

FURNISHING PLAN

FOR

THE STONE HOUSE

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

MANA-1

U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SOUTHEAST REGION

P. O. BOX 10008

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

D6215 SER(OIV)

OCT 5 1965

*EM*  
*Lewis*  
*Craig*

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Assistant Regional Director, Operations, Southeast Region

Subject: Furnishing Plan - Stone House

Enclosed is a copy of a September 29 memorandum from Superintendent, Manassas, approving, subject to his comments, the Furnishing Plan for the Stone House as prepared by Mrs. Agnes Mullins.

The plan has been reviewed in this office and hereby is approved. We also would like to add our commendations for the fine work Mrs. Mullins has done in preparing this plan.

*E. M. Lisle*

E. M. Lisle

Enclosure *✂*



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
Manassas National Battlefield Park  
Manassas, Virginia  
September 29, 1965

SOUTHEAST REGION	
OCT 4 1965	
Regional Director	
Asst. Reg. Dir., (C)	
Asst. Reg. Dir., (A)	
Asst. Reg. Dir., (CA)	
Asst. to Reg. Dir., (PA)	
Asst. to Reg. Dir., (D)	
Resource Studies Adv.	
<i>[Handwritten signature]</i>	

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southeast Region

From: Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park

Subject: Furnishing Plan - Stone House

Just before the Superintendents' Conference of Smoky Mountain National Park, Mrs. Agnes Mullins brought in the original and 3 copies of the Furnishing Plan for the Stone House, Manassas National Battlefield Park which she completed June, 1965. Delay in submission was occasioned by difficulty experienced in getting it typed. At that time we reviewed briefly with her some of the highlights of the report. During the past week we have had the opportunity to review it in more detail.

We feel that the study is an impressive one combining high professional skill with keen, sympathetic interest. It is evident that Mrs. Mullins has spent considerable time in mastering a maze of medical detail essential to such a project. Her apparent knowledge of contemporary tavern furnishings is also comprehensive.

We find little occasion for critical comment. On page 4 in the first paragraph Mrs. Mullins states: "It seems strange that none of the war accounts or official records reviewed characterized the house as a tavern". Such reference is made by Colonel Jubal A. Early in his Autobiographical Sketch and Narrative of the War Between the States - J. B. Lippincott Co. Phil. 1912 p. 119: "We crossed at a ford just below Stone Bridge and moved across the Warrenton Pike and through the fields between the Carter house and the Stone Tavern, where the battle of the 21st of July had begun ....."

A few typographical errors were noted as follows:

- Page 17 - "This could have" is repeated twice
- Page 50 - "fieldhhospital"
- Page 54 - "appears" should be plural
- Page 63 - "Cellar" should not be capitalized
- last unnumbered page of footnotes "coaded" is misspelled.

It is noted that she recommends that 6 rifles be placed in the house. We believe this number should be at least 30 in view of the fact that 30 wounded were found in the building at one time and in all likelihood each man would have carried a rifle. According to Colonel Robert T. Preson of the 28th Virginia "about 100 arms" were found in the house. See page 7 of Mrs. Mullins manuscript.

Incl.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Francis F. Wilshin  
Superintendent



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OCT 15 8 48 AM '65

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SOUTHEAST REGION  
P. O. BOX 10008  
RICHMOND 40, VIRGINIA

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
H30

OCT 15 1965

*Lewis* 10/19  
*Craig* 10/14

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Assistant Regional Director, Operations,  
Southeast Region

Subject: Historic Furnishing Plan - Stone House Mansion

We believe that the Branch of Museum Operations will be interested in the enclosed copy of the October 13 memorandum from Chief Architect, EODC, commenting on the Furnishing Plan for the Stone House prepared by Mrs. Agnes Downey Mullins.

*E. M. Lisle*  
E. M. Lisle

Enclosure

*Made Copies a copy*



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
Eastern Office, Design and Construction  
Philadelphia, Pa. - 19106

SOUTHEAST REGION	
OCT 14 1965	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional Director
<input type="checkbox"/>	Asst. Reg. Dir., (A)
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Resource Studies Adv.

*[Handwritten signatures and initials are present over the routing slip.]*

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30-H

October 13, 1965

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southeast Region  
From: Chief Architect, EODC  
Subject: <sup>2010-10-13</sup> Furnishing Plan for Stone House, Manassas

The subject plan has been reviewed in this office and is recommended for your approval by Chief Hall this date.

Mrs. Agnes Downey Mullins has made a very careful study of the building and has prepared a very comprehensive report. On pages 65 through 68 she suggests a re-evaluation of certain architectural features. These features seemed somewhat unusual to our staff also and were examined and evaluated by more than one member of our Historic Structures Branch.

A complete absence of mantels is not too uncommon. At the Stone House we carefully examined the whitewash, the bare plaster and the masonry surface including the nailing blocks. On no surface was there evidence of either a full mantel or mantel shelf. The absence of doors has us baffled. All surfaces on which hinges could have been applied were carefully examined and the members remaining were checked to see if they might be recent replacements. We even studied the openings to determine if rods for curtains were mounted over them. We found no evidence of any form of closure for these openings prior to the recent doors found in place.

The absence of paint does not disturb us. We know that natural wood was not admired at the period and yet we find the raw unfinished wood not at all uncommon in buildings of the type represented by the Stone House. We would venture that many buildings now painted should not be and know some areas which received their first coat of paint by overly enthusiastic Park Service personnel.

Unless further evidence comes to light we must stand in back of our earlier recommendations.

*[Handwritten signature of Robert E. Smith]*  
Robert E. Smith

cc:  
Superintendent, Manassas

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MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

FURNISHING PLAN FOR THE STONE HOUSE

Recommended:

Francis F. Wilshin  
Superintendent, Manassas Nat'l Battlefield Park

9/29/65  
(Date)

Approved:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Regional Director, Southeast Region

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)



FURNISHING PLAN

FOR

THE STONE HOUSE

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

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STONE HOUSE FURNISHINGS PLAN  
Parts A, B, and C

Part A: Interpretive purposes which the proposed refurnishing is to accomplish.

Part B: Documented historical narrative, in our case of the house. Narrative also must specify the historic function of each room in the structure and the life which went on in it as a basis for its refurnishing.

Part C: A documented account of the furniture historically used in the building.

A.

It is desired that the Stone House be furnished to exhibit it as a tavern converted to use as a field hospital, a purpose it served in the Battles of First and Second Manassas (Bull Run). With this, Manassas National Battlefield Park will have the opportunity to present the medical side of the war to the Park's visitors. We would be able to graphically demonstrate to the visitor the methods employed in the treatment and care of wounded soldiers in two great battles of the Civil War.

B.

The Stone House was built in 1828 by Thomas Otway Carter, member of the old, respected and wealthy Carter family, which had extensive holdings in Prince William County. As the Warrenton Turnpike passed immediately in front of the house, it was in an excellent position to be used as a tavern. Whether Carter built the house for this use or not is unknown because he sold it and the land surrounding it to John Lee on July 12, 1828.<sup>1</sup>

Taverns, in this period, fell into three classes: wagon stands which served the teamsters that drove the vehicles that travelled the turnpike; stagecoach taverns that kept relay teams of horses for the coaches; and taverns at stagecoach centers.<sup>2</sup> The Arthur Henry letters refer both to the Stone House as being a tavern of the first category and its' being used as a tavern by Mary Polly Clark during the period of Lee's ownership (1828-1850).

During the period of greatest turnpike activity (ca. 1820-1850) taverns such as the Stone House were worthwhile investments. With the advent of the railroad era, however, turnpikes and the taverns along them rapidly deteriorated.

In 1847, John Lee began to dispose of his estate. In his will of August 21, 1847, he specified that Stone House and an acre of land on the north of the turnpike and a garden plot to the south of the turnpike would be given to Mary Clark for her personal use during her natural life.<sup>3</sup> She continued to use the house as a tavern until 1850, when Henry P. Matthews bought it.

Not much is known of Henry P. Matthews, who owned the building through the Civil War period. He was a citizen of Prince William County and married to Jane M. Matthews. At the time of his purchase of the house he was forty years of age and his wife thirty-six. They apparently had no children as the census records of 1860 list none residing with them.<sup>4</sup> Matthews used the house as a tavern, but with the decline of the turnpike his primary vocation was farming.<sup>5</sup>

The house has historic importance in addition to the fact that it is one of the two contemporary structures remaining in the park. The building was utilized as a field hospital during the Battles of Manassas. During First Manassas (Bull Run), July 21, 1861, Federal troops congregated in the Valley of Youngs Branch after forcing the Confederates to evacuate Buck Hill immediately to the north of the house. This put the building in a logical spot to be commandeered by the Northern medical staff. The house was actively used for this purpose by the 5th Massachusetts Regiment.<sup>6</sup> Later in the day, after the Union defeat and withdrawal from the field, the victorious Confederates found Doctor Harris and twenty-one Federal wounded at the house.<sup>7</sup>

For a year after First Manassas, peace once more reigned around the Matthews' property and the house was returned to its pre-war occupation. From August 28-30, 1862, however, once more the crash of exploding shells, the rattle of musketry fire and the tramp of marching troops brought the horrors of war to the Stone House area. Again the house was converted to a field hospital. After this bloody battle the house was used as a parole center for wounded Federal soldiers by the Confederate medical staff.<sup>8</sup>

Following its brief period of fame, the house was used as a residence, in turn, by the Matthews, Starbuck, Pridmore, and Ayres families. The Federal Government acquired the building from the Ayres family in 1949.

The Stone House is a two story stone structure. Its front and back doors are in the center of the first floor. A hallway runs between the doors. The rooms, on the first floor, are off either side of the hallway. The hallway is duplicated on the second floor with the same room arrangement on either side of the hall. On both floors the west rooms extend the depth of the house while on the east side of the house, on both floors, there are two rooms of equal size off the hall.

There is no evidence that describes the use of each of the rooms. The conclusions reached concerning their use are based upon information that was gained during research for the Stone House Report by the Park Superintendent. The west room on the first floor was unquestionably the barroom. Here teamsters that drove the freight wagons that travelled the Warrenton Turnpike could warm themselves before a fire and buy liquid refreshments. The north, or back, room on the east side of the house

was probably the dining room. The entrance to this room is the closest to the stairway leading to the basement where the kitchen was located. The remaining room on the first floor (south east room) was used as a bedroom for those patrons of the Stone House who decided to remain overnight.

The west room on the second floor was, in all probability, the bedroom of Henry and Jane Matthews (during the period of historic importance to this park). The remaining two rooms were used by overnight lodgers.

It is not likely that the Stone House was used by many travellers during the tenure of Matthews' ownership (1850-1865) as the turnpike era in the United States was rapidly dying. In all probability those who used the facilities offered by the Stone House were either those who transported goods on an extreme local basis, or those travellers who were going to an area not accessible by rail. The fact that the Stone House was not a paying concern can be seen by the fact that Matthews spent most of his time engaged in farming.<sup>9</sup>

C.

While there is no evidence as to the type, quality and quantity of furniture used in the Stone House during the Civil War period, the Park does have information concerning the furnishing of similar types of taverns. The information was unearthed during the extensive research preparatory to the writing the Stone House Report.

For the most part, furnishings in taverns of this period could be considered scanty. This would especially be true with the advent of the



railroads and the subsequent decline of the turnpikes. With the rapid movement of goods and people which the railroads afforded, taverns along turnpikes, which catered to the teamster and the occasional traveller, lost the bulk of their trade. As a result, the already poor furnishing of the taverns sank to an even lower ebb.

American inns and taverns lagged behind their English counterparts as to comforts afforded the traveller and the quality of furnishings. This was even more true in rural areas. Even the bar and the barroom, considered no doubt, by the teamsters as the most important room in the tavern, were meagrely appointed. Barrooms, according to John Fowler, were ". . . covered with advertisements of elections, fares of stages and steamboats, when and where running -- auctions -- sales of stock . . . quack medicines without end -- the most prominent being specifics for dispepsia." There were also notices of fairs, town meetings and dances found on the walls of the typical American barroom.<sup>10</sup> Captain Marryat was quite critical of the American barroom. His impressions as to their decorations were a ". . . wooden clock, a map of the United States, a map of the state, the Declaration of Independence, a looking glass, with a hair brush and comb hanging to it by strings . . . sometimes with the extra embellishment of one or two miserable pictures." <sup>11</sup>

Anne Royall, traveller and authoress from Maryland spent a few days at a tavern near Cob (sic Cub) Run during ~~one~~ of her extensive journeys into the South. She vividly describes the wretched furnishings of that house. The bar was separated from the barroom by a partition with a small window in it from which the bar keeper could dispense

refreshments to all those who demanded them.<sup>12</sup> The customers in all probability sat at rough hewn tables to consume their drinks.

The dining room was no better furnished than the barroom. While we have no evidence as to the furniture in the typical tavern dining room, we can assume that its furnishings were poor. Probably a crude table and benches or chairs served those who ate in the room. A typical meal that was sold to the traveller or teamster was coffee, chickens, butter, cheese and biscuit.<sup>13</sup>

Bedrooms were equally poorly furnished. James Stuart described the furnishings of a tavern bedroom of the period as consisting of "A bed without curtains, even when requisite, and with far too narrow bed-clothes, a couple of chairs, with a basinstand, a small table, and a small looking glass. . ." <sup>14</sup> Sherriff described the furnishings of the typical bedroom as ". . . consisting of a bedstead without post or curtains, and counterpane of small size, washing stand, and solitary chair." <sup>15</sup> Anne Royall described the wretched conditions at the tavern at Cub Run as ". . . they (the proprietors) had but two wretched beds in the house, with no more furniture than ought to serve for one . . ." Mrs. Royall's sleeping accommodations during her stay at this particular tavern consisted of a pallet before the fire in the dining room.<sup>16</sup>

The above descriptions were all made during the 1820's and 1830's, or during the height of the turnpike era. The Stone House, as it is to be re-furnished, will represent a tavern in the Civil War years; its period of historic importance to the Park. The conclusion may be drawn that the poor conditions found in taverns during the height of their use would have sunk

to a far lower ebb during the days immediately prior and during the Civil War. At that time the railroads were the primer movers of goods and people, and taverns along roadways were no longer acutely needed.

## N O T E S

- 1 Prince William County Deed Book 11, pp. 330-332. The first mention of the existence of the Stone House is to be found in this deed. A check of the tax returns back to 1815 did not show that the house was built by another member of the Carter family at an earlier date.
- 2 Holmes, Oliver W. Stagecoaches Development of the Southern Network, 1805-1820, pp. 257 ff.
- 3 Will Book P, p. 377.
- 4 Census Records, 1860, National Archives.
- 5 Trowbridge, J. T., The South: A Tour of its Battlefields and Ruined Cities, A Journey Through the Desolated States, and Talks with the People, (Hartford: L. Stebbins, 1866), pp. 88, 89.
- 6 Hough Papers, Vol 36, pp. 56-60, State Building, Albany, New York, Photostatic Copies, Manassas NBP.
- 7 The Daily Richmond Inquirer, July 27, 1861.
- 8 Account of Dr. Thomas T. Ellis, who visited the Battlefield with several other Federal surgeons on September 1, 1862. Wilshin, F. F., The Stone House Report, Manassas National Battlefield Park, P 265.
- 9 Trowbridge, op. cit., pp. 88-89.
- 10 Holmes, op. cit., pp. 257 ff.
- 11 Ibid., pp. 257 ff.
- 12 Royall, Anne, Mrs. Royall's Southern Tour or Second Series of The Black Book, (Washington: 1830), Vol. 1, pp. 53-76.
- 13 Ibid., pp. 53-76.
- 14 Holmes, op. cit., pp. 257 ff.
- 15 Ibid., pp. 257 ff.
- 16 Royall, op. cit., pp. 53-76.

FURNISHING PLAN  
FOR  
THE STONE HOUSE  
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Sections D, E, F, and G

by

Agnes Downey Mullins

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June, 1965

Introduction: The purpose of this section of the stone house furnishing plan is to list and describe the authentic objects that were in the stone house when it served as a Union Field Hospital at the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run). In the Physical setting of the First Battle, the Manassas National Battlefield Park will have the opportunity to present the medical side of the war and both battles to the Park's visitors, and graphically to present the methods that characterized the field hospital in the stone house in both battles emphasizing the differences in organization, equipment and personnel. This first major clash of arms awakened the Medical Services of the North and South to the monumental challenge in terms of care of the wounded that the Civil War would present on each major battlefield. In choosing the First Battle as the time setting for the furnishing of the stone house, we begin at the beginning.

Time sequence is not the only justification for the choice of the First Battle as the setting to which the stone house should be refurnished. This stone farm house - tavern played an important and definable part in the First Battle, which was concentrated in time to July 21, 1861 and to the area surrounding the stone house. (The bloodiest and most decisive fighting of the battle took place a matter of yards from its front door.)<sup>1</sup> The relationship of the house to the battle is strong and definable. In the Second Battle the major fighting was by comparison more widely scattered in time and area.<sup>2</sup> This fragmentation makes the field hospital function of the stone house less important to the total engagement than was the case in the First Battle.

There are recognized differences in organization, equipment and personnel between the First Battle and all other battles of the Civil War. These differences are discernable in the medical services rendered and did affect the physical characteristics of the stone house hospital. In the first Battle, Regimental Field Hospitals were operating almost independent of each other.<sup>3</sup> By the time of the Second Battle, efforts had been made to reorganize medical administration along Divisional lines and to function as an organization instead of individual units.<sup>4</sup> In the First Battle a heavy knapsack was carried by a Surgeon's helper.<sup>5</sup> A new pattern for the hospital knapsack was adopted by 1862.<sup>6</sup> This was followed in 1863 by the design of a light surgeon's companion to be carried by the surgeon himself.<sup>7</sup> The Medical Board of 1859 had approved the Finley and Coolidge two-wheeled ambulance wagons as well as the Tripler four-wheeled ambulance wagon.<sup>8</sup> These patterns were still current at the time of the First Battle when regulations directed that a regiment be provided with two four-wheeled ambulances and ten two-wheeled ambulances.<sup>9</sup> There was no organized ambulance corp. Bandsmen were often used for this purpose.<sup>10</sup> The failure of the two-wheeled ambulance and the use of untrained men for the ambulance duty had been recognized by the time of the Second Battle and attempts were made to correct the deficiencies.<sup>11</sup> The medicine chests and panniers used at the First Battle were carried in heavy wagons and ambulances.<sup>12</sup> A new dispensary wagon was substituted for this purpose and field tested at the Second Battle.<sup>13</sup> "At the beginning of the war, it was the general custom to secure possession of buildings, such as churches, mills, and dwelling houses for hospital accommodations but the hygienic

evils growing out of such occupancy soon led to the use of tent hospitals for the wounded."<sup>14</sup> The first documented tent field hospital was set up at Shiloh in April 1862.<sup>15</sup> Tents appear to have been preferred to buildings after the Second Battle. Dr. Thomas T. Ellis set up his hospital depot a mile beyond the stone house on a hill. At least one other hospital which he described on the battlefield after Second Manassas (Bull Run), was also in tents.<sup>16</sup> At the First Battle make shift tents were used only for those who could not be fitted into buildings. In the beginning of the war, the Satterlee, or U. S. regulation litter was in use.<sup>17</sup> It was soon superseded by the Halstead litter which weighed almost 1 pound less and was more compact.<sup>18</sup> These are some of the changes that brought different medical equipment to the battlefield of Second Manassas (Bull Run) and the stone house from those known to the three month volunteers of 1861.

Summary of civilian life that affected the furnishings in the stone house

on July 21, 1861: In July of 1861 the stone house was owned by Henry P. Matthews.<sup>19</sup> The Matthews lived here alone. They owned no slaves and apparently had no children.<sup>20</sup> None are mentioned in the Federal Census records of 1850 or 1860 and none are mentioned in Mrs. Matthews will.<sup>21</sup> The Matthews bought the house eleven years before the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) from Polly Clark who had kept a wagoners' tavern in the stone house.<sup>22</sup> By 1850 wagon traffic along the turnpike had declined and Mr. Matthews made his living from farming.<sup>23</sup> It is believed that he continued operation of the tavern on a limited scale. The slackened character of his business would have lessened the public demands upon



his house and household and changed the uses and furnishings of some of the rooms. One room that appears to have retained its use was the bar. Mr. J. T. Trowbridge visited the house in 1865 and described the stone house as a tavern with a "barren" barroom.<sup>24</sup> It is not entirely clear whether he referred to liquor or furnishings. It seems strange that none of the war accounts or official records reviewed characterized the house as a tavern. It seems reasonable to assume that the stone house was primarily a farm house and secondarily a tavern by 1861. This factor is important in the assignment of probable room functions that determined the character of the stone house furnishings just prior to the battle. Lack of experience with war and the comparatively sudden realization of the stone house's physical involvement, would have precluded removal of the furnishings by the Matthews.

The preparation of the list of civilian furnishings is based on knowledge of period practices, Mr. Matthews' 1861 tax record,<sup>25</sup> purchases made by Mrs. Matthews at a sale,<sup>26</sup> a study of selected inventory and sale records in the Prince William County Court House,<sup>27</sup> Mr. Henry P. Matthews estate papers<sup>28</sup> and Mrs. Jane Matilda Matthews' will.<sup>29</sup>

Summary of military movements that affected the stone house on 21 July 1861:

On this hot Sunday in July, the Civil War came to the peaceful farmland of Prince William County, Virginia. Union troops with little more than hard crackers and water for breakfast began the march from Centerville before dawn.<sup>30</sup> When the battle began, Sudley Church was selected by Assistant Medical Director Magruder as the main field hospital depot.<sup>31</sup>

Additional field hospitals were set up to receive those who could not be fitted into the church.<sup>32</sup> These were exhausted and the wounded had to be laid in the shade of trees in the churchyard. In addition to the main field hospital, each regimental medical team was expected to follow their troops and to establish front line temporary field hospitals in protected spots where immediate care could be given the wounded before sending them back to the main depot.<sup>33</sup> One surgeon, one assistant surgeon and one hospital steward were authorized for each regiment.<sup>34</sup> These teams were supposed to be equipped with ambulances, wagons, litters and hospital supplies. There appear to have been ample supplied but few if any regiments had their ambulances or litters.<sup>35</sup> The 79th New York was lucky to have two ambulances.<sup>36</sup> The 5th Massachusetts Volunteers had none.<sup>37</sup> More men were brought to the hospitals on muskets than litters.<sup>38</sup> One great failure of the Union medical service at the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) was its inability to gather and transport the wounded.<sup>39</sup>

Once the site for the regimental field hospital had been selected, it was prepared for the reception of the wounded. In the stone house furniture that was in the way was moved to the wall or to unneeded corners. The floor was probably prepared much like Sudley Church. The floor was spread with blankets and hay brought in for bedding.<sup>40</sup> In addition in the stone house there were three beds that would have been removed from their stands and used along with the hay. The operating tables would have been set up in "surgical" rooms. On these tables would be performed the necessary amputations and bullet extractions. The four small east rooms on the first and second floor are fitted for this use and would have permitted four

operations to be performed simultaneously. All of them would have been out of sight of the next patient. The wounds could have been cleaned and dressed in the large west rooms which could well have served as ward and dispensary. The regimental hospitals which were set up in houses had the advantages of what food stores were there as well as the facilities to prepare meals. On the whole the stone house lent itself well to the function of a field hospital. Its disadvantage was its close location to the scene of action which placed it within range of enemy guns.

