

FOUR MILE TREE PLANTATION
SURRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA
Architectural Investigations and Documentation

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for
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Four Mile Tree Plantation
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Four Mile Tree
Major Construction Phases
Surry County, Virginia

Period I: 1743-46

- Main house is constructed

Period II: 1796-97

Possible date for construction of wall around cemetery

- Renovation of passage, including: addition of wainscoting under stair and along the walls, addition of picture rail
- Renovation of parlor, including: new mantel, niches, wainscoting, flooring, cornice, window jambs and architraves
- Wainscoting and probably a new mantel added to the dining room
- Possibly a new mantel was added to the chamber behind the parlor
- New color scheme throughout house, inside and out.

About 1830: Barn constructed

Period III: 1835-36

Domestic outbuildings rebuilt as first phase of work

- Period I chimneys rebuilt at second story to include fireplaces in three of the upper-floor chambers and a stove chimney in the fourth
- Two stacks instead of the original one extend above the roof line at both ends of the house
- Period I exterior backbands replaced on 1st floor windows with Greek profile
- Stucco rendering applied to exterior masonry
- Gable window in NE first-floor room blocked and fourth chimney added to main house; this room becomes the library.
- Stone, semi-circular plan steps (Period I) removed to garden
- Entrance porticos added to center bay of north and south elevations
- Pairs of foot-scrapers were added flanking the entrance steps at both porches
- One-story conservatory wing added to east gable wall
- Bulkhead entrance altered to Greek Revival form
- Chimney alterations trigger removal of closets on the east end of the house, second floor, and replacement of gable-end baseboard, some flooring
- Architrave trim and paneled reveals re-worked on front door
- Run-in-place plaster cornice and ceiling medallion installed in main stair passage
- (Marble?) mantel installed in dining room. [Verify; locate DHR photograph.] The mantel it replaces may have dated to Period II and was possibly moved to the parlor in Period IV. Where it was located in the meantime remains unknown.
- Greek Revival mantel installed in the chamber behind the parlor, replacing what was likely a Period II mantel. The Period II mantel likely was moved to the new fireplace in the second-floor chamber directly above it.

- Greek Revival mantel installed with new fireplace in first-floor NE room [check paint and size of mantel—don't we think this originated somewhere else and was moved here early 20th century?]
- Library shelving installed in the first-floor NE room
- Second-floor SE chamber mantel possibly installed at this time
- Period I HL hinges replaced on most doors with marked cast-iron butts.
- The original front doorjamb was moved to the east wall of dining room and a new six-panel door was installed. The jamb liner and wainscoting abutting the door was newly made.
- [Wasn't the astragal added to the wainscoting in the parlor?]
- Internal stair to cellar added, requiring demolition of a portion of an internal brick cellar wall
- Interior and exterior repainted, including universal use of oak-graining on interior woodwork

1936: Pisè slave quarters built on knoll west of Overseer's House

1938: Overseer's house built to west of main house

Period IV: ca. 1875

- Window sash that probably dated to Period I was replaced with 2/2 sash. Some of the dormer sash reused in the Overseer's House.
- Transoms above front and rear doors replaced with single panes of glass
- Period II mantel moved from another room to the parlor, perhaps originally from the dining room, but maybe moved to the chamber over the parlor in Period III, and made to fit this opening.
- Modest repair work around the parlor mantel to make it fit and a shelf was added to mantel
- New mantel may have been installed in the chamber over the parlor
- Drying rack installed southwest room of cellar? [Or is this 1836??]
- Manufactured rimlocks replace earlier locks on interior doors.
- Second period of gray wash and white jointing added to stucco
- New interior paint scheme

About 1921: Kitchen moved indoors. Library shelving altered with drawers and deeper shelves to act as pantry

Period V: ca. 1929-1938

Dairy barn and silo constructed to southeast of main house

- Base for north portico reconstructed with rusticated block
- House repainted inside

By 1930s: Pisè slave quarters are in ruins

Period VI: 1967–1980s

- Round-butt shingle roof installed (replacing standing-seam?)

- Some of the two-over-two sash modified to small-pane, nine-light sash
- New flooring laid on top of original in dining room and northeast room
- Girt, summer, and post replaced under dining room floor
- Antique Federal mantel installed to replace mantel reportedly stolen from the dining room
- Selective stripping of some woodwork:
 - Front and rear doors stripped, sanded and epoxy painted
 - Stair balustrade stripped, leaving period I paint
 - Five of six doors on second floor stripped, sanded and repainted
 - Mantel in second-floor southeast chamber stripped, sanded and repainted
 - Greek mantel in northwest room partially stripped and repainted
 - Mantel in southwest second-floor chamber missing
- Cellar window frames replaced
- Base of cellar stair repaired
- Floor level lowered in southwest cellar room; paved with brick
- Toilet installed in SE corner of SW cellar room; dated June 15, 1988
- Second floor bathroom renovated (toilet is dated September 14, 1981)
- Reproduction late 19th century rimlocks installed on several second-story doors
- Crude panel doors added to shelving flanking chimney in northeast room.

1976-77: Caretaker's house moved from Surry [check] and reconstructed

August 27, 1987: Overseer's house burned

June 17, 1987: Early 20th-century barn burned

Period VIII: ca. 1988 – 1992

- Bricked vaulted root cellar in east yard and one-story Greek wing demolished
- New wing constructed on east gable end, replacing smaller Period III conservatory wing
- The toilet in the new bathroom adjoining the kitchen is dated September 24, 1990
- The toilet in the bathroom in the new cross wing is dated August 19, 1991

Period IX: 2007-2008

New HVAC system installed

Plexi-glass panels installed to protect window openings

[Try to decipher signature on wall in northeast bed chamber.]

[Dates for other outbuildings, extent and otherwise?]

Four Mile Tree Plantation: Exterior Description

Setting:

The main house at Four Mile Tree is centered on a ridge of high ground overlooking the James River. The land falls away to east and west, and a conscious effort was made to terrace the site into falls, creating two broad terraces on the river front of the house with dramatic views up and down the river.

The house is of brick construction, 1½ stories high, five bays wide, and two rooms deep, with paired chimneys set flush with the gable walls at each end of a hip-on-gambrel roof. A late twentieth-century wing projects from the east gable end, replacing a much smaller one-story addition constructed in 1835-36.

The exterior appearance of the main house primarily dates to two periods, with lesser details from later periods. The original period of construction dates to 1742-45. Interior details indicate important periods of work occurred in the passage and dining room ca. 1780s and in the parlor in 1796, but these episodes of work left no visible evidence on the exterior of the house. In 1835-36, a more visible and significant episode of work occurred. Exterior aspects of this work included construction of the previously noted east wing, and of one-story entrance porticos in the center bay of both the north and south elevations. The exterior brickwork of the mid-eighteenth century house was concealed with a coating of stucco rendering, scored and lined to suggest coursed ashlar block stonework. Later in the nineteenth century the windows were refitted with large-pane two-over-two sash, and by the early twentieth century historic photographs demonstrate that the traditional wood shingle roofing was replaced with standing seam metal. In 1990s the east wing of 1835 was demolished and replaced with a larger hyphen and wing that remains unfinished.

South Elevation:

The main approach to the house is from the south and this elevation has refined proportions and details. The elevation is 53 feet across at the first story, which is defined by a beveled watertable separating the English bond foundation from glazed header Flemish bond walls. The principal entrance is centered in a five-bay façade, flanked by two windows to either side. Five pitched-roof dormer windows are symmetrically arranged across the second story, and a single broad cellar window opening is positioned on either side of the central portico.

Patches of the 1836 stucco rendering have delaminated, particularly to the east of the principal entrance door, revealing the original brickwork. The foundation is laid in English bond below a beveled watertable course, and the first-story brickwork is Flemish bond with glazed headers. These bricks typically measure 4" wide by 8" long and 2 5/8" thick, smaller than the bricks used for the cellar walls. The glazed bricks have a rich blue glaze. Six courses of brickwork are exposed at the east jamb of the entrance door, revealing queen closers and rubbed brick dressings at the opening. Queen closers are also exposed at the left jamb of the first window to the east of the door, and one of the closers is glazed.

Glazed headers are also evident through the stucco immediately to the left of the portico, so there seems little doubt that the main story of this elevation is fully articulated with glazed header Flemish bond. Some stress fractures in the stucco above two window openings suggests splayed arches but no details are visible at this time. The height of the south elevation is approximately 3'-6" from grade to the top edge of the watertable, and another 10'-0" from watertable to the bottom edge of the cornice. The first-story walls are 18" thick at the front door opening, above foundations walls of 23½".

The mortar is typical of high-quality eighteenth-century work, and is in excellent condition where protected by the portico. A lime mix with oyster shell and some brick dust visible, it is a soft buff in color but it is polished to white and even gray where the striking tool has been applied. The joints are struck with a tool that measured 5/32" thick.

The 1830s stucco is also lime-based but with a courser sand and a slightly darker, cooler buff that shades toward gray. The stucco was applied, trowelled smooth and then struck with ¼" joints to create the rustication. The surface was then painted with a thick gray paint or lime wash, and the quarter-inch joint were painted with white paint or wash. The stucco courses are uniformly 15" high, but vary somewhat in length, from 45½" to 49¼" between the head joints. The head joints alternate every other course and are aligned vertically. The corners are key to the spacing—the block at the corner of the building is 15" across and, where possible, the same dimension is used at the window and door jambs.

The south entrance door measures 4'-6" wide by 10'-0¾" high (rough opening from the top of the sill) and the finish opening is 3'-6" by 7'-0¾", framed with a 5¾" double architrave that dates to the mid-eighteenth century except for the backband, which consists of a 1 3/8" Grecian ovolo proportioned specifically to serve as a stop for the stucco rendering on the adjacent brickwork. A pair of three-panel doors swing inward, hung on 4½" cast iron butt hinges that are stamped "THOS CLARK", a manufacturer's mark typically found in the 1830s and 1840s. Scars on the interior faces of the doors indicate the placement of original, hand-forged HL hinges that measured 11 to 12 inches in height.

Each door leaf measures 1'-9½" wide by 7'-0½" high. A beaded transom bar separates the door opening from the transom above. The rough opening for the transom is 2'-1" high by 3'-5¾" wide. The present transom sash appears to date to the 1830s period of work; the original arrangement is unclear, but may have consisted of two rows of four 8" by 10" panes.

As noted, there are two large window openings on either side of the central entrance, with rough openings that measure 3'-7" wide by 7'-1" high, measured from the base of the sill to the lintel. These windows retain mid-eighteenth century frames with Grecian ovolo backbands installed in 1836 to serve as stops for the stucco rendering. The window sash was replaced in the late nineteenth century with two-over-two Victorian sash, and the sills are probably also replaced, as they show little weathering or wear.

The cellar window openings are unusually wide, measuring 1'-11" high by 5'-2" wide (east) and 1'-11¼" by 5'-2¼" (west). The openings appear to be original while the frames are twentieth century replacements, as indicated by the lack of weathering and several other features. The frames are properly tenoned and pinned at the corners and the edges are struck with a 5/8" bead. An applied cyma backband is not accurately proportioned for the eighteenth century, however, and the frames are not tenoned into the masonry jambs, and the frames were primed with paint before they were installed. A beaded center post divides each frame into two parts, each fitted with five horizontal wood bars (1 1/8" square) set diamond-wise to the frame. One brick of the lintel is exposed through the stucco; this combined with stress cracks in the stucco suggest flat splayed jack arches.

The original cornice survives from the 1740s—a modillion cornice with bold complex bed mold applied to a beaded frieze, and complex crown mold applied to the fascia. Paint analysis indicates the cornice and exterior trim were painted a deep red that remained as the only finish until the porticos were added in 1835.

The south portico was added as a key part of the 1835-36 period of renovations, replacing a set of original stone steps that were recycled as part of a garden feature at the east side of the garden. The portico is supported on a continuous brick foundation laid in Flemish bond with queen closers at the front corners. The brick foundation is capped with an edge course of cut granite blocks that measure 9 inches deep by 7 inches high. This cap course consists of three granite blocks across the front and one block on each side. Three granite steps are centered on the portico; the cap course serves as a fourth step. The bottom step is 7¼" high and 14½" wide with curtailed ends; the other steps are 7¼" by 12½". A pair of wrought iron boot scrapers set in granite blocks flanks the entrance steps.

The floor of the portico is paved with four rows of marble pavers (11 1/8" square) set in running bond, with each row offset by 50% from the adjacent row. The marble varies in color from white to gray, and extends from the top of the granite steps to the threshold of the front door. The central paving of marble is flanked by brick paving laid in herring-bone pattern, tightly fitted with no mortar joints. Bricks used for the portico are manufactured rather than hand-made. The foundation bricks are 8¼ to 8½" by 4 1/8 to 4¼" by 2½ to 2 5/8"; the paving bricks measure 8 5/8 to 8¾" by 4 1/8 to 4¼" by 2 5/16" deep.

Paired columns flank the entrance, and single pilasters mark the inside corners of the portico. The columns are wood, with Ionic capitals below a modillion block cornice and shallow hipped roof. The columns are supported by marble plinths below replaced bases—for the correct 1830s profile, see the pilaster bases, which are original. The columns are constructed of seven or eight staves that are 4½ to 5 inches wide. The portico cornice includes egg-and-dart decoration below the modillion blocks. This detail is omitted from the portico on the north elevation.

Five pitched-roof dormer windows are symmetrically placed on the second story of the south elevation. In the latter part of the nineteenth century, early nine-over-nine sash was replaced with two-over-two sash, and in the late twentieth century, Lila Camp Young retrofitted several sashes from two-over-two to nine-over-nine, simply by removing the original center muntin and adding new muntins for the smaller panes.

Note that a complex crown mold is applied to the curb eave. This runs across to each dormer and is carried out as the eave for the sides of each dormer, and then continues to form a pedimented front for each dormer. The side walls of the dormers are sheathed with beaded weatherboards with 5 to 6 inches exposure, and a delicate bead, probably $3/8$ ". The details and weathering suggest the present sheathing dates to the twentieth century—it is laid against metal valley flashing and what appears to be building paper backing—visible where two boards are missing on the west side of the second dormer from the west.

A shingle fragment found in the cavity behind the semi-circular niche in the parlor may offer some insight into early roof finishes at Four Mile Tree. The fragment formed one edge of a round-butt shingle that shows no evidence of weathering. The fragment measures $17\ 1/8$ " in length and is $1\ 1/4$ " wide at the base. It tapers in thickness from $1/8$ " at the upper end to $5/8$ " at the lower end. The broader base end is compassed to form part of the semi-circular butt of the shingle, and while incomplete suggests that the full shingle about $17\ 1/2$ to 18" long and 3 to 5" wide, a typical size for a roof with 6" of exposure per course. The round butt form is typical of the eighteenth century in Tidewater Virginia and its location in the niche cavity indicates it may date either to a first generation roof or, more likely to a second generation roof that was installed at the same time that the niche was under construction in the late eighteenth century. The lack of weathering suggests it was a scrap intended for use as a shim, since this cavity would have been isolated from work activity directly related to the roof.

West Gable Elevation:

A letter from Courtney Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke in the spring of 1836, indicates that the chimneys were rebuilt at both ends of the house to provide for new fireplaces in the north bed chambers on the second story. Physical evidence within the second-story chambers and in the attic makes it clear that originally three flues at the west end of the house and two flues at the east end were served by single chimney stacks at each gable end. In 1835, these were torn down to at least the second-floor level and rebuilt as paired chimneys, each serving two fireplaces. The stucco rendering was probably added primarily for stylistic considerations, but also served to conceal the changes in the upper gable brickwork.

The water table extends across this end of the house, but only a small patch of brickwork below the water table is exposed by failed stucco, so the bonding pattern is not visible—but presumably is laid in English bond. The brickwork above the water table is visible in one place—within the 1830s bulkhead cellar entrance. This section of wall is Flemish bond with glazed headers and struck joints, heavily coated with white lime wash. The absence of stucco inside the cellar entrance demonstrates that it dates to the 1830s period of work (at minimum), while the character of the brick suggests that it dates to the 18th century and was reworked in the 1830s.

While the present cellar entrance structure dates to the 1830s, evidence seems clear that this is an original cellar entrance:

- 1) The opening is an original feature with neatly executed jambs. Note the failure at the junction of the chimney stack and the main wall, but the brickwork is aligned, toothed in, and of similar character and size—all courses align.
- 2) There are no vertical seams between the main foundation walls and the side walls of the bulkhead. There are failure cracks but these seem to be settlement related.
- 3) Brickwork of the side walls of the entrance aligns with the coursing of the main house foundation, is comparable in size and character, includes glazed headers and struck joints. The lower walls are laid in English bond; the upper walls never fully establish a pattern. Note that struck joints are found on the south wall; the north wall has more conventional understruck joints.

The upper part of the bulkhead structure, above the door on the west gable face, has been rebuilt using gray Portland-based mortar.

The bulkhead cellar entrance measures 6'-1" across the west face and projects 3'-5" from the foundation of the house. This structure presumably had a pitched roof prior to the 1835 renovation, and at that time the original roof was removed and replaced with parapet walls on the south and west sides with a shallow-pitched shed roof concealed behind the parapet, draining from south down to the north. This roof is cast concrete and has failed near the mid-point. Where concrete has exfoliated there is evidence of sheet metal bedded in the concrete, presumably to serve as reinforcing. The concrete looks early but presumably dates to a repair episode.

The cellar bulkhead is fitted with a pair of low doors of board-and-batten construction. Each door is four boards wide with three horizontal battens. The vertical boards are 4¾" to 6¼" wide by 1 1/8" thick and are joined with splines (1/4" by 7/8"). Both exterior edges of the vertical boards are struck with a 3/8" bead to create double beads at the vertical seams; the interior edges are plain. The three battens are 6" wide by ¾" thick with a ¾" bevel on all four edges. They are mounted with screws driven through from the back to front. The doors are mounted on 4½" cast iron butt hinges (five knuckle). No maker's marks are visible but the hinges are heavily coated with paint and rust.

The cellar bulkhead opening is bridged by four wood lintels bedded in the gable brickwork. On average, they measure 5¼" to 5½" deep by 3½" wide, with coursing running straight across rather than forming an arch. The door frame is rebuilt with Portland mortar repairs.

The doors to the cellar bulkhead are fitted with 20th century reproduction latch and brackets for a cross bar, plus a modern, brass-plated slide bolt at the top. However, the top and bottom battens are notched and beveled for 1830s-period slide bolts. The base plate survives for the upper bolt. It is 1¾" wide by 7" long with two staples for the slide bolt (about ½" wide by ¼" thick). The position of the bottom batten and latch suggest the door has been reduced in height, either lowered from its original position, or more likely, to accommodate an increase in exterior grade. A ghost on the northerly door to the cellar serves as evidence for a rim lock that measured about 4½" high by 7" wide. Scars on both leaves of the door above the lock mark the location of a slide bolt.

The exterior frame for the bulkhead door is late 20th century but likely was based on the predecessor frame. It consists of a heavy frame with the inner edge struck with a ½” bead and an applied backband of a rather flattened cyma reversa.

The watertable, on average, is about four feet above grade, with a beveled profile, based on several sections where bare brick shows through the 1830s stucco rendering.

The first course of rustication ranges from 15” high at the north end to 14” at the south end, and seems to be level, ignoring the horizontal line formed by the watertable. For most of the rusticated coursing the first head joint is 15 to 15¼” in from the corner, and the intermediate joints form blocks that range from 48 to 54½” long. The stucco is relatively thinly applied on this elevation and a hint of the brick coursing shows through for a good portion of the wall.

The only openings (other than the bulkhead) in this elevation are a pair of small windows in the upper gable, positioned to north and south of the paired chimneys. The openings are fitted with two-over-two sash that date to the latter part of the nineteenth century but retain earlier beaded frames with a backband that appears (from the ground) to pre-date the 1830s renovation. Failing stucco allows some assessment of the brickwork above the window openings. There is no visible evidence of a proper arch, as would be expected for mid-eighteenth century openings. Collectively, the evidence suggests early frames repositioned in new openings when the chimneys were reconfigured in 1835.

An early lightning rod survives on the west gable elevation. It consists of a ¾” diameter iron rod, still grounded below grade, and extending up in a continuous run with welded joints to a tapered tip. Two iron eyes are bedded in the gable wall, one about even with the garret floor and a second about 15” below the cornice. The rod bends out to clear the cornice and then follows the pitch of the roof and bends back to vertical and is carried up the west face of the south chimney, anchored by iron eyes about 18” above the base of the chimney shaft and 18” below the top of the chimney. The rod runs through each eye without glass insulators.

The eaves are trimmed with beaded rakeboards that do not taper. The rakeboards run out at the lower end and a trim piece is fitted in under the beaded edge, cut to the profile of the cornice for the north and south elevations, and serving as the end piece for the cornice. Where the upper hip pitch meets the gable wall, a beaded trim piece that matches the rakeboard runs across the gable and runs out to the edge of the roof, with the lower edge beaded and mitered to meet the bead of the rakeboard on the lower pitch. The upper edge of the horizontal trimmer is decorated with an applied crown mold that runs across the gable, and is mitered 45 degrees at each end, to turn the corner and continue along the north and south elevations as the cornice for the curb between the upper and lower pitches of the roof.

The two west chimneys are identical in size and proportions and are set back at least one course of brickwork from the exterior plane of the west gable wall. The chimneys are approximately 18” (i.e. two bricks) deep by about 4’-0” wide from north to south, and each supports two flues. The chimneys have a corbel on the east face just above the pitch of the roof to provide some added protection where chimney and shingles meet; there is no comparable corbel on the north or south faces of the stacks. The caps at present consist of a single corbel course projecting 1¼” or 1½”, rendered with stucco.

North Elevation:

The north elevation faces the James River, overlooking two early garden terraces at the crest of a steep slope down to the shoreline.

The north elevation is five bays across on the first story, with two large windows to either side of the center door, and three dormers symmetrically placed across the second story, in contrast to the five dormers on the south elevation. The original small-pane sash has been replaced at least two and probably three times. Theoretically, the original mid-eighteenth sash was replaced in 1835-36 with large-pane six-over-six sash with Greek revival details. This in turn was replaced in the latter part of the nineteenth century with two-over-two sash. In the 1980s or early 1990s, five of the seven windows on this elevation were modified to convert the two-over-two sash to nine-over-nine sash, but with 8½" by 10" panes rather than the more likely size of 8" by 10". The muntin profiles are also too thin to be accurate, and the vacant mortises from the original wide muntins remain clearly evident.

The first floor window openings measure 3'-5" wide between the masonry jambs by 7'-2½" high, from masonry lintel to the bottom of the wood sill. The window frames and beaded, 5¾" architraves appear to be original to the 1740s, but in 1836 the original backbands were removed and replaced with a Grecian ovolo that serves as a stop for the stucco rendering at the edges of the openings. The finish opening measured from the beaded edges of the frame is 2'-5¼" wide by 6'-3¾" high (to the top face of the sill). The sills are 3¾" high by 3'-7¼" wide and project ¾" from the face of the rendered masonry wall and extend 1½" beyond the jambs at each end.

The central door opening is fitted with a pair of double doors that match the front entrance on the south elevation. The present transom is probably set in the original opening, but presumably dates to 1835-36. The rough opening for the door measures 3'-6½" wide by 9'-6¼" high. The door is composed of two leaves with a bead struck on the center edge of the east door. Each door has two raised panels below a complex Queen Anne top panel. The transom bar is beaded on both edges to conform with the beaded inner edge of the door and transom frame.

Jack arches are delineated above each first story opening by the scored rustication. The arches are in good condition above the two west windows but stress cracks are evident above the door and the two east windows.

There is no cellar on the north side of the house, so instead of cellar windows there are six narrow, vertical ventilation slits in the brick foundation to provide air circulation to the crawl space under the north rooms. These are typically 2½" wide and 14" high, and are symmetrically spaced, three top either side of the portico.

A section of foundation masonry and watertable is exposed to the east of the north portico, revealing English bond with only a few lightly glazed bricks, struck joints, and a beveled watertable. The rustication pattern is consistent with the rest of the building and is well preserved where protected by the portico.

In plan, the portico measures 13'-4" wide (east/west) by 8'-2" deep. It matches the south portico in almost every detail, but the cornice lacks the egg-and-dart decoration found below the

modillion blocks of the south portico. In a later change, the brick foundation of this portico was removed and replaced with rusticated concrete block, a change that probably dates to the first quarter of the twentieth century. The initials “CWD” have been hammered into the face of a block in the top row on the west side of the portico. The original granite edge pieces, and the brick and marble pavers were retained. The granite edge pieces measure 9” wide by 7” deep; there are three blocks forming the north edge of the portico floor and one piece along each side. The brick is laid in herring bone pattern; the four rows of marble pavers are laid in a uniform grid rather than with the offset rows found on the south portico. One of the 12” by 12” marble pavers is loose, making it possible to determine that they are one inch thick. The pavers are of two types—some are white marble, but the majority are a reddish color with strong surface texture, similar in color and texture to a type of marble known today as “cedar” and still available from a quarry in Tennessee.

The wood columns are supported on marble plinths that measure 15½” square and 2½” deep; the molded wood bases of the columns are replaced, while the bases of the pilasters are in poor condition. The Ionic capitals will also need conservation.

The granite steps from 1835-36 are intact on this portico, as on the south side. There are five steps in addition to the granite edge piece that forms the floor of the portico. Two wrought iron boot scrapers set in marble blocks flank the curtailed ends of the bottom step.

The ceiling of the portico is sheathed with random-width boards that run north/south and measure 3½” to 5” wide, struck with a 3/8” edge bead.

The present roofing of the main house consists of round-butt shingles, possibly dating to the 1970s. The curb eave at the break in the roof is trimmed with the same complex crown mold found on the south elevation.

Calder Loth notes that the horizontal element above the beaded dormer window frame is an unusual detail. He also considers the sill detail to be unusually delicate.

East Gable Elevation:

Originally, the east end of the house was probably unencumbered by a wing, but it is likely that there would have been an exterior door to provide access from the dining room to a detached kitchen somewhere in close proximity to this end of the house. In 1835-36, Philip and Courtney Cocke added a one-story addition to this end of the house, containing a “Green House & Store room.” This addition was demolished ca. 1991 and replaced with the larger and still unfinished one-story addition that now serves as a kitchen wing.

The lower portion of the east gable elevation of the main house is accessible from the cellar of the late twentieth century wing. Even from the cellar, only the northern part of the wall is visible—the south part is concealed behind drywall. The brick foundation of the main house extends down approximately 7’-4½” below the first floor of the main house; the early brick foundation was underpinned in 1991 with a poured concrete foundation. The brickwork is laid in English bond, as would be likely in a 1740s Tidewater house. It has been coated with lime wash.

A fireplace was later constructed against the original gable foundation wall, indicating that the 1835-36 wing had a cellar room under the northerly store room, and that it was heated. The purpose of this room and fireplace is not clear—the chimney is not keyed into the original foundation and the fireplace is typical in size for heating rather than cooking, measuring 3'-4" wide by 3'-6" high by 1'-6½" deep. Based on its position more or less centered on the west side of the cellar room, it must have been intended to heat the room and does not appear to have been connected to a heating system for the green house on the south side of the wing.

Another curious feature visible in the cellar is a vertical seam in the foundation of the main house. The brickwork is English bond on both sides of the seam, but there are queen closers on the south side of the seam, indicating this was an original edge, either to the foundation, or signaling a planned opening through the foundation. However, at this point there is no explanation for the purpose of this seam—most likely it will prove to relate to a distinction between the depth of the foundation needed for the south portion of the main house, which has a full cellar, and the north portion, which sits on a shallow crawl space. While it could reinforce suggestions that the house originally was planned as a single-pile structure, the change to double-pile would have to have happened almost as soon as construction was underway, as the east-west partition in the cellar is not the full thickness of the exterior walls, as would be expected if the foundation was extended later in the building's history.

On the first story, the 1991 wing covers all but a narrow strip of exterior wall at the southeast corner. The new wing sits back 2'-6" from the south elevation of the original house at this point, and extends across the east elevation so that the north wall of the wing is flush with the north wall of the main house. The upper portion of this end of the main house is exposed but covered by the 1836 rusticated stucco rendering. Within the wing, early fabric has been concealed behind 1991 partitions covered with drywall. In Spring 2008, these recent wall coverings were removed to reveal early brickwork and remnants of the 1836 wing.

The exposed brickwork of the east wall of the main house is laid in glazed-header Flemish bond with neatly struck joints and queen closers at the front corner. The beveled watertable found elsewhere on the house continues across this gable wall as well. At least the lower part of the southeast corner of the wall is finished with rubbed brick, although the use of these more refined bricks is less clear higher on the wall. Above the 18th course, the early brickwork was cut out to receive a structural element for the 1830s wing, and this hole was roughly filled (presumably in 1991) using a dark brown mortar and random brick bats. Above this point, the early brickwork is obscured by stucco. The foundation of the east gable is English bond, based on exposed work in the cellar of the new wing.

Several ghost outlines provide clues to the location and details of the 1830s wing. A clear outline can be traced for the south wall of the wing, with a wall thickness of 7" to 8¾". This wall defined the front wall of the room the Cockes referred to as the "Green House". This room was finished with plaster applied directly to the exterior brickwork of the main house, and the plaster demonstrates that the floor of the green house was at grade, well below the first-floor level of the rest of the main house and the north portion of the wing. This plaster includes a buff-colored base coat that appears to be similar to the exterior stucco, but perhaps with a finer matrix. A smooth lime finish coat was then applied, and limewash was applied to the finished plaster. At a later date, a second thin layer of lime plaster was applied. This last coat has delaminated on one area to the left of the gable door, revealing gouges made in the earlier plaster to aid the bonding

of the added coat. This later period of plaster may conceal early partition evidence for the green house. However, the final coating—a light blue wash or thin paint—appears to be twentieth century and extends from near grade to the ceiling line of the wing.

The extant interior plaster provides a clear indication of ceiling height in the green house—the ceiling line is located approximately 12'-4" above grade. The adjoining passage and store room would have had a ceiling height of about 9'-1¼". Also note the evidence for a baseboard in the storeroom—a 7" baseboard was installed after the rough coat of plaster was applied in 1835-36 but before the finish coat.

The plaster finishes are mostly gone from the northern part of the east gable wall, revealing much of the early brickwork, as well as an original window opening that was blocked up in 1835. This opening measured 2'-4½" wide, but the height is more difficult to define, as the infilled brickwork extends approximately 4'-7" in height, only part of which is clearly delineated as an opening. The filled work includes 12 courses that terminate at crisp, vertical seams (representing 3'-1¼" in height), plus three courses of filled work at the top (10") that probably represents a jack arch, and three courses (9½") at the bottom that presumably accommodated the sill and frame. The defined jambs of the opening are laid with rubbed brick and queen closers and the joints are struck.

When the wing was added in 1835-36, the brickwork of the main house had to be chopped back from the watertable down at least to grade to permit a clean joining of the new building to the old. The ragged surface of the chopped out material was then coated with mortar, and the new work proceeded.

Historic photographs of the 1830s wing indicate it had a shed roof pitched from the junction with the main house down to the east, concealed behind parapet walls on the north and south sides. The parapet wall is mentioned by Dell Upton in his 1976 survey of the house, and the outline of the south parapet is visible in the 1836 stucco rendering. The overall height from grade to the top of the parapet wall was 15'-10". The outline of the parapet wall also demonstrates that the wing was entirely completed before the stucco was added to the main house. Historic photographs and Upton's survey report confirm that the 1830s wing was rendered with stucco to match the new finish of the main house. Cocke family letters from the Spring of 1836 confirm that by that point the wing was complete but that Philip St. George Cocke was hesitating to stucco the building, a course of action his wife felt would be an enhancement to the house.

In the Spring of 2008, the interior drywall was removed to reveal the early exterior wall of the main house. Much of the early brickwork remains concealed by the plaster that was applied as part of the construction of the 1835-36 wing. Three courses of original brickwork are visible in a band above the ceiling line of the 1835 green house and store room. This work is laid in glazed-header Flemish bond with lime mortar and struck joints, the latter made with a tool that was 1/8" wide.

In 1835, joist pockets for the ceiling of the wing were cut into the original brickwork of the east gable wall. These joist pockets measure about 4" wide by 7" deep and are spaced 22 to 25" on center. The plaster that served as the wall surface for the 1830s rooms delineates one interior partition, which joined the main house approximately 2½ feet to the north of the door that connects the dining room to the wing. This partition aligns with the south wall of the store room

in Upton's sketch floor plan, and was of brick construction, 8½" thick, plus ½" of plaster on each face.

Curiously, there is no comparable evidence for a second partition that would have created a passage between the store room and the green house, despite the fact the green house floor was three feet lower (i.e. at grade) than the store room and the main house.

The upper gable of the main house matches the west gable elevation in each of the principal details. Paired chimneys were added in 1835-36, replacing a single stack centered on the ridge of the roof. A pair of small windows are located at second story level, to north and south of the chimneys. The window frames are early, dating either to 1835-36 or earlier (and repositioned), while the two-over-two sash dates to the latter part of the nineteenth century. The stucco is scored, painted and penciled as elsewhere, and the rakeboards and cornice details match the west elevation. The chimneys also match although the weather corbel just above the roof pitch survives fully intact on the north chimney but has been damaged by modern flashing on the south chimney. There is no lightning rod on this end of the house.

Interior Description

Introductory Notes on Plan and Room Use

The first floor of the main house is laid out with a Georgian plan, consisting of a central stair passage flanked by two rooms on each side. The largest and best rooms are on the south side of the house, facing the land approach rather than the river. The north rooms are smaller, but are heated with gable end fireplaces, and are accessible from the front rooms. A careful review of the cellar foundations reveals that the original intention was for a somewhat different arrangement. Racking in the front foundation wall indicates the east wall of the passage was intended to lie 1'-7½" to the west. This suggests the original conception did not include a through-passage, permitting a traditional hall and parlor arrangement across the south side of the house. The advantages of a through-passage must have become apparent during construction, and the cellar partition was built in a more easterly location. As part of this adjustment, an interior stair to the cellar was deemed worth including, requiring further alterations to the foundation and first floor framing.

Evidence for interpreting the original functions of the four rooms offers several interpretations, complicated by later alterations. The large room to the west of the passage is the best room in the house, finished with wainscot paneling and an elaborately executed west wall, framing the fireplace. Arched ornamental niches flank the fireplace, but this entire wall dates to the late eighteenth century, simply confirming that this was the drawing room or parlor by that date, though there is no reason to doubt it was the parlor from its inception.

The smaller room to the north of the parlor is accessible from the passage and directly from the parlor. This room could have served several functions, but most likely was used as a semi-public room—a smaller family parlor, or a library and office.

The large, southeast room across the passage from the drawing room has served as the dining room at least since the 1830s. Archeological evidence indicates that the service outbuildings were located at this end of the house, and the door in the east gable wall has served as a route for service activity from the 1830s to the present. However, it is not clear that this is an original door, and thus far no evidence has been found for an earlier door to the right of the chimney that might have been closed up when the 1830s wing was added. The room also lacks any built-in accommodation for storage of dining accouterments, a feature often found in dining rooms. The lack of a clear path from this room to the service yard beyond the house is repeated at cellar level, where the only exterior access is through a bulkhead entrance on the west end of the house.

The room behind the dining room, facing the river, is accessible from both the passage and the dining room. In the eighteenth century, this room lacked a chimney and fireplace, and most likely served as a first-floor bed chamber. In the 1835-36, the Cocke's added a chimney and fireplaces to this room and the chamber above, and family letters make specific reference to construction of shelving for the "library" to accommodate their collection of more than 800 books. Shelving in the east end of this room is consistent with the 1830s period of work and should serve to identify this as the Cocke's library. By the early twentieth century, the room had become the kitchen, and the 1830s shelving was expanded to serve as kitchen storage space.

Cellar: Southwest Room (Room 001)

General Description:

The room measures 17'-7" from north to south by 28'-2" east to west, not including the 4'-5" projection of the chimney base on the west wall. The ceiling height averages about 8'-3" floor to floor with clearance at the summers and girts of 7'-6". The present brick floor has been lowered approximately 4" from its original level, as indicated by a band of exposed brick untouched by whitewash. The vertical wood posts that help to support the floor frame sit up on plinth blocks, and the paving at the bulkhead entrance and within the recess of the chimney base was not lowered, although it has been replaced.

Floor Materials:

The floor in the southwest cellar room is paved with brick, laid in a basket-weave pattern. The whitewash finish on the foundation walls in this room stops 3 to 4" above the present floor, indicating the floor level was lowered when the paving was installed. The pavers measure 2 3/8" deep by 3 3/4" wide by 7 3/4" long, and are typical of manufactured brick from the modern era. The paving is laid on plastic sheeting, intended as a vapor barrier, further evidence that this improvement was undertaken as part of Lila Camp Young's work in the last quarter of the twentieth century. The northwest quadrant of the floor lacks brick paving and was never excavated the additional 3 to 4". Instead, this area was left as dirt with some brick debris, set off from the new, lower floor with treated scantling laid on edge.

Wall Materials:

The foundation brickwork is laid in English bond; the bricks vary in quality, but include a surprising number of glazed headers. Several details are noteworthy when the south, exterior foundation wall is compared with the north wall of the cellar, which serves as an intermediate wall between the cellar and the crawl space to the north. The south wall measures 23 1/2" thick, with struck joints and a bonding timber laid on top of the wall to distribute the load of the joists. The north wall is 22" thick and the brick joints are neatly trowelled but are not struck. The bonding timber for the intermediate wall is set down one course into the masonry for the joists of the south room, while a second bonding timber for joists of the north room rests on top of the wall.

The interior partition wall that separates the southwest room from the southeast room is also laid in English bond but is not keyed in at either end. The brickwork matches the adjoining walls, however, including the use of struck joints. Racking in the front or south wall indicates this partition may originally have been planned for a location 1'-7 1/2" to the west of its present

location. As a result of this shift, a ventilation slit intended to provide air circulation between the southeast cellar room and the crawl space to the north was blocked.

The north foundation wall of this room is also laid in English bond with neatly trowelled rather than struck joints. Two ventilation slits provide air circulation to the crawl space under the north room. These slits measure about 3" wide and four courses (14") high.

A brick pier was added to shore up girt #3 at the junction with the west passage wall and the front wall of the house. This pier is not bonded into the adjacent wall and the bricks are smaller with crisper edges; typical bricks for this pier are 4 1/8 to 4 1/4" by 8 3/4" by 2 1/4 to 2 3/8". The mortar is lime-based, however, suggesting a 19th century date, with joints 1/4" to 1/2" wide. Ten courses of this period of work measure 28". The walls are coated with lime wash; a band of plain brick at the base defines the original floor level, approximately 3 to 4" above the present floor..

Ceiling Framing:

Four girts run north-south across the southwest cellar room, and three summer beams run east-west, spanning the bays formed by the girts:

Girt #1 (west):	9 1/2" deep by 11 1/2" wide
Girt #2:	9 1/4" deep by 11 1/4" wide
Girt #3:	9 1/2" deep by 11 1/4" wide
Girt #4:	9" deep by 11" wide
Summer #1 (west bay):	7 1/4" deep by 9 1/4" wide
Summer #2 (center bay):	7" x 9"
Summer #3 (east bay):	8" x 9 1/2"

The summers are offset from the center line of the room. The summers in the east and west bays are 9'-7" on center from the front foundation wall and the summer in the center bay is 9'-7" from the rear wall of the room. The overall span across this room is 17'-7". Typical joists are 3" wide by 7 1/4" to 7 1/2" deep, pit sawn from hewn stocks and are laid flush with the top surface of the summers and are joined to the summers with tusk-tenon joints. The brick foundation that forms the north wall of this room does not extend up into the first story of the house, but is terminated with a 2 1/2" deep by 3 1/2" wide bonding timber. This timber is set flush with the south face of the wall, and the joists rest on the bond timber without notching. The spaces between the joists are infilled with brick, but this filling is incomplete. A second bonding timber is set flush with the north face of the brick wall to receive the joists for the northwest portion of the first story.

Two chamfered posts provide support to the clear-span girts. The post under the #3 girt is early; the other post is replaced, but neatly done. The early post is oak and measures 10 1/4" (east/west) by 11 1/2" (north/south). The chamfer measures 4" across the face and terminates top and bottom with a lambs-tongue stop. Original layout lines are evident in this timber, scratched into the

surface of the timber at top and bottom of the lambs-tongue stops. The west post (under girt #2) is pine and measures 11 7/8" square, with 4" chamfers and lambs-tongue stops.

Bulkhead Entrance:

A bulkhead cellar entrance is located to the left or south of the chimney base in the west wall of this room. The sidewalls of the bulkhead are integral with the foundation of the house.

East Door Details:

An original door opening in the center of the east wall provides access to the southeast cellar room. The masonry opening measures 3'-9³/₄" wide by 6'-8" high and is fitted with a heavy timber frame tenoned and pinned at all four corners, with the sill and lintel pieces bedded in the masonry wall. The east face (Room 002) is rabbeted for a door but is otherwise plain. The west face (Room 001) is more decorative with integral rather than applied moldings forming a double architrave with beaded inner edges, and molded fascia and backband. The finish opening measures 3'-0" wide by 6'-9".

South Window Details:

One cellar window opening pierces the south foundation wall, positioned for symmetry with the exterior fenestration. The rough opening measures 5'-2" wide by about 1'-6" high; the foundation is 1'-11¹/₂" thick as this level. This opening was evidently fitted with a beaded framed and vertical wood bars, similar to the late twentieth century frame now in place. At a later date, the cellar window opening was fitted with glazed sash. This was accomplished by setting a four-light transom, presumably salvaged from elsewhere, flanked by a single pane to either side. The transom sash measures 1'-4³/₄" high by 3'-5" wide. With 9" by 12¹/₂" panes and ³/₄" muntins; the flanking panes are 8¹/₂" by 17" and are secured in lightly made frames. This feature is not framed and the visible nails are mature machine made nails of circa 1830s-1880s.

Stair Details:

The east end of the north (interior) partition wall was not constructed with the stair requirements in mind. Instead, an opening was cut through the wall and the brick jambs were parged with lime mortar. The stair opening measures 3'-1" wide. The cellar stair is framed with two carriage pieces that measure 2 ³/₄" thick by 8" deep, with slots cut into the inside faces to receive 1" by 11" stair treads. The treads are spaced with 6 ¹/₄" to 6 ³/₄" of rise, with no concern for risers or a handrail.

Chimney Base:

The chimney base is approximately centered on the west gable wall, and overall measures 8'-6" across and projects 4'-5" into the room. On first inspection, it appears that the chimney base was not bonded into the gable wall, but a more careful review indicates that racking was used to prepare for the chimney base during the initial phase of foundation work, and the chimney bases were added as a separate operation once the foundations were complete. Some settlement has occurred, opening up the joints where the base intersects the racking, lending some confusion to the meaning of the evidence. The chimney base consists of two separate piers, each measuring 1'-6" wide and 4'-5" deep, supporting a full relieving arch that measures 27" high (from the spring line) and 5'-9" across, with a single rowlock course forming the segmental arch at the front face, and a 2½" shelf in each pier to serve as support for the centering during construction. The mortar joints are too deteriorated in this arch to be able to see impressions from the original centering, but the chimney base in the southeast room retains impressions in the mortar made by clapboard sheathing used for the centering.

Drying Rack:

An octagonal frame drying rack is located in the northwest corner of this room, constructed with a vertical axel that is octagonal but tapered top and bottom and fitted into sockets so it can rotate. A light octagonal framework is fitted to the central axel, creating several levels of open shelving with an level forming a secure top. The shelves consist of light slats laid onto radiating wood ribs to create support while permitting ventilation throughout. Four of the eight sides are hinged to serve as doors. These are lightly framed and were originally lined with fly screen. The doors are hung on two-knuckle cast-iron hinges and the principal frame is constructed with mature cut nails, suggesting the mechanism could date as early as the 1835-36 renovation, and certainly no later than the late nineteenth century. The fly screen is secured with wire nails which, if an original feature, indicates a late nineteenth century date.

The overall height is 5'-0", with the bottom shelf elevated 11" above the floor. The ribs project 28" from a 5" center axel and are tenoned into the axel. The doors are located on alternating faces of the octagon, but note that all of the vertical members are rabbetted on one edge and beveled on the other, indicating that it could have been intended to have doors on all eight sides. There are no traces of early hinges to indicate it ever had more than four doors.

Cellar: Southeast Room (Room 002)

Summary:

The southeast cellar room measures 15'-11½" from east to west by 17'-7½" from north to south. The ceiling height measures 9'-0" from the dirt floor to the bottom face of the first-story flooring and 8'-4¼" of headroom from the dirt floor to the bottom face of the ceiling joists. A brick chimney base projects into the room from the east wall; light is provided by a single window in the south wall.

Floor Materials:

The floor in this room is packed earth, with no visible evidence of brick paving.

Wall materials:

The walls are English bond with struck joints. For most of the room, a p[roper striking tool was used, but on the east partition wall (which was constructed as a separate step in the process, the striking was done with the edge of a trowel and very quickly, as the head joints routinely are dragged down into the next course.

Two ventilation slits in the north wall of this room were intended to provide air circulation to the crawl space under the northeast room. The westerly of these slits was blocked when the brick partition wall between Room 001 and 002 was shifted to the west. The slits measure about 3" wide and are four courses (14") high.

Ceiling Framing:

The framing for the first floor is fully exposed to view, but with some twentieth century repairs. The principal elements of the frame are a girt that spans the room from north to south immediately in front of the chimney and a summer beam that runs east/west from the girt to the west partition wall. The girt gains extra support from two beams cantilevered out from the chimney base, and the summer beam is reinforced with a heavy vertical post in the center of the room. All of these timbers date to the repair episode. The cantilevered supports are recycled hewn material, while the girt and summer are circular-sawn replacements. The post is also a replacement, but dimensioned and finished with chamfered edges and lambs-tongue stops to match an early post that survives in the adjoining southwest room. All framing and the flooring above, including the replacement material, is coated with whitewash.

Girt:	8½" deep by 12½" wide	circular sawn
Summer:	7½" deep by 11 ½" wide	circular sawn

Post:	12¼” N/S by 11¼” E/W	circular sawn
Girt Supports:	5 deep by 8” wide	hewn

West Door Details:

The door opening in the west (interior) wall is framed with the original beaded and rabbeted frame, as well as the original door. The door is board-and-batten construction, measuring 3’-0” wide by 5’-9¼” high. It is constructed of two 16”-wide boards flanking a narrow center boards that is just 4½” wide. There are three horizontal battens, measuring (from top to bottom) 5”, 6”, and 6¼” wide. The battens are lightly beveled at the edges; the vertical boards have plain butt joints with no beading. The door swings from the north jamb into the room, and is hung on a pair of hand-wrought 10” HL hinges secured with hand-forged nails. Lock evidence includes three keyholes, all for substantial rim or stock locks, and two iron staples on the door jamb imply the use of a hasp or chain and padlock.

South Window Details:

A cellar window in the south wall provides light to the room. This opening measures 1’-7½” high by 5’-2½” wide and is fitted with a four-light transom flanked by a single pane on either side. The window panes in the transom measure 9” by 15 ½”, set in 9/16” muntins. The transom is hinged from the top.

Chimney Base:

The chimney base projects from the east wall, measuring 8’-7” across and consisting of two piers 1’-6” wide and 4’-0½” deep.. The arched recess measures 5’7” wide by 5’-9” high to the spring line of the arch, which is 2’-3” high. Note that the mortar of the brick arch includes impressions from riven material used to form the centering used to construct the arch.

Dresser Shelving:

A storage dresser survives in the southwest corner of the southeast cellar room. It is constructed against the west partition wall between the interior door and the south foundation wall. The four shelves are 2 5/8” to 3” thick by 17 ½” wide and 6’-6” long. Originally, the shelves were tenoned into heavy vertical end pieces, but the paired tenons have been cut off flush except for the north end of the top shelf. The north end of the shelving is now end-nailed to a 1” by 19 ½” wide circular-sawn plank, while the south end is supported by a cobbled together combination of bricks and props. The shelving is now spaced to allow 11 to 13” of height between shelves; the original spacing is unknown. Note that the brick wall behind the shelving has only minimal whitewash in comparison to the rest of the room, suggesting the dresser has been in this location for a long period of time—presumably well before the end pieces failed and were replaced.

Cellar: Northwest Crawlspace

Summary:

The partition wall between the south cellar room and this crawl space does not have struck joints above grade in the crawl space. The inside face of the north foundation wall may have been whitewashed. Two ventilation slits pierce the exterior foundation wall on the north side of the crawl space and two corresponding slits in the south foundation of the crawl space permit air to vent through to the southwest room of the cellar. The ventilation slits measure 3" wide by four courses high (14").

The first seven joists from the west end are oak and vary in dimensions. The next three joists are pit-sawn pine—of two different kinds and are 9" deep, compared with an average of 6" for the oak joists. These three are replacements—the workman had to chop out brickwork to swing the ends into place. The eastern-most of these three sits on the west side of the passage partition. A fourth replaced joist (pine) is on the passage side of the partition, so there is no supporting member directly under the partition. It is clear that there was a joist at this point, as the partition studs and the door posts had tenons that have been cut off. From that point east to the stair opening, the joists are original. The flooring for Room 103 is gauged and undercut.

Cellar: Northeast Crawlspace

Summary:

There are two ventilation slits in the south side of the northeast crawl space and two more in the north (exterior) wall. The slits measure 3" wide by four courses high (14"). The west vent in the south side was blocked when the interior cellar partition was shifted to the east during the original construction work.

Passage (Room 101)

Summary:

The first-story stair passage extends through the center of the house from south to north, measuring 10'-6" wide by 30'-10" long, with a ceiling height of 11'-2". The stair rises against the east wall from the mid-point of the passage (15'-5" from the front or south wall) to a double landing at the north end. The front and rear entrances are fitted with identical pairs of paneled doors below a large transom. Interior doors open into all four first-story rooms, and a door under the north end of the stair provides access to a cellar stair. The passage retains much of its mid-eighteenth century appearance, including the original staircase, doors, most of the ornamental

trim, flooring, and wall plaster. Later features—all related to historically significant periods of change—include the paneled wainscoting, architrave trim framing the exterior doors, a coat rail on the west wall, and the 1830s Grecian cornice. The passage partitions are of frame rather than masonry construction. Wall studs are 2½” to 3” wide and 3½” deep.

Flooring:

The floor joists supporting the passage floor run from north to south, matching the rooms on either side, so the flooring runs east/west across the passage rather than north/south for the length of the passage.

The original flooring survives in the passage and is gauged and undercut and blind-nailed with hand-forged T-head nails.

Typical sizes for floor boards range from 4” to 6” wide by 1 1/8” thick with a tongue-and-groove edge. The tongues are on the north edge of the floor boards, so the floor was laid beginning from the south end of the passage, adjoining the front door threshold.

Baseboard:

A delicate 3¼” to 3½” base molding is carried around all four walls of the passage, including at the base of the paneling under the staircase. The top edge is struck with a ½” cyma molding; at the door openings the cyma is mitered at 45 degrees and continues down the vertical edge of the baseboard.

Chairrail:

The stair passage is trimmed with wainscot paneling. The cap rail of the paneling serves as the chairrail; it consists of a cove and fillet molding below a half-round nosing.

Doors, Door Architraves, and Hardware:

The front door opening at the south end of the passage is fitted with a pair of three-panel doors that appear to be original to the 1740s, based on the distinctive Queen Anne form to the upper panels, a feature often seen in mid-eighteenth century furniture panels, but rarely found in architectural work. These doors are said to have served as the model for the principal doors of the reconstructed Governor’s Palace in Williamsburg. The panels are fully raised on both faces of the doors. Scars may be observed on the west door leaf for 12” HL hinges. The doors are now hung on cast iron butt hinges stamped with the name of the manufacturer, “T. CLARK.” Thomas Clark hinges are typically found in the 1830s and 1840s and in this case can be presumed to date to the 1835-36 period of work.

The south door is framed with splayed jambs with fully raised panels and a double architrave that is carried up to include a 25¼” by 42” transom. A careful review of the architrave reveals that it

is similar to the 1740s architrave that survives on the interior door openings but is a later replacement. The dimensions are slightly larger, which might be expected for the principal door, but the profile includes a Grecian ovolo, indicating it dates to the 1835-36 period of work. Paint analysis confirms that this trim dates to the later period.

The exterior door at the north end of the passage is similar in all details, including the evidence of later architrave trim. The transom above the north door measures 24" high by 42¾" wide.

The door from the passage to the southwest parlor or drawing room opens from the south jamb into the parlor. The architrave on the passage side of the opening is consistent with other mid-eighteenth century trim.

Wainscot Paneling:

Wainscot paneling is carried around the walls of the stair passage and up the staircase as well. Paint analysis indicates that this paneling was added at an early date, probably in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The paneling extends 4'-5" above the floor, with a row of 11" panels above a row that measures 27¾" high. The panels are fully raised; the cap piece consists of a half-round nosing above a cove molding.

Wall Plaster and Finishes:

The north and south (exterior) walls of the passage are plaster applied directly to the masonry walls. The interior east and west partitions are stud walls, with plaster applied to lathing above the early wainscot paneling. The lathing is not accessible but is presumed to be original to the 1740s. Paint analysis indicates the wainscot paneling dates to a period later in the eighteenth century, suggesting that lathing evidence should exist behind the paneling.

Intermediate Rail:

A simple railing is carried along most of the west wall of the passage. This feature is 2¼" wide with 3/8" beads on both the upper and lower edges, set into the plaster at a height of 7'-4" above the floor. It is unclear what purpose this rail served, as the only fittings are six 20th century nails and two small hangers. There is scant evidence of earlier fittings and the top edge is poorly suited for use as a picture rail. It extends from the south end of this partition to the architrave of the door to the drawing room, aligning with the top edge of that architrave, and continues from the north edge of that door opening to a point that corresponds to the south edge of the door to the northwest room. This door is not as tall as the drawing room door, so the rail simply stops in line with the architrave, rather than continuing on to the north end of the passage.

Cornice:

The cornice dates to the 1835-36 renovations undertaken by Philip and Courtney Cocke. It is run in place in plaster, with a profile typical of the Greek Revival period—very shallow in depth (3" deep by 8¼" wide), with a profile dominated by two Grecian ovolos.

Ceiling Plaster and Finishes:

The ceiling is finished with plaster on lath, and shows some cracking and water damage associated with the second story bathroom. The age of this plaster is not known, but it seems likely to date to the 1835-36 period of work, when the plaster cornice and ceiling medallion were installed.

Ceiling Medallion:

A circular plaster ceiling medallion measures 3'-5½" in diameter, and consists of a 4¾" symmetrical molded profile typical of the Greek Revival period, indicating it was installed as part of the improvements undertaken in 1835-36.

Staircase:

The stair rises against the east wall for 13 treads and 14 risers to a landing in the northeast corner of the passage, turns 90 degrees and rises three treads and four risers to a second landing in the northwest corner, then turns 90 degrees and rises five treads and six risers to the second-story passage. The staircase is generously proportioned, projecting 4'-3" from the side wall and with treads that are 10 7/8" to 11" wide with a 6" rise. The tread profile is a half-round nosing with applied cove molding below. The newel post measures 3½" square with a molded cap and a half-baluster applied to the "uphill" face. The balusters are turned, two per tread, with bases dovetailed into the ends of the treads; the upper ends of the balusters are mitered and tacked into the recessed underside of the handrail with small brads. The nosing of the treads is mitered at the outer corner and an applied piece of nosing is carried across the end of each tread to conceal the dovetail joints at the base of the balusters. One piece of nosing is loose and can be removed—it is secured with spade-point, hand-forged nails. These are 2¼" long and although the heads are not visible, they are presumed to be T-heads. The handrail is symmetrical in section and stops against the newel posts just below the caps. The stair ends are decorated with scroll-sawn brackets. The wainscot paneling stops against the rising staircase rather than continuing to the landing.

The area below the first-floor carriage is paneled with large, fully raised panels, and the upper diagonal rail is molded on both edges and applied to the face of the stair stringer so that the paneling stands proud of the carriage. The carriage pieces for the two upper runs of the stair are finished with a plain diagonal board with the lower edge beaded—a 3/8" full bead that returns on both sides and serves as a stop for the plastered stair soffits. The area below the lower carriage is framed in and finished with paneling on the passage side, but the enclosure is held back from under the first landing, creating enough room for a connecting door that opens from the passage

into the northeast room. A door under the landing opens onto the cellar stair, which is an alteration to a closet under the main staircase. The four-panel door that opens onto the cellar stair appears to be original to the 1740s period of construction. It is through-tenoned and pinned, with fully raised panels, and is hung on a pair of 8½” hand-forged HL hinges still mounted with the original hand-forged nails.

The framing for the lower run of the main staircase is fully visible from the cellar stair. The treads and risers are carried on two carriage pieces (center and west side) plus a 1¼” skirting board on the east side, the latter nailed to the studs of the east wall. The carriage pieces measure 2 ¾” by 4 ½” and 3 5/8” by 3 ¾”, hewn and pit sawn, with scraps of 1¼” plank nailed to the east faces with wrought nails to support the treads. The treads are pit-sawn and are secured to the risers with rosehead nails driven up from the bottom face of the tread. The east side of the stair enclosure (the wall to the left as you descend the cellar stairs) is sheathed with two types of material. The two bottom boards and a short piece at the very top are carefully planed and finished, with flat ovolos and tongue-and-groove edges. Based on the moldings, these presumably were salvaged from an earlier structure. The rest of this wall is sheathed with three sawn boards lacking any finish. Both the planed sheathing and the rough boards are face nailed with rosehead nails. The planed boards measure 11 7/8” and 13” wide; the rough boards are 1” thick by 12½” wide.

Drawing Room (Parlor; Room 102)

Summary:

The room measures 18'-3½" across the fireplace wall (north-south) by 18'-1" from east to west, with an average ceiling height of 11'-3". This room was extensively refinished in 1796. The absence of plaster scars on the west gable wall (behind the late eighteenth century finishes), indicates that the west wall was paneled, most likely with built-in cupboards or less likely, with closets that did not include plastered or lime washed walls.

Based on a dendro sample from the back of the south niche, combined with architectural evidence, the present paneling, niches, cornice, wainscot paneling and a new floor were installed in 1796. The mantel is typical of the post-Revolutionary period, but paint evidence and carpentry details indicate it was moved to this location from elsewhere in the house sometime after 1796; the half-bead sticking was applied to the paneling at a later date as well.

Flooring:

Flooring for this room was probably replaced as part of an upgrade to the room at the end of the eighteenth century. The floor boards are a better grade of material and are more uniform than found elsewhere on the first story. The boards are relatively narrow and regular in width, ranging from 3¾" to 5" wide, but most are 4" to 4½" wide. These boards are not gauged but are undercut at the joists, blind nailed with tongue-and-groove joints. The flooring runs on the east-west axis and is laid directly on the floor joists rather than over an earlier layer of flooring. It appears to be long-leaf pine.

Baseboard:

The baseboard measures 3½" with a ½" to 9/16" bead struck along the top edge. A small section of baseboard has been removed from the north wall, running between the paneling on the west wall and the door in the north wall. This is a replacement piece, based on a patch in the floor, and the construction details. It is built up in three pieces, including a ¾" by 3" fascia as the base, topped by a separate, applied rather than integral 9/16" bead, and capped with a piece of cove-astragal bridging the gap to the wainscot paneling. The fascia is beveled on the bottom surface, a standard detail in historic baseboard, and it is installed against blocking to align properly with the bottom rail of the wainscot paneling. The nails are machine-made with square tips, suggesting it dates to the nineteenth century, ca. 1830s to 1880s.

Chairboard:

The chairboard in this room is an integral part of the wainscot paneling, which was added in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Presumably the original treatment in the 1740s consisted of

a bold bolection mold chairboard similar to the one that survives in the adjoining northwest room (Room 103).

Cornice:

Paint analysis indicates the cornice first appears in generation 2 of the 11 periods of paint, indicating it was added when the room received a major make-over in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The cornice includes a dentil course above the frieze with chip-carved panels between the triple fluting. The cornice breaks forward about 1" above the mantel and overmantel, and the edges are defined with a 3/8" corner bead. The upper portion of the cornice, lacking the frieze, continues around the other three walls of the room.

Doors, Door Architraves, and Hardware:

Door to the Passage: The door in the east wall provides access to the central stair passage. The door is hung on the south jamb and opens into the parlor; the jambs and edges of the door are beveled to ensure a good fit in warm weather. The six-panel door measures 2'-10¼" wide by 6'-10" high, by 1 1/8" thick with fully raised panels on both sides, through-tenoned and pinned. Filled patches in the architrave of the south jamb provide evidence of original HL hinges—these were mounted behind the architrave trim and were let into the face of the door. The hinge scar for the upper hinge on the door measures 9 7/8" high by 8¾" across. These were removed in the 1830s and replaced with 4½", five-knuckle cast-iron butt hinges, also mounted on the south jamb. They are stamped "THOs CLARK", a manufacturing mark routinely found in work dating to the 1830s and 1840s. Removal of the HL hinges required cutting out sections of the architrave trim, and the replacement patches begin with paint generation 5, providing a benchmark for the 1835-36 period of work.

Ghost evidence survives for three periods of locks. The period I lock was a rim lock; the only clear evidence is a patch (2" wide by 7½" high) in the architrave, repaired with a piece of Grecian ovolo backband. This repair is consistent with the evidence for a second rimlock that would have been installed by the Cockes in 1835-36. Ghost evidence is better for this lock—a rimlock that measured about 6" high by 10" wide, mounted on the parlor side of the door, with the keeper on the north jamb. In the latter part of the nineteenth century, this lock was replaced with a mortise lock. Enough of the case for this lock is visible to identify it as a manufactured lock with a cast body, with a lock plate that measures 7/8" wide by 6" high. The knobset consists of white porcelain knobs and plates mounted on an iron shaft that retains evidence of a japanned finish.

The double architrave is 4¾" wide with a ½" edge bead, ½" intermediate molding, and 1¼" backband.

Door to Northwest Room: This door cuts through a 13½" brick partition, so the jambs are deep enough to be trimmed with paneling. The jambs are splayed, mirroring the splayed window openings in the south wall, and establishing a hierarchy for the door details—the opening is wider on the parlor side, and is framed with a double architrave, a contrast to the single

architrave on the north side of the opening. The paneling is fully raised and paint analysis establishes that the trim of this opening exhibits the full run of eleven paint generations. The six-panel door is mounted on the east jamb of the north face and opens into the northwest room (for a description of the door, see Room 103). The opening on the parlor side, (including the splay) measures 3'-5¼" wide by 6'-7¼" high, while the door is just 2'-9½" wide by 6'-7 3/8" high by 1" thick. The architrave on the parlor side of the north door matches the east door to the passage in details but with slight variations in the width of the fields, and it projects 1¼" to 1½" from the plaster. The three panels in each jamb of the opening align with the panels of the door, and are double pinned. The soffit is not paneled, but is finished with plain liner boards, the northern piece rabbetted to receive the door. This door is only paneled on the parlor face, utilizing the same panel mold as the east door to the passage.

Window Sash, Architraves, and Hardware:

The two windows in the south wall are set in splayed openings with paneled jambs and soffits; the paneling is flat and recessed rather than fully raised, suggesting it is contemporary with the Period II wainscot paneling rather than the original paneled jambs of the north door. The jambs are paneled with three rectangular panels of equal height on each side; the soffit consists of a single panel, flat and recessed rather than raised. Note that this paneling is constructed with single pins at each joint, while the period I paneling is double pinned.

The double architrave profile for the windows is similar to the Period I trim framing the doors, but with an ovolo backband and a more delicate intermediate molding and a bolder edge bead. The combined evidence that the windows were altered in the latter part of the eighteenth century, suggests that the original arrangement may have included window seats similar to the Period I arrangements in the other first-story rooms.

The size of the window openings measured to the edge of the architrave trim is 4'-0½" wide by 6'-3¼" high. The size of the actual window opening, adjacent to the sash is 2'-9¼" wide by 6'-3¼" high. The present sash is two-over-two, dating to the late nineteenth century. This sash incorporates window panes that measure 14" wide by 34 1/8" high, set in 1¾" muntins.

A paint sample from the west architrave of the west window begins with the second-generation cream color. The two-over-two sash has been sampled and begins with the lavender paint of generation 7.

Mantel, Overmantel, Fireplace and Hearth:

The present fireplace measures 3'-5" across the opening by 3'-4" high and 1'-8" deep. The firebox has splayed jambs, so the back measures 2'-6½" across the back. The lintel is flat rather than arched and is supported by an iron bar that measures 1" deep by 2" wide. This firebox is reduced from its original size and configuration, laid with crisp, manufactured bricks that measure 2½" deep by 8" long. The lower courses have been roughly repaired using a Portland-based mortar. The original fireplace may have had a paired flue system, with the flues separated by a brick arch that survives for several courses in the throat of the upper smoke chamber.

The marble hearth measures 2'-1" by 5'-5 3/8". The marble is white with gray veining, and is cracked in several places. The hearth within the firebox is paved with tightly laid bricks that measure 4 1/8" by 8 3/8". A wood trimmer runs across the eastern edge of the hearth, but is squared off at the ends flush with the marble hearth, rather than the historically standard detail of joining the flooring with 45-degree miters at each end. The iron tie rod that was inserted across the west gable of the house passes through the flue of this fireplace.

Paint evidence indicates the mantel has been moved to this location, presumably from a location elsewhere in the house. The paint sequence does not align with the rest of the room until generation 6 of 11. It has been raised up on a second pair of plinth blocks and the width of the mantel opening has been increased, indicating it originally served a fireplace that was smaller in both height and width.

Dimensions of present firebox:	3'-4" high by 3'-5" wide
Dimensions of original mantel opening:	2'-10" high by 3'-4 1/2" wide
Dimensions of present mantel opening:	3'-6 3/4" high by 3'-8 3/8" wide
Width of original mantel shelf:	5'-7 1/4" wide
Dimensions of Greek Revival mantel shelf:	5'-11 1/4" long by 7" wide.

Paneled pilasters above molded plinth blocks support fluted frieze blocks and complex molding that breaks forward above both pilasters. Flat recessed panels extend across the frieze, accented with raised panel mold. Ghost traces of a dentil course at the base of the molding below the later shelf. The overmantel is formed by an applied outer molding forming a rectangular panel, flat and recessed, 5'-5 3/8" wide by 3'-6 1/2" high, with compassed 3/8" sticking within the panel.

Niches and Paneling:

The niches are flanked by fluted pilasters up to the springing of the arch where they terminated in molded capitals with a carved frieze similar to the cornice, but smaller in scale. A double architrave arches up to a carved keystone. The architrave incorporates a cove backband, cyma molding to break the field, and a beaded inner edge.

Paint analysis indicates that the woodwork of the niches begins with generation 2. Sample 102-19 from the outer molding of the north niche surround begins with a cream color above light gray pilaster bases. All of the woodwork on the fireplace wall conforms to generation 2 except for the mantel.

The shelving in the niche begins with two generations of graining followed by the lavender paint of generation 7. The second generation of graining matches the window stool nosing in the northwest room.

Wainscot Paneling:

Wainscot paneling is carried around all four walls of the drawing room. Paint analysis indicates it was added concurrent with the second generation of paint, a period tentatively dated to the latter part of the eighteenth century. The panels are flat and recessed 5/8" from the face of the frame rather than raised, and are 25 3/8" tall by 17 to 31 1/2" wide. Half-round sticking was added to the panels at a later date. This sticking is half-round in profile, 3/8" wide, and is compassed at the corners. Paint analysis, suggests it may date to the 1835-36 period of work. The intermediate connections are secured with a single pin; the end connections are double-pinned. The top and bottom rails are 4 3/4" high, partially concealed by the cap piece of the baseboard and the base molding of the cap rail. A typical vertical stile is 3 1/2" wide if between two panels and 2 7/8 to 3" wide if it serves as the terminal piece. The cap rail consists of two pieces, a flat shelf piece that projects 2 3/8" from the wall, finished with a quarter round molding flanked by fillets, above a separate cove/astragal base molding. The paneling is made of southern yellow pine.

Wall Plaster and Finishes:

Susan Buck (04/06/2008) concludes that the walls and ceiling have been repaired and plastered. A sample from the dome of the niche appears to retain possibly early unpigmented limewash below modern, finely ground, non-fluorescent wall paints.

Ceiling Plaster and Finishes:

The ceiling plaster lathing is not accessible at this time but is likely to be original. Susan Buck (04/06/2008) concludes that the ceiling plaster has been repaired.

Northwest Room (Room 103)

Summary:

The room measures 18'-10" from east to west by 11'-6½" from north to south; the ceiling height is 11'-4". A fireplace is centered on the west wall, flanked by two original closets fitted with paneled doors. Access to the room is by original doors from the stair passage and from the parlor; light is provided by two windows in the north wall. The room retains much of its original woodwork—the notable exception is a mantel that dates to the Greek Revival period and may have been relocated to this room from elsewhere in the house.

Flooring:

The flooring runs on the east-west axis, and ranges from 4 3/8" to 6 5/8" wide. It is gauged and undercut with tongue-and-groove joints, blind nailed. The tongues are on the north edge of the boards, indicating it was laid from south to north. Wider flooring was used in the closets—4 to 7" boards in the north closet and 5 ½ to 11 ½" boards in the south closet, face-nailed with butt joints rather than tongue-and-groove. The trimmer for the hearth is 3" wide and mitered 45 degrees at each end and properly joined to the floorboards.

Baseboard:

Baseboard is continuous on all but the west wall, where the fireplace and two closets leave no room for base trim. The baseboard is 4¾" high by 1 1/8" thick with a ½" bead on the upper edge. The wall plaster stops against the top of the baseboard rather than passing behind it. On the north wall, window seats project 1" from the wall, so the regular baseboard stops against the projecting window seats and a smaller, thinner baseboard extends across the face of the window seat. This piece has come loose from the east window seat and on closer examination it proves to be an altered feature. It measures 3 3/16" high by 7/16" thick with a 3/8" bead and is 4'-4 7/8" long. At each end the bead turns vertical with a 45-degree miter and runs down to the floor, accomplished with separate pieces of tacked-on beading. This section of baseboard was installed with five nails, three in the face and two toe-nails. A cove toe molding has been added to part of the baseboard, presumably to conceal gaps at the edge of the floor.

Chairboard:

A bolection-mold chairboard extends around all but the west end of the room. This trim measures 5½" wide and is original to period I. It is mitered rather than coped at the northeast corner. At the east end of the north wall, the chairboard has pulled away from the wall, revealing that it is nailed to a block bedded in the masonry wall, and that the wall plaster stops against the chairboard, with undisturbed brickwork visible where it has been protected by the trim piece.

Wall Plaster and Finishes:

The plaster is applied directly to the brick masonry of the north and west exterior walls, as well as the east-west partition wall. A section of bolection chairboard has pulled away from the north wall, revealing bare brick and a nailing block for the trim. The east partition between this room and the passage is stud construction, with plaster applied to lathing. The lathing is not accessible, but this wall is presumed to retain original plaster and lathing.

