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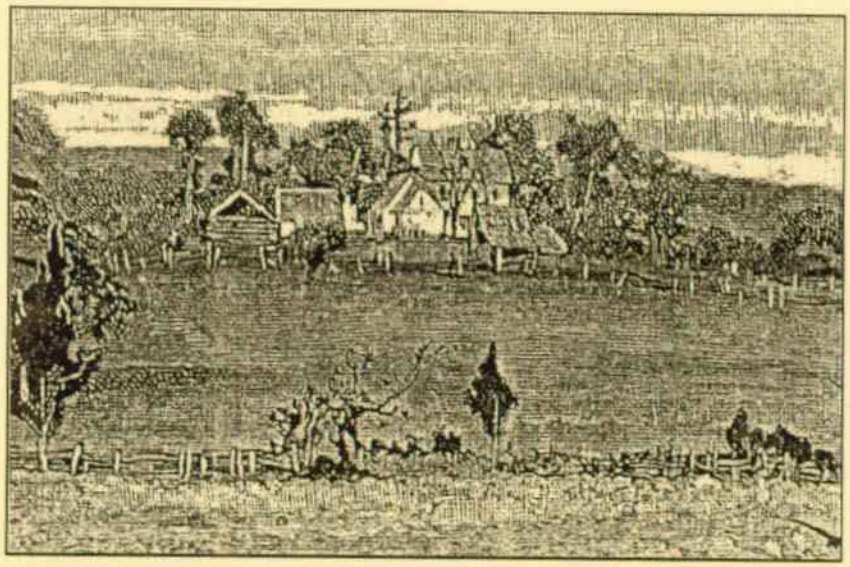
ARCHITECTURAL FABRIC INVESTIGATION AND
DOCUMENTATION OF THE

ROBINSON HOUSE



MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

National Capital Region
Williamsport Preservation Training Center

Final Report

October 1995

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H30(WPTC)

April 3, 1996

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park

From: Chief, Williamsport Preservation Training Center

Ref: Architectural Investigation of the Robinson House, Manassas National Battlefield Park

Subject: Re-Transmittal of Final Report

Enclosed for your use is a copy of the Architectural Investigative Report for the referenced project which was completed during FY94. This copy is a *re-transmittal* of the original **Final** Report which was distributed in October of 1995.

When the original distribution of the report occurred, the project team members were not available to collate and finalize the document. As a result, another member of the staff was asked to print and distribute the report. Because of his unfamiliarity with the report, he did not recognize the format errors that occurred.

Please note a copy of the document has been transmitted to the Chief, Technical Information Services, Denver Service Center, for permanent inclusion in the National Park Service archives.

If there are any questions or comments, please contact either Chris McGuigan or Ken Sandri, both of the Williamsport Preservation Training Center, at 301/663-8206.

H. Thomas McGrath

cc:
Regional Historical Architect, NCR (w/encl)
Chief, Technical Information Services, DSC (w/encl)

ARCHITECTURAL FABRIC INVESTIGATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE

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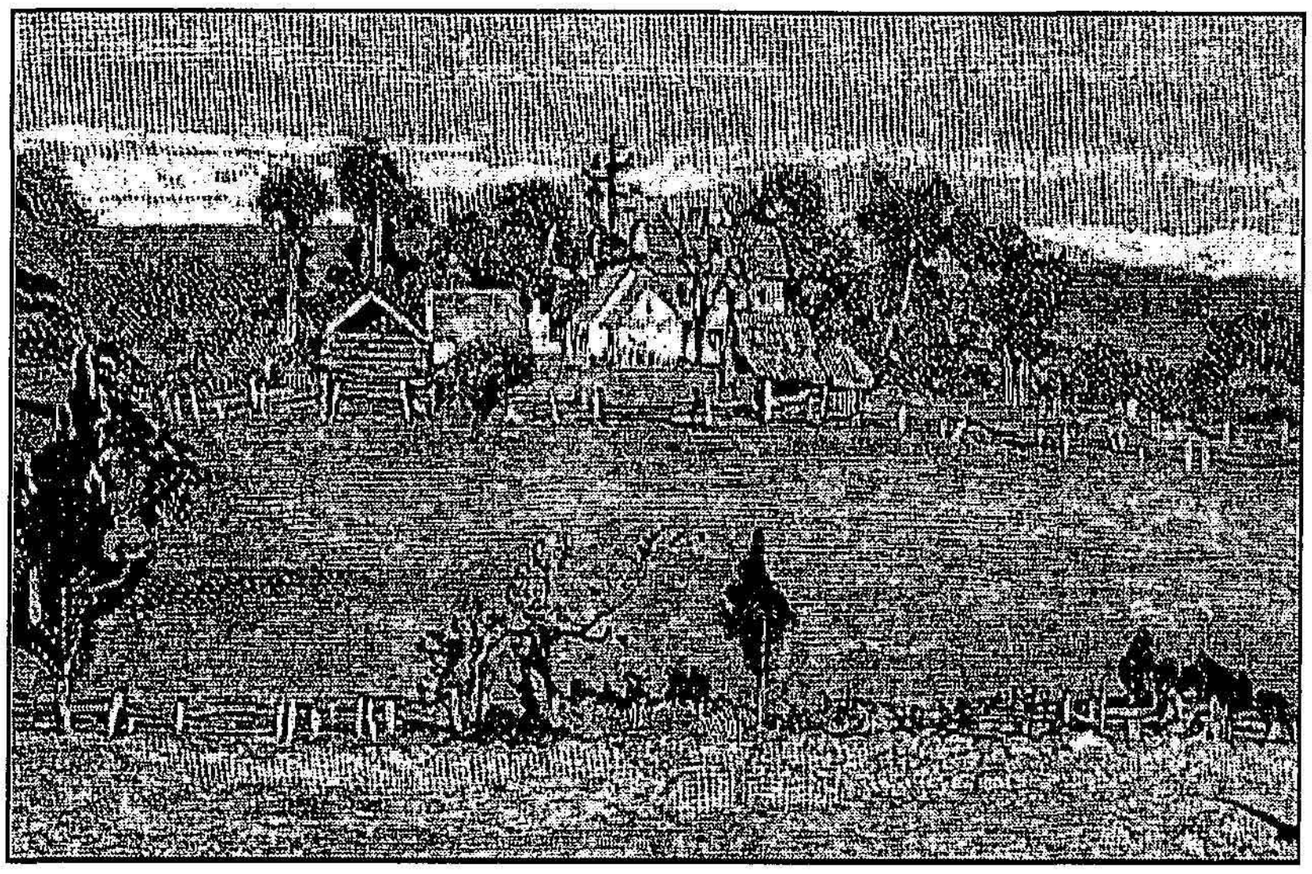

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Table of Contents

Part I: INTRODUCTION 1

Part II: BACKGROUND 3

PROJECT HISTORY 4

THE ROBINSON HOUSE 6

SITE & EXISTING HOUSE 6

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 7

SIGNIFICANCE 7

BUILDING CHRONOLOGY 8

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION 12

MAINTENANCE HISTORY 12

Part III. ARCHITECTURAL FABRIC INVESTIGATION 13

PROJECT DESIGNATIONS 14

ARTIFACT CATALOGING METHODOLOGY 17

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION of EXISTING CONDITIONS
and INVESTIGATION FINDINGS 18

EXTERIOR ENVELOPE 18

Masonry 18

Siding and Exterior Trim 21

Roofing 23

Porch 25

INTERIOR ENVELOPE 27

Floor Systems 27

Wall and Roof Framing Systems 28

Doors and Windows 35

Plaster 36

Interior Trim and Staircase 37

Electrical 39

Heating Systems and Plumbing 40

Painting 40

THE OUTBUILDING 41

Part IV. CONSTRUCTION CHRONOLOGY SUMMARY and CONCLUSION 43

CONSTRUCTION CHRONOLOGY SUMMARY 44

ARCHEOLOGICAL INFORMATION 46
CONCLUSION 47
PROPOSED BUILDING MORPHOLOGY 50
QUESTIONS RAISED DURING THE INVESTIGATION 51

Part V. APPENDIX 52

DOCUMENTATION DRAWINGS 53
LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES 54
PRE-INVESTIGATION PHOTOGRAPHS 55
TRANSCRIPTIONS OF DOCUMENTS FOUND IN THE ATTIC OF THE 1926 ADDITION. 57
IMAGES OF THE ROBINSON HOUSE FROM BATTLES AND LEADERS OF THE CIVIL WAR 58
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY 60

Part I: Introduction

I. INTRODUCTION

The project was conducted by the Williamsport Preservation Training Center under an agreement with Manassas National Battlefield and the guidance of the National Capital Regional Office. The project began on April 7, 1994. The purpose of the project was to collect information relative to the Robinson House and its outbuilding's physical history and correlate it with documentation and historical information previously gathered about the structures. The process of the investigation was a "stick by stick" dismantling of the structure that would be carefully documented in order to determine physical history and construction chronology of the Robinson House and outbuilding.

Before any destructive investigation could begin, written compliance had to be received under the provisions in Section 106 of the Historic Preservation act of 1966. Obtaining this approval was delayed due to logistical problems. Therefore, during the early weeks of the project, work was confined to simple surface observation type investigative analysis. Once the agreement was received, the "stick by stick" dismantling progressed until the fabric investigation and disassembly were completed on June 15, 1994.

At the completion of the investigation several questions about the structure were answered but, several new questions were raised. The investigation proved that the "Original" Robinson house had a south facing porch and that the chimney seen in the historic photographs found in the Park archives. The chimney on the 1870s addition was a reconstruction of the "original" chimney seen in historic photographs. Ghost mark patterns of the roof line of the "original" structure was located on the 1870s addition. This information will prove helpful in the event a reconstruction of the "original" house is planned. The new questions raised are based on the building methodologies employed in the construction of the 1870s addition and 1926 addition. The 1870s addition appears to be constructed of apparently reused materials that seem to have been prepared for the construction of a timber frame/balloon frame structure but, the framing members do not show marks of their previous use, such as nail holes or ghost marks from lath. The investigation did however proved successful prove in achieving the goals of establishing a building morphology and laying the ground work for further archeological investigation.

Part II: BACKGROUND

PROJECT HISTORY

In the summer of 1993 the Robinson House located on Manassas National Battlefield, Manassas Virginia, was extensively damaged by an arsonist's fire. After an assessment of the structure, the Park deemed it to be unsound. From this assessment, it was decided that the best course of action would be to dismantle the structure for safety reasons and to allow for archeological investigations to be performed on the site of the house and outbuilding.

Once an agreement was reached among Park Service officials that this was the best course of action given the circumstances, the Robinson family descendants still living in the area were notified and asked for input as to the treatment of the damaged structure. The Family's collective decision was to perform the dismantling/architectural study and eventually an archeological excavation at the site. The information generated from this study will hopefully reveal information about: 1). the appearance of the site during the Civil War era, 2). the architectural history of the Robinson House, 3). the Robinson Family history, 3). and African-American lifeways during the 19th and early twentieth century in rural Virginia.

In the Spring of 1994, National Capital Region (NCR) contracted the Williamsport Preservation Training Center (WPTC) to complete the dismantling and fabric investigation of the Robinson House and outbuilding. The following is the list of specific tasks to be performed during the dismantling and investigation that were defined in the approved task directive dated May 2, 1994:

1. Conduct a thorough fabric investigation as the building is dismantled "stick-by-stick." The results of this fabric investigation will be compiled into a report which will include but will not be limited to the following:

   A. Conduct photographic documentation of the structures before any destructive investigation begins. All photographic documentation will employ the use of a 35 mm camera with a photographic corrective lens. Exterior elevations will be produced in an 8" x 10" format.

   B. Existing Condition Drawings, 22" x 34" format, approximately (5) sheets. Included are: (2) plans, (2) floor framing plans, (1) roof framing plan, (4) annotated photographic mylars of the exterior elevations, (4) annotated photographic mylars of each interior room, (2) wall sections, typical door and window details, typical framing details, and stair details.

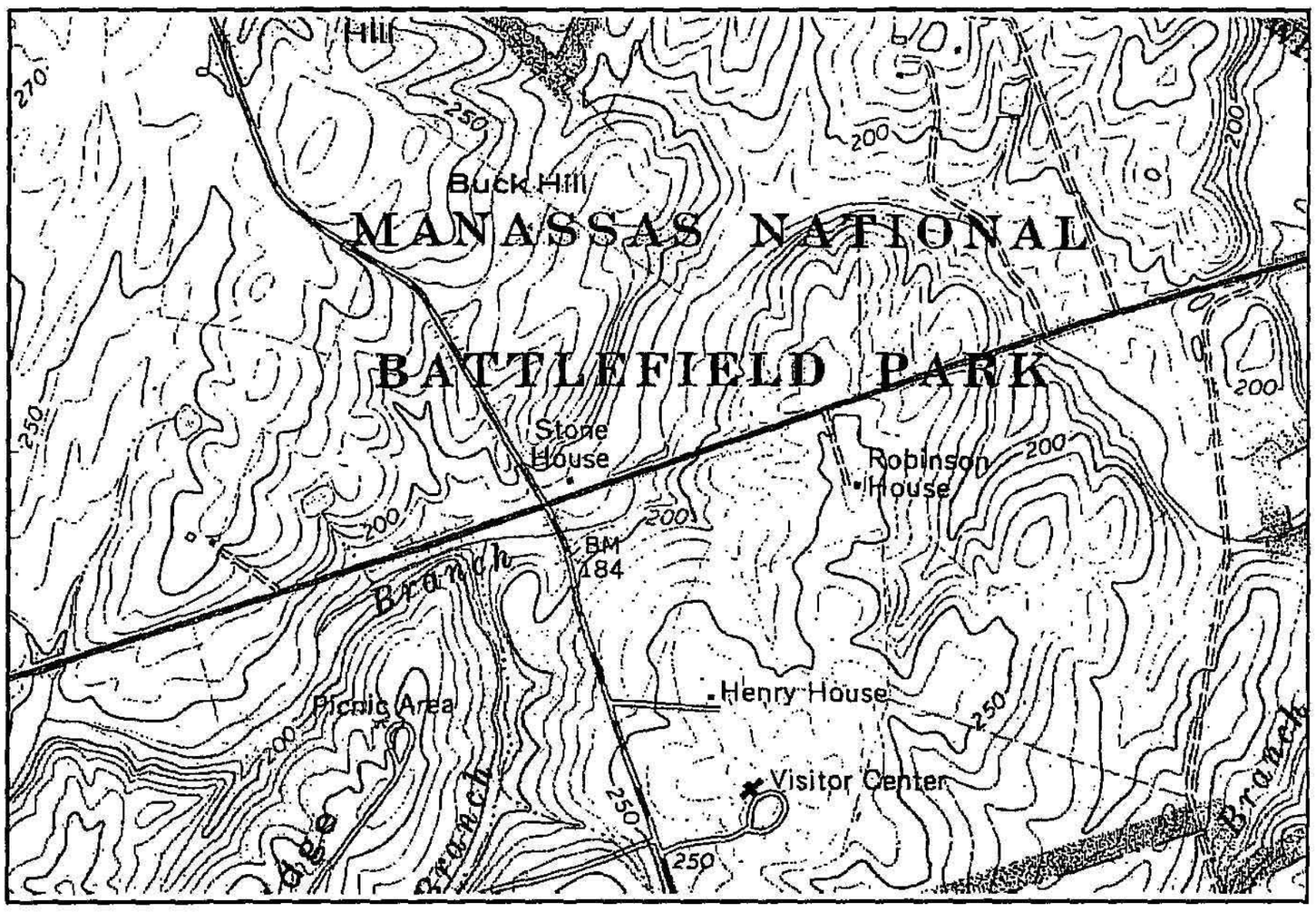
   C. A narrative resulting from the synthesis of the historic and physical evidence with a construction chronology and conclusions about the structures' ages. Narrative to include sections on structural systems, interior finishes, exterior finishes, roof system, fenestration, character of structure, fabric identification and tool marks, and features which indicate changes or evolution (nail patterns, paint ghost marks, etc.).

D. Collect and document artifacts representative of each architectural element of the structures. Establish a system which describes the item and the building location of each item. A separate but similar system will be established for the collection of any cultural artifacts which are uncovered. All curatorial objects will be tagged, catalogued, and turned over to the Park collection in a manner acceptable to Park representatives.

2. Dismantle the structures in a safe and methodical manner which allows for the documentation and investigation to be conducted simultaneously. All debris will be removed from the site after the area has been cleaned. Certain salvageable elements will be accessioned to the park for re-use.

Before any destructive investigation could begin, written compliance had to be received under the provisions in Section 106 of the Historic Preservation act of 1966. Obtaining this approval was delayed due to logistical problems. Therefore, during the early weeks of the project, work was confined to simple surface observation type investigative analysis. Once the agreement was received, the "stick by stick" dismantling progressed until the fabric investigation and disassembly were completed on June 15, 1994.