It is important to relate the troop movements of the day to the stone house to appreciate its function and recreate its physical appearance. The North initiated the battle at 5 a.m.<sup>41</sup> Shortly after 8:45 a.m. the Confederate Army set up a position on Buck Hill in back of the stone house.<sup>42</sup> This brought Confederate soldiers to the back yard of the stone house in large numbers. It may even have placed sharp shooters in it. The stone house remained just within Confederate lines until shortly after noon when the 27th New York Regiment broke the Confederate center and they withdrew to the Robinson House and Henry Hill, leaving the stone house in the hands of the advancing Union Army.<sup>43</sup> During the morning the Confederates were close to the stone house, units which may have left wounded near were: The Louisiana Tigers, the 4th South Carolina, the 7th and 8th Georgia, the 4th Alabama, the 2nd and 11th Mississippi and Hampton's Legion.<sup>44</sup>

With the advance of the 27th New York the stone house was occupied and used by the Union Army for military and hospital purposes.<sup>45</sup> No accounts of the morning or afternoon within the stone house have yet been found.

The earliest description of the stone house during the First Battle of Manassas was written by Col. Robert T. Preston of the 28th Virginia from information gained by him about 5 p.m. on July 21, 1861.

"I at once ordered the colors to the front...I detached Company A, Captain Patton, with orders to examine the stone house of Matthews, from which a hospital flag was suspended. In this house were found a large number of wounded enemy, some dead, and thirty-six men, who surrendered themselves prisoners. Among them were two officers, a surgeon and assistant surgeon. The latter was liberated on parole, and directed to take charge and assist the enemy's wounded. There were also found in the house about 100 arms. I then passed beyond the stone house through the wood designated by General Beauregard, found several killed and wounded and sent one of the latter, a Carolinian, to the care of our surgeons." <sup>46</sup>

In the absence of earlier reports or descriptions, it is necessary to reconstruct the events that took place in the stone house from the time the Union took the house until 5 p.m. from troop movement maps and regimental reports. No one has been identified as being in the stone house until the 5th Massachusetts Surgeon Hurd is believed to have set up their field hospital here. <sup>47</sup> Since it came under Union control shortly after noon and the 5th Massachusetts did not arrive until after 1 p.m., it is possible that other regiments were already making use of the house. By 2:30 p.m., the 79th New York had arrived and Surgeon James Norval and Assistant Surgeon Andrew McLetchie set up their field hospital in the stone house. These are the two men who remained with the wounded and were made prisoner here. <sup>48</sup> When the retreat began, Surgeon Hurd left at least five of his wounded for whom he was not able to get transportation. <sup>49</sup> There is no record of other units who may have used the house but further comparative research may prove productive. Units of the Union Army whose wounded may have been taken to the stone house are listed:

79th New York  
5th Massachusetts  
27th New York  
8th New York  
14th New York  
11th Massachusetts  
13th New York  
2nd Wisconsin  
69th New York  
38th New York  
1st Minnesota  
1st Michigan  
2nd Maine  
2nd New Hampshire  
2 Rhode Island Battery

Shortly after four in the afternoon the stone house was once again behind Confederate lines.<sup>50</sup>

A few days after the battle The Daily Richmond Inquirer on July 27, 1861 described what one visitor found at the stone house the day after the battle.

"The stone-house above noted was, it will be seen not far from the centre of the scene of the shifting battle, though the grounds lay mainly on the east side towards the Stone Bridge...The visit of our friend on Monday morning, revealed much that was horrifying. The stone building had been appropriated as a hospital for the enemy's wounded. The enemy's generals had been invited by Gen. Beauregard to send surgeons and attendants to administer to their relief. In this building were thirty-two wounded, many of them dreadfully mangled by cannon shot. There was but a single surgeon, and he was young and apparently inefficient. Men lay on the floor with their clotted wounds still undressed. Some had died and not been removed. On the roadside, a few hundred yards from hospital, two severely wounded Northern men who lay there, begged our informant to report their cases to their surgeon, and asked to be taken to the hospital. He did so. The surgeon said his officers had sent him no help. He was there alone. The wounded then in the hospital had all been brought in, he said by Confederate men." <sup>51</sup>

The two doctors who are mentioned in Colonel Preston's report and the young surgeon spoken of in the newspaper account are partially identified in Index to Field Hospitals, 3rd and 4th Army Corps under the entry "Bull Run" by the following: "Note: Surg. Norval 79th New York captured July 21, 61/

GI Stone House Hospital A. U. sent to Richmond two weeks later. . ." .  
William Todd, in his history of the Seventy-Ninth Highlanders New York  
Volunteers mentions these men. ". . . while both Surgeons, Doctors Norval  
and McLetchie, who had courageously remained behind to care for the  
wounded were detained as prisoners."<sup>52</sup>

The following list of exterior and interior furnishings is suggested  
to make the stone house at Manassas, Virginia look as much as possible as  
it did shortly after 1 p.m. on Sunday, July 21, 1861.

Section D. Description of Recommended Furnishings:

Exterior: Hospital Flag, red. Specifications for this flag must be in  
National Archives. Colonel Preston mentioned a hospital flag  
suspended from the stone house at about 5 p.m. on July 21, 1861.<sup>53</sup>  
Surgeon Frank Hamilton described his establishment of a field  
hospital for the 31st New York at the First Battle of Manassas  
(Bull Run), "We took down the fences to let the ambulance pass  
and planted our red flags at the temporary depot and at the log  
house. . ."<sup>54</sup> At the Second Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) a  
Union soldier, George F. D. Paine described the stone house,  
"A little further down the hollow stood a solitary stone farm-  
house, floating a red flag, indicating a temporary hospital. . ."<sup>55</sup>  
Early in January 1864 the War Department established hospital  
and ambulance flags for the Army as follows:

For general hospitals, yellow bunting 9 by 5 feet, with  
the letter H, 24 inches long, of green bunting, in the center.

For post and field hospitals, yellow bunting, 6 by 4 feet, with letter 24 inches long of green bunting in the center.

For ambulances and guidons to mark the way to field hospitals, yellow bunting 14 by 28 inches, with a border, 1 inch deep of green." This authorization was found in United States War Department, "General Order No. 9," January 4, 1864, General Orders for 1864.<sup>56</sup>

In view of the evidence a red hospital flag is recommended hung from one of the front second story windows.

Ambulance: It is suggested that an ambulance be placed in the yard.

(See Architectural Section of the Historic Structures Report, Part II.) Plans for two different two wheeled ambulances were approved for the Army in 1859, the "Finley" and the "Coolidge".<sup>57</sup> Five of these were scheduled to every 1 of the four wheeled Tripler Ambulance in 1861.<sup>58</sup> Surgeon C.C. Gray, U.S.A. was sent out in a captured "Coolidge" style ambulance the day after the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) to help pick up the wounded.<sup>59</sup> It would be interesting to reconstruct one two wheeled ambulance and one four wheeled ambulance and place them in the stone house yard. If only one can be reproduced, it is suggested that it be a Coolidge two wheeled ambulance. Specifications for this may be found in the consolidated files of the Quarter Master General at the National Archives. Specifications for the Tripler four wheeled ambulance may be found in Report of a Board of Officers to decide upon a pattern of Ambulance Wagon

for Army Use., Washington, D. C. 1878, p. 50.<sup>60</sup> (See appendix  
1 & 2)

Rain barrel -- (A-19)

Interior:

Basement-Kitchen: The West room on the basement level contains a fire-  
place and undoubtedly was used as a kitchen. Local practice  
raises the question of a summer kitchen in a nearby out building.  
Even if this were the case in July of 1861, the convenience of  
this room location to the upper floors would have dictated  
its use as the field hospital kitchen. This room was used  
for the preparation and storage of food, washing and ironing  
of clothes and in its earliest days (c. 1828) it may also have  
been used for distilling, dyeing clothes and making soap and  
candles. Food prepared here for tavern guests and family  
would have been carried to the first floor to be served.  
Meals could have been served to tavern patrons in the bar or  
the small dining room. It is believed that the family ate in  
the small northeast room on the first floor. The Matthews  
held no slaves.<sup>61</sup> If Mrs. Matthews prepared the meals, it  
is probable that she and Mr. Matthews ate everyday meals in  
the kitchen. By 1861 the decline in turnpike traffic would  
have reduced the number of guests and the demands on the kitchen  
for meals.<sup>62</sup> There is no evidence that a cook stove was in



this room. The small amount of valuation given for household furnishings in the personal property taxes of 1861 would almost preclude it.<sup>63</sup> Twenty years later the Matthews still did not own a cookstove.<sup>64</sup>

On July 21, 1861 this room would have been used by the Union Army to prepare food for the men in the field hospital. The food stores and cooking facilities in this kitchen would have been put to good use. Soldiers who had only crackers and water for breakfast, would have enjoyed the coffee and soup that would have been the least this kitchen would have offered. Under similar circumstances to those found in the stone house, Surgeon Frank Hamilton of the 31st New York, set up his field hospital on another part of the battlefield.

"We took down the fences to let the ambulance pass and planted our red flags at the temporary depot and at the log house... The operating table was ready, the bed arranged and the instruments, sponges, bandages, cordials and c. in order."

When this was done this enterprising surgeon gathered cabbages, beets, parsley, onions sage, potatoes, chickens, smoked hams, coffee, sugar and whiskey from the stores he found. From these he was able to make a delicious soup.<sup>65</sup> To stores found in the buildings some regiments were able to add the contents of their hospital mess chest. This was especially true of units which had been able to move their wagons and ambulances to their

foreward field hospitals. The 79th New York had two ambulances and probably was able to bring them to the stone house.<sup>66</sup>

List of Suggested furnishings: This list describes furniture that the Matthews may have had in the stone house kitchen in 1861, augmented by an Army Mess Chest and hospital stores.

Crane - This would have been made of iron about 1828 and installed as part of the original construction. An iron crane made in the first quarter of the 19th century is now located in the Georgetown stone house, N.P.S. There is a possibility that this crane may be on their transfer list since there is an 18th Century crane in their storage collection that more closely fits the description of the crane that would have been put in at the time of construction in 1765.  
(see appendix p. 1)

Pot hooks- There should be pot hooks of assorted sizes in the fireplace on the crane. There were two general types that would have been used here. One is a simple hook made of iron to hold one pot at one level. Good examples of this type used at Fort Washington, Md. are in their artifact collection and date from the second half of the 19th century. There was also a 19th century trammel hook. Good examples of this trap type trammel are in storage in a National Capital Region hardware collection now in storage

at the Georgetown stone house. They might be on the transfer list, but their size may be prohibitive in terms of the size of the Matthews' fireplace. It is recommended that there be at least 4 simple pot hooks and one trammel in the Matthews' kitchen. (appendix p. 4)

Fire dogs or andirons - These should be made of iron and in style should not be later than the 1830's. These kitchen andirons sometimes show local characteristics. Every effort should be made to find a pair of kitchen andirons that were made and used in this part of Virginia. If a spit arrangement is attached to the andirons it would be preferable to the plain ones but this type rarely survives. Mr. Matthews still owned a pair of fire dogs at the time of his death in 1881.<sup>67</sup>  
(appendix p. 3)

Shovel & tongs - These should be matched if possible and of local origin. There was frequently a difference in size between those made for the kitchen and the rest of the fireplaces in the house. These should date from the early 19th or late 18th century. (appendix p. 4)

Fork, skimmer and ladle - The utensils should be matched if possible and of local origin. They should be made of iron with the exception of the skimmer which is sometimes made with a brass or copper bowl. These essential fireplace cooking tools could

have dated from the late 18th or early 19th century. This was the timeless type of object that passed from one generation to another. (appendix p. 4)

Oven - This was a black iron pot, sometimes footed, with a tight fitting lid. This cooking utensil came in various sizes and was used to bake in place of the wall oven. These are called dutch ovens. One of these is on Mr. Matthews' 1881 inventory.<sup>68</sup> They are timeless and are used today in a slightly modified version. There is a 19th century one in the Custis-Lee Mansion Collection. (see appendix 6)

Skillet - This pen was more of a sauce type than a frying pan. It was usually made of iron and had feet or a trivet. (appendix p. 8).

Pot - This iron form was rounded and sometimes footed. It usually had a bale handle and was used for stewing among other things. It would be wise to avoid the traditional New England baked bean pot in favor of a more local design. There is a fine 18th century example of this shape in the Georgetown stone house collection. (appendix 7)

Frying Pan - This pan was usually made of iron with various length handles. The very long handled variety was called a spider and was probably more popular in the 18th century when the large fireplace made the cook happy to take advantage of its length. The fireplace frying pan would have had a handle longer than the

one used in stove cooking. The shorter handled pans were sometimes footed or came with a trivet. There is a 19th century frying pan in the Custis-Lee Mansion collection. One of these is listed on Mr. Matthews' inventory.<sup>69</sup> (appendix 7)

Gridiron - This broiler was usually made of iron in the shape of a gridiron. There is a fine example in the Georgetown stone house collection. Mr. Matthews had one of these on his inventory.<sup>70</sup> (appendix 7)

1 pair of steelyards - Good examples of this popular measure are found in the Custis-Lee Mansion Collection and the Georgetown stone house collection. There is reason to believe that one of the two in the Georgetown stone house collection may be on the transfer list.

Sad irons - These were used to press clothes and are sometimes called flat irons or smoothing irons. These were usually made of iron. They were solid and usually heated on a stove for use. They were used in pairs so that one could be heating while the other was being used. These could have been heated over fireplace fire but care had to be taken to keep the bottom clean. The 18th century iron and heaters was a more practicable iron to be used in conjunction with an open fire. Mr. Matthews and many of his neighbors who listed no stoves on their inventories listed sad irons.<sup>71</sup> A pair of the second half of the 19th century should be in this kitchen.

Coffee pot - tin, perhaps decorated. The 19th century shape is illustrated in the appendix p. (appendix 9)

Tea Kettle - This could well be an old 18th century kettle made of copper which had survived in either Mr. or Mrs. Matthew's families. These do survive and were an important kitchen object. (a-10, a-6)

Bucket, metal - This pail was made of tin and was very popular in middle of the 19th century. Utilitarian tin objects are hard to find because they were usually used until they wore out and then they were thrown away. (appendix 11)

Skewer Holder and Skewers - These were made of iron in the 18th and 19th centuries. They were necessary to secure the meat to a spit rod for roasting. (appendix 12)

Tin Kitchen - This fine roasting pan was found in late 18th and early 19th century kitchens. There are good examples of this pan in the Custis-Lee Mansion collection and in the Georgetown stone house collection.

Coffee mill - The usual coffee mill was made of wood with an iron grinder set in the top. The coffee beans were placed in the grinder and fresh grounds were caught in a draw in the wooden base. (appendix 27)

Lamp, tin - This should be a whale oil tin lamp of the style that dated from the first half of the 19th century. This could have

Milk pan - This could have been made of either tin or ceramics and was found in almost every 19th century farm kitchen. (appendix 11)

been used on the table during meals that were eaten there or it could have given additional light to help see for the preparation of food. It would have been kept on the table near the fireplace. (a 13)

Lantern - Pierced tin lantern hung near the interior stairs for use when going to the first floor from the kitchen at night. This is the usual tin lantern that is sometimes thought to be 18th century but is usually from the first half of the 19th century. (a 14).

Knives - 19th century bone handled steel bladed knives to be used at table. At least 6 of these should be in the collection of the stone house.

Forks - 19th century bone handled steel tined forks to be used at table. There should be at least 6 in the stone house collection. They could be natural in color or green.

Buckets - There should be two wooden buckets on the water bench with wood binding. These were typical of kitchen equipment in the 19th century. They were used to draw water from the well and to conserve it while it was in the kitchen where water was in constant demand. (a 15).

Wash tub - This should be made on the same principle as the wooden buckets. It too should be wood bound. If good examples with metal binding are found they could be used.

Wash board - These were sometimes made entirely of wood and were a useful object. These are hard to find but well worth having. The small things help to make a room realistic.

Mortar & pestel - These pieces were often hand hewn from logs. The purpose of these large wooden pieces was the grinding of corn into meal. There is an excellent example of this object in the Custis-Lee Mansion collection that is of local origin. (a 17)



Churn - wooden or stoneware - this object was an important part of a farm kitchen furnishings. From this fresh butter could be taken. Mrs. Mary Randolph considered fresh butter, eggs and milk the secret of good cooking and said so in her popular cookbook, The Virginia Housewife, published in the first quarter of the 19th century. (a 17, a 28).

Piggins - There should be three of these useful containers of various sizes. They were similar to the wooden buckets in construction except for the stave which served as their handle. (a 17).

Spoons, wooden - There should be three. These were frequently hand made and used for kitchen work. Machine made ones were made within the historic period of the stone house, (a 18).

Scoops - Wooden scoops were made by hand and machine for use in barrels of kitchen food stores such as flour. There should be at least three in the stone house kitchen. (a 18).

Butter paddle - 1 wooden butter paddle, pad or shaper. (a 10).

Dough tub - 1 wooden dough tub. This is usually the size of a large bowl but deeper with steep sides. One fine one in the Custis-Lee Collection is octagonal in shape and stained on the exterior a deep rust color. There are many different shapes and sizes original to the first half of the 19th century. (a 29).

Platters - There should be at least three wooden platters made in various sizes. These should date from the first half of the 19th century and have a local origin.

Broom - Split hickory brooms were still seen in country places in the first half of the 19th century. (a 20).

Scrub brush - This brush would have had a wooden back and handle with bristles and was used for scrubbing vegetables. (a 39).

Salt box - This pine box was found in early kitchens of the 19th century and should be included among the furnishings of the Matthews kitchen.

Pepper mill - These were popular in the 19th century and would have been a logical part of the kitchen equipment. (a 21).

Candle box - A box of wood or tin was usually kept in the kitchen to hold pieces of candle.

Match box - Some of these were made from tin and decorated. There are small matches of this period in the Custin-Lee Mansion. (a 15).

Flour barrel and sive - The barrel should be made much as the one in the photograph 19 in the appendix.

Clothes basket - A large woven basket of local origin which some times had a cover was used for this purpose. There is one in the Custis-Lee Mansion Collection. (a 30).

Jars, stoneware - There should be at least three of these with covers.

The stone house was located on the trade route west from the port of Alexandria where there were several large producers of pottery for utilitarian use. There were also potters in the valley of Virginia who sent some of their products east to Alexandria as well as south. The collection of stone ware should be representative of local materials. There are certain to be examples of this type of pottery in the area around the Park. Stoneware crockery is not yet so appreciated as to have been collected or priced out of the

market. Marked pieces would be especially nice and should not be too expensive. (a 22, a 23).

Pitchers - There should be at least two stoneware pitchers in the stone house collection. They should be marked and of local origin. (a 22).

Jugs, stoneware - There should be at least three stoneware jugs, made by local potteries, in the stone house collection. (a 23).

Dry sink - This piece of kitchen furniture was in common use in the second quarter of the 19th century. It was frequently made of pine and sometimes lined with zinc. Its approximate measurements were 33" to 35" tall, 44" wide, 18" to 20" deep with an inset top, depressed 5" or 6". Beneath it a full width cupboard, plane or panelled, with wooden pulls, was found.<sup>72</sup> It was customary to paint or whitewash pieces of this type. Every effort should be made to find one of local origin with its original finish preserved. (a 31).

Water Bench - This is a small wooden bench especially designed to hold buckets of water which was in constant demand for kitchen work. This design originated in Pennsylvania but worked its way north and south. (a 15).

Bench - A wooden bench is suggested to hold most of the washing articles. Since one of the tavern tables found its way to the kitchen, it is possible that one of the tavern benches also did. A bench of this type is illustrated in Russell Hawes Kettell's The Pine Furniture of Early New England,<sup>73</sup> p. 62. A reproduction of this bench is in the Georgetown stone house collection. (a 24).

Cupboard, pantry- This piece of furniture was usually made of pine and was designed for storage. It had two sets of solid wooden doors, one set at the top and one set at the bottom. In some cases the top and bottom were separate pieces. Top section usually was recessed about 6 inches. There are three fine examples of this cupboard in the Custis-Lee Mansion Collection. (a 31).

Table - large 19th century tavern table. This type was made with a pine top and a maple or other native hardwood understructure. It was especially popular between 1800 and 1830. It has a two-board top with batten ends. The legs were stretchered or not as the craftsman chose. Its over all measurements were 5 to 6 feet long and 30 to 34 inches wide. There is an example of this type of table at the Georgetown stone house. (a 25).

Chairs - straight ladder back chairs with split or husk bottoms. These chairs were usually painted. If they can be found with their original finish, they give a feeling of validity to the room. If they have been "skinned" their appearance can destroy the integrity of the setting. (a 26).

Chair - rocker, ladder back matching if possible the turnings on the straight chairs, and with the same seat as the straight chairs. (a 26).

Towels - 2 these should be either thread towels or cotton towels. There are good examples of 19th century toweling in the Textile Division of the Smithsonian Institution. There may be an example of this on loan to the Georgetown stone house collection.

Table cover or cloth - calico in a colorful period design. We know that Mrs. Matthews purchased calico by the yard at the estate sale of Peyton Norvill's goods in 1853.

Cake of kitchen soap - This type of soap was frequently made in the farm kitchen from the renderings of mutton. One cake is available in a private collection.

Corn shuck mats - 2 of these would be useful. One might have been placed at the foot of each staircase. There is one in the Custis-Lee Collection.

Rolling pin - wooden, 1st half of the 19th century. (a 39).

Trivet for sad iron - iron made in first half of the 19th century. (a 10)

Spoons, 6 iron tinned to be used with bone handled knives and forks.

Candlestick, tin, hogscraper. (a 14).

Bowls - Two wooden bowls kept on top of pantry cupboard.

Cannister, one tin cannister for tea. (a 9).

Cap - One union forage type cap placed on chair back. (a 33).

Coat - One blue frock coat on back of chair. (a 35).

Rifles - Three rifles stacked in north-east corner of the room. (a 33).

Haversack - On floor near chair holding coat and cap. This should be marked with letters of a unit known to have used the stone house. (a 33).

Blanket roll - This should be on chair near the outside door. (a 33).

Buckets, leather - On floor near the water bench as if they had just been brought in from the well. (a 38).

Canteen, one canteen laid on the table. (a 35).

Hospital Mess Chest - The contents of this piece of regulation equipment is listed in the standard table of supply. Specifications for much of this equipment may be in the Quarter Master General's Consolidated file at the National Archives. The Hospital Mess Chest should be on the tavern table and its contents arranged for preparation of a meal.

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(d 1), (p. 16).

Optional furnishings of a temporary nature that may be exhibited: Eggs, fresh vegetables, cone of sugar, coffee beans in mill, coffee made in the pot, soup boiling over a fire, boiling water in basins to be used in preparation of adhesive bandages. Fresh picked black berries in season might be sitting in a basin of cool water standing on the end of the table.

Fire wood

Basement - Store Room: This room, by location and design, would have made a fine place for the storage of food and liquors. It is doubtful if fine wines were ever part of the stone house offerings, but barrels of whiskey, gin and other liquors were no doubt kept there. A portion of the room would have been set aside for the storage of preserves and foodstuffs in quantity. The following list suggests some of the items that might have been in this room in 1861.

Gin barrels - At least two barrels of gin would have been here. It is interesting to note that Mr. Matthews had gin barrels and kegs listed on his estate inventory. Barrels of the right age may still be gotten from some import-export firms that have been in the business since the 18th century. (a 19).

Keg - This was a small wooden cask usually holding 10 gallons or less. There are a few in the Custis-Lee Mansion collection which date from the 1870's. (a 41).

Keg & spigot - This small cask was made of wood bound with metal or wood and equipped with a spigot which was also of wood. (a 41).

Bottles - An assortment of period liquor bottles. There are some of this period in the Custis-Lee Mansion collection. (a 33, a 36).

Mason jar - There should be various sized jars all marked with the 1858 patent or earlier. There are some examples of this type jar in the Custis-Lee Mansion artifact collection and registered patents for this and earlier years in the U. S. Patent Office. These are frequently found at sales and when located are not expensive.

Boxes - Cases in which goods of the period 1850-1860 may have been shipped. These are frequently found at country auctions and are considered of little value. (a 11).

