

TABLE OF CONTENTS

\* \* \*

Section I  
Parts a,b,c Pages 1 - 38

Section II  
Parts d,e,f Pages 1 - 39

\* \* \* \* \*

Floor Plans Plates 1 - 5

Furniture Illustrations Plate 6

Room Barriers Attachment I

Dr. McGuire's "Death of Stonewall  
Jackson" Attachment II

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FURNISHING PLAN  
HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT  
JACKSON SHRINE

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania  
National Military Park  
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Parts a., b., c.

Ralph Happel  
Park Historian

April, 1963

### Introduction: Description of Property

Fifteen miles south of Fredericksburg, the Jackson Shrine, or house where Confederate General T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson died, is located in the Caroline County community of Guinea on Va. 606, about halfway between Va. Highway 2 and U. S. 95. It is accessible by way of U. S. Highways 1, 95, and 301 and Va. 2. In 1863, the time of Jackson's death, the building constituted part of Thomas Coleman Chandler's plantation Fairfield, next to Guiney's Station on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

This story-and-a-half frame cottage, or office, as such buildings were called, measures 32'4" x 28', the gable ends representing the long measurement. The entrance is by two doors at the northerly gable end. (The structure is not in line with the cardinal points.) The two doors open into an entry room, or hall, running across most of this end; the other part of this end is a little hall room. As one faces south in the entry room, to the left, or east, is the little room. To the left front there is a large room. To the right front is the large room where Jackson died. A stairway in the entry, alongside the Jackson room wall, leads to two small loft rooms, of which the northernmost is the smaller.

Across part of the rear (south, or chimneys, end) of the office there was a leanto. Two detached structures were part of the complex:

(1.) a little way southward a rectangular structure, possibly a stable, built of squared logs and (2.) just off the northwest corner a smoke, or meat, house of the typical square shape.

A few yards north of the cottage is the site of the main house.

The property here vested in the United States comprises 9.29 acres.

## Furnishing Plan - Jackson Shrine

### a. Interpretive Purposes

There are four interpretive purposes.

The most important purpose is the presentation of the room wherein Jackson died, to show it just as it was (or might have been) when he lay there. Thus, this room should be furnished with: (1.) extant pieces known to have been there, (2.) contemporary example(s) of anything once there, (3.) appropriate period pieces. A part of this theme is possible furnishing of the upstairs rooms, since members of his retinue slept there.

Next, we have the purpose of interpreting Jackson's career, his connection with the house, and the relation of the story and place to the rest of the park. This can be achieved by means of exhibits in the entry room and little room downstairs.

Third in priority is the purpose of interpreting prior use of the cottage and its decline after the Civil War, along with the flourishing and decline of the whole plantation. Here we have a background theme tied in with the larger implications of the Civil War. This theme could be carried out by furnishing the other large

room as a typical plantation office, and by employment of exhibits in the entry and small downstairs room.

The fourth interpretive purpose is the presentation of Civil War associations other than Jackson's death. This would be done through exhibits in the entry room and small downstairs room.

The four purposes might be considered as answers to questions asked by visitors: (1.) What great Civil War event happened here? (2.) What manner of man did it happen to and how came it to happen here? (3.) What kind of place was this? (4.) Did anything else connected with the Civil War happen here? These are not merely hypothetical questions; questions of this sort have been asked for years by visitors to the place.

The answers will be found, briefly put, in the following section.

- b. Historical Narrative indicating what Important Persons lived in the Building, their Economic Position, the Events that occurred here, the use of Various Rooms, etc.

The suggested form for this report confuses our atypical situation. The important person in this case is really the man who died here rather than anybody who lived here. And the decedent had nothing to do with the furnishings except to use them. Our narrative will therefore follow the themes outlined in section a., as well as touch on items in the title given to section b.

"Stonewall" Jackson died here; that is our great event. His dramatic wounding and the story of his death and its implications form a major chapter in the Civil War saga.

A poor Virginia mountain boy, Thomas Jonathan Jackson persevered through early life and West Point to serve honorably in the Mexican War. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was an obscure college professor. Leaving the Virginia Military Institute and joining the Confederacy, he soon developed into an illustrious soldier. (1.)

His fame culminated on ground commemorated by the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. At Chancellorsville, during the last phases of a brilliant flank attack, about 9 p.m., May 2, 1863, he fell under the mistaken fire of his own men. He was taken to a field hospital, where his left arm was amputated, and on May 4, he

was carried to Guiney's Station. Fear of capture by enemy patrols caused the decision of removal from the field hospital. The jolting wagon (ambulance) ride of twenty-five miles doubtless did not contribute to his well-being. He himself chose Fairfield; he had camped there awhile in December of 1862, and the Chandlers had been exceedingly kind. Also, that point on the railroad would later facilitate removal to the Ashland vicinity, where he could convalesce close to the doctors of Richmond. His next move, however, was to more distant bounds. He died of pneumonia at Fairfield May 10, 1863.

Meantime, he had received all the care and attention the circumstances afforded. Dr. Hunter McGuire, the able young Confederate surgeon, had been with his corps commander since shortly after the wounding. Later, another army doctor, Samuel B. Morrison, a kinsman of Mrs. Jackson's and the general's family physician, came to Fairfield to assist McGuire. Jackson's aide Lt. James Power Smith and colored body servant Jim were in constant attendance. Chaplain B. T. Lacy and others visited Jackson in the cottage. Another aide-de-camp, Jackson's brother-in-law Joseph Morrison, and Jackson's wife Mary Anna arrived at Fairfield on May 7. (Smith and Joseph Morrison had assisted Jackson off the field, and then Joseph had gone to Richmond to fetch Mrs. Jackson.) Dr. David Tucker, a distinguished

pneumonia specialist, and two other Richmond doctors visited Jackson late in the week. (2.)

Mrs. Chandler, her little daughter Lucy at her heels, watched over all from the outside and saw to preparation of food. Mrs. Jackson, Jackson's infant daughter, a maid, and Mrs. Moses B. Hoge, a friend of the Jacksons, stayed at the big house. (2.)

Many students of the Civil War feel that the war would have gone differently had Jackson lived, whether or not the South was destined to fail ultimately. "He has lost his left arm," said Confederate army commander R. E. Lee, "but I have lost my right arm." Years afterward the sagacious little Welshman David Lloyd George visited the Chandler cottage and remarked: "That old house witnessed the downfall of the Southern Confederacy." (4.)

No small part of our story is the personality of the warrior Jackson. He epitomized a certain sort of Victorian, a stern but kindly professional man, simple, moral, devoted to his family. He worshiped God, obeyed superiors and exacted obedience from those under him. His life was an example of upright living and his death equally an example of holy dying.

At the time of Jackson's arrival, the Fairfield office was practically empty and not being used for anything, despite the fact that wounded soldiers were being cared for in the big house. (One would

think the Chandlers would have relieved the congestion by putting the wounded in the office.) It was, however, in good repair, clean and freshly whitewashed inside.

Upon hearing by courier of the imminent arrival of the ambulance, Mrs. Chandler ordered a bed set up in the parlor of the main house. (This large parlor could be divided into two rooms by use of sliding doors.) The General's attendants, however, preferred the privacy of the little house, especially after hearing that there had been erysipelas in the big house. The bed was taken out to the office and put in the room overlooking the railroad. It was placed in the northeast corner of that room.

Dr. McQuire, Lt. James Power Smith and perhaps one of the Morrisons occupied the larger of the two upstairs rooms. "Uncle" Jim (as the Chandlers called him) slept in the smaller upstairs room.<sup>(5.)</sup> Possibly, furniture was brought over for this usage. Mrs. Jackson and her entourage, as noted above, stayed in the main house.

Jackson's impingement brings attention to the Chandler plantation, the reflected limelight striking the Chandler family. Knowledge of that family and the plantation life enriches the Jackson story. In discussing Fairfield, however, we must start, well before our significant time, with the Thorntons.

During the middle colonial period the Thornton family patented land in what was then the western frontier of Virginia. By the 1700's

they had seated holdings on the upper tidal reaches of the Rappahannock and lands on the Mattapony, a tiny tributary of the York River system. This area became part of Caroline, a new county which the Thorntons helped found.

(One Michael Guinney kept a tavern on the tobacco rolling road at the Mattapony crossing. His line died out by name, but the name stuck with the bridge over the river, became attached to the neighborhood and finally to the nineteenth century railroad station. "Guinney's Station" suffered corruption to Guinea. It is not now an active station.)<sup>(6.)</sup>

Colonel Anthony Thornton, born in Stafford County, moved to Caroline when a young man and built Ormsby in the Guinea area. This old house still stands, now deserted, not far from the Jackson Shrine.

The Colonel's son John, born at Ormsby in 1771, came into possession of Fairfield in 1798 as his share of his father's estate. It is not known whether the place was already called Fairfield. John may have been already living there at the time of his recorded acquisition. An analysis of tax figures indicates that a house stood there as early as 1798 and doubtless before that date. This house was a frame structure. Valued higher than Ormsby, it was a good house in its day. After 1840, for instance, its listing of \$1500 was a high tax value for those days.<sup>(7.)</sup>

Though John Thornton's main house is gone and its replacement

also (to be discussed presently), the cottage wherein Jackson died remains, and it dates back to Thornton's tenure. In 1829 the value of buildings at Fairfield rose from \$1,000.00 to \$1,300.00, with the notation on the tax record: "To house aded. [sic] Com. fee 50¢." We can say that the house was added in 1828, since tax books notations of alteration refer to the previous year. That 1828 house was undoubtedly the cottage, or office, wherein Jackson was fated to die. (8.)

After John Thornton's death in 1844 and his widow's in 1845, the farm, except the family burial ground of  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre, went on the auction block, according to the provisions of his will.

Thomas Coleman Chandler of Spotsylvania County purchased Fairfield, 753 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, plus a separate tract of 92 acres for \$11,000, in hand paid. The deed was written October 14, 1845. (9.)

Chandler's cash purchase shows wealth. In 1825 he had married Clementina Alsop, daughter of Samuel Alsop, a very rich Spotsylvanian. Tax records give a clue to Alsop's wealth; in the year of his death, 1859, aside from slaves, vast lands and personal property, Alsop possessed \$100,000.00 in moneys, bonds, etc. And he had already bestowed fortunes on relatives. (10.)

Alsop's wealth achieved several places for Chandler in Spotsylvania County. At the time of the purchase of Fairfield, Chandler was a widower; the Alsop money and good will, however, adhered to him.

About 1847 Thomas Coleman Chandler, then some 50 years old, married Mary Elizabeth Frazer, born 1819. In 1850 the Fairfield household included the following children: one child by Mary (James Goss Chandler) and five by his first wife: Joseph A., 21 years old; Thomas K., 19; Mildred A., 17; Henry H., 13; Mary J., 11. Clementina's oldest son William Samuel, born 1826, was not resident at Fairfield. Later children of Thomas and Mary were Lucy Turner, born 1851; Elizabeth Cleveland, 1853; and Mannie Washington, 1855. (11.)

Doubtless so many residents packed the old house; if the office were used for overflow, there was still not enough room. The well-off Victorian Thomas Coleman Chandler disliked the antique frame dwelling anyway. His daughter Lucy (later Mrs. Charles K. Pendleton) once stated that her father "did not care for" the old house. So in 1854 he crammed everybody temporarily in the cottage (and elsewhere, too, one would think), tore down the old main house, and built a new mansion of brick. This raised his buildings value from \$1,500.00 to \$2,500.00, with the notation on the records: "\$1000 Add. for Buildings." (12.)

The leanto was probably added by Chandler to the office for use as a kitchen and extra room while his family occupied the little house.

(NPS Architect Orville Carroll points out that Chandler's neighbors about this time were also feeling the need of more room. They, however,

added on to their existing houses. I believe Chandler's choice of a brand new house reflected his personality. He liked to be doing things. He owned several properties during his lifetime and even built a new house in his old age after the war.)

The new house at Fairfield was a rectangular structure about 44 feet by 28 feet, composed of a half basement, a first floor above ground level, a second floor, and an attic. The foundations are discernible just north of the office.

Lawns, dotted with daffodils in season, surrounded the place, and shade trees, chiefly locust, stood about. Three rearward terraces sloped down to the railroad. The first terrace was planted in shrubs (lilacs) and flowers, the second in grapes and fruit, and the last in vegetables. A stepped walkway flanked by shrubs went down the center of the terraces to the railroad. (13.)

On the whole, the Chandler place presented a picture of Victorian comfort, a fitting domicile for a gentleman in comfortable circumstances.

At the eve of the Civil War, Thomas Coleman Chandler held 740 acres. His three older sons lived on adjoining land, bestowed by their Grandfather Alsop, in Caroline and Spotsylvania. The sons' lands totaled 1,834 acres. All of these Chandler holders possessed a sizeable amount of personal property and a number of slaves, and the real estate and houses carried high values. (14.)

Thomas Coleman Chandler, alone, was well supplied with goods and chattels. Before the beginning of the war, in the halcyon year of 1860 he possessed, according to tax records, 38 slaves of twelve years and up (younger ones were not taxable), 16 horses valued at \$1,150.00, 35 cattle @ \$350.00, 77 sheep and hogs @ \$150.00, 3 vehicles @ \$375.00, 3 watches @ \$200.00, 1 clock @ \$5.00, \$400.00 worth of furniture: total value \$2,630.00; tax \$57.72.<sup>(15.)</sup> The year 1860 best reflects the period with which we are concerned. During the Civil War the picture was distorted by inflation and Confederate currency. Furthermore, one must remember that an 1860 dollar was worth far more than is a 1963 dollar.

There would be omissions in records then, as now. Though no plate or jewelry is noted, Mrs. Chandler doubtless had some sort of jewelry. Pianos were standard items (exclusive of the general listing "furniture") which Virginians were taxed on during the mid-nineteenth century. It is interesting to note that Chandler is not listed as having a piano; neither was he taxed for stocks, etc. at that time.

(By comparison, in that year of 1860, neighbors were in some amenities ahead of the Chandlers. While owning fewer slaves than Thomas Coleman Chandler and less valuable furniture, one neighbor

had a piano valued @ \$200.00 and liquid assets of \$4,000.00. Another though having no watch or clock, had \$80.00 for plate and jewelry.)<sup>(16.)</sup>

The records bolster family tradition that the Chandlers lived well. This affluence bears on our background story, and the Chandler theme informs the interpretation of the office.

Not only had the office been used by the whole Chandler family in 1854; also during the 1850's it was Joseph Chandler's medical office, he having graduated in medicine at Philadelphia and not yet settled on his own place.<sup>(17.)</sup>

We can assume that Joseph had good furniture. He probably used several rooms. For our purposes, we shall confine him to the other large room downstairs.

It was coincidence that this cottage once housed a doctor's office. "Office," however, was the common name of such little side buildings on plantations. The office was an important adjunct to the main house. In these smaller buildings guests were often housed, and here the males of the family enjoyed a club where dogs, fishing and shooting gear and other masculine belongings did not get in the way of the distaff side of the family. Here business was done and the farm accounts kept. Often the office was the library of the more scholarly planters.

In any house-museum treatment of the other downstairs room, the theme of the prior plantation use of the building would be general; the sub-theme of Joseph's use would be specific.

The Chandlers left Fairfield at the close of the war. In April of 1863, Thomas Coleman Chandler bought a farm in the neighborhood from Col. H. B. White called Lake Farm. Note that this was before Jackson's May sojourn at Fairfield. Later in 1863 Chandler sold Fairfield to Dr. Edgar McKenney. McKenney either lived at Fairfield or was known as the owner in 1864, because he is shown there on a Federal map, and a Federal artilleryman in May of 1864 reported that he parked his battery "near Dr. McKennan's [sic] house at Fairfield." However, the name White still shows alongside T. Chandler at Lake Farm on the Federal map cited, and Chandler's deed to McKenney was not acknowledged and admitted to record until March of 1865. Furthermore, Chandler paid taxes on Fairfield through 1865. A man would not pay taxes on a place in which he had no equity. Thus, Chandler did not leave or completely give up Fairfield until the end of the war. (18.)

Chandler sold Lake Farm in 1869, purchased 204 acres, still in the neighborhood, and built a house called Ingleside, later turned over to his son James Goss Chandler. Thomas Coleman Chandler died in 1890. His wife predeceased him in 1881. (19.)

Fairfield went downhill in the postwar period. It was purchased by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad during the early 1900's. The dilapidated big house was demolished about 1909. The little house was extensively repaired in the 1920's and given to the park in the 1930's. (It was formally accepted by the United States in 1937.)<sup>(20.)</sup>

Post-Jackson civilian use of the office and surroundings may be handled in the exhibits section as post script to the plantation theme. Photographs would constitute the chief source and interpretive medium here. For example, the earliest known interior view of the Jackson room (1880) shows that it was used as a work shop. Strips and shavings lie about and a shaving horse stands amid the clutter. Another picture shows the room as a poor farmer's dwelling room of the 1880's - 1890's period.<sup>(21.)</sup>

Our fourth theme reverts to the Civil War. There are several military associations other than Jackson's death. These involve Jackson himself, as well as other Civil War figures and events, and tie in with the over all park story. The fourth theme could be brought out through exhibits in the entry or in the hall room.