Picture Rail:

A picture rail is carried around the room, with the top edge of the trim aligned with the top edge of the window architrave, 1'-4 1/2" below the ceiling. In profile, the picture rail includes two coves and an astragal, details more compatible with a Federal-period feature than with the 1830s and post-Civil War periods of work in this house.

Ceiling Plaster and Finishes:

There is no significant damage to the ceiling plaster, and it is presumed to be original lathing and plaster.

Doors, Door Architraves, and Hardware:

Door to the Parlor (Room 102): This opening is located near the west end of the south wall, and is an original opening retaining all trim and the original door. As noted in the description for Room 102, this opening is splayed, so that it is broader and more refined on the parlor side, but the door is mounted on the north side of the east jamb and opens into the northwest room. The architrave on the north (Room 103) face of the opening is single rather than double, and measures 4 5/8" wide. The six-panel door is 2'-9 1/2" wide by 6'-7 3/8" high by 1" thick, through-tenoned and pinned. Only the parlor face of the door has raised panels—on the north face the panels are flat and recessed. Scars and patches provide evidence for original HL hinges, which measured 8" high by 8" across the horizontal arm. These were removed, patched and replaced in 1835-36 with 4 1/2" five-knuckle, cast-iron butt hinges stamped "THOs CLARK." Ghost evidence clearly delineates a rimlock that measured 6" high by 10 1/8" wide, and both the keyhole and spindle hole are evident. This lock probably dates to the 1835-36 period of work, and other patches in the lock rail appear to be remnant evidence of the original, mid-eighteenth century rimlock. The 1836 rimlock was replaced later in the nineteenth century with a mortise lock with a 7/8" by 6" plate and white porcelain knob-set, matching the door in the east wall of the parlor. White porcelain escutcheon plates also survive for this lock.

Door to Stair Passage: This door opening measures 2'-8 1/2" wide by 6'-5 1/2" high (not including a modern threshold) and the door rebate is beveled to receive the beveled edge of the door. The opening is framed with a single architrave, 4 1/2" wide with a 1 1/4" backband and a 1/2" bead on the

inner edge. The six-panel door is mounted from the south jamb and opens into Room 103. It measures 2'-9 5/8" wide by 6'-4 1/4" by 1 1/8" thick and is through-tenoned and pinned. The door has raised panels on the passage face only, and the panel mold matches the original doors in the parlor (Room 102). Patches in the architrave faint ghost marks on the door delineate the locations of the original HL hinges, removed in 1835-36 and replaced with 4 1/2" five-knuckle, cast-iron butt hinges stamped "THOs CLARK."

A patch in the north jamb of the opening appears to be a trace of the period I rimlock, while a ghost outline and filled keyhole and spindle hole delineate a 6" by 10" rimlock that presumably dated to 1835-36. The third generation lock survives—a manufactured iron rimlock with 7/8" by 6" face plate and white porcelain knobs on brass spindle with iron fittings and one porcelain key escutcheon.

The closet doors are described as part of each closet description.

Window Sash, Architraves, and Hardware:

There are two original windows in the north wall. Both retain original architraves trim, paneled jamb liners, and paneled window seats. The early sash was replaced in the post Civil War period with two-over-two sash. The window openings are trimmed with a single architrave rather than the double architraves found in the south rooms, consisting of a 4 1/2" fascia, with a 1/2" edge bead and 1 1/2" cyma backband. The backband is a full 1" deep and is mitered at the corners, while the fascias are cut with a vertical joint at the corners, combined with a 45-degree miter for the edge bead.

The window jambs are splayed on each side (by 6"), with paneled jambs and plain soffits. While the paneled jamb liners show no visible evidence of shutter hardware, the west jamb of the west window has been taken apart, revealing evidence for 6 3/4" HL hinges. The west shutter has been stripped, presumably by the Youngs ca. 1990, and a curious detail is the lack of evidence for original shutter pulls on the exterior face, despite being stripped to a very thin remnant of the original red paint. The shutters are 12 1/4" wide by 6'-3 3/4" tall, through-tenoned and pinned, with three fully raised panels arrayed in the vertical dimension of the shutter.

Below the sill of each window, the window recess is configured as a window seat, with the seat 1'-6 1/4" above the floor. The window architrave terminates at the window seat level, and the seat consists of a single 11 1/2" wide plank with a half-round nosing above an applied cove molding. The jambs of the window seat are plain rather than paneled while a single horizontal panel serves as the seat back, immediately below the window sill. The area below the window seat is treated in similar fashion, consisting of a rectangular raised panel. These panels interrupt the baseboard, and a thin piece of applied trim extends across the base of each window seat. This piece mimics the baseboard, but measures just 7/16" thick by 3 1/4" high, with a 1/2" bead along the top edge and mitered to return at each end. This piece of trim has come loose from the base of the east window seat, exposing bare, unpainted wood behind, so it is an original feature, a conclusion reinforced by comparison of paint evidence.

The window openings measure about 2'-7" wide by 6'-3 1/2" high, measured from the edges of the original architrave trim. The two-over-two sash incorporates large 12 1/2" by 34" panes with 1

7/8" wide vertical muntins and smaller horizontal muntins. These two windows are fitted with sash pulleys and weights, sash latches, and ghost evidence for sash lifters. The latches are cast, with decoration typical of the Eastlake style of ca. 1870s and 1880s, and small brass knobs. The sash lifters do not survive in this room but the ghost outlines encompass bare wood, indicating they were an original feature of the two-over-two sash. One lifter survives on the east window in the parlor—a cast brass fitting with Eastlake ornament.

Mantel and Fireplace Details:

The fireplace is centered on the west gable wall, flanked by original closets on each side. The closets and structural details indicate this chimney and fireplace are original to the first period of construction, in contrast to the northeast room on the first floor, which was not heated until a chimney and fireplace were added in 1835-36. Here, the firebox is relatively small and shallow, measuring 2'-10" across the face by 1'-6" high and 1'-3" deep. The opening is spanned with a flat iron bar, ½" deep by 1½" wide, and the brickwork runs straight across the opening without the benefit of a splayed or segmental arch. This treatment combined with the shallow, splayed form of the firebox indicates the fireplace has been rebuilt, which can be confirmed by examination of the smoke chamber. Although access to the smoke chamber is limited at present, it is significantly larger than necessary for the present fireplace. The original fireplace was both wider and deeper, and doubtless was altered in 1835-36, when the chimneys were altered to add fireplaces to the northeast room on the first story and both chambers on the north side of the second story.

Note that the left jamb of the present firebox is worn in a fashion usually found on cooking fireplaces, a result of sharpening knives on the brick edges of the opening.

The hearth is laid in running bond, with bricks that measure 4 1/8" wide by 8 1/8 to 8 1/4" long. While the character and size of the bricks is consistent with work from the 1835-36 period, the bricks are laid with mortar joints, an indication it has been re-worked in the twentieth century. The front edge of the hearth stops against a 3" piece of trim that is properly mitered into the flooring at each end. The outer hearth measures 5'-8 3/4" across and projects 1'-5 1/2" from the face of the firebox.

The mantel also dates to the 1835-36 period of work—a classic Greek Revival mantel with Ionic columns flanking the opening below sideblocks with recessed vertical panels. The columns have plain shafts, molded bases, and Ionic capitals. The frieze is embellished with a single horizontal panel with a rabbeted profile. A band of molding across the base of the frieze and sideblocks is relatively delicate mixing Grecian profiles with a cove molding and terminal astragals, the latter details more typical of the Federal period. The mantel shelf includes bold Grecian ovolos above a delicate cove molding. The cove and astragal moldings are more typical of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, while rabbeted profiles tend to date to the 1840s and 1850s; the Grecian ovolos first appear in the early nineteenth century but are most common in the 1830s to 1850s. Taken together, the overall form of the mantel is a nice match with the 1835-36 period of work, and the combination of molding details is a good straddle of that date as well.

Overall, the mantel measures 5'-9³/₄" across at the shelf, stopping just shy of the architrave trim for the flanking closet doors, and 4'-11" high. The opening for the fireplace measures 3'-8³/₄" wide by 3'-3" high, providing a comfortable border for the firebox opening, but also demonstrating that this mantel is associated with the rebuilt firebox rather than the original, larger opening.

Closets:

The south closet is 2'-11¹/₄" wide by 2'-0³/₄" deep with a ceiling height of 7'-4¹/₄". The south, west and north walls are plastered directly on masonry; on the east wall, the plaster was applied to the studs that frame the door. Wall plaster passes behind the baseboard, indicating it was applied before the baseboard was installed. The baseboard measures 3¹/₄" high by 7/8" thick, painted an ochre-yellow with no evidence of graining. It is mitered at the back corners and has been face-nailed with wire nails, indicating that it post-dates ca. 1880s, or is early baseboard that has been re-installed.

A painted and grained shelf support appears to date to the 1835-36 period of work. The top edge of the shelf support is located 6'-2 ³/₄" above the floor and the three support pieces (one on the back and each side wall) measure 2 ³/₈" high with a 5/16" bead on the top and bottom edges and are secured with mature machine made nails. At the back corners, the pieces are joined with a mortise and tenon joint, which has separated enough to show bare wood, indicating the pieces were painted in place. The open joints also reveal that the shelf supports are applied directly to the brick walls, and the plaster was applied after the supports were installed. The shelf boards are twentieth century material, and unpainted supports for two additional shelves were added with wire nails.

The door opening for the south closet measures 2'-0¹/₂" wide by 5'-11" high and is framed with a single architrave that matches the parlor and passage door architraves in details but is only 3 ¹/₂" wide with a 1 ³/₈" backband and a ¹/₂" bead. The four-panel door hangs from the south jamb and opens into the room. It measures 2'-1 ⁵/₈" wide by 5'-11¹/₄" high by 1 ¹/₁₆" thick, through-tenoned and double pinned; the door rebate and door edges are beveled to ensure a snug fit. The door panel molds match the original doors to the parlor and the passage, but in a four-panel configuration rather than six.

The door is mounted on 4" five-knuckle, cast-iron butt hinges. The upper hinge is stamped diagonally with the manufacturer's name—only partially visible through the grained paint, it appears to read "PERLE", or possibly "PERAN." These hinges date to the 1835-36 period of work and replace original hand-forged HL hinges. Nail scars and faint ghosts indicate that the HL hinges matched original hinges that still survive on the north closet door in this room. The door is secured with a manufactured, cast-iron rim lock with a japanned finish, 3¹/₂" wide by 4" high, mounted on the inside face of the door. The lock has ribbed details typical of ca. 1860 and later, and includes a sliding night latch in the center, with white porcelain knobs and plate.

The north closet is 2'-10¹/₂" wide by 2'-1" deep with a ceiling height of 7'-5". The chimney shoulders in at a height of 4'-7" above the floor, creating more space in the upper portion of the closet, where the width increases to 3'-9". There is no baseboard in this closet, but there are three

levels of shelving, all with a grained finish and half-round edge moldings. These shelves are located the following heights from the floor: 2'-5", 3'-8¼", and 4'-8¾". The south end of the upper shelf rests on the shoulder of the chimney and includes a second short section that is mitered in and extends across the chimney shelf to butt against the east face of the closet. All of this shelving was installed before the plaster was applied.

The door opening measures 2'-0" wide by 6'-0" high, framed with a single architrave that is 3½" wide with 1½" backband and ½" edge bead. The four-panel door matches the door to the south closet except the hinges are mounted on the north jamb (but also swinging out into the room) on original hand-forged HL hinges. The door retains filled holes from one and possibly two rimlocks. The present lock matches the lock for the south closet—a cast iron rimlock that measures 3½" wide by 4" high, with japanned finish and white porcelain knobs.

Dining Room (Southeast Room; Room 104)

Summary:

The dining room is located in the southeast quadrant of the house. It measures 17'-0³/₄" from east to west by 18'-2¹/₂" from north to south, with a ceiling height of 11'-2". The principal access is from the center stair passage, with an original door in the north wall opening into the northeast room, and a door in the east wall that may be an early insertion. This latter door provided access to the one-story wing constructed by the Cocke family in 1835-36, as well as the present wing that was built in 1991. The present door (and probably the architrave) dates to the 1830s. The fireplace in the center of the east wall may be a modification of the original configuration, as the chimney stacks were altered as part of the 1835-36 renovation. The present mantel is a Federal period surround introduced to this location in the latter part of the twentieth century, and the early flooring is now concealed beneath the present flooring.

Flooring:

The original floor remains in place but has been covered by a new floor of good quality pine (but not long-leaf pine). The original flooring can be observed from the cellar room below. It ranges from 4 to 6" in width, with gauged and undercut edges, and is coated with whitewash. The new floor runs from east to west and consists of 4/4" thick boards of two widths—14 boards that measure 5¹/₄" wide and 16 that measure 9"—with tongue-and-groove edges. The boards are blind nailed and the tongues are on the north edges, so the floor was laid from south to north. This twentieth-century flooring is carried on into the northeast room.

Baseboard, Wainscot Paneling and Chairrail:

Wainscot paneling extends around all four walls of the dining room. This paneling is more conventional than that in the stair passage, composed of a single range of rectangular raised panels set off by baseboard and chairrail. The top of the chairrail is 2'-10¹/₂" above the present floor. The panels are sized to allow for all openings, ranging from 8³/₄" to 2'-2" in width, while maintaining a uniform height of 2'-1". With one exception, the paneling appears to be of a single period. The paneling flanking the door opening in the east wall, to the left of the fireplace, appears to be a later modification, presumably dating to the alterations of 1835-36. The baseboard is 3 3/8" high including a half-inch molding along the top edge, and is just 7/16" thick. The baseboard was altered to accommodate the new flooring, but the details of this are not yet clear—the flooring runs under the baseboard, paneling, and at least some of the architrave trim, so it has either been removed and reinstalled at a higher position, or has been trimmed and reset. A paint ghost at the right edge of the fireplace opening indicates the top edge has not changed in position, and the baseboard has been trimmed to allow for the added layer of flooring.

Doors, Door Architraves, and Hardware:

An original door opening provides access from the passage to the dining room. The architrave matches from passage side to room side, in contrast to the corresponding door to the drawing room. The profile consists of a double architrave with beveled rabbet for the door on the dining room side, and the architrave is built up of three pieces—two to form the fascia, and a third for the backband. Note that the corner miter detail varies from the passage side—the upper corners are fully mitered on the dining room side, and staggered on the passage side. Hinge evidence differs for this door opening from the usual pattern elsewhere in the house. No trace could be found of mid-eighteenth century HL hinges, but patches are evident for a pair of large butt hinges on the north jamb for a door that would have opened into the dining room, and a patch near the mid-point of the south jamb serves as evidence for a lock keeper.

The passage door opening is fitted with a six-panel door that is hung on the south jamb and opens into the dining room. The door measures 2'-9 3/8" wide by 6'-8 3/4" high by 1 3/16" thick. It is through-tenoned and pinned, and the panels are lightly raised with a molded edge and a narrow, steep panel mold. This combination of details suggests a door from the mid-nineteenth century or later, and probably represents a third-generation of change, following an original, fully paneled door hung on HL hinges, and a modification of the hardware for that door in the 1830s. More than likely, this door dates to the post Civil War changes that included new two-over-two sash and selective replacement of rimlocks on many of the interior doors. The present door is hung on a pair of 4" cast iron butt hinges with two knuckles rather than the five typical of the 1830s hinges. Note that these hinges fit in sockets cut for 4 1/2" hinges—either an indication of another generation of hinges, or a change in hardware selection at the time. The door is fitted with a mortise lock, and enough of the case is visible to determine that it is a manufactured lock of post-1860 vintage. It measures 3 1/4" wide by 3 3/4" high with a 5 3/8" face plate. Note that the rebate for the face plate is 6 1/4" high, suggesting this may be a second-generation mortise lock, replaced at a later date. The knob set may also be replaced, as the present plate on the passage side is smaller than the seating bed. The edge of the door is beveled to accommodate the beveled rabbet of the door jamb.

The door in the north partition, opening into the northeast room, is set in a splayed opening that mirrors the splayed window openings on the south wall. The door is hung from the west jamb of the opening on the north side, opening into the smaller room. The splayed opening is framed with the same double architrave found elsewhere on the first floor, in this case 4 7/8" wide and fully mitered at the upper corners. There are no patches on this side of the door, but it is clear that the door has always been located on the north side of the opening. The opening measures 3'-4 3/4" wide at the south face and 2'-9 3/4" at the north face. The wall is of masonry rather than frame construction, measuring 1'-2 1/2" thick, and the jambs and soffit are trimmed with raised paneling. There are three panels on each jamb, aligned to match the rails of the six-panel door. The panels are fully raised and appear to be original, period I features. For a description of the door, see Room 105, Northeast Room.

The door to the wing is located in the east gable wall, to the left of the chimney mass. The opening has splayed jambs, measuring 4'-1" wide at the outer edge and 3'-2" at the frame for the door. The jambs are splayed and both soffit and jambs are paneled. The jambs have three panels each, and the soffit is divided into two panels, presumably sized to match the center stile and rails of a six-panel door. The panel molds consist of Grecian ovolos, while the architrave trim

matches the period I woodwork elsewhere in the room, but expanded to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to acknowledge a wider opening. This suggests the door opening is cut in or at least was modified during the 1835-36 renovation, and the architrave trim may have been salvaged from another opening—perhaps from one of the exterior doors in the stair passage, which were also re-trimmed in 1835-36. However, the door frame and architrave on the exterior face of this opening is consistent with the original, mid-eighteenth century detailing elsewhere in the house. The double architrave is 6" wide and is fully mitered at the upper corners.

The six-panel door measures 3'-0 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide by 6'-7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high by 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick. It is a six-panel door, through-tenoned and pinned, with lightly raised panels on both sides and the same Grecian ovolo panel mold employed for the paneled jambs. Today, this door is mounted on pivot hinges so it can swing 180 degrees, but hinge scars indicate it used to be hung from the south jamb and swung into the dining room on 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " butt hinges. In addition to hinge scars on the jamb, there are filled screw holes on the edge of the door from this earlier treatment. Scars from a mortise lock are evident on the north edge of the door.

Note that the windows in the south wall are 3'-9" at the widest point, compared to 4'-1" for this door.

Window Sash, Architraves, and Hardware:

Two large windows are symmetrically spaced in the south wall of the dining room. The windows have splayed and paneled jambs, paneled soffits, and window seats. The actual window openings measure approximately 2'-10" wide by 6'-3" high. The window seats are relatively low, positioned 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ " above the twentieth-century floor. A single low and narrow panel runs across the base of the window seat below the molded lip of the window seat and above the baseboard. This panel differs from the comparable treatment below the windows in the two north rooms in that the vertical stiles at either end are interrupted by a vertical bead (3/8") adding to an awkward transition between the period I panels below the windows and the wainscot paneling added at a later date.

The window architraves match the period I trim elsewhere in the house, measuring 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ " to 5" wide with a complex miter joint at the upper corners. Note that three of the four vertical pieces of architrave have been patched. There is no immediate indication of the cause of these repairs.

The paneling within the window reveals consists includes several features. A single course of paneling fills the space between the window seat and a delicate nosing at window sill level. Above sill level, interior paneled shutters with three raised panels are fitted into pockets in each jamb. These shutters were later nailed into place, but are partially accessible today, revealing plastered shutter pockets. Shutter hinges and bars (or evidence of them) are not yet accessible.

The window soffits are paneled with a single raised panel, in contrast to the soffit of the east door, which has two.

Mantel and Fireplace Details:

A photograph from the files of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources documents a Greek Revival mantel that was reportedly stolen from the house in recent years. The mantel in the photograph so closely matches the Greek mantel in Room 103 that it may prove to be the same piece, moved and remounted during Lila Camp Young's renovation of the house in the 1980s and early 1990s. The Greek mantel has been replaced with a richly embellished wood mantel of the Federal period, similar in style and detail to the mantel in the room directly above the dining room on the second floor. This mantel has been stripped of most of its original paint and is awkwardly secured to the wall with the base elevated 6" above floor level to accommodate the large fireplace opening.

The brick face of the fireplace has been reworked during the Lila Camp Young renovation, using a mix of early and more recent bricks set in a mortar that appears to be white Portland rather than a proper lime-based mix. The back part of the fireplace was not rebuilt at that time but does exhibit evidence of earlier repairs. The firebox is rectangular in plan rather than having splayed cheek walls, and measures 1'-7½" deep by 3'-7" across the front. The brickwork runs straight across the top of the fireplace opening without an arch, supported by a ¾" by 3" iron bar.

A white marble hearth is set flush with the added twentieth century floor. Marble of this type was widely used in the Greek revival period and is found at Four Mile Tree in the 1835-36 porticos. This hearth probably also dates to that period of work and was raised by one inch when the new flooring was added. The hearth measures 1'-11" by 5'-0¾" (and at least 1½" thick), extending across the front of the fireplace but not into the firebox. The slab of marble is broken in multiple pieces and has been re-set with grout filler. The hearth within the firebox is laid with modern firebrick as pavers.

The outer edge of the hearth is framed with a 2" trim piece that runs the full width of the marble hearth but is not properly mitered into the flooring. The marble hearth also does not fit tight against the face of the chimney, but was positioned 3½" out from the face of the brickwork, so the yellow firebrick extends out beyond the firebox.

Wall Plaster and Finishes:

The walls above the wainscot paneling are finished with plaster. One small piece of plaster is missing on the west (passage) partition, revealing riven lathing; lathing nails are not visible at this time. The passage partition is of frame construction; all other walls in this room are plastered directly on masonry.

Ceiling Plaster and Finishes:

A section of ceiling plaster has fallen, revealing riven lathing secured by wrought nails. The lathing is relatively narrow, measuring 5/8" to 1 ¼" wide, and is pine rather than oak. The ceiling joists are 3" wide by 7 ¾" deep, spaced approximately 24" on-center.

Northeast Room (Library; Kitchen; Room 105)

Summary:

The northeast room measures 17'-2½" from east to west by 11'-7¼" from north to south, with a ceiling height of 11'-1 ½". The chimney breast centered on the east wall is not an original feature, but was added in 1835-36, and projects 1'-6" into the room. There are two original windows in the north wall, and two original door openings, one in the south wall, opening into the dining room, and a second at the north end of the west wall, opening into the passage. An original window opening in the east wall was blocked in 1835-36 to accommodate construction of the chimney stack and fireplace, and installation of a Greek Revival mantel surround. At this time, shelving was added in the niches flanking the chimney and the room was adapted Philip St. George Cocke for use as a library. By the early 20th century, this room had been converted to a kitchen, and the library shelving was expanded for kitchen storage purposes. In the latter part of the twentieth century, Lila Camp Young modified the cupboards with the addition of paneled doors, and new flooring was added on top of the original floor.

Flooring:

The original floor in this room has been covered by a more recent floor installed during the renovations undertaken by Lila Camp Young in the latter part of the twentieth century. The new flooring is a continuation of the flooring added in the adjoining dining room (Room 104), and consists of blind-nailed tongue-and-groove pine in two widths—5¼" (16 pieces) and 9" (6 pieces).

The original flooring is visible from the crawl space under this room and the edge joints are visible from the cellar stairs. This flooring is pine, gauged and undercut with a tongue-and-groove joint, primarily 5" to 6" wide and 1" thick. The flooring runs east-west, with the tongues on the north edge, indicating it was laid from south to north.

Two scraps of flooring found in the crawl space were discarded from a hole cut for an HVAC vent. These measured 5½" wide by 1 1/8" thick with 66 growth rings in 5". A second sample measured 5 7/8" wide by 1 1/16" thick, with 60 growth rings in 5".

Baseboard:

A single piece of early baseboard survives on the west wall to the south of the passage door. It is 4½" high with a ½" bead, and measures 7'-2¼" long, stopping 1" short of the southwest corner of the room, with no miter joint. This piece of trim sits on top of the added flooring, indicating all baseboard was removed when the flooring was installed and only this piece was put back. The cavities left by the missing baseboard was filled with a hard gray plaster or mortar mix, left unpainted. The thinner, more delicate base trim found below the window seats in the northwest room is missing from the window seats in this room, and the extant trim has been painted,

concealing the unpainted ghost that would have defined the early base trim. Between the windows on the north wall, a plain piece of ½” by 3” wood trim was installed, face-nailed into the plaster and left unpainted.

Chairrail, Picture Rail, Cornice:

No evidence has been found in the Library for a chairrail, picture rail, or cornice.

Doors, Door Architraves, and Hardware:

Door to Dining Room: As noted in the description of the dining room, the door opening that joins it to this room is splayed to create a larger opening facing the dining room, and embellished with raised panel jambs and a double architrave. On the north side of the opening, facing the less important space (Room 105), the opening measures 7” narrower at 2’-9¾”. The trim on the north face of this opening consists of a single rather than double architrave, 4½” wide with a ½” edge bead and a 1¼” backband, mitered at the upper corners.

The door is hung from the west jamb of this opening and opens into this room. The door measures 2’-10” wide by 6’-5½” high by 1 1/16” thick, with a wedge-shaped filler piece added across the top of the door. The panels are fully raised on the dining room face of the door but plain and recessed on the north face. The door is now hung on a pair of 4½” cast-iron butt hinges (five-knuckle) that replace large HL hinges as indicated by patches in the west architrave, and by nail scars on the corresponding face of the door. The present mortise lock is manufactured rather than forged, and is typical of the mass-produced locks of the 1860s and later, fitted with white porcelain knobs. The face plate measures 6” high and is secured with nails rather than screws. Evidence of earlier locks include two filled key holes, one in close proximity to the present keyhole, while the second is significantly larger and together with a filled spindle hole, suggests a large rim lock, perhaps 6” by 10”, and mounted upside down. A 9½” patch in the east architrave indicates the location of the keeper for the large rimlock.

Door to Passage: A door in the west partition provides access to the passage. This opening is fitted with a panel door that measures 2’-9½” wide by 6’-3” high by 1 1/16” thick. The height of this opening was constrained by its position under the stair landing, and the overall height was further reduced by about 1” when the floor was raised. The six-panel door is through-tenoned and pinned; the panels are fully raised on the dining room side with an edge molding and ovolo panel molds and are flat and recessed on the north face. The door was originally hung from the south jamb on hand-forged HL hinges, as demonstrated by patches in the architrave and nail scars on the door. In 1835-36, the HL hinges were replaced with 4½” cast iron butt hinges, also mounted on the south jamb. The jamb rebate and the edge of the door are beveled to facilitate a tight fit regardless of swelling in hot, humid weather.

The door opening is framed with a single architrave that is 4” wide with a ½” edge bead and 1 3/8” backband. The present gray paint may date to the installation of the new floor. Evidence survives for two rimlocks. The larger of these required a keyhole (right-side up) 5” from the edge of the door and a spindle hole 8” from the edge, suggesting a lock of 5” by 9” or more. A second

rimlock is suggested by a possible spindle hole (now filled) 4¼” from the edge of the door. The present mortise lock has a 6” edge plate, and white porcelain knobs and circular plate. An 8½” patch in the architrave aligns with the lock rail of the door, presumably a repair associated with replacement of the first rimlock. Together, the hardware evidence suggests that original HL hinges and a large rimlock were replaced in 1835-36 with the extant butt hinges and a “Carpenter” type rimlock. Later in the nineteenth century, the rimlock was replaced with the present mortise lock.

Window Sash, Architraves, and Hardware:

There are two original windows in the north wall and evidence of a smaller original window in the east gable wall. The north windows match the windows in the north wall of the northwest room, with original single architrave trim, paneled shutters converted to serve as jamb liners, and original window seats with paneled backs and plinths. These openings measure 2’-7” wide by 6’-3” high and originally were fitted with nine-over-nine sash, which was replaced in the post Civil War period with large-pane two-over-two sash. In the late twentieth century, Lila Camp Young retrofitted the two-over-two sash to serve as nine-over-nine. The present sash combine 8 ½” by 11” panes with thin, 11/16” muntins, in contrast to the likely original configuration of 9” by 11” panes and 1 to 1¼” muntins. Sash pulleys survive for both windows, but the Eastlake style latches and lifters are missing, leaving ghost evidence that matches intact hardware elsewhere on the first story.

The gable window was bricked up in 1835-36 to accommodate construction of a chimney and fireplace centered on the east gable end of the room. The original opening measures 28¾” wide by about 40” high, suggesting either six-over-six sash or, possibly, a single, fixed leaded casement.

Mantel and Fireplace Details:

The chimney and fireplace were constructed in 1835-36 as part of a major renovation of the house by Courtney and Philip St. George Cocke. The chimney breast is centered on the east gable wall, projecting 1’-6” into the room. The fireplace is similar in detail to the altered firebox of the fireplace in the northwest room. The firebox measures 3’-5” across the opening by 2’-8¾” high by 1’-4” deep. The brickwork is carried across the opening without a splayed or segmental arch, the sole support supplied by an iron bar that measures 5/8” deep by 1½” wide. The left jamb of this fireplace bears the wear marks usually associated with knife sharpening in a cooking fireplace, a feature also found in the fireplace of the northwest room.

The hearth measures 5’-8½” across and projects 1’-6” from the chimney breast. The hearth is paved with bricks laid in running bond re-laid with mortar joints. The bricks measure 4” wide by 8¼” long. A trim piece across the front of the hearth is 2” wide, squared off at the ends rather than properly mitered to the adjacent floorboards, and is face nailed.

The fireplace is framed with a board surround typical of the Greek Revival period. It has been rather crudely set in place in an elevated position so that the base of the surround is 4¾” above

the hearth. A Grecian ovolo backband frames the opening, which measures 3'-7" across by 3'-3" high. The overall dimensions of the mantel are 4'4¼" across at the base, 4'-10¼" across the shelf, and 4'-6 in height. The frieze is divided into two plain, recessed panels below a complex molded shelf with five fillets stacked up below the shelf, which has a lightly molded edge.

Wall Plaster and Finishes:

The passage partition is of frame construction, with plaster applied to riven lathing and stud framing. All other walls in this room are plaster on masonry.

Ceiling Plaster and Finishes:

The ceiling is plaster on lath. Three pieces of exposed lathing to the south of the chimney appear to be riven. [

Shelving and Drawers:

As part of the 1835-36 renovation of the house, Philip St. George Cocke converted this room for use as a library. Shelving to receive the Cocke's book collection of more than 800 volumes was constructed in the niches that flank the chimney. This early shelving survives largely intact, but now concealed behind later modifications. The original shelving was constructed of relatively thin (9/16") boards let into rabbetted slots in the vertical end pieces; each shelf provided about 32" of book storage. The two lower shelves were 12" deep; the eight upper shelves were 8" deep, with the height between shelves varying from 7½" to 9¾". This shelving, which extended to approximately 9'-0" above the floor level, was altered at a later date, most likely when the room was converted to a kitchen in the early twentieth century. At that time, 1" by 4" shelving and end pieces were added in front of the early shelving, and the lower portion was retrofitted to receive two large, deep storage drawers on each side of the chimney breast. The drawers are assembled with wire nails and fitted with stamped metal pulls; they are similar to drawers found in kitchen cupboards and hutches from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. In the late twentieth century, lightweight two-panel doors were added to give the appearance of eighteenth century cupboards.

Second-Story Passage (Room 201)

Summary:

The stair rises from the first floor to a pair of landings against the north exterior wall of the house, then continues up to the second story against the west wall of the second-story passage, opening onto a generous central circulation space that measures 10'-11" wide and 13'-10" from north to south with a ceiling height of 9'-1". A partition to the south forms a small, unheated chamber that has been converted into a bathroom. Two doors on each side of the passage open into a pair of bed chambers to east and two more to the west. Light is provided by a single dormer window in the north pitch of the roof, above the stair.

Flooring:

The flooring runs east/west across the passage and consists of pine boards ranging from 4³/₄" to 8¹/₂" in width, except for one narrow 2¹/₂" wide piece near the center of the floor that appears to be a repair. Floorboards have a tongue-and-groove edge and are face-nailed.

Baseboard:

There are two periods of baseboard in the second story passage, a condition common to the east and west chambers on this floor. The original, mid-eighteenth century baseboard is typically 4 3/8" to 4 5/8" high with a 1/2" to 9/16" bead and shallow, V-profile. The second period baseboard dates to the 1835-36 renovation and matches the original baseboard in character and height but with a bolder, quirked bead profile. Original baseboard is found along the southern half of the east and west walls, while 1830s baseboards is found on the northern portion of those two walls and across the south partition. Vertical seams near the mid-point of the east and west walls have raised speculation of an early partition of arch, but these appear solely to mark a joint between first and second-period trim.

Chairrail, Picture Rail, Cornice:

No evidence has been found in the northwest chamber for a chairrail, picture rail, or cornice.

Doors, Door Architraves, and Hardware:

The four chamber door openings to the east and west chambers are trimmed with architrave trim dating to the first period of construction. This consists of a single architrave that measures 3 1/2" wide with a full three-quarter round 1/2" bead on the edge of the opening and a 1 5/16" cyma backband. The bead and backband are mitered at the upper corners, while the fascias are joined with a straight horizontal joint. The door to the south chamber (now the bathroom) is a close

match but the bead detail is quirked, indicating this door trim dates to the 1835-36 period of work.

Window Sash, Architraves, and Hardware:

The dormer window recess is trimmed with 2 ¼” trim with a 3/8” bead; the late nineteenth century two-over-two sash has been converted to nine-over-nine sash by Lila Camp Young.

Wall Plaster and Finishes:

A twentieth-century medicine cabinet in the north partition wall of the bathroom (Room 206) was installed with a plexiglass panel in the back, providing a view of early plaster lathing on the passage face of the partition. This lathing is riven and pine, rather than oak. Riven lathing is also visible through a small hole cut for an electrical receptacle on the west wall

Electrical Service:

An electrical receptacle immediately above the baseboard on the west wall of the passage has been removed, revealing a balled-up scrap of newspaper (the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*) dated Friday, May 13, 1938. This is probably an indication of when electrical service was either introduced or upgraded. The newspaper includes an article on the commissioning of the aircraft carrier *U.S.S. Enterprise*, scheduled to depart Norfolk on June 1, 1938.

Southwest Chamber (Room 202)

Summary:

The room measures 21'-8" from east to west by 18'-1½" from north to south, with a ceiling height that varies from 8'-11½" to 9'-1¼". A fireplace is centered on the west gable wall. There are doors in the east or passage partition and the north wall, opening into the north bed chamber. While it is unusual for eighteenth-century bed chambers to be joined by a door opening, the details suggest this is an original opening. The room derives light from two dormer windows on the south wall and a small gable window in the west wall to the south of the chimney stack. Roughly carpentered closets and storage shelving on the east wall date to Lila Young's use of this room as a master bedroom in the latter half of the twentieth century.

Flooring:

The flooring runs on the east-west axis and is laid with random-width pine that ranges from 4½" to 8½" wide (but primarily 5" to 7") by 1" thick with tongue-and-groove joints. The tongues are on the south edge of the flooring, so it was laid from north to south, the reverse of the first-story flooring. The floor boards are face nailed with what appear to be hand-forged T-head nails. The joist spacing (as suggested by the nail pattern), ranges from 21" to 29" on-center, but most are in the range of 22".

Baseboard:

There are two periods of baseboard in this room. Original baseboard extends around the east north and south walls, and to the north of the chimney on the west wall. The remainder of the west wall, encompassing all three sides of the chimney stack and the section of wall below the west gable window, is trimmed with baseboard installed when the chimneys were rebuilt in 1835-36. The basic dimensions for both periods are 4½" high with a ½" edge bead; the thickness varies from 7/8" (north side of the chimney breast) to 1 3/8" (west wall north of the chimney). The different periods of baseboard can be distinguished by the bead profile—both are ½" but the 1830s baseboard is fully quirked and throws a deep shadow, while the mid-eighteenth century bead is shallow in profile and throws a softer shadow.

Chairboard:

There is no visible evidence to suggest this room ever had a chairboard. On the east wall, note that riven lathing extends up at least 2'-10" above floor level, although wrought nails are only visible for the first 1'-8".

Doors, Door Architraves, and Hardware:

Door from Passage to Chamber: The door from the passage to the southwest chamber is an original opening, and the architrave, although very plain, also appears to date to the first period of construction. The trim measures 1" by 2" with a squared edge and straight joints at the upper corners of the opening. The four-panel door is original, hung on later butt hinges from the south jamb, and opening into the chamber. The door measures 2'-7" wide by 6'-5" high by 1 1/16" thick; a 5/8" strip of wood has been added to the outer stile to create a better fit. The door is through-tenoned and pinned, and the panels are fully raised on the passage face and flat and recessed on the chamber face. The present hinges are 4 1/2" five-knuckle cast iron butts stamped "T. CLARK", indicating they date to the 1835-36 renovation. No clear evidence can be observed of the earlier H or HL hinges, but the passage face of this door has been stripped, sanded, and coated with an epoxy paint finish. The door reveal is beveled to facilitate a tight fit regardless of weather and humidity, as on the first-story openings.

Ghost evidence on the chamber face indicates three distinct generations of locks:

- 1) On the south stile, evidence for a rimlock includes the basic outline (3 3/8" high by 6" wide), a filled knob hole, and a rectangular patch where the keyhole was filled. Historic paint on the keyhole patch appears to be light gray; white; cream; dark gray.
- 2) An outline for a second rimlock is found on the north stile, corresponding to the "Thomas Clark" butt hinges of 1835-36. Based on paint evidence, the door was enlarged at this time by adding a 5/8" strip of wood to the stile. This lock measured 4 1/4" high by 7" wide; the filled knob and key holes are evident. Paint evidence suggests this lock was applied over the original, mid-eighteenth century red/brown paint, and the door was then grained with an ochre finish after the lock was installed, a sequence that is consistent with the 1835-36 alteration to the hinges.
- 3) This lock replaced lock #2 and also was mounted on the north stile, but slightly lower than the earlier lock. This rimlock measured 5" high and 3 3/8" wide, dimensions typical of manufactured cast iron locks that date to the 1850s and later. While the lock is missing, the cast-iron catch piece survives, fixed to the jamb of the door opening. This lock survived in place until the latter part of the twentieth century, and was removed when the passage face of the door was refinished. At that time, the lock was removed and a knob set was installed, lacking any locking mechanism. This knob set fits loosely and the base plate has abraded the paint in a quarter-inch circumference, adding further confusion to the array of hardware evidence.

Overall, the evidence indicates an original mid-eighteenth century panel door that was mounted from the north jamb on H or HL hinges, secured with a rimlock, and painted red/brown to match first-period trim elsewhere in the house. As part of the 1835-36 renovations undertaken by Philip and Courtney Cocke, the door was remounted from the south jamb on cast-iron butt hinges, updated with a new and slightly larger "Carpenter" type rimlock, and the red/brown paint was covered with a new, grained finish. Later in the nineteenth century, the large rimlock was replaced with a smaller manufactured lock, and most likely, the door was painted. In the late twentieth century (ca. 1980s), the Youngs stripped, sanded and refinished the door and replaced the rimlock with a plain knob-set. Fortunately the interior face of the door was spared the harshest treatment, and retains evidence of the earlier hardware and finishes.

Door in North Partition: A door in the center of the north partition provides direct access between the two west chambers. This door is trimmed with the same plain architrave as the passage door (described above), and the jamb profile is rebated to permit a door to be mounted on either side. The door opens into the northwest chamber and is described in detail as part of Room 203.

Window Sash, Architraves, and Hardware:

There are two dormer windows in the south side of the southwest chamber, and one small window to the south of the chimney mass in the west gable wall.

Dormer Windows: The dormer openings measure 2'-9¼" wide by 5'-10½" high and retain large-pane two-over-two sash from the post Civil War period, although the lower sash of the east window was crudely converted to a nine-light sash by Lila Camp Young ca. 1980s. The dormer openings are edged with 7/8" by 2¼" trim with a 3/8" bead. The window frames appear to date to the two-over-two sash, and are fitted with sash pulleys for the lower sash. Where a piece of stop bead is missing from the frame, bare wood rather than earlier paint is revealed. The window sill is finished with a plain, half-round nosing.

West Gable Window: The rough opening for this window measures 2'-6" wide by 3'-6¾" high. It is fitted with two-over-two sash in a frame that appears to be contemporary with the sash. The interior edge of the window opening is trimmed with a half-round and fillet; the sill is a half-round nosing.

Mantel and Fireplace Details:

The chimney mass measures 1'-7" deep by 5'-11¼", an arrangement that dates to 1835, when the Cocke family tore the single chimney stack down to second floor level and replaced it with paired chimney stacks. The chimney mass measures 5'-11¾" across the face and projects 1'-7" from the gable wall. The fireplace opening measures 2'-11½" across the face by 2'-6" high by 11½" deep, but the firebox has been reworked with Portland-based mortar, so this configuration may include twentieth century alterations. The mantel is missing from this fireplace, but an outline survives in the plaster, indicating a relatively recent removal. The outline reveals that the mantel was 4'-10" high at the top edge of the shelf by 5'-2" wide (5'-11" at the shelf). The opening in the surround framing the fireplace measured 4'-0 3/8" wide by 3'-11" high; the vertical members of the mantel were 6 7/8" wide.

A bonding timber is embedded in the masonry above the fireplace, with vacant nail holes from the missing mantel. At least the first course of brickwork above the bonding timber has been chopped back about 1½" and has been filled with mortar and brick rubble when the most recent mantel was installed. A bedding outline in the corner of the hearth and a ghost outline on the floor suggest a mantel with heavy, projecting plinth blocks, a form more likely to date to the nineteenth century than the eighteenth.

Wall Plaster and Finishes:

The west gable wall is plaster applied directly to brick; all other walls are plaster on studs and lathing. A section of plaster is missing on the east wall, revealing riven lathing with hand-forged lathing nails. Riven lathing (but not nails) is also visible through a smaller hole at the north end of the same partition.

Floral wallpaper survives on the east wall behind lightly constructed twentieth-century cupboards. The cupboards date to the latter part of the twentieth century and the wallpaper appears to be twentieth century.

Northwest Chamber (Room 203)

Summary:

This chamber measures 12'-3" from north to south by 21'-8½" from east to west, with a 6'-7½" chimney projecting 1'-5" into the room from the west gable wall. The ceiling height averages 9'-0". This room was unheated until 1835-36, when the single chimneys at each end of the house were taken down to second floor level and replaced with paired chimneys.

Flooring:

The flooring runs on the east-west axis, consisting of random-width pine ranging from 4½" to 7¾" wide. Floorboards have tongue-and-groove joints, face nailed with two nails per connection. The length of the room requires interrupted floorboards, and the seams in this room are individually staggered, in contrast to Room 202, where the flooring is staggered in groups. Most boards are 15 to 16 feet in length and the seams are centered over joists. Seams to the left of the hearth and to the right of the chimney may date to the rebuilding of the west gable and the insertion of the chimney mass in 1835-36.

Baseboard:

As elsewhere on the second story, there are two periods of baseboard in this chamber. Original baseboard survives on the east, south, and north walls, while the baseboard on the west gable wall dates to the chimney alterations of 1835-36. Seams in the baseboard on the north and south walls are original joints rather than evidence of alterations. The baseboard from both periods measures 4½" high with a ½" bead. The original, mid-eighteenth century baseboard has a shallow bead with no quirk, while the 1835-36 baseboard is quirked, with a deeper channel and stronger shadow.

Chairrail. Picture Rail, Cornice:

No evidence has been found in the northwest chamber for a chairrail, picture rail, or cornice.

Doors, Door Architraves, and Hardware:

Door from Passage to Chamber: This is an original door opening, retaining original architrave trim and paneled door. The architrave trim measures 1" by 2" with a square edge; the door rebate in the jamb is square-section rather than beveled. The four-panel door is through-tenoned and pinned, with the same panel profile found on other first period doors on the second story. The door measures 2'-7½" wide by 6'-4¾" high by 1 1/8" thick. It is hung from the south jamb and opens into the chamber against the south partition wall. The door is mounted on 4½" cast-iron butt hinges stamped "T. CLARK", a legacy of the 1835-36 renovation. Scars in the architrave at the south jamb of the opening may be evidence of the original H or HL hinges. The door has been stripped, sanded, and painted with epoxy paint, so any evidence of the original hinges has been concealed. The present lock is a late twentieth century imitation of an earlier rimlock. It measures 4" high by 3¼" wide, with a japanned finish. A filled knob-spindle hole matches the location of the 1835-36 "Carpenter" rimlock ghost on the passage door to Room 202, and an open keyhole and screw holes match the configuration for the post Civil War rimlocks found elsewhere in the house.

Door in South Partition: This door is located near the center of the south partition and provides direct access between the two west chambers. The four-panel door is through-tenoned and pinned, and measures 2'-7½" wide by 6'-5" high by 1 1/8" thick. The panel profile matches the passage door. The door is hung on 4" cast iron butt hinges that lack any sign (through heavy paint) of the "T. Clark" stamps found elsewhere in the house. On the northwest chamber face of the door, ghost evidence survives for a rimlock that measured 4¼" high by 7" wide, outlined with a grained paint finish, consistent with a "Carpenter" type rimlock from the 1835-36 renovation. This lock was replaced later in the nineteenth century with a manufactured cast-iron rimlock that remains in place. This lock measures 5" high by 3½" wide with a ribbed case but no manufacturer's marks. It is mounted with white porcelain knobs and face plate, and includes a night latch. This door opening includes a threshold that measures 5½" wide and is laid down with what appear to be cut nails.

Window Sash, Architraves, and Hardware:

There are two windows in this room—a dormer window near the center of the north wall, and a small gable window in the west wall to the north of the chimney. The latter window may have been shifted to the north in 1835-36 when the paired chimneys were constructed at this end of the house.

Dormer Window: The dormer opening measures 2'-8¼" wide by 5'-10¼" high. Two-over-two sash from the latter part of the nineteenth century have been crudely converted to nine-over-nine sash by Lila Camp Young ca. 1980s. The edges of the dormer opening are finished with 1 1/8" by 2¼" trim with a 3/8" three-quarter bead; the sill terminates with a half-round nosing.

Gable Window: This small window opening in the west wall measures 2'-0³/₄" wide by 3'-6¹/₂" high. The left jamb is a continuation of the plastered chimney breast with no applied trim; the top and north edge are trimmed with a half-round nosing similar to the half-round edge to the sill. The opening is fitted with two-over-two sash.

Mantel and Fireplace Details:

This room was originally unheated, but in 1835-36 the west chimney was taken down to second story level and reconstructed as a pair of chimneys providing fireplaces for both of the west chambers. The chimney mass extends from the south partition for 6'-7¹/₂", projecting 1'-5" from the west gable wall. The fireplace measures 2'-5" wide by 2'-5" high by 1'-1" deep. The splayed firebox appears to be original to the 1830s but with some repairs. The top of the opening is flat rather than arched and is supported by a pair of iron or steel bars that appear to be manufactured rather than hand-wrought, suggesting they may date to a later repair. The face of the opening and the first wythe of brick into the opening are rendered with plaster. The hearth is brick and while the inner hearth is battered and set with wide joints, the outer hearth is neatly laid with uniformly sized 4 1/8" by 8¹/₄" pavers. The hearth extends 1'-6" into the room by 5'-2¹/₄" wide and terminates against a properly mitered trim piece across the front.

The mantel measures 5'-7¹/₂" wide by 5'-1³/₄" high. Fluted pilasters flank the opening, which is framed with a cyma edge molding below a rectangular frieze panel defined by a 7/8" edge molding. The complex molded shelf breaks forward above the pilasters and terminates against the surround, which has a 3/8" bead molding defining the outer edge. The shelf profiles are relatively bold and include a Wall-of-Troy dentil course, part of which is missing. The pilasters are fluted on the face with no stops; the edges are beaded.

This mantel appears to date to the last quarter of the eighteenth century and was moved to this location, presumably in 1835-36 and from elsewhere in the house.

Wall Plaster and Finishes:

The plaster is applied directly to masonry on the west gable wall and to studs and lathing on the north, south, and east walls. Lathing is not accessible on these walls.

Southeast Chamber (Room 204)

Summary:

The southeast chamber measures 17'-7½" from north to south and 17'-7½" from east to west, with a ceiling height that ranges from 9'-0" to 9'-1½". The chimney is centered on the east gable wall, and is presumed to date to the first period of construction in the 1740s. The two dormer windows in the south wall are original features but with post Civil War sash; the small gable window is probably an original opening but with replaced sash.

Flooring:

The floor is laid with random-width pine on the east-west axis, face-nailed with tongue-and-groove joints. The length of the room requires interrupted floor boards, and the end joints are staggered in groups rather than individually. As a result, there are flooring seams in front of and to the left of the hearth, and additional seams to the right of and to the far left of the chimney. The original floorboards range from 5½" to 9¼" wide, but further variety is created by patched areas in the floor—some early and at least one dating to the late twentieth century. The most recent patch is laid with edge grain pine secured with wire finish nails and, ironically, is charred at the edge of the hearth. Note that only the flooring seam to the south of the chimney aligns with a regular joist. Short boards to the left of the fireplace are blind nailed and the seam is not aligned with a joist.

Baseboard:

As elsewhere on the second story, the baseboard in the southeast chamber dates to two periods—original baseboard in the western portion of the room and replacement baseboard from 1835-36 in the eastern end of the room. The basic profile is 4½" high by 7/8" to 1 1/8" thick with a ½" bead. The early baseboard is generally thicker and has a shallow three-quarter bead profile, while the 1830s material is 7/8" thick and has a quirked bead that does not return on the top edge. Pit saw marks are evident on the back of a section of Period I baseboard where accessible in the bathroom partition.

Chairrail; Picture Rail; Cornice:

No evidence has been found in the southeast chamber for a chairrail, picture rail, or cornice.

Doors, Door Architraves, and Hardware:

The passage door is an original opening with beveled door rebates, fitted with original 1" by 2" architrave trim and paneled door but later hardware. The four-panel door is through-tenoned and

pinned and measures 2'-7½" wide by 6'-4¾" high by 1 1/16" thick. It is hung from the north jamb and swings into the chamber on a pair of 4½" five-knuckle, cast-iron butt hinges stamped "T. Clark." The door has been stripped, sanded, and painted with epoxy paint, leaving no trace of the earlier H or HL hinges. Scars in the architrave trim of the north jamb are likely traces of the early hinges. Traces evidence on the chamber face of the door reveals the same sequence of three generations of rimlocks more readily observed on the passage door to Room 202. Evidence includes the filled knob spindle hole for a mid-eighteenth century rimlock at the north end of the lock rail; a similar spindle hole for the 1835-36 rimlock; and the keyhole and screw holes for a post-Civil War rimlock. The present lock is a late-twentieth century reproduction of a manufactured rimlock from the late nineteenth century.

Window Sash, Architraves, and Hardware:

The dormer window openings measure 2'-8¾" wide by 5'-10" high; the edges of the recesses are edged with 7/8" by 2¼" trim with 3/8" beads. The dormer sash were replaced with two-over-two sash in the latter part of the nineteenth century, and only the lower sash of the east window remains intact from this period; the other sash was modified to a single-light configuration.

The east gable window is located to the south of the chimney. The opening measures 2'-0¾" wide by 3'-6¾" high and is framed with a 5/8" half-round and fillet molding for the sides and top and a half-round nosing at the sill. The sash is two-over-two.

Mantel and Fireplace Details:

The chimney is approximately centered on the east gable wall, projecting 1'-6½" into the room and measuring 5'-2" across the face. The fireplace opening measures 2'-3½" wide by 2'-1" high by 1'-1" deep, with a brick hearth that projects 1'-8 ½" and is 5'-0" wide; the hearth pavers measure 4 1/8 - 4¼" by 8¼ to 8½". The hearth stops against a properly mitered trim piece. The fireplace has splayed jambs and a flat lintel with a splayed brick jack arch and lacks any iron reinforcing bar. The brick facing is not rendered with plaster but has been painted black.

The mantel is a Federal period surround with delicate pilasters flanking the opening below side blocks and a center panel in the plain frieze. The complex molded shelf breaks forward above the side and center blocks, and is embellished with a drilled dentil course. Ghosting indicates oval medallions have been removed from the center and side blocks, and the mantel has been stripped of its early paint, although early remnants have survived. The pilasters are embellished with stop-fluting that extends to the sides as well as the face, and the fireplace opening is defined by a beaded edge rather than a band of molding as in Room 203. This is more delicate than the late eighteenth century mantel in Room 203 and probably dates to the early nineteenth century.

Wall Plaster and Finishes:

The west partition of the southeast chamber is partially exposed by plumbing repairs to the adjoining bathroom. The studs are pit-sawn and average 3" wide by 4" deep. Wrought nails are evident and the plaster lathing is riven. A down brace that measures 3¾" thick by 5½" deep is worked into the south end of the partition.

Northeast Chamber (Room 205)

Summary:

The northeast chamber measures 12'-1½" from north to south by 17-9¼" from east to west with an average ceiling height of 9'-0" to 9'-1¼". This room was not heated until 1835-36, when the gable chimneys were rebuilt and a chimney and fireplace were added to this room and the room below it. The chimney mass projects into the room from the east gable. The dormer window in the north wall is an original feature with later sash; the small window in the east gable is probably an original frame shifted to its present location when the chimney was reconfigured in 1835-36.

Flooring:

The floor is laid with random-width pine running east-west, measuring 4¼" to 8½" wide and face-nailed. Seams at the east end of the room presumably relate to the insertion of the chimney in the 1830s. Elsewhere in the room, floor joints are staggered singly rather than in groups, except in the northwest corner of the room where repairs have been made.

Baseboard:

Two periods of baseboard are evident in this chamber, as elsewhere on the second story. Original baseboard extends across the west and north walls and along all but the eastern end of the south wall. Later baseboard dating to the 1835-36 chimney construction extends across the east wall and for the first three feet along the eastern end of the south wall. Both periods of baseboard measures 4½" high with a ½" bead; the bead profile is quirked for the 1830s period of work. One piece of Period II baseboard from the south side of the fireplace is loose, permitting a more thorough description. This piece of trim is made from pit-sawn stock, with an undercut, beveled bottom surface, a typical feature of baseboard that eases custom fitting to the floor. A large machine-made nail has been used to toenail the trim to the floor. At the back corner joint, the bead is mitered to join with the adjacent piece of trim, while at the front corner of the chimney breast, the entire height off the baseboard is mitered, both typical trim details. Three periods of paint are visible on this piece of trim: first black paint, then a light blue/gray; then cream yellow.

Chairrail; Picture Rail; Cornice:

No evidence has been found in the southeast chamber for a chairrail, picture rail, or cornice.

Doors, Door Architraves, and Hardware:

The door from the passage to the northeast chamber is an original opening. The four-panel door is through-tenoned and pinned and measures 2'-7 1/8" wide by 6'-4 7/8" high by 1 1/8" thick. It is mounted on the south jamb and swing into the chamber, against the south partition. The door appears to be original to the mid-eighteenth century, but lacks visible evidence of the first-generation H or HL hinges. In 1835-36, the door was remounted on 4 1/2" cast-iron butt hinges stamped "T. CLARK". A filled knob spindle hole is evident for the "Carpenter" style rimlock that dated to the 1830s renovation. Later patches are less clearly defined than on other second-story paneled doors.

Window Sash, Architraves, and Hardware:

The dormer window opening measures 2'-8 1/4" wide by 5'-11 3/4" high, and is now fitted with one-over-one sash. The dormer recess is edged with 2 1/4" trim with a 3/8" bead. The gable window, located to the north of the chimney, measures 2'-1 1/2" wide by 3'-8 3/4" high and is fitted with two-over-two sash. The opening is trimmed with a 3/4" half-round and fillet; the sill is half-round.

Mantel and Fireplace Details:

The chimney stack measures 5'-5 1/2" across the face at the base and tapers to 4'-4 1/2" while projecting 1'-5" from the east gable wall. The fireplace opening has been filled, but the hearth survives in place, measuring 4'-4" across and projecting 1'-6 3/4".

Wall Plaster and Finishes:

The plaster is applied directly to the brickwork on the east gable wall and is applied to lathing on studs elsewhere in the room.

Ceiling Plaster and Finishes:

A section of plaster has fallen from the ceiling near the chimney at the east end of the room, exposing riven lathing but not the nails.

Passage Chamber (Bathroom; Room 206)

Summary:

This small, unheated room is located at the south end of the second story stair passage. The partition is constructed with pit-sawn studs and riven lathing and is presumed to be an original feature. As is typical of these rooms, a room that was once used for everything from sleeping chamber to storage room was converted in the twentieth century to a bathroom.

Flooring:

The flooring in this room is a continuation of that in the passage, laid in random-width pine, measuring from 4¼” to 8½” wide. A piece of flooring removed during plumbing repairs measures 3½” wide by 1¼” thick (and 1’-9¼” long), gauged and undercut at the edges to 1 1/8”. The board is pine, pit-sawn, with plain butt edges rather than tongue-and-groove. There are vacant nails holes that presumably date to period I, and three early cut nails with small delicate heads, presumably related to an early nineteenth century alteration.

Baseboard:

Early baseboard survives on the south, west, and north partitions but has been removed from the east wall, now the location of a shower unit. The coped corner connection for the early baseboard is visible through a hole in the plaster of the adjoining southeast chamber (Room 204).

Chairrail; Picture Rail; Cornice:

No evidence has been found in the southeast chamber for a chairrail, picture rail, or cornice.

Doors, Door Architraves, and Hardware:

The four-panel door is through-tenoned and pinned and measures 2’-6¾” wide by 6’-4” high by 1 1/8” thick. Raised panels on the passage face of the door fall about 1/8” shy of being flush with the stiles and rails; the panels are flat and recessed on the chamber face. The door is hung on modern hinges, replacing earlier 4” butt hinges. The door has been aggressively stripped, sanded and painted with epoxy paint, obscuring any evidence of earlier H or HL hinges, but leaving

traces of one and possibly two rimlocks. The door opening is framed with plain 2" architrave trim.

Window Sash, Architraves, and Hardware:

A dormer window on the south wall provides light to this room. The dormer recess is framed with 1" by 2 3/8" trim with a 3/8" bead. The early sash was replaced with two-over-two sash in the latter part of the nineteenth century and these have been altered to one-over-one sash by Lila Camp Young.

Wall Plaster and Finishes:

The lath and plaster has been removed from the kneewall across the south side of the room, leaving original kneewall studs in place. These bear ghost evidence and nail holes from the lathing. Bathroom storage cupboards have been built into the kneewall, enclosed with light plywood, thus blocking access for the time being to other early fabric. A twentieth century medicine cabinet in the north partition wall above the modern toilet was installed with a plexiglass panel in the back, providing a view of early plaster lathing on the passage face of the partition. This lathing is riven and pine, rather than oak.

CEMETERY

A family cemetery is located to the south of the main house, enclosed by a brick wall. The entrance is in the east wall, accented by brick piers. The brickwork suggests the wall dates to the last eighteenth or early nineteenth century, possibly concurrent with the 1799 burials noted below. On the east and north sides the wall is laid entirely in Flemish bond from the present grade up to a two-course corbelled cap. On the south and west sides the walls are Flemish for some distance in from the corners and then shift to 3:1 common bond, but with no visible change in the quality and color of the bricks and mortar. The bricks are large and hand-made with occasional patches of glazing; the mortar is relatively coarse, buff in color with ground oyster shell in the matrix. Piers that flank the entrance in the east wall are laid in 3:1 bond but are bonded into the adjoining Flemish bond walls.

Evidently, the walls were originally topped with a triangular cap of brick weatherings, which survives on the east wall, but now parged with a Portland-based rendering. This cap was removed at a later date from the other three walls and the height was increased using similar brick laid in Flemish bond but laid with Portland-based mortar. Concrete buttresses have been added to the north wall and efforts have been made to stabilize the east wall with tie rods joined to vertical posts on the inside of the wall.

Note that the interior ground level is higher than outside, sloping up from the entrance gate to a high point in the southwest corner that is level with the bottom edge of the corbel course on the original wall.

Marked graves include three table tombs, inscribed as follows, from south to north:

- 1) Table tomb of Elizabeth Browne, signed by stone carver "*J. Christie, Fecit. Norfolk*":

*Sacred
to the memory of
Mrs. Elizabeth Browne
wife of
William Browne Esq
of Four-Mile Tree in the County of Surry
and daughter of William Ruffin Esq of
Rich Neck in the said County by his wife
Lucy formerly Lucy Cocke
She was born the 17th of May 1771 and dep
arted this life the 26th of July 1799 leaving
a daughter, an only child by the name of
Sally Edwards Browne*

- 2) Table tomb of William Browne, signed "*J. Christie, Fecit. Norfolk*":

*Sacred
to the memory of
William Browne, Esq.
of Four-Mile Tree, in the County of Surry
Son of
Col. William Browne*

*of the same place by his wife Sarah, daughter
of Col. Benjamin Edwards of the said
County,
He was born the 17th of September 1759 and
departed this life the 15th of November 1799
leaving a daughter and only child by his wife
Elizabeth, daughter of William and Lucy
Ruffin
of the said County of Surry.*

3) Table tomb of Sally Edwards Bowdoin, signed “J. Christie”:

*Sacred
To the memory of
Mrs. Sally Edwards Bowdoin
The wife of John T. Bowdoin Esq.
And daughter of the late Mr. William Browne
And his wife Elizabeth
She was born at Four Mile Tree in the County of Surry on the
Second day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand
Seven hundred and ninety four and died on the twenty-[sixth?]
day of November eighteen hundred and fifteen.*

Twentieth-century gravestones mark the following burials:

*Clarence Emory Carter
July 12, 1887
August 23, 1963*

*Andrew Bradford Rackham Dawson
Stillborn
October 29, 1991.*

*Lila Camp Young
January 8, 1932
November 23, 2004
...Beloved wife of The Reverend
Merrill Orne Young...*

A marker has been prepared for Lila’s husband, who is still living:

*Merrill Orne Young
June 5, 1930*

June 1624 Virginia Company of London dissolved.
In June of 1624, the Virginia Company of London dissolved and responsibility for the Virginia Colony was assumed by the English Crown. (Laird 2007: 24)

Before 1625 Early land grant to John Burrows.
Laird (Table 1, p. 19) reports that the Virginia Company of London granted this property to John Burrows prior to 1625. See Nugent, 1992:10; Dorman 2004, I:38. The property assumes the name “Burrows’ Hill” or “Burrows’ Mount.” (Laird 2007: 9, citing Kornwolf 1976: 59)

January 1625 John Smith occupant at “Burrows’ Hill.
“When a muster of Virginia’s inhabitants was taken in January 1625, Burrows was living on Jamestown Island...His household included his wife Bridget, the 13-year old orphan Mara Buck, and seven servants. Meanwhile, the Burrows’ Hill tract across the river was occupied by the family of John Smith and four male servants: JOHN SMITH came in the *Elizabeth* in 1611... [More details on each member, including references to key possessions, arms, armor, and three houses and one tobacco house.] (Laird 2007: 9)
According to the 1625 Muster, there were two distinct households at Burrows’ Hill and therefore two separate sites: the John Smith site and the Richards/Dolphinbe site. [more discussion]. Among the known archeological sites at Four Mile Tree, there is one possible candidate for a Burrows’ Hill site. Site 44SY26 does contain a sherd of a Midlands purple storage jar—a type of ceramic that is found on 1620’s sites – and some courseware sherds that might be consistent with a 1620s site. Currently there are not enough artifacts from Site 44SY26 to make a more definitive judgment on the date of the site. (Laird 2007: 24-26)

1628 Servant kills John Burrows.
In 1628, John Burrows is killed by a young servant. (Laird 2007: 10)

1628 – 1634 John Burrows’ estate to John Smith.
Laird (Table 1, p. 19): John Burrows’ widow sells the property to John Smith, who had been leasing it for some time. For a brief period, the tract is referred to as “Smith’s Mount.” (Nugent 1992: 10; Laird 2007: 10.)

October 1634 John Smith Estate to Capt. Henry Browne.
Laird (Table 1, p. 19): John Smith estate to Captain Henry Browne, 250 acres. (Nugent 1992: 61; Laird 2007: 10)

December 12, 1634. Crown to Capt. Henry Browne.
Laird (Table 1, p. 19): Crown to Captain Henry Browne, 2000 acres. (Nugent 1992: 61)

July 1637 Capt. Henry Browne granted patent.
Captain Henry Browne receives a patent for the combined 2,250 acres that includes Four Mile Tree. Captain Henry Browne served on the Virginia Council from 1634 until 1660. (Laird 2007: 10)
Laird notes that Henry Brown's house site could potentially lie somewhere on the present Four Mile Tree property, but also could be elsewhere on the 2,250 acres tract patented by Browne. (Laird 2007: 27)

January 7, 1650. Tombstone of Aylce Myles.
A tombstone in the walled cemetery at Four Mile Tree is inscribed in part "Here lyeth buried the body of Aylce Myles Daughter of John Myles of Brandon near Herreford Gen't and late wife of Mr. George Jordan in Virginia who departed this life on the 7th of January 1650." Two of the headrights claimed by Henry Browne in his 1637 patent for Four Mile Tree included "Georg Jordan" and "Alice Mills." Evidently, Jordan had a longstanding connection to the Brownes, and lived somewhere at Four Mile Tree. Further, John Myles was described as a Gentleman and George Jordan as "Mr." which are terms indicative of status, which in tuen suggest that the Jordan site might be comprised of above average buildings and objects. The presence of the 1650 grave suggests the Jordan house site should lie somewhere in close proximity within the existing property. (Laird 2007: 26-27)

Kornwolf provides additional detail, and a more accurate rendition of the inscription.
George Jordan married first Alyce Miles, who died in 1650. Her husband ordered a marble tombstone for her grave from England and had her buried in "Major Browne's orchard" at Four-Mile Tree, where the tombstone still remains... The inscription suggests Colonel Jordan greatly bereaved her death:

HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODY OF AYLCE MYLES DAUGHTER OF IOHN MYLES OF BRANTON NEER HERREFORD GENT: AND LATE WIFE OF M GEO JORDAN IN VIRGENIA WHO DEPARDED [sic] THIS LIFE THE 7 OF JANUARY 1650. READER HER DVST IS HEER INCLOSD WHO WAS OF WITT & GRACE COMPOSD HER LIFE WAS VIRTVE DVRING BREATH BUT HIGHLY GLORIOVS IN HER DEATH.

Laird (Table 1, p. 19): William Browne II to William Browne IV. (Surry County Deeds, Wills, etc., 9: 568) “William Browne II died in 1747. His son, William Browne III, had died prematurely in 1744, so Four Mile Tree passed to his eight-year-old grandson, William Browne IV. The younger Browne came of age during the revolutionary era, and supported the patriot cause. He was a member of the Surry County Committee of Public Safety in 1776, and served as a member of Virginia House of Delegates in 1777 and 1779.” (Laird 2007: 10)

September 17, 1759. William Browne V born.
[See his tombstone inscription, recorded by Kornwolf, p. 60, and still legible in the cemetery at Four Mile Tree.]

c. 1760 Main House constructed at Four Mile Tree.
The traditional presumed date of construction as noted by Laird, p. 1. Dendro testing is now underway. William Browne IV would have been 21 years old in 1760, but note William Browne’s request in 1744, above. (Laird 2007: 10)

May 17, 1771. Elizabeth, wife of William Browne V, born.
[See her tombstone inscription, recorded by Kornwolf, p. 60, and still legible in the cemetery at Four Mile Tree.]

1782 Personal Property Tax Assessment.
According to the first personal property tax assessment taken for Surry County in 1782, Browne’s household included 10 white individuals and 54 African-American slaves. (Laird 2007: 10; Surry County Deeds, Wills, etc. 5: 305; *VHMB* 1895: 150-152; Surry County Deeds, Wills, etc. 9: 568; Surry County Personal Property Tax Book, 1782; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1976: 78)

1785 Virginia Property Assessment.
The state enumeration taken three years later [after the 1782 assessment] indicated that his property included two dwellings and 22 “other buildings,” which likely included slave quarters and the assorted outbuildings typical of colonial Virginia plantations, such as a kitchen, smokehouse, barns, etc. (Laird 2007: 10; see sources listed under 1782 tax entry, above.)

March 27, 1786. William Browne IV to William Browne V.
Laird (Table 1, p. 19): William Browne IV to William Browne V. (Surry County WB 12: 115). William Browne dies in 1786 at age 47 and leaves the property to his son, William Browne V (born in 1759). The last male heir in the Browne family, William held the office of Justice in 1786 and served as Sheriff in 1796-1797. He married Elizabeth Ruffin of Richneck Plantation, and the couple had one daughter, Sarah (“Sally”) Edwards Browne, who was born in 1794. (Laird 2007: 11)

1790 U. S. Census data for Four Mile Tree.
[Track down this material for occupants of Four Mile Tree.]

1790s Tax Assessments
[See McCartney for references to assessments taken in the 1790s at Mount Pleasant—need to locate these records for FMT.]

January 2, 1794. Sally Browne born at Four Mile Tree.
[See Kornwolf, p. 60, and transcription from tombstone at Four Mile Tree.]

ca. 1796-1797 Parlor renovated at FMT.
[Add details of work done during this phase of work, and dendro evidence.]

1799 William Browne V and Elizabeth Brown die.
William Browne V and his wife, Elizabeth Browne, both died in 1799, when Sally was five years old. While Sally was a child, Four Mile Tree was managed by Nicholas Faulcon, a friend of her parents. (Laird 2007: 11; Surry County Will Book 12: 115; *VHMB* 1895: 152; Surry County Will Book 1: 361)

July 26, 1799. Elizabeth Ruffin Browne V dies.
[See her tombstone inscription, recorded by Kornwolf, p. 60, and still legible in the cemetery at Four Mile Tree.]

November 15, 1799. William Browne V dies.

[See his tombstone inscription, recorded by Kornwolf, p. 60, and still legible in the cemetery at Four Mile Tree.]

1800 U. S. Census data for Four Mile Tree.
[Track down this material for occupants of Four Mile Tree.]

1803 Cocke family residing at Four Mile Tree.
[See McCartney for useful material on Four Mile Tree during residency of John Hartwell Cocke II and his wife, while they finished a major renovation of their own house at Mount Pleasant.]