Shelving - Free standing shelving, white washed and of sufficient size to allow storage of bottled wine and liquor as well as preserves.  
(north wall)

Barrel of salt pork - This would be a wooden barrel bound in wood or metal. (a 19).

Smoked hams - Two smoked hams hung from the ceiling beams. There are painted wax reproductions hung in the meat storage house at the Custis-Lee Mansion. They used real ham in the beginning of the restoration but found that it attracted mice. The reproduction work was done at the National Park Service Laboratory. Some of the old wax remains in the Custis-Lee collection.

Axes - There are two of this period in the Georgetown stone house collection which may be on their transfer list. It is suggested that two be placed in this room.

Wedges - 1 pair of wedges is suggested for this room. One period iron wedge is in the Custis-Lee collection. A pair was listed on Mr. Matthews' inventory. It is believed that most of Mr. Matthews' tools would have been in an out building. Only a few frequently used or highly prized ones would have been kept in this room.

Pick and shovel - One pick and shovel is suggested for this room. There are good illustrations of the mid-19th century pick and shovel in sketches of the construction of the earthwork forts around Washington, D. C. in 1861.

Cutting knife - There is a 19th century example of this useful tool in the Custis-Lee collection.

Bench - Tavern type that might have been retired from the barroom to the store room. (a 24).

First Floor - West Room - Barroom: The basic character of this room was determined at least as early as the days when Polly Clark ran a wagoner's tavern in the stone house.<sup>77</sup> In the Stone House Report, Mr. Wilshin quoted Mrs. Royall's description of a wagoner's tavern at which she stayed at Cub Run in 1824. She was on her way from Winchester to Alexandria when the stage in which she was traveling broke down. This gave an opportunity to investigate the accommodations of a wagoner's tavern at Cub Run.

"But, whether fortunately or otherwise our stage broke down about half a mile from Cub-run. The driver, by leading the horses, made out to get it to a tavern, kept at the Run, twenty-five miles from Alexandria; and here I had to stay from Saturday till Monday evening. The accommodation was wretched as words can describe. The tavern was kept by one O'Neal, of Irish descent, as his name bespeaks; he appretains to the old nobility of Ireland. But unfortunately for him and



myself the name was all that remained of the noble family. The house was open and cold; the family, which was no small one, had been sick and looked like ghosts, and they had but two wretched beds in the house, with no more furniture than ought to serve for one; this, however, I found out by degrees. The appearance of the house outside, was certainly the greatest take in, in the world. It was a spacious frame building, painted white, with a long piazza. But upon gaining the interior I was struck with horror. The first thing I saw was a squalid young woman, who upon our approach, jumped into the bar, and stood with her head thrust through a small window in the same, and with a ghastly smile seemed to signify her business viz: she had whiskey to sell. O poverty, to what shifts are thou reduced! I looked at her and shuddered! I then looked, what was the prospect? the family...were sitting by a poor fire; the room was wretchedly furnished; the only thing in it was a large sign-board, which the wind had blown down, with Marcus O'Neal, printed in large letters, and entertainment for wagoners....a wagon drove up to the door,... and to my infinite delight it was loaded with oysters! Curiosity was now fully gratified. We soon had a quantity produced from the wagon and laid on the fire in the shell, which is called roasting oysters... A little while after their arrival, supper, which consisted of coffee, chickens, butter, cheese, and biscuit was placed on the table (in a different room from the bar-room). I had not the courage, however, to sup with such a savage looking group:... the whole group departed...and I sat to supper myself. Before I was done I was interrupted by the entrance of waggoners, who drove up to the door, and entered the supper room with ceremony. They called for supper, and got leave to spend the night... I wished to lie down, but my bed being in the same room where the waggoners must eat, I had another opportunity of exercising patience... In about an hour, the supper affair being over, I located myself upon a pallet before the fire and slept.... Next day I derived no little amusement from looking at the great number of wagons which (through Sunday) were going and returning from Alexandria; the road, which passed near the door, was full from morning till long after dark. These wagons were conveying flour to Alexandria, which affords a good market for that article. I had met upwards of an hundred the preceding day; and it appeared that it was to have no end..." 78

This was written when the turnpike flourished. Thirty years later it was quite a different story. No evidence concerning the tavern use of the stone house by the Matthews has been found prior to Mr. Trowbridge's visit in 1865.<sup>79</sup> Turnpike travel had greatly declined during the period of Henry P. Matthews' ownership of the stone house and preceding years.<sup>80</sup> In both the federal censuses of 1850 and 1860, Mr. Matthews' occupation is listed as farmer.<sup>81</sup> In all the reports and accounts of the battles reviewed, the stone house is never referred to as a tavern. Even the Hospital Index, which listed other field hospitals as "Todd's Tavern", and "Calvin's tavern", called the home of Henry P. Matthews the "stone house".<sup>82</sup> However when Mr. Trowbridge visited the stone house he stated that it had been a tavern and indicated that Mr. Matthews had run it. Mr. Trowbridge found "the bar-room was as barren as the intellect of the owner."<sup>83</sup> His identification of the room as the bar lends weight to the probability that a built-in bar of an earlier day was still in place.

On July 21, 1861, it is reasonable to assume that this house was prepared in much the same way that Sudley Church and other field hospitals were treated.<sup>84</sup> The rooms were cleared to make room for the wounded. Blankets were spread upon the floor and hay brought in for bedding. It was placed on top of the blankets. The furnishings of this room for the most part could have been pushed back or stacked in the bar. One table would have been retained for laying out dressings and medicines. The bar counter would have been cleared for this purpose. The tops of the benches could also have served this purpose. This room would have served as a ward and a dressing surgeon would have worked here. Wounds would have

been cleaned and dressed. The wounded who had to have amputations performed or bullets extracted would have laid here awaiting their turn on the tables in the rooms across the hall. Where a fracture had occurred and a splint was needed, the limb would be set and bound with roller bandaging over binder boards. This would have been done by the dressing surgeon in the bar. The routine generally followed at this time in dressing wounds involved taking a marine sponge and a tin basin of water and washing away blood and dirt. The same sponge was used from patient to patient. The area around the wound was shaved with a razor and then a primary or water dressing was applied. These water dressings were lint dipped in water and spread with cerate. It was believed that the wound should be irrigated. In some cases this was accomplished by placing lamp wicking in a cup of water and placing the other end on the lint dressing. On arrival at the field hospital the wounded were given a stimulant, usually brandy or whiskey.<sup>85</sup> The 5th Massachusetts had a canteen of brandy for this purpose.<sup>86</sup> Often they were given an opium pill because the men expected it.<sup>87</sup> To check minor bleeding the wound might be treated with sulphate of Iron. Large amounts of this were ordered by the Army of the Potomac in 1862. This room is to be furnished as it would have looked just prior to the arrival of the first wounded. The following list suggests the furnishings believed to have been left in this room by the Matthews and the articles that would have been added to the scene by the regimental surgeons who were preparing for the arrival of the injured from the battlefield.

List of suggested furnishings:

- Bar - It is suggested that a bar be built into this room. A survey of the HABS collection of tavern drawings produced two measured drawings of bars in place in the 18th century tavern buildings. There were none recorded for Virginia. The two selected for consideration as patterns for a reconstructed bar are filed with this paper as (a 44, a 45). If a bar from a Virginia tavern of similar character and age can be acquired or reproduced it would not be necessary to copy a bar of an earlier date from a different locality. However in the absence of such a find, the bar in Cedar Bridge Tavern, Union Township, New Jersey, is suggested for consideration. This tavern, believed to be at least 30 years older than the stone house, shares its corner chimney design (a 44).
- Clock - In Prince William County Personal Property Taxes for 1861, Mr. Wilshin found that Henry P. Matthews had been taxed for a clock valued at \$3.00. A shelf clock such as those made in Connecticut in the 1840's with the face in the upper half and a scene in the lower half is suggested. These clocks usually had an 8-day movement. A Mr. French Smith in Washington, D.C., had a large clock collection which included eight (8) fine examples of this type and many others. I am sure that Mr. Smith is no longer living but it would be reasonable to check on the location of his collection (a 46).

Cupboard - The 19th century version of the 18th century dresser with open shelves at the top and closed cupboard at the bottom. There is evidence of some cultural time lag in architecture and furniture forms in the Manassas area when compared with more Eastern and urban places.<sup>89</sup> This type of cupboard reached its height of popularity in the 18th century. But it continued to be made over a long period of time. The later versions tend to be somewhat less refined than the early ones. This piece would have been sufficiently large to have remained in its place, south of the fireplace on the west wall, when the field hospital was established (a 47, a 48, a 49).

Andirons - These should be made of iron with little or no brass. They should be representative of local craftsmanship of the second half of the 19th century.

Shovel and Tongs - These may have matched, would have been made of iron and of the same general date and style as the andirons.

Table - Small tavern type, this table was usually 30" x 18" with splayed legs not stretched.<sup>90</sup> (a 25).

Map of the United States - This should be selected to hang on the wall. There is a representative collection of such maps at the Library of Congress. They also have lists of map dealers who sell maps of this period (a 41).

- Sconce - Tin, there should be at least three of these hung on the wall. The coloring of the wall and the ceiling near their location should be smoke smudged (a 41).
- Bottles - Period liquor bottles would still have been in the back bar. Some bottles might still have had the basket weave around them (a 33, a 36).
- Glasses - These would have been found in the back bar and prepared for use in administering stimulants. Tumblers and footed wines would have been usual bar equipage. Six to 12 of each would have been found in the back section (a 50, a 51).
- Kegs - Five or six kegs of liquors might have been lined up on the bottom shelf of the bar (a 41).
- Blankets - Those that covered the floor under the hay would<sup>not</sup>/have shown. But there would have been several blanket rolls around the room and a stack of folded ones ready for use. There should be examples of both the woolen and rubber blankets. In all probability these will have to be reproduced from specifications in the Consolidated file of the Quarter Master General in the National Archives (a 34, a 11).
- Hay - This will have to be treated to make it fireproof and bug free. Enough hay should be used to cover 2/3rds of the floor of the two west rooms. Some will be needed to spread under and around the tables in the east rooms.

Stoneware  
Pitchers -

Two of these should be on the bar. They would have been the type found in the kitchen by the Army. They might have been brought to this room to hold an extra supply of drinking water for the wounded (a 22).

Leather  
Buckets -

These would be part of the government equipment. They may have contained additional water supply for use in cleaning and irrigating wounds (a 38).

Tin Basins -

There should be at least four of these in this room. This government supply item was used to hold water for washing wounds (a 86).

Sponges -

There should be at least four marine type sponges with the tin basins waiting to be used for cleaning wounds of the injured (a 70).

Razor Set -

There should be at least one razor set for use in shaving the area around the wound (a 52).

Dressings -

Lint was used chiefly to make a wet dressing. This type of dressing would be held in place by adhesive or isinglass plasters. Roller bandages were used only in case of fracture. Cotton batten was used to cushion the binder boards which were used as splints. The primary or water dressing was the type dressing used in field hospitals at the Battle of First Manassas.

Lint was defined as linen cloth scraped so as to raise a nap or pile in order to make a soft bandage and smooth surface suited for bandages for wounds. <sup>91</sup> Lint used during the Civil War was usually prepared by hand but could be done by machine. Dr. Keen, who was the Assistant Surgeon of the 5th Massachusetts Regiment at the Battle of First Manassas, described the primary water dressing used at that battlefield:

Simple cerate spread on lint made by patriotic women by scraping one side of old linen sheets or table cloths or to encourage suppuration (for pus at that time could be 'laudable') the ordinary flax seed poultice. <sup>92</sup>

Dr. Gross suggested that the water used in such dressings be tepid, cool or cold according to the body temperature of the patient. <sup>93</sup> In The Hospital Steward's Manual of 1863, water dressings were described..."lint, cold water placed over the wound held in place by adhesive plaster or isinglass." <sup>94</sup>

Dr. Hamilton in his Practical Treatise on Military Surgery, in 1861, recommended patent lint which was pre-cut for use on different parts of the body. <sup>95</sup> In the front line hospitals at the Battle of First Manassas, this would not have been a great advantage. But scissors made it possible to cut lint to size and shape desired. Lint for bandaging should be laid out in the same quantity that came in a medicine case for field use.



Adhesive  
Plaster -

This came in tins and in lengths of 2 or 5 yards and had<sup>96</sup>  
to be heated with boiling water in order to stick.

Binder  
Boards -

There should be six to ten of these available for use.  
They were issued as part of the contents of the Hospital  
Knapsacks and the Medicine Panniers.

Roller  
Bandages -

These were usually made of muslin, no starch or selvage.  
Dr. Gross stated that these were usually about 2-1/2" wide<sup>97</sup>  
and 8 yards in length. Dr. Keen mentioned use of 8 yards  
of roller bandage to hold a splint he was using to set an  
injured limb when the Union retreat began at the First  
Battle. The patient jumped down from the table and moved  
off dragging his injured limb with the large part of 8 yards<sup>98</sup>  
of roller bandage dragging behind him. This bandage came  
in various lengths and widths and was used chiefly in  
binding splints.(a 53).

Ichthyocolla  
Plaster -

There was one yard of this in the medicine case for the  
field. An example is believed to be in the medicine chest,  
at the New York Academy of Medicine, which was found on  
Manassas Battlefield.

Cotton  
Wadding -

This was used to line splints and make pads for use in cases  
of scalding and burns.

- Oiled Silk - This was used to preserve the effect of water dressings and protect the clothes of the patient. 7/8ths of a yard was placed in the medicine pannier.
- Muslin - Bleached, one yard wide and two yards long. This was part of the contents of the medicine cases and medicine panniers.
- Bucket - Tin, these were used to receive used dressings. There could have been as many as four in this room (a 10).
- Scissors - These were part of the contents of medicine panniers, pocket cases of instruments, and the medicine case for the field (a 56).
- Forceps,  
Dressing - These were in the field case of instruments, in the pocket case and may have been used in this room.
- Brandy - This along with whiskey was used as a stimulant.
- Medicine  
Glasses - These were found in the medicine case and were used as measures.
- Medicine in Bottles: (a 54, a 55)
- Pilulate opii - 12 dozen were found in the medicine chest. Dr. Adams describes this and morphine as being given the wounded because they expected it.
- Cerate, simple - 2 ounces of this was found in the field hospital knapsack.
- Benches - (4) (a 24); Chairs - (4) (a 41, a 57)
- Gun - An old gun was mounted over the fireplace (a 41).

Sulphate  
of Iron -

One ounce of this was found in the knapsack. It was chiefly used as an astringent to control minor bleeding.

Spittoon -

This would have been part of the civilian furnishings and may have been made of white ironstone.

Body Dress of Union Soldiers: -

Some parts of uniforms which could have been worn by men in regiments believed to have used the Stone House.

Cap -

Forage type. At least two of these (a 34).

Coat -

Blue frock type. At least two of these (a 35).

Equipment:

Haversack -

(a 33)

Blanket Rolls -

There should be at least four of these (a33).

Blanket Stack -

About 12 folded blankets (a 11).

Canteens -

At least four canteens (a 35).

Cartridge Box -

One of these should be on a chair with cap, coat and cap boxes.

Cap Boxes -

One of these should be on chair.

Belt, Waist type-

One of these should be also on the chair (a 35).

Rifles -

Three stacked in the northwest corner of the room.

Descriptions mention the presence of arms. Men who assisted in setting up the hospital would have had rifles. The arms mentioned as being there at the time of recapture were probably those of the wounded and the men who assisted the surgeons in the hospital(a 33).

Tourniquets, field - There should be at least two of these in this room. Some six inch sticks could be laid out with roller bandages to be used as tourniquets (d 5, p. 14).

The Medicine Case for Field Service -

One of these and its contents (d 2, p. 147).

The Medicine Pannier -

One of these and its contents (a 56), (d 1, p. 18).

The Pocket Case -

One of these and its instruments (d 1, p. 16).

First Floor - Passage: The chief function of this area was to offer access to rooms on the first floor and the outside by front and rear exits. It also provided access to the stairways to the cellar and the second floor.

List of Suggested Furnishings:

- Clothes Hanger- A very simple rack for hanging outside clothes. This should be a removable piece of furniture unless some evidence of a built in peg board can be found.
- Bench - Simple bench that could be placed in the hall near the top of the cellar stairs (a 58).
- Shawl - Light woolen shawl, usually worn by women in second quarter of the 19th century. This would be hung from the clothes hanger.
- Cap, forage - This would be hung on the clothes hanger (a 33).
- Table - Small table in southwest corner with a drawer in it. The chamber stick sits upon this piece (a 66).
- Table cover - Small colorful cover.
- Chamberstick & Snuffer - Tin or pewter, first half of the 19th century (a 59).
- Litter - One Satterlee or regulation hand litter leaning against the wall ready to be carried to the field to bring back the wounded (a 61).

First Floor - Northeast Room: This room is believed to have been used  
99  
by Henry and Jane Matthews as a dining room. When the Stone House became  
a field hospital this room is believed to have been used for surgery. A  
little clearing and improvising would have made it ideal for this use.  
Descriptions of field hospital operations during the Civil War help to  
indicate the type of scene that took place here. The operations performed  
at forward field hospitals were generally extractions of bullets or  
amputations. Surgeon W. W. Keen who later became an outstanding surgeon  
was a medical student who temporarily left school to serve with the  
3-month volunteers. He found no shortage of medicines or medical supplies  
but felt that food was scarce. Dr. Keen emphasized the need for light and  
described his use of a block of wood with 5 auger holes for candles that  
he used for his operating lamp. His description of "simple" Civil War  
surgery follows:

We operated in old blood stained and often pus-stained coats,  
the veterans of a hundred fights. We operated with clean  
hands.... We used undisinfected instruments from undisinfected  
plush-lined cases, and still worse used marine sponges which  
had been used in prior pus cases and had been only washed in  
tap water. If a sponge or an instrument fell on the floor it  
was washed and squeezed in a basin of tap water and used as if  
it were clean. 100

Carl Shurz is quoted for his colorful description of operations  
performed in field hospitals at the Gettysburg battlefield:

Most of the operating tables were placed in the open air where  
light was best, some of them partially protected against the  
rain by tarpaulens or blankets stretched on polls. There stood  
the surgeons their sleeves rolled up to their elbows, their bare  
arms as well as aprons smeared with blood. Their knives not  
seldom between their teeth, while they were helping a patient

on or off the table or their hands otherwise occupied around them pools of blood and amputated limbs in heaps.

Antiseptic methods were unknown at that time. As a wounded man was lifted upon the table, after shrieking with pain, the surgeons quickly examined the wound and resolved upon cutting off the wounded limb. Some ether was administered and the body put in position in a moment. The Surgeon snatched the knife from between his teeth where it had been while hands were busy, wiped it once or twice across his blood stained apron and the cutting began. The operation accomplished the surgeon would look around with a deep sigh and then - next.<sup>101</sup>

Chloroform was used at the Battle of First Manassas as an anesthetic.

There is no record of ether being used nor is ether included on the standard table of supplies for the Medical Service.

Dr. Keen continued his discussion of amputations with a vivid description of the dressing that followed the amputation:

An amputation stump was always dressed with a Maltese cross of lint spread with cerate. Hanging out of the two ends of the wound were from 5 to 20 or 30 silk ligatures, one, two or three of them with one or more knots tied in them in order to identify those ligatures which belonged to the larger vessels. From about the 4th or 6th day traction was made upon each string to see whether the tissues had rotted away sufficiently to allow it to become detached. The knotted ligatures on the large vessels were not touched for a week or ten days and not uncommonly when they came away... a gush of blood would announce a secondary hemorrhage, requiring reopening of the wound or in some cases of repeated hemorrhage a ligation of the vessel higher up in the limb by an amputation.<sup>102</sup>

The instruments used in surgery at a field hospital were usually carried by the surgeon while a helper carried the heavy hospital knapsack. The heavier medical supplies and hospital stores were carried in ambulances or wagons at the Battle of First Manassas. It is probable that the surgery rooms in the Stone House had a field case and its contents, a medicine case and contents, a medicine pannier.

List of suggested furnishings:

Andirons - Black iron, these should be cleaned and be of local origin.

Shovel & Tongs- These would be smaller than those described for the kitchen and there would be no brass trim.

Cupboard - This piece should be made of pine and contain some of the Queensware (a 67, a 68).

Table - Drop leaf made of walnut. This type of table was about 40" wide.x 46" long with the leaves raised. The central overhanging fixed leaf is about 18" across and matching drop leaves are about 15" across. When raised these are supported by pull or pivot brackets, built into the table bed. This dining table would have been pushed aside to make room for a tavern table, brought from the bar to serve as the operating table. This table with its leaves dropped would have served to hold the dressings, instruments, chloroform and other medicines (a 66).

Queensware  
Tableware -

Part of a set of this china was owned by Mr. Matthews. The logical place to store and use it was in this room where it served the family as their best tableware. It may have been plain or decorated. Examples of this ware are on exhibition at the Georgetown Stone House.

103



- Chairs - There should be four dining chairs in this room. These chairs should be similar to the ones used in the barroom and described in Thomas Ormsbee's Early American  
104  
Furniture as rod-back Winsor chairs. All four should be straight chairs (a 57).
- Tavern Table - This would have been one of the large tavern tables from the bar. This table would have been placed where it would have had the most light and used for operations (a 25).
- Hospital Field Case - This case contained the instruments which would be needed according to the standard table of supply for the field service. There is one in the Park collection, on loan from the Medical Museum and the NPS Laboratory recently purchased another. The instrument catalogs listed in the bibliography carry good illustrations of individual  
105  
instruments. These are marked with \*. (d 1, p.17)
- Pocket Case - And its contents ( d 1, p. 16).
- The Hospital Knapsack - This contained medicines and dressings and was usually carried by the surgeon's helper (d 1, p. 18).
- Hay - Sufficient amount to spread lightly on floor under and around the table.

Cover for the Dining Table -

It would have been period practice to have a decorative cloth over the dining table. This would have remained in place. On top of this the surgeon would have laid out his instruments and dressings. A tin basin filled with water would have been ready with a sponge nearby for cleaning the wound and instruments.

Basin, Tin - Government specifications describe those used as hospital supplies.

Towel - Government specification describe those used by hospitals.

Sponges - Large marine sponges were used in washing the wound.  
Smaller ones were used in the application of chloroform (a 70).

Sponge Holder - Table of supply listed a Buck sponge holder.

Lantern - The table of hospital supplies listed a lantern. These were carried with the supplies transported by the wagons or ambulances (a 65).

Candlestick - A tin hogscraper candlestick may have already been in the house. In fact several of these may have been collected in the operating rooms to give additional light (a 14).

- Coat - Blue frock coat which might have been part of the surgeon's uniform (a 35).
- Sash - A medical officer's green sash might also have been placed on a chair.
- Sword & Scabbard - A medical officer's sword from 1861 might have been placed with other parts of the uniform.
- Canteen - One canteen might have been in the room (a 35).
- Razor Set - One razor set would have been in the room to use in shaving hair from around the wound (a 52).
- Blanket Roll - One blanket roll may have been on the floor (a 33).
- Haversack - One of these may have been on the floor with the blanket roll (a 33).
- Bucket - One leather bucket would have been in the room with a fresh supply of water.
- Bucket - One tin bucket might have been on the floor near the table to receive used dressings.
- Fender - There may have been one inexpensive fender around the fireplace.

First Floor - Southeast Room: This room is believed to have been used by the Matthews family as their parlor. Because of its size like the other east three/rooms, this one would also have made an adequate surgery.

