall boards are clearly visible in areas where the siding is missing in the 1865 photograph. The boards that are visible appear to correspond to those currently in place. One ceiling board (the sixth board from the north wall in the west half of the room) appears to be a later

Figure C.59. Detail of wall boards at south wall west of southwest window. The finger points to a typical cut nail used to install these boards. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.60. Detail of patched opening over the fireplace in the west wall. Note the brighter gray finish and lighter oxidation of these boards. Source: RATIO, 2023.

replacement, exhibiting a different grain and a much whiter surface color. The wall boards appear to be of consistent grain and color except for the rectangular patch in the west wall (discussed below) and the circular stovepipe patch in the north wall (discussed in the Stove & Fireplace section).

The boards are attached to the wall and ceiling framing with square cut nails (Figure C.59). Wire nails are also present, suggesting later repairs or possible salvage and reuse of boards. On the ceiling and the longer north and south walls, a butt joint is present near the center. The boards are not aligned at either side of this joint. There is no clear evidence to suggest that this joint is the result of an alteration or that it marks the location of a former partition. The joint may simply indicate the length of readily available sawn lumber at the time of the Tailor Shop's construction. The earliest known description of the Tailor Shop's interior appeared in a March 1869 newspaper article, which states that "The room was sealed [ceiled[345]] and whitewashed, and has not undergone much change since Johnson worked in it."[346]

An infilled opening over the fireplace is fitted with boards showing different dimensions and a different color and level of oxidation than that seen at the other wall boards (Figure C.60). This opening appears to have been intentionally created in the interior wall boards, with a notch neatly cut out of the top board. The boards to either side appear to align, suggesting that they may have once been contiguous like those above. A corresponding opening in the exterior siding is visible in the 1865 photograph and remains visible today. The purpose of this opening is unclear. It may mark an opening that predated the existing fireplace (see Stove & Fireplace section for more detail). The patch above the mantel measures approximately 2′-2″ by 3′-10″, similar dimensions to the north window, but is higher in the wall than the building's window and door openings. The patch extends down at least to the top of the existing mantel (a height of approximately 4′-10″) but could extend farther down behind the mantel. Placement of a window at this height would be atypical. The opening could possibly have contained a door with a transom, but the head of the opening would be approximately 8″ higher than the head of the transom of the south

345. The term "sealed" is a homonym for "ceiled." In this period, "ceiled" described interior surfaces of walls and ceilings where matched boards rather than with lath and plaster cover the framing members. The note that the "floor, ceiling and sides were the same" makes the author's meaning clear.

346. "Andrew Johnson: Sketch of the Early Life of the Ex-President."

Figure C.61. Detail of upper west corner of southwest window casing. Traces of wallpaper remain along the casing and below the wood block that formerly held roller shade hardware. At right is an enhanced enlargement of the scrap of wallpaper remaining next to the casing and below the wood block. The colors and pattern of this small fragment are consistent with Aesthetic Movement wallpapers dating from the 1880s and 1890s, suggesting that it may date from repairs made by the Patterson family in 1891. Source: RATIO, 2023.

door. The boards used to infill this opening exhibit a brighter, whitish gray finish than the other wall and ceiling boards. One apparent replacement ceiling board and the patch over the north wall stovepipe thimble also bear this whitish finish.

Wall Finishes

No documentation of the room's wall finishes during Andrew Johnson's occupancy is available at this time. The wall boards may have been whitewashed or wallpapered during that period and the treatment may have changed during the many years that Andrew Johnson occupied the building. The earliest mention of interior finish found to date is a March 1869 newspaper article reporting that, on the writer's recent visit, "The room was sealed [ceiled] and whitewashed, and has not undergone much change since Johnson worked in it."[347]

The interior faces of the boards are now mostly bare wood but retain traces of a grayish finish, possibly whitewash, paint, or wallpaper paste. The beads, areas around nails, and scratches retain a heavier buildup similar in color. The bare wood surfaces of the boards have a light level of oxidation. These clues all suggest that the boards were covered for a long period of time and that the subsequent finishes may have been washed or scrubbed from the surface, possibly in the 1920s. The condition of the wall surfaces is believed to reflect something like a preservation treatment for the conditions present at the time of the Memorial Building's completion in 1923.

Traces of wallpaper are visible adjacent to the southwest window casing and appear to be preserved underneath the nailing blocks for the roller shades. Multiple layers of wallpaper may be present.[348] It appears that the Patterson family installed the roller shades and associated nailing blocks between about 1891 and 1901. The wallpaper may have been in place before the installation of the roller shades or may date from the same repair campaign. The wallpaper appears to have been mostly gone by 1927, when one newspaper reported, "In the interior can be seen only a large fireplace and bare walls, except for some remnants, which indicate Johnson had

347. "Andrew Johnson: Sketch of the Early Life of the Ex-President."

348. The fragments of wallpaper should be assessed and treated by a conservator as part of future research. The nailing blocks could be carefully removed to allow a conservator to remove the wallpaper fragment and the blocks could then be reinstalled.

attempted to decorate the place with a kind of wallpaper."[349]

The small section of visible paper adjacent to the southwest window casing, although dirty, appears to include part of a floral or foliate motif in shades of olive green and reddish brown on a greenish-redyellow ground (Figure C.61). While the 1927 article suggested that the room retained traces of Johnson period wallpaper, the exposed fragments appear to postdate Johnson's lifetime.[350] A 1937 interior photograph, the earliest interior photograph available, appears to show the wall finishes still present at the west and south walls (Figure C.46).

Ceiling Finishes

No documentation of the room's ceiling finishes during Andrew Johnson's occupancy is available at this time. The ceiling boards may have been whitewashed or wallpapered during that period, and the treatment may have changed during the years that Johnson occupied the building. The earliest mention of interior finish found to date is a March 1869 newspaper article reporting that, on the writer's recent visit, "The room was sealed [ceiled] and whitewashed, and has not undergone much change since Johnson worked in it."[351]

The ceiling boards are now exposed but retain faint traces of a grayish finish, possibly whitewash or wallpaper paste. The beads, areas around nails, and scratches retain a heavier buildup similar in color. The bare wood surfaces of the boards have a light level of oxidation. These clues all suggest that the boards were covered for a long period of time and that the subsequent finishes may have been washed or scrubbed from the surface, possibly in the 1920s. The condition of the ceiling surface is believed to reflect something like a preservation treatment for the conditions present at the time of the Memorial Building's completion in 1923.

Figure C.62. Detail of typical conditions along edges of the ceiling. Tacks along the perimeter of the ceiling retain heavy thread that may be remnants of a canvas or muslin, possibly lining for a ceiling paper. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.63. Detail of the edge of the ceiling showing crown molding, tacks, threads, and typical small fragments of ceiling paper. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.64. Northeast corner of the ceiling. The larger fragment of ceiling paper at the left appears to retain part of a pattern. Source: RATIO, 2023.

The perimeter of the ceiling appears to retain traces of ceiling paper (Figure C.62–Figure C.64). One of the larger fragments, on the north wall between the door and the northeast corner, appears to include part of a pattern in white—possibly leaves, flowers, or scrolls—on a yellow

349. "Johnson's Tailor Shop Is Saved," *New York Evening Sun*, July 27, 1923, ANJO Scrapbook.
350. The colors and pattern visible on the largest exposed fragment are consistent with Aesthetic Movement wallpapers of the 1880s and 1890s. Samples of wallpaper in the collection of Historic New England that exhibit similar patterns and colors include GUSN-292864, GUSN-291917, GUSN-176207, GUSN-273551, GUSN-273552, GUSN-292871, and GUSN-176770. Future investigation of the wallpaper, including exposure of fragments beneath the roller shade blocks, may allow a more detailed comparison of color and pattern with documented historic wallpapers to ascertain its likely date.
351. "Andrew Johnson: Sketch of the Early Life of the Ex-President."

Figure C.65. The north window is the only one retaining a full casing and stool. The east stop is a later replacement. Note the gap between the backband molding and the stool. Note also the stovepipe thimble opening above the window. Source: RATIO, 2023.

ground.[352] Additional paper appears to be present underneath the existing crown molding. Round wire tacks or nails around the perimeter of the ceiling and in rows and at scattered locations across the field of the ceiling retain remnants of what appears to be a heavy thread. These threads are likely remnants of a canvas or muslin used to cover the ceiling, possibly as a lining for ceiling paper. The Patterson family may have removed the ceiling paper or fabric before 1921, or the state of Tennessee may have removed it in the early 1920s.

Woodwork

Door & Window Casings

At the interior, each window or door opening was once fitted with a single-field beaded casing with an ovolo backband molding. The door and window casings match in profile but are constructed differently. On the door casings, the bead appears

352. The fragment's colors and pattern suggest a ceiling paper of the 1880–1910 period.

Figure C.66. Detail of the lower west corner of the north window casing showing the gap between the backband and the stool. Note the paint finishes that cover this gap. The gap may have accommodated a shelf, counter, or table placed against the window. Source: RATIO, 2023.

to be cut into the field of the casing, while on the windows it is formed by the beaded edge of the adjacent interior sash stop. The casings of both doors and of the north window appear to be intact, with the field and backband molding complete on the head and both jambs. Individual components of some casings have been replaced during past repairs, as described in detail below.

The north window retains beaded stops at the head and west jamb, but the east jamb's stop is a replacement without a bead (Figure C.65, Figure C.66). The southeast window appears to retain both its original field molding and beaded stops on both jambs and the head, but the backband molding is missing from the east jamb (Figure C.67–Figure C.69). The traces of visible finishes extend over the location where the east backband molding was once present, indicating that these finishes date from after the molding's removal.

The southwest window appears to retain its original field molding, backband, and beaded stop only at the head of the opening (Figure C.70–Figure C.74). Mitered corners of the surviving beaded stop at the head indicate that matching stops were originally present at the jambs. Both jamb casings are later replacements, both being flat boards that extend over the sash to serve as stops, in contrast to the two-piece casings and stops that remain elsewhere, including at the head of this window. The west casing is surface nailed with cut nails and exhibits the same visible finishes as the other woodwork, with a dark top layer and an underlying layer that appears as a mint green. These clues suggest that this board likely dates

Figure C.67. The casing of the southeast window. The sides and head of this casing are intact except for the backband of the east jamb. All three beaded stops remain in place. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.68. The lower end of the west casing of southeast window. Note the lack of a stool. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.69. The lower end of the east casing of southeast window. Note the lack of a stool. Paint finishes on the casing indicate that the backband was gone before the application of at least the last two paint finishes, one of which probably dates from the 1891 repairs. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.70. The casing of southwest window. Note the lack of a stool. Source: RATIO, 2023.

from before about 1905, possibly from repairs made by the Patterson family in 1891. The east casing appears to be a replacement of later date; this board is unpainted and is surface nailed with wire nails. The face of the board shows signs of oxidation and traces of what could be a transparent finish or stain. This may indicate reuse of a board salvaged from another building or it may have been intended to blend the new board with the color of the adjacent wood surfaces. The state of Tennessee could have replaced this casing during repairs in the early 1920s.

Figure C.71. Detail of upper west corner of southwest window casing. The head casing, backband, and stop appear to be original. The west jamb casing is a later replacement and also serves as the stop. This replacement board was in place before the application of at least the last two paint finishes, one of which probably dates from the 1891 repairs. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.72. Detail of upper east corner of southwest window casing. The east jamb casing is a later replacement and also serves as the stop. This board appears to be of a later date than the replacement on the west jamb. It is attached with wire nails and is of bare, oxidized, or stained wood. It may date from repairs made by the state of Tennessee in the early 1920s. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.73. Detail of lower east end of southwest window casing. Note the lack of stool and multiple nails in the wallboard below the window. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.74. Detail of lower west end of southwest window casing. Note the lack of stool and nails in the wallboard below the window. Note also the paint line with bare wood near the bottom of the replacement casing board, indicating that a horizontal board or surface was in place against this casing through at least two paint campaigns. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.75. A notch in the backband at the west casing (center) of the north door aligns with the notches in the casing of the north window (left). These notches suggest that a shelf or table was once present along this wall. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.76. Detail of baseboard at the southwest corner. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Window Stools and Evidence of Built-In Shelf or Table

The stools of the south windows are approximately 2′-8″ above the floor, while that of the north window is approximately one inch lower. No interior stools are currently in place on the south windows (Figure C.68, Figure C.69, Figure C.72, Figure C.73). The north window retains a simple interior stool similar in depth to the backband molding (Figure C.65). The backband moldings are cut off approximately one inch above the stool at each side of the north window, and a corresponding notch is cut in the backband at the west casing of the north door (Figure C.74, Figure C.75). These notches suggest that a shelf or table was once present along this wall. The top of this shelf or table would have been roughly aligned with the stools of the south windows. At least two finishes cover the notches in the casings, suggesting that this shelf or table was removed well before the early 1920s. A paint line at the lower end of the west casing of the southwest window suggests that a horizontal element was mounted over the face of the casing at stool level through at least two generations of paint finishes. Discoloration of wall boards west of the southwest window may indicate that this shelf or table extended to the west wall. This shelf or table may have been present during Andrew Johnson's occupancy and its removal might be associated with the later conversion of the Tailor Shop into a dwelling.

Baseboard

The room is fitted with a baseboard molding approximately 4-3/4″ high (Figure C.76). This molding is applied to the face of the wall boards. The upper edge of the baseboard features a large bead. The baseboard appears to be installed mainly with cut nails.

Crown Molding

The joint between the walls and ceiling is fitted with an ovolo crown molding approximately 2″ high (Figure C.62, Figure C.63, Figure C.64). This molding is similar in profile to the backband molding used on the window and door casings.

Interior Woodwork Finishes

While historic finish analysis is not within the scope of this report, a visual examination of the woodwork provides some clues to their finishes. All finishes exhibit heavy wear and are believed to be preserved in something close to their condition at the time of the Memorial Building's construction in the early 1920s. The earliest dated photograph of the Tailor Shop interior available at this time was published in 1937; it shows patterns of wear on finishes at the mantel and adjacent baseboards that are nearly identical to those present in 2023 (Figure C.46).

One of the earliest descriptions of the Tailor Shop's interior appeared in a March 1869 newspaper article, which states that "The room was sealed [ceiled] and whitewashed, and has not undergone much change since Johnson worked in it."[353] This may indicate that all interior surfaces, including the woodwork, were whitewashed. While whitewash was not a durable finish for high-touch surfaces like casings and baseboards, it was a cheap finish.

353. "Andrew Johnson: Sketch of the Early Life of the Ex-President."

Figure C.77. The west edge of the west casing of the south door faces southeast. The outer edges of the casing appear to lack the darker topmost layer present on the face of the casing. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.78. Upper east corner of the southeast window casing. Note the dark finish on the face of the casing and an underlying finish that appears as a mint green. Source: RATIO, 2023.

The casings and interior faces of the doors exhibit similar visual evidence of finishes. The topmost layer appears black, very dark brown, or very dark green and is alligatored over most of its surface. The topmost layer is not apparent on the outer edges of the casings and stools, suggesting that it may have been applied only to the face of the casings (Figure C.77). This finish was presumably exposed for many years prior to the construction of the Memorial Building. Wood blocks bearing brackets for the roller shades, likely installed sometime between 1891 and 1901, sit on top of this finish, suggesting that it might date from the 1891 repair project (Figure C.67). Underlying layers appear to include a mint green and possible traces of a reddish-brown. The color that appears as a mint green could be a white or off-white paint that was discolored by an overlying layer of dark green. The finishes of the southeast window casing show loss along drip marks, a condition not seen on other interior woodwork (Figure C.78). This damage might have been caused by an attempt at paint stripping using lye (sodium hydroxide), a common practice in the 1920s, or may have been a side effect of wallpaper removal.

The interior faces of the window and transom sashes appear to be bare wood, with limited traces of paint finishes (Figure C.65, Figure C.67, Figure C.70, Figure C.72, Figure C.79). This may indicate that the sashes were never painted. The flat surfaces may show signs of washing or scrubbing, while the molded surfaces show heavier accumulations of dirt.

The crown molding exhibits traces of similar colors to those seen on the door and window casings, with a dark green worn through to what

Figure C.79. Detail of the interior face of the transom sash of the south door. The sash may be of bare wood, with limited finish overlap from the casing and stops. Source: RATIO, 2023.

appears to be a white layer beneath (Figure C.62, Figure C.63). The baseboard retains traces of green paint (Figure C.76). Unlike the darker green seen on the other woodwork, this green is a brighter color strongly suggesting the presence of Paris green, an arsenic-based pigment widely used from the 1820s until well after 1900. Most of the baseboard surface is bare wood with an oxidized surface, with fragmentary areas of green paint remaining.

As described in the "Fireplace" section, the Patterson family removed the existing mantel from the south first floor room of the Johnson Homestead in 1885 and installed it in the Tailor Shop sometime afterward. The mantel's finishes, including faux graining and traces of what may be black and white paint beneath the graining, likely predate its removal from the Homestead (Figure C.80–Figure C.82). Red-orange overpaint covering portions of the graining could date from

Figure C.80. Detail of the mantel showing faux graining simulating oak with underlying finishes exposed by wear at the edge of the mantel shelf. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.81. Detail of the mantel showing red-orange overpaint on the frieze with graining and underlying finishes visible at areas of wear. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.82. The base of the south pilaster of the mantel showing traces of graining and underlying finishes on moldings and plinth. Source: RATIO, 2023.

the mantel's installation in the Tailor Shop but this color is not apparent on other woodwork. The mantel does not appear to include traces of the greens seen on other woodwork in the room.

Window Treatments

The 1865 photograph appears to show curtains behind the glass of the south windows. The curtains covered the interior face of the windows, but the curtain of the southeast window was pulled back slightly at the lower east corner. These curtains register in the photograph as a light value, contrasting with the transom of the south door, which registers as a dark value typical of clear glass with a darker interior space beyond. The window glass appeared to be dirty in this photograph, with areas rubbed clean toward the center of some panes of glass. An apparent lighter vertical line near the center of the west window could possibly represent an overlap of two curtain panels, but it may simply be an illusion created by the cleaner centers of these panes of glass.

In the 1875 photograph, only the southwest window is visible, the southeast window's shutter was closed, and vines conceal the transom. The southwest window showed signs of what may be a curtain panel pulled or tied back to the east casing near the middle of the lower sash.[354] However, this effect could be a reflection of the mourning drapery hanging in front of the building, which presented a similar shape and value.

Window treatments are unclear in photographs taken between 1875 and 1901. Photographs taken between 1901 and 1915 appear to show roller shades in place behind the south windows. Hardware associated with these shades remains in place at both south windows. Small blocks of wood were mounted adjacent to or on top of the window casings and metal roller shade brackets were mounted to these blocks. Both wood blocks and both metal brackets remain in place at the southeast window. At the southwest window, the west block remains in place, with holes showing where the bracket was mounted, and the east block is missing, but clear traces of its former location are evident. Nails securing the brackets to the wood blocks and the wood blocks to the walls are wire nails, consistent with a date of installation between about 1890 and 1907. The wooden blocks are of unfinished wood and were installed over the face of the most recent finish on the surface of the casings, indicating that they postdate the application of that finish.

354. This side of the casing appears to have been replaced by the Patterson family, probably sometime between 1890 and 1921, leaving no evidence of a nail or other hardware that might have been used as a curtain tieback.

The north window is not visible in any known historic photographs. Its casing and the surrounding wall bear no clear signs of roller shade hardware like that present on the south windows. Multiple round holes in the upper corners of the casing would appear to be associated with either screws or wire nails that may have held curtain or shade hardware. None of these holes occur in the closely spaced vertical pair typical of roller shade brackets, and no clear signs of nailing blocks are visible.

The state of Tennessee presumably removed any window treatments around the time of the completion of the Memorial Building in 1923. No window treatments are currently in place.

Stove & Fireplace

Available documentation indicates that a stove heated the Tailor Shop during Andrew Johnson's occupancy and that he or his tenants added a fireplace and exterior chimney to the west wall sometime between the 1840s and 1861. Johnson purchased an enslaved youth named Sam, then about age 13, in November 1842, while he was still in business in the Tailor Shop. While Johnson manumitted Sam along with his other enslaved persons in 1863, Sam remained closely associated with the Johnson family for the rest of his life and occupied the Tailor Shop as a residence in the 1860s. Sam Johnson would have been familiar with the Tailor Shop during Andrew Johnson's occupancy, and he and his wife, Margaret, had first-hand knowledge from living in the building.

An 1869 article in the Nashville *Republican Banner* includes a description of the Tailor Shop and information about its history that Margaret appears to have supplied, who was home during the writer's visit. The article reports that the building contained a "little stove in the center of the room" during Andrew Johnson's occupancy and that Johnson or his tenants had added a fireplace in the years since Johnson had ceased to occupy the building: "The room… has not undergone much change since Johnson worked in it. The floor, ceiling and sides were the same. A fireplace has been added since, and the little stove in the center of the room taken away. Save this, all is about the same."[355] In 1887, a correspondent from the *Nashville American* apparently met with Dolly Johnson, who then occupied the Tailor Shop, and reported, "When used as a tailor-shop it was heated by a stove which stood about one-third of the length of the house from the east end."[356]

Andrew Johnson or his tenants may have built the chimney and fireplace sometime between the early 1840s and the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. This addition may have made the building more suitable for use as a dwelling. The exterior chimney was in place by 1865, when it appears in both a photograph and two engravings of the building. The masonry of the chimney is relatively clean and bright in the photograph. It showed no signs of weathering, wear, or repairs, with only slight discoloration on the corbeled shoulders to indicate that it was perhaps a few years old. A stovepipe chimney was still present on the roof near the location of the ceiling stovepipe opening.

Fireplace

As explained above, Andrew Johnson or his tenants appear to have added the fireplace and associated chimney sometime between the 1840s and 1861 (Figure C.83, Figure C.84). To date, no documentation of the fireplace's original mantel has been found. This was likely a simple, utilitarian mantel to enclose the edges of the chimney and to provide a shelf.

The mantel now in the Tailor Shop was original to the southwest first floor bedroom of the Johnson Homestead.[357] HABS documentation for the Homestead indicates that the Patterson family replaced the mantel in this room during their 1885 remodeling of the building, as Martha attempted to make the Homestead "more presidential." It is unclear whether the Pattersons moved the mantel to the Tailor Shop in 1885 or whether they salvaged it, placed it in storage, and installed it in the Tailor

355. "Andrew Johnson: Sketch of the Early Life of the Ex-President." Physical evidence suggests that the stovepipe thimble was roughly one-third of the length from the west end of the building.

356. "An Historic Spot."

357. The adjacent middle bedroom and the north second-floor bedroom retain mantels of very similar design. The first-floor middle bedroom mantel has the same frieze moldings but different pilasters. The north bedroom mantel appears to be identical except that it fits a smaller fireplace, and the frieze does not have a central tablet. These mantels appear to represent an intermediate grade of mantel in the Homestead, simpler than the Greek key-patterned mantels in the parlor, dining room, and the two ell bedrooms of the second floor but more elaborate than the simple mantel of the southwest second-floor bedroom.

Figure C.83. Fireplace and hearth, facing northwest, 2023. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.84. Fireplace, facing southwest, 2023. The front and sides of the firebox were rebuilt in 1922-1923 and 1979. If the back of the firebox retains its historic configuration, it suggests that the pre-1922 head of the firebox opening was lower than that rebuilt in 1979. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Shop during repairs in 1891.[358] They presumably removed an earlier mantel to install this salvaged mantel.

During the construction of the Memorial Building in 1922, the state of Tennessee lowered the Tailor Shop approximately 10″ but left the chimney in situ. This would have changed the relationship between the floor and the firebox. The state of Tennessee re-laid the brick masonry around the firebox at that time, presumably lowering the head of the opening.[359] They also appear to have poured a concrete and cinder hearth within the firebox, matching the concrete and cinder floor of the Memorial Building (Figure C.85).

When the NPS raised the Tailor Shop in 1979, they attempted to match its pre-1922 height above the ground and its position relative to the chimney. The NPS left the chimney in situ. The NPS rebuilt the hearth, face, and head of the firebox opening, and parged the sides of the firebox, roughly matching the conditions as altered in the 1920s but at the historic floor level. The parging appears to be a cementitious stucco or mortar. Conditions at the upper part of the firebox suggest that the head of the opening was historically at least one course lower than at present; the present opening exposes the neck of the chimney that would have been concealed above the head of the firebox. The 1920s hearth remains in situ below the existing firebox.

Figure C.85. View west below Tailor Shop. The concrete and cinder floor of the firebox dates from 1922–1923, when the state of Tennessee reconstructed the firebox after lowering the Tailor Shop onto the floor of the Memorial Building. The NPS raised the Tailor Shop back to its historic level in 1979. Source: RATIO, 2023.

358. The NPS installed a replica of the mantel in Johnson's bedroom during the 1957 restoration of the Homestead.
359. "106 Statement for Tailor Shop and Memorial Building - Andrew Johnson NHS," May 24, 1978, ANJO archives, SERO.

Figure C.86. View of hearth box, facing southeast beneath Tailor Shop. While the hearth box itself appears to date from 1979, the wooden nailing strips attached to the joist are attached with cut nails and likely date from the 1890s or earlier. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.87. Stove, 2023. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Hearth

The fireplace includes a brick hearth measuring approximately 1′-8″ deep by 4′-6″ wide. It is unclear whether the state of Tennessee removed and re-laid the hearth when it lowered the Tailor Shop in 1922 or whether it left the hearth in situ during the move. The 1957 HABS photograph shows a brick hearth with bricks laid in concentric, U-shaped rows. The bricks appeared to be dry laid, with open joints that likely once contained sand. This is consistent with common practice prior to 1870.

When the NPS raised the Tailor Shop in 1979, they dismantled and rebuilt the hearth. The hearth, as laid in 1979, is similar in overall configuration to that shown in the 1957 photo but differs in detail. The joints between the bricks are now filled with mortar. This treatment reflects common construction practices of the 1970s but would not likely have been used prior to 1870. A forged nail with a large, round head is embedded in a joint near the northeast corner of the hearth. No such nail is visible at this location in the 1957 photograph.

The hearth box is of modern material and appears to date from the 1979 project. However, the west face of the first joist east of the west wall bears older nailing strips that appear to have held the east end of an earlier hearth box (Figure C.86). These are of rough-sawn boards attached with cut nails, suggesting a date prior to the 1890s.

Stove

The Tailor Shop now contains a cast iron plate stove believed to have been used by Andrew Johnson during his occupancy of the building (roughly 1831–1843). A 1937 booklet in the park archives states that Johnson used this stove from 1828 to 1838.[360] The stove does not appear to bear a maker's mark. Plate stoves of this type emerged around 1750, but this example likely dates from the 1820s or 1830s.[361] It could have burned either wood or coal. The stove would have been used to heat irons and to warm the interior of the building during cold weather.

The box of the stove rests on two cast iron legs, each with a central circular motif and two feet. Legs of this style are often attributed to foundries in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. An arched, forged iron bar connects the legs to the bottom plate of the stove. As currently located, the stove's

360. The park's catalog card states that the stove "originally belonged to the Mary Johnson Stover heirs." This is unlikely because Comann owned the stove before Stover's death in 1883, all three of her children died while the stove was owned by Gunther or the Chicago Historical Society, and the NPS purchased the stove directly from the Chicago Historical Society in 1949.

361. Josephine H. Peirce, *Fire on the Hearth: The Evolution and Romance of the Heating-Stove* (Springfield, MA: Pond-Ekberg Co., 1951), 92, 94, 98; "A Stove Less Ordinary: A Collection of Stoves from American Museums, I: Plate Stoves," accessed February 7, 2024, https://stovehistory.blogspot.com/2013/10/a-collection-of-stoves-metropolitan.html; "Cast Iron Stove Production - Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (U.S. National Park Service)," accessed February 7, 2024, https://www.nps.gov/hofu/learn/historyculture/cast-iron-stove-production.htm.

Figure C.88. East and west faces of the stove. Source: RATIO, 2023.

firebox door faces east, with the round projection of the hearth plate on this side. The door itself was gone by 1937. Above the firebox door, the plate features a pinwheel motif surrounded by four raised sprigs. The longer sides of the stove feature horizontal, rectangular openings to an interior chamber above the firebox. On similar stoves, this chamber was typically fitted with doors and served as an oven.[362] This stove has no evidence to suggest that doors were ever fitted over the side openings. A tailor would not require the oven, but, if left open, this chamber would provide a warming surface for an iron. Below this opening, the side plates feature a scroll design with feather-like ornament. The back side of the stove features a panel with a double anthemion similar in character to the pinwheel and scrolls on the other sides and accented with two sprigs matching those on the front. Wires wrapped around the top of the stove appear to have been added by the Chicago Historical Society or NPS sometime between 1937 and 1957. The stove is now fitted with a modern metal stovepipe (Figure C.87, Figure C.88).

Available documentation states that a young man who had worked for Andrew Johnson in the Tailor Shop acquired the stove that was in the building during Johnson's occupancy. This young man also acquired Johnson's tailor's goose and shears and took the three items to Bristol, a town straddling the Tennessee-Virginia border. When the young tailor left Bristol, he reportedly sold the three items to J. J. Comann, a brother of M. J. Comann. Fitz J. Comann was a tailor active at Bristol from at least 1870 to 1881.[363] In 1881, the *Jonesboro Journal*

362. The doors form two of the 10 plates of what is commonly known as a 10-plate stove. This stove is effectively an eight-plate stove.

363. At the time of the 1860 census, Comann was living in the Virginia Hotel in Tazewell County, Virginia, about 65 miles northeast of Bristol. He appears to be the same Fitzwilliam J. Comann, son of Lenore and Rev. W. H. Comann, who enlisted in Company C of the 37th Virginia Infantry (Confederate) in 1861 and was imprisoned in 1862. He appears to have settled in Bristol sometime between 1862 and 1870. The source notes J. J. Comann, but this was likely F. (Fitz) J. Comann.