THE ROBINSON HOUSE:[1]
THE SITE, HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, AND SIGNIFICANCE



Map of site

SITE & EXISTING HOUSE (prior to dismantling)

The Robinson House is located in Prince William County, Virginia, on a parcel of land west of the Stone Bridge over Bull Run on the old Warrenton Turnpike (currently Lee Highway - Virginia State Rt. 29). The house was set back from the road. The structure was accessed by an approximately 200 yard long dirt lane that is lined with fences and has trees along the west shoulder. The surrounding landscape is comprised of a patchwork of open fields and forested lots. Surrounding the site the structure stood is a stand of mixed species (hardwoods and softwoods) trees.

The house, prior to dismantling, was a simple three bay, two-story frame, gabled roof structure measuring 16' x 38'. The house had a standing seam metal roof and was covered in wooden "lap" siding. There was a porch on the north elevation. On the east gable end was a substantial seneca sandstone and brick chimney. Located within the structure, on west gable end, was a small brick chimney. The structure sat on a sandstone foundation about 12" above grade.

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[1] The name "The Robinson House" in this text refers to any part or all of the stages in the developmental history of the structure. When used in this report the term will be qualified with the description "existing" or "original" to clarify which stage of the building's evolution is being referred to.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The original pre-Civil War era Robinson House was a one and a half story log structure which dates to approximately the 1840s[2] period. This structure was added onto in the 1870-1880[3] period. It is believed that in 1926, the original 1840s structure was demolished and that a substantial addition was erected adjoining the 1870-1880 addition. According to several archaeological and architectural reports, very little if anything remains of the Civil War era Robinson House. It presumed that the existing structure does not rest upon the stone foundation of the original structure. The existing Robinson House was severely damaged by an arsonist's fire in July of 1993. Located primarily in the 1870-1880 addition, the fire rendered that portion of the structure unsalvageable.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Original Robinson House is primarily a structure of historical significance. Adjacent to the structure, was the site of heavy fighting during the First Battle of Manassas. At one point during the battle, six hundred South Carolinians of Hampton's Legion took position behind a fence along the Robinson's lane in a vain effort to stem the Union attack. Despite the heavy fighting, the Original Robinson house survived the battle with little damage. During the Second Battle of Manassas, the Original Robinson House was used as a field hospital . During both confrontations, the structure was used as a landmark for troops of both Union and Confederate soldiers.[4]

The structure also has cultural significance. James Robinson, the original owner, was a free blackman and property owner in antebellum rural Virginia. It is also believed that the house also contributed to the economy of the area in that Jim Robinson provided space in his home and on the property to serve as a "Drover's Inn"[5] for passing travelers moving livestock during the mid to late nineteenth century. Robinson House remained in the ownership of the Robinson family until the early 1900s. Descendants of the owner of the original Robinson House still live in the Manassas area and take an active interest in the structure.

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[2] According to the 1849-1850 Prince William County tax records, the assessed value of the Robinson property increased by $100.00. From this change in assessed value it could be assumed the Original Robinson House was constructed in 1849. For the purposes of this report, the Original Robinson House will also be referred to as the 1840s Robinson House.

[3] According to Prince William County tax records, in 1871 there was an increase in the assessed value of the buildings on the James Robinson property (from $100 to $800), this leads us to believe that the original house was increased in size. This being the only evidence, and to avoid creating misconceptions as to the exact date of construction of the first addition to the original house this portion of the structure will be referred to as the 1870s addition.

[4] The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War,(Arno Press, Inc., 1978).

[5] Interview with Park Interpretive Staff.

ROBINSON HOUSE BUILDING CHRONOLOGY

THE "ORIGINAL" ROBINSON HOUSE

The original pre-Civil War house was a one and a half story log house. This is known from Robinson Family oral tradition and from historic photographs[6] (in the Park collection) taken of the structure soon after the battles of Manassas. These photographs show two views of the Robinson House at different seasons of the year. From these photographs many important features of the original log house, outbuildings, and the surrounding features can be determined.

Historic Photograph # 1, c. 1861 view of house from southeast.

As it appears in Historic Photograph # 1, the original log house was a one and a half story log house. This photograph clearly shows many character defining features of the original Robinson House such as: a stone chimney on the west elevation, the wood shingle roof with weather ridge; horizonal siding; window and door openings; porch details; and lawn furniture. It appears as if there was a room on the first story with a small room partitioned off of the west side of the porch and possibly a room in the attic space (Historic Photograph # 1, above, and Historic Photograph # 2, on the following page). During the course of the Robinson House evolution, all above ground features of this building have been lost to expansion and alteration. However, the size and proportions of this structure can be determined from Historic Photograph #3 of the structure as it stood after the 1870s era addition had been erected. Physical evidence was

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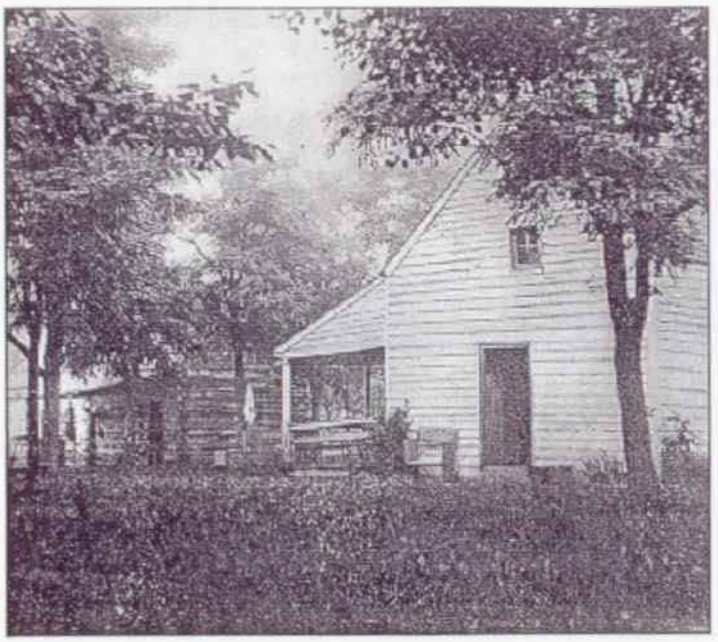
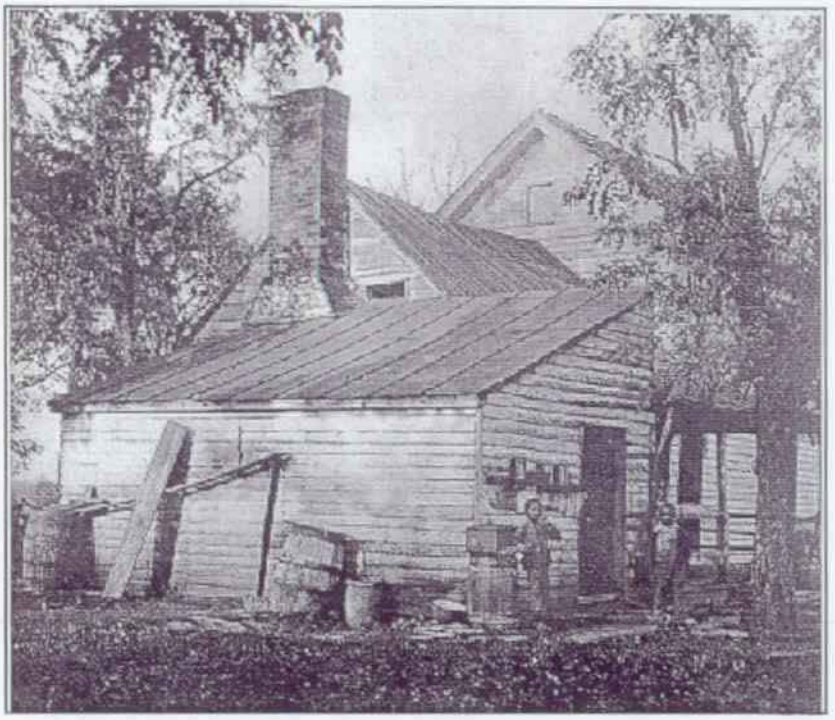
[6] These photographs are from the Manassas N.B. and NPS Archives and illustrate two views. One from the Southeast with trees bare and one from the Northeast with the trees in full cover. Their exact date has not been determined although it is believed they were both taken within a year of the First Battle of Manassas.

revealed during the dismantling and investigation of the structure in the form of a ghost mark on the 1870s addition.

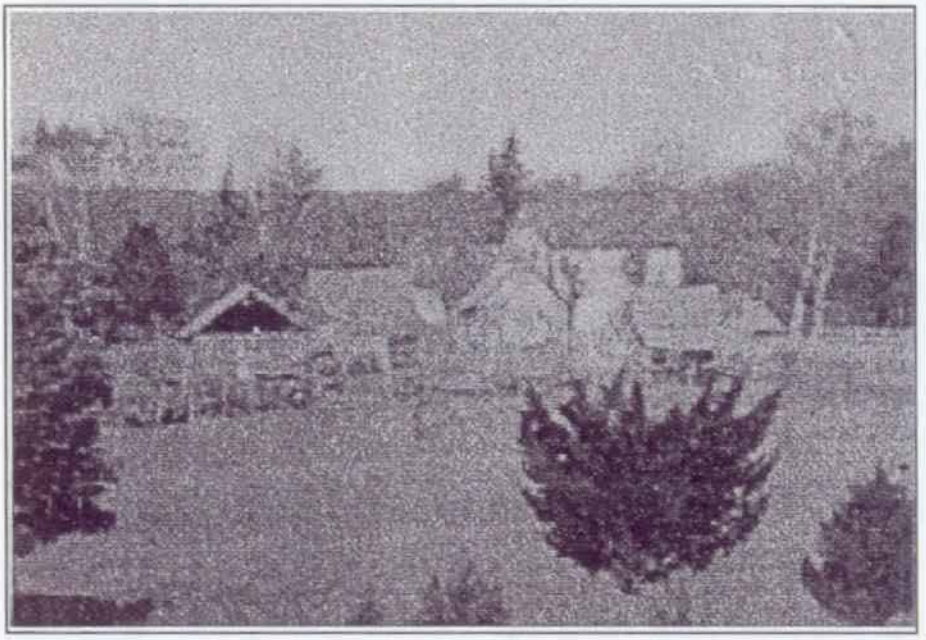


Historic Photograph # 2, was taken with the trees in full cover either in 1861 or 1862.

Historic Photograph # 3 (on the following page) illustrates an important phase in the evolution of the structure. The view is from the southwest of the Robinson House and demonstrates the relationship between the original house and the 1870s addition. This photograph verifies information about the ghost mark uncovered on the west elevation of the 1870s frame during the dismantling and investigation . Along with the architectural components that contain physical indicators, this photograph represents the only true evidence uncovered of where the original log house stood and it's orientation.



Historic Photograph # 3, view from the Southwest after the 1870s addition was added.

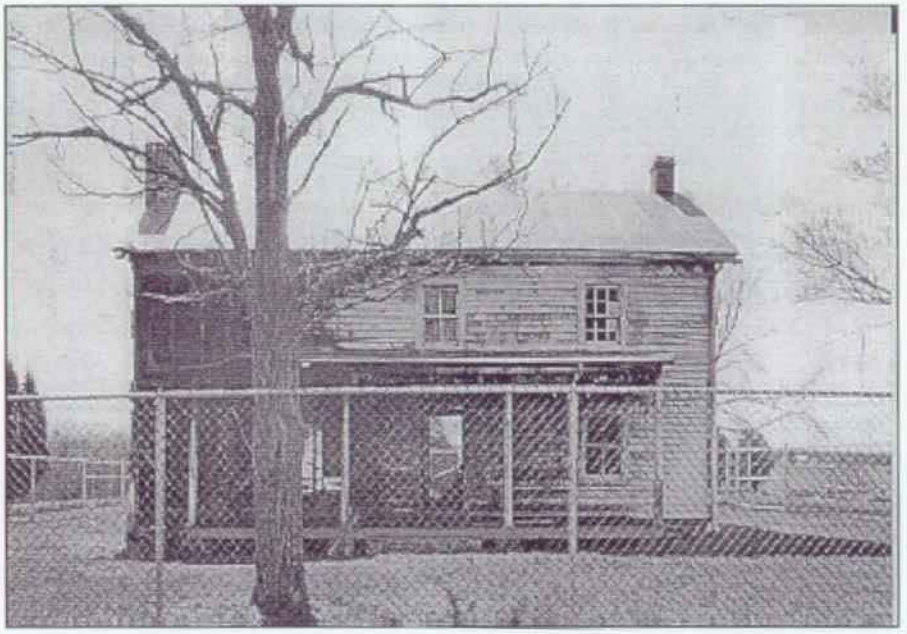


Historic Photograph # 4, distant view of Robinson farmstead circa 1884.

THE "EXISTING" ROBINSON HOUSE

The "Robinson House", as it existed at the beginning of the project, was a two and a half story, three bay structure with a one story porch which ran across two thirds of the front [north] elevation. The House can be described as an "I Plan" and could be considered a common, rural Virginia, vernacular example of "post-railroad era houses".[7] The simple detailing found in similar vernacular houses dates to the mid to late nineteenth century. This includes simple beaded trim, a frieze board band at the top of exterior walls, panel and batten doors, and six or two light window sash. It's appearance has changed little since Government acquisition in 1936.

To the south of the house stood a one story, seven foot square, pyramidal roofed outbuilding built of modern dimensional lumber. The age and use of this structure was unknown according to Park Personnel.



Photograph of the north elevation prior to work.

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7 A Field Guide To American Houses; V. & L. McAlister, p. 96-7, 1984.

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION

In March of 1941, Frederick H. Fairweather, Associate Architect submitted a report to the Superintendent of Manassas Park, which detailed an architectural investigation conducted in February of 1941. He was assisted by W.H. Sheffield, "Resident Landscape Architect," who took the 1941 photographs which accompanied the investigative report. The report consisted of a six page written narrative, two measured drawings, and eighteen photographs. The information contained in this report, although scant in detail, has been helpful in combination with this report. Utilizing Fairweather's report and this investigation it has been possible to reveal what features of the structure in particular are a result of NPS maintenance or preservation efforts. Consequently, the Fairweather Report will be referenced during this narrative by his page and paragraph, drawing number and detail, or photograph number.

MAINTENANCE HISTORY

The Robinson House has gone through major alterations during it's period of occupancy, and minor repairs since being acquired by the National Park Service. These changes became evident during the architectural fabric investigation. All known Park maintenance alterations have been documented in Part III Architectural Fabric Investigation section of this report. Although the investigation was able to reveal information about Park maintenance alterations no exact dates could be determined.

Part III. Architectural Fabric Investigation

ARCHITECTURAL FABRIC INVESTIGATION

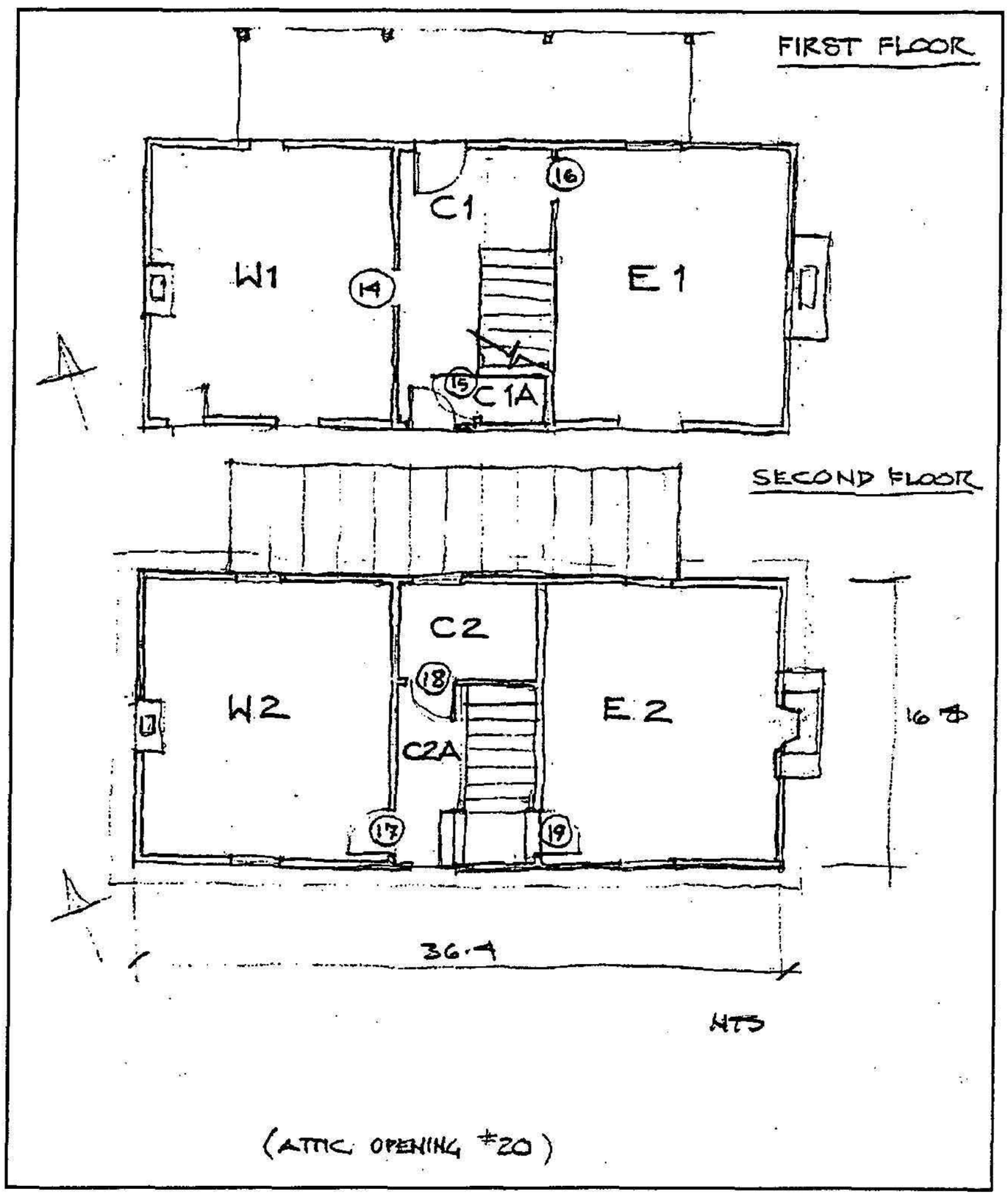
The architectural investigation was driven by one basic goal. This was to determine the building chronology of the structure to help understand the lifeways of a freed slave family in antebellum northern Virginia. The methodology of the investigation was to perform a stick by stick dismantling that would allow for full documentation (both photographic and measured drawings) of each element of the structure. Copies of the measured drawings and the pre-dismantling photographs are located in the Appendix of this report (originals will be kept on file in the Park collection). The following is an account of the findings of the investigation beginning with the designations for the basic elements of the structure and a description of the methodology used for the saving of architectural elements.

