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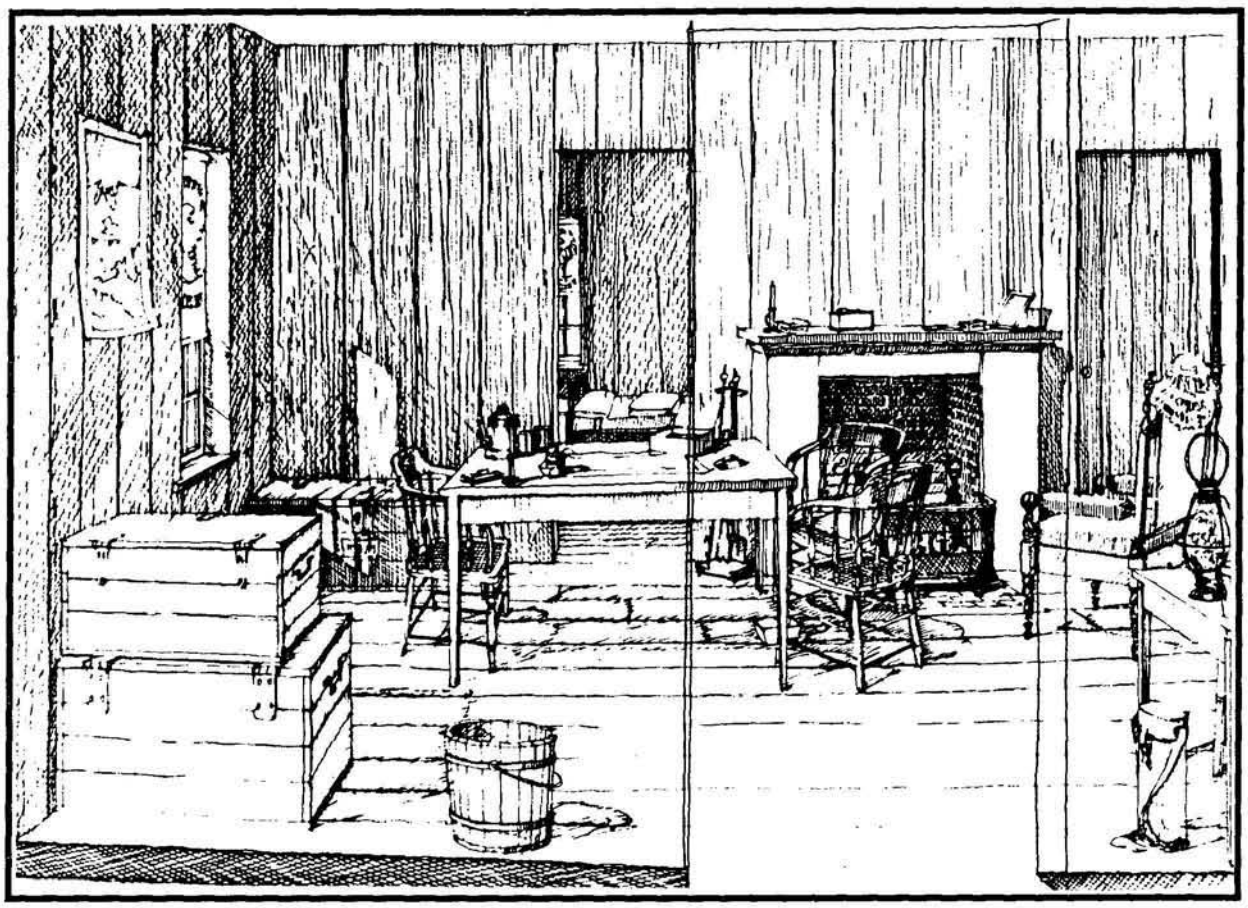

Historic Furnishings Report

PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

GRANT'S CABIN

City Point Unit/Virginia

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HISTORIC FURNISHINGS REPORT

GRANT'S CABIN

CITY POINT UNIT
PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
Virginia

by

Donald C. Pfanz

1989
Harpers Ferry Center
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Grant's Cabin is part of the City Point Unit of the Petersburg National Battlefield. The City Point Unit was created by the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, which authorized the Secretary of the Interior "to acquire the historic Eppes Manor, and such other lands adjacent thereto, not to exceed twenty-one acres, for addition to the Petersburg National Battlefield...." Cultural resources studies and planning documents relevant to the cabin include:

"Appomattox Manor—City Point, A History," by Harry Butowsky, 1978.

Resource Management Plan, Petersburg National Battlefield, 1979.

Historic Base Maps, Appomattox Manor—City Point, 1982.

City Point Archeological Survey, 1984.

Development Concept Plan, City Point Unit, Petersburg National Battlefield, 1986.

HISTORICAL DATA

ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC OCCUPANCY

On June 15, 1864, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant crossed the James River with the Army of the Potomac and laid siege to the City of Petersburg, Virginia. Grant established his headquarters seven miles behind the lines at City Point. Throughout the summer and fall of 1864 he and members of his staff lived in tents situated on the east grounds of Appomattox Manor, the plantation home of Dr. Richard Eppes. As the campaign dragged on into winter, the headquarters tents were taken down and replaced with 22 log cabins, which quartermasters arrayed in a line facing the James River. General Grant occupied a two-room cabin near the center of this line. The front room he used as his office; the back room, as his private quarters. In January 1865, his wife, Julia, and son Jesse joined him at City Point and apparently shared the cabin with him.