1809 Philip St. George Cocke born.
[See Kornwolf, p. 60, for material on Cocke.]

1810 U. S. Census data for Four Mile Tree.
[Track down this material for occupants of Four Mile Tree.]

July 1, 1813. Description of British raid on Four Mile Tree.
During the War of 1812, Four Mile Tree was one of several Surry County plantations looted by British forces sailing up the James River. In a letter to the governor dated July 1, 1813, Colonel William Allen described the brief but destructive assault on the property:

Today I went down to four-mile Tree, where I understood the British had landed from some of their barges; unfortunately, they had returned about half an hour before I got there with two companies of Infantry. They are destroying all the Stock of sheep and cattle they can find. The furniture in all the houses [sic.]. They took from Four-Mile Tree and Mount Pleasant this morning 26 head of sheep and the Fowls, destroyed the furniture at Four-Mile Tree and Mount Pleasant...The Negroes informed me at Four-Mile Tree that those Barges that came there the men were only armed with swords and pistols. (Kornwolf 1976: 62; Laird 2007: 11)

1813 William Browne V estate to Sarah Edwards Browne.

The estate of William Browne V estate passed to his daughter Sarah (Sally) Edwards Browne, and she took legal control upon her marriage to John Tucker Bowdoin in 1813. By this time the plantation contained 800 acres, as well as 51 African-American slaves. (Laird 2007: 11, 19; Surry County WB 1: 361)

1814 Sally Bowdoin born.

John and Sally Bowdoin had one daughter, also named Sally, who was born in 1814. In 1834, she married Philip St. George Cocke, heir to the neighboring Mount Pleasant plantation. The couple initially lived at Four Mile Tree, but by 1840 had moved to Powhatan County. Right around this time it appears that there was a burst of construction activity on the property; between 1839 and 1840 the assessed value of buildings more than doubled, from \$1,200 to \$2,880. (Laird 2007: 11; Kornwolf: 61; Surry County Land Books 1839-1840.)

November 13, 1815.

Sally Browne Bowdoin dies.

Sally Browne Bowdoin died in 1815, after which a number of the slaves she had inherited were manumitted under the terms of her father's 1799 will. (Kornwolf 1976: 61; Surry County Personal Property Tax Book, 1815; Hudgins 1995: 54-56)
[See tombstone inscription in Kornwolf, p. 60, and transcription from cemetery.]

1820

U. S. Census data for Four Mile Tree.

[Track down this material for occupants of Four Mile Tree.]

1821

John Hartwell Cocke on pisé construction.

In an 1821 letter to the American Farmer, he claimed that, five years after they were built, the pisé quarters "stood perfectly, affording the warmest shelter in winter and the coolest in summer of any buildings their size I ever knew." No doubt Cocke's interest in experimental slave quarter architecture influenced his son to build in this manner at Four Mile Tree. (Laird 2007: 14; HABS No. VA-55; Vlach 1995: 119)

1830

U. S. Census data for Four Mile Tree.

[Track down this material for occupants of Four Mile Tree.]

June 1834

Sally Bowdoin marries Philip St. George Cocke.

John and Sally Bowdoin had one daughter, also named Sally [Courtney], who was born in 1814. In 1834, she married Philip St. George Cocke, heir to the neighboring Mount Pleasant plantation. The couple initially lived at Four Mile Tree, but by 1840 had moved to Powhatan County. Right around this time it appears that there was a burst of construction activity on the property; between 1839 and 1840 the assessed value of buildings more than doubled, from \$1,200 to \$2,880. (Laird 2007: 11; Kornwolf: 61; Surry County Land Books 1839-1840.) [Add date and description of wedding from Cocke Papers.]

1834 Sally E. B. Bowdoin to Sally E. C. Cocke.
Laird (Table 1, p. 19): Sally E. B. Bowdoin to Sally E. C. Cocke. (Kornwolf, 1976: 62)

1834 Philip St. George Cocke buys copy of J.C. Loudon.
[Add details found in Cocke Papers, UVA.]

1835-1836 Courtney and Philip St. G. Cocke Renovate FMT.
[Add details found in Cocke Papers, UVA, including improvements to grounds.]

1836 Pise slave quarters constructed.
[Add details found in Cocke Papers, UVA.]

1838 Inventory of Books at FMT.
[Add details of inventory compiled by Courtney Cocke, numbering 840 volumes. Cocke Papers, UVA.]

1838 - 1839 Overseer's House constructed.
Another noteworthy addition to the built landscape during the Cocke years was a frame overseer's cottage. An L-shaped building constructed in the "romantic eclectic" style, the cottage was adapted from a plan in a popular British architectural design book. A pencil drawing of the house dating from 1838 survives in the Cocke Family Papers at the University of Virginia. The cottage burned in the 1980s, leaving only one of the brick chimneys. [Actually, both chimneys survive.] (Laird 2007: 14; Green et al. 2001: 62)

1839 Value of buildings at FMT more than doubles.
Sally [Courtney] and Philip St. George Cocke initially lived at Four Mile Tree, but by 1840 had moved to Powhatan County. Right around this time it appears that there was a burst of construction activity on the property; between 1839 and 1840 the assessed value of buildings more than doubled, from \$1,200 to \$2,880. (Laird 2007: 11; Kornwolf: 61; Surry County Land Books 1839-1840.)

1839-40 Sally & Philip Cocke move to Powhatan County.
Sally [Courtney] and Philip St. George Cocke initially lived at Four Mile Tree, but by 1840 had moved to Powhatan County. Right around this time it appears that there was a burst of construction activity on the property; between 1839 and 1840 the assessed value of buildings more than doubled, from \$1,200 to \$2,880. (Laird 2007: 11; Kornwolf: 61; Surry County Land Books 1839-1840.) [Revisit this and add details on pursuit of and purchase of Belmead property.]

1840 U. S. Census data for Four Mile Tree.
[Track down this material for occupants of Four Mile Tree; Belmead.]

ca. 1845 Construction of Belmead.
[Add details on construction of Belmead in Powhatan County, designed by A.J. Davis.]

ca. 1848 Maps of Four Mile Tree.
Two maps of Four Mile Tree are prepared [by Philip St. George Cocke?]. The first provides a sketch site plan of the buildings, and the second is a crop map showing the field layouts (five fields of 70 acres each). The building map includes the "House" with four outbuildings arranged approximately in a square to the east of the house; "O. House", designating an L-plan house and an outbuilding at the site of the overseer's house ruin; "Quarters", designating four rectangular quarters on the knoll where the pisé ruins are located; "Barns", designating two rectangular structures to the west of the cemetery; "Cribs", three structures along the north side of a farmyard associated with the barns; and "Stable", a single structure along the edge of the ravine southeast of the house. The map also indicates a "Gate" on the main entrance drive in the vicinity of the modern lane to the caretaker's house, and labels an area to the northwest of the house as "Lawn and Standing Pasture." The map includes a dashed line enclosing the houseyard, and suggests that a rectangular farmyard was also enclosed with a fence. [Cocke Family Papers, University of Virginia; digitally copied by Matt Laird.]

1850 U. S. Census data for Four Mile Tree.
[Track down this material for occupants of Four Mile Tree.]

November 16, 1854. Philip & Sally Cocke to Joseph A. Graves.
Laird (Table 1, p. 19): Philip St. George Cocke and Sally E. C. Cocke to Joseph A. Graves. (Surry County DB 13:576)
In November 1854, Philip St. George Cocke and Sally [Courtney] Cocke sold Four Mile Tree, including 900 acres, to Joseph A. Graves, ending more than two centuries of ownership by the extended Browne family. (Laird 2007: 14)

1860 U. S. Census data for Four Mile Tree.
According to the Federal Census of 1860, the 47-year-old Joseph Graves was a lawyer and farmer whose real and personal estate totaled nearly \$50,000, making him one of the richest men in the county. His household included his wife Martha, aged 48; daughters Martha R., 12, and Martha Shield, 7; and son George W., 10. Graves' estate included a total of 1,447 acres, 600 of which were "improved" land under cultivation. During the previous year, the farm had produced considerable quantities of wheat, corn, oats, hay, peas and beans, sweet potatoes, butter, and wool. Livestock included horses, mules, oxen, milk cows and other cattle, sheep, and hogs. In addition, Four Mile Tree was home to 37 African-American slaves, including men, women, and children ranging in age from 6 months to 81 years. (Laird 2007: 14-15; Federal Census 1860: Surry County Population, Agricultural, and Slave Schedules)

1861 Philip St. George Cocke dies.
[See Kornwolf, p. 60, for material on Cocke.]

1862 Joseph Graves murdered by slave.
When Joseph Graves was murdered by slaves at Jamestown Island in 1862, Four Mile Tree passed to his widow Martha. [Search for contemporary source(s) for this event.]

November 24, 1862. Joseph A. Graves estate to Martha Graves.
Laird (Table 1, p. 19): Joseph A. Graves estate to Martha Graves. (Surry County WB 10: 579)

1863 Map indicates Graves ownership.
A map of Surry County prepared in 1863 under the authority of Confederate Chief of Engineers Jeremy Francis Gilmer notes the location of the Graves house at Four Mile Tree, as well as the Mount Pleasant plantation and two house sites identified with Dr. Wilson, owner of Mount Pleasant at this time. (Laird 2007: 15; McCartney **)

July 30, 1863. Joseph A. Graves estate to Richard Randolph, executor.
Joseph A. Graves estate to Richard H. Randolph, executor. (Laird 2007: 19; Surry County DB 14: 421) Over the next 24 years the property was administered by Graves' estate. (Laird 2007: 17)

1870 U. S. Census data for Four Mile Tree.
[Track down this material for occupants of Four Mile Tree.]

1873-74 Coastal Survey map.
[See digital copy of Coastal Survey map, courtesy of Nick Lucchetti.]

1880 U. S. Census data for Four Mile Tree.
[Track down this material for occupants of Four Mile Tree.]

1882 Chancery suit regarding Graves' estate.
As a result of an 1882 chancery suit, the property was sold at public auction to L. W. T. Bullifant in September 1886. (Laird 2007: 17) [Locate and review this equity case.]

1882 Coastal Survey map delineates Four Mile Tree.
In the early 1870s, the property was mapped in considerably more detail [than in 1863] on a coast survey chart of the James River. Significantly more of the property appears to have consisted of cleared agricultural fields at that time. A long avenue led north from what is now Swanns Pont Road (State Route 610) to the main house on a bluff overlooking the river. At least 15 additional buildings were depicted on the map, some of which represented the pisé quarters which had recently housed the Graves' slaves. (Laird 2007: 15; Surry County Will Book 10: 579)

September 1886 Four Mile Tree sold at public auction.
As a result of an 1882 chancery suit, the property was sold at public auction to L. W. T. Bullifant in September 1886. (Laird 2007: 17)

November 25, 1886. W. S. Savage (sheriff) to L. W. T. Bullifant.
Laird (Table 1, p. 19): W. S. Savage (sheriff) to L. W. T. Bullifant. (Surry County DB 21: 483)

1890 U. S. Census data for Four Mile Tree.
[Track down this material for occupants of Four Mile Tree.]

November 1, 1899. Bullifant & Bullifant to Charles Deissner.
Laird (Table 1, p. 19): L. W. T. Bullifant and Colgate N. Bullifant to Charles G. Deissner. (Surry County DB 28:529) Charles G. Deissner purchased 1,198 acres from Bullifant in November 1899; and in 1915, Deissner sold 380 acres, including the mansion house, to Frank Darling. (Laird 2007: 17)

1900 U. S. Census data for Four Mile Tree.
[Track down this material for occupants of Four Mile Tree.]

1910 U. S. Census data for Four Mile Tree.
[Track down this material for occupants of Four Mile Tree.]

April 1913 Logging rights sold at Four Mile Tree
During the early twentieth century, the logging rights to the property were deeded several times. For example, in April 1913, Deissner sold the timber rights on the 380-acre parcel to W. L. War and G. W. Winfield for \$3,400, excepting all the shade trees around the house and along the avenue leading from the house to the road. (Laird 2007: 17; Surry County Deed Book 14: 421; 28: 529; 35: 293; 34:209)

1915 Lancaster photographs published
See Lancaster (p. 58) for photograph of the house and outbuildings as published in 1915. (Reproduced in Laird 2007: 17, Figure 11.)

In this photograph, the house looks much as it does today. The windows are all 2/2, and the upper part of the roof is standing-seam metal. The small one-story 1830s wing is visible, and the frame dependency is present. The wing appears to project perhaps 12 to 15 feet from the east gable elevation, with a shed roof running down from west to east. The detached outbuilding is set at 90 degrees to the main house, with a substantial brick chimney stack centered against the north gable wall. The roof pitch is relatively modest—perhaps 35 degrees, indicating it probably dates to the 1830s as well. Dimensions appear to be 16 to 18 feet wide by 18 to 24 feet in length. A wood building with a shed roof is visible in the background of the east yard, and a gallows-style frame in this vicinity may be evidence that hogs were butchered in the side yard.

ca. 1913-15 Theodore Eppes Jones becomes tenant farmer at FMT
Frank Jones recalls that his family moved to Four Mile Tree while the Deissners (pronounced “Dice-ner”) were still the owners. Frank’s older brother was born around 1913 while the family was living in King & Queen County, but his sister was born at Four Mile Tree in 1915. The Deissners lived in Surry County, possibly in Claremont, but may also have lived at Four Mile Tree for some part of their ownership. (Interview with Frank Woolson Jones, January 11, 2008.)

December 22, 1915. Charles & Ella Deissner to Frank W. Darling.
Laird (Table 1, p. 19): Charles G. Deissner and Ella A. Deissner to Frank W. Darling. (Surry County DB 35: 293.) According to Frank Jones, Mr. Darling was from Rye, New York, and only came to Four Mile Tree in the summer. He never married, and he would stay in the main house with the tenant family. (Interview with Frank Woolson Jones, January 11, 2008.) **[Note that the initials “CWD” are hammered into one of the rusticated concrete blocks forming the rebuilt foundation of the north portico. A close but not direct match with both Deissner and Darling. Did Charles Deissner have a son?]**

1919 USGS quadrangle map delineates FMT.
According to the USGS 15’ Surry quadrangle sheet published in 1919, there were at least five standing structures at Four Mile Tree, including the main house, the overseer’s house, and one other building in the vicinity of the mansion. Two other structures were located to the south, just west of the main entrance to the property. Laird 2007: 17)

1920 U. S. Census data for Four Mile Tree.
[Track down this material for occupants of Four Mile Tree.]

August 5, 1921. Frank Jones born at Four Mile Tree.
Frank Woolson Jones was born at Four Mile Tree. His middle name was drawn from the middle name of the property owner, Frank W. Darling. If Frank had been a girl, his parents were planning to use "Darling" as her middle name. Frank's father, Theodore Eppes Jones, was the tenant farmer at Four Mile Tree and, in December 1921, the family moved to Mount Pleasant. They were followed as tenants by Robert Edward Eppes and his wife, Irene Honeycutt Eppes, of Isle of Wight County, who moved into Four Mile Tree that same December. The Eppes remained at Four Mile Tree until Mr. Darling sold the property to Clarence Carter [in 1929]. (Interview with Frank Woolsey Jones, January 11, 2008.)

Late 1920s to early 1930s Dairy barn constructed at Four Mile Tree.
Frank Jones remembers the barn being built, he reckons in the late 1920s. Given that the property was purchased by Clarence Carter in 1929, and that Carter lived on the property, he would seem like a more likely candidate to have built the barn, presumably shortly after his acquisition of Four Mile Tree. (Interview with Frank Woolsey Jones, January 11, 2008.)

July 15, 1929. Frank & Grace Darling to Clarence E. Carter.
Frank W. Darling and Grace N. Darling to Clarence E. Carter. (Laird 2007: 19; Surry County DB 40: 249) In July 1929, Frank Darling and his wife Grace Darling sold Four Mile Tree to Clarence E. Carter. (Laird 2007: 18)

c. 1930 Photograph of south elevation, FMT.
[Published in Kornwolf, p. 61. Compare with photo from Frank Jones.]

1931 Site Plan of Four Mile Tree.
[Howard Shurcliff} prepares a detailed site plan of the main house and its immediate surroundings, including buildings, trees, fence lines, terraces, and the edge of the ravine. Extant buildings include the "House" (dated 1655) with the 1830s east wing, the meat house (not identified by name), "Cistern", and "Cemetery." Also delineated are "Site of Kitchen" to southeast of the main house, "Site of Barn", to northwest of the cemetery,

photographer. The quarter is in better condition in this photograph and the undergrowth is more restrained. The little girl may be a member of the Carter family, or might possibly be Frank Jones older sister, born in 1915.]

September 18, 1959. Last Will and Testament of Paul Ryland Camp.
Paul Ryland Camp makes a variety of bequests and then arranges for the creation of two trusts, the first to benefit his wife, Lila Overstreet Camp, and the second to benefit his daughter, Lila Camp Young. At the death of his wife, the first Trust is to be combined with the second trust, to benefit his daughter Lila. Camp added a codicil to the will on December 4, 1959, and another on July 17, 1964. On August 4, 1965, Camp reconfirmed his 1959 will and revoked the 1964 codicil. Paul Ryland Camp died on December 31, 1966, and his will was entered into probate in Southampton County on January 10, 1967. (A copy of this will was found in the wing at Four Mile Tree in January 2008, and remains in the possession of Bill Harrison. The will is registered in [Southampton County] Will Book #30, Page 511.)

August 22, 1963. Clarence E. Carter to Sue Jordan & Jane C. Walker.
Laird (Table 1, p. 19): Clarence E. Carter to Sue C. Jordan and Jane C. Walker. (Laird 2007: 18; Surry County DB 62: 376)
Clarence E. Carter deeded the estate to his daughters, Sue C. Jordan and Jane C. Walker. (Laird 2007: 18)

February 5, 1965. Sue Jordan & Jane C. Walker to Four Mile Tree Co.
Sue C. Jordan and Jane C. Walker to Four Mile Tree Company. (Laird 2007: 18, 19; Surry County DB 62: 376)

December 31, 1966. Paul Ryland Camp dies.
Paul Ryland Camp died on December 31, 1966, and his will was entered into probate in Southampton County on January 10, 1967. (A copy of this will was found in the wing at Four Mile Tree in January 2008, and remains in the possession of Bill Harrison. The will is registered in [Southampton County] Will Book #30, Page 511.)

January 10, 1967. Will of Paul Ryland Camp enters probate.
Paul Ryland Camp died on December 31, 1966, and his will was entered into probate in Southampton County on January 10, 1967. (A copy of this will was found in the wing at

Four Mile Tree in January 2008, and remains in the possession of Bill Harrison. The will is registered in [Southampton County] Will Book #30, Page 511.)

December 19, 1967. Four Mile Tree Company to M. O. Young & Lila Young. After a change in partnership, Four Mile Tree Company deeded the tract to M. O. Young and Lila C. Young in 1967. (Laird 2007: 18, 19; Surry County DB 40: 249; 62: 376; 66: 740)

February 23, 1968. Junius Fishburne, VHLC, to Mrs. M. O. Young. [Typed letter requesting research clarification for catalog to be published. Addressed to the Youngs at 17 Pinckney Street in Boston. Bill has copy from VHLC file.]

Dear Mrs. Young:

We are in the process of preparing an architectural catalogue of many of the historic landmarks in the Commonwealth. Much of our information on the buildings has been derived from the records of the Historic American Buildings Survey which were first compiled in the 1930's.

In writing up an architectural description of Four Mile Tree Plantation we ran into several problems that I am hoping that you will help us with. The Historic American Buildings Survey examined Four Mile Tree in 1934. At that time they dated the main house as being late eighteenth century and took several photographs of an adobe, one-and-a-half story servants' quarters. We wondered what would be the approximate date of the construction of the main house and whether you might have any records to help us verify this. We also wondered whether the servants' quarters were still standing, and, if not, where their location was in relation to the main house.

Any help you can give us will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
J. R. Fishburne

(Photocopy of letter in VDHR file for Four Mile Tree; proofed to same.)

March 4, 1968. M.O. Young to Junius Fishburne. [Lengthy, handwritten letter on stationary with the Pinckney Street address printed at top, regarding research on Four Mile Tree. Young's parents are currently living at FMT. Bill has copy from VHLC file.]

Dear Mr. Fishburne,

I am replying on my wife's behalf to your inquiry about Four Mile Tree.

I wish I could give you certain information about Four Mile Tree dates. A close friend of mine is an architect for the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities and he has visited Four Mile Tree and is taking an interest in it. He has not specialized in Virginia architecture nor has he had time to study the

house at Four Mile Tree thoroughly. About all I could get him to commit himself to is that the house is in the main an 18th century one, that it underwent some alteration and addition during the classical revival, and that it has been almost untouched since then.

The quarters you refer to are much wasted and fallen in but the remains still stand in the woods.

There is a tenant house which your letter does not mention which is of brick nogging construction behind beaded boards, with three curious chimneys, which may well be older than the mansion house.

The foundations of the old barn remain, but with a modern barn built upon them, and there is the burial ground which encloses some seventeenth century tombstones.

We have not had Four Mile Tree very long and hope to become better informed in time. My father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Young, are living there at present, and if you wished to look around Four Mile Tree for yourself, I am sure they would be pleased to see you.

Yours faithfully,

M. O. Young

(Photocopy of letter in VDHR file for Four Mile Tree; proofed to same.)

March 7, 1968. Junius Fishburne to Mr. Young.

[Brief, typed thank-you letter. Bill has copy from VHLC file.]

Dear Mrs. Young:

Thank you very much for taking the time to help us with our research on Four Mile Tree. You certainly shed light on our dilemma. If convenient, our architectural historian, Tucker Hill, will visit Four Mile Tree in the next few weeks and will photograph the outbuildings.

Appreciating your assistance, I remain

Sincerely yours,

J. R. Fishburne

(Photocopy of letter in VDHR file for Four Mile Tree; proofed to same.)

June 1, 1970.

Last Will and Testament of Lila Overstreet Camp.

An original typed will as well as a photocopy marked "COPY" were found in the wing at Four Mile Tree in January 2008. Lila Overstreet Camp of Franklin, Virginia, is the mother of Lila Camp Young, and Lila is a key beneficiary.

October 22, 1970.

Four Mile Tree listed in Virginia Landmarks Register.

“The Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission has announced that Chester, Sussex County, and Four Mile Tree, Surry County, have been placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register.

This Register was established in 1967 by the General Assembly to list Virginia Landmarks of state or national importance. The Commission has also nominated these two buildings to the National Register of Historic Places....Although built in the 18th century, Four Mile Tree is a successor to two of the earliest plantations in Virginia, “Burrows Hill” and “Pace’s Paines.” Four Mile Tree was the seat of the Brownes, a leading Surry family, from the mid-seventeenth century until 1799.

Receiving its picturesque name from its distance from Jamestown, Four Mile Tree was one of Surry County’s most prosperous plantations. The house underwent changes in the nineteenth century but some of its original interior, particularly in the stair hall, remains...” (Reported in the *Sussex – Surry Dispatch*. Proofed to photocopy of article in house file of William Harrison. A note in the VHLC file indicates the Youngs were probably notified of the listing by registered letter mailed on October 7, 1970.)

July 6, 1972.

M. O. Young to Tucker Hill, VHLC.

[One-page typed letter requesting assistance having measured drawings prepared of Four Mile Tree. Bill has copy from VHLC file.]

Dear Mr. Hill,

Three or four years ago Mr. Buchanan at Colonial Williamsburg urged me to get Four Mile Tree measured. I made a start by writing to the school of architecture at U. Va., but then one of your summer employees told me that you had measured drawings of Four Mile Tree in your files. I let the matter drop. Then, calling on you in your office a year or two ago, I found out no such plans exist. My conscience is uneasy about not pursuing the matter, now that I know it still remains to be done, but with my on-and-off residence in Virginia I find a project like this a bit hard to carry through . While I am up in New York state, my mind is on other things.

I was discussing the point the other day once more with Mr. Buchanan, and he suggested that I see if you have any advice to give, or, better still, are willing to take some initiative in arranging for the measuring to be done. He said your relations with the architectural school was rather close.

I certainly cannot afford to pay a graduate architect two months to three months’ salary, which is what Mr. Buchanan tells me would be involved if I simply went out and hired the job done. I can, and would be glad to, feed and house a student for the summer and perhaps pay a few hundred dollars as well, if necessary. Mr. Buchanan says that some governmental agency at one time was paying fifty dollars a page for proper drawings, which I should think would, if the practice continues still, take care of a student’s payment beyond room and board.

One point adds a little urgency. We have a collapsing wall in the kitchen wing. We have done nothing about it because we have not been able quite to makeup our minds whether we simply wanted to put it back as it was or to change it somewhat. Now we have pretty well settled on the latter course. I would like to get the measuring done before we make any changes, but the state of the wall dictates haste.

Yours sincerely,
M. O. Young

(Photocopy of typed letter in VDHR file for Four Mile Tree; proofed to same.)

April 26, 1973.

Tucker Hill to M. O. Young.

[Brief, typed letter informing Mr. Young that measured drawings are not an option at this time. Bill has copy from VHLC file.]

Dear Mr. Young:

Last summer you wrote me concerning measured drawings of Four Mile Tree and I commented that we might be conducting a summer program this year that would include your residence. It now appears that such a program is not to be scheduled due to an increasingly burdensome schedule including the preparation of two major publications by the end of this year. The University of Virginia does have qualified personnel for a measured drawing project but it might be economically unfeasible to contract a team of workers for one structure, in spite of the obvious significance of Four Mile Tree.

I wish that I could offer you better news. Please let me know of any questions that you might have concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

Tucker Hill
Assistant Director

(Photocopy of letter in VDHR file for Four Mile Tree; proofed to same.)

May 1974

Photographs of Four Mile Tree taken for VHLC.

The survey files of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources include a collection of about 25 photographs and one copy photograph of the view published by Lancaster in 1915. Of particular interest are two views of the east elevation of the 1830s "orangerie" wing, a photograph of the brick barrel vault to the east of the 1830s wing (demolished for the 1991 wing), and images of the stonework noted at the eastern edge of the house yard. These photographs are accompanied by 1 list of the images, titled "Appendix IV: Plates. They were almost certainly taken by Pavlovsky or Jackson, as per entry dated May 27, 1974. Dell Upton mapped the barrel vault in May 1976 and provides a sketch plan of the 1830s wing. Two color slides of the main house and wing taken by Dell Upton were taken (or at least processed) in June 1977.]

May 27, 1974.

Research paper on Four Mile Tree.

[Need complete copy of research paper titled "Four Mile Tree, Surry County, Virginia." Written by William S. Pavlovsky and Larry C. Jackson for Fine Arts 455, Prof. Kornwolf. In his 1976 book, Kornwolf acknowledges research on Four Mile Tree by these two authors.]

February 22, 1975. Nelson Lot surveyed.

The March 1976 deed described below includes a plat of the 0.941-acre lot in which the Youngs conveyed a life estate to Donald Miles Nelson. The plat was prepared at a scale of 1" = 50' by surveyor Douglas E. White. (Deed Book 82, folio 705.)

March 31, 1976. Life Estate for lot within Four Mile Tree Plantation.

A photocopy of a deed found in the wing at Four Mile Tree conveys a life estate in a 0.941-acre lot within the bounds of Four Mile Tree Plantation. The lot is conveyed by M. O. Young and Lila Camp Young to Donald Miles Nelson, and includes permission for Nelson to move an 18th century house onto the lot. The deed includes procedures that are to be followed upon the death of Nelson, so that the property with house will revert to the Youngs in return for a payment to Nelson's legal heirs. Terms are spelled out for appointment of appraisers and terms of conveyance. Selected passages:

WHEREAS, the Purchaser desires to move and reconstruct an 18th century house on the following described property owned by Sellers; and

WHEREAS, the Sellers desire to convey and the Purchaser desires to receive a life estate in the following described property; and

WHEREAS, the Sellers desire to purchase and the Purchaser desires his estate to sell the subject 18th century house upon his death...

All that piece or parcel of land...containing 0.941 acres as shown and described on a certain plat...dated February 22, 1975...

Being part of the same property conveyed to the Sellers by Four Mile Tree Company, a partnership composed of M. D. Magee, Jr., Oscar E. Parker and Ernest W. Goodrich, by deed dated December 29, 1967, and recorded on January 19, 1968, in...Surry County...Deed Book 66, Page 740...

...Purchaser agrees to move and reconstruct that certain 18th century farm house known as the Powell House upon the above described parcel together with a smoke house, shed and well. Purchaser agrees to have house moved and reconstructed within twelve (12) months of closing and to pay all costs in regards to removal and reconstruction...

The deed is notarized in Surry County, Virginia, and in St. Lawrence County, New York. (Proofed to photocopy of the recorded deed, in possession of Bill Harrison.)

(The deed is recorded in Book 82, folio 700-705.)

May 7, 1976. Field notes by Dell Upton.

The VHLC files include two pages of field notes, a sketch of the roof system, a first floor plan, and a sketch plan of the meat house.

1977 Archeological testing at Four Mile Tree.
Laird notes two “brief sporadic surveys conducted by state archaeologists in 1977 that looked at only a small portion of the agricultural fields.” (Laird, 2007: 1)
[Add more information on the survey and results. Extended beyond 1977.]

ca. 1981 Bathroom upgraded at Four Mile Tree.
The toilet in the second floor of the main house at Four Mile Tree is date-stamped August 25, 1981 (tank) and September 14, 1981 (lid). As a general rule, plumbing fixtures move from factory to installation in a year of less.

November 6, 1986. Field Documentation by CWF.
A field documentation team from the Architectural Research Department at Colonial Williamsburg Foundation conducts work at Four Mile Tree. The products include window details from the 18th century sash recycled in the Overseer’s House, drawn by Harry Bradley. (Drawing in the archival holdings at CWF.)

October 2, 1987. Appraisal of furniture at Four Mile Tree.
On this date, R. E. Crawford & Associates of Glen Allen, Virginia, submit a detailed appraisal of furniture at Four Mile Tree. The appraisal was conducted July 24, 1987, for insurance purposes. The appraisal is 37 pages long and totals \$418,429.00. The appraisal is conducted on a room-by-room basis, in the following order:

- Living Room (portrait of “Mrs. Young” painted in Florence c. 1956)
- Study
- Entrance Hall (portrait of Lila Camp Young; Florence portrait of P. R. Camp)
- Dining Room (portrait of Lila Camp [Young])
- Back Room
- Sunroom
- Stairwell
- Upstairs Hallway
- Northeast Bedroom
- Southeast Bedroom (portrait of Lila’s mother, Florence)
- Bathroom
- Master Bedroom
- Northwest Bedroom
- Outdoors (pair of sculptures)

(Typed copy in possession of Bill Harrison.)

ca. 1988 Toilet installed in cellar at Four Mile Tree.

The lid of the toilet in the southeast corner of the southwest room in the cellar of the main house at Four Mile Tree is date-stamped June 15, 1988. As a general rule, plumbing fixtures move from factory to installation in a year or less.

ca. 1988 Overseer's House burns.
[Verify date of fire and source, and add any available details. When did the dairy barn burn?]

1991-1992 New wing constructed.
[Verify key dates in design and construction of the new wing. Who was the architect?]

February 20, 1991. Design drawings submitted for review.
Two sheets of plan drawings were found by OR5 on January 12, 2008, in the furnace room of the new wing. These are titled "Additions & Alterations to 4 Mile Tree Plantation, the Young Residence, Surry County, Virginia." The drawings are executed at ¼" scale, and do not fully reflect the final design as executed. The title block does not include the name of the architectural firm; the initials in the "Drawn by" box are "DGA" and "VSG." The first sheet is a proposed floor plan for the cellar level; sheet A-2 is the proposed plan for the main floor. Calder Loth has stated that the architect for the 1991 wing was Edward Taylor Davis of the Richmond architectural firm Wright, Cox & Smith. Davis now works for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. The architectural firm may still have drawings; Calder has suggested contacting Fred Cox. (Informal interview with Calder Loth at Four Mile Tree on January 12, 2008.)

June 20, 1991. Preparations for initiation of construction.
A notebook found on January 12, 2008, in the cellar of the 1990s wing at Four Mile Tree includes one handwritten note related to construction of the wing. The note is titled "Things to do for House" and is dated 6/20/91. Listed are four work items and an explanatory note, as follows:

- Outdoor Wood/Water Furnace/SMFLD
- Steps/Water Line
- Construction Routes & Parking; Fence off Flowers
- Move Yucca

Larry will have to lay 3 foundations says LCY (has to do with removing old annex). The reference to construction routes and parking imply that construction was about to commence and the latter passage suggests the 1830s wing has not yet been demolished.

August 19, 1991. Benchmark in construction of wing at Four Mile Tree. A toilet in the cellar of the new wing is date-stamped on this date, indicating that the plumbing fixtures were installed sometime after this date. The toilet in the first floor bathroom in the wing is earlier, dating to September 24, 1990.

December 2, 1991. Drawings for cornice in wing at Four Mile Tree. Among the drawings found in the furnace room at Four Mile Tree were two drawings for a cornice in the new wing, presumably for the first floor suite intended as a bed chamber and sitting room for Lila Camp Young. The first drawing is a clean print of the architect's proposal for the cornice, the second is an identical print but with annotation. The drawings are titled "Interior cornice for addition to 4 Mile Tree Plantation. Full-size profiles traced from [Seivers?] catalog. 12/2/91 9022." The latter number refers to the commission number used to track projects. The same number is included on the two sheets of floor plans dated February 20, 1991. This dated drawing of a finish detail offers some indication of the headway made on the project, and confirms that the architectural firm was still involved at this date.

December 8, 1999. Regarding estate of Donald Miles Nelson. On this date Samuel L. Harrison of Virginia-Carolina Appraisal Company writes to inform Stanley G. Barr, attorney in Norfolk, that an appraisal report related to the estate of Nelson had been ready for several weeks but would not be released until payment of the \$500 appraisal fee was received. In a cover letter dated December 15, 1999, Barr forwards the request for payment to Lila Camp Young and requests a check in that amount. (Typed letters in possession of Bill Harrison.)

2006 M. O. Young conveys easement.
[Add details and summarize easement conveyance for Four Mile Tree.]

[Add transaction for ownership between Young and Harrison.]

April 2007. William Harrison acquires right to purchase FMT.

November 30, 2007. Survey executed of Four Mile Tree.

December 15, 2007.

William Harrison completes purchase of FMT.

February 2009.

M. O. Young dies.

M. O. ("Binky") Young dies on ** February and is interred on February ** in the cemetery at Four Mile Tree next to his wife, Lila.

Sources reviewed:

Laird

Check with Calder regarding pisé quarter that survives at another Cocke family plantation. Calder says two quarters pisé survive at Bremo.

See what Gardiner Hallock can provide from his work on pisé buildings.

Check Waterman, Mansions, p. 222, for comments on Four Mile Tree. (NR nomination)

The NR nomination makes passing reference to HABS survey data from c. 1900, 1934, and 1940.

Images File:

ca. 1848

Map of Four Mile Tree.

[Track down detailed map of the plantation that is said to exist in the Cocke family papers.]

c. 1930

Photograph of south elevation, FMT.

[Published in Kornwolf, p. 61. Compare with photo from Frank Jones.]

The NR nomination makes passing reference to HABS survey data from c. 1900, 1934, and 1940. The hand-written survey forms makes reference to a photograph of c. 1950. Correspondence between Young and VHLC suggests Tucker Hill may have photographed FMT in 1968.

May 1974

Photographs of Four Mile Tree taken for VHLC.

The survey files of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources include a collection of about 25 photographs and one copy photograph of the view published by Lancaster in

1915. Of particular interest are a view of the east elevation of the 1830s “orangery” wing, and images of the stonework noted at the eastern edge of the house yard,

1976 Jim Kornwolf’s book includes interior and exterior photographs as well as a cellar plan and a restored view of south elevation.

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Biographical files:

Add material from cemetery and from Kornwolf to biographical files. Also see GPR survey report for complete line from Benjamin Harrison I to Bill’s son.

Transcription of Dell's field notes, dated May 7 and 11, 1976:

Interior

Rm A [front left]. Federal molded panel wainscot [sketch of applied stringing with compassed corners] Roman Doric pilasters flanking semi-circular niches. Pan. Pilasters on mantel; dentil cornice. Chair rail as at ends [sketch] R.P [raised panel] reveal in N. [north] doorway.

Rm, B, Passage: Flat Federal Cornice and chandelier molding. Double tier R.P. wainscot – pedestal rail – Ext doors, top panels [sketch] – 6 P [panel] R. P. Doors – ovolo molding on stiles, rails & panels. Stair – sawn brackets, turned balusters, molded rail, DBL-BD (Federal) picture rail. 10'-8" wide.

Rm. C [front right]: GK [Greek Revival] east door and doorway – late federal/GK mantel.

RP [raised panel] Federal doorway to North room. WDW seats all rooms. Interior shutters [?] side of each window; ghosts of foliated hinges.

Rm D [northwest room]: Late Fed/GK mantel – 4P [four panel] Drs – simple arch. [architraves] Frames – HLs on North closet DR with trim over H – other hardware changed. Late picture rail – original asymmetrical chair rail [sketch profile of chair rail]

Rm E [Northeast room]: Paneled reveals, Federal mantel, very high ceiling (c. 14')

Rm F, Kitchen [North room of Cocke addition]: GK APP-MOLD Closet DRS (probably old int. shutters) – WDW closed at (1) [in sketch plan] Rubbed brick around it.

Rm. G, Orangerie [South Room of Cocke wing]: Ext. Wall gone [see plan—south wall missing]

Cellar: Lg Chamfered cols support girts – EB U. P. [English bond ? ?] Int. 9& Ext.) – Cellar only south half – 19c [19th century] 8 sided revolving dryer in west half [of west cellar room]

Roof: Clipped gambrel 9hip on gambrel) BD FP [board false plate] Rs MTP [rafters mortice/tenon/pinned]

Sketch of a principal rafter bay, with king post resting on girt, principal rafters rest on flat false plate, and are reinforced with braces that spring from shoulders near base of king post. King post is 11" by 5¾ " thick at base, reduced to 5¾ by 5¾ for most of shaft. A single purlin near the mid-point of the principal rafter measures 4 by 5½; braces are 5½ by 3½ wide; rafter is 5 3/8 by 5½. A second sketch illustrates the roof in longitudinal section and adds several more dimensions—common rafters measure 2 ½ by 3 7/8; upper braces in center bay measure 3½ by 6.

Exterior: FB [Flemish bond; GL [glazed] headers – beveled water table – EB [English bond] below – 19c [19th century] stucco with PTD Joints – GK parapeted orangerie – 5 ped dormers, modillion cornice – rubbed brick jambs.

Dell's sketch plan of the first floor includes notation that the original house is 34'-3" deep by 53'-1 1/2" long. The overall length including the orangerie total 65'-9". He shows the Cocke annex as a central passage running east/west from the dining room door to a pair of double doors flanked by sidelights and opening both in and out in center of east wall, with roughly square kitchen to north and similarly proportioned orangerie to south. The orangerie is formed by full-dimension masonry walls to north (against passage) and east (exterior) and south wall completely missing. Early photos show that this wall was primarily large windows, typical of an orangerie. There was no interior door to the orangerie. The kitchen was accessible by a door from the passage, with a single window with splayed jambs in the north wall and a two-part {Greek?} window in the east wall. He notes a blocked window in the east gable wall of the main house, to the north of the chimney mass. Presumably blocked in 1830s.

Note that he does not indicate a change in floor level from main house to wing, and he does not show a chimney added against the main house in the kitchen—chimney survives in cellar of new wing, but below floor level of main house.

Smoke House: 18 c., EB [English bond] U.P. [underpinning?], heavily reworked
Box Cornice
BD [Beaded] Weatherboards
New Wood SH [?] RF [Rear Façade?]
18 c. superstructure
SQ cut Nails
Rough plan with dimensions 16'-2" across front by 16'-1" deep.
[Sketch framing section]

Site Plan: very crude site plan includes overseer's house, but seems to have it rotated 90 degrees from foundation evidence. Note hipped roof at both ends of L plan.

Site Plan also includes the smoke house and "submerged barrel vault – ice house or root cellar. The latter feature is located flush with north face of main house and about where the cross wing feature is today.

Cocke Family Papers (1833-1854)

Four Mile Tree, Surry County, Virginia

Correspondence, from MSS 640 “Container List” unless noted otherwise.

[January 20, 2009.]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 73.**

1833 January 7; From Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina.

[Discusses preparation of fort in anticipation of Nullification Crisis, opinion on political situation. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

George M. Payne to John Hartwell Cocke re slate quarry. **Box 73.**

1833 February 17

S.E. Courtenay Bowdoin to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 73.**

1833 February 18; From Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.

[Discusses weather, horses, recent books read, etc. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

S.E. Courtenay Bowdoin to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 73.**

1833 April 10; From Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.

[Description of return travel to MP from Richmond; apricots on trees at MP; requests books. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 74.**

1833 April 18; From Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina.

[Tells his father that he is now a “happy man,” can’t fully explain why (hints at pending engagement), has applied for furlough and will return to Virginia. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

S.E. Courtney Bowdoin to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 74.**

1833 April 27; From Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.

[Short cover letter sent with other correspondence (not included), she is forwarding it to him which she feels is her “duty” to disclose to him as her guardian and friend in lieu of lengthy and “painful” explanation. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 74.**

1833 May 28; From Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.

[Leaving the next day for Baltimore and will return through Washington; waiting to hear about “fate of my commission.” Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 74.**

1833 June 3; From Washington City.

[Just met with Gen. Macomb and was told he would report back to Charleston by 1 July or sacrifice his commission; is consulting with father first, doesn't want to ask JHC for money but would he be security for loan of \$1,000 to cover expenses over the summer? He is determined to practice a “liberal economy.” Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

S.E. Courtney Bowdoin to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 74.**

1833 June 3; From Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.

[Planning to leave for Norfolk shortly, asks for money to cover her expenses for trip; describes visitors at MP. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

John Hartwell Cocke to Sally E.C. Bowdoin & Sally F. Cocke. **Box 74.**

1833 June 7; From Brems, Fluvanna County, Virginia.

[“Disaster” will prevent him accompanying them on northern trip in the fall: flood destroyed bridge on Hardware River, will have to go there to supervise repairs. Disappointing but must accept “Providence.” Matt Laird, 07/28/2008]

John Hartwell Cocke to Philip [St. George Cocke]. **Box 74.**

1833 June 11; From Brems, Fluvanna County, Virginia.

[Reiterates that he cannot join women on northern trip; would they consider going to the “springs” instead? Sympathizes about situation with his commission; he should defer to Courtney's wishes, but perhaps they could proceed to Europe where he could study military science; encourages him to economize considering his “peculiar circumstances,” but can afford to give him a bit more money now that northern trip cancelled;-- last page missing/ripped. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

S.E. Courtney Bowdoin to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 74.**

1833 July 12; From Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.

[Thanks him for his kindness to her; planning to leave for Brems on the 20th; will be visiting the springs. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

C. Bowdoin to Mrs. [Louisa] Cocke. **Box 75.**

1833 August 19; From White Sulphur Springs, Virginia [now West Virginia].

[Complains about accommodations; comments on fellow guests; taking the waters. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

James Galt to John Hartwell Cocke -agriculture-plantation management. **Box 75.**
1833 August 19

John D. Wilkins to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 75.**
1833 August 20

[Catalog entry indicates this letter includes a reference to the Bowdoin estate; description of Gulf Country.]

S.E. Courtney Bowdoin to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 75.**

1833 August 24; From White Sulphur Springs, Virginia [now West Virginia].

[Getting tired of the place; Philip has had recurrence of his agues, has been quite sick; may go on to the Salt Sulphur for a few days. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 75.**

1833 September 10; From Adjutant's Office, 2nd Regt. Artillery.

[Arrived at Athens, Alabama; describes remoteness of location; duties will be light. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

S.E. Courtney Bowdoin to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 75.**

1833 October 18; From Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.

[Arrived safely home via Petersburg; has been ill since return. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 75.**

1833 October 20; From Huntsville, Alabama.

[Decided to make quarters here; family news. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

Copy: certificate of emancipation of Peyton Skipwith. **Box 75.**

1833 October

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 76.**

1833 November 17; From Huntsville, Alabama.

[Describes local travels. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

S.E. Courtney Bowdoin to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 76.**

1833 November 21; From Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.

[Complains about poor horse-driving of a slave; apologizes for her poor behavior. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

John N. Gordon and Co. to John Hartwell Cocke: bill, list of shipment. **Box 76.**
1833 November 26

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 76.**
1833 December 2; From Huntsville, Alabama.
[Brief: little to report. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

S.E. Courtney Bowdoin to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 76.**
1833 December 9; From Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.
[Courtney apologizes for some unnamed “indiscretion”: “I now candidly confess to you, that it is to *your son alone* I can look for happiness and for none other could I entertain the feelings I have done and do yet feel towards P. I can never place in any one the implicit confidence I do in him. I have it is true entertained doubts as to the sincerity of my attachment but this was owing to reasons I shall here mention.”]
[She has been very confused; cannot explain why she wrote what she did to JHC in her last letter, but was in a “wretched state.” She felt she wasn’t “sufficiently liked” by his family; despite having “trifled” with Philip’s feelings, if he still cares for her she will remain true to him. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 76.**
1833 December 9 [**Check—catalog has December 9; Matt has December 10**]
From Huntsville, Alabama.
[Has received bad news from Courtney (via JHC?), evidently ending engagement.
“Overwhelmed by the unexpected shock I have been unable ‘til now sufficiently to control the madness of my passions. . . .”]
[“All that I can do is now done. To end this matter *forever* with *all* save myself. To sacrifice myself [illegible] to one by whom I have been so *cruelly* deceived. . . .”
Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 76.**
1833 December 16 [**Check-Matt has December 17.**]
From Huntsville, Alabama.
[Still suffering from “the unfortunate and delicate affair which involved me.” Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

Miss S.E.C. Bowdoin to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 76.**
1833 December 27; From Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.
[Problems with a servant named Alfred. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

Statement re Bowdoin Estate. **Box 76.**

1833 December 31

“Statement of balances due from John H. Cocke as Executor of John T. Bowdoin, decd. and as Guardian of S.E.C. Bowdoin on the accounts as reported to Surry County Court up to Decr. 31st 1833”. [Followed by accounts. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

Bills, receipts & accounts. **Box 76.**

1833

Agriculture Book- John Hartwell Cocke, Jr.. **Box 76.**

1833

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 76.**

1834 January 1; From Huntsville, Alabama.

[Has received letter from Courtney explaining the letter she had written to JHC describing “the inmost feelings of her heart” and her “constant attachment.” Sees no reason to postpone their marriage now—he has suggested to her that they get married in the spring. He is still planning to travel through the “Western Country.” Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 76.**

1834 January 15; from Mobile, Alabama.

[Travelling to New Orleans; he and Courtney are reconciled. Matt Laird, 07/28/08.]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 76.**

1834 January 22; from New Orleans, Louisiana.

[Traveling next to Memphis; impressions of New Orleans. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 77.**

1834 February 7; from Adjutant’s Office, 2nd Regt. Art.

[Back in Athens, AL from his travels; general impressions of trip. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 77.**

1834 February 10; from Huntsville, Alabama.

[Still no word from Courtney concerning marriage plans; describes agricultural potential of the West; hopes to return home this spring. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

Courtney Bowdoin to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 77.**
1834 February 24; from Mount Pleasant.
[Describes recent visit to Williamsburg. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

Miss S.E.C. Bowdoin to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 77.**
1834 March 5
5 March 1834; from Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.
[Slave Alfred has gone; fine weather; suffering from ague and fever. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 77.**
1834 March 7; from Huntsville, Alabama. **[Check date, Matt says March 8.]**
[Has made arrangements for departure; hopes to be home in a few weeks. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

S.E. Courtney Bowdoin and Sally Faulcon Cocke to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 77.**
1834 April 1; from Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.
[Family news; horseback riding; expects she will see her next on their “northern trip”; refers to her sad state over the winter and the “*many* painful occurrences which have taken place.”
Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 77.**
1834 April 21; from Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.
[Back now at Mount Pleasant; Courtney has agreed to marry him at an “early day;” haven’t settled on the date yet, but he suggests the last day of May. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 77.**
1834 April 24, from Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.
[First mention of Four Mile Tree?: “I finished planting corn at 4 M.T.[?] before the **[illegible]** the Spring is very backward here and we have had little or no *growing* weather for the last ten days—the building progresses slowly—.” Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

Mr. Dougherty to JHC. Box 77.
1834 April 26
[Rogers, p. 34, fn 57. Richmond bookseller refers to JC Loudon.]

John Hartwell Cocke to ? **Box 78.**
4 May 1834; from Bremo, Fluvanna County, Virginia.
[Fascinating draft of a letter from JHC to an unnamed party—clear that the intended recipient had been trying to woo Courtney and sought to end her relationship with Philip. Had evidently

been writing to Philip, Courtney, and JHC, and had offered some grievous insult. Suggestion of threatened violence. Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

John Hartwell Cocke to Louisa Cocke (wife). **Box 78.**

1834 May 4; from Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.

[“The day fixed for the marriage is Wednesday the 4th of June, and the party will take the Steam Boat on the Friday following for the North. My plan is for you & myself, & as many as may chuse [sic.] to return with us, to come back after going as far as Phila. Or New York. This will enable me to reach home before harvest is over, probably.”

Refers to “Philip & the Dr.’s affair” being settled, “although not until matters, at one crisis, had proceeded to the most awful extremities—.” [Matt Laird, 07/28/2008.]

Marriage of Philip and Courtney.

[Rogers, p. 62. No source.]

John Hartwell Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke, Jr. **Box 78.**

1834 June 5

From Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.

[“. . . the wedding etc., etc., which was solemnized last night by candle light with the house as full of friends as it would hold—.”]

That day there had been one of the worst thunderstorms he had ever seen, but it blew over an hour before the ceremony began. “This was emblematical of recent occurrences.” Reference to troubles between Courtney/Philip/the unnamed “Doctor”. [Matt Laird, 07/28/2008]

[Matt Laird's work on July 28, 2008 stops here. Begin here, through January 1835.]

John H. Powell to John Hartwell Cocke - agriculture. **Box 78.**
1834 June

John N. Gordon and Co. to John Hartwell Cocke re lime. **Box 78.**
1834 August 14

P. Cotten to John Hartwell Cocke -agriculture. **Box 78.**
1834 August 18

John N. Gordon and Co. to John Hartwell Cocke re purchase of lime. **Box 78.**
1834 August 29

John Hartwell Cocke to Rev. William Plumer. **Box 79.**
1834 September 20
[Rogers, "Recess", p. 11 and fn. 15; 16. JHC on slavery.]

William G. Pendleton to John Hartwell Cocke 1) Bonnycastle's roof, 2) number of University of Virginia students matriculating. **Box 79.**
1834 October 10

Agricultural Society of Albemarle. **Box 79.**
1834 November 1, 2

S[allie] B.C[ocke] to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 79.**
[1834] November 3
From Warminster (Nelson County?)
[Away from home, family news, nothing relevant to 4MT.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 79.**
1834 November 3
From Mount Pleasant
[Recently returned from Brems via Richmond, New Kent, Norfolk; Courtney had been ill; discusses poor crops.]

“I shall set about my arrangements at once for repairing at 4M. Tree—and shall probably consult with you upon building matters from time to time—I find everything there almost in ruins—and [illegible], [illegible] there is much to be done [illegible] to render us comfortable as far as our stables outhouses &c are concerned...” [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Charles Bonnycastle to John Hartwell Cocke --describes inadequate shelter afforded by buildings at University of Virginia. **Box 79.**
1834 November 10

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 80.**
1834 November 22

From Mount Pleasant

[Discusses recent temperance convention and movement; has been sick and confined to her room for 10 days; Philip has been out on numerous hunting parties; complains about local church; Philip talks about writing but has bad habit of procrastinating.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 80.**
1834 November 25

From Mount Pleasant

[Discusses temperance matters.]

“I have not bricked any buildings at 4M.T yet. My two carpenters have been fully occupied with a hundred little jobs which I have found it necessary to execute here for our immediate comfort. The [illegible] is in progress and is the chief job here—This with some other small jobs will employ me here until the end of the year. I have ordered my overseer to commence cutting the wood for the bricks at 4M.T and to continue it at every opportunity until finished—I shall begin soon to dig up and expose (?) the earth for the bricks as you suggest. How long in the Spring can we begin to mould bricks with safety? I shall build a new set of Quarters. Can Pisa walls be put up out of our sandy soil—and will it not be too expensive when it is necessary to use bricks from want of stone in the chimnies and foundations? Can we do without foundations? What are bricks worth the thousand made of our own labour? But I have a thousand such questions to put -- I will note them as they occur to me, as they are now [illegible] every moment, and when you come down this winter I shall be able to get all the necessary information.” [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008] **[Rogers, p. 62, fn 101. Repairs at “4 M. T.”]**

Cortlandt Van Rensselaer to JHC. Box 80.

1834 November 26

[Rogers, “Recess”, p. 12; fn 17. On slavery and emancipation.]

S[allie] B. C[ocke] to [Mrs. Louisa Cocke]. **Box 80.**

1834 November [no day given]

From Warminster

[Family news, nothing relevant to 4MT.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 80.**

1834 December 3

From Richmond

[Arrived last Sunday via Petersburg where he left Courtney and an aunt; political news; nothing relevant to 4MT.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

JHC to Cary Charles Cocke (1814-1888). Box 80

1834 December 11

[Rogers, p. 33, fn 56. John Jr.'s work at Recess...beau ideal of a cottage...]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 80.**

1834 December 12

From Mount Pleasant

[Back from Richmond; Courtney has been ill; hoping to learn when he will visit; in Richmond had purchased six frames for the portraits and landscape paintings recently done by "Mr. Hubard"; will visit Norfolk soon; discusses financial matters; cotton crop not as good as expected.]

"Can you let me have one of your carpenters the next year? I would prefer *Jeffery* or one of the young & able [illegible] ones. With such an addition to my two men I think I could do the greater part of the building at 4M. Tree. He could return to Bremono during the sickly season as I shall send my men back to Brunswick at the same time—I want an additional hand for *sawing* principally—I have just engaged a man of this county said to be experienced in Brick making to undertake the business for me. He will in the course of a day or two come to select the spot for the clay which I shall be [illegible] of as to dig up & purpose for operating (?) in the Spring—we also commence shortly the cutting of wood &c &c." [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

F.B. Deane, Jr. to John Hartwell Cocke - slave hiring. **Box 80.**

1834 December 30

John Winn to John Hartwell Cocke re slave hiring. **Box 80.**

1834 December 30

Bills, accounts, receipts - John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 80.**

1834

Specifications for contracts on J.R. and K. Canal. **Box 80.**

[ca. 1834-35]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 80.**

1835 January 3

From Mount Pleasant

[Brief letter, expected JHC to receive it in Richmond en route to 4MT, nothing relevant to 4MT.]

[Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

[Matt completed 79 and 80 and shifted ahead to Box 100, Monday, October 27, 2008.]

[Orlando started here, with Box 81, on July 28, 2008.]

John N. Gordon & C., Richmond. Box 81.

February 9, 1835.

[Receipt for household supplies but includes nails, nail rod, and bar iron. One receipt includes a broadside advertisement for the firm.]

Thomas Napier to John Hartwell Cocke slavery-re Cocke's plan for Negroes. **Box 81.**

1835 February 12

B. Peyton to P.St. G. Cocke. **Box 81.**

1835 February 16

[Addressed to Cocke at "Mount Pleasant near Surry Ct House Va" From "Col. B. Peyton in Richmond. River is blocked by ice; will send oats you ordered as soon as river is free; references to ploughs for Cocke.]

Samuel Cochran to John Hartwell Cocke -agricultural machinery. **Box 81.**

1835 March 8

S.E. Courtney Cocke (Mrs. P. St. G. Cocke) and Sally Faulcon (Mrs. Nicholas Faulcon). **Box 81.**

1835 March 10 [Three-page manuscript letter.]

"My dear father, As you will doubtless be expecting to hear from us, & as Philip is very much engaged at this time with the building he is carrying on at 4 Mile Tree, the pleasing task of writing to you has devolved to me the discharge of which duty I assure you is done by me with a great pleasure...I hope you and Aunt reached Home without experiencing any inconvenience from the...snow..."

[Indicates JHC will visit again next month, but they may have met in Richmond, not Surry County...deep snow; sleighing—an unusual event; Mama will add a P.S. to this letter; this is the wedding day of William Harrison; signed "Your affectionate daughter SECC." The first 2 pages are from Courtney, followed by a page from Sally Faulcon, addressed "My dear brother." Sally comments on her visit to "the old City" and the penchant for parties and strong spirits; discusses Temperance movement at length. Signed "your affectionate sister Sally Faulcon." [ML, 2008.07.17; OR5 2008.07.28]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 81.**

1835 March 14 [Three-page manuscript letter.] "Mount Pleasant"

[Discusses bad weather; Courtney's health—"She is still much hampered by fever." Family news and health; letter from my agent; collecting debts; meetings of Stock Holders of the J & K C (James and Kanawa Canal) will regulate JHC's travel to Richmond and Surry.]

“I am getting on much more slowly with my building than I could wish. . . . I am now engaged in improving our garden and yard. We will thank you for any [torn] or shrubbery which you may think will suit such a purpose they can be sent by old Peter if he is not too late.” [ML, 2008.07.17; OR5 2008.07.28]

W. & J.C. Crane, Richmond, to JHC, March 16, 1835. **Box 81.**
Bill for harness leather.

J.H. Eustace, Richmond, to JHC, March 16, 1835. **Box 81.**
Bill for several household items.

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 81.**
1835 March 16 [1½ page manuscript letter.]
“Mount Pleasant.” [A cover letter for his letter of the 13th.]

Bernard Peyton, Richmond, to JHC, Box 81.
March 17, 1835. [One-page manuscript letter.]
“...The Box of Plants you sent down shall go by the next Boat to Jas Town...”

Courtney Bowdoin Cocke to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 81.**
1835 March 21 [Two-page manuscript letter.]
[Nice description of trip on the river, with some ice but not enough to cause problems; health; gardening; social events including marriage of William Harrison and a wedding in Surry (Miss Spratley & Mr. Jones); school to open in Fairfax County; have a quarter of beef and no guests—viewed as a misfortune—we shall have company when it is all gone.]
“I was most agreeably surprised my dear Aunt...by the receipt of your letter...I contracted a most violent cold which was very distressing for some time, the fine weather we have lately had together with the regular horseback exercise I have taken has driven it away at last. You have I suppose been much occupied in Gardening since you got Home it has been our only amusement since we returned, for instead of having a house full directly we have been entirely alone...” [OR5, 2008.07.28]

Mrs. S.E.C. Bowdoin Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 81.**

1835 April 2 (incorrectly filed as April 12); from Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.
“I am in hopes that we shall soon be able to get the old garden at 4 Mile Tree looking quite decent, as I have a boy constantly at work in it *now*, and I have been busily engaged for some time in planting out shrubbery of all kinds; you need not be under any apprehensions, for I who so have had a taste for Radical improvements and taken pleasure in seeing them going on, I shall be very diligent in having the garden put in *nice* order for your *inspection* whenever you can pay us another visit.” [ML, 2008.07.17]

Mrs. S.E.C. Bowdoin Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 81.**

1835 April 2 (incorrectly filed as April 12); from Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.
“Your letter of the 13th ultimo was duly received, also the trees &c for which we return you many thanks, we have planted the yew trees according to your directions in the Grave yard, the rest of the plants have been set out in the Garden, except the Mulberries for Mr. Cocke which have been sent to him. I am in hopes that we shall soon be able to get the old garden at 4 Mile Tree looking quite decent, as I have a boy constantly at work in it *now*, and I have been busily engaged for some time in planting out shrubbery of all kinds; you need not be under any apprehensions, for I always have had a taste for Radical improvements and taken pleasure in seeing them going on, I shall be very diligent in having the Garden put in *nice* order for your *inspection* whenever you can find time to pay us another visit.”

“You have probably heard that the House at New Hope was burnt to the ground last Sunday week during the heavy wind together with the kitchen & most of the house furniture. I imagine [W? or M?] Faulcon’s loss must have been considerable the Dr lost his library & several other valuable articles...”

“Philip I expect will write to you shortly so will Mama. P is very much occupied at present with building, but it seems to me he has a great deal to do.”

[2½ page manuscript letter. Other topics: Family news and health; Temperance] [ML 2008.07.17; OR5 2008.07.28]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 81.**

1835 April 4; from Mount Pleasant, Surry County, Virginia.

“I am at present getting on rather better than heretofore with my building, having at last succeeded in employing some additional workmen (three carpenters)—they are engaged at present in pulling down & rebuilding some of the outhouses, such as smoke house, dairy, &c. I made use of the old frames, changing the *position* of the houses in most cases. I have determined to adopt a rather more thorough system of repair than you seem to recommend. But as I shall use all the old frames & get much of the other timber myself I find that the *outlay* will be small whilst I shall gain so much more in appearance, good taste and true comfort. I accept your idea however entirely as to the strict economy in every matter connected with these improvements—looking to *restoring* the old buildings as much as possible, and changing and renewing them *only* when it can be done entirely consistent with economy and *unity* these aforesaid elements in all tasteful building. I hope to get the place in

a habitable condition at the middle of the fall or first of the winter at farthest.” [Matt Laird, July 17, 2008.]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 81.**

1835 April 4 [5½ page manuscript letter.]

“Your two letters of the 24th March & 31st are before me—The first was delivered by Old Peter who arrived here on Wednesday last. Courtney & myself thank you for the important contributions you have made to our horticultural department in the strawberry & raspberry plantings received by the old man. Old Peter presents himself with a long face...” [Peter is attempting to be reunited with his wife, presumably a slave owned by Mr. Nicholson.]

“We also received a package containing the cuttings of mulberries & two yew trees. These I have carefully planted the last in the grave yard & the other mulberries according to directions in a nursery within the garden. The cuttings for Mr. [Buller/Butler?] Cocke have been sent him.” [Continues with family news—visits, health, etc.]

“I am at present getting on rather better than heretofore with my building, having at last succeeded in employing some additional workmen (three carpenters)—they are engaged at present in pulling down & rebuilding some of the outhouses, such as smoke house, dairy, &c. I made use of the old frames, changing the *position* of the houses in most cases. I have determined to adopt a rather more thorough system of repair than you seem to recommend. But as I shall use all the old frames & get much of the other timber myself I find that the *outlay* will be *small* whilst I shall gain so much more in appearance, good taste and true comfort. I accept your idea however entirely as to the strict economy in every matter connected with these improvements—looking to *restoring* the old buildings as nearly as possible, and changing and renewing them *only* when it can be done entirely consistent with economy and *unity* these aforesaid elements in all tasteful building. I hope to get the place in a habitable condition by the middle of the fall or first of the winter at farthest. I have given Courtney a boy as a gardener, and I hope she is beginning to take some interest in the improvements going on in that department at this [interesting?] season.”

[Reports that “the Negroes for the West” had progressed as far as Knoxville; land and plantation issues; horse breeding; possible purchase of farm in Nelson County.]

“As a pure matter of speculation I think the purchase as *little* desirable as any that could be made. James River lands now with the very best management will not I imagine yield more than 4 or 5 per cent upon their cost (+ of course the cost of labour & [buildings?]). True their nominal value may be enhanced by the Great State improvements, about to be commenced, but this will avail him only who *sells* and not to the permanent *holders* of such property...”

[More on land issues; politics, Temperance; ready to plant corn; reference to steam boat.]

[ML, 2008.07.17; OR5, 2008.07.28]

Richard Anderson to John Hartwell Cocke -Bowdoin Estate. **Box 81.**

1835 April 11

[Regarding sale of bank stock.]

Mrs. S.E.C. Bowdoin Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 81.**

1835 April 12

[This letter is dated April 2, 1835. See entry for that date. Catalog is in error.]

Record of Examination of Slaves for leaving Estate w/o pass by John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 81.**

1835 April 25

[Seven slaves are identified by name, including "Peter (black smith)", and each enumerates the number of times he has been absent from the plantation without leave.]

Ithiel Town to John Hartwell Cocke -new type bridge. **Box 82.**

1835 May 12 [One-page manuscript letter.]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 82.**

1835 May 19 [2 ½ page manuscript letter.]

[Written from Mount Pleasant; describes their trip home, presumably from a trip to Bremono; weather; Courtney's health; strawberries and cherries turning, no pears yet; horses and mule; JR & K Canal.]

John Hartwell Cocke to Ann B. Cocke, Sally Faulcon Cocke, Courtney Bowdoin. **Box 82.**

1835 May 21 [Four-page manuscript document.]

[Advice on behavior and the importance of religion offered by JHC "For my dear daughters Ann B., and Sally Faulcon, and my beloved ward Courtney Bowdoin." The document was originally composed on January 14 and 15, 1829, with an additional note dated May 21, 1835: "To my beloved wife as well as my children." A typed transcript is included in the folder.]

John Hartwell Cocke to P.St.G. Cocke. **Box 82.**

1835 June 4 [One-page manuscript document. On cover: "Ent'd in Journal."]

"On demand for value received I promise to pay or Cause to be paid to P. St. George Cocke of Surry County the just and full sum of Three thousand two hundred forty two Dollars and twenty two Cents with legal Interest thereon from the first day of January now last past until paid being the balance appearing to be due from me on that day as Guardian of Sally E. C. Bowdoin and as Exec. of John T. Bowdoin after deducting payments already made him, but it is understood that all payments made him since the first day of January last are to be allowed as offsets to this note when I can examine my papers to ascertain them...As witness my hand & seal this fourth day of June One thousand Eight hundred & thirty five. John H. Cocke, Sr."

"Cancelled June 15, 1836 as per my accts. Phil. S. Geo. Cocke."

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 82.**

1835 June 22 [One-page manuscript letter.]

[Addressed from Petersburg, Va., having arrived there from Surry on Saturday. Describes trip; Courtney ill but better now and out shopping; Canal stock payment; expect to leave for Dinwiddie Court House this evening.]

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 82.**

1835 July 1 [Three-page manuscript letter.]

[Addressed from “Meherrin”, Courtney describes their quarters in “the little cottage (which we are indebted to your good taste for)”. Philip is inspecting the other plantations, including Pea Hill, and comments on crops, the negro servants, cool weather, and Colonization activities.]

Edward W. Sims to John Hartwell Cocke re roofing Univ., wheat. **Box 82.**

1835 July 1

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 82.**

1835 July 6 [Four-page manuscript letter.]

[Addressed from “Meherrin – Brunswick”; describes the journey from Petersburg, and their accommodations in the cottage in some detail. Temperance; tobacco and cotton crops, corn, oats; reports on condition of plantations, including Pea Hill.]

[OR5: Began here on Tuesday morning, 7/29/08.]

Philip St. George Cocke to P.O. Winns (receipt or bill). **Box 82.**

1835 August 12

[One-page bill covering period May 7, 1834, through August 12, 1835, recording charges for letters and pamphlets, the latter possibly related to Temperance.]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 82.**

1835 August 14 [Two-page manuscript letter.]

[Addressed from “Warm Springs Bath”; Philip and Courtney plan to spend a week or ten days here and at Sulpher Springs.]

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 82.**

1835 August 22 [Two-page manuscript letter.]

[Addressed fro “White Sulphur Springs.” Courtney provides a detailed description of the spa experience, and in general finds the accommodations wanting. They have come from Warm Springs, and are headed for Salt Springs, then Warminster to visit Nannie, and to Bremo before returning to Surry.

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 83.**

1835 September 17 [One-page manuscript letter.]

[Addressed from "Warminster." Reports that since leaving Brems, he caught up with Courtney in Lynchburg and then traveled to Buffalo Spring, and from there to Warminster. "We will be here about a week before we come down to Brems." Discusses Courtney's health in brief and general terms.]

Thomas A. Holcombe to John Hartwell Cocke re introduction of Oronoko Tobacco. **Box 83.**

1835 September 19 [Two-page manuscript letter; addressed from Lynchburg.]

"I am informed that there is raised in your county, a considerable quantity of the sweet scented Oronoko tobacco; the seed was introduced by Edmund Brown the celebrated manufacturer of that article in Richmond. Being deeply interested in the culture of fine tobacco, and having many customers who are celebrated for their skill and superior management of the weed, I have determined to make an effort to procure some of the seed for them. You will Sir confer on me a singular favor, if it be possible, to procure for me as many seed as will be necessary to stock our region, any price, in reason will be paid for them, if required."

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 83.**

1835 October 13 [2½ page manuscript letter.]

[Addressed from "Mount Pleasant."]

"The pleasing task of being the *first* to write you after our arrival, has devolved on me Mama being so much engaged with her *Agricultural* affairs and Philip with his building operations, that they both appear to have little time for any thing else."

"You have been apprised of our journey as far as Richmond through a letter I wrote Sally...and sent by the Friday's stage...On Friday morning we were on Board the Patric Henry at ½ 5 o'clock and were flattering ourselves that a few hours would bring us to our landing but in this we were sadly disappointed for we had not left the wharf an hour before we were stopped by a very dense fog which had risen very suddenly and in attempting to proceed we in a few moments more found the Boat fast stuck on the mud very near the shore with her head run into a bank several feet. The other Boat soon came to our assistance and after undertaking attempts for two hours our passengers were all transferred to the other Boat leaving Captain C. *mortified* & disappointed beyond expression. The Jefferson had something the matter with one of her boilers & we did not consequently reach here before sunset."

"We found all well here & greatly rejoiced at our return. There has been not a single case of fever on the plantation the whole summer though at 4 M. Tree Mr. [Steths?] & the county generally has been unusually sickly..."

"Philip found as he anticipated that little progress had been made in Building during his absence but he is expecting several carpenters from Richmond in a few days & he thinks that his operations will then progress rapidly."

JHC to Sally F. Cocke. Box 82.

1835 October 24 [Three-page manuscript letter, addressed from Richmond.]

“I have heard nothing from Philip & his party since they left this [city]. I am almost uneasy about this warm spell of weather after their arrival in Surry. Knowing Philip’s bilious temperament I am afraid they may find when too late that they have retruned to the lower County too soon.”

Ed. W. Sims to John Hartwell Cocke -supplies-nails. **Box 83.**

1835 October 30 [One-page manuscript letter.]

“I send a barrel of 10 and 20 [d] Cut nails. We had no 8 [d] except broken barrels, and supposing that the 10 [d] [would?] answer I have sent them. I have 8 [d] which will be up to-day and should those sent not answer they can be returned, and if you will let me know I can send you the 8 [d] tomorrow by one of my Boats.”

[Sims uses two different illegible superscript symbols after the nail sizes; I have substituted the more common notation.]

B.H. Magruder to P.St. G. Cocke. **Box 83.**

1835 October [One-page manuscript document.]

“Received Scottsville October 2nd 1835 of Philip St. George Cocke Esq a bond executed by Martin [Tutwiler?] and Thomas [Show?] for fifteen hundred and fifty dollars bearing interest from 27th February 1834.” [One of seven bonds listed.]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 83.**

1835 November 1

Cocke Family Papers, MSS 640, Box 83

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke

1 November 1835 (“Mount Pleasant”)

[Ground breaking anticipated on “the great central improvement of our state” and perplexed that his father would consider resigning from the Canal board to become a contractor for the project. Lengthy comments on improvements, with references to Don Quixote and windmills.]

“As to my building—I have been very busily occupied with it since my return. I am making considerable alterations in the old house in order to make it comfortable and convenient. I hope we shall be able to get into it this winter.”

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 83.**

1835 November 19

Cocke Family Papers, MSS 640, Box 83

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke

19 November 1835 (“Mount Pleasant”) [Four-page manuscript letter.]

“...I am constantly urging Philip to write after I think I have discharged my duty in this respect; but building & improvements which appear to be his *hobbies* at present occupy so much of his time that he rarely finds time for any thing mote than *business* letters which he is compelled to write, which he dispatches in short order. I sometimes urge his writing more

legibly, as I am sure he must puzzle you as well as the rest of his correspondents, but since you have found out such a *similarity* in our *hand* writing I must stop..."