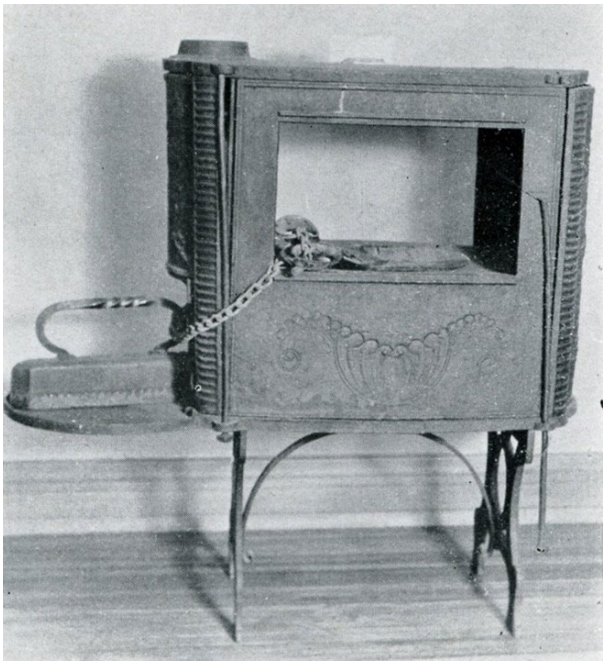


Figure C.89. Andrew Johnson's Tailor Shop stove, circa 1932–1937. This photograph, included in a booklet published in 1937, is the earliest known photograph of the stove. It may have been taken when it was in the Chicago Historical Society Museum. Source: ANJO Archives.

reported, "A man in Bristol by the name of Fitz J. Comann has the identical stove on which Ex-President Andrew Johnson heated his goose when he was a tailor."[364]

In May 1889, M. L. Comann of Lynchburg, Virginia, sold the Johnson stove, goose, and shears to Charles F. Gunther, a Chicago candy manufacturer and collector of Civil War relics. The year before, Gunther had incorporated the Libby Prison Museum in Chicago. The original Libby Prison was an 1845 brick warehouse in Richmond, Virginia, used by the Confederate army to imprison United States servicemembers during the Civil War. Gunther purchased the warehouse and had it dismantled and reconstructed in Chicago inside castellated walls styled after contemporary prisons. The for-profit museum and tourist attraction opened in September 1889, and Chicago guidebooks often mentioned "the stove, goose and shears used by Andrew Johnson when working as a tailor in Tennessee" in descriptions of the museum.[365] Gunther closed the museum in 1899 and built the third Chicago Coliseum on the site.

Following Gunther's death in 1920, the Chicago Historical Society purchased most of his collection.

In 1932, L. H. Shattuck, Director of the Chicago Historical Society, wrote to a Mr. Bergh of the National Pressing Society regarding the Johnson artifacts, explaining the provenance of the artifacts.

> Mr. Gunther bought the stove, tailor's goose and shears in May 1889 from Mr. M. L. Comann of Lynchburg, Va., whose brother, Mr. J. J. Comann, bought them from a young man who had worked in Mr. Johnson's tailor shop. They had been moved from Greeneville to Bristol, Tenn. The young tailor sold them when he moved from Bristol… They were considered by B. F. Stoneberger, who had been Mr. Gunther's assistant during his lifetime, among the most valuable items in the Gunther collection… We feel from the above information as well as from a letter from Mr. Stoneberger to Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, past president of the society, and dated 1931, that our Johnson articles are well authenticated.[366]

Bergh wrote to Martha Barkley Patterson of Greeneville in 1932, sharing copies of the correspondence, a photograph of the stove in the Chicago Historical Society's collection, and "an outline of plans for a National monument to Johnson to be erected in Washington City by tailors of the United States." Patterson shared this information with the *Greeneville Sun*, which reported it and lamented, "What a pity that these invaluable mementoes have passed out of the possession of the family and cannot be exhibited in the Tailor Shop."[367] The photograph shared in 1932 may be the image of the stove printed in a 1937 booklet now in the park archive; it shows the stove with the goose and shears chained to it (Figure C.89). In September 1939, the NPS purchased the stove from the Chicago Historical Society for $137.60.[368] The NPS appears to have installed the stove in the Tailor Shop sometime before 1957. A HABS photograph taken that year shows the stove in the room but without its stovepipe.

364. "East Tennessee News," *Knoxville Daily Tribune*, May 14, 1881.
365. *Picturesque Chicago and Guide to the World's Fair* (Baltimore: R. H. Woodward & Co., 1892).
366. "Johnson's Pressing Machine," *Greeneville Sun*, December 13, 1932.
367. "Johnson's Pressing Machine."
368. Robert P. White to Paul Angle, September 24, 1949. ANJO Archives.

Figure C.90. Ceiling stovepipe thimble location. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.91. North wall stovepipe thimble location. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Stovepipe Thimbles and Flues
The room retains two stovepipe thimble openings, one in the ceiling and one in the north. These openings both appear to be associated with a stove placed in a work area in the better-lit western portion of the room. The ceiling thimble appears to be associated with a chimney that was present in 1865 and removed between 1865 and 1875. The north wall thimble may have predated the ceiling thimble and appears to have been abandoned and patched over many years before the construction of the Memorial Building in the early 1920s.

Stovepipe Thimble - Ceiling
A circular hole in the ceiling approximately 8″ in diameter marks the former location of a stovepipe thimble (Figure C.90). The center of this opening is approximately 7′-1″ east of the west wall and approximately 5′-9″ south of the north wall. It is closer to these walls than to the south or east walls. Boards installed over the attic side of the hole and running roughly perpendicular to the ceiling boards now cover the hole.

This stovepipe appears to correspond with the location of a narrow chimney visible in the 1865 photograph of the Tailor Shop and also shown in the 1865 *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* and *Harper's Weekly* engravings. This chimney was no longer present at the time of Andrew Johnson's funeral in August 1875, indicating that Johnson or his tenants had it removed sometime between 1865 and 1875. This evidence suggests that the ceiling thimble is associated with a chimney present in 1865 and removed between 1865 and 1875. The chimney may have been rendered obsolete by the construction of the fireplace and chimney on the west wall, believed to have occurred sometime between the 1840s and 1861.

The face of the ceiling bears the outline and tack marks for a sheet metal plate or guard placed around this opening. This plate was roughly the same width as the board in which the hole was cut (approximately 10″) and was longer than it was wide. The west part of the plate appears to have had a rectangular outline. The east part of the plate did not extend as far from the hole as the west part and featured two reverse-radiused corners and a smaller straight east edge. The reason for this shape is not known. Tack marks appear to indicate small, rectangular cut nails, although some round nails or tacks are also in place. Cut nails or tacks with rectangular heads would suggest a date prior to the 1890s.

Stovepipe Thimble – North Wall
A circular hole approximately 8″ in diameter in the boards of the north wall marks the former location of a stovepipe thimble (Figure C.91). The center of this opening is approximately 7′-6″ above the floor and approximately 6′-2″ east of the west wall. The hole is now infilled with a circular wooden plug installed with its grain nearly perpendicular to that of the wall boards and secured in place by two wire nails. One of these nails is rusty while the other appears to be a more recent replacement without corrosion. This plug exhibits a different grain and traces of a whitish finish like that seen on the patch above the fireplace. An accumulation of paint or another substance in portions of the gap between the plug and the adjacent boards may suggest that it was in place during the installation of one or more wall finishes that covered this area.

The face of the wall boards bears the outline and tack marks for a sheet metal plate or guard around this opening. Discoloration of the wall surface may indicate two generations of plates. One appears to have been rectangular, with tacks around its perimeter. The other appears to have been circular. The rectangular plate appears to have been secured with cut nails or tacks with rectangular heads, suggesting a date prior to the 1890s.

The ceiling board along the north wall, directly above the patch, has two chiseled notches along its face and its south beaded edge. These notches align with the outer edges of the patch and are probably the remnants of a U-shaped iron hanger used to carry the weight of the stovepipe. Later, whitewash or wallpaper paste appears to cover the chisel marks, indicating that they were covered by later ceiling finishes that are no longer extant.

This stovepipe thimble would have vented to an exterior stovepipe. This stovepipe likely turned ninety degrees to rise past the north eave of the roof. A mismatched patch of two boards on the exterior face of the north wall covers evidence of this opening. These boards bear signs of significant weathering in their current position, suggesting that they were in place for many years prior to the construction of the Memorial Building in the early 1920s. Exterior brackets or straps may have supported the stovepipe, but no clear evidence was apparent at the time of the site visit. No available historic photographs show a stovepipe or flue at this location. However, a flue that was roughly the same height as the ridge of the roof would not have been visible from the camera position used in the available historic photographs.

Light Fixtures

During Andrew Johnson's occupancy, daylight would have been the primary light source for work in the Tailor Shop between sunrise and sunset. The glazed windows and, in suitable weather, open doors would have supplied daylight to the interior. A tailor's work requires good light, suggesting that Johnson and his employees likely worked near the windows. An 1869 visitor recorded Margaret Johnson's account of the tailoring bench having been located near the southeast window during Andrew Johnson's occupancy: "'He used to work in here when he was poor—him and some other tailors. This bench, or table, used to set in that corner,' she continued, pointing to the southeast corner, 'by the window.'"[369]

Between sunset and sunrise or on extremely dark days, Johnson would have used candles or oil lamps for illumination. Candles were a common and economical choice for light, although their quality of light was inferior to oil lamps. Tallow candles gave unsteady light and were susceptible to smoking and to spattering grease as they burned; more expensive beeswax or spermaceti candles burned cleaner and brighter. In the absence of manufactured coal gas lighting (which was not available in Greeneville), the highest quality of light available during Johnson's occupancy of the Tailor Shop would have been lamps fueled by whale oil, sperm oil, or burning fluid (a purified spirit of turpentine, also known as camphine, introduced in 1837). Kerosene (coal oil) was not available until the 1850s after Johnson had ceased to occupy the building. The Argand lamp was a type of oil lamp that was widely used in the United States by the 1830s. Catharine Beecher's influential *Treatise on Domestic Economy* (1841) advises, "Lamps are better than candles, as they give a steadier light, and do not scatter grease, like tallow candles."[370] All of these forms of lighting would have had drawbacks in a tailor shop. All presented potential risk of fire. Smoke and grease from tallow candles could soil fabrics. Lamps were more contained but could drip oil.

Light fixtures were commonly portable in this period, taking the form of candle holders or small glass or metal lamps. Larger lamps like Argand lamps might be kept mainly in one location but were likely moved for cleaning and filling. Candles or lamps could be mounted in brackets (sconces) attached to walls or could be hung from the ceiling.

Tenants of the building during the later ownership of Johnson, his heirs, and the Patterson family likely used kerosene lamps. Greeneville's first electric light utility built its powerhouse on this block—on the other side of the creek—sometime between 1887 and 1892, but it is unclear whether the Tailor Shop was wired for electricity before the construction of the Memorial Building in the early 1920s. Some photographs from the 1910s and early

369. "Andrew Johnson: Sketch of the Early Life of the Ex-President."
370. Catharine E. Beecher, *A Treatise on Domestic Economy* (Boston: Thomas H. Webb & Company, 1843), 281.

1920s show telephone poles and wires on both Depot and Water (College) Streets, but no wires are visible extending to the Tailor Shop.

Ceiling Fixtures

The earliest available photograph of the interior of the Tailor Shop is in a 1937 booklet and shows a lantern hanging above the mantel (Figure C.46). This lantern was presented to Andrew Johnson in 1862, when he was military governor of Tennessee, and is not believed to have been used in the Tailor Shop during his lifetime, especially as family tradition claims he carried it from his residence to the state capitol while military governor. It is unclear whether the lantern is wired for electricity in the photograph, but according to the park, there is no indication that it was wired.

The room is currently fitted with a pendant lantern fixture. The lantern hangs from a two-section hook composed of iron bars with a square section that have been wrought to have twisted shafts and hooked ends. The section nearest the ceiling appears to be mounted to the ceiling board either through a threaded end or by passing through a hole and being secured by a pin or other fastener above the ceiling line.[371] The lower section of the hook is a longer bar with a similarly wrought twisted shaft and hooked ends. Photographs believed to have been taken in the 1950s show the 1862 Johnson lantern hanging from this hook (Figure C.48). Wires looping around the lantern handle and a frosted chimney within the glass shade suggest that the lantern had been wired for electricity and was used to illuminate the Tailor Shop interior. Traces of this wiring remain at the ceiling, where stubs of wire emerge from a small hole near the base of the upper hook and are capped off with electrical tape near the lower end of the upper hook (Figure C.92). The NPS removed this lantern from the Tailor Shop, probably in 1958 when it installed new Mission 66 era exhibits in the Memorial Building. An undated photograph taken between 1957 and 1979 showed the hook with no lantern in place (Figure C.49). The lower end of the hook currently bears a metal candle lantern with a bulbous glass shade (Figure C.93).

A second pair of holes approximately 1′-6″ to the west, at the opposite end of the same ceiling joist

Figure C.92. Ceiling hook and hole with abandoned electrical wiring. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.93. Existing hanging lantern fixture. Source: RATIO, 2023.

bay, may mark a prior mounting location for this fixture (Figure C.94). These consist of an open hole and an adjacent hole with stubs of two electrical wires wrapped in electrical tape.

A small hole in the roof provides a limited view into the attic. Through this hole, a pair of wires held on ceramic knobs extends from the east gable to the location of these ceiling openings (Figure C.95). The relationship between this wiring and the hole in the roof suggests an installation during

371. The attic was not accessible during the site visit, and the team could not examine the upper end of this connection.

Figure C.94. Possible former location of ceiling hook and hole with abandoned electrical wiring. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.95. View southwest from the northeast corner of the attic showing knob-and-tube wiring running along ceiling joists to the center of the ceiling. This wiring likely dates from the early 1920s. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.96. The apparent entry point of knob-and-tube wiring at the hole in the north face of the Tailor Shop roof. Source: RATIO, 2023.

the Memorial Building's construction in the early 1920s (Figure C.96).[372]

The interior of the Tailor Shop currently has no hard-wired electric lighting. Battery-powered candles are currently in place in the hanging lantern and in four contemporary metal candlesticks. Park staff report that recently, re-lamping the Memorial Room's sconces helped to increase visibility inside the Tailor Shop.

Interior Summary Table and Condition

The interior of the Tailor Shop remains in fair condition overall. The building suffered from heavy use and extended periods of deferred maintenance prior to the construction of the Memorial Building in the early 1920s. The Tailor Shop has been preserved by its enclosure in the Memorial Building and does not appear to be subject to any active deterioration. The interior has not been accessible to visitors since 1957. Past issues caused by the building's location on the concrete floor from 1922 to 1979 have been addressed in prior projects. Condition ratings have been provided using standard NPS terminology of "Good" (features that do not require treatment beyond routine maintenance), "Fair" (Features showing some deterioration or damage for which deferred intervention is likely to lead to more extensive deterioration or damage), and "Poor (deterioration or damage is serious and requires immediate attention to protect the resource and/or users).

*In the case of the Tailor Shop, many components rated "fair" or "poor" suffered deterioration until the construction of the Memorial Building in the early-1920s and appear to have been largely stable since. Because the Tailor Shop is protected by enclosure in the Memorial Building, features with "fair" and "poor" ratings may not be defective under a continued Preservation treatment. Additional details may be found in Appendix C.** Propose adding an* or other mark to the ratings for the siding, wood trim, windows, doors, and roof, referring back to this text.

372. While the wiring could have first been installed concurrently with the metal roof, no wires are visible in this area in photographs taken around 1921-1922 and a tree with many branches covered much of this area, suggesting that an electrical line was not running to this part of the roof.

Feature	Contribution Status	Condition	Notes
Wood flooring	Contributing	Fair/Poor*	
Wood walls and ceiling	Contributing	Good	
Wood trim	Contributing	Fair*	
Brick fireplace and hearth	Noncontributing	Fair/Good*	Rebuilt in 1922-1923 and 1979
Mantel	Contributing	Fair*	Salvaged from Johnson Homestead in 1885

Memorial Building

Exterior

The Memorial Building consists of two wings, both rectangular with side-gabled roofs (Figure C.97–Figure C.107). The east wing (Memorial Room) is larger and more elaborate, while the west wing is smaller and subordinate in scale and detail. Both wings are clad in orangish-brown brick laid in tan mortar and feature stone trim and roofs of green synthetic slate.

The east wing contains the Memorial Room and was designed as a container to shelter the Tailor Shop. This wing measures approximately 39′-10″ wide by 29′-3″ deep. The façade measures approximately 18′-4″ high from the top of the water table to the eaves of the roof. The center of the façade contains an arcade of three semicircular arched openings. Each opening contains a pair of eight-lite French doors with paneled bases flanked by matching four-lite sidelights. Transoms above the doors and sidelights follow their muntin patterns. At the spring line of the arch, a thicker horizontal mullion features a fluted wood frieze with applied rosettes above the vertical mullions. Within the arch are fanlight transoms. An arched mullion springing from the vertical mullions divides out a five-lite fanlight from a seven-lite border above. The arched openings feature stone spring blocks, plinths, and keystones, and the pilasters between them are faced with stone Tuscan pilasters. The eave of the roof is trimmed by a Federal style cornice. The lower edge of the cornice features a meander (Greek key) motif beneath a frieze with projecting concave brackets.

Figure C.97. Memorial Building, facing north from Depot Street, 2023. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.98. Memorial Building, facing northwest, 2023. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.99. Memorial Building, facing southwest from College Street, 2023. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.100. Memorial Building, facing southwest from College Street, 2023. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.101. Memorial Building, facing west from College Street, 2023. The 1920s Memorial Building is at left, the 1950s entrance is at center, and the 2000s toilet room building is at right. Source: RATIO, 2023.

The cornice is faced with a half-round metal gutter draining to downspouts with conductor heads at either side. The gable end façades of this wing contain no openings and feature fractables following the slope of the roof, with a raised, rectangular section at the apex and rectangular shoulders at the eaves. The uppermost point of the parapet is approximately 32′-0″ above the water table. The north (courtyard) façade is identical to the south (street) façade.

The west wing extends from the west façade of the east wing and measures approximately 22′-0″ wide by 25′-6″ deep. Its façade is set back 2′-0″ from that of the east wing. Its eaves are approximately 9′-3″ above the water table, and the ridge of the roof is approximately 19′-10″ above the same line. The wing originally had exterior openings on three sides. During the 1957–1958 Mission 66 remodeling, the NPS infilled the exterior openings and added the Administration Building or Visitor Center wing to the north side of the west wing.

The 1957–1958 Administration Building or Visitor Center wing is a one-story wing with a flat roof extending north from the west wing. This wing measures approximately 36′-4″ wide by 41′-4″ deep. It extends west over the adjacent creek. The building is clad in red brick set in gray mortar and has floor-to-ceiling, aluminum-framed storefront glazing on its south face and on most of the west face of the lobby. The 2000–2001 Toilet Room addition sits just east of the Administration Building and is enclosed on the north and east by walls built in the 1950s to enclose the entrance court of the Administration Building. The toilet

Figure C.102. Memorial Building, facing north from Depot Street sidewalk, 2023. The west part of the 1957–1958 addition is built over the creek. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.103. Memorial Building, facing northeast from Depot Street sidewalk, 2023. The west part of the 1957–1958 addition is built over the creek, and the west façade of the Memorial Building stands on the creek bank. Source: RATIO, 2023.

room addition's façades are set just inside the 1950s walls and have gable ends mirroring the design of the east wing of the Memorial Building. This wing has a side-gabled roof clad in synthetic slate in shades of gray. The Administration Building and Toilet Room wings are not covered by this report and are described here only to provide context to the Memorial Building.

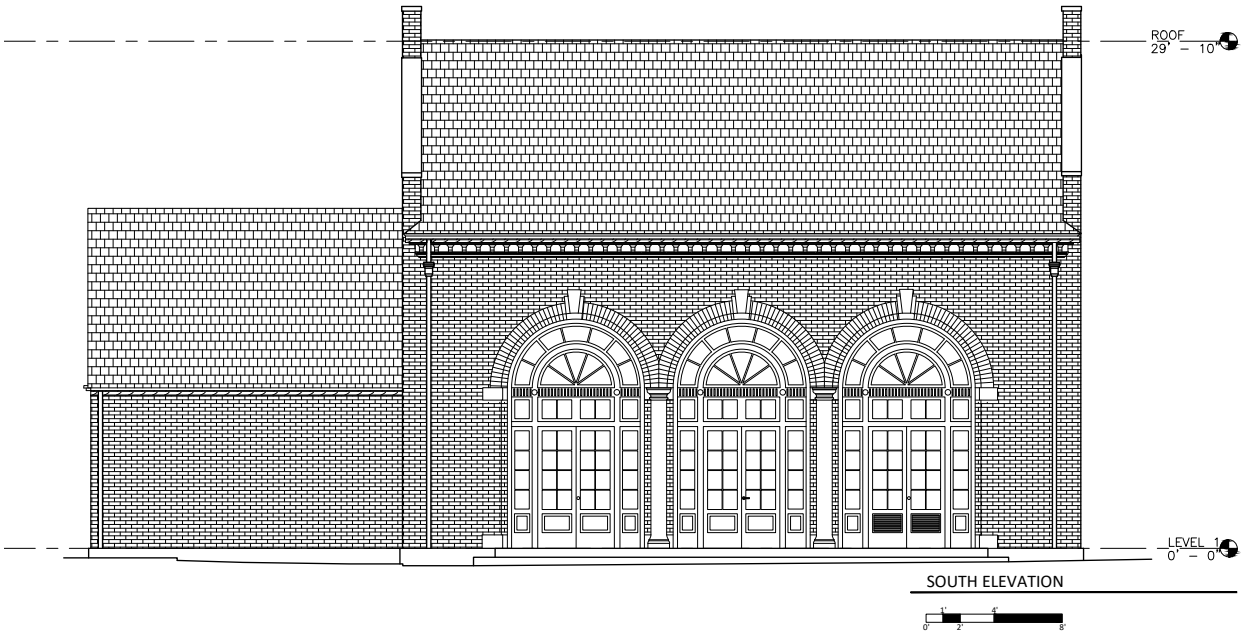


Figure C.104. South elevation of the Memorial Building. Source: WLA Studio, 2023. Enlarged version in Appendix B.

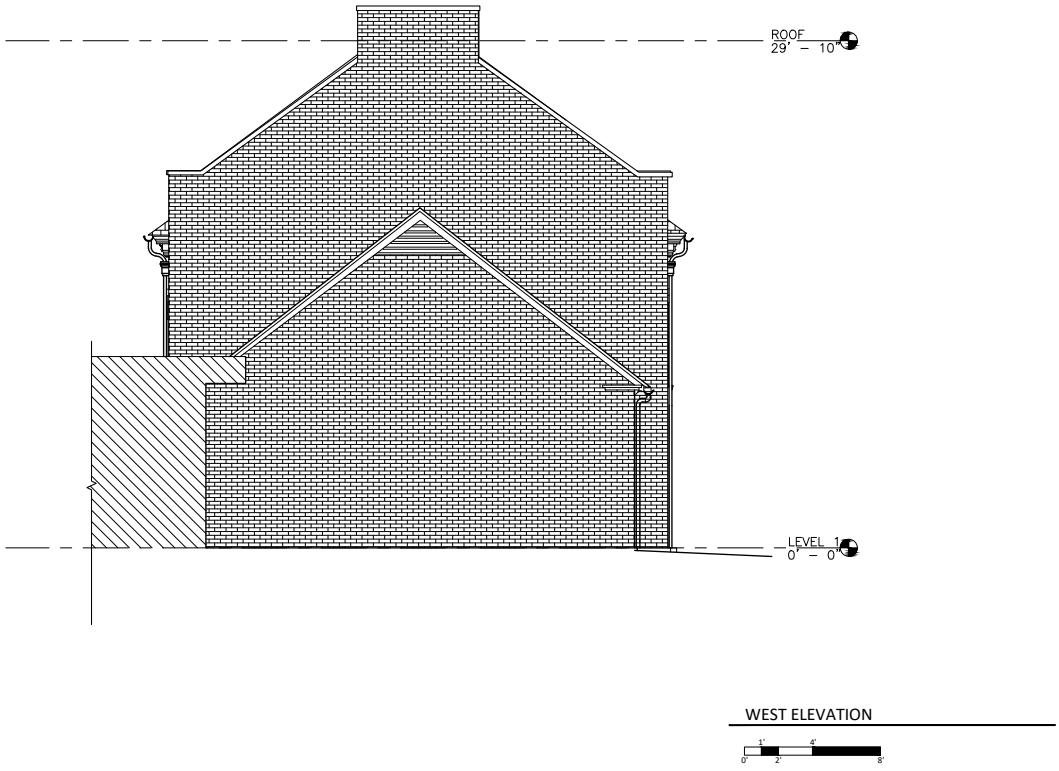


Figure C.105. West elevation of the Memorial Building. The Visitor Center is the hatched area on the left side of the drawing. Source: WLA Studio, 2023. Enlarged version in Appendix B.

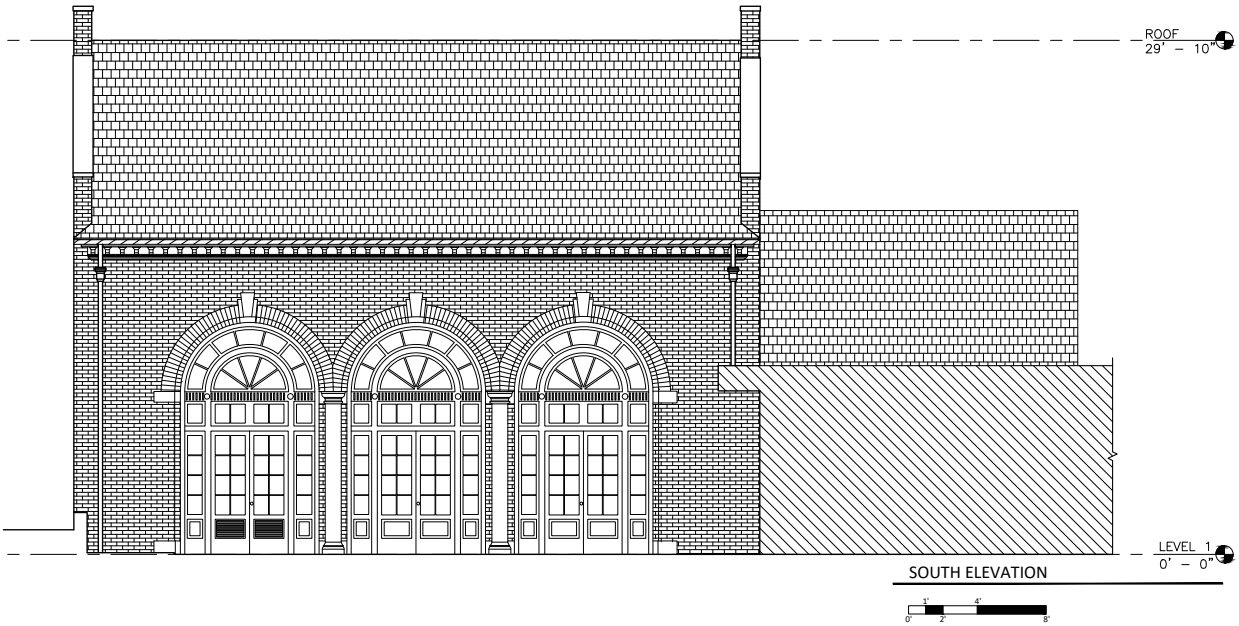


Figure C.106. North elevation of the Memorial Building. The Visitor Center is the hatched area on the right side of the drawing. Source: WLA Studio, 2023. Enlarged version in Appendix B.

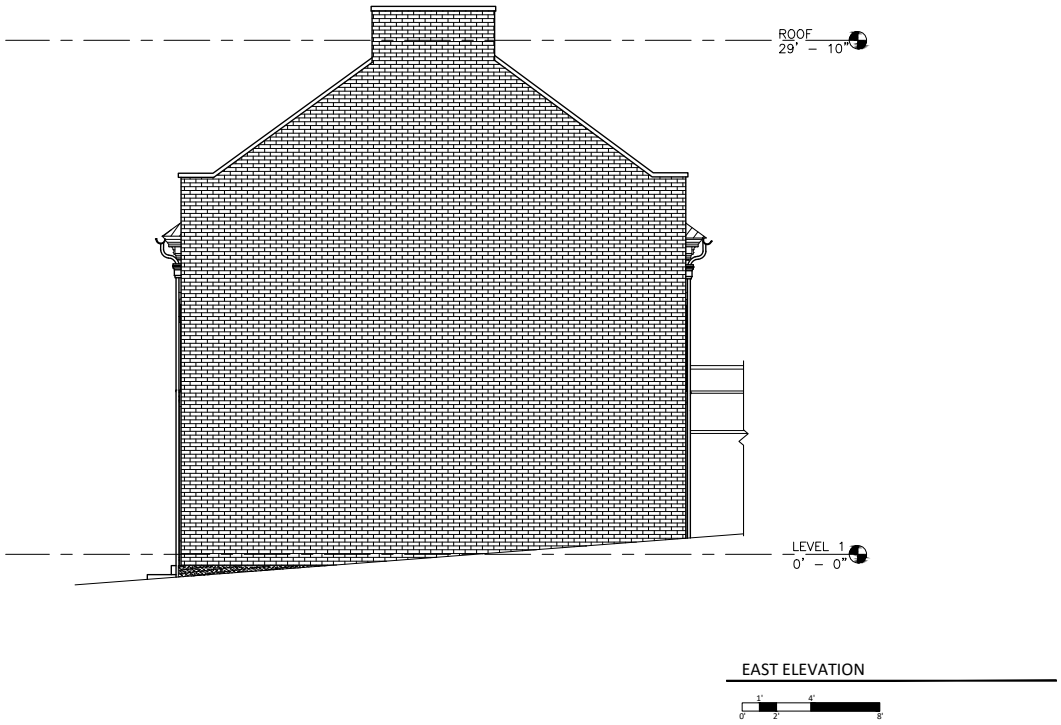


Figure C.107. East elevation of the Memorial Building. Source: WLA Studio, 2023. Enlarged version in Appendix B.

Exterior Masonry

The exterior façades are clad in variegated orangish-brown brick laid in tan mortar close in color to the stone trim. Areas of vitrification are yellowish or bluish. Openings infilled by NPS during the 1957–1958 Mission 66 remodeling feature brick that is a good match for the adjacent 1920s brick but some wider mortar joints with gray mortar make some of these infilled areas visible.