For several months Grant directed army affairs across the country from his rude headquarters cabin. Top military and political leaders such as Abraham Lincoln, William T. Sherman, and Philip Sheridan met with him there. On March 29, 1865, with a new spring campaign at hand, Grant left City Point and moved his headquarters closer to Petersburg; Union attacks on April 2 drove the Confederates from the city; and one week later Grant accepted Gen. Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House. Lee's surrender heralded the end of the war, and Grant immediately proceeded to Washington, D.C., to begin disbanding the army. On the way he stopped at City Point to pick up Julia and Jesse, who had remained there awaiting his return.

Several weeks later Grant received a letter from George Stuart, president of the United States Christian Commission, asking permission to take the cabin and present it as a gift to the Citizens of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in recognition of their loyal support during the war. Grant agreed, and by August the cabin was standing at its new home in Fairmount Park, complete with Grant's furniture. For many years the structure remained a major tourist attraction in the city, but through the decades, as interest in the war waned, it became neglected. Large portions rotted and had to be replaced; the rest was defaced by vandals.

In 1979 the National Park Service purchased Appomattox Manor, and in 1981 it received permission from the Fairmount Park Commission to bring

Grant's Cabin back to City Point. The building was reconstructed on its original site in 1983 and is now an integral part of the City Point interpretive program.

EVIDENCE OF ROOM USE AND ORIGINAL FURNISHINGS

Sources of Evidence

The cabin's interiors are documented by five major sources—the 1863 Revised U.S. Army Regulations, contemporary photographs showing headquarters as it appeared in 1864-1865, modern pictures of objects believed to have been in the cabin, an 1865 description of the cabin following its reconstruction in Fairmount Park, and various eyewitness accounts of people who visited army headquarters during the last year of the war.

The 1863 Revised U.S. Army Regulations are of limited value and have been used to supplement the information found in other sources. Because the regulations set ideal standards and do not accurately represent the actual conditions of an army in the field, they should be used with caution. They are of value, however, in identifying standard equipment that might have been found in a typical army office.

Contemporary photographers took several pictures of army headquarters during the Petersburg Campaign and, although no interior photographs of the cabin exist, many pictures show furnishings outside the cabin. Of particular interest is a photograph taken of the headquarters tents in the summer of 1864; the photograph shows a distant view of Grant's living quarters and items therein.

Several items used by General Grant during the final stages of the war still exist in museum collections throughout the country. Photographs of five of these items are included at the end of this report.

Individually, the pieces of evidence presented in this report give only fragmented glimpses of the appearance of Grant's Cabin; but taken together, they provide a relatively complete view of the structure's interior during the final months of the war.

Documentary References

Written sources provide the best information as to the cabin's interior appearance. The longest single description of Grant's Cabin may be found in

the August 4, 1865, edition of the Philadelphia *Inquirer,* which describes the structure as it appeared after its reconstruction in Fairmount Park. Although the article fails to describe the cabin's furnishings per se, it is invaluable for its description of the floors, fireplace, and ceiling of the building itself.

> The Cabin is of the stockade pattern, the logs being inserted perpendicularly in the ground. There are two rooms; the front room, which was used as a sitting or reception room, is fourteen feet square, and the back room, which constituted the General's sleeping apartment, is twenty-five feet by nine feet in extent. The entire building is shaped like the letter T. It is built of Virginia pine logs, two hundred in number....
>
> The sitting-room has two windows and one door, the door being cut in the principal front; the bed-room has a like number, the door being at the rear of the building. A partition is erected between the two rooms, with sliding doors, which partition is divided by the fireplace and chimney, which are built of brick.
>
> The front room is warmed by a wood fire, the andirons used to build said fire being constructed of old muskets by a soldier, and presented to General Grant. The fender is made of sheet iron, and is punctured with the letters "U.S.G.," with a star on either side of the intials.
>
> The cabin has a slanting shingle roof. This roof was sawed into six sections, for the purpose of transporting it to this city. The cabin is covered with a flooring of planed pine boards and the ceiling is composed of canvass tacked to the rafters.[1]

Various eyewitnesses, who either served with Grant or visited him at his headquarters, provided numerous written accounts. Of greatest importance are the accounts of officers who served on Grant's staff. Horace Porter, Adam Badeau, and Sylvanus Cadwallader knew the cabin well, because they saw it daily. Of these three men, Porter is by far the most important source. He served with Grant throughout the final year of the war, and his book, *Campaigning With Grant,* covers in great detail the General's movements and habits during that period. In reference to Grant's headquarters tent in May 1864, he writes:

> Its only furniture consisted of a portable cot made of a coarse canvas stretcher over a light wooden frame, a tin wash-basin which stood on an iron tripod, two folding camp-chairs, and a plain pine table. The general's bag-

1 Philadelphia *Inquirer*, August 4, 1865.

> gage was limited to one small camp trunk, which contained his undercloth-ing, toilet articles, a suit of clothes, and an extra pair of boots.[2]

By the following winter Grant had moved to City Point and occupied a log cabin. His furnishings, however, remained largely unchanged. The only significant differences, it seems, were the replacement of the camp cot by an iron bedstead and the addition of a second table and possibly a few wooden chairs.

> General Grant's hut was as plain as the others, and was constructed with a sitting-room in front, and a small apartment used as a bedroom in rear, with a communicating door between them. An iron camp-bed, an iron washstand, a couple of pine tables, and a few common wooden chairs constituted the furniture. The floor was entirely bare.[3]

Of the General's clothing at the outset of the 1864 campaign, Porter wrote:

> General Grant was dressed in a uniform coat and waistcoat, the coat being unbuttoned. On his hands were a pair of yellowish-brown thread gloves. He wore a pair of plain top-boots, reaching to his knees, and was equipped with a regulation sword, spurs, and sash. On his head was a slouch hat of black felt with a plain gold cord around it. His orderly carried strapped behind his saddle the general's overcoat, which was that of a private soldier of cavalry.[4]

As warmer weather set in, Grant and his staff ordered thin, dark blue flannel blouses to replace the heavy uniform coats.