PROJECT DESIGNATIONS:

Floor Plan Designations

For the purpose of documentation, the rooms in the house were given the following letter and number designations:

W1-West room 1st floor
C1-Central room 1st floor
C1A-Closet room off C1
E1-East room 1st floor
W2-West room 2nd floor
C2-Central room 2nd floor
C2A-Central hall 2nd floor
E2-East room 2nd floor
W3-West attic space
E3-East attic space



Floor plans with room designations labeled.

PROJECT DESIGNATIONS CONTINUED:

Room name designations

In the Fairweather report the "room names" given relate to the Project designations in the following way:

Living Room	- E1
Kitchen	- W
Hall	- C1
Bedroom 1	- E2
Bedroom 2	- W2
Workroom	- C2
Upstairs Hall	-C2A

Window and Door Designations

Windows and doors were given a unique designation referencing elevation, window or door type, and number. These designations are seen on the project architectural drawings and throughout the report.

Feature	Type	Designation
A/N1	Type A window (no sash)	north elevation # 1
B/N2	Type B window (2 over 2)	north elevation # 2
C/N3	Type C window (6 over 6)	north elevation # 3
A/N4	Type A window (no sash)	north elevation # 4
1/N5	Type 1 door	north elevation # 5
B/N6	Type B window (2 over 2)	north elevation # 6
A/S7	Type A window (no sash)	south elevation # 7
B/S8	Type B window (2 over 2)	south elevation # 8
A/S9	Type A window (no sash)	south elevation # 9
2/S10	Type 2 door	south elevation # 10
D/S11	Type D window (late 19th century 2 over 2)	south elevation # 11
2/S12	Type 2 door	south elevation # 12
A/S13	Type A window (no sash)	south elevation # 13
I 14	Batten door	Interior opening # 14
I 15	Batten door	Interior opening # 15
I 16	Batten door	Interior opening # 16
I 17	Batten door	Interior opening # 17
I 18	Batten door	Interior opening # 18
I 19	Batten door	Interior opening # 19
I 20	Attic window (four pane sash)	Interior opening # 20

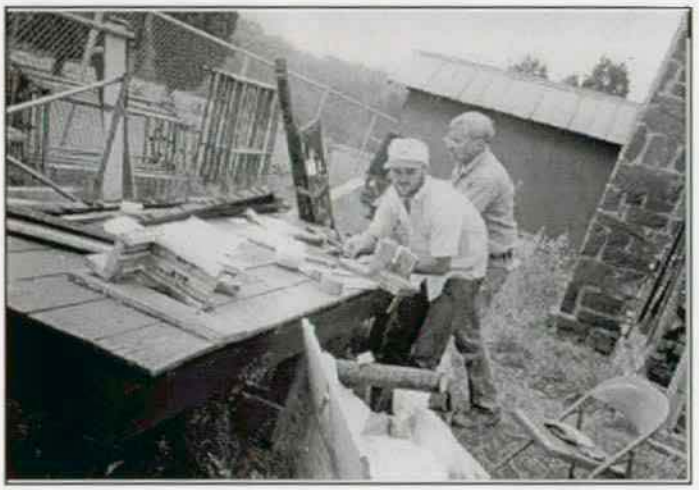
PROJECT DESIGNATIONS CONTINUED:

Door and Window Designations by Fairweather and WPTC

	Fairweather	WPTC
Doors	D1	2/S12
	D2	1/N5
	D3	2/S10
	D4	I 14
	D5	I 15
	D6	I 16
	D7	I 19
	D8	I 17
	D9	I 18
Windows	W	A/S13
	W2	D/S11
	W3	A/N4
	W4	B/N6
	W5	A/S9
	W6	B/S8
	W7	A/S7
	W8	A/N1
	W9	B/N2
	W10	C/N3
		I 20

ARTIFACT CATALOGING METHODOLOGY

Architectural fabric samples were taken of selected elements of the structure which typified the character defining features of the structure. These samples were chosen for their physical condition and for the amount of information that could be revealed from the study of the sample. The list of these items can be seen in the "Architectural Samples and Historical Artifacts" Section of this report.



WPTC Photograph #19- cataloging architectural artifacts.

WPTC photograph showing Architectural Artifact #0098

This sash was found loose in the east attic room with a loose shutter and may be sash W of the "Fairweather Report" (WPTC window opening designation A/S13) which Fairweather requested saved.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION of EXISTING CONDITIONS and INVESTIGATION FINDINGS

The Robinson House, as of 1994, had a balanced three bay facade with the overall dimensions of 36' 6" wide and 16' deep. The structure was one room deep and three rooms wide. The first floor included one room on the east (parlor), a central hall with a staircase and closet beneath, and one room (kitchen) to the west. The second floor plan basically matched the first with a bedroom in the east and west rooms, a central hall and stairwell, except that a small room was partitioned off on the northern third of the hall. The attic space was divided into two areas by a stud wall partition with siding on it's west face. The following is description of the findings of the architectural fabric investigation. For convenience and readability, building elements were grouped in an outline format in a spatial organizing theme.

EXTERIOR ENVELOPE:

1. Masonry

A. Foundation

The foundation and the lower portion of the east chimney were constructed of a local red sandstone in a roughly coursed rubble pattern[8]. The existing mortar is from an NPS repointing it is a grey portland with large grained sand and has a pink appearance. The width of the foundation varies due to the fact that it is only one stone width in most places and the stones are of various sizes. The overall outside dimensions of the combined foundations were approximately 37' east to west and 16 1/2' north and south. The 1870s foundation was 22' east to west. The 1870s structure did not have a west elevation foundation. The west elevation's sill rested on "sleeper stones" located just above the ground surface midway between the north and south foundation. (the joists on the 1926 were supported in the same manner) No evidence was found on the surface which relates to the original structure (c. 1840s) although, surface features were noted (see archeology section).

During the Fairweather Investigation a subsurface investigation was conducted on the foundation. This is evidenced in Sheffield Photograph #'s 3 & 8 where an excavation is underway next to the west elevation. In his report, Fairweather states on page 2, paragraph 3, "The foundation walls, which do not extend more than 2"0" below grade, have broken down in some locations due to lack of mortar."

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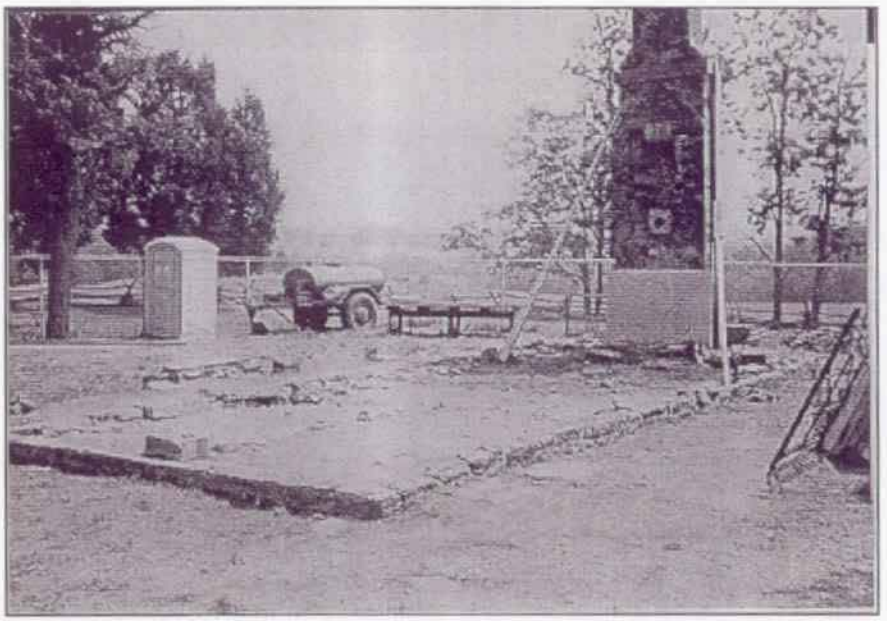
[8] The stone chimney and the foundation were left in place at the conclusion of the architectural fabric investigation project. The chimney required temporary wooden bracing. Information regarding the decision to stabilize the chimney can be found in a memorandum dating June 28th, 1994 from the Superintendent, MANA regarding a meeting held on site on June 23, 1994.

B. East Chimney

The stone chimney has a date stone installed on it's eastern face and was inscribed J. Robinson 1888. A few other stones have names or initials inscribed on them and their significance will need to be determined if and when the chimney is disassembled.



WPTC Photograph #85 of foundation and stabilized chimney.

WPTC Photograph of inscription on chimney stone.

WPTC Photograph #73 enlargement of inscription on chimney stone.

The stonework of the chimney stepped inward and upward one foot on each side at a height of 17' from the ground surface. The remaining 10' of the chimney is constructed of a handmade brick[9]. The brick portion of the chimney terminates by corbelling out in the following way: The second from the last course corbels out 3/4" wider than the chimney block, the last course matches this course. A "Pennsylvania flagstone" cap was set on top of the last course. The flagstone cap is one inch less in dimension than the last course of bricks and is supported on all four corners with applied mortar.

The frame, siding, and trim of the east elevation were nailed in place behind the brickwork of the chimney. This detail dates the chimney to after the construction of the 1870s addition.

> According to Fairweather's report, page 3, paragraph 1, "The East Chimney is in need of repointing and the mortar in the upper corners is washed out to some extent; as a result, part of the coping brick have fallen off. The brick in the East Chimney is apparently old handmade brick..."

C. West Chimney

The western chimney was constructed to vent stoves on the first and second floors. The chimney was brick and stone construction and measured 18" square (outside dimensions). The chimney was apparently built after the frame of the 1926 structure. The investigation revealed the mortar of the chimney had taken the impression of the siding on the west elevation of the

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[9] Williamsport Preservation Training Center dismantled and relayed the upper portion of the brick chimney, flashed, and applied the stone cap in 1994. See Project Record for "Stone House Roofing and Chimney Restoration Project"

structure. The chimney base was also constructed along side and on top of the western sill of the 1926 addition.

The chimney's base was constructed of solid stone to a height of 64" above the first floor deck (where the brick chimney and flue began). The mortar in the base had a large grit sand and strong portland content.

The upper portion of the chimney, beginning at 64" above the floor and rising to the roof line, was constructed of a soft, salmon color brick with a soft mortar which had animal hair as a binder. From the roof line to the terminus a dense modern brick was used with a strong portland mix. The chimney terminated with the third from the last course corbelling out a half inch, the second from the last matching the previous and the last corbelling back in a half inch. Metal flashing was installed along the roof/chimney juncture however, no reglet was used, instead the flashing was simply tarred to the brick.

The terra-cotta through pipes (thimbles) that provided access to the chimney flue were located on the east face of the chimney. These openings were located approximately 7' and 5' above the finished floor in rooms W and W2 respectively.

2. Siding and Exterior Trim

Two campaigns of siding were documented on the structure. One type was tapered "lap" siding 1/2" x 5 1/2". The other was 3/4" x 5" "german siding" ship lapped with a 1 1/2" recessed scallop detail on the upper edge. This "german siding" can be documented to post date Park Service acquisition. [* see Sheffield photographs numbers: 3,4,5,6,8] The siding courses do not match elevation to elevation at the corners of the structure. The corner trim was applied vertically at the corners and was 1 1/2" x 4" at it's widest dimension facing north and south. The siding was attached with both cut and wire nails. The "german siding" was attached to the frame with wire nails and the straight lapped siding attached with cut nails. These details are documented in the architectural drawings, field drawings and photographs in their respective sections of the report.

> According to Fairweather on page 2, paragraph 3, he states, "The exterior trim and siding on the East Elevation and the east end of the South Elevation is badly weathered or broken. The siding is of 1/2" x 6" material applied directly to the studs,..."

Sheffield photograph #3 / WPTC photograph #95 - north elevation.

The siding described by Fairweather is the "lap" siding found mostly on the 1926 addition. The "german siding" installation can be directly attributed to the National Park Service maintenance work, due to the fact that this type siding was found in areas where Fairweather called for replacements in item # 3 of the "Repairs Required for Preservation" section of his report. The Sheffield photo's numbered 3,4,5,6,& 8 illustrate the poor condition of the siding encountered by Fairweather. The lines which separated the two varieties of siding in these photographs from 1941 are the same as those encountered by WPTC at the start of the project.

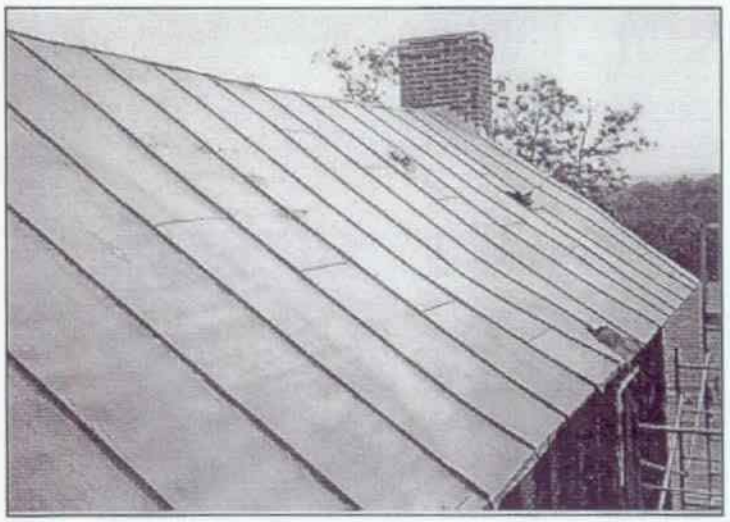
3. Roofing

A. Roofing Materials

The roofing on the porch and the house appeared to be a single campaign of standing seam terne-coated metal. The pans were approximately 23" wide and were joined with folded seams along the entire run. The maximum unbroken length of the pans was 12' 4". The horizontal seams were staggered in a pattern which has been recorded in the field drawings.

> Fairweather states on page 2, paragraph 3, "In any case the roof,...(is) of newer material than the remaining exterior finish...", and on page 3, paragraph 1, "The entire cornice and roof are of comparatively recent date."

A single run of an earlier roofing material was found at mid span on the north pitch of the roof. This roofing was a green, mineral surfaced, asphalt, rolled roofing (sometimes called "double coverage") which was run peak to eave, lapped and tarred at the seams. This material was fastened with 1 1/4" roofing nails. Nailing patterns were observed for this roof covering on roof sheathing members.



WPTC Photograph # 33 roof covering and sheathing, (above).

WPTC Photograph # 46 roll roofing, (right).

B. Guttering

The gutters were modern, enameled box gutters with an ogee face pinned to the fascia with gutter spikes. The downspouts were enameled rectangular leaders riveted together. Although a definite date could not be determined, the Chief of Maintenance, MANA believed he assisted in the installation in the 1980's.

Fairweather's report on page 3, paragraph 1, states that, "The main roof eaves are fitted with hanging gutters, which are in fair condition, but the leaders are missing."