During the early period of the Civil War the Guinea area escaped occupation. A Federal foray from Fredericksburg, however, reached

Guinea in May of 1862. (It will be remembered that McDowell had taken Fredericksburg as part of McClellan's Richmond operations.) One of the Federals (in King's Division of McDowell's Corps) wrote later that he "passed five days in and around Guinea's Station, riding back once in the mean while to Fredericksburg. No more pleasing region for campaigning purposes ever came in my line of march. The roads are good, water plenty, and there are farms enough for foraging purposes and fences enough for fuel. If the soldier asks for anything besides these requisites he has pleasing landscapes, extensive views, and houses planned on a grand scale dotting them here and there, but will miss everything that can remind him of his home." (22.)

Late in the year, the Confederates came in force. Part of Jackson's Corps, including Jackson, descended on Guinea from the mountains in the maneuvering that led to the Battle of Fredericksburg. (The Federals had abandoned Fredericksburg in the summer, but now Burnside, the new leader, chose to make a main push through that area towards Richmond.) (23.) About December 1, 1862, Jackson pitched his tent on Fairfield, at a point northeast of the main dwelling. Thomas Coleman Chandler and his wife Mary were nineteenth century Virginians at their best, hospitable and genuinely kind. They hastened to make Jackson welcome. Mr. Chandler and his little daughter Lucy walked over to Jackson's tent and introduced themselves. Jackson

asked them in and invited them to sit down. Mr. Chandler remained standing, saying he knew how busy the General must be. He had come only to offer the use of his house as headquarters. Jackson could occupy the parlor, out of the cold and damp. Jackson declined politely, saying he "never wished to fare better than his Soldiers."

Upon return of the defeated pair, Mrs. Chandler declared she would not be outgeneraled. She had her colored servants William Wallace and Charles carry meals to Jackson's tent. Several times he sent word back that he could not accept. He would let the family know if he needed anything. His colored body servant and faithful friend Jim told "Mistus," as he called Mrs. Chandler, that the General was "mighty peculiar."

One day Mrs. Chandler sent a large dinner over, with the message that it should be divided among "the others" if the General would not eat it. Jackson later came to the house and thanked the family for all its kindness.

Evidently, after he had broken down, Jackson took fuller advantage of the kindness proffered by the Chandlers and other families of the neighborhood, for he reported in a letter to his wife:

"At present I am about fifty miles from Richmond, and one mile from Guiney's Station, on the railroad from Richmond to Fredericksburg. Should I remain here, I do hope you and baby can come to see me before spring, as you can come on the railroad. Wherever I go, God gives me

kind friends. The people here show me great kindness. I receive invitation after invitation to dine out, and spend the night, and a great many provisions are sent me, including nice cakes, tea, loaf-sugar, etc., and the socks and gloves and handkerchiefs still come!" (25.)

Early in December, the Battle of Fredericksburg began shaping up, and Jackson left Guiney's Station.

Amongst the soldiers stationed around Guiney's Station after the Battle of Fredericksburg were the troopers of R. E. Lee's nephew Fitzhugh Lee. Fitz Lee did not concern himself with setting an example. He accepted Chandler hospitality indoors, quartering himself in the office. From Guiney's Station he rode off, December 24, on the Christmas raid over the Rappahannock behind the Union lines, after which he returned to stay until February 9, 1863; his brigade then broke camp at Guiney's and assumed picket duty on the upper Rappahannock. (26.)

The departure of the cavalry did not bring quiet to Guiney's Station. It was now the main depot for Lee's supplies and far busier than the actual railhead at Hamilton's Crossing, five miles below Fredericksburg. There was an express line from Richmond to Guiney's. A receiving hospital was located there, and the area was full of laboring doctors, chaplains and quartermasters.

Jackson's wife Mary Anna came up on the express line to Guiney's Station on the wet 20th of April, 1863, bringing the infant daughter Jackson had not yet seen. Jackson was now concentrating around Hamilton's Crossing. His tent was on the Yerby place. He met the train at Guiney's and took his wife and baby to the Yerby House. Here the family occupied the room where General R. E. Lee had recently convalesced from a respiratory ailment.

This visit, a high point in the life of the Southern Cromwell, came to an end with the beginning of the Chancellorsville Campaign. Back to Richmond went Mrs. Jackson and baby Julia. (27.)

All of this was preliminary stage-setting for the great drama of Chancellorsville and the tragedy of May 4-10, 1863 enacted in the Fairfield cottage. When that tragedy had been played out, events began shaping for the campaign that culminated at Gettysburg. (Surviving Gettysburg, but not the war, Jackson's beloved young staff officer "Sandie" Pendleton recovered from serious illness after Chancellorsville in the Fairfield cottage on the same bed where Jackson had died.) (28.)

Guiney's Station had not seen the last of war. In May of 1864, during and after the Spotsylvania operations, skirmishing occurred thereabouts; Union cavalry burned the depot. On the advance from

Spotsylvania, the Union Army of the Potomac marched through Guinea. Ulysses S. Grant, field commander of all the U. S. armies, and army commander Meade camped at the Motley place overlooking Fairfield. Grant and a staff officer happened to stroll over in the cool of the evening and sat on the Fairfield porch, where Mrs. Chandler told them tearfully about Jackson's death the previous May. Grant remarked that he had been at West Point with Jackson and termed him "a sterling, manly cadet," enjoying the respect of all acquaintance. Grant placed Fairfield under guard to avoid any possible deprecation. (29.)

But destruction would come in its own way later. Grant's visit, like Jackson's death, presaged the end of Fairfield and a mode of life. The South was still its old self when McDowell's forayers ranged through the pleasant landscapes to Guinea in the spring of 1862. The bloody springs of 1863 and 1864 changed the course of history.

c. Furniture Historically Used in the Building and other Period Pieces

The most important piece of furniture connected with the house where Jackson died was the bed on which he died. The park has that bed. It was, as we have noted, brought over from the main house for Jackson's use.

In 1865 the bed was given by Mr. Chandler to Mrs. A. J. Boulware of Spotsylvania County, to be sold, the money to go to a fund being raised to gather the Confederate dead from nearby battlefields. The fund was realized without the need of selling the bed. After Mrs. Boulware's death, the relic passed into the hands of her son J. McCalla Boulware. When a project was begun to erect a monument where Jackson fell, Mr. Boulware authorized E. E. Merchant of Fredericksburg, the fund raiser, to sell the bed and use the money for that cause. Again sale proved unnecessary. It was next suggested that the bed be given to the Jackson Memorial Association, an early venture toward commemorating the Confederate chieftain. Mr. Boulware donated the bed to the Association, through Dr. Hunter McGuire, Jackson's old army physician, and it was stored at the Confederate Museum in Richmond. In 1927 it was turned over to the Jackson Shrine and came to the park with the building and contents, 1937. (30.)

The bed is carried in Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National

Military Park museum files under History, Social-Political; Furniture, Bedsteads: catalogue no. 1767, accession no. 139. Cataloguer: E. Albro & B. Self. Description:

Four poster rope bed, square side rails, no foot board, single plank head board, 4 turned posts ending in acorn design, 53" high. Outside measurements 79" long, 56" wide. Side rails have been altered for use with box springs or do not belong with bedstead.

(When last on display the box springs installed by the Railroad had been replaced by roping.)

The park also has a part of the blanket which covered Jackson on that bed, donated to the Shrine in the Railroad days and acquired by the park in the general acquisition of the property.

The piece of blanket is carried in park museum files under History, Social-Political; Furnishings, Textiles, Bedclothes: catalogue no. 1769, accession no. 139. Cataloguer: E. Albro & B. Self. It was given to the Jackson Shrine by George, Henry and Florence Washington, great grandchildren of Thomas Coleman Chandler. Florence is now Mrs. Vernon D. Lucy, Jr., of Hillford, the old Motley place.

The clock which stood on the mantel in the room where Jackson died (possibly brought over from Chandler's main house) is also in the park's possession and is displayed with hands set at 3:15, the time (p.m.) of Jackson's death, May 10, 1863. This clock was given

to the Railroad by Mrs. Charles K. Pendleton, little Lucy Chandler of Fairfield, who remembered Jackson and the plantation days so vividly.

The clock is carried in park records under History, Social-Political; Furnishings, Household Instruments: catalogue no. 1773, accession no. 139. Cataloguer: E. Albro & B. Self. Description:

Steeple clock with gothic arch top, round face 6" in diameter, made by E. Ingraham Co., Bristol, Conn., U.S.A. Below dial is square panel with oval picture of colonial period. Clock stopped at 3:15. Pendulum is brass and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. Veneered wood, two corner posts 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high, ending in spiral. Overall measurements: 19  $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 11  $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

I might add that the oval picture is a paper picture common to the 1920's when people used these scenes for lampshades and the like. That intrusion should be removed. Local park personnel refrained from any tampering, pending examination and treatment of experts. The clock housing is also in need of general, though minor, repairs.

Another item owned by the park is piece of furniture in a class by itself: the ambulance litter or spring seat, carried in the files under History, Military; Equipment, medical, catalogue no. 1773, accession no. 139, catalogued by E. Albro and B. Self and described on the card as follows:

Leather covered, measures 23" x 30," has scroll ends 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide by 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high, which were added later. Height is 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ " from floor. Covering is in poor condition, split in many places.

This litter, or spring seat, is part of the ambulance in which the wounded Stonewall Jackson was removed from the Chancellorsville Battlefield, May 2, 1863. When the ambulance later was taken to Richmond for repairs, a workman took the litter and constructed a frame around it, making a souvenir couch. This piece of furniture was long cherished by the family of Samuel Meredith, Supt. of the Confederate Wagon and Ambulance Shops. Donated to the Jackson Shrine by Miss Rose Meredith, 1930.

In donating the piece, Miss Meredith stated that the couch was "made from the spring seat or litter of a captured northern ambulance, on which Stonewall Jackson was brought off the battlefield when he was mortally wounded." I do not doubt that the piece came from the ambulance. Jackson's story would not have become attached to a vehicle during the war without cause. However, neither Miss Meredith nor the Confederates who carried the story with the vehicle to Richmond had any proof that Jackson lay on the bench itself. She did not say that the same ambulance brought Jackson from the field hospital to Chandler's. A writer of a newspaper article improved the story by stating both that Jackson lay on that bench and that he did so on the ride to Chandler's. Though the same ambulance could have been used for both journeys,

there is no documentation to prove such a theory, and we do not really know whether or not Jackson lay on the bench at any time. When an ambulance was encountered on the battlefield by Jackson's party, two wounded officers were already in it; one was taken out; the other, Col. Stapleton Crutchfield, Jackson's Chief of Artillery, remained. Crutchfield also accompanied Jackson from the field hospital to Guiney's Station. That time Jackson lay on a mattress, perhaps on the floor, perhaps not. Dr. Freeman, in Lee's Lieutenants, says "on the flooring," but he is embellishing his source. (31.)

This couch, or whatever you choose to call it (litter is really a misnomer), was created as a useful relic. It is representative of the Jackson legend (I use that word in the scientific sense) and is thus an interesting artifact in itself, to be preserved as is. It would go in the hall or little room as an exhibit. Since the leather is in bad condition and even restoration will not help much, it is believed that this relic will be better off in a case. Exhibition in a case will also disassociate it from furnishings of the house.

Another item in the park's possession is an antique desk, or secretary, carried in the records under History, Social-Political; Furniture, Desks and Bookcases, catalogue no. 1770, accession no. 129, catalogued by E. Albro and E. Self and described:

Two doors at top with beaded edges, two small drawers below--16" x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Hinged writing surface, when open measures 15" x 14," felt on writing surface badly moth eaten and ink stained. Three drawers 35" x 7" below, large loop drawer pulls. Modified scroll base. Top has 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high flaring false pediment. Veneered surface, probably walnut. Veneer peeled on one end of writing surface. Measurements: height 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;" width 41" at base, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ " at top; Depth 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ " at base, 10  $\frac{1}{4}$ " at top.

This came, along with the Shrine and contents, from the Railroad.

The secretary, which has no Jackson association, would be appropriate for the office room.

Another piece, also coming into the park's possession by acquisition of the Shrine from the R F & P RR, is a Victorian arm chair. This is filed under History, Social-Political; Furniture, Chairs, catalogue no. 1763, accession no. 139, catalogued by E. Albro & B. Self. It is described as follows:

Red plush, upholstered arm chair, tufted back and arm, plain seat, turned legs on front, scroll legs on back, fringe around bottom, small wood crest in center of back. 39" high at center of back, seat 15" high, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ " across front, on casters.

This chair was used by General Jackson when occupying the house of C. W. MacMurdo as headquarters on the eve of the 7 days battles of Richmond, June 25 to July 1, 1862. Donated to Jackson Shrine as a memorial to her father who died Sept., 1862, Ashland, Va., 3/21/30--Rebekah MacMurdo Stebbins.

Though the Jackson association should not be overlooked, the chair

would do well in the office room. The Chandlers may well have had a chair just like this.

An item historically used in the Jackson room, but neither in our possession nor (as far as we know) extant, was a lounge upon which Dr. McGuire was sleeping the sleep of exhaustion, leaving Jim to watch the patient, when Jackson's pneumonia set in.

The word "lounge" is Dr. McGuire's.<sup>(32.)</sup> It could have been an old piece already in the office or a good piece brought over from the dwelling. Our museum people might try to get a suitable one, after determining the difference between a lounge, couch and/or sofa in Victorian times. I believe most of us today use the words lounge and couch interchangeably, and we consider neither of these articles of furniture as having a back. A sofa has a back.

Jackson's room doubtless contained two or three chairs and a table for water and medicines. Mrs. Jackson and other visitors obviously did not stand all the time they visited, and the lounge would not hold everybody. Such items would have been brought over from the main house.

In the plantation, or office, room in addition to the arm chair and secretary, a chair or two could be placed. A few period prints might hang on the walls. An old fowling piece could hang under the mantel, and fishing rods and other sporting gear might be displayed.

For the doctor's office approach, a few period medical books and instruments would be most appropriate.

Candles in proper holders should be displayed as lighting devices. At that period, whale and other natural oil lamps were giving way to coal oil lamps, of which there were several early types. It might be difficult to decide just what kind of lamp was in use at a given time in the 1860's. Even if a Southern rural dweller were rich and wanted the newest thing, the war would perhaps have obviated possession. I suggest we stick to candles. Candles continued to be used in rural districts long after the advent of the coal oil lamp.

As to integral lighting, there will be electricity in the house, for both heating and lighting. Sufficient outlets (which will not be obvious) will be put in the entry room and the little room for exhibit-case lighting. Outlets will also be put in the house-museum rooms for possible use, such as for spotlights concealed by furniture.

The architect in his plans has assumed that the secretary will be placed against the northern section of the east wall in the plantation room. For several reasons, this is about the only proper place, but the important consideration is connected with lighting. A fluorescent fixture, served by outlet, will be concealed on top of this piece. The light bouncing from the ceiling, along with natural light, will be sufficient to illuminate this room, and no modern intrusion will

be evident. If this room were to contain small objects in the open, it might be advisable to allow visitors only partial entry by use of a recessed gate. Without artificial light the visitor would not see much, particularly on a dark day. The natural light in both this and the Jackson room will be less than before our restoration work on account of loss of existing non-historic openings; also, the historic dark color will be put on certain woodwork. Fortunately, the white walls and ceilings will help.

It is felt that dim light in the Jackson room will heighten rather than detract from the historical effect.

N. B. Extant Fairfield Furniture other than Jackson bed and clock

Mention of existing furniture is a suggested part of this report. We should consider all known Fairfield items, whether or not used in the office and whether or not acquisition were desirable or feasible. Though our chief interest is the little house, the office is part of a complex, and it behooves us to learn all we can about furniture for background knowledge.

Four chairs and a table are known to exist. The chairs are Victorian occasional chairs with upholstered seats (originally black mohair), no arms. The table is marble-topped. Mrs. Vernon D. Lucy, Jr. of Hillford, Guinea (post office, Woodford, Va.) owns the table. Two of the chairs belong to Mrs. B. C. Harding of Woodford, Va. (Woodford is a community area near Guinea, which is now served by the Woodford post office.) The other chairs are the property of Mrs. Lillie M. Dratt (widow of Benjamin A. Dratt), who lives with her son-in-law Rev. Hunter H. Hewman, 813 Wolfe Street, Fredericksburg, Va.

Mrs. Lucy is my source for this information. She states that the pieces were purchased at sales. (33.)