> The general's blouse, like the others, was of plain material, single-breasted, and had four regulation brass buttons in front. It was substantially the coat of a private soldier, with nothing to indicate the rank of an officer except the three gold stars of a lieutenant-general on the shoulder-straps. He wore at this time a turn-down white linen collar and a small, blank "butterfly" cravat, which was hooked on to his front collar-button.... The general had also received a pair of light, neatly fitting calfskin boots, to which he seemed to take a fancy; thereafter he wore them most of the time in place of his heavy top-boots, putting on the latter only when he rode out in wet weather.[5]

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2 Horace Porter, *Campaigning With Grant* (New York: The Century Company, 1897), p. 46.

3 Ibid., pp. 329-330.

4 Ibid., pp. 41-42.

5 Ibid., pp. 203-204.

Porter notes other minor aspects of Grant's clothing, furnishings, and equipment in passages too numerous to be quoted here, but they are cited as documentation in the furnishings plan of this report.

Serving beside Horace Porter on Grant's staff was Lt. Col. Adam Badeau, who left the following description of Grant's Cabin in his book, *A Military History of U.S. Grant:*

> There was a flooring of plank, a deal table for maps and writing materials, a wooden chair or two, and, in the inner division, a camp bed and an iron washstand: this was the provision made for the general of the armies.[6]

In a letter dated February 12, 1889, to Russell Thayer, the chief engineer and superintendent of Fairmount Park, Badeau recalled how Grant sometimes entered the cabin at night to draft a reply to telegrams he had received:

> . . .Sometimes the door remained open, and the candle flickered in its iron frame. I can see him now in his light blue soldier's overcoat and his broad-brimmed hat, cigar in mouth, leaning over the table and writing an order to one of his great generals. . . . One or two maps always lay on his table, and as he got news from Sherman on his great marches, or a report from Sheridan after a victory in the Valley, he often entered to look for the exact spot where the manoeuvres or the battle had occurred.[7]

The only other member of Grant's military family to mention the cabin's interior was Sylvanus Cadwallader, who in his dubious post-war memoirs, *Three Years With Grant,* remembered one evening when Grant brought from the cabin "an unopened box of large, excellent cigars which some one had just sent him from New York."[8]

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6 Adam Badeau, *A Military History of U.S. Grant from April 1861 to April 1865* (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1881), p. 136. This reference to a deal table may be to a table made of English pine, possibly an English officers' folding military table. Because the east coast is abundant with pine, however, importing English pine seems unlikely; perhaps the author generally refered to pine tablesas "deal" tables.

7 Adam Badeau to Russell Thayer, chief engineer and superintendent, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1889, copy in City Point Unit, Petersburg National Battlefield, files.

8 Sylvanus Cadwallader, *Three Years With Grant,* ed. Benjamin Thomas (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1955), p. 280. Scholars question the accuracy of Cadwallader's information because it sometimes does not agree with facts known about Grant and the campaign.

Visitors to army headquarters also left accounts of what they saw. Newspaper reporter Noah Brooks arrived at City Point in the summer of 1864 armed with a letter of introduction to Grant from President Abraham Lincoln. The general received Brooks in his tent:

> At that time his headquarters were at City Point. On one side of his wall-tent stood the great commander's narrow bedstead; and a rude pine table covered with maps and papers, two or three camp-chairs, a military chest, and a box or two made up the furniture of the headquarters of Grant.[9]

James R. Gilmore also visited City Point that summer, and like Brooks he came with a letter of introduction from the president. Gilmore found Grant "seated on a camp-stool, smoking a cigar, and listening to the reading of a newspaper by General Rawlins." Grant rose as Gilmore approached and led him into what Gilmore described as "his sleeping apartment, a square tent, with a single strip of carpet on the ground, a low camp-cot in one corner, and a portable desk, covered with open papers, in the other." A stool, he noted, was pulled up to the desk.[10]

The best description offered by a guest to headquarters is that of the Marquis de Chambrun, who arrived at City Point in April 1865, as a guest of Mrs. Lincoln. By then Grant had moved his headquarters closer to Petersburg. The cabin and its belongings, however, remained largely intact. Climbing the bluff, the young French nobleman found

> ...a cluster of log-houses, forming a rectangle. At the centre of these, one somewhat higher than the rest attracts the eye. There, were the head-quarters. Four tables, a few chairs, charts and maps covering the wooden walls, were all the furniture they possessed.[11]

The last visitor to describe the headquarters cabin was Septima Collis, wife of General Henry Collis, the post commander at City Point. Her account, while yielding no new evidence as to the cabin's furnishings, nevertheless underlines the simplicity of the place. According to her story, she and her husband sat down to dinner one evening when General and Mrs. Grant called to

9 Noah Brooks, *Lincoln, Chase, and Grant* (n.d., n.p.), pamphlet in the United States Military Historical Institute collection, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
10 James R. Gilmore, *Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln* (Boston: L.C. Page and Company, 1898), pp. 248-249.
11 "Personal Recollections of Mr. Lincoln," *Scribner's Magazine*, vol. 13, no. 1, p. 28.

pay a visit. Mrs. Collis blushed at the rude simplicity of her table, but an apology, she found, was not required. She recalled that

> ...when we apologized for the tin teapot and pewter spoons which adorned the table for our evening meal, the General said that we were just as well off as he was, which we later found to be the fact when we visited his famous log cabin.[12]

Finally, two accounts shed light on the location of certain objects within the cabin. In her rather confused post-war memoirs, Julia Grant mentions a chest of papers "that always stood in the corner of [the] office...." while George Barton, who saw the furnished cabin in Philadelphia after the war, twice infers that a pine table stood somewhere in the center of the room.[13]

12 Septima Collis, *A Woman's War Record, 1861-1865* (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1889), pp. 43-44.