"The buildings at 4 Mile Tree are progressing I believe as fast as could be expected, though everything is in such confusion at present the work shows to very little advantage. The workmen have added a Green House & Store room to the Eastern end which will add much to the looks of the house and the latter will certainly contribute to its convenience the chimneys which were taken down for the purpose of putting fire places in the two northern rooms upstairs have been rebuilt again, the Porticos have been added & indeed almost all the most troublesome repairs are finished. The House is newly shingled & very little is to be done but painting, *plastering*, and stuccoing which will all be accomplished by Christmas. Philip is very much occupied and spends the whole day superintending the operations, he is pushing the work on as fast as possible and seems determined to be in the House by the first of January, he appears to apprehend no danger from *damp* [illegible]. I think however it will be impossible for me to get every thing in readiness as early as that for besides purchasing our furniture I have the whole concern of bedding &c to have made up which I fear will be a troublesome job. I hope you will come down before we get fixed so that any alteration which your judgment might suggest could be made before our removal."

"We have had the most remarkably long & warm spell of weather that I ever recollect at this season before, with the exception of one or two cold days & *one* frost we have had summer weather & indeed the thermometer has been at summers heat ever since we got Home. A week ago we had green peas & tomatoes gathered from the garden, vegetation appears to have taken a fresh start & the garden looks like Spring the rose bushes and trees are all budding and in sum no signs of the frost upon any thing but our potato vines which were killed last Thursday night we have since had them dug & find we have the finest crop that has been made here for several years."

Ed. W. Sims to John Hartwell Cocke -Use of slate for roofing at University of Virginia. **Box 83.**
1835 November 23

[“Welsh Slate” now a favored roofing material in Norfolk.]

Ed. W. Sims to John Hartwell Cocke –roofing the University of Virginia. **Box 83.**
1835 December 17

[More on slate roofing, and work at the University.]

John Hartwell Cocke to John Winn; list of hirelings-1835. **Box 83.**
1835

Bills, accounts, receipts- John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 83.**

1835 [32 single-sheet receipts, miscellaneous sizes and sources.]

[Includes two receipts from “Powhatan House” hotel in Richmond, with $\frac{3}{4}$ view of hotel enhancing the letterhead.]

Agreement, Rice Davis [or Davies] with John Hartwell Cocke.

“It is agreed between Mr. Davis & John H. Cocke, that the said Cocke will furnish him the following Named Masons at the prices annexed to their names respectively, to commence the 1st Feby next, viz:

Henry	at the price of	Thirty Dollars	pr	Month	
Phill	“	“	Twenty five	Do	Do
Frank	“	“	Twenty	Do	Do
Cato	“	“	Twenty	Do	Do

In addition to the above one Dollar pr Month will be charged for each hand so long as they abstain from ardent spirits or any other drink used to intoxication. Witness our hands this 3d of Jany 1835...Rice Davies [sic]...John H. Cocke Senr.”

2) Account of days Work of Masons at Buckingham Ironworks.

[Monthly charts for February, March, and April 1835 for days worked by Henry, Phill, Frank and “Keto.” In a typical week, the men worked Monday through Saturday. Cato is not included in the February chart. A note in the lower corner of the page is addressed from “Bear Garden Furnace” dated May 1, 1835.]

“Dear Sir, This a/c of time is sent in compliance with your request communicated through Mr. R. A. Payne...T. B. Deane...”

3) Account for work by the four masons, October 1835.

[The Buckingham Iron Manufacturing Company summarizes payments in May, June and October 1835.]

4) Receipts for ironwork (including mounting lock); cleaning well; mending floor, mantel pieces, and knob lock; mending plaster in Gen’l Cocke’s house (September 28, 1835; \$15).

5) Receipt for books purchased of Ch. Yale. Includes a book on Agricultural Chemistry,

6) Receipt for items purchased from Ed Sims, including large quantities of plaster (possibly for agricultural use rather than building construction), and “1 barrel cut nails...”

Thomas A. Holcombe to John Hartwell Cocke re Oronoke Tobacco. **Box 84.**

1836 January 16

Edward W. Sims to John Hartwell Cocke -roofing University of Virginia. **Box 84.**

1836 February 5

Courtney B. Cocke to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 84.**

1836 February 8 [Two-page manuscript letter.]

[Family news, weather, ice impeding travel on the river.]

“Poor little Robert died on Saturday which has proved a sore affliction to his parents...”

Account for Upper Bremono. **Box 84.**

1836 February 10-March 11

[Two pages of charges for unidentified blacksmith's work, including work on saw mill.]

Edward W. Sims to John Hartwell Cocke re slate for roofing University of Virginia. **Box 84.**

1836 February 19

P.St. G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 84.**

1836 February 23 [One-page manuscript letter.]

“As Frank goes up to day I send you the drawing of your *beau* ideal of a Cottage. The drawing is a mere outline and a [vague?] one at that and does nothing like justice to the subject. It was made out in a hurry after receiving yr note from Richd requesting me to send it up by Frank who was then expected to leave us in a day or two. I have adopted such proportions as I thought would look best. These however I have not given as you will vary them to suit circumstances.”

“Courtney asks me to request Mama & yourself to send her this spring anything in the way of shrubbery or flowers for her garden & I will thank you for any fruit trees &c which you may send at the same time. We hope to get into our house the next month as it is now all completed...Frank & Nancy will of course give you all the news from us...”

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 84.**

1836 March 4 [Four-page manuscript letter.]

Cocke Family Papers, MSS 640, Box 84

**S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke
4 March 1836 (“Mount Pleasant”)**

“Philip...is more than usually occupied at this time as his manager has been ill & will be unable to attend to his business for weeks perhaps & a great number of the negroes have been sick with violent colds in consequence of the bad weather.”

“Our [written over “The”] house is now quite in readiness for the furniture which will be down as soon as we can get a vessel to go for it. Three Carpenters from R.[ichmond] have been at work there for a week in fitting up the Library & Store room with shelves & hanging on shutters, there is a little painting yet to be done on the inside which will be finished when the exterior of the house is painted this was postponed on account of the weather but will be done in the course of the next two months. I believe Philip has nearly abolished the idea of having the walls stuccoed though it would certainly add to the appearance of the house. The garden is in *nice* order and I am only waiting for the earth to dry a little to commence planting out all the shrubbery I can collect from this place & Bremono. I can scarcely specify the particular things that I wish Aunt C. promised me a Grevel [Greville] rose which I should like to have also a few [*monthly?*] roses as there is not one among the collection here & as the rose is a favourite flower of mine any other varieties with these. I have mentioned I should be pleased to have also a few cuttings from the *Pyracantha* thorn, & the *double Althea* these are the only particular shrubs that I should care about having at this time there may be

other rare ones that I know nothing about which you may have in the garden but these with which Mama can give me will be sufficient.”

“We shall avail ourselves of this fine weather to visit my Cousin Mr. Ruffin we shall probably go down this evening...Philip says he must be at home on Monday to commence *oat* sewing, he is quite absorbed with farming.” [ML/OR5]

[From a different Manuscript Collection—see below.]

John Hartwell Cocke Letters and Papers Regarding Bremo, 1811-1865, MSS 8453-a

John Hartwell Cocke to S. E. Courtney Cocke

15 March 1836 (“Brema”)

“This being a day of snow almost without interruption I have had Jack, the gardener, engaged in making up a package of sundries for your garden. You could have given me few commissions my dear child which I should have had more pleasure in executing—as I am fond of gardening myself—I like to encourage it in others. I have always thought, there was a tendency to virtue and piety in a taste for gardening—and this ought to place it high in the list of our occupations—for that which does not make us better for time and eternity, too, is worse than useless. . . .

“At foot hereof, I shall send a list of the particulars in your package—if you do not succeed with the raspberry cuttings, we shall be able to send you some of these new and prolific varieties with roots another year. You ought to cultivate these strawberries in all their varieties—because they afford a fine and wholesome fruit at that season when you can venture to remain at home. I therefore send you some of the Great Mogul strawberries. You ought to send to Mr. Jesse Cole of [illegible] and get a full plantation of his fine kind. Attend also to your huntbois (?)—when they succeed, they are very fine and will repay the pains bestowed on them.”

“Tell Philip I send him a bundle of the *morus multicaulis* to hasten his plantations of this important acquisition to our husbandry. They might be planted along all our standing fences, if it were only as food for cattle—but when we get industrious and enterprising enough to undertake silk-making they will prove of great value—and the care with which they are raised commend them above all other mulberries. The few roots of gama grass may be worth trying on your soil—it is said to succeed best in light sandy soils. It does not seem to promise much here. . . .”

Your affectionate Father, John H. Cocke, Senr.

- No. I cuttings of red double flowering althea
- “ II Do. of white Do. Do.
- “ III Do. of *Morus Multicaulis*—or Chinese mulberry
- “ IV Do. of white cane raspberry
- “ V Do. of Purple Prolific Do.
- “ VI *Pyracantha* or ever green thorn
- “ VII One yew tree
- “ VIII two Greville roses

24 plants of Great Mogul strawberries—some roots of Gama grass and a few ears of an early kind of corn.

[Postscript on outside of letter]

Our monthly roses had no effects, but we will endeavour to raise some lagoon (?) for you this summer, of all our varieties of your favourite flower. I fear the greville roses sent will hardly succeed but they are the best we could get.

March 17. All the articles in the list have been sent this morning to New Canton to go down to Richmond in care of Virginius Newton, who takes a boat. They are packed in a flour barrel and directed to Philip, to be left at James Town by steamer.

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 84.**

1836 March 20 [Two-page manuscript letter; addressed from "Richd Va."]

"I am very sorry that I am obliged to leave here just before yr arrival. I have come up to make some arrangements to enable us to get into our house, which I have now gotten through with and as Courtney was a little complaining when I left home I shall return in the boat tomorrow...I have just seen Mr. Newton who tells me he is down from Bremo and that a package of shrubbery was put in his charge by you for me. Courtney is beginning to take much interest in her garden & I know that she will be delighted with this present. When I left home we had had no spring weather and all our farming & gardening operations had been scarcely commenced. I came up in a snow on Tuesday last & it is snowing again!"

P.St. G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 84.**

1836 March 23

[Container list should be revised to show the letter is from Courtney (2½ pages) with a 2-paragraph addendum by Philip.]

[Does not appear under this date in "Container List."]

Cocke Family Papers, MSS 640, Box 84

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke

23 March 1836 ("Mount Pleasant")

"The barrel of shrubry [sic] arrived in good order the day before your letter, and the various cuttings have been set out in their respective places. I hope in a few years to have quite a handsome collection of plants and trees in our Garden and yard which will add greatly to the appearance of the situation. Our garden and yard both require trees & evergreens for them to appear to advantage. The strawberries we have had planted very carefully & will I think succeed well, those you sent us last spring have grown very luxuriantly & now occupy two squares. The Raspberries we have been equally successful with...."

"Philip was in R [Richmond] last week but regretted he could not remain longer to have seen you; we hope however we shall see you here in the course of the Spring when you make some of your monthly trips to R. Sally seems to have some idea of making us a flying visit before Lucy leaves her, & as I presume the 23 of April will bring you down again I shall write & urge her & Lucy to come at that time as it will then be pleasant weather and our House will be in readiness for their inspection. We expect the furniture down in a few days, and there will be nothing to prevent our going in it shortly but the want of a *good cook*, the

boy who was in Petersburg so long besides being miserably deficient in *cleanliness* proves himself utterly ignorant of the culinary art in all its branches, & will of course not suit our purposes.”

[Philip adds two paragraphs to the bottom of Courtney’s letter, including further appreciation for the gift of plants.]

Edward W. Sims to John Hartwell Cocke shipment of slate. **Box 84.**
1836 April 5

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 84.**
1836 April 13

Cocke Family Papers, MSS 640, Box 84

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke

13 April 1836 (began writing “Mount,” then corrected to “Four Mile Tree”)

“I employ the first leisure hour I have had since getting to my new home in returning you many thanks for your letter by Mr. Turpin, and also to apprise you that we are now in our new house. May we not hope my dear father that we shall shortly have the pleasure of seeing you as well as the rest of the family from Bremo under our own roof. We promise you all a hearty welcome and our best cheer. Should I hear nothing to the contrary I shall certainly expect you after the meeting of the 27th inst. We left Mount Pleasant on Monday [11 April 1836] and notwithstanding the inducements I had to be *here*, it was not without feelings of deep regret that I left the place where my childhood was spent, and which is endeared to me by many fond & early associations. I did not however give way to such feelings for though natural I thought it my duty to suppress them. I have been so constantly occupied since I got here, I have scarcely realized that this is to be my *future home* although I know very well that I never shall feel the attachment for this place that I do for Mt. Pleasant. I revere this spot as the residence & as the grave of my Ancestors but independent of this consideration I could relinquish it without a regret.”

“Mama has not yet returned from Norfolk we expect her up on the Boat tomorrow, she will be greatly surprised when she arrives to find we have deserted her for though we threatened her we should clear out from Mt. Pleasant before she got back yet she little thought of the threat being carried into execution. I have written to apprise her of it however that the shock may in some degree be lessened.”

“The weather continues unusually cold for the season, and our garden very backward, though it gives some indication of the approach of spring (for I consider this season barely to have commenced) our Apricots are in bloom & we have the prospect of a plentiful crop if the frosts which we still continue to have should not prove fatal to them.”

“It has been raining incessantly all day and a strong North Easterly wind blowing which has prevented me from taking a very active part in *my domestic matters* so far I am very much pleased with house keeping & hope as I gain experience & knowledge in such matters I shall take great delight in them but shall require a few lessons from Nenny Moreland & a few other *wise ones*. Philip...has been very unwell ever since he came up with fevers...He has been dieting himself & taking a little slight medicine, but for his being obliged to go out in the boat for Mama tomorrow he would try some more effectual remedy to night.”

“We must get the favor of you to have the Portraits packed & sent down together with those Botanical books and [globes?] of mine which have never been removed we are fitting up the Library & wish to make a collection of all the books we have. I shall highly prize the piece of furniture which Mr. T. is making according to your directions.”

Henry B. Reardon, Norfolk, Account with John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 84.**

1836 April 20

[Request to settle minor account for cocoa and chocolate.]

Beverly R. Wilson to John Hartwell Cocke – conditions in Liberia. **Box 84.**

1836 April 26

[Addressed from Monrovia, Liberia. Wilson has just returned from Virginia, and reports on the return voyage (25 days) and conditions in Liberia. “Sir you requested me to write to you in reference to your people you have here: I have seen Peyton & his Children they all appear to be in good health. Peyton himself appears to be in very good health and is doing as well as any man can expect to do in this country.”]

Francis H. Smith to P.St. G. Cocke. **Box 85.**

1836 May 1

[Addressed from “Va Military Institute”; a short letter addressed to Philip regarding “your son John” (?), indicating he is a student at the Institute.]

P.St. G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 85.**

1836 May 8 [Three-page manuscript letter; addressed from “Surry.”]

[Lengthy discourse in response to his father’s concern for Philip’s brother Charles, and his performance at the University; Philip & Courtney have just returned from Norfolk, and there heard a lecture on Colonization.]

“Since I last wrote we have moved into the old house at Four Mile Tree, and are now getting ourselves tolerably comfortably fixed. We look forward with pleasure to seeing & entertaining this spring in our own house our parents from Bremono—Say about the time of yr next monthly visit to Richmond? We hope the whole family will come at that time—Mr Payne not excepted to whom you will please present my friendly regards and cordial [illegible].”

“I thank you for the promise of the two *horse* scoops—as soon as I receive them I shall [continue?] my River road “a la [scenic?]. They will also be useful to me in making other roads descending to our marl deposits...[continues with comments on agriculture improvement in Virginia]...”

“I am just now putting up the walls of my first two mud quarters at this place & the idea has struck me that some account of this mode of building as applicable not only to houses but to [illegible] ought to be given to Ed. of the Farmers Register. You certainly might do it more appropriately & better than any one else—as I believe you are the father of the system at least in this State. If however you are not disposed to write such an article for the Register yourself and will send me a slight sketch of the *origin—history* of this mode of building—as I am myself now

well a [tear in page—presumably “acquainted”] with the *process & merits* of the [thing?] from experience [tear in page, probably “I”] shall be able to gain quite an interesting article upon the subject. By reference to [Dea’ ? (An)] cyclopedia [of Gardens?] Farm & Villa architecture & some other books in my possession I am unable to ascertain if yr plan of mud building is used in Europe. In fact they make no mention of any mud [illegible] walls but only of Pisé. Where did you get the notion of the mud & straw walls? What the use [sic] and advantage of Straw? Would not the mud without the straw answer as well or better? Are there any Mud walls in this state or in the United States besides these you have built? Is this mode of building known to be used much in Europe? & in what part? Such are some of the questions about which I feel at some loss for information – as I said before I believe I can sufficiently [feel?] acquainted with the [detail?] of these works & I [have seen?] [illegible] of them to be satisfied of their great utility. Yr affectionate son, Philip S. Geo Cocke...

[Note: Elliot, Box 3, includes photocopy of frontis page for Loudon’s “An Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture (London 1833) with “P. St. Geo. Cocke Aug 1834” at the top of the page. Elliot includes photocopies of designs relevant to Belmead.]

[Continue work starting here, October 27, 2008.]

P.St. G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 85.**

[1836?] May 21 [Brief, half-page manuscript letter, addressed from "4 M. Tree"]

"Courtney is about to [illegible] a note [illegible] to you for Sally who is expected to be with you... [Includes reference to stock in J & K Canal Company.]

John H. Cocke Senr to "C[harles] C. Cocke Student of the University of Virg'a". **Box 85.**

1836 May 31 [Four-page manuscript letter, addressed from Bremono.]

[The final paragraph includes a brief reference to Philip.] "Philip met us in Richmond. Sally is at 4 M Tree and your Brother John talks of going down next week. Mr. Payne declines the trip."

Sally Faulcon Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 85.**

1836 June 3 [Two-page manuscript letter, addressed from Four Mile Tree.]

"My dear Father, I have omitted writing longer than I should have done, hoping to hear something from Home first, but as no letter has yet made its appearance, I hasten to give you some intelligence of us in this quarter, that I may with more propriety expect the like favor from yourself. Little of importance has transpired since I left you in Richmond, though we have spent the last week as pleasantly as we could do entirely confined to the House. One of the most agreeable trips I ever had in a Steam Boat was on the day I came down, the weather was delightful, & besides Miss Charlotte, I had several acquaintances... [Peggy Parker; Anne Parker of the E. Shore]... Since the day after our arrival it has never ceased to rain until last evening, and even now we have had a faint prospect of a fine day; we fear you are almost inundated by the River after this spell. Aunt arrived from the Convention last Saturday, bringing Mrs. Vickory & Cornelia Armistead up with her... She has been quite an invalid again since her return; indeed we found all the ladies at Mount Pleasant quite indisposed yesterday evening when we rode down to see them.

Courtney is exceedingly busy in her own House; is a great advocate for early rising, and has so many bells of various tones, rung on different occasions, that we have not yet learnt to distinguish them all. The House is very much improved by the painting & stuccoing, and still more by the furniture.

Having heard nothing from Brother John & Mr. Payne, we hope they may be on their way, though they have had no very inviting weather to set out in. Mr. Coalter & Lucy, have neither arrived, though last Friday was the day appointed for them to come. We hope the weather has detained them, and shall expect to see them in a few days.

I suppose N. Moulton is in Warminster. I have written to Annie since I got down, and feel anxious to hear from her. I can hear nothing of the time of our friends departure from this place for the upper Country. Courtney is still averse to leaving here, and will remain until the last moment. She desires her love, & says she shall write in a few days. I shall hope to hear from you soon, at least in time for me to meet you in R[ichmond] at the next meeting. Brother Philip waits to take my letter to the office, so I must say adieu; with love to all

your devoted daughter

S.F.C."

[OR5, 10/27/08; proofed.]

John Hatwell Cocke to Sally F. Cocke. **Box 85.**

1836 June 9 [Three-page letter addressed to Sally “At 4 Mile Tree near Surry Ct. Ho. Va.”]
[Response to Sally’s letter of June 3, 1836. Remarks on pleasures of trip down the river and opportunities for socializing.]

“We regret to hear that your Aunt T. [or “F.”?] has been indisposed since her return home. Tell her she must come up earlier than usual this summer, that she may be entirely restored to her winter health – after her late spell – and still further threatening. You may add for her comfort, that I have engaged a worthy Methodist to preach to our people every 2d & 4th Sabbath in each month – and that I shall have the Chapel in readiness for him, I hope, in all July.”

[Described flooding caused by excessive rains; refers to higher flood in 1834.] “It is feared that the contractors at U[pper] Bremo have lost much of their new embankment – the other public work has suffered no injury.” [This refers to Canal construction—see Ellis letter of June 9, 1836.]

Tell our dear Courtney, it was a matter of more serious concern with me than I thought proper to impress fully, that we were disappointed in visiting her in her own House as we lately contemplated. I long to see her engaged in the duties of her household affairs. I have always had a presentiment that she would be a good Housewife – and that her duties in that line well performed would contribute to her health & happiness; I could not therefore but greatly enjoy the practical proof of my fond anticipation. But, she must not permit her pleasant avocations to divert from the due considerations for her health in the climate of Surry. I must enter my protest against her remaining at 4 M Tree after this month has elapsed. Tell her if she must be busy (& I encourage her to it with all my heart) she must come up here and Louisa will gladly give her full employment in some of Nanny M’s vacated departments, which are now temporarily filled by Old Lucy, & young Lucy, & Betsy... Tell Courtney if she will come up & divide the labour of House keeping with her Aunt, it shall be all we will charge her for board as long as she will stay with us. We have often wished for you all of late to help us to eat the most abundant crop of strawberries I ever saw...

Your affectionate Father
John H. Cocke”

Charles Ellis to John Hartwell Cocke - carpenters. **Box 85.**

1836 June 9 [Three-page manuscript letter, addressed from Richmond.]

[Describes his unsuccessful efforts to locate a carpenter—“a first rate framer”—for JHC.]

“Mr. Manson...speaks of a Mr. Key who is or has been at work on the houses of the Messrs Gath [Galt?] in your County. His recommendation of Key is such as I think would meet your wants, altho he says he is not as good a Framer as the one you want from here. Yet I apprehend his habit of intemperance would be insuperable with you. Therefore you will judge wether it is not best for you to take Key if to be had, or risqué getting one from here.”

[Continues with discussion of flood damage to Canal construction; tobacco prices.]

Sally Faulcon Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 85.**

1836 June 10 [Two-page manuscript letter from Four Mile Tree.]

[Describes Philip's travel schedule to Richmond and Brunswick; visitors; weather.]

"Miss Charlotte is quite sick at Mt Pleasant, so that I have seen very little of Aunt. We all dine with her tomorrow, and find it very pleasant to have even one neighbor. I suppose you are just in the midst of the strawberry season at Bremo; if they have not been destroyed by the rain. We had them till yesterday, but I believe they are all over but the "haut bois" which have borne very profusely, but are favourites with no one besides myself."

Philip St. George Cocke to "C[ary] C[harles] Cocke, Student, University of Virginia." **Box 85.**

1836 June 12 [Two-page manuscript letter, addressed from Richmond.]

Sally Faulcon Cocke to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 85.**

1836 July 5 [Three-page manuscript letter, addressed from Richmond.]

"Dear Mama,

Supposing you are again at Home by this time, I hasten to give you some intelligence of our movements. You may have learned from Brother Charles (who is at Bremo by this) of our intending to leave Surry on Saturday last, provided Mrs. Newton was well enough to get off the day before... We however got off, notwithstanding our fears, on Saturday & arrived here early in the evening of the same day. Brother Philip has located us at Mrs. Hall's Boarding House and taken his departure for Brunswick not expecting to return until the middle of next week."

[More details on their boarding house, another boarding house known as "Mrs. Duvall's", and reference to "our neighbors the Galts."]

William H. Richardson to Philip St. George Cocke. **Box 85.**

1836 July 10 [Two-page manuscript letter, addressed from Richmond.]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 85.**

1836 September 24 & 25 [Five-page manuscript letter addressed from Richmond.]

"Our dear Courtney still continues well and considering the novelty of her situation, her absence from home & friends – confinement & restraint of town - & the loss of the fresh air – freedom – [illegible] & diversions of a Country life in which she has always so much delighted.

Considering all these things she really sustains herself with much fortitude. I shall not fail to do all in my power to secure her comfort [illegible] sustain her under one of woman's severest trials..."

Sally Faulcon to Charles C. Cocke. **Box 85.**

1836 September 29. [One-page manuscript letter, addressed from Richmond.]

"I make no doubt but what the report of your Brother & Mr. M. Robinson having been engaged in a most distressing affair has reach you – a challenge passed – Mr. R. made such acknowledgements as has been satisfactory to Philip & his friends, & I trust that it is now all

settled. It is impossible my dear Charles to express what I have suffered since last Monday, in any event, such an occurrence must have been awfully distressing – but the particular situation of our dear Courtney made it doubly so – she has supported herself in a most wonderful manner – a good & merciful God will I hope stretch his arm beneath her & support her through all she has to encounter...” [OR5 10/27/08; proofed. An 1837 letter indicates Sally Faulcon is General Cocke’s sister.]

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 85.**

1836 September 29 [Three-page manuscript letter, addressed from Richmond.]

[Courtney begins with a lengthy description of her husband’s role in a dispute between “Mr E & Mr Robinson” and reassures her father-in-law that Philip has acted judiciously and with due respect to her circumstances.]

“I feel extremely anxious to resume (should my life be spared after the trial which awaits me is over) the duties of housekeeping to which I have hitherto taken so much pleasure in as soon as [torn] possibly can we shall hasten home, we think it rather too early [torn] yet...”

[OR5 10/27/08; proofed.]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 85.**

1836 September 29 [Two-page manuscript letter, addressed from Richmond.]

[Philip provides a brief summary of his dispute with Mr. Robinson, and includes a copy of the agreement reached between the two. It seems clear that Philip challenged Mr. Robinson to a duel, and friends intervened to reach an honorable resolution.]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 86.**

1836 October 13 [Three-page manuscript letter.]

“...Our dear Courtney continues to improve and I am in hopes that a few more days of nursing & prudence will return her entirely to her usual good health. The boy is doing well also – he suffered a little at first for want of a nurse but is now provided with a good one and [illegible] upon abundant nourishment. We hope to be able to go home on the 2nd of next month...”

“...I have heard nothing of the sale of Belle Mead this fall.”

[Comments on agriculture; proposed railroad.]

“...upon taking the vote of the family that they seem to be in favour of John Bowdoin as the name of our son & perhaps it is becoming that he ought to have this name. Such therefore it shall be...”

“Saturday 12 o’clock P.M. Courtney continues to mend and in fact I may say is almost entirely well. The boy is also doing well.” [OR5, 10/27/08; proofed.]

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 86.**

1836 November 21 [Two-page manuscript letter, addressed from Four Mile Tree.]

“...I am happy in being able to tell you that since we got Home our dear little boy has been growing & thriving rapidly and is considered down here one of the largest children for his age that ever was seen. I have also been fortunate enough in obtaining an excellent wet nurse for him

who affords him an abundant supply of nourishment. His cold has entirely left him & apparently he is in as fine health as could be desired. I feel very anxious for his Aunt's & Uncle's & grand parents to see him. Philip returned home on Thursday last after an absence of ten days having visited Brunswick, Suffolk & Norfolk he only spent one night in the latter place & staid with Mr. [illegible], he did not see any of the Barraud family knowing the deep distress they were in he thought it most proper not to visit them. He desires me to say that nothing but his absence from Home has prevented his writing to you & that he will do so shortly... [OR5, 10/27/08; proofed.]

William Galt to John Hartwell Cocke - see ref. to John Hartwell Cocke rules for plantation management. **Box 86.**

1836 December 28

[Galt asks if it is possible to receive a copy of a set of rules for managing a plantation, which General Cocke had prepared for Mr. Peyton some 18 months earlier.]

Estimate of cost of roofing house. **Box 86.**

1836

[An itemized list of costs titled "Spooners estimate for roofing Dwelling House 1836." Items include "Lumber necessary for new roof with Ballustrade...Workmanship...Takeing off present Roof...ridge strips on which the Lead is nailed...extending the Portico Roofs into the Main Roof..."]

Dimensions of roof of house at Bremo Recess. **Box 86.**

[ca. Box 86. 1836]

[Plan drawing in pencil with dimensions noted in ink. Each section of the roof is dimensioned and assigned a letter code, with a running total keyed to the letters.]

Bills, accounts, receipts- John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 86.**

1836

List of field hands, mechanics. **Box 86.**

1836-37

Martin B. Shepherd to John Hartwell Cocke -slave hiring, farm management. **Box 87.**

1837 January 4

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 87.**

1837 January 12 [One-page manuscript letter, addressed from Richmond.]

"...I left home on Tuesday to meet Powell in Petersburg & came over here the next day. All were well when I left home, & our little boy very much grown & improved, at least so we

think...” [Continues with description of a meeting of the Colonization Society the previous night.]

Sally Faulcon to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 87.**

1837 January 25 [Four-page manuscript letter addressed from Four mile Tree.]

[Addressed to “My ever dear Brother,” the letter primarily concerns her personal distress at living in a sinful world.]

“I think our darling boy more like you than any other person – he is extremely like you when [he] laughs – at other times he is like our dear little Hart. I do wish so much to see Nannies children and John Bowdoin together.”

[On page 3, Sally notes that she is now at Mt. Pleasant, and dates the following portion of the letter January 21.]

“I wish you all to see our darling boy John Bowdoin he is certainly the most cheerful quiet spirit I have ever seen, is fat, & as blooming as a rose – he is a great comfort to us all – he sets alone & laughs out loud & looks as if he perfectly understood all that’s said to him. I scarcely know [torn] give him up but I fear that I should love him too much if I continued longer with him...”

[Reference to marriage of Elizabeth, and visitors to “FMT”; passing references to Philip and Courtney; ice on river restricts travel.] [OR5, 10/27/08; proofed.]

John Sclater to John Hartwell Cocke re disposal of timber. **Box 87.**

1837 January 26

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke, Jr.. **Box 87.**

1837 February 15 [Three-page manuscript letter, addressed from 4 Mile Tree.]

[Tobacco crop versus corn and oats; progress on the Canal.]

“...I am [knocking?] away yet – putting this old place in a state of repair – Marling & improving the land &c. - perhaps I am working against nature, but I shall test the theory fully. I had as well try it as any body else whether their lands can be made productive or not & I [torn] without encouragement so far...”

“...Here is an anomalous establishment for you! 4 M Tree has 50 negroes upon it, 30 able bodied workmen. I have spent about 6 thousand dollars in improvements here the last 2 years and yet this place has not yielded (literally) one cent of return – but I am done expending now except labour – and the place will begin to make some return & as it makes me a comfortable [Income?] & supports the establishment perhaps I shall get it out in some way or another...” [OR5, 10/27/08; proofed.]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 87.**

1837 February 15 [Four-page manuscript letter, addressed from Four Mile Tree.]

[Contemplates a trip to Bremo and possibly bring Courtney and the baby, but thinks he must hold them back as only way to tempt the family to visit Surry. Comments on progress with Canal, and state of politics in Virginia.]

“...Courtney & I beg [now?] to say that we consider you have much [increased?] the value of yr portrait by setting it in a frame of yr own choice one too which we consider so fitting & characteristic – so shall it stand always associated with this emblem of your own taste.

I shall take the greatest pleasure in procuring for you and forwarding, if possible, the potatoes & plantings mentioned in yr letter. I will make some inquiries as to procuring them...

I thank you for the offer of the male blood calf – mentioned in a former letter - I shall bring him down here to try to acclimate him. My lands are improving & perhaps in a few years such cattle might be raised here. I thank you also for the offer of the Italian wheat – but I am not in a fix to make a fair experiment with that just now.

Our boy remains healthy – improves – is lively & fat – but I suppose C[ourtney] gives you a full account in her letter of to day of him & all else...

As to myself, I am reading & farming...”

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 87.**

1837 February 15 [Four-page manuscript letter, addressed from Four Mile Tree.]

[Encourages the General to come to Surry; discussion of poor mental health of cousin John; expecting friends from Norfolk on every boat “& we accordingly sent out our boat.”]

“P[hilip]...will go up to Bremono for a few days...it would also afford me great pleasure to accompany him, but the roads are in such a state I feel unwilling to undertake the journey, although our little boy has grown so fat & strong that he could very well stand it. The dear little fellow continues to improve & is apparently in perfect health & remarkably sprightly & observant but for a fever or two which he had when he was vaccinated he has been entirely well ever since we got Home. I wish sincerely you all could see him. I think he will compare well with Nannie’s Phil: or any other child of his age in the country. I trust my dear father that should this Child be spared he may prove a blessing to us all... We wish to have him baptised as soon as a favourable opportunity offers, we have deferred it this long with the hope of having you & the rest of our friends present.

“...We will try & procure the potatoes we made a very fine crop last fall & have been keeping some of our best with the hope of your being here to enjoy them, but as our cellar is a new one they have not kept very well, we have still a few left & should you not come down next month will certainly try to send you a bushel or two. They have commenced rotting very fast. I think the plantings may be procured either from Mr. Steth or Mr. Todd.

We have done nothing yet in the way of repairing the old Church but we feel every inclination to do something towards getting it up. I feel very solicitous that our servants should hear preaching & receive regular religious instruction - our minister Mr. Northern who resides at Cabin Point will always preach to them in the afternoon of every other sabbath. He preached an excellent sermon last Sunday evening at Mt. Pleasant & will I expect make another appointment at the old Church as soon as the weather moderates... whenever Mama goes I am obliged to stay [home] – I cannot feel reconciled to leaving my Child all day with servants although he has an excellent nurse that appears much attached to him...” [OR5, 10/27/08; proofed.]

List of names of the people of Upper Bremono. **Box 87.**

1837 February 17 [Small memo booklet with no cover.]

[Three pages of names of individuals and family groups, with weekly meal allowances.]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 87.**

1837 April 2 [Four-page manuscript addressed from 4 Mile Tree.]

[Trip to Richmond and King William; accompanied by Courtney and their infant son; weather fine and garden quite green; politics; the Canal.]

“You seem to dread the consequences of the inactivity of my present mode of life. [Verily?] the theatre is a cramped & humbling one to a man of any energy or ambition. I [lost?] not of my [share?] of these last - yet I feel that stirring within me which is not at home [less?] - & yet like Gulliver I find myself bound hand & foot by the Lilliputians How ought it to be fed? - The multitude of circumstances & considerations, small individually, which press upon every [man?] more or less...Sometimes I have determined to break up here & shut my eyes to consequences & go somewhere I know not...and still I am here buried alive...learning a little Philosophy to be sure but of the Stoical order – which only makes a man still more unfit for the world...”

“...I continue my agricultural improvements here – have marled 150 acres to be in corn this spring and manured 30 acres of the 150 at the rate of 300 bushels. I shall plant corn on the 10th – the first – this I believe is full early for us here. I shall go tomorrow to see [Stith?] who has promised me some potatoe plantings for you to know when he unpacks to plant so that I can put them up & send to you. He & I will be able to make [illegible] at least 5 if not 10 bushels for you...I am almost afraid to send for the fine calf you have promised – as I am told there is no chance of its getting through the summer here – as to lose it would be a great sacrifice. However, if you think there is any [use?] send it to Richmond to Deane & Edwards to forward it immediately by the Steam Boat. How ought it to be fed? Will it not be best to keep it on a small & shady lot this summer? [In postscript, acknowledges receipt of a letter and proposes to pack the potatoes and ship them via Richmond.]

John Hartwell Cocke to Robert J. Smith. **Box 87.**

1837 April 12 [Manuscript list of books purchased from Smith.]

[The entries date from September 23, 1835 through December 9, 1836; payment was made April 12, 1837. The titles favor religious themes.]

[Orlando started here on 10/28/08.]

Andrew Maxwell to John Hartwell Cocke -Plantation Management-horses, etc. **Box 88.**
1837 April 30

John Hartwell Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke, Jr. **Box 88.**

1837 May 1 [Three-page manuscript letter, addressed from “Bacons Castle.”]
“...I rec’d yours of the 24 ultimo [torn] day last as Philip & myself passed Surry Ct Ho: on our [torn] to Smithfield. We are so far on our way back to 4 [torn—4 Mile Tree] after spending a very pleasant Sabbath in Smithfield, hearing Mr. Smith of the Episcopal Church preach twice...Philip is now attending a sale in this vicinity where he is [desirous?] to buy some sheep...after he has attended to his business [torn] we intend to go up to his house, after dinner [torn] all well there on Friday – and hope to find them so when [torn] get back...[Damage to this letter makes translation difficult, but included are references to peaches and apricots at “F. M. Tree”, and to preparations for planting corn.] “...We shall take the Steamer for Norfolk on Wednesday...” [OR5, 10/28/08; proofed.]

John Hartwell Cocke, Jr. to John Hartwell Cocke, Sr. **Box 88.**

1837 May 1 [Two-page letter, addressed from “Bremo Recess” to JHC at “Surry C. H. Va”]
“Nelson came up Tuesday evening as expected and gave us yours of the 23d April...My best love to all with you at 4 Mile Tree & at Mount Pleasant.” [OR5, 10/28/08; proofed.]

John Hartwell Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke, Jr. **Box 88.**

1837 May 6 [Two-page manuscript letter, addressed from Richmond.]
“...I left Louisa [his wife] this morning in Norfk where we found all our friends well...Louisa will come up in the Boat on Thursday next

Sally Faulcon Cocke to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 88.**

1837 May 7 [Three-page manuscript letter, addressed from Chericoke to “Mrs. Genl Cocke at Mrs. Duval’s” (a boarding house in Richmond).]
“Dear Mama...I had a long letter from Courtney by the last mail. She wrote me that you expected to leave her on Wednesday, but the day was so windy I think you must have found some difficulty in getting on board. Do write me of your trip, & above all, let Lucy & I hear how yourself & Papa liked John Bowdoin after the many fine accounts written of him. Courtney seems to think he was not very much taken with his Grandpa, however much his Grandfather might have been pleased with him. How were all in Norfolk, &c, &c. To tell you that I have determined to remain a month longer here, is to say at once that I am spending my time most pleasantly. I wish you & Papa could take time to make a little visit here, for I think you would be pleased...” [OR5, 10/28/08; proofed.]

John Hartwell Cocke, Jr. to John Hartwell Cocke, Sr. **Box 88.**

1837 May 8 [Three-page manuscript letter, addressed from Bremono to JHC in Richmond.]
“...The nails & Plaster have not reached us as yet, we are much in want of both...” [OR5, 10/28/08; proofed.]

John Hartwell Cocke to C. C. Cocke. **Box 88.**

1837 May 1 [Two-page manuscript letter, addressed from Richmond to Charles at UVA.]
“...I left your Mother in Norfolk on Saturday morning – She will join me here on Thursday. I hope to be off for home by Saturday next... We spent a few days most pleasantly with P. & Courtney & yr. Aunt T. and left them well. Their Boy is indeed a very fine child – the very picture of health & good humour personified. Cousin Judy is at Mt. Pleasant with yr. Aunt T, both in high preparation for the Convention in Petersburg the 18th Instant. [OR5, 10/28/08; proofed.]

Philip St. George Cocke & Courtney Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 88.**

1837 May 9 [Four-page document with one-page letters by Philip & Courtney to JHC; addressed from “4 Mile Tree.”]

Philip: “My dear father, I take the opportunity offered by James going up to day to tell you that we are all well. I send you by James two letters which have come to our office for you since you left us. We took the liberty of opening them both...the one from Mr. Maxwell I opened thinking to learn from it when to look for the calf “Wallace”. I find that the old fellow mentions the calf very “affectionably” but says it had not been shipped. Please let me know when to expect it...[Canal payments]... We are beginning to suffer here for the want of rain—two weeks last Sunday since there was a drop...”

Courtney: “...This being the 22d Anniversary of my birth I send yourself & Aunt a small cake in commemoration of it... We shall send James out to the Boat to day...Mr. Northern preached at our Church [torn] Sunday evening to a much larger congregation than he has ever had at either of his other Churches. Indeed the number of persons was so much larger than was anticipated that the minister himself was astonished at the number. This has encouraged us so much that we feel more anxious than ever to have this old Church repaired. I am in hopes we shall be able to engage Mr. Northern to preach there regularly hereafter until we leave Here as our servants are anxious to receive Religious instruction & there is no other Church sufficiently near for them to attend. Please ask Aunt C not to forget the Books she promised to send me. I wish to establish a Sunday school for the servants & I should be glad if you could select me such books as are necessary from any of the stores in R[ichmond]... We were at Mt Pleasant yesterday afternoon & expect the ladies here to day. All were well & send much love to you & Aunt. John Bowdoin continues in perfect health & is sprightly as ever...” [OR5, 10/28/08; proofed.]

John Hartwell Cocke to Sally Faulcon Cocke. **Box 88.**

1837 May 18 [Two-page manuscript letter, addressed from Richmond.]

“An extra meeting of our Board to provide the ways & means of continuing the operations of our Company, in these extraordinary times, has been the cause of being here again so soon after our late regular meeting... The next meeting of our Board will be at this place on the 5th June. We

shall probably adjourn by the end of that week, say the 8th or 9th...I shall bear in mind your suggestions about our Hall – but if the improvement is to be made I am sure you will [deem?] it reasonable it should be deferred until the Carpenters have first finished Nannie’s Store room & Kitchen – which George our chief workman is now engaged about.” [OR5, 10/28/08; proofed.]

Sally Faulcon to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 88.**

1837 May 24 [Three-page manuscript letter, addressed from Mt. Pleasant.]

“...I have been greatly cheered by seeing so many of the servants at this place and FMT deeply impressed with the importance of religion – many professes to be converted & I hope are, if I find that they will live up to what they now profess – I shall be much encouraged to read more to them & to endeavour to get some person to preach to them. Mr. [Northam?] has been so good as to ride from Cabin Point after preaching in the morning & preach in our old Church - he was invited to preach to the black people, but to my great surprise half the Church was compleatly filled with white people - it has encouraged us to believe when we get the old Church put in order that we shall have good congregations...Courtney received a letter from Sally while in Petersburg mentioning her intention of coming the first of June with a party of young friends...” [OR5, 10/28/08; proofed.]

Edward W. Sims to John Hartwell Cocke re slate for University of Virginia dorm. roofs. **Box 88.** (1837) May 29 [Mr. Sims encloses a brief note from Mr. Woodley, Proctor.]

“...The roof of the Anatomical Theatre is in a wretched condition & requires immediate attention. Those of the Proctor’s Office and of Hotel E...are both in bad order & subject the buildings to great decay, particularly the latter. The Roof of Pavilion No. 7 now consists of shingles which look badly and from a consultation with Mr. Randolph as to the propriety of painting it, he suggested that it would consume more oil than it was worth & that he had no doubt the Visitors would direct it to be covered with slate.” [OR5, 10/28/08; proofed.]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 88.**

1837 May 30 [Two-page manuscript letter, addressed from Richmond.]

“Finding yr man George here who tells me [he] is going up tomorrow – I avail myself of the opportunity to tell you I left all well at home this morning...It is now getting time for us to be thinking of leaving Surry for the summer & I am making my arrangements so as to get off for Brunswick about the 20th June...I rec’d the calf which you gave me a few days before I left home. He appeared a good deal wasted by the trip – perhaps from the want of proper food but was mending [illegible] and looking well when I left home. I have a stall fixed in my stable & shall continue to feed it [upon?] dry food & meal...P.S. Remembering our little boy and calling to mind yr fondness for little children I [open?] my letter to say our little fellow continues as hearty as ever – is even more sprightly than when you saw him and becomes more interesting daily.” [OR5, 10/28/08; proofed.]

Buckingham Manufacturing Co. (with bill) to Mr. Maxwell. **Box 88.**

1837 May 31

Bills and receipts- John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 88.**

1837 May [Two receipts, one for books, the other for cut glass and china.]

Cary C. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 88.**

1837 June 5 [Three-page manuscript letter, addressed from "Univ. Va."]

[Studying for Chemistry examination; he has relayed word to Cousin Judy by way of a letter to Courtney, that he will come to Norfolk and escort her to Brems; last examination is June 23rd.]

Mary Baraud to Louisa Holmes Cocke. **Box 88.**

1837 June 10 [Three-page manuscript letter, addressed from Norfolk to "My dear Cousin."]

[Family news, health, child care; religion. "Cousin Judy is with us, & expects to go up (or rather for Charles to come down for her, early in July.)"]

Lucy Oliver Cocke to Ann Carter Oliver. **Box 88.**

1837 June 16 [Three-page manuscript letter.]

[Opens with description of trip to Richmond.] "...Gen: Cocke arrived from Surry saying Mrs. Paulson though much better required the constant attention of a Physician and Mr. Philip Cocke being just on the eve of a Billious attack must come on directly up the Country. We had then to give up our Escort the Doctor and take his brother. He insisted that we should accompany him to Surry though and at 6 the next Morning we found ourselves comfortably fixed on board the Boat. We reached 4 Mile Tree at ten finding all delighted to see us and poor Mr. Cocke in Bed. He soon came out to see us and we enjoyed ourselves until 1 the next day when Sal and I set out with John Bowdoin and his Father and Uncle for the Boat again, reaching it Doctor Cocke took his leave of us and returned to remain until his Aunt can be moved here which will be some weeks. We found Courtney in fine health looking much better and prettier than I ever saw her – her little Daughter too is the most enchanting little creature I ever saw and laying all partiality aside is really one of the loveliest children I ever saw. We reached Richmond at a late hour and left at 2 in the stage and reached Brems after having a most disagreeable ride...Courtney placed John Bowdoin under our care and we have taken him in our own room. He is a sweet fine looking Boy though not pretty and is our greatest source of amusement. Sally and I very often wish for about half a Dozen of the children from Chericoke but most often for the Grown persons - many times have we wished for and talked of you all and Mrs. C really seems to regret much that you did not accompany us. Harrison and William would have been particularly pleased had they have been with us in Surry; we found Wines and beverages of every description constantly sitting in cool and a most hearty welcome. Their friend Doctor C. did not fail to talk and wish for them both and his only consolation at being left in so unhealthy a climate seemed the hope that he might prevail on them to come and stay with him. Courtney too seemed to enjoy the idea very much...I don't think I have ever heard of so much sickness in the Lower Country as early as this, as I have heard of up here. There seems to be raging a most malignant fever...Mr. Philip Cocke is here looking almost as badly as Mr. Coalter he seems much concerned about him and I am sure would visit him if he could...I remain as ever your Sister, L."

[OR5, 10/28/08' proofed.]

Edward W. Sims to John H. Cocke - re shipment of slate to University of Virginia. **Box 88.**
1837 June 29

Lucy Oliver Cocke to Dr. Corbin Braxton. **Box 88.**

1837 July 2 [Three-page manuscript letter, addressed to "My dearest Cousin."]
"...we are now quite deserted by the Gentlemen of our party, as they have all moved off to Charlottesville in time to be present on the 4th...Mr. Philip Cocke having left for Surry, we found ourselves last night without a single protector. Mrs. Joseph and Mrs. Frances Caball are still here, and as Mr. Cocke left his little son to be [illegible] by Sally and I, we find much amusement and employment in attending to him. Children in this Country where grown people are so rare are a great deal caressed I assure you. There are four at this time in the House..."
[OR5, 10/28/08; proofed.]

John Hartwell Cocke to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 88.**

1837 August 5 [Two-page manuscript letter, addressed from Palmyra, to "Mt dear Wife" at "White Sulphur Springs."]
"...John Bowdoin continues as fat & contented & good humoured as ever – all the rest well..."
[OR5, 10/28/08; proofed.]

John Hartwell Cocke to Louisa Cocke. **Box 89.**

1837 August 13 [One-page manuscript letter, addressed from "Lavelle."]
[One of a series of letters addressed to his wife at White Sulphur Springs. From two of these letters it seems clear that Philip Cocke is accompanying his mother. Note her prior letter with news that one of the carriage horses had died, and Philip's efforts to find a suitable pair of horses as replacements. In this letter, JHC refers briefly to the hope that Philip will be relieved of his "bilious symptoms."]

Louisa Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 89.**

1837 August 14 [Four-page manuscript letter, addressed from "White Sulphur" and postmarked August 15 from "WHITE SULr SPRs Va"]
"My dear Husband...Mrs. Madison is here for an inflammation in her eyes. I intend to call on her this morning, an attention due to her as the Ex. Presidentess, but which I should perhaps omit under present circumstances, but that she is an acquaintance of yours. She affects no state whatever & is I hear very affable & agreeable to all who visit her. I must refer you to Philip [St. George Cocke, their son], who has promised me to write to you today, as to our future movements..." [OR5, 10/28/08; proofed.]

P.St. G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 89.**

1837 August 14 [Three-page manuscript letter, addressed from White Sulphur Springs.]
[Includes a detailed description of their journey from Bremo through Scottsville to “Brocks”, then over the mountains to Waynesboro, where the horse “Canada” died. Brief comments on their anticipated travel plans.]

Louisa Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 89.**

1837 August 18 [Four-page manuscript letter, addressed from “White Sulphur.”]
“...The number of our acquaintances has encreased considerably since I wrote last...One of the most interesting acquaintances I have made has certainly been Mrs. Madison. She received my call with the most gratifying politeness, & to my surprise returned my visit in a day or two after. She pressed us earnestly to visit her frequently while she staid & above all tho’t that the air of Montpelier would do Nannie more good than all the Springs & pressed us both to go home with her. Yesterday evening she sent her amiable niece, who sat some time with poor N. while she was in her suffering...” [OR5, 10/28/08; proofed.]

Holderby and McPheeters Co to P. St.G. Cocke. **Box 89.**

1837 September 13 [One-page manuscript letter, addressed from Petersburg.]
[Response to inquiry regarding “Italian” or spring wheat. It is available for about \$3 per bushel; they can ship 10 bushel’s to Philip’s father.]

P.St. G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 89.**

1837 October 11 [Two-page manuscript letter, addressed from Petersburg.]
[Business affairs; refers to cotton and wheat crops.]
“...Courtney & the boy stand the traveling very well so far – We hope to get home tomorrow...”

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 89.**

1837 October 19 [Three-page manuscript letter, addressed from Four Mile Tree.]
“Being once more quietly settled down at our Home I devote the first leisure moments I have had since my arrival in apprising you of it, and to let you hear how we all are after a fortnight separation which has appeared a very long time to me. Our journey from Bremo here was accomplished with great ease & comfort to us all & with decided benefit to my health...We found all well here, & the country more healthy than it has been for many summers...
[summarizes visitors that have passed through, including one recovering from facial injuries from a dog attack]...

Our dear little boy has been quite well with the exception of a cold & the swelling under his jaw which still continues & sometimes enlarges this has caused us a little uneasiness but it does not appear to give him pain & as it is altogether external I hope it will prove nothing serious. He has commenced walking alone & seems highly delighted at his feats yesterday for the first time he walked several times across my chamber & has just this moment been amusing us by walking again. I expect when you all come down he will be able to talk, he makes

desperate efforts at it already but can say but a few words distinctly; he shows a great fancy for books which I hope may continue.

I wish my dear father that the distance which divides our Home from that of the rest of our family was not so great, & I never before have felt so strong an inclination to be settled some where in the upper country, besides the comfort which I know it affords you to have your children & grand children often with you. I feel that I might receive some useful lessons from you in bringing up our darling child in a proper manner; the management of children seems to me a most difficult task & although I am opposed to excessive indulgence as well as too much strictness yet I feel my own inability to performing the part it seems Providence has destined for me. For this as well as many other reasons it would I think be a satisfaction to me to be located somewhere nearer you. The country we live in as you well know a most retired & isolated spot & I feel here now much more out of the world than I did while in the upper country; formerly I had a great horror of it but now that the Canal is coming on & the improvements of the times are finding their way so rapidly in that section of our State I think it is one of the most desirable parts of the Country.

Mama spends her nights here & her days at Home she arrived here to dinner on Friday...Philip unites with me in much love to all at Brema as well as the Recess household..." [OR5, 10/28/08; proofed.]

Edward W. Sims to John Hartwell Cocke - slate for University of Virginia. **Box 89.**
1837 October 26

P. St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 89.**

1837 October 28 [Three-page manuscript letter, addressed from 4 Mile Tree.]

[Weather; arrival of Merit, promoting a business scheme.]

"...I regret exceedingly that it is not in my power to make an offer for Belle Mead – I think it could be got for \$35,000 cash – which it is well worth – I shall continue my efforts to raise the money until I hear that the place is sold - & I have some measures now in operation to effect this object. If not before, perhaps I may make some arrangements with Y____ Tabb when I go to the South West this winter.

[Continues with description of the death of one of his carriage horses on a trip back from Smithfield. He has identified a possible traveling companion for his planned trip to the South West. By this, he probably refers to Mississippi, based on details found in the 1838 deed for Belle Meade.]

We are all well – Aunt is off to day to Cabin Point, to church. Little John is as hearty as ever – shows a new tooth every now & then and is walking more fully..."

[OR5, 10/28/08; proofed.]

[Orlando stopped here on October 28, 2008. Begin with last few letters in Box 88.]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 89.**
1837 November 16

Philip St. George Cocke to Cary Charles Cocke. **Box 89.**
1837 November 18

Thomas H. Gallaudet to John Hartwell Cocke -slavery & colonization. **Box 89.**
1837 November 25

Courtney B. Cocke to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 90.**
1837 December 20

Rules for the governing of a plantation- John Hartwell Cocke to William Galt. **Box 90.**
1837

Memorandum book of John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 90.**
1837-1838

W.P.H. Woodley to John Hartwell Cocke 1)fireproofing Rotunda at the University. **Box 90.**
1838 January 3

Terms for hiring Negroes of John Hartwell Cocke for 1838. **Box 90.**
1838 January 7

Mrs. Courtney Cocke to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 91.**
1838 April 10

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 91.**
1838 April

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 91.**
1838 May 11

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 91.**
1838 May 17

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 91.**
1838 May 19

Mrs. P.St. G. Cocke to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 91.**
1838 June 4

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 91.**
1838 June 5

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 91.**
1838 June 8

Thomas B. Tabb and Laura Tabb to Mary Ross. [**Misfiled in Box 88?**]
Indenture for Land in Powhatan and Amelia Counties.

“Copy Deed...for Philip St. Geo: Cocke.”

[The main body of the deed lacks specific month and day in 1838, but the appendices are dated from July 6 through October 12, 1838. There is no clue to indicate when the copy was made. The lands conveyed include “Obsoloe” (300 acres, Amelia County); “DoLittle” (1400 acres, Amelia County, on the Appomattox River); “one [tract] in Powhatan, being on the James River, known by the name of Belle Meade, containing Twelve hundred acres”; and Rope Walk (10 acres, Henrico County).]

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 92.**
1838 July 31

Francis H. Smith to P.St.G. Cocke. **Box 92.**
1838 August 2

Cary Charles Cocke to William Old. Box 189.
1838 August 8
[Rogers, p. 63, fn 105. Philip makes offer for Belmead.]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 92.**
1838 August 17

Indenture-Mary Ross to P.St.G. Cocke. **Box 92.**
1838 October 1

Agreement between Dr. M.K. Murray and P.St.G. Cocke. **Box 92.**
1838 October 4

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 92.**
1838 October 22

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 93.**
1838 November 1

Courtney Bowdoin Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 93.**
1838 November 15

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 93.**
1838 November 19

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 93.**
1838 November 26

Indenture-Michael K. Murray to P.St.G. Cocke. **Box 93.**
1838 December 15

Elevation and Plan for the Overseer's Cottage at "Four Mile Tree", perhaps by P.St.G. Cocke.
Box 93.
1838

Bank Book belonging to P.St.G. Cocke, Exchange Bank of Richmond, Virginia. **Box 93.**
1838-1839

Business Papers (receipts, etc.). **Box 93.**
1838-1842

Courtney B. Cocke to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 94.**
1839 January 26

Joseph Boyce, Jr. to John Hartwell Cocke re drawing of Grecian Doric Column. **Box 94.**
1839 January 31

Francis H. Smith to P.St. G. Cocke. **Box 94.**
1839 February 2

Receipt for Brickwork of William B. Phillips. **Box 94.**
1839 February 14

S.E. Courtney Bowdoin Cocke to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 94.**
1839 February 25

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 95.**
1839 May 4

Courtney B. Cocke to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 95.**
1839 June 6

William H. Smith to John Hartwell Cocke -furniture. **Box 95.**
1839 June 14

Courtney B. Cocke to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 96.**
1839 October 29

Roll of Negroes on Bremo Estates. **Box 96.**
1839 November 11

Memorandum of Number of hands & Number of days in planting mulberries. **Box 97.**
1839 December 6

Courtney B. Cocke to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 97.**
1839 December 27

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke -Balance Sheet. **Box 97.**
1839

[Drawing-] Column & entablature. **Box 97.**
(ca. 1839?)

Benjamin Wright to John Hartwell Cocke -construction methods for canal. **Box 97.**
1839

Bills, accounts, receipts- John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 97.**
1839

Advertisement for reaping machine. **Box 97.**
1839

Diary- John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 97.**
1839

Memorandum book of John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 97.**
1839-1840

Terms of hiring Negroes for John Hartwell Cocke for 1839. **Box 97.**
1839

Inventory of plantation tools. **Box 97.**
1840 January 1

P.St. G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 97.**
1840 February 27

Plot-land purchased by P.St.G. Cocke from Daniel and Louisa Taylor w/indenture. **Box 98.**
1840 March 20 & April 19

Courtney B. Cocke to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 98.**
1840 March 28

Henry Bowen to John Hartwell Cocke re marble caps & basin. **Box 98.**
1840 May 23

List of slaves at Upper and Lower Bremo. **Box 98.**
1840 June 1

Courtney B. Cocke to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 98.**
1840 July 30

John Hartwell Cocke to Beverly Kennon-temperance. **Box 98.**
1840 July

P.St.G. Cocke to Louisa Cocke. **Box 99.**
1840 August 15

Courtney B. Cocke to Mrs. Louisa Cocke. **Box 99.**
1840 August 16

Victoria Furnace to John Hartwell Cocke -slave hiring. **Box 99.**
1840 August 22

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke -informing of Sallie Faulcon's death. **Box 99.**
1840 November 14

[Matt started working on Box 100, Monday, October 27, 2008.]

S. E. Courtney Bowdoin Cocke to [Mrs. Louisa Cocke]. **Box 100.**

1840 December 23

From Belmead

“You will perceive by it [her last letter] that we expect to go down the County next week, in our own carriage & will remain but a short time as, the furniture now at Four Mile Tree will shortly be sold, & unless we determined to spend all our winters *there* it would be useless for us to go to the expense of purchasing articles which we would only [illegible] for so short a time & without it we would not be able to render our friends should any visit as comfortable as we could wish, & under these circumstances I wrote & mentioned to you what might be expected if you determined to go down with us, as you expressed so [illegible] to this effect when I left Bremo & I considered it my duty to inform you as to the state we should find everything in so that you might be prepared for the [illegible]. [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Conway Robinson to P. St. G. Cocke. **Box 100.** Opinions of Robinson re title to “Belmead.”

1840 December 28

From Richmond

[Has been investigating title to Belmead in Court of Appeals. Separate page goes on to detail chain of title. By an 1838 deed, Thomas B. Tabb and wife conveyed to Mary Ross several tracts in Virginia, including “Belle-Meade” in Powhatan. By deed of 1 October 1838 (for \$35,000) she conveyed it to Philip St. George Cocke. Cocke has made first cash payment of \$11,666.66 and a quarter part of the second payment. Cocke has received a letter from an attorney in Mississippi noting that Thomas B. Tabb at the time of his deed to Mary Ross was “largely indebted,” and inquiring how much of the purchase money remains unpaid. If they can’t get payment, Tabb’s creditors in Mississippi will wish to stop any balance in Cocke’s hands. Cocke inquired as to Robinson’s opinion, as he was not aware of any fraud involved in the sale. Robinson’s opinion is that Mississippi creditors had no claim to payments as there was no judgment obtained in Virginia court. But advises Cocke to withhold payment until matter resolved.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Bills, accounts, receipts- John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 100.**

1840

Agriculture-reports, memoranda etc. (including overseer's journal 1840). **Box 100.**

1840

Business receipts. **Box 100.**

1840-41

Ann Gray to Mrs. P.St. G. Cocke. **Box 100.**
1841 January 6
From Surry C.H.
[Nothing of relevance to 4MT.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Bills, Receipts, & Accounts. **Box 100.**
1841 (January-May)

William Old to P.St.G. Cocke, "Belmead". **Box 100.**
1841 February 1
From __ (no place given)
[Gives opinion on Belmead title issue. No mention of 4MT.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 100.**
1841 February 4
From Belmead
“We made a short visit to Surry directly after Christmas & it was as *sad* as it was gratifying to me to revisit a place where I have spent many happy moments & where the image of my dear Mother is identified with all objects around me. . . . But notwithstanding all this my local attachments are still sharp & I yet cling with great tenacity to the place of my nativity, the Home of my Mother & Ancestors & feel an irrepressible desire to spend my life at the place where they did. A sale of the Furniture at F. Mile Tree has lately taken place & Mr. Stith (on our behalf) was the principal purchaser. Philip authorized him to do this in consequence of my expressing a wish to return there every winter & my retaining a few other articles besides such as we were entitled to, we are enabled to keep up the establishment. I sometimes think I should like this plan, but then again I consider it will be attended with inconvenience & unnecessary expense & at best it would be but a melancholy pleasure. But in wishing to go down every winter I hope I am actuated by higher considerations than my selfish gratification. Whilst we keep up the establishment at all my views of slavery are such that I consider it an *imperative* duty for Masters & Mistresses to visit their servants & to contribute to their comfort & happiness to a *certain* extent, for at best the yoke of bondage in which a slave exists must be of itself sufficiently galling & to ameliorate their condition as much as possible is the duty of us all. Now my dear father I wish your advice about this matter whether you would think it advisable to keep up the establishment or to break it up entirely, & place our servants more immediately under our eye. When summer comes we hear of nothing but sickness & suffering, & my mind is kept in a continual state of doubt & uneasiness. As to the benefit we derive (& this is no consideration with us) we desire none & are liable to lose a servant or two every year.” [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 100.**
1841 February 10
From Belmead

[Philip writes to JHC concerning emancipation of slaves under terms of will of Sally Faulcon. Includes the answer of JCH to the Bill of Complaint of Drury Stith, executor of Sally Faulcon. Includes transcript of will of Sally Faulcon. Emancipates slaves and provides that old and infirm cared for. Gives to “my beloved Sally E.C. Bowdoin” her bureau, set of worked table mats, small china tea set, any articles she wants from her trunks, can dispose of clothes to her servants and female friends; continues to list other possessions and bequests.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Conway Robinson, Richmond, to P.St.G. Cocke. **Box 100.**

1841 February 15

From Richmond

[Opinion concerning issue of mill at Belmead and “Little and Big Creek Navigation Co.” Nothing relevant to 4MT.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Conway Robinson to Philip St. George Cocke, re title to "Belmead". **Box 100.**

1841 February 26

From Richmond (?)

[Another memo about issue of Belmead title. Nothing relevant to 4MT.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 100.**

1841 March 5

From Belmead

[Discusses financial matters; nothing relevant to 4MT.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Conway Robinson to P.St.G. Cocke. **Box 100.**

1841 March 10 **[Error? Matt Laird transcribed as February 10, 1841.]**

From Richmond (?)

[Discusses issue of “Little and Big Creek Navigation Co.”; nothing relevant to 4MT.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G. Cocke to Dr. C. C. Cocke. **Box 100.**

1841 March 13

From Belmead

[Discusses various Belmead matters; nothing relevant to 4MT.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Agreement between The Little and Big Deep Creek Navigation Co. and P.St.G. Cocke. **Box 101.**

1841 April 12 **[Error? Matt Laird transcribed as 12 August 1841.]**

[Agreement to resolve difference over right to Deep Creek within Belmead; issue of lock gate and mill dam.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G.Cocke to [Dr.] Cary Charles Cocke. **Box 101.**

1841 April 15

From Belmead

[Requests that slaves Anthony and Henny [**Henry?**] bring down their stone-cutting tools.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Court Summons-Thomas B. Tabb, Mary T. Ross, Philip St. George Cocke. **Box 101.**

1841 April 26

[Summons for Powhatan County chancery court case related to title issue.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

John Hartwell Cocke to his wife & children. **Box 101.**

1841 April 29

Bills, receipts & accounts. **Box 101.**

1841 (June - December)

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 102.**

1841 September 1

From Belmead

“Ned got up last night from Surry on a visit to his wife & reports it being unusually healthy at 4 Mile Tree. . . .” [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Bills, accounts, receipts to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 103.**

1841

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 103.**

1842 January 7

From Steam Boat “Pike,” Louisville, Kentucky

[Describes journey west. Family news.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 103.**

1842 January 25

From Columbus, Mississippi

[Visiting land he purchased in Mississippi.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 103.**

1842 February 28

From Belmead

[Unhappy with lack of progress made by carpenters while he was away; disappointed by wheat crop.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 103.**

1842 March 22

From Belmead

[Discusses farming; building operations set back by tornado; stone for buildings now quarried.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 103.**

1842 March 29

From Belmead

[Family news.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 103.**

1842 April 2

From Belmead

[Preparing to plant corn; planning his new stable, wants details of JHC's stables and advice for improvements; hopes to begin stonework soon; discusses scientific agriculture and chemistry.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 104.**

1842 May 9

9 May 1842

From Belmead

[Wet weather bad for corn.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 104.**

1842 May 23

From Belmead

[Stable construction delayed; planting tobacco; temperance news.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 104.**

1842 June 2

From Belmead

[General news, farming.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Philip St. George to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 104.**
1842 June 13
From Belmead
[Family news, wheat rust, farming news.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 104.**
1842 June 25
From Belmead
[VMI news; farming.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 104.**
1842 June 30
From Belmead
[Courtney just gave birth to a daughter; finished wheat harvest; generally poor crops.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Estimates of altering and erecting buildings at Charlottesville. **Box 104.**
1842 July 5

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 104.**
1842 July 18
From Belmead
[Describes recent flood.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 105.**
1842 August 9
From Belmead
[Family news; tobacco.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 105.**
1842 August 21
From Belmead
[Family news; farming.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 105.**
1842 August 28
From Belmead
[Farming news.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 105.**
1842 September 23 [catalog date of September 25th is incorrect]
From Belmead
[Very brief farming news.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Hiram Smith to John Hartwell Cocke (bill of timbers for Hay Press). **Box 105.**
1842 October 8

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 105.**
1842 October 13
From Belmead
[Farming, financial, family news.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 105.**
1842 November 6
From Belmead
[Will be heading down to Surry within the next week or two; farming news.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 106.**
1842 December 3
From Belmead
[Preparing for trip to Surry.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 106.**
1842 December 20
From Four Mile Tree
[Suit of Binford v. Tabb finally settled and last payment made for Belmead; miscellaneous news; nothing specific about 4MT; will visit Norfolk on business and then back to Belmead.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

List of Slaves at Lower Bremo. **Box 106.**
1842 December 26

Lists of Negroes at Lower Bremo. **Box 106.**
1842 December 27

Bills, accounts, receipts - John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 106.**
1842

Col. Philip St. George Cocke to Dr. Cary Charles Cocke. **Box 106.**
[1843] January 15
From Four Mile Tree
[Had done some deer hunting; family news.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke (note from Courtney appended). **Box 106.**
1843 January 29
From Belmead
[Recently returned from 4MT.]

Courtney: "I was highly gratified by my visit to my old Home. I spent my time greatly to my satisfaction meeting old acquaintances & revisiting scenes endeared to me by many pleasing as well as melancholy recollections. And as few ties as any of us have now to that country yet such is the force of local attachment, that I feel it still a struggle to give it up & believe I never shall become as well satisfied elsewhere. I did not visit Mount Pleasant it is I hear kept up pretty well by Dr. Wilson who has a son now living there." [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 106.**
1843 February 2
From Belmead
[Farming and business news.] [Matt Laird, 10/27/2008]

Agreement between to John Hartwell Cocke & Andrew Maxwell. **Box 106.**
1843 February 7

[Matt stopped here on Monday, October 27, 2008.]