As brought out previously, Thomas Coleman Chandler's last home was Ingleside, still in the Guinea neighborhood. It is presumed that he took his Fairfield furniture along in his move to Lake Farm and then to Ingleside. He deeded Ingleside to his son James Goss Chandler

December 20, 1881, including all equipment and furniture, in return for James' agreement to "protect and Support him and his family, including his unmarried daughter, and pay the taxes on sd. land." This formalized an agreement made in January of 1879. Thomas' wife Mary died in 1881.)<sup>(34.)</sup>

Thomas Coleman Chandler's will of 1875, recorded March 10, 1890 was affected by events. In the will he had left his property to his wife and to three of his children: J. G. Chandler, Lucy T. Pendleton, and Mannie W. Chandler. Chandler's death caused further change in the status of Ingleside. On November 28, 1890, J. G. Chandler and Mannie W. Chandler, devisees of Thomas Coleman Chandler, deeded Ingleside to C. K. Pendleton and wife. This was done because Pendleton paid a debt which Thomas Coleman Chandler owed Charles E. Beasley. Since Mrs. Pendleton was the former Lucy Chandler, the place did not go out of the family. Mr. Pendleton was simply saving Ingleside for the family, specifically for James.<sup>(35.)</sup>

On September 3, 1900, C. K. Pendleton and wife sold Ingleside to Ada M. Lyon.<sup>(36.)</sup>

Mrs. Lucy thinks there was an auction sale of James Chandler's furniture. If this were the case, the sale possibly occurred around 1900, the time of transfer to Mrs. Lyon. Lucy Pendleton's daughter Mrs. Henry Rose Carter (née Mamie Pendleton) states that "Uncle Book" may well have sold off pieces from time to time. (The amiable old

bachelor James was called "Book" by the family because his head was always buried in a book.) Mrs. Carter, whose mother donated the clock to the Shrine, states that she has none of the furniture. (37.)

Whatever the manner of sale, the existing pieces seem to have been purchased by a family named Fell, of the Guinea area. Mrs. Harding, according to Mrs. Lucy, inherited her chairs from her mother, a Fell. Mrs. Dratt was a Fell. Mrs. Lucy bought her table at the sale of effects, some years ago, of a Mr. William Fell. Mrs. Lucy is a direct descendant of Thomas Coleman Chandler; thus, her table is back in the Chandler family, though it did not come down through the family. (38.)

A type of piano, once the property of Lucy (Chandler) Pendleton, is in the possession of her granddaughter Mrs. John Stevenson, Ashland, Va. (Mrs. Stevenson is the former Elizabeth Cox, daughter of Mrs. Carter's late sister Mrs. James M. Cox.) Mrs. Carter states that her mother said the spinet, as the family calls the instrument, "was hers, as a little girl--This would associate it with 'Fairfield.'" The family, I believe, would be willing to donate the piece to the Shrine. (39.) We should not want this piece in any development now envisaged; but, if we did want it, the situation would be confusing. If the provenance of an heirloom were known at all, the family would know it. However, the personal property tax records (not only those of 1860, cited above, but also 1863) do not list a piano under the name of Thomas Coleman Chandler. The tax form

calls for harp or piano, indicating any instrument of that type. Thus, omission of an item specifically called for (exclusive of furniture in general) indicates absence of the article. Samuel Alsop in the year of his death, 1859, was also listed as being without a piano. Lucy Chandler's half-brothers, beneficiaries of their Grandfather Samuel Alsop, operated separate establishments by 1863. None of these young men seems to have had a piano. (40.) Thus, it might be erroneous to conclude, as a possible solution, that Lucy Chandler had a piano on which a brother or her step-grandfather's estate paid the tax. It would seem reasonably safe to assume that Lucy got the instrument after the war; she was still young then. I am putting down this data, however, without coming to a final conclusion.

Mrs. James Kimbrough Cox, Ashland, Va. has a portrait of Thomas Coleman Chandler. The late Mr. Cox was Mrs. Stevenson's brother and thus Chandler's great grandson. (41.)

On March 7, 1963, Architect Orville H. Carroll and I went to Ashland to see the portrait and the piano. We chatted briefly with Mrs. Carter at her home across from the post office and she told us how to find the Cox and Stevenson residences. Mrs. Carter has always been most gracious in response to requests for information.

Mrs. Cox, who lives at 1006 S. Center Street, kindly allowed us to photograph the portrait. (The photograph will be of interest for

the exhibits section of the office.) We had already found that Mrs. Stevenson was out; so Mrs. Cox attempted to reach her by telephone, but could not.

When we returned to Mrs. Stevenson's house (112 S. James Street), she was still away from home. By this time, however, we had learned that the big turn-of-the-century house next door belonged to the family and that the piano was there. This house, now vacant, was open, undergoing repairs by two workmen. One of them helped us locate the piano. Very little furnishings remain; apparently the house has not been lived in for some time.

The instrument is of the rectangular shape known to piano people as a square piano. It has six turned legs on casters. It is 27 inches wide, 5 feet  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, and  $33\frac{3}{8}$  inches high. The music box is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep. There are forty white keys and twenty-eight black keys; thus, I gather, this piano has five octaves. The wood seems to be rosewood veneer. There is a curly maple (?) inlay on the fall board (the vertical board behind the keys). On the fall board a name is painted in a sort of German script. Since we could not make it out, Mr. Carroll copied it for later study. It is somewhat off standard German or Gothic scripts, having different flourishes. The name comprises an initial and a five-letter last name; the initial and the first letter of the last name are the letters

giving trouble. Comparison with a lettering book and a study of a list of piano makers leads me to think that the name is C. Greve. I would not swear to this. Greve was a New York maker of the late nineteenth century. The piece, however, looks like several square pianos of the early nineteenth century, as shown in a book on old pianos. (42.)

An expert could doubtless identify the piece easily. If it were wanted, for this or any other area, action should not be delayed, because the big house is for sale, and it is possible that nobody in the family would particularly want the piano. It would need a bit of repair, though the outward appearance is fair enough. (It does not seem to be in tune.)

## Citations

(1.) For a short biography of Jackson, see Malone, Dumas, editor, Dictionary of American Biography. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1932, vol. IX, pp. 556-59, article by D. S. F. (Douglas S. Freeman).

(2.) Freeman, Douglas Southall, Lee's Lieutenants. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1943, vol. 2, p. 567 ff (for wounding and removal from field), 577 ff (early treatment), 636 ff (removal to Guinea), 666 ff (last days).

(3.) Reminiscences of Mrs. Charles K. Pendleton (née Lucy Chandler) as related to Edward T. Stuart, 1925 and 1930, typescript in files of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. The title is "'Stonewall' Jackson, Reminiscences of the great Confederate Soldier as related by Mrs. Lucy Chandler Pendleton to Edward T. Stuart at the Jackson Shrine at Guinea Station, Virginia, 'Memorial Day,' May 30, 1930." There are six pages of single-spaced typed copy and a diagram showing the office, big house, and other features. The essay ends with the statement: "The above article was written by me soon after my return from Ashland, Virginia, in November 1925" signed E. T. Stuart, Philadelphia, November, 1931. Thus, the article is obviously a composite of two interviews. For this citation, pp. 3 & 4. Mrs. Pendleton spoke of being at her mother's heels in the Richmond, Virginia Times-Dispatch, Tuesday, November 16, 1926, p. 2. See also Jackson, Mary Anna, Life and Letters of General Thomas J. Jackson. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1892, pp. 463 and 466.

(4.) Dabney, Prof. R. L., Life and Campaigns of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas J. Jackson. Blelock & Co., New York, 1866, p. 716. For Lloyd George's remark, see Wingfield, Marshall, A History of Caroline County, Virginia. Trevvet Christian & Co. Press, Richmond, Va., 1925, p. 290.

(5.) Lucy (Chandler) Pendleton's Reminiscences to Stuart, op. cit., pp. 3-5. Mrs. Pendleton was confused about the two Morrisons and their time of arrival. She mistakenly said that Dr. Morrison, whom she did not give a first name, was Jackson's brother-in-law and that he came with Jackson to Fairfield. Neither Morrison arrived until later in the week. Thus one cannot know just what she meant when she stated that the larger upstairs room was used by McGuire, Smith and "Mrs. Jackson's brother, Dr. Morrison." The position of Jackson's bed is shown in the drawing attached to the reminiscences; the drawing was made by Mr. Stuart with Mrs. Pendleton's help.

(6.) For mention of Michael Guinney, see Campbell, T. E., Colonial Caroline, A History of Caroline County, Virginia. The Dietz Press, Richmond, Va., 1954, pp. 76, 411, 451.

(7.) Happel, Ralph, "The Place Where 'Stonewall' Jackson Died," Historical Data Section of Historic Structures Report, Jackson Shrine, NPS typescript, 1961, pp. 7-9, 26-27. (County land and personal property tax books are to be found in the Archives Division of the Virginia State Library, Richmond).

(8.) Caroline County Land Tax Book, 1829 (listing for John Thornton), Virginia State Library.

(9.) Caroline County Roads, Clerk's Office, Bowling Green, Va., Deed Book 45, p. 1.

(10.) Happel, op. cit., p. 12.

(11.) Ibid., p. 16.

(12.) Lucy (Chandler) Pendleton's Reminiscences to Stuart, op. cit., p. 1. Caroline Land Books, State Library, Book for 1855. (These books, written up early in a year, reflect conditions of previous year.)

(13.) Happel, op. cit., pp. 28-34.

(14.) Ibid., pp. 17-19.

(15.) Personal Property Books, Virginia State Library.

(16.) Ibid., William S. Royston of Ormsby had the piano and the liquid assets. Edmund S. Motley of Hillford had the plate and jewelry.

(17.) Lucy (Chandler) Pendleton's Reminiscences to Stuart, op. cit., p. 1.

(18.) Happel, op. cit., pp. 22-23, & 64.

(19.) Ibid., p. 24.

(20.) Ibid., pp. 70, 75, 81-82.

(21.) La Bree, Ben., editor, The Confederate Soldier in the Civil War. Courier Journal Job Printing Company, Louisville, Ky., 1895, p. 159. This book dates the death room (workshop) interior: "From a photo taken in 1880." The room as a dwelling room was reproduced in a pamphlet called "Fredericksburg, Va. Memories," undated, published by J. Willard Adams, Fredericksburg.

Parts d, e, f

FURNISHING PLAN, JACKSON SHRINE

Vera B. Craig  
Staff Curator  
Branch of Museum Operations

## PREFACE

The furnishings recommended in the following sections envision the interior of the Jackson Shrine as a single interpretive unit, re-creating the scene of General Thomas Jonathan Jackson's illness and death as faithfully as possible.

What did the interior of the Chandler cottage look like that fateful night in May 1863, when the badly injured General "Stonewall" Jackson was carried in and laid on a bed and how did the activities of that week alter or change this appearance? Mrs. Chandler had not wanted the General put in the cottage. She preferred to have him in her home where she felt he would be more comfortable. Other sick soldiers were already being cared for there. The cottage was the choice of the military and whatever its condition inside they were well experienced in turning private buildings of all kinds into temporary hospitals.

Except for Dr. McGuire's mention of a "lounge" in the sick room in his account of Jackson's illness we have no contemporary or eye-witness descriptions of the furnishings. Mrs. Lucy Chandler Pendleton as an old lady remembering events in her childhood, recollects the cottage was "practically empty and not being used for anything" and that "it was in good repair, clean and freshly whitewashed inside". In addition, Mr. Happel's report describes certain objects in the Park collection such as a bed, blanket and clock which are by tradition identified with the cottage and Jackson's death.

But there was more to the furnishings than this. Jackson and his entourage brought certain objects with them and required certain other things. Also, Mrs. Lucy Chandler Pendleton's description

indicates there were probably some Chandler belongings in the cottage either being stored or merely left from previous occupancies.

Dr. McGuire's account of the activities in the house during Jackson's illness describes the events and the persons involved in some detail. Such things as the medicines and treatment given Jackson are especially helpful in re-creating the scene. The version of this account which appears in The Confederate Soldier in the Civil War, Pageant Books, Inc., Paterson, New Jersey, is attached to this report.

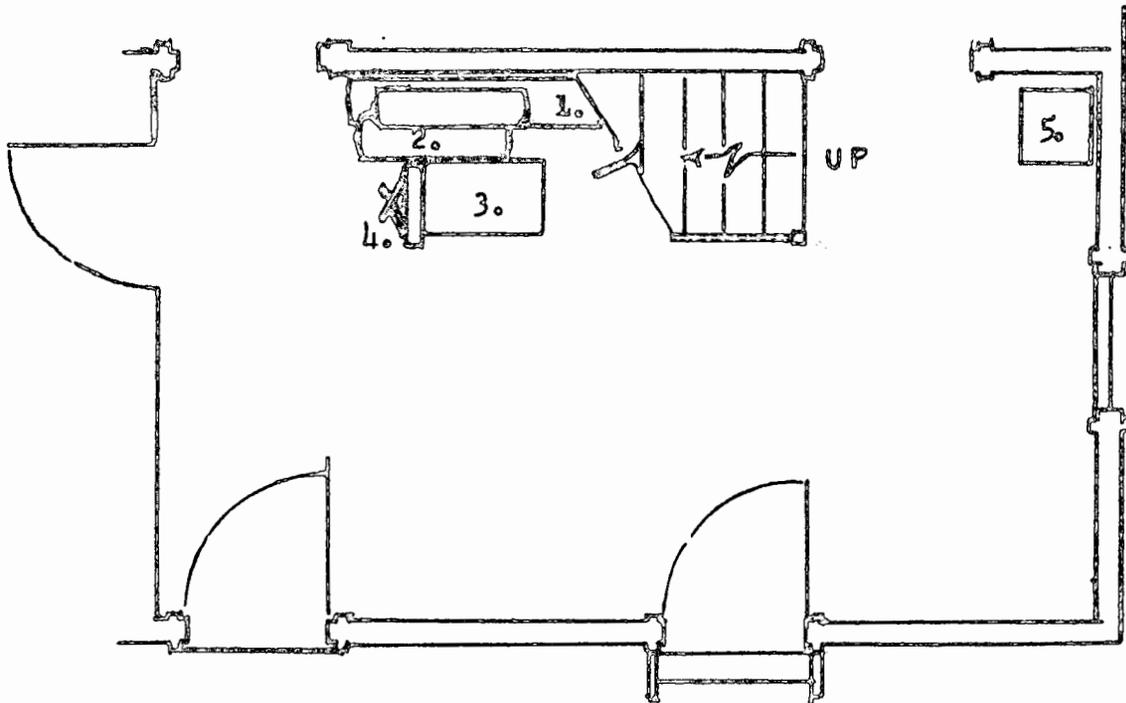
It is presumed here that Mrs. Chandler did all she could to make the cottage comfortable for the General. The decision to use this building undoubtedly sparked a great flurry of activity in the Chandler household with servants scurrying in all directions. Usable furniture already in the cottage was pressed into service, a fire was laid in the room set aside for General Jackson to remove the chill and dampness and additional furnishings required were brought from the main house. Stored items in the cottage not needed and which might be in the way were pushed aside or moved to another area.

After all this activity the picture was not one of grandeur but Mrs. Chandler did what she could in the short time she had before the Army moved in and took over. Jackson did not like to be fussed

over under normal circumstances and in this situation he was much too ill most of the time to even take notice of his surroundings. Nonetheless, Mrs. Chandler very probably kept a watchful eye over the proceedings and offered assistance whenever possible.

The furnishings recommended on the following pages have been selected on the basis of the foregoing conclusions. There will be some evidences of the Chandler's occupancy in the 1850's through the shades at the windows and a few curtain fixtures still in place (it is presumed the curtains were removed when the cottage fell into disuse). Also matting on the floor in one of the rooms recalls the Chandlers. Some of the furnishings will reflect Dr. Joseph Chandler's former use. Perhaps he left a few things behind which his mother was keeping for him. Little niceties such as china, linen, etc., will reflect Mrs. Chandler's endeavors to make the General comfortable. And finally, personal items, military equipment, medicines, etc., will reflect the use of the cottage by the military and the hopeless struggle which went on to save the life of a great general.

ENTRANCE HALL



1. Rolled Carpet
2. Two rolls of Matting
3. Field Mess Chest
4. Folding Camp Table
5. Side Chair

## Entrance Hall

This is the area through which almost everyone entering or leaving the house must have traveled. It measures about 19'6" long and 11'3" wide. The two front doors open into this area and opposite are the doors into the two main rooms. The stairway rises between the latter doors to the second floor. There is one window to the right upon entering the hall and a small room to the left.

The night the military arrived there must have been a constant stream of people moving about, soldiers and servants busy carrying things in, the curious milling in and out and sincere well-wishers wanting to be of service. If Mrs. Chandler had any valuable belongings stored here she either took them away or had them pushed under the stairs. Perhaps one of her good carpets was put here temporarily while her house was filled with soldiers and maybe some floor matting.

Any item being carried in, especially if it were heavy or cumbersome, could have been dropped off here and unless it were needed it probably stayed put. Mrs. Chandler saw to what food the General ate so his field mess kit if left here would probably not have been moved.

Later, after General Jackson had been put to bed and things quieted down, perhaps Jim set up a watch just outside the door of the sickroom so he would be available if needed. Certainly he was nearby the night the General asked him for some wet towels. All Jim needed for this purpose was a chair.