List of Suggested Furnishings:

- Andirons - Black, iron, made in the first half of the 19th century of a style local in use. These may have been tipped in brass.
- Shovel & Tongs- Small parlor sized with brass handles
- Fender - Short 19th century type with tin floor. Examples of this type are in the Custis-Lee Mansion collection.
- Tea board - Round, tilt-top, plain table. There is an example in the Custis-Lee Mansion collection. This table is illustrated in Thomas Ormsbee's (a 71) Field Guide to Early American Furniture, p. 131, figure 84.
- Whatnot - Corner piece. This set of shelves has from four to six triangular shelves, which increase in size from top to bottom by approximately two inch steps and are equidistant from each other. Overall measurement is about 4'6" x 14". This spool-turned piece is illustrated on p.288 in figure 182 of Thomas Ormsbee's Field Guide to Victorian Furniture (a 72).
- Vase - Small vase which dates from the first half of the 19th century placed on top shelf of the whatnot. It would be about 2" to 5" tall.

- Pin Cushion - One small decorative pin cushion made in the first half of the 19th century. This also will be placed on the whatnot.
- Decanter & Glasses - A red Bohemian ware decanter and footed glasses made in the second quarter of the 19th century. This would be on the whatnot.
- Daguerrotype- This should date from c.1840 and would be on the whatnot.
- Bible - Early 19th century Bible (a 77 & a 53).
- Chair - Lincoln type rocking chair. This mid-century rocker would have been a prized parlor piece in Mr. Matthews' house.
- Chair, -side - There should be at least four side chairs of an earlier period than the rocking chair. These simple chairs were made with upholstered seats from 1840-1860 (a 57).
- Lamp - A glass camphene lamp would have been an important parlor piece. The one suggested dated from 1830 to 1859 (a 73).
- Fan - Palm or wicker fan, spade shaped. There may well have been two of these (a 69).
- Foot stool - This piece would have been wooden, country-made and designed for use. It may have been painted.
- Tea Board Cover - This could have been one of those cotton damask woven cloths with a wide fringe border.

- Flower Pot - One flower pot may have stood on the window sill. A stoneware decorated pot with a growing plant is suggested.
- Bellows: One early 19th century fireplace bellows of simple construction and design would be appropriate for this room.
- Rag Carpet - One rag carpet rolled in corner of the room would have been in place before the army began to move things around. There is a piece of old carpet in the storage collection of the Custis-Lee Mansion that may be on the transfer list.
- Tavern Table - This large table of the same general description as the one in the kitchen might have been moved here from the bar to serve as an operating table (a 25).
- Field Hospital Case and Its Content - This included the instruments needed (d 1, p. 17).
- Hospital Knapsack and Its Contents - This contained chiefly dressings and medicines (d 1, p. 18).
- Hay - A little of this would have been spread around and under the table.
- Basin - One tin basin would have been set near the instruments on the teaboard.
- Sponge - One large marine type sponge for washing the wounds and one small one for chloroform (a 70).

- Sponge Holder - Buck sponge holder is specified in the table of supply.
- Coat - Blue frock coat placed on back of rocker. This should be the type worn by medical officers (a 35).
- Sash - This should be the medical officer's green sash.
- Colt Revolver - This would be the type of side arm carried by medical officers and would be placed with the rest of the equipment not needed in the work at hand.
- Canteen: This would have contained stimulants and would have been conveniently placed (a 35).
- Razor Set - These were issued in sets by the medical purveyor (a 52).
- Blanket Roll - This was one piece of equipment that a surgeon's helper might still have had with him when he reached the Stone House.
- Haversack - This would have been near the chair on the floor (a 33).
- Bucket - Leather. One leather bucket would have been in the room filled with water.
- Bucket - Tin. One of these would have been near the table to received used dressings (a 70).
- Foot Warmer - One of these would have been on the hearth.

Second Floor - West Room: This room would have been known as the bar chamber and would have been used in the early tavern days as the common room for sleeping wagoners. It is believed that it became the main bedroom before the Civil War. It probably served as a ward for the two east rooms on this floor that are believed to have been used for operating. During the height of the battle the number of men and the proximity of the fighting to the Stone House produced enough wounded to have kept four surgical teams operating in the house. Thus far only two teams have been documented and identified. If we can accept Hough's circumstantial evidence for Dr. Samuel Hurd of the 5th Massachusetts, we have identified three surgeons who were in the house. Further research should eventually identify the other surgeons who were in this field hospital. When the Union retreat came, only the most seriously wounded would have remained in the hospital. There would have been no need for more than one medical team to remain with the number reported at the Stone House.

List of Suggested Furnishings:

- Andirons - Black iron andirons of the first half of the 19th century would have been in the fireplace.
- Bed - Three feather mattresses covered with linen ticking made from old linen sheets would have been on top of the blankets on the floor.
- Pillows: Two feather pillows in linen cases would also have been used on the floor covered with blankets and hay for bedding.



- Bolster - One linen covered feather bolster would have been used as bedding.
- Blankets - Blankets would have been spread on the floor where the wounded were to be laid.
- Hay - A sufficient amount of hay would have been placed over the blankets to accommodate as many wounded as possible.
- Sheets - At least 6 linen sheets would have been available for use. On other parts of the battlefield these were used for additional dressings.
- Blankets - There would have been at least four blanket rolls and a stack of about one dozen folded woolen blankets (a 33, a 11).
- Towels - There would have been at least two hand sized towels on the wash stand.
- Bureau - One bureau made about 1840 similar in design to one illustrated in Thomas Ormsbee's Field Guide to Victorian Furniture,  
<sup>107</sup>  
p. 138, figure 76 (a 78).
- Wash Stand - This wash stand should date from about 1840 and be oblong in shape with racks for towels on each end. It was probably painted to match the bedstead but may have been mahogany or black walnut matching the bureau. One of local origin should be sought and if in its original finish preserved that way (a 79).

Chair - An arrow back rocker similar to illustration in Nutting's  
108  
Treasury of Furniture, Vol. II, plate 2466 (a 80).

Medicine Case and its contents (d 2, p. 147).

Medicine Pannier and its contents (d 1, p.18) (a 56).

Pocket Case of instruments (d 1, p.16).

Basins - Tin, filled with water. There should be about 4 of these (a 85).

Sponges - Four marine type sponges placed in tin bowls ready to be  
employed in washing wounds (a 70).

Razor Sets - There should be four of these ready for use in shaving the  
area around the wounds (a 52).

Bandages &  
Dressings - Much of the needed dressing and plasters were in the equipment  
mentioned above.

Lint would be laid out ready to be cut to fit the specific  
wound as a water dressing.

Tin cases of adhesive plaster would be out and open for use.

Roller bandaging would be placed with the other dressing  
material (a 53).

- Medicines - would have also been found in the above chests and cases.
- Bottles of cerate (8 oz.) should be with the lint (a 54,55,56).
- Bottles of morphine and opium pills should be with a pitcher of water near glasses (a 54, a 55 & a 56).
- Canteen - There should be at least two canteens of stimulants, whiskey or brandy (a 35).
- Glasses - There should be at least four tumblers of glass or metal.
- Buckets - There should be two buckets of water and four buckets to receive old dressings. These might all be tin (a 70).
- Bayonet & Scabbard - This would be resting on chair along with cap, blanket roll and coat (a 33, a 35).
- Cap, Forage - This should be placed on chair (a 33).
- Coat - This should be an enlisted man's coat and be placed on chair with cap (a 35).
- Wash Set - This should be decorated Ironstone.
- Haversack - Many knapsacks were left along the route, but many men kept their haversacks. The ones suggested for the Stone House would have been carried by those who set up the hospital (a 33).
- Lantern - This would have been among the hospital supplies.

Rifles -

These rifles would have been stacked by those who were helping to set up the hospital.

Toothbrush-

This would have been on the wash stand. Illustrations of period ones appears in the medical catalogs.

Comb -

This would have been on the wash stand.

Second Floor - Northeast Room: This room is believed to have been a private guest room in tavern days. It is believed to have been furnished with bedroom furnishings at the time of the Battle of First Manassas. This is one of the four rooms where temporary surgery was performed in the Stone House field hospital.

List of Suggested Furnishings:

- Barrels - Two barrels of large size were taken upstairs and with planks a makeshift operating table could have been improvised. There is no evidence showing how the tables were improvised. There is a photograph of this kind of arrangement used for embalming. Both the barrels and the plank would have been available (a 19, a 85).
- Planks - Two, these planks would have been about 10" wide and could have been nailed to two cross pieces which in turn could have been nailed to the barrel head.
- Bureau - This piece should date from about 1840. It should be simply made of a wood that was given a painted finish. There was a blue bedstead in the Matthews collection of furnishing which may have been part of a painted set (a 86, 149).
- Wash Stand - There should be a small square open wash stand dating from about 1840's. It should have towel racks on the sides. It was sold separately, and could have had a painted finish (a 79).

Pitcher, Bowl & Chamber Pot -

This wash set should be made of white plain ironstone.

Towel - One woven towel should be in place on rack of wash stand.

Candlestick - Tin hogscraper type used on wash stand (a 14).

Hospital Knapsack & Contents (a 75) (d 1, p.18).

Field Case & Contents (d 1, p.17).

Chair - Straight wooden side chair made about 1840 a type of spindle-back. This type could have been painted (a 57, p.98).

Coat - Surgeon's blue frock coat placed on the chair (a 35).

Sash - Surgeon's green sash placed on the chair.

Canteen - Usually contained stimulants (a 35).

Razor Set - This was used to shave area of wound (a 52).

Blanket Roll - This was a piece of equipment which some of the men would have had with them when they reached the Stone House (a 33).

Haversack - This was easier to carry than the knapsack (a 33).

Bucket, leather- Fresh water would have been in this.

Bucket, Tin - This bucket would have been near the operating table (a 70).

Lantern - This would have been from hospital supplies (a 38).

Tin basin - This basin is listed on the Standard Supply Table.

Sponge - Marine type of sponge used to clean wounds.

Andirons - One pair of black iron andirons should be placed in the fireplace. These should date from the first half of the 19th century.

Second Floor - Passage: This area was used as an access area to the bedrooms and staircase. It was generally used for the same purpose when the house was a field hospital except that extra space in this passage was used to store furnishings moved from the bedrooms to make room for the wounded.

List of Suggested Furnishings:

Press - This press would have been used for storage of clothes and linens. (a 81)

Beds - Parts of three low post beds taken apart, 3 head boards, 3 foot boards, 6 side rails and the slats. The parts of one of these beds should be painted blue (a 82, 83 & 84).

Litter - Satterlee or regulation stretcher - propped against the wall as if waiting for the bearers to complete their tasks of readying the hospital (a 61).



Second Floor - Southeast Room: This room had no source of heat. It was the most uncomfortable of the three rooms on this floor for this reason. It is believed that it was furnished as a bedroom so that when the opportunity came it could be used. The lack of heat on July 21, 1861, was no problem. This room is believed to have served as an operation room.

List of Suggested Furnishings:

Barrels - Two large ones used in making an operating table (a 19, a 84).

Planks - Two about 10" wide also used in making an operating table.

Chest of Drawers - An old painted pine chest of drawers from about 1820 (a 83,p.150).

Wash Stand - A small square open wash stand similar to the one used in the northeast room should be here (a 79).

Pitcher, Bowl & Chamber Pot -

This wash set should be made of white ironstone without decoration.

Towel - One woven towel of cotton or linen should be on wash stand.

Candlestick - Tin hogscraper type used on wash stand ( a 14).

Hospital Knapsack & Contents - (a 75) (d 1, p.18).

Field Case & Contents - (d 1, p.17).

Chair - Straight wooden side chair made c.1840 or earlier. Spindle-back, Arrow-back or Rod-back Windsor chair (a 57, p.99).

Cap - Forage type cap hung on chair post (a 33).

Coat - Blue frock coat laid over back of chair (a 34).

Canteen - (a 35).

Razor Set - (a 52).

Haversack - (a 33).

Bucket, leather- (a 52).

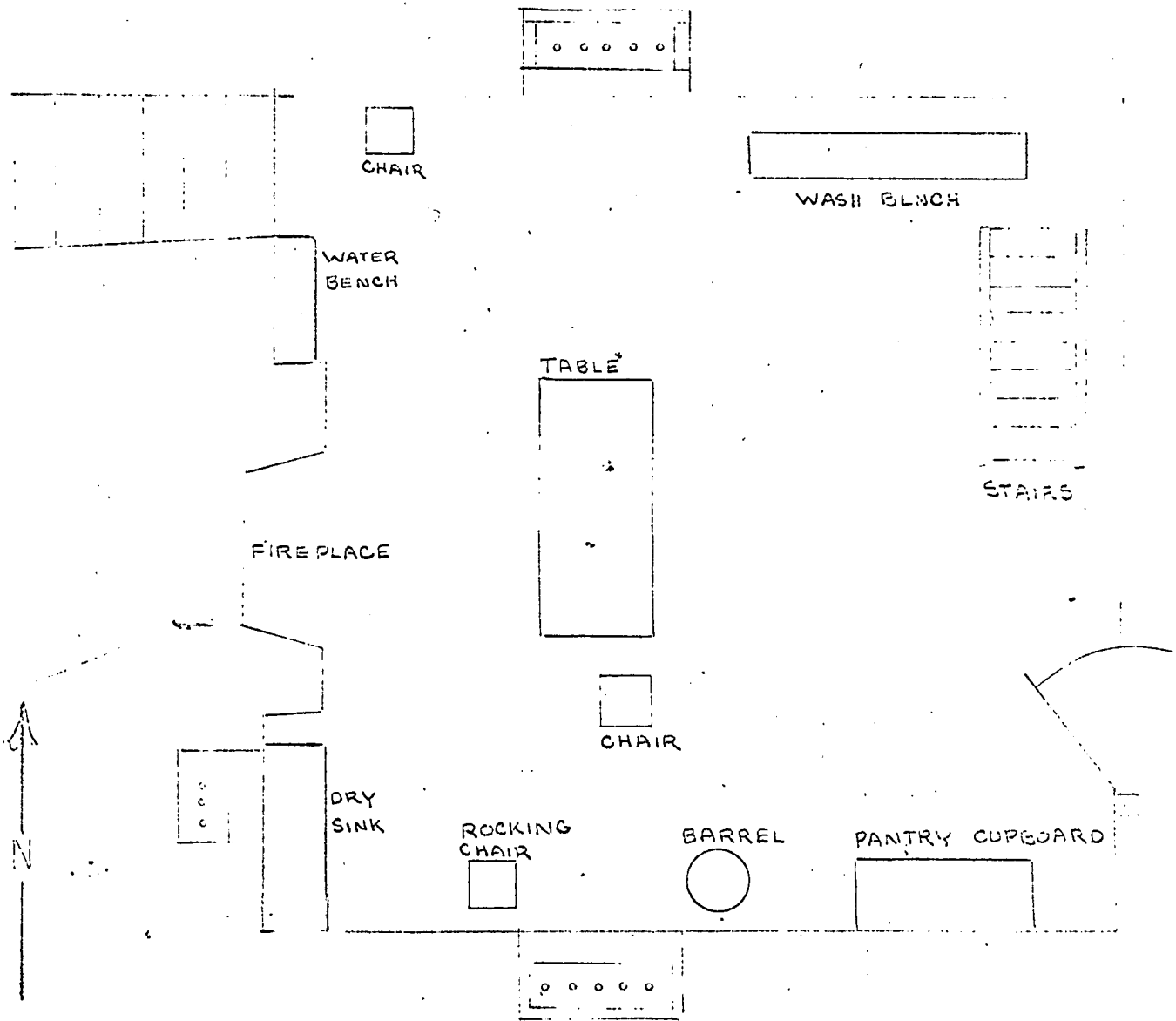
Bucket, tin - (a 70)

Lantern - (a 38)

Basin, Tin - This basin is listed on the standard table of supplies.

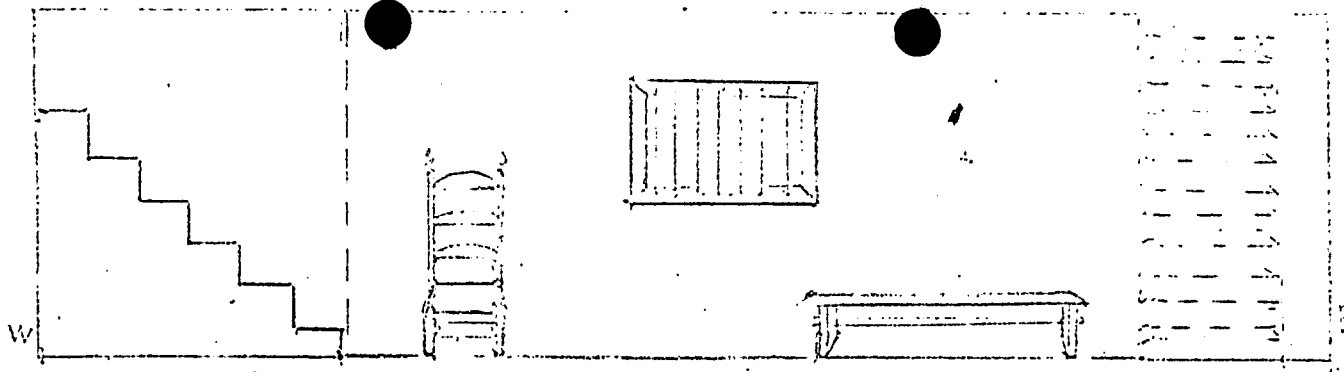
Sponge - Marine type used to wash wounds.

CELLAR  
WEST ROOM  
KITCHEN

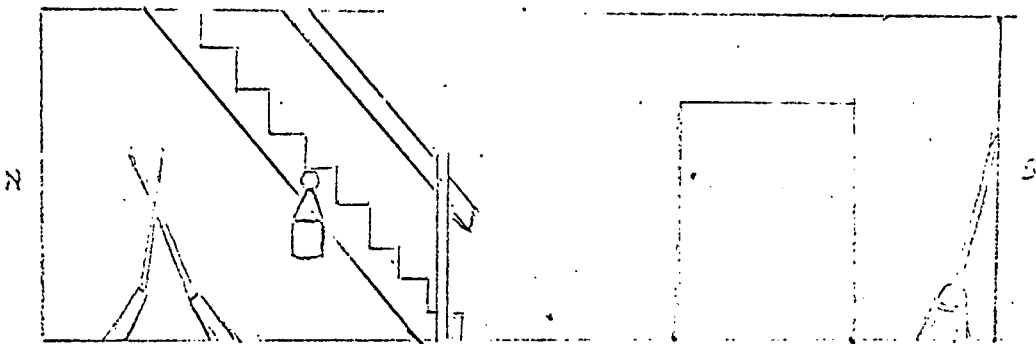


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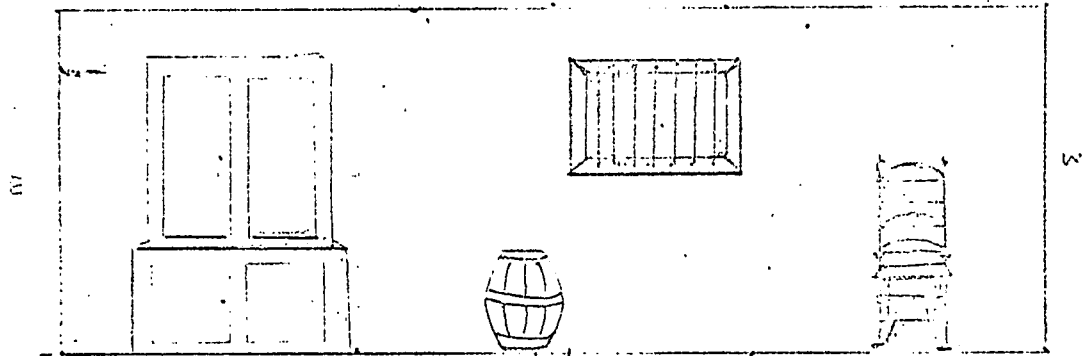
NORTH WALL