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 107.**
1843 April 5

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 107.**
1843 April 23

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 107.**
1843 May 2

Cyrus H. McCormick to John Hartwell Cocke re reaper. **Box 107.**
1843 May 2

Allen W. Hawkins (brickmaker) to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 107.**
1843 May 6

Robert S. Jones (mechanic) to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 107.**
1843 May 27

John Hartwell Cocke's Diary. **Box 107.**
1843 May 28-December 31

Cyrus H. McCormick to John Hartwell Cocke re reaper. **Box 107.**
1843 May 29

Mrs. P.St.G. Cocke to Mrs. Cary Charles Cocke. **Box 107.**
1843 June 9

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 107.**
1843 June 9

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 107.**
1843 June 13

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 108.**
1843 July 2

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 108.**
1843 July 14

Allen W. Hawkins (brickmaker) to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 108.**
1843 July 20

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 108.**
1843 July 26

Mrs. P.St.G. Cocke to Mrs. Cary Charles Cocke. **Box 108.**
1843 August 7

P. St.G. to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 108.**
1843 August 21

Allen W. Hawkins (brickmaker) to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 108.**
1843 September 2

Allen W. Hawkins (brickmaker) to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 108.**
1843 September 8

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 108.**
1843 September 11

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 108.**
1843 September 19

John Wellford to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 109.**
1843 October 6

Philip St. George to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 109.**
1843 October 8

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 109.**
1843 November 6

P.St.G. Cocke to Harrison Tomlin: power of attorney for Dismal Swamp Land Co.. **Box 109.**
1843 November 16

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 109.**
1843 November 16

P.St.G. Cocke to Cary Charles Cocke. **Box 109.**
1843 November 21

Bill-Tredegar Iron Works (J.F. Tanner) to John Hartwell Cocke, price list. **Box 109.**
1843 December 14

Bills, receipts and accounts. **Box 109.**
1843

P. St. George Cocke to Cary Charles Cocke. **Box 109.**
[1843?]

Philip St. George Cocke to Dr. Cary Charles Cocke. **Box 110.**
1844 February 5

P.St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 110.**
1844 February 14

Bill for horse power. **Box 110.**
1844 February

Agreement- Robert S. Jones (mechanic) and John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 110.**
1844 March 15

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 110.**
1844 April 5

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 110.**
1844 April 12

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 111.**
1844 May 10

John Wellford to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 111.**
1844 May 13

John Wellford to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 111.**
1844 May 25

James Galt to John Hartwell Cocke -agriculture, Plantation Management. **Box 111.**
1844 June 24

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 111.**
1844 August 26

Philip St. George Cocke to Dr. Cary Charles Cocke. **Box 112.**
1844 September 3

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 112.**
1844 October 13

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 112.**
1844 October 23

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 112.**
1844 October 24

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 112.**
1844 November 26

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 112.**
1844 December 22

P.St.G. Cocke to Dr. Cary Charles Cocke. **Box 112.**
1844 December 23

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 112.**
1844 December 24

Diary [Mrs. Lucy Cocke?] notes 1814-1850. **Box 112.**
1844

Diary- John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 112.**
1844

John Hartwell Cocke to Mr. Botts re plan for cottage drawn by Charles Radziminski. **Box 112.**
1844

Bills, receipts, accounts. **Box 112.**
1844

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 113.**
1845 February 2

R.H. Sharp to P.St.G. Cocke. **Box 113.**
1845 February 8

S.E. Courtney (Bowdoin) Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 113.**
1845 February 9

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 113.**
1845 February 14

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 113.**
1845 February 18

List of Men, Women and children belonging to Hopewell Plantation. **Box 113.**
1845 February

Dr. Cary Charles Cocke from P.St.G. Cocke. **Box 113.**
1845 March 22

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 113.**
1845 April 11

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 113.**
1845 May 16

Philip St. George Cocke to Cary Charles Cocke. **Box 113.**
1845 June 4

P.St. G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 113.**
1845 June 18

P.St.G. Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 114.**
1845 August 5

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 114.**
1845 August 18

P. St. G Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 114.**
1845 August 19

John Bowdoin Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 114.**
1845 August 19

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 114.**
1845 August 29

Memorandum by P.St. G. Cocke. **Box 114.**
1845 September 22

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 114.**
1845 October 10

John Bowdoin Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 114.**
1845 October 13

Philip St. George Cocke to John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 114.**
1845 October 22

Bill from Retreat for the Insane by Virgil Cornish (for treatment of John Hartwell Cocke Jr.).
Box 114.
1845 November 24

Memorandum Relative to the Classification and Management of the Correspondence of John
Hartwell Cocke. **Box 114.**
1845 November

Mrs. Rives (with enclosure-plan of church). **Box 114.**
1845 December 7

Bills, accounts, receipts- John Hartwell Cocke. **Box 115.**
1845

Agricultural Memos. **Box 115.**
1845

[Stopped at January 1, 1846, 07/26/08]

Benchmark dates for Cocke ownership of Four Mile Tree

June 4, 1834. Sally Bowdoin marries Philip St. George Cocke.
John and Sally Bowdoin had one daughter, also named Sally, who was born in 1814. In 1834, she married Philip St. George Cocke, heir to the neighboring Mount Pleasant plantation. The couple initially lived at Four Mile Tree, but by 1840 had moved to Powhatan County. Right around this time it appears that there was a burst of construction activity on the property; between 1839 and 1840 the assessed value of buildings more than doubled, from \$1,200 to \$2,880. (Laird 2007: 11; Kornwolf: 61; Surry County Land Books 1839-1840.)

1834 Sally E. B. Bowdoin to Sally E. C. Cocke.
Laird (Table 1, p. 19): Sally E. B. Bowdoin to Sally E. C. Cocke. (Kornwolf, 1976: 62)

November 16, 1854. Philip & Sally Cocke to Joseph A. Graves.
Laird (Table 1, p. 19): Philip St. George Cocke and Sally E. C. Cocke to Joseph A. Graves. (Surry County DB 13:576)
In November 1854, Philip St. George Cocke and Sally Cocke sold Four Mile Tree, including 900 acres, to Joseph A. Graves, ending more than two centuries of ownership by the extended Browne family. (Laird 2007: 14)

Biographical Files, Cocke Family Papers

John Hartwell Cocke (1780 -)

John Hartwell Cocke was born in 1780 in the Tidewater County of Surry, the son of John Hartwell and Elizabeth (Kennon) Cocke. By the age of twenty-one, Cocke was the master of over 5,500 acres of land in Surry and Fluvanna counties. A few years after Cocke married Anne Blaws Barraud ("Nancy") of Norfolk, Virginia in 1802, he sold his Surry County holdings and moved to a frame dwelling at Bremono Recess, Fluvanna County, and began work on a finer home, "Bremono." He owned three large plantations along the James River, Bremono Recess, Upper Bremono, and Lower Bremono, each containing over a thousand acres of land. During the War of 1812, Cocke served in the Virginia militia, rising from captain to brigadier general in eighteen months. His first wife, Anne Blaws Barraud Cocke (1785-1816) did not live to see the completion of "Bremono" in 1820, but Cocke and his second wife, Louisa Maxwell Holmes (m. 1821), lived there until their deaths.

Other milestones in the life of John Hartwell Cocke include his elections as Vice-President of the Virginia Temperance Society in 1830 and as President in 1834; his election as President of the United States Temperance Union in 1836; his membership on the University of Virginia Board of Visitors from its inception as Central College in 1819 until 1852; membership on the Virginia Board of Public Works, 1823-1829; his primary role in the founding of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle in 1817; and service on the James River and Kanawha Canal Company Board of Directors. John Hartwell Cocke was greatly troubled by the issue of slavery, and he concentrated his time and money in promoting the American Colonization Society, and preparing his slaves for gradual emancipation through vocational training and teaching them to read and write.

[More? i.e. death date...? Similar biographies for other key members of family?]

Keyword Search Results:

“Four Mile” (1)

Elevation and Plan for the Overseer's Cottage at "Four Mile Tree", perhaps by P.St.G. Cocke. Box 93. 1838

“Dairy” (1)

Dairy "1840 June 10 - 1840 December 31". Box 194.

“Carpenter” (5)

[Contents List: c02]

Carpenter's for Montpelier. Box 9.
1810-1812

[Contents List: c02]

Robert Jones to proposals for **carpenter's** work. Box 46.
1826 March 2

[Contents List: c02]

Charles Ellis to John Hartwell Cocke -**carpenters**. Box 85.
1836 June 9

[Contents List: c02]

Elliott Cresson to John Hartwell Cocke (letter of S.H. **Carpenter** to Cresson). Box 132.
1850 April 15

[Contents List: c03]

Memos for **Carpenters** and Masons. Box 182.

“Slate” (7)

[Contents List: c02]

George M. Payne to John Hartwell Cocke re **slate** quarry. Box 73.
1833 February 17

[Contents List: c02]

Ed. W. Sims to John Hartwell Cocke -Use of **slate** for roofing at University of Virginia. Box 83.
1835 November 23

[Contents List: c02]

Edward W. Sims to John Hartwell Cocke re **slate** for roofing University of Virginia. Box 84.
1836 February 19

[Contents List: c02]

Edward W. Sims to John Hartwell Cocke shipment of **slate**. Box 84.
1836 April 5

[Contents List: c02]

Edward W. Sims to John Hartwell Cocke re **slate** for University of Virginia dorm. roofs. Box 88.
(1837) May 29

[Contents List: c02]

Edward W. Sims to John Hartwell Cocke -re shipment of **slate** to University of Virginia. Box 88.
1837 June 29

[Contents List: c02]

Edward W. Sims to John Hartwell Cocke -**slate** for University of Virginia. Box 89.
1837 October 26

“Marble” (3)

[Contents List: c02]

Henry Bowen to John Hartwell Cocke re **marble** caps & basin. Box 98.
1840 May 23

[Contents List: c02]

Receipt for 3 boxes **marble** from Peyton & Son. Box 136.
1851 April 2

[Contents List: c03]

J. Patterson, cost of **marble**. Box 182.

“Mason” (5)

[Contents List: c02]

John G. Gamble to John Hartwell Cocke slavery-re hiring slave stone **masons** on canal. Box 42.
1825 January 5

[Contents List: c02]

John G. Gamble to John Hartwell Cocke -slavery re hiring of slave stone **masons** on canal project. Box 42.
1825 January 13

[Contents List: c02]

John A. Stone to John Hartwell Cocke Jr. re hiring of slave stone **mason**. Box 65.
1831 February 28

[Contents List: c02]

George A. Strange to John H. Jr. re three slave stone **masons**. Box 68.
1831 October 22

[Contents List: c03]

Memos for Carpenters and **Masons**. Box 182.
[check for date]

“Plaster” (2)

[Contents List: c02]

Ben Johnson to John Hartwell Cocke (sale of **plaster** of Paris). Box 10.
1811 January 9

[Contents List: c02]

Eugene Masa to John Hartwell Cocke re **plastering** job. Box 58.
1829 March 18

“Belmead” (12)

[Contents List: c02]

Opinions of Conway Robinson re title to "**Belmead**" w/letter from Robinson to P.St.G. Cocke.
Box 100.
1840 December 28

[Contents List: c02]

William Old to P.St.G. Cocke, "**Belmead**". Box 100.
1841 February 1

[Contents List: c02]

Opinion of Conway Robinson re title to "**Belmead**". Box 100.
1841 February 26

[Contents List: c02]

Poem by M[argaret] R[ead] C[abell] entitled, "Stanzas addressed to P.St.G. Cocke Esq on entering his newly-erected mansion at **Belmead**, Powhatan". Box 125.
1848 June

[Contents List: c02]

"Memoir of Farming Operations and Improvements at **Belmead** - Powhatan County. Va. - the residence of Philip St. George Cocke". Box 147.

1854

[Contents List: c02]

Philip St. George Cocke, **Belmead** to John Bowdoin Cocke, University of Virginia & Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Box 153.

1857 October 12

[Contents List: c02]

Inventory - Beldale Plantation, Arthur's Creek Plantation, Rose Creek Plantation, Pea Hill Plantation, Meherrin, **Belmead**. Box 159.

1860 January 1

[Contents List: c02]

Slave, stock, and implement inventories for Pea Hill, **Belmead**, Rose Creek, Arthur's Creek, & Meherrin. Box 159.

1860 January 1 -1865, January 1

[Contents List: c02]

Accounts Books of **Belmead** Plantation. Box 178.

1882-1891

[Contents List: c03]

"**Belmead** Building Plan" By Philip St. George Cocke (very fragile) - outline of site and plan. Box 182.

[Contents List: c03]

Architectural Drawings of **Belmead** Barn. Box 182.

[Contents List: c02]

Letterbook of Philip St. George Cocke with some from Cary Charles Cocke and John B. Cocke verso contains agricultural memoranda with drawings of **Belmead**. Box 189.

1838 -1874

No examples found:

4 Mile

Smoke house

Green house

Cistern

Terrace

Parlor; Parlour

Dining

Portico

Mantel

Stucco

Additional notes, 07/28:

Philip Cocke Letterbook. Box 189.

...1848...

[Source of two maps of FMT.]

Bremo, Virginia: List of Books in Library. Box 187. [date?]

JHC, Journal 1851-52. Box 188.

JHC, Diary (1816, work at Bremo; 1817, plans for UVA). Box 23.

Cocke undertakes work at Recess, with planning underway by 1803 and construction on various buildings from 1804 to 1812 or later. See Rogers, 20. Add entries to Timeline.

Cocke working on Bremo by 1816. See Rogers, 20. Add key entries to Timeline.

Cary Charles Cocke to William Old. Box 189.

1838 August 8

[Rogers, p. 63, fn 105. Philip makes offer for Belmead.]

Philip Cocke to William Maxwell. Box 189.

1845 May 1

[Rogers, p. 64, fn 108. Philip cites Loudon.]

A.J. Davis. Specifications for Belmead. 1845. NYPL

[Rogers, p. 63-64, fn 106.]

Catalogue of Books in the Library at Four Mile Tree, 1838.
[Inserted inscription in different ink: "now at Belmead".]

Small booklet made of pages folded in half and bound with ribbon. Approximately 20 pages of entries, by subject matter. [840 volumes identified.]

Includes:

History & Biography (142 volumes + 100 volumes in 2 sets)

Smith's History of Virginia (2 vol)

Marshall's Washington (3)

Washington's Writings (12)

Jefferson's Notes on Virginia

Poetry, Plays, Novels & Literature (160 volumes)

French Literature, &c. (134 volumes)

Voyages & Travels (21 volumes)

Law & Politics (93 volumes)

Agriculture, Gardening &c. (23 volumes)

Planters Guide

McMahon's Gardening

Taylor's Arator 3 copies

Farmers Register

Loudon's Cyclopaedia of Agriculture (price \$12)

Complete Farmer

Dana's Muck Manual

Downing's Landscape Gardening

Matchly [McClay?] on Modern Gardening

Bull's Farmer's Instructor

[more]

Military & Civil Engineering, Architecture &c. (25 titles; 35 volumes)

Nicholson on Masonry

American Price Book & estimator for Builders

Loudon's Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm & Villa Architecture &c. (cost \$20)

Briton & Pugin's Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London (2 vol)

[Tredfold?] on the Steam Engine

Do Principles of Carpentry

Practical Builder (2 vol)

Banks on Mills &c (cost \$2.50)

Medicine (13 volumes)

Miscellaney (119 volumes)

Rea's Cyclopedia (complete) 41 volumes & 6 volumes plates

Papers of John Page Elliot (MSS 2433-ai; Box 3)

University of Virginia Special Collections

uva-sc/vivadoc.pl?file=viu03054.xml

Part I: Catalogue of Books

Catalogue of Books in the Library at Four Mile Tree, 1838.

This catalogue was acquired by John Page Elliot and is part of his papers. The catalogue consists of a small home-made booklet fashioned by folding sheets of writing paper in half and bound with ribbon. The booklet includes approximately 20 pages of entries, arranged by subject matter, with pages left blank at the end of each section to allow for later acquisitions. The handwriting appears to be that of Courtney Cocke, i.e., it is legible. Each book list includes a column for the number of volumes included with a particular title or series. A quick count identified 840 volumes. The catalogue appears to have been compiled in a single campaign in 1838. The only obvious addition to the booklet is an annotation on the cover page, written with a different ink: "now at Belmead." This inscription refers to the grand Gothic Revival house that Philip and Courtney Cocke built in Powhatan County in 1845. Catalogue entries include:

History & Biography (142 volumes + 100 volumes in 2 sets)

Smith's History of Virginia (2 volumes)

John Smith (1580-1631), *The Generall History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles*. Early editions of this work were issued in 1624, 1626, and 1632, but based on Library of Congress listings, the Cockes probably owned an edition published in London in 1812.

Marshall's Washington (3)

John Marshall (1755-1835), *The Life of George Washington*. Two volumes. The Library of Congress lists at least six variations of Marshall's work on Washington, including five-volume sets published in 1804 and 1805-07, two-volume editions in 1832 and 1833, and single-volume editions in 1835 and 1838. A three-volume edition has not been identified.

Washington's Writings (12)

George Washington (1732-99), *The Writings of George Washington*. Jared Sparks assembled this collection and served as biographer and editor. 12 volumes. Of numerous editions, a likely candidate is the set published in 1834-37 by the American Stationers' Company in Boston.

Jefferson's Notes on Virginia

Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), *Notes on the State of Virginia*. Boston, Wells & Lilly, 1832. First written in 1781 and expanded in 1782, Jefferson's *Notes on Virginia* went

through numerous printings, including a Philadelphia imprint in 1825 and an earlier addition by this Boston publisher in 1829. The 1832 edition is a likely candidate simply by corresponding more closely with other books identified in the Cocke library.

Poetry, Plays, Novels & Literature (160 volumes)

French Literature, &c. (134 volumes)

Voyages & Travels (21 volumes)

Law & Politics (93 volumes)

Agriculture, Gardening &c. (23 volumes)

Planters Guide
McMahon's Gardening
Taylor's Arator 3 copies
Farmers Register
Loudon's Cyclopaedia of Agriculture (price \$12)
Complete Farmer
Dana's Muck Manual
Downing's Landscape Gardening
Matchly [McClay?] on Modern Gardening
Bull's Farmer's Instructor
[more]

Military & Civil Engineering, Architecture &c. (25 titles; 35 volumes)

Nicholson on Masonry
American Price Book & estimator for Builders
Loudon's Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm & Villa Architecture &c. (cost \$20)
Briton & Pugin's Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London (2 volumes)
[Tredfold?] on the Steam Engine
Do Principles of Carpentry
Practical Builder (2 volumes)
Banks on Mills &c (cost \$2.50)

Medicine (13 volumes)

Miscellaney (119 volumes)

Rea's Cyclopaedia (complete) 41 volumes & 6 volumes plates
[Not found in searches of Library of Congress and British Library. Largest encyclopedia of the period is just 12 volumes.]

Part II: A Survey of the Architecture and Gardening Books

Agriculture, Gardening &c. (23 volumes)

Planters Guide

Sir Henry Steuart (1759-1836), *The Planter's Guide; or, A practical essay on the best method of giving immediate effect to wood, by the removal of large trees and underwood*. 2nd edition; Edinburgh, 1828; 1st American edition from the 2nd London and Edinburgh edition; New York, 1832.

McMahon's Gardening

M'Mahon, Bernard (1775?-1816), *American Gardener's Calendar* (Philadelphia, 1806).

Taylor's Arator 3 copies

John Taylor (1753-1824), *Arator, Being A Series of Agricultural Essays*
LC lists editions published in Georgetown, [District of] Columbia, in 1813 and 1814, Baltimore in 1817 and Petersburg, Virginia, in 1818 by Colonel John Taylor of Caroline County, Virginia. By 1818, Taylor was president of the Agricultural Society of Virginia.

Farmers Register

Farmer's Register. Periodical published by Edmund Ruffin; 1833-1843.
The Library of Congress lists Vol. 1, No. 1 (June 1833) through Vol. 10, no. 12 (December 1842); new series Volume 1, no. 1 (January 1843) through Vol. 1, no. 3 (March 1843). Established by Edmund Ruffin, a Virginian with direct connections to both the Cocke family and the Brownes of Four Mile Tree. For details on the publication, try Earl Gregg Swem, *An analysis of Ruffin's Farmer's register, with a bibliography of Edmund Ruffin*. Richmond, 1919. [L/C: Z881.V81 B v.11, no.3-4.

Loudon's Cyclopedia of Agriculture (price \$12)

John Claudius Loudon (1783-1843),

Complete Farmer

There are several possible candidates for this title:

The complete farmer: or, A general dictionary of husbandry in all its branches. London, 1767; 2nd edition: London, 1769.

The complete farmer: or, A general dictionary of husbandry in all its branches. London, 1793.

The complete farmer: or, General dictionary of agriculture and husbandry.. London, 1807.

Thomas G. Fessenden (1771-1837), *The complete farmer and rural economist*. 2nd edition: Boston, 1835.

Dana's Muck Manual

Samuel L. Dana (1795-1868), *A muck manual, for farmers*. The Library of Congress lists the second edition, published by Lowell, Bixby and Whiting in 1843.

Downing's Landscape Gardening

Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852), *A treatise on the theory and practice of landscape gardening, adapted to North America*. New York, London; Philadelphia, 1841.

[Review publication history and other similar titles by Downing to determine the correct title and edition.]

[Whately] on Modern Gardening

Thomas Whately (d. 1772), *Observations on modern gardening*. London, 3rd ed. 1771; 4th ed. 1777.

Bull's Farmer's Instructor

[Check the British Library. The Library of Congress lists a periodical published in Harrisburg by Benjamin Mayer, but this looks unlikely.]

[more titles in catalogue]

Military & Civil Engineering, Architecture &c. (25 titles; 35 volumes)

Nicholson on Masonry

Peter Nicholson (1765-1844) was a prolific and successful author of architectural books. Archer identifies eight titles that collectively generated at least 43 editions. Masonry is not singled out as the main focus of any of these works, but the most likely book in the Cocke library was a two-volume work first published in 1819, and issued with slight variations in title and content over the ensuing half-century. Cocke must have owned either the 1819 or the 1835 edition, and would have taken particular interest in Nicholson's chapters on masonry, bricklaying, and pisé construction. For details, see Archer, pp. 597-602.

An Architectural Dictionary. Two volumes: London, 1819. Archer 223.1.

An Architectural and Engineering Dictionary. Two volumes: London, 1835. Archer 223.2.

...The article "Pisé" (II, 526-534, 1 pl) begins with a description of necessary implements and instructions for their use in working with pisé, a substance made of dried, compressed earth. Most of the article consists of detailed instructions for making a pisé house. Nicholson notes that "different kinds of buildings of these earthy materials may be seen in England, at Woburn Abbey, ...and in other places" (II, 534). The illustrations, which do not correspond exactly with the figure numbers given in the text, depict tools and molds used for working with pisé, and the plan and view of a two-room house built of pisé. (Archer, 601. In two footnotes, Archer states that the plate contains 15 figures, and "are similar to figures borrowed from a treatise by François Cointeraux and published by Henry Holland in *Communications to the Board of Agriculture* (1797; q.v.). Nicholson's illustrations correspond closely with designs for a pisé dwelling published by William Barber in *Farm Buildings* (1802; q.v.). For Holland, see Archer 149.1, pp. 434-36, "Pisé, or the art of building strong and durable walls..."; for Barber, see Archer 12.1, pp. 198-99.

Among other works by Peter Nicholson, only the 1823 and 1824 volumes (below) were likely to be useful to Cocke, and one of those titles can also be identified in the catalogue (see entry for the two-volume "Practical Builder." In addition to the two titles discussed above, Archer includes listings for:

The Builder and Workman's New Director. (London, 1824)

The New Practical Builder and Workman's Companion. (London, 1823)

The Practical Cabinetmaker, Upholsterer, and...Decorator. London, 1826-27)

The Rudiments of Practical Perspective. (London, 1822)

A Theoretical & Practical Treatise on the Five Orders. (London, 1834)

A Treatise on Practical Perspective. (London 1815)

A Treatise on Projection. (London, 1837)

American Price Book & Estimator for Builders

A search of the Library of Congress catalogue yields:

James Gallier (b. 1798), *American Builder's General Price Book and Estimator*. (Boston, 1834)

[Note that Archer covers British sources.]

Loudon's Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm & Villa Architecture &c. (cost \$20)

John Claudius Loudon (1783-1843), *An Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture*. London, 1833 (xx + 1138 pages). See Archer 184.1.

J.C. Loudon was a key figure in mid-nineteenth century architectural literature in England and his books were widely available in the United States. Loudon's *Encyclopedia* was published in at least 14 editions from 1833 to ca. 1870s. Philip St. George owned a copy of the first edition, which John Page Elliot was able to locate. A photocopy of the frontis page is included in Elliot's papers (lacking annotation as to the location of the book). This page includes Philip's signature and the date "Augt 1834." The entry in the Cocke library catalogue includes the annotation (\$20), a significant price for a single book in the 1830s.

According to my notes in Archer, a copy of the first edition is included in the collections of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. For a summary of the content and significance of this work, see Archer, pp. 510-20. In particular, see "Book IV" of Loudon for discussion of efficiency of plan, economy of construction in design and materials, durability of construction, precautions against fire, and ventilation.

[Identify the plate used for the overseer's house and review the accompanying text.]

Britton & Pugin's Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London (2 volumes)

John Britton and Augustus Pugin, *Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London*.

Archer does not list this volume but in a description of the contents of a volume by John Weale published in 1841, he makes passing reference to "a list of buildings of London published in the recently issued new edition of Britton and Pugin's *Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London* (ed. W. H. Leeds, 1838)." The Cocke's copy was probably an earlier edition. (Archer, p. 932)

John Britton (1771-1857) is the author of two works listed in Archer. In *The Union of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting* (London 1827), Britton uses Sir John Soane's famous house on Lincoln's Inn Fields in London (now a museum) as a vehicle to discuss the interplay of these three arts. In 1847, Britton joined Peter Robinson as co-author of four volumes of *Vitruvius Britannicus*.

[Search for list of earlier editions, and add details on Pugin—presumably Augustus Charles Pugin, but possibly Augustus W. N. Pugin.]

Tredgold on the Steam Engine

Thomas Tredgold (1788-1829), *The steam engine: its invention and progressive improvement, an investigation of its principles, and its application to navigation, manufactures, and railways*. London, J. Weale, 1838.

The Library of Congress listing for this edition notes that it is two volumes, and describes it as a new enlarged and extended edition. In addition to a book on carpentry (see next entry), Tredgold produced at least two other books that would have been of interest to the Cocke family.

Thomas Tredgold, *Principals of warming and ventilating public buildings, dwelling houses, manufactories, hospitals, hot-houses, conservatories, &c.; and of constructing fire-places, boilers, steam apparatus, grates, and drying rooms; with illustrations experimental, scientific, and practical*. London, 1824.

Thomas Tredgold, *Remarks on Steam Navigation and its protection, regulation, and encouragement: in a letter to the Right Honourable William Huskisson*. London, 1825.

Do [Ditto] Principles of Carpentry

Thomas Tredgold (1788-1829), *Elementary principles of carpentry: a treatise on the pressure and equilibrium of timber framing*. First American edition from the second London edition, Philadelphia, 1837.

Practical Builder (2 volumes)

Probably Peter Nicholson (1765-1844), *The New Practical Builder, and Workman's Companion*. First published as a single volume (London 1823) and in 1835 (or 1837?) expanded to three volumes; at least eight editions were produced by 1861. See Archer 225.1, pp. 606-12.

Also note an earlier book with this title by William Pain (1730? – 1790?), *The Practical Builder, or, Workman's General Assistant*. London, 1774. Pain was equally prolific, but represented architectural fashion of an earlier time.

Banks on Mills &c (cost \$2.50)

John Banks, *A Treatise on Mills, in Four Parts*. London, 1795. [Library of Congress TJ144 .B2]

**Historic Maps, Photographs, and Images
Related To
Four Mile Tree
Surry County, Virginia**

[July 18, 2008.]

[Add family portraits photographed by Nick.]

[Add historic photograph of Belmead, forwarded by Willie.]

1624

Smith map of James River

See Laird, Figure 3 for detail from *Virginia Discovered and Discribed* [sic].

1838

Drawing of Overseer's House

A drawing of the L-plan overseer's house dated 1838 survives in the Cocke Papers. This building, based on an English pattern book source, was destroyed by fire in the 1980s, but a 1972 photograph is archived in the collection of VDHR, and the chimney and ruins remain today.

ca. 1848

Maps of Four Mile Tree.

Two maps of Four Mile Tree are prepared [by Philip St. George Cocke?]. The first provides a sketch site plan of the buildings, and the second is a crop map showing the field layouts (five fields of 70 acres each). The building map includes the "House" with four outbuildings arranged approximately in a square to the east of the house; "O. House", designating an L-plan house and an outbuilding at the site of the overseer's house ruin; "Quarters", designating four rectangular quarters on the knoll where the pisé ruins are located; "Barns", designating two rectangular structures to the west of the cemetery; "Cribs", three structures along the north side of a farmyard associated with the barns; and "Stable", a single structure along the edge of the ravine southeast of the house. The map also indicates a "Gate" on the main entrance drive in the vicinity of the modern lane to the caretaker's house, and labels an area to the northwest of the house as "Lawn and Standing Pasture." The map includes a dashed line enclosing the houseyard, and suggests that a rectangular farmyard was also enclosed with a fence. [Cocke Family Papers, University of Virginia, digitally copied by Matt Laird.]

1863

Map of Surry County

See Laird, Figure 8 for a detail of the Four Mile Tree property as portrayed on the *Map of Surry, Sussex and Southampton Counties, Va.* (Gilmer, 1863) The property is labeled

“Graves” (the owner) and while it offers little useful information about this property, it does include useful data on the roads, neighboring properties, two local mills, and a cluster of buildings near Gill’s Mill marked “Quarters.”

1873-74 Coast Survey map.
[See digital copy of Coastal Survey map, courtesy of Nick Lucchetti.]

1882 Map of James River
See Laird, Figures 9 and 10 for views of the Four Mile Tree property as portrayed in the 1882 Hilgard map, *James River, Virginia*. This navigational chart of the river includes details of a band of shoreline extending a quarter mile or so inland. This map provides good topographic information, includes the entrance drive and building locations, and gives some sense of wooded versus open land.

1915 Lancaster publishes photograph of house
See Lancaster, p. 58, for a photograph of the house and outbuildings as published in 1915. Also reproduced in Laird, Figure 11. Three-quarter view of the house, with several outbuildings visible, including a one-story frame building with gable roof and end chimney—a kitchen or quarter?

1919 USGS 15’ Surry quadrangle map
See Laird, Figure 12, for the Four Mile Tree property as delineated on this topo map. Three buildings are noted, corresponding to the locations of the main house, the slave quarter that recently burned, and the overseer’s house.

1931 Site Plan of Four Mile Tree.
[Howard Shurcliff] prepares a detailed site plan of the main house and its immediate surroundings, including buildings, trees, fence lines, terraces, and the edge of the ravine. Extant buildings include the “House” (dated 1655) with the 1830s east wing, the meat house (not identified by name), “Cistern”, and “Cemetery.” Also delineated are “Site of Kitchen” to southeast of the main house, “Site of Barn”, to northwest of the cemetery, “Site of Ice House” to northwest of the house near the river, and “Remains of Foundation”, to northeast of the house near the river. The site plan delineates a wire fence enclosing the house yard and terraces, and a pair of “Modern Brick Gate Posts” flanking the driveway on-line with south wall of the cemetery. In a note, Shurcliff differentiates by line weight between “old” and “modern” structures. The main house, the kitchen, and the

barn are designated as “old”, while the 1830s wing, the meat house, and the cistern are defined as “modern.” [Source: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation?]

1937 Aerial Photograph of Four Mile Tree.
An aerial photograph of Four Mile Tree and vicinity taken in 1937 show the main house, the overseer’s house, the cemetery and the dairy barn, as well as the cemetery, a barn parallel to the west side of the cemetery, and some evidence of the pisé slave quarters. The latter buildings were located on a knoll to the west of the main house, beyond the overseer’s house. Other features worth noting are an extensive orchard along the west side of the entrance lane. This photograph is dated April 17, 1937.

1940 Undated photographs in HABS Collection
Three undated photographs of the pisé slave quarter are entered in the collection of the Historic American Building Survey, reproduced in Laird as Figures 4-6. [Can we determine the source and approximate date of the photographs?]

1972 Overseer’s House photograph
See Laird, Figure 7, for a three-quarter view of the overseer’s house, presumably taken as part of a state-funded survey in Surry County.

May 1974 Photographs of Four Mile Tree taken for VHLC.
The survey files of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources include a collection of about 25 photographs and one copy photograph of the view published by Lancaster in 1915. Of particular interest are a view of the east elevation of the 1830s “orangery” wing, and images of the stonework noted at the eastern edge of the house yard,

1983 USGS 7.5’ Surry quadrangle map
See Laird, Figure 1, for the Four Mile Tree property as delineated on this topo map.

2007 Archeological Resources Map
Laird includes a USGS quadrangle map with 10 of the 11 known archeological sites at Four Mile Tree delineated. Key sites include 44SY26, a 17th century site to the west of the main house, and 44SY17, a site to the southwest of the house revealing artifacts dating to the first half of the 18th century.

November 30, 2007. Survey of Four Mile Tree.

AES Consulting Engineers of Williamsburg completes a survey of four parcels totaling 309.13 acres for conveyance to Four Mile Tree LLC, at scale of 1" = 400'.

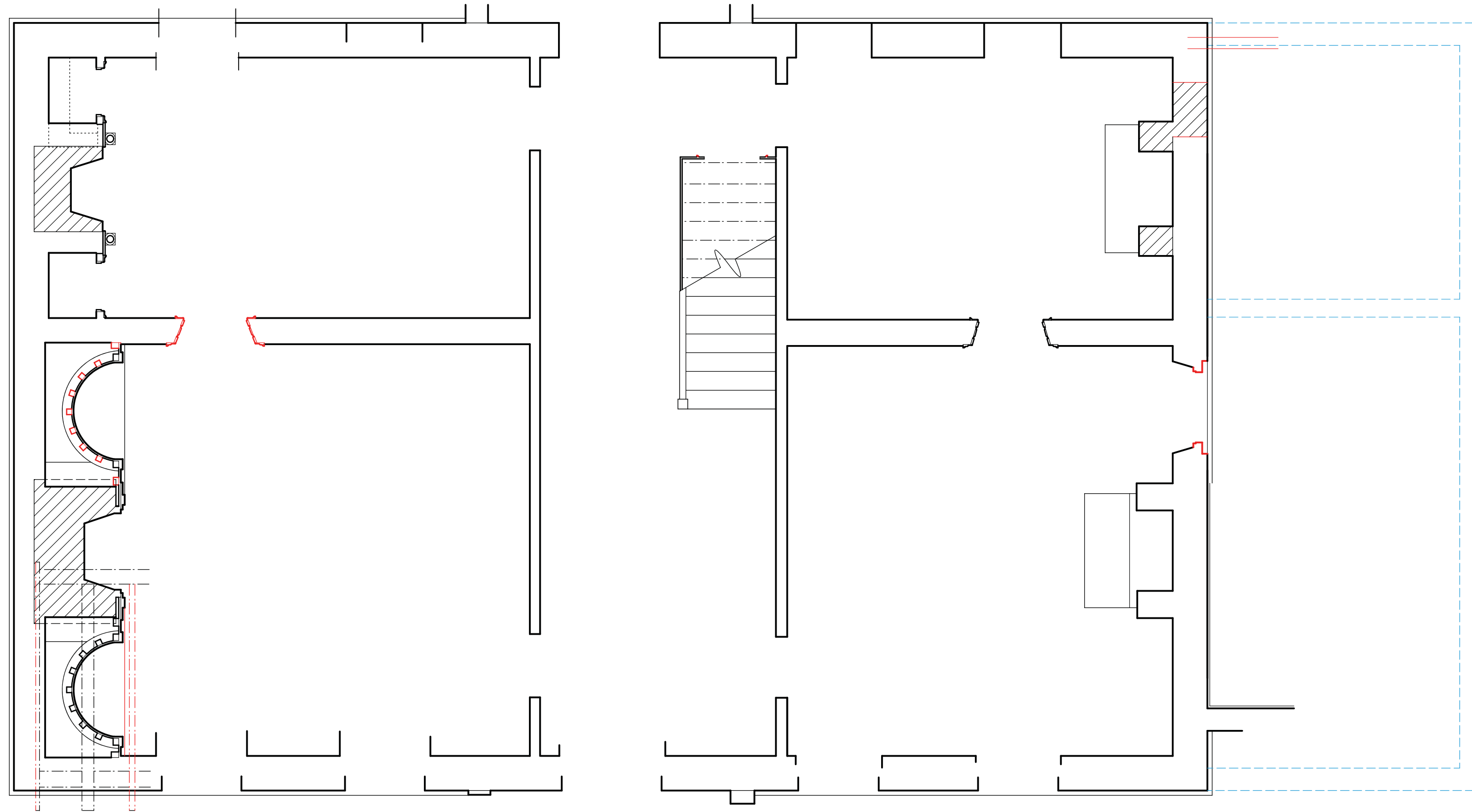
WILLIE GRAHAM

402 HIGH STREET
PETESBURG, VA 23803
w.graham@verizon.net
p. 804.399.4339

PROJECT:
BILL HARRISON
FOUR MILE TREE

LOCATION:
SURRY CO., VA

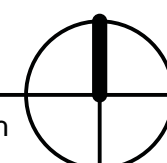
DRAWING TITLE:
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

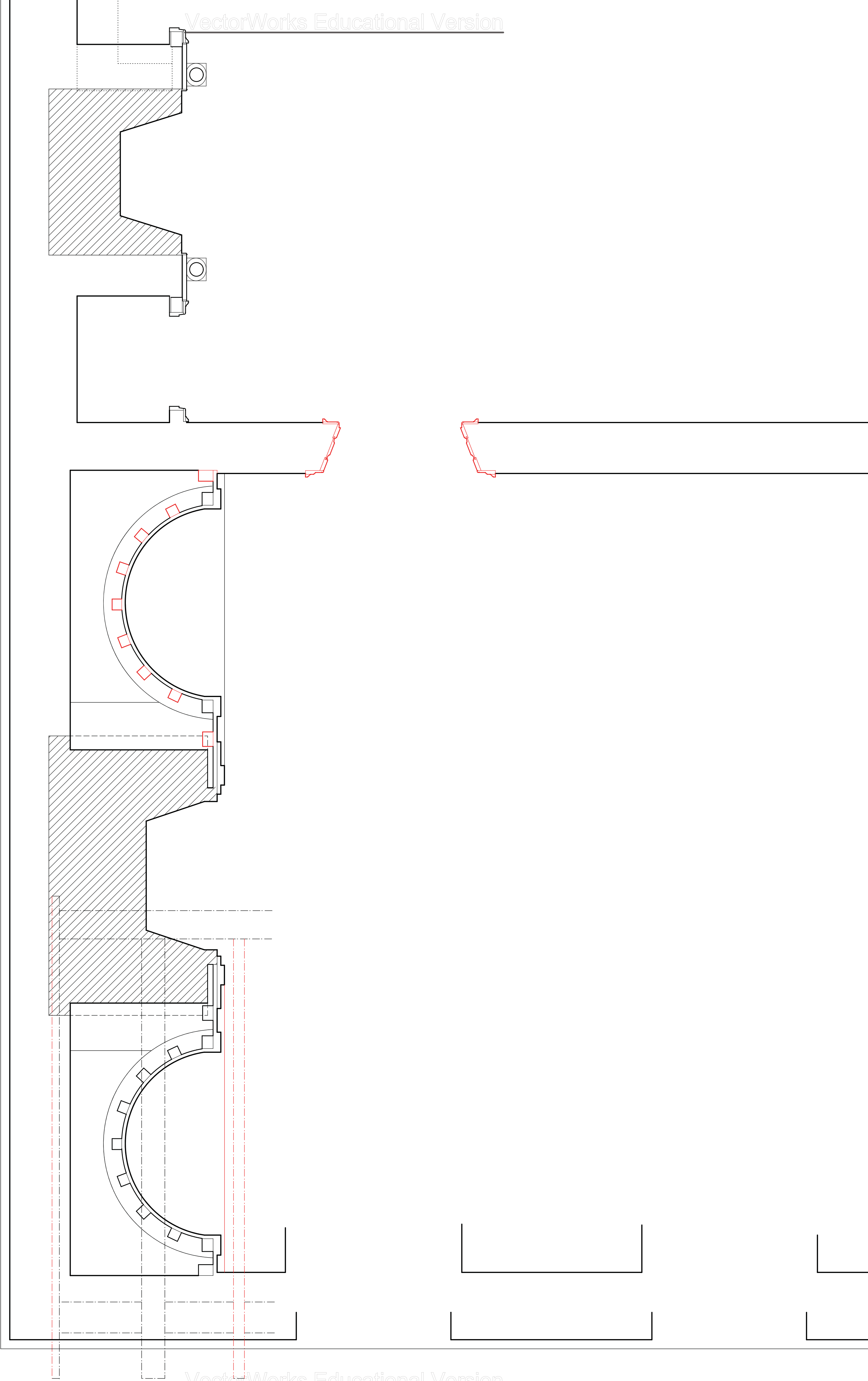
1/4"=1'-0"

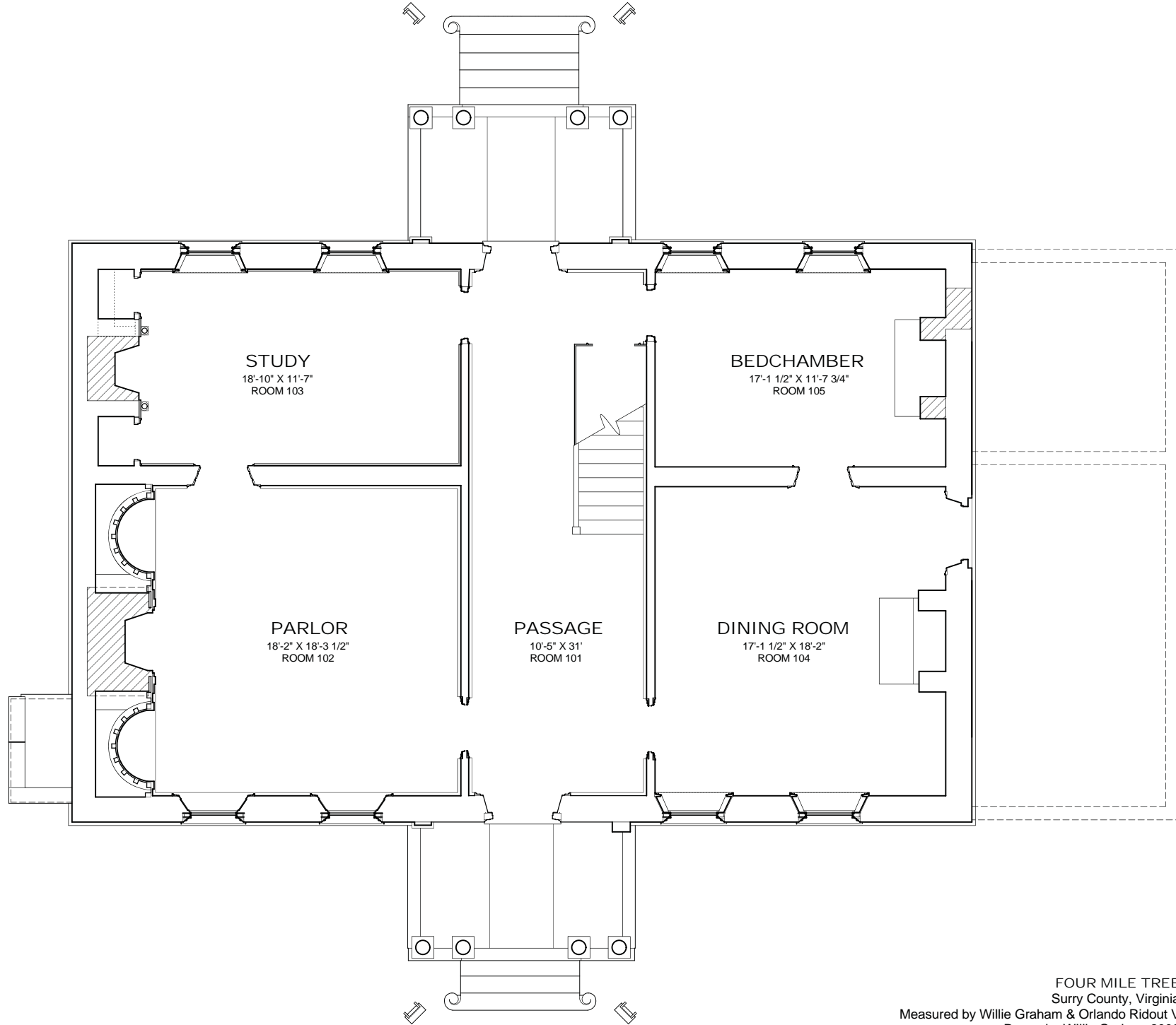
project north



M02

SCALE: 1/4"
DATE: 08.26.2008





STUDY
18'-10" X 11'-7"
ROOM 103

BEDCHAMBER
17'-1 1/2" X 11'-7 3/4"
ROOM 105

PARLOR
18'-2" X 18'-3 1/2"
ROOM 102

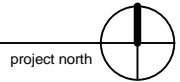
PASSAGE
10'-5" X 31'
ROOM 101

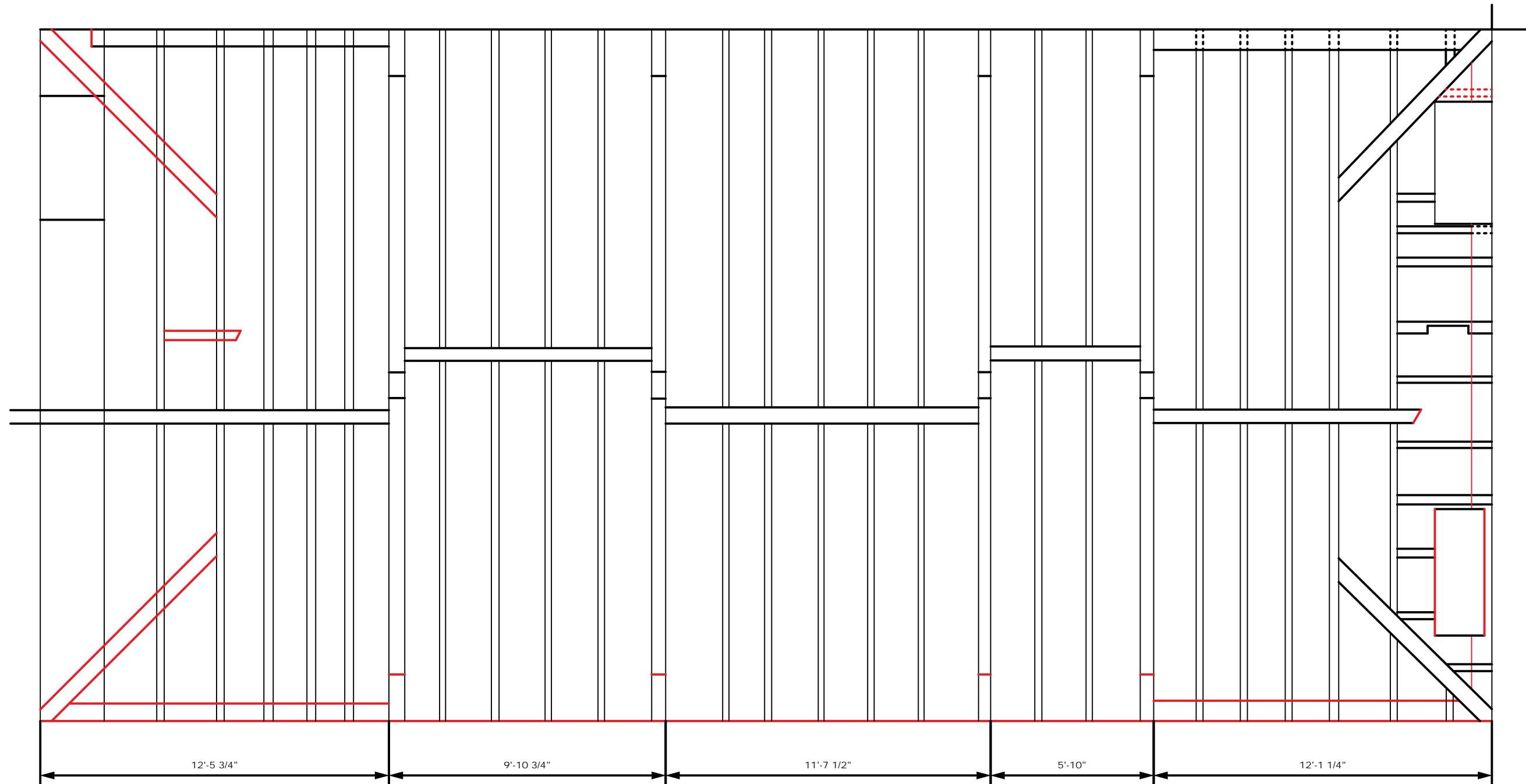
DINING ROOM
17'-1 1/2" X 18'-2"
ROOM 104

FOUR MILE TREE
Surry County, Virginia
Measured by Willie Graham & Orlando Ridout V
Drawn by Willie Graham 2009

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/4"=1'-0"





FOUR MILE TREE
WILLIE GRAHAM 2014

WILLIE GRAHAM

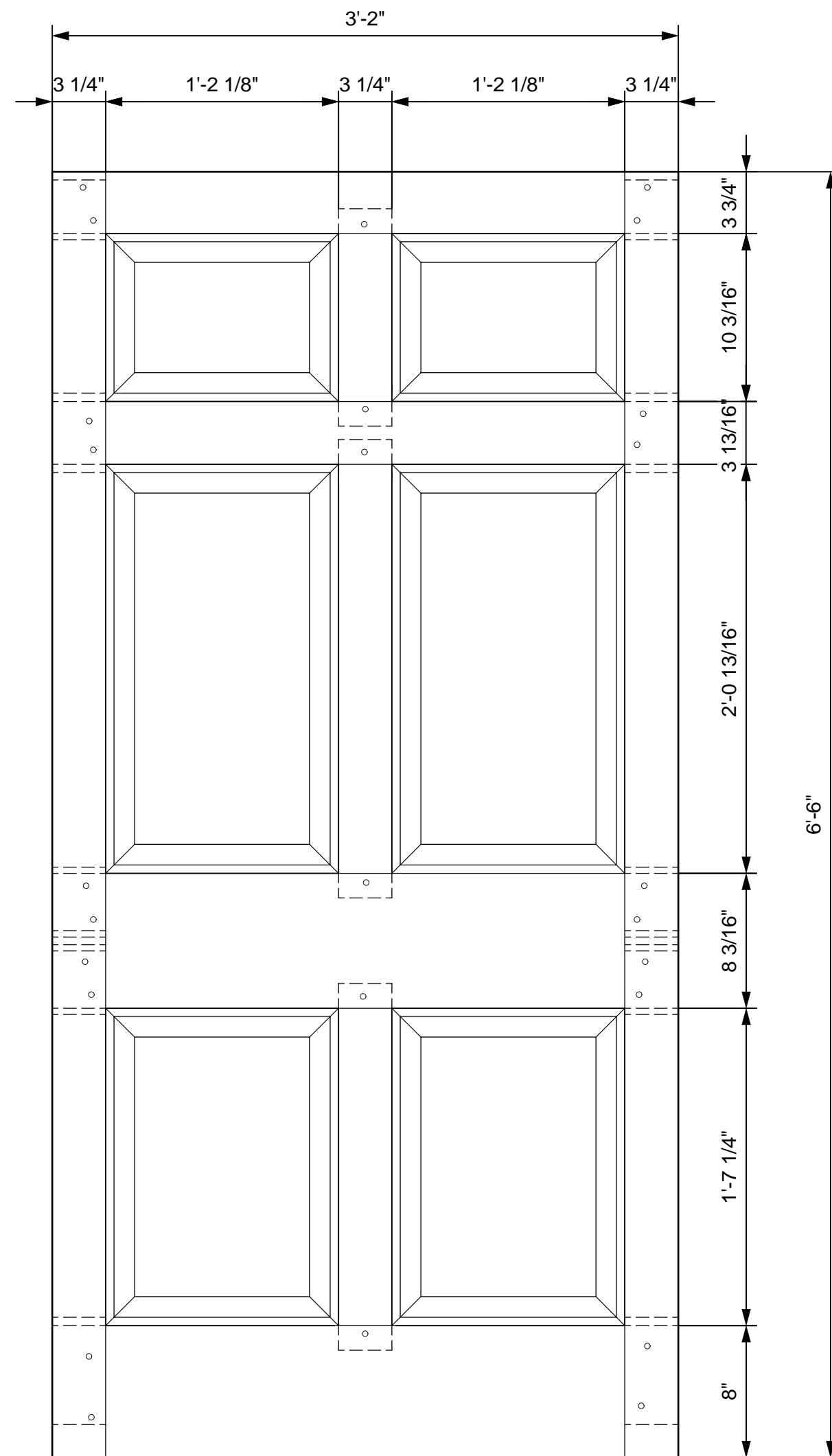
402 HIGH STREET
PETESBURG, VA 23803

w.graham@verizon.net
p. 804.399.4339

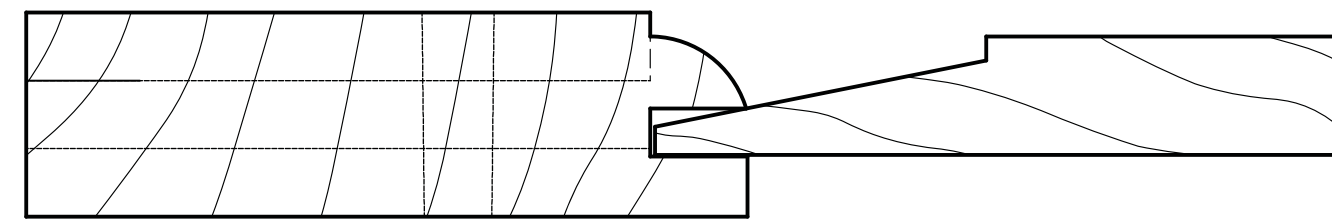
PROJECT:
BILL HARRISON
FOUR MILE TREE

LOCATION:
SURRY CO., VA

DRAWING TITLE:
Caretaker's
Cottage:
Front & Rear
Doors



PEGS TO BE DRIVEN FROM
FRONT TO BACK, TAPER
3/8" TO 3/32". PEGS TO BE
APPROXIMATELY ROUND,
BUT HAND DRAWN TO SHAPE

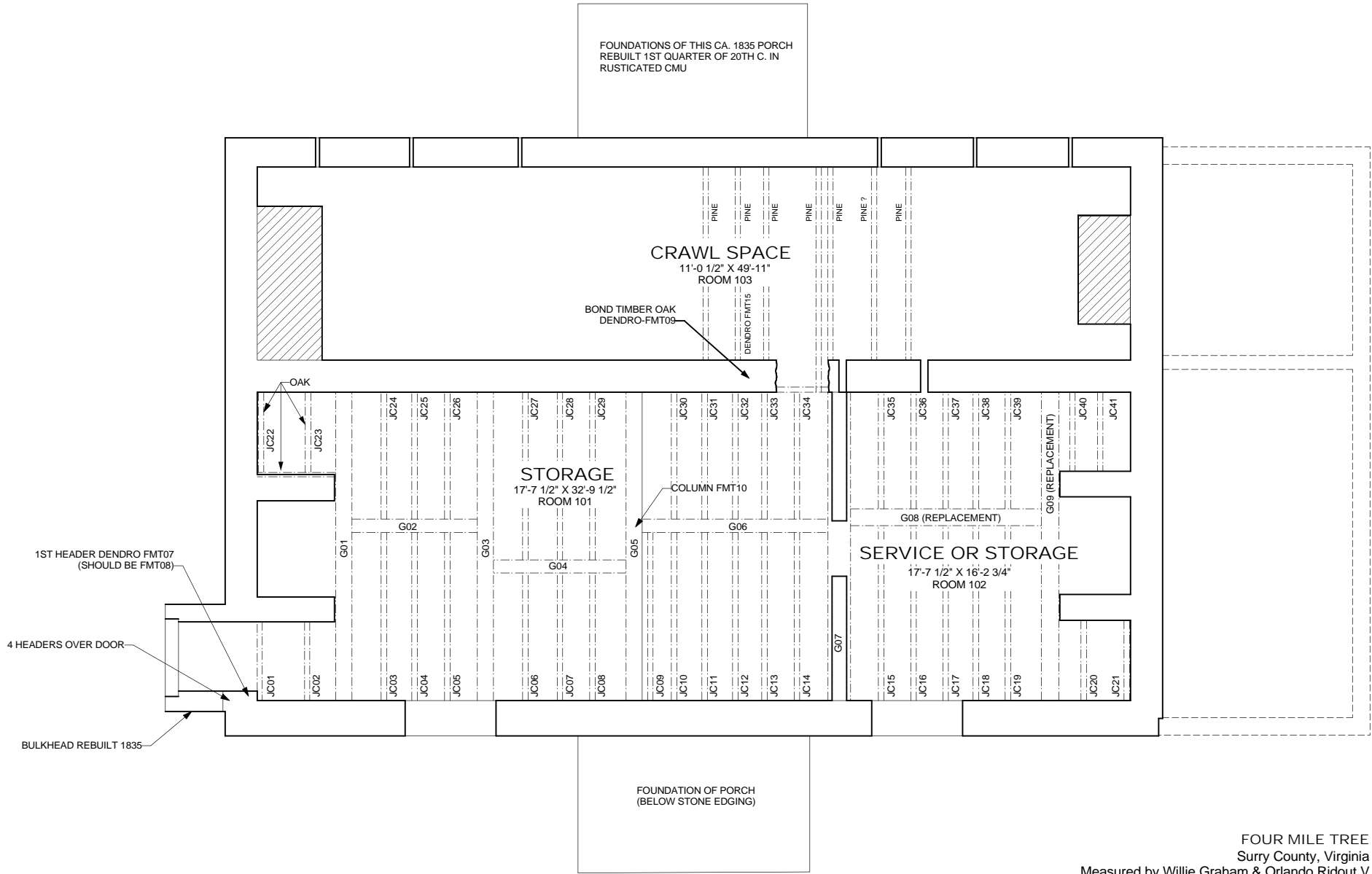


EXTERIOR ELEVATION
1 1/2"=1'-0"

200

SCALE: 1 1/2"; FS
DATE: 12.12.2008

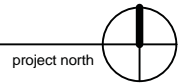
FOUNDATIONS OF THIS CA. 1835 PORCH
REBUILT 1ST QUARTER OF 20TH C. IN
RUSTICATED CMU



FOUR MILE TREE
Surry County, Virginia
Measured by Willie Graham & Orlando Ridout V
Drawn by Willie Graham 2008

CELLAR PLAN

1/4"=1'-0"



WILLIE GRAHAM

402 HIGH STREET
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w.graham@verizon.net
p. 804.399.4339

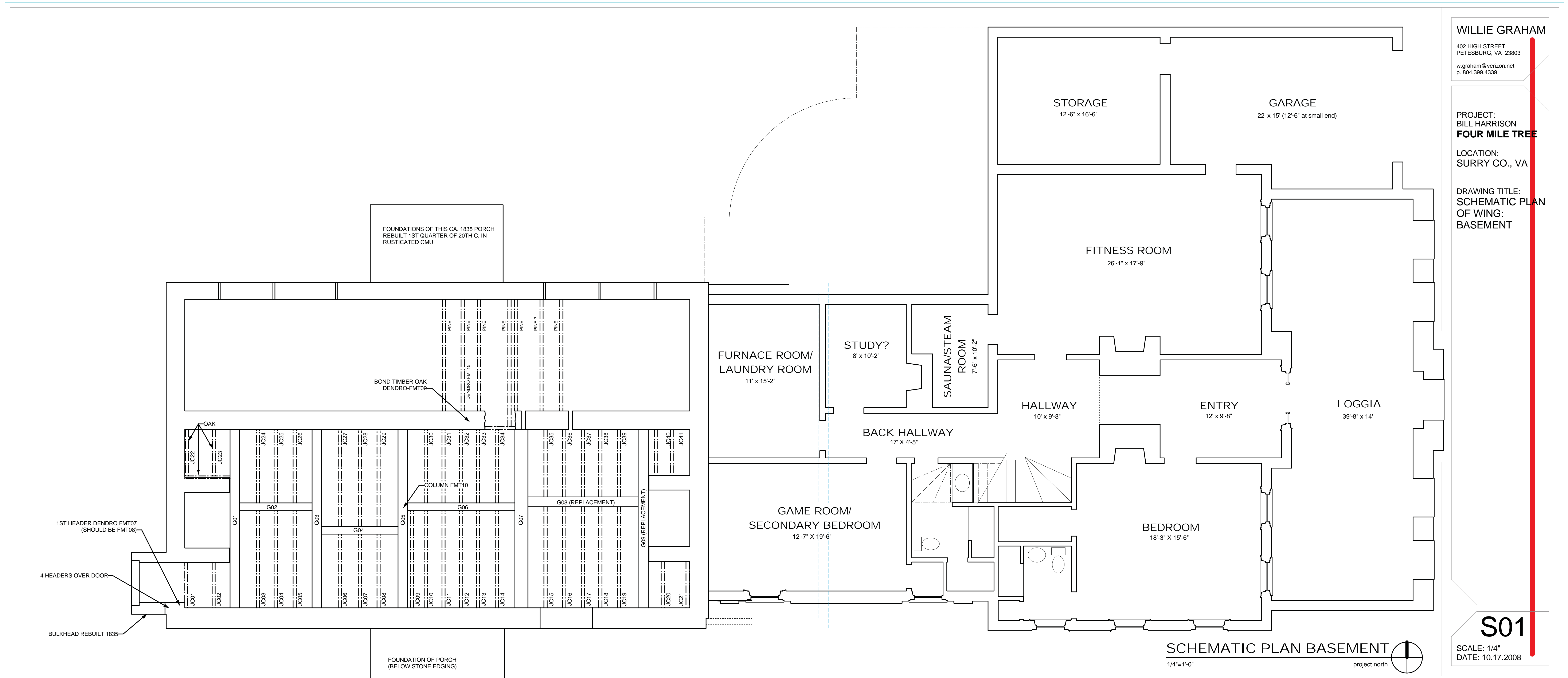
PROJECT:
BILL HARRISON
FOUR MILE TREE

LOCATION:
SURRY CO., VA

DRAWING TITLE:
SCHEMATIC PLAN
OF WING:
BASEMENT

S01

SCALE: 1/4"
DATE: 10.17.2008



WILLIE GRAHAM

402 HIGH STREET
PETESBURG, VA 23803
w.graham@verizon.net
p. 804.399.4339

PROJECT:
BILL HARRISON
FOUR MILE TREE

LOCATION:
SURRY CO., VA

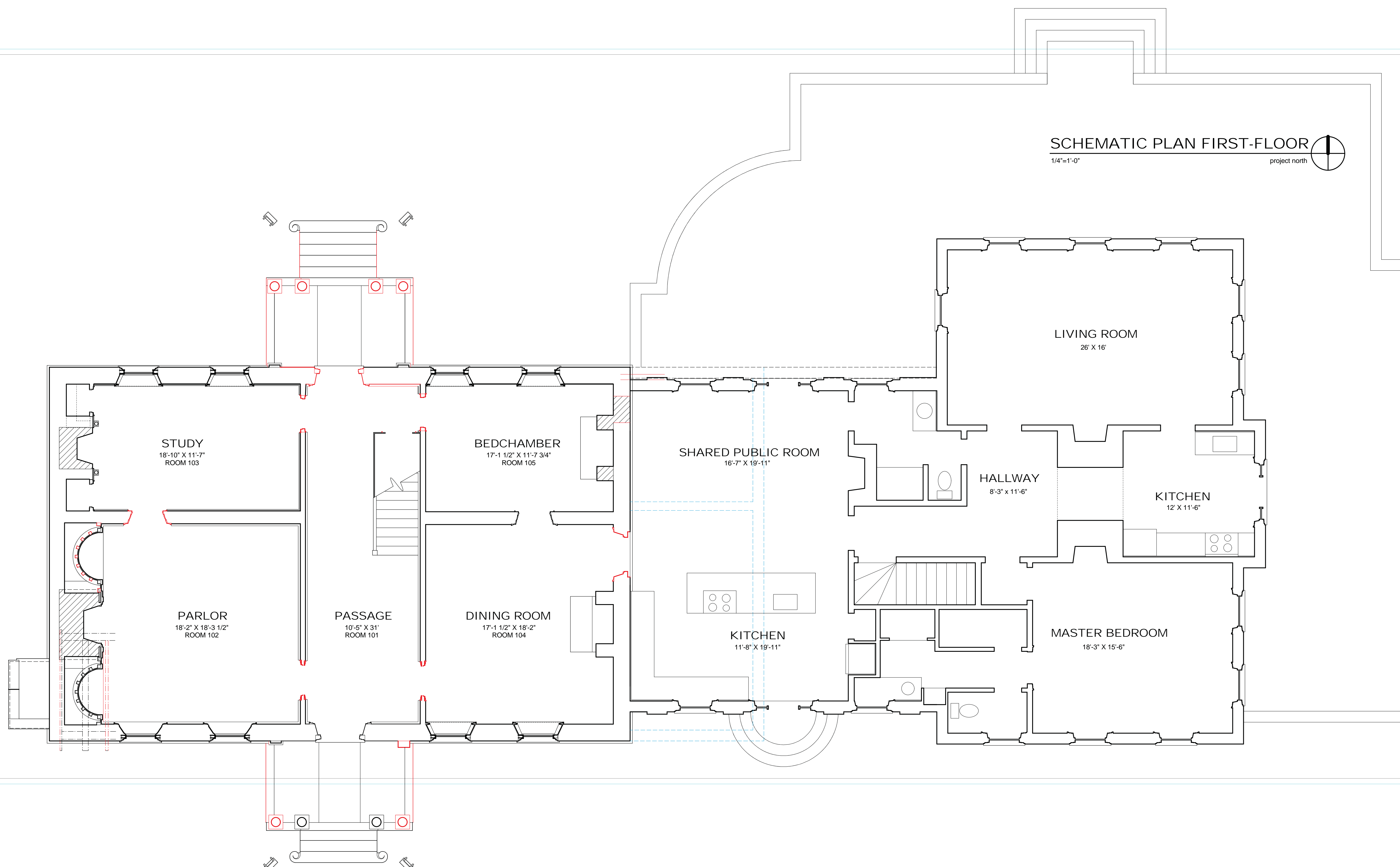
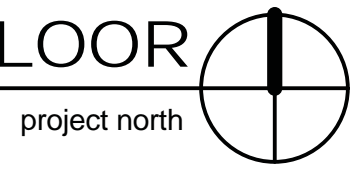
DRAWING TITLE:
SCHEMATIC PLAN
OF WING: FLOOR 1

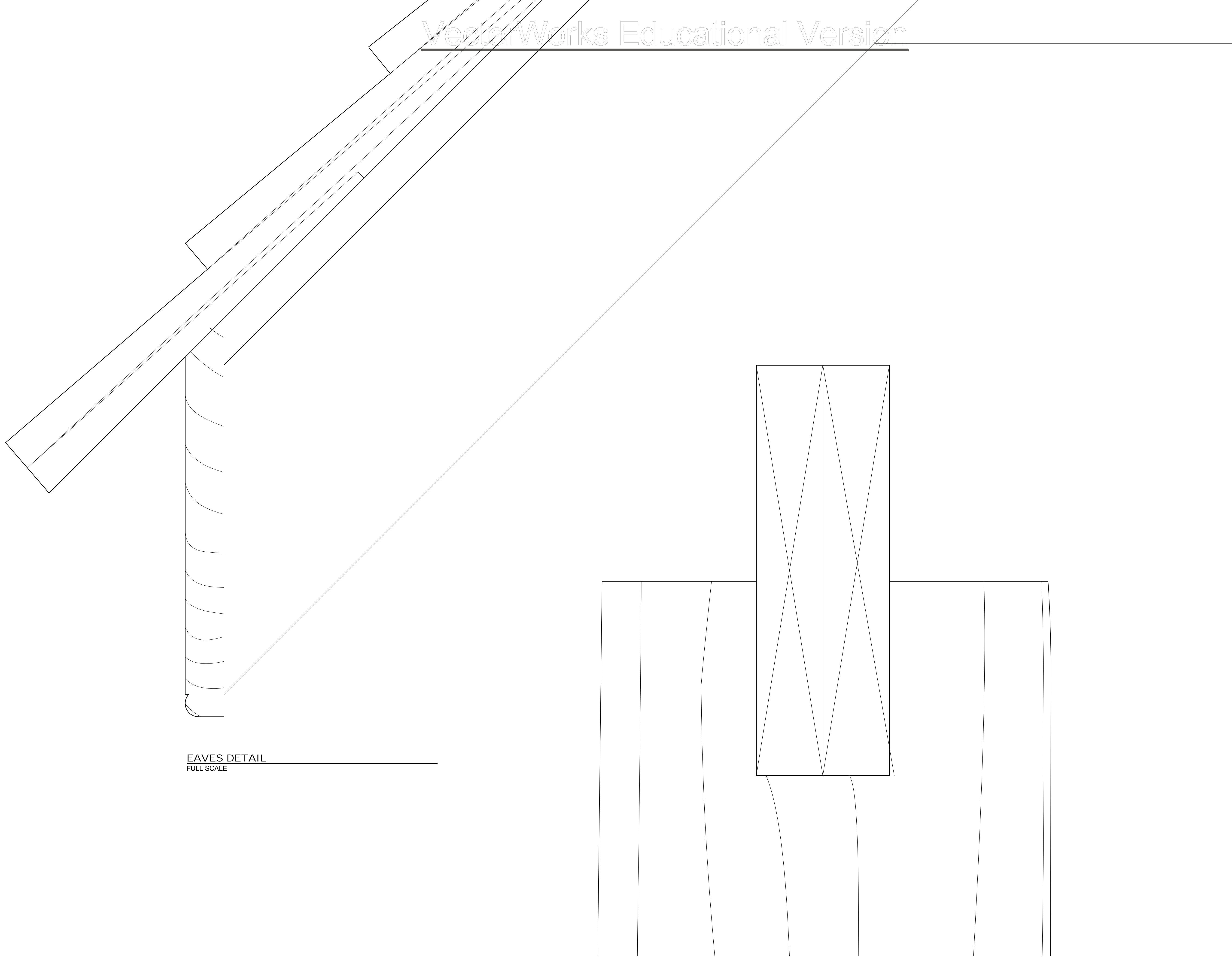
S02

SCALE: 1/4"
DATE: 10.17.2008

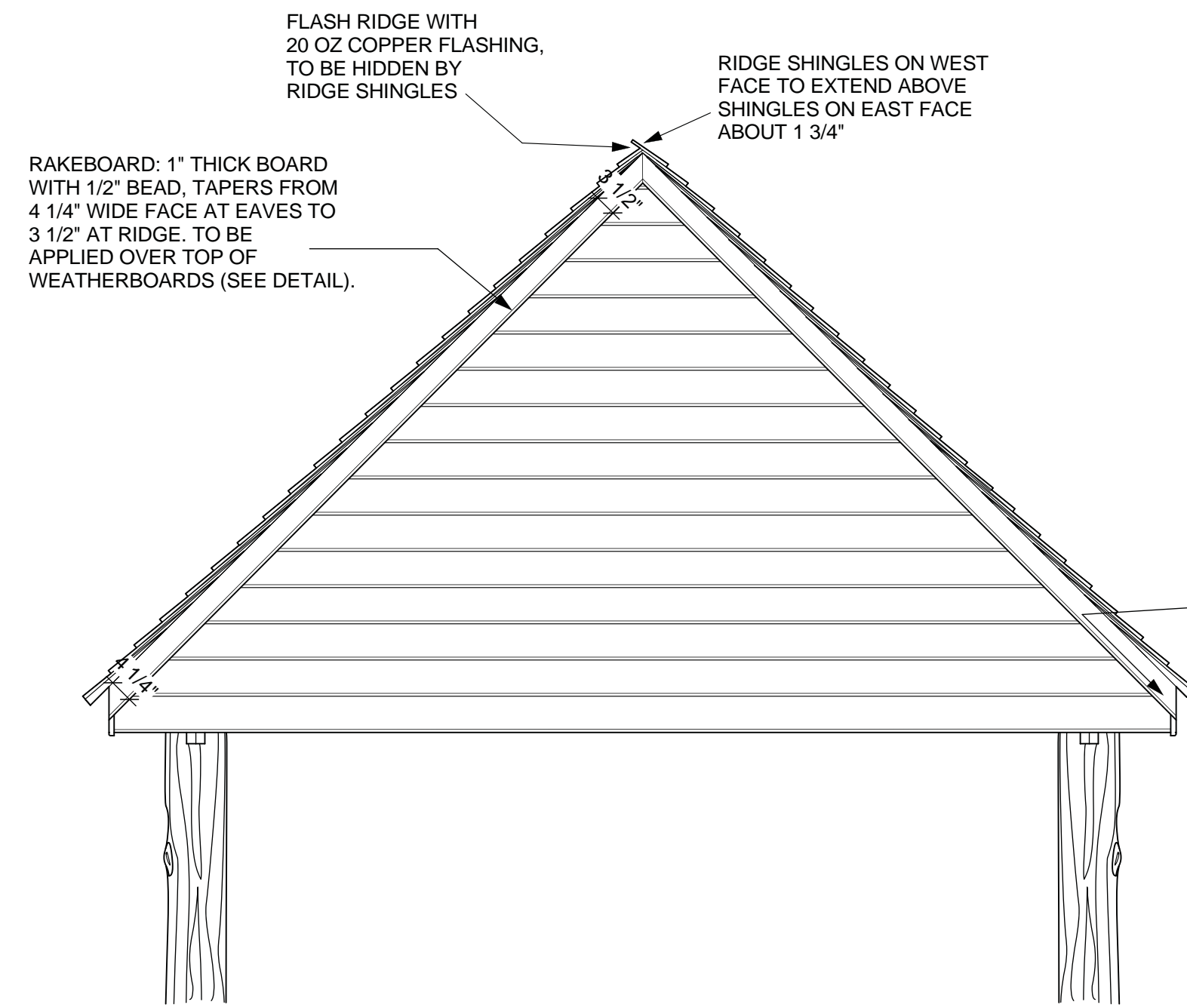
SCHEMATIC PLAN FIRST-FLOOR

1/4"=1'-0"