A hole on the façade between the center and east arches once held a projecting pole for at least two generations of blade signs reading "ANDREW JOHNSON'S / TAILOR SHOP" and "ANDREW JOHNSON / TAILOR SHOP / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE" (Figure C.108). The former sign appears to have been installed by the state of Tennessee sometime between 1923 and 1941 and the latter by NPS in the 1940s. The location of the signs, if they still exist, is unknown. The materials were likely painted boards or pieces of plywood based on photographs. The sign and pole were removed by NPS during the 1957–1958 Mission 66 remodeling.[373]

According to a limited structural assessment of the building's masonry, the exterior brick is in need of some restoration including repointing, crack repair, roof flashing, and caulking of the skyward joints between the stone coping blocks. There are several locations where past joint repointing has been done with what appears to be non-historic mortar. There are several locations on the north and south sides where the NPS has repaired brick cracks with mortar pointing. These cracks appear to be stable, and the pointing is in good condition.

There are a few exterior brick cracks on the north and south sides over the arched windows. These have not been repointed and likely appeared more recently than those that have been repointed. These are relatively small cracks.

Roof

The side-gabled roofs were originally clad in green slate. NPS selectively replaced slate and installed snow guards in 1993. Leaks at the junction between the roof and the parapet have been a problem several times during the Memorial Building's history. In 2017 and 2018, the NPS removed the original slate and replaced it with a composite shingle intended to match the appearance of the slate while reducing the weight of the roof on the building's walls.

Figure C.108. There is a hole in the south façade at the former location of the blade sign pole. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.109. Typical transom at Memorial Room. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Windows & Doors

The Memorial Building's only extant windows and doors are the French doors with sidelights and transoms on the north and south façades of the Memorial Room (Figure C.109). Each opening contains a pair of eight-lite French doors with paneled bases flanked by matching four-lite

373. Park staff report that they have not seen these signs and do not think that they are in storage.

Figure C.110. Deterioration at base panels of doors and sidelights. Source: RATIO, 2023.

sidelights. Transoms above the doors and sidelights follow their muntin patterns. At the spring line of the arch, a thicker horizontal mullion features a fluted wood frieze with applied rosettes above the vertical mullions. Within the arch are fanlight transoms. An arched mullion springing from the vertical mullions divides out a five-lite fanlight from a seven-lite border above. The NPS removed windows and doors in the west wing during the 1957–1958 Mission 66 remodeling.

The windows and doors are in fair to good condition overall. Deterioration of the lower edges of the doors and sidelights has been a long-term issue (Figure C.110). These wooden components have been subject both to exterior weather and to rising damp.

The easternmost pairs of doors on both the north and south façades have had their lower panels removed and wood louvers installed (Figure C.111). The interior face of each door has a hopper-hinged panel with a wood knob behind the louvers. The NPS appears to have added these louvers to provide ventilation prior to the introduction of air conditioning to the building and to have fixed and painted the panels shut after installing air conditioning. The exterior louvers and frames are subject to deterioration and are in fair condition.

Exterior Finishes

While historic finish analysis is not within the scope of this report, the following information is provided based on available information. Photographs of the Memorial Building taken after its construction in 1923 may or may not accurately record the values of its paint colors; orthochromatic film used in that period recorded blues and greens as white and recorded reds as much darker than their true value. The photographs show all exterior woodwork as a similar value, suggesting a monochromatic scheme. This paint registers as a lighter value than the stone trim and like that of the mortar. In the absence of clear documentation, it is likely that the exterior followed the Colonial Revival preference for off-white or cream trim on brick buildings.

The earliest color photographs available show the Memorial Building just before the 1957–1958 Mission 66 remodeling. The exterior woodwork, gutters, and downspouts appear as a bright white, cooler and brighter than the building's stone trim. A similar paint color is visible in images taken just after the remodeling. The exterior woodwork is currently painted a warm cream color, Downing sand by Sherwin Williams, SW 2502.

Exterior Summary Table and Condition

The exterior of the Memorial Building remains in fair to good condition overall. The building is subject to regular maintenance. Additional details may be found in Appendix C.

Feature	Contribution Status	Condition	Notes
Brick walls	Contributing	Good/Fair	Selective areas of mortar loss, parapets leaning
Stone trim	Contributing	Good/Fair	Selective areas of mortar loss, some displacement of coping stones, open joints in coping
Slate roof	Contributing	Good	
Windows and doors	Contributing	Fair/Good	Most deterioration concentrated at sill and around non-historic louvers

Figure C.111. The base of doors and sidelights at the east opening of the south façade. NPS modified the easternmost doors on both the north and south façades to add louvers for ventilation in the years before the building was air-conditioned. These are no longer in use and are prone to deterioration. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.112. Memorial Room, facing southeast. This view highlights the room's designed use as a container to shelter the Tailor Shop. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Figure C.113. Memorial Room, facing northeast. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Interior

Memorial Room

The Memorial Room measures approximately 37′-10″ wide by 27′-2″ deep and is open to the underside of the roof deck (Figure C.112-Figure C.114). The north and south walls are approximately 19′-0″ high, and the underside of the ridge beam is approximately 28′-4″ above the floor. Two large timber trusses bear on the walls above the piers between the north and south doors. Architects designed the room to contain the Tailor Shop, which sits within a few inches of the east wall. Visitors originally entered from the south doors fronting Depot Street. From 1958 to the present, visitors have entered via a door in the west wall.

Floor

Construction documents for the Memorial Building state that the Memorial Room was to have a cement floor over a base of cinders. This was a common treatment in the 1920s, with the floor surface being of concrete with little visible aggregate. Photographs taken in the 1930s and

Figure C.114. Memorial Room, facing northwest. The circular diffuser was added during the 1957–1958 remodeling. Source: RATIO, 2023.

1940s document that the Memorial Room's floor had a pronounced pattern of streaks oriented north–south (Figure C.115–Figure C.117).[374]

During the 1957–1958 Mission 66 remodeling, the NPS installed asphalt composition tile matching American Standard's "cameo gray."[375] The tiles appear to have had a light gray ground with darker streaks. A 1964 photograph of the southeast corner of the Memorial Room shows a darker tile border, a lighter tile field, and a dark rubber base. Capillary action of moisture through the concrete floor caused blistering, discoloration, and deterioration of the floor tile by the early 1970s. The NPS removed the tile during repairs in 1978–1979, waterproofing the concrete surface and installing carpet.[376] This carpet was a low-pile commercial broadloom carpet in a typical variegated pattern and colorway of the period, with a mixture of yellow, orange, red-orange, maroon, and brown. Some of this carpet survives in situ on the curb beneath the Tailor Shop (Figure C.118). The NPS replaced the carpet again in 1994, 2003, and 2019. The 2019 carpet is carpet tile. The present carpet is carpet tile in shades of gray with a linear pattern oriented north–south. In 2024, the NPS added a new wood fence and new brown carpet between the fence and the Tailor Shop.

374. The floor's pattern resembled jaspé linoleum, a category of two-color striated sheet linoleum popular in the United States from the 1910s through the 1930s. However, the floor's streaks appear to have been more varied than documented jaspé linoleums, suggesting that it was likely a stained surface finish.
375. A 1964 photograph of the southeast corner of the Memorial Room shows a darker tile border, a lighter tile field, and a dark rubber base.
376. "106 Statement for Tailor Shop and Memorial Building - Andrew Johnson NHS."

Figure C.115. View of the south part of the west wall of Memorial Room, 1937. Photographs from this 1937 booklet are the earliest known interior photographs of the Memorial Building. The irregular mortar joints visible above the framed pictures at left are still visible on the west wall. Source: ANJO Archives.

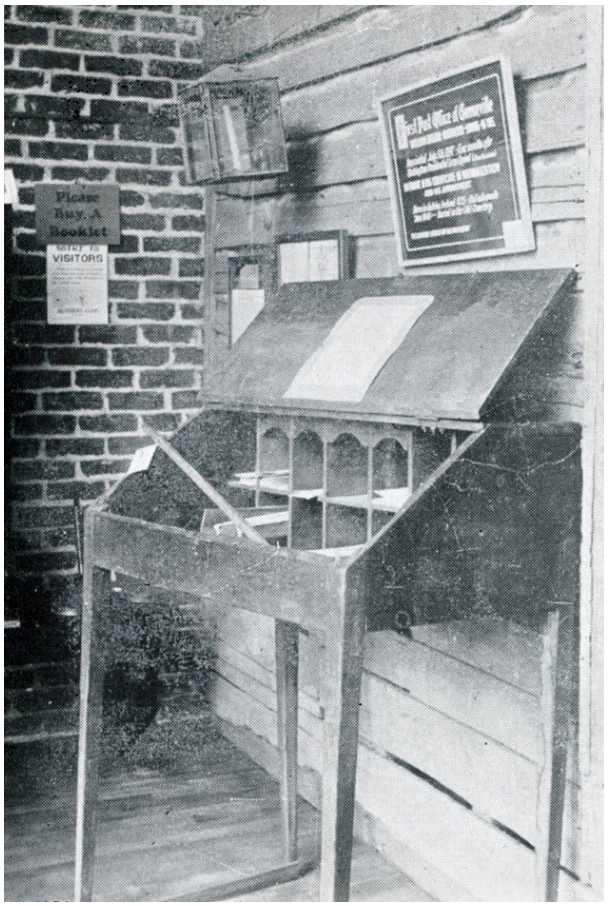


Figure C.116. View of the northeast part of Memorial Room at the northeast corner of Tailor Shop, facing southeast, 1937. Photographs from this 1937 booklet are the earliest known interior photographs of the Memorial Building. Source: ANJO Archives.

Figure C.117. View of Memorial Room, facing northeast, October 3, 1947. Margaret Johnson Patterson and her mother Mattie Barkley Patterson are flanking the case. Source: RG 82: Tennessee Department of Conservation Photograph Collection, 1937-1976 Tennessee Virtual Archive.

Figure C.118. View east under Tailor Shop showing 1979 wood curb with a remnant of the 1979 carpet. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Walls
The walls of the Memorial Room are exposed brick and have never been painted.

Ceiling
The Memorial Room's ceiling is of tongue-and-groove wood boards are oriented east–west. The ceiling boards, trusses, and purlins are all currently painted a cream color.

Light Fixtures
Construction documents for the Memorial Building indicate that four wall sconces were to be provided, each at the outer edges of the north and south walls. These were to be mounted 7′-0″ above the floor and were to be fed by wiring run through concealed conduit laid up in the brick walls. A construction photograph showing the conduit and junction box for the southeast fixture projecting from the in-progress brickwork verifies that the contractor followed this instruction.

The room is currently fitted with four Colonial Revival sconces that may be original to 1923 (Figure C.119). These sconces have oval mounting plates holding an S-shaped tubular bracket with a hammered surface. This bracket and a cross bar form a "+" shape, with light sockets mounted to the top of the vertical bar and the outer ends of the horizontal. These sockets feature cups of sheet metal with crimped borders. Light bulb sockets are mounted atop these cups. All components have a black finish. The sconces reflect the type of electric "candle" fixtures popular for Colonial Revival buildings in the 1920s.

Figure C.119. Typical Colonial Revival electric sconce in Memorial Room. Source: RATIO, 2023.

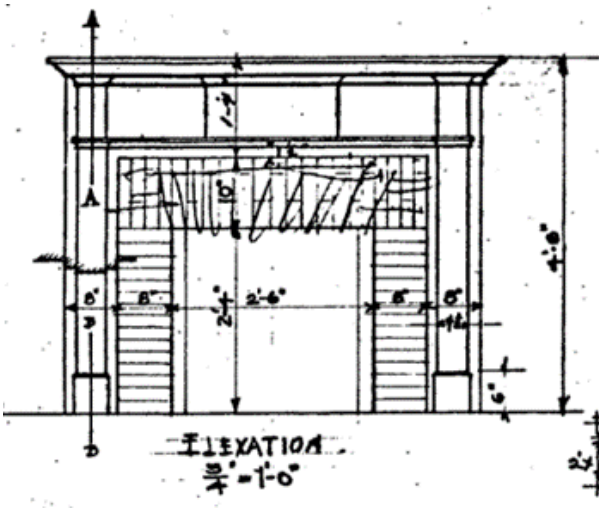


Figure C.120. Elevation of the mantel for the caretaker's apartment living room as drawn by Barber & McMurry. The sketched arch may indicate the built condition of the firebox. The NPS removed this mantel and the associated fireplace and chimney during the 1957–1958 Mission 66 remodeling. Source: ANJO Archives.

Museum (West Wing)

The west wing was originally designed and built as the caretaker's apartment for the Andrew Johnson State Memorial (Figure C.120). During the 1957–1958 Mission 66 remodeling, the NPS gutted this wing and converted it into the Museum, also known as the Exhibit Room (Figure C.121). The room measures approximately 22′-0″ wide by 24′-6″ deep and has a ceiling approximately 9′-0″ high. The room's present interior configuration dates from a 1997 exhibit installation.

Figure C.121. Overall view of the Museum facing northeast. The door into the Memorial Room is in the center, and the door to the lobby is beyond the central display case at the left of center. Source: RATIO, 2023.

Floor
Construction documents for the Memorial Building indicate that the caretaker's apartment was to have wood flooring on wood joists. The kitchen and bathroom may have been fitted with

Figure C.122. Detail of the ceiling of the Museum showing typical fan-shaped plaster tooling and circular HVAC diffuser associated with the 1957–1958 Mission 66 remodeling. Source: RATIO, 2023.

sheet linoleum. During the 1957–1958 Mission 66 remodeling, the NPS installed asphalt composition tile matching American Standard's "cameo gray," the same flooring used in the Memorial Room and Lobby.[377] The NPS appears to have replaced the flooring in this room concurrently with that in the Memorial Room and Lobby.

Walls & Ceiling

Construction documents for the Memorial Building indicate that the caretaker's apartment was to have furred walls with plaster surfaces. The NPS appears to have replastered the room during the 1957–1958 Mission 66 remodeling. The ceiling has a textured plaster surface with fan-shaped tooling, a detail very popular in the 1950s and 1960s. The ceiling retains circular HVAC diffusers that appear to date from the 1950s (Figure C.122). A large crown molding dates from the 1997 remodeling.

Light Fixtures

The room is currently fitted with track lighting installed during the 1997 remodeling.

377. A 1964 photograph of the southeast corner of the Memorial Room shows a darker tile border, a lighter tile field, and a dark rubber base.

Interior Summary Table and Condition

The interior of the Memorial Building remains in good condition overall. The building is subject to regular maintenance.

Feature	Contribution Status	Condition	Notes
Brick walls (Memorial Room)	Contributing	Good	Some cracks with monitors, some mortar loss and poor quality repairs
Gypsum board walls (Museum)	Noncontributing	Good	1997
Wood ceiling and trusses (Memorial Room)	Contributing	Good	Some water damage at former parapet leaks
Plaster ceiling (Museum)	Contributing	Good/Fair	1957–1958. Some cracks and displacement, some poor patches from past repairs
Carpet	Noncontributing	Good	
Wall sconces (Memorial Room)	Contributing	Good	
Visitor control railings	Noncontributing	Good	Originally installed in 1958, modified 1979
HVAC ductwork	Noncontributing	Good	
Circular HVAC grille (Memorial Room)	Contributing	Good	1957–1958
Exhibit cases	Noncontributing	Good	

Part 1.D Evaluation of Significance and Integrity

Introduction

The Tailor Shop at Andrew Johnson National Historic Site (ANJO) is a significant building associated with the life and career of Andrew Johnson, the seventeenth president of the United States. The building has been closely associated with Johnson in the public eye since the 1860s. The state of Tennessee built the Memorial Building in 1922–1923 to enclose and preserve the Tailor Shop and to serve as a public memorial and museum to Johnson. It has been a unit of the National Park Service (NPS) since 1942.

Evaluation of Significance

The Tailor Shop (circa 1810) at Andrew Johnson National Historic Site is a significant building associated with the life and career of Andrew Johnson, particularly the period between 1830 and 1843. The building is associated with both Johnson's career as a tailor and the development of his political career. The public closely associated the building with Johnson's public image as a president who had risen from a humble profession and minimal literacy as a young adult to the highest office in the nation. The Tailor Shop was a symbol of the attainability of what later came to be called the "American dream," a term popularized by James Truslow Adams, who defined it in 1931 as "that dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for every man, with opportunity for each according to his ability or achievement."[378] Many saw the Tailor Shop as a symbol of this potential for all Americans, no matter their background. The building was the subject of news coverage at the beginning of Johnson's presidential term in 1865, at the end of his term in 1869, and around the time of his death in 1875.

The state of Tennessee built the Memorial Building (1922–1923, Barber & McMurry) to shelter and preserve the Tailor Shop and to serve as a "shrine"-type museum to Andrew Johnson. Prominent Knoxville architects designed the building, and it is a high-style example of Colonial Revival design. In addition to its architectural significance, the Memorial Building served as a place of tourism-based education about the life and legacy of Andrew Johnson. Its Mission 66 era expansion reflects the NPS's work to develop its sites to better meet the needs of Americans during the post-World War II boom in leisure time and travel.

The Tailor Shop and Memorial Building were listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) when the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 was signed into law on October 15, 1966. The NPS subsequently prepared an NRHP nomination in 1976. This nomination lists both buildings as contributing resources within the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site district.

The NRHP form in use in 1976 had check boxes for areas of significance; the boxes for "Politics/Government," "Social/Humanitarian," and "Other (Specify)" are checked, with the last including the typed specification, "Utilitarian, Commemorative." The former two areas align with the current categories for areas of significance of Politics/Government and Social History. The typed specifications under "Other" do not align directly with current categories. The term "Utilitarian" may refer to the vernacular architectural character of the Tailor Shop and Early Home. The term "Commemorative" likely refers to the Andrew Johnson National Cemetery, which includes Johnson's grave, and to the Memorial Building as a commemorative historic site. The former would now be evaluated under Criteria Consideration D and the latter under Criteria Consideration F. The NRHP database lists areas of significance for the district as Landscape Architecture, Architecture, Politics/Government, and Social History. Significance in the areas of Landscape Architecture and Social History was likely in reference to Andrew Johnson National Cemetery.

378. James Truslow Adams, *The Epic of America* (New York: Routledge, 2017).

The Tailor Shop is significant under NRHP Criterion B in the area of Politics/Government for its association with the life and early political career of Andrew Johnson, the seventeenth president of the United States. This is the basis for the existing NRHP listing. The 1976 National Register nomination was prepared early in the NRHP's history. Evaluation of the Tailor Shop under the guidelines outlined in National Register Bulletin 16 (1991) has identified additional areas of significance not documented in the existing National Register nomination.

The Tailor Shop is significant under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: Black for its association with the post-manumission lives of Sam Johnson, Dolly Johnson, and their families. These half-siblings were teenagers enslaved by Andrew Johnson in the early 1840s, were manumitted by Johnson along with other enslaved persons in 1863, and, with their families, occupied the Tailor Shop as a dwelling and place of business at various times from the 1860s into the 1880s. Sam Johnson and his wife, Margaret, appear to have occupied the Tailor Shop from at least 1865 to 1869 and Dolly Johnson appears to have occupied the building from at least 1875 to 1887. Period newspaper articles state that Andrew Johnson and his heirs did not charge rent to the people they had formerly enslaved and state that Dolly was to possess the building until her death when it would revert to the Johnson heirs.[379] The lives and businesses of Sam and Dolly Johnson reflect the challenges and opportunities of formerly enslaved people who remained in southern states during the decades after the Civil War. Both were prominent Black citizens of Greeneville, Tennessee, and were closely associated with the legacy of Andrew Johnson in period media.

The Tailor Shop and Memorial Building are also significant under Criterion C, embodying the distinctive characteristics of a period of construction (the Tailor Shop) and representing the work of a significant architectural firm within the region (the Memorial Building). The Tailor Shop also appears to be significant in the area of Architecture as a rare surviving example of a circa 1810 Federal style wood-frame commercial building in Greeneville. It is also significant as an early example of what would now be termed a preservation approach in Tennessee, with the Tailor Shop itself largely maintained in its condition as purchased by the state of Tennessee in 1921 rather than being restored to its appearance during the period in which Andrew Johnson used the building. The Tailor Shop and Memorial Building together constitute a notable example within the larger context of memorial and museum buildings built to shelter or enshrine historic buildings in the United States between the 1900s and 1930s. The best-known example of this is the Memorial Building (1909–1911, John Russell Pope) at Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park in Hodgenville, Kentucky, built to house what is now known as the Symbolic Birth Cabin (an 1840s log house that stands in for the log house in which Lincoln was born in 1809). Architects designed the Andrew Johnson Memorial Building in Greeneville just over a decade after the completion of the Lincoln Memorial Building in Hodgenville. It appears to be the second such museum built to shelter a historic building associated with the life of a former president. Other notable examples of this approach built over the following decade, including the John Brown Museum (1928, Charles D. Cuthbert) in Osawatomie, Kansas, sheltering the Adair Cabin/John Brown Cabin (1854, moved 1912) and the Campus Martius Museum (1931) in Marietta, Ohio, built to shelter the Rufus Putnam House (1788–1790).

The Memorial Building is a commemorative structure and is significant in the areas of Architecture, as a high-style work by the prominent Knoxville architects Charles I. Barber and Ben McMurry, and in the area of Entertainment/Recreation, as a commemorative historic site for the promotion of what today would be called heritage tourism.

Period of Significance

The Tailor Shop and Memorial Building have defined periods of significance that remain undocumented in the NRHP listing. The 1976 NRHP nomination is on an early NRHP form with checkboxes for centuries; the boxes for "1800–1899" and "1900–" are both checked. The NRHP database lists three periods of significance for the district: 1825–1849, 1850–1874, and 1875–1899. This reflects a later version of the NRHP form

379. "Andrew Johnson: Sketch of the Early Life of the Ex-President," *Republican Banner*, March 23, 1869; "An Historic Spot," *Wyoming Democrat*, September 30, 1887.

which had checkboxes for quarter centuries. The database also lists significant dates of 1830, 1831, and 1875.

The period of significance for the Tailor Shop extends from circa 1831 (when Johnson appears to have acquired and moved the building to this site) to 1875 (Johnson's death). Within this period, a narrower period of circa 1831 to circa 1843 represents the period in which Andrew Johnson actively used the building as both his place of business and a place for local political gatherings and local government business. A subsequent period of significance for the building's association with Sam Johnson and Dolly Johnson would extend from circa 1865 to circa 1887.

The period of significance for the Memorial Building spans from its completion in 1923 until the completion of NPS's Mission 66 remodeling in 1958. The NPS made no major changes to the building after 1958. All subsequent work has been limited to in-kind materials replacement, preservation of the Tailor Shop, and reconstruction of exhibits. The NPS built the Toilet Room Building (2000–2001) within the former entrance court but did not alter the building itself.

Evaluation of Integrity

Evaluation of the property's historic fabric dating from the period of significance considers the seven aspects of integrity identified in the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The retention of essential physical features from the period of significance is necessary for the property to have sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Because the Tailor Shop and Memorial Building are distinct buildings with distinct periods of significance, they have been evaluated separately.

Character-defining features of the Tailor Shop during its period of significance include its shape and form, original fenestration (window and door openings), beaded weatherboard siding, backband casings, boxed cornice, brick chimney, wood-shingle roof, door and shutter hardware[380], interior spatial configuration, and interior features, including board walls and ceiling (which may have been covered by wallpaper during the period of significance), wood floor, backband casings, beaded baseboards, fireplace, mantel, and cast-iron stove.[381] The building's seven dimensions of integrity are evaluated below.

- The building retains its integrity of **location**. The building remains in the location where it was moved for Andrew Johnson around 1831. It has not been moved off this site, although it was lowered in 1922 and raised back to its historic height in 1979.
- The building retains a high degree of integrity of **design**. Despite its long period of heavy use and deferred maintenance, the building's fenestration, spatial configuration, and most of its materials retain a high degree of integrity to its design during the period of significance.
- The building retains a moderate degree of integrity of **setting**. Greeneville has changed radically since the Tailor Shop's period of significance. The building remains in its location and the Early Home remains the nearest adjacent building. Other nearby buildings, including Mordecai Lincoln's harness shop, have been demolished. The overall setting of the Tailor Shop was radically altered by the construction of the Memorial Building in the early 1920s. This building enclosed the Tailor Shop and covered the surrounding site. The 1957-1958 Mission 66 remodeling further separated the Tailor Shop from the adjacent creek.
- The building retains a high degree of integrity of **materials**. These include the wood framing, siding, trim, flooring, windows, wall and ceiling boards, and brick chimney. The wood shingles appear to be later in-kind replacements matching those in place during the period of significance.
- The building retains a high degree of integrity of **workmanship**. The exterior and interior woodwork (including the siding, casings, cornice, windows, wall and ceiling boards, and baseboards) are all representative of the workmanship of

380. Multiple generations of hardware have been in place, as described in Section 1.C.

381. As noted in section 1.C, the Patterson family salvaged this mantel from the Johnson Homestead in 1885 and installed it in the Tailor Shop sometime after.

both workshop-based craftspeople and craftspeople working in the field during the period 1800–1830.
- The building retains a high degree of integrity of **feeling** in its present condition. Feeling is an intangible quality of a historic property that evokes the sense and experience of the period of significance. The building's exterior and interior character, interior spatial volume, and exterior and interior materials and finishes contribute to its integrity of feeling. The building's aged and worn condition has long struck visitors as a sign of authenticity and connection to Andrew Johnson's life. While much of the present condition dates from the later history of the Tailor Shop in the three decades before the construction of the Memorial Building, the interior still evokes the sense and experience of the period of significance.
- The building retains a high degree of integrity of **association**. The building itself is a direct link to the life of Andrew Johnson, specifically to his early career as a tailor and his emergence as a politician. The strength of this association is emphasized in period accounts stressing the building's symbolism of the American dream, the idea that a humble tailor who entered adulthood with limited literacy could work his way up to the highest office in the land.

Character-defining features of the Memorial Building during its period of significance include its shape and form, original fenestration, brick and stone masonry, slate roof; the wood trusses and ceiling and metal sconces of the Memorial Room; the spatial volume, textured plaster ceiling, and circular ceiling grilles of the Museum; and the floor-to-ceiling glazing, brick masonry, and flat roof of the 1957-1958 Mission 66 addition. The building's seven dimensions of integrity are evaluated below.

- The building retains its integrity of **location**. The building remains in its original location and has never been moved.
- The building retains a high degree of integrity of **design**. The Memorial Room (east wing) of the building remains largely unaltered from the time of its construction. The NPS extensively remodeled the west wing (Museum) in 1957–1958, within the period of significance. While the NPS remodeled the room with new exhibits in 1997, the room's character-defining features from the 1950s remain intact. While the NPS built the 2000–2001 Toilet Room Building within the original entrance court of the Mission 66 addition, the 1950s addition remains largely unaltered except for changes to floor finishes, baseboards, and wall and ceiling paint.
- The building retains a high degree of integrity of **setting**. Greeneville has not changed radically since the Memorial Building's period of significance. The Early Home and the adjacent buildings to the north and west remain relatively intact to their 1950s appearance. The half-blocks to the south of Depot Street have seen significant changes, including daylighting of the creek, construction of the Andrew Johnson statue plaza, and construction of the Andrew Johnson Birthplace Replica. However, the overall setting of the Memorial Building retains a high degree of integrity.
- The building retains a high degree of integrity of **materials**. These include the brick and stone masonry, wood windows and doors, wood ceiling and trusses, and textured plaster ceiling. The roof slates appear to be later in-kind replacements matching those in place during the period of significance.
- The building retains a high degree of integrity of **workmanship**. The exterior and interior masonry, wood windows and doors, and metal wall sconces are representative of the workmanship of both workshop-based craftspeople and craftspeople working in the field during the 1920s. The brick masonry of the Mission 66 addition, the textured plaster ceiling of the museum room, and the aluminum-framed glazing at the south and east walls of this addition reflect the workmanship of the 1950s.
- The building retains a high degree of integrity of **feeling** in its present condition. Feeling is an intangible quality

of a historic property that evokes the sense and experience of the period of significance. The building's exterior and interior character, interior spatial volume, and exterior and interior materials and finishes contribute to its integrity of feeling. The Memorial Building remains clearly a museum for the preservation and interpretation of the Tailor Shop.

- The building retains a high degree of integrity of **association**. The Memorial Building is a direct link to the local and state individuals and organizations who worked to preserve the Tailor Shop and interpret the life of Andrew Johnson from 1921 to 1941. The Memorial Building as remodeled in 1957–1958 is strongly associated with NPS's Mission 66 initiative to improve park facilities to support the needs of the American people during the post-World War II tourism boom.

Page intentionally left blank

Part 2 Treatment and Use

Introduction

The Tailor Shop (circa 1810) and Memorial Building (1922–1923) at Andrew Johnson National Historic Site were listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) when the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 was signed into law. This nomination, written in 1976, lists both buildings as contributing resources within the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site district. This HSR proposes that in addition to the area of Politics/Government documented in the original nomination, the property is also significant in the areas of Ethnic Heritage: Black, Architecture, and Entertainment/Recreation. Proposed periods of significance for the Tailor Shop are circa 1831 to circa 1843 and circa 1865 to circa 1887. The proposed period of significance for the Memorial Building spans from 1923 to 1958.

Laws, Regulations, and Functional Requirements

Applicable laws, regulations, and requirements that apply to the treatment recommendations include the following:

- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This act mandates that federal agencies, including the NPS, take into account the effects of their actions on properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment.
- National Park Service Cultural Resources Management Guideline (Director's Order 28). This order requires planning for the protection of cultural resources on park property.
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.
- Architectural Barriers Act (ABA), 1968.
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), 1990.
- Tennessee Building Code (TBC), 2012. The TBC references the 2012 International Building Code (IBC) and the International Existing Building Code (IEBC). The Tailor Shop and Memorial Building are historic structures and are therefore subject to the provisions of TBC Chapter 34 – Existing Structures and IEBC Chapter 12 – Historic Buildings.
- International Building Code (IBC), 2012.
- International Existing Building Code (IEBC), 2012.
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 914.
- International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), 2018.