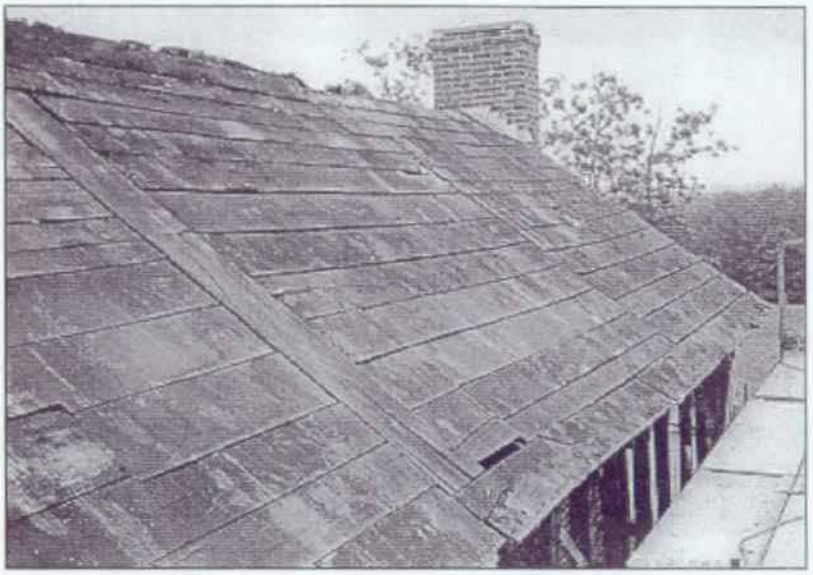
C. Roof Sheathing

The north pitch of the roof on both the 1870s and 1926 additions appears to have been resheathed prior to the installation of the last two campaigns of roofing (detailed in the previous section). The sheathing on the south pitch of the 1926 addition is a mixture of reused pine boards. On one side of this sheathing, are remnants of multiple whitewashing layers with 2" wide "ghost marks" wide running perpendicular to the lengths of the boards and falling 24" on center.

Above room E3 the roof sheathing was circular sawn 1" x random (5 1/2 to 11" wide) poplar, sycamore, and some pine with 1" spacing between each run. There were a few pieces of a previous pine board, roof sheathing campaign. These boards showed evidence of a wood shingle nail pattern. In addition, an three foot square area of sheathing on the south pitch of the 1870s structure contained a build up of bird droppings with a gravity drip down the sheathing toward the eave to suggest it happened while the sheathing was in place. This curiosity was exposed after removing the metal roofing.

Above room W3 the roof sheathing was 1" thick and of random width (5 1/2 "to 11" wide) pine which was reused from another application. These sheathing boards had multiple layers of whitewashing on one side only. This coated side also had 2" wide "ghost marks" running perpendicular to the length of the board and falling on 16" centers. This sheathing had evidence of two episodes of roofing: 1) the extant metal roofing, 2) and an earlier rolled roofing with the coursing run vertically. These nails that were left from the earlier roofing campaign were galvanized, wide head, roofing nails spaced two inches on-center.

An opening was cut in the roof sheathing near the northeast corner of the 1926 addition. The opening was rectangular measuring 8" x 11" and it's center was located 39" from the north eave and 6" west of the eastern most 1926 rafter.



WPTC Photograph #40 showing roof sheathing.

4. Porch

The porch was a one story open porch with a shed roof. The porch was centered on the north elevation of the house and was approximately two thirds the length of this elevation. The porch was a later addition to the house. The investigation revealed the rafters were attached directly to the siding of the north wall of the house. The 1" x 6" ceiling joist were nailed to the studs of the north elevation of the house. The rafters were 2" x 4" and the sheathing was random width, circular sawn 1" x 5 1/2" to 8". The trim details of the porch matched the house trim. These details have been recorded in the investigation field drawings. The porch roof was supported by four hollow "turned" posts. The bases of these posts, the porch framing, and porch deck were all recent NPS modifications.[10]

> Fairweather noted on page 2, paragraph 3, that "...the porch, (is) of newer material than the remaining exterior finish..." and on page 3, paragraph 1, Fairweather states that the condition of the porch is fair.

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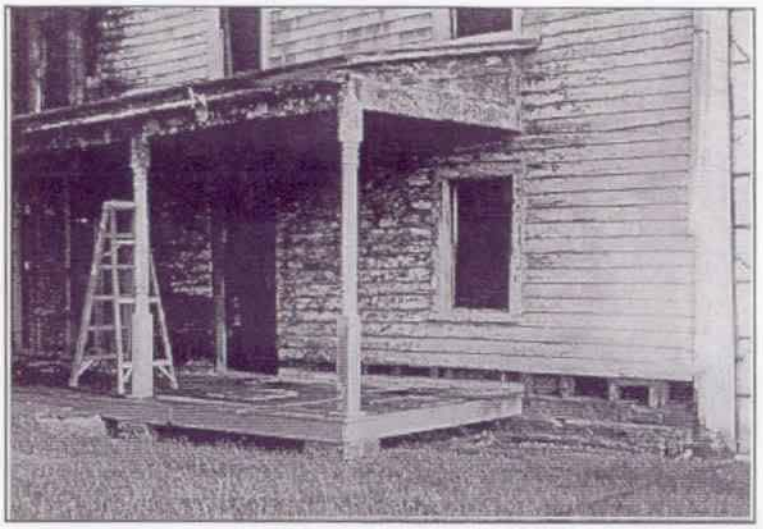
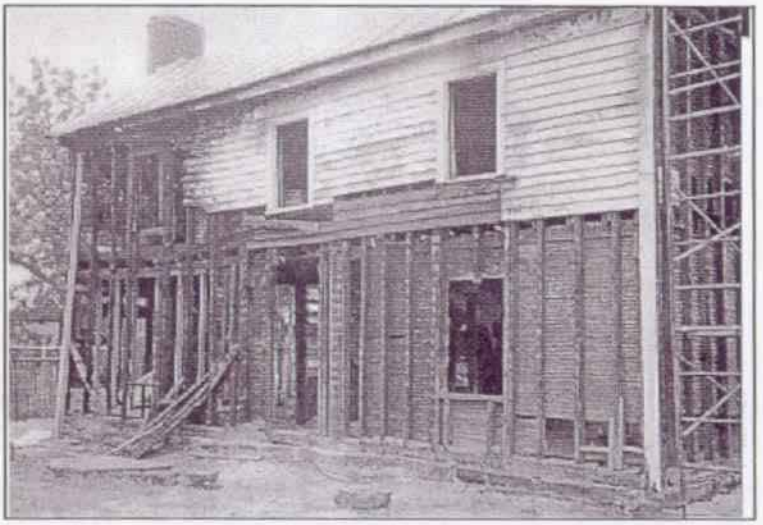
10 Project Leader interview with the Chief of Maintenance, MANA, 5/94.





The WPTC photographs #9 & #31 above show the porch from the west (before removal, top) and the north elevation after removing the porch (bottom).

The north elevation porch piers were reconstructed and stoop itself was repointed by Park maintenance during the 1980's.[11] No investigative work was performed on them since they were left in place along with the foundation and chimney. Future archeological work should reveal any previous porch related features or masonry as well as aiding in the dating of the foundation and chimney.

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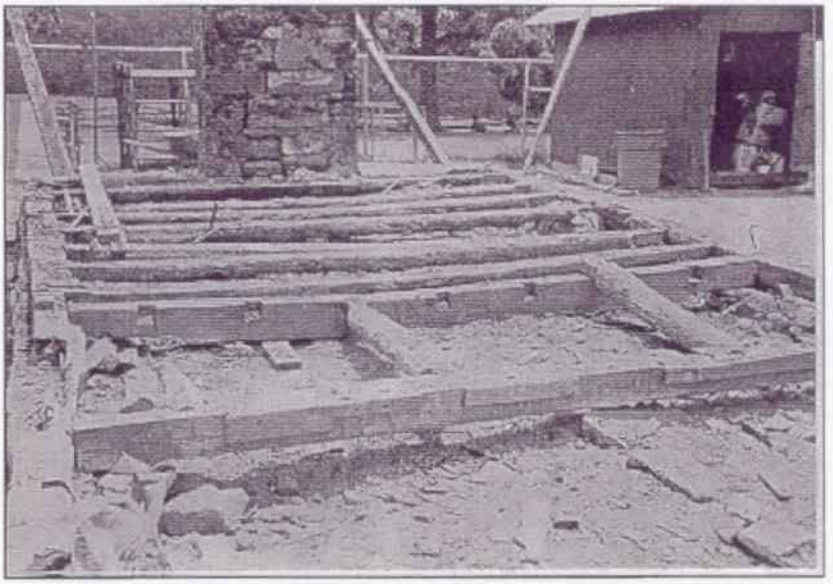
11 Project Leader interview with the MANA Chief of Maintenance, 5/94.

INTERIOR ENVELOPE



WPTC Photograph # 81 first floor framing.

1. Floor Systems

A. Floor Joists

Room	Description
1st Floor Joist	
E1-C1	-broad axe hewn top side and hewn four sides at the ends.
W	-3" X 9" adz hewn one side; and pit sawn one side of joist.
2nd Floor Joist	
E2 & C2	-circular sawn, full dimensional southern yellow pine 24" o.c.
W2	-circular sawn, full dimensional run 16" o.c.
3rd floor(attic) joist	
E3	-1 3/4" to 2 1/2" x 6" circular sawn run 24" o.c.
W3	-2" x 6" circular sawn run 16" o.c.

B. Flooring

Room E1 Flooring - first layer (earliest) random width (2 1/2"-6 1/4") southern pine tongue and groove flooring laid running east to west/ * second layer 3" tongue and groove southern pine flooring laid north to south (*installed after NPS acquisition).

Room C1 Flooring - first layer (earliest) random width 3"-5" southern pine, tongue and groove flooring running north to south/ * second layer 3 1/4" tongue and groove flooring running east to west (*installed after NPS acquisition)

Room E2/C2/C2A Flooring - one layer of random width 3" to 6" southern yellow pine, tongue and groove flooring running east and west. (This single layer is broken in room C2 in a line running north and south. This break in the flooring extends north from the east wall of room C2A through room C2.)

Room W Flooring - one layer of 3 1/4" southern pine, tongue and groove flooring run east to west.* (installed after NPS acquisition)

Room W2 Flooring - one layer of 3 1/4" southern pine, tongue and groove flooring run east to west.* (installed after NPS acquisition)

> The Fairweather report states on page 3, paragraph 2, continuing onto page 4, "The original flooring in the "Living Room" and throughout the second floor is of random width boards. A finished floor of 3" to 6" boards is laid in the "Living Room" over the original flooring. A similar single layer of tongue and groove flooring is laid on the first floor "Hall" and "Kitchen"."

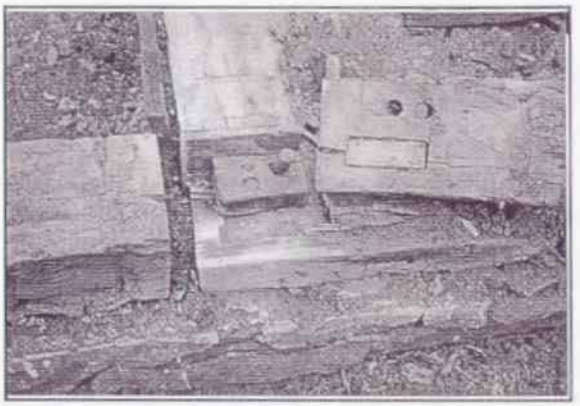
The part of hallway flooring that was removed by Fairweather to investigate the floor framing is documented in the 1941 Sheffield Photograph # 9. Since the flooring found in rooms W and W2 and the top layer in rooms C1 and E1 were 3 1/4" T&G they must have been installed since the Fairweather Report.

2. Wall and Roof Framing Systems

A. Sill Plates

Under rooms E1-C1 broad axe hewn on four sides, mortise and tenon joints at corners. The transverse beam EB-2 (see drawings in Appendix) (which connects the south sill to the north sill) and the 1870s west sill WB-1 which defined room C2 were both adz hewn on all four sides. The west sill of the 1870s structure was joined to the south sill with mortise and tenon joint, although the sill was drilled twice, there was only one peg intact. Shims were placed between the two members to create a tight joint.

The sill under room W was broad axe hewn and was half lapped at the northwest and south west corners and butted against the 1870s sill at the northeast and southeast corners. The sill on the west elevation was shimmed with a 3/4" thick, full length, circular sawn, board. The north sill was shimmed with a 1/2" thick, circular sawn, board, for 90% of the length. In addition, the north and south sills of the 1926 structure had their joist pockets recut to hold the existing joist.



WPTC photographs # 82 (left) and #83 (right), showing sill joinery details.

B. Wall Frame

The Robinson House frame was composed of two sections built in two phases. The eastern two thirds was apparently built between 1870 and 1888[12]. The framing type employed in the 1870s addition can be described as a "transitional balloon frame". This definition given due to the fact the construction methodology uses "balloon framed" combined with the use of larger "timber frame" type corner posts, top plates and sills and timber framing techniques such as mortise and tenon joinery and angle braces in the corners of the frames. The second portion was built in 1926[13]. This addition is a true "balloon frame". Both sections of the structure combined the use of circular sawn material with hewn material for structural members.

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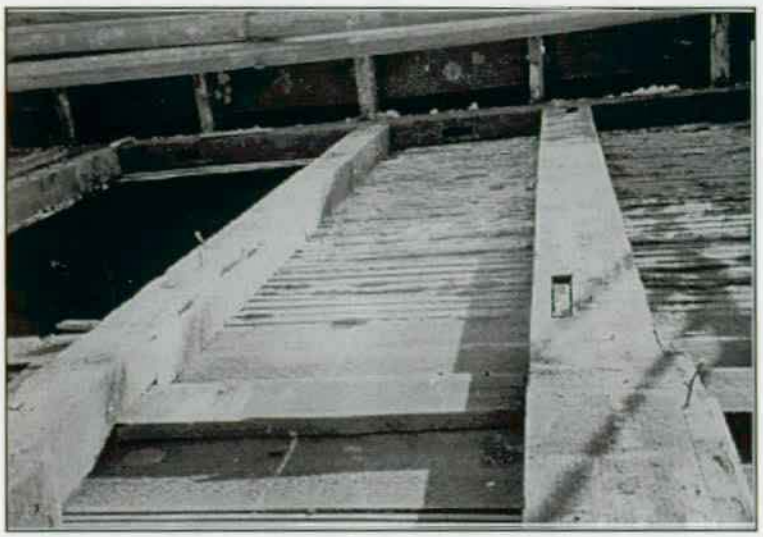
[12] These dates are derived from tax records that showed a major increase in the property's assessed value during this period and from a date stone inscribed with "J. Robinson 1888" which was found on the eastern stone chimney (the investigation revealed that this chimney was constructed after this section of the house had been sided). For convenience purposes, this section of the house will be referred to as the "1871 addition".

[13] This date is from an interview with Oswald Robinson (Jim Robinson's grandson).

WPTC photograph #56 - view of exposed framing system.

Posts and studs of the 1870s addition were a combination of circular sawn and reciprocating sawn full dimensional lumber. These members were joined to the to the top plates and sills with mortise and tenon joints. The studs were spaced 24" on center, with the only break in this pattern being the window and door openings. The frame was braced by the installation of 2" x 4" angled braces at the bottom outside corners of room E1.[14] The wall studs were notched midway to receive the 1" x 6" ledger ribbon that carried the second floor joists. The joists were notched (1" wide and 2" deep) to lock over the ledger ribbon rather than merely rest on top.



WPTC photograph #20 showing wall framing .

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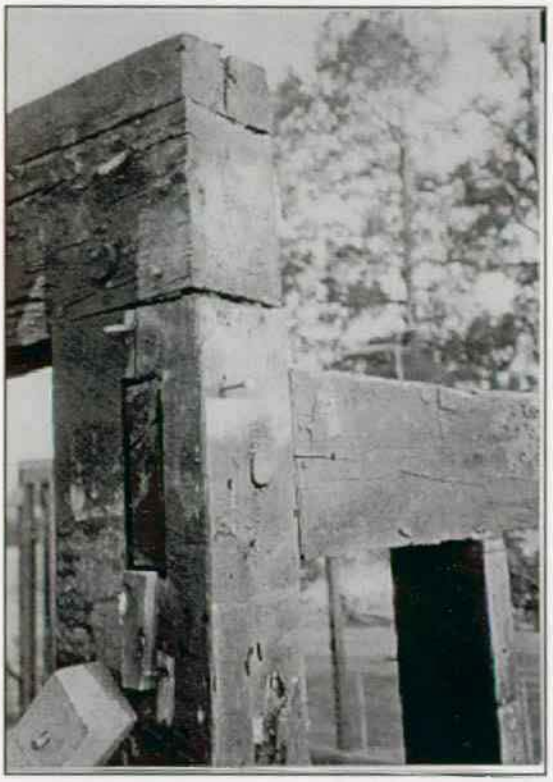
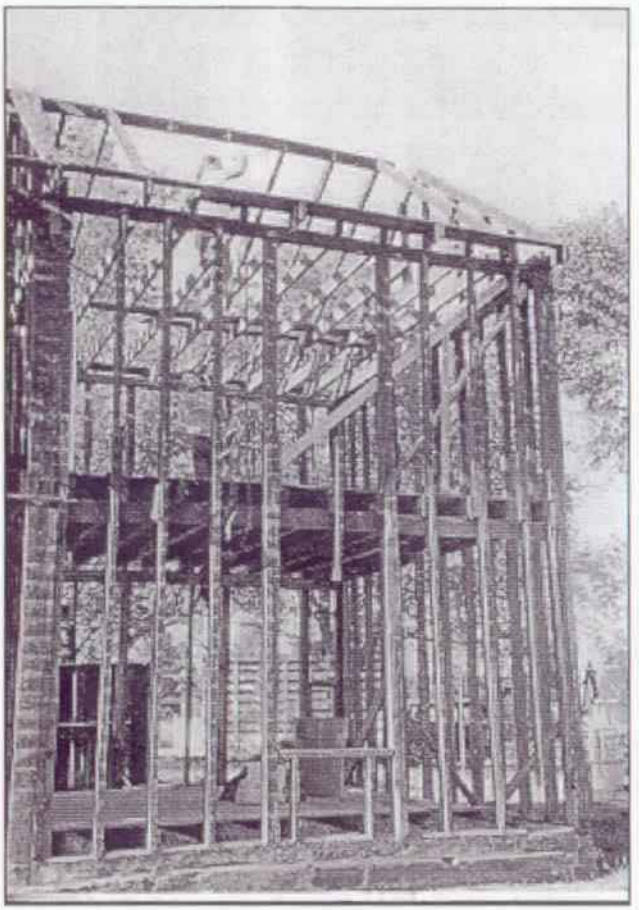
[14] Cut nails were used throughout the 1871 addition. Subsequent repairs made by the Park such as the addition of cripple studs and installation of "german" siding used modern wire nails.