## STORAGE UNDER STAIRS

Rolled Carpet. This carpet will measure about 9x12. It will be rolled wrong side out so need not be period. It should, however, appear to be a carpet from the main house and be in good condition. An old 20th century Brussels or Wilton carpet will do. Cost...\$15.00

Roll of Matting. Grass matting came in yard widths and was used quite generally throughout the 19th century to cover unsightly floors. One or two rolls of matting here may have come from either the main house or even the cottage itself. An old matting is recommended. It need not be period but should be plain, not decorated, and in usable condition. Cost....\$1.00 per yard

Field Mess Chest. Most generals had a field mess chest which traveled with them. This one should represent one General Jackson might have had. It will be displayed closed so need not be complete with utensils, etc., although a furnished chest would be of interest on occasion for showing to special or interested visitors. Cost...\$150

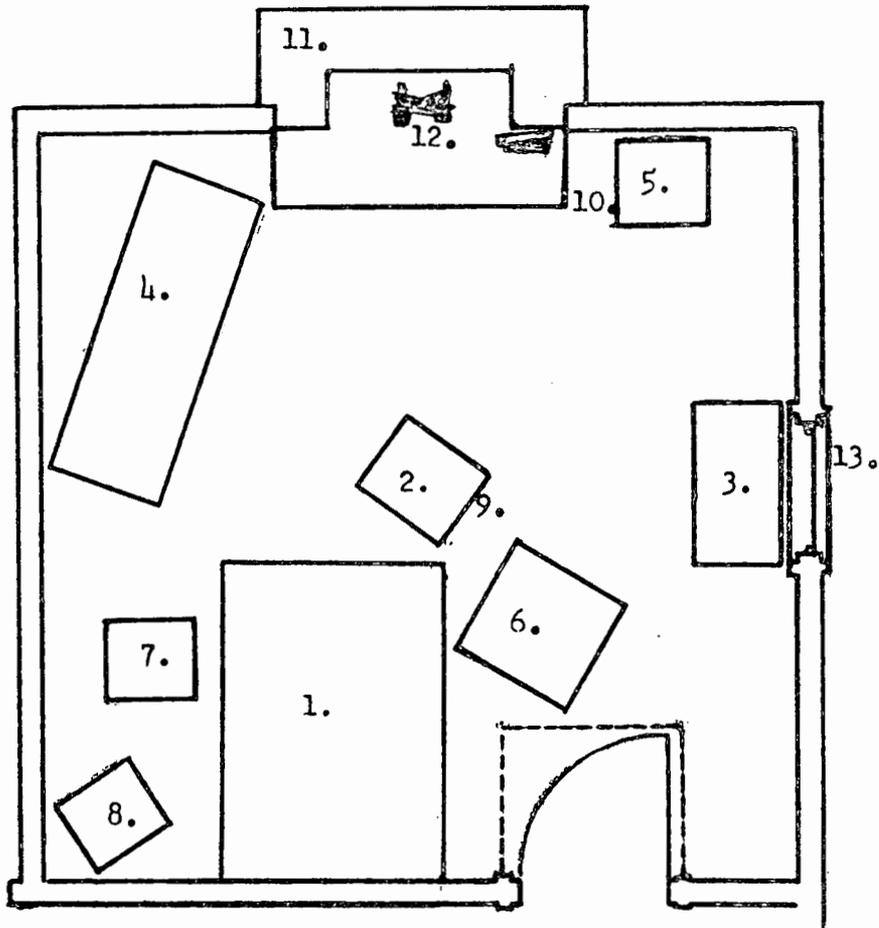
Folding Camp Table. Standing against the mess chest is a folding camp table also close at hand should the General require it. As it turned out he was never able to get out of bed but in the beginning he was brought here to recover from his wounds and anything that he might need was brought with him.

The folding table should be typical of those used by Confederate officers. It should be in good, usable condition. Cost.....\$75.00

## CHAIR

A ladder back side chair is suggested, c.1850. Select one of four available in Park collection. Cat. Nos. 1759, 1760, 1761 and 1762. This chair is to be placed just outside the door of the sickroom where presumably it was used by Jim, Jackson's servant, as he kept watch nearby. The chair should be strong so it is safe if a visitor should sit in it.

JACKSON BEDROOM



1. Bed (Cat. #1767), Mattress, Feather bed, Bolster, 2 Pillows, 2 Pillowcases, 2 Sheets, Blanket (Cat. #1769), Blanket.
2. Spool-turned Side Table, Table Cover, Bandages, Splint, Adhesive Plaster, Medical Kit, Medicines, Medical Instruments, Wash Basin, Candlestick & Candle, Water Pitcher, Hand Towel.
3. Drop-leaf Table, Serving Tray with table setting and 2 napkins, Bouquet of flowers in container, Jackson's forage cap, Jackson's sabre, scabbard and sword belt.
4. Lounge, 1 Pillow, 1 Pillowcase, Woven coverlet.
5. Side Chair, Valise, Shirt.

6. Upholstered Arm Chair (Cat. #1763), Bible.
7. Ladder Back Side Chair.
8. Ladder Back Side Chair.
9. Slop Pail.
10. Pair of Boots.
11. Mantel, Clock (Cat. #1775), Map Case and Assorted Maps, Field Glasses and Haversack.
12. Andirons, Remains of fire, supply of fire wood.
13. Window Shade.

## JACKSON BEDROOM

This is the sickroom, the focal point of the re-creation. It is a square room measuring about 15 feet across either way. It has one window which is to the right upon entering the room and a fireplace centered on the wall opposite the entrance door.

From the time General Jackson was brought here until his death the atmosphere was one of deep concern. The first day of his convalescence was his only "good" day. Dr. McGuire had amputated his left arm at the field hospital, put his right hand in a splint and bandaged the wounds on his face. His chief concern in the beginning was seeing to these wounds. He had no sleep for nearly three nights.

Early the morning of the third day the General developed pneumonia. More doctors were brought in, everything possible was done for him. His wife came and helped nurse him, his small child was there. Two aides, his servant, Jim, were on hand. Others, the Chandlers, neighbors in the Guiney area were all undoubtedly anxious for his recovery.

In anticipation of the General's arrival, a fire had been laid in the fireplace, the shade at the window was drawn, a bed was brought in with comfortable mattresses and pillows, clean sheets and warm blankets. Tables were made available for the doctors. A comfortable chair was brought in for Mrs. Jackson, other chairs were needed. This was all done hurriedly, without planning and with little thought other than the immediate needs of the patient.

BEDSTEAD. In Park collection, Cat. No. 1767.

BEDDING. For bedstead No. 1767.

One mattress. This need not be a period mattress, one similar will do. It should be cotton felt, four or five inches thick, tufted and covered with cotton ticking. These mattresses were usually laid on sacking (heavy canvas), stretched across the bedstead and fastened to the four rails. Sacking was preferable to slats which were apt to cut the mattress. Slats were in use at this time however. Cost...\$25.00

One feather bed. This is a case of heavy ticking filled with feathers. An old one is preferable if one can be found. However, a reproduction can easily be made from two pieces of cotton ticking large enough to cover the mattress. Instead of feathers which are subject to insect infestation, the ticking may be stuffed with a synthetic fiber such as Dacron which will give the same effect as feathers. Placed on the mattress in this fashion they were used to cushion the firmness of the mattress. They were especially important to the comfort of the sick. The feather bed should be soft and pliable. Cost..\$45.00

Bolster. This is a long cylindrically shaped pillow which is placed at the head of the bed on top of the feather bed. They were used to support the pillows. An old one is preferable if one can be found. A reproduction may be made from heavy ticking or canvas. Originally filled with feathers, a synthetic filling

such as Dacron is suggested. This will give the appearance of feathers without the maintenance problems. The bolster should be long enough to stretch across the width of the bed. The stuffing should be fairly firm. Cost...\$15.00

Two pillows. Period pillows are large, measurements varying from 23x24 to 19x29 and filled with feathers. Modern pillows will do if old ones are not available but they should be of a size to fit the old pillowcases. If new pillows are used they may be filled with a synthetic fiber instead of feathers but should be covered with a heavy cotton ticking. Cost...\$15.00 ea.

Two pillowcases. Old ones should be used. They may be cotton or linen. Cases of this period were made with one end open similar to modern ones but this open end was finished with three small buttons and matching buttonholes so that it could be buttoned closed. Cost...\$5.00 ea.

Two sheets. Old ones should be used. They may be of cotton or linen. Sheets of this period usually had a center seam. One of the sheets at least should be large enough to cover the bed and bolster and tuck under both the feather bed and the mattress. Made in this fashion the sheet helped to keep the bolster in place. Cost...\$15.00 ea.

Blanket. In Park collection, Cat. No. 1769. This blanket is traditionally identified as the blanket which was on the bed at

the time of General Jackson's death. It is in poor condition and has been lined with muslin to strengthen the fabric so it does not appear as it did originally. It is suggested that it not be made up on the bed but folded casually at the foot of the bed so its condition is not obvious.

Blanket. An old blanket dating in the 1860's or before is recommended. It should be light weight, wool, in good condition and large enough to cover the bed. This blanket will be placed over the top sheet and tucked in at the bottom of the bed. Both the blanket and top sheet will be folded back part way from one corner to give the illusion of the bed in use. An appropriate blanket is available through the Branch of Museum Operations. No cost

LOUNGE. A lounge such as is described by Dr. McGuire as having been in General Jackson's sickroom was in the 19th century similar in construction to a couch but with simpler lines. One similar to the attached sketch is recommended. This measures approximately 6'6" long by 32 to 36" tall and 24" deep. Body is enclosed by upholstery. Large outcurved scroll-bracket feet are faced with mahogany. Convex overhanging headrest and shaped back, high at headrest and low foot. These lounges were finished in a variety of fabrics. The following are suggested in order of preference: Tapestry, black leather or black haircloth. The lounge should give the impression of long use so the upholstery may show signs of wear. Cost..\$125

BEDDING. To be placed casually on lounge.

One pillow. Should be period style similar to those recommended for bed. Cost...\$15.00

One pillowcase. Cotton or linen. Similar to those recommended for bed pillows. Cost...\$5.00

Coverlet. A woven coverlet is recommended dating before 1860. One woven in the 1850's from the Virginia area is preferred. Should be in good condition. Cost...\$35.00

ARM CHAIR. Upholstered, c.1850's. This chair is intended to represent one which Mrs. Chandler might have had sent over to the cottage especially for Mr's. Jackson. Arm chair, Cat. No. 1763, in the Park collection may be used. This is an upholstered chair covered with red velvet. The upholstery shows enough wear to give it the necessary used look.

BIBLE. To be placed on seat of arm chair. This Bible will represent one which Mrs. Jackson might have carried with her. It should date in the 1850's. A small one in good condition is preferred.

TABLE. c.1850. This table is recommended to hold the doctors' supplies, medicines, etc. It should be sturdy but not necessarily in prime condition. One with four straight legs, spool turned and a fixed top is suggested. Top to measure about 18 inches wide by 24 inches long. Cost...\$75.00

Table Cover. This is something Mrs. Chandler might have insisted upon and she would undoubtedly have supplied it. It should be white cotton or linen appropriate for the period. It may be a simple cloth about 12 to 14 inches wide and 30 to 34 inches long with fringed ends. If embroidered, the embroidery should be white. This cloth should appear freshly laundered at all times. Cost...\$5.00

MEDICINES, SUPPLIES, ETC. The following items are to be placed on the table described above. The arrangement should be casual and unstudied.

Bandages. Lint and water dressings were apparently used by Dr. McGuire on General Jackson's wounds. Lint was a linen cloth scraped so as to raise a nap or pile in order to make a soft and smooth surface. A supply of clean bandages of this type are suggested for this table. If genuine bandages are not available, some may be made from linen or cotton sheeting. The sheeting should be torn into squares of about 15 inches. Three squares are sufficient. Each square to be neatly folded to about 5 inches and placed one on top of the other. In addition, there should also be one or two roll bandages. If originals are not obtainable they may be made by tearing sheeting into strips about 3 inches wide. The bandages should appear fresh and clean at all times.

Splint. A splint was applied to General Jackson's right hand. This was a thin piece of wood probably about eight inches long. If one or two old splints can be obtained, they would be an appropriate addition to the supplies on this table.

Adhesive Plaster. A "blister" was apparently applied to Jackson's side by one of the consulting physicians after he contracted pneumonia. This was accomplished with the use of an adhesive plaster and a cantharis. An old adhesive plaster is recommended if one can be obtained.

Medical Kit. Should be typical of the type carried by Confederate doctors. Will be placed on the table with its top open and a few of the containers of medicine out on the table. See medicines below. Cost...\$100

Medicines. Two or three tins or bottles of medicine such as Tincture Opii, Quinine, Cantharidine, Mercury and Antimony. These were the kinds of medicines used on Jackson during the course of his illness. The containers should be complete with original or reproduction labels and appear to have medicine in them. It is intended that these medicines appear to have been taken from the medical kit described above.

Medical Instruments. At least two instruments the doctors might have used while treating Jackson such as scissors and a cupping glass are suggested. A tourniquet is also a possibility. These

instruments may be part of the above-mentioned medical kit but they should be out on the table where they might have lain while in use.

Wash Basin. This is a simple tin basin, round, approximately 10½ inches in diameter and 2½ inches deep. In use generally by Confederate officers. An appropriate one is available through the Branch of Museum Operations. No cost.

Candlestick and Candle. The candlestick is to represent one from Mrs. Chandler's household. A metal one is recommended (tin, pewter or brass). It may date anytime in the first half of the 19th century but should appear in good condition. The candle itself should be made of tallow either dipped or molded. It should be burned down to about three inches to emphasize the scarcity of candles at this time. Cost...\$18.00

Water Pitcher. If there is room on the table, a water pitcher, presumably filled, will be placed in one of the far corners. Otherwise, it will be placed in a handy spot near the table, possibly on the floor under it. In addition to washing the patient, water was used on the bandages and Jim probably saw that a fresh supply was always available. The pitcher will be china of the type made as part of a chamber set. It should represent the style of the 1850's and therefore will be slender with slightly bulging sides near the bottom. The handle may be

either curved or angular and the lip is amply formed. The approximate height will range from 12 to 13 inches. Typical pitcher shapes of this period may be found in Richard Carter Barret, Bennington Pottery and Porcelain, New York, c.1958.

A southern pottery ware would be most appropriate. Cost..\$15.00

Hand Towel. To heighten the impression of water in the pitcher (mentioned above), it is suggested that a small towel be placed over the top, just enough to cover the opening. This towel may be linen or cotton, plain, white. Cost..\$5.00

SLOP PAIL. Some kind of receptacle would be needed for discarded bandages and other refuse. A wooden bucket is suggested, the type designed for military use. This receptacle will be placed on the floor near or under the above table.

TABLE. A second table is suggested for the north wall to the right of the window. It is expected to serve as a catchall for the numerous articles carried in and out of the room during the course of a day. This table may have been brought in the first night or added later as the need for it became evident. It may have been part of the cottage furniture.

It is to be a simple drop-leaf table of the type popular from 1840 to 1865. It has four simply turned straight legs. Top measures from 38 to 42 inches wide and 16 to 18 inches across. Leaves measure from 13 to 15 inches across. The

leaves are supported by pull or pivot brackets. It comes in a variety of woods, stained brown or red. Cost..\$125

ARTICLES ON ABOVE TABLE.

A table setting, china and flatware, on a silver or silver plated tray. It is understood that Mrs. Chandler had meals prepared for General Jackson. With this in mind it is suggested that a serving tray with an appropriate selection of china, flatware and linen be placed on this table. The arrangement of the dishes and tray should give the impression of a finished meal ready to be removed. A ruffled napkin on the tray and a second napkin spread over the dishes partially covering them may help to give this impression.

The dishes should match and may consist of such pieces as a dinner plate, soup dish, cup and saucer and small desert dish. The flatware will consist of a knife, fork, teaspoon and soup spoon. These should match also. They may be silver or silver plate. The serving tray should also be silver or silver plate. A nice addition to the tray would be a silver or silver plated bread holder. All these articles should represent Mrs. Chandler's best ware.

A good source for china and silver patterns is from pieces found in excavations of the site if any are available.

Bouquet of Wild Flowers. Mrs. Chandler's young daughter Lucy apparently spent some time in and around the cottage while General Jackson was here. On one of these visits she may have brought him a small bouquet of flowers which she picked herself. The General would certainly appreciate such a gesture especially on the part of a little girl. The flowers could be any kind found around the Chandler place during the early part of May. Wild flowers such as violets, daisies, even dandelions are most likely to represent the gift of a child.

Inasmuch as the appropriate wild flowers recommended are available for such a short period of time this bouquet can only be displayed when they are in season. The addition of the flowers to the room would then coincide each year with the anniversary of the event which took place here and serve to commemorate this observance.

Container for Wild Flowers. This may be any kind of container which a young girl might choose to hold her flowers. It may be a nice porcelain vase Mrs. Chandler gave her permission to use or merely a drinking glass or empty bottle or jar which she obtained from a servant in the kitchen. Whatever is used should be representative of the period. A type of southern ware popular in this area would be especially meaningful. Cost..\$10.

The arrangement of the flowers in the container should not be an artistic display but simply a natural, childlike arrangement.

Personal belongings of General Jackson. Two items that Jackson was wearing at the time he was wounded such as his cap and sabre with scabbard and belt are recommended. If original items are not available, duplicate items should be obtained.

Contemporary accounts indicate Jackson was wearing a forage cap from which he had apparently removed the gold braid. It was gray with a black leather visor, chin strap and two brass side buttons. Cost...\$55.00

The sabre is the model adopted by the U.S. War Department, April 9, 1850. This is the pattern of the Jackson sabre now on display at the Confederate Museum, Richmond, Virginia (see Plate 28, 1862 U.S. Ordnance Manual). It is important that the sabre and appropriate scabbard and sword belt be displayed intact, the way they were apparently removed from General Jackson (see Captain R. E. Wilbourn's account in the Southern Historical Society Papers, Vol. VI). Cost...\$40.00

#### GREEN HOLLAND WINDOW SHADE.

Shades may very well have been hung in the cottage during the 1850's when the Chandlers lived here and as we see it today two of these shades are still in place, one in this room and one in the adjacent room.

