

Beverley

McLean. Barn +
House site.

Virginia, Hove Mason ~~was~~ owned the
Yorkshire property ~~in the~~ at the time of
her marriage to Wilmer McLean in
1853. It was her second marriage.

She owned Yorkshire (~~1200~~ 1200 acres, 330 acres in Fairfax County, 500 acres elsewhere in ^{P.W. + 14 slaves.} Virginia)

Virginia Hove Mason's great grandfather was
Bernard Hove. Her grand father was
Bernard Hove, jr. In 1800 he purchased
145 acres from Col. Thomas Blackburn,
which later became part of the
Yorkshire estate. Her father was John Hove

Yorkshire estate was patented in 1729 by Mark
Chilton. It was (764) acres which joined
King Carter's Long Bull Run Tract. John Chilton
conveyed it ~~to~~ in 1733 to Richard Blackburn
of Rippon Lodge, who later enlarged the
estate. From Richard Blackburn, the estate
went to his sons-in-law Bushrod Washington
and Henry Smith Turner, who sold it in
1826 to Colonel John Hove, the father of
Mrs. McLean.

Source:

Frank P. Gauble, research historian, A Biography of
Wilmer McLean (May 3, 1814 - June 5, 1882)

Appomattox Court House Natl Hist Pk., 1969.

(Indexed)

161 pp.

Wilmer McLean referred to as a "gentleman farmer"
ref. to Civil War ended here" in War post.

22 Apr 1950 p. 97. by H. B. Say.

E. P. Alexander (Edward Porter Alexander)
papers at U.N.C. Chapel Hill.

visited Yorkshire in summer of 1861 saying that
it had "all the usual farm out bldgs,"
including a detached kitchen, corn crib,
stables, servants' houses, and quite a lot of
shade trees. The kitchen was a large log
cabin, close by the house. There was a
peach orchard about 100 yds. in front of the
house. The barn and the stables were
located in one corner of the grove." The
house itself occupied a large knoll in the
midst of corn field and pasture lands,
stretching on all sides for several hundred
yards and down to the creek with its
border of high timber. (p. 41.)

E. P. Alexander's

(Mrs. McLean was his wife's aunt through
her first marriage.)

E. P. Alexander was Beauregard's
signal officer. He said that he located
an important signal station ~~in~~ close
near the McLean House. McLean was
v. cooperative with Alexander & Beauregard.
Alexander wrote Military Memoirs of a Confederate (1907)

Rent receipts in the Natl. Archives show that McLean's barn was a hospital and the dwellings and out bldgs. were used as living qtrs. for surgeons and hospital attendants from 17 July 1861 to 28 Feb 1862. 7½ mos.

Rent receipt reads.

"For rent of two dwelling house, as surgeons quarters, one barn, as Hospital and out buildings as quarters for Hospital attendants, from 17th July 1861 to Dec 31st 1861, 5 mos and 15 days @ \$150.00 per month
\$825.00

Plans to use the barn as hospital were made well in advance. (see Alexander papers.)

Bldgs were taken over 17 July 1861.

McLeans turned over their house + bldgs to Confederacy. + probably left Manassas several days before the first battle.

McLean returned to Manassas after the 1st battle + rem. there for c. 4 mos.

Some of the furn. if not all, in the McLean home seems to have been left behind.

The story of his fleeing the area during the war or the suggestion that he was a passive onlooker is untrue. McLean cooperated + stood around

Alexander's papers at U. N. Carolina contain drafts of his books (vols 26-53 Alexander Papers) vol 26 contains a lot of unpublished material - goes to 21 Jul 1861. Vol. 27 duplicates, but goes beyond 26. Contains valuable comments about the McLean plantation, McL. family + 1st Marston.

See the Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine
"Lee at Appomattox" by E. P. Alexander.
Vol LXIII (1902) pp. 921-931.

p. 49.
Discussion of the confusion over the number of shells that hit the house + where they hit. Alexander says that the bldg hit was a log kitchen in the yard.

a single shell "came directly through the kitchen, a large log cabin close by the house in which our headquarters servants were just dishing up a dinner they had cooked for us." He goes on ---

when the shell hit it caused a great pandemonium. The mixed saucery came loose + ruined the dinner.

McLean,

~~The McLean Barn was also~~

Manassas
Thousands of Conf. troops were stationed in the area
through March 1862. There was a lot of
sickness - the soldiers were prob. treated
at McLean's barn. typh. fever, pneumonia,
measles, diarrhea