13 Julia D. Grant, *The Personal Memoirs of Julia Dent Grant*, ed. John Y. Simon (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, n.d.), p. 148; George Barton, *Walks and Talks About Old Philadelphia* (Philadelphia: The Peter Reilly Company, n.d.), pp. 261, 265.

FURNISHINGS PLAN

INTERPRETIVE OBJECTIVES

Refurnishing Grant's Cabin will accurately portray army headquarters as it appeared in the winter of 1864/65 and thereby provide visitors with a better understanding of the character and life of the Army's commander, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Other forms of interpretation on the site, which will support the headquarters theme, include:

1. A 10-12 minute slide program introducing visitors to City Point. Although the content of this program has yet to be determined, it undoubtedly will lay strong emphasis on General Grant.

2. Historic photographs on display in the hallway of the Manor house will show General Grant at his City Point headquarters.

3. Interpreters inside the manor house will discuss Grant's activities at City Point with visitors and answer their questions.

4. A relief model of City Point will be displayed in the Manor house, showing the area as it appeared in the winter of 1864/65. Among the buildings identified in the exhibit will be the cabins of Grant's headquarters.

5. A wayside exhibit located at the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers, approximately 80 yards west of the cabin, will discuss City Point's strategic importance during the last year of the war, specifically its role as Grant's headquarters.

6. A second wayside exhibit, located just a few yards northeast of the cabin, will display photographs of the headquarters compound taken from that location in the summer of 1864 and in the winter of 1864/65. Text below the pictures will identify the photos and briefly describe the history of the structure. A push-button audio program at this same exhibit will emphasize City Point's importance as the field headquarters of the United States Army during the final year of the Civil War.

Also under consideration is a push-button audio program at the cabin itself, which would both focus on Grant's family life at City Point and describe some of the more important visitors who came to see him there.

RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS

Grant's Cabin is to be furnished as it appeared in December 1864, prior to the arrival of his wife and son. General Grant occupied the dwelling by himself at that time, and furnishings were few and modest. Col. Adam Badeau of his staff wrote, "At City Point Grant lived a life of great simplicity.... Grant's cabin was divided by a partition of boards, so that it might be said to possess two rooms, but in no other respect did it differ from that of the humblest subordinate on his staff."[1] Simplicity should be the guiding principle in refurnishing the cabin.

The entire front (north) room and part of the back (south) room should be refurnished. Lack of adequate documentation prohibits fully furnishing the back room. Therefore, only the center and east portions, visible through the left (east) inner doorway and south window, should be refurnished. The right (west) side of the room will house equipment for a future push-button audio program for the cabin. It will be hidden from public view by closing the sliding door of the right (west) inner doorway and by pulling down the shade over the north window.

To maintain security in these small spaces, visitors will not be permitted to enter the building. Instead, they will view the cabin through a clear partition located just inside the front door. Open shades at the east and west windows provide natural light for the room and allow visitors to look into the room from the outside, though this is not recommended as a primary way of viewing the cabin because of glare and the limited views offered through the windows.

Visitors standing at the front door of the cabin will be able to get a glimpse into the back room through the left (east) inner doorway, which will remain partially open as though the general had forgotten to close the door behind him. Visitors may also see into this room through the south window, which is to be covered by a half-drawn, white pull blind, or shade. The small north window will also be covered by a white blind, completely drawn, to conceal the audio equipment in the western half of the room from public view. An 1865 photograph shows the north window covered by just such a blind (see fig. 7).

1 Adam Badeau, *A Military History of U.S. Grant from April 1861 to April 1865* (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1881), 3 vols., pp.

The following specific items are needed to properly refurnish the cabin. When original objects are unavailable, reproductions will be acquired for these rare 19th century military artifacts.

Outside Front Door

Object	Documentation	Location
FOOTMAT, one, brown bristles, approximately 33" x 20"	Figure 1	Outside north door
BOOTSCRAPER, one, iron	Figure 1	Outside north door on east side of doorway

Front Room (Office)

Object	Documentation	Location
TENT CANVAS, one, white	Philadelphia Inquirer	Attached to rafters inside office and quarters
WINDOW BLINDS, two, American eagle design; windows measure 47-1/4" x 28-3/8" and 49" x 27-1/2"	Figures 2 and 3	Over east and west windows
ANDIRONS, one pair, custom designed from muskets	Philadelphia *Inquirer*	Fireplace

Front Room (Office)

Object	Documentation	Location
FENDER, one, iron, punctured with the initials "U.S.G." and flanked by a star on either side	Philadelphia *Inquirer*	Fireplace
SHOVEL AND TONGS, one set	Revised U.S. Army Regulations, p. 162	On east side of fireplace
CANDLES AND CANDLEHOLDERS, two sets	Adam Badeau to Russell Thayer, February 12, 1889	One on table, one on mantle above fireplace
KEROSENE LANTERN, one, ornate and inscribed	Figure 9	Beside military desk
MIRROR, one, small hand-held looking glass	Horace Porter, *Campaigning With Grant*, p. 394	On mantlepiece
PENKNIFE, one	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant*, p. 50	On mantlepiece
TINDER BOX, silver, one, small with a flint and steel with which to ignite a spark, and a coil of fuse—also called a *briquet*	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant*, p. 45	On mantlepiece
BOXES OF MATCHES, two	Sylvanus Cadwallader, *Three Years With Grant,* p. 280	One on mantlepiece, the other beside military desk, next to cigars
CIGAR BOX, one	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant,* pp. 250, 381	On large table