The common shade of this period had pulley type fixtures. The shade itself was made of Holland, a heavy linen woven for

the purpose the usual width of windows. It was oiled and sized to make it opaque. An appropriate pulley shade with fixtures can be reproduced by the Branch of Museum Operations from an original specimen in the Cape Cod collections.

It is suggested that the shade be drawn to cover at least three-quarters of the window as it might have been during Jackson's illness. This will help to heighten the impression of a sickroom.

The Chandlers probably had curtains here too, at one time, but chances are they were removed when the cottage fell into disuse and as long as a shade was at the window (as we are assuming), there was no need nor probably desire for the refinement of a curtain.

#### OBJECTS ON MANTEL.

Clock. There is in the Park collection a mantel clock, Cat. No. 1775, traditionally identified as part of the furnishings in this room at the time of Jackson's death. It is recommended that this clock be placed in the center of the mantel, the place it might have held originally. The clock should be maintained in running order to help give the room some life.

Map Case and Assorted Maps. To the right of the clock will be placed an appropriate Civil War tin map case of the type illustrated in Lord's Civil War Collector's Encyclopedia, page 95.

Along with the map case will be two or three maps both folded and rolled which will represent maps which might have been in the possession of General Jackson or one of his attending officers at the time he was wounded. The maps need not be authentic period maps but should give this impression.

Field Glasses with Case and Haversack. In the Southern Historical Society Papers (p. 269), there is an account by Captain Wilbourn of how he removed General Jackson's field glasses and haversack after Jackson was wounded. He apparently put them "on his own person for safety". It is proposed that these two items be placed together on the mantel to the left of the clock on the theory that they were handed over by Wilbourn to someone traveling to Guinea with Jackson, and this person, possible Lt. Smith or Jim, put them on the mantel upon arrival. It may have been the first convenient spot he found.

The field glasses and haversack identified as Jackson's are in the Confederate Museum, Richmond, Virginia. If these cannot be obtained, duplicate specimens are recommended. The field glasses should be in a case and the haversack should appear to have something in it. A few pieces of crumpled tissue paper in the haversack will give this illusion.

#### FIREPLACE.

The interior of the fireplace should appear well used and there should be the remains of a recent fire on the hearth. This

display should be made as convincing as possible. The interior walls should be well blackened and the charred wood and ashes on the hearth should appear fresh from a recent fire at all times. If possible, actually burning a fire in the fireplace occasionally would help immeasurably and the subsequent odor of charred wood would make a lasting impression on the visitor. A few fresh logs may be laid to one side of the fireplace as the servant who built the original fire might have left them.

Andirons. A simple pair of iron andirons is suggested. Small, unobtrusive, old (c.1840). One of them may even be broken and propped up with a brick. Cost...\$10.00

#### CHAIRS.

Two simple ladder back side chairs with splint seats, c.1840. These are to serve as extra chairs for the various visitors and doctors who came during the course of the week. They should be placed casually about the room as they might have appeared when they were in use.

There are four ladder back chairs in the Park collection, two of which may be chosen. Cat. Nos. 1759, 1760, 1761 and 1762.

#### CHAIR.

This may also be a ladder back side chair, c.1840, but should not necessarily match the two mentioned above. An odd assortment of chairs would better portray the theory that they were

gathered rather hurriedly or unexpectedly. There are three chairs in the Park collection, one of which may be chosen. Cat. Nos. 1788, 1789 and 1790.

This chair is to be placed in the recess to the right of the fireplace.

ARTICLES ON ABOVE CHAIR.

Valise. c.1850. This is a small leather case or portmanteau of the type normally used throughout the 19th century to carry a change of linen. It will represent one Mrs. Jackson might have brought with her filled with clean linen for her husband.

Cost...\$25.00

The valise will be placed on the seat of the chair displayed open and showing part of the contents inside. This is to give the impression that something has already been removed from it. The contents need not be authentic specimens. The case may be partially filled with tissue paper with a piece of fine white cotton or linen folded on top to give the appearance from a distance, of a shirt or piece of underclothing.

Shirt. A man's shirt in the style of the early 1860's is recommended. It is to be placed casually over the back of the chair and is intended to be part of the clothing Mrs. Jackson brought in the valise. The shirt may be either cotton or linen.

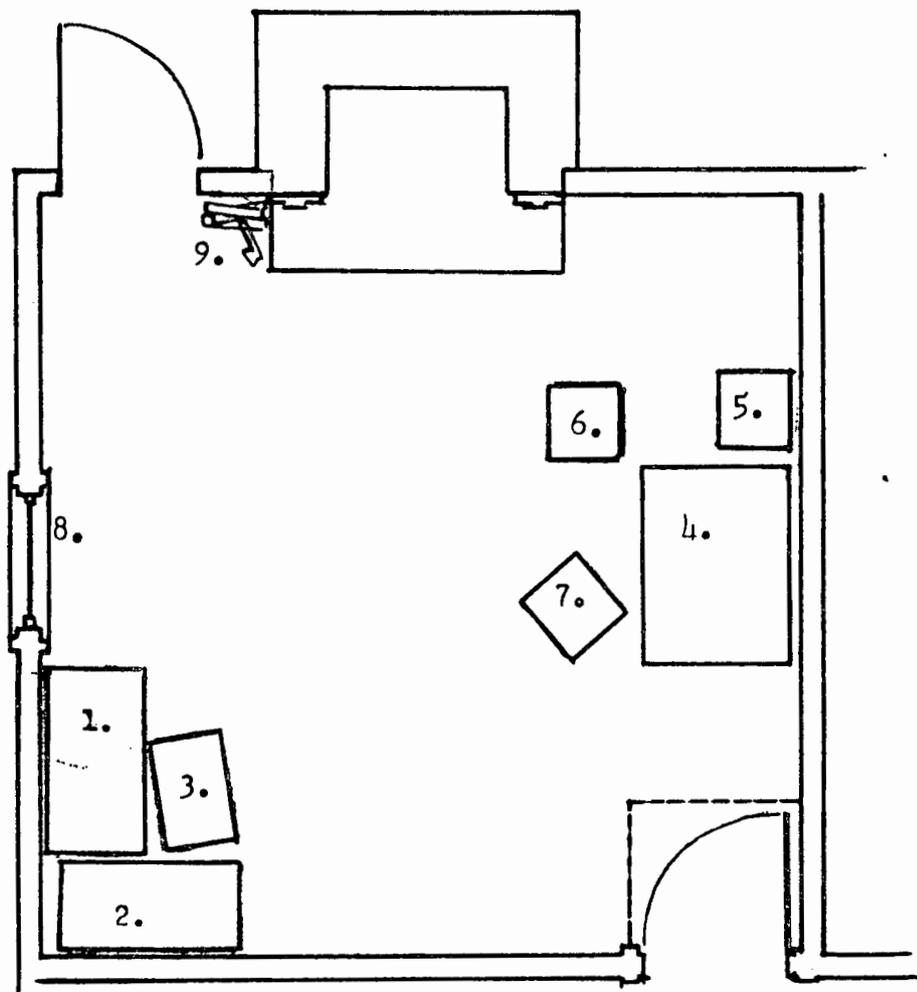
PAIR OF BOOTS.

These boots will represent those General Jackson was wearing at the time he was wounded. Photographs of Jackson indicate he preferred the high boot which covered the knee. This style is recommended. They will be black leather.

The boots will be placed on the floor near the chair mentioned above.

Cost...\$40.00

EAST ROOM, FIRST FLOOR



1. Desk (Cat. #1770), Set of Encyclopedia, Stuffed Bird, Inkwell.
2. Bureau, 2 or 3 Picture Frames, Hanging Cupboard.
3. Trunk
4. Kitchen Table, Tin Eating Utensils, Pipe, Tobacco Can, Bowie Knife, Candle & Holder, Newspaper.
5. Kitchen Chair.
6. Kitchen Chair.
7. Folding Camp Chair.
8. Window Shade.
9. Pile of Wood and Axe.

### East Room, First Floor

This room is similar in size and design to the adjacent room where General Jackson died. The fireplace is deeper and there is a back door to the left of the fireplace which opens onto the lean-to.

The only room of any size on the first floor other than the sickroom, this seems the obvious spot for members of Jackson's entourage to gather. And as the week wore on this room undoubtedly became the place where they could relax quietly, drink a cup of coffee, smoke or simply sit with their feet up. The doctors too could use it as a place to confer out of earshot of their patient.

As we see it now, that first night, the room has not been used for some time. There are a few family things laying around, long forgotten. A desk, some books, a bureau, pictures, etc., which Dr. Joseph Chandler left behind when he moved his medical offices. The stuffed bird he left is pretty shabby and there are some volumes missing from the set of books. Also, there is an old window shade still in place and a curtain fixture. Curtains must have hung here at one time.

As the days wore on the men adapted the room to their use. Someone found an old kitchen table, perhaps in the lean-to, and some kitchen chairs. Dr. Chandler's belongings were pushed into a corner to make room. One of the officers had his own folding camp chair and of course, personal belongings accumulated on the table.

DESK.

There is a desk in the Park collection (Cat. No. 1770), which can be used here. It is a bureau-secretary type desk with a recessed top and three full width drawers in the lower section. The top is finished with shelves and glass doors. The writing area is a fold-over flap, c.1840-1870. This will be displayed closed.

ON SHELVES IN DESK.

A Set of Encyclopedia. This set is to represent one Dr. Joseph Chandler might have had. It may have been given to him by his father when he first showed an interest in medicine. It should date in the 1840's. The set need not be complete, a few volumes may be missing. The bindings should be original.

Cost...\$10.00

Stuffed Bird. This may be any kind of game bird or owl which can be found in the Guinea area. It is to represent one which Joseph Chandler might have mounted himself in the 1840's when he was in his teens. It should look old and a little shabby.

Inkwell. c.1840's. A solid brass stand with two glass containers with fancy hinged lids is recommended. An inkstand of about this vintage may have been given to Joseph Chandler when he first started out and which he has since discarded for a newer one.

## BUREAU.

An Empire style bureau is recommended, c.1840. This piece is intended to appear as a castoff from the Chandler household to Joseph Chandler when he set up his office in the cottage.

The style suggested has an overhanging oblong top, 38 to 44 inches wide, with edge veneer-faced or rounded. The overhang is supported by scrolled brackets which rest on square plinths and flank three full-width drawers. The whole is supported by scroll feet.

There are many variations of this general style any of which can be used. This particular style is recommended because it is identified with the Baltimore area. Cost...\$150.00

## ARTICLES ON BUREAU.

Assortment of 2 or 3 Picture Frames. Typical of the 1850's when Dr. Joseph Chandler was setting up his office, these frames will appear to have pictures and/or documents in them and will represent pictures and/or documents the doctor once had hanging in his office.

The frames will be the simple oblong, molded type, assorted sizes to measure not more than 16 inches long. The documents or pictures need not be originals but should appear to be authentic. They will be placed casually on the bureau propped against the hanging cupboard (see below), and will not necessarily be in direct view of the public.

Cupboard. This should be a hanging, flat wall cupboard with two doors, dating in the early 19th century. It will represent an "old" one which Dr. Joseph Chandler once used to hold his medicines, drugs, etc., so should not appear new or have a polished finish. The finish may be a simple red filler.

Cost...\$40.00

TRUNK.

Black leather, c.1850, with black or brass buttons and leather straps. Top may be flat or rounded. Should be in usable condition.

The desk, bureau and trunk will be placed on the south corner of the room, close together in the manner of stored items. The hanging cupboard and picture frames will be placed on top of the bureau. A piece of old sheeting, canvas or curtain may be draped over the bureau, partially covering it, before the cupboard and frames are placed on top.

The set of encyclopedia, stuffed bird, and inkstand will be placed on the shelves in the desk.

TABLE.

Kitchen type, c.1840-50. Oblong top about 46 inches wide and 42 inches long with four turned legs. A table in rough condition, painted white is preferred. The table top is often unfinished.

Cost...\$10.00

OBJECTS ON TABLE.

Assortment of Tin Eating Utensils. This should be typical Civil War military tinware. Suggest two or three plates, three cups, a coffee pot and two or three spoons. See Lord, Civil War Collector's Encyclopedia, pages 168-171, for examples.

Plates - Cost..\$5.00 ea.

Cups - Cost..\$3.00 ea.

Spoons - Cost..\$3.00 ea.

Pipe. Pipes of this period had both straight and curved stems. Many soldiers carved their own. See Lord, Civil War Collector's Encyclopedia, page 222. Cost..\$40.00

Tobacco Can. Cut tobacco ready for smoking was carried by many Civil War soldiers in a variety of containers. A small tin can with top is suggested. Cost..\$5.00

Bowie Knife. This should be one which might have been used by a Confederate soldier. A sheath is not required. See Lord, Civil War Collector's Encyclopedia, page 153, for illustration. Cost..\$35.00

Candle. A tallow candle, well used, not more than three inches long is desired. It is to represent a candle in the possession of one of the soldiers present. It will be placed on an improvised holder, such as a broken saucer. The candle will be held in position by melting a small amount of wax in the center of

the dish and attaching the candle to it before the wax hardens. The saucer should be of the period but should be broken and dirty to give the appearance of a discarded piece.

Newspaper. This should be a newspaper published in Richmond, Virginia, a week or two prior to May 1, 1863. It should be an original newspaper in good condition or a faithful reproduction.

Cost..\$75.00

The articles on the table will be displayed as though one or two men were sitting having a cup of coffee, smoking a pipe and reading the paper.

To create this impression, two of the tin cups should be set apart from the other things, along with the coffee pot. One of the cups might have a spoon in it. The bowie knife will be stuck, point down in the table top. Several pieces of the tinware and eating utensils will be piled casually off to one side. The newspaper, pipe and tobacco can will be placed near each other.

#### KITCHEN CHAIRS.

Two kitchen type chairs are required. They need not match, but should be finished alike, dating in the 1840's or earlier. In rough condition, they may be painted white or finished with red filler.

Cost...\$10.00 ea.

#### FOLDING CAMP CHAIR.

Typical folding chair used by Confederate officers. Should have either a carpet or canvas seat and should be in usable condition.

An appropriate folding chair is available through the Branch of Museum Operations.

#### WINDOW SHADE.

This will be a green holland shade similar to one described for Jackson's Bedroom. It will be displayed rolled almost to top of the window.

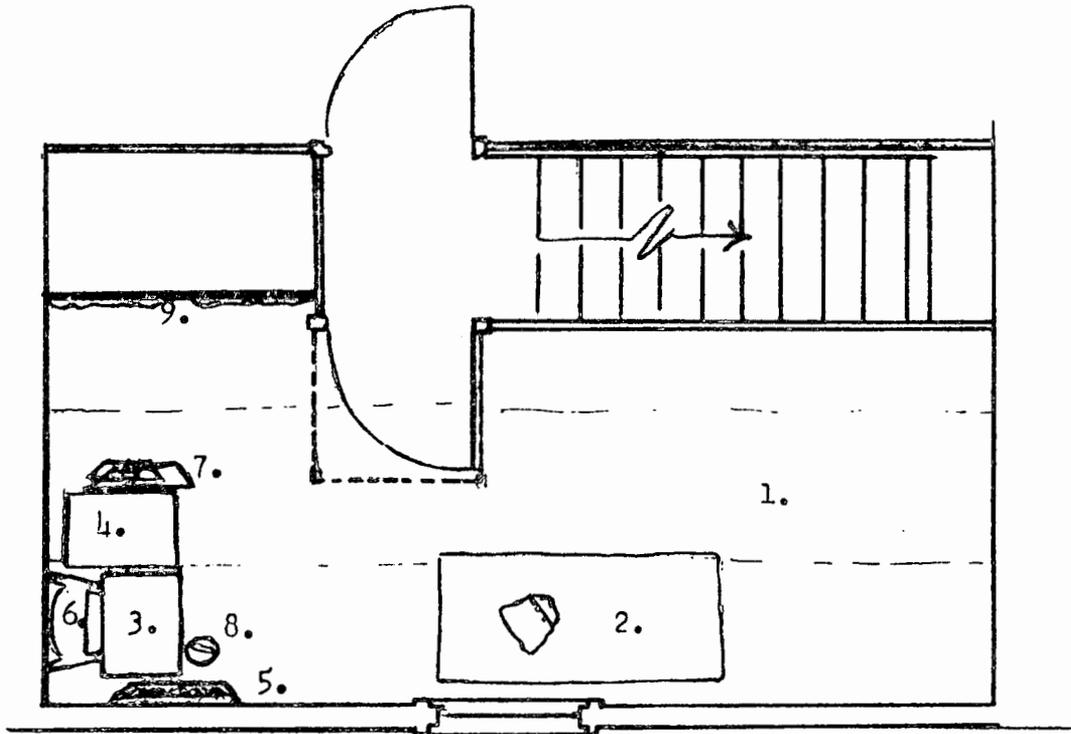
This shade can also be reproduced by Branch of Museum Operations.

#### CURTAIN FIXTURE.

One old type curtain fixture designed to hold a curtain rod will be fastened to the right side of the window molding. It may be metal or wood with a natural finish or painted to match the woodwork.