WPTC Photograph #67 showing corner post and top plate detail .



The frame of the 1926 addition was constructed using dimensioned lumber and modern wire nails. Unlike the 1870s section of the structure, the studs were toe-nailed to the sill and nailed from above at the top plate. The wall studs were notched midway to receive the 1" x 6" ledger ribbon that carried the second floor joists. The joists were notched (1" wide and 2" deep) to lock over the ledger ribbon rather than merely rest on top.

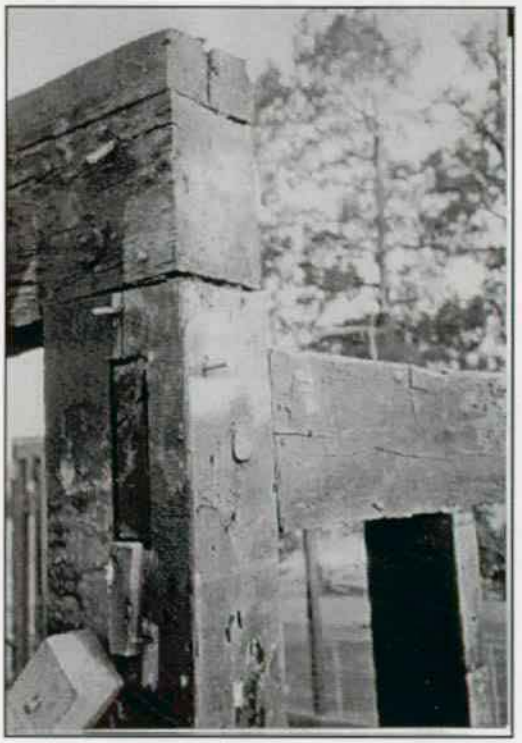


WPTC photograph #64 showing 1926 addition wall framing.

C. Top Plates

Top Plates for rooms E2-C2 on the north and south elevations were both 4" x 6", broad axe hewn members and had mortises for posts and vertical studs. On the east and west elevations they were mortised for studs and tenoned into the corner posts. These top plates had a full dimensioned circular sawn 2" x 4" plate nailed to the top of them before the third floor joists were installed. (This feature is perplexing since it did not add much to the overall height of the second floor but appears to have been installed for just that purpose. If viewed outside the construction chronology an argument could be made that these plates were added to the top plates to bring the 1870s roof to the height of the 1926 roof.) The top plates of the north, south, and west elevation of the 1870s addition were intriguing. These members had mortise pockets cut into their bottom face that were similar in dimensions and layout to the stud mortises but for some reason were not used.

WPTC photograph #55, showing unused mortise pockets.

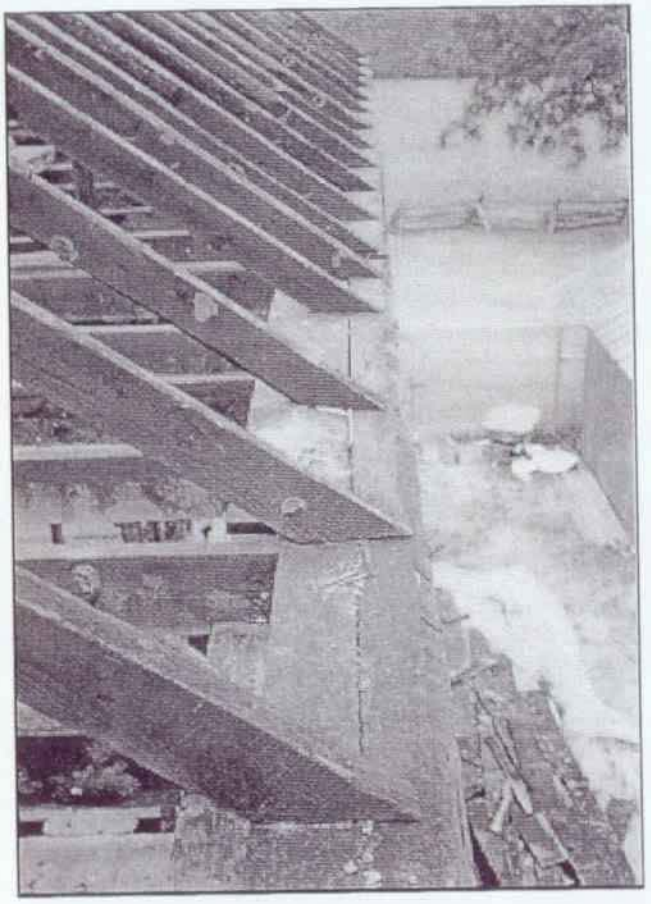


WPTC photograph #67, top plate and corner post detail.

D. Roof Framing

The roof rafters in room E3 (1870s addition) were southern pine pole rafters which were hewn flat on the top face to create a "level" surface for attaching the sheathing. The tails were hewn flat so they could be attached to the rafter plate which consisted of two 1" x 4"southern pine planks. The east and west end rafters of E3 were hewn on three sides: top, outside face, and bottom. The rafters in room E3 were spaced 24" on center. At the peak the rafters were cut to meet at the 7/8" x 6 1/4" ridge plate of reciprocating sawn material.

The roof rafters in room W3 (1926 addition) were both circular sawn and reciprocating sawn, full dimensional 2" x 4" southern pine lumber angle cut at the ridge and the rafter plates. The ridge plate was 7/8" x 5 3/4" circular sawn material. The rafters were set 24" on center.



WPTC Photograph #42 showing roof rafters.

3. Doors and Windows

There were two types of windows in the house, 6/6 single hung and 2/2 double hung. There were a variety of doors including raised panel and board and batten which have been photographically documented (photographs of the doors and windows are included in the photograph section of the report). One fixed slat shutter was found in the attic. This shutter appears in the 1941 Fairweather photographs and was on the house at the time of the 1941 acquisition photos.

In the Fairweather Report on page 3, paragraph 1, "All of the exterior doors and windows throughout are gone with the few exceptions noted on the plans, or exist only in fragments." Again on page 4, paragraph 1and continued on page 5, "Windows numbered W, W5, W6, and doorways D1, D3, D6 have a simple beaded trim almost flush with the plaster." and further "The above noted windows are of the vertical sliding type, but the frames, trim and sash are either missing or so badly weathered and rotted that the work would have to be entirely replaced. This applies to the doors as well." and again "All of the other windows and door trim and base consist of plain boards and are generally in fair condition. These window frames are fitted with boxes and pulleys." In regards to original doors Fairweather states that, "The only existing doors are D5, D7, and D8, all of which are batten doors. Remnants of Door D1 exist which indicate a simple four panel door."

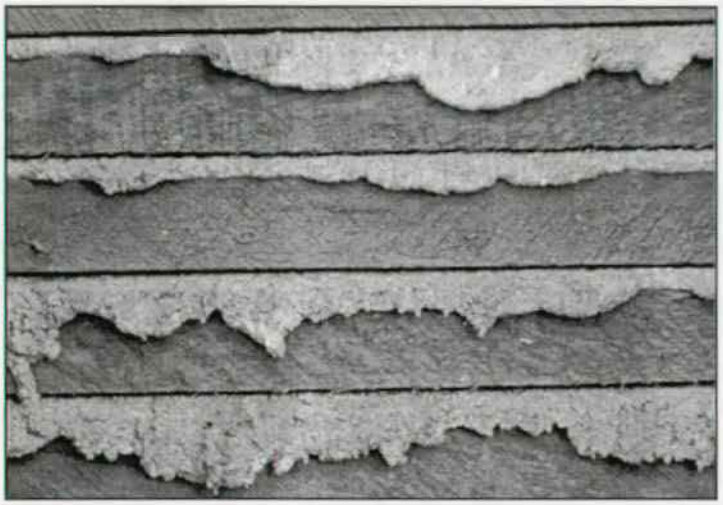
The first line of these quotes is of particular importance. Since these windows and doors did not exist in 1941, except for those mentioned, it is safe to assume that these windows and doors were scavenged from other structures. During the investigation it was discovered that the sashes in the openings had spacers attached to them in order to make them fit the window opening.

The Fairweather drawings indicate that all north elevation windows and doors were gone at the time of his report. On the south elevation the only remnants of sash are in A/S7 (2 pane sash) and A/S13 (6 pane sash). The only shutters on the structure in the 1941 drawings and photographs were both at window opening A/S9 and they appear to be a 2 panel fixed slat shutter. The only exterior door to exist at the time was "remains of an old four panel door" at 2/S12. Remaining original doors are interior which include numbers 15, 17, & 18.

The partial sash (# 0098)* and one shutter (# 0129)* found in the attic space may be the originals that Fairweather requested to be saved in his report. (* Indicates architectural artifact catalog number)

4. Plaster

The plaster of the 1870s and 1926 additions is of the same consistency and appearance. Even though the lath was attached with wire nails in the 1926 addition and cut nails in the 1870s addition the walls could have been entirely replastered at a later date (this is highly unlikely) or the plaster mix could have coincidentally stayed fairly consistent between these two plastering campaigns. Visual examination did not reveal any difference between the plaster samples. Further laboratory analysis would be needed to determine differences in the two mixes. Samples were gathered from each room and were bagged and tagged along with samples of lath and nails.



WPTC Photograph #32 showing circular saw marks on lath.

The lath of the entire 1870s structure was circular sawn and vertical sawn material applied with cut nails (except on the east wall of room C2 which had some lath attached with wire nails). The plastered wall surfaces of room E1 were covered with "dry wall". The lath of room E2 (most plaster had been removed) was covered with 4' x 8' sheets of gypsum wallboard and from what can be determined from the 1941 Fairweather report and photographs this is a post NPS acquisition installation.

The lath of the 1926 addition was also a combination of circular sawn and vertical sawn material and was attached using wire nails. As in room E2 the plaster was in bad condition and had been partially removed with the ceiling and the north, south, and west wall covered with 4' x 8' sheets fiberboard or "homesote board" which, also appears to be an NPS installation.

Periodically throughout the structure odd pieces of reused lumber were utilized as nailers for lath , i.e., window jamb with hardware were found attached in the room E1 ceiling; hewn elements with wrought metal attached were found in the room C2A west wall.

The trim elements in all the room were attached to the walls prior to lathing and the walls were then plastered using the trim as a guide.

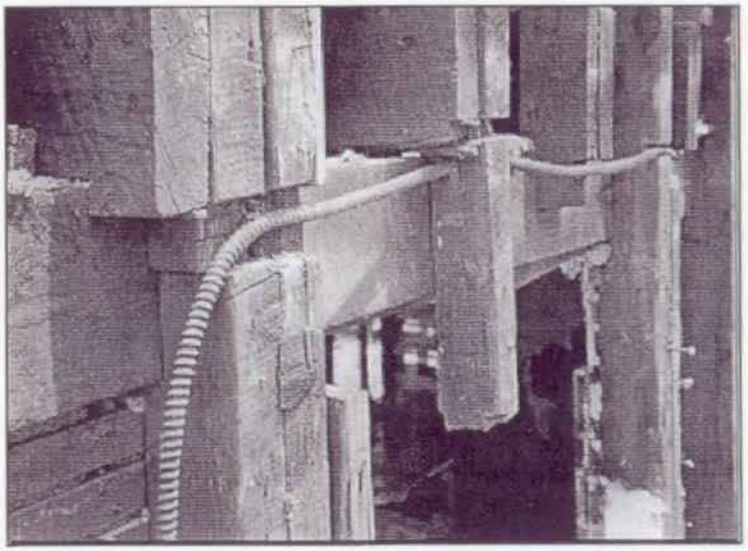
> Fairweather's observation was similar, on page 5, paragraph 3, he states, "All of the walls and ceilings are plastered on wood lath and are badly cracked and weathered (Sheffield photographs 12, 13, 16). The lath is apparently sawn throughout (Sheffield photograph 11). All existing plastering was apparently done in one operation."

WPTC Pre-Investigation photograph showing stair rail detail.

6. Electrical

Electrical work seems to have been installed after the construction of the 1926 addition. This is suggested by the method in which the conduit was run through the house. From the investigation there appears to be only one generation of electrical work performed in the structure. "Romex" type flexible conduit was used to run the electrical service to the rooms of the structure and the porch.

The electrical conduit was run loosely throughout the house in between studs and joist of the frame. Holes were drilled into the joist when the conduit was run east and west above the first floor ceiling. The conduit was then dropped to the light fixtures centered in the ceilings of rooms E1 and W. This dates the conduit to before or during the installation of the first floor ceiling or the second floor flooring. The conduit was run loosely in the attic over the ceiling joist of the second floor and then down to the light fixtures in rooms E2 and W2. On the porch, the conduit is run through the north wall from room W into the area above the porch ceiling. This means the installation predates the installation of the porch ceiling boards or roofing. The studs of the south elevation of the 1926 addition were notched above doorway #2/S10 to run "romex" conduit to a switch west and inside the door. Conduit was also run in the ceiling joist along the east wall of room E1 and then down the north wall to a switch beside door #1/N5. Interior photographs should be referenced for even more information about the electrical receptacles and switches.



WPTC photograph # 25 showing flexible conduit found in walls.

The ceiling in room E1 that was in place prior to the 1993 fire was burned and in turn dropped off the joist. The ceiling joist revealed nail patterns that suggested a sheet of drywall was in place over a whole where lath (which had been attached with cut nails) had been removed. The conduit most likely was installed through this access between the joists, due to the fact that

the flooring in room E2 was original or at least matched the flooring described by Fairweather. In the 1926 addition it is possible that the conduit was installed with or before the application of the room W2, 3 1/4" flooring since:

> Fairweather reported on page 3, paragraph 2, and continued on page 4, "The original flooring ..... throughout the second floor is of random width boards."
>
> Further, it is highly probable that it was installed since NPS acquisition since in his report...
>
> Fairweather states on page 5, paragraph 3, that "All of the walls and ceilings are plastered on wood lath and are badly cracked and weathered."
>
> Samples have been saved of the electrical service.

7. Heating Systems and Plumbing

There were two existing fireplaces and two existing stove pipe thimbles in the house at the time prior to the investigation. During the investigation no other means of heating the structure was uncovered.

No plumbing was revealed during the investigation.

8. Painting

The exterior of the structure has been painted numerous times with various shades of white paint. The original color of the most of the structure appears to have been white or a shade of white. It was noted during work activities that the exterior trim elements were a shade of bluish-green nearest the substrate. No interior paint finishes were noted by observation during the investigative work. If further information in this area becomes necessary, paint samples could be taken from the architectural samples cataloged and given to the Park.

The Outbuilding

Approximately twenty meters to the south of the Robinson House, stood a seven foot two inch square structure of unknown use. The building was constructed of modern dimensional 2" x 4" pine/spruce materials with vertical tongue and groove siding and had a hipped roof. The north elevation contained a vertical board and batten door on butterfly hinges. Each of the remaining elevations contained a fixed single pane window that was 5' 6" above the ground and centered on the elevation horizontally.

WPTC Photograph #14 showing the outbuilding.

The building sat on a "modern" concrete pad with a 2" x 4" sill. The corners were constructed of double studs. The corners were connected to each other with horizonal girts except where the door frame interrupted this pattern on the north wall. In addition, the north and south wall contained angled braces between the first and third girts.

The exterior siding and sheathing for the roof was the same material. It was 5/8" x 9 1/2" pine tongue and groove beaded board. Each board had two beads 1/8" wide, one next to the tongue and one centered on the face.