Front Room (Office)

Object	Documentation	Location
CIGARS, six	Cadwallader, *Three Years With Grant,* p. 280	Beside military desk
CIGAR BUTTS AND CHARRED MATCH-STICKS, several	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant,* pp. 250, 381	In fireplace, as if thrown there
TABLES, two, unfinished pine; one approximately 60" x 30" and the other approximately 40" x 40"	Adam Badeau, *A Military History of U.S. Grant,* p. 136; Adam Badeau to Russell Thayer, February 12, 1889; Porter, *Campaigning With Grant*, pp. 208, 330; figures 4 and 5; George Barton, *Walks and Talks About Old Philadelphia*, pp. 261, 265	Larger table on east side of room, away from wall; smaller table in northwest corner of room, against wall
MILITARY DESK, one, portable	James R. Gilmore, *Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln*, p. 249; Porter, *Campaigning With Grant*, p. 242	On smaller table in northwest corner of room
STOOL, one	Gilmore, *Personal Recollections*, p. 249	Under smaller table in northwest corner of room

Front Room (Office)

Object	Documentation	Location
PAPERS, military and personal, several. Military correspondence such as battle reports, and military dispatches would have been promptly filed by Grant's adjutant general, and therefore only a limited amount would be visible to those visiting the office. Personal correspondence, on the other hand, might be piled up in a "chaotic mass" on the desk.	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant*, p. 242. For specific dispatches sent and received by Grant at this time, see *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies,* vol. 42, part 1	On large table and on military desk
NEWSPAPERS, three, one Richmond paper, one New York *Herald*, and one Philadelphia *Inquirer*, all dating c.December 1864	Badeau, *Military History*, p. 137; Cadwallader, *Three Years With Grant,* p. 293-294	One each on military chest, chair, and east table
WRITING MATERIALS, including sheets of stationery, four ledgers, several steel-tipped pens with holders, envelopes, two inkstands, one stamp, one paper holder, one sandbox, one wafer box, and several pencils	Revised U.S. Military Regulations, p. 167; Porter, *Campaigning With Grant,* pp. 240-242; figure 13 shows an inkwell found at Grant's Cabin during archeological investigations	At military desk
MANIFOLD WRITER, one	Figure 10	On military desk
TEAPOT, one, simple	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant*, p. 240; Septima Collis, *A Woman's War Record, 1861-1865,* pp. 43-44	On large table
CUPS, two, simple	Necessary for drinking	On large table

Front Room (Office)

Object	Documentation	Location
SPIT BOX, one	Harpers Ferry Center, Division of Historic Furnishings, photo collection	On large table
MAPS, four, military maps covering Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, and the Shenandoah Valley region of Virginia	Marquis de Chambrun, "Personal Recollections of Mr. Lincoln," *Scribner's Magazine,* p. 28; Badeau, *Military History,* p. 136; Badeau to Thayer, February 12, 1889	Two on large table, one tacked to east wall, one tacked to west wall
CHESTS, four, painted, pine, with painted identification, for holding military correspondence	Noah Brooks, *Lincoln, Chase, and Grant*; Julia Dent Grant, *The Personal Memoirs of Julia Dent Grant,* p. 148	One in southeast corner of room, two in northeast corner of room, and one under west window
CHAIR, ornate, leather-bound backing	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant*, p. 208; figures 1, 3, 4, 6, and 7	Between fireplace and west window
DOILY, one, white crocheted	Figure 6	Draped over back of ornate chair
CHAIRS, three, common design, wooden backs, folding, military	Brooks, *Lincoln, Chase, and Grant*; Porter, *Campaigning With Grant*, p. 329; Badeau, *Military History,* p. 136; Chambrun, "Personal Recollections," *Scribner's*, p. 28; figures 5 and 8	Positioned around large table
SPITBOX, one, wooden	Necessary to spit tobacco juice	On floor near large table
WOODBOX, one, made from a military hardtack box, with a stencilled label	Necessary to hold firewood	On floor near fireplace

Front Room (Office)

Object	Documentation	Location
OFFICER'S SLOUCH HAT, one, black felt with gold cord	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant*, p. 41	On peg near front door
OFFICER'S OVERCOAT, one	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant,* p. 42	On peg near front door
WATER BUCKET, one wooden	For use in extinguishing fire	On floor against north wall, east of front door
DISPATCH SATCHEL, one	Inference, based on Grant's need to dispatch messages	On floor beside military desk
CANDLE TRIMMER, one	Common practice	On mantlepiece
FIELD GLASS CASE, one pair	Figure 11	Beside military desk
AMMO BOX for use as a wastepaper container	Unused military equipment was often used for every day furnishings	Against west wall, next to small table

Back Room (Quarters)

Object	Documentation	Location
CAMP BED, one, iron, with pillow, mattress, and two U.S. Army blankets	Brooks, Lincoln, Chase, and Grant; Porter, *Campaigning With Grant,* p. 329; Badeau, *Military History*, p. 136	Against south wall with head of bed at edge of window
CAMP TRUNK, one, small	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant,* p. 76	Under south window

Back Room (Quarters)