An appropriate fixture can be reproduced from an original one in the House Where Lincoln Died.

NORTH BEDROOM, SECOND FLOOR



1. Grass floor matting.
2. Pallet, Carpet bag.
3. Trunk.
4. Trunk.
5. Shutter.
6. Part of bed.
7. Picture frames.
8. Basket.
9. Curtains, pole and rings.

### North Bedroom, Second Floor

Traditionally, this is the room Jim, Jackson's servant, used for sleeping. It is the smaller of the two second floor rooms measuring about 19'6" long and 8' wide where the stairway cuts into it. At the head of the stairway it widens to 11'6". There is one window facing the front of the house.

Perhaps Jim used this room because it was small and no one else wanted it, maybe it was cluttered with trunks and other stored items. As we see it now it is the only room which still has the old grass matting on the floor and a faded calico curtain still hangs on its rod behind the stair landing where it was hung years ago to make a closet. There are also such things as family trunks stored here, an old window shutter, some picture frames, part of a bed, and an old basket.

Jim's personal needs are small. A straw mat covered with ticking is all he requires for sleeping and perhaps a carpet bag or valise to hold his meager belongings.

GRASS MATTING.

An old matting is preferred. Approximately 22 yards is required to cover the floor. The matting need not be in perfect condition and should not be new or fresh looking. It should be laid with tacks.

Cost..\$1.00 per yd.

PALLET.

This is a thin straw mat covered with cotton ticking which will have to be reproduced. They were very simply made from two pieces of heavy cotton ticking about 6 feet long by 30 inches wide. The ticking is sewn together along three sides. One of the short ends should be left open until the sack is filled with straw. The straw will have to be fumigated and fireproofed.

Cost..\$10.00

CARPET BAG.

This is a portable sack for travelers made of carpet, capable of holding a few essential articles or changes of linen. Carpet bags were often homemade. The name also applied to similar bags made of varnished black linen resembling leather. Either kind may be used here. An old well used bag is preferred.

Cost..\$20.00

Casually placed on the pallet, the bag should appear to have something in it. This can be accomplished with a few pieces of crumpled tissue.

STORED ITEMS.

Trunks. At least two trunks of good size, leather, canvas or hide, are suggested. More may be used if they are available. The additional trunks need not be large ones. All should be in reasonably good condition and date in the 1850's or before.

Cost..\$25.00 ea.

Shutter. A shutter similar to those on the cottage itself would be most appropriate. It may be in poor condition, in need of paint, etc.

Cost..\$10.00

Part of Bed. This may be a headboard or footboard. It should be in rough condition, perhaps in need of repair. It may be from any simple country style bed of the early 19th century. It should appear to have had a lot of hard usage. No cost

Picture Frames. These will be an assortment of about 5 or 6 picture frames of various sizes and shapes typical of those in use before the 1860's. Some of the frames may have glass in them and others may have wire still attached. The condition of the frames may vary from poor to good. Cost..\$4.00 ea.

Basket. Any old basket, wicker, split cane, etc., will do. It should be in obviously poor condition. Cost..\$5.00

These storage items will be placed back in the south corner of the room much as we store things today. Heavy trunks on the floor

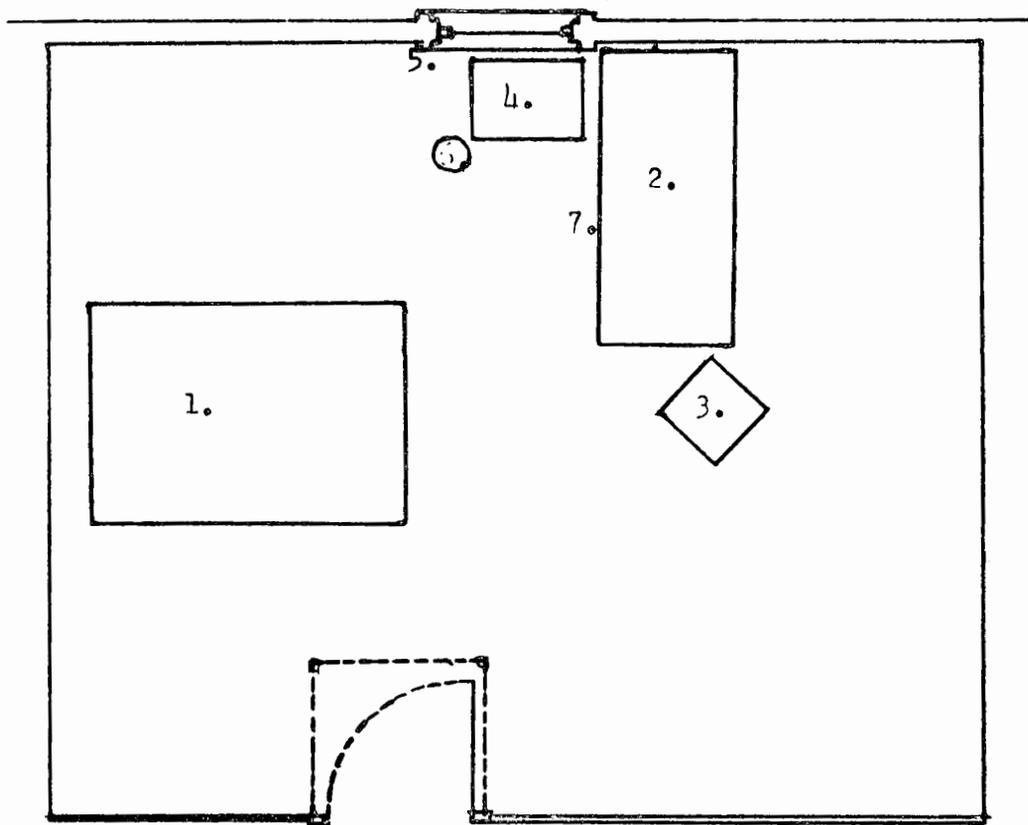
and other items propped against a wall or one of the trunks. The basket may be laying on its side on the floor as if it had fallen from the top of one of the trunks.

#### CALICO CURTAINS.

Calico is a printed cotton fabric which came in a great variety of designs and colors. An old fabric is preferred here but if not available a modern fabric similar to the old may be used. To be convincing however the curtains should look worn and faded.

The curtains will be very simply made without a lining. They will be hung with brass rings from a wooden pole. The pole will be placed in a convenient position about six feet from the floor. The slope of the ceiling will have to be considered. Modern ring and pole fixtures are very similar to 19th century fixtures and may be used if old ones are not available. Cost...\$20.00

SOUTH BEDROOM, SECOND FLOOR



1. Double bed, Straw mattress, 1 Blanket, Uniform coat, 1 Pair Gauntlets.
2. Cot, Straw mattress, 1 Blanket,
3. Side chair, Uniform hat, 1 Pair Gauntlets.
4. Trunk, Linen towel, Tin wash basin, Shaving equipment, Comb, Toothbrush and Hairbrush.
5. Shaving mirror.
6. Wooden bucket.
7. Valise

### South Bedroom, Second Floor

This room measures 19'3" by 16'. There is ample floor space but head room is limited because of the sloping ceiling. It has one window facing the back of the house.

Traditionally, Jackson's two aides slept here and Dr. McGuire and perhaps Dr. Morrison. From his own account however, Dr. McGuire got very little sleep. There was a lounge in Jackson's room which he apparently used when he could. And, if Dr. Morrison slept in the cottage it is strange he was not on hand the night Dr. McGuire, attempting to get some sleep, left Jim in charge of the patient. Other than mentioning that he was "called in", Dr. McGuire gives no indication that Morrison assisted him in the case. Dr. Morrison was Mrs. Jackson's brother and the family doctor, it may be that she was his chief concern. He may have chosen to stay in the main house with Mrs. Jackson.

For the purposes of this plan we are assuming that not more than three men slept here at one time and that they made use of the facilities at hand. Mrs. Chandler may have provided them with two beds. Perhaps an old double bed resurrected from the attic and a cot and some straw mattresses were used. Sheets were too scarce at this time and the men did not need them anyway. They had two army blankets which when rolled up often served as pillows.

In the process of adapting the room to their needs, one of the men may have located an old chair somewhere and a shipping crate or trunk with a flat top to serve as a table. Personal possessions were about, shaving mirror nailed to the wall, an open valise partially filled, a tin wash basin and water bucket for washing and shaving, soap, brush, etc. A uniform coat thrown on the bed, a hat, and a pair of gauntlets, a saber hanging on the chair, field glasses, a canteen, haversack, etc., all were evidences of Confederate officers having been here.

DOUBLE BED.

This is a simple country type bed, c.1800-1840, with low, very plain head and footboards. Often it was made without a footboard. The bed measures about six feet long and four feet wide. It has vase-turned legs and finished with red filler or painted, with such colors as mahogany red, bottle green or Amish blue. Cost..\$65.00

Straw Mattress. All the bed will have on it is a straw mattress made of heavy cotton ticking. It may be laid upon rope, wood slats or sacking. Such a mattress can be reproduced if an old one is not available. The cover is simply two pieces of ticking sewn together like a sack and filled with straw. It should be the size of the bed and about four inches thick in the center. The straw should be fumigated and made fireproof. Cost..\$10.00

COT.

This is a single bed made of either wood or metal. It measures about 6 feet long and 30 inches wide. The head and foot pieces are usually low and often the same height and design. The construction is generally the same as the standard size beds. A bed dating before 1860 is desired. Cost..\$30.00

Straw Mattress. This will be the only bedding on the cot. For a detailed description see the mattress description for the double bed. Cost..\$6.00

BLANKETS.

Two blankets are suggested. They should be typical of the type carried by Confederate officers. They should be in good, usable condition.

One blanket will be placed on the cot, rolled in pillow fashion at the head of the bed. The second blanket will be thrown casually over the foot of the double bed. Cost..\$30.00 ea.

CHAIR.

This will be a side chair about 1840, with a wooden seat. Often these chairs had bamboo-turned legs and banister back with a flat, solid top rail. It should be in rough condition. Cost..\$10.00

TRUNK.

This trunk may be leather, canvas or hide but should have a flat top so it can be used as a table. Cost..\$25.00

OBJECTS ON TRUNK.

Linen Towel. A small, plain linen towel will be placed on the trunk to serve as a cover. It may be slightly wrinkled or show fold creases to give the appearance of having been packed in a valise. Cost..\$2.00

Tin Wash Basin. Similar to the one described for Jackson's Bedroom. Should be in good condition. Cost..\$3.00

Shaving Equipment. A straight razor, razor strap and tin shaving cup are recommended. For illustration of this equipment see Lord, Civil War Collector's Encyclopedia, pages 225-226.

Comb, Toothbrush and Hairbrush. Typical of personal items carried by the Confederate soldier. One or more of these items may be displayed.

The objects on the trunk should be displayed in a neat, orderly fashion on the linen towel.

#### SHAVING MIRROR.

A regular part of many soldiers' belongings, shaving mirrors at this time were often round. If a typical Civil War mirror is not available, a modern one may be used. It may be round or oblong, but should be small. The mirror should measure about 5 to 6 inches in diameter if it is round and 5 by 7 inches if it is oblong. A frame is not necessary.

The mirror will be hung on the window sash at the proper height. It should be hung in a rude manner from an old nail stuck in the sash. String or wire may be used.

#### WOODEN BUCKET.

This will be similar to the bucket described for Jackson's Bedroom. Intended as a receptacle for water, it will be placed on the floor by the trunk.

#### UNIFORM COAT.

This should be a regulation Confederate officer's coat for a Lieutenant. It will represent one that either Lt. James Power Smith or Lt. Joseph Morrison, Jackson's Aides, would have worn. An original coat associated with either officer is preferred, if available. Cost..\$50.00

#### UNIFORM HAT.

This should also be a regulation Confederate officer's hat which could have been worn by either of Jackson's Aides. Cost..\$10.00

#### GAUNTLETS.

Two pairs of leather gauntlets, typical of the kind worn by Confederate officers are recommended. Cost..\$10.00 a pair

The uniform coat and one pair of gauntlets will be thrown casually on the bed and the hat and one pair of gauntlets will be placed on the seat of the chair.

For descriptive details and illustrations of uniforms, see Lord, Civil War Collector's Encyclopedia, pages 284 and 285.

#### VALISE.

A small carrying case, leather or varnished linen in imitation of leather, similar to the one suggested for Jackson's Bedroom. It will be displayed closed, on the floor near or under the cot.

SABER AND SCABBARD.

This should be typical of the sabers carried by Confederate officers. It should be in good condition, bright and shiny, complete with scabbard and waist belt. It will be hung on the back of the chair as if the officer just put it there. Cost..\$40.00

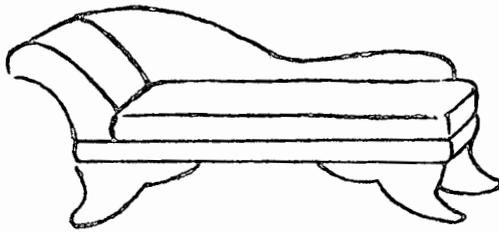
CANTEEN.

A typical Confederate canteen, complete with shoulder strap and in good condition is desired. Cost..\$8.00

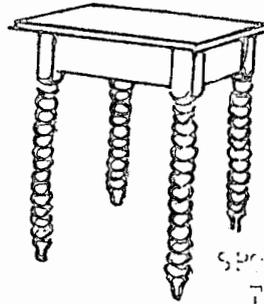
HAVERSACK.

This should be typical of the kind carried by Confederate officers. See Lord, Civil War Collector's Encyclopedia, page 120, for an illustration.

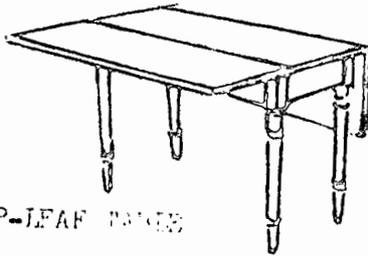
The canteen and haversack will be hung together on the right foot post of the double bed. Cost..\$10.00



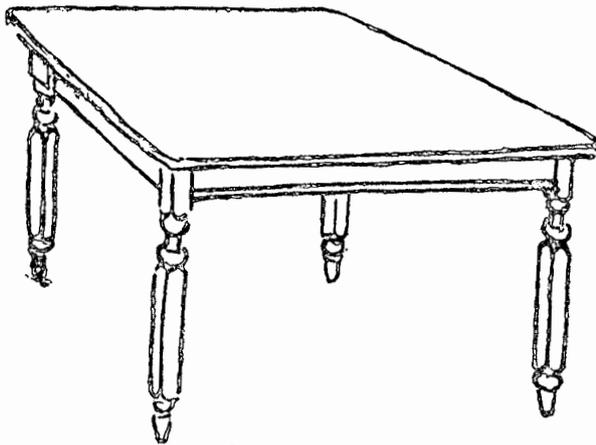
LOUNGE



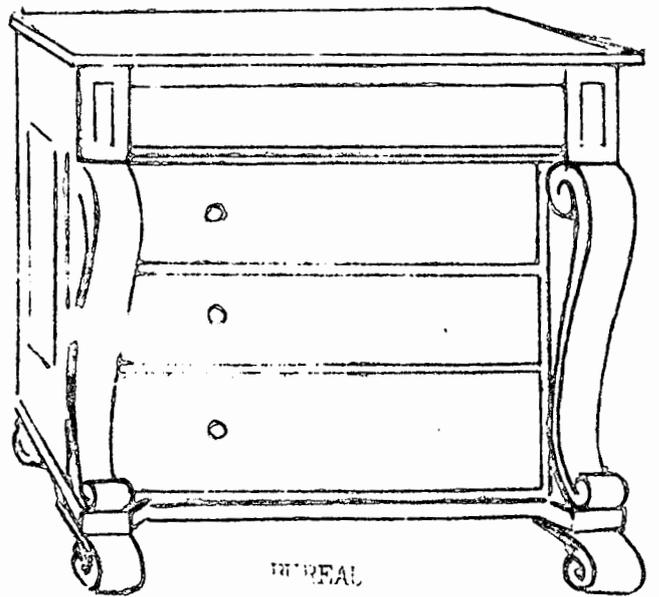
SPOOL-TURNED  
TABLE



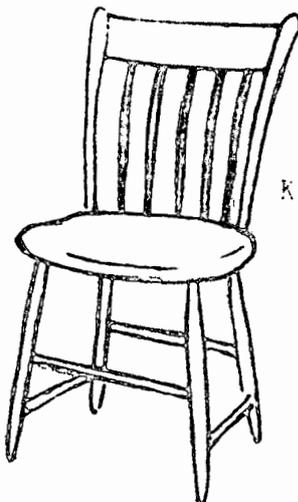
DROP-LEAF TABLE



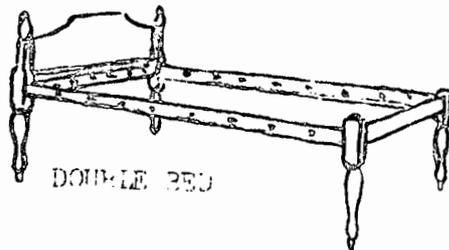
KITCHEN TABLE



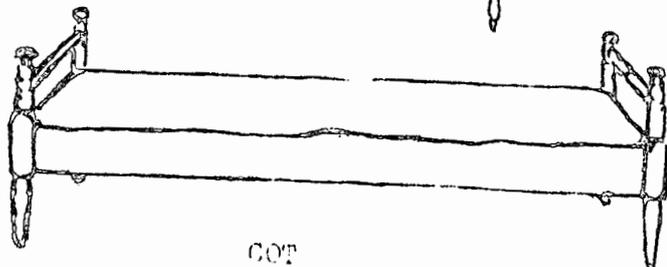
CHEST



KITCHEN CHAIR



DOUBLE BED



COT

## ROOM BARRIERS

The floor plans for each of the rooms indicate with a broken line suggested locations for room barriers. They measure about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet square which allows for the swing of the door plus a few inches. The recommended height is from 36 to 40 inches.