There were two episodes of roofing. The earliest was green mineral surfaced asphalt shingles applied with a galvanized roofing nails. The second layer was a 18" cedar shingles applied over the asphalt roofing with galvanized shingle nails. * Work including the concrete

pad and the shingle roof had been performed on this structure by the Park Maintenance Staff.[15]

It is highly unlikely that this building pre-dates NPS acquisition. The construction methods and materials used to erect this structure point to post World War II. In addition, Fairweather states on page 2 of his report that, "...original outbuildings no longer exist".

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15 Project Leader interview with Chief of Maintenance 5/94.

Part IV.
Construction Chronology
Summary
and
Conclusion

CONSTRUCTION CHRONOLOGY SUMMARY

DATE[16]	ALTERATION or EVENT
1840s	-Construction of the log house with a south facing porch, horizonal lap siding, wood shingle roof, etc, as shown in Historic Photograph numbered 1 and 2 and shown in improvements to the property in the county tax records.
*	-Addition of room onto porch framing as seen in Historic Photograph # 1
*	-Shed addition built to the west of the original log house Historic Photograph # 3. This may coincide with the removal of the porch enclosure and the construction of the 1870s addition.
1870s	-Erection of the 1870s transitional balloon frame structure to the east of the original log structure. In Historic Photograph #3 dated c. 1861, this structure has lap siding, fascia, frieze, noticeable window and doors, and a wood shingle roof as seen in Historic Photograph # 3 (date is derived from an 1870s county assessment of the property when the property value increased from $100 to $800).
*	-Stone chimney on east elevation erected.
*	-Lath and trim applied to the frame with cut nails and then plastered.
1926 -	Original log house demolished, foundation relayed, and a balloon frame structure erected in it's place to match the 1870s in proportions and details. Walls are trimmed, then lath was applied and the walls were plastered. The firebox in room E1 is stoned-in and fitted with an opening for a stove. The fireboxes of the 1870s addition are lathed and plastered. 1870s addition's wood shingle roof removed. 1870s building receives new roof sheathing using poplar, sycamore, and pine and some reused sheathing material from the wood shingle roof.
*	-"double coverage" rolled roofing applied to the roof of the entire structure.
*	-The rolled roofing is removed. The north pitch of the 1926 structure receives new pine sheathing. The cornice is rebuilt. The north elevation receives one story porch. The porch and the main roof receive the standing seam metal roofing.

16 * - Denotes unknown exact date of event or alteration.

DATE[17]	ALTERATION or EVENT
1941	-Park Service investigations and repairs begin including:
	-Removal of and replacement of historic fabric for the purposes of the "Fairweather Investigation".
	-Installation of replacement window sash.
	-Replacement of siding on the 1870s structure on the south, east, elevations with "german siding".
	-Installation of all episodes of homesote and/or drywall over or after the removal of plaster walls on the interior walls.
*	-Installation of the second episode of flooring atop the first episode in rooms E1 and C1.
*	-Installation of electrical wiring and fixtures.
*	-Installation of flooring in rooms W, & W2.
1980's	-Repairs to the bottoms of studs of the frame with cripple studs.
	-Installation of additional episodes of "german siding" along the sills of the north, west, and south elevations.
	-Repointing of the foundation with pink mortar.
	-Relaying of the porch piers above ground.
	-Replacement of the existing porch frame and deck.
	-Installation of guttering system.
	-Window glazing.
	-Repairs and a concrete pad for the "outbuilding".

17 * - Denotes unknown exact date of event or alteration.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INFORMATION

-Whitened and hardened surface below room C1 on the south side of structure
-A dark depression in the center of the area below room E1
-Depressions outside the west elevation foundation which coincide with the test excavations pictured in the 1941 acquisition photographs

** It is important to note that the stakes from this stabilization should be left in place so archeological work can distinguish this disturbance. In addition, the archeological work around the chimney base could require additional stabilization for the chimney and should be considered in the planning stages.**

-A nail pattern for exterior siding above the 1840s roof line on the 1870s west elevation

-A "ghost image" of the peak of the 1840s roof on the western-most joist of the 1870s addition.

Conclusions draw from this evidence can be compared to, and verified by, the features illustrated in Historic Photograph number 3. This evidence and this photograph are the best sources of information about the configuration, location, and orientation of the "Original" Robinson House.

The "Existing" Robinson House

1870s Addition

In 1870s the county tax assessment shows an increase from $100 to $800. This is believed to be the year of construction for the "transitional balloon frame" portion of the structure. The construction style, techniques, and technology utilized to build this addition are consistent with this evidence.

It has been suggested that "reused wooden elements were borrowed from another structure to erect major portions of the original frame". This hypothesis was viewed with much skepticism throughout the project due to the fact it's convenient catch-all solution to the unusual framing situations found in the house. In review of the findings, though, it seems to be the only logical alternative. Interesting details were revealed in the 1870s frame which suggest that this structure was rebuilt at some time.

- Unused mortise pockets and tenons on the frame [all the top plates of the 1870s structure had unused mortise pockets].

- Tenons cut off in a beam and left in their matching mortise [P/N2,P/N3,P/N3].

- P/N3 had a mortise pocket with a cut off tenon in place located 2" above the sill. [This matched the other posts top mortise pocket if inverted.]

- Functioning tenons nailed into mortise pockets even though a peg hole already existed in the post [P/S4].

-Matching elements of the frame (posts) on opposite elevations not having matching joinery (mortise) [post P/N2 (see drawings) didn't and P/S7 did have a mortise 2" below the top plate] This missing joinery also calls attention to the missing beams which were cut off leaving their tenons.

This evidence seemed to support the hypothesis. It is possible and consistent with the evidence that the 1870s frame had gone through an alteration and that the missing components and unused mortise pockets represented the framing members' use in an earlier structure. It is not suggested however, that this alteration occurred at it's present location, although this is possible. It is probable that the frame was reused from another structure. If this is true, it should be noted that there were no nail patterns on the elements of this frame that were not associated with the Robinson House construction. This would mean that a structure was framed, not finished (evidenced by the lack of nail patterns), dismantled and reused as the 1870s Robinson House addition. During the reframing process the elements of that frame were used but were modified[18] for their particular purposes.

It should also be noted that the builders were aware of the original framing plan because at least one post is matched to a sill as seen in the matching roman numeral marks chiseled by it's maker. (Evidence for all other maker marks were either lost to deterioration or repair to the structure so it's unclear how far the original plan was followed by the 1870s builders.)

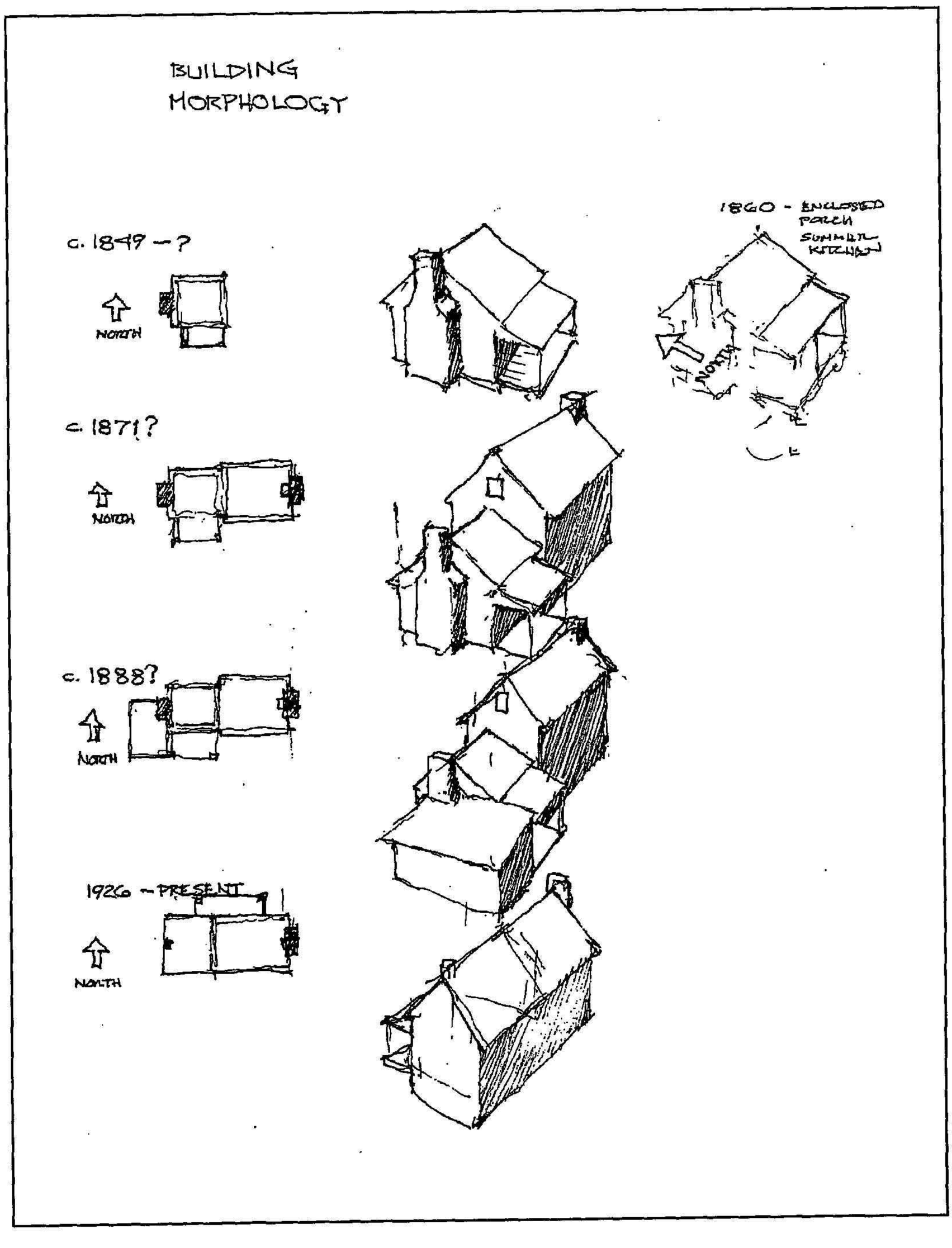
1926 Addition

The western third of the "existing" structure was constructed in 1926 according to the Robinson Family oral tradition. This tradition proved consistent with the physical evidence found during the investigation.

---

[18] Modifications include the inverting of post P/N3, a lack of a beam to utilize the mortises at the top and mid span of P/N2 and P/S7, and the lack of a mortise in the upper portions of P/N2, unused mortises on the bottom side of the top plates of all elevations.

PROPOSED BUILDING MORPHOLOGY:



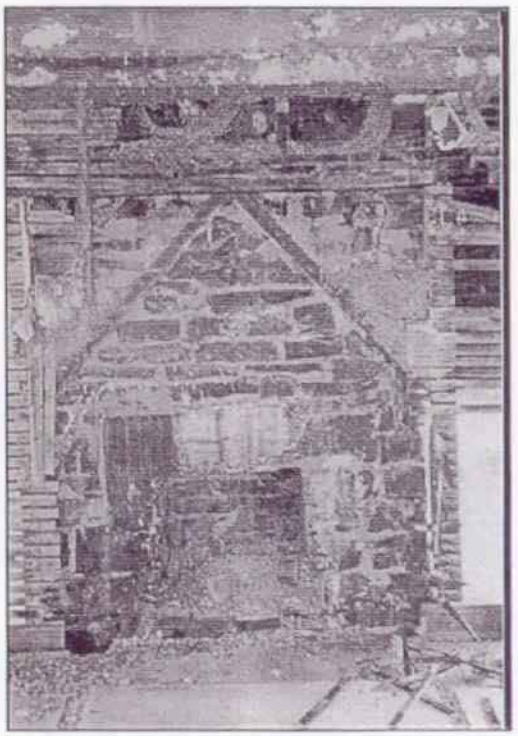
QUESTIONS RAISED DURING THE INVESTIGATION:

1. What was the reason for the installation of the 2" x 4" plate on the top plates of the 1870s addition.

2. If the frame of the 1870s addition was purchased for it's construction, why are there numerous unused mortise pockets in the top plates. If the frame of the structure is reused from another construction, why is there no other nail patterns in the frame except what can be accounted for in the 1870s Robinson addition. In addition, there are at least four studs with unused tenons cut into the ends which were used to "frame-out" windows or interior walls.

3. In the 1926 addition, the balloon frame is consistently constructed of modern circular sawn lumber except one hewn stud. This extends from the ledger ribbon (that carries the second floor joist) to the top plate of the addition. It is not a repair due to the fact that it was nailed from above the top plate which has been inaccessible since it's construction.

4. What was the purpose of the stepped stonework above the room E2 firebox.



WPTC photograph #49 showing peculiar stepped stonework above firebox in room E2.

5. If the framework of the 1870s addition was reused from another structure and the elements were reconstructed according to the numbering system cut into the timbers, why did post P/N2 not have a mortise pocket near it's top to match it's opposite post P/S7.

Part V. Appendix

DOCUMENTATION DRAWINGS

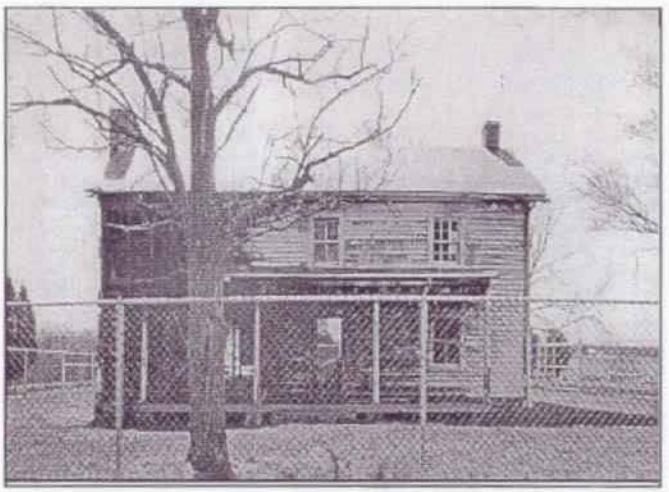
The following measured drawings were produced to provide an accurate record as to the configuration of the structure of the Robinson House as it stood prior to the Architectural Fabric Investigation. The drawings were prepared by WPTC staff Historical Architect Paul J. Neidinger.

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES

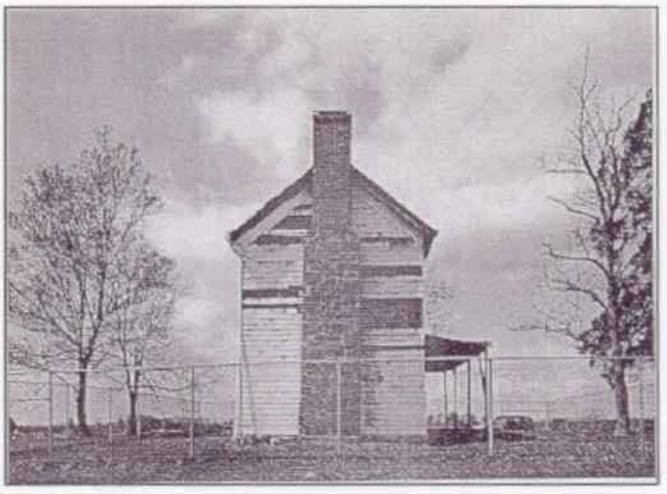
The Robinson House is listed in the List of Classified Structures database. The reference number assigned to the structure is 10790. The following is the entry for the Robinson House.

PRE-INVESTIGATION PHOTOGRAPHS

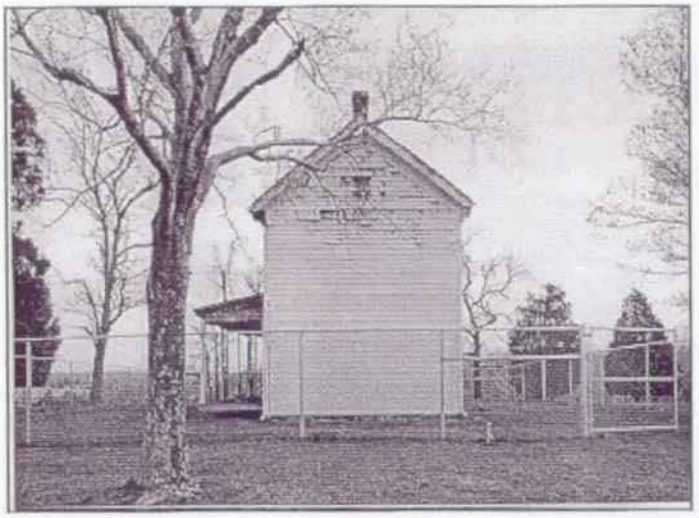
The following photographs were taken to document the physical conditions of the Robinson House prior to the Architectural Fabric Investigation. These photographs were taken by WPTC staff Historical Architect Paul J. Neidinger. Only the exterior elevations are shown below, the rest of the Pre-investigation Photographs are located in the Project Record.