The NPS Denver Service Center references the 2015 IEBC as a standard. The 2015 IEBC includes the following statement in paragraph 408.1, Historic Buildings: "[t]he provisions of this code that require improvements relative to the building's existing condition or, in the case of repairs, that require improvements relative to a building's predamage condition, shall not be mandatory for historic buildings unless specifically required by this section."[382] Paragraph 408.2, Life Safety Hazards, states: "[t]he provisions of this code shall apply to historic buildings judged by the building official to constitute a distinct life safety hazard."[383]

Executive Order 13514, issued in 2009, directs all federal agencies to implement sustainable design and construction practices. The relevant guidelines in this executive order require "… managing existing building systems to reduce the consumption of energy, water, and materials, and identifying alternatives to renovation that reduce existing assets' deferred maintenance costs… [and] ensuring that rehabilitation of federally-owned historic buildings utilizes best practices and

382. International Building Code Council, 2015 International Existing Building Code, Fifth Printing (Country Club Hills, IL: Publications, 2014).
383. 2015 International Existing Building Code.

technologies in retrofitting to promote long term viability of the buildings."[384]

Recommended Ultimate Treatments

The Tailor Shop's Management Category is "must be preserved and maintained." The Memorial Building's Management Category is "should be preserved and maintained."

The recommended ultimate treatment for the Tailor Shop is Preservation. The Tailor Shop is effectively an artifact inside the Memorial Building. The State of Tennessee's treatment of the building from 1923 to 1941 and the NPS' treatment of the building from 1941 to present largely align with a Preservation treatment, maintaining the building in its 1923 condition. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* defines Preservation as follows:

> **Preservation** is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project. However, new exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment. The Standards for Preservation require retention of the greatest amount of historic fabric along with the building's historic form.[385]

The recommended ultimate treatment for the Memorial Building is Rehabilitation. The NPS' treatment of the building since the 1970s aligns with a Rehabilitation treatment. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* defines Rehabilitation as follows:

> **Rehabilitation** is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. The Rehabilitation Standards acknowledge the need to alter or add to a historic building to meet continuing or new uses while retaining the building's historic character.[386]

These treatments should be regarded as a treatment of indefinite length, requiring regular maintenance and cyclical repairs to maintain the condition of the resource. Treatment of the Memorial Building itself should anticipate regular maintenance and significant repair campaigns every 10 to 15 years. The recommended ultimate treatment will maintain this significant resource for future generations.

Tailor Shop: Preservation

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation are listed below, with commentary related to the Tailor Shop under each standard.

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
    a. The Tailor Shop is a museum interpreting its use as a tailor shop by Andrew Johnson between 1831 and about 1843. No change in use is anticipated.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial

384. "Executive Order 13514 of October 5, 2009: Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance," (Washington, DC: Federal Register 74, no. 194, October 8, 2009).

385. Anne E. Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Revised)* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2017), 2, www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/treatment-guidelines-2017-part1-preservation-rehabilitation.pdf.

386. Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards,* 2.

relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
   a. Retention of the historic fabric of the Tailor Shop should be prioritized in any future repairs.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. The work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
   a. Any future repairs to the Tailor Shop should be physically and visually compatible with the existing materials. Repair work and new materials should be documented, and this documentation should be filed in the park archives for future researchers.
   b. Whenever new material is introduced, it should be marked with the year of installation in an inconspicuous location (e.g., the back side or underside). One inconspicuous and permanent strategy for marking new wood components is the use of steel type stamps to impress the year.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
   a. Because the Tailor Shop has been preserved in its 1923 condition, all pre-1923 changes should be retained and preserved.
   b. Post-1923 alterations, including the later shingles added to the edges of the roof and the 1979 stone piers, are non-historic. These features may be retained as long as they remain serviceable but could be replaced if needed in the future. If the 1979 stone piers require replacement in the future, an attempt should be made to match the appearance of the historic stone piers as documented in historic photographs taken between 1865 and their removal in 1922.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
   a. All distinctive materials, features, finishes, et al, should be preserved. In the case of the fragments of historic wallpaper inside the Tailor Shop, preservation of these elements may require their removal from the building and placement in the park archives. This treatment should be determined in consultation with a conservator familiar with the treatment of historic wallpaper.
6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color and texture.
   a. Limited structural investigation in 2023 noted that the 1978 restoration drawings called for the replacement of all four original sill beams, but only one was replaced in 1979. The three historic sill beams that remain are in poor condition. However, because the Tailor Shop is not open to the public, the deterioration and reduced capacity of the sill beams does not pose a serious structural problem. If the public is ever allowed in the Tailor Shop in the future, the sill beams should be reviewed by a qualified structural engineer to determine their capacity and to identify whether repair or replacement is necessary.
   b. Limited mortar loss on the chimney could compromise its structural integrity. These areas should be repointed with a compatible mortar matching the adjacent mortar's strength, texture, color, and tooling.
   c. Glazing putty on the windows may require limited in-kind replacement of failing putty to maintain the integrity of the windows.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
   a. Any chemical or physical treatments risk significant damage to the Tailor Shop's historic fabric. Wood components and soft brick are easily damaged by inappropriate treatments. The gentlest means possible should be used if chemical or physical treatments are required. Aggressive treatments, including sandblasting and the use of power tools, should not be used. Park staff report that routine maintenance once included vacuuming the roof. Care

should be taken to avoid damage to the desiccated and brittle wood shingles. Because the Tailor Shop is effectively an artifact, it should be given the same care and treatment as any other artifact. Strategies for cleaning the roof, the "A. JOHNSON / TAILOR." sign, and other components should be developed in consultation with a conservator familiar with treating such materials to avoid damage.

8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
    a. Archaeological resources are currently sealed beneath the 1922 concrete floor of the Memorial Building. If any future work requires disturbance of the slab or underlying material, mitigation measures should be undertaken in consultation with the region and the SHPO.

Work by NPS staff should be assumed to include the following:

- Monitor the building's conditions and document them on a quarterly basis using a maintenance checklist. This checklist may be adapted from the exterior and interior condition assessment summary tables provided in Part 1 of this HSR, identifying exterior and interior features, their contribution status, current condition, and space for notes. Copies of the checklist should be kept on file at the park so that changes in condition are documented. Quarterly monitoring should allow identification of new issues in a timely manner, reducing the risk of deterioration and the potential cost for future repairs.
- Continue regular maintenance of the building.
- Implement an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan, including annual inspection for termite infestation and for other wood-destroying insects.
- Consider the interpretive potential of maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and restoration work, both during the initial project and during regular maintenance. Work on these historic resources can provide visitors with a special and memorable experience rather than a disappointment. For example, repointing of the chimney by a mason using lime putty mortar offers the opportunity for visitors to see a skilled tradesperson using a historic technique and can include an explanation of the importance of matching mortar composition to avoid further deterioration. Temporary interpretive signage can help to communicate this information during the course of the project. Work by park maintenance staff, building tradespeople, museum professionals, and others offers visitors an idea of what these jobs entail and a window into how the park maintains this nationally significant historic resource. Interpretation around this work can emphasize the value and dignity of this work and help young visitors see a greater range of potential career opportunities.

Preservation work should be assumed to include the following:

- Monitor the condition of the sill beams and floor joists on an annual basis. If visitor access to the interior is contemplated in the future, reevaluate the condition and replace deteriorated or compromised components as required. See Appendix C for more detail.
- Selectively repoint the chimney with compatible mortar. Clean joints using hand tools. Do not use grinders or other power tools that can permanently damage adjacent brick. New mortar should match the strength, color, texture, and tooling of the historic mortar. Refer to Preservation Brief 2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings for more detail.
- Avoid painting, abrasive or chemical cleaning, or other treatments that may damage the building's historic wood components and surviving historic finish evidence.
- Park files indicate that routine maintenance once included annual vacuuming of the Tailor Shop's wood shingle roof. As noted in Section 1C, the surviving wood shingles appear to post-date Andrew Johnson's lifetime, are heavily weathered and desiccated, and many areas of shingles are missing or loose. Because the Tailor Shop is effectively an artifact housed within the Memorial Building, strategies for cleaning the roof should follow NPS guidance for curatorial care of wooden artifacts. Care should be taken to avoid causing further damage to the wood shingles during cleaning.

Memorial Building: Rehabilitation

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation are listed below with commentary related to the Memorial Building under each standard.

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
    a. The Memorial Building will remain in its historic use as a museum and container for the Tailor Shop.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
    a. Character-defining features of the Memorial Building include its shape and form, original fenestration, brick and stone masonry, slate roof, wood trusses and ceiling of the Memorial Room, metal sconces of the Memorial Room, spatial volume, textured plaster ceiling, and circular ceiling grilles of the Museum, and the floor-to-ceiling glazing, brick masonry, and flat roof of the 1957-1958 Mission 66 addition. These features should be retained and preserved during any future rehabilitation work.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
    a. The Memorial Building's historic appearance and developmental changes are well documented. Conjectural features or elements salvaged from other historic properties should not be added to the building.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
    a. Changes to the Memorial Building that have acquired significance include the 1957–1958 Mission 66 addition and the associated remodeling of the west wing. Demolition of the addition or restoration of the west wing to its pre-1957 appearance would destroy changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right. This also includes preservation of the 1875 replacement "A. JOHNSON / TAILOR." sign, the weathered and deteriorated paint finishes, deteriorated wood shingles, and other exterior and interior features and finishes.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
    a. Building elements that should be preserved include historic wood windows and doors, brick and stone masonry, wood trusses and ceiling of the Memorial Room, metal sconces of the Memorial Room, the textured plaster ceiling and circular ceiling grilles of the Museum, and the brick masonry, floor-to-ceiling glazing, and flat roofline of the 1957–1958 Mission 66 addition.
    b. The existing roof of the Memorial Building is of composite slate installed in 2017 and 2018 to match the appearance of the historic slate while reducing the weight of the roof. These slates are not historic in their own right and can be replaced with materials matching the appearance of the original slate roof. The surface of the flat roof of the 1957–1958 Mission 66 addition is not visible from ground level; future replacement of the roofing on this wing would not necessarily have to follow the existing materials because it is not visible; visible edge flashing should maintain the appearance of the historic flashing.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
    a. To date, the components of the Memorial Building that have been most subject to deterioration have been the historic wood doors and windows. Past projects, including repairs in 1988-1989 included repairs and in-kind replacement of deteriorated components. Future repairs should attempt to consolidate and stabilize

historic fabric where possible. Modern wood installed during past in-kind replacements may be susceptible to rapid deterioration.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
    a. Any chemical or physical treatments risk significant damage to the Memorial Building's historic fabric. Inappropriate treatments can easily damage wood components and soft brick. If chemical or physical treatments are required, the gentlest means possible should be used. Aggressive treatments, including sandblasting, should not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
    a. Archaeological resources are currently sealed beneath the concrete floors of the Memorial Building, pavement of the entry courtyard, and adjacent sidewalks. If any future work requires disturbance of the slab or underlying material, mitigation measures should be undertaken in consultation with the region and the SHPO.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale, and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
    a. No new additions or exterior alterations are anticipated at this time. The building currently occupies most of the site except for the open portion of the stream to the southwest and the entrance courtyard. Any future addition should be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale, proportion, and massing of the historic building but also clearly differentiated and of its own time.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.
    a. If any additions are made in the future, they should be designed and built so that, if they are removed at a later date, the form and integrity of the historic building remain intact.

Work by NPS staff should be assumed to include the following:

- Monitor the building's conditions and document them on a quarterly basis using a maintenance checklist. Copies of the checklist should be kept on file at the park so that changes in condition are documented.
- Continue regular maintenance of the building.
- Implement an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan, including annual inspection for termite infestation and for other wood-destroying insects.
- Consider the interpretive potential of maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation, and restoration work, both during the initial project and during regular maintenance.

Exterior rehabilitation work should be assumed to include the following:

Site

- Consider the addition of bollards to protect the building from vehicular impact (accidental or intentional) along Depot Street and from the intersection of Depot and College Streets. The windows, doors, and masonry piers between the openings are most vulnerable to this type of impact. Bollards should be designed and installed to stop a moving vehicle.
- Continue regular maintenance of the site. Avoid the use of outdoor power maintenance equipment (such as the "weed-eater" or leaf blowers) or chemical pesticides as these may damage historic materials including stone and wood.
- Care must be taken to ensure safe travel surfaces—sidewalks, walkways, and ramps—during winter weather without damaging the paving materials and the building's historic fabric. Conventional de-icing salts can cause damage to masonry and to paving materials. Melting ice and snow causes salts (chloride) to be absorbed by adjacent masonry, leading to efflorescence and subflorescence. Subflorescence can cause spalling of brick and stone masonry, etch stone surfaces, accelerate

corrosion of metals, and can lead to the failure of concrete. They are difficult or impossible to remove from masonry and soil and can cause long-term, cumulative contamination and damage. Do not use Sodium Chloride (NaCl, "rock salt"), Calcium Chloride (CaCl2), fertilizers marketed as de-icers and traction agents, or clumping kitty litter. Consider use of de-icing products that do not damage masonry, including sand, Potassium Chloride (KCl), or Calcium Magnesium Acetate (CMA). De-icing salts should be used moderately, and salt residues should be removed during long thaws and in the spring. Door and floor mats should be used outside and inside all major entrances to reduce the amount of moisture, sand, and de-icing salts carried into the building interior during winter weather. These mats should be vacuumed daily while the property is in operation and should be changed regularly.

- Ensure positive drainage away from the foundation.
- Refer to *Preservation Brief 39: Holding the Line: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings*.[387]

Exterior walls

- Selectively repoint brick and stone masonry with compatible mortar. Clean joints using hand tools. Do not use grinders or other power tools that can permanently damage adjacent brick. New mortar should match the strength, color, texture, and tooling of the historic mortar. Remove all areas of past repointing with incompatible mortar and replace them with compatible mortar. Refer to Preservation Brief 2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings for more detail. See Appendix C for specific areas of mortar loss that need repointing at the time of the preparation of this HSR. The scope of work for the repointing project should be determined when the project is being planned; additional areas of deterioration may be present by that time.
- Clean and caulk cracks in the north and south walls over the arched windows.
- Clean and caulk all skyward-facing joints and side faces of these joints in the stone coping.
- Repair cracks and spalling at parged concrete steps at north and south walls of Memorial Building to address water infiltration issues. Refer to Preservation Brief 15: Preservation of Historic Concrete.

Openings (wood windows and doors) and exterior wood trim

- Anticipate restoration of historic wood windows, doors, and trim. Prioritize retention, stabilization, and consolidation of historic fabric wherever possible. Modern wood installed during past in-kind replacements may be susceptible to rapid deterioration. Maintain historic hardware wherever feasible. New hardware should be designed to be functional and unobtrusive.
- During any comprehensive restoration of wood windows and doors, consider upgrades to the glazing to better protect the historic resource. The depth of the existing glazing beds in the historic doors and windows may be sufficient to insert insulated glazing units if desired. If this is not possible, it may be possible to install a low-profile exterior storm sash painted to match the sash color, with muntins or frames the same size or narrower than the sash rails and stiles, and with adequate weepholes at the sills. Either option could improve the thermal performance of the building envelope and reduce stress inside the Tailor Shop. New insulated or storm glazing units should be fitted with clear films to reflect heat and ultraviolet light that may cause deterioration of interior materials, furnishings, and exhibits. These films should present a clear appearance comparable to the existing glass, should not be reflective or mirrored in appearance, and should not alter the color of the historic sash's painted components (e.g. muntins) when viewed through the glass from the exterior. Consider the use of laminated glass with a safety film at openings below the transom level to deter vandalism or unauthorized entry and to reduce potential damage during severe weather.

Roofs and gutters

- The existing composite slate shingles were installed in 2017 and 2018 and remain in good condition. This synthetic replacement was selected to match the appearance of the

387. Sharon C. Park, "Preservation Brief 39: Holding the Line: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings," (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1996), https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/preservation-brief-39-controlling-moisture.pdf.

original slate roof while reducing the weight of the roof on the building's walls. During future roof replacements, evaluate the appearance, weight, and durability of synthetic slate roofing products in light of available information on the performance of these materials over time. Any future roof replacement should continue to match the appearance of the original green slate roof. Installation of a new natural slate roof would add significant weight compared with the present roof and should be considered only after reevaluation of the structure by a qualified structural engineer. Refer to Preservation Brief 29: The Repair, Replacement, and Maintenance of Historic Slate Roofs.[388]

- Inspect existing flashing along gable end parapets and replace damaged or deteriorated flashing as needed.
- Ensure that gutters and downspouts remain clear and in good working order. Maintain paint finishes on gutters and downspouts. If the gutters and downspouts require replacement, match the design and profile of the historic components. Retain historic components like the conductor heads whenever possible and match them exactly if they cannot be reused. If repair or replacement of existing sub-surface drain tiles is required, be aware of the potential for ground disturbance to uncover archaeological resources.

Exterior paint finishes

- Inspect exterior paint finishes annually and touch up paint as required.
- Consider conducting a future exterior finishes study to determine the exterior's historic paint colors. Consider matching the 1958 color during any comprehensive exterior paint project.

Exterior lighting

- Consider the installation of unobtrusive exterior lighting. It is recommended that all fixtures be discreet, full cutoff fixtures and care should be taken to avoid glare, light pollution, and other light nuisances that would detract from the historic character of the site. Unobtrusive contemporary exterior and site lighting does not draw attention to itself and does not pretend to have been present during the period of interpretation. It should highlight the building's architecture without drawing attention to the fixtures themselves. New site and exterior lighting designed to mimic fixtures from a period when no such exterior lighting was present risks presenting a false sense of history and is not recommended.

Security

- Consider the addition of bollards to protect the building from vehicular impact (accidental or intentional) along Depot Street and from the intersection of Depot and College Streets. The windows, doors, and masonry piers between the openings are most vulnerable to this type of impact. Bollards should be designed and installed to stop a moving vehicle. This will require coordination with the City of Greeneville.
- Consider the use of laminated glass with a safety film at openings below the transom level to deter vandalism or unauthorized entry and to reduce potential damage during severe weather.
- Consider the addition of security cameras to the building exterior as a deterrent. When installing security cameras or other security hardware on the exterior of the building, drill through mortar joints where possible to minimize damage to historic masonry.

Resilience to Natural Hazards

- Proactively manage rainwater runoff with anticipated increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation and storm events.
- Consider the installation of a lightning protection system to reduce the risk of damage in the event of a lightning strike. Avoid roof penetrations wherever possible. Refer to *Preservation Brief 50: Lightning Protection for Historic Structures*.[389]

388. Jeffrey S. Levine. "Preservation Brief 29: The Repair, Replacement, and Maintenance of Historic Slate Roofs," (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1993), https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/preservation-brief-29-slate-roofs.pdf.

389. Charles E. Fisher, "Preservation Brief 50: Lighting Protection for Historic Structures," (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2017), https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/preservation-brief-50-lightning-protection.pdf.

Interior rehabilitation work should be assumed to include the following:

General

- Prioritize maintenance of historic fabric in all rehabilitation and maintenance work.

Interior Finishes

- Retain exposed brick walls, wood ceiling, and wood trusses of the Memorial Room.
- Anticipate the replacement of non-historic carpet in the Memorial Room and Museum. Coordinate this with the replacement of carpets in other public spaces.
- Retain and repair the textured plaster ceiling of the Museum room during future rehabilitation work.
- Match the smooth wall finish of the Museum room during any future rehabilitation work. The underlying masonry walls were historically plastered at the interior and should not be left exposed during future rehabilitation.
- Consider a future interior finishes study to determine historic paint colors within the Memorial Building.
- Refer to *Preservation Brief 28: Painting Historic Interiors*.[390]

Building Systems

- All new building systems should be carefully designed to minimize damage to the historic fabric of the building during installation and operation. Improper design and/or installation of HVAC systems in this climate zone may cause moisture to accumulate within exterior walls, leading to deterioration of the building's historic fabric. Any new systems should be carefully designed to avoid creating unnecessary stress on the building's historic fabric.
- New systems should be carefully designed to minimize their visual impact on the building's exterior and interior and to require minimal penetrations through historic fabric. Where possible, reuse existing historic diffusers (grilles), including the historic ceiling grilles in the Museum.
- New HVAC systems should be designed following contemporary best practices. Complete commissioning of systems to ensure that they are operating as designed.
- Retain historic sconces in the Memorial Room during any future rehabilitation work.
- Install discreet contemporary light fixtures to accommodate interpretive use and programming. Unobtrusive contemporary lighting does not draw attention to itself and does not pretend to have been present during the period of interpretation. It should address functional requirements without drawing attention to the fixtures themselves. New lighting designed to mimic fixtures from a period when no such lighting was present risks presenting a false sense of history and is not recommended.

Visitor Safety and Accessibility

- Investigate concealed lintel conditions at the doorway between the Memorial Room and the Museum. If a steel lintel is discovered, a qualified structural engineer should be engaged to determine whether it is structurally adequate. If not, repair or replace the lintel.
- Exit signage and emergency lighting should be designed to minimize their visual impact on the interior (e.g., transparent, edge-lit exit signs rather than internally illuminated box exit signs). In cases such as the north emergency egress doors of the Memorial Room, carefully locate signage, wiring, and conduit to minimize the visual impact on the space while providing a clear indication for all building users.
- Implement planned fire protection system improvements.

Future Documentation

Project Documentation

Preservation and rehabilitation work should be thoroughly documented as a supplement to this report. Any new physical evidence of the buildings' construction and evolution should be documented. Evidence of previously undocumented features or alterations should be explained, with references to relevant sections of this report. This documentation should be filed with both the Park and the Region so that it may inform future interpretation and treatment. Photographic documentation and PMIS statements for each maintenance project should be kept on file by the park to document any major repairs.

390. Sarah B. Chase, "Preservation Brief 28: Painting Historic Interiors," (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1992), https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/preservation-brief-28-painting-interiors.pdf.

Recent construction along Depot Street created vibrations in the area adjacent to the Memorial Building. NPS staff are monitoring the effects of this project and should continue to do so into the future.

Special History Study & National Register Nomination Update

As documented in Section 1.D Significance, the existing 1976 National Register nomination predates current guidance for National Register listing and does not adequately document the property's areas or periods of significance. The nomination should be updated based on both the findings of this report and additional research that is beyond the scope of this project. During the HSR process, the NPS identified the need for a future Special History Study by the Washington Support Office (WASO) regarding freedpeople in Greeneville. The HSR provides a starting point for this larger study, which will provide greater context for the post-manumission lives of Sam Johnson, Dolly Johnson, and their families. The study and this HSR will inform the future National Register update and will provide additional information for interpretation purposes.

Resilience to Natural Hazards

The Andrew Johnson Memorial Building and Tailor Shop are susceptible to threats associated with variability in climate. Resource Briefs prepared for the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park located approximately 265 miles west-northwest of Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, and Appomattox Courthouse National Historic Site, located approximately 270 miles east-northeast, offer relevant findings for understanding the threats associated with climate varibility. that may impact the buildings. These effects include changes in average conditions, trending toward higher temperatures and increased precipitation, and the intensity of particular events (e.g., more intense storms, floods, or droughts).[391]

The region has seen an increase in mean annual temperature and mean annual total precipitation. Compared with the 1971–1999 average, mean annual temperature is projected to increase two to three degrees (Fahrenheit) by about 2050 and four to eight degrees by 2100, depending on the greenhouse gas emissions scenario. Temperature increases are likely to be most extreme in the summer and fall. In addition to warmer average temperatures and changes in precipitation, there may be "more frequent heat waves, droughts, floods, and an extended frost-free season."[392] Both the number of days with a maximum temperature above ninety-five degrees (Fahrenheit) and the length of the frost-free season are projected to increase by twenty to thirty days per year between 2041–2070 compared with 1980–2000.[393] Threats to the Memorial Building posed by rising temperatures include increased crystallization of efflorescent salts due to increased evaporation rates, shrinking and cracking of wooden components, the potential for damage or destruction in increasing storm events, and added stress from sudden thermal change.[394]

Compared with the 1971–1999 average, precipitation is likely to increase in the winter and spring and decrease in the summer. Precipitation variability is likely to remain large over the coming decades.[395] "Small changes in total annual precipitation may mask large shifts in the precipitation regime and associated impacts to ecosystems… Heavier rain events and an increased number of days between rain events will lead to both more frequent droughts and more severe flooding and erosion."[396] The trend toward increased precipitation threatens the Memorial Building, given its location adjacent to a stream. An increase in heavy rain events may stress the building's ability to shed water. The extreme rain

391. Bill Monahan and Nicholas Fisichelli, *Climate Change Resource Brief: Recent Climate Change Exposure of Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, July 29, 2014), 2; "Weather & Climate (U.S. National Park Service)," accessed August 5, 2024, https://www.nps.gov/im/midn/weather.htm.

392. Nicholas Fisichelli, *Climate Change Trends for Planning at Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park, Kentucky* (National Park Service, June 3, 2013), 6.

393. Fisichelli, *Climate Change Trends for Planning at Abraham Lincoln Birthplace*, 2, 4-6, 11.

394. Marcy Rockman, Marissa Morgan, Sonya Ziaja, George Hambrecht, and Alison Meadow, *Cultural Resources Climate Change Strategy* (Washington, DC: Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science and Climate Change Response Program, National Park Service, 2016), 20-24.

395. Fisichelli, *Climate Change Trends for Planning at Abraham Lincoln Birthplace*, 2, 4-5.

396. Fisichelli, *Climate Change Trends for Planning at Abraham Lincoln Birthplace*, 6.

events will result in accelerated decay of wooden components and masonry due to increased extremes of wetting and drying. The extreme cycle of wetting and drying will also increase the deposition and eventual infiltration of salts into the porous material of the structure. Higher relative humidity would increase the moisture absorption rates for wood, brick, and porous stone. This increased moisture absorption would result in the decrease of crystallization and dissolution of salts within the masonry. The increased moisture would also increase the growth rates of vegetation on masonry surfaces, increase the rate of corrosion of ferrous metal features, and accelerate the deterioration of wooden components.[397]

Increasing temperatures are associated with an increased frequency and intensity of severe weather. Tornadoes and high winds present a particular threat to the building.[398] Storm systems and hurricanes that have made landfall can also cause significant damage far inland. In 2008, Hurricane Ike made landfall in Texas and Louisiana and swept inland across the United States and into Canada, causing significant damage to buildings in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio.

While this HSR was nearing completion, Hurricane Helene caused heavy rainfall and flooding in Greeneville. Some water infiltration was noted at the west end of the west door of the south façade of the Memorial Building during this storm.

Severe weather threats include destruction or damage to the building itself, loss or damage to the roof, doors, and windows, damage from lightning strikes, and the potential for wind-borne debris to damage the building. Aside from the potential damage from high winds, increasing storm events will exacerbate the weathering of exterior building components, accelerating the deterioration of historic fabric and increasing maintenance needs.

In addition to its effects on natural and cultural resources, weather variability will affect visitation patterns. Long-term average monthly visitation to the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park between 1979 and 2013 shows a very strong relationship with temperature. Visitation projections under four potential climate change scenarios indicate that annual visitation is likely to increase between nine and twenty-eight percent. This increase is likely to be stronger in the shoulder season (two months on either side of peak season) and low season (three contiguous months with least visitation) but may still be substantial during peak season (three busiest contiguous months).[399]

In addition to the threats posed by climate variability, environmental pollution is a concern. Carbon dioxide, sulfur oxide, and nitrogen oxide from fossil-fuel-based power generation, automobile exhaust, and industrial pollution cause acid rain, which has been widely documented as a cause of the deterioration of historic buildings, particularly masonry materials, and metals. Particulate pollution from fossil-fuel combustion can accumulate on building materials and surfaces over time and may cause permanent staining.

Adaptation is the process of adjustment to actual natural hazards and the environment and its effects; human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate. **Mitigation** is the lessening of the potential adverse impacts of natural hazards through actions that reduce hazard, exposure, and vulnerability. **Resilience** is the ability of a system and its component parts to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, or recover from the effects of a hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner, including through ensuring the preservation, restoration, or improvement of its essential basic features, structures, and functions.

Cultural resources, including historic buildings, "are fixed in place or derive much of their significance from the place within which they were created. Many are non-living, and all are unique. As a result, the capacity of cultural resources to adapt to changing environments is limited."[400] As stated in the Director's Policy Memorandum 14-

397. Fisichelli, *Climate Change Trends for Planning at Abraham Lincoln Birthplace*, 6.

398. "A history of twisters: Tornadoes in Kentucky since 1950," *Courier-Journal* (Louisville, KY), accessed October 13, 2021, https://data.courier-journal.com/tornado-archive/.

399. Nicholas Fisichelli & Pamela Ziesler, *Park Visitation and Climate Change: Park-Specific Brief: Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site: How might future warming alter visitation?* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, June 19, 2015).

400. National Park Service, "Cultural Resources and Climate Change," (n.p., 2016), accessed December 9, 2016, https://www.nps.gov/subjects/climatechange/upload/06-CCRP-Cultural-Resource-Brief-FEB-2016.pdf.

02, "NPS cultural resource management must keep in mind that (1) cultural resources are primary sources of data regarding human interactions" with climate variability, and "(2) changing climates affect the preservation and maintenance of cultural resources."[401]

The treatment recommendations focus on mitigation, lessening the potential adverse impacts of natural hazards on the building and increasing its resilience, and the ability to survive and recover from the effects of a hazardous event. These include structural repairs to the building envelope, maintaining gutters and downspouts, and considering upgrades to the security of exterior windows and doors.

401. John B. Jarvis, "Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02," February 10, 2014, 2.

Prioritization Matrix

This prioritization matrix has been generated to assist the park in planning and prioritizing future preservation, maintenance, and rehabilitation work. Recommended work items have been classified into the following categories:

- Cyclical (recurring on a regular basis)
- Immediate (within 12 months)
- Short-Term (1–5 years)
- Medium-Term (6–10 years)
- Long-Term (10–15 years)

Feature	Cyclical	Immediate	Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term	Possible Future
Tailor Shop						
Overall	Monitor the building's conditions and document them on a quarterly basis using a maintenance checklist.					
Stone piers						If the 1979 stone piers require replacement, attempt to match the appearance of the historic stone piers as documented in photographs taken between 1865 and 1922.
Floor structure	Monitor the condition of the sill beams and floor joists on an annual basis.					If visitor access to the interior is contemplated, reevaluate the condition and replace deteriorated or compromised components as required.

