

END NOTES

¹ Participants included Rosemary Williams, Chairperson of the Verandah House Project for the Siege and Battle of Corinth Commission; Ken P'Poole, Deputy Director Historic Preservation Division, Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH); Todd Sanders, Architectural Historian, MDAH; Jennifer Baughn, Architectural Historian, MDAH; Tracy Revis, Senior Designer, Howard+Revis Design Services; Elizabeth Eubank, Project Manager, Howard+Revis Design Services; and Roger W. Moss and Gail Caskey Winkler, Partners, LCA Associates.

² This information is contained in Belinda J. Stewart Architects, "Historic Structures Report: Curlee House Property, Corinth, Mississippi," July 11, 1995, p. 4.

³ Information regarding the Mask family from Stephanie L. Sandy, *Development of Corinth, Mississippi: Biography for Hamilton Mask*, Corinth, Mississippi: a monograph originally published February 21, 2014, [on-line] at <http://historyofcorinthandalcorncounty.weebly.com/> a copy of which was sent to LCA Associates by Rosemary Williams, Commission Chair, for use in this report. The monograph will be part of a chapter in a forthcoming book by Stephanie L. Sandy. We are indebted to Ms. Sandy for sharing this information, which is essential to this report.

⁴ The information of household contents from 1857 and 1867 are from Sandy, *Development in Corinth, Mississippi; Biography for Hamilton Mask, February 21, 2014*.

⁵ Pianos retained their status even after parlor organs--which required less skill to make a grand sound--began to be widely marketed toward the end of the 19th century. For details see, Kenneth L. Ames, "Material Culture as Non Verbal Communication," *American Material Culture*, edited by Edith Mayo. Bowling Green State University:1984.

⁶ The term "bed" refers to the mattress (often stuffed with straw or, of higher quality, horsehair) and possibly a feather bed which was placed atop the mattress especially during the winter months. "Bedstead" refers to the wooden bed frame which in 1860 meant either a four post-full tester bedstead or the more fashionable half-tester bedstead introduced at mid century.

⁷ These inventories were collected in 1993 by Rick Warwick, Historian, Heritage Foundation of Franklin and Williamson County, in Franklin, Tennessee. They were gathered to inform the interior recreation of Historic Carnton Plantation, a National Historic Landmark, and site of a field hospital during the Battle of Franklin in 1864. The inventories include plantation owners in the County as well as residents in Franklin.

⁸ There are two Williamson County decedents with exceptionally large numbers of slaves. The first was Nicholas Perkins (1779-1848) who left an estate estimated at \$500,000 (at least \$15,400,000 in today's money) which included 11,500 acres in Williamson County, additional tracts of land in Sumner and Lawrence Counties, iron furnaces, a tan yard, 8 houses and lots in Franklin, and 310 slaves along with 311,000 pounds of seed cotton and 77,890 pounds of ginned cotton.. The second was Newton Cannon (1781-1841), a Tennessee legislator, later congressman, and ultimately governor, whose estate included a townhouse in Nashville, a plantation in Williamson County, two plantations along the Mississippi River in western Tennessee, and 119 slaves along with 85,000 pounds of cotton.

⁹ Jordan R. H. Puryear, a planter who died in 1847) had 79 slaves; Nicholas T. Perkins whose family was the richest in Williamson County died in 1843 and his estate listed 55 slaves; and Jane Reese Watson, another wealthy landowner who died in 1855, had 29.

¹⁰ Howorth & Associates Architects, Oxford, Mississippi, "Preservation Planning and Design for the Verandah Curlee House, Phase 1-Facilities Condition Report," June 15, 2009, p. 5.

¹¹ Howorth & Associates, June 15, 2009, p. 7.

¹² Howorth & Associates, June 15, 2009, p. 2.

¹³ Andrew Jackson Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850; reprint, New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969), p. 370.

¹⁴ Howorth & Associates, June 15, 2009, p. 8.

¹⁵ Any house painter skilled at mixing his own paints (a necessity before ready-mixed paints became available after the Civil War) could also produce grained and marbled finishes. The entry hall at Carter House in Franklin, Tennessee, has some very handsome, original, marbled finishes that were uncovered by Matthew Mosca, a paint microscopist in Baltimore, Maryland.

¹⁶ Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, p. 367.