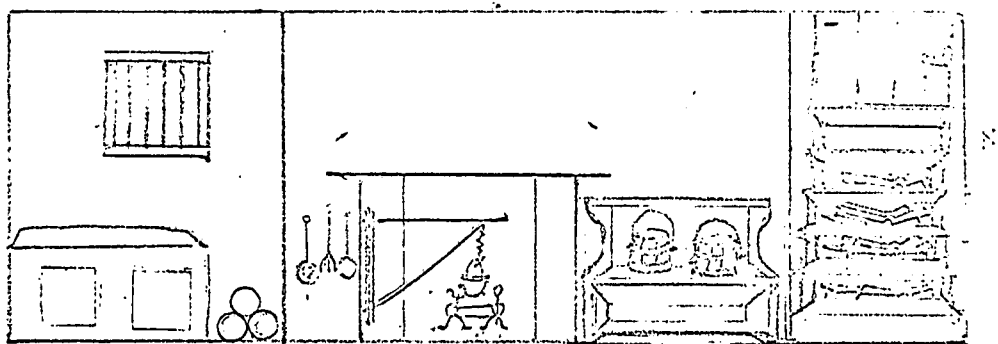
EAST WALL



SOUTH WALL



WEST WALL

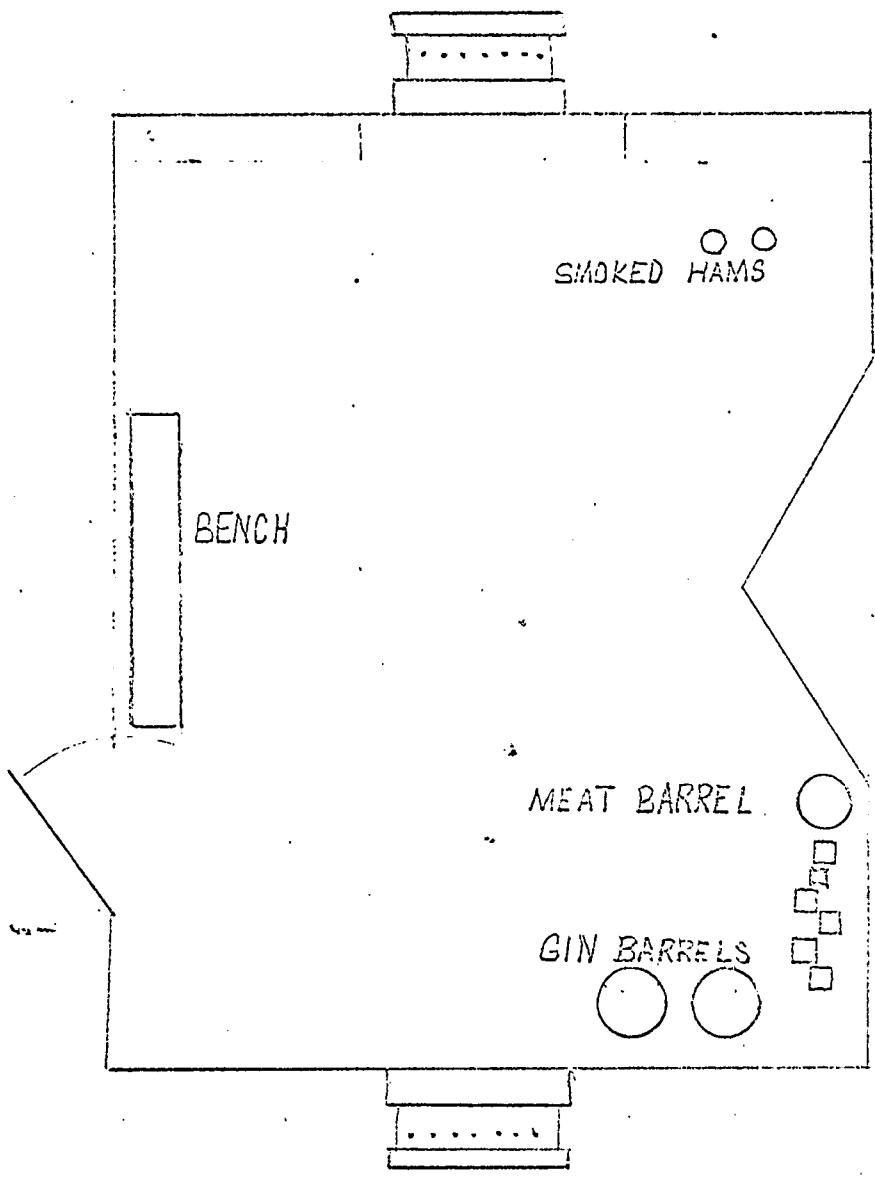


# iii

CELLAR

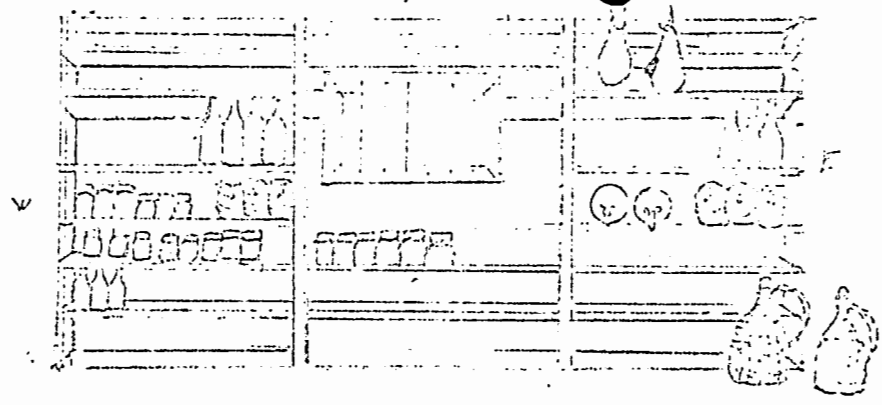
EAST ROOM

STORE ROOM

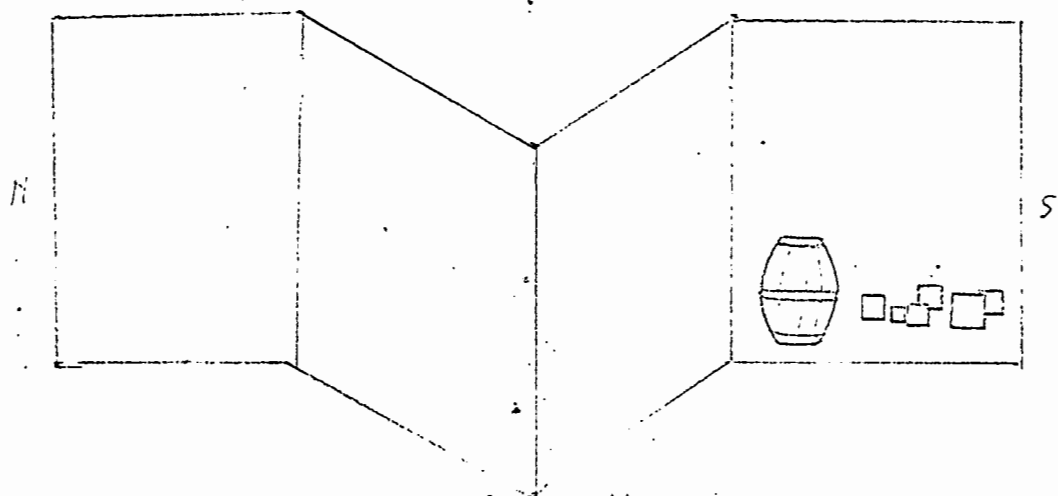


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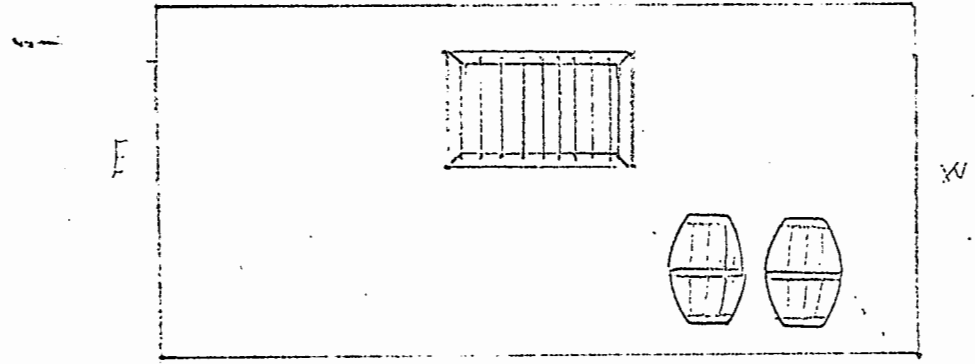
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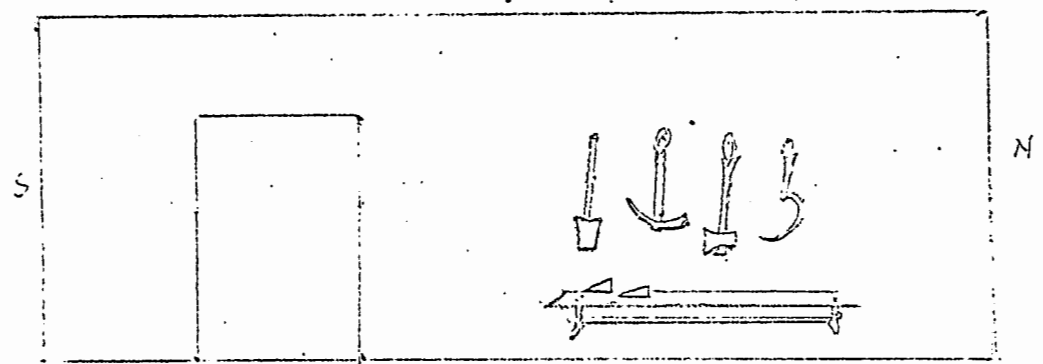
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SOUTH WALL



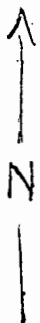
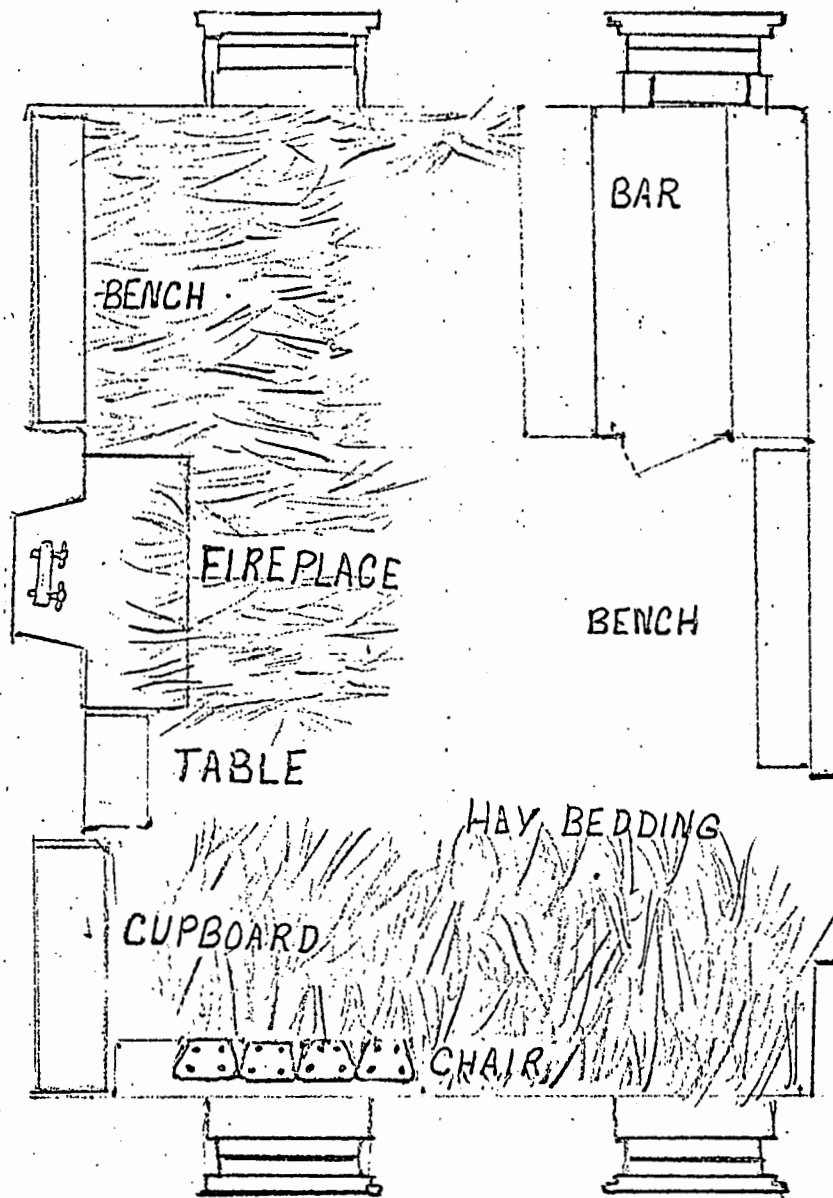
WEST WALL



FIRST FLOOR

WEST ROOM

BAR ROOM

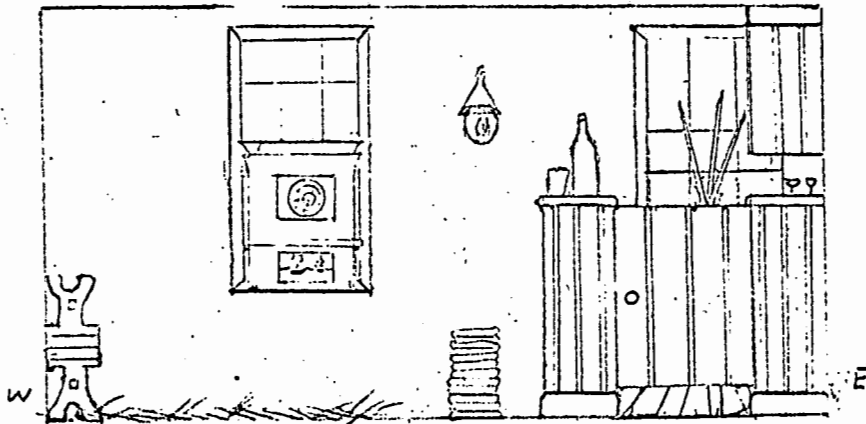


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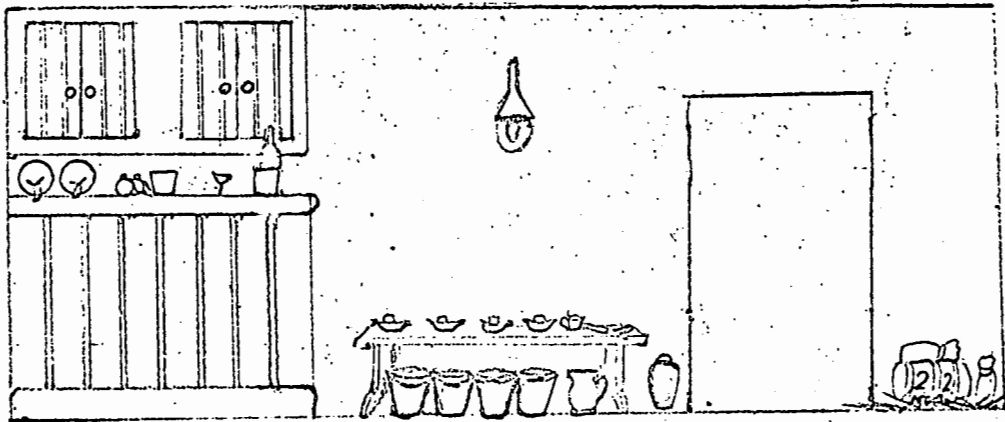
WEST ROOM

BAR ROOM

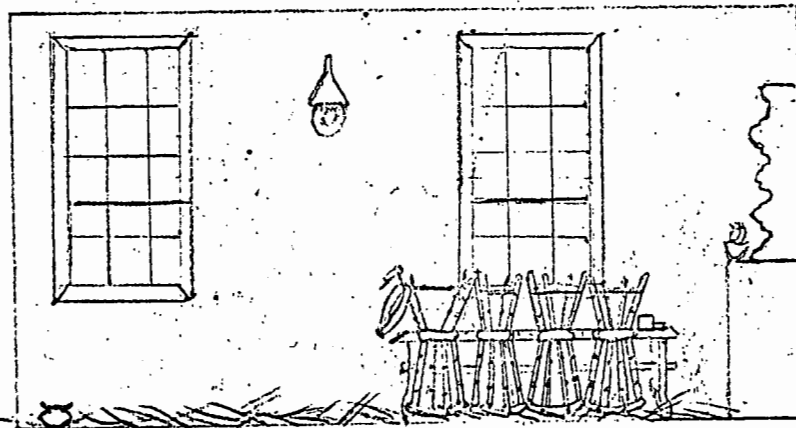
NORTH WALL



EAST WALL



SOUTH WALL





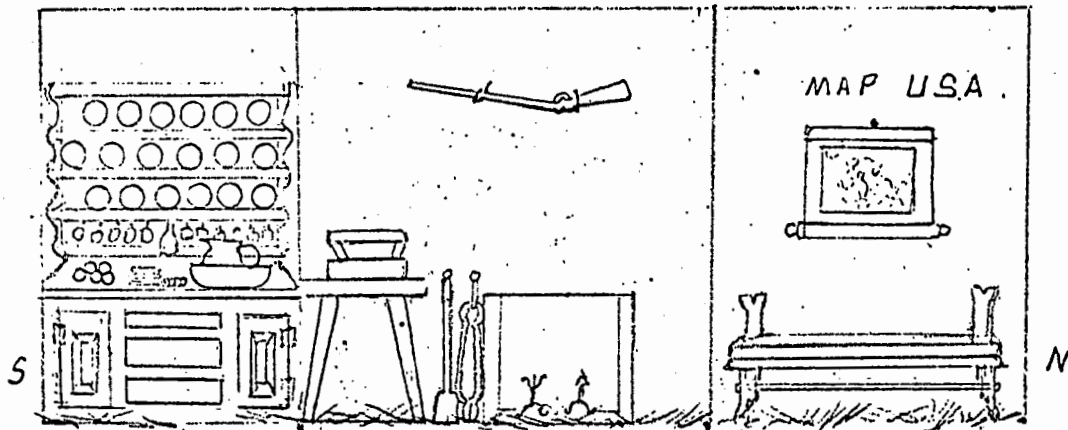
FIRST FLOOR

53 VI (b)

WEST ROOM

BAR ROOM

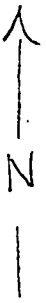
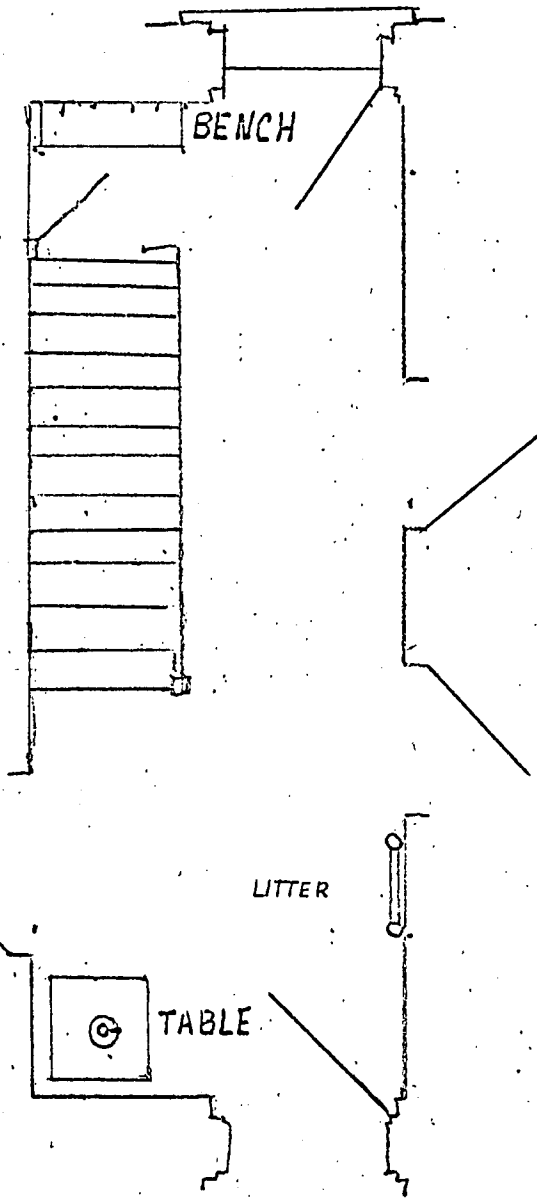
WEST WALL



FIRST FLOOR

~~54~~ VII

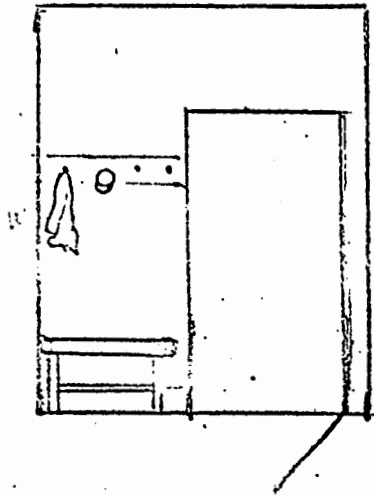
PASSAGE



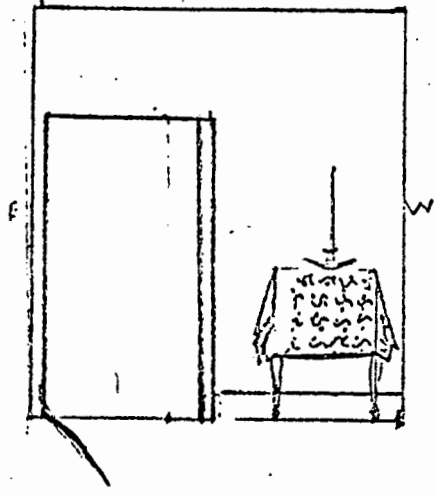
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PASSAGE - Elevations

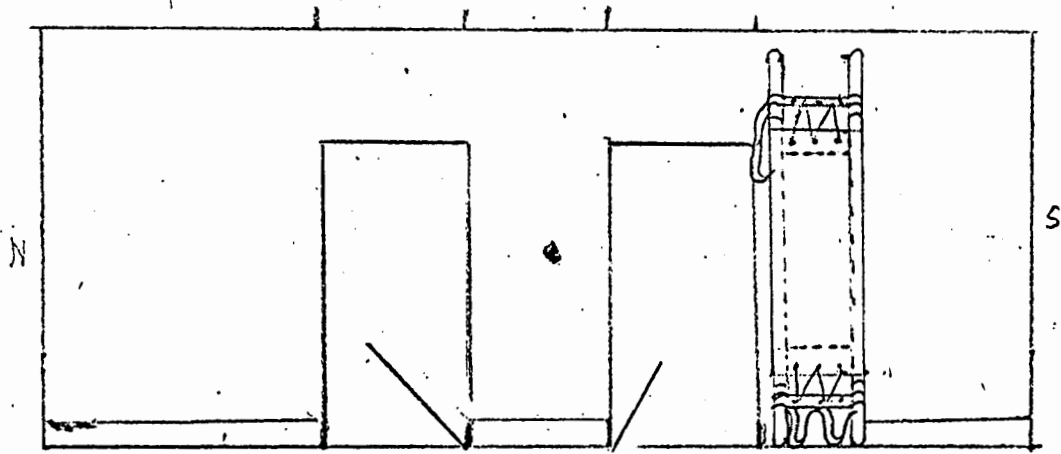
NORTH WALL



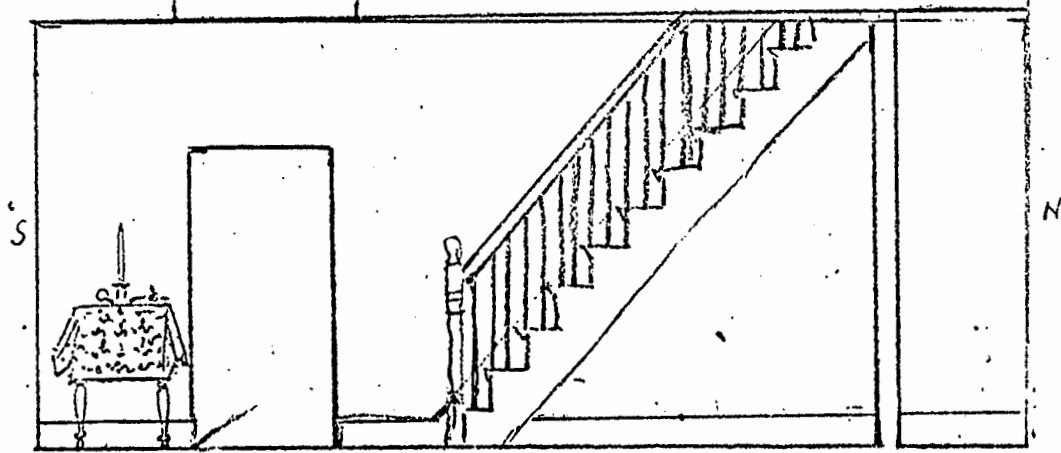
SOUTH WALL



EAST WALL



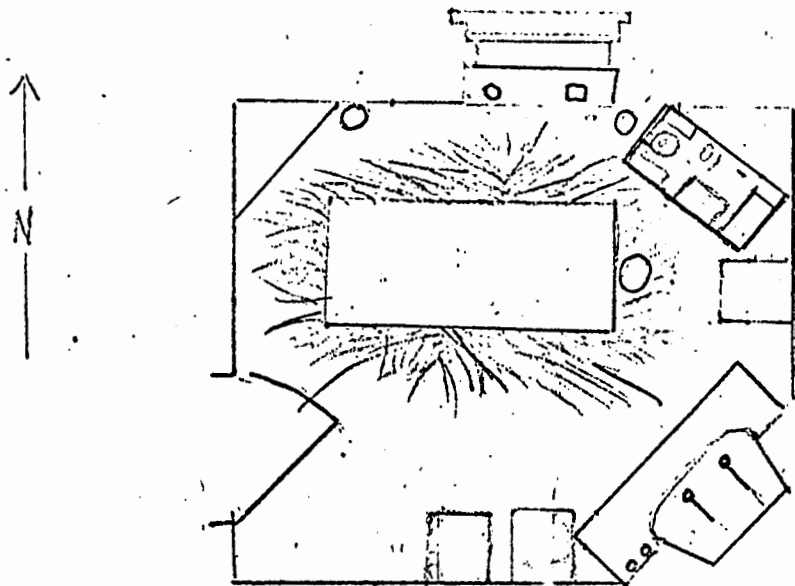
WEST WALL



FIRST FLOOR

56 IX & X

NORTH EAST ROOM FLOOR PLAN

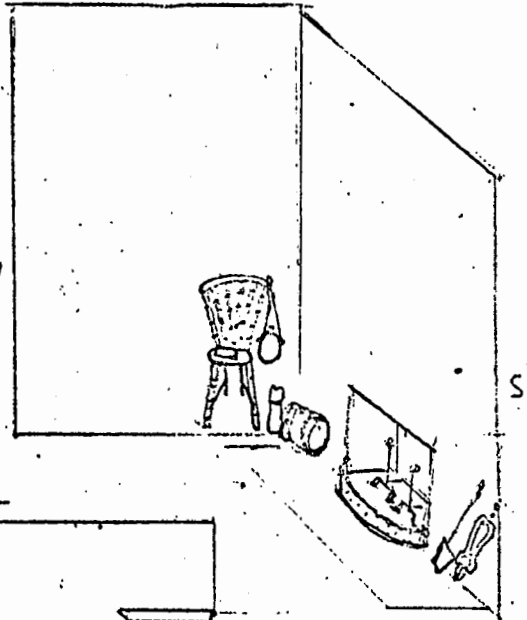
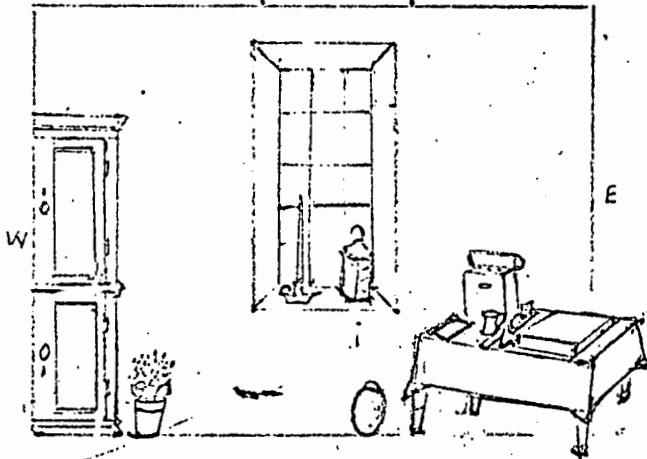