A simple, banister-like construction is suggested finished and painted to match the woodwork. The material may be all wood or wood with iron uprights. The uprights should be close enough together to prevent children from standing on the lower rail. One side should be made to open to provide access to the room. This may be a simple hinged door with a good locking device. Care should be taken to put this door on the side where it can be opened most conveniently.

The barrier should be strong and well anchored to withstand the pressure of visitors.

## DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON

By

Doctor Hunter McGuire  
Medical Director of Jackson's Corps

---

...After he arrived at Chandler's house he ate some bread and tea with evident relish, and slept well throughout the entire night. Wednesday he was thought to be doing remarkably well. He ate heartily for one in his condition, and was uniformly cheerful.

I found his wounds to be very well to-day. Union by the first intention had taken place to some extent in the stump, and the rest of the surface of the wound exposed was covered with healthy granulations. The wound in his hand gave him little pain, and the discharge was healthy. Simple lint and water dressings were used, both for the stump and hand, and upon the palm of the latter a light, short splint was applied to assist in keeping at rest the fragments of the second and third metacarpal bones. He expressed great satisfaction when told that his wounds were healing, and asked if I could tell from their appearance how long he would probably be kept from the field. Conversing with Captain Smith a few moments afterward, he alluded to his injuries, and said, "Many would regard them as a great misfortune; I regard them as one of the blessings of my life." Captain Smith replied: "All things work together for good to those that love God." "Yes," he answered, "that's it, that's it."

At my request Dr. Morrison came to-day and remained with him.

About 1 o'clock Thursday morning, while I was asleep upon a lounge in his room, he directed his servant (Jim) to apply a wet towel to his stomach to relieve an attack of nausea, with which he was again troubled. The servant asked permission to first consult me, but the general, knowing that I had slept none for nearly three nights, refused to allow the servant to disturb me, and demanded the towel. About daylight I was aroused, and found him suffering great pain. An examination disclosed pleuropneumonia of the right side. I believed, and the consulting physicians concurred in the opinion, that it was attributable to the fall from the litter the night he was wounded. The general himself referred it to this accident. I think the disease came on too soon after the application of the wet cloths to admit of the supposition, once believed, that it was induced by them. The nausea, for which the cloths were applied that night, may have been the result of inflammation, already begun. Contusion

of the lung, with extravasation of blood in his chest, was probably produced by the fall referred to, and shock and loss of blood prevented any ill effects until reaction had been well established, and then inflammation ensued. Cups were applied, and mercury, with antimony and opium, administered.

Toward the evening he became better, and hopes were again entertained of his recovery. Mrs. Jackson arrived to-day and nursed him faithfully to the end. She was a devoted wife and earnest Christian, and endeared us all to her by her great kindness and gentleness. The general's joy at the presence of his wife and child was very great, and for him unusually demonstrative. Noticing the sadness of his wife, he said to her tenderly: "I know you would gladly give your life for me, but I am perfectly resigned. Do not be sad. I hope I may yet recover. Pray for me, but always remember in your prayers to use the petition, 'Thy will be done.'"

Friday his wounds were again dressed, and although the quantity of the discharge from them had diminished, the process of healing was still going on. The pain in his side had disappeared, but he breathed with difficulty and complained of a feeling of great exhaustion. When Dr. Breckinridge (who, with Dr. Smith, had been sent for in consultation) said he hoped that a blister which had been applied would afford him great relief, he expressed his own confidence in it, and in his final recovery.

Dr. Tucker, from Richmond, arrived on Saturday, and all that human skill could devise was done to stay the hand of death. He suffered no pain to-day, and his breathing was less difficult, but he was evidently hourly growing weaker.

When his child was brought to him to-day he played with it for some time, frequently caressing it and calling it his "little comforter." At one time he raised his wounded hand above his head and, closing his eyes, was for some moments silently engaged in prayer. He said to me: "I see from the number of physicians that you think my condition dangerous, but I thank God, if it His will, that I am ready to go."

About daylight on Sunday morning Mrs. Jackson informed him that his recovery was very doubtful, and that it was better that he should be prepared for the worst. He was silent for a moment, and then said: "It will be infinite gain to be translated to Heaven." He advised his wife, in the event of his death, to return to her father's house, and added: "You have a kind and good father, but there is no one so kind and good as your Heavenly Father." He still expressed a hope of his recovery, but requested her, if he should die, to have him buried in Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia. His exhaustion

increased so rapidly that at 11 o'clock Mrs. Jackson knelt by his bed and told him that before the sun went down he would be with his Saviour. He replied, "Oh, no; you are frightened, my child; death is not so near; I may yet get well." She fell over upon the bed, weeping bitterly, and told him again that the physicians said there was no hope. After a moment's pause he asked her to call me. "Doctor, Anna informs me that you have told her that I am to die to-day; is it so?" When he was answered, he turned his eyes toward the ceiling and gazed for a moment or two as if in intense thought, then replied, "Very good, very good, it is all right." He then tried to comfort his almost heartbroken wife, and told her that he had a great deal to say to her, but he was too weak.

Colonel Pendleton came into the room about 1 o'clock and he asked him, "Who was preaching at headquarters to-day?" When told that the whole army was praying for him, he replied: "Thank God, they are very kind." He said: "It is the Lord's Day; my wish is fulfilled. I have always desired to die on Sunday."

His mind now began to fail and wander, and he frequently talked as if in command upon the field, giving orders in his old way; then the scene shifted, and he was at the mess-table, in conversation with members of his staff; now with his wife and child; now at prayers with his military family. Occasional intervals of return of his mind would appear, and during one of them I offered him some brandy and water, but he declined it, saying, "It will only delay my departure, and do no good; I want to preserve my mind, if possible, to the last." About half-past 1 he was told that he had but two hours to live, and he answered again, feebly, but firmly, "Very good, it is all right."

A few moments before he died he cried out in his delirium, "Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action! Pass the infantry to the front rapidly! Tell Major Hawks" - then stopped, leaving the sentence unfinished. Presently a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face, and he cried quietly and with an expression as if of relief, "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees;" and then, without pain or the least struggle, his spirit passed from earth to the God who gave it.

INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS

for

JACKSON SHORELINE

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania  
National Military Park

Prepared

by

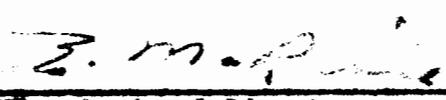
Thomas Harrison

and

Ralph Hoppel

Park Historians

Approved for Distribution and Use

  
Acting

Regional Director

NOV 15 1963

Date

# CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
Introduction . . . . .	1
Interpretive Theme . . . . .	2
Interpretive Means . . . . .	3
Interpretive Functions . . . . .	4
Interpretive Use . . . . .	6
Interpretive Content . . . . .	7
Furnishing Plan . . . . .	8
Porch . . . . .	8
Entry Room . . . . .	8
Jackson Room . . . . .	9
Large Downstairs Room . . . . .	9
Small Downstairs Room . . . . .	10
Stairwell . . . . .	10
Upstairs, Small Room . . . . .	10
Upstairs, Large Room . . . . .	11
Well House . . . . .	11
Cost Estimate (Not included)	

## INTRODUCTION

Fifteen miles south of Fredericksburg is the Jackson Shrine, or house where Confederate General T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson died, in the Caroline County community of Guinea on Va. 606, about halfway between Va. Highway 2 and U. S. 95. It is accessible from U. S. Highways 1, 95, and 301 and Va. 2. In 1863, the time of Jackson's death, the building constituted part of Thomas Coleman Chandler's plantation Fairfield, next to Guiney's Station on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

This story-and-a-half frame cottage, or office, as such buildings were called, measures 32' 4" x 28'; the gable ends are on the long measurement. Entrance is by either of two doors at the northerly gable end (the structure is not in line with the cardinal points). These doors open into an entry room, or hall. A small room is to the left as you enter. To the left front is a large room. To the right front is the room where Jackson died. A stairway in the entry, leads to two small left rooms.

Across part of the rear (south, or chimneys, end) is the restored lean-to. Two detached structures were part of the complex: (1.) a little way southward a rectangular structure, possibly a stable, built of squared logs, and (2.) just off the northwest corner a smoke, or meat, house of the typical square shape.

A few yards north of the cottage is the site of the main house.

The property vested in the United States comprises 9.29 acres.

INTERPRETIVE THEME

The theme of this unit of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park - Jackson Shrine - should be in keeping with its identification. Development and interpretation would be centered upon General "Stonewall" Jackson, viz., the presentation of the area as a memorial to commemorate the life and death of Jackson. This Confederate general, "Lee's right arm," was mortally wounded on the Chancellorsville battlefield at the height of his genius. He was moved to the Chandler Plantation building, now known as Jackson Shrine, where on May 10, 1863 he died. For further information on Jackson and the plantation refer to the Historic Structures Report and Furnishing Plan, Jackson Shrine by Historian Ralph Happel.

### INTERPRETIVE PLANS

Development should consider the building, furnishings, and immediate grounds as the memorial entity. This entity should be restored, insofar as possible, to its historic condition as of the time of Jackson's death, May 10, 1863, with no distracting elements or infringements. Restoration of the Jackson house has been completed as Project B-37-2.

It is recommended that any proposed visitor facilities be located at the proposed parking area, as shown on Drawing No. MHP - F3 3047A, approved by Chief Ball E.D.C., July 22, 1963. The Shrine itself should be approached by a walk from the parking area. Present requirements are space for 6 - 9 cars and 1 bus and wayside interpretive devices.

When actual or contemplated visitor use warrants more substantial interpretation and visitor comfort facilities, consideration should be given to the installation of an exhibit shelter, comfort station, and drinking water fountain adjacent to the parking area.

In the house, interpretation should be by guide and/or placards, and self-guiding booklet or folder. The outside area could also be interpreted by the self-guiding folder.

### INTERPRETIVE FUNCTIONS

The Shrine is a 4-mile, 6-minute drive from Interstate 95, via Route 606; a 5-mile, 8-minute drive from Route 1 via Route 606; a 3-mile, 5-minute drive from Route 2 via Route 606. Since the initial view of the Park area will be at the turn-in from Route 606 to Monument Avenue, every effort should be made to acquire the adjoining lands; possible adverse use could present an unfortunate introduction to the area.

The proposed visitor parking and wayside exhibits would be located approximately 200 feet from the shrine building. Until visitor use warrants an exhibit shelter, the initial interpretation will be by the present wayside devices, supplemented by a new exhibit. Of the four panels presently installed, two are orientation and two interpretation. It is proposed that an A-V exhibit consisting of painting and audio station depicting the arrival of Jackson at Fairfield be added. All need to be placed near the parking area. Dispensing facilities for free and selected publications and post cards should be provided near the parking. Visitor time would be about 5 minutes.

If visitor use warrants, these interpretive facilities should be supplemented by exhibits (6 - 8) in a shelter. These would be primarily devoted to the life and death of Jackson. Free and sales publications would be available in the shelter; visitor time would be about 12 minutes.

From the interpretive facilities at the parking area the visitor will walk to the Shrine. This walk should be designed so as to present the simplicity and charm of this historic structure as a memorial.

Visitor entrance to the Shrine will be by the door on the porch. Because of the interior arrangement, no visitor flow is possible nor desired. From the porch the visitor will be stepping into the entry room. Here, near the doorway to the Jackson Room, we suggest placement of one of the small information panels. Interpretation of the Jackson Room, the historic person, event, and place could be by guide and/or guide booklet, or folder and placard. View of the Jackson Room should be from the doorway.

The room next to the Jackson Room would be furnished as of the period. The view of this room should be also from the doorway. Interpretation would be by guide and/or placard and folder. The upper two rooms would be furnished as of May 10, 1863, when they were occupied by Doctor McGuire and Aide James Fower Smith (the larger room) and by "Uncle" Jim (smaller room), all of whom were attending General Jackson. Both rooms would be open to visitor entry; the furnishings should be compatible to such use. Interpretation of the upper floor would be by guide and/or placard and publication.

Visitor stay in the Shrine would be about 20 minutes; view of the adjoining grounds and the walking from and to the shelter-parking area would be about 10 minutes. From the Shrine the visitor would return to the parking area. Total visitor use time would be about 37 minutes.

INTERPRETIVE USE

Visitor use of the area has been consistent but low over the years. From 1950 to 1962 the average annual use has been 1850; average daily use during the seasonal period has been 60. Available use figures are as follows:

1950	1187	1956	1270
1951	1499	1957	2184
1952	1145	1958	3402
1953	823	1959	2514
1954	692	1960	2217
1955	1224	1961	3479

1962 - 2472

January	16	July	351
February	28	August	424
March	38	September	305
April	350	October	210
May	383	November	62
June	305	December	Closed for restoration

Indications are that the use will increase so that by 1966 it should be about 5500. The interchange of Interstate 95 at Route 606 will provide the basic reason for this increase. Adequate signing on Interstate 95, Route 1, 2, and 606 have been requested from the Virginia Highway Department and approved.

## INTERPRETIVE CONTENT

It is recommended that the interpretive facilities consist of the four aluminum panels (two narrative and two maps) now in the area, plus a wayside painting exhibit and audio station, and a guide to the area. These devices and publications in conjunction with the historic house furnishings are sufficient for the present. They should be considered minimal. In the future consideration should be given to the development of an exhibit shelter. Exhibits of the shelter would complement the aforementioned facilities.

The initial interpretive facilities for visitor use should be located in the area adjacent to the parking. Here would be the painting exhibit, audio station, one of the two present narrative markers and the two maps. The other narrative panel would be in vicinity of the walk with a view of the house.

The narrative panel at the parking area is a general statement about the historic site. One of the aluminum maps is for Park orientation while the other shows Jackson's ambulance route from the Chancellorsville Battlefield to the Shrine. These provide orientation, information, and general interpretation.

The audio station is recommended as a complementary unit of the proposed exhibit painting. It would provide interpretation of the exhibit in relation to the site, the historic event depicted in the painting, an introduction to the area, and a guide to visitor use.

Purpose of the painting would be to depict the arrival at Fairfield of the wounded "Stonewall" Jackson by ambulance from the Chancellorsville Battlefield. It would show several of the plantation buildings. Emphasis would be on the office or "Jackson Shrine" building. By showing the main house and several of the outbuildings the painting will be able to place the office or "Shrine" structure in its historic scene at the time of Jackson's death. Its location should be by the walk with a view of the historic sites and structures depicted in the painting.

The guide to the area would be in the form of a free folder or booklet. Dispensers for the folder and certain other publications and post cards should be in the immediate vicinity of the parking area.

## FURNISHING PLAN \*

Perch. The perch should have a couple of period outdoor benches (reproductions) for the comfort of visitors. Both comfort and an air of neighborliness are significant attributes of interpretation, particularly in an isolated area.

Suggested pieces: 2 benches, reproductions of antiques and made to withstand the weather.

entry. The visitor should not be ushered into a bare room. Since Jackson's attendants were in and out of the cottage, it may be assumed that furniture would have been placed in the entry for their use. This justification is not necessary, however, for furnishing the entry. Several pieces are needed anyway to give interpretive transition from outdoors to the interior. Thus, furniture is important here for historical rather than historic purposes. Also, again we come to the matter of visitor comfort and convenience. Some people might like merely to relax here in the course of their visit; while others would both relax and study park literature.

Suggested pieces: 1 bench of mid-nineteenth century period, not necessarily antique, 1 table, 2 chairs.

Labels in entry: (1.) General label on stand, (2.) label on wall at door of Jackson room, (3.) label on wall at door of other large room. The labels would provide information about use and contents of rooms.

Barriers: It is suggested that the doorways of the Jackson Room and the other large room be fitted with wooden barriers, about waist high and jutting into the rooms. These barriers should be in the form of gates, normally locked, but opened for special guests on occasion. Since there is now no door between the rooms, there can be no traffic flow anyway. The use of barriers will permit display of loose small objects

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\*parts a. b. c. of the Furnishing Plan, Historic Structures Report have been done by Historian Happel; the Branch of Museums will prepare the rest of that plan. For details and documentation, see that plan and also Happel's Historic Structures report, Jackson Shrine. This part of the interpretive prospectus is intended as a further guide, with suggestions for furnishing each room.

and will also allow the visitor to see the rooms empty of other visitors, enabling his imagination to people the scene with historic figures.