Feature	Cyclical	Immediate	Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term	Possible Future
Exterior woodwork	Implement a curatorial care plan for cleaning exterior woodwork (see Short-Term).		Develop a curatorial care plan for cleaning the exterior woodwork (siding, shingles, etc.) following NPS guidance for curatorial care of wooden artifacts.			
Windows			Replace failing glazing putty in kind to maintain integrity of windows.			
Chimney		Selectively repoint the chimney with compatible mortar.				
Brick fireplace and hearth		Selectively repoint the fireplace with compatible mortar.				
Memorial Building						
Overall	Monitor the building's conditions and document them on a quarterly basis using a maintenance checklist.					
Site				Consider the addition of bollards to protect the building from vehicular impact. Bollards should be designed and installed to stop a moving vehicle.		

Feature	Cyclical	Immediate	Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term	Possible Future
Exterior Masonry			Selectively repoint brick and stone masonry with compatible mortar. Clean and caulk cracks in north and south walls over arched windows. Clean and caulk all skyward-facing joints and side faces of these joints in the stone coping.			
Steps			Repair cracks and spalling at parged concrete steps at north and south walls to address water infiltration issues.			
Roof	Ensure that gutters and downspouts remain clear and in good working order.		Inspect existing flashing along gable end parapets, and replace damaged or deteriorated flashing as needed.	Consider the installation of a lightning protection system to reduce the risk of damage in the event of a lightning strike.		Anticipate future replacement of composite slate roof with materials matching the appearance of the original slate roof.
Exterior woodwork	Inspect exterior paint finishes annually and touch up paint as required.	Consider conducting a future exterior finishes study to determine the exterior's historic paint colors. Consider matching the 1958 color during any comprehensive exterior paint project.	Remove all flaking or deteriorated paint and sealant. Prime and paint all components. Install new sealant at joints between wood components and adjacent masonry.			
Windows and doors		Consider the use of laminated glass with a safety film at openings below the transom level to deter vandalism or unauthorized entry and to reduce potential damage during severe weather.	Restore wood windows and doors. Consider security and thermal upgrades to glazing. Consider installing wood or synthetic weather bars (rain deflectors) across the bases of the doors and sidelights to reduce wind-driven rainwater infiltration.			

Feature	Cyclical	Immediate	Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term	Possible Future
Exterior security hardware			Consider the addition of security cameras to the building exterior as a deterrent.	Consider the installation of unobtrusive exterior lighting.		
Interior paint finishes				Consider a future interior finishes study to determine historic paint colors within the Memorial Building.	Consider restoring the 1923 paint scheme in the Memorial Room and the 1958 paint scheme in the Museum.	
Structural systems		Investigate concealed lintel conditions at the doorway between the Memorial Room and the Museum. If a steel lintel is discovered, engage a qualified structural engineer to determine whether it is structurally adequate. If not, repair or replace the lintel.				
Fire protection systems	Implement planned fire protection system improvements.					
Plaster ceiling (Museum)					Retain and repair the textured plaster ceiling of the Museum room during future rehabilitation work.	
Flooring					Replace contemporary carpet as required.	If any future work requires disturbance of the slab or underlying material, archaeological mitigation measures should be undertaken in consultation with the region and the SHPO.

Feature	Cyclical	Immediate	Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term	Possible Future
HVAC systems						New systems should be carefully designed to minimize their visual impact on the building's exterior and interior and to require minimal penetrations through historic fabric.
Lighting					Retain historic sconces in the Memorial Room. Install discreet contemporary light fixtures to accommodate interpretive use and programming.	
Additions						If any additions are made in the future, they should be designed and built so that, if they are removed at a later date, the form and integrity of the historic building remain intact.

Bibliography

"106 Statement for Tailor Shop and Memorial Building - Andrew Johnson NHS," May 24, 1978. ANJO Archives, SERO.

"1850 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules." ancestry.com, 1850. https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/8055/.

"1860 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules." ancestry.com, 1860. ancestry.com.

"A Stove Less Ordinary: A Collection of Stoves from American Museums, I: Plate Stoves." Accessed February 7, 2024. https://stovehistory.blogspot.com/2013/10/a-collection-of-stoves-metropolitan.html.

Adams, James Truslow. *The Epic of America*. New York: Routledge, 2017.

Astor, Aaron. "When Andrew Johnson Freed His Slaves." *The New York Times*, August 9, 2013. https://archive.nytimes.com/opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/08/09/when-andrew-johnson-freed-his-slaves/.

American Economist and East Tennessee Statesman. "Lost." November 5, 1825.

American Economist and East Tennessee Statesman. "To Brick Makers." April 17, 1824.

American Magazine. "Outstanding Proofs That Paint and Varnish Save the Surface." October 1923.

Bearss, Edwin C. *Historic Structure Report: Lincoln Home National Historic Site*. Denver: National Park Service Denver Service Center, 1973.

Beecher, Catharine E. *A Treatise on Domestic Economy*. Boston: Thomas H. Webb & Company, 1843.

"Bill of Sale to Andrew Johnson." Library of Congress, May 6, 1857. Series 2: Additional Correspondence, 1814-1900; 1814, Dec. - 1861, Aug. 24. Andrew Johnson Papers. https://www.loc.gov/item/mss278390040/.

Binkley, Cameron. "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Administrative History." National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2008.

Bond, John W. "Andrew Johnson House (1831-1851): Historic Structures Report-Part II Historical Data." National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1968.

Boston Globe. "The Old Tailor's Shop—Mr. Johnson's First Public Speech." August 5, 1875.

Bristol Courier. "Greeneville Letter." April 14, 1891.

Brooklyn Union. "President Johnson's Home." September 6, 1865.

Byrd, Sue Gibson and Mary Frances Drake. "Andrew Johnson, The Tailor President." *Dress: The Journal of The Costume Society of America* 11, no. 1 (1985): 77–89.

"Californian Was Born in Andrew Johnson Tailor Shop." August 1929. ANJO Scrapbook.

"Cast Iron Stove Production - Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (U.S. National Park Service)." Accessed February 7, 2024. https://www.nps.gov/hofu/learn/historyculture/cast-iron-stove-production.htm.

Catalogue of Title-Entries of Books and Other Articles Entered in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, under The Copyright Law, from December 28, 1891, to January 2, 1892. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1892.

Chas. I. Barber and Ben McMurry, Architects. "Memorial to Ex-President Andrew Johnson, Greeneville, Tenn.," April 5, 1922.

Chase, Sarah B. "Preservation Brief 28: Painting Historic Interiors." Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1992. https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/preservation-brief-28-painting-interiors.pdf.

Chicago Tribune. "East Tennessee: A Visit to President Johnson's Old Home." August 29, 1865.

Conklin, George. *The Ways of the Circus: Being the Memories and Adventures of George Conklin, Tamer of Lions*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1921.

Courier-Journal (Louisville, KY). "A history of twisters: Tornadoes in Kentucky since 1950." Accessed 13 October 13, 2021. https://data.courier-journal.com/tornado-archive/.

Courier-Journal (Louisville, KY). "The Johnsons." September 16, 1899.

Crews, Ed. "Tailor Made for History." *The Colonial Williamsburg Journal* Autumn (2005). https://research.colonialwilliamsburg.org/Foundation/journal/autumn05/tailor.cfm.

Daily American. "Bate's Eastern Canvass." September 26, 1882.

Daily Times. "Andrew Johnson." August 4, 1875.

"Deed Abstract," n.d. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site files.

Doughty, Richard Harrison. *Greeneville: One Hundred Year Portrait (1775-1875)*. Greeneville, TN: Kingsport Press, 1975.

———. *Greeneville: One Hundred Year Portrait, 1775-1875*. Greeneville, TN: Richard Harrison Doughty, 1975.

"East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Records," n.d. University of Tennessee Knoxville Libraries. https://scout.lib.utk.edu/.

"Executive Order 13514 of October 5, 2009: Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance." Washington, DC: Federal Register 74, no. 194, October 8, 2009.

Fisher, Charles E. "Preservation Brief 50: Lighting Protection for Historic Structures." Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2017. https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/preservation-brief-50-lightning-protection.pdf.

Fisichelli, Nicholas. *Climate Change Trends for Planning at Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park. Kentucky*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, June 3, 2013.

Fisichelli, Nicholas and Pamela Ziesler. *Park Visitation and Climate Change: Park-Specific Brief: Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site: How might future warming alter visitation?* Washington, DC: National Park Service, June 19, 2015.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. "Andy Johnson: His Workshop and His Homes." September 23, 1865.

Garvin, James L. *A Building History of Northern New England*. Hanover: University Press of New England, 2001.

Gordon-Reed, Annette. *Andrew Johnson: The American Presidents Series*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 2011.

Graf, Leroy P. and Ralph W. Haskins, eds. *The Papers of Andrew Johnson, Volume I, 1822-1851*. Vol. I. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1967.

Greene County Court Clerk: Marriages, May 1780-Sept. 1836. Accessed June 12, 2024. https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1169/images/vrmusatn1780_041278-00002?treeid=&personid=&rc=&queryId=2953bd19-2999-4cb5-b141-86eb876ae17d&usePUB=true&_phsrc=Sox1956&_phstart=successSource&pId=1580915.

Greeneville American. "Johnson's Last Words." August 18, 1875.

Greeneville Democrat. "Boot and Shoe Shop." April 17, 1860.

Greeneville Democrat-Sun. "First National Bank's New Home About Finished." November 20, 1925.

Greeneville Democrat-Sun. "Initial Meeting of Andrew Johnson Women's Club." May 8, 1929.

Greeneville Democrat-Sun. "Many Notable Visitors Here For Ceremony." May 31, 1923.

Greeneville Democrat-Sun. "Meeting of Mothers Club." September 22, 1926.

Greeneville Democrat-Sun. "Mothers' Club To Be Custodian Johnson's Home." November 4, 1922.

Greeneville Democrat-Sun. "Preservation of Johnson Shrine Would Be Aided By State Funds in New Bill." January 19, 1931.

Greeneville Democrat-Sun. "Tailor Shop Originally Built on Bank Site." December 18, 1925.

Greeneville Democrat-Sun. "To the Republicans of Greene County." July 7, 1922.

Greeneville Herald. "Fifty-Three Years in Trade." September 28, 1882.

Greeneville Herald. "Home and Neighborhood News." March 17, 1881.

Greeneville Intelligencer. "Andrew Johnson." August 6, 1875.

Greeneville Intelligencer. "Andrew Johnson, Born, December 29th, 1808, Died, July 31st, 1875." August 6, 1875. https://www.newspapers.com/image/586557949/.

Greeneville Sun. "Close Out Sale of Andrew Johnson Gift Shop." August 17, 1959.

Greeneville Sun. "Do You Remember?" February 10, 1954.

Greeneville Sun. "Greeneville and Greene County To Stage Mammoth Celebration of 150th Anniversary on August 16-18." July 15, 1933.

Greeneville Sun. "Johnson's Pressing Machine." December 13, 1932.

Greeneville Sun. "Let's Make Tourists Welcome!" June 18, 1955.

Greeneville Sun. "The Tailor Shop." June 10, 1933.

Gregory, Sarah R. "School Integration: 50 Years Later." *The Greeneville Sun*, October 3, 2015. https://www.greenevillesun.com/news/local_news/school-integration-50-years-later/article_3ac09ff0-017b-59f1-b34e-65368fb0e4dd.html.

Grimmer, Anne. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Revised)*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2017. https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/treatment-guidelines-2017-part1-preservation-rehabilitation.pdf.

Harper, Herbert L. "Greeneville Historic District National Register Nomination Form." United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1974.

House Bill No. 556 (1921).

House Resolution No. 6 (1921).

Hurley, Bob. "Annie: She Counts It Honor to Have Been Born in Tailor Shop." *Greeneville Sun*, November 30, 1983.

International Building Code Council, 2015 International Existing Building Code, Fifth Printing. Country Club Hills, IL: Publications, 2014.

J., C. W. "Progressive Place." *Nashville Banner*, August 29, 1899.

Jarvis, John B. "Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02," February 10, 2014.

Jones, Douglas K. "Research on the Andrew Johnson Properties." ANJO Archives, 1952.

Journal and Tribune. "A Retrospect. . . Andrew Johnson and His Family." July 20, 1899.

Lawing, Hugh A. "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site." National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1976.

Knoxville Daily Tribune. "East Tennessee News." May 14, 1881.

Knoxville News-Sentinel. "Andrew Johnson's Shop at Greeneville." May 29, 1923.

Knoxville News-Sentinel. "Ben McMurry, Architect, Dies." November 28, 1969.

Levine, Jeffrey S. "Preservation Brief 29: The Repair, Replacement, and Maintenance of Historic Slate Roofs." Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1993. https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/preservation-brief-29-slate-roofs.pdf.

Magnavox Historical Preservation Association. "The History of Magnavox," n.d. http://magnavoxhistory.com.

"Main Street: Greeneville, Tennessee." n.d. http://mainstreetgreeneville.org.

Main Street Design, Inc. "Concept Design Proposal: Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Exhibits for: Early Home, Visitor Center and Museum, Memorial Building, National Cemetery." October 28, 1996.

Manhattan Republic. "About Andrew Johnson." July 19, 1923.

Manhattan Republic. "Old Resident Dead." December 4, 1924.

Mathes, John S. "Governors of Tennessee." September 29, 1900.

"Memorial Building and Tailor Shop." Historic American Building Survey, 1976.

Memphis Daily Appeal. "Southern News." October 21, 1883.

Monahan, Bill and Nicholas Fisichelli. *Climate Change Resource Brief: Recent Climate Change Exposure of Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park*. (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 29 July 2014).

Morristown Gazette. "The Trials of Winter." May 6, 1891.

Morristown Republican. "Andrew Johnson, Tailor, Later President." August 28, 1908.

Morton, Linda. "The Training of a Tailor." *Dress: The Journal of The Costume Society of America* 8, no. 1 (1982): 22–26.

Nashville Banner. "A Trip Through East Tennessee." March 9, 1895.

Nashville Union and American. "A Historic Tailor Shop." August 21, 1875.

National Park Service. "Andrew Johnson and Impeachment." In *Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Website*, June 16, 2020. https://www.nps.gov/anjo/andrew-johnson-and-impeachment.htm.

———. "Andrew Johnson and Reconstruction." In *Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Website*, January 9, 2024. https://www.nps.gov/anjo/andrew-johnson-and-reconstruction.htm.

———. "Andrew Johnson Brochure," 2019.

———. "Andrew Johnson Timeline." In *Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Website*, May 4, 2022. https://www.nps.gov/anjo/learn/historyculture/timeline.htm.

———. "Cultural Resources and Climate Change." 2016. Accessed December 9, 2016. https://www.nps.gov/subjects/climatechange/upload/06-CCRP-Cultural-Resource-Brief-FEB-2016.pdf.

———. “Eliza Johnson - Devoted Wife & Mother.” In *Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Website*, August 6, 2021. https://www.nps.gov/anjo/learn/historyculture/eliza-johnson-devoted-wife-mother.htm.

———. “Foundation Document: Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Tennessee,” 2015.

———. “Slaves of Andrew Johnson.” In *Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Website*, July 20, 2023. https://www.nps.gov/anjo/learn/historyculture/slaves.htm.

———. “Statement of Work: Historic Structure Report for the Tailor Shop and Memorial Building, Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, PMIS #317804C,” May 2023.

New York Evening Sun. “Johnson’s Tailor Shop Is Saved.” July 27, 1923. ANJO Scrapbook.

Park, Sharon C. “Preservation Brief 39: Holding the Line: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings.” Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1996. https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/preservation-brief-39-controlling-moisture.pdf.

Patrick, James. *Architecture in Tennessee, 1767-1897*. Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 1981.

Peirce, Josephine H. *Fire on the Hearth: The Evolution and Romance of the Heating-Stove*. Springfield, MA: Pond-Ekberg Co., 1951.

Picturesque Chicago and Guide to the World’s Fair. Baltimore, MD: R. H. Woodward & Co., 1892.

“Population of Greeneville, TN.” Population.us, n.d. https://population.us/.

“Proceedings of the E.T. Convention, 1861.” H. Barry’s Book and Job Office, 1861. Knox County Public Library. Calvin M. McClung Historical Collection. https://cmdc.knoxlib.org/digital/collection/p15136coll4/id/395.

Record-Union. “Moving Westward.” April 15, 1891.

Regional Director, Region One, to ANJO Superintendent, October 1, 1952, ANJO Archives.

Republican Banner. “Andrew Johnson: Sketch of the Early Life of the Ex-President.” March 23, 1869.

Republican Banner. “Greeneville.” September 17, 1874.

“Richard M. Woods, Sheriff to Andrew Johnson, Greene County Deed Book 15, Pages 396-397,” February 24, 1831.

Rockman, Marcy, Marissa Morgan, Sonya Ziaja, George Hambrecht, and Alison Meadow. *Cultural Resources Climate Change Strategy.* Washington, DC: Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science and Climate Change Response Program, National Park Service, 2016.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. “Andrew Johnson’s Old Home.” January 2, 1892.

Rose, Melody. “Burley Tobacco Provided A Sustaining Legacy To Greene County.” *Greeneville Sun*, March 18, 2016. https://www.greenevillesun.com/news/local_news/burley-tobacco-provided-a-sustaining-legacy-to-greene-county/article_b0d21c49-76d9-5638-9373-7ad969107e66.html.

San Francisco Chronicle. “Coast News Notes.” June 17, 1891.

"Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee." Sanborn Map Company, May 1887. Geography and Map Division. Library of Congress. https://www.loc.gov.

"Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee." Sanborn Map Company, April 1903. Geography and Map Division. Library of Congress. https://www.loc.gov.

"Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee." Sanborn Map Company, June 1927. Geography and Map Division. Library of Congress. https://www.loc.gov.

"Sarah Phillips McCardle (1789-1851) - Find a Grave Memorial." Accessed June 13, 2024. https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/7179507/sarah_mccardle.

"Sarah Whitesides (1794-1854) - Find a Grave Memorial." Accessed June 13, 2024. https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/30944448/sarah-whitesides.

Searchlight, The. "Our Sister City of Greeneville." May 24, 1917.

Semmer, Blythe. "Greene County." In *Tennessee Encyclopedia*, March 1, 2018. https://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entries/greene-county/.

St. Joseph Weekly Gazette. "Notable in History." November 1, 1895.

"Stereograph of Brown's Corner - Andrew Johnson Collection - Tennessee Virtual Archive." Accessed February 16, 2024. https://teva.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/johnson/id/47/rec/5.

Stothart, Gray. "Andrew Johnson National Historic Site." In *SAH Archipedia*, 2012. Society of Architectural Historians. https://sah-archipedia.org/buildings/TN-01-059-0006.

Tennessee Historical Commission. "Celebrating a Milestone: Tennessee's 50th Certified Local Government," 2022. http://www.tn.gov.

"The Andrew Johnson Tailor Shop in Greeneville, Tennessee, on Display inside Another Building. - Dept. of Conservation Photographs - Tennessee Virtual Archive." Accessed January 16, 2024. https://teva.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15138coll28/id/11537/rec/8.

Visit Madison County. "Drovers Trail - The Road to the Market." Accessed July 25, 2024. https://visitmadisoncounty.com/drovers-trail-the-road-to-the-market/.

"Weather & Climate (U.S. National Park Service)." Accessed August 5, 2024. https://www.nps.gov/im/midn/weather.htm.

Weekly Columbus Enquirer. January 3, 1871.

Weekly Sentinel. "Court House." June 8, 1871.

Wheeling Sunday Register. "Andy Johnson's Home." October 7, 1883.

White, Robert P. to Paul Angle, September 24, 1949. ANJO Archives.

Winston, Robert W. *Andrew Johnson: Plebian and Patriot*. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1928.

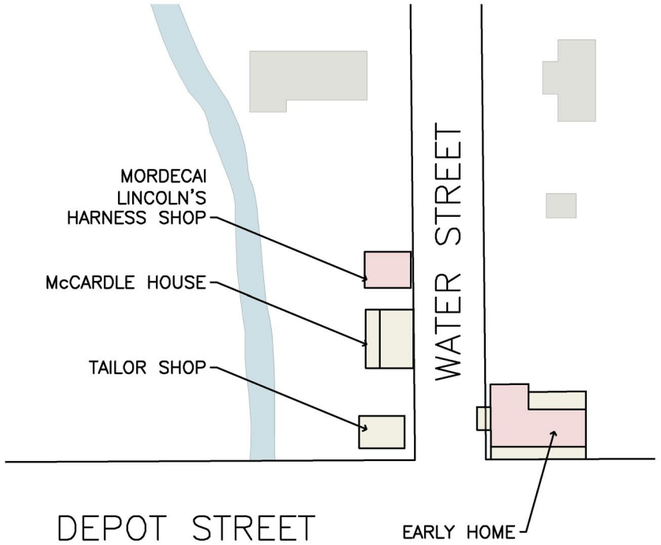
Wyoming Democrat. "An Historic Spot." September 30, 1887.

Page intentionally left blank

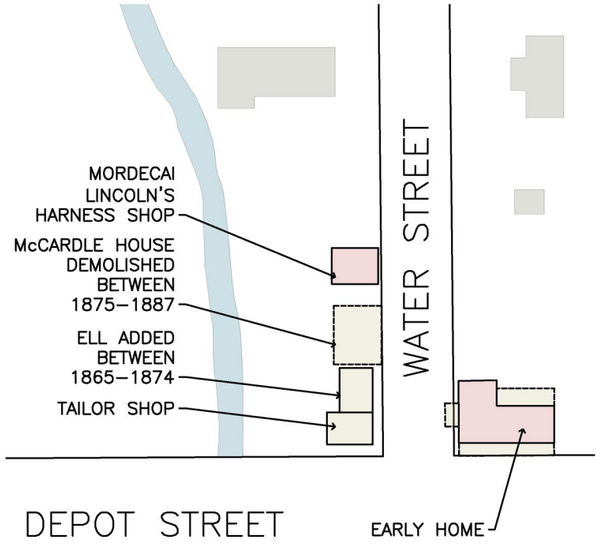
Appendix A. Chronology Drawings

01	**Site Evolution Plans**
02	**Tailor Shop, Building Evolution Plans**
03–08	**Memorial Building, 1922 Plans and Details**
09	**Memorial Building, 1958 Plan**

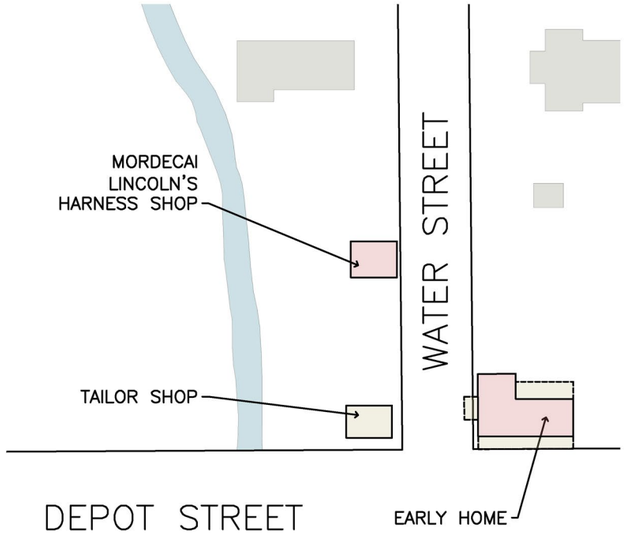
Page intentionally left blank



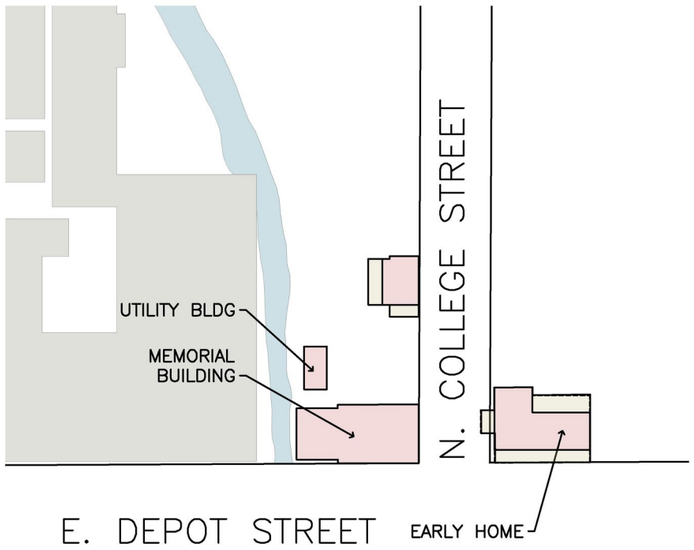
SITE PLAN - ca. 1831-1865



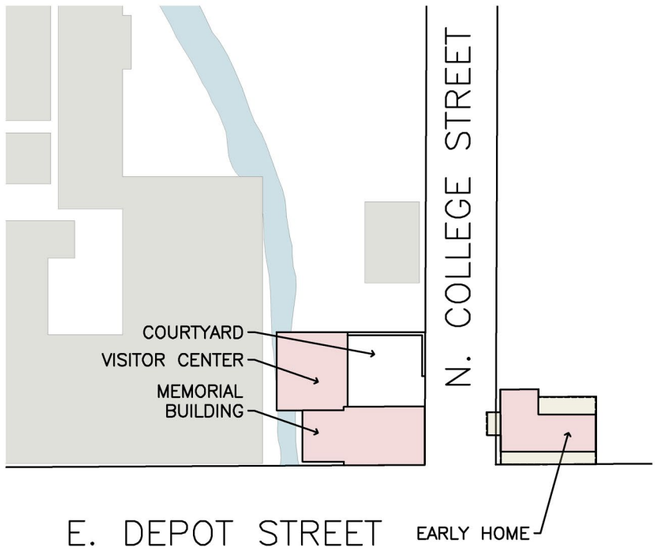
SITE PLAN - ca. 1865-1891



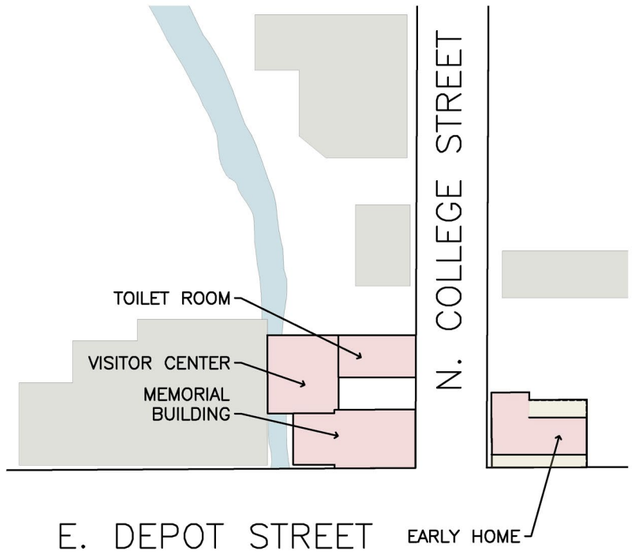
SITE PLAN - ca. 1891-1922



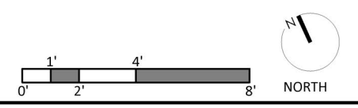
SITE PLAN - 1923-1957



SITE PLAN - 1958-2000



SITE PLAN - 2001-PRESENT



WLA STUDIO & RATIO ARCHITECTS

TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

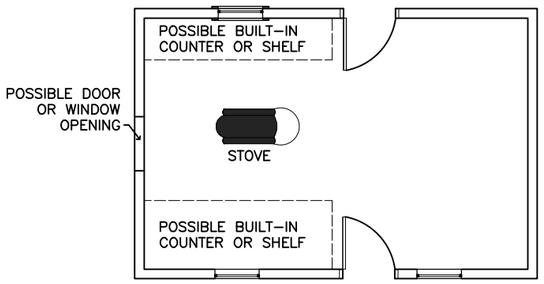
DATE:
03.05.2024

RECORDED BY:
MF, OH, BR

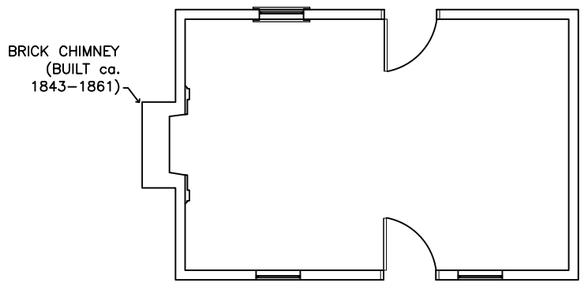
SCALE:
1/64"=1'–0"

APPENDIX A:

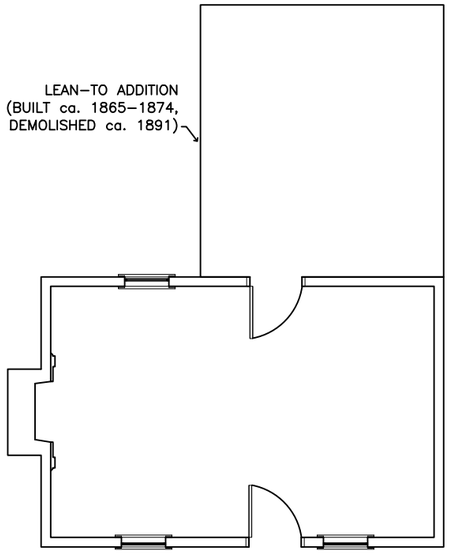
01



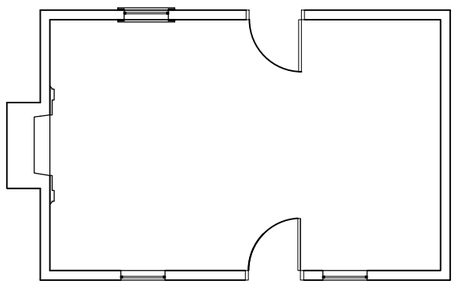
TAILOR SHOP
PERIOD PLAN - ca. 1831-1843



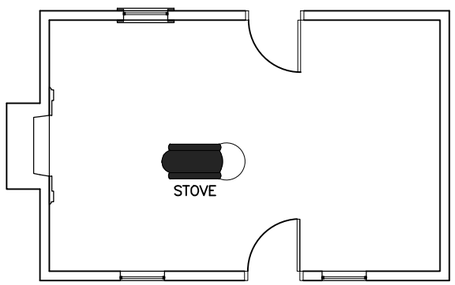
TAILOR SHOP
PERIOD PLAN - ca. 1861-1865



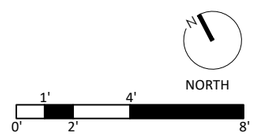
TAILOR SHOP
PERIOD PLAN - ca. 1874-1891



TAILOR SHOP
PERIOD PLAN - ca. 1891-1922



TAILOR SHOP
PERIOD PLAN - 1923-PRESENT



WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

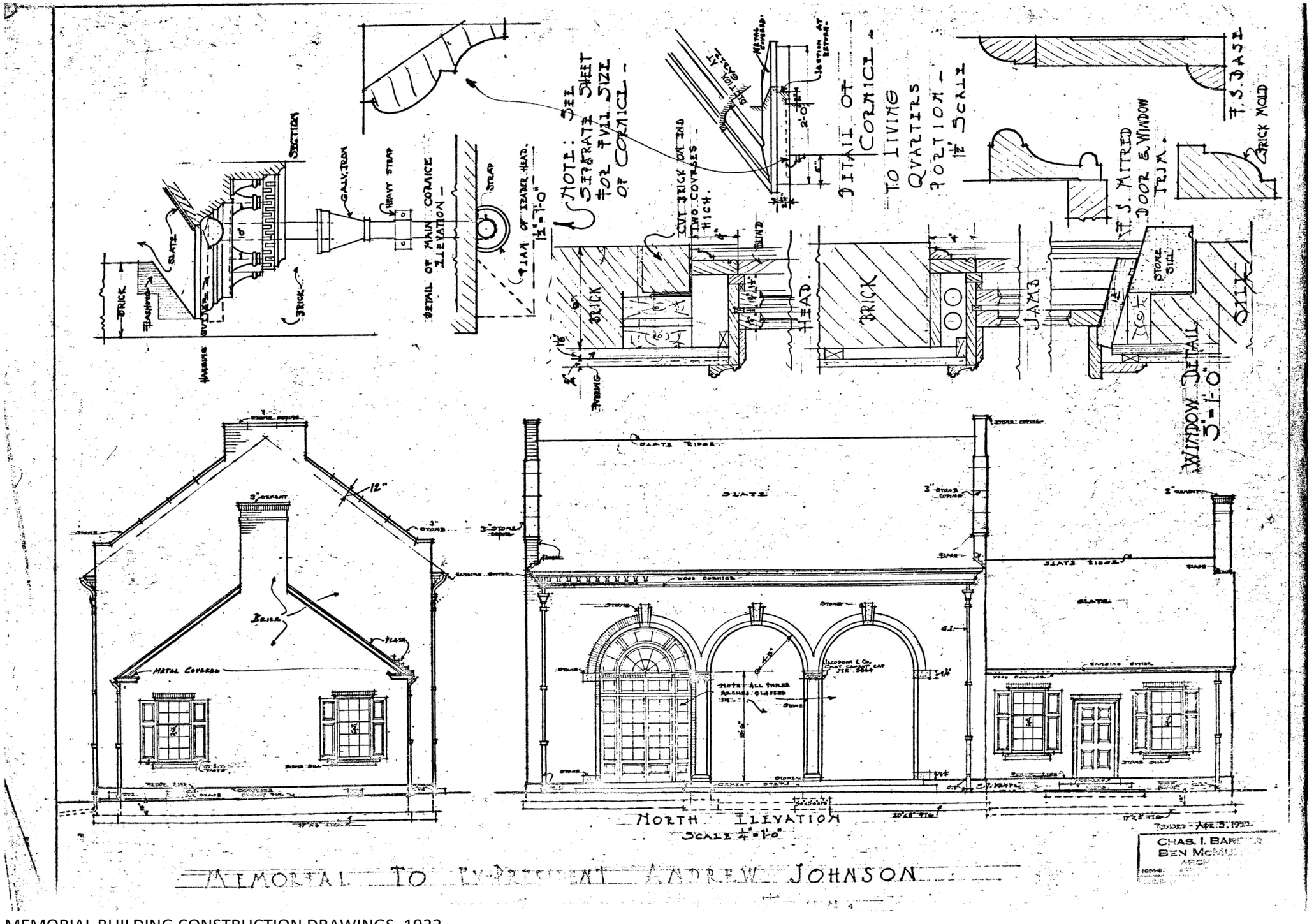
TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

DATE:
03.05.2024

RECORDED
BY:
MF, OH, BR

SCALE:
1/8"=1'–0"

APPENDIX A:
02



MEMORIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, 1922,
BARBER AND McMURRY, NOT TO SCALE

TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

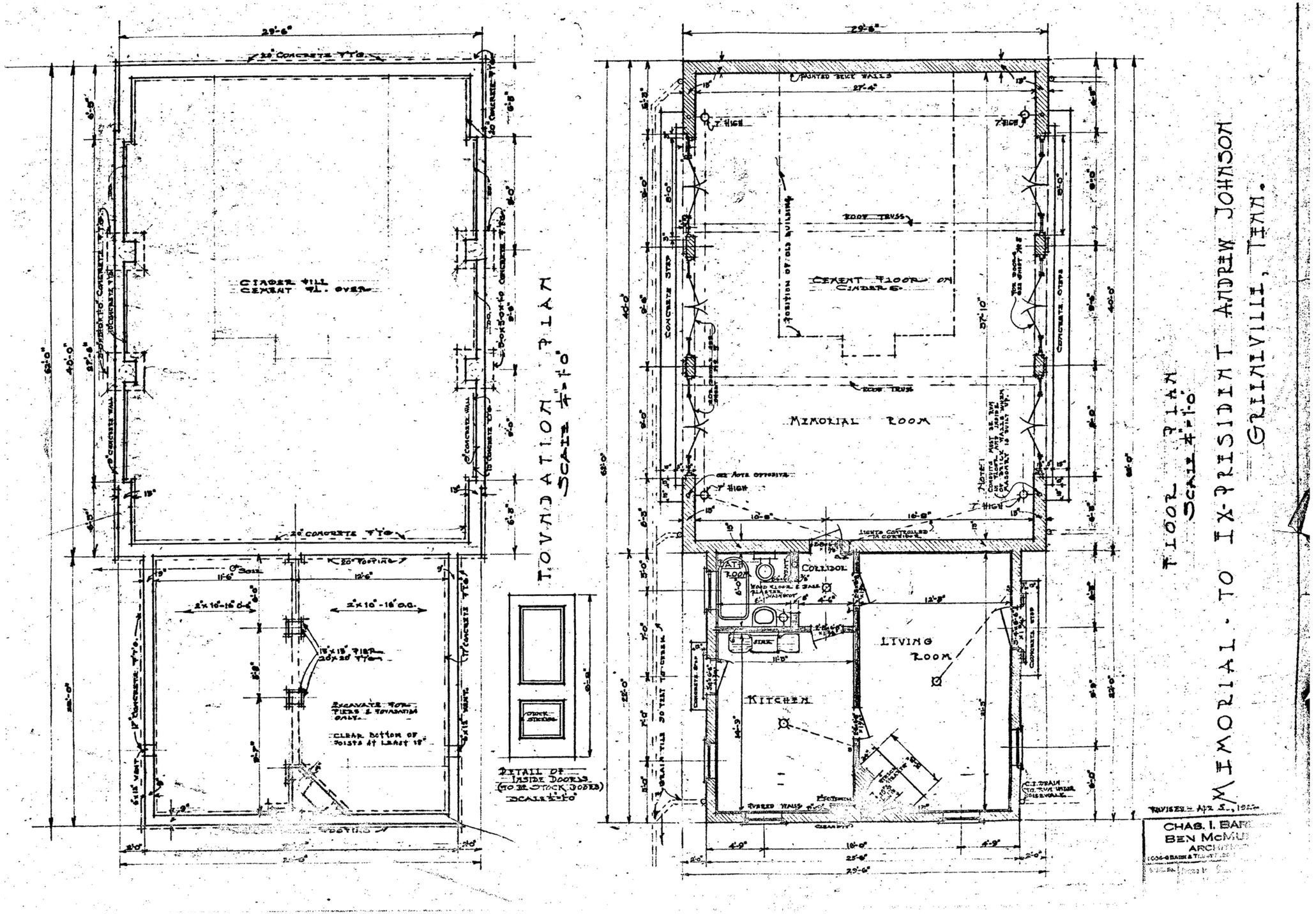
WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

DATE:
03.05.2024

RECORDED BY:
MF, OH, BR

SCALE:
NTS

APPENDIX A:
03



MEMORIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, 1922,
BARBER AND McMURRY, NOT TO SCALE

TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

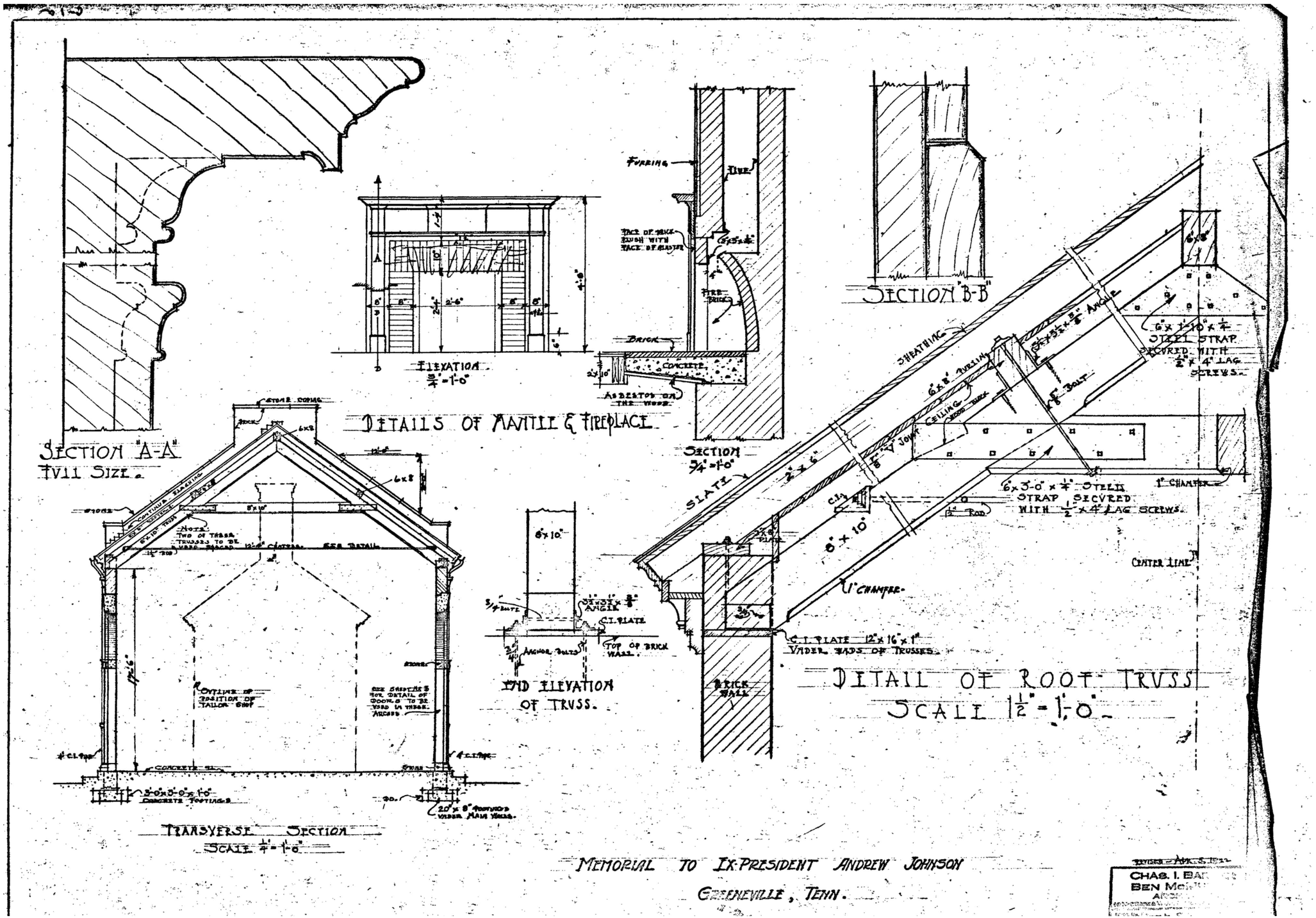
WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

DATE:
03.05.2024

RECORDED BY:
MF, OH, BR

SCALE:
NTS

APPENDIX A:
04



MEMORIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, 1922,
BARBER AND McMURRY, NOT TO SCALE

TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

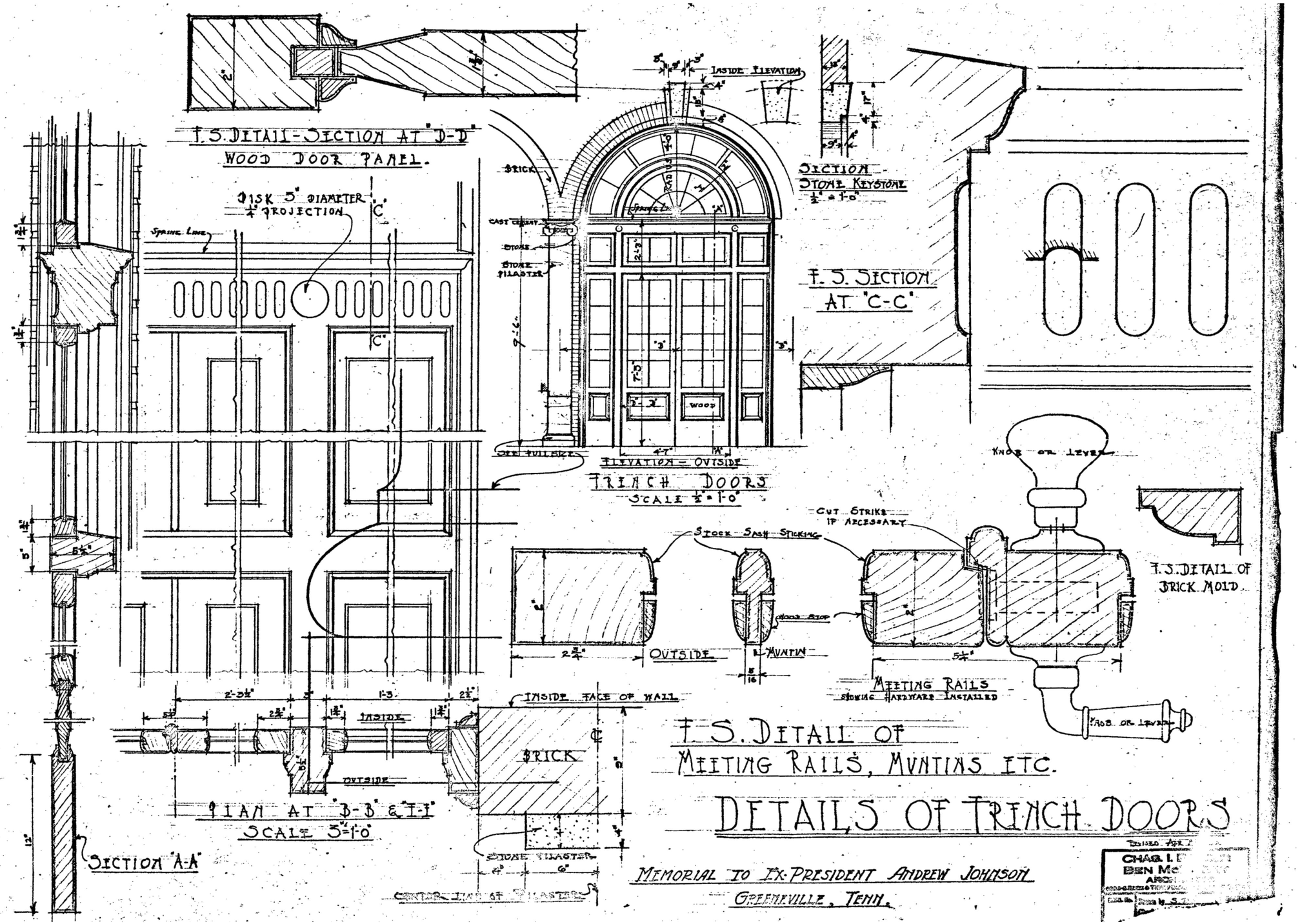
WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

DATE:
03.05.2024

RECORDED BY:
MF, OH, BR

SCALE:
NTS

APPENDIX A:
05



MEMORIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, 1922,
BARBER AND McMURRY, NOT TO SCALE

TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

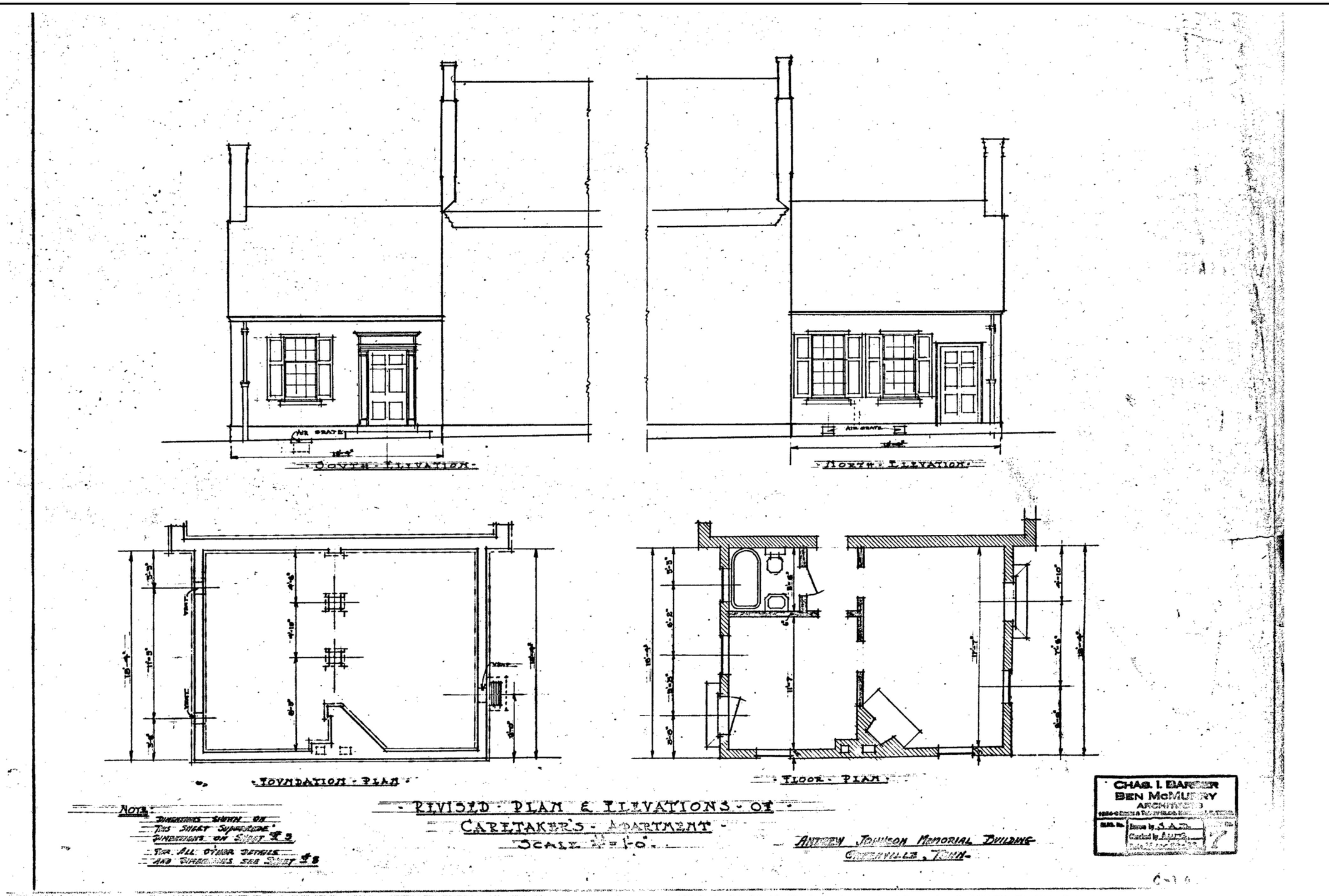
WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

DATE:
03.05.2024

RECORDED BY:
MF, OH, BR

SCALE:
NTS

APPENDIX A:
06



MEMORIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, 1922,
BARBER AND McMURRY, NOT TO SCALE

WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

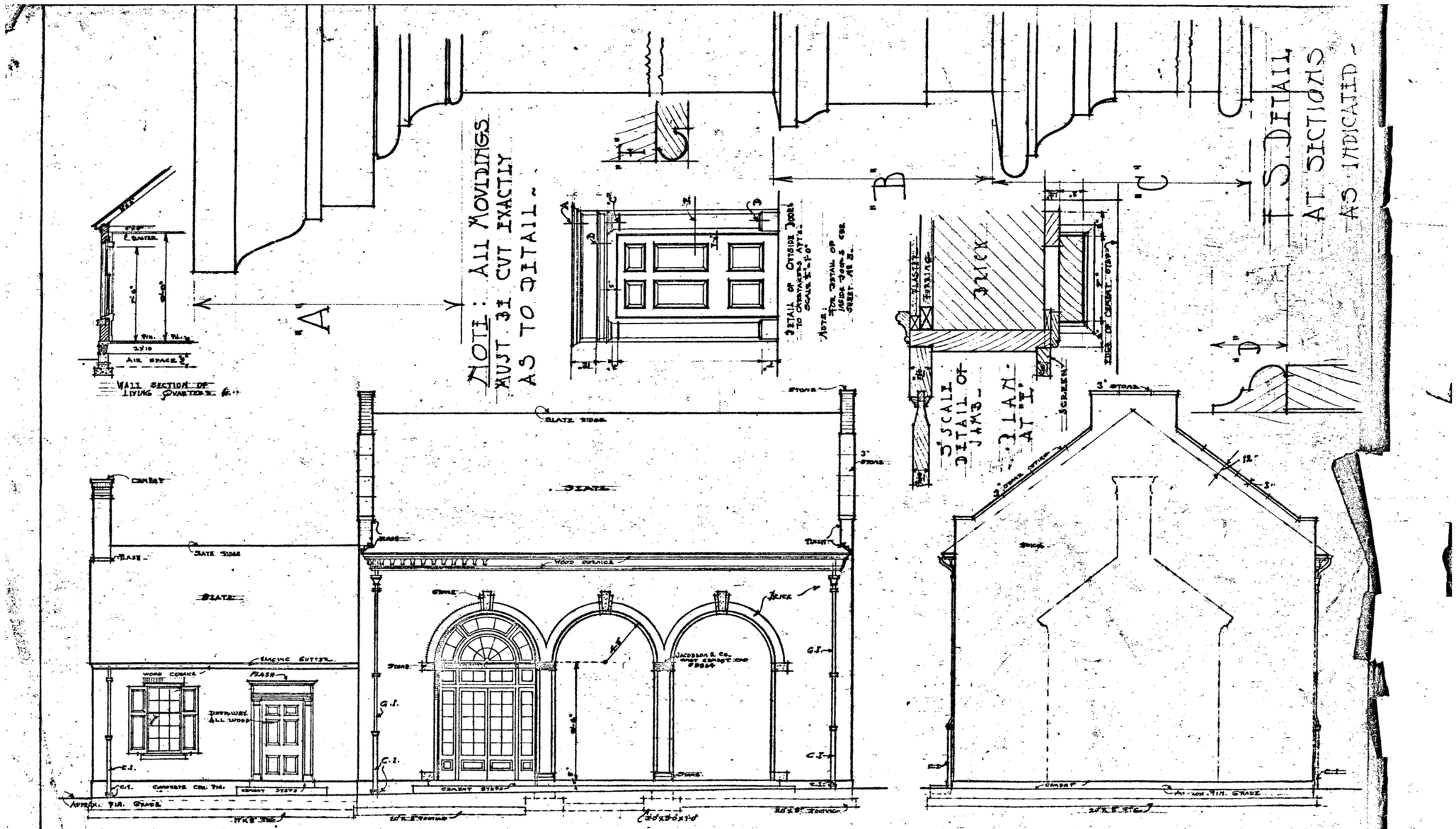
TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

DATE:
03.05.2024

RECORDED BY:
MF, OH, BR

SCALE:
NTS

APPENDIX A:
07



MEMORIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, 1922,
BARBER AND McMURRY, NOT TO SCALE

TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

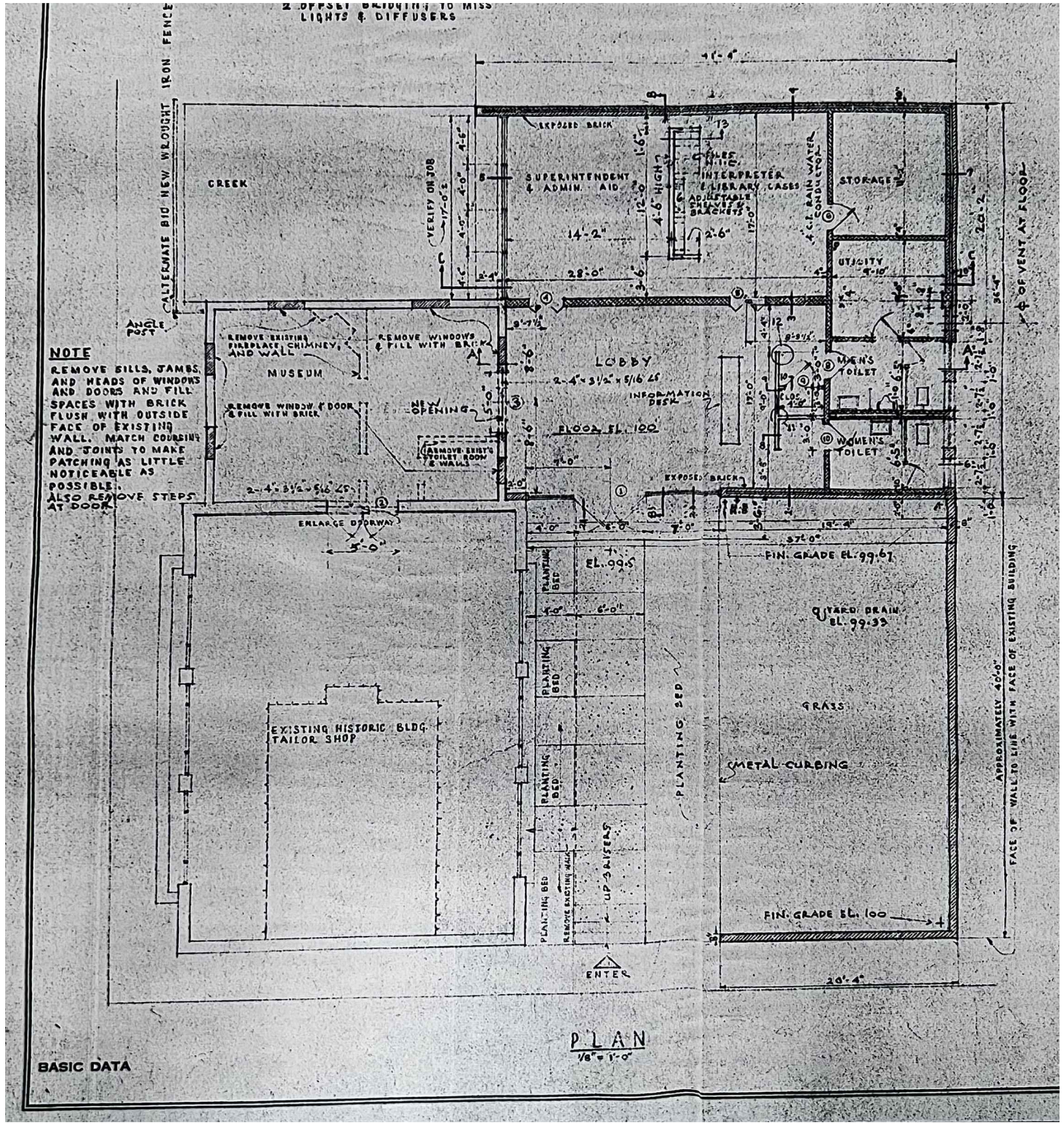
WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

DATE:
03.05.2024

RECORDED BY:
MF, OH, BR

SCALE:
NTS

APPENDIX A:
08



MEMORIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS ca. 1957, NOT TO SCALE

TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

WLA STUDIO & RATIO ARCHITECTS

DATE: 03.05.2024

RECORDED BY: MF, OH, BR

SCALE: NTS

APPENDIX A:

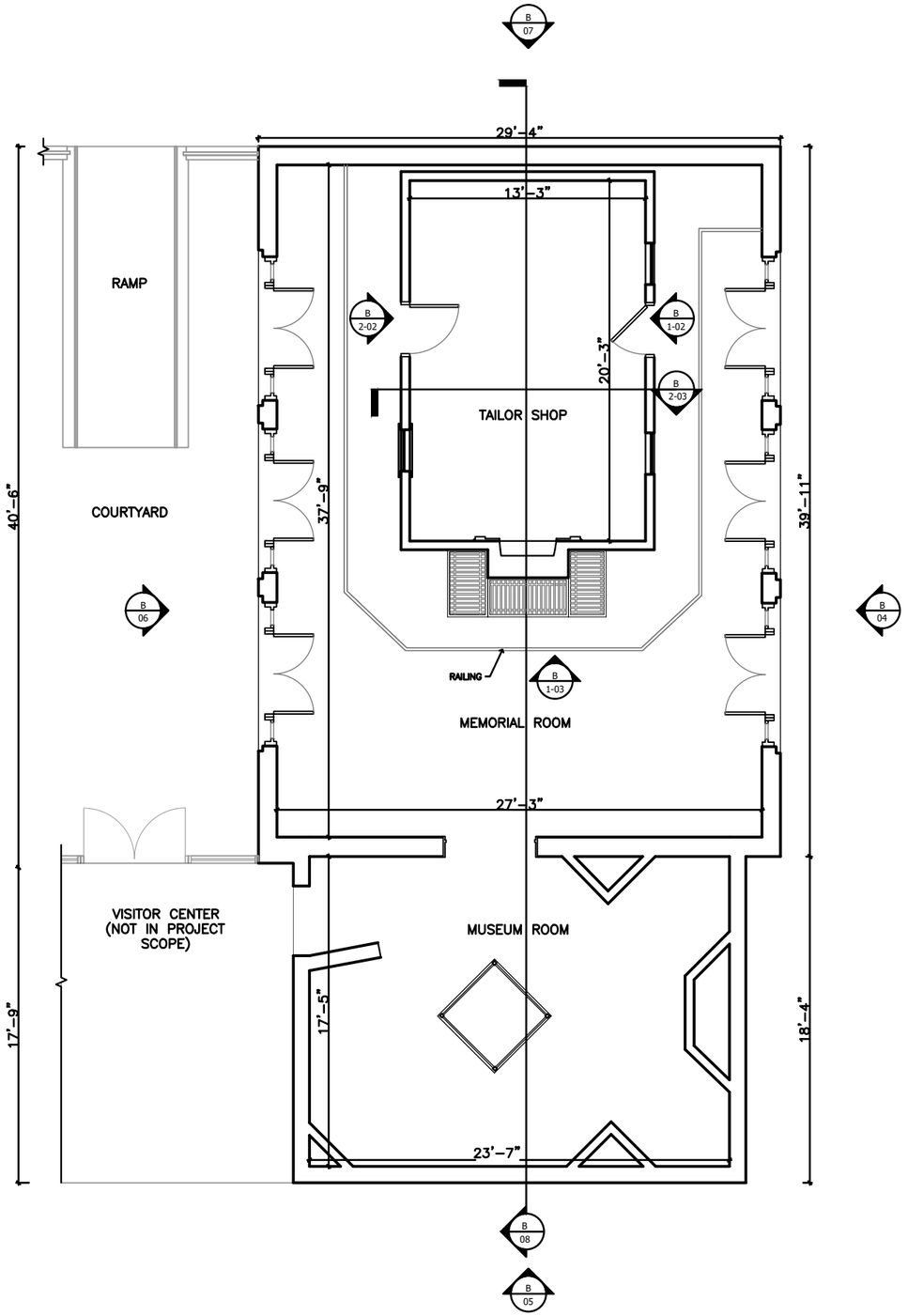
09

Page intentionally left blank

Appendix B. Existing Conditions Drawings

01 Floor Plan, Tailor Shop and Memorial Building
02 North and South Elevations, Tailor Shop
03 West Elevation and Section, Tailor Shop
04 South Elevation, Memorial Building
05 West Elevation, Memorial Building
06 North Elevation, Memorial Building
07 East Elevation, Memorial Building
08 Section, Tailor Shop and Memorial Building

Page intentionally left blank



FIRST FLOOR - PLAN

NORTH

0' 1' 2' 4' 8'

WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

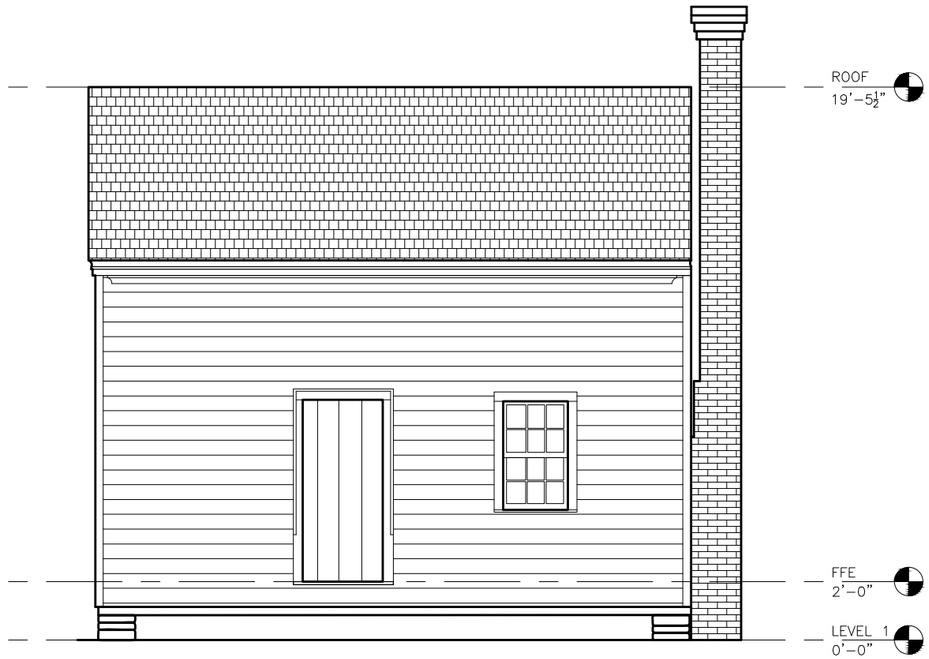
DATE:
03.05.2024

RECORDED BY:
MF, OH, BR

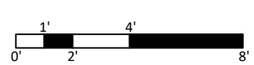
SCALE:
1/8"=1'–0"

APPENDIX B:
01

1 SOUTH ELEVATION



2 NORTH ELEVATION



WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING

ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

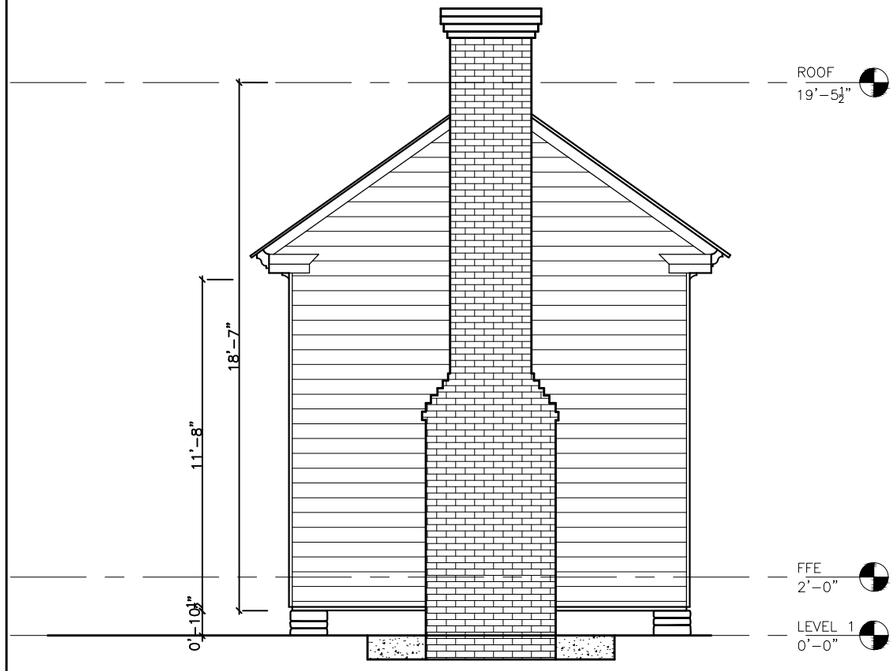
DATE:
03.05.2024

RECORDED BY:
MF, OH, BR

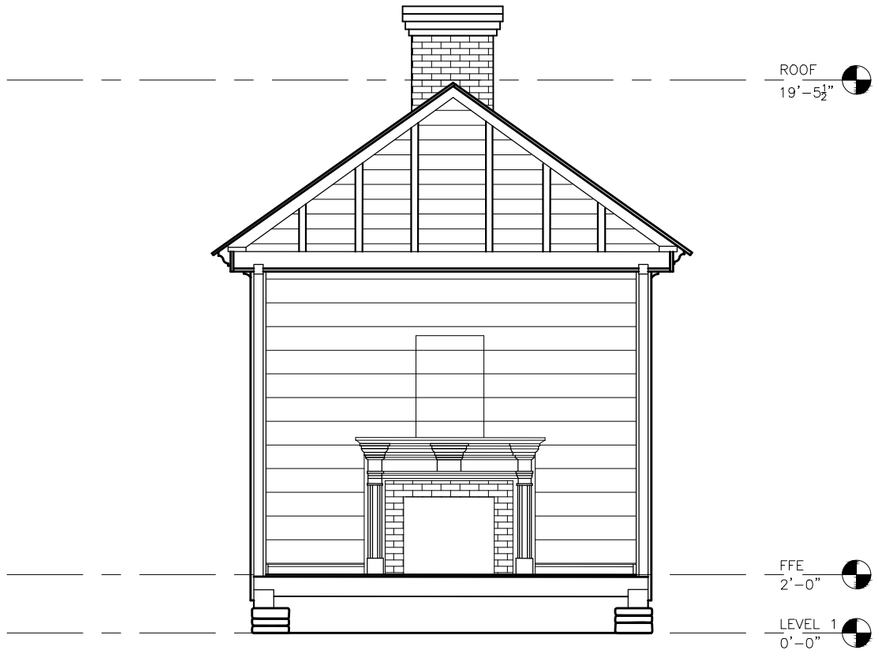
SCALE:
3/16"=1'-0"

APPENDIX B:

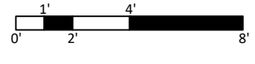
02



1 WEST ELEVATION



2 SECTION (FACING WEST)



WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

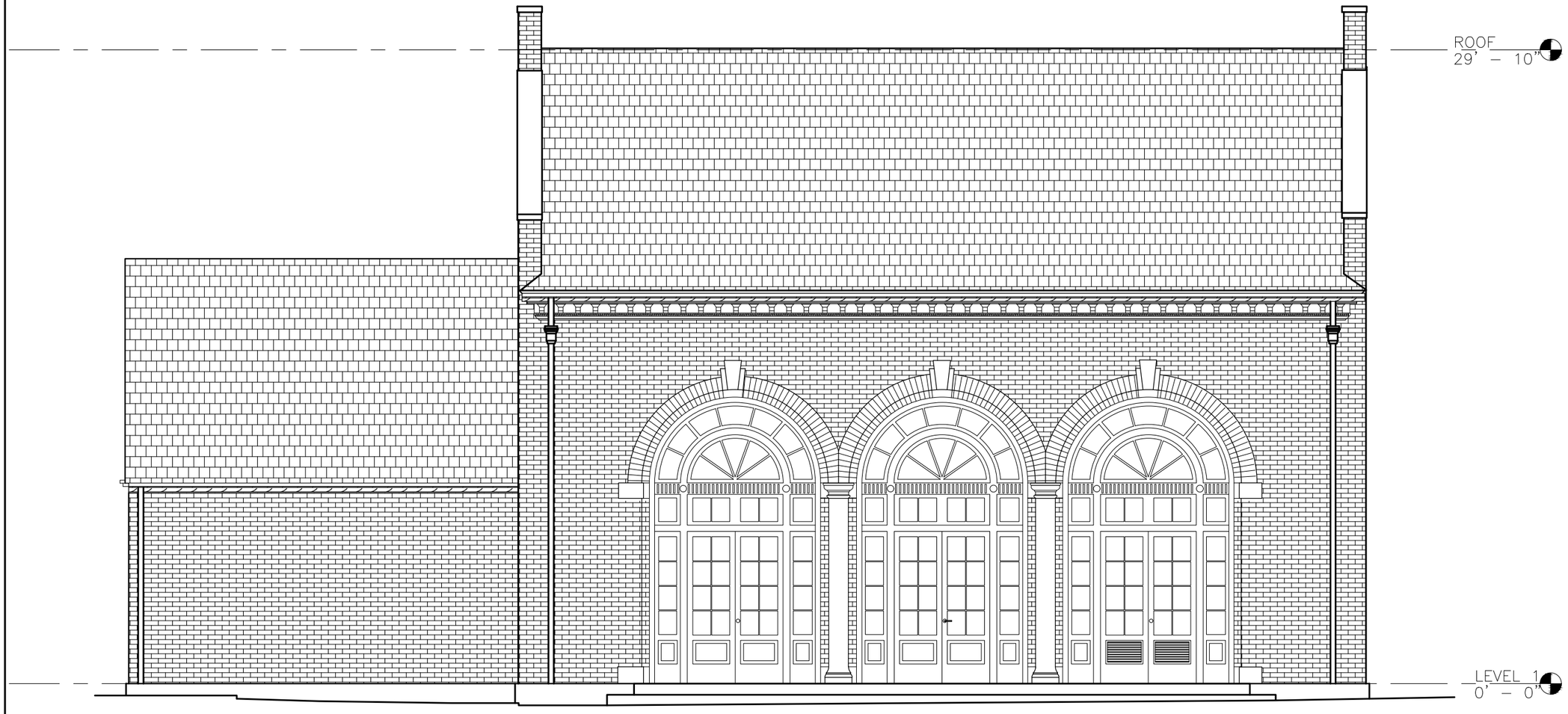
TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

DATE:
03.05.2024

RECORDED BY:
MF, OH, BR

SCALE:
3/16"=1'-0"

APPENDIX B:
03



SOUTH ELEVATION

1' 4'
0' 2' 8'

WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

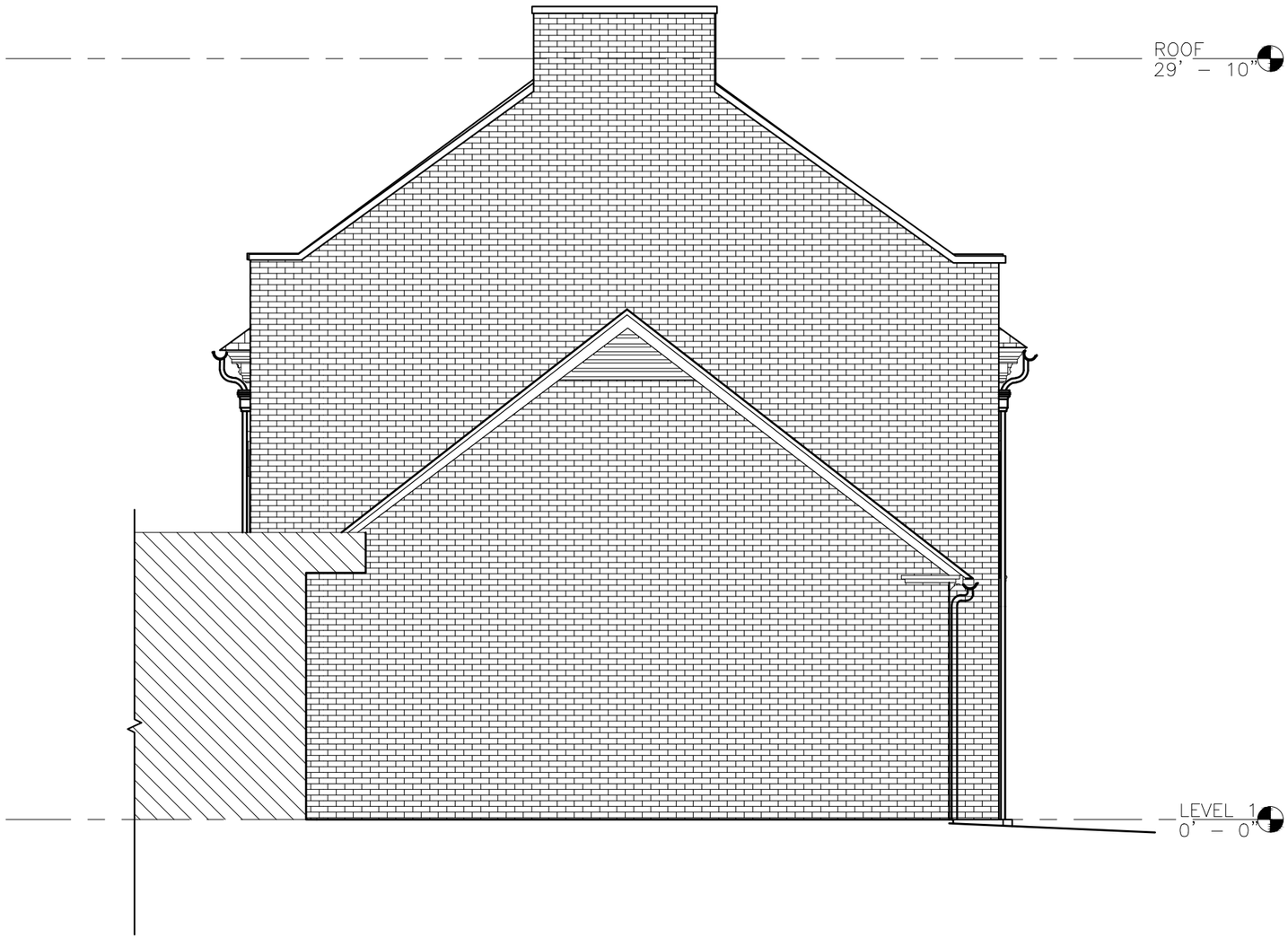
TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

DATE:
03.05.2024

RECORDED BY:
MF, OH, BR

SCALE:
3/16"=1'–0"

APPENDIX B:
04



WEST ELEVATION

1' 0' 2' 4' 8'

WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

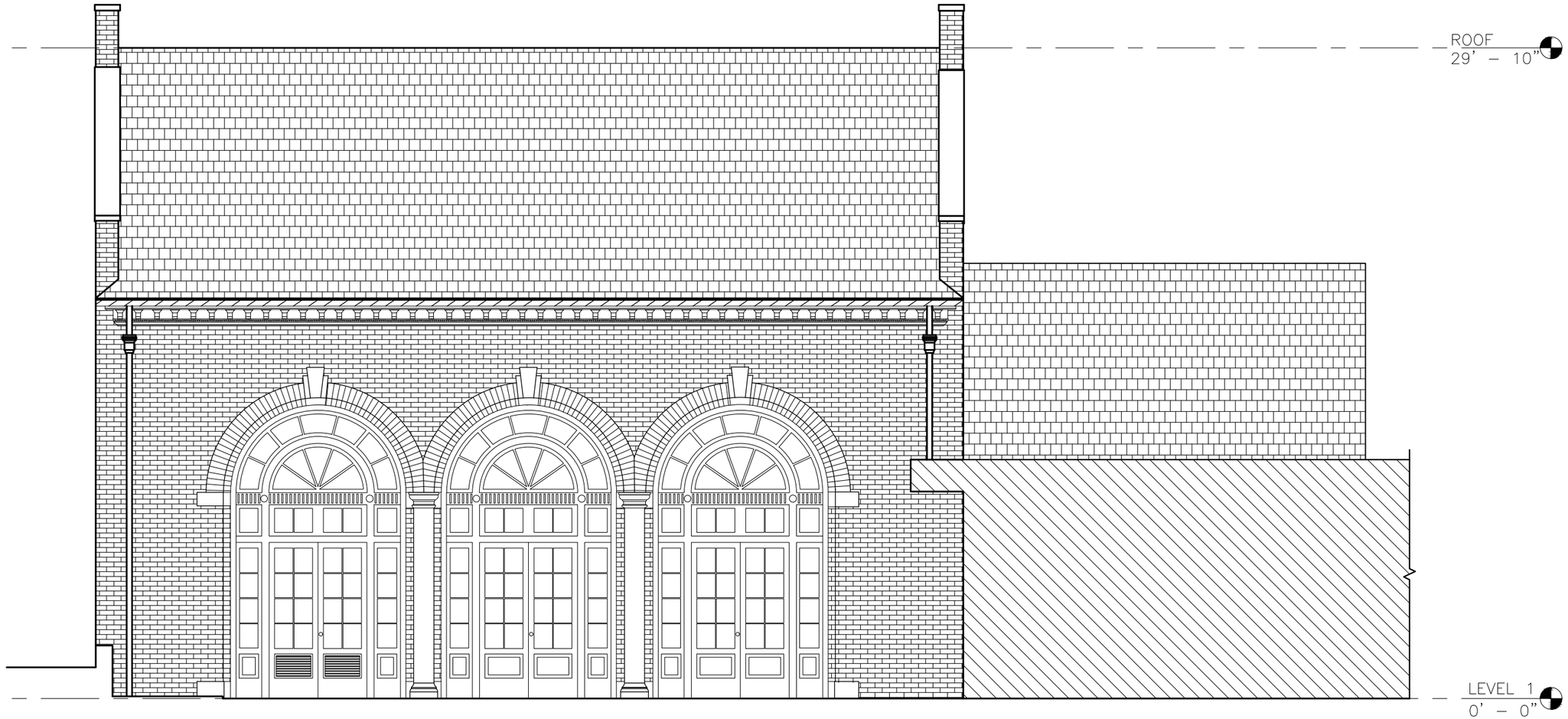
TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

DATE:
03.05.2024

RECORDED BY:
MF, OH, BR

SCALE:
3/16"=1'–0"

APPENDIX B:
05



NORTH ELEVATION

1' 4'
0' 2' 8'

WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

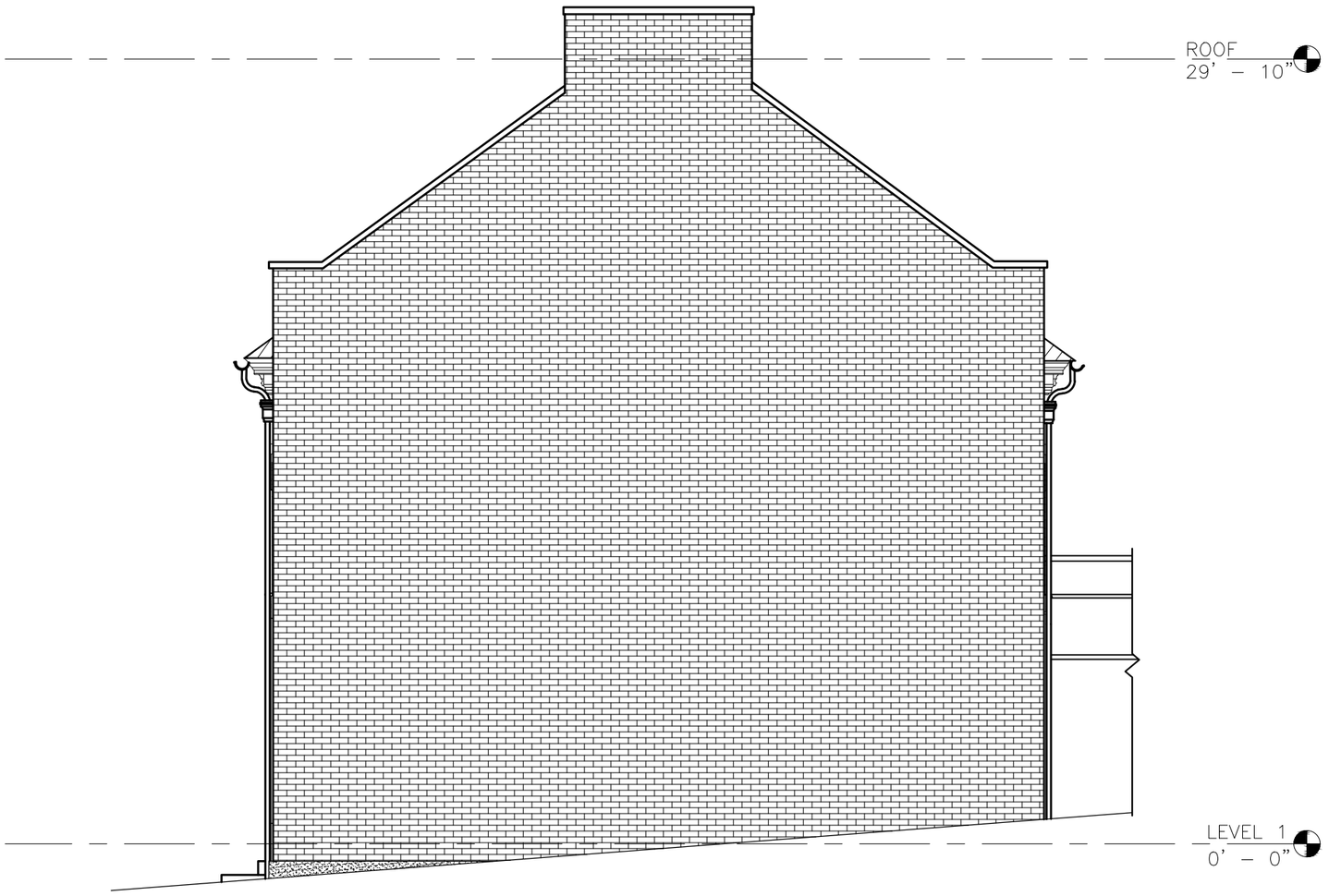
TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

DATE:
03.05.2024

RECORDED BY:
MF, OH, BR

SCALE:
3/16"=1'–0"

APPENDIX B:
06



EAST ELEVATION

1' 4'
0' 2' 8'

WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

DATE:
03.05.2024

RECORDED BY:
MF, OH, BR

SCALE:
3/16"=1'–0"

APPENDIX B:
07

NORTH SECTION

1' 4'
0' 2' 8'

WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

DATE:
03.05.2024

RECORDED BY:
MF, OH, BR

SCALE:
3/16"=1'–0"

APPENDIX B:
08

Appendix C. Limited Structural Investigation

Page intentionally left blank

LAWSON | ELSER
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

Andrew Johnson
Tailor Shop and Memorial Building
Limited Historic Structure Report

Appendix C
Structural Description and Assessment

Building Location:
Greeneville, Tennessee

Review Completed For: WLA Studio
675 Pulaski Street, Suite 1000
Athens, Georgia 30601

Field Assessments Made On: October 17-18, 2023

Final Report

650 E. Carmel Dr. Suite 150
Carmel, IN 46032

t/317-574-9409 f/317-574-9431
lei@lawsonelser.com

www.lawsonelser.com

Page intentionally left blank

Purpose of this Assessment

This report is the property of Lawson Elser, Inc., and is provided for sole use by WLA Studio. This report describes a visual condition assessment of the structure of the existing Andrew Johnson Taylor Shop and Memorial Building, Greeneville Tennessee. It is not intended for use by any other party, or without the express written permission of Lawson Elser, Inc.

Summary Description of the Building Structures

Tailor Shop

The one-story wood-framed Tailor Shop is made up of floor beams and joists, exterior wall studs, and rafter framing and is wholly contained within the Memorial Building. The floor structure is made up of perimeter sill beams supporting joists that span the width of the building. The sill beams are supported by stone piers around the perimeter. These piers bear on the concrete floor slab of the Memorial Building. The exterior walls are made up of wood studs resting on the sill beams and supporting the roof rafters. The sloped rafters span the width of the shop and are covered with plank purlins and wood shingles. There is a brick fireplace at one end of the shop which extends above the ridge of the shop building.

Memorial Building

The main wing of the Memorial Building included in this report is the one-story brick and timber structure that houses the Tailor Shop. The exterior walls are made up of multi-wythe brick with numerous window and door openings. The roof is a gable configuration and is framed with timber trusses spanning the width of the building supporting wood decking. Building additions have been made to the main wing of the building which are not within the scope of this report. A creek runs along the west side of the Memorial Building well below street level. This creek runs under a portion of one of the Memorial Building additions to the west but does not appear to run under the main wing of the Memorial Building.

Scope of the Structural Assessment

This structural assessment is confined to a limited examination and assessment of the primary building structures. It does not include an assessment of fire and life safety conditions, compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards, or the presence of hazardous materials, contaminants, or mold, which are addressed elsewhere in this Historic Structure Report.

Methodology

The methodology for this structural assessment includes (1) an examination of structural components for the building that were readily visible from within the Memorial Building, (2) an examination of the wood framing of the Tailor Shop, (3) an examination of the interior and exterior structure of the Memorial Building made from the ground, and (4) photographs taken inside and outside the buildings.

This report references preservation and repair drawings for the Tailor Shop and Memorial Building, dated 1978. The title block of these drawings indicates the National Park Service prepared them. It is assumed the repairs specified in these drawings were carried out unless noted otherwise. These drawings are not included in this report but are referenced in the Chronology and Development section and are available from the National Park Service.

©Lawson Elser, Inc.

Physical Description and Assessment

Tailor Shop

The Tailor Shop is contained entirely within the conditioned space of the Memorial Building. The shop is not exposed to outside elements such as rain, wind, and cold winter weather. This means the shop structure is not subject to the normal deterioration forces that being outside would impose. The public is not allowed within the shop structure, so the code live load required of structures accessible to the public is not applicable. The Tailor Shop exists more as an artifact than a building.

- The stone piers supporting the Tailor Shop appear in good condition. There was no indication of shifting or movement of these supports.
- The 1978 drawings called for the replacement of the original sill beams with new pressure-treated beams. An examination revealed that the NPS only replaced one beam. The rest of the sill beams appeared to be original. The new beam is in good condition; however, the original beams are in somewhat poor condition. Some degree of wood deterioration is visible, likely reducing the beam load capacity. The shop is not open to the public, and only park service personnel are allowed on the floor. Therefore, the sill beam deterioration does not currently pose a serious structure problem. If the public is ever allowed on the floor, the NPS should evaluate the sill beams and replaced them if necessary. *See Figure AC1*.
- The floor joists appear to be in fair to good condition although a few have been notched on the bottom edge which reduces their load capacity. If the public is ever allowed onto the floor of the shop, the NPS should evaluate the joists and make repairs as needed. *See Figure AC2.*
- The roof rafters were largely hidden by the ceiling and roofing system. A portion of a couple of rafters were visible through a small hole in the roofing. The rafters in this limited area appear in fair to good condition.
- The wood roof shingles are in fair to poor condition. Since the shop is not exposed to the elements, this is not a structural issue. *See Figure AC3*.
- The brick chimney structure appears to be in fair to good condition with some mortar loss in a few locations. These areas should be repointed. The chimney is tied to the wood shop structure with a single metal strap tied at the gable of the shop roof. The strap wraps around the chimney and disappears into the gable end wall. The connection between the metal strap and the wood framing of the Tailor Shop was not visible. *See Figure AC5*.
- The foundation of the brick chimney is indicated as stone in the 1978 drawings. The NPS apparently placed new concrete around the chimney and added a steel angle to the floor line in 1978. These repairs and modifications appear to be in good condition.

Memorial Building

The main wing of the Memorial Building is constructed with multi-wythe brick bearing walls around the perimeter and timber trusses spanning the width of the building supporting the roof system. The north and south walls have arched windows and door openings to the exterior. There is a passage wall opening in the west brick wall added when the caretaker's quarters were converted into a Museum Room. The Memorial Building appears to be in fair to good condition with some exceptions. There are cracks in the west wall above and around the west wall passage opening and to the north and south. The exterior brick needs limited restoration, including mortar joint repointing, crack repair, roof flashing, and repointing of the skyward joints between the stone coping blocks. The timber truss and decking roof structure appear to be in good condition.