Object	Documentation	Location
TOP BOOTS, one pair	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant,* pp. 41, 203-204, 473; figure 12	On floor near head of bed
WASH BASIN, tin, one, on IRON TRIPOD	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant,* pp. 46, 329; Badeau, *Military History*, p. 136	Between east inner door and table
BATHTUB, one, made of a barrel sawed in half	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant*, pp. 119-120	Behind fireplace
TABLE, one, small wood, folding, pine	Used to hold toiletry articles	Against north wall, halfway between east inner door and east wall
MIRROR, one	Used for shaving, trimming beard	On wall above table
STROP, one, leather	Necessary to sharpen razor	On table
KEROSENE LAMP, one, plain	Used to light room	On table
OVERCOAT, enlisted men's mounted model, one	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant,* p. 364	On peg against east wall
OFFICER'S FATIGUE BLOUSE, one, four-button coat with three-star shoulder straps and black piping	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant,* pp. 203-204	On peg against east wall
OFFICER'S DRESS FROCK COAT, one, with three-star shoulder straps, buttons in groups of four	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant,* p. 378	On peg against east wall

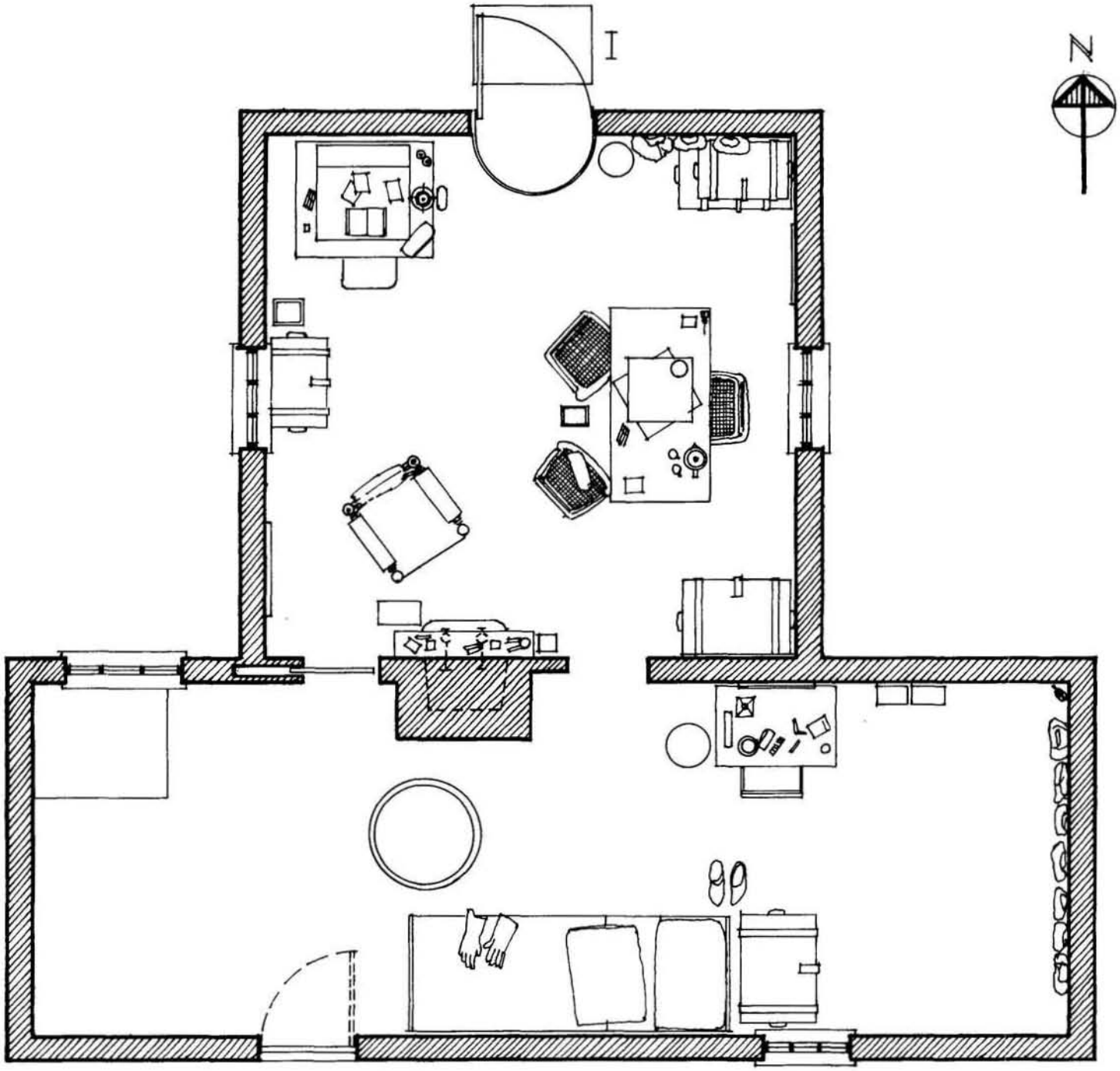
Back Room (Quarters)

Object	Documentation	Location
WHITE SHIRT, one, long sleeves with white, with three separate linen collars, and cravet	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant,* pp. 203-204	On peg against east wall
TROUSERS	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant*	On peg against east wall
SLIPPERS and NIGHT SHIRT	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant* mentions Grant wearing a night shirt.	On peg against east wall
TOILET ARTICLES, one bar of soap, one comb, one razor, one pair of scissors for trimming beard, one shaving cup and brush	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant,* p. 46	On table
TOWEL AND WASHCLOTH, one each	Necessary for bathing	On peg against east wall
WATCH and CHAIN	Inference, based on Grant's need to have a timepiece handy	On table
TENT CANVAS, one, white	Philadelphia *Inquirer*	Attached to rafters
WINDOW BLINDS, two, white. Windows measure 50-1/4" x 28-1/2" and 23-1/8" x 28"	Figure 7	Over north and south windows
CIGAR BOXES, one dozen	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant*, pp. 250, 381; Cadwallader, *Three YearsWith Grant*, p. 280	Stacked in northeast corner of room

Back Room (Quarters)