First Floor - North East Room Elevations X

NORTH WALL

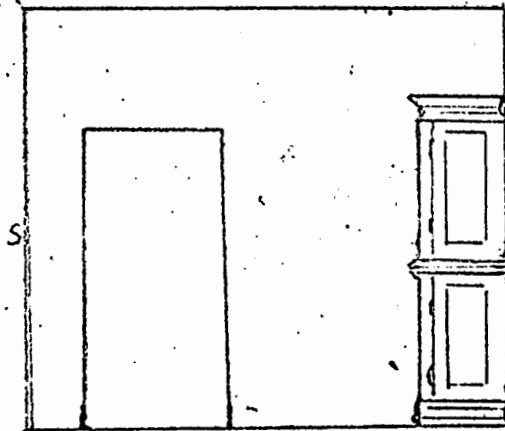
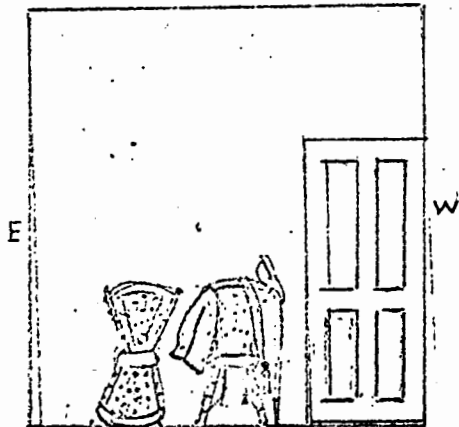
EAST WALL

X



SOUTH WALL

WEST WALL

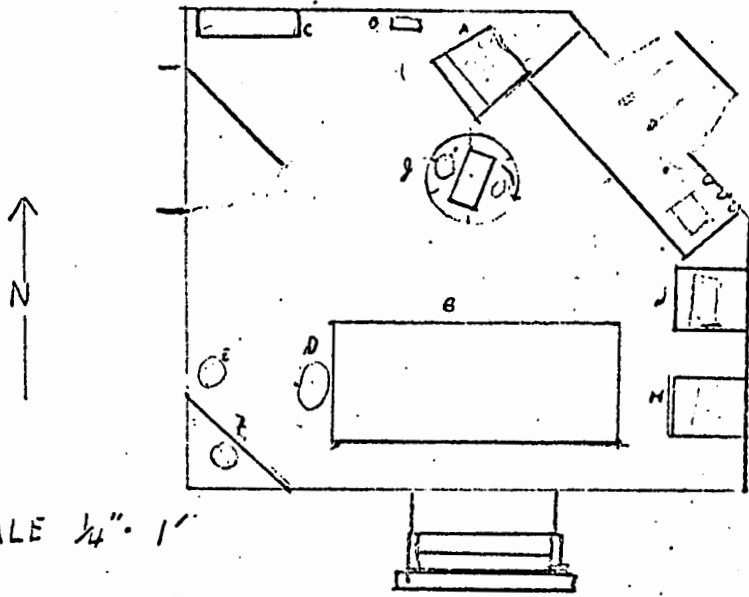


FIRST FLOOR

# XI & XII

SOUTH EAST ROOM

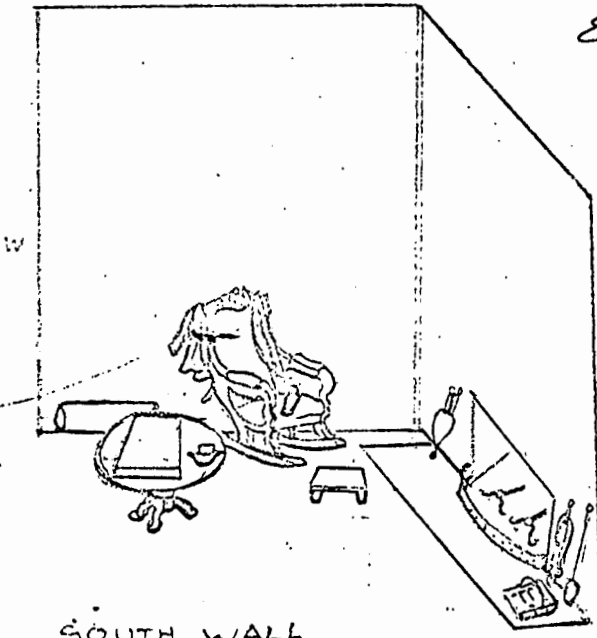
FLOOR PLAN



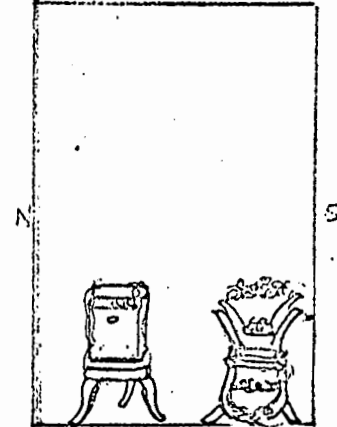
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First Floor -  
South East Room  
Elevations - XII

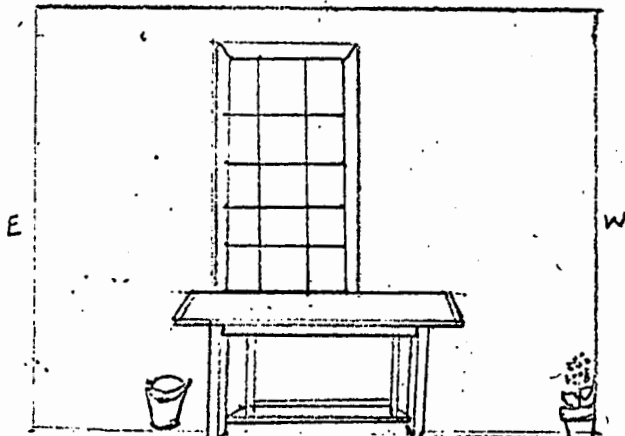
NORTH WALL



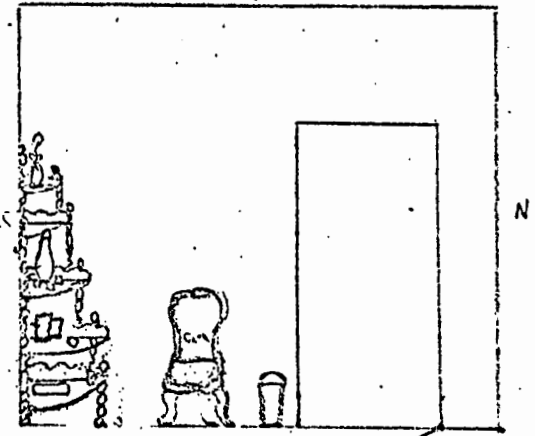
EAST WALL



SOUTH WALL

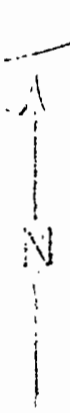
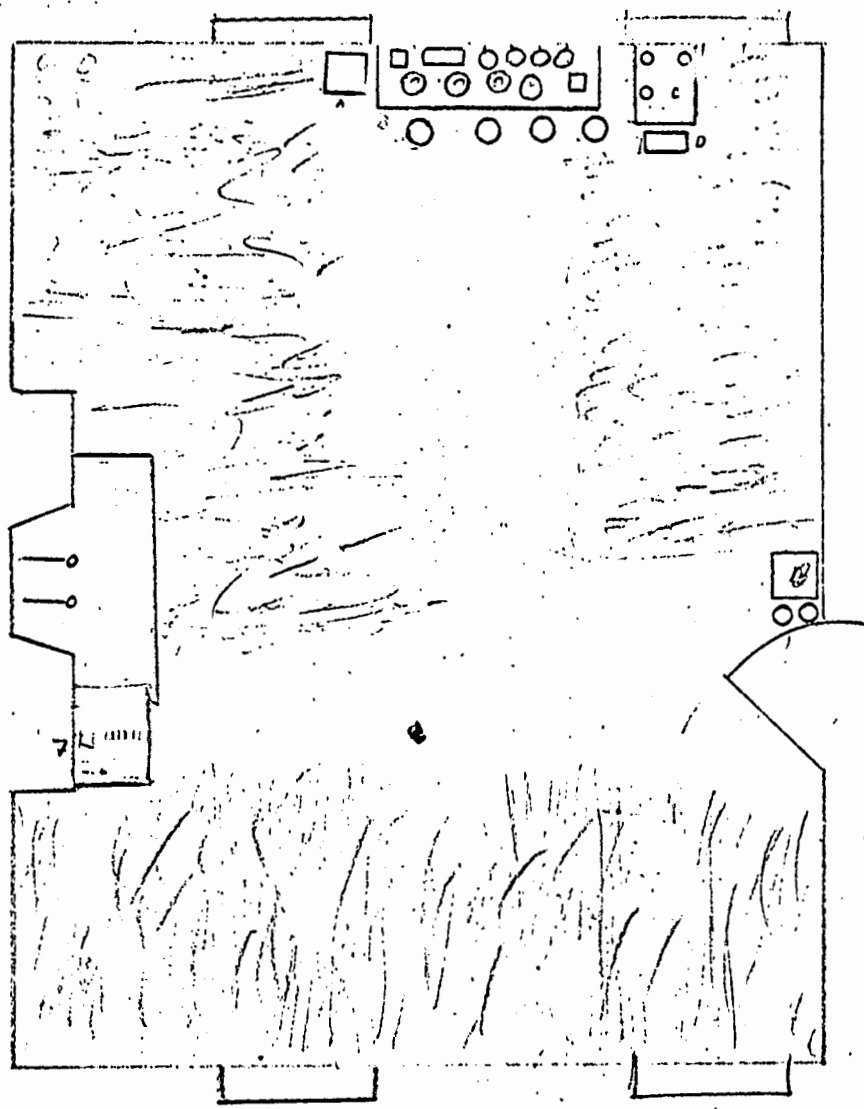


WEST WALL



# SECOND FLOOR

## WEST ROOM

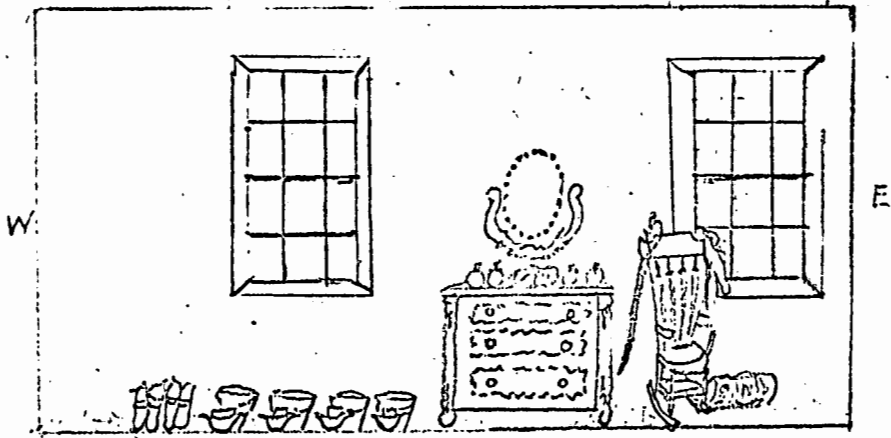


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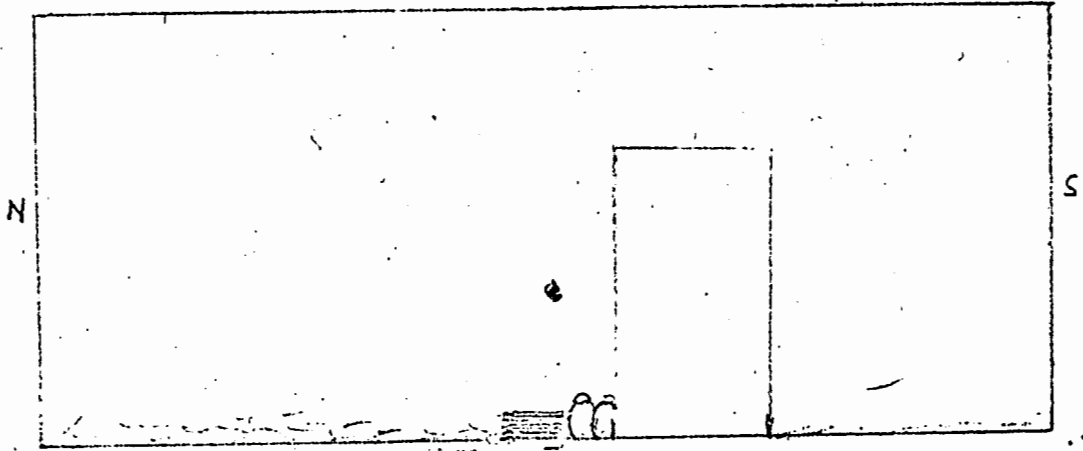
# SECOND FLOOR

## WEST ROOM - Elevations

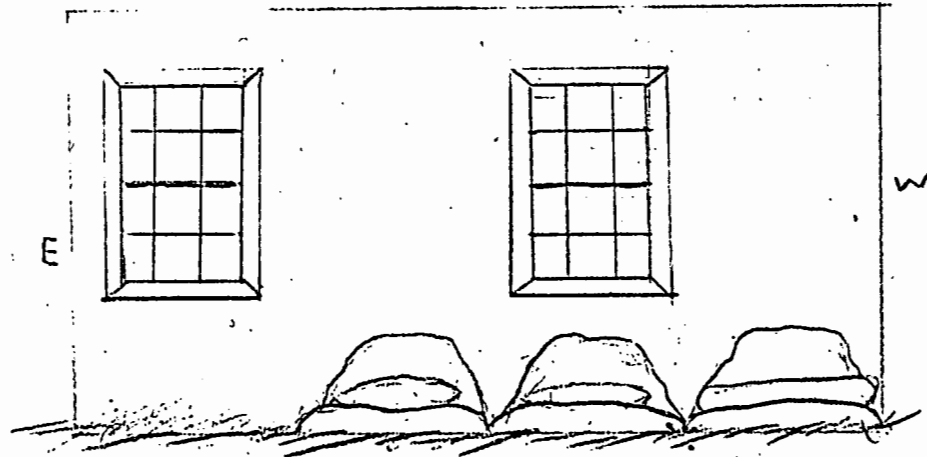
NORTH WALL



EAST WALL



SOUTH WALL

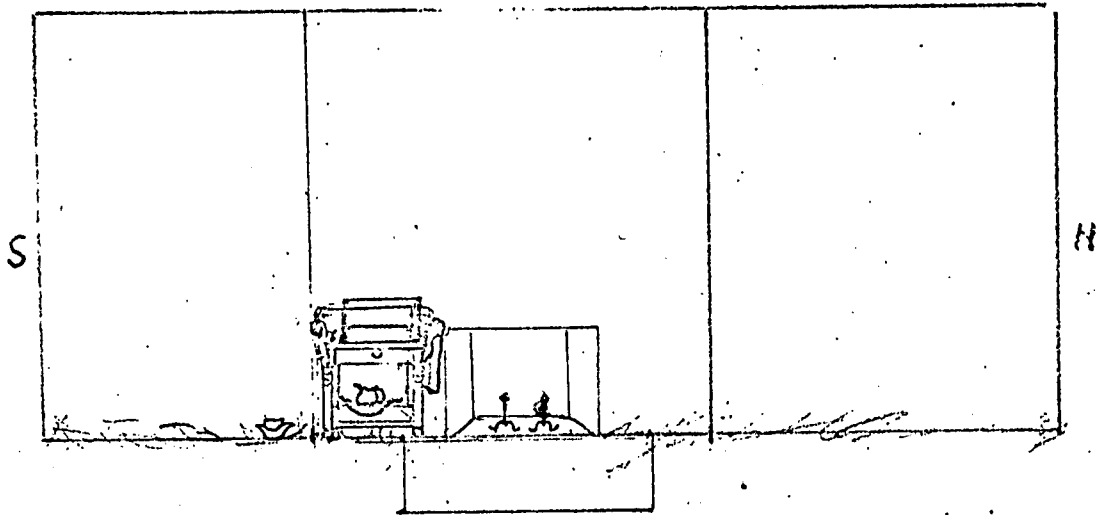


to XIV (b)

SECOND FLOOR

WEST ROOM - Elevation

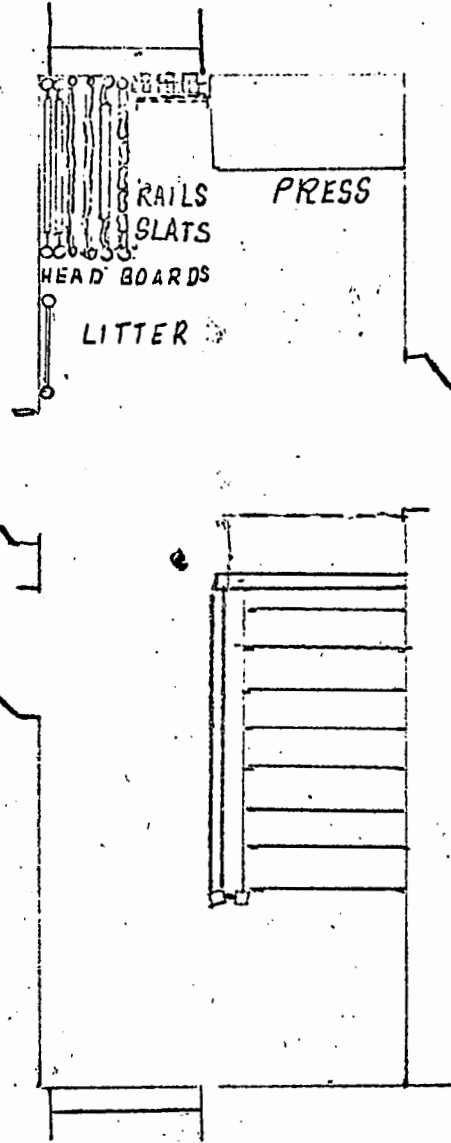
WEST WALL





SECOND FLOOR  
PASSAGE

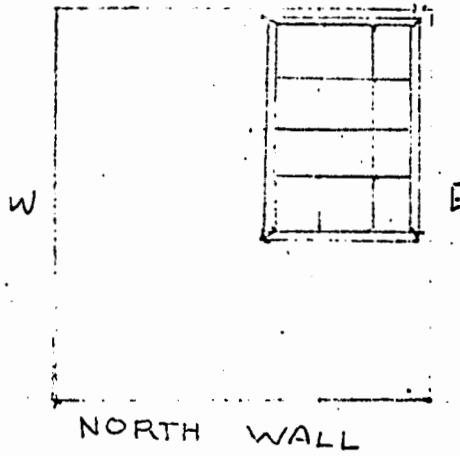
~~62~~ XV



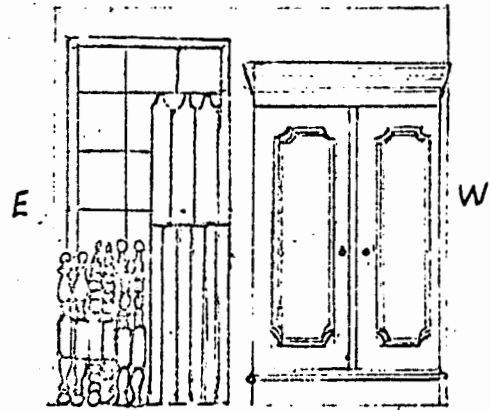
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SECOND FLOOR