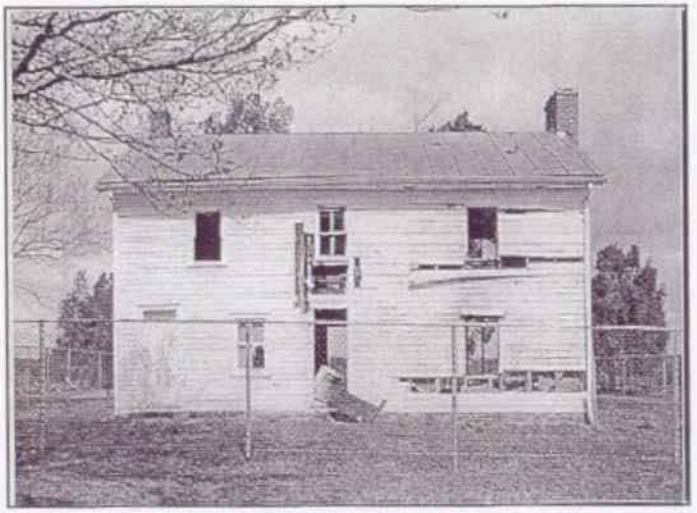
North Elevation.



East Elevation.



West Elevation.



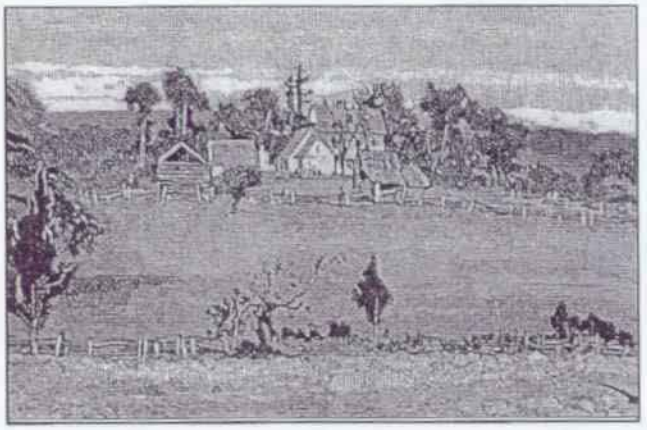
South Elevation.

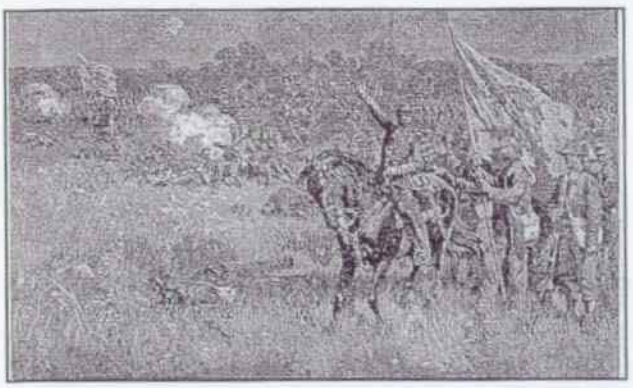
TRANSCRIPTIONS OF DOCUMENTS FOUND IN THE ATTIC OF THE 1926 ADDITION.

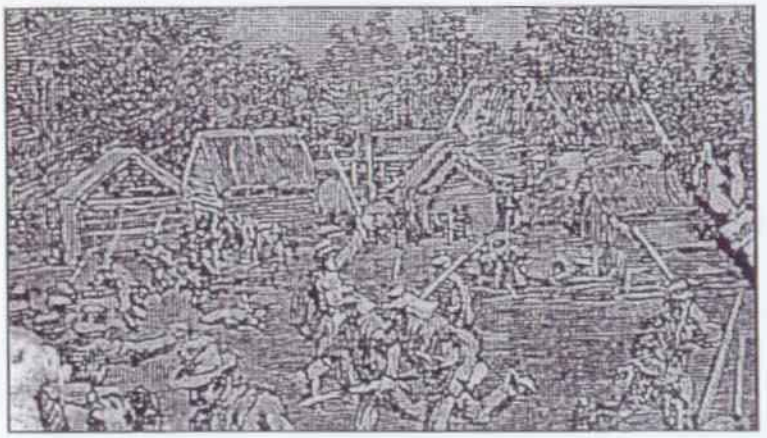
During the Investigation, portions of documents from the 1840s to 1850s were found in the attic of the 1926 addition to the structure. These documents were part of James Robinson's personal financial records. The documents include ledger entries, receipts of payment, notes of indebtedness, and records of other financial transactions. After the documents were retrieved from the attic they were turned over to Park Cultural Resource Manager Jim Burgess who transcribed the documents and accessioned them into the park collection. The transcription of these documents follow.

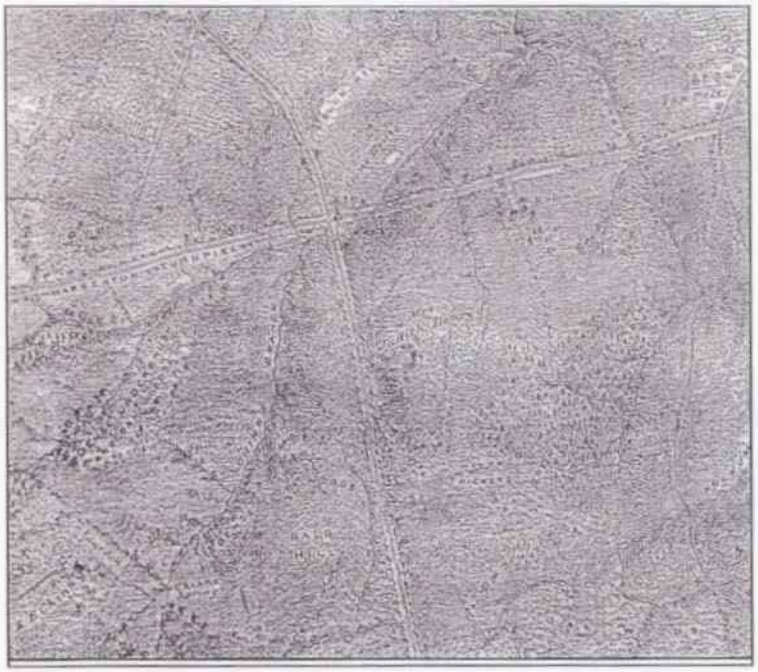
IMAGES OF THE ROBINSON HOUSE FROM BATTLES AND LEADERS OF THE CIVIL WAR

The following are engravings from the text Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, (1887). These images were made at the time of the fighting in the Battles of Bull Run and shed some light on the Civil War era configuration of the Robinson House.









Map of Battle Field made for Gen. Beauregard soon after battle was over.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Source Documents

Architectural Investigation of the Robinson House , Frederick H. Fairweather, Associate Architect, (March 28, 1941).

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, (New York, 1884).

Burgess, Jim, Museum Technician,"The Orientation of the Original Robinson House", MANA-NPS, (August, 1987).

McGarry, Thomas E, .Manassas Historic Sites Survey , (December, 1982).

The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War, (Arno Press, Inc. 1978).

Prince William County Land Records, Prince William County Circuit Court, Manassas, VA.

Robinson, B. Oswald - Great-Grandson of Jim Robinson,"Oral History Interview" (March 16, 1994).

"Robinson v. the United States", Commissioners of Claims, National Archives and Records Administration , (February 2, 1872).

Locations of Additional Information

Fairfax County Regional Library, Virginia Room, Fairfax City, VA.

Fort Ward Museum and Historic Site, Alexandria, VA.

Manassas Museum, Manassas, VA.

Manassas National Battlefield Park, Manassas, VA.

National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D. C.

Office of Land Use Coordination, National Capital Parks, Washington, D. C.

Prince William County Circuit Court, Manassas, VA.

Prince William County Central Branch Library, Manassas, VA.

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS

#	CAT #	ITEM/DATE
1.	21438	Account Statement (22 Jan-10 June 1827)
2.	21439	Contract (1 Jan 1828?)
3.	21440	Promissory Note (5 May 1828)
4.	21441	Promissory Note (1829)
5.	21442	Receipt (10 April 1829)
6.	21443	Memorandum (n.d., c.1830)
7.	21444	Letter of Recommendation (Aug 1831)
8.	21445	Bill (17 Jan 1832)
9.	21446	Account Statement (12 Dec 1832)
10.	21447	Note (? April 1833)*
11.	21448	Receipt (3 Apr 1833)
12.	21449	Receipt (22 April 1833)
13.	21450	Account Statement (18 Dec 1837)
14.	21451	Ledger (1837-1838)
15.	21452	Memorandum (18 Feb 1839)
16.	21453	Receipt (5 Oct 1840)
17.	21454	Receipt (n.d.)*
18.	21455	Voucher (1841)
19.	21456	Receipt (21 Jan 1841)
20.	21457	Bill (11 Dec 1841)
21.	21458	Promissory Note (9 Feb 1843)
22.	21459	Bill of Sale (3 Dec 1844)
23.	21460	Contract (2 Jan 1845)
24.	21461	Promissory Note (1845)*
25.	21462	Tax Bill (1845)*
26.	21463	Account Statement-Fragment (1846)*
27.	21464	Account Statement-Fragment (1846)*
28.	21465	Contract (1 Feb 1846)
29.	21466	Bill (7 Sept 1846)
30.	21467	Account Statement-Fragment (1847)*
31.	21468	Receipt (1 Feb 1847)
32.	21469	Letter (5 March 1847)
33.	21470	Bill (14 March 1847)*
34.	21471	Receipt (31 Aug 1847)
35.	21472	Account Statement (11 Nov 1847)*
36.	21473	Bill (10 Dec 1848)
37.	21474	Receipt-Fragment (1849)*
38.	21475	Contract, Lease (7 May 1849)
39.	21476	Receipt (6 Nov 1849)
40.	21477	Contract (29 Nov 1849)
41.	21478	Invoice (1850)*
42.	21479	Receipt (12 Jan 1850)*
43.	21480	Memorandum (2 March 1850)
44.	21481	Promissory Note (8 April 1850)
45.	21482	Account Statement (29 Jan 1851)
46.	21483	Promissory Note (29 Jan 1851)
47.	21484	Account Statement (10 Feb 1851)
48.	21485	Promissory Note (10 Feb 1851)
49.	21486	Account Statement (16 Sept 1851)
50.	21487	Promissory Note (16 Sept 1851)

#	CAT #	ITEM/DATE
51.	21488	Promissory Note (2 Oct 1851)
52.	21489	Invoice (18 Oct 1851)
53.	21490	Account Statement (22 Dec 1851)
54.	21491	Promissory Note (10 Jan 1852)
55.	21492	Summons (8 Aug 1852)
56.	21493	Account Statement (21 Feb 1853)
57.	21494	Promissory Note (19 Dec 1853)
58.	21495	Memorandum (24 Apr 1854)
59.	21496	Bill of Sale (24 Nov 1854)
60.	21497	Bill of Sale (13 Dec 1854)
61.	21498	Tax Bill (1854)*
62.	21499	Account Statement (10 Jan 1855)
63.	21500	Bill of Sale (13 [?] 1860)
64.	21501	Receipt (27 April 18??)*
65.	21502	Receipt (12 Nov 18??)*
66.	21503	Invoice-Fragment (n.d.)*
67.	21504	Bill of Sale (n.d.)*
68.	21505	Bill (n.d.)*
69.	21506	Bill (n.d.)*
70.	21507	Promissory Note (n.d.)*
71.	21508	Promissory Note (n.d.)*
72.	21509	Account Statement-Fragment (n.d.)*
73.	21510	Account Statement-Fragment (n.d.)*
74.	21511	Account Statement-Fragment (n.d.)*
75.	21512	Account Statement-Fragment (Feb-April 18??)*
76.	21513	Voucher (n.d)*
77.	21514	Receipt-Fragment (n.d.)*
78.	21515	Letter-Fragment (n.d.)*
79.	21516	Letter-Fragment (n.d.)*
80.	21517	Letter-Fragment (n.d.)*
81.	21518	Letter-Fragment (n.d.)*
82.	21519	Book-Fragment (c.1850)*
83.	21520	Book-Fragment (c.1850)*
84.	21521	Book-Fragment (c.1850)*
85.	21522	Misc. Unidentified Papers (Fragmentary/Illegible)*

(* Not transcribed: Too fragmentary and/or illegible)

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21438: Account Statement

"James Robinson

To Thomas R Hampton Dr

1827							
Jany	22	To	1 qt brandy 20 ea			20	
March	14	"	1 Sugar bowl 2/3			37½	
"	17	"	1 lb Sugar & 1-1/2 pint why &		25		
		"	1/4 lb Y.H.Lean[?]		31	56	
Apr	7	"	[?] lb brn Sugar			12½	
	16	"	[Goods] for Bill [forSely?]	13.69			
			1 Straw bonnet (Dressed)	3.00	16.69		7.95
	30	"	2 Yds Calico @ 0/6			50	
May	5	"	1 pr shoes for black boy 12/-			2.00	
"	7	"	Paid Nat Harris 8/- yr request			1.34	
"	12	"	Paid Ditto Ditto 19/6			3.25	
"	19	"	[?] Yds Russia Sheeting for Sam Smith 2/6			2.08	
	"	"	1 pr fine Leather Shoes for Betey 9/-			1.50	
June	[?]	"	Tobacco for Sam Smith 9d			12½	
"	[?]	"	[??????????????????????????????]			42	
"	10	"	pr cotton stockings for Barbery 3/9			63	11.84½
							$29.79½

Amt of Sam Smith $2 20½
Amt of Nat Harris $6.59
Sister Betey 1.50
Barbery .63"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21439: Contract

"Memorandum of Agreement between James Robinson and Thomas R Hampton

The said James Robinson is to serve the said Thomas R. Hampton till the 1st January 1829 at the option of the said Hampton as a waiter in his house of entertainment conducting himself industriously and soberly and to the best of his ability any business demanding his attention : For which the said Thomas R Hampton is to pay him /at the rate of/ Seventy five [dollars] [?] per annum and allow him [?] days to visit his wife in the course of [?] year Witness our hands the 1st Jany [1828?]

his
James X Robinson
mark

A Copy Teste
Jno. F Moore

Th. R. Hampton"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21440: Promissory Note

"Brentsville 5 May 1828

$1.50/100

On demand and for value received I promise to pay James Robinson or order one Dollar and fifty cents, witness my hand & seal

Teste
W. Cleary[?]

his
Samuel X Smith
mark"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21441: Promissory Note

"On or before the 1st. day of the present month
We promise and bind our Selves our heirs
&c to pay [to Hampton R.] Brewer his heirs
or assigns the [?] Just Sum of thirty
two Dollars & [?] Cents as now witness
our hands [and seals this ?] day of
[?] 1829 (Seal)
(Seal)"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21442: Receipt

"[Recd] of James Robinson
[?] Dollars
Saturday evening -
April 10 1829
George Fitzhugh"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21443: Memorandum (n.d.)

"George W. Fitzhugh has a warranty press
ing against James Robinson for some
amount not recollected. This is to show
that if Fitzhugh receives [?] much of
Robinson I am to pay of it Fifteen
Dollars or whatever less/amt he does recover
Th R Hampton"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21444: Letter of Recommendation

"The bearer Robinson [has been] a servant
in my tavern for [some] time His charac-
[ter is] unexceptionable [?] his [?]
and [almost] every [?] has been
acc[eptable] [?] [reco]mmend h[im]
[????????????????????????????????????]
The rapidan [?] some
thing to [?] build his
house He is [?] himself
[but] [?] and he is desi-
[????????????????????????????????????]
of [?] where
he is kn[own]

[Thomas R Ha]mpton
[New] Baltim[ore] Aug [?9 18]31"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21445: Bill

"Please to pay James Robinson Eleven Shillings which is the amount of your account with me

Peter Gaskings

Isaac Conrad
Jay 17th, 1832"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21446: Account Statement

"The amt of James Robinson acct is $9 31 cts
up to the present date 12th day of Dec 1832
[?]as Purcell"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21448: Receipt

"Received of James Robinson and acconpt on
Sarah Robinson for $4.69 cts which I will act
according to law.
3d april 1833 Wm F Purcell
Const."