Jackson Room. Important pieces in this room are documented. The Park has the bed on which Jackson died, a piece of blanket used on the bed at that time, and the clock that stood on the mantel. The Park also has an upholstered arm chair which could be used as part of the furnishings. This chair was sat in by Jackson and thus has interesting associations, though it is from another place. It is the kind the Chandlers could have brought over from the main house. They brought over various things to make the General and his attendants more comfortable. It was stated that fires were made to ward off the damp and chill of the spring nights; so fireplace equipment would be present. Medical equipment would definitely be on the scene. Dr. McGuire speaks of resting on a lounge in the room; acquisition of a suitable lounge should have high priority.

Suggested pieces: 1 bed, 1 piece of blanket, 1 clock, 1 arm chair, 1 lounge, 1 washstand, 1 table, china pitcher and basin, soap jar, medicine bottles, spoons and glassware, 3 candlesticks (for mantel and one of the tables), doctor's kit, 2 rugs, 1 set window curtains, 1 rocker, 1 straight chair, andirons, poker, fireplace shovel, ash bucket. These should be, except for the curtains, mid-nineteenth century or earlier antiques.

Large Downstairs Room. Several of Jackson's entourage doubtless slept here and used this as a sitting room. If the furniture were not already there, it would have been brought over from the big house. (The historical section of the Structures Report indicates that Chandler had a fair amount of furniture.) Some furniture may have been left over from the time that Dr. Joseph Chandler's office was here. The Park has a secretary (desk with book shelves), donated to the Jackson Shrine a number of years ago. This could represent a relic of prior use of this piece against the east wall of this room and provide for electrical outlets there; the piece has a recessed top on which a lighting fixture could be concealed to bounce light off the ceiling. Artificial light would be necessary in this room on a dark summer day and in the winter. A picture or two could be hanging on the wall to represent prior

occupancy. The officers here would need sleeping accommodations and seating arrangements. Even if enough furniture were not available from the Chandlers, the officers would have had their own bed rolls and trunks; also Quincy's Station was a military supply center, where things could have been obtained. Clothing, weapons and other officers' gear would be lying about. The officers had a fire to keep warm and may also have done a little cooking in the big fireplace.

suggested pieces: 1 secretary, 2 straight chairs, 1 rocking chair, 2 stools, 1 field table or pine table from big house, 1 spool bed (or similar simple period piece), 1 army cot, 1 bed roll, 2 blankets, 1 great coat (used as blanket), 1 officer's trunk, 1 or 2 saddle bags, 3 or 4 candlesticks, china pitcher and basin, 1 pair of andirons, fireplace crane, iron pot, spider, poker, shovel, ash bucket, 1 G.I. army hat, 1 uniform coat, 2 canteens, 1 earthenware jug, 2 swords, 2 revolvers.

Small Room off Entry. This should be used as an office with the door shut and thus would not figure in the furnishing plan.

#### Stairwell Head:

Labels: Two labels are required on the wall at the head of the stairs, with appropriate arrows, telling of the occupants and contents of the upstairs rooms.

Barriers: There should be no barrier in either upstairs doorway. Downstairs the visitor looked into history; here it might be nice for him to walk into and participate. It will add to his interest generally to poke around and glance out the windows. Furthermore, the small landing would be crowded for an average sized group and ingress to the rooms would be needed for easy visitor flow. If the visitor could not go in these rooms, he would not have much of a feeling of having made a visit.

This treatment precludes use upstairs of any small objects that might be stolen.

Upstairs, Small Room. Jackson's body servant Jim slept here. He may have had his own bed roll, or he may have used a bed from the big house. The bed roll would be more likely, but

it would be subject to theft more than a bed. The cottage would have served as a plumper place for the big house. Part of this room could represent a storage area. In the earliest known interior photograph of the cottage (taken after Jackson had brought it fame), the Jackson room was being used for the manufacture of barrels; several barrel parts lay about and a shaving horse stood in the middle of the room. (See Hoppel, Historical Section of Jackson Shrine Structures Report.) This horse may have been part of the old plantation equipment. One here would be an excellent associate piece.

Suggested pieces: for Jim - cottage bed, stool, tin basin, wooden bucket, blanket. Plantation and household gear: barrel, barrel parts, shaving horse, 2 stoneware crocks, stoneware jug, broken chair, dilapidated chest of drawers.

N. B. As a matter of academic interest and just for the record, it might be noted that Jackson's trunk and field desk were presumably nearby, perhaps on the premises. On about day 6, 1863, Jackson asked his aide James Fower Smith to check a map, which, said the General, was either in his old trunk or his portable desk. (Debney, R. L., Life and Campaigns of Lieut. - Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, Blalock and Co., New York, 1866, pp. 720-721. Freeman, D. S., Lee's Lieutenants. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1943, vol. 2, pp. 668 - 669 and footnote 116. See, however, footnote 115, which indicates Jackson ordered a cut in baggage and had no trunk of his own.) If these articles were present, they may have been in Jim's keeping. If a trunk or desk belonging to Jackson were extant, it would not be available to us.

Upstairs, Large Room. Dr. McGuire, Lt. James Fower Smith, and perhaps one of the Morrisons slept here. (See Historical Section, Structures Report or Furnishing Plan Sections prepared for Branch of Museums.) Smith was a ministerial student; so a Bible should be prominently displayed (It is to be hoped that a Bible would not be stolen).

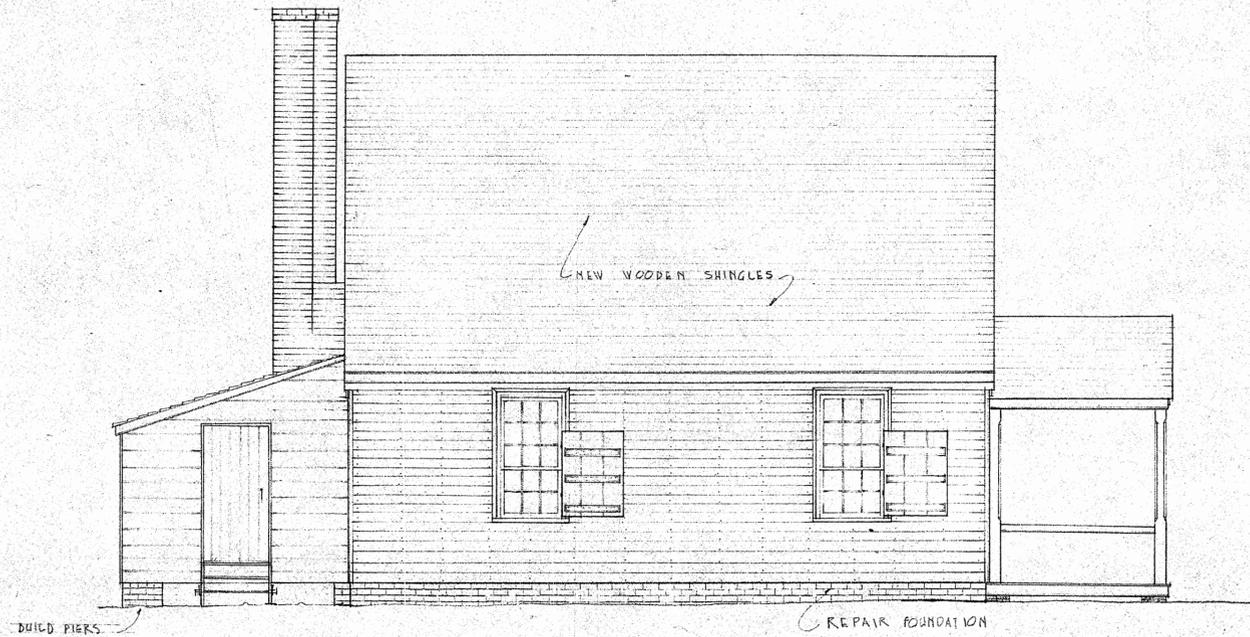
Suggested pieces: 1 cottage bed, 2 army cots, 3 blankets, washstand with pewter bowl and pitcher, 1 field desk on table, 1 Bible, 3 candlesticks, 2 chairs.

Well House. The original well was covered at some time in

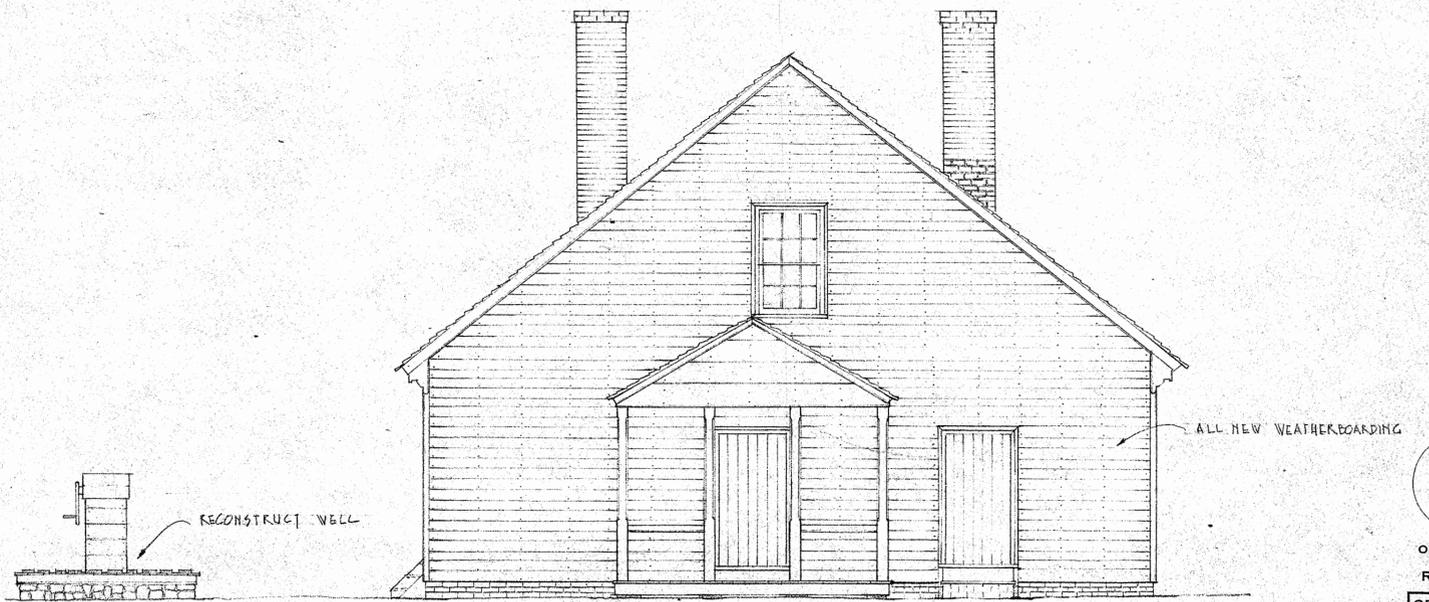
the present century with a cement platform. Reproductions of the old wooden platform and well house and windlass now cover all this and are very attractive.

A small hole now exists in the cement under the well house. We suggest that this hole be enlarged and covered with a sheet of heavy plastic. A bucket attached to the windlass could then rest on the plastic. The plastic would enable the visitor to peer down into the well, or at least to get the feeling of a well. Since one side of the well house is open, a covering over the hole is necessary to keep small children or animals from falling into the well.

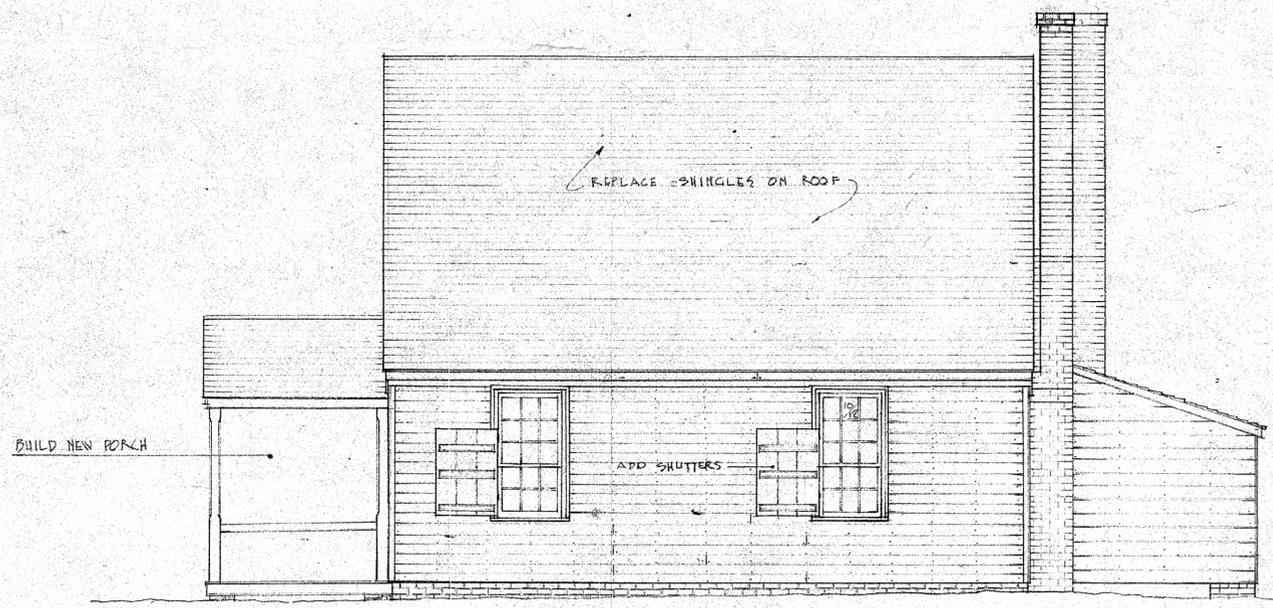
Suggested pieces: length of line made in manner of mid-nineteenth century. Appropriate reproduction wooden well bucket.



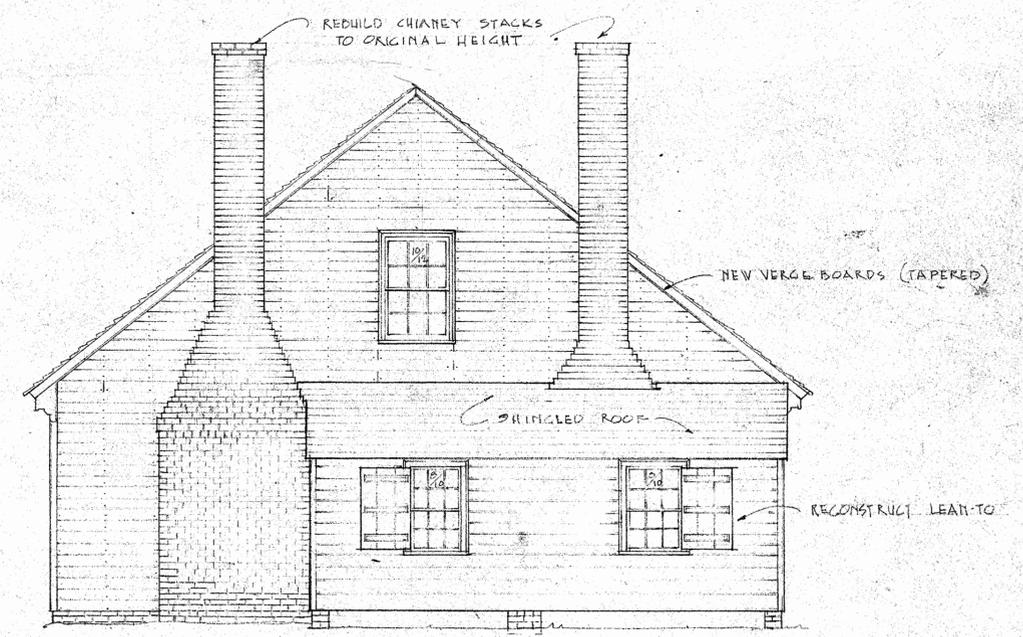
NORTHEAST ELEVATION



NORTHWEST ELEVATION

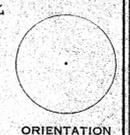


SOUTHWEST ELEVATION



SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

NOTE: IF HEAT PUMP IS INSTALLED IN LEAN-TO - BRICK PIERS WILL BE SUBSTITUTED FOR SOLID FOUNDATION WALL



ORIENTATION  
REVIEWED

OPERATIONS  
REGION

WASHINGTON

INTERP.  
REGION

WASHINGTON

COOP. ACTV.  
REGION

WASHINGTON

DES. & CONST.  
STERN

A.

L.A. WASHINGTON

A.

L.A. OTHER

PREPARED

CONCARROLL

DESIGNED

CONCARROLL

DRAWN

H.A. JUDG

CHECKED

REVISED

DATE INITIAL

REGION

SOUTHEAST

DATE DEC. 1982

BASIC DATA  
EXISTING STRUCTURE IN CAROLINE COUNTY VIRGINIA - RESTORATION DETAILS BASED ON LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PHOTOGRAPH OF CA. 1880.

WORKING DRAWINGS

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

RECOMMENDED	DATE
APPROVED	DATE

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

RESTORATION OF JACKSON SHRINE  
TITLE OF DRAWING  
GUINEA VIRGINIA  
LOCATION WITHIN AREA  
FREDERICKSBURG & SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY BATTLEFIELDS MEMORIAL NHP/VA  
NAME OF AREA

REGION  
SOUTHEAST  
PCPB-37-2  
SHEET 2 OF 7  
DRAWING NO.  
NMB-FS  
3034A