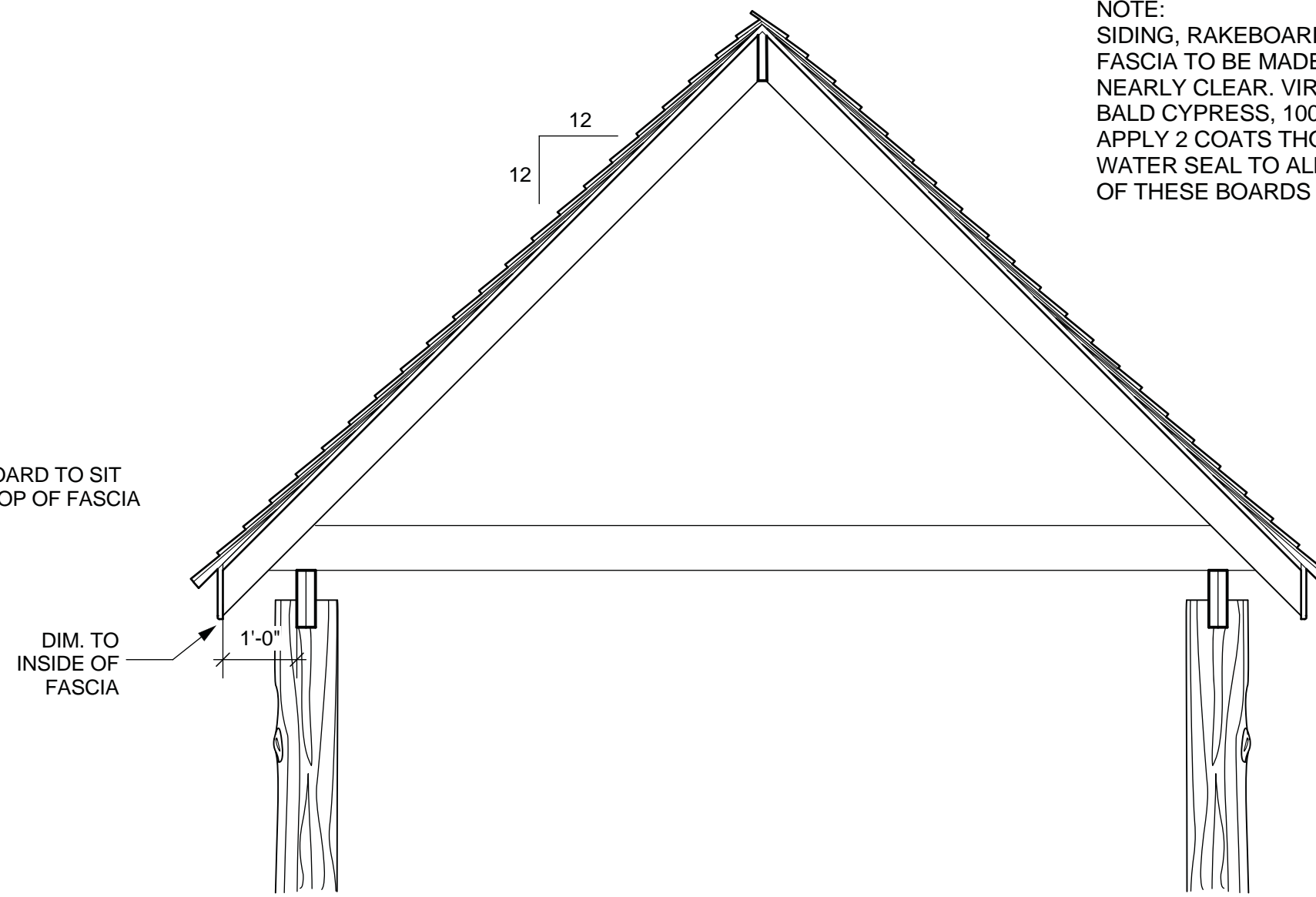




EAVES DETAIL
FULL SCALE



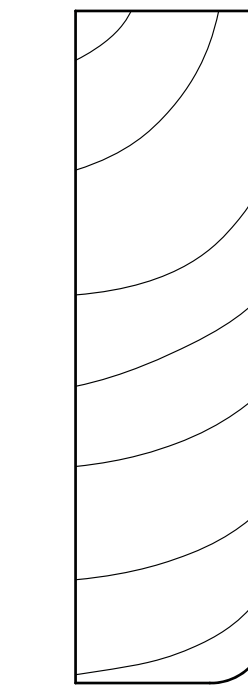
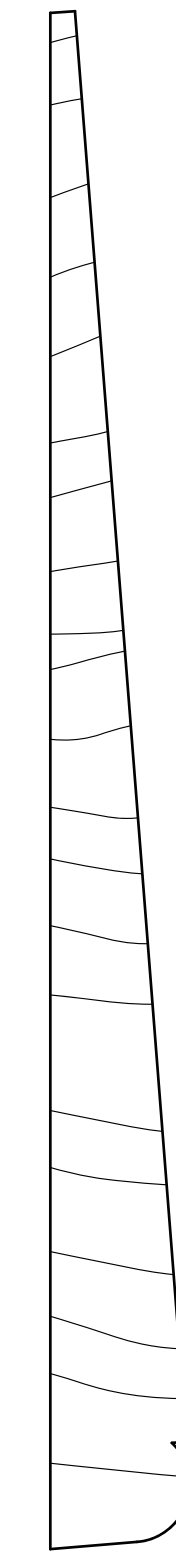
GABLE ELEVATION
1/2"=1'-0"



SECTION THRU ROOF
1/2"=1'-0"

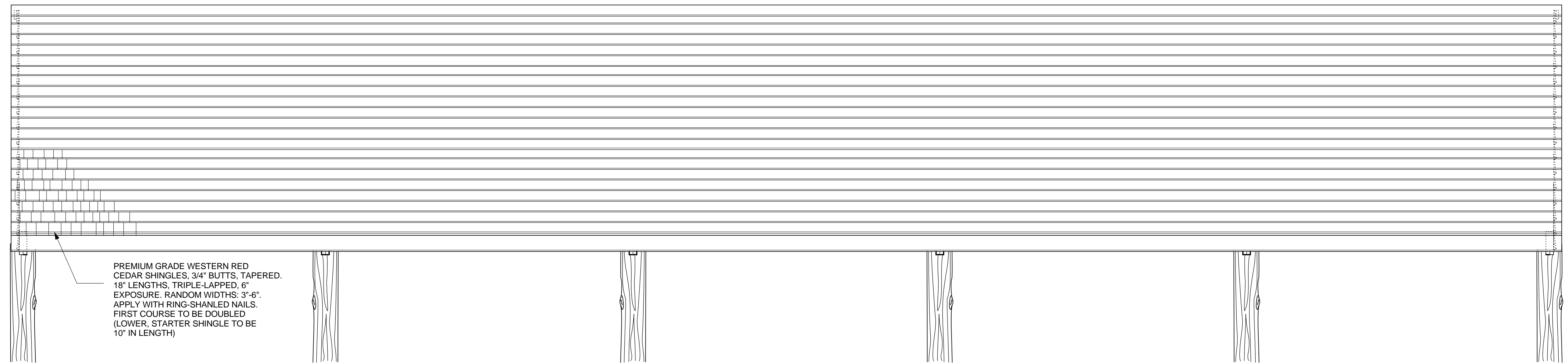
WEATHERBOARD FULL SCALE

NOTE:
SIDING, RAKEBOARDS, & FASCIA TO BE MADE OF NEARLY CLEAR, VIRGIN, BALD CYPRESS, 100% HEART. APPLY 2 COATS THOMPSON'S WATER SEAL TO ALL FACES OF THESE BOARDS

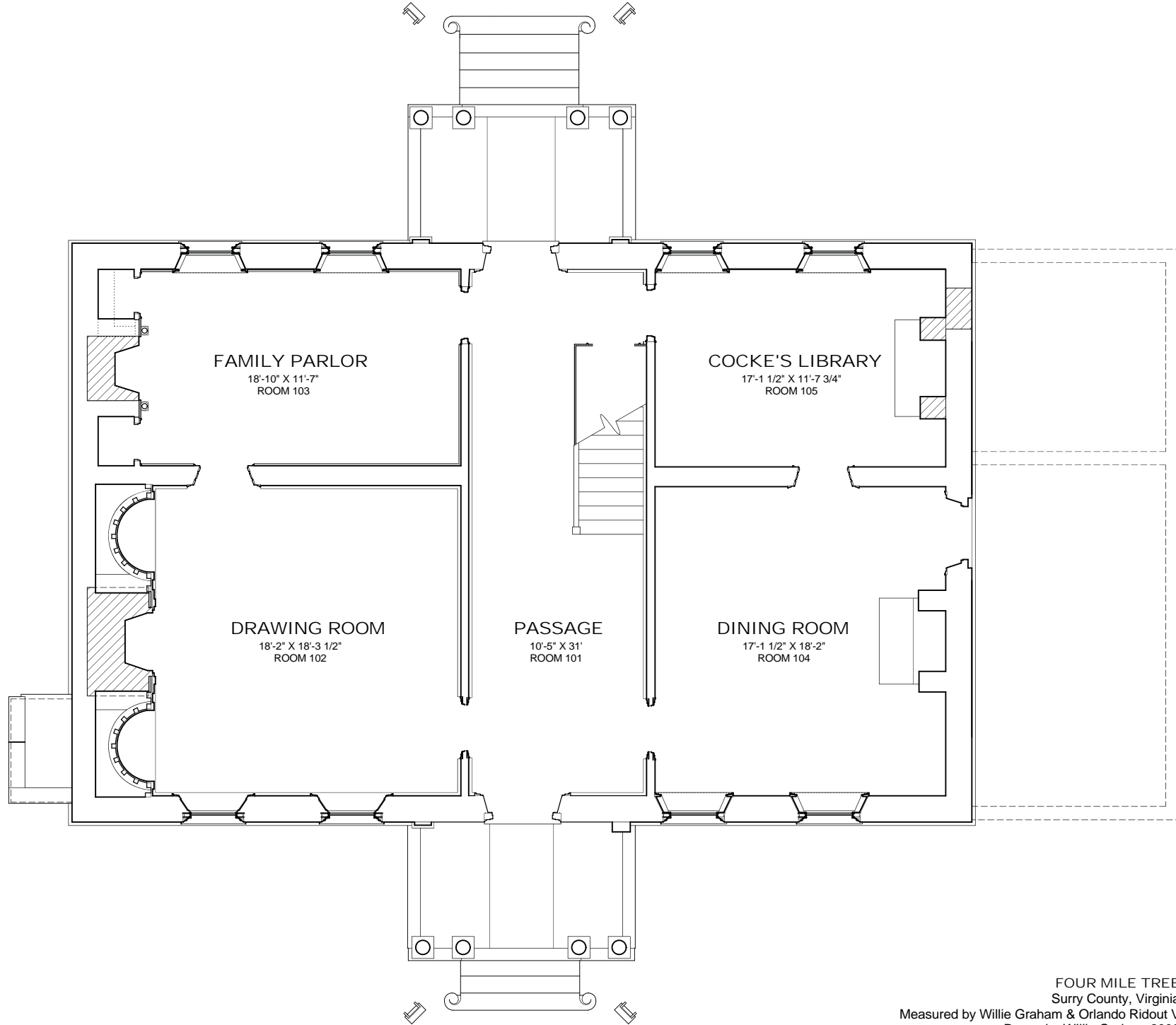


RAKEBOARD FULL SCALE

NOTE:
RAKEBOARD TAPERS FROM 4 1/4" AT EAVES TO 3 1/2" AT RIDGE



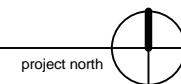
PRINCIPAL ELEVATION
1/2"=1'-0"

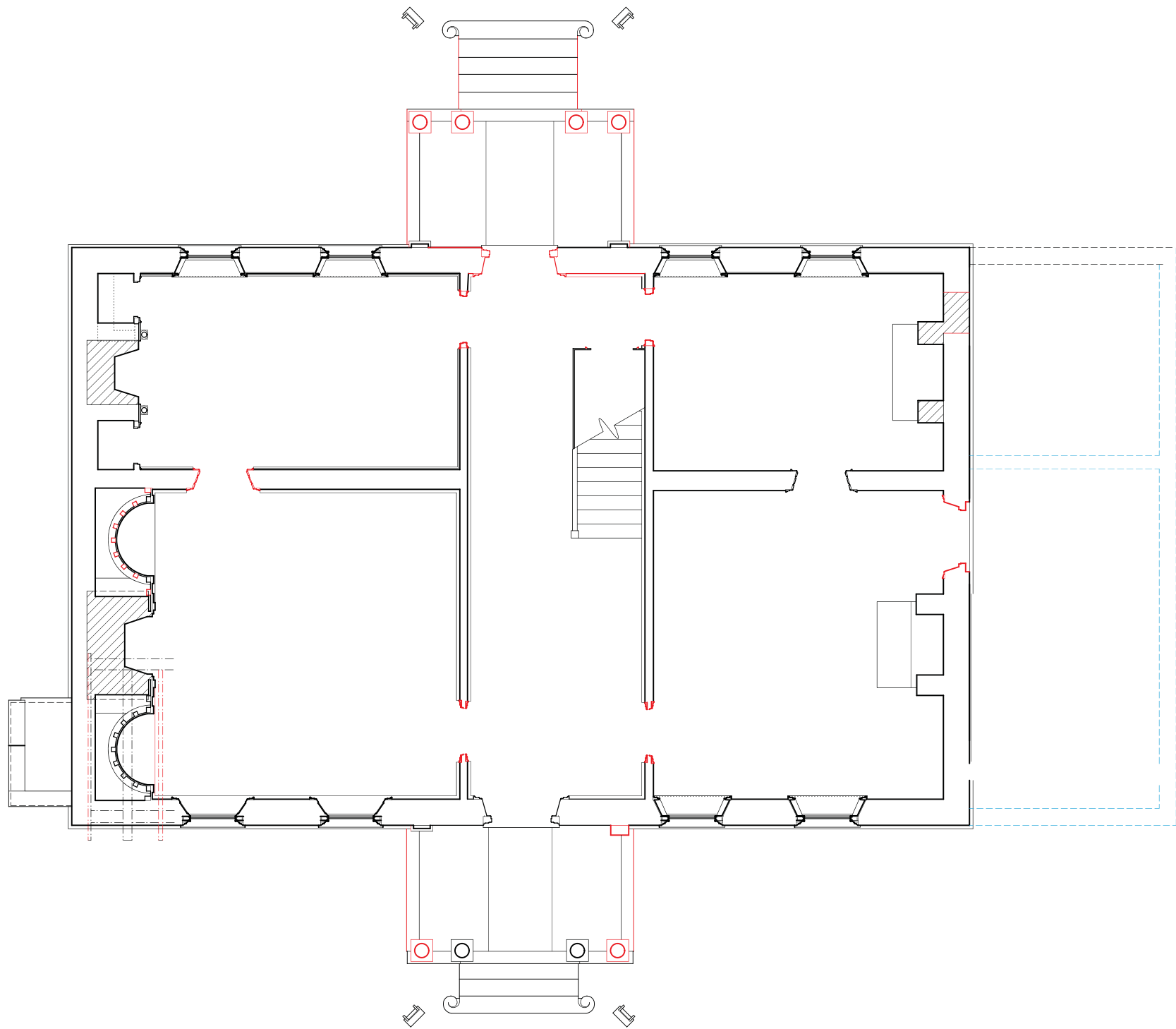


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/4"=1'-0"

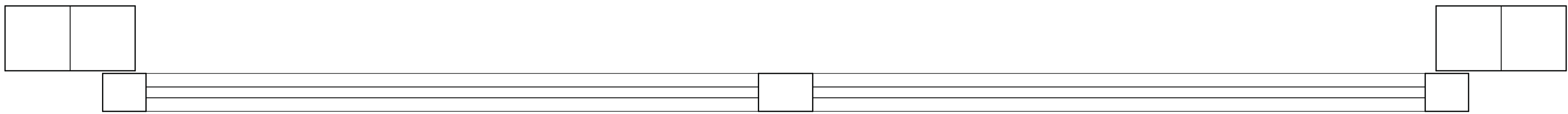
FOUR MILE TREE
 Surry County, Virginia
 Measured by Willie Graham & Orlando Ridout V
 Drawn by Willie Graham 2009





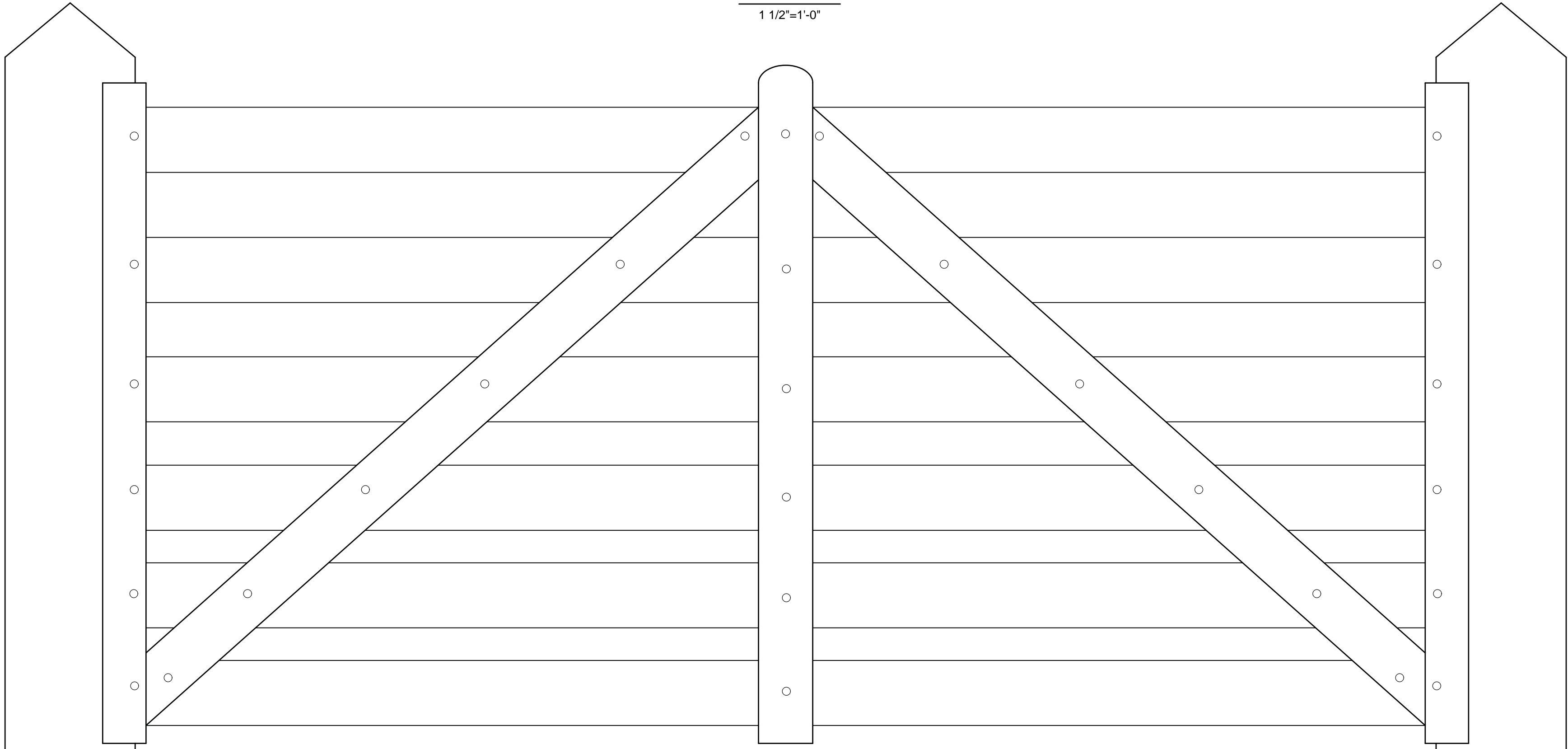


FOUR MILE TREE
WILLIE GRAHAM 2014



PLAN

1 1/2"=1'-0"



MAIN GATE: ELEVATION

1 1/2"=1'-0"

WILLIE GRAHAM

402 HIGH STREET
PETESBURG, VA 23803

w.graham@verizon.net
p. 804.399.4339

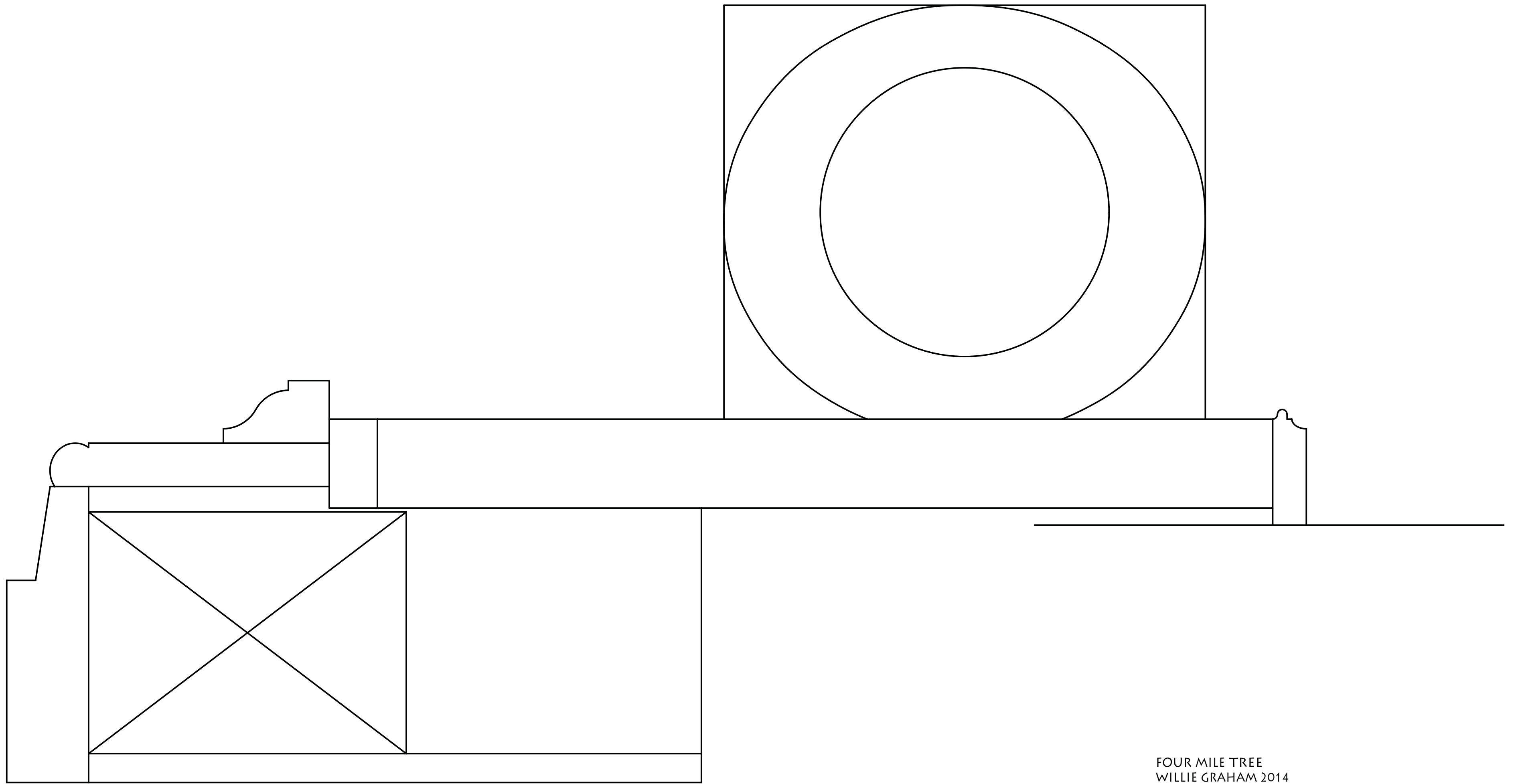
PROJECT:
BILL HARRISON
FOUR MILE TREE

LOCATION:
SURRY CO., VA

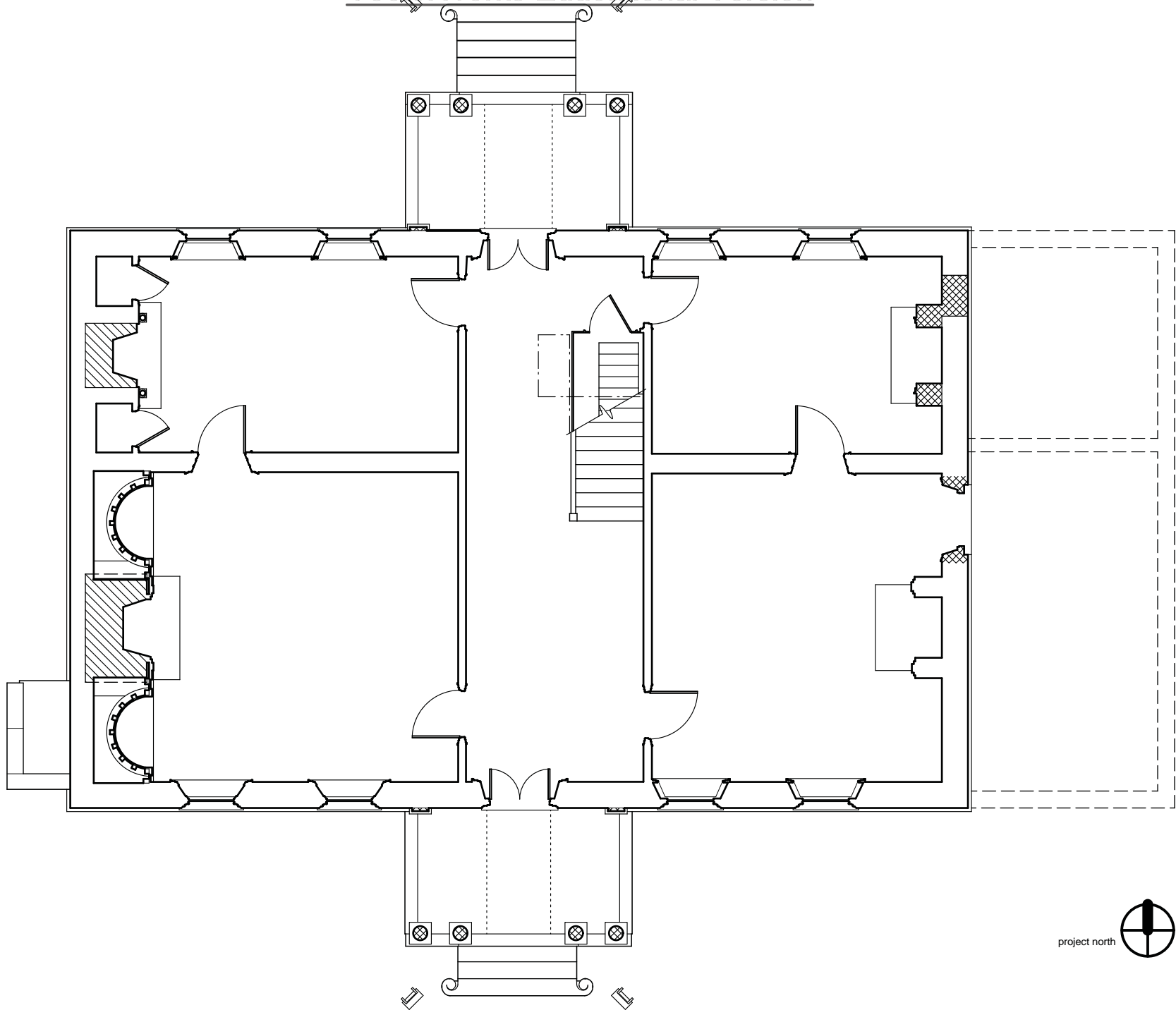
DRAWING TITLE:
MAIN GATE

L200

SCALE: 1 1/2"
DATE: 08.27.2008



FOUR MILE TREE
WILLIE GRAHAM 2014



WILLIE GRAHAM

402 HIGH STREET
PETESBURG, VA 23803

w.graham@verizon.net
p. 804.399.4339

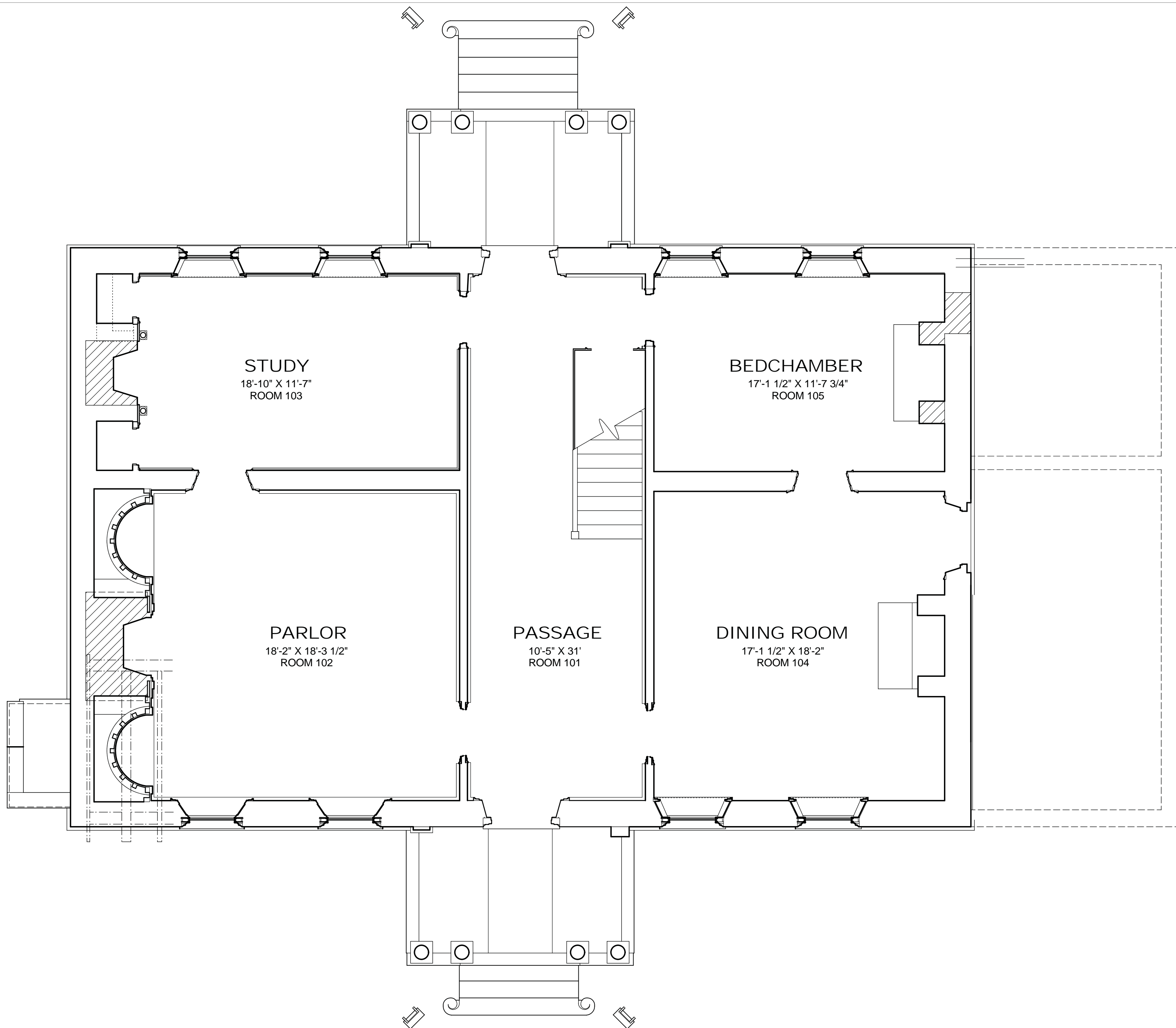
PROJECT:
BILL HARRISON
FOUR MILE TREE

LOCATION:
SURRY CO., VA

DRAWING TITLE:
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

M02

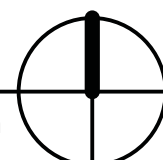
SCALE: 1/4"
DATE: 04.04.2011

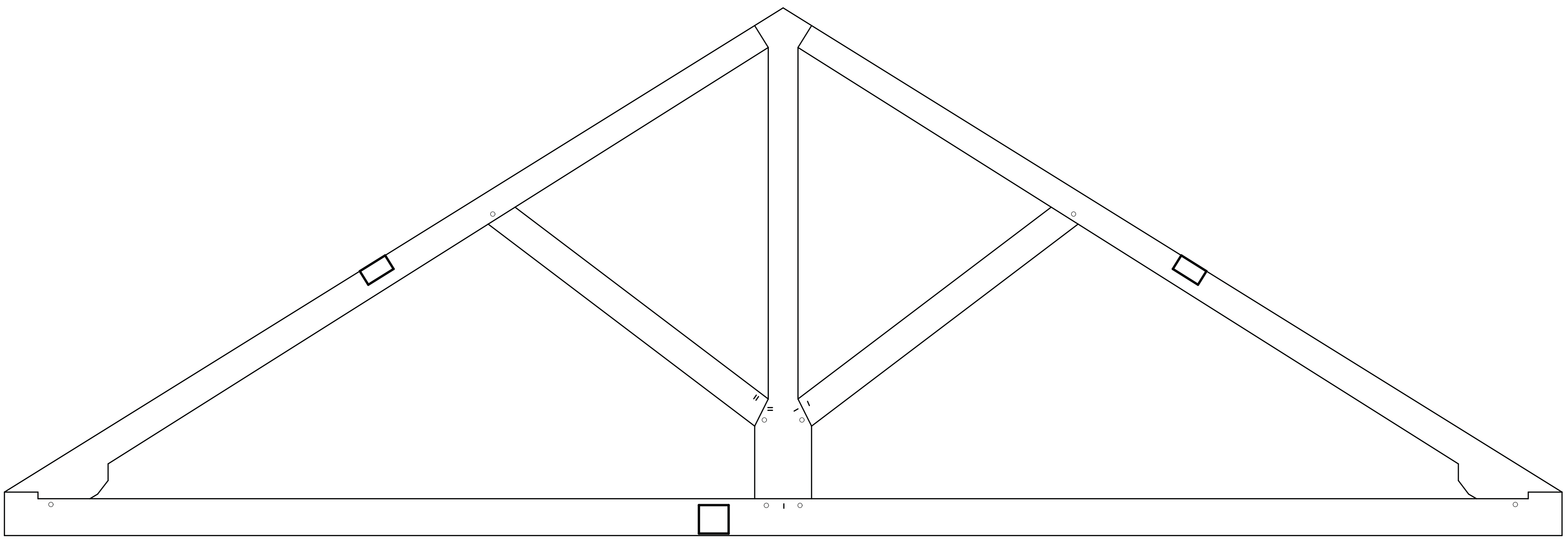


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

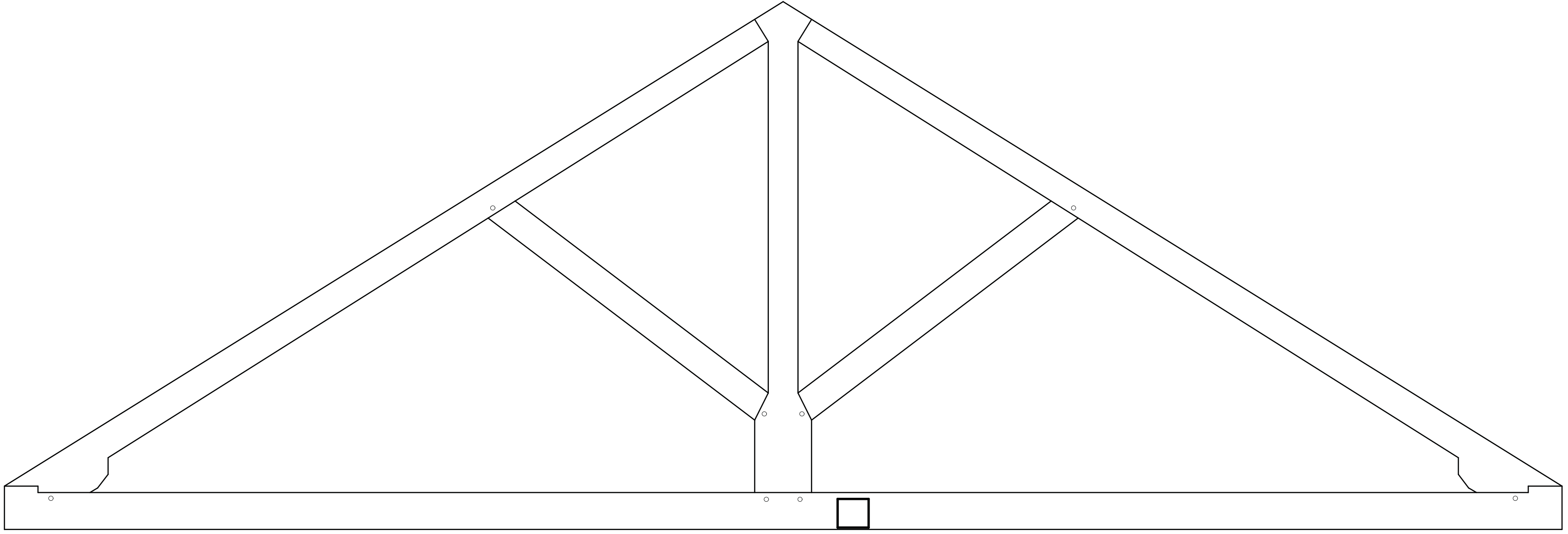
1/4"=1'-0"

project north

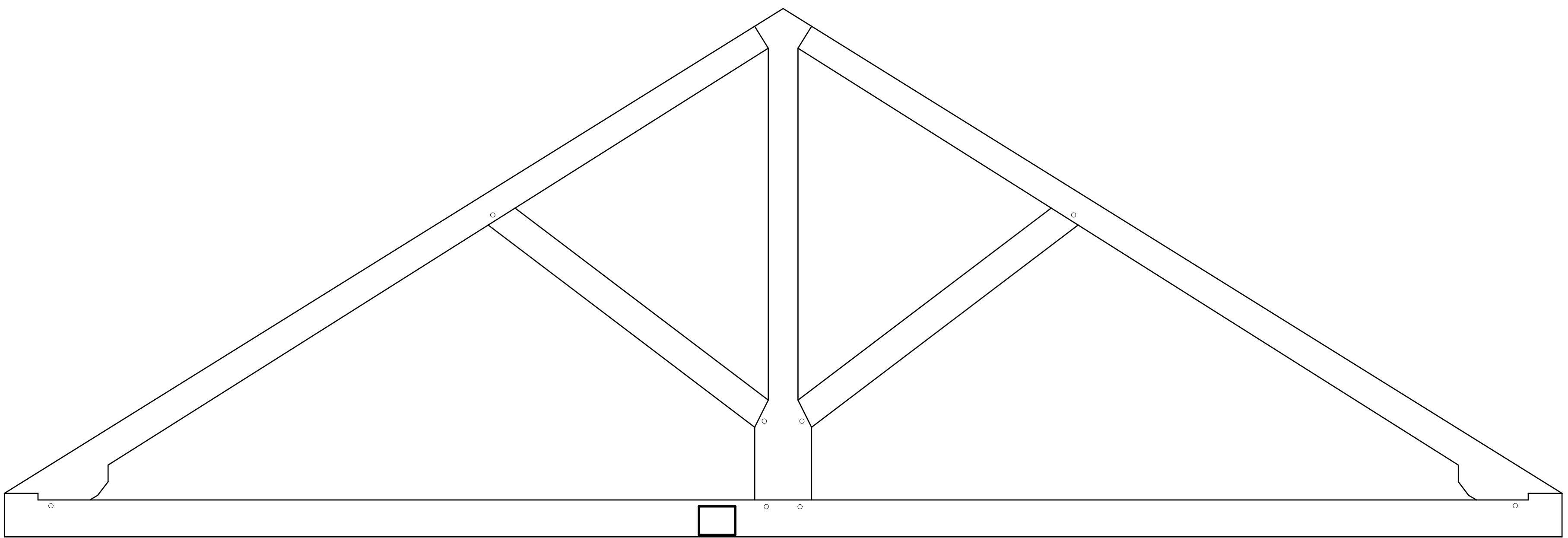




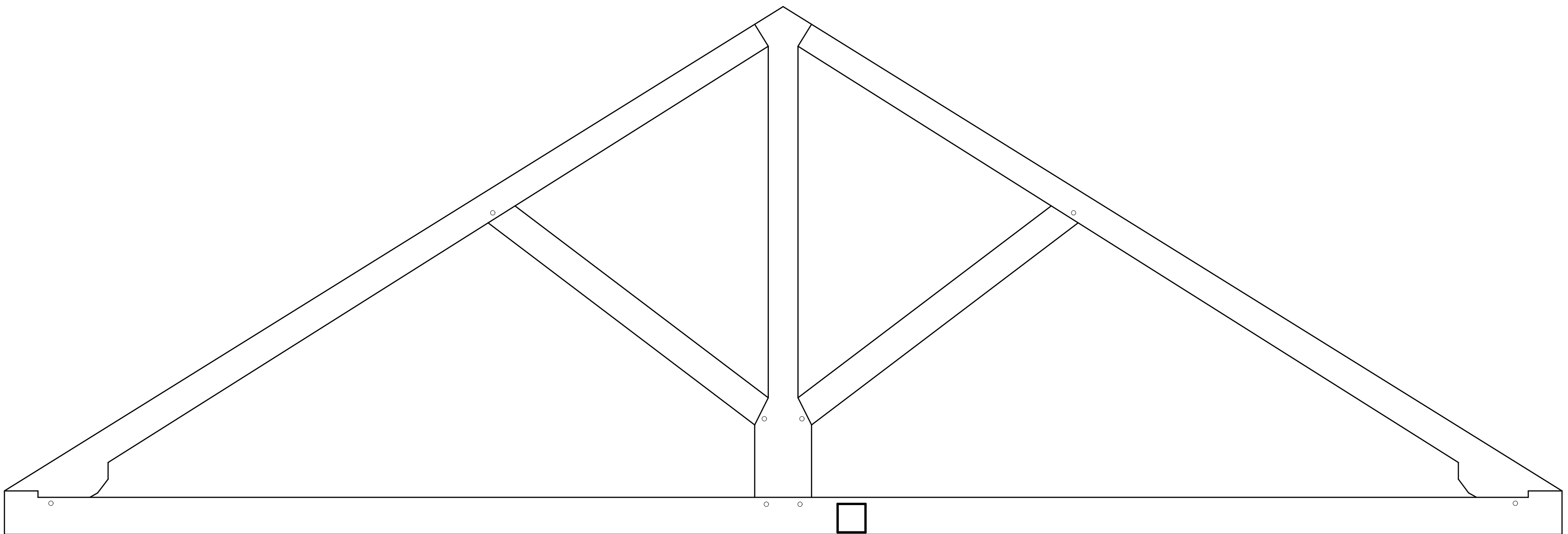
TRUSS I
EAST ELEVATION



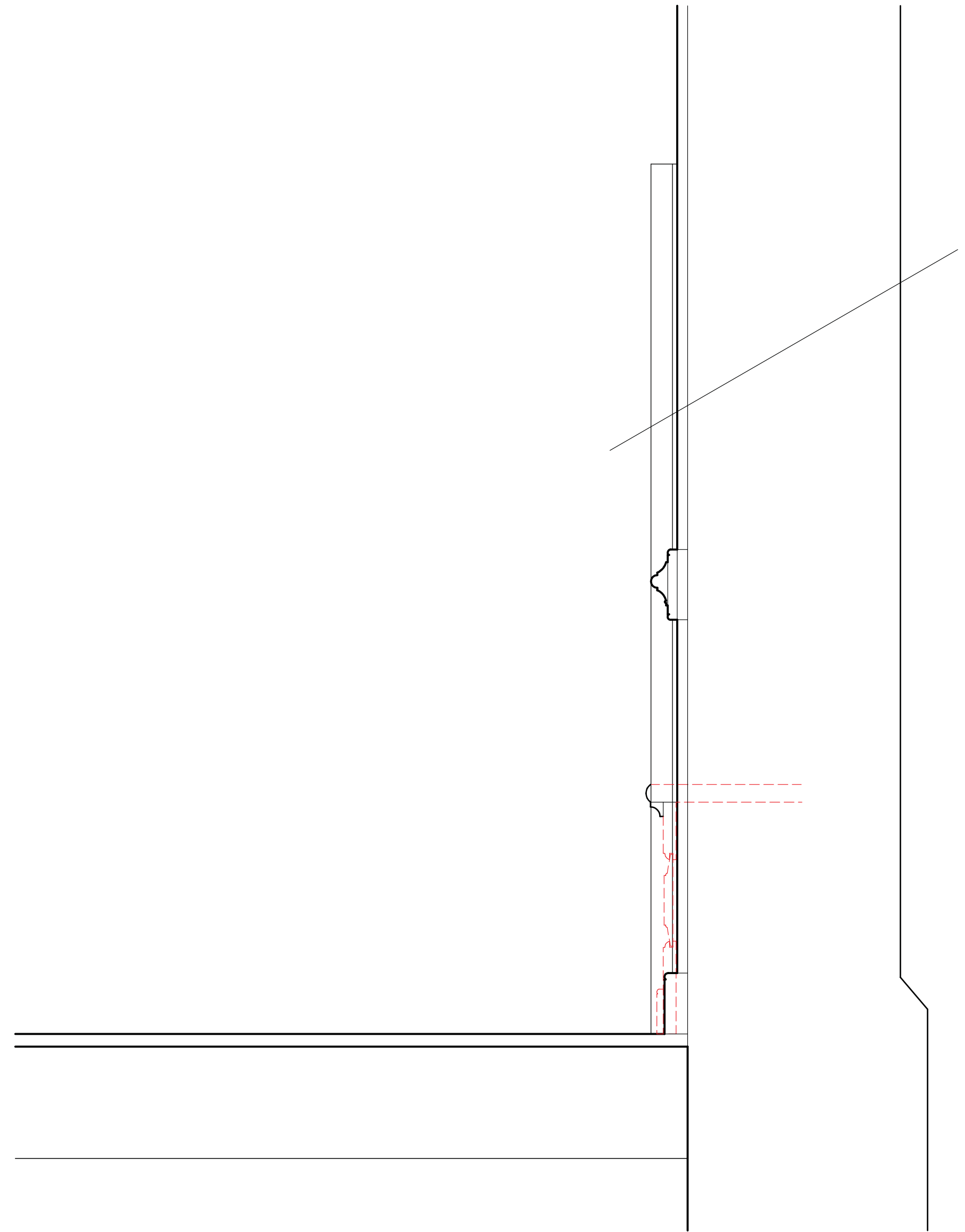
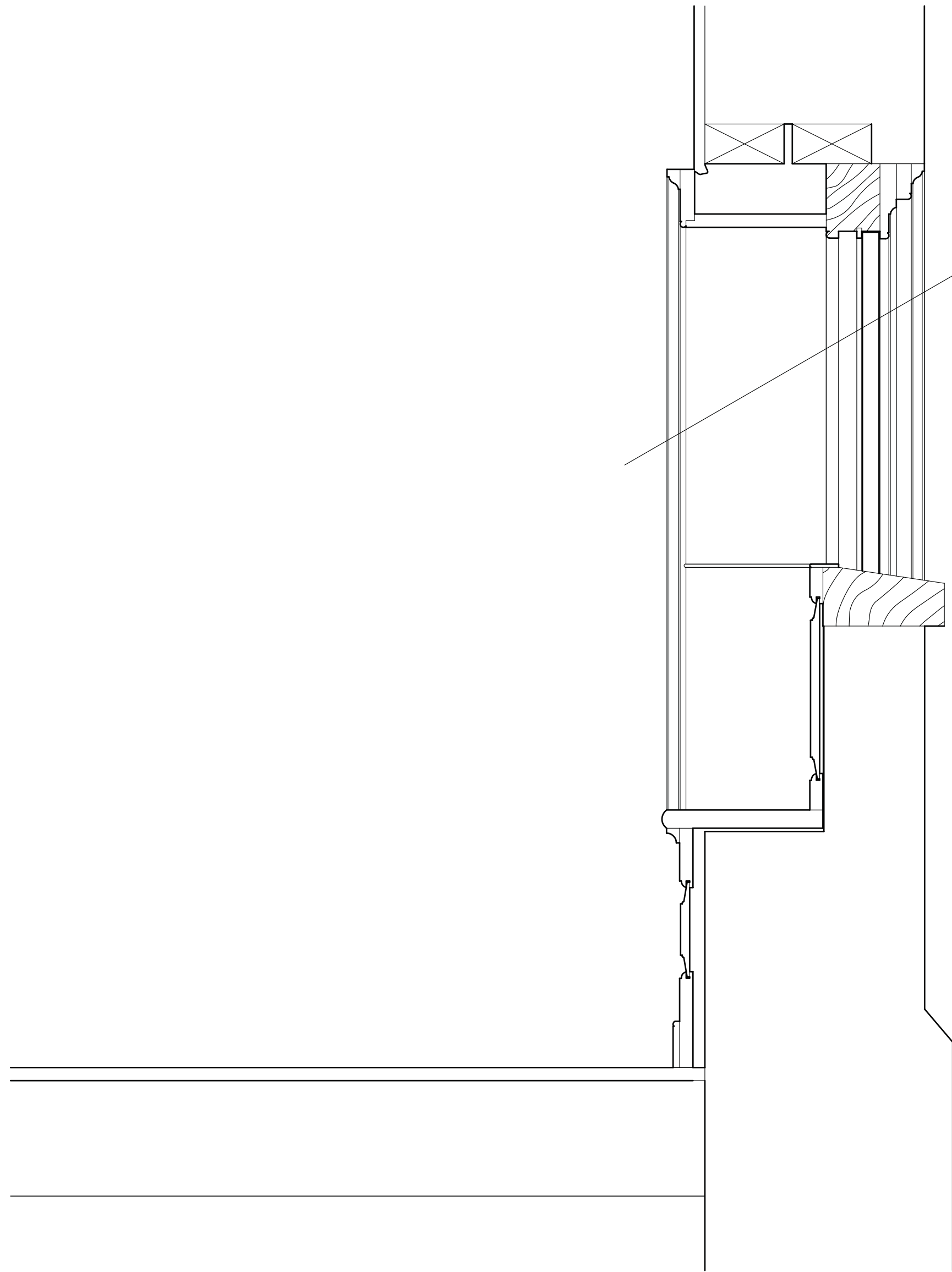
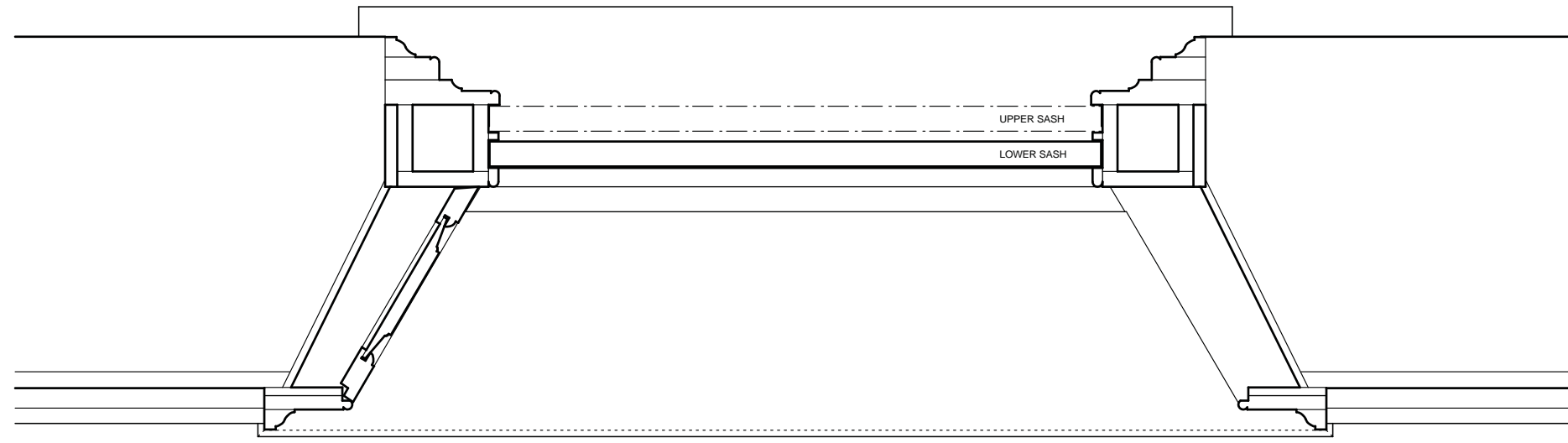
TRUSS 4
EAST ELEVATION



TRUSS vi
EAST ELEVATION

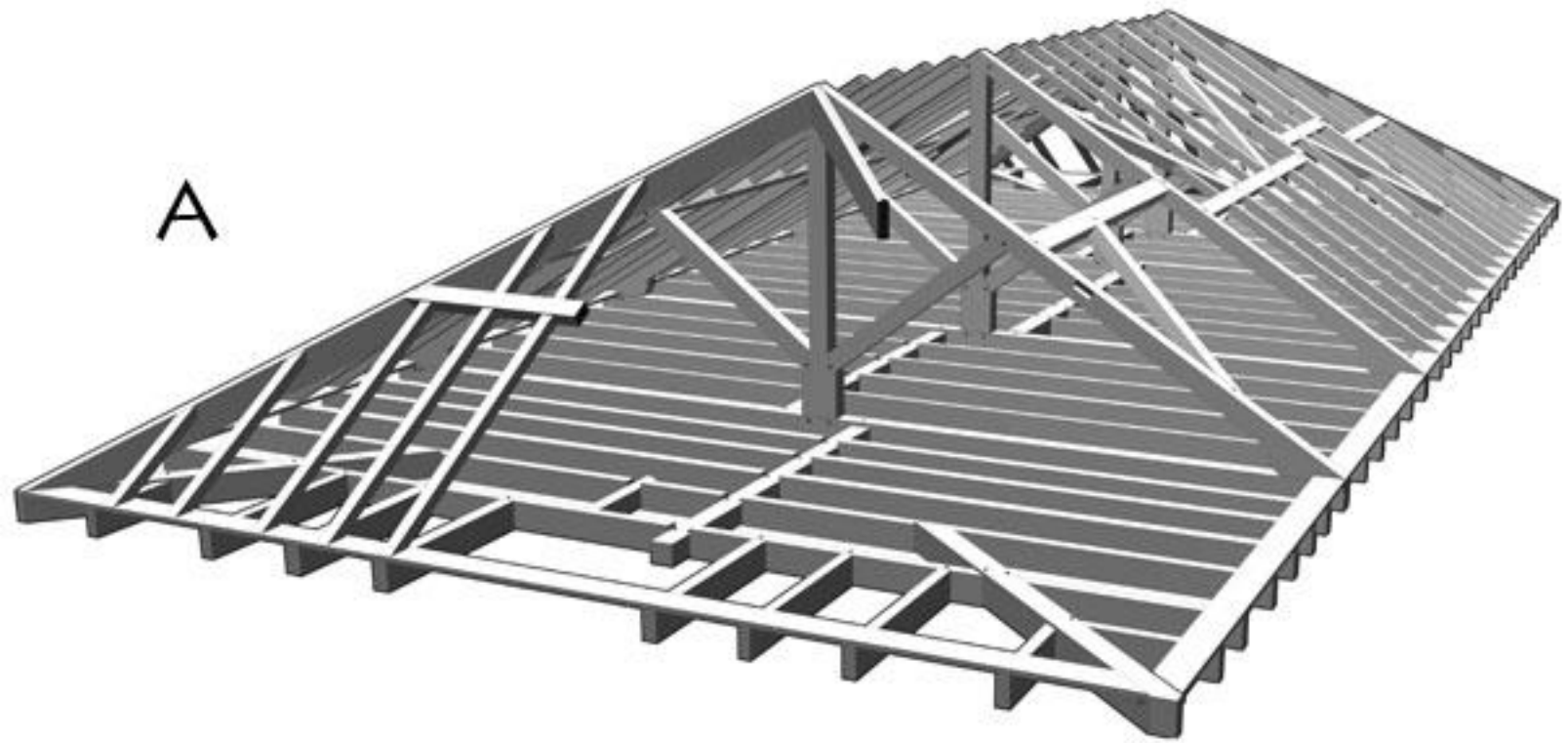


TRUSS ??
EAST ELEVATION

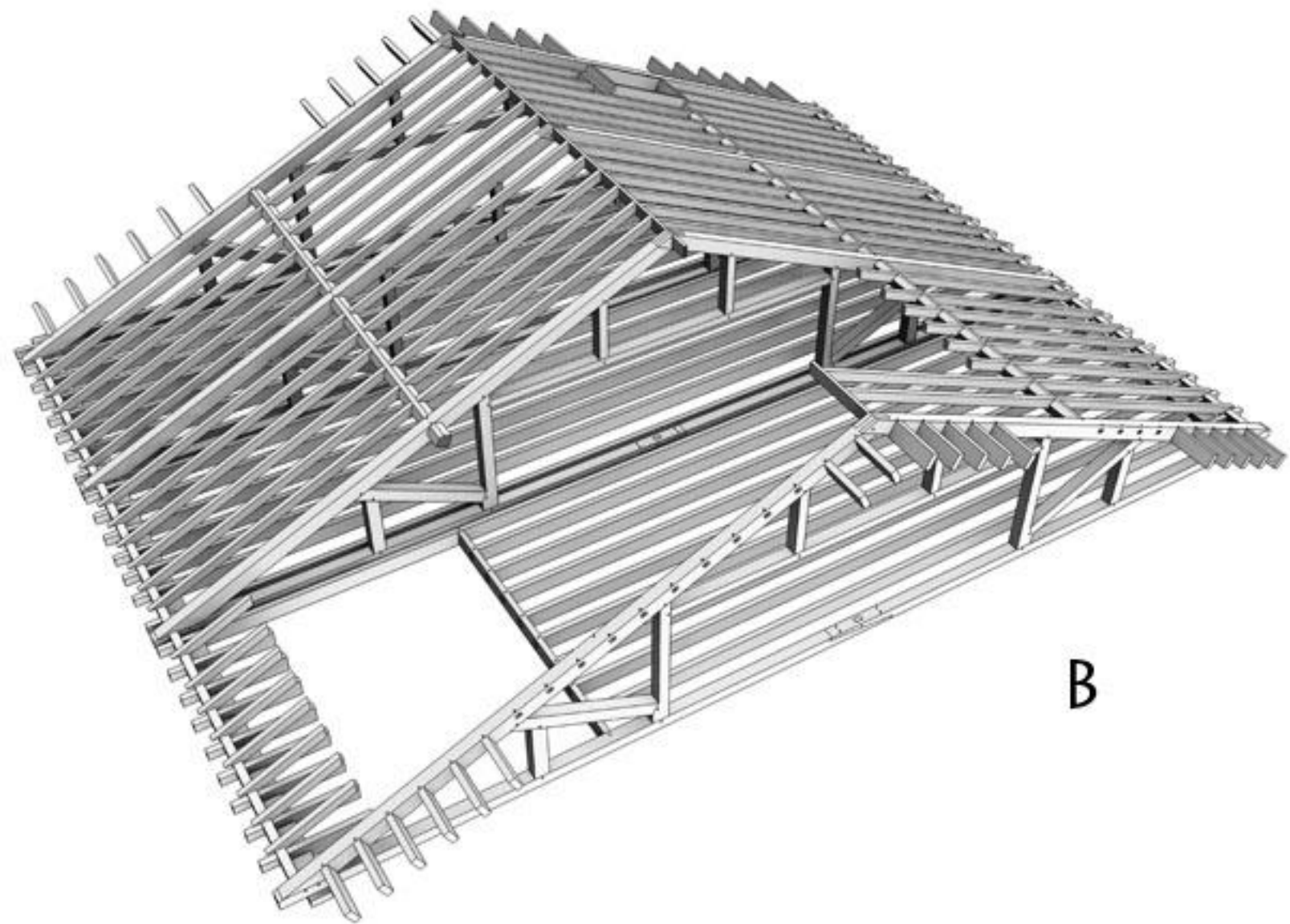


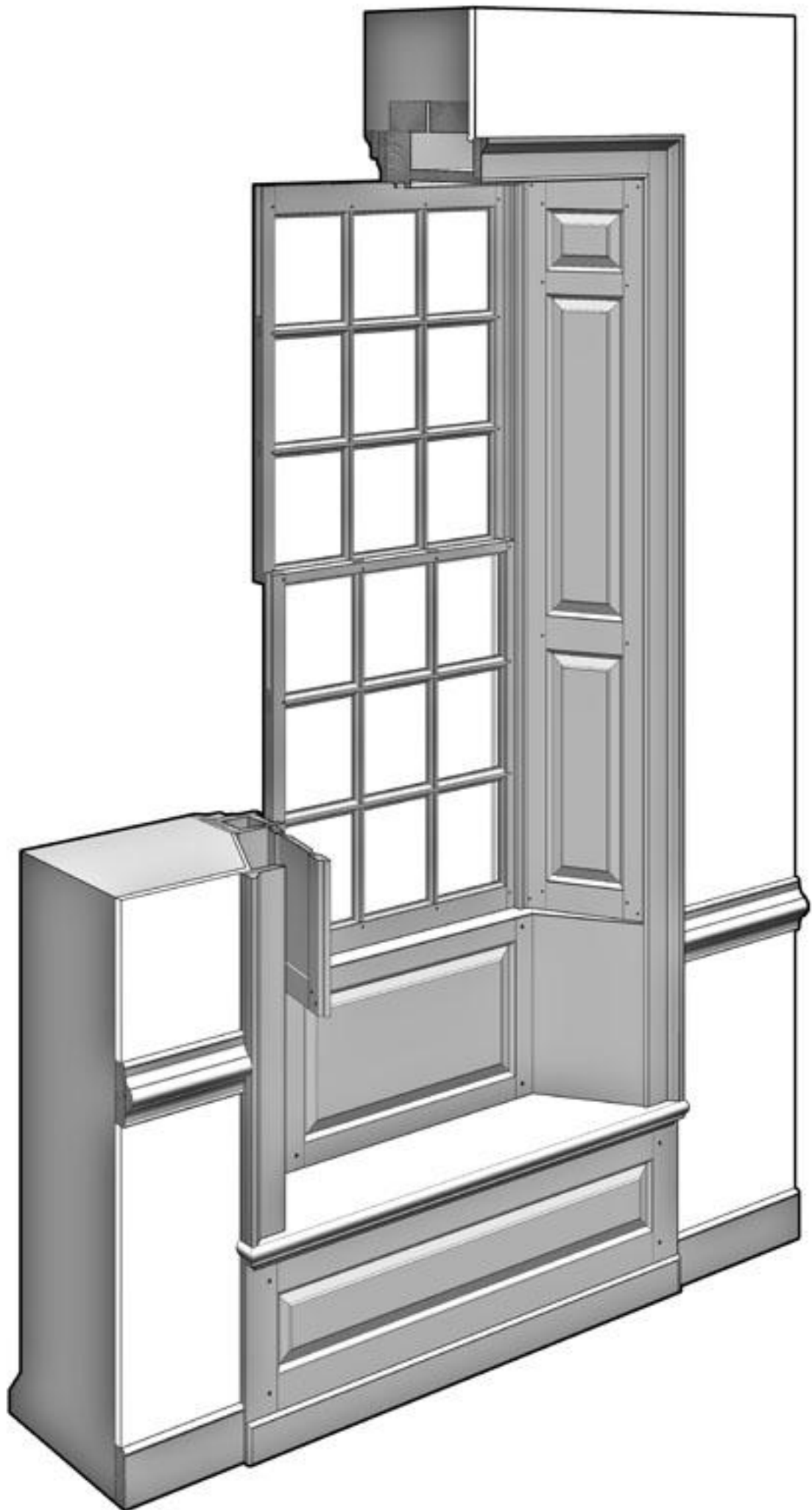
FOUR MILE TREE
WILLIE GRAHAM 2014

A

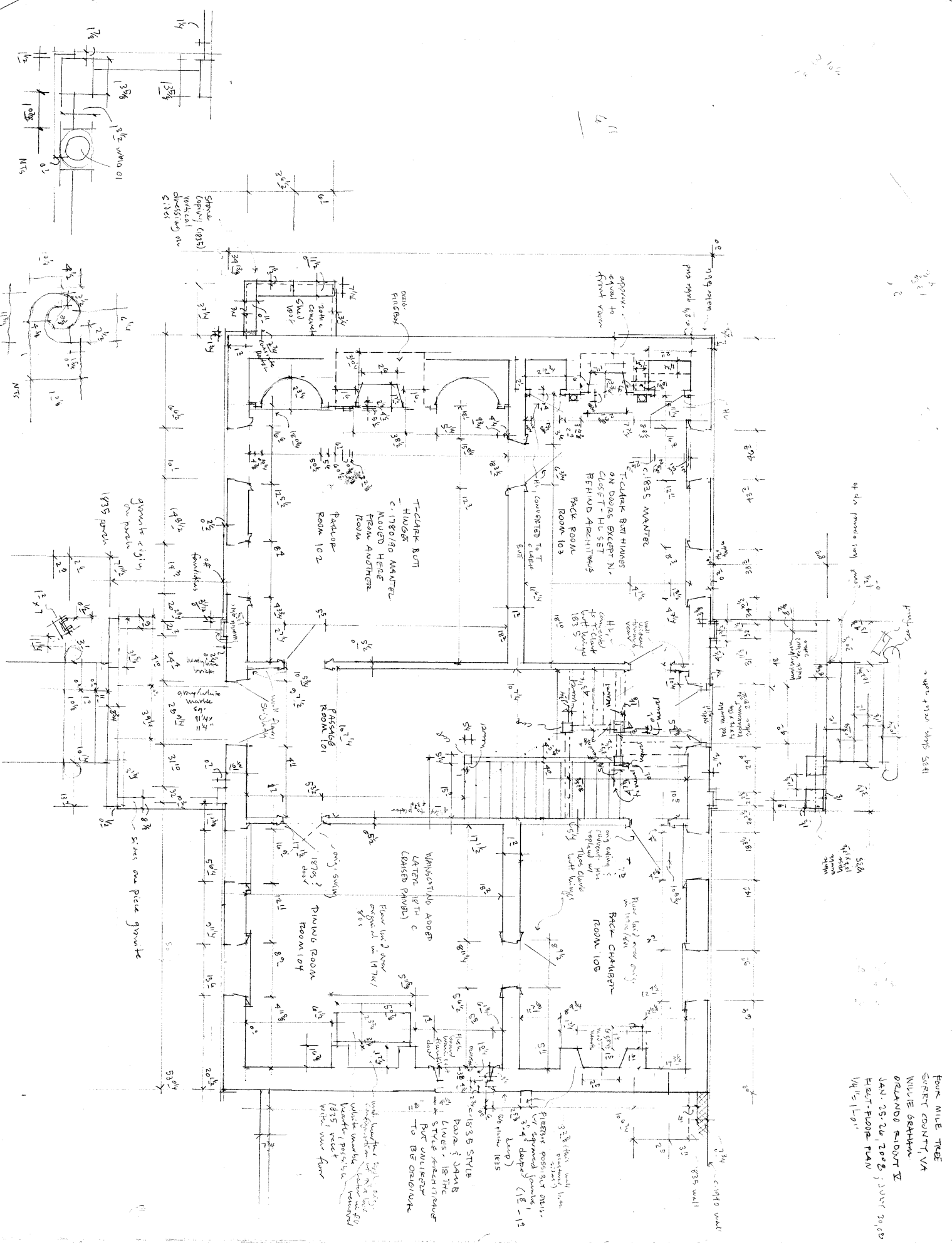


B

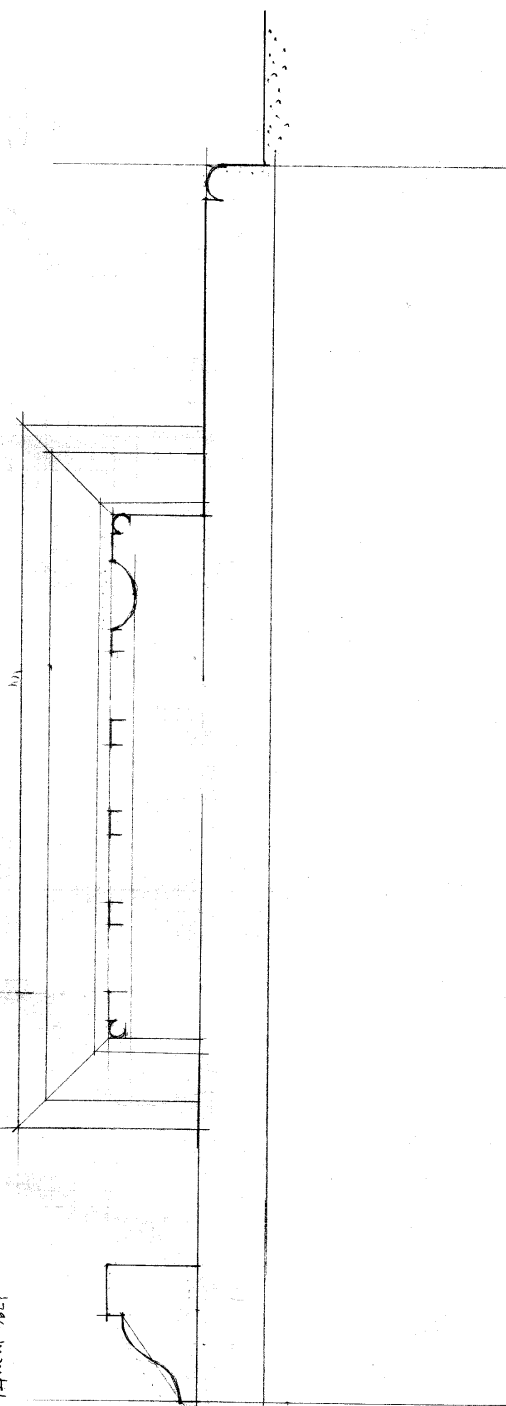




10 10 10



FOUR MILE TREE
 SUFFR COUNTY VA
 NALLE 684THW
 ORLANDO ALDOUT II
 JAN. 25. 26 2008. 1207 20.20
 FLOOR-PLAN PLAN
 1/4" = 1'-0"