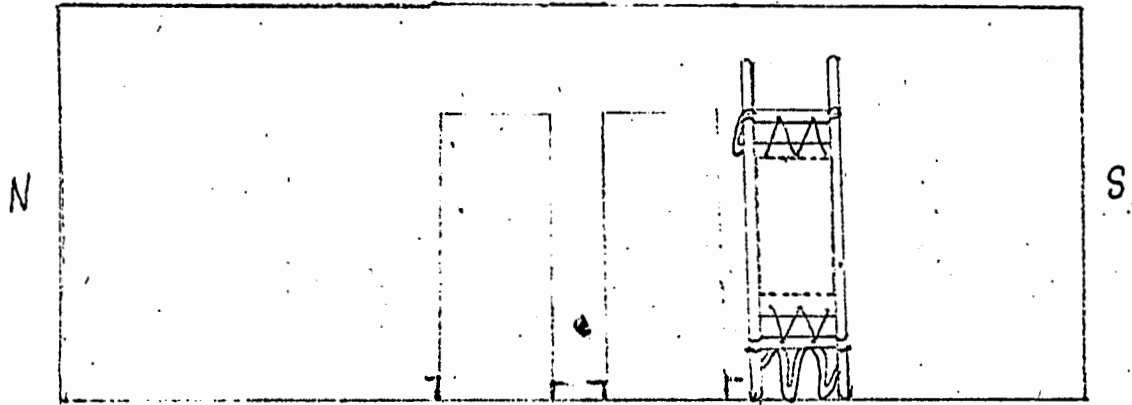
PASSAGE



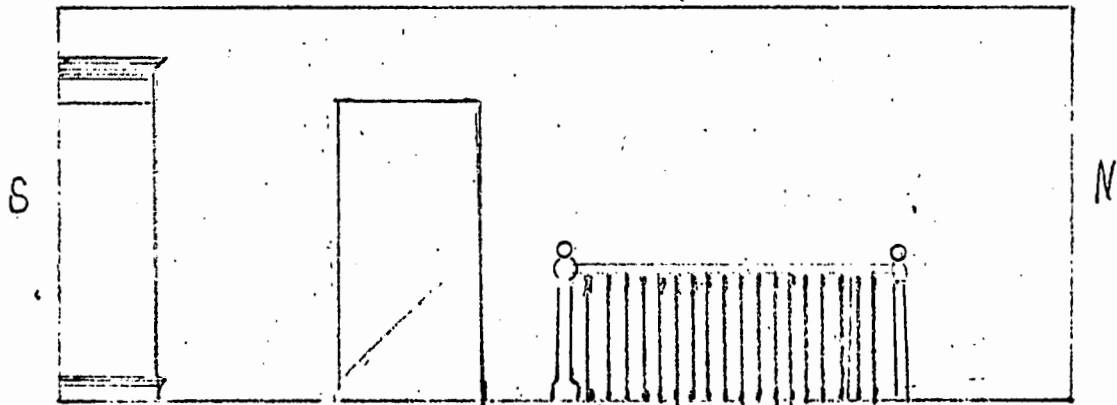
SOUTH WALL



EAST WALL



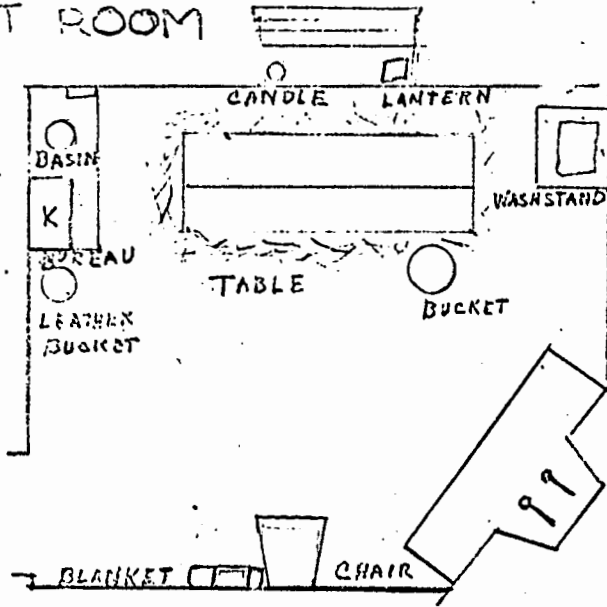
WEST WALL



SECOND FLOOR

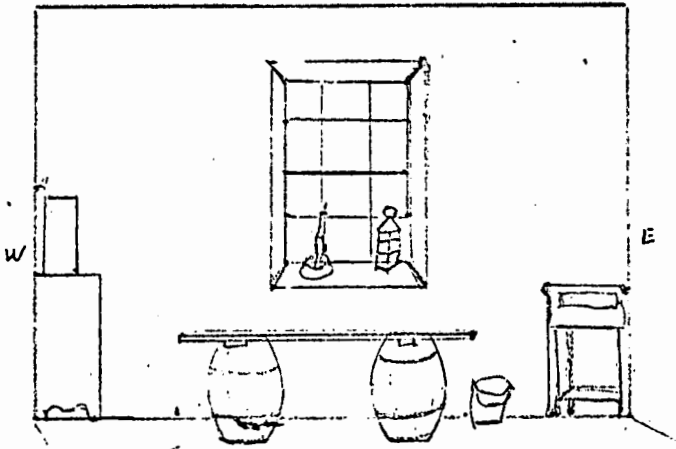
63 XVII & XVIII

NORTH EAST ROOM

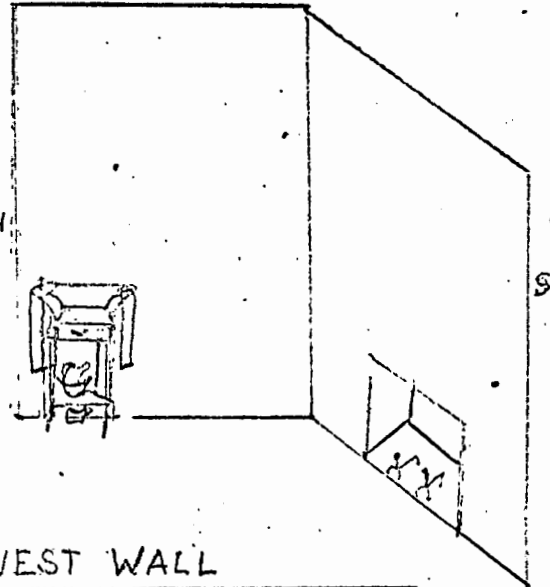


Second Floor - North East Room Elevations XVIII

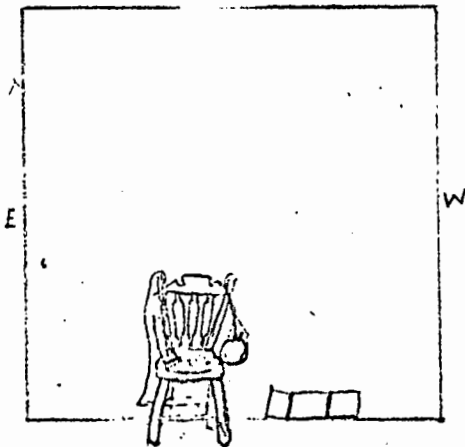
NORTH WALL



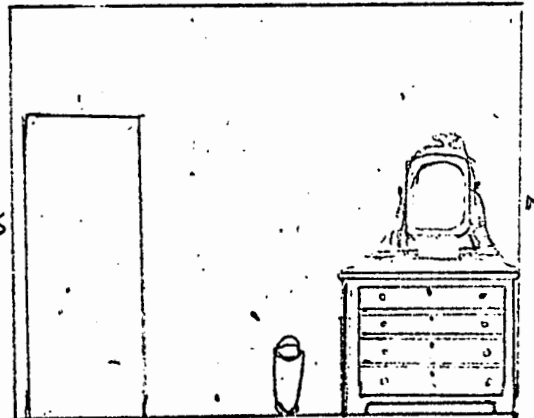
EAST WALL



SOUTH WALL



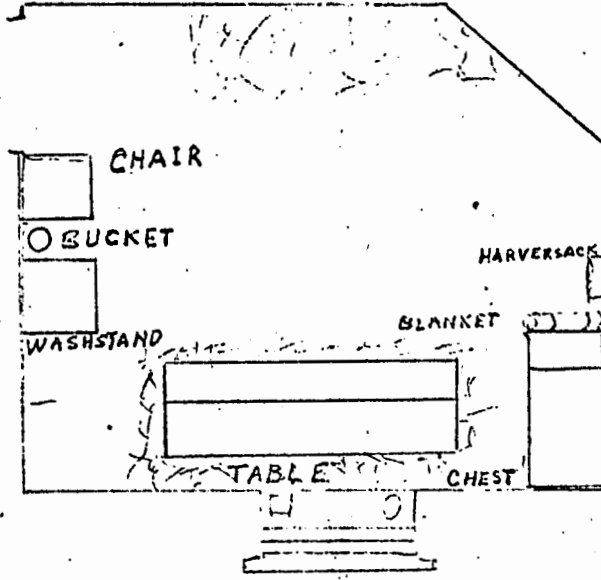
WEST WALL



• SECOND FLOOR

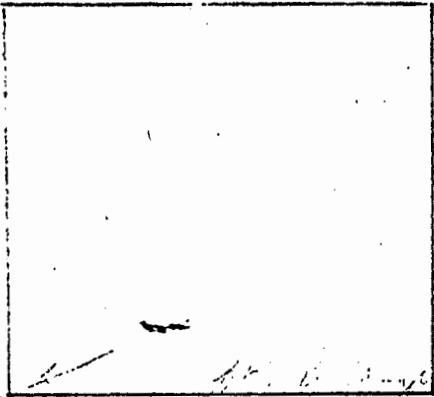
~~64~~ XIX & XX

SOUTH EAST ROOM

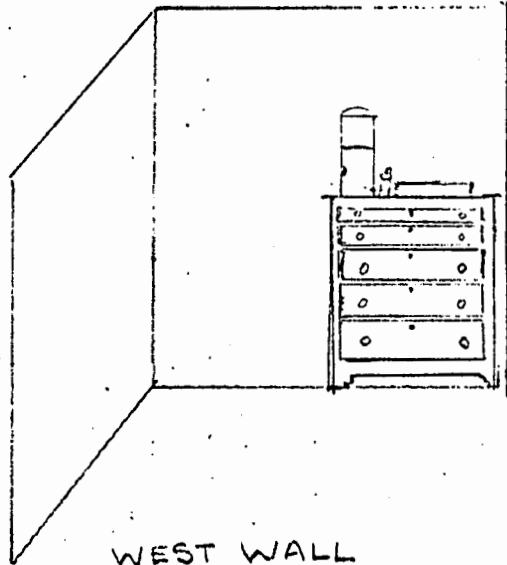


*Second Floor - South East Room Elevations*  
XX

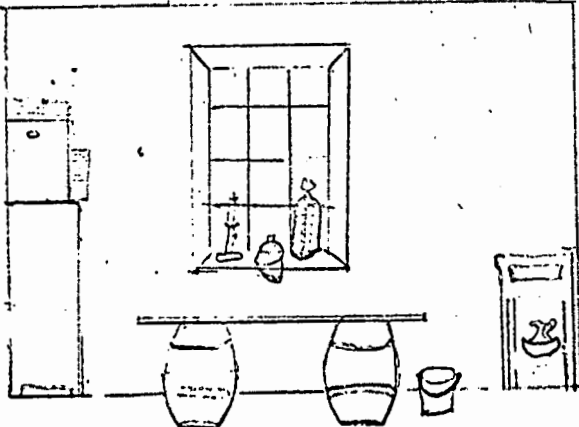
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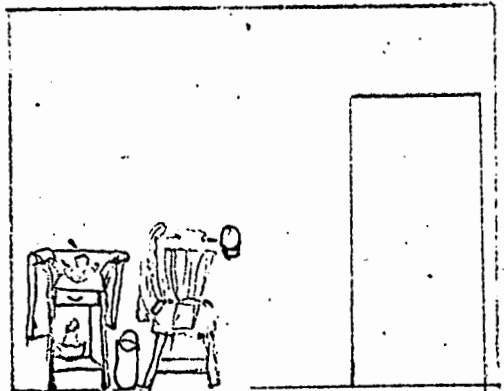
EAST WALL



SOUTH WALL



WEST WALL



f. Special installation recommendations:

Safe and effective display - The hay must be treated for fire protection and to kill any insect life it might encourage. All woolen objects must be treated for moths. Any textiles or stuffed furnishings should also be treated to prevent infestation. Much of this can be done in the gas chamber at the National Archives.

The basement of the stone house tends to be damp. Much of the kitchen furnishings are metal and will be subject to rust. It is true that there is a dehumidifier in the basement but it is not completely effective. The flaking white wash is indicative of this condition. It is therefore suggested that all metal objects be treated before installation. It is also suggested that further efforts be made to correct the dampness.

Sunlight may be particularly destructive to the lining of the medical cases. Special effort should be made to keep them closed except when the house is on display. The medical instruments should be cleaned with a rust deterrent polish and checked frequently for signs of spotting.

Labeling would be an intrusion on the historic scene. Every effort should be made to avoid the need of directional signs.

A Printed guide leaflet is recommended as a major interpretive aid. It is important to give the visitor, descriptive interpretation of the story of the stone house in depth. A well done leaflet would

give the visitor something to use while in the house to help him understand the part the house played in the Battle of 1st and 2nd Manassas. The medical story would become clear through presentation of the story of the objects used in the house when it was a field hospital in 1861. A comparison would be presented between the personnel, instruments, medicines, techniques and furnishings which characterized the medical story of each battle. A leaflet of this type would give each visitor an opportunity to explore the stone house with knowledge of its meaning. It doesn't seem probable that all of the interpretive burden can be carried by verbal presentation alone. This exhibit will be unique and foreign to the experience of most visitors including members of the Medical Profession. It is important to make it as meaningful as possible. A well written leaflet would help answer this need. It should be developed to serve as a self guide when limitation of personnel would make this necessary.

It is recommended that all the small things be wired inconspicuously so that they may not be removed. Where wire is ineffective because of shape, a soluble affixit may be used when there is assurance that it will not damage the surface of the object being affixed or its host surface.

Electricity has been installed as part of the architectural restoration. When the exhibits are in place they should be evaluated for modification of the present lighting. Should increase or diffusion of lighting be desirable there are some additional outlets.

The barricades should be functional and as unobtrusive as possible. Guide ropes and a composition runner following the traffic pattern may be sufficient if the house can be operated and interpreted on a conducted tour basis. Should guided tours not be possible, one interpreter may be stationed on the first floor allowing a few people at a time to visit the second floor and return unescorted. The Cellar door could be open for visitors to view this area unescorted. This arrangement would require alertness on the part of the interpreter and more complete barricades in the unattended areas. The dotted lines on the traffic pattern diagram show locations of these barricades suggested for unattended areas. The Servant Quarters at the Custis-Lee Mansion are open for viewing with barricades that fit the open doorways. Problems of humidity and temperature control have made transparent partitions advisable for these doorways. These areas are unattended and some of the barricades are not full height. In the stone house the cellar door could be left unlocked but closed in bad weather. In good weather it could be left open. Barricades used in unattended areas should be at least 4 1/2 feet high. These areas should be checked frequently by the interpreter on duty.

In recent years the trend seems to be toward mechanical systems to prevent theft and fire or provide early and effective warning. The Smithsonian Institution, in their new Museum of History and Technology

have found that systems similar to the ones run by Federal Engineering are more effective than their own individual case alarms. Federal Engineering set up a system of protection against fire and theft at the stone house in Georgetown in 1961 and it has proved effective. No house with museum exhibits should be allowed to sit vacant and unattended. Just the knowledge of the use of an alarm system is often sufficient deterrent to prevent theft. It may be possible to incorporate alarms triggered, whenever the zone beyond the traffic pattern is violated by an unauthorized person.

Since the day being remembered was a hot one in July, when the weather permits, the windows should be opened, if the house is on exhibition.



Reconsideration of evidence for some architectural features:

Mantles

Historic Structures Report, Part II, on the stone house reports that no mantles or mantle shelves were found in the course of architectural investigation of the structure. It is stated that "Illustrations Nos. 14 and 15 show the three fireplaces on the first floor after recent brick work was removed from the blocked openings. It is evident from the photographs that mantles were never used, at least during the period when the present whitewash was used. Although nailing blocks were installed, they were never used."<sup>109</sup> It is evident that no mantle was in place at the time of the whitewash found. But the photographs do not make it evident that mantle shelves, commonly found in interiors of this period, were never used. The evidence on which the statement, that the nailing blocks were never used, is based is uncited. If it is the absence of visible nail holes on which this statement is made, it should be subject to more conclusive proof. If the statement is based on the presence of whitewash on the face of the nailing blocks, the only evidence found that dates the whitewash is the fact that it was on in 1913 when the wainscoting was placed in the room and that no other finish was found.<sup>110</sup> It does not appear that there is sufficient evidence on which to state that there were never mantles or mantle shelves in the stone house.

Doors: It is most unusual to find a house that stood through two owners and 30 years with no bedroom doors. The statement is made. "It seems that the house stood for many years without interior doors. Two exceptions to this are the two existing doors found in the small east rooms on the 1st floor which were probably in use during the Civil War period. . . . The other four doors found in original door openings, are board and batten fabricated with modern type screws, strap and butt hinges and appear to date after the Civil War, probably in the 1881-1902 period. No evidence of earlier H-L or butt hinge marks were found on the surface of the casings."<sup>111</sup> There is more than one set of hinge marks on the casing of the doorway to the barroom and perhaps others. We can't be certain that the hinges that were there were not there during or before the Civil War. To have had only two doors in a house the size of the stone house when it was dependent on fireplace heat would have been most unusual in the first half of the 19th century. Its dual use as a tavern and home would make the absence of doors in the stone house, with the exception of the two small rooms on the first floor, a deviation from social practices of the day and the personal convenience of the family. There are other possible explanations for the apparent lack of screw holes and hinge marks of the right age. It would seem proper to keep the

question of doors in rooms other than the two small rooms on the first floor open until there is more conclusive evidence available.

Interior finish: The Historic Structures Report recommended that the walls and ceiling throughout the house be whitewashed.<sup>112</sup> However paint believed to date from the Civil War period or earlier was found on the wood trim of only one room and that was the southeast room on the first floor where the wood trim and the floor showed evidence of an iron oxide paint.<sup>113</sup> It was recommended that this be restored. The report then states "Other parts of the house were examined for paint, (especially where these parts were protected by partitions, etc.) and the best evidence found supports the thought that the house was left unpainted until after the Civil War."<sup>114</sup> It is possible that the trim had been scraped before the partitions were put into the rooms. In the Custis-Lee Mansion, in a room where painted trim is known to have existed during the period 1804 - 1861 no trace of early paint could be found. Some of the trim had been replaced and all of it had been scraped before the restoration was planned. Any traces of the water base paints that was not completely removed when the scraping took place was destroyed by the action of layers of later oil base paints. Samples from this room were checked by the F.B.I. but no conclusive evidence of early paint could be isolated.

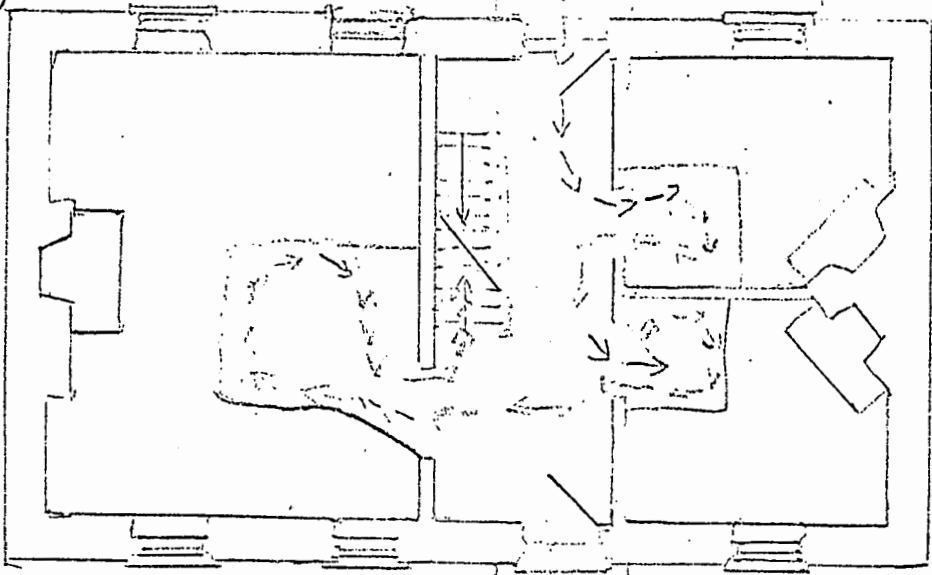
It would have been contrary to the local practices of the time to have left interior trim unpainted. Wood trim was not highly prized for its wood color or graining. It is suggested that this question remain open until conclusive evidence is found. The room (southeast first floor) where paint color has been established should be restored. On the basis of evidence at hand we cannot prove that the trim was or was not painted. The interpretation of the house should make clear the highly circumstantial nature of the evidence.

Baseboards: The unfinished ends of the base boards at the doorways and chimney **breasts** seems to be a peculiar construction. An explanation of this should be included as part of the interpretation of the house.

TRAFFIC  
PATTERNS

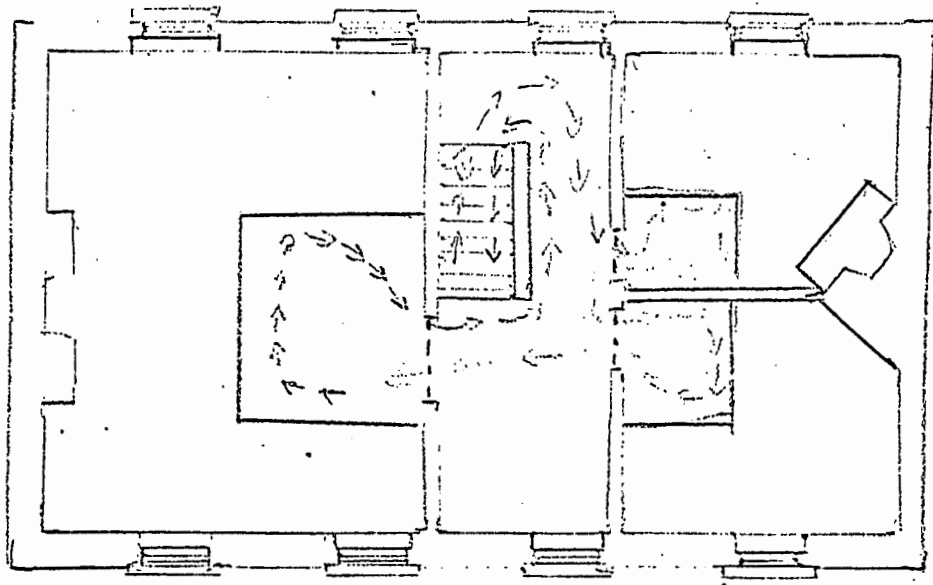
ENTRANCE

XXI

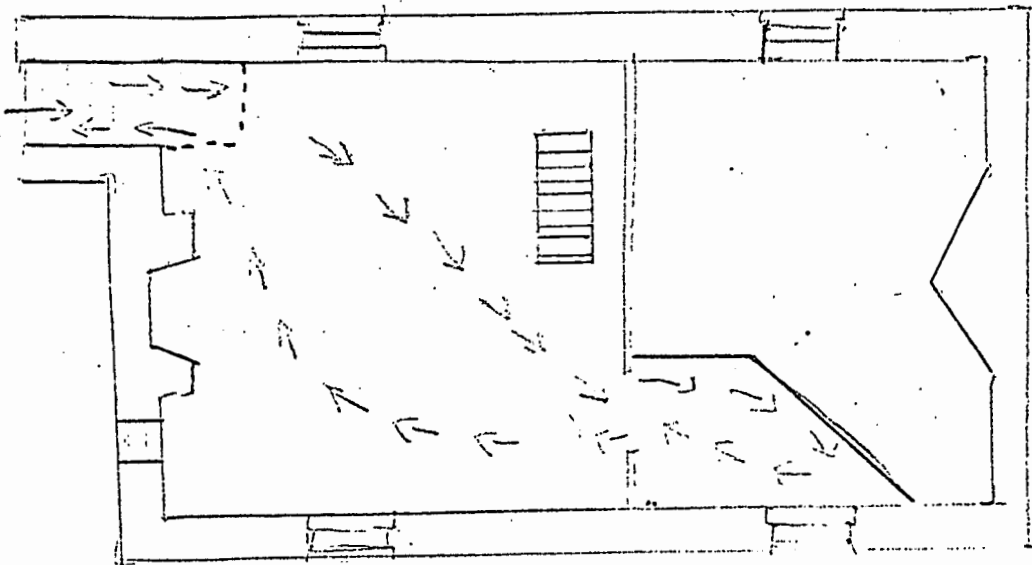


FIRST FLOOR

EXIT



SECOND FLOOR



CELLAR FLOOR

G. Cost Estimates and Sources

The following estimate of cost has a wide spread. This is due, in large part to the effect of the condition of the object upon the price and the variation in price from seller to seller. These estimates are based on prices known to have been asked for similar objects in the last three years. If the objects can be found at country auctions, or in private hands the prices should be lower in general than those suggested.

Military prices quoted are based on catalog prices and prices asked by dealers for similar objects. Catalog of N. Flayderman & Co. and Francis Bannerman & Sons gave some indication of price. Another source which recently supplied a tin basin of the type used during the Civil War is Peter Hlinka, 244 E. 90th Street, New York, New York. The actual price will depend on what is available when the funds to buy are available. In the case of the military equipment this furnishing plan cannot be very flexible and the material available to fill the need is limited. An example of spread of price in the surgeon's field case is shown by the purchase of one for use in the stone house of \$100.00 in May 1965 and the offer to the Smithsonian Institution of a similar one in the same month for which the owner requested \$3,000.00. Unofficially it is understood that the Smithsonian would have paid \$1,000.00 for this object because they have none in their collections. The price of an object is determined

by what the seller will accept and what the buyer will pay. The following list is therefore only an indication of price. A survey of dealers' prices in the vicinity of the Park will give a more realistic idea of current prices for objects that may be found there.