Object	Documentation	Location
SMALL CIGAR BUTT CONTAINER	Inference, based on Grant's known smoking habit	On table
GLOVES, one pair, dark yellow thread gloves	Porter, *Campaigning With Grant,* pp. 41, 473	Lying on bed
HANDKERCHIEFS, three	Common practice	On table
BOX, mahogany or walnut, with silver presentation plaque, to hold presentation sword	Presented to Grant by the U.S. Sanitary Commission in 1864. See photo in *U.S. Grant Album*, p. 147	Lying on chair, table, or trunk
SWORD and BUCKLE	Grant probably did not usually carry his presentation sword; he would have had another sword for everyday use	Propped up against wall in northeast corner of room

WORKING DRAWINGS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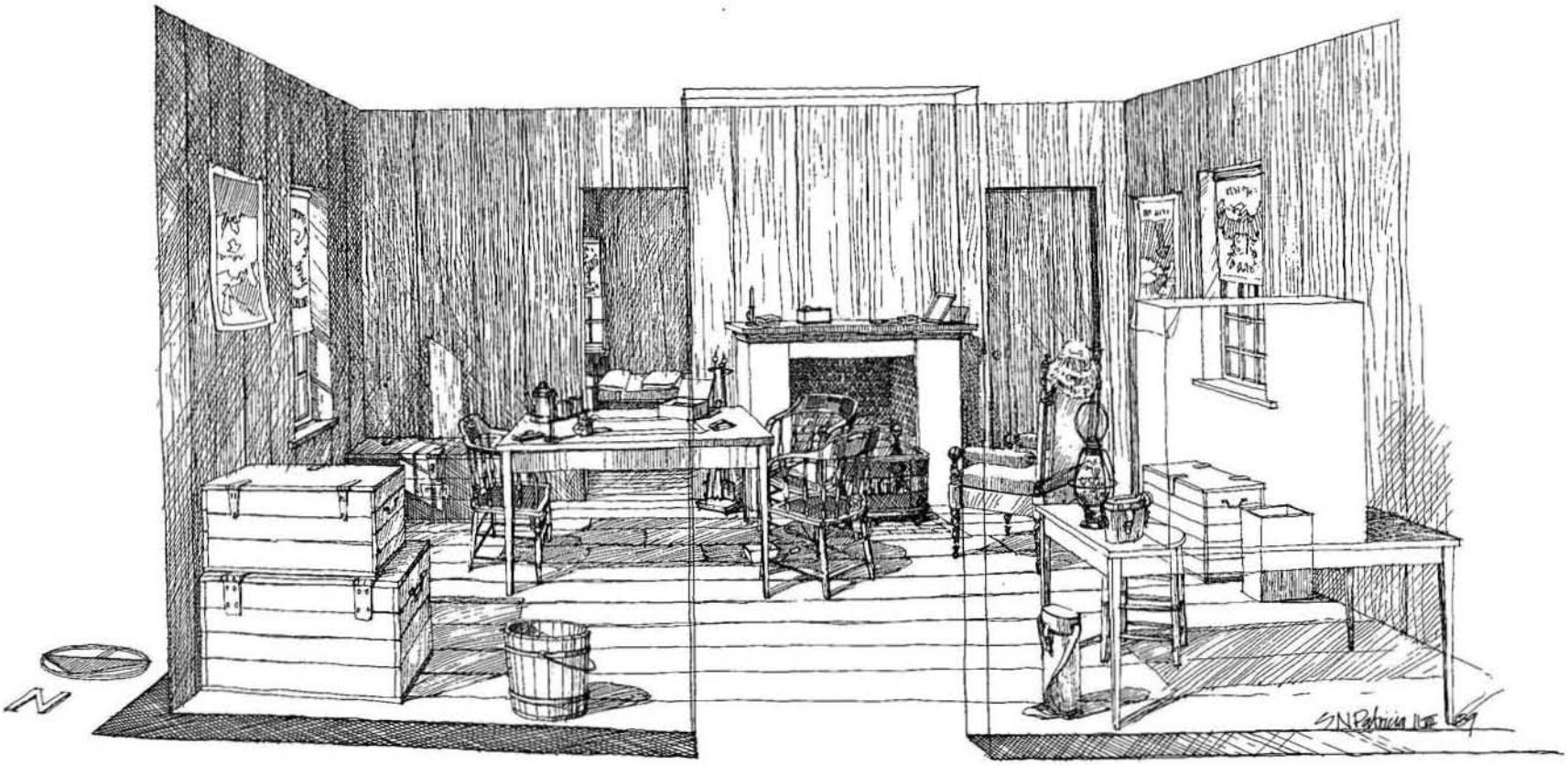
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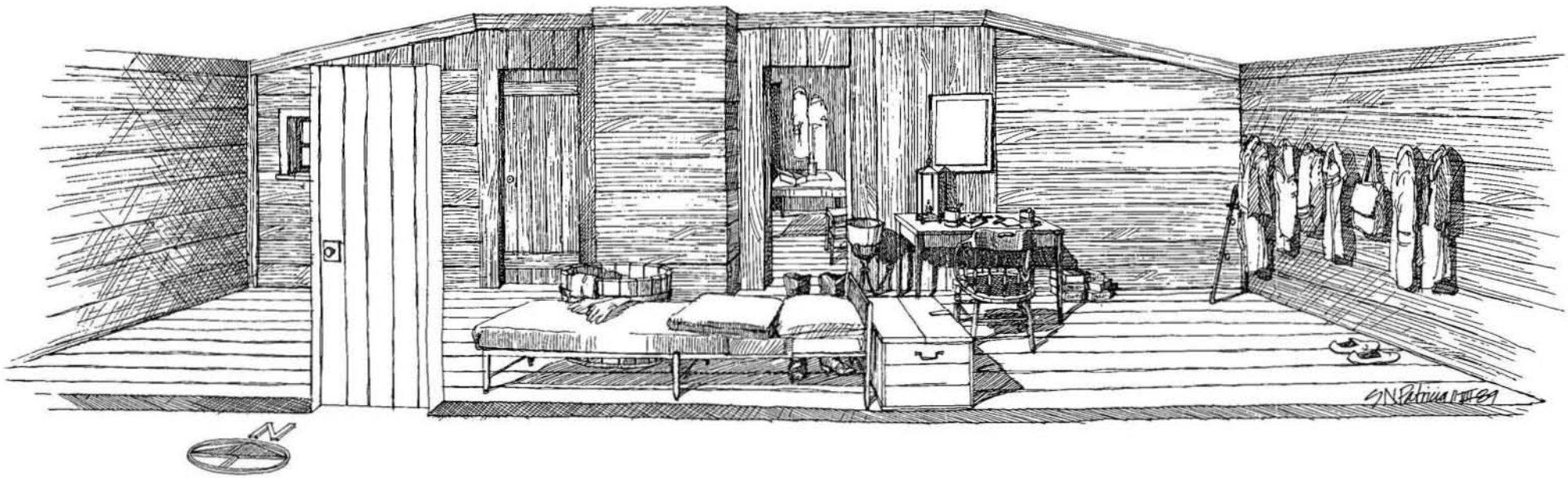
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ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1. General Grant and Family, 1865. Note the unpainted front door, the bootscraper, footmat, hat and ornate chair. Close inspection reveals that the front leg of the chair had been broken, then braced.