¹⁷ For a detailed explanation of paper making and wallpaper printing, see Catherine Lynn, *Wallpaper in America, from the Seventeenth Century to World War I* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1980), pp. 31-51 and 301-319. A summary of the processes is included in Gail Caskey Winkler and Roger W. Moss, *Victorian Interior Decoration, American Interiors 1830-1900* (New York: Henry Holt & Company, 1986), pp. 11-20 and 68-75.

¹⁸ Howorth & Associates, June 15, 2009, p. 9.

¹⁹ For a description of this change to hardwood floors see Winkler and Moss, *Victorian Interior Decoration*, pp. 145-147 and Helene Von Rosenstiel and Gail Caskey Winkler, *Floor Coverings for Historic Buildings* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1988), pp. 163-167.

²⁰ Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, p. 371.

²¹ The carpet tacks used to face nail the carpets to the floor were not galvanized and left black tack holes in the wood around the perimeter of the room, a sure sign of wall-to-wall carpeting. Lines of black tack holes going across the floor boards in 36 inch widths as well as around the perimeter of the room are proof that grass matting was once installed because the individual strips of matting were butted together and stapled to the floor; again, the staples were not galvanized. See Von Rosenstiel and Winkler, *Floor Coverings for Historic Buildings*, pp. 77 and 120.

²² The authors are familiar with two instances of chenille Axminster carpets purchased for American houses. William Gibbons, a wealthy South Carolina planter, built a summer home for his family, "The Forest," in Madison, New Jersey. On March 17, 1845, a New York retailer invoiced Gibbons the magnificent sum of \$675 for "1 Axminster carpet & windowpieces to order" and "2 hearth rugs to match." The only room in the house with two fireplaces was the parlor for which the carpet was clearly intended. The house survives today on the campus of Drew University; the carpet does not. However, the drawing room and reception room of "Victoria Mansion" in Portland, Maine, retain the chenille Axminster carpets laid wall-to-wall ordered by Maine native and New Orleans hotelier, Ruggles Sylvester Morris, shortly after the house was completed in 1868. For images of those rooms, see Wendell Garrett, *Victorian America, Classical Romanticism to Gilded Opulence* (New York: Rizzoli, 1993), pp. 139 and 141.

²³ John S. Ewing and Nancy P. Norton, *Broadlooms & Businessmen: a History of the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1955) p. 96.

²⁴ The inventory of Oscar Reams is one that Rick Warwick collected of prominent Williamson County residents during restoration of Historic Carnton Plantation in Franklin, Tennessee.

²⁵ Gail Caskey Winkler, "A Report on the Phaeton and Turkish-figured Floor Cloths in the Collection of The Hermitage," June 16, 1989, and "A Report on the Floor Cloths from the Brewster Carriage in the

Collection of The Hermitage,” November 21, 1989. Two unpublished reports commissioned by the Ladies’ Hermitage Association.

²⁶ Thomas Webster and Mrs. Parkes, *Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy* (London: 1844; reprint, New York, 1849), p. 257.

²⁷ Personal communication with Rick Warrick March 21, 2014.

²⁸ Howorth & Associates, June 15, 2009, p. 11.

²⁹ For a detailed description of these various candles and candle holders see Roger W. Moss, *Lighting for Historic Buildings* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1988), pp. 31-73.

³⁰ For “spirit lamps” and “lard oil lamps” see Moss, *Lighting for Historic Buildings*, pp. 75-87.

³¹ For details on the development of kerosene, see Moss, *Lighting for Historic Buildings*, pp. 89-97.

³² These four chairs are listed as item #5, Back Hall, South, Butler’s Pantry.

³³ Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, p. 403.

³⁴ Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, p. 403.

³⁵ An excellent account of 18th- and 19th-century sleeping arrangements is Elisabeth Donaghy Garrett, *At Home: The American Family 1750-1870* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., Publishers, 1989), chapter 5 “The Bedchambers,” especially pp. 120-123.

³⁶ Belinda J. Stewart Architects, “Historic Structures Report,” 1995. p. 13, states they were added in 1987.

³⁷ Harriet Jacobs (1813-1897) who began life as a slave in North Carolina, recounted two incidents in her memoir that describe female slaves sleeping in close proximity to the family who owned them. When about twenty years of age, Harriet Jacobs was instructed to sleep in the house rather than the servants’ quarters but was forbidden to bring her bed “because it would scatter feathers on [the] carpet.” Her great-aunt had been a slave in the same household years earlier and “she had always slept on the floor in the entry, near Mrs. Flint’s chamber door, that she might be within call” which suggests the best bed chamber had been near the front door. Harriet Jacobs, *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* (Boston: 1861; reprint, Dover Publications, Inc. 2001), pp. 80 and 118.