<u>Object</u>	<u>Purchase Price</u>	<u>Restoration</u>
Bar - to be reconstructed from measured drawings	\$ 100 - 200	
Shelving	50 - 100	
Chest of drawers	50 - 100	5.00
Bureaus (2)	45 - 100 ea.	5.00
Table, dining (transfer)	75 - 150	10.00
Cupboard, corner (in the Park Collection)	100 - 150	10.00
Chairs, dining room (4), (transfer)	25 - 50 ea.	5.00 (20.00)
Chair, armed rocker (Lincoln type)	50 - 125	5.00
Chairs, side, parlor type (4)	25 - 50 ea.	5.00
Foot stool	25 - 50	5.00
Washstands (3)	50 - 100 ea.	15.00
Chairs, straight wooden, bedroom (2), (transfer)	25 - 35 ea.	10.00
Chair, rocker, arrow back windsor, (transfer)	25 - 75	5.00
Wardrobe, (transfer)	75 - 150	5.00
Bedsteads (3), (transfer)	75 - 150 ea.	20.00
Bench in passage	25 - 45	5.00
Benches, (6) tavern type, large	25 - 65 ea.	35.00
Dry sink	100 - 150	5.00

Water bench	50 - 75		5.00
Cupboard, pantry, (transfer)	100 - 150		5.00
Table, tavern, small	50 - 100		10.00
Tables, Tavern, Large (3)	100 - 150	ea.	30.00
Chairs (4), (transfer)	25 - 45	ea.	20.00
Chairs (2)	25 - 35	ea.	10.00
Chair, rocker	25 - 35		5.00
Tea Board	100 - 150		5.00
Dresser	100 - 150		5.00
Table, small	45 - 60		5.00

Metal

Crane (transfer)	75 - 100		5.00
Pot hooks	2 - 8	ea.	1.00
Trammel hooks (transfer)	10 - 25		1.00
Fire Dogs, 1 pair	25 - 75		2.00
Andirons, 4 pair	25 - 50	ea.	5.00
Andirons, 1 pair	50 - 75		2.00
Sets of fire tools (4)	15 - 45		10.00
Fire fenders, (2) (transfer)	25 - 35	ea.	5.00
Meat Fork, skimmer and ladle	15 - 45		1.00
Bucket, tin (13)	15 - 25	ea.	1.00
Dutch oven	20 - 40		2.00
Skillet	20 - 40		1.00
Frying pan	20 - 40		1.00



Gridiron	20 - 40	1.00
Steelyard (transfer)	15 - 35	1.00
Sad Irons	2 - 5 ea.	1.00
Trivet, sad iron	6 - 12	1.00
Spoons, tinned iron (6)	1 - 5 ea.	2.00
Pot	15 - 30	1.00
Chamberstick, tin & snuffer	8 - 20	2.00
Candlestick, tin (7)	8 - 20 ea.	5.00
Wedges, 1 pair	2 - 8	1.00
Shovel	5 - 15	5.00
Pick	5 - 15	3.00
Axes (2), (transfer)	25 - 30 ea.	3.00
Cutting knife	15 - 30	3.00
Coffee pot	20 - 35	2.00
Tea kettle	25 - 65	2.00
Sconces, tin (3)	10 - 50 ea.	2.00
Lantern, pierced tin	15 - 45	3.00
Knives (6)	8 - 15 ea.	3.00
Forks (6)	6 - 15 ea.	3.00
Cannister, tin	10 - 25	2.00
Lamp, tin	5 - 25	2.00
Foot warmer	8 - 25	2.00
 <u>Wood</u>		
Rolling pin	5 - 15	2.00
Sieve	15 - 20	2.00

Mortar & pestle	30 - 50	1.00
Churn	30 - 50	2.00
Piggins (3)	10 - 30 ea.	4.00
Spoons (3)	5 - 10 ea.	2.00
Scoops (3)	8 - 15 ea.	2.00
Paddle, butter	8 - 15	1.00
Dough tub	15 - 35	2.00
Platters (4)	10 - 30 ea.	2.00
Bowls (2)	15 - 35 ea.	2.00
Broom	10 - 25	2.00
Brush	5 - 15	2.00
Coffee mill	15 - 25	4.00
Barrels (9)	10 - 35 ea.	5.00
Kegs (2)	5 - 30 ea.	5.00
Boxes (6)	5 - 15 ea.	5.00
Salt Box	15 - 30	2.00
Pepper mill	2 - 5	4.00
Candle box	5 - 10	4.00
Buckets (2)	20 - 30 ea.	5.00
Tub, wash	30 - 50	5.00
Planking	5 - 10	4.00
Fire wood		
<u>Textiles</u>		
Table cover, kitchen	5 - 10	4.00
Table cover, passage	5 - 8	4.00

Table cover, dining room	5 - 8		5.00
Tea board cover	5 - 10		4.00
Towels, bedroom (3)	5 - 8	ea.	3.00
Sheets, linen (6)	10 - 15	ea.	5.00
Beds, linen ticks (3)	25 - 50	ea.	5.00
Pillows, linen cases (2)	10 - 15	ea.	3.00
Bolster, linen cases (1)	10 - 25		3.00
Shawl, light wool	5 - 15		3.00
Carpet, rag	25 - 50		5.00

### Ceramics

#### Queensware tableware

Dinner plates (6)	5 - 10	ea.	
Cups & saucers (6)	8 - 15	ea.	
Dishes, serving (6)	15 - 25	ea.	

#### Ironstone

(2) Wash set, pitcher, bowl, chamber pot, and soap dish	25 - 75	ea.)	
Wash set, decorated	75 - 100	ea.)	4.00
Spittoon	10 - 30	)	

#### Stoneware

Pitchers	15 - 50	ea.)	
Jars	8 - 35	ea.)	4.00
Jug	10 - 45	)	
Flower pots	5 - 25	ea.	

Glass

Liquor bottles (18)	1 - 20 ea.	
Mason jars (20)	1 - 20 ea.	
Tumblers (12)	1 - 10 ea.	
Wines (12)	5 - 15 ea.	
Lamp	25 - 45	3.00
Decanter & glasses	25 - 75	

Miscellaneous

Clothes basket	10 - 35	1.00
Fan (2)	2 - 10 ea.	1.00
Soap, kitchen (gift)		
Match box & matches	5 - 15	
Corn husk mats (2)	10 - 25 ea.	1.00
Smoked hams (2) (transfer)		
Bellows	15 - 45	1.00
Map of the United States	10 - 100	5.00
Coat rack or peg board	25 - 35	5.00
Toothbrush	2 - 10	
Vase	8 - 15	
Pin cushion	5 - 15	1.00
Whatnot	15 - 45	4.00
Clock	25 - 150	10.00
Bible	5 - 25	4.00
Hay		

<u>Object</u>	<u>Purchase price</u>	<u>Restoration</u>
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Military Furniture and Furnishings

Note: Much of the hospital medicine, dressings, instruments are in the various cases and chests and are not separately listed. If any individual items are missing from the contents of these their cost should be included as part of the restoration cost.

Mess chest, hospital (2)	100 - 200 ea.	10.00
Medicine Case for Field Service (2)	100 - 300 ea.	10.00
Hospital Knapsacks and contents (4)	50 - 80 ea.	15.00
Instruments for the field case (4)	100 - 1000 ea.	100.00
Pocket case and contents (2)	150- 200 ea.	15.00
Medicine cases, small (4)	25 - 35 ea.	10.00
Razor sets (6)	8 - 10 ea.	15.00
Blankets, rubber (12)		
Blankets, woolen (25)	6 - 45 ea.	20.00
Litters (2)		
Buckets, leather (8)	25 - 50 ea.	40.00
Lanterns (6)	15 - 45 ea.	30.00
Towels	5 - 15	1.00
Basins, tin (12)	3 - 10 ea.	5.00

Military Body Dress

Caps, forage (8)	30 ea.	32.00
Coat, blue frock	75 ea.	5.00

Surgeons sash, green	25 ea.	1.00
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Military equipment

Bayonet & scabbard	15	4.00
Haversacks (6)	10 ea.	20.00
Canteens (12)	10 ea.	12.00
Revolver, Colt, large	50	15.00
Ammunition (some was found in kitchen floor and is in park)		15.00
Sword and scabbard	44.50 - 75	10.00
Cartridge boxes	20 ea.	4.00
Cap box	10	1.00
Rifles (6)	150 ea.	60.00
Waist belt	5	1.00
Flag, hospital	30	10.00
Medicine Pannier (2)	200 ea.	20.00
Sponges (16)		
Sponge holder (4)		
Ambulance, 4 wheeled		100.00
Ambulance, 2 wheeled		100.00

Suggested Sources:

Original Furnishings and association pieces:

1. The catalog and accession records of the Park should be examined to determine what material in the park would be available and appropriate for use in the stone house. For example ammunition cited in the architectural section of the Historic Structures Report II <sup>115</sup> was found in the basement floor of the stone house and could be placed on exhibition in the kitchen where it may have been during the battle.
  
2. It is suggested that the well be cleaned and that a complete archeological program be planned to locate stone house out buildings which were standing at the time of the Battle of First Manassas. The architectural section of the Historic Structures Report II recommended location of the privy and reconstruction of the rest rooms on this site with exterior reconstruction to 1861 appearance. <sup>116</sup>  
In connection with this work a program of surface salvage is suggested so that objects associated with the war years may be collected, preserved and interpreted. Some exhibitable objects and much information concerning the stone house could be drawn from such a collection.

3. People who may have inherited the furnishings of the stone house, civilian and military should be traced. The Matthews had no children. When Mrs. Matthews died in 1887 her estate was left to a niece, Catherine "Katie" Lee of Fairfax County, Virginia.<sup>117</sup> Miss Lee was still living in Fairfax in the 1890's.<sup>118</sup> Some of the Matthews' furnishings were sold when Mr. Matthews died in 1881. A list of these objects and the name of the purchasers is included in attachments to this paper.<sup>119</sup> Since the Matthews were still resident in Prince William at the time of the sale the purchasers were local. Some of these families are still in Prince William County. Some of the objects purchased at that sale were in the stone house in 1861.

The personal service records of the military men who are identified with the stone house in 1861 are at the National Archives and will indicate dates of death and identity of next of kin. The service records of Dr. James Norval show that he resigned in 1863 and returned to private practice in New York City and died there May 21, 1874.<sup>120</sup> Dr. W. W. Keen who was near the stone house but not in it during the Battle of 1st Manassas had two daughters, Mrs. Walter J. Freeman (1832 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)



and Miss Florence Keen (1729 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). <sup>121</sup> The addresses are not necessarily current. With basic information from these sources it may be possible to trace descendants and locate additional information and even objects related to the stone house. Continuing research has and will identify people who were in the stone house on July 21, 1861.

#### Period Furnishings:

It is important in the restoration of period furnishings, where original furnishings are unavailable, that they be as much like the original as possible. It is therefore important that the civilian furnishings come from the local area of Northern Virginia and from the areas that did the most commercial production for trade in the area. Alexandria was important to this area as a port as well as a seat of manufacturing. Winchester and Warrenton were also sources of commercial goods. Much furniture like that used by the Matthews family still remains in Prince William County and neighboring counties. When the period furnishings are of a military character, they need not come from the locality but should match patterns of supplies approved and produced for Army use prior to July 1861. There should be evidence that the specific pattern was actually in use on the battlefield.

The following steps are suggested in the search for period furnishings:

1. A list of the old families still living in the vicinity of Manassas and Centerville who may be owners of period furnishings should be made. These people should be personally contacted by the person collecting the furnishings for the stone house. This part of the acquisition program should be subtle and carried out primarily as a search for period examples for study. The assistance of the park staff, especially the advice and assistance of Superintendent Francis Wilshin, is essential to the success of this phase of the program. The names of people in the community who have this knowledge should be checked out with the park staff. The County Librarian is usually a good source of information. Two names given in the course of development of this paper are Mr. P. Jackson Ratcliffe, recognized by some citizens as the unofficial historian of the town and a Miss Nancy Marsteller, who is descended from a family of doctors who practiced and lived in the community long before the Civil War. In checking inventories and sales in the Prince William County Court House it became evident that her family bought much local furnishings as well as medical instruments.

2. A check should be made of all local papers in nearby counties as well as Prince William to note any local auctions.
3. A subtle survey should be made of material now available in local antique shops. (Alexandria to Winchester; Richmond to Harpers Ferry)
4. Curators at the National Park Service Laboratory who have recently surveyed collections of military and household objects are frequently able to supply information of great value on prices and objects.
5. There are a number of local private collectors who may be interested in assisting the National Park Service in the restoration of the stone house. These people should be personally contacted first for information and secondarily because a knowledge of the park's needs may prompt them to give appropriate objects from their collection to the park for use in refurbishing the stone house. The Park staff and the staff at the National Park Service Laboratory know many of these people and can be of assistance in supplying background.
6. Public collections: There are some rare objects in the storage and exhibit collections of public institutions. In some cases, organizations responsible for these

collections are willing and able to transfer or loan objects from their collections. Whereas it may not be the policy of the Park Service to borrow objects, some of the medical objects may be sufficiently rare as to suggest that the only source of extant examples are in existing collections. In cases where this is true, it is suggested that the objects be borrowed for study and exhibition. The National Medical Museum has many of the objects suggested for the field hospital in the stone house. Some of these they may be willing to loan for one year on a renewable basis.

Until recently a medicine chest found on the Manassas battlefield was on loan from the New York Academy of Medicine to the U. S. Army Medical Museum. This case contained dressings as well as medicine.

There are some household objects now in the storage collections of National Capital Region which might be transferred or loaned for use at the stone house. It is suggested that the possibility of transferring of duplicate material now in storage be considered.

7. Reproductions of objects not available will have to be considered. It is important to locate period examples of the pieces to be reproduced. The Consolidated file of the Quarter Master General

at the National Archives will frequently give sufficient detail to permit accurate reproduction of military objects. S. D. Gross's " A Manual of Military Surgery" supplies excellent descriptions of dressings. Instruments are described and illustrated in George Tieman & Co. 's Catalog of Medical Instruments and John Weiss & Son's Catalog of Surgical Instruments. These are available at the National Medical Library.

Notes:

- 1 Francis F. Wilshin, Historic Structures Report, Part I, Historical Data. The Stone House, p. 200.
- 2 Ibid., p. 255.
- 3 William W. Keen, "Surgical Reminiscences of the Civil War", Transactions, College of Physicians, 3rd Ser. XXVII, p. 102.
- 4 H. H. Cunningham, The Organization and Operation of the Union Medical Department in the care of the Wounded in the Battle of Second Manassas (Bull Run), p. 5.
- 5 Surgeon General, The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion (1861-1865), Surgical Volume, Part Third, p. 915.
- 6 Ibid., p. 915.
- 7 Ibid., p. 915.
- 8 Ibid., p. 948
- 9 Ibid., p. 947
- 10 H. H. Cunningham, the Organization and Operation of the Union Medical Department in the care of the Wounded in the Battle of First Manassas, p. 6.
- 11 H. H. Cunningham, The Organization and Operation of the Union Medical Department in the care of the Wounded in the Battle of Second Manassas, p. 8.
- 12 Surgeon General, op. cit., p. 916.
- 13 Ibid., p. 916.
- 14 Ibid., p. 919.
- 15 Ibid., p. 921.
- 16 Wilshin op. cit., p. 269.
- 17 Surgeon General op. cit., p. 923.
- 18 Ibid., p. 924.

- 19 Wilshin, op. cit., p. A-1 and A-2.
- 20 Ibid., p. 112
- 21 Jane Matilda Matthews, Will Book U, p. 101, 1887, Prince William County Records.
- 22 Wilshin, op. cit., p. 72.
- 23 Federal Census Records 1850 and 1860, The National Archives.
- 24 J. T. Trowbridge, The South, Its Battlefields, Its People, and Prospects. pp. 88 and 89.
- 25 Wilshin, op. cit., p. 114
- 26 Peyton Norvell's Estate Sale, Prince William County Sales and Inventory Records, Liber 2, p. 123.
- 27 Sales and Inventories filed between 1800 and 1865 were examined to establish a basic knowledge of the amount and type of furnishing used in the County, Estate Records, Prince William County Court House, Manassas, Virginia
- 28 Henry P. Matthews' Estate Sale, Will Book T, pp. 304-305, Prince William County Records. The Inventory of the Estate of Henry P. Matthews is filed with the sale records.
- 29 Prince William County Records, Will Book U, p. 101.
- 30 Wilshin, op. cit. p. 143.
- 31 Ibid., p. 205.
- 32 Ibid., p. 205.
- 33 Charles S. Tripler, In Connection with Hospitals, July 18, 1861, J. H. Brinton Manuscripts, The National Archives.
- 34 Surgeon General, op. cit., p. 899.
- 35 H. H. Cunningham, The Organization and Operation of the Union Medical Department in the care of the Wounded in the Battle of First Manassas, p. 9.
- 36 Franklin B. Hough Papers, Vol. 36, pp. 62-67.

- 37 H. H. Cunningham, The Organization and Operation of the Union Medical Department in the care of the Wounded in the Battle of First Manassas, p. 11.
- 38 Hough, op. cit., Vol. 36.
- 39 H. H. Cunningham, The Organization and Operation of the Union Medical Department in the care of the Wounded in the Battle of First Manassas, p. 29.
- 40 Ibid., p. 17.
- 41 Wilshin, op. cit., p. 142.
- 42 Ibid., p. 146.
- 43 Ibid., p. 150.
- 44 James W. Coleman, Troop Position Maps for the Battle of First Manassas
- 45 Wilshin, op. cit., p. 179.
- 46 Ibid., pp. 184-185
- 47 Hough, op. cit., Vol. 36., 56-60. There were two doctors with the 5th Massachusetts at the Battle of First Manassas. Alfred S. Row identifies them as Surgeon Samuel Hurd and Assistant Surgeon William W. Keen. From Keen's Surgical Reminiscences of the Civil War in Transactions, College of Physicians, 3rd Ser. XXVII, 1905, pp. 95-114, we know he was not in the stone house but at an advanced hospital set up near a stream and later at Sudley Church. If as the Hough Papers indicate, a Surgeon from the 5th was in the stone house it must have been Surgeon Samuel Hurd.
- 48 William Todd, The Seventy Ninth New York Highlanders, New York Volunteers, 1861-1865, p. 50. The index to Field Hospitals, 3rd and 4th Army Corps, p. 39 in the National Archives cites Dr. Norval of the 79th New York Volunteers as being captured at the stone house.
- 49 Hough Papers, op. cit., Vol. 36, pp. 56-60
- 50 Coleman, op. cit.
- 51 Wilshin, op. cit., pp. 181-182.



- 52 Todd, op. cit., p. 50. It has been suggested that Dr. James Harris of 1st Rhode Island was captured at the stone house on the basis of statements in Augustus Woodbury's The Second Rhode Island Regiment. Historian James Coleman raises a valid question regarding this. In reconstructing the troop movement maps for the battle of First Manassas, it became evident that the main body of the 2nd Rhode Island was engaged in the morning phase of the battle. At the time Doctor James Harris would have established his field hospital the stone house was behind Confederate lines. Woodbury, p. 34-38 is cited to establish the fact that Colonel Slocum of the 2nd Rhode Island was treated at the "Matthews" house, presumably the stone house and taken from there on a door "to the rear where the main Hospital had been established" presumably to Sudley Church. The Edwin Matthews house stood close to the scene of the morning phase of the battle within Union lines. It is possible that this house has become confused with the stone house because it was owned at the time of the battle by Henry Matthews. No mention is made of the stone house by Woodbury. This problem will bear further research but at this time there is no conclusive proof that Dr. Harris was in the stone house. The Troop Position Maps now being reconstructed by Historian Coleman seem to indicate that the 2nd Rhode Island, except for their battery, were never engaged in the afternoon phase of the battle across the Turmpike from the stone house.
- 53 Wilshin, op. cit., p. 184-185
- 54 Frank H. Hamilton, "One Day's Experience on the Battlefield", The American Medical Times, August 3, 1861, pp. 77-94.
- 55 Wilshin, op. cit., pp. 276-277
- 56 Francis A. Lord, They Fought for the Union, p. 101.
- 57 Surgeon General, op. cit., p. 947.
- 58 Ibid., p. 948.
- 59 Surgeon General, Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, Part First, Medical Volume, Appendix p. 7.
- 60 Surgeon General, Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, Part Third, Surgical Volume, p. 949.

- 61 Federal Census Records, 1850 and 1860, The National Archives
- 62 Wilshin, op. cit., p. 110.
- 63 Ibid., p. 114.
- 64 Henry P. Matthews estate papers filed in Prince William County in 1881 show only utensils used in cooking in a fireplace.
- 65 Hamilton, op. cit., pp. 77-94.
- 66 Hough, op. cit., pp. 62-67.
- 67 Prince William County Inventory and sales Records, op. cit. Will Book T, p. 304-305.
- 68 Ibid., p. 304-305.
- 69 Ibid., p. 304-305.
- 70 Ibid., p. 304-305.
- 71 Ibid., p. 304-305.
- 72 Thomas H. Ormsbee, Field Guide to American Victorian Furniture, 332-333.
- 73 Russell Hawes Kettell, The Pine Furniture of Early New England, p. 62.
- 74 Thomas H. Ormsbee, Field Guide to Early American Furniture, pp. 118-119.
- 75 Prince William County Records, Sales and Inventories, Payton Norvill's estate, 7 February 1853.
- 76 All copies of documents are submitted as part of the document section following the appendix of illustrations. These are numbered (d 1) (d 2) after the description of the object of objects to which they relate.
- 77 Wilshin, op. cit., p. 72.
- 78 Ibid., pp. 84-88.
- 79 Trowbridge, op. cit., pp. 88-89
- 80 Wilshin, op. cit. p. 110.

- 81 Wilshin, op. cit., p. 112
- 82 Index to Field Hospitals, 3rd and 4th Army Corps, op. cit., p. 39
- 83 Trowbridge, op. cit., pp. 88 and 89.
- 84 Surgeon General, Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, Part First, Medical Volume, Appendix p. 5.
- 85 George Adams, Doctors in Blue, p. 116.
- 86 Hough, op. cit., Vol. 36, pp. 56-60
- 87 Adams, op. cit., p. 116.
- 88 Wilshin, op. cit., p. 114.
- 89 The Cedar Bridge Tavern and other earlier buildings in more eastern sections of the country were built with the corner fireplaces. Furniture forms such as a tea board mentioned on the 1881 inventory of Mr. Matthews had ceased to appear under that term on most of the Washington City inventories of 1850-1860.
- 90 Ormsbee, op. cit., pp. 118-119.
- 91 P. L. Simmonds, A Dictionary of Trade Products, p.
- 92 Keen, op. cit., pp. 95-114.
- 93 S. D. Gross, A Manual of Military Surgery, p.
- 94 Joseph Janvier Woodward, The Hospital Stewards Manual, p.
- 95 Frank H. Hamilton, A Practical Treatise on Military Surgery, p.
- 96 Woodward, op. cit., p.
- 97 Gross, op. cit., p.
- 98 Keen, op. cit., pp. 95-114
- 99 Stone House Furnishing Plan, Part B: p. 3.
- 100 Keen, op. cit., pp. 95-114.

- 101 Adams, op. cit., p. 118.
- 102 Keen, op. cit., pp. 95-114.
- 103 See d 18.
- 104 Ormsbee, Field Guide to Early American Furniture, p. 98.
- 105 Catalogs mentioned in the bibliography which contain illustrations of surgical equipment are published by: John Reynders & Co., 1875; George Tiemann, 1874; John Weiss & Son, 1863;
- 106 This object is listed in the Standard Supply Table for the Field Service, see (d 3, p. 144).
- 107 Ormsbee, Field Guide to American Victorian Furniture, p. 138.
- 108 Wallace Nutting, Furniture Treasury, Plate 2466.
- 109 Orville W. Carrol, Historic Structures Report, Part II, Architectural Data, The Stone House, pp. 17 & 18.
- 110 Ibid., p. 18.
- 111 Ibid., p. 17.
- 112 Ibid., p. 14.
- 113 Ibid., p. 19.
- 114 Ibid., p. 19.
- 115 Ibid., p. 10.
- 116 Ibid., p. 31.
- 117 Jane Matthews will recorded in Will Book U, p. 101, Prince William County Court House, Manassas, Va.
- 118 In Prince William County Land records, Katie Lee was listed as living in Fairfax County at the time she sold the land her Aunt Jane Matthews had left to her.
- 119 List of Sale of Property of Late Henry Matthews, December 6th, 1880, Prince William County Records, The Court House, Manassas, Va.

120 Ltr. 4/6/76 Surgeon General's Office to Mr. Peter Stepp,  
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121 W. W. Keen, coaded service Records, National Archives.

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