→ appears to be
a (star cut),
possibly with
wax or wood
to current location

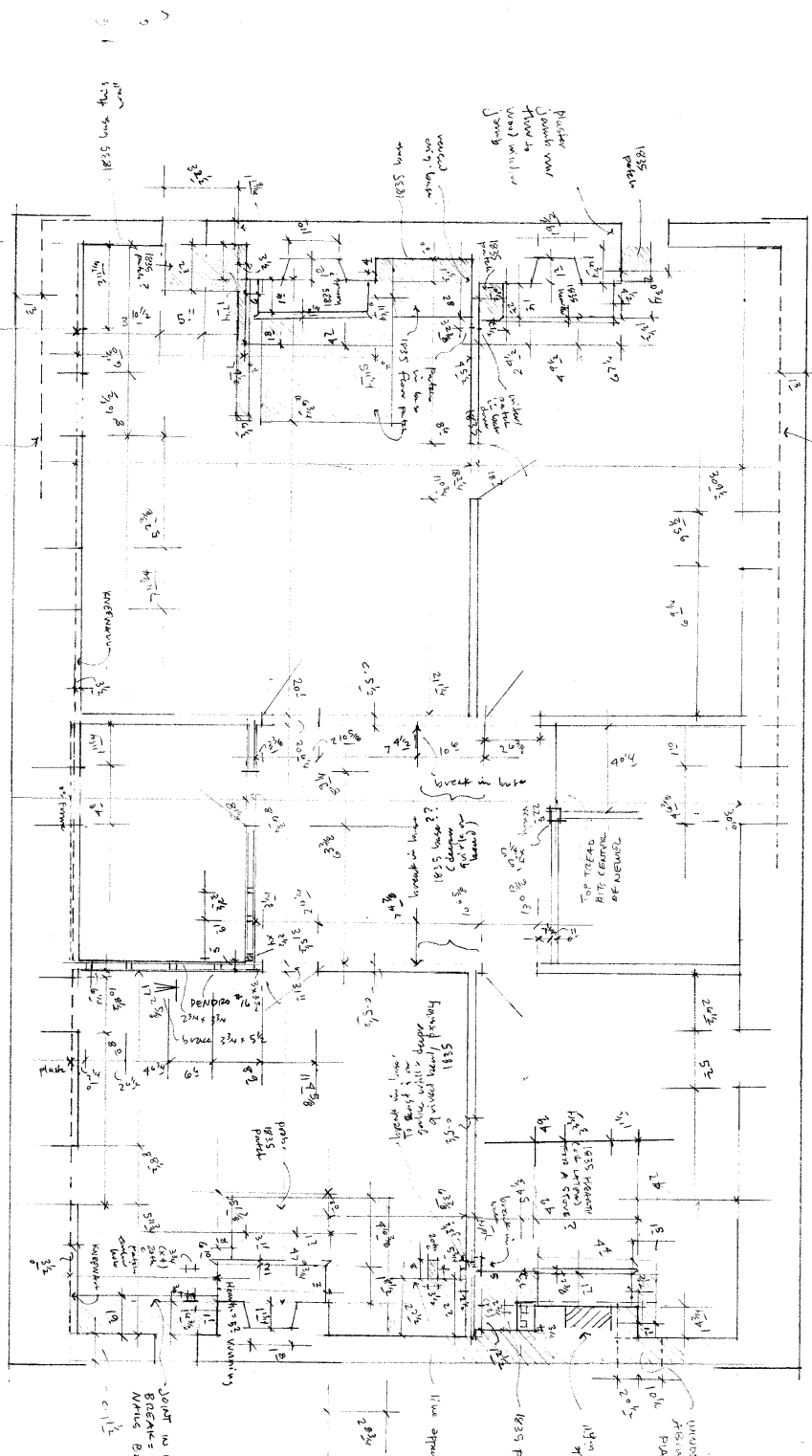
1710 Insulator, relic section
to chamber over main
burial passage

4. miles from
N. 685. 09

FOUR MILE TREE
 SUKET COUNTY, VIRGINIA
 11 NOVEMBER 2008
 WILLIE GRAHAM 1/4" = 1'-0"
 DRAWING #1001

Site plan
 showing stream

All case having same
 set national & city
 except those in
 purple & east window



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 1/4" = 1'-0"
 PROJECT NORTH

stackwater
 wood in warden's office
 wood in warden's office
 wood in warden's office

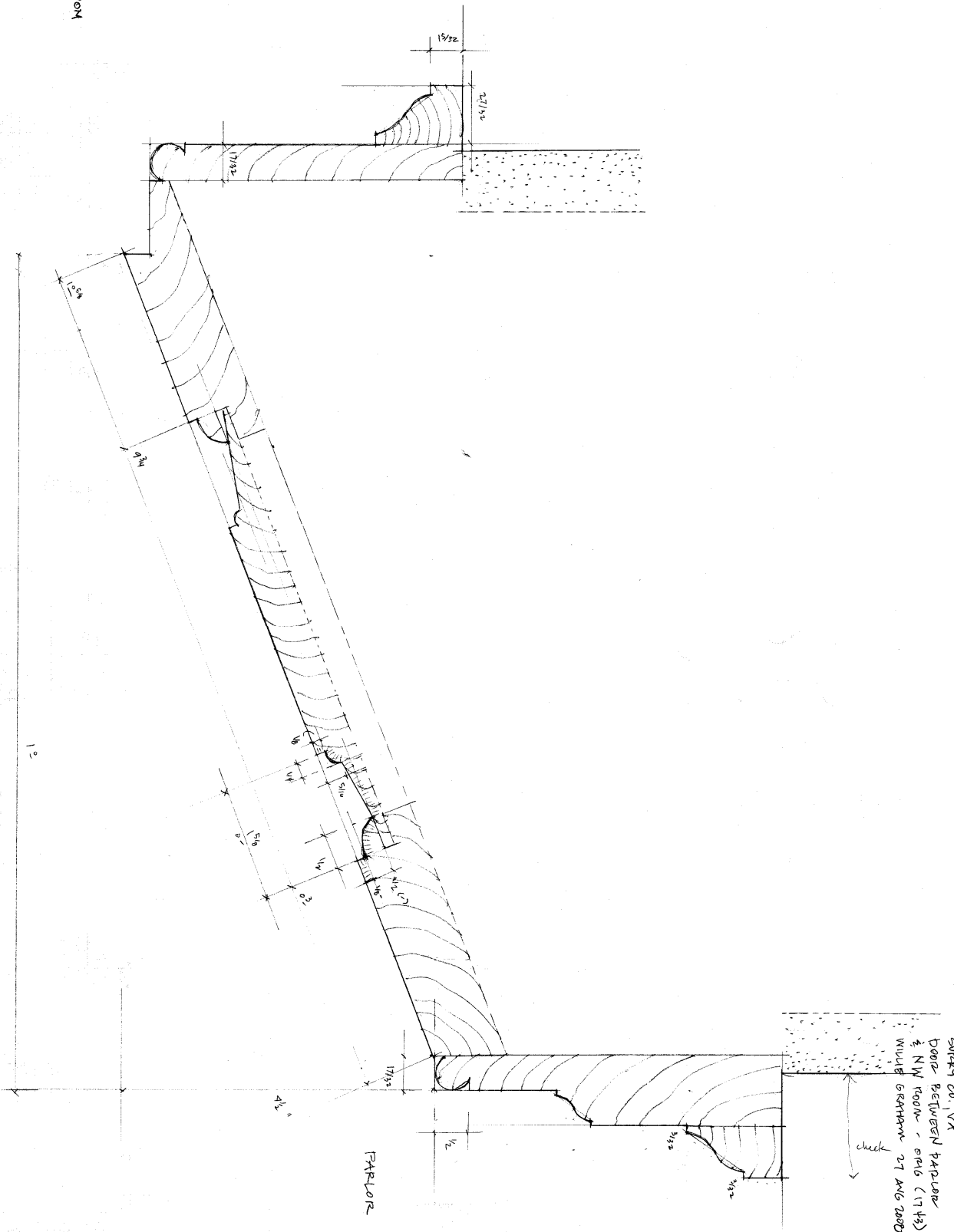
wood in warden's office
 1/2" beyond stackwater

JOINT IN PLASTER, PLASTER ON
 BRICKS - CURSIT WATER - IN PLASTER

2	3	3
13	11	1/2
12	14	5/8
17	7	5/8

6 1/2" 11"
 6 3/4" 9"

NW ROOM



FOUR MILE TRAILS
SHEET CO. 1, V.K.
DOOR BETWEEN PARLOR
& NW ROOM - 0116 (1743)
MULTI CENTER 21 AUG 2008
check

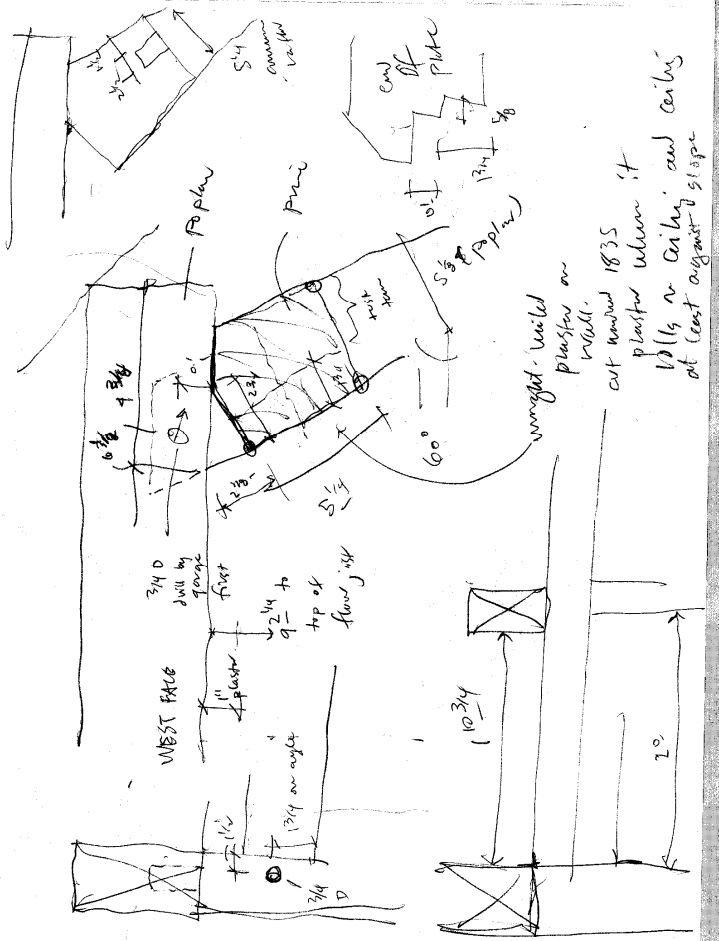
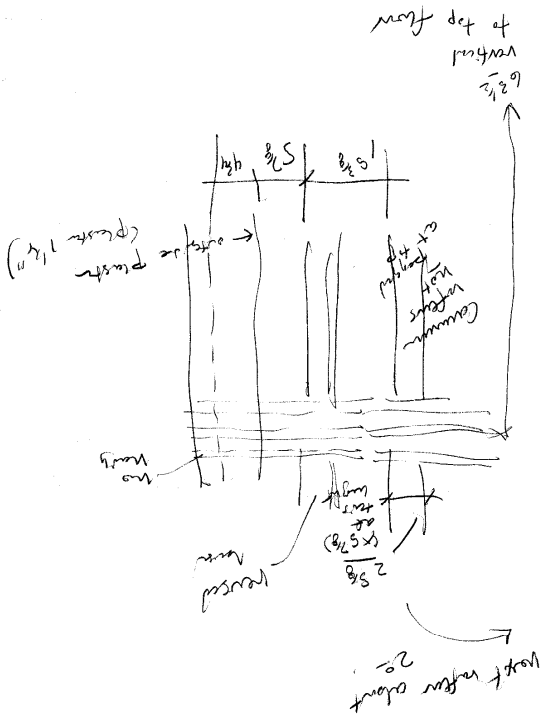
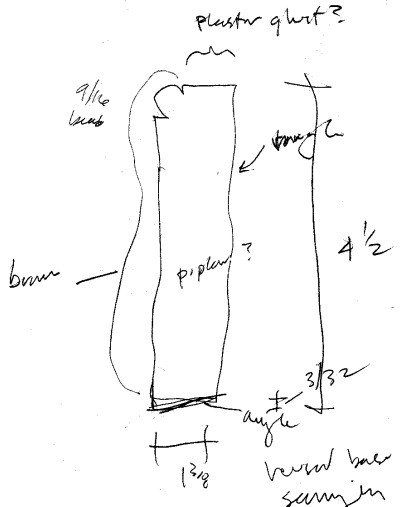
PUM Valley

- Anne's account
 - Bayshore Rd / Wilmar Neck

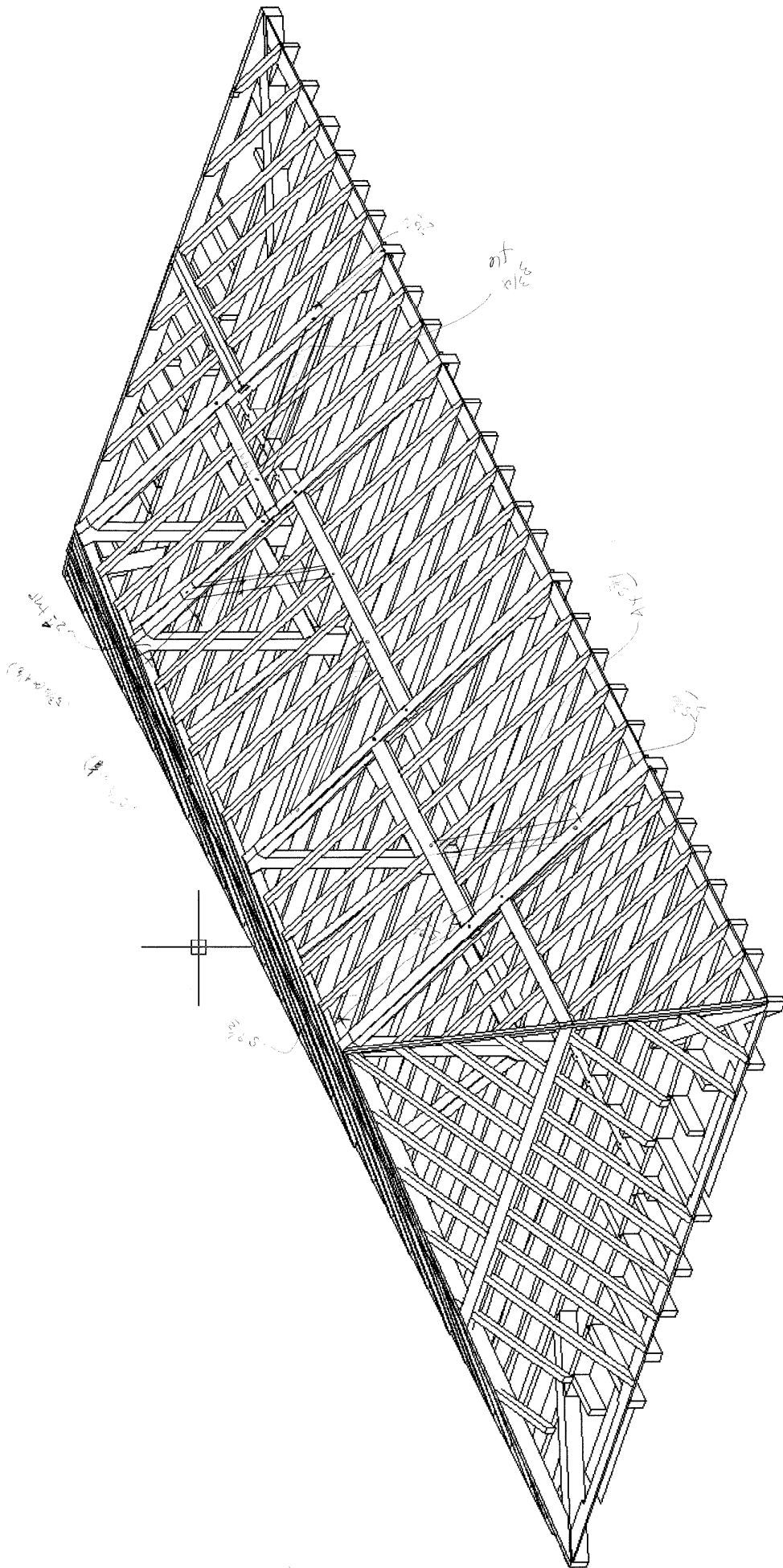
- Heavy Realty on left
 Blue Heron on right
 Past Eastville

before
 Mat aqueduct

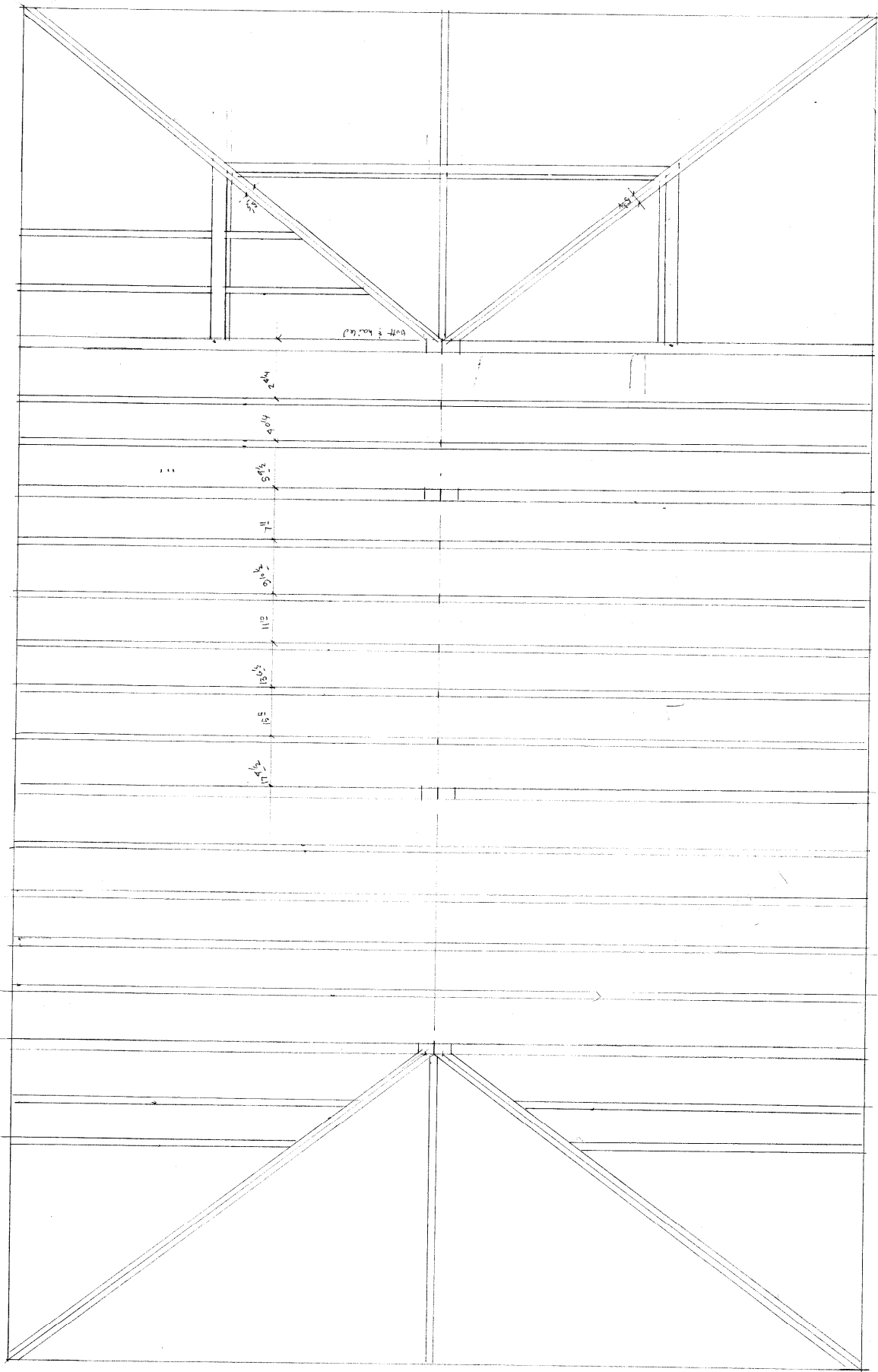
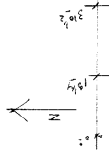
vertical line
 saw in
 road p. 1
 stiffen
 later
 behind w. u.
 left -
 could only
 be put in
 for above
 if later
 no nails when
 I open patch



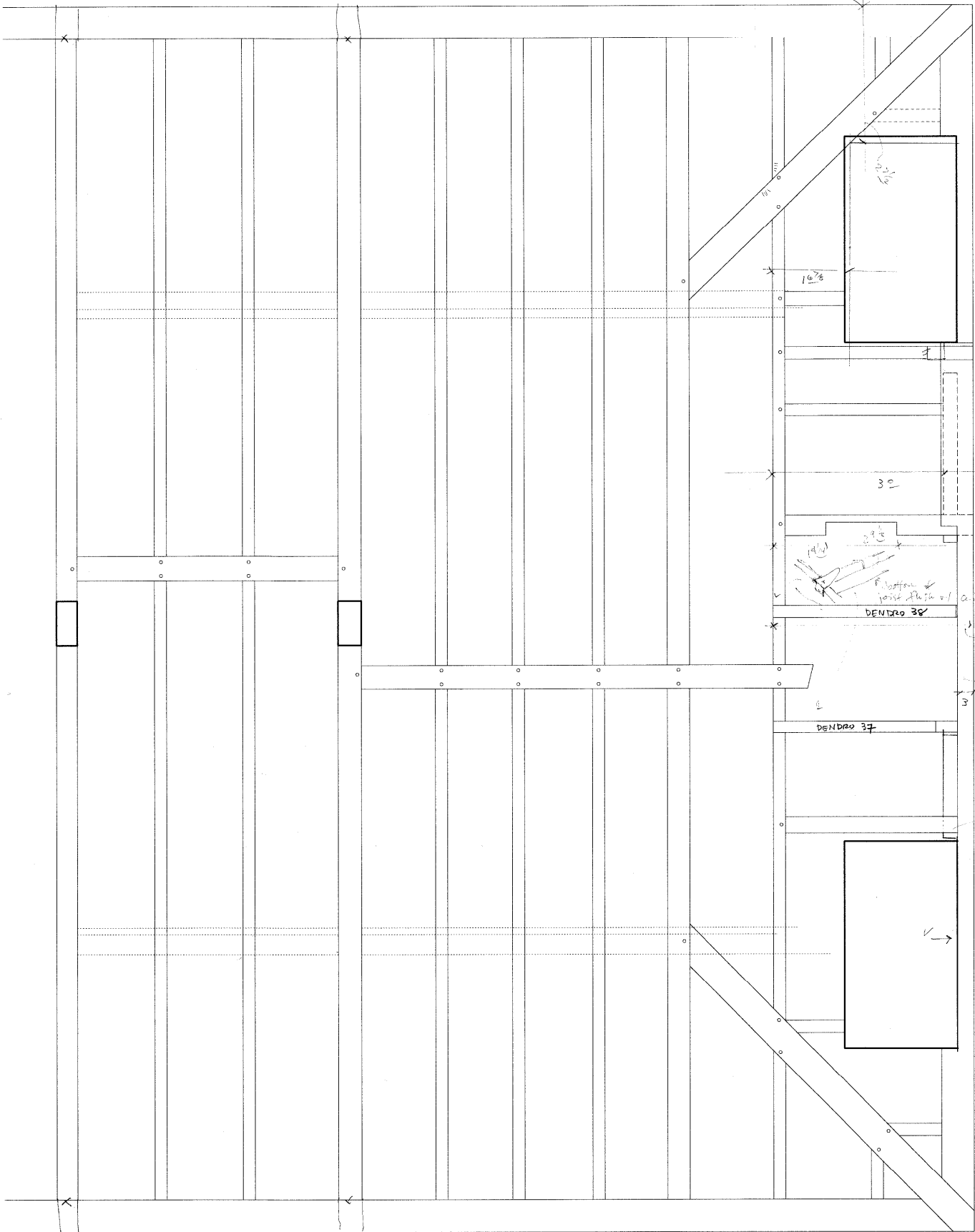
wrought-iron
 plaster on
 wall.
 cut around 1835
 plaster when it
 bolts or ceiling and ceiling
 at least against slope



FOUR MILE TREE
 SURRY COUNTY, VA
 UPPER ATTIC PLAN
 3/16" = 1'-0"
 WILLIE GRAHAM
 9 MARCH 2008
 25 APRIL 2008



UPPER ATTIC RAFTER PLAN



4 MILE TRIPS
W. GRAHAM
SECOND FIELD NOTES

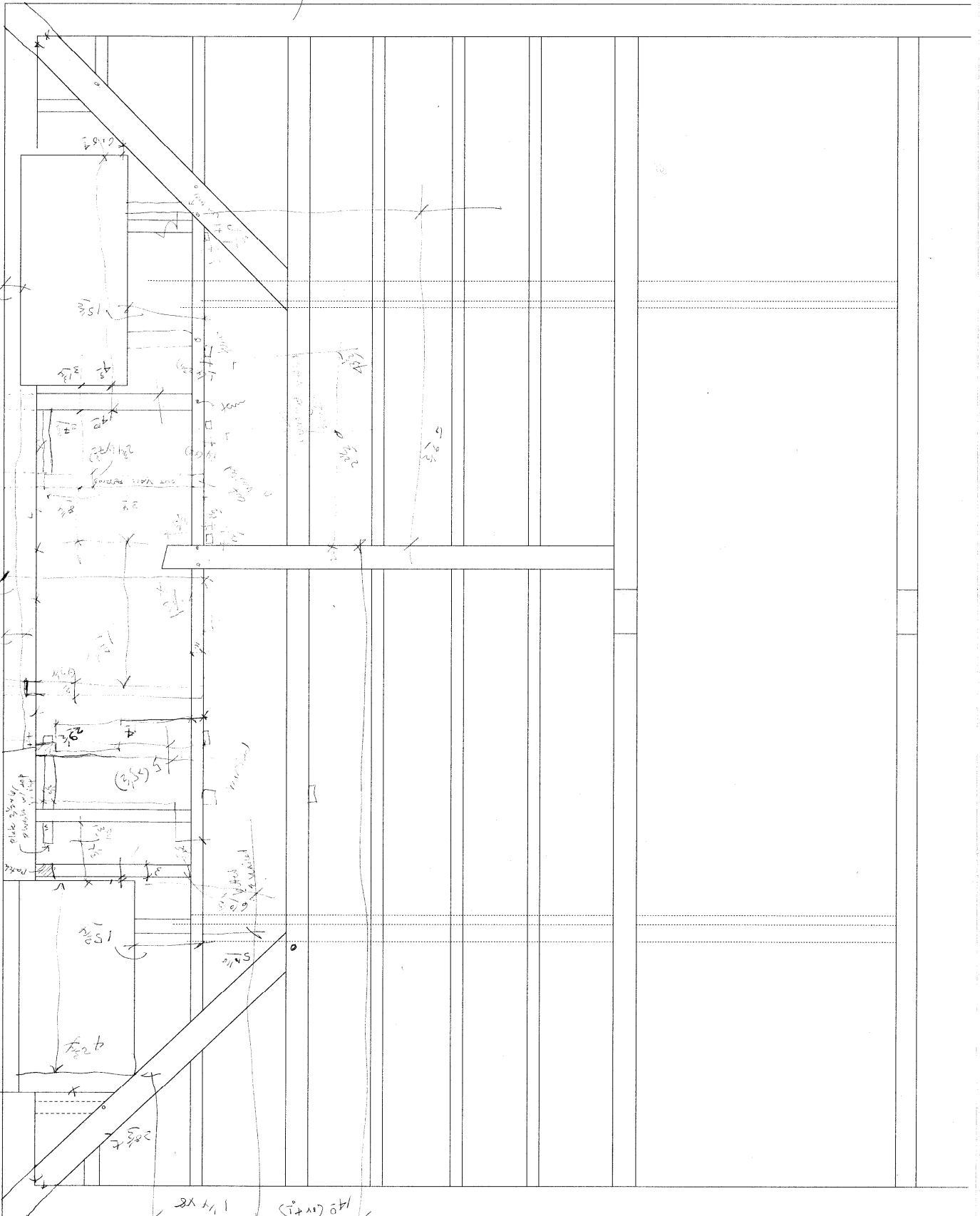


1/3
3
1/3

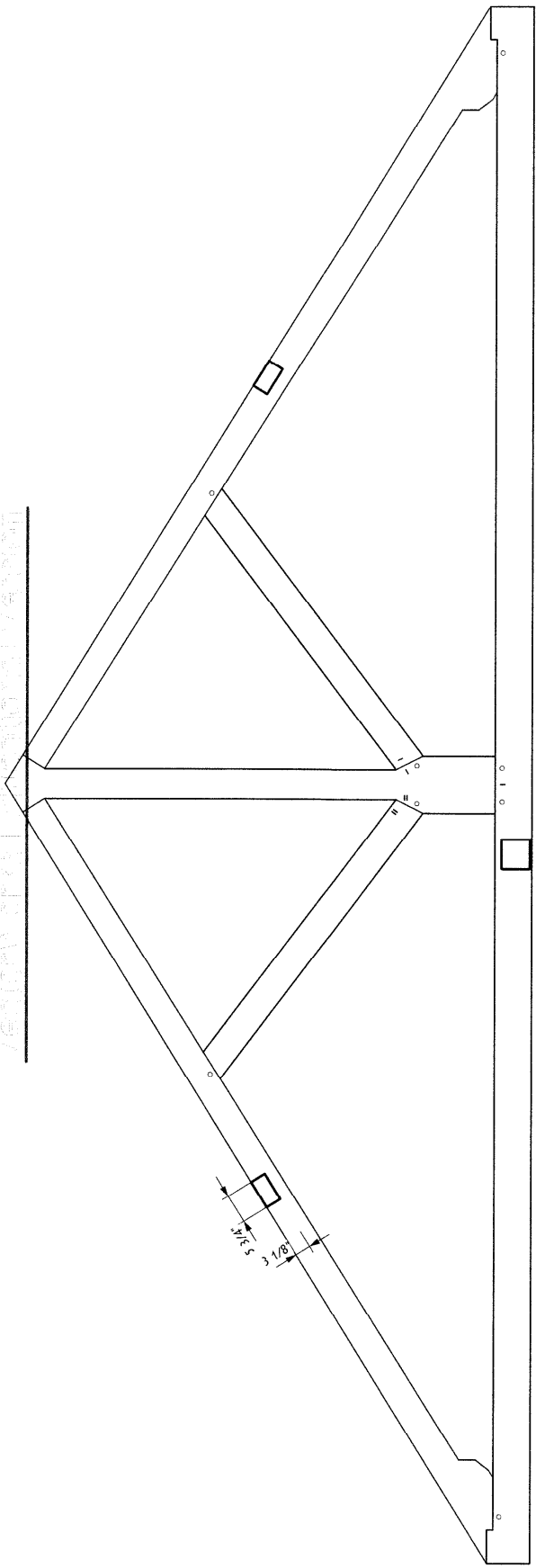
1 1/2" board also plate that carries the common rafters



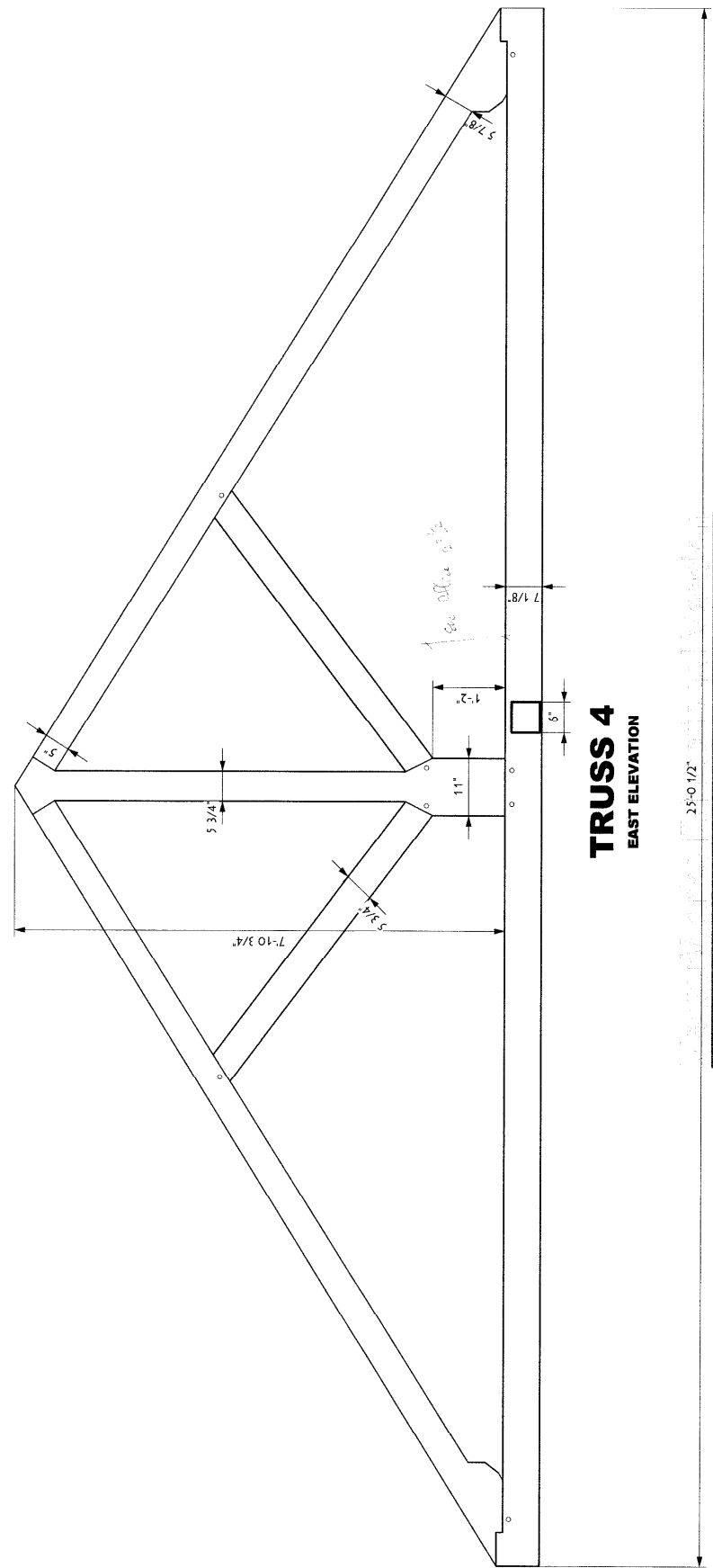
4 Mile Tap
W. Graham
First Field Notes



Section 101 - Structural Framing



TRUSS 1
EAST ELEVATION



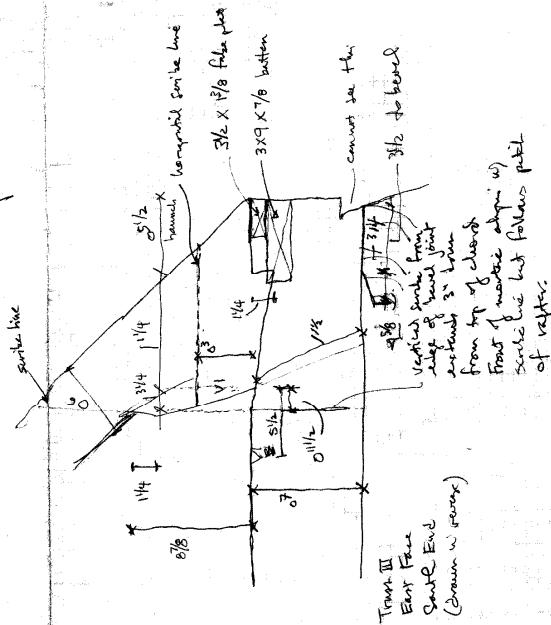
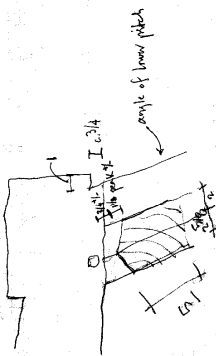
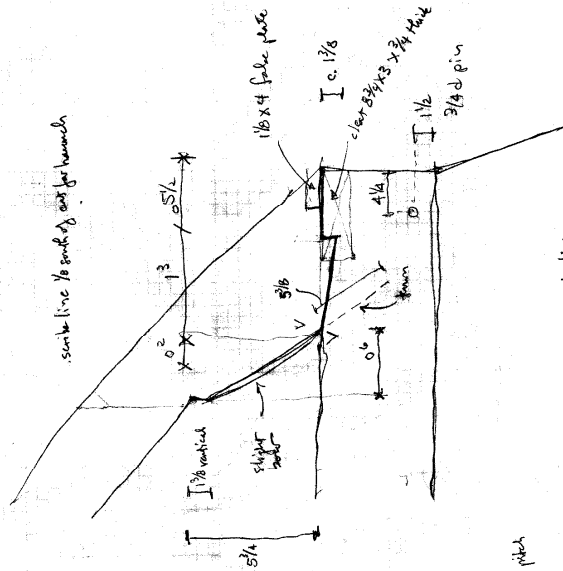
TRUSS 4
EAST ELEVATION

Section 101 - Structural Framing

25'-0 1/2"

A MILE TRAIL

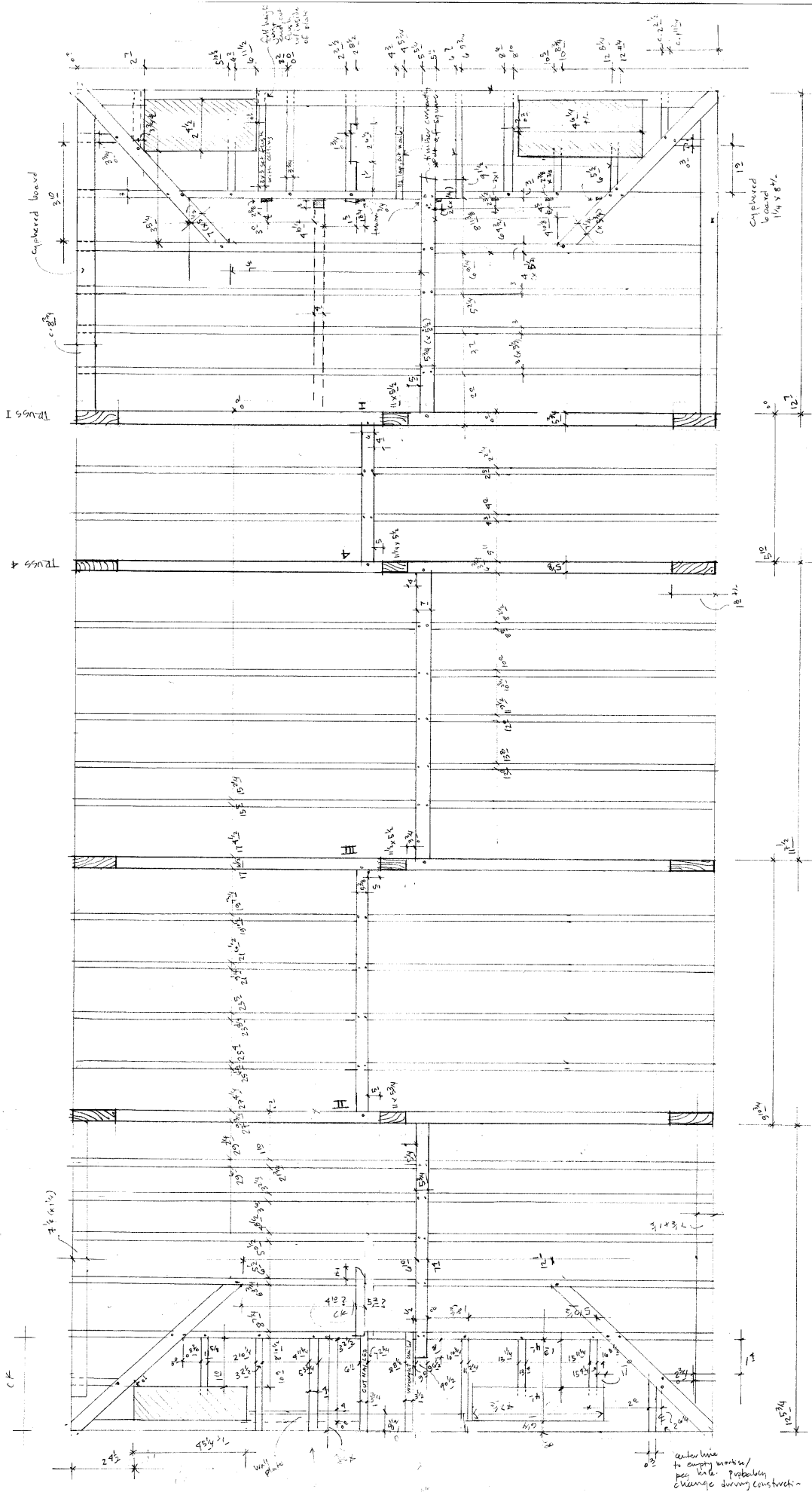
Mar. 9, 08
North Side of ~~Trail~~ Trans III
East Face



Trans III
East Face
South End
(Drawn in reverse)

after meeting 6" or more

FOUR MILE TREE
 SURRY COUNTY, VA
 UPPER ATTIC PLAN
 3/8" = 1'-0"
 WILLIE GRAHAM / ORLANDO RIBOUTI
 17 FEBRUARY 2008
 8 MARCH 2008



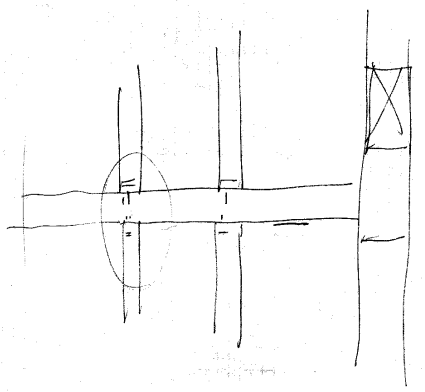
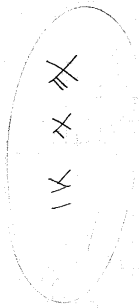
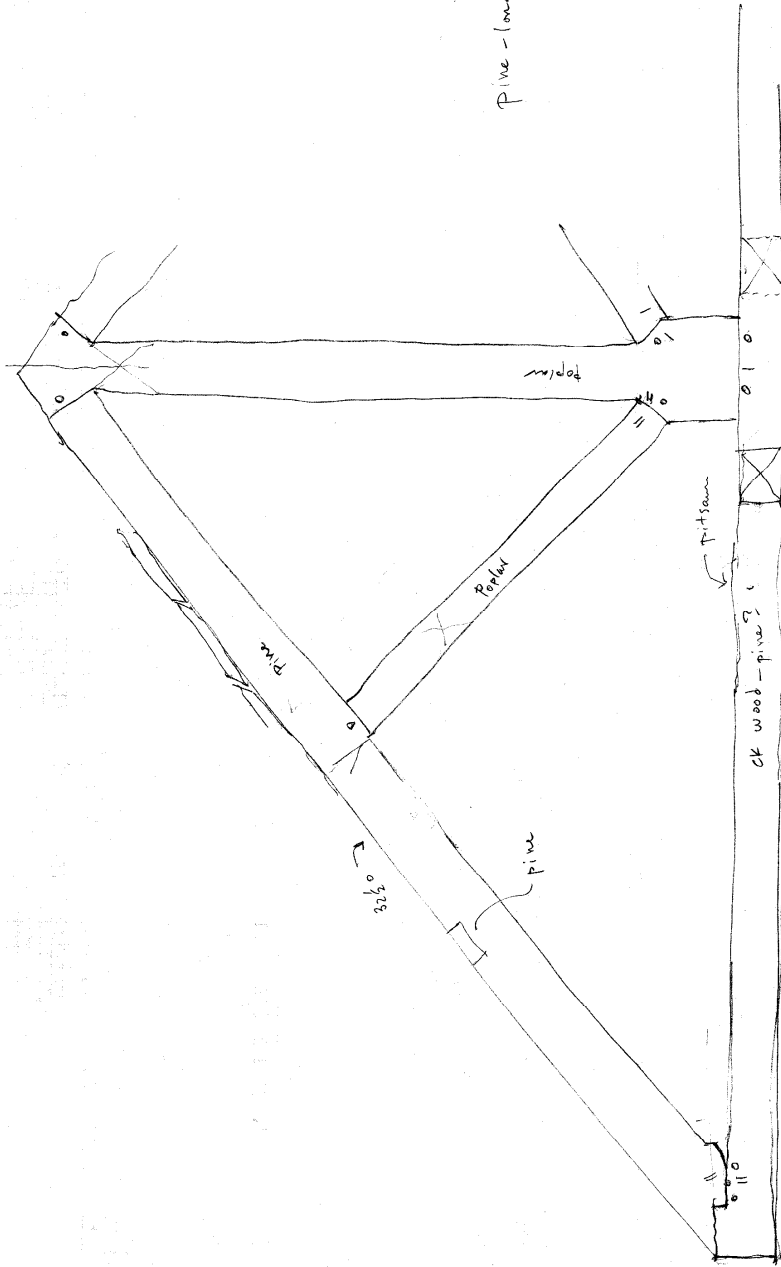
CK FALSE WORK

center line to center line
to center work
per title. Proportion
change during construction.

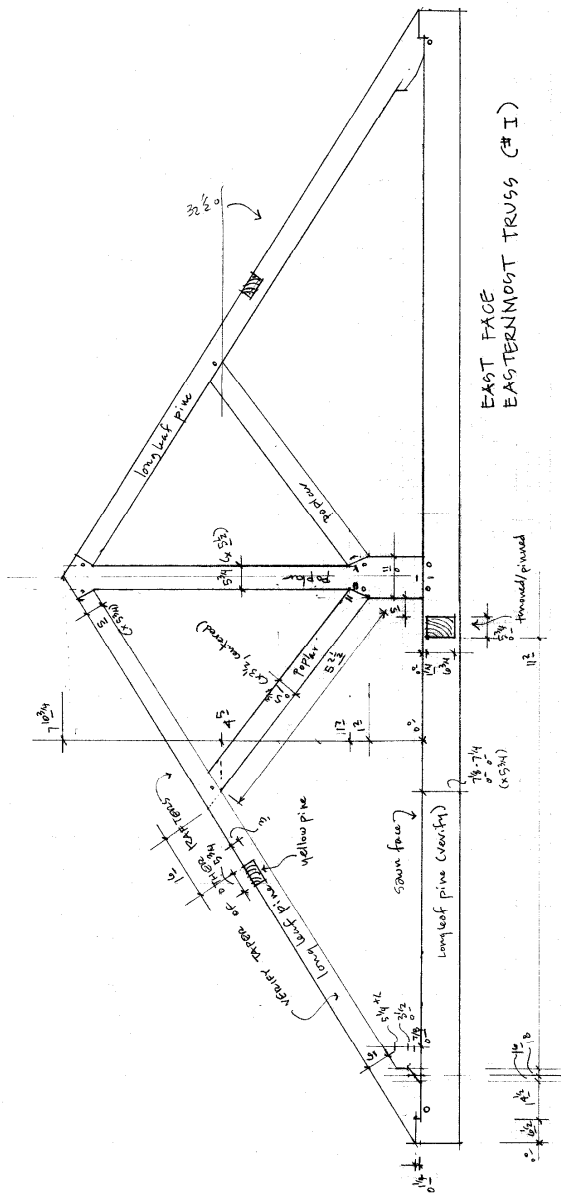
16
 16
 16
 16
 16

4-MILE TREE

Pine - long leaf

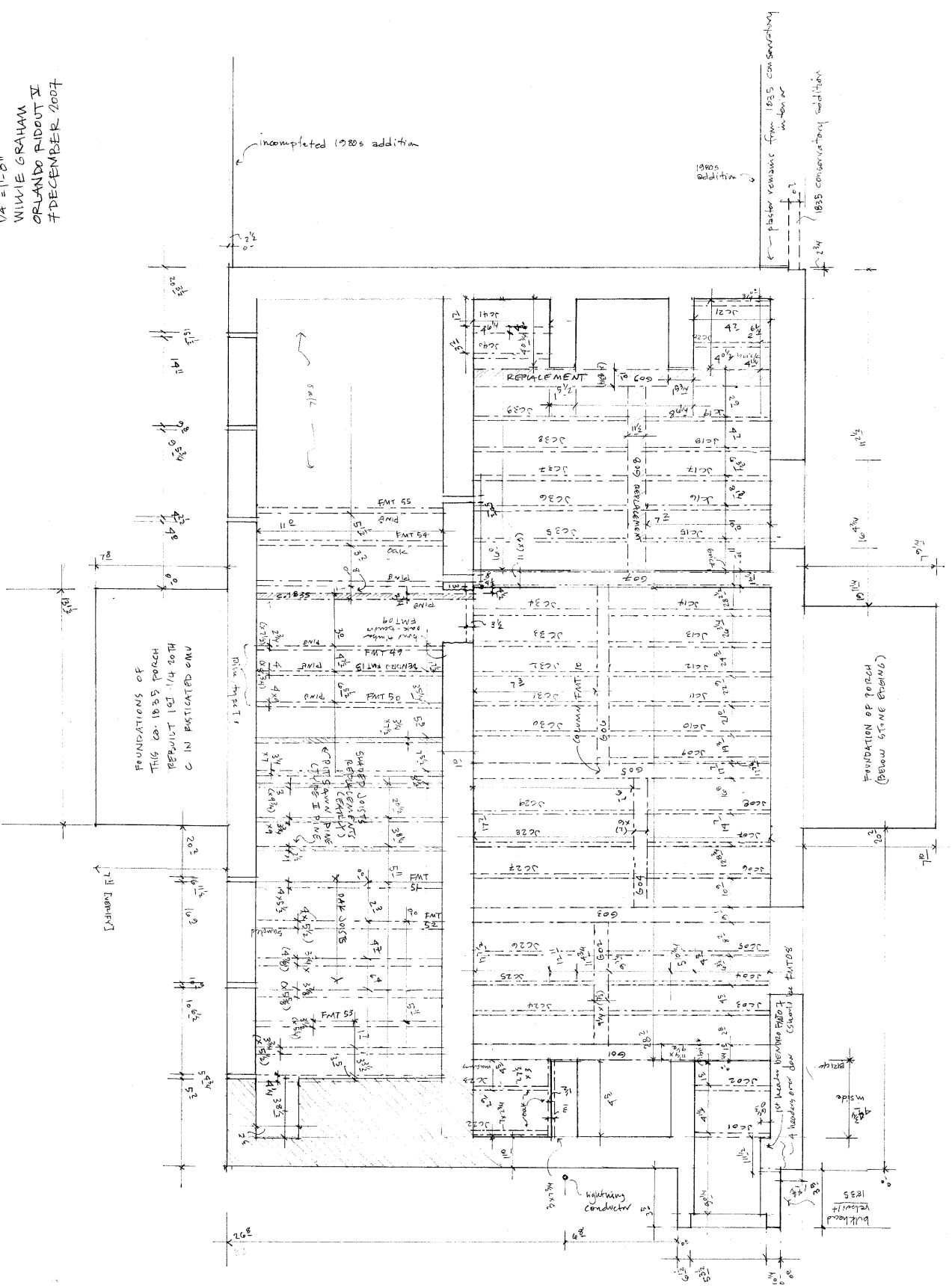


FOUR MILE TREE
 SURRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA
 WILLIE GRAHAM 17 FEBRUARY 2007
 1/2"=1'-0"



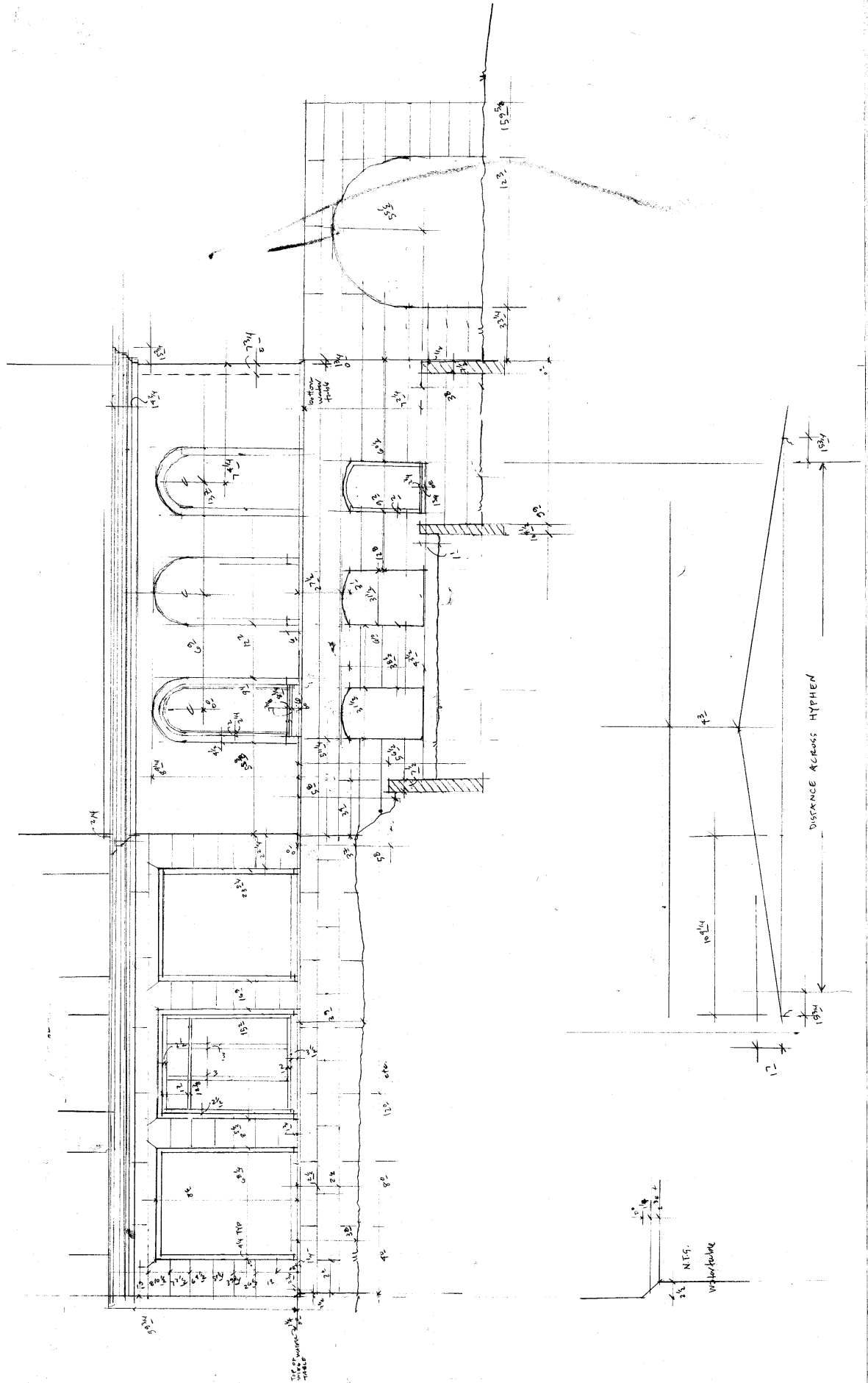
EAST FACE
 EASTERNMOST TRUSS (#1)

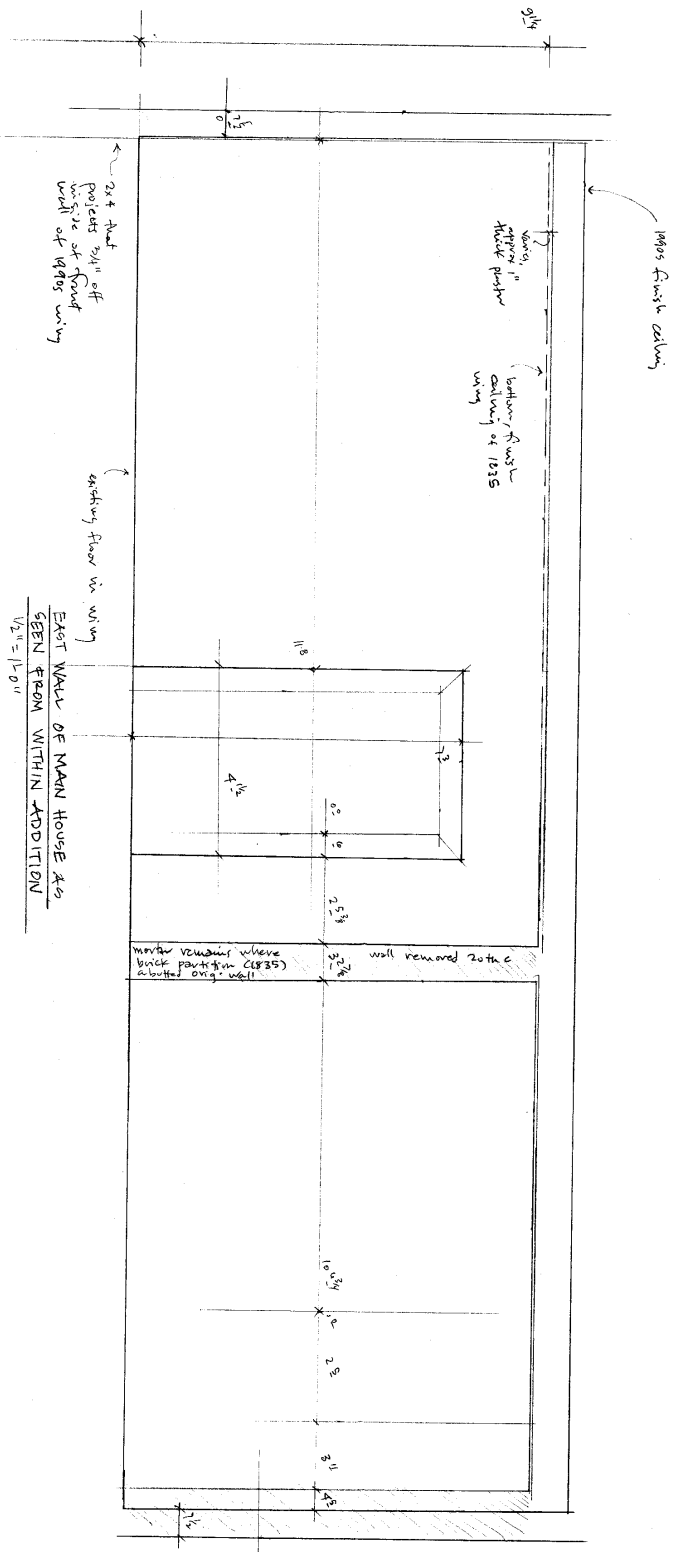
FOUR MILE TREE
7735 SWANN POINT ROAD
SPRING GROVE
SURRY COUNTY, VA
CELLAR PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"
WILKIE GRAHAM
ORLANDO RIDOUT II
7 DECEMBER 2007



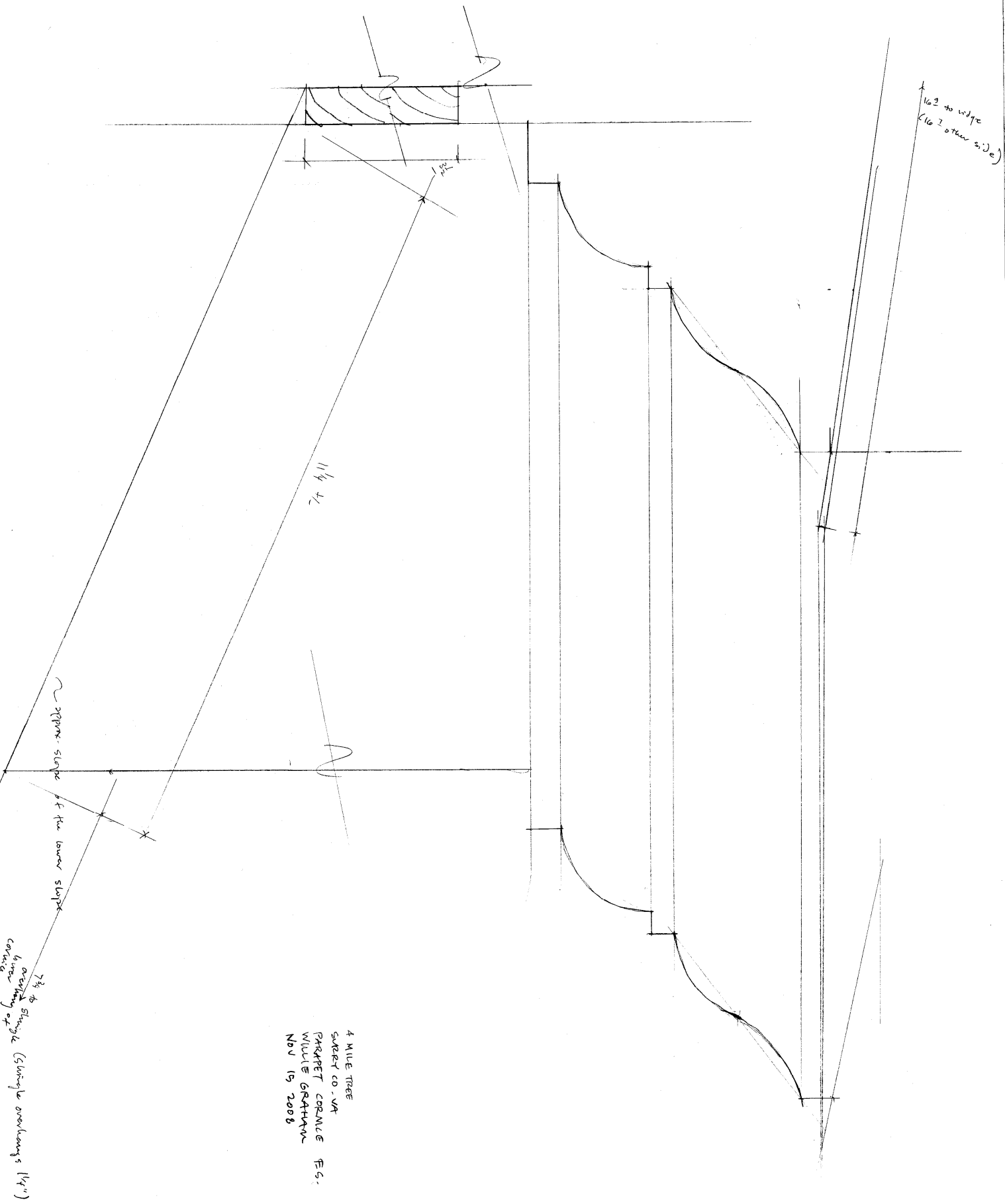
FOUR MILE TREE
 SURRY COUNTY, VA
 1/4" = 1'-0"
 WIND ELEVATION
 G. ELEVATION OF 1905 WIND

9 9 24
 2 2 24
 23 54
 2 2 14





1/4
9
9
9



4 MILE TREE
 SURET CO. VET
 PRAPET CORNUC F.S.
 WULF GRATTIN
 Nov 19, 2008

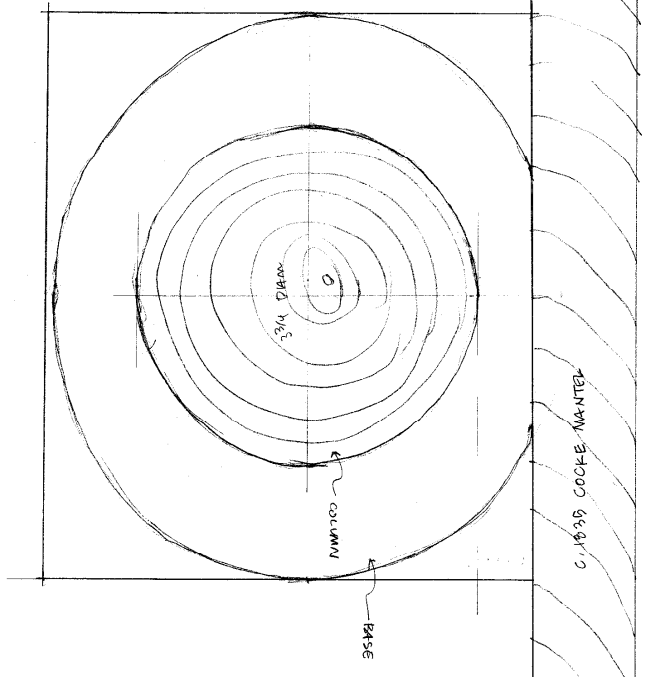
7 1/2 to 8 inches of string (string overhangs 1 1/4 inches)

162 to ridge (162 other side)

square slope of the lower slope

1 1/4"

FOUR MILE TREE
 SURREY COUNTY, VA
 MANTLE / CLOSET TRIM
 ROOM 103 C FIRST FLOOR
 BEAR, NW CHAMBER
 WILLIE GRATHAM
 26 JAN 2008
 FS



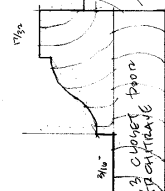
Mantel painted black early phase

Painted second generation

trick jamb

fill strip both ends of mantle

Plaster where



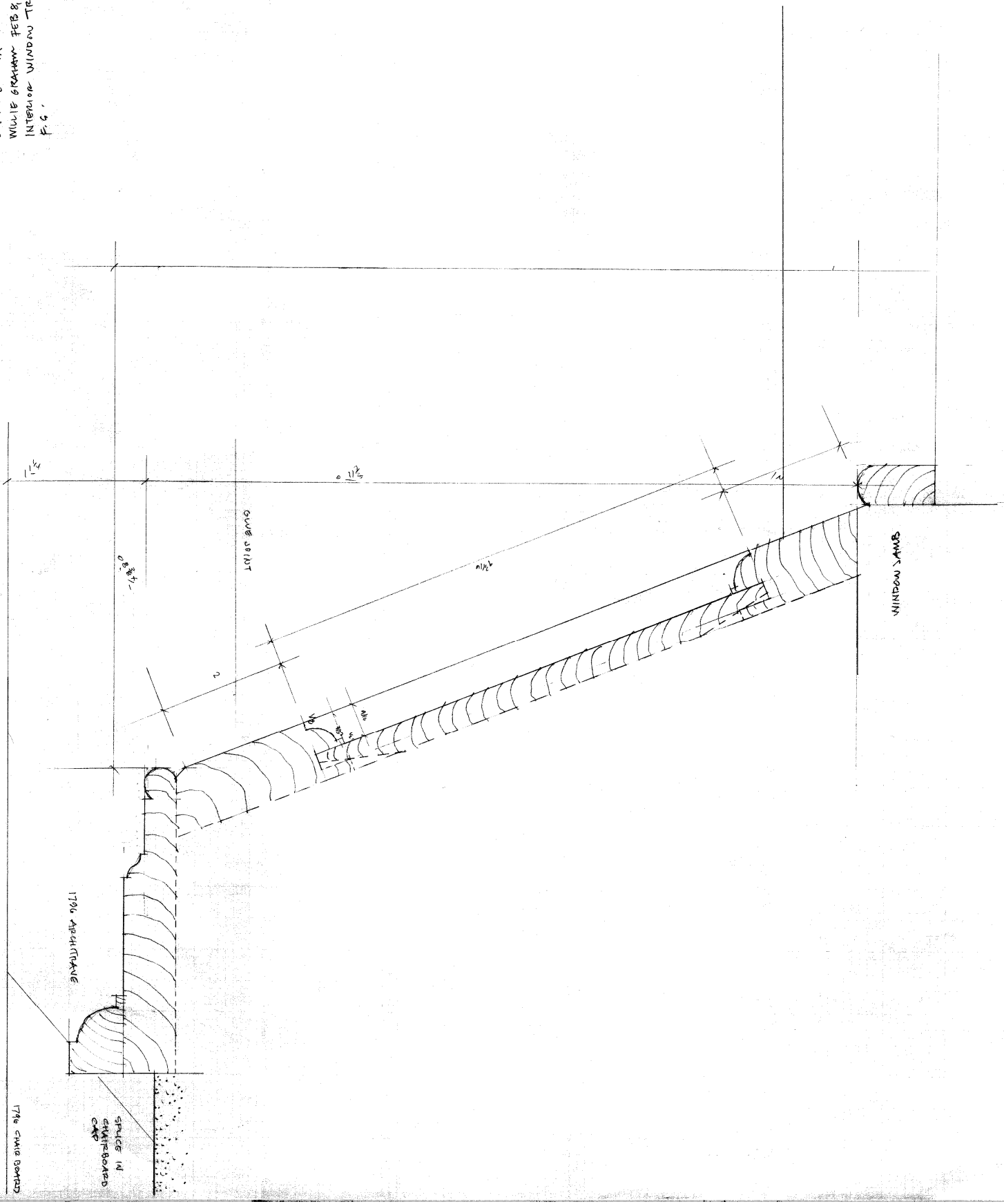
1743 CLOSET DOOR ARCHITECTURE

door cut

inside of closet painted
 red early on / return
 late coat green w/

1 1/2\"/>

FOUR MILE TREE
SQUYR COR. VX
WILHE GRAHAM FEB 8, 09
INTERIOR WINDOW TRIM OF PARLOR
F. G.