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21449: Receipt

"Received April 22 1833 of James Robinson
as note on William W. Brewer for fifty
which I promise correct & pay over according
to Law [?] Whaley Const"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21450: Account Statement

"1837 December 18
Mr James Robsen
To John [?] Lynn Dr
To 1.03 pounds of pork at 5.75 per $5.92
Intret for [?] .20
$6.12"

Reverse:

"Rcd of the with in Act
Augst 18th with interest"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21451: Ledger

"Hire of Henry for 1837 -----	$20.00
Hire of Nimrod for [?] -----	40.00
Hire of Mencer & Sanford [?of] farm	97.50
	$157.50

1838

Hire Mencer -----	50.00
Hire Henry -----	24.00
Hire Sanford -----	50.00
Hire Nimrod -----	37.50
	$161.50
	157.50
	$319.00"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21452: Memorandum

"Settled with James Robinson [this] 18th day of February 1839
and find a Bal in his [favour] of Forty five Dollars
& forty two cents
^ Five Dollars of which I am [to] pay him at March ct
Ten Dollars at the P[?]ow and so on as may [leict?]
& necessity
the [convenience?] ^ of his [?]self

Th R. Hampton"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21453: Receipt

"Rec oct 5h. 1840 of James Robnson Seven dollars
in full to date above

Thos. Robnson"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21455: Voucher

"Mr James Robinson
1841 In ass with Chm Adreon
7 to Days Work --- 5/3 $6.34
By amt of J D Dogan 72 c/ 72
$5.62"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21456: Receipt

"Rct of James Robinson $14.10
inful of his [store?] acct up to
this date 21 Januay 1841
for Wm Spin
Douglas S. Hooe"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21457: Bill

"Due John D. Dogan 11th December 1841
by Note --- $32.59c"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21458: Promissory Note

"$8.05
Eight months after date we promise to pay John Kemp or assigns the sum of eight dollars and five cents with interest from date for value received.
Witness our hands and seals this 9th day of February 1843

his
Jas. X Robinson (seal)
mark
Thos J. Shaw (seal)"

Teste
Wm H Dogan

Reverse: Computations for "Robinson & Shaw" with:

"Interest Remitted of
punctually paid
John Henry"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21459: Bill-of-Sale

"3rd December 1844
James Robinson
Bot of Wilmer McLean & Co
3 Pair Shoes for 3.50
6 Yards Jams @ 2/
12 " Canister 10 9"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21460: Contract

"Articles of agreement entered into this
the 2d day of January 1845 between James Roberson
of the one part and Elizabeth Gaskins of the other
part that the sd Roberson hires one of her girls
named nancy for this present year for which he
agrees to give twenty dollars and two suits of
Summer Clothing and her usual winter Clothing
also two pair of Shoes given from under my
hand and Seal this the 2d day of January
1845

Test

John Sudduth

his
James X Roberson (Seal)
mark"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21465: Contract

"On or before the first day of January next we promise and bind our slves our heirs or assigns &c to pay or cause to be paid unto John Lee his heirs or assigns the Just sum of thirty dollars for the hire of a servant boy named tasco and and we further bind our selves to furnish said tasco with the custommary clothing and [?] taxes this first Febuary eighttenhundred and forty six

Tested
John Sudduth

his
James X Roberson (seal)
mark (seal)"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21466: Bill

"James Robinson [to] E L Carter Dr
To: 20 Bushels oats 45 cts -- $9.00
Cr. By 75 cents 75
$8:25

James Robinson please pay Mr
Conrad the above amount $8.25) and
this shall be your receipt in full
$8:25 - Edward L Carter
Sept 7" 1846"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21468: Receipt

"Received of James Robinson by the hands of Tasco
three dollars and twentyfour cents in part of his aconpt
bearing a balance of nine dollars

Wm Forsyth
Feb 1st 1847"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21469: Letter

Reverse addressed to: [John] D. Dogan Esqr / [illegible]

"Dear Sir

Robinson has been to me this morning and requests that I will with you act as Master for his daughter Mima I have no objection to unite with you in doing so for a given period, And of course you would not be willing to go two far in a mater of this kind, therefore I am perfectly willing to act with you in his case as you may think most advisable and this will be your opt[?] only.

March 5h 1847 A Balle"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21471: Receipt

"Recvd August 31st 1847 of James Robert
son four Dollars & twenty five cents
in part of Butler's Execution

E Gaines
Const"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21473: Bill

"Due Henry P. Matthew eight dollars & twenty two cents for value Received december 10th 1848

his
Test [James] X Roberson
John Sudduth [mark]"

Reverse:

"James Robinson due bill
$ 8.22"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21475: Contract (Lease)

"Memoranda of agreement between L. Carter and Jas. Roberson (Free Man) Witness the That the said Landon Carter has this day promised & agreed to permit the said James Robison to cultivate all the land not sowed in wheat contained in this West or Barn Field, in oats or any other grain, provided that said Carter has full & entire possession of the field as soon after harvest as the oats & wheat can be taken together after harvest The said Roberson to be permitted to hawl his whole crop off this land, & binds himself to pay said Carter as rent for said land twenty Dollars in Money on or before the first day of November 1849 Witness our hands & seals this 7th day May 1849 Landon Carter J (seal)
First his
Edwin S. Carter Jas X Robison (seal)
mark"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21476: Receipt

"Recd Nov 6 1849 of J Roberson $10.00
W H [Deming?]"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21477: Contract

"Know all __ by these presents, that [?] F[airfax Cou]nty
It is of [?] are held and firmly bound un[to J W] Soffer
[?] in the Just Sum of [Ten]
dollars & 00 cents - as witness our hands and Seals
this 29 day of Nov 1849 The condition of the
above obligation is such that the [?] of Nat
Harris Dec'd hath this day been sold by W T [Allen?]
Constable for trust due the said J W Soffer
and the above bound James Robbinson became
the purchaser thereof to the amount of Ten dollars
& 00 cents. Now if the Said Jas Robbinson shall
pay the Said Sum of Ten dollars & 00 cents
at the end of three months next following the date [?]
of with Interest from date then the above
obligation to be void or Else to remain in
full force

Jas Robinson
X

James A. Spindle"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21480: Memorandum

"To Jas Robinson & J.A. Spindle
Take notice that on the 2
Saturday of March next I Shall
move some Justice of the peace
for Fairfax County at Centre
ville to award me Judj
mt and incentive against
you upon a Sale bond [Ser?]
[?] you to me on the
29. of Novr 1849 - Conditioned
for the payment of Ten dollars
at the end of three months
Which Condition you have
failed to Comply with also
for costs - March 2nd 1850
J W Soffer"

Reverse:

"Judjment for the [?] of
Ten dollars with Interest from
the 29th day of Nov 1849 Debt
and $1.00 costs - March 9th 1850
S.T. Stuart"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21481: Promissory Note

"$7.61 On demand and for [value] Recd I promise
to pay A.S. Grigsby or order seven dollars & sixty one cents
as witness my hand and seal this 8th April 1850
his
James X Robinson (Seal)
mark"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21482: Account Statement -Fragment

Mr Jas Robison
To Wm H D[eming]

1850		
March	26	[1 gall] Whiskey 50 1/2 gall [?]
	"	4 N N Copper [?]
April	13	1 gall whiskey 50
Sept	28	2 pair Shoes 1.2 [?] 1 ball S thread 6
	"	2 tin pan [?]
	"	4 N Copper
Oct	12	1 wood bushell 2 [?]
	19	4-3/8 yds pilut Cloth [?]
	28	1 gall whiskey 50
Nov	4	[?] gall Whiskey 75
	5	[?] gall Whiskey 45 1-1/2 full [?]
	13	1/2 gall Old Whiskey
	22	2 bunches Cotton [?]
	"	1-1/4 [?]
[?]	[?]	[?]
Nov	"	
	13	2 yds chech 13-1/2 10 yds cotton 10
	21	1 pr pants 2.00
	30	1 pr pants 2.00 1 Coat 5.00
	"	[?] yds bed tick 10 1 hat 1.25
	"	[?]

% bal Due on asse in 1849
1 year Int on $ 8.72

Jany 29 1851 Cr By Note To close at Ten days $42.60
W H Deming"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21483: Promissory Note

"42.60 Ten days after [date I promise] and bind myself heirs &c. to pay to W H [Deming] his heirs or assigns the full sum of Forty two Dollars and Sixty cents for value Rcd as witness my hand and seal this 29th day of Jany 1851

his
Test S E Deming James X Roberson (seal)
mark"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21484: Account Statement

"James Robinson
To Richard Graham Dr

1850		
Sept 1st	To [?] act Recd	$16.50
	Interest [?] 1st 1851	.41
		$16.91

[?] Note on demand for the above
acct dated Feb 10th 1851
Wm W Sinclair"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21485: Promissory Note

"$16.91/100
On demand for Value Rec'd I promise & bind myself my heirs &c. to pay Richard Graham his heirs & assigns The just & full sum of Sixteen Dollars & ninety one cents as witness my hand & seal this 10th day of February 1851

his
James X Roberson (seal)
mark"

Witness
William W. Sinclair

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21486: Statement, Account

"James Robinson

1851	To Richard Graham	Dr	
Feby 10th	To Amt of your note on demand	$16.91	
March 12	1 Pair Shoes 8/3 1 Pair [?] 5/2 Cheese	2.44	
May 30	16 Yds Calico @9/4 [?]	3.67	
July 2	12/2 " plad Cotton [?]	$2.31	
" "	3 Burlap @15c Buttons [?]	.64	
" "	4 Spools [?]	1.00	
" "	1 Cravat [?]	.81	
" "	1 Pair Shoes 5/3 [?]	1.82	
" "	1 Pair [?]	1.27	
" "	1/4 Tea [?]	1.06	
" "	5/2 Yds Hickory @ [?]	.78	9.69
			$32.71
	Cr		
March 23rd	By 1 Pair Shoes Retd	$1.37	
May 16	By Case of W.A.Mitton	13.00	$14.37
			18.34
To Interest on note charged above from Feby 10th 1851			
to May 16th 1851			.25
			$18.59
Interest on balance $391 from [?]			5.00
			$13.00

1851 Sept 16th Recd note on demand
$15.80 R Graham"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21487: Promissory Note

On demand for Value Recd I promise & bind myself my heirs & assigns
to pay Richard Graham his heirs &c The just & fair
Sum of thirteen -- Dollars & Sixty Six Cents as
Witness my hand & Seal This 16th day of September 1851
James X Robinson (Seal)
mark"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21488: Promissory Note

"$2 00 On demand and for value rec'd I promise
to pay John R Pugh s,[?] order[?] Two dollars as
witness my hand and seal 2d Oct 1851

Signd by James Robinson[?-torn away]"
J A Evans

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21489: Invoice

"$28.00 On the first day of November 1852, I promise and bind myself, my heirs, &c. to pay T.J.DOYLE & CO., or order, Twenty eight Dollars and _____ Cents, for value received===with Interest.

The above obligation is given for a FANNING MILL, which is warranted to be good, and to do good business. If not good, the signer has the privilege of returning it to said T.J.DOYLE & Co.'s Shop in his barn by giving notice in the month of December next, at which place said DOYLE & Co. agree to furnish a MILL which shall be good, in exchange therefor.

Oct 18th 1851 Jaemes X Robinson"

Reverse:

"November. 20. 1852
$20 Received on The with
[?] in Bond Twenty dollars
by James Morron"

"March 18th 1853
Recd in 8.00 Dollars
on the amount
within
Anthony McD[?]"

"James Robison
lives near Grove[ton]
7 Miles East of [Hay]
market
Prince Wm"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21490: Account Statement

"James R[obinso]n
To [Edgar] Matthew

1851				
Augt	9th	To 1/2 pt [?]/ 2 lb sugar @ 9c		.
		" 1 qt [?]		.
	13	" goods [?]/ Levi Harris		.
		" Bal/" on whiskey		.
		2 lbs coffee @ 14c		.28
		1 drink whis 4c 2 lbs soap 16		.
		1 drink do 4c		. 4
Sept	28th	12 cents worth Tea		.
		1/2 pt Brandy		.
Octr	11th	1/2 Gal whiskey 5c		.
		1 qt [?]		.
	27	1/2 Gal [?]/ coffee @ 14c		.
	"	2 lbs [?]		.20
	29	1 Gal s[?]/ pt Brandy 16c		.
		1/2 pt 5c		.
Nov	2	1 Gal w[hiskey] 3/-		.
	9	2 lbs s[ugar]/ 10c		.20
		2 do [coffee]/ @ 14c		.28
	10th	1/2 Gal [?]		.
				$4.57
		October [?]oh		.50
				$4.07
Nov	18	To 1/2 pt whiskey		. 4
				4.11
	30th	To Goods for Levi Harris		.
		Goods - 12 [?] 3 drinks		
Dec	[?]	1/2 Gal whiskey 25		
	22	1 Gal whiskey		
		4 lbs sugar @ 10c"		

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21491: Promissory Note

"On demand for value received I promise and oblige myself my heirs &c [to] pay Edgar Matthew his heirs &c the [just] and full sum of six dollars and forty three cents as [witness] my hand & [seal this] tenth day January 1852

1852
February 3d Received on the within note [?]"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21492: Summons

"THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

TO W F Allin CONSTABLE OF FAIRFAX COUNTY - GREETING:
SUMMON Jas Robbinson to appear before me or some other Justice of the Peace, for said county, at Centrville on the 2 Saturday of July 1852 to answer the complaint of Edgar Mathew for the non-payment of Four dollars and 43 cents, with interest, due by note
Given under my hand this 21 day of July 1852 (/A.S.Grigsby)
JUDGEMENT is granted the plaintiff for the sum of Four dollars and 43 cents, with interest thereon from the 13 day of Jany 1852, till paid with 30 cents cost. Given under my hand, this 8 day of Aug 1852
N B W Cormeck[?]

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
TO CONSTABLE OF FAIRFAX COUNTY - GREETING:
You are hereby commanded that of the goods and chattels of James Robbinson you cause to be made the sum of Four dollars and 43 cents, with interest thereon from the 13 day of Jany 1852, till paid, which Edgar Mathew hath recovered against him for debt, also 30 cents for cost in the suit expended; and that you have the said debt and costs before the said Justice, within sixty days, to render unto the said [illegible] his debt and costs aforesaid; and have then there this writ. Given under my hand this 28 day of Octr 1852
N B W Cormeck[?]"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21493: Account Statement

	"James Robinson	
1848	% Lt Howison	
"	% [?] 2 cllrploughs $2--	4.00
"	Bush[?]om hub 5@ & wedg base 9@	.62
"	[?] & rounds to shovel	.31
"	[?] pich fork 9@	.33
March 2	Repair harrow	1.00
16	Repair wheel 1 spoke 2 fellows	.75
7	[?] handle to pichfork	.17
June	% [?] 1 wheat cradle	1.25
July 3	% Mount handle to cllrplough	.50
		8.93
By Halling 11 loads of lumber at 56 cts/616		6.16
		2.77
1849 March 24	Make axletree to wagon	2.00
May 29	% repair front wheel	.75
20	[?] spoke & rim hind wheel	4.50
June 8	put tongue in wagon	1.25
21	make wagon brought	.75
"	put [fryen/] in cradle	.16
[?] 10	Spoke & rim hind wheel	4.50
	[?]	2.25
"	% [?]	1.00
Dec 1 7	[?]	.16
		20.09
1850	[?] out hound & tongue	3.25
July 10	[?] axletree ser[?] board -	3.25
	[?] taidars	.50
May %	For plough handle 25 & 16 cts	.41
		27.50
	[?] recd of self	2.00
		$25.50"

Reverse:

	"Amount brought over	$25.50
1851	one years Interest on the amount	1.53
		27.03
March 22	% put 3 spokse & [?] rim	2.50
June 12	% repair wheat cradle	.50
	Cr	$30.03
Jany /52	Cash recd of self $10.00	12.00
/52	40 feet of walnut plank $2.00	$18.03"

"Received of James Robison
[?] within account in full
Febuary 21, 1853 William [?] Clark"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21494: Promissory Note

"[N]ine months after date and for value recd [We] [bind] ourselves our heirs executors &c to pay to John [C]ummings or order Seven Three Dollars With Interest, from date Witness our hands and seals this 19th day of December 1853

Teste J[ames Robinson]
F K [?]"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21495: Memorandum

"I have employed James Robinson to put up the fencing on Portici Farm & to turn out all stock that he may find trespassing thereon.

Wm J. Weir
For the owners of
said Farm
24 Apl 1854"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21496: Bill-of-Sale -Fragment

"1 Pair Boots 3.25
1 Coat 4.00
1 Pair Boys Boots 1.75
1-1/2 Bas Salt "4/6 1.12/ $10.12
Nov. 24th 1854"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21497: Bill-of-Sale

"Bristoe Decr, 13/54

Mr. Jas. Robinson

Bot of Gains & Kincheloe

8 g'. Moustun	"1/6	$2.00
2 @ . Rice	"6-1/4	13
Difference in Boots		1.50
		3.63"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21499: Account Statement

"[James Robinson ?]

1854		To Thos. J. BenSon	Dr
Jan 19	To 4	Hub Bands 100/25(27) 2 Bands on End Hub	1.67
27	" 2	Tiars Cut[?] Put on 100/50	1.00
31	" 2	New [?] 3 Do Spliced 37½/12½	87
	" 4	Bands on Axell 33½/8 1 Small Do 4½/"	38
	" 1	Plate on Land Board 50/"	50
	" 2	Linch Pins 14½/8½ 4 Staples 12/3	29
	" 2	Stay-Chain Rep'd 12½/6½	12
Apr 24	2	3 Shoes 50/25 Rep Staples	53
			$5.36

Jan 10 1855 Rec[eived] payment in full
Thos J Benson"

JAMES ROBINSON PAPERS
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Catalog # MANA 21500: Bill of Sale

"James Robinson Bot of John C[?]

3 pair Shoes	1/4 lb Tea	4 1?
1 lb Coffee		1?
		4.31
[?] 13th 60 By Cash		3 00
		1 31
2 yds Check		25
		1.56"