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Figure 2. Grant's Headquarters, 1864-1865. General Grant's cabin stands on the left. The bootscraper and footmat stand outside the front door, while a white pull-blind decorated with an American eagle covers the east window.

MOLLUS Museum, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Figure 3. Grant's Headquarters, 1864-1865. Grant's Cabin is the third full cabin from the right. Notice the pull-blind with American eagle design covering the west window.

Petersburg National Battlefield photograph collection, Petersburg, Virginia.

Figure 4. Grant's Headquarters, 1864. Army headquarters as it appeared in the summer of 1864. Grant's tent is at left. Inside it may be seen the large, ornate chair, a wooden table, and a bed with a pillow. The general appears seated to the left of the pine tree and faces the camera.

MOLLUS Collection #869, United States Military Historical Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania

Figure 5. Grant's Headquarters, 1864. A simple wooden table, like that used inside Grant's Cabin, stands in front of the tent on the right. The folding camp chairs shown here apparently were not used in the cabin, but rather non-folding wooden chairs.

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Figure 6. Grant and Staff, 1864. Note in particular the crocheted doily draped over the back of the ornate chair shown at the far left of the photograph.

Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Illinois

Figure 7. Grant and Staff, 1865. Note once more the ornate chair and the footmat. The north window, visible at the far right, is covered with a plain white shade.

National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Figure 8. Grant's Staff, 1865. This photograph of Grant's staff shows clearly the type of wooden chairs prevalent at headquarters in the winter of 1864/65.

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Figure 9. Grant's Lantern.

West Point Museum Collections

S. Grant

Figure 10. Grant's Manifold Ledger. Manufactured by Philp & Solomons, Army Stationers, of Washington, D.C. Used by Grant in his correspondence with Gen. Robert E. Lee in April 1865.

The Scheide Library, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey

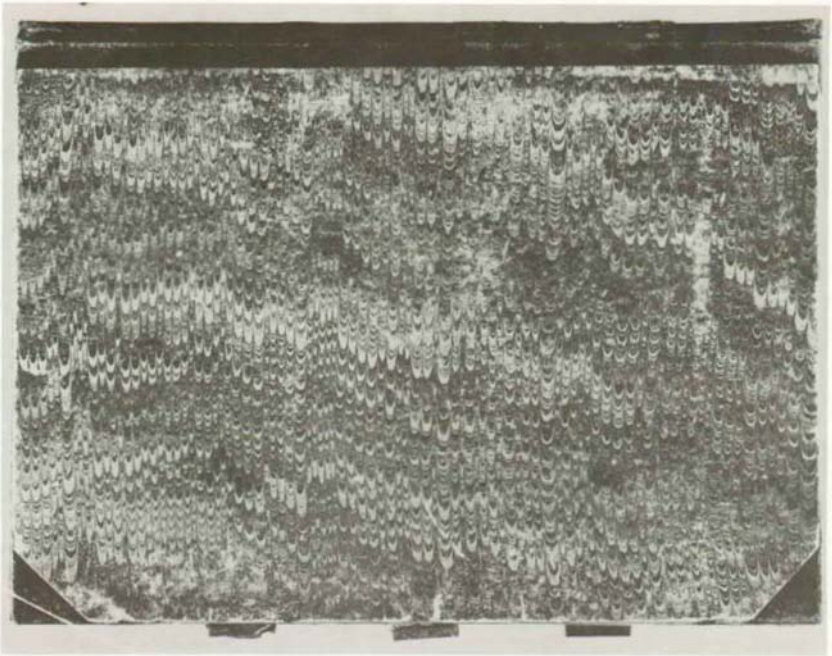

Figure 11. Grant's Binoculars and Case. One of two sets of binoculars used by the general during the war.

Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Figure 12. Grant's Boots.

Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Figure 13. Headquarters Inkwell. This photograph shows a Civil War-era inkwell in situ as it was found during archeological excavations of Grant's Cabin.

Petersburg National Battlefield photograph collection, Petersburg, Virginia

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The department also promotes the goals of the Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for the public lands and promoting citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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