³⁸ Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, p. 368. “Fawn” refers to a warm buff color and “drab” tends toward a pale yellow-brown resembling khaki.

³⁹ Belinda J. Stewart Architects, “Historic Structures Report,” 1995, p. 14.

⁴⁰ This work should *only* be undertaken by a certified fine arts mover, because there is already damage to both glass and frame.

⁴¹ This fixture previously hung in Room 104.

⁴² Howorth & Associates, June 15, 2009, p. 9.

⁴³ *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850), p. 96. If Downing did not introduce the term “living room” to the United States, he was certainly among the first to use it.

⁴⁴ The paint on the original four chairs should remain as a document; the new chairs should duplicate that decoration.

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- ⁴⁵ Timothy B. Smith, *Corinth 1862: Siege, Battle, Occupation* (Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2012), pp. xxi and 1.
- ⁴⁶ Smith, *Corinth 1862*, pp. 4-5 recounts several incidents involving bored troops.
- ⁴⁷ Smith, *Corinth 1862*, p. xx for Overton's anti-secession views and p. 9 for damage to his property.
- ⁴⁸ Smith, *Corinth 1862*, p. 9.
- ⁴⁹ Shelby Foote, *The Civil War, A Narrative: Fort Sumter to Perryville* (New York: Vintage Books/Random House, 1958), p. 325, describes the arrival of the telegram and Johnston crossing the street to confer with Bragg.
- ⁵⁰ James McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom, The Civil War Era* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1988), p. 406, described Bragg as a martinet and disciplinarian.
- ⁵¹ Foote, *The Civil War* (1958), p. 325, describes the late night meeting.
- ⁵² Smith, *Corinth 1862*, pp. 10-11.
- ⁵³ Foote, *The Civil War* (1958), p. 310. Foote is one of the few historians to give Beauregard's full name rather than just the initials P.G.T.
- ⁵⁴ Smith, *Corinth 1862*, pp. 10-11.
- ⁵⁵ Smith, *Corinth 1862*, p. 10.
- ⁵⁶ Smith, *Corinth 1862*, p. 13.
- ⁵⁷ Smith, *Corinth 1862*, p. 15.
- ⁵⁸ Foote, *The Civil War* (1958), p. 381.
- ⁵⁹ Smith, *Corinth 1862*, pp. 14-15 for new troops from the West and Bragg's earthworks; p. 16 for Beauregard's troop numbers; p. 19 for Halleck's combined forces; pp. 20-21 for the weather and roads that delayed Halleck; and p. 84 for the Confederate order to evacuate Corinth.
- ⁶⁰ Smith, *Corinth 1862*, pp. 94-95.
- ⁶¹ Smith, *Corinth 1862*, p. 95.
- ⁶² Smith, *Corinth 1862*, pp. 262 and 264.
- ⁶³ Smith, *Corinth 1862*, p. 263.
- ⁶⁴ Smith, *Corinth 1862*, pp. 277-78.
- ⁶⁵ More than 186,000 Black soldiers fought in the Union Army during the Civil War. See "The Buffalo Soldiers" in William L. Brown, III, *The Army Called It Home, Military Interiors of the 19th Century* (Gettysburg PA: Thomas Publications, 1992), p. 100.
- ⁶⁶ Stacy D. Allen, "Crossroads of the Western Confederacy," in *Blue & Gray* (no date), pp. 58-59 for the burning of buildings and moving the Contraband camp to Memphis. For the evacuation of Corinth, see Smith, *Corinth 1862*, p. 299.

⁶⁷ Interview with Stacy D. Allen, Historian of the Shiloh National Military Park, conducted January 28, 2014, at the Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center. Also see p. 30 of Allen's article, "Crossroads of the Western Confederacy," which states that Halleck made Verandah House his headquarters after Bragg left Corinth.

⁶⁸ Allen, "Crossroads of the Western Confederacy," p. 60.

⁶⁹ William and Athaliah Boisseau built the house which was retained by the family until 1869. The Pamplin family are descendents of the Boisseaus.

⁷⁰ This information is summarized from Luke H. Boyd, "Phase 2 Architectural and Historical Significance Evaluation of the Boisseau house/Tudor Hall (VD HR 26-162)," a report prepared for the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond, Virginia," Project 0670-026-235, C501, September, 1993.

⁷¹ Unfortunately, William Brown has since died.