1796 CHAIR BOARD

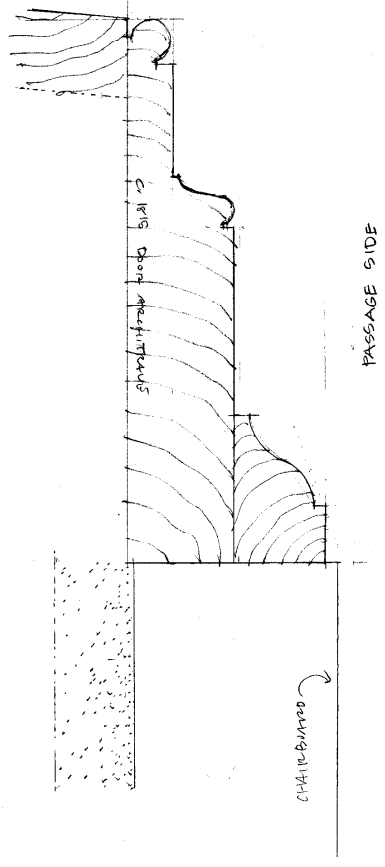
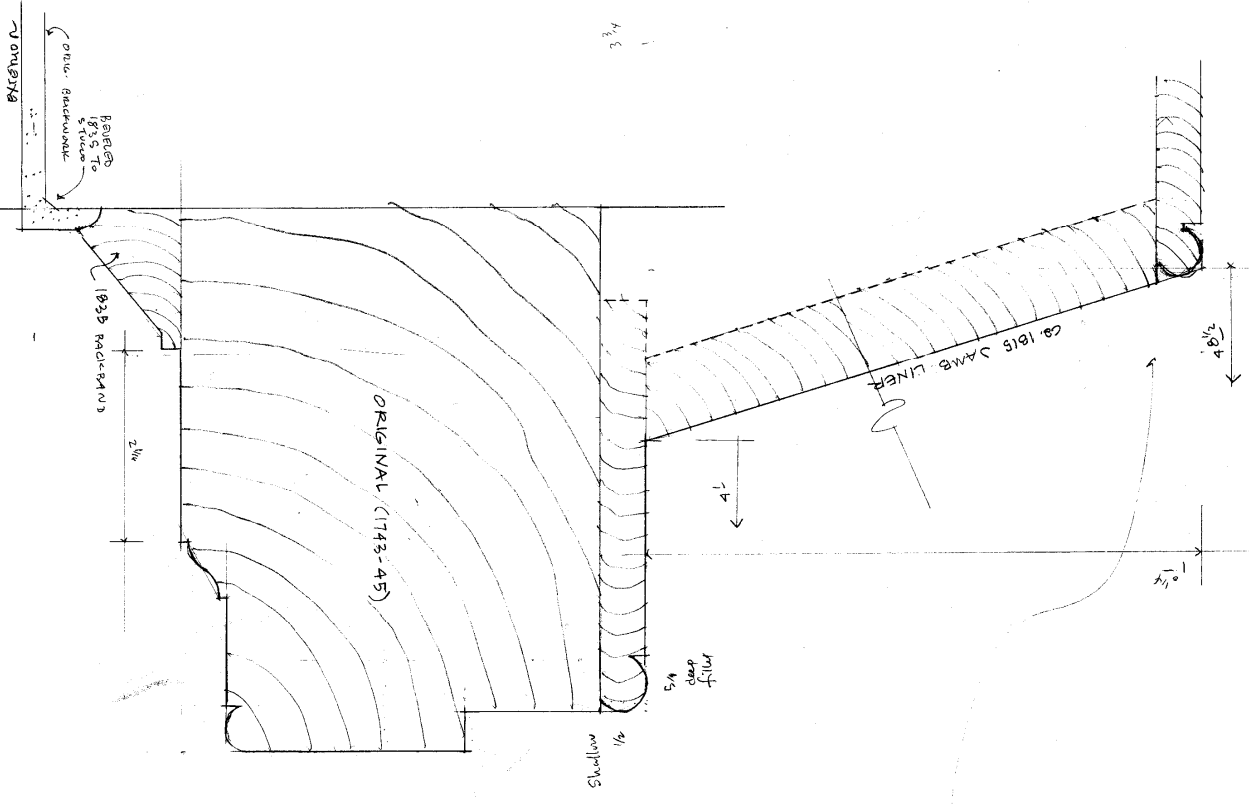
SPACE IN
CHAIRBOARD
CASE

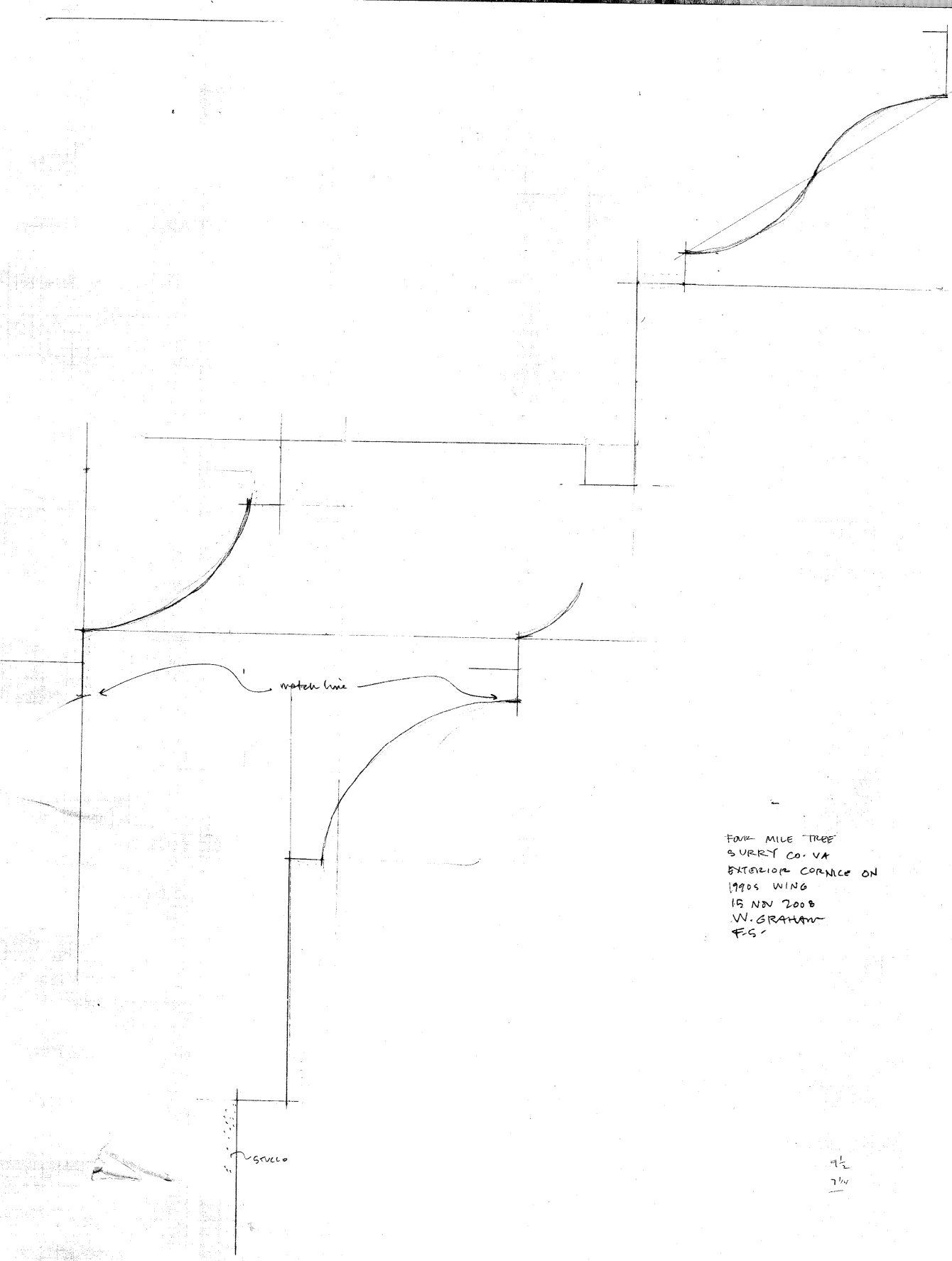
1796 ARCHITRAVE

CURVE SLOPE

WINDOW SILLING

4-MILE TREE
FRONT BOORJAMS
DECEMBER 2009
WILKINSON, PS.

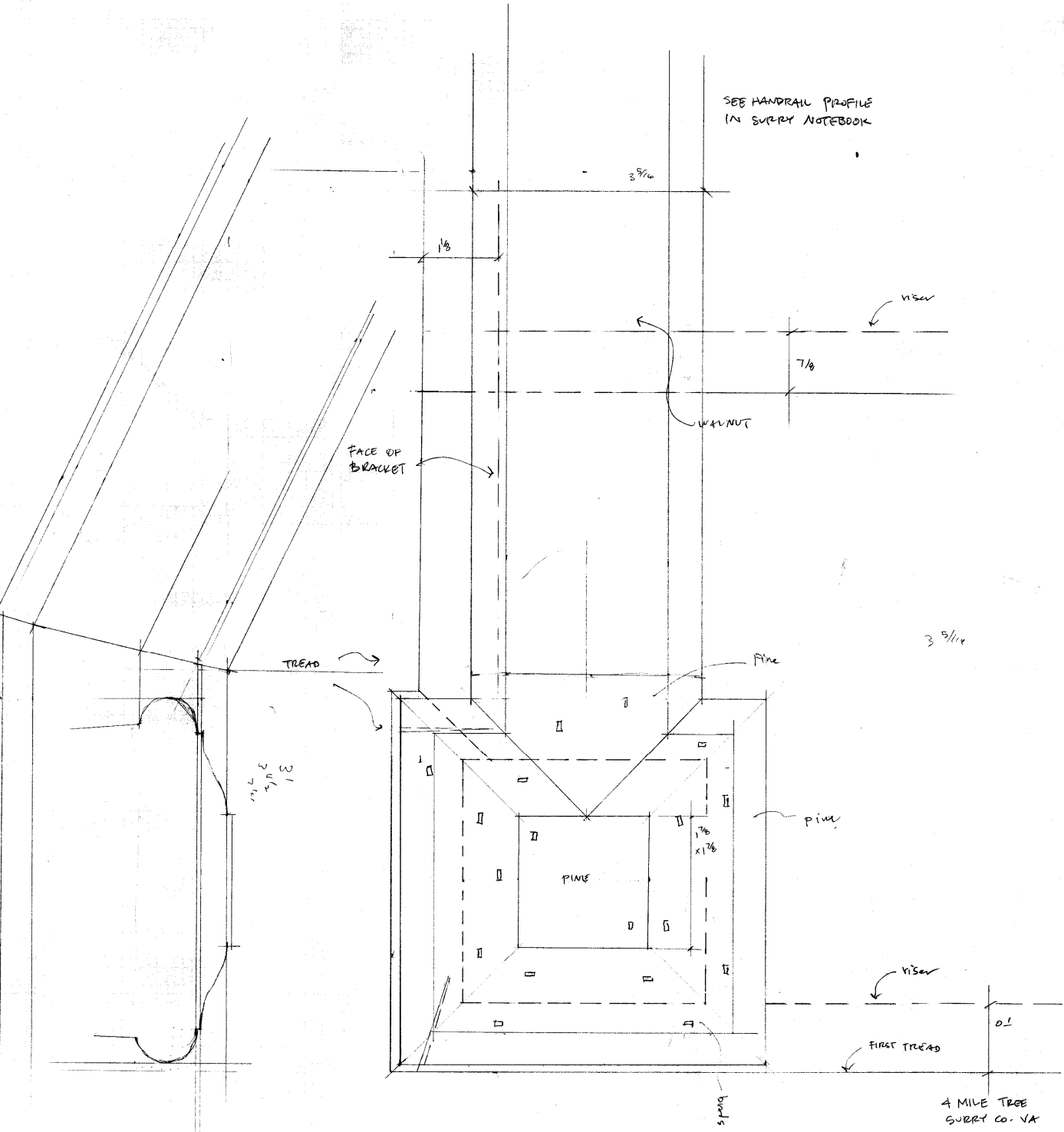




FOUR MILE TREE
SURRY CO. VA
EXTERIOR CORNICE ON
1990S WING
15 NOV 2008
W. GRAHAM
F.S.

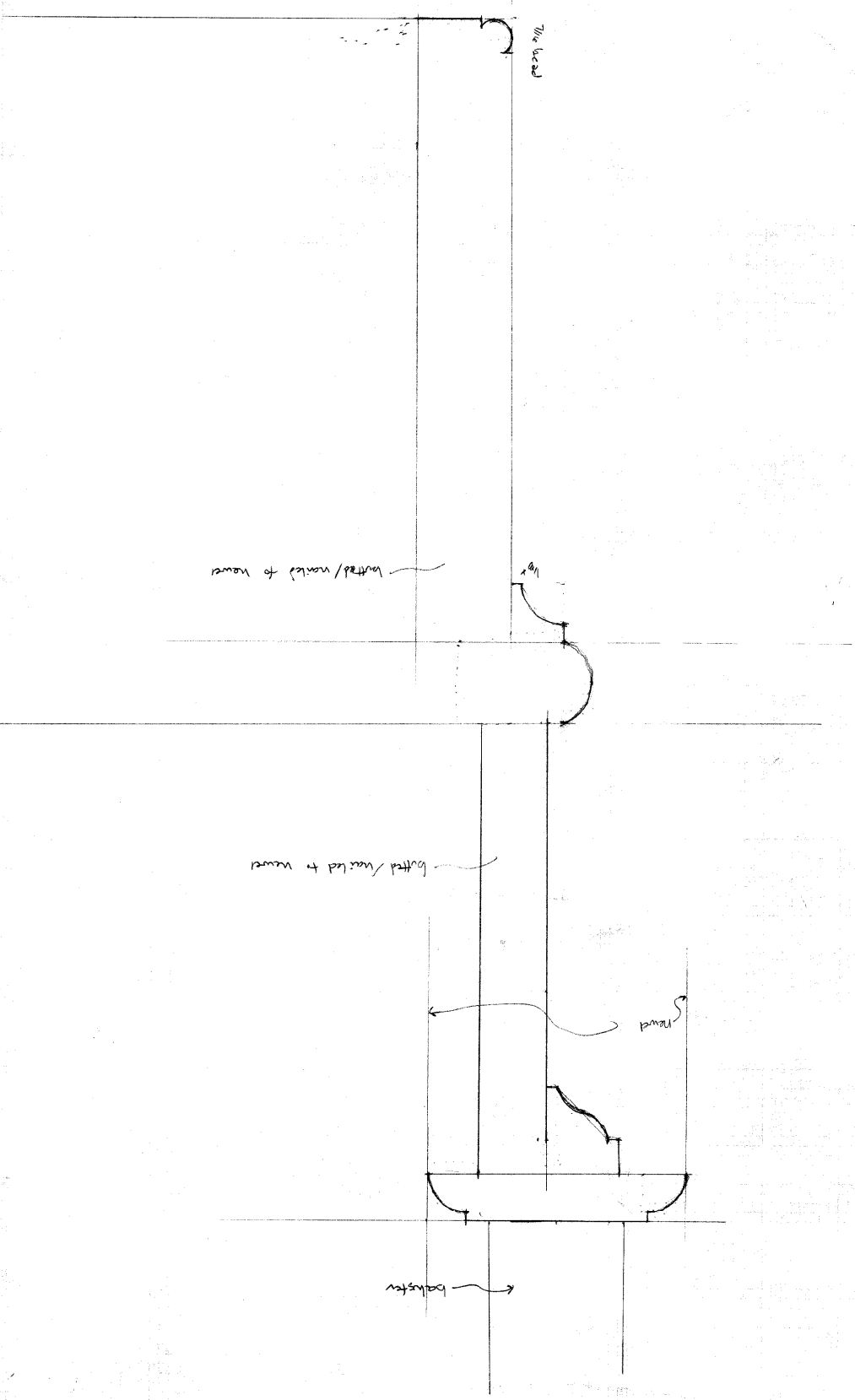
7 1/2
7/10

SEE HANDRAIL PROFILE
IN SUPPLY NOTEBOOK



4 MILE TREE
SURRY CO. VA
W. GRAHAM 7-21-07
STAIR DETAILS

11
Baptist Church



FOUR MILE TRAIL
SUDBURY COUNTY, VIRGINIA
MARCH 2009
WILLIS GRANITZ
P. 9
STAIR LOWER PART AT UPPER
LANDING
1743-45

WILLIE GRAHAM

402 HIGH STREET
PETESBURG, VA. 28603
w.graham@verizon.net
p. 804.386.4339

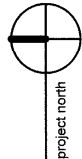
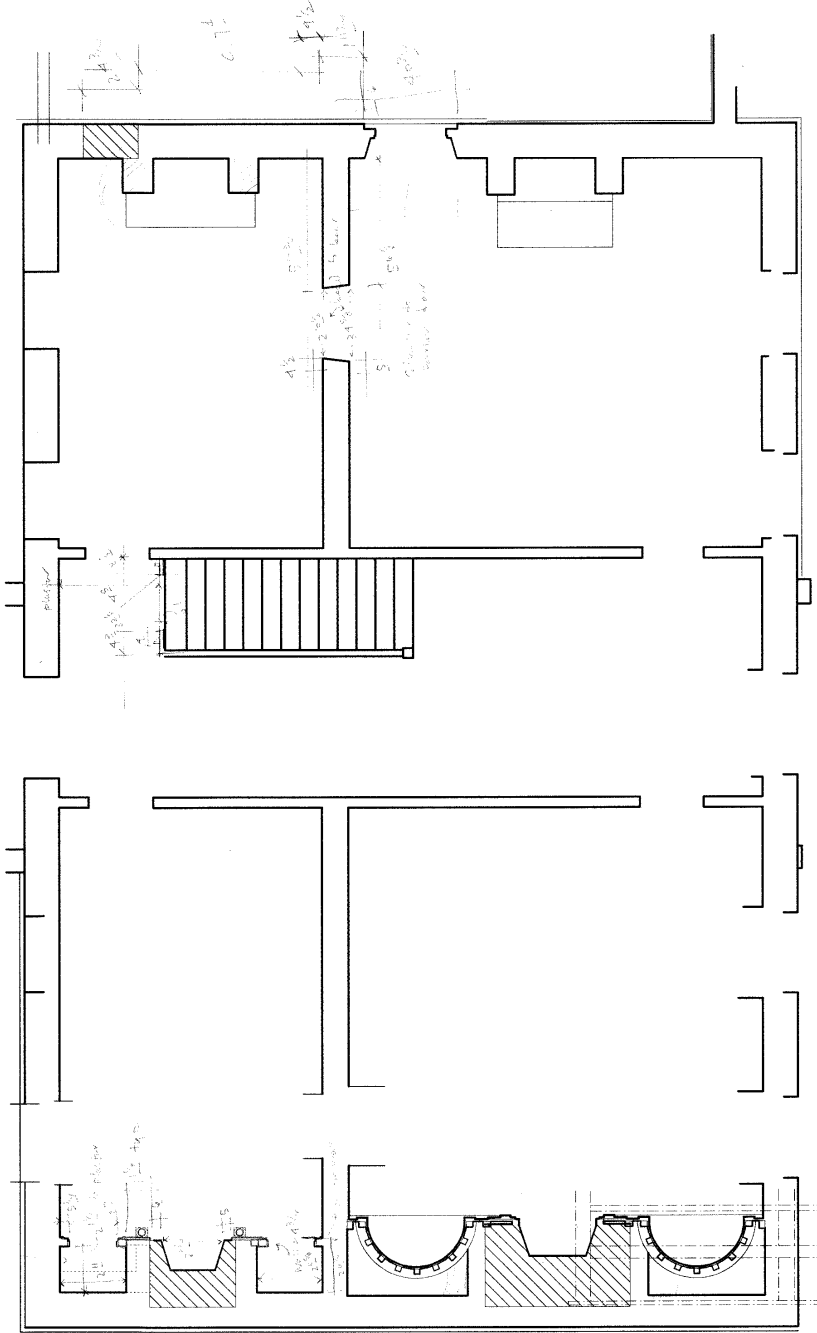
PROJECT:
BILL HARRISON
FOUR MILE TREE

LOCATION:
SURRY CO., VA

DRAWING TITLE:
FIRST FLOOR
PLAN

S01

SCALE: 1/4"
DATE: 08.26.2008



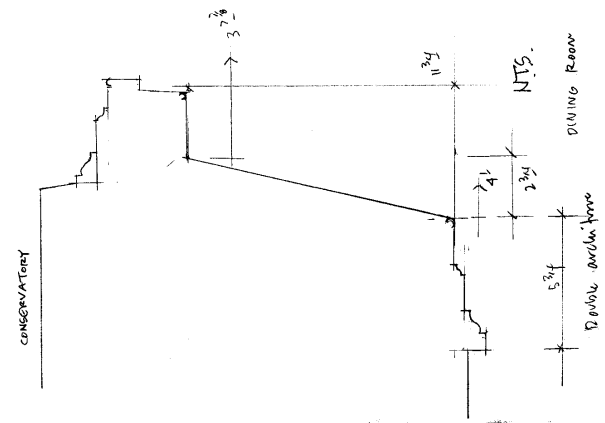
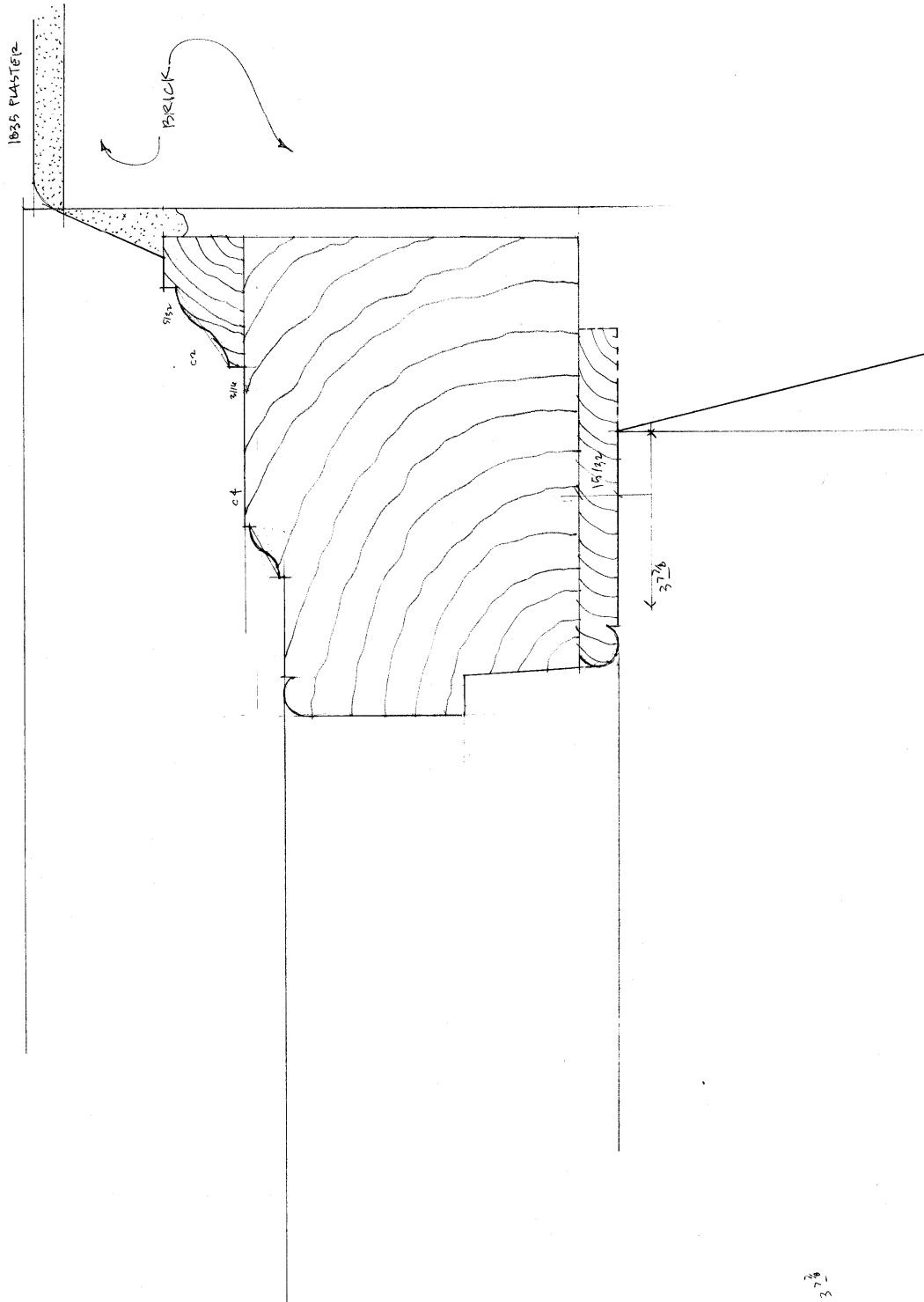
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/4"=1'-0"

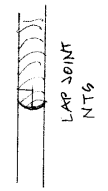
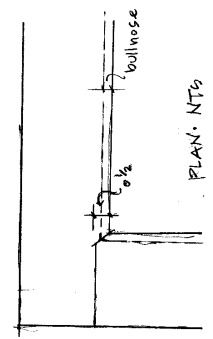
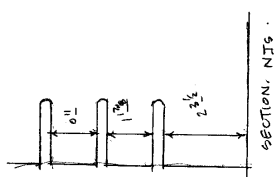
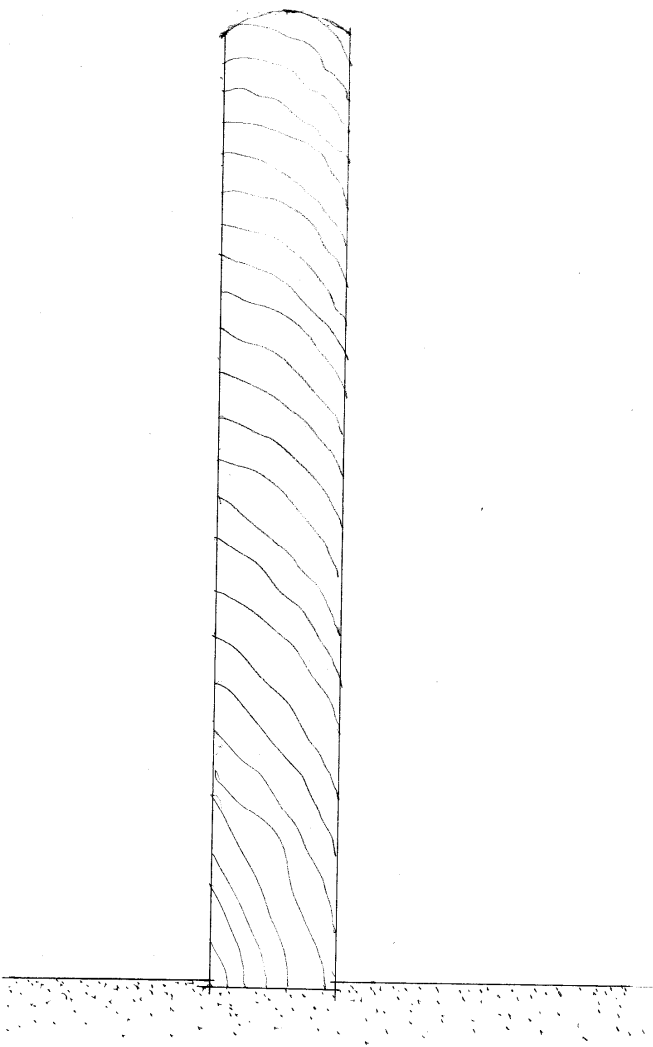
WALLS TO BE DEMOLISHED

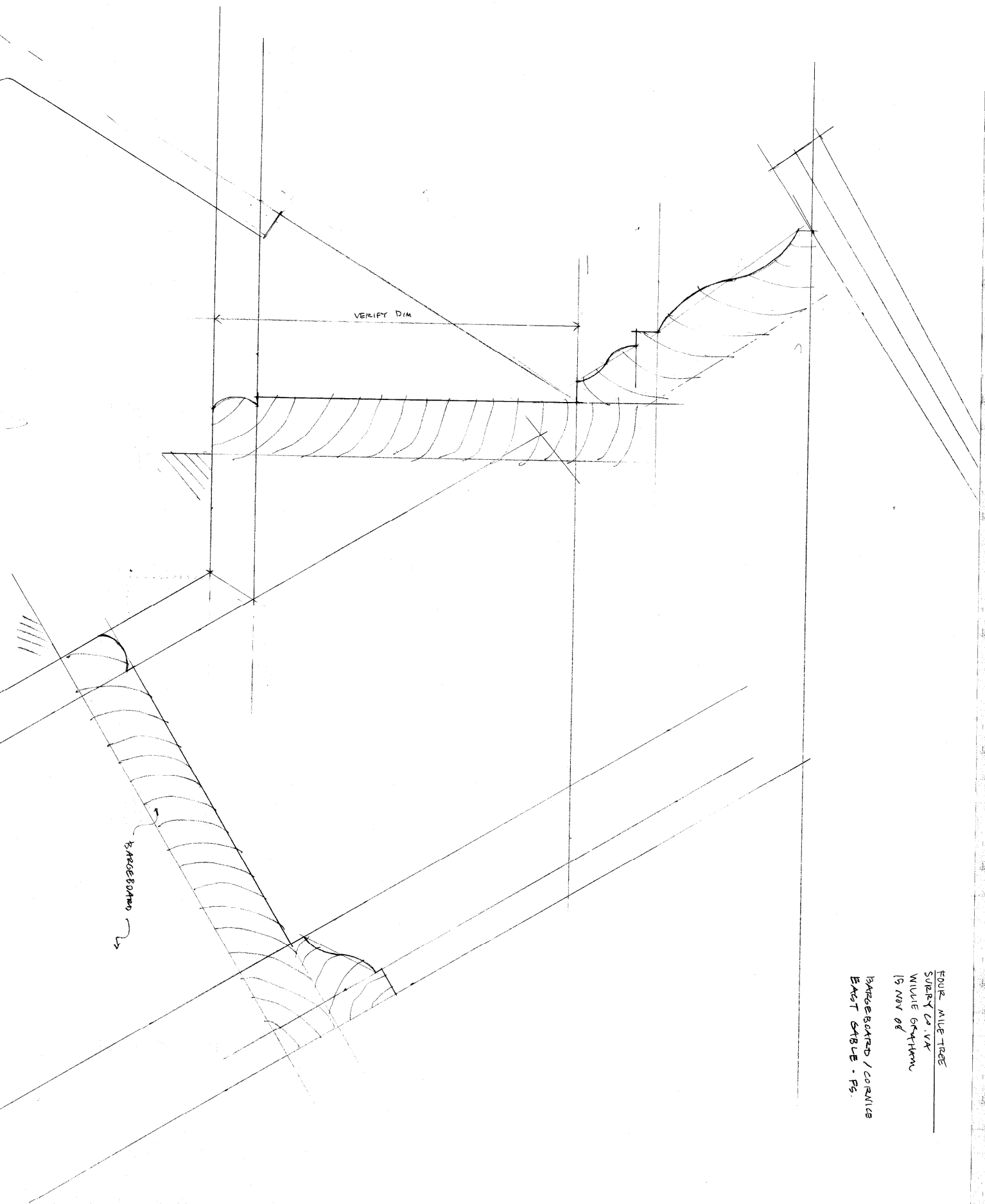
WALLS TO BE RECONSTRUCTED

FOUR MILE REEF
 SUDBURY COUNTY, VIRGINIA
 DOOR FRAME: DINING RM TO CONSERVATORY
 10 NOVEMBER 2008
 WUJIE GRAHAM, P.E.
 CONSERVATORY WING



FOUR MILE TRIBE
SURRY COUNTY, VA
APR 27, 2000
SHELVEING, N. CLOSGET
NW ROOM 151 FL.
W. GRATHAM

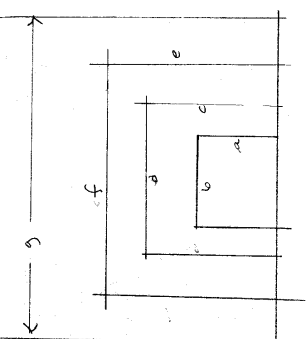




VERIFY DIM

BARREBOARD

FOUR MILE TREE
SURRY CO. VA
MUSIC GATHING
19 NOV 08
BARRE BOARD / CORNICE
EAST STABLE - PS.



	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
SE 2ND FLOOR	2'-1 1/2"	2'-4"	3'-2"	3'-1 1/2"	4'-10"	4'-10 1/2"	5'-1 3/4"	
SW 2ND FLOOR	2'-6"	2'-11"	3'-11"	4'-0 1/4"	4'-9"	5'-3 1/2"	5'-11 1/4"	
NW 2ND FLOOR	2'-5"	2'-8"	2'-11 1/2"	3'-4 1/4"	5'-1"	5'-7 1/2"	6'-7 1/4"	
NW 1ST FLOOR	2'-6"	2'-10"	3'-3"	3'-6 3/4"	4'-11 1/2"	5'-9 3/4"	N/A	
PARKING	3'-3"	3'-5 3/4"	3'-6 3/4"	3'-8 5/8"	5'-6 5/8"	5'-7 3/4"	N/A	
DINING ROOM	2'-9"	3'-7"	---	---	---	---	5'-11 1/2"	RUMFORD FIREBOX REMOVED
LIBRARY	2'-9" (+ 1/4")	3'-4"	---	4'-2 1/2" +/-	---	---	5'-11 1/2"	

5'-5 1/2" outside dim of perimeter
window, possibly great

RUMFORD FIREBOX REMOVED

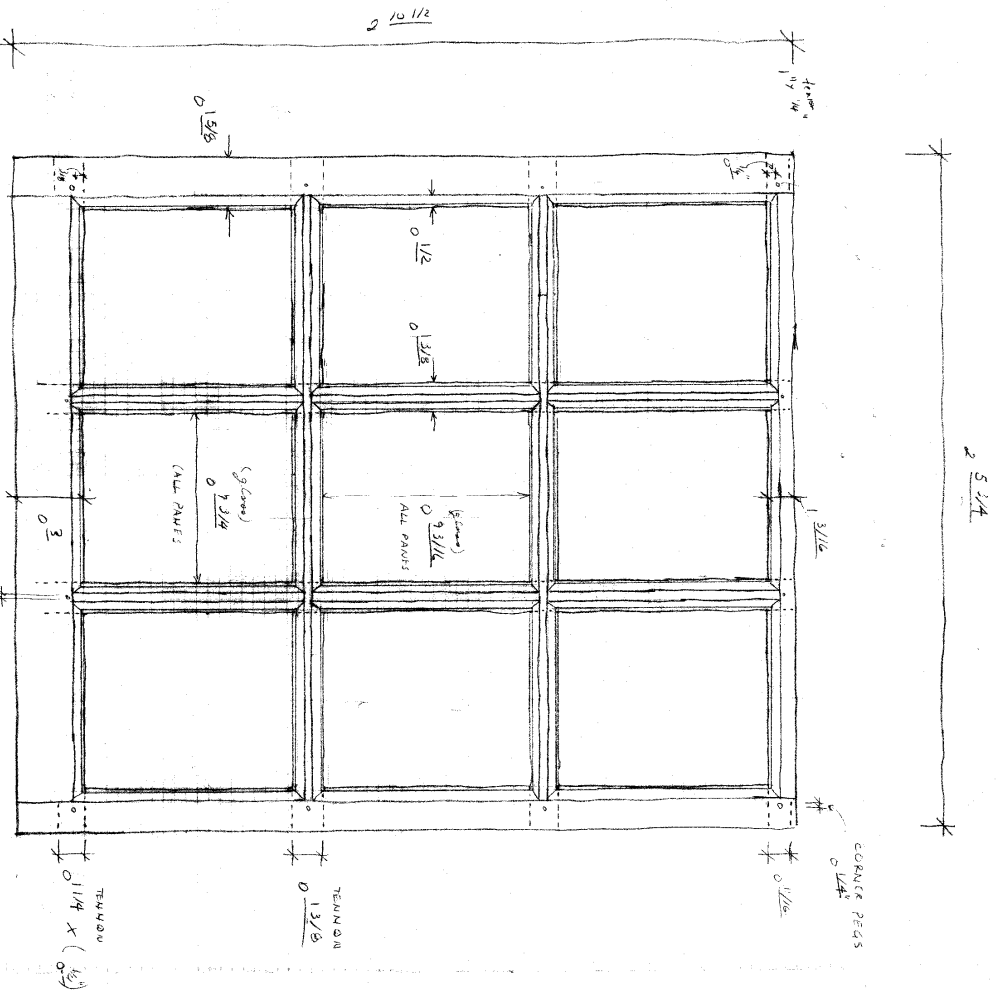
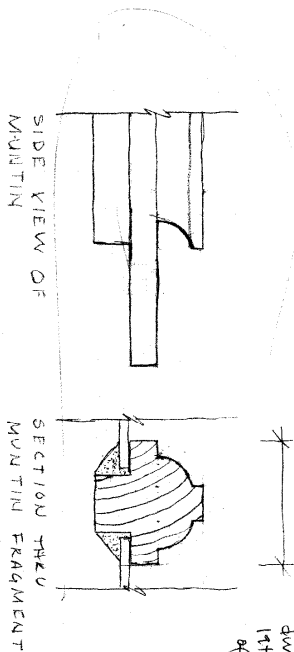
FOUR MILE TREE

HARRY BRADLEY
NOVEMBER 6, 1986

18th c sash reused in Overseer's house. Overseer's house burned about 1970, destroying sash with it.

This sash likely salvaged from drawers of main house and reused in Overseer's house either in 1830s, or possibly during a later 18th c renovation of main house.

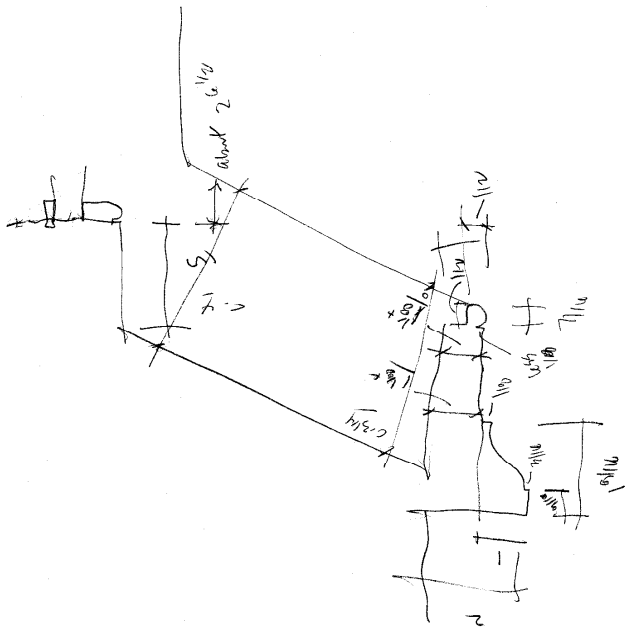
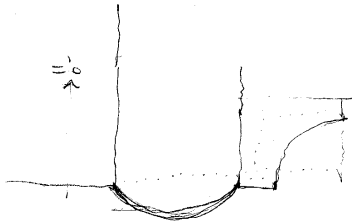
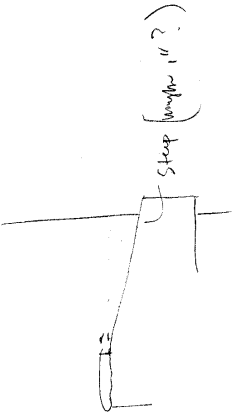
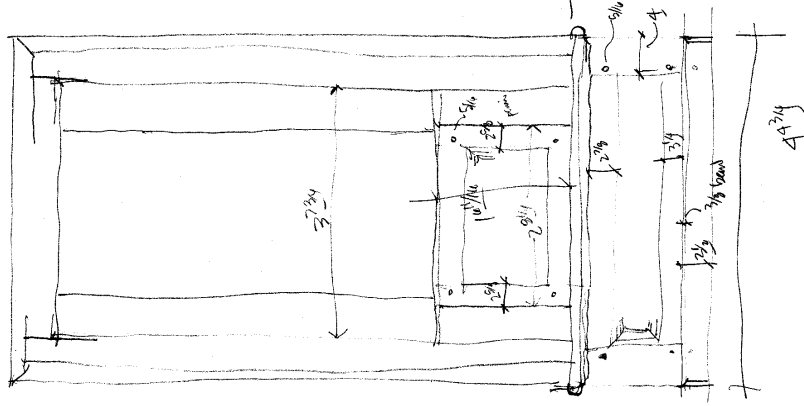
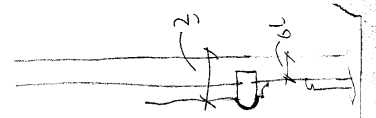
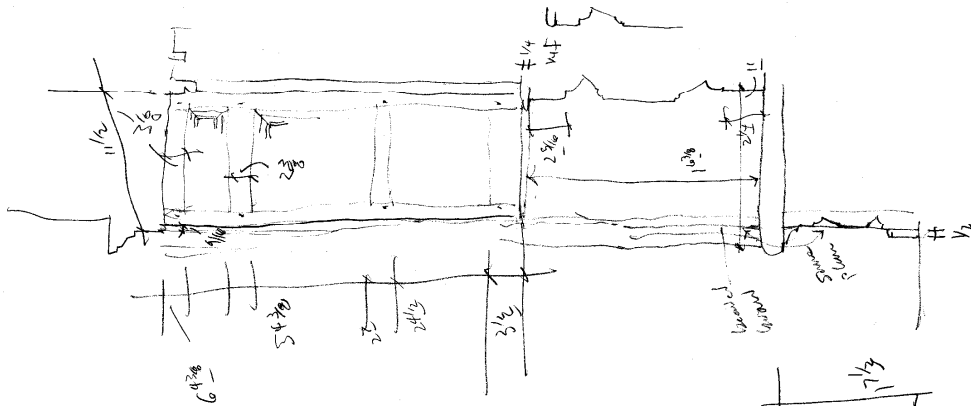
W. S. Johnson
2008



LOWER SASH

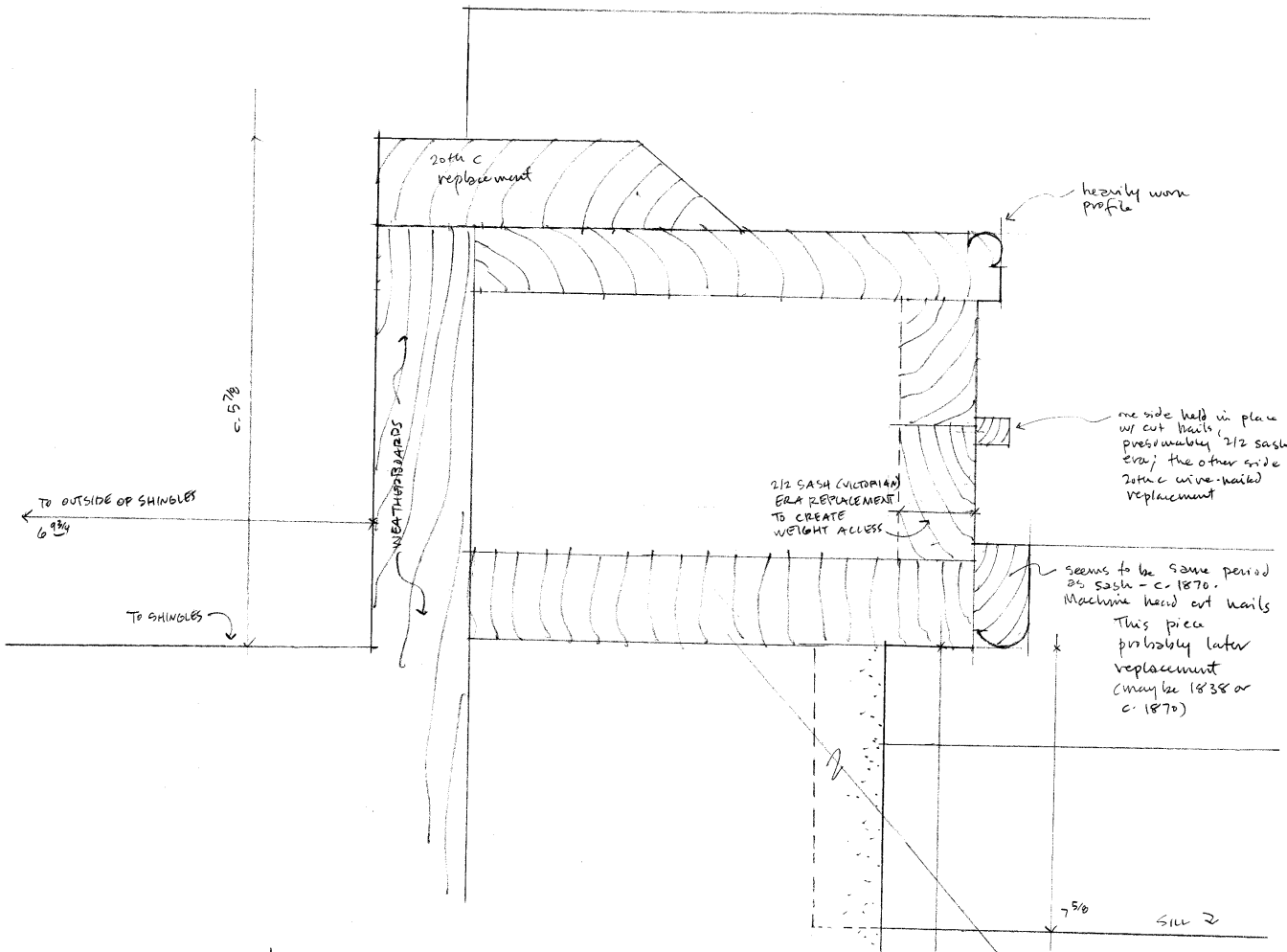
Revised in TOWNHALL HOUSE

30 25
31 5
29

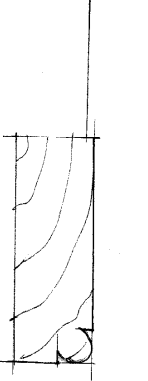


51
&
400

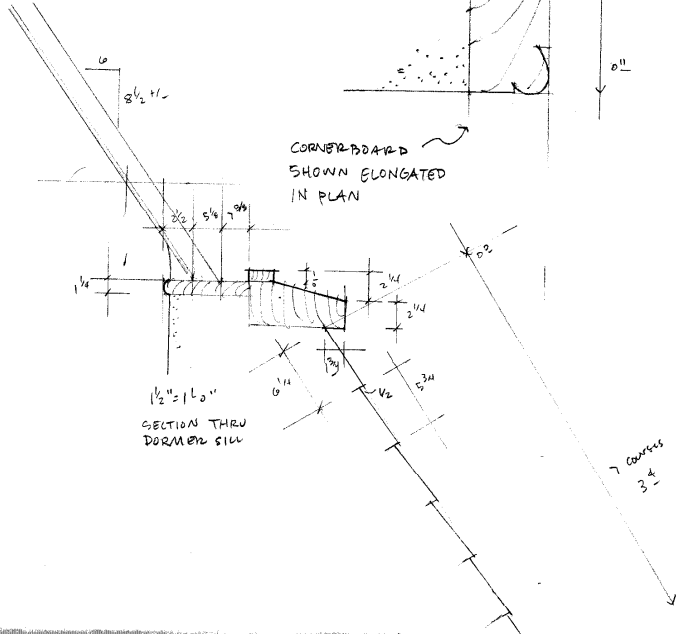
400
15
2300
451
4000



FOUR MILE TREE
 SURRY COUNTY, VA
 EAST DORMER,
 SOUTH FACADE
 WILLIE GRAHAM
 11-NOV-2008
 FS / 1/2" = 1/8"
 ORIG. DORMER W/
 SOME 1838, c. 1870,
 20th C ALTERATIONS
 1870s SASH



ACTUAL PROFILE OF DORMER CORNERBOARD

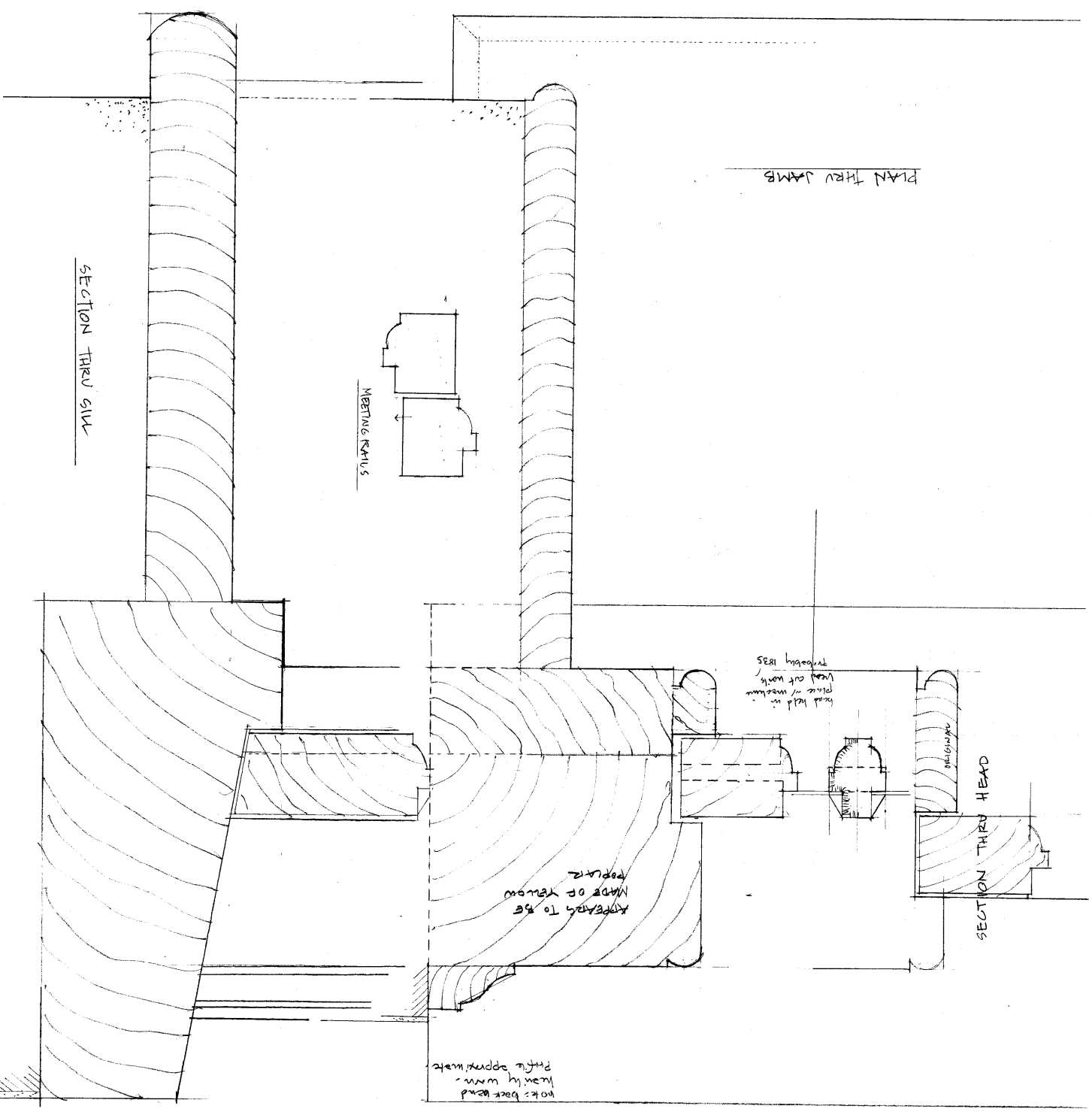


SECTION THRU DORMER SILL

7 5/8
 4 3/8

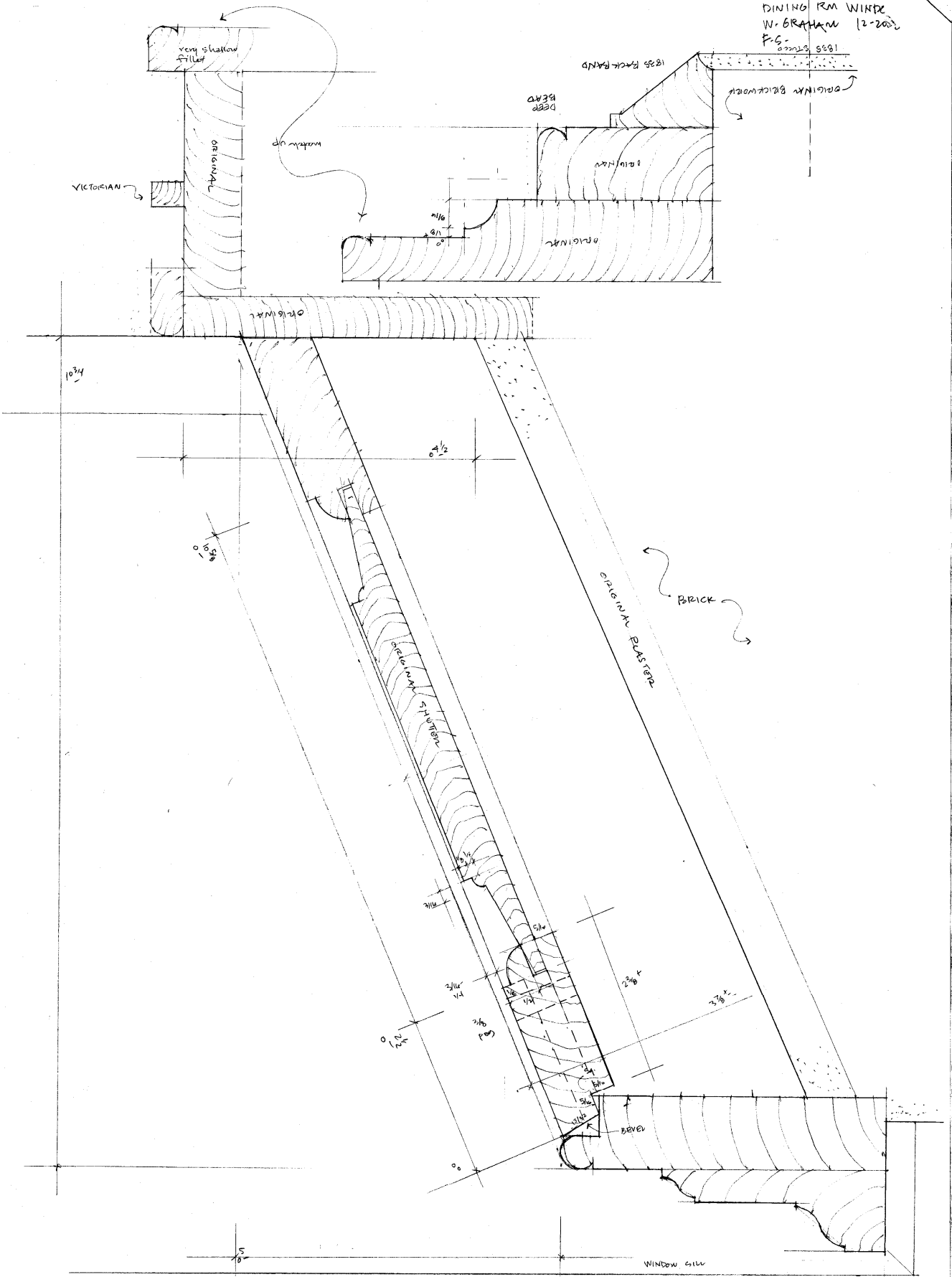
FOUR MILE TREE
 ATLC GABLE WINDOW
 WEST GABLE, SOUTH WINDOW
 WILIE GRATHAM 11 NOV 08
 F.5.

Note: All parts of window appear to be original except sash & 2 side leads.



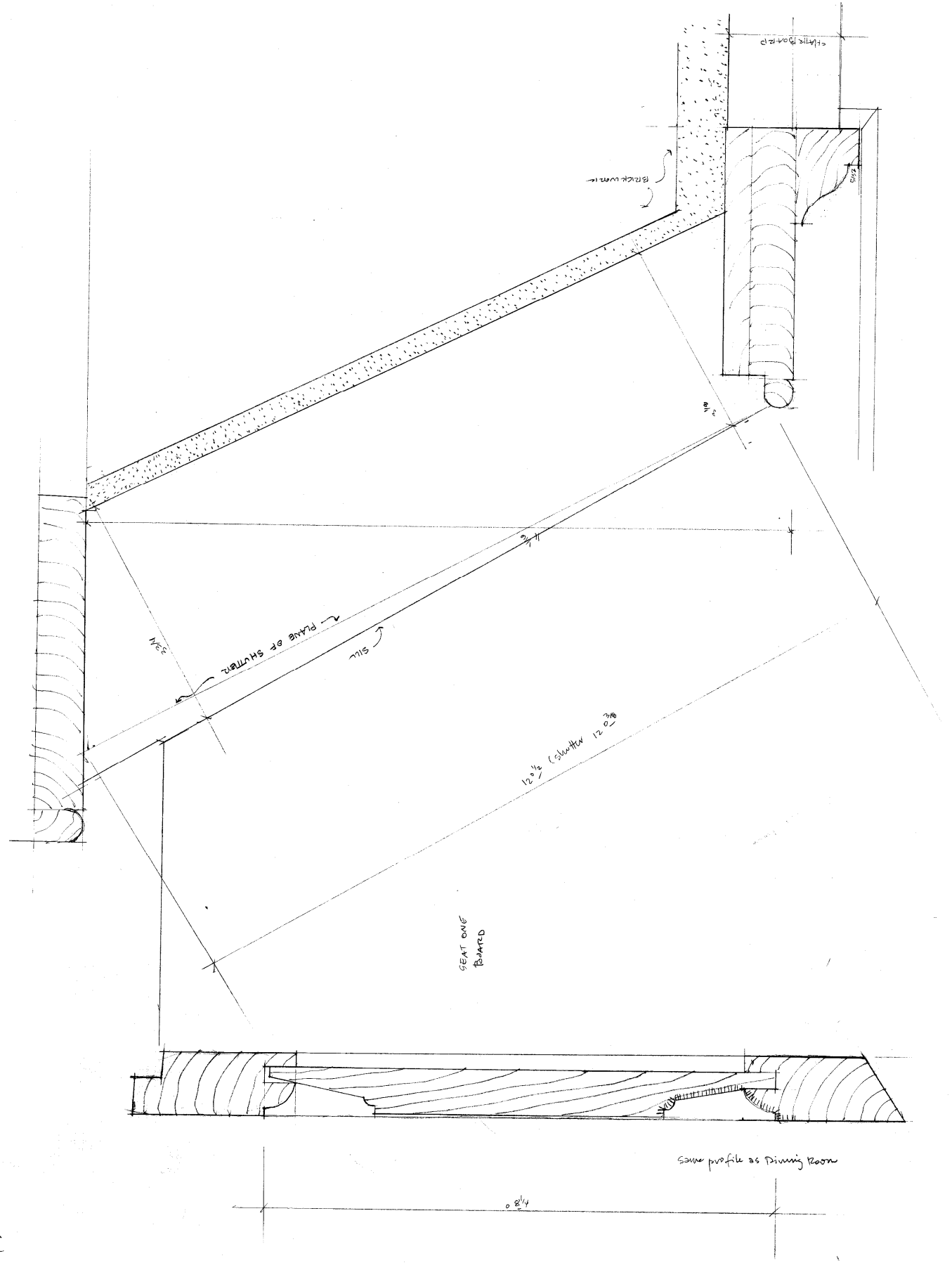
WOODEN REPAIRMENT SILL

FOUR MILE TREE
SURRY CO. VA
DINING RM WINDOW
W. GRAHAM 12-2001
FIG. 5

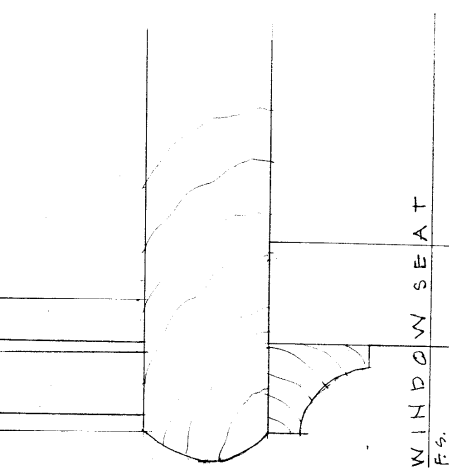


INTERIOR

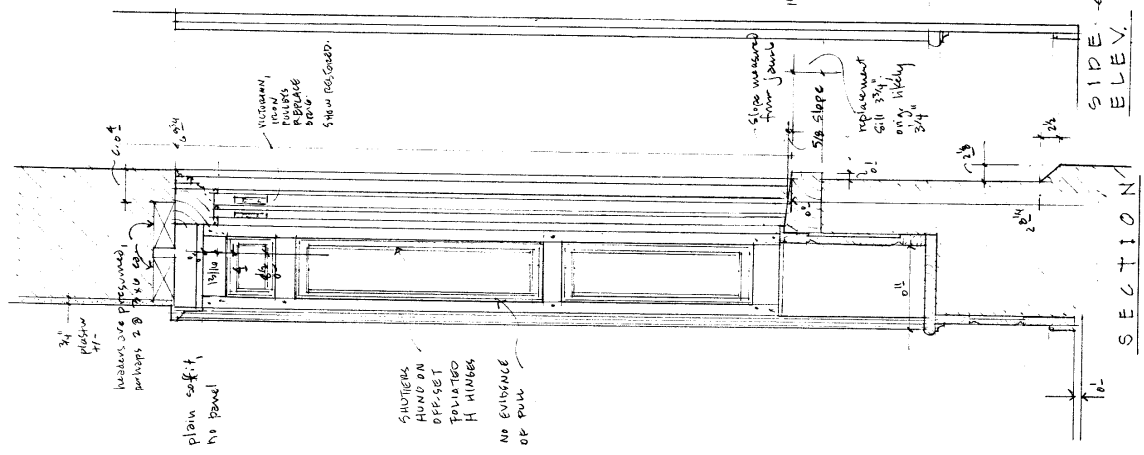
FOUR MILE TREE
 SURRY COUNTY, VA
 W. GRAHAM 9 FEB 2009
 INTERIOR WINDOW JAMB
 ROOM BEHIND PATROL
 (SIMILAR TO OTHER BACK ROOM
 F.S.



FOUR MILE TREE
 SURRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA
 WINDOW, CHAMBER BEHIND PARLOR
 1"=1'-0", F.S.
 WILHELM GRAHAM, 1.11.2012

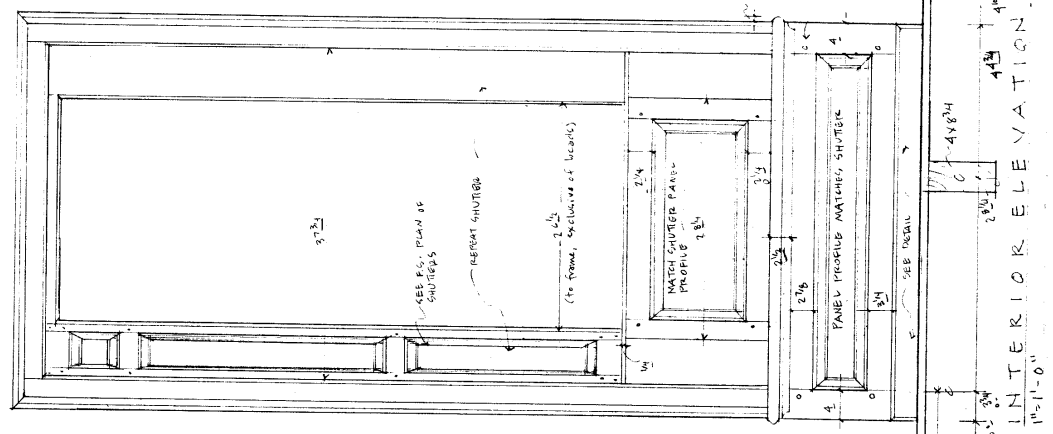


WINDOW SEAT
 F.S.

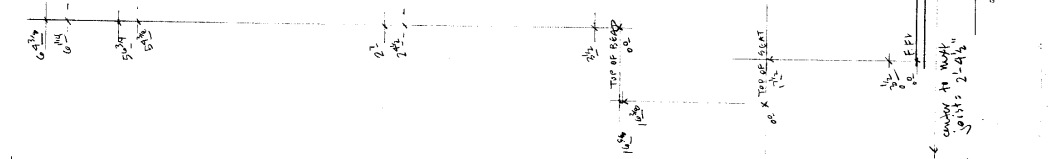


SIDE ELEV.
 1"=1'-0"

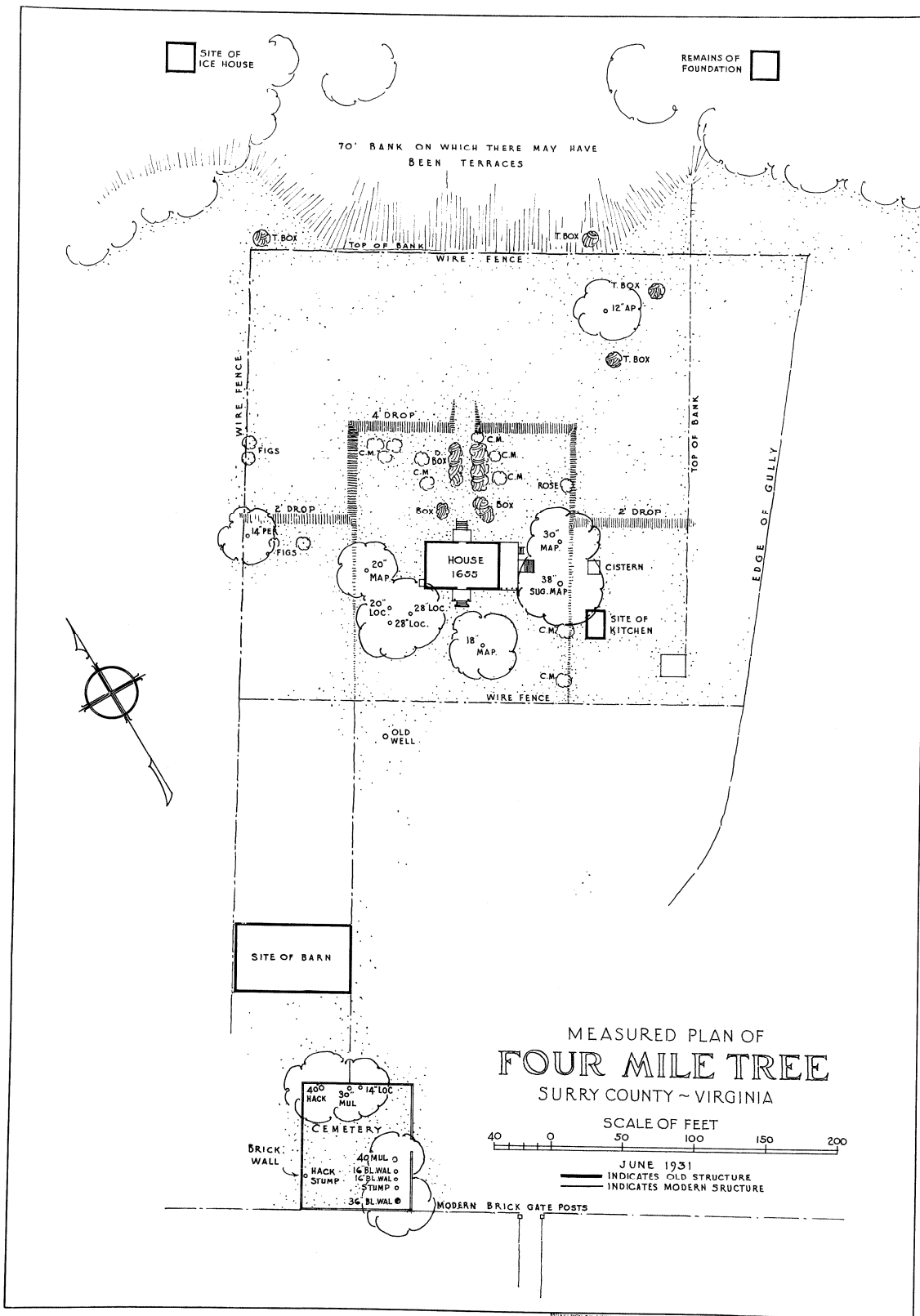
SECTION
 1"=1'-0"



INTERIOR ELEVATION
 1"=1'-0"



INTERIOR ELEVATION
 1"=1'-0"



MEASURED BY ARTHUR A. SHREVE, LAND SURVEYOR, VIRGINIA
 P. 300-301, 303-304, 306-307, 309-310, 312-313, 315-316, 318-319, 321-322, 324-325, 327-328, 330-331, 333-334, 336-337, 339-340, 342-343, 345-346, 348-349, 351-352, 354-355, 357-358, 360-361, 363-364, 366-367, 369-370, 372-373, 375-376, 378-379, 381-382, 384-385, 387-388, 390-391, 393-394, 396-397, 399-400, 402-403, 405-406, 408-409, 411-412, 414-415, 417-418, 420-421, 423-424, 426-427, 429-430, 432-433, 435-436, 438-439, 441-442, 444-445, 447-448, 450-451, 453-454, 456-457, 459-460, 462-463, 465-466, 468-469, 471-472, 474-475, 477-478, 480-481, 483-484, 486-487, 489-490, 492-493, 495-496, 498-499, 501-502, 504-505, 507-508, 510-511, 513-514, 516-517, 519-520, 522-523, 525-526, 528-529, 531-532, 534-535, 537-538, 540-541, 543-544, 546-547, 549-550, 552-553, 555-556, 558-559, 561-562, 564-565, 567-568, 570-571, 573-574, 576-577, 579-580, 582-583, 585-586, 588-589, 591-592, 594-595, 597-598, 600-601, 603-604, 606-607, 609-610, 612-613, 615-616, 618-619, 621-622, 624-625, 627-628, 630-631, 633-634, 636-637, 639-640, 642-643, 645-646, 648-649, 651-652, 654-655, 657-658, 660-661, 663-664, 666-667, 669-670, 672-673, 675-676, 678-679, 681-682, 684-685, 687-688, 690-691, 693-694, 696-697, 699-700, 702-703, 705-706, 708-709, 711-712, 714-715, 717-718, 720-721, 723-724, 726-727, 729-730, 732-733, 735-736, 738-739, 741-742, 744-745, 747-748, 750-751, 753-754, 756-757, 759-760, 762-763, 765-766, 768-769, 771-772, 774-775, 777-778, 780-781, 783-784, 786-787, 789-790, 792-793, 795-796, 798-799, 801-802, 804-805, 807-808, 810-811, 813-814, 816-817, 819-820, 822-823, 825-826, 828-829, 831-832, 834-835, 837-838, 840-841, 843-844, 846-847, 849-850, 852-853, 855-856, 858-859, 861-862, 864-865, 867-868, 870-871, 873-874, 876-877, 879-880, 882-883, 885-886, 888-889, 891-892, 894-895, 897-898, 900-901, 903-904, 906-907, 909-910, 912-913, 915-916, 918-919, 921-922, 924-925, 927-928, 930-931, 933-934, 936-937, 939-940, 942-943, 945-946, 948-949, 951-952, 954-955, 957-958, 960-961, 963-964, 966-967, 969-970, 972-973, 975-976, 978-979, 981-982, 984-985, 987-988, 990-991, 993-994, 996-997, 999-1000