©*Lawson Elser, Inc.*

Limited restoration of the exterior masonry of the Memorial Building is recommended to correct existing deterioration. Drawings attached to this report denote areas and types of deterioration observed from a ground-level examination. Each repair is assigned a priority as follows:

Priority 1: Masonry deterioration that should be repaired as soon as practical. These are items that may affect the performance of the structure or its water tightness.
Priority 2: Masonry deterioration that should be repaired as soon as practical but will likely require an arm's length investigation to establish the severity and scope of deterioration. These are items that may affect the performance of the structure or its water tightness but may not pose an immediate threat to the structure.
Priority 3: Masonry deterioration that should be monitored to determine the impact on the structure in the future. Immediate repair does not appear necessary.

Summary of Recommended Masonry Repair

- There appears to be mortar joint deterioration of the exterior brick parapets below the stone copings, the brick behind the gutters and downspouts, the brick along the lower 4 feet of the east wall, and within a 2-foot zone along the corners of the east side. The NPS should further investigate the extent of this deterioration, and should repoint 100% of the deteriorated joints with historic mortar mix.
- The NPS should inspect the flashing along the sloped gable end parapets and replace as needed. *See Figure AC6*.
- The NPS should clean and repoint all skyward joints and those down the sides of the stone coping blocks. If the joints are badly deteriorated, the mortar can be replaced with flexible sealant.
- The NPS should repoint 100% of the joints between the brick and the vertical column stone at the north and south windows. *See Figure-C7*.
- The NPS should repoint 100% of the joints between the brick and the keystones and other stone detailing at the north and south windows.
- There are several locations where past joint repointing has been done with what appears to be a non-historic mortar, which means it is not representative of the existing original mortar. The NPS should conduct a survey to identify such locations and should remove and replace the mortar with historic mortar as needed. If it can be determined that the existing repointing mortar is acceptable by testing samples, then replacement is not required.
- There are several locations on the north and south sides where brick cracks have been repaired in the past with pointing mortar. These cracks appear to be stable, and the pointing is in good condition.
- There are a few exterior brick cracks on the north and south sides over the arched windows that have not been repointed. These are relatively small cracks that can be cleaned and caulked.

There are several brick cracks in the west wall of the memorial wing over the west wall passage opening into the museum wing and in several locations to the north and south. The passage opening is not original and was made when the caretaker's living quarters were remodeled into a Museum Room. There is also a round opening associated with the HVAC system above the passage opening with a decorative grill. Contractors added two round openings to this wall for ductwork. *See Figure AC4.*

When the passage opening was added, contractors installed a steel lintel over the width of the opening to support the weight of the brick above. The 1957 plan for the Mission 66 remodel of the Memorial Building indicates that the steel lintel consists of two angles 4" × 3.5" × 5 /16". *See Figure B.36*. This lintel appears to be adequate for the weight of the brick above the opening. The cracks above the passage opening and to the north and south do not appear to be associated with a deficient or non-existent steel lintel supporting the brick above the opening.

©Lawson Elser, Inc.

The west wall cracks range from 1/16" to about 3/16" in width, and the NPS has fitted them with crack monitors to keep a record of crack movement. A review of the crack monitor logs recorded between 2014 and 2017 along with accompanying photos suggests that very little movement took place over the three years. Assuming the monitors were installed perfectly at zero in each direction, it does not appear the cracks have moved more than a few millimeters in the worst case. A review of several of the monitors during this field visit indicates very little movement since the last time the cracks were inspected in 2017. An example is monitor No. 7, where there has been almost no movement from 2017 to 2023. *See Figures AC8 & AC9*.

The exact cause of the cracks in the west wall of the Memorial Building is unclear. The cracks are predominantly vertical suggesting horizontal tension stress along the wall causing cracks to form in the brick and mortar. One possible cause is a past earthquake event imposing seismic forces on the building structure. Eastern Tennessee is known to have earthquakes, and a 2.5 magnitude quake was reported in nearby Pigeon Forge on August 5, 2024. Another possible cause is foundation settlement. It is difficult to assess foundation settlement as a cause of the masonry cracking, and an assessment would require the services of a geotechnical engineer to conduct subsurface drilling and sampling to evaluate the conditions below the structure. However, the relatively small movement in the cracks since 2014 suggests that they do not currently pose a threat to the overall structure of the Memorial Building. It is recommended that the crack monitors be left in place and checked once a year for active movement. If significant movement is detected, a more thorough investigation, beyond the scope of this report, should be conducted at that time to determine the effect on the Memorial Building structure.

One of the vertical cracks in the west wall is visible on the back side of the attic over the Museum Room. This condition indicates that the crack extends through the width of the brick wall. The NPS could install a steel angle spanning across the crack and fastened on each side of the crack with adhesive anchors from the attic of the Museum Room. This solution would help lock the crack to its current width. The cracked brick can be removed and replaced if a suitable replacement brick can be found. If cracked brick units are removed and replaced, the joint mortar should be a historic mortar mix matching the adjacent mortar in color, texture, and tooling. If an acceptable replacement brick cannot be found, the cracks can be caulked and left in place. The crack monitors will reveal if the cracks are active in the future.

Photos are attached to illustrate some of the findings of this report.
Drawings are attached to denote areas of exterior masonry deterioration and repair.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide a structural assessment of the Andrew Johnson Tailor Shop and Memorial Building. Let us know if we can be of further service regarding these structures.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Lawson

Michael J. Lawson Professional Engineer

Figure AC1 - Existing wood sill along the Tailor Shop showing wood deterioration. Source: Lawson Elser.

Figure AC2 - Notched floor joist at the Tailor Shop. Source: Lawson Elser.

©Lawson Elser, Inc.

Figure AC3 – Roof rafter and roofing system on the Tailor Shop. Source: Lawson Elser.

Figure AC4 - View of the west wall of the Memorial Building showing the passage door opening and the circular opening above. Several cracks exist in this wall above and around the passage opening and to the north and south. Note the crack monitors. Source: Lawson Elser.

©Lawson Elser, Inc.

Figure AC5 - View of the Tailor Shop chimney. Note the metal strap that attaches the chimney to the shop (arrow). Source: Lawson Elser.

Figure AC6 View of the backside of the east parapet wall on the Memorial Building looking southeast. Note the coping stones and flashing. The brick along the parapets may need repointing. Source: Lawson Elser.

©Lawson Elser, Inc.

Figure AC7 – Joint between the brick and stone columns around the north and south windows of the Memorial Building. These joints need repointing. Source: Lawson Elser.

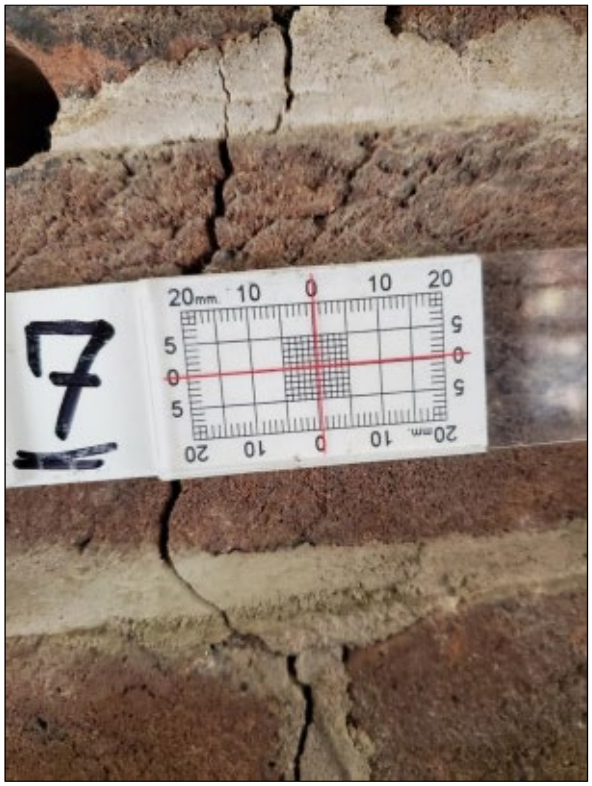


Figure AC8 – Photo of crack monitor No. 7 on the west wall of the Memorial Building showing very little movement from the zero/zero start point. Taken 10-18-23. Source: Lawson Elser.

©Lawson Elser, Inc.

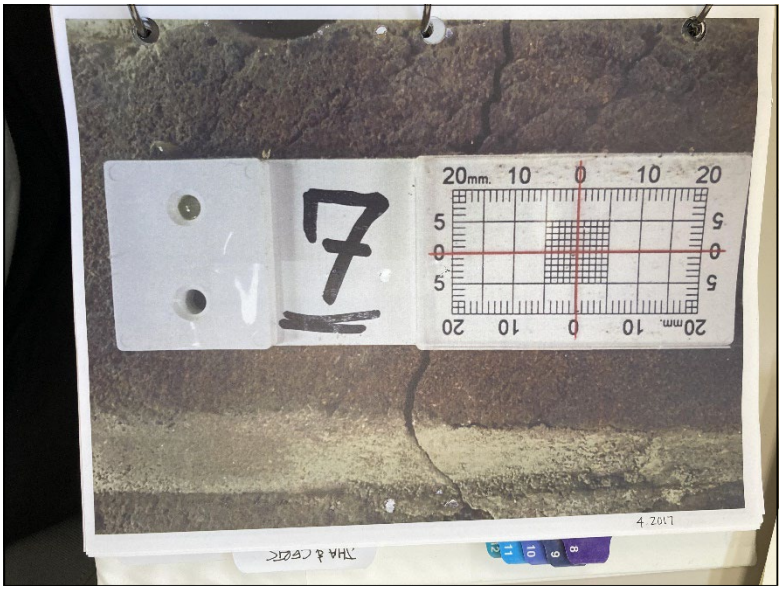
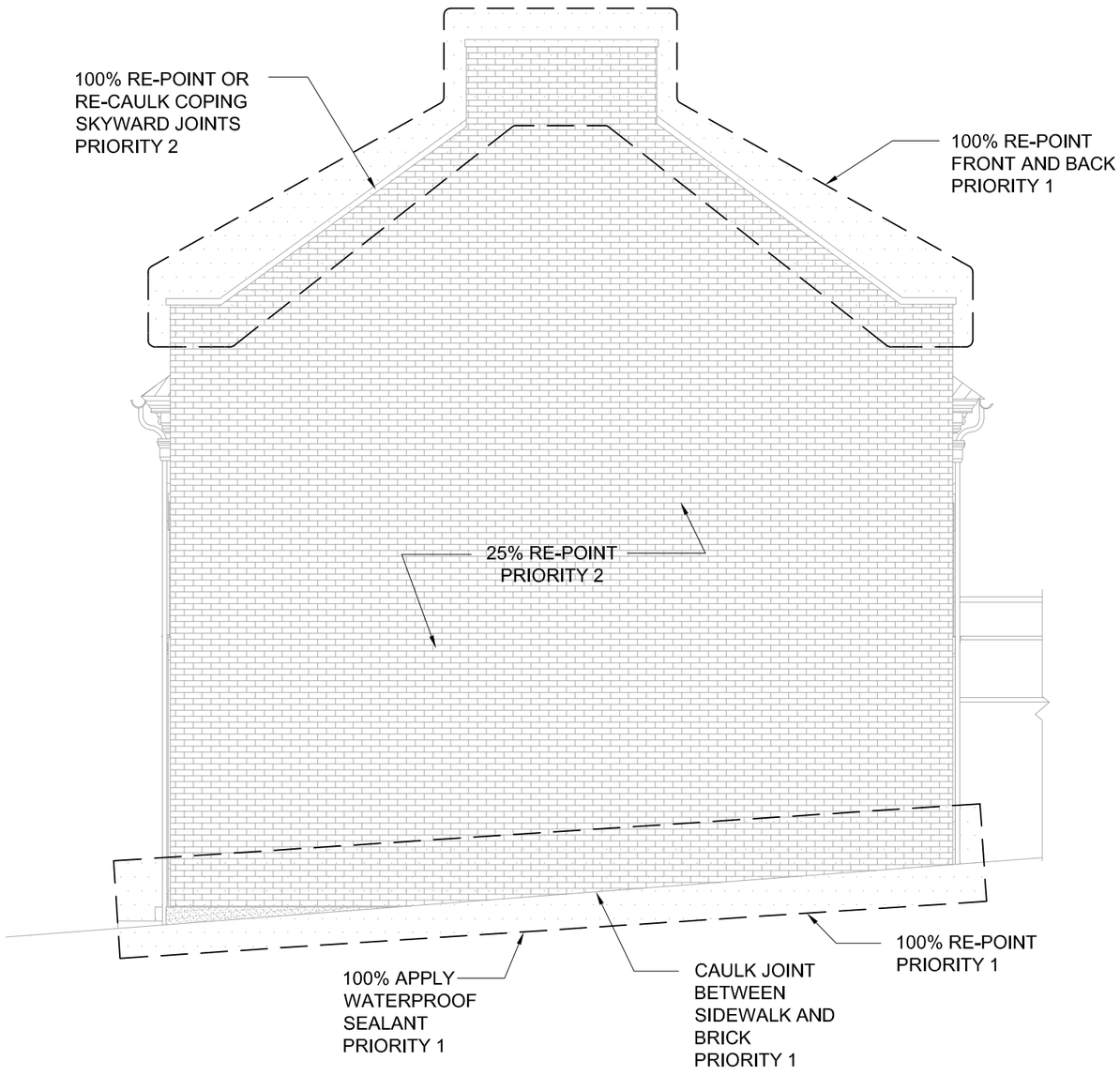


Figure AC9 – Photo of crack monitor No.7 on the west wall of the Memorial Building showing very little movement from the zero/zero start point. Taken in 2017. Source: NPS.

©Lawson Elser, Inc.

Page intentionally left blank



PRIORITY 1: MASONRY DETERIORATION THAT SHOULD BE REPAIRED AS SOON AS PRACTICAL. THESE ARE ITEMS THAT MAY AFFECT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE STRUCTURE OR ITS WATER TIGHTNESS.

PRIORITY 2: MASONRY DETERIORATION THAT SHOULD BE REPAIRED AS SOON AS PRACTICAL BUT WILL LIKELY REQUIRE AN ARM'S LENGTH INVESTIGATION TO ESTABLISH THE SEVERITY AND SCOPE OF DETERIORATION. THESE ARE ITEMS THAT MAY AFFECT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE STRUCTURE OR ITS WATER TIGHTNESS BUT MAY NOT POSE AN IMMEDIATE THREAT TO THE STRUCTURE.

PRIORITY 3: MASONRY DETERIORATION THAT SHOULD BE MONITORED TO DETERMINE THE IMPACT ON THE STRUCTURE IN THE FUTURE. IMMEDIATE REPAIR DOES NOT APPEAR NECESSARY.

EAST ELEVATION
MASONRY REPAIR

0' 2' 4' 8'

WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

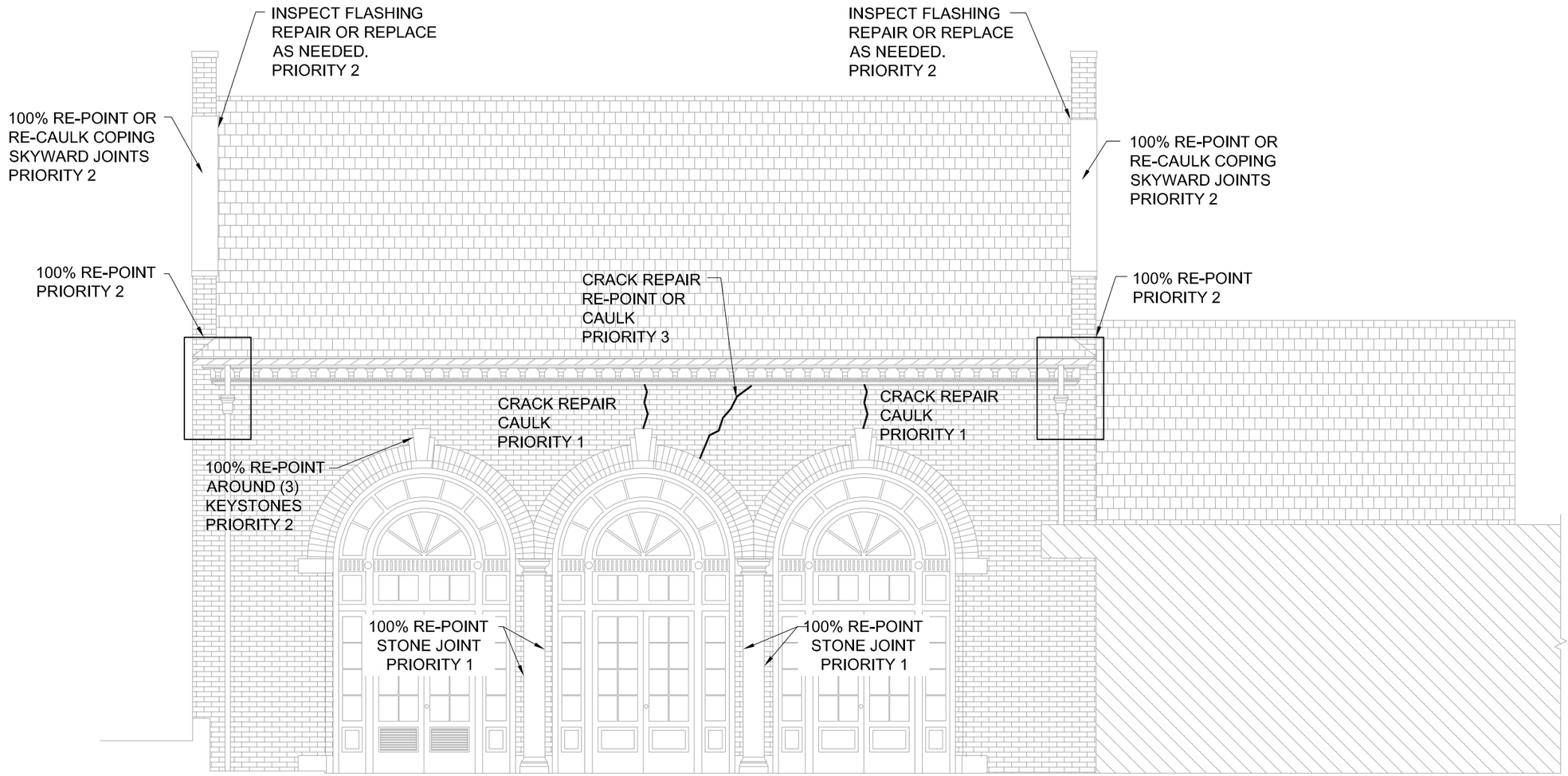
TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

DATE:
10.17.2023

RECORDED BY:
MjL

SCALE:
3/16"=1'–0"

APPENDIX C:
02



PRIORITY 1: MASONRY DETERIORATION THAT SHOULD BE REPAIRED AS SOON AS PRACTICAL. THESE ARE ITEMS THAT MAY AFFECT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE STRUCTURE OR ITS WATER TIGHTNESS.

PRIORITY 2: MASONRY DETERIORATION THAT SHOULD BE REPAIRED AS SOON AS PRACTICAL BUT WILL LIKELY REQUIRE AN ARM'S LENGTH INVESTIGATION TO ESTABLISH THE SEVERITY AND SCOPE OF DETERIORATION. THESE ARE ITEMS THAT MAY AFFECT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE STRUCTURE OR ITS WATER TIGHTNESS BUT MAY NOT POSE AN IMMEDIATE THREAT TO THE STRUCTURE.

PRIORITY 3: MASONRY DETERIORATION THAT SHOULD BE MONITORED TO DETERMINE THE IMPACT ON THE STRUCTURE IN THE FUTURE. IMMEDIATE REPAIR DOES NOT APPEAR NECESSARY.

NORTH ELEVATION
MASONRY REPAIR

1' 4'
0' 2' 8'

WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

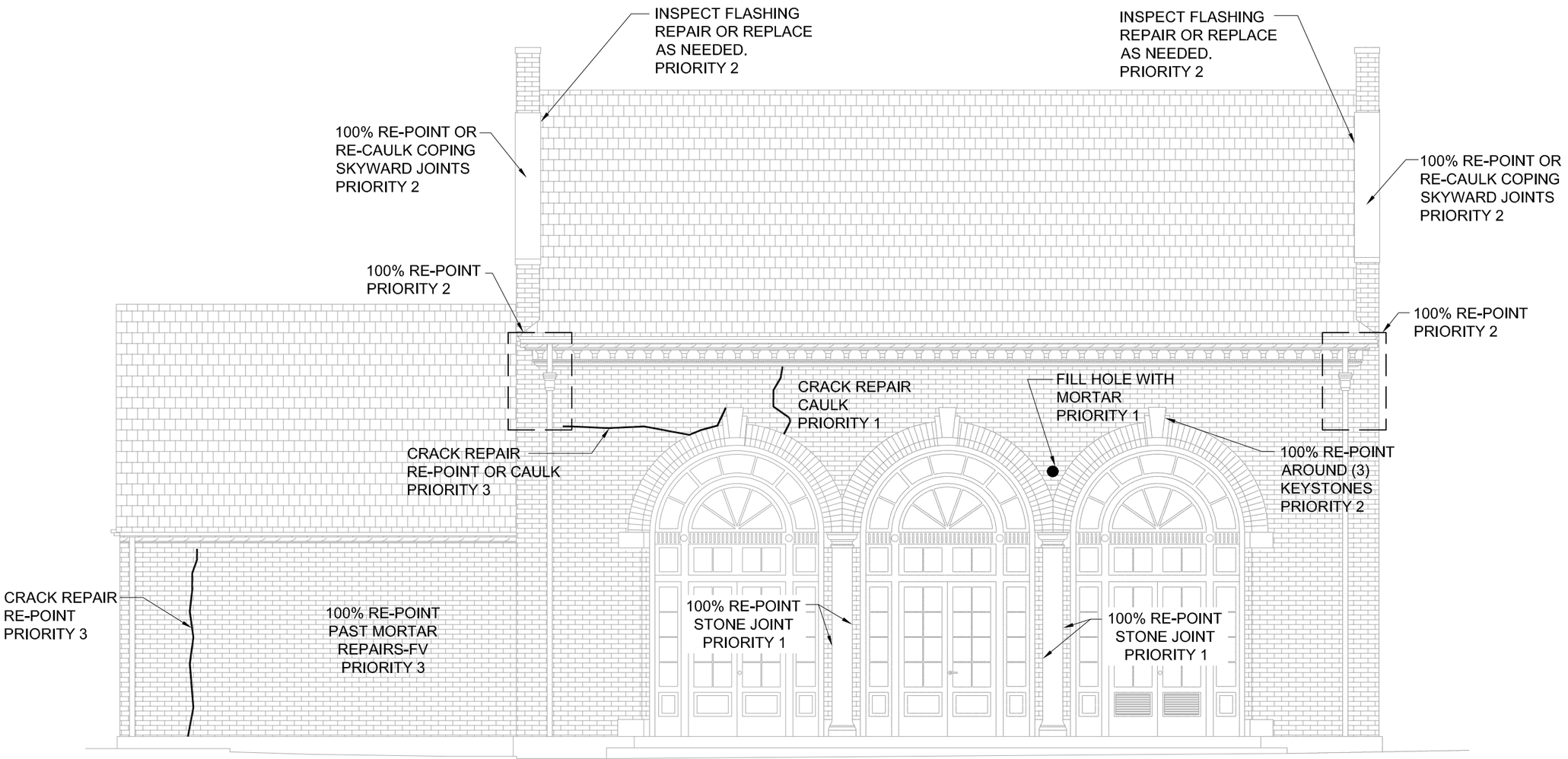
TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

DATE:
10.17.2023

RECORDED
BY:
MjL

SCALE:
3/16"=1'–0"

APPENDIX C:
01



PRIORITY 1: MASONRY DETERIORATION THAT SHOULD BE REPAIRED AS SOON AS PRACTICAL. THESE ARE ITEMS THAT MAY AFFECT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE STRUCTURE OR ITS WATER TIGHTNESS.

PRIORITY 2: MASONRY DETERIORATION THAT SHOULD BE REPAIRED AS SOON AS PRACTICAL BUT WILL LIKELY REQUIRE AN ARM'S LENGTH INVESTIGATION TO ESTABLISH THE SEVERITY AND SCOPE OF DETERIORATION. THESE ARE ITEMS THAT MAY AFFECT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE STRUCTURE OR ITS WATER TIGHTNESS BUT MAY NOT POSE AN IMMEDIATE THREAT TO THE STRUCTURE.

PRIORITY 3: MASONRY DETERIORATION THAT SHOULD BE MONITORED TO DETERMINE THE IMPACT ON THE STRUCTURE IN THE FUTURE. IMMEDIATE REPAIR DOES NOT APPEAR NECESSARY.

SOUTH ELEVATION
MASONRY REPAIR

1' 4'
0' 2' 8'

WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

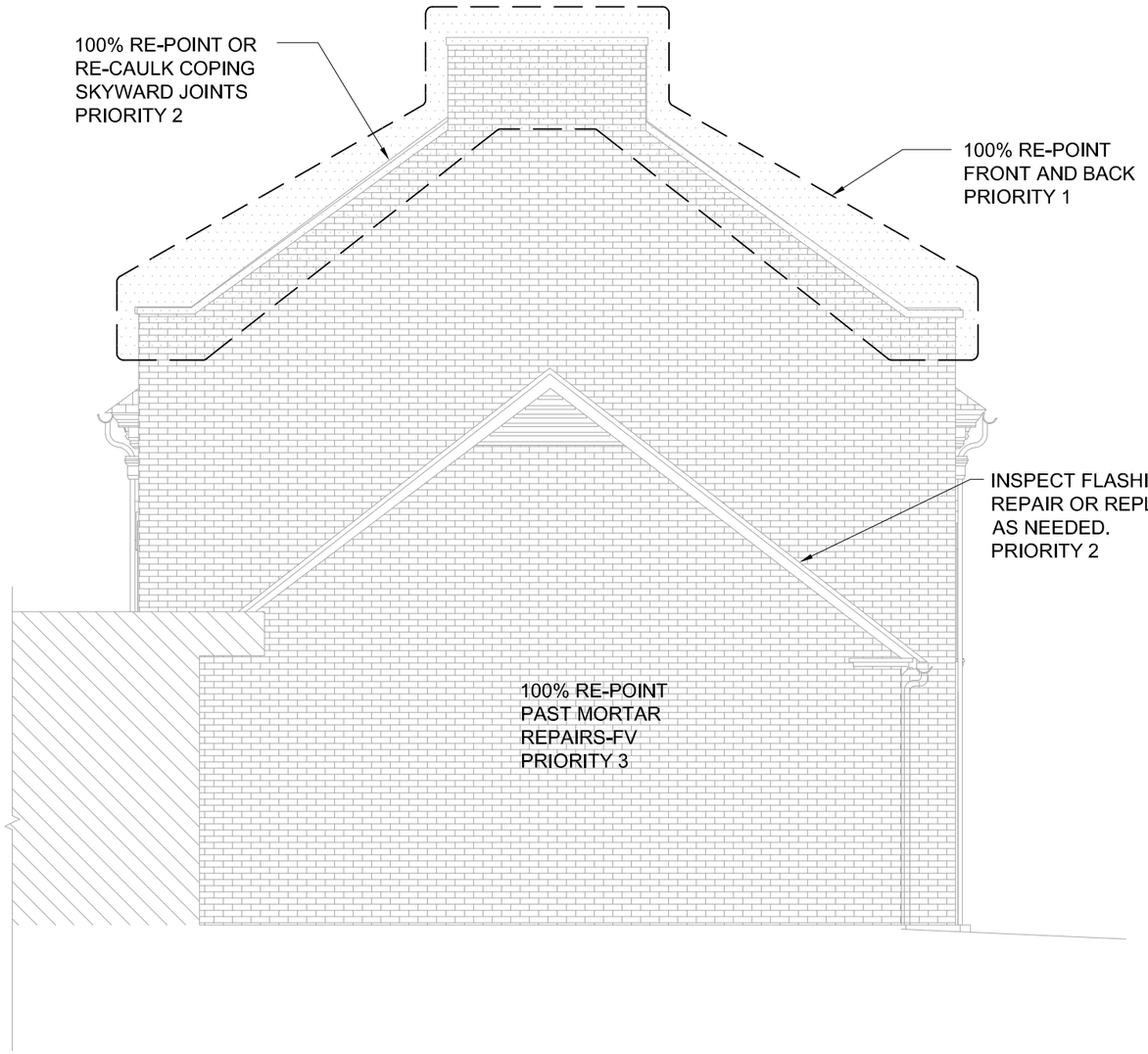
TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

DATE:
10.17.2023

RECORDED
BY:
MjL

SCALE:
3/16"=1'–0"

APPENDIX C:
03



PRIORITY 1: MASONRY DETERIORATION THAT SHOULD BE REPAIRED AS SOON AS PRACTICAL. THESE ARE ITEMS THAT MAY AFFECT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE STRUCTURE OR ITS WATER TIGHTNESS.

PRIORITY 2: MASONRY DETERIORATION THAT SHOULD BE REPAIRED AS SOON AS PRACTICAL BUT WILL LIKELY REQUIRE AN ARM'S LENGTH INVESTIGATION TO ESTABLISH THE SEVERITY AND SCOPE OF DETERIORATION. THESE ARE ITEMS THAT MAY AFFECT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE STRUCTURE OR ITS WATER TIGHTNESS BUT MAY NOT POSE AN IMMEDIATE THREAT TO THE STRUCTURE.

PRIORITY 3: MASONRY DETERIORATION THAT SHOULD BE MONITORED TO DETERMINE THE IMPACT ON THE STRUCTURE IN THE FUTURE. IMMEDIATE REPAIR DOES NOT APPEAR NECESSARY.

WEST ELEVATION
MASONRY REPAIR

0' 1' 2' 4' 8'

WLA STUDIO &
RATIO ARCHITECTS

TAILOR SHOP & MEMORIAL BUILDING
ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERIOR REGION 2

DATE:
10.17.2023

RECORDED
BY:
MjL

SCALE:
3/16"=1'-0"

APPENDIX C:
04

Page intentionally left blank

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

TIC Number: ANJO 365 196111
Tailor Shop & Memorial Building
Historic Structure Report
Andrew Johnson National Historic Site
March 2025

Page intentionally left blank

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site
121 Monument Ave.
Greeneville, TN 37743
www.nps.gov/anjo

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA ™