



Historic Fairfax City, Inc.
"Fare Fac - Say Do"

Executive Officers

David L. Pumphrey	President
Sandra S. Wilbur	Vice-Pres.
Albert L. Leightley	Treasurer
Christopher Kelley	Secretary

Ann F. Adams	Director
Hildie A. Carney	Director
Patricia A. Fabio	Director
Mary D. Gauthier	Director
D. Lee Hubbard	Director
Hon. Wm. Page Johnson, II	Director
Claudia J. Lewis	Director
Jenée L. Lindner	Director
Wayne A. Morris	Director
Deborah E. Mullan	Director
Michael A. Pappas	Director
Hon. Penny A. Rood	Director
Edward C. Trexler, Jr.	Director
Barry R. Wickersham	Director

1861-1865



2011-2015

*"Fairfax Court House reminded me of a hog yard, everything was so dirty! There was a few little groceries and sutler's shops there and that is about all."*¹

Stoughton, had recently been nominated for Brigadier General, by President Lincoln, but had not yet been confirmed by the United States Senate. At 24, he was then the youngest Brigadier General in the Union army. The 2nd Vermont Brigade, composed of the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Vermont Infantry Regiments, were encamped in tents several miles to the south of Fairfax Court House along Wolf Run Shoals on the Occoquan River and Union Mills along Bull Run. In addition to his Headquarters Guard and the troops detached to the Provost Marshal of Fairfax Court House, General Stoughton

The Fare Facs Gazette

The Newsletter of Historic Fairfax City, Inc.

Volume 10, Issue 1

Winter 2013

Mosby's Fairfax Court House Raid March 9, 1863

"The Wildest Devils Ride"

by William Page Johnson, II



One hundred and fifty years ago this month, during the early morning hours of March 9, 1863, John Singleton Mosby, one of the Civil War's most celebrated and colorful characters, embarked with 29 of his men on their most daring and significant raid – Fairfax Court House.

Mosby's object was the capture of Union Col. Sir Percy Wyndham. Wyndham, a British soldier of fortune, disapproved of Mosby's unrefined guerilla style tactics and, in the months preceding, is alleged to have slandered Mosby by labeling him Horse Thief. Mosby was incensed and wanted Wyndham as a prize.

In December 1862, acting Brigadier General Edwin Henry Stoughton, of Bellows Falls, Vermont, the newly appointed commander of the 2nd Vermont Brigade had moved his headquarters to Fairfax Court House.



Col. John Singleton Mosby, 43rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry
Source: Library of Congress



Fairfax, Virginia, March 2013

Message from the President

I hope that you have all have a successful start to the New Year. HFCI is looking forward to another full year of events. The first big event will be Mosby's Raid and Reenactment and Commemoration being held on March 9th. This event organized by the City of Fairfax Civil War Sesquicentennial Committee will involve a reenactment of Mosby's capture of Union general Staughton, talks by Mosby scholars and screening of Mosby's Combat Operations in Fairfax County, Virginia. The Fairfax Museum will also have a special exhibit dedicated to Mosby.

The annual Civil War Day will be held at the Blenheim Civil War Interpretive Center on April 27. This has become one of the signature events for the City's Office of Historic Resources and HFCI. It is always a fun event for the whole family. On September 27, HFCI will be holding the annual Taste of the Vine fundraiser. This is our most important fundraising activity and we hope that everyone will plan on attending.

HFCI's support for the restoration of the City's historic properties will be continuing this year. HFCI will be contributing \$50,000 toward work to stabilization effort at Blenheim house. This work is critical to making the house safe for future expansion of visitation and use.

Please check our new website <http://www.historicfairfax.org> for information about these events as well as many others.

David L. Pumphrey

At the Fairfax Museum and Historic Blenheim...

Sunday, March 10 – 2 p.m.

Chocolate Through Time: A Taste of History.

Presentation and chocolate tastings with food historian and historical consultant Joyce White. Program is free, but reservations are required and limited to 25 people.

Sunday, April 14 – 12 – 2 p.m.

The Circus Comes to Town.

Naomi Zeavin from the Fairfax County History Commission will explore the fascinating lives of the circus families, the Baileys and the Munsons, and the area of today's "Bailey's Crossroads."

Sunday, May 12 – 12 – 2 p.m.

Women's Fashions of the Civil War Era.

Illustrated talk and "show and tell" of period clothing with Mary Doering, costume historian and professor at George Mason University. (Note: This is a joint program with Historic Blenheim. Location: The Civil War Interpretive Center at Historic Blenheim, 3610 Old Lee Highway.)

Sunday, June 9 – 12 – 2 p.m.

First House: Two Centuries with Virginia's First Families.

Illustrated talk, book signing, and sale by Mary Miley Theobald, author of First House, the official bicentennial book of the Virginia Governor's Mansion, celebrating 2013 as the "Year of the Historic House Museum."

Fairfax Museum and Visitor Center, 10209 Main Street, Fairfax. 703-385-8414

***** Special Events *****

Saturday, March 9 – 10 a.m.

Commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of Col. John S. Mosby's "Fairfax Court House Raid" and the capture of Union Gen. Edwin H. Stoughton. Living history vignettes, talks, and more.

Historic Downtown Fairfax

Saturday, April 27 – 10 a.m.

13th Annual Fairfax Civil War Day – Historic Blenheim, 3610 Old Lee Highway, Fairfax Living history presentations, slave life demonstration, historic house tours, military firings, musical performances, and much more!

Historic Blenheim and The Civil War Interpretive Center, 3610 Old Lee Highway, Fairfax. 703-591-0560

had about one hundred of his infantrymen detailed immediately around him in the village.² They were supported by Wyndham's cavalry brigade, which consisted of the 1st West Virginia, 5th New York, and 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry regiments.³ The 1st West Virginia was detailed elsewhere, but the 5th New York and the 18th Pennsylvania were camped nearby at Germantown about a mile from Fairfax Court House.

It seems Stoughton preferred the comfort of a fine brick home, which Fairfax Court House had in abundance, while Wolf Run Shoals and Union Mills did not.

*"Why he was there, four miles away from the nearest regiment of his brigade, is explained by the fact that at Fairfax Court House are brick houses and comparatively comfortable quarters, which Gen. S. much preferred to living in a tent."*⁴

In January 1863, Annie Hayes, wife of Union General Alexander Hayes was invited to dinner with General Stoughton. She noted the following in a letter to her father:

"One of the regiments, the 125th New York, had been ordered to command and protect the military stores at Fairfax Court House, and were invited to go over and dine with General Stoughton.... I found General Stoughton one of the handsomest men I have ever met, well educated, his manners very refined, and only 24 years of age. He has not seen much service, and when I tell you that his brother, only 19 years old, commands his former regiment, you may rest assured he has friends high in authority. He commands Vermont regiments, his native state.

*"General Stoughton is elegantly quartered, has a large modern house, with many pieces of handsome furniture."*⁵

This was the home of Fairfax physician, Dr. William Presley Gunnell, which is now the Rectory for Truro Episcopal Church.

"Of course the dinner was good, but the band was the finest I have ever heard. Twenty performers on German silver instruments. After dinner we went to the 'Court House,' a small brick building; the bricks are red and



Home of Dr. William Presley Gunnell, c. 1835
Headquarters of General Edwin H. Stoughton, 2nd Vermont
Brigade from December 1862 - March 9, 1863
Courtesy: Lee Hubbard

*black, alternate. The inside is entirely destroyed and is used for commissary stores. We then crossed over to the clerk and registers' offices, and there, in the greatest confusion lay masses of old papers and books. I picked up some, dating back as far as 1740, and a book of 'Stray Animals' of Fairfax County for 1786. I will take them home as souvenirs."*⁶

Some of the one hundred or so troops quartered in Fairfax Court House were the members of the 2nd Vermont Brigade Band. This band *"of 17 pieces, ...furnished music for dress parades and special occasions."*⁷ Sgt. J. Hudson Kibbe, Co. C, 13th Vermont Infantry *"staid with the company until sometime in December, when he was detailed into the Regimental [Brigade] Band. He was stationed at Fairfax Court House a great part of the winter of '62 and '63."*⁸

General Stoughton was fond of the good life generally, and special occasions in particular, which included being entertained by the 2nd Vermont Brigade Band while at Fairfax Court House.

However, Stoughton was not the only Union officer who preferred the comforts of a brick house in Fairfax Court House to a tent in the field. Col. Sir Percy Wyndham, a British professional soldier, who had been knighted for his service in the Italian War of Independence, was a cavalry brigade commander. His brigade was present near Fairfax Court House as part of the screen for the outer defenses of

Washington, DC.⁹ Wyndham was quartered in the home of Henry W. and Julia M. Thomas. Henry Thomas was a former Virginia State Senator, and the current Second Auditor of Virginia.¹⁰ Also in the Thomas home were Wyndham's adjutant, Capt. Augustus James Barker, of Albany, New York, a former student of Harvard College, and the Baron Rudolph de Wardner, an Austrian nobleman and foreign observer who had served with Wyndham in the Austrian Lancers. Lt. Col. Robert Johnstone, the commander of the 5th New York Cavalry, was billeted in the home of former Fairfax County Sheriff, Joshua C. Gunnell. Lt. Lawrence Lewis O'Connor, also of the 5th New York Cavalry and the Provost Marshall of Fairfax Court House, likely boarded in the home of Spencer and Mary Jackson.^{11, 12} Also in Fairfax, attending to the needs of soldiers and citizens alike, was Moses Sweetser, a Union Army Purveyor, or Sutler. Sweetser was occupying two storehouses on Main Street.¹³

Lastly, Stoughton's brigade telegrapher was located in the yard in front of his headquarters. If necessary, assistance was just a few strokes of the telegraph key away. Stoughton felt secure enough in Fairfax that his own mother and sister were then in town for a winter visit. They were staying with the family of Edward R. Ford on Chain Bridge Road.

Because of Mosby's recent attacks on Union pickets in the area, recent Union practice was to pull in most single pickets to their reserve camps at night to save them from being captured. The Union army was even said to have pulled up the boards across the Chain Bridge into Washington, DC nightly to discourage infiltration by Mosby. General Stoughton was not entirely without concern, however, as evidenced by the following communication sent to General Heintzelman:

*"FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
March 1, 1863.*

Captain C. H. POTTER:

Your dispatch, containing dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, is received. The enemy has made no demonstrations anywhere on my lines. I will inform the major-general commanding that I have discovered that our cavalry pickets do not keep up a connected line on our right. Thus, the right picket of Colonel Wyndham's right rests on the Ox road; then there is an opening of a mile or

two before reaching the left picket of the command at Dranesville. This should be remedied, as it gives free ingress and egress to any wishing to give intelligence to the enemy. If anything transpires I will inform you. Last night, about 9 o'clock, while I was at headquarters, at the station, a man, undoubtedly a spy, was at the court-house, dressed as a captain. He interrogated all my servants minutely respecting the troops in the vicinity, asking if I kept my horse saddled in the night, and other suspicious questions.

*E. H. STOUGHTON,
Brigadier-General.
FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA."*¹⁴

The identity of mysterious Captain referenced by Stoughton, and what role he may have played in coming events, is not known.

What is known is that late on the afternoon of March 8th 1863 Mosby and 29 men left Dover, Virginia, two miles



Brigadier General Edwin H. Stoughton, 2nd Vermont Brigade
Captured at Fairfax Court House, March 9, 1863

Source: Library of Congress



Col. Sir Percy Wyndham, Wyndham's Brigade
Mosby's intended target, March 9, 1863. Note the Military
Order of Savoy given him by King Victor Emanuel of Italy
Source: Library of Congress

west of Aldie, and headed east down the Little River Turnpike toward Union lines and Fairfax Court House. A heavy snow had fallen a few days before, but the weather had warmed considerably. This, combined with a steady drizzling rain, created a heavy mist which now hung low in the air. No one, except Mosby, knew where they were going. Mosby's men assumed they were setting out to harass yet another Federal cavalry picket post. Such was the confidence they placed in him. As they rode out of Aldie, James F. Ames, a recent Union deserter, rode along side of Mosby. Ames had deserted from the 5th New York Cavalry after President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which, in Ames' view had shifted the focus of the war from a '*War for the Union, to a War for the Negro.*'

Mosby's men were naturally suspicious of Ames, a Yankee and a deserter. But he had inspired Mosby's confidence after Ames and another of Mosby's command, Pvt. Walter Frankland, had walked 25 miles through the rain and mud from Aldie to Germantown to obtain horses. The pair exploited the gaps in the Union lines and boldly entered the camp of the 5th New York Cavalry at

Germantown. In full view of a guard they acquired two fine horses. If caught, Ames would have been summarily shot either as a deserter or a horse thief. This little adventure was related to Mosby and is likely the genesis of Mosby's own plan.

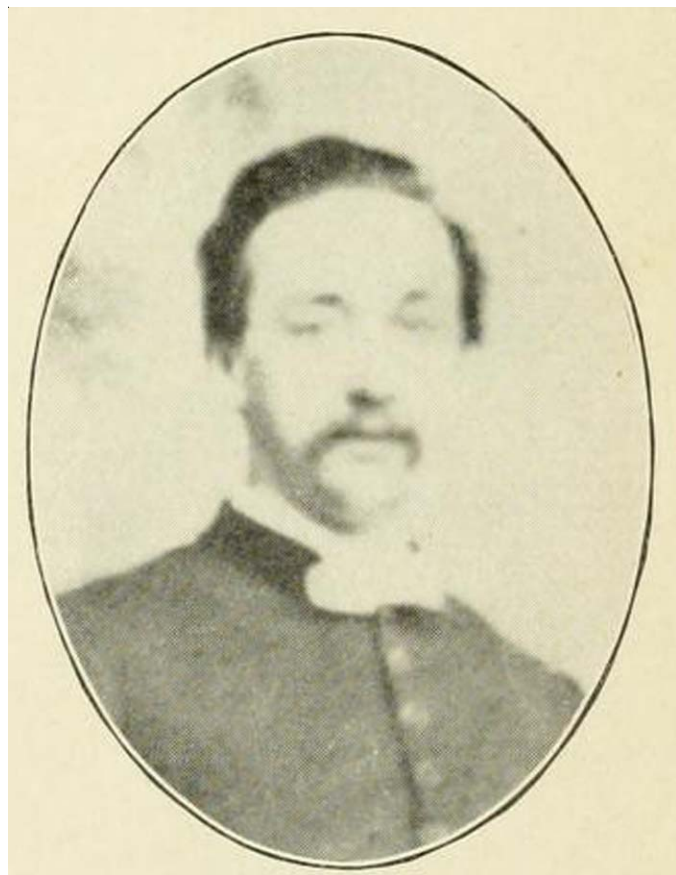
As they rode along Mosby shared his plan with Ames. Nearly all of Mosby's men were familiar with the roads around northern Virginia. Men like Ranger John Thomas, the son of Virginia State Senator Henry W. Thomas, was actually raised in Fairfax Court House and consequently knew it well. However, while these men were useful, Big Yankee Ames, as he came to be known, was the key to the success of this raid because of his familiarity with the Union troop strength and their routines in and around Fairfax Court House. Also, because of Ames and Frankland's adventure, Mosby was aware of the gaps which existed in the Union lines. One of these gaps existed between Centreville and Chantilly.

As Mosby approached Chantilly, he turned his column south to avoid the Federal cavalry pickets posted there, passing between them and the infantry posted at Centreville. The meager light was fading fast with the setting sun. Ironically, there was a full moon, which would have been visible except for the fact that it was completely obscured by the rain and heavy mist. Pitchy darkness reigned and enveloped everything. The men wore black rubber ponchos over their uniforms to protect themselves from the rain, further obscuring them from view. The snow on the ground muffled the sound of the horses as they stealthily crossed through pine thickets and fields.

The column traveled overland southeast crossing over the road to Frying Pan Church (now West Ox Road) just south of the battlefield at Ox Hill. At about midnight, they entered the Warrenton Pike (now Lee Highway) between Fairfax Court House and Centreville and again turned east. They stopped long enough to cut the telegraph wires strung along the side of road which connected Fairfax Court House and Centreville. As they rode further east several men began to realize where they were and Mosby found it necessary to bring these men into his confidence. As they approached Germantown, the fires of Wyndham's cavalry camp became visible on their left. They again turned right, and headed south, leaving the road for the shelter of the woods. Near here, the Old Ox Road (now Rust Road) ran south through the farm of Newman Burke and beyond to Braddock's Road and Pope's Head Road. In the woods a remnant of this road can still be seen today. Bisecting the

Old Ox Road were the cuts and fills of unfinished line of Manassas Gap Railroad. These too, are still visible in this vicinity. Near here Mosby again turned east and continued on through thick woods. It was here that a portion of Mosby's column became separated. Mosby was forced to double back and search for them. After a significant delay the missing men were located and the column reformed. At last they reached the road that connected Fairfax Court House to Fairfax Station (now Chain Bridge Road).

It was approximately 2 AM on the morning of March 9, 1863 when Mosby and twenty-eight well armed Confederate horsemen rode quietly into Fairfax Court House. The town was completely dark with not a soul was in sight. No dogs barked. All was silent. As they approached the familiar courthouse, those of Mosby's command who had not yet figured it out were stunned to realize they were in Fairfax Court House, deep behind Union lines by at least five miles, and surrounded by thousands of enemy soldiers.



2nd Lt. Benjamin Austin, Co. H, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry
Captured at Fairfax Court House, March 9, 1863

Source: History of the Eighteenth Regiment of Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, © 1909, p. 136.

Opposite the courthouse, on Main Street, stood the venerable old Wilcoxson Hotel (aka Union Hotel). Here, the 2nd Vermont Brigade had established a branch of Green Mountain Post Hospital, which they called the Brick Hotel Hospital.¹⁵ Speaking only in whispers, Mosby established this location as their rendezvous point and ordered Ames and Pvt. Walter Frankland to dismount and remain at the hotel as lookouts. He then divided his force into three squads. Two squads were assigned to search the town for Union officers, while a third was given instructions to search the town for all available horses. As officers were known to ride only the best horses, these horses were made a priority. There were large stables located immediately behind the courthouse and the hotel. It is likely the men began their search here. Although there were substantial sutler and government stores cached all over Fairfax Court House, Mosby did not have the time or the means to carry them off or even destroy them. Therefore, Mosby's orders were clear, take Union officers and their horses only.

After the rangers had silently fanned out, a solitary Union sentry walked up Main Street to Ames and Frankland. The sentry challenged them. Ames calmly replied, "I belong to the 5th New York Cavalry. I am waiting here by order of Major White, whom I am expecting any moment."¹⁶ As there really was a Major Amos H. White, of the 5th New York Cavalry, the sentry, satisfied, returned to his beat. As he passed by, Ames leaned forward and pressed his pistol to the man's head and said, "If you utter a sound you are a dead man."¹⁷ The astonished sentry quickly surrendered. Such was the case with every other Union soldier encountered by Mosby's men. Deep within the safety of their own lines, they assumed all were friendly.

The squad sent to retrieve horses accomplished their task. Several mounted Union pickets posted around the town and their horses were also captured. The surviving regimental books of the 18th Pennsylvania and 5th New York Cavalry include the following interesting notations:

Morning Report, March 1863, Co. I, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry "Remarks:"

*"March 8th Enemy captured three horses at
Fairfax Court House"*

Morning Report, March 1863, Co. F, 5th New York Cavalry "Remarks:"

"March 8th Six Mounted Men on Picket"

Morning Report, March 1863, Co. H, 5th New York Cavalry "Remarks:"

"March 13th One horse taken by the enemy at Fairfax on the night of the 9th"

"March 31st Two horses found, been lost."

Morning Report, March 1863, Co. L, 5th New York Cavalry "Remarks:"

"March 10th Captain Augustus Barker taken prisoner by the enemy at Fairfax C.H. night of 8th inst."

"March 12th One man, James F. Ames, previously reported on special duty, having been absent without leave since Feby. 10th is supposed to have deserted."

March 20th: "1 private horse belonging to Capt. Barker lost from picket line. One horse lost at Germantown, received this day."

Mosby accompanied the squad that went to the home of Thomas J. & Frances A. Murray. Thomas Murray, was an attorney in Fairfax and a staunch secessionist. He readily informed Mosby that Wyndham's headquarters were located at the other end of town in the home of Henry W. Thomas. While Mosby was at the Murray house, Pvt. Joseph Nelson, guided by the light of a candle burning from inside a tent nearby, went to investigate and captured Robert F. Weitbrec and Richard Power, Jr. the brigade telegraph operators. They two were asleep in their tent which was located in the yard of the home of Fairfax physician, Dr. William Presley Gunnell. Before he left, Nelson smashed Weitbrec's telegraph to bits ensuring there would be no signal to Fairfax Station for assistance. Weitbrec would later write of the incident:

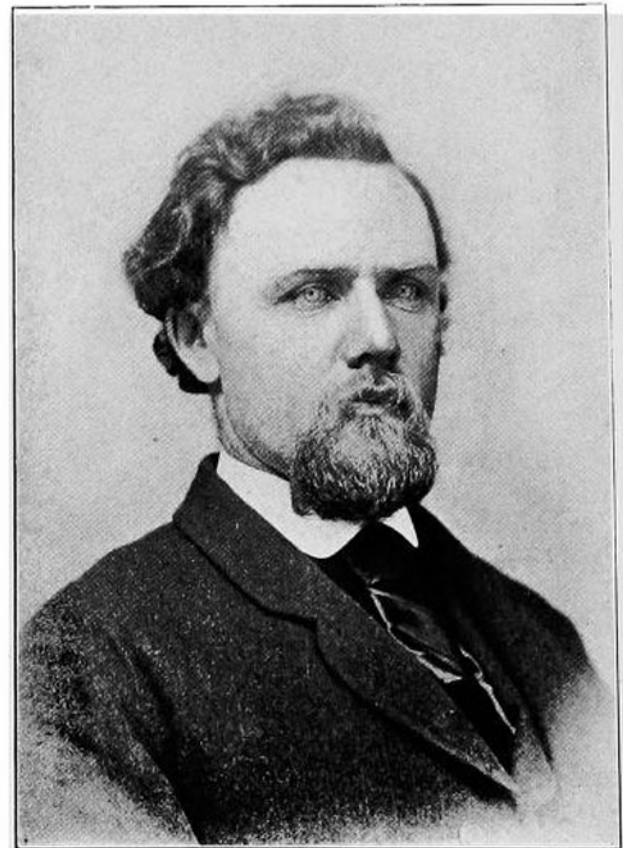
"Then one of them whittled my telegraph instrument up into junk saying he didn't want the incident to get into the morning papers or something like that."

*I was taken out and mounted on a horse without saddle or bridle and away we went on the wildest devil's ride that ever human beings took."*¹⁸

Nelson also captured a solitary Union soldier, who was asleep in an adjoining tent. Mosby then returned to the rendezvous point and was preparing to go to the Thomas house in search of Wyndham, when Nelson showed up

with his three prisoners. The lone soldier taken by Nelson identified himself as an orderly to Gen. Stoughton. Hearing this, Mosby then sent Ames and several other rangers to the Thomas house after Wyndham. Mosby then, accompanied by Rangers Joe Nelson, William Hunter, George Whitescarver, Welt Hatcher, and Frank Williams, went to the Gunnell House to see about Stoughton. As much as Mosby wanted Wyndham, the lure of capturing a Union General now outweighed all other concerns.

At the Thomas house, Ames party found that Wyndham had left Fairfax for a visit to Washington on the afternoon train. A thorough search of the house revealed two other occupants. As they were pulled from their beds, both insisted they were civilians. One protested that he was not a citizen of the United States at all, while the other, occupying Wyndham's bedroom, stated he was merely a "common sutler".¹⁹ However, when Ames saw the two men he instantly recognized the *common sutler* as Captain Augustus James Barker, of the 5th New York Cavalry, the commander of Ames' very own company before his



Pvt. Charles Allen Barr, Co. K, 13th Vermont Infantry
Captured at Fairfax Court House, March 9, 1863

Source: Pictorial History of the Thirteenth Vermont
Volunteers, War of 1861-1865, © 1910, pg. 412.



desertion. On seeing Ames, Gus Barker lowered his head and gave up without further protest.

In the meantime, Mosby and his party had arrived at the Gunnell house. Mosby knocked loudly on the door. An upstairs window flew open and Lt. Samuel F. Prentiss, an Aide de Camp to General Stoughton, stuck his head out and asked who was there. Mosby replied, "Fifth New York Cavalry with dispatches for general Stoughton." Prentiss ran downstairs and opened the door. Mosby grabbed him by his collar, identified himself, and demanded Prentiss take him to General Stoughton's room. Prentiss complied. Leaving Rangers Hatcher and Whitescarver to guard the horses, Mosby and the rest of the rangers went upstairs. When they entered Stoughton's room, they found him fast asleep, lying on his side, in bed snoring loudly. It was obvious that there had been a party from empty champagne bottles lying about the room. Stoughton did not stir when they entered his room. Someone lit a match. Stoughton slept on. Mosby approached the bed and drew back the blankets. Still Stoughton did not wake. He merely snorted and rolled onto his stomach. Mosby then lifted his bedclothes and spanked him. Stoughton sat bolt upright in the bed, bleary eyed and indignant at the outrage, he demanded to know the meaning of the insult, thinking the culprit was one of his aides.

Mosby then asked him, *'Have you ever heard of Mosby?'* Stoughton quickly answered, *'Yes, have you caught him?'* To which Mosby replied, *'No, I am Mosby, he has caught you.'* Stoughton sat stunned for a moment, then, with growing realization asked if General Fitzhugh Lee were there. Mosby, in order to affect the General's speedy capture, stretched the truth a bit, and said, *'Yes. Stuart's cavalry are in possession of Fairfax Court House and Jackson is at Centreville.'* Stoughton replied, *'Then take me to him, we were classmates at West Point.'* To which

Mosby then said, *'Certainly, but I am in a hurry, dress quick.'*²⁰

Stoughton was usually fastidious about his dress. He dressed rapidly, but did so before a full length mirror. The party then retreated down the stairs with Stoughton and Prentiss in tow. Outside they discovered that Hatcher and Whitescarver had rounded up an additional six prisoners. These men, Stoughton's Headquarters Guard, were taken while slumbering in their tents in the rear of the Gunnell house. Hatcher and Whitescarver had also located several fine horses, belonging to the General, in the stables in the rear of the house. General Stoughton was placed on an unsaddled horse. The horse was not one of his own, but one of inferior quality. Stoughton was also not permitted to hold the reins of his mount. Mosby assigned Ranger William Hunter to hold the bridle of Stoughton's horse. Hunter was instructed to hold onto the General no matter what happened.

In their haste to leave, Mosby and his men failed to thoroughly search the other rooms of the Gunnell home. They left 1st Lt. George White Hooker, Co. E, 4th Vermont Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the 2nd Vermont Brigade, fast asleep in his room. The party then returned to the rendezvous point.

The other squads were also returning with their captives including Ames, whom Mosby had sent in search of Wyndham. Ames informed Mosby that Wyndham was not in town. However, he proudly presented Mosby with Wyndham's uniform, personal effects, and several of his horses as a consolation. Ames also introduced his two captives, 25 year old, Austrian nobleman, Baron Rupolph de Wardener, a foreign observer and friend of Col. Wyndham, and 20 year old, Augustus James Baker. Ames practically beamed when he presented Barker, to Mosby.

By now nearly 100 horses and men were crowded into the street between the hotel and the courthouse. Rangers were intermingled with Union prisoners and horses. Many of the of the Union captives sat astride unsaddled horses of inferior quality. Union Pvt. Robert C. Bigelow Co. C, 15th Vermont Infantry recalled the experience:

*"I was obliged to ride on an ambulance horse, bareback, to near Culpeper and we were compelled to ride fast."*²¹

In the near total darkness it was impossible for the Union soldiers to see that they likely outnumbered their captors by more than three to one. The situation was very confusing. By Mosby's estimate there had been several



Sesquicentennial of Mosby's Fairfax Court House Raid, March 9, 1863 - March 9, 2013, commemorative Wooden Nickel.
Designed by: Page Johnson

hundred Union soldiers in Fairfax, most of whom were now busy trying to hide themselves rather than offer any organized resistance. Others, like Lt. Prentiss, who had been captured, were able to slip quietly away in the darkness. Mosby would later quip, *“he left us in the dark, and never even said good-night.”*²²

Having been in Fairfax for about an hour and a half, Mosby now ordered the swollen column down the Chain Bridge Road intending to return by the same route they had come in. As they approached the home of Joshua C. Gunnell on their left, a home they had not searched, a window opened and the occupant called out demanding to know *“What cavalry is that?”* the unknown occupant added, *“Halt! The horses need rest. I will not allow them to be taken out. What the devil is the matter?”* Receiving no reply other than the laughter of several of the rangers, the Union officer bellowed, *“I am the commander of this post and this must be stopped.”*²³ Mosby knew that only a high ranking Union officer would make such a challenge. He halted the column and dispatched Rangers Hatcher and Nelson. The laughter of Mosby’s men had, most likely, alerted the officer, 37 year-old, Lt. Col. Robert Johnstone, of the 5th New York Cavalry, that something was wrong. Lt. Col. Johnstone was quartered in the Gunnell House with his wife and two children, Charles, age 6 and Lizzie, age 4. Nelson and Hatcher ran up the steps and forced their way through the front door. They were met in the hallway by 49 year-old, Emma Livingston Johnstone, Lt. Col. Johnstone’s wife. She fought them like a lioness and delayed them just long enough for Col. Johnstone to affect his escape. Johnstone ran out the back of the house and hid under *“a place it is not necessary to describe”*²⁴ – the outhouse. A thorough search of the house and grounds ensued but proved fruitless. As a consolation Johnstone’s hat and uniforms were taken by Pvt. Nelson.

Mosby again ordered the column to advance, but in order to confuse any potential pursuers he turned east leaving Fairfax Court House by way the stables of Judge Thomas, Colonel Wyndham’s headquarters.²⁵ He reemerged on Chain Bridge Road and continued south out of Fairfax Court House. In another feint to cover their retreat, he doubled back a half mile then turned off the road and headed west into the thick belt of woods bordered by the Chain Bridge Road, Braddock’s Road, and the Warrenton Pike. His deception apparently worked because Lt. Col. Johnstone was later reported to have started his pursuit in the wrong direction.

In spite of having several men riding in rear and beside the column as flankers the raiders lost a good many prisoners and horses in the darkness of the dense woods. Pvt. Zimri Messinger, of Co. E, 16th Vermont Infantry, a carpenter from Springfield, Vermont, was detached from his company and detailed as an Orderly in the Telegraph Office at Fairfax Court House. He assisted the brigade telegraphers, Robert Weitbrec and Richard Power, delivering messages as they arrived at headquarters. Zimri related what happened to him after he was captured at the Gunnell House.:

*“I was taken prisoner with Col. Stoughton and Staff, March 9th 1863 about two o’clock in the morning by Moseby’s Guerrillas. [I] was allowed only three minutes by our captors to prepare to march [and] was taken several miles. By changing position a number of times in the ranks, it being dark, I managed to wheel from the main line and escape, falling into the rearguard of the enemy. I was obliged to dismount and protect myself the best way possible, which I did by hiding under a log where I laid on the damp ground until nearly daylight then started back for Headquarters reaching there in the afternoon.”*²⁶

Unlike most of the captives, Zimri was riding a saddled horse. During his escape the saddle girth broke and he was thrown from the horse and injured. He lay next in the wet woods all night as it rained on him. Without proper clothing he suffered from exposure. In the morning:

*“...he heard the reveille bugle call of some regiment when he tried to make his way toward it. After a while he fell in with a cavalryman who assisted him back to camp when he reported to our regt. headquarters and was sent to the hospital.”*²⁷

Many of the horses Mosby had captured were also lost in the dense woods. One such animal was *Black Dick*, a Morgan raised in Essex County, New York and ridden by Pvt. George Black, Co. H, 5th New York Cavalry. *Black Dick* had been acquired for the regiment at the beginning of the war. He was a spirited “wiry, wild young animal,” with *“a fine glossy coat.”* Over time though, *Dick* became gentle and thoroughly broken. He *“would kneel for his rider to mount him, and they often slept together, his bridle rein buckled around his rider’s wrist, and his body a pillow*

for his riders head.”²⁸ By the time of the raid *Dick* was an old hand at escaping, having done so several times. On March 9th, 1863, he did it again. True to the cause, the Yankee horse *Black Dick* escaped from Mosby’s column and made his way back to Fairfax Court House. Sadly, not long after this *Dick* became disabled and had to be destroyed.^{29,30,31}

Mosby moved his column rapidly through the woods, and reached the Warrenton Pike halfway between Centreville and Fairfax. He turned south and followed the Warrenton Pike toward Centreville. As they rode along Mosby came alongside Stoughton who said:

*“Captain, you have done a bold thing, but you are sure to be caught.”*³²

As the column continued down the road Mosby stayed behind in the rear and periodically stopped to listen for any sound of pursuit from their rear. All he heard was the soft hooting of owls. Ahead, the column halted within a half mile of Centreville. The watch fire of a Union picket post was smoldering beside the road just ahead of them. Mosby rode forward alone to inspect. He discovered the post was recently abandoned. Mosby realized this was because dawn was approaching and with the daylight the pickets were not needed.

Rapidly, Mosby turned the column off the road to the right and headed north intending to skirt around Centreville. The cannons in their redoubts and even the sentries on the parapets of the forts at Centreville were clearly visible silhouetted against the rapidly lightening sky several hundred yards away. The sentries apparently mistook them for a party of friendly cavalry leaving Centreville on a scout. At this moment, Captain Barker wheeled his horse bolted toward the safety of the fort in an attempt to escape. His horse stumbled in a ditch and Barker fell off and was recaptured.

Beyond Centreville they reached Cub Run, about a mile upstream from where it crosses the Warrenton Pike. They found usually placid stream a torrent from the rain and melting snow. Without hesitating they swam their horses across. Although several were swept downstream not a single man or horse was drowned. Stoughton emerged from the stream, cold and shivering, and is alleged to have said to Mosby, *“Well captain, this is the first rough treatment I have to complain about.”*³³ Mosby relaxed here truly for the first time because he knew that any Union pursuers were not likely to take same chance in crossing the swollen Cub Run.

They continued on and crossed Bull Run near Sudley Ford, then crossed over a portion the battlefield of Manassas. Pvt. Barney F. Pratt, Co. B, 16th Vermont Infantry and an Orderly to General Stoughton, recalled his experience while crossing the old battlefield:

“As soon as we were taken prisoners we were put upon old worn out horses, with Mosby’s men on either side of us, and marched toward the rebel lines. We were huddled in together with the rebels around us. We forwarded Bull Run. They compelled us to jump the rifle pits. As the horse I was riding was jumping these pits he struck his fore feet into a pit and threw me over his head. I struck on a mound of dirt and breached myself in my pouch[?]

*Col. Stoughton saw me thrown and he asked them to leave me there at a farm house because I was so bad off, but they would not....*³⁴

Barney Pratt had suffered a hernia. Pvt. A Chandler *“Putty”*³⁵ Baker, also of Co. B, 16th Vermont Infantry, had been riding along aside his friend Barney Pratt at the time he was injured. Baker, too, and had been detached from the regiment as an Orderly to Gen. Stoughton and was assigned to take care of the generals horses. Baker related what happened next:

*“It with was great difficulty that he could walk at all. Col. Mosby ordered him to mount the horse and he could not and they helped him upon his horse. I remember he fell off his horse several times.”*³⁶

After crossing the battlefield the column re-entered the Warrenton Pike at Groveton just as the sun broke over the horizon. They were greeted by Mrs. Lucinda Dogan, a 46 year-old widow, around whose house the 2nd Battle of Manassas raged the previous summer. She came out to meet them and provided them with a meager breakfast. Years later she would relate seeing General Stoughton:

*“He was a pitiful looking object. He was only about half dressed and he did not have a hat on. He was riding a horse without a saddle and his legs were dangling. I think he had a shoe on one foot. I gave him some hot coffee and corn bread and he seemed thankful.”*³⁷

Stoughton, who had dressed meticulously before leaving Fairfax Court House, had apparently lost his hat and one shoe during the difficult and hasty trip on an unsaddled horse.



Home of Lucinda Dogan (white house on right) along the Warrenton Pike. Mosby stopped here at dawn, March 9, 1863
Source *Washington Times*, July 24, 1904, p. 5, c. 6&7.

Later that day, when the column reached Warrenton, nearly the whole town turned out and cheered Mosby and his men. Mosby took Stoughton to the home of John Grigsby Beckham located at 37 Culpeper Street where they ate. The other Union officers and men dined at the Warren Green Hotel. Stoughton had attended West Point with Beckham's son, Robert F. Beckham, now an artillery officer in the Confederate army. He had visited the Beckham home once before, vacationing there while attending West Point. After their meal the group mounted up again and moved on toward Culpeper.

That evening, after crossing the Rappahannock River into Culpeper County, Mosby placed the enlisted prisoners in charge of Pvt. Richard Dick Y. Moran, my great-great-grandfather, with orders to meet him near Culpeper Court House the next morning.³⁸ Moran then corralled his prisoners into "a little log shanty at a farm house near Hazel Creek [River],"³⁹ while presumably he and his fellow rangers stayed in the farm house and took turns guarding them. Mosby, accompanied by Ranger Hunter, then escorted Gen. Stoughton, the other Union officers, and the injured Pvt. Pratt, to General Fitzhugh Lee's headquarters near Brandy Station where they spent the night. Barney Pratt recalled:

"When on the march to the Rebel Prison, I staid [sic] over night at Culpeper Court

*House [at] Gen, Fitts [sic] Hugh Lee's headquarters."*⁴⁰

The next morning, March 10, 1863, Dick Moran met Mosby at the appointed location. Mosby then turned Stoughton and the other prisoners over to General Fitzhugh Lee. The prisoners, accompanied by 1st Lt. Henry B. McClellan, Adjutant of the 3rd Virginia Cavalry, were placed on a train to Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia, by way of Gordonsville. Fitzhugh Lee had instructed McClellan to lodge Stoughton and the other officers in Ballard's Hotel. The instruction apparently also included the injured Pvt. Barney Pratt, who would later gratefully acknowledged Fitzhugh Lee:

*"Through his request, I staid [sic] with him at Ballard's Hotel the first night and the other prisoners were marched off to Libby Prison"*⁴¹

When the enlisted prisoners arrived at Libby Prison on March 11, 1863, it was discovered that their number did not match the list that accompanied them. Determined that General Stoughton would not be treated any differently than any of the other prisoners, Major Thomas Pratt Turner, the commandant of Libby Prison, sent a Capt. Bossieux and squad of men to Ballard's to take charge of Stoughton and the others. The Richmond Examiner reported the incident:

"DISTINGUISHED HOTEL ARRIVALS. – On the reception at the Libby prison on Wednesday evening, of the prisoners sent from Gordonsville, it was found that the list accompanying them did not tally with either their number or rank. In fact, Brigadier General Stoughton, Baron Wardena, Captain Barker, and a servant, were non set, and answered no to the call of the roll. The commandant of the prison, suspecting that Lieutenant McClellan, of General Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, who came down in charge of the prisoners, had given the distinguished prisoners a choice of the Richmond hotels for the night, dispatched Captain Bossieux, with a file of men, to the Ballard House, where, sure enough, they were found, in bed, the distinguished prisoners occupying room No. 95, and Lieutenant McClellan No. 89, sleeping with one eye open. Captain Bossieux demanded that the prisoners at once change their quarters from the Ballard





**Captain Augustus James Barker, Co. L, 5th New York Cavalry
Captured at Fairfax Court House, March 9, 1863**

Source: Harvard University Archives, HUP Barker, Augustus (1)

*House to the Hotel de Libby, but Lieutenant McClellan would not deliver the prisoners except upon a regular order from General Winder. Captain Bossieux returned, and reporting to his superior, who is an acting Provost Marshal, that official repaired in person to the hotel, with a sufficient guard, and compelled a 'change of base' on the part of the Brigadier and his friends from the Ballard to the Libby at the dead hour of midnight."*⁴²

Stoughton and the others were sent to Libby Prison, early the next morning.

The enlisted men, mercifully, remained in Libby Prison only a week. They were sent to City Point, Virginia where they were paroled on March 18, 1863. They boarded the transport ship the *State of Maine* and arrived at Camp Parole, Maryland on March 21, 1863. They were released from Camp Parole on May 16, 1863 and sent to the "*Defenses of Washington*" or their respective regiments.⁴³

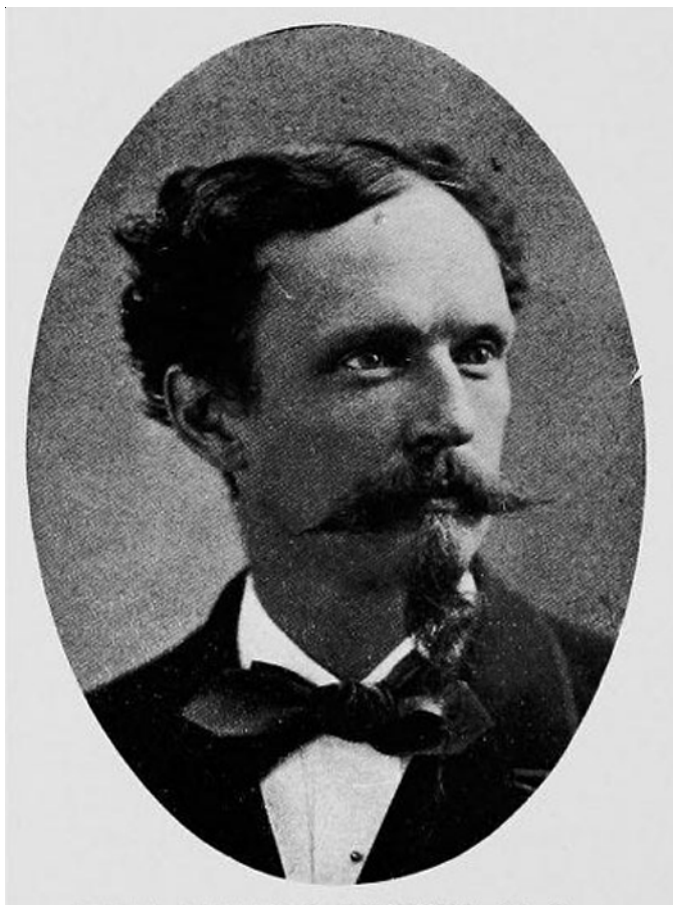
Stoughton and the other officers remained imprisoned for several months until they were exchanged on May 5, 1863. Weitbrec, the telegraph operator would later claim that he had said he was a Union Captain in order to be exchanged quicker although no evidence has yet been discovered to support this. Baron de Wardener wrote several scathing letters to General Winder and others attempting to secure his own release. As an Austrian citizen he was somewhat in limbo as Austria had not established diplomatic relations with the Confederate government. Consequently, he was ignored. Eventually, the Austrian Consul in Washington came to his assistance.

Historically, Mosby is said to have captured a General, two Captains and 28 enlisted men and 58 horses. Baron de Wardner always maintained that he was not an enemy combatant and the uniform in which he was *encased* was not his. As Barker and de Wardener were sharing the same quarters, in the Thomas House, it is likely that in the haste to leave Fairfax, de Wardener was dressed in one of Barker's frock coats. However, although de Wardener claimed not to have been a participant, years later he did



**Baron Rudolph de Wardener, in his Austrian Lancers Uniform.
Captured at Fairfax Court House, March 9, 1863**

Courtesy: Dr. Hugh de Wardener



**Lt. Samuel F. Prentiss, Co. I, 13th Vermont Infantry
Escaped capture at Fairfax Court House, March 9, 1863**

Source: Pictorial History of the Thirteenth Vermont Volunteers, War of 1861-1865, © 1910, p. 348.

apply for a Federal pension citing his service to Col. Wyndham.

It is now documented that Mosby captured one General, one Captain, one 2nd Lt., one Austrian Baron, two telegraphers, one brigade postmaster, and at least 10 enlisted prisoners. This discovery and the composition of the prisoners is supported by the narrative of a 2nd Vermont Brigade historian:

"The raiders spent an hour in the village without a shot being fired and without causing any general alarm, and between three and four o'clock they left as they came, taking with them General Stoughton, Captain Barker, Lieutenant Austin, a Baron Vardner [sic] who was a guest at Wyndham's headquarters, the telegraph operator, post postmaster, a photographer, and 15 private soldiers, several of whom were members of the Vermont regiments, on duty at headquarters as guards and orderlies.

*They also secured 55 horses, 14 of which belonged to General Stoughton and his aids."*⁴⁴

The following is a list of those Union prisoners who have been positively identified as being captured Mosby that morning. The list is taken from either through Compiled Military Services Records (CMSR), Pension records, or newspaper accounts. This list also correlates with the above account by *Benedict* with respect to the prisoners captured. *Benedict's* account was likely provided by either those who were captured or from those present at Brigade headquarters that morning. The identity of the "photographer" remains a mystery:

General Edwin Henry Stoughton, age 24, 2nd Vermont Brigade

Captain Augustus James Barker,⁴⁵ age 20, 5th New York Cavalry



**Lt. Col. Robert Johnstone, 5th New York Cavalry, c. 1862
Escaped capture at Fairfax Court House, March 9, 1863 by
hiding in an Outhouse.**

Source: Library of Congress

2nd Lt. Benjamin Austin, age 20, Co. H, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry,^{46,47} Company Clerk⁴⁸

Baron Rudolph de Wardener, age 25, Austrian Citizen, Aide de Camp, Sir Percy Wyndham

Robert Frederick Weitbrec, age 14, Telegrapher, United States Military Telegraph

Richard Power, Jr., age 21, Telegrapher, United States Military Telegraph

Pvt. Azro D. Ames, age 19, Co. I, 15th Vermont Infantry

Pvt. Artemas Chandler Baker, age 26, C. B, 16th Vermont Infantry⁴⁹

Pvt. Charles Allen Barr, age 27, Co. K, 13th Vermont Infantry

Pvt. Robert C. Bigelow, age 22, Co. C, 15th Vermont Infantry

Pvt. James Cook, age 22, Co. F, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry

Pvt. David W. Howard, age 26, Co D, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Brigade Postmaster

Pvt. Barney F. Pratt, age 21, Co. B, 16th Vermont Infantry

Pvt. Nathaniel Rogers, age 58, Co. H, 15th Vermont Infantry⁵⁰

Pvt. Harry Trawitz, age 22, Co. E, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry⁵¹

Pvt. Willis H. Vance, age 19, Co. D, 15th Vermont Infantry, age 19

The following men were either present at Fairfax Court House and not captured, or were captured and escaped.

Lt. Col. Robert Johnstone, age 37, 5th New York Cavalry (escaped)

Major Amos Hall White, age 28, 5th New York Cavalry (not captured)

Capt. Lawrence Lewis O'Conner, age 28, 5th New York Cavalry (not captured)

1st Lt. Samuel Frederick Prentiss, age 21, Co. I, 13th Vermont Infantry, age 21, (escaped)

1st Lt. George White Hooker, age 25, Co. E, 4th Vermont Infantry. Assistant Adjutant General, 2nd Vermont Brigade. He was asleep in his room at the Gunnell House and went undiscovered by Mosby's men.

Pvt. Ornan Prescott, Jr., age 19, Co. B 16th Vermont Infantry, age 21 (escaped)⁵²

Pvt. Frank E. Felt, age 34, Co. K, 13th Vermont Infantry, age 34 (escaped)⁵³

Pvt. Zimri Messinger, age 29, Co. E, 16th Vermont Infantry, age 29, Detached as Orderly to Brigade Telegraph Office (escaped)⁵⁴

Black Dick, horse, Co. H, 5th New York Cavalry (escaped)

Later that morning, after a good bath, Lt. Col. Johnstone set out in pursuit of Mosby and his captives. He returned empty handed. In the meantime, suspicion fell onto the citizens of Fairfax Court House. The northern newspapers, spurred by several accusatory letters from the men of the 2nd Vermont Brigade, were quick to turn a suspicious eye toward the people of Fairfax Court House, in particular Antonia J. Ford. A furious Fairfax Court House Provost Marshal, Lawrence L. O'Connor, immediately arrested the following nine male citizens of the town, who were sitting in cells in Old Capitol Prison, Washington DC, before the sun went down that day:

Edward R. Ford,⁵⁵ a merchant and res. of Fairfax C.H., arrested at home March 9, 1863, on the charge of being a "Spy & Disloyalty." Sent to City Point for exchange June 10, 1863.⁵⁶ Arrested again at Fairfax C.H., September 12, 1863, on the charge of being a "Rebel & Sympathizer." Released on oath Sep. 1863.⁵⁷

Joshua C. Gunnell,⁵⁸ a Gentleman and res. of Fairfax Co., arrested March 9, 1863, on the charge of being "Disloyal and a Spy." Sent to City Point, Va. for exchange June 10, 1863.⁵⁹

Thomas Lewis⁶⁰

Thomas R. Love⁶¹

Thomas J. Murray,⁶² a Citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., arrested in Fairfax Co., March 9, 1863, on charge of being a "Spy & Disloyal." Sent to City Point, Va. for exchange June 10, 1863.⁶³

Elisha C. Ostrander,⁶⁴ a Citizen of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home March 9, 1863, on the charge of being a "Spy & Disloyal." Willing to take the Oath.⁶⁵

Beverly M. Powell,⁶⁶ age 29, a Citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home, March 9, 1863, on the charge of being a "Spy & Disloyal."⁶⁷

John R. Taylor,⁶⁸ age 43, a Citizen of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home, March 9, 1863, on the charge "Spy & Disloyal."⁶⁹

Thomas W. Williams,⁷⁰ age 50, a Citizen & Merchant and res. of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home March 9, 1863, on the charge of "Spy & Disloyal." Sent to City Point for exchange June 10, 1863.⁷¹ Arrested again at Fairfax C.H., September 12, 1863, on the charge "Rebel & rebel sympathizer." Released on oath Sept./1863."⁷²

A few newspapers actually got it right, suggesting the possibility of a role played by the deserter, James F. Ames. Most still focused solely on Antonia however. A week after the arrest of her father, Antonia J. Ford was also arrested by Provost Marshal L.L. O'Connor. A search of the Ford home revealed a commission personally signed General J.E. B. Stuart making Antonia Ford his Honorary Aide de Camp.

There is no doubt of Antonia Ford's loyalty to the South. It is likely that Stuart's honorary commission was given merely to acknowledge Antonia's fidelity. The Evening Star of Washington, DC supported this contention:

"Miss Ford of Fairfax County, Va., arrested for participation in Moseby's abduction of General Stoughton, &c., It is due to Miss Ford that we should state that her behavior while a prisoner here was so entirely modest and correct as to make friends for her all whose duties were about Old Capitol, and impress them with conviction that General Stuart's commission appointing her as one of his aides-de-camp, which was found with her when arrested, was but a joke on the part of all concerned in it." ⁷³

On March 25th, General Stuart, was concerned enough for his part in Antonia's arrest that in a communiqué to Mosby he requested that Mosby furnish him with any evidence of "...Miss Ford's innocence of the charge of having guided in your exploit at Fairfax, so that I can insist on her unconditional release." ⁷⁴

After the war, Mosby would acknowledge that none of the citizens of Fairfax had anything to do with Stoughton's capture:

"It was charged at the time that citizens of the place were in collusion with me, and had given the information on which I had acted. It was not true. I had no communication with any one there." ⁷⁵

Antonia Ford was actually incarcerated several times. Her arrest on March 13, 1863 was recorded in an intake register of Old Capitol Prison:

Miss Antonia Ford, ⁷⁶ a Female res. of Fairfax Co., arrested in Fairfax Co., March 13, 1863, on the charge of being a "Rebel Spy." Sent to City Point, Va. for exchange May 20, 1863. ⁷⁷

On the same date several other residents of Fairfax County were also arrested. Provost Marshal O'Conner seemed intent on making an example of Antonia and the other prisoners by forcing them to walk the entire 14 or so miles to the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, D.C. Moses Sweetser, a well known Union Army Sutler, intervened. Sweetser had maintained a residence and storehouse in Fairfax Court House for nearly two years and consequently knew the Ford family well. He offered to provide one of his own wagons to transport Antonia and the other prisoners to Washington. This offer O'Conner flatly refused. Sweetser, who was a skilled negotiator and had made a small fortune selling all manner of goods to hungry, homesick Union soldiers, simply reminded O'Conner that his authority as Provost Marshal of Fairfax Court House extended only a mile beyond the limits of the village. Therefore, he could compel the prisoners to walk that far but no further. O'Conner relented and permitted Antonia and the other civilian prisoners to be transported to Old Capitol in one of Moses Sweetser's wagons. ⁷⁸ After her arrest, Sweetser also wrote to the Evening Star newspaper in Washington, DC refuting the allegations against Antonia and defending her character.

"THE CASE OF MISS FORD

Fairfax Court House, March 18th, 1863-

Editor Star: I am sorry to see by the papers of late dates that several correspondents had taken such unwarranted liberties in aspersing the character of a young lady of this town, in connection with General Stoughton. Miss Antoinette Ford is a young lady of refinement, education and great modesty, and I believe as pure and chaste as the 'morning sunbeams,' and universally respected by all. Her father, E.R. Ford, was one of the first merchants in this county, of unblemished character of honest, promptness and gentlemanly deportment, and all will testify to what I have said: and he has educated his daughter in the best manner. His mansion has been the headquarters of Gens. McDowell, McClellan, Pope and others. I do not say but she was a Confederate and secessionist, and her sympathies were with her people, going as most of them do, with her State, instead of the nation; but the esteem patriotism – their State pride, associations

&c. lead them to believe it religiously. But I wish to refute the base slanders upon a defenseless female, now incarcerated in our national prison. I have not to apology to make for Gen. Stoughton. He is able to vindicate himself. Many think he was remiss in his duty. The ugliest innuendo against our Provost Marshall, Lieut. L.L. Conner, needs no refutation, as all who know him know it to be a base calumny and unjust accusation. He has conducted himself in a gentlemanly, dignified and patriotic manner.

I am a Union man from the North, connected with the army, and have taken particular pains to investigate this matter, and my own personal knowledge, compels me to write the above vindication of truth.

*Yours, &c.,
MOSES SWEETSER*"⁷⁹

This simple act of kindness paid a huge dividend for Moses Sweetser several months later, on June 27, 1863. After the Union army had pulled out of Fairfax Court House in pursuit of Robert E. Lee, who's Confederate army was then invading Pennsylvania, Sweetser's store of goods at Fairfax Court House was left vulnerable and unprotected. Moses loaded up his wife, young son and four or five wagons filled with of his stock and headed for the safety of Washington, D.C.⁸⁰ By that afternoon, they had made it as far as Annandale, Virginia. At the home of Elijah Heath, located on the s.e. corner of Ravensworth Road and Little River Turnpike, they were intercepted by the Confederate Cavalry brigade of General Fitzhugh Lee. Sweetser and his family were rounded up. Moses Sweetser was placed under arrest. Mrs. Sweetser pleaded directly with General Fitzhugh Lee for the release of her husband who had been crippled in a carriage accident in 1861.

*"...he [is] unable even if he were willing to do so, (he is lame), to do injury to the Confederate government. She was joined by a minister, who related the part taken by Mr. Sweetser in defending Miss Ford, arrested by the Federal troops as a spy."*⁸¹

⁸²

After hearing this Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who was from Fairfax County and undoubtedly knew the Ford's, released Moses Sweetser. A gold watch which had been taken from

him was returned. Lee then wrote the following pass in one of Moses' own account books:

"This is to certify that Moses Sweetser is turned loose to go home and behave himself. It is done on account of his defense of a harmless lady.

June 27, 1863 Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee"⁸³

Unfortunately, the Sweetser's wagons, which contained shirts, boots, straw hats, shoes, chickens, tobacco, cigars, preserves and butter, etc., did not fair as well. The Confederates quickly rifled the contents. What couldn't be carried away was then burned. Fortunately, they did not discover the \$3,500.00 one of his clerks had hidden in the Heath House.⁸⁴ However, Mr. Sweetser's loss in goods was estimated at \$4,000.00.

In an attempt to ferret out spies and disloyal citizens new orders were issued permitting Union authorities to arrest anyone refusing to swear an Oath of Allegiance to the United States. Over the next several weeks nearly 60 residents of Fairfax County were arrested on for refusing to take the oath or on suspicion of being spies.

Stoughton's military career was, as Mosby would later state, completely "wrecked."⁸⁵ By June 1st he was back at his home:

*"Gen. Stoughton is at his home in Bellows Falls, Vt. He has not been assigned to an active command, as was reported. The Vermont papers treat him very gingerly."*⁸⁶

President Lincoln is alleged to have said of Stoughton's capture:

*I do "not mind the loss of the Brigadier as much as the loss of the horses. For I can make a much better Brigadier in five minutes, but the horse's cost a hundred and twenty-five dollars apiece."*⁸⁷

Col. Wyndham was politely relieved of his brigade command by order of General Heintzelman and returned to regimental command of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, his old regiment:

*"Headquarters,
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
MARCH 21st, 1863.
Special Orders, No. 36*

13 Col. Percy Wyndman is relieved from duty in this department, and will join his command in the Army of the Potomac. The major general commanding seizes this occasion to express his high appreciation of the energy, gallantry and devotion to the service of Col. Wyndham, and to thank him for his services while in command of a cavalry brigade in this department.

*By command of Maj. Gen. HEINTZELMAN.
CARROLL H. POTTER
Assistant Adjutant General.*"⁸⁸

He was severely wounded three months later at Battle of Brandy Station after which he resigned. He was later killed in a balloon accident in Madalay, Burma.

After his exchange, Captain Augustus Barker returned to the command of Co. L, 5th New York Cavalry. He was killed by guerrilla's several months later on September 18, 1863 while returning from picket duty along the Rappahannock River near Kelly's Ford, Virginia.⁸⁹ He was just 21 years old. He is buried in Albany Rural Cemetery, Albany, New York.

Benjamin Austin also returned to his regiment after his release. After the war, he married America Jane Johnson, on April 10, 1866, Washington, DC. He became naturalized US citizen on June 4, 1869 in Washington, DC. He resided in Alexandria County, Virginia on Columbia Pike. He worked as a clerk at the Navy Yard in Washington, DC and was a member of the G.A.R. post located there. He was elected Clerk of the Court for Alexandria and served from 1879 – 1886. He resigned amid allegations of malfeasance and misappropriation of public money. He fled to Toronto, Canada, shortly thereafter. On May 27, 1890, he received a Federal pension.⁹⁰ His wife and family apparently remained in Washington.

*"Two Alexandrians claim to have seen Benjamin Austin in Washington last week. Austin is the ex-clerk of the county court, and stands indicted for malfeasance in office and embezzlement. He disappeared from this city several years ago."*⁹¹

Benjamin Austin died March 26, 1900 at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York City. He was then residing at Mills Hotel and was employed as a Time Keeper.⁹² He was initially buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn, NY.

He was disinterred and reinterred at Arlington National Cemetery, Feb. 14, 1917, Sec. 2, Grave 3864.⁹³

Provost Marshal Capt. Lawrence L. O'Connor, who was not captured and was allegedly not even present during the raid, was assigned some culpability. At least one of his fellow officers accused him of being a drunk. The unidentified officer wrote a scathing letter to a newspaper stating:

*"in the little hole of Fairfax...the Provost Marshal...is always full of bad whisky. So things go, and it is all right. No wonder we don't get along faster."*⁹⁴

Later testimony, contained in the pension application of Capt. O'Conner, seems to support the officer's contention. In 1871, O'Conner's pension application was rejected because a medical examination revealed that his medical condition consisting of "*debility, insomnia and hemeralopia ..., can only be ascribed to the applicants 'vicious habits.'*" Captain O'Connor "*died in a fit, epileptic in nature*" at his home in Keokuk, Iowa, September 20, 1874. "*The most probable cause of the soldier's death was alcoholism.*"⁹⁵ He is interred at Oakland Cemetery, Keokuk, Iowa.

The northern papers ruthlessly vilified Stoughton, Johnstone, and the other Union officers present, as blundering incompetents. They were quick to capitalize on the humor of Gen. Stoughton being slapped on his backside and Lt. Col. Johnstone being caught, literally, with his pants down and hiding in an outhouse. Neither man ever fully recovered from his humiliation. Stoughton was said to have been despondent over his capture and loss of command. He returned home, resigned his colonelcy and practiced law until his untimely death in 1868.

Johnstone, however, is perhaps the most tragic figure. The capture of General Stoughton followed him the rest of his life. The Union army, being sufficiently embarrassed by Stoughton's capture, needed a scapegoat. Johnstone, as the next highest ranking officer present at Fairfax Court House became the subject of much scrutiny. The humiliating image of him being nearly captured while naked and cowering under an outhouse, covered in filth, did not help. Shortly after the raid, by the order of Acting Brigadier General, Henry E. Davis, Jr. commanding the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, Lt. Col. Robert Johnstone, was placed under arrest pending an investigation of the incident. In late July 1863, he was called before an Examining Board of the 3rd Division of the Cavalry

Corps. He declined the request of the board to be examined for his competency to command, stating:

*"I am under charges that involve so great delinquency, that their existence cannot but have a tendency to prejudice the board, and to be dismissed while those charges are untried, would injure my character through life. I beg leave to submit, that an officer should have an opportunity to disprove before a Court Martial, charges, from which he is under arrest, before it is attempted to dismiss him from the service by a collateral proceeding."*⁹⁶

Johnstone, a lawyer, wanted his day in court. Although, he made it known that if was found innocent he intended to resign his commission. This was not enough for his enemies. The army needed their scapegoat.

Although under arrest, and stripped of both command and his arms, as an officer and gentleman, he was not placed in confinement. On the contrary, Johnstone remained present with the 5th New York, and even even participated in the Battle of Brandy Station using a borrowed sword. After the battle, when the 5th New York Cavalry returned to Centreville, Lt. Col. Johnstone's horse apparently became lame and he straggled from the regiment. This was precisely what General Davis had been waiting for. Johnstone was made the subject of a drum head Court-Martial held at Stephensburg, Culpeper County, Virginia, November 19, 1863. He was formally charged with *Breach of Arrest* and for being *Absent Without Leave*. Ultimately, Johnstone pled guilty to both charges. During his trial, in a long and often rambling statement, he attempted to explain his how his horse became lame and he could not follow his regiment after which he went to Washington, DC.

Johnstone correctly assumed there was a vendetta against him. He was found guilty on all charges and specifications and was sentenced to be cashiered. His sentence was upheld by General George Gordon Meade.

He returned to his home in New York City and resumed the practice of law. In January 1864, Robert Johnstone wrote to United States Senator Edward Denison Morgan (R) New York attempting to clear his name. In his letter to Dennison he related the facts of his case and also stated:

"I had only served under Col. Davies a few days when my troubles commenced. He is a

*personal enemy of mine. We had litigation as citizens, which he seems never to have forgotten... Conscious that I have done my duty, I desire to have the stigma to be removed as it reflects on me and my children forever."*⁹⁷

Dension wrote to the Adjutant General to ascertain the facts, but apparently did nothing afterwards. That wasn't the end of it. In 1867, the District Attorney for King County, New York, attempted to have Johnstone disbarred in consequence of the sentence of the court-martial. This did not occur. However, tragedy continued to dog him. In the early 1880's Johnstone was briefly considered for public office in New York. It is likely the old stain on his record resurfaced and his name was withdrawn. Finally, his daughter, who was present with him in Fairfax Court House during the raid, committed suicide. Grief stricken, Robert Johnstone had to identify her body.⁹⁸ Robert Johnstone died in 1891 and is buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, NY. His grave has only recently been marked.

Fairfax County Citizens Arrested After the Raid on Fairfax C.H.

H. Adams⁹⁹ was arrested at home in Fairfax Co., March 25, 1863 on the charge of being a "spy & traitor."¹⁰⁰

Charles A. Arundell¹⁰¹ was arrested in Fairfax Co., March 12, 1863 on the charge of being a "notorious secesh." He was released on the oath of allegiance December 12, 1863.¹⁰²

W.H. Beach was arrested at home in Fairfax Co., March 14, 1863 on the charge of being a "supposed spy."¹⁰³

Almond Birch of Loudoun Co., was arrested in Fairfax Co., March 25, 1863 on the charge of being a "Spy & Smuggler." He was "willing to take the oath."¹⁰⁴

G.M. Corman, a citizen res. in Fairfax Co., was arrested at home March 27, 1863, on the charge of being a "'Spy & Traitor' Willing to take the oath."¹⁰⁵

G.M. Cannon,¹⁰⁶

David P. Conrad,¹⁰⁷ a citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home March 29, 1863, on the charge of "Disloyalty."¹⁰⁸

Enoch Cook, a railroad hand res. in Alexandria was arrested at Bull Run, March 15, 1863.¹⁰⁹

James L. Cross,¹¹⁰ a citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home, March 29, 1863, on the charge of "Disloyalty."¹¹¹

Samuel N. Daniels,¹¹² a citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home, March 28, 1863, on the charge of being a "Rebel. Willing to take oath."¹¹³



A.H. Darnes, a citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home, March 13, 1863, on the charge of "Giving information to the enemy." He was sent to City Point for exchange May 19, 1863.¹¹⁴

Peter Dyer,¹¹⁵ a citizen of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home, March 27, 1863, on the charge of being a "Spy & Traitor. Willing to take oath."¹¹⁶

Charles Follin,¹¹⁷ a citizen of Fairfax Co., arrested at home March 26, 1863, on the charge of being a "'Spy' Willing to take the oath."¹¹⁸

Charles Follin, a citizen of Fairfax Co., arrested at home, March 28, 1863, on the charge of being "Disloyal." Sent to City Point for exchange May 19, 1863.¹¹⁹

James Follin,¹²⁰ a citizen of Fairfax Co., arrested in Fairfax Co., March 27, 1863, on the charge of being a "Spy & Traitor."¹²¹

Edward R. Ford,¹²² a merchant and res. of Fairfax C.H., arrested at home March 9, 1863, on the charge of being a "'Spy & Disloyalty.' Sent to City Point for exchange June 10, 1863."¹²³ Arrested again at Fairfax C.H., September 12, 1863, on the charge of being a "'Rebel & Sympathizer.' Released on oath Sep. 1863."¹²⁴

Miss Antonia Ford,¹²⁵ a Female res. of Fairfax Co., arrested in Fairfax Co., March 13, 1863, on the charge of being a "Rebel Spy." Sent to City Point, Va. for exchange May 20, 1863.¹²⁶

John Fox, a citizen of Fairfax Co., arrested at home, March 26, 1863, on the charge of being a "'Noted Spy.' Willing to take the oath. Sent to City Point, Va. for exchange June 10, 1863."¹²⁷

William Fox, "arrested as suspicious characters"¹²⁸ a citizen of Fairfax Co., arrested at home March 23, 1863, on the charge of being a "'Supposed Spy' Willing to take the oath."¹²⁹

Albert Gunnell¹³⁰

Arthur Gunnell¹³¹

Joshua C. Gunnell,¹³² a Gentleman and res. of Fairfax Co., arrested March 9, 1863, on the charge of being "Disloyal and a Spy." Sent to City Point, Va. for exchange June 10, 1863.¹³³

Joseph Hanon, a Citizen of Canada, arrested Centreville, Va., March 10, 1863, on the charge of "'Aiding the enemy.' Willing to take the oath."¹³⁴

J.C. Harrison,¹³⁵ a Citizen of Fairfax Co., arrested at home, March 30, 1863, on the charge of "Disloyalty." Willing to take the oath."¹³⁶

Joseph C. Harrison, a Farmer and res. of Fairfax Co., arrested in Fairfax Co., March 29, 1863, on the charge of being "Disloyal." Sent to City Point, Va. for exchange June 10, 1863.¹³⁷

Thomas Harrison,¹³⁸ a Citizen of Fairfax Co., arrested at home, March 16, 1863, on the charge of being an "Old Spy.' Willing to take the oath."¹³⁹

Lewis Johnson,¹⁴⁰ a Citizen of Fairfax Co., arrested at home March 26, 1863, on the charge of being a "'Spy.' Willing to take the oath."¹⁴¹

Richard Johnson, "acting as rebel videttes"¹⁴² a Citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., arrested at home March 14, 1863, on the charge of being a "Rabid Secesh."¹⁴³

James Keyes,¹⁴⁴ a Citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., arrested on Potomac, March 29, 1863, on charge of being "Disloyal."¹⁴⁵

William Kidwell, a Citizen of Fairfax Co., arrested near Washington, DC, March 13, 1863, on the charge of "Giving information to the enemy." Sent to City Point, Va. to be exchanged May 19, 1863.¹⁴⁶

William C. Kidwell, a Citizen of Fairfax Co., arrested at home March 26, 1863, on the charge of being a "Rebel dispatch & mail carrier. Willing to take oath."¹⁴⁷

Thomas Lewis¹⁴⁸

Thomas R. Love¹⁴⁹

Samuel Mateer,¹⁵⁰ a Citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., arrested at home, March 28, 1863, on charge of "Disloyalty."¹⁵¹

Leroy Mayhew, a Citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., arrested in Fairfax Co., March 23, 1863, on charge of being "'Suppose Spy.' Willing to take oath."¹⁵²

William McDaniel, a Farmer and res. of Fairfax Co., arrested in Fairfax Co., March 13, 1864, on charge "Disloyalty. Released on Oath of ALleg. By order War Dep., April 1, 1864."¹⁵³

Thomas J. Murray,¹⁵⁴ a Citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., arrested in Fairfax Co., March 9, 1863, on charge of being a "Spy & Disloyal." Sent to City Point, Va. for exchange June 10, 1863.¹⁵⁵

Elisha C. Ostrander,¹⁵⁶ a Citizen of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home March 9, 1863, on the charge of being a "'Spy & Disloyal.' Willing to take the Oath."¹⁵⁷

James T. Padgett,¹⁵⁸ age 28, a Citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., arrested at home, March 29, 1863, on the charge "Disloyal." Sent to City Point, Va. for exchange May 19, 1863.

Lewis Washington Pettit, age 23, "arrested as suspicious characters"¹⁵⁹ a Citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home March 23, 1863, on the charge of being a "'Supposed Spy.' Willing to take Oath."¹⁶⁰

Albert Powell,¹⁶¹ age 27, a Citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., arrested at home, March 29, 1863, on the charge "'Disloyal.'

Willing to take the Oath.”¹⁶² Died in Wash., DC, November 2, 1919, age 83.¹⁶³

Beverly M. Powell,¹⁶⁴ age 29, a Citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home, March 9, 1863, on the charge of being a “Spy & Disloyal.”¹⁶⁵

Dallas E. Powell, age 20, a Farmer and res. of Fairfax Co., was arrested in Fairfax Co., September 8, 1863, on the charge “Arrested under suspicious circumstances. Released on oath Sept ’63.”¹⁶⁶ Purchased the Main St. bar room of Amos Fox, located on the S.E. cor. of Main & Payne (Chain Bridge Rd.) Streets, in February 1873.^{167,168}

George Calvin Powell,¹⁶⁹ age 30, a Citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home, March 26, 1863, on the charge “‘Spy.’ Willing to take Oath.”¹⁷⁰

Robert N. Power,¹⁷¹ a Citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., arrested at home, March 29, 1863, on the charge “‘Disloyal.’ Willing to take Oath.”¹⁷²

John J. Rochford,¹⁷³ age 41, b. Ireland, a Citizen of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home, March 27, 1863 on charge of being a “Spy and Traitor. Willing to take the oath.”¹⁷⁴ Arrested again in Fairfax Co., November 27, 1863, on the charge of “Aiding Mosby.’ Transferred to Albany Penitentiary, June 22nd 1864.”¹⁷⁵

John W. Saffer,¹⁷⁶ age 41, a Citizen of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home in Fairfax Co., March 29, 1863 on charge of “disloyalty.”¹⁷⁷

Daniel Scanland, a Citizen of Fairfax Co., was arrested March 13, 1863 in Fairfax Co. on charge of “violating blockade.”¹⁷⁸

John R. Taylor,¹⁷⁹ age 43, a Citizen of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home, March 9, 1863, on the charge “Spy & Disloyal.”¹⁸⁰

John Terrett, a Citizen of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home, March 25, 1863, on the charge “Late Rebel Soldier.” Sent to City Point, Va. for exchange May 19, 1863.¹⁸¹

S.A. Thompson, a Citizen of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home, March 28, 1863, on the charge “‘Rebel.’ Willing to take Oath.”¹⁸²

Rev. Samuel Trott, age 78, b. New Hampshire, “an aged Baptist minister”¹⁸³ and a Citizen of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home, March 28, 1863, on the charge “Rebel.”¹⁸⁴

Benjamin F.(D.) Utterback, age, 54, a Citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home, March 13, 1863, on the charge “Giving information to the enemy.” Sent to City Point, Va. for exchange May 19, 1864.¹⁸⁵

William Henry Utterback, age 21, a Citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home, March 13, 1863, on the charge “Giving information to the enemy.” Sent to City Point, Va. for exchange May 19, 1864.¹⁸⁶

William Vautiers, a Citizen and res. of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home, March 26, 1863, on the charge “Rebel & Spy.”¹⁸⁷

Miss Annie Walters, a Female res. of Warrenton, was arrested in Fairfax Co., March 17, 1863, on the charge “Rebel Mail Carrier & Contrabandist.” Sent to City Point for exchange June 10, 1863.¹⁸⁸

Thomas W. Williams,¹⁸⁹ age 50, a Citizen & Merchant and res. of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home March 9, 1863, on the charge of “Spy & Disloyal.” Sent to City Point for exchange June 10, 1863.¹⁹⁰ Arrested again at Fairfax C.H., September 12, 1863, on the charge “‘Rebel & rebel sympathizer.’ Released on oath Sept./1863.”¹⁹¹

Elliot Wilson,¹⁹² a Citizen of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home, March 29, 1863, on the charge “Disloyal.” Sent to City Point, Va. for exchange May 19, 1863.¹⁹³ Arrested again in Fairfax Co., September 27, 1863, on the charge “‘Evidently one of Mosby’s men.’ Released on oath of allegiance Oct. 25th 1863.”¹⁹⁴

Johannus Wolf, a Citizen of Prussia, was arrested at Darnesville, March 13, 1863, on the charge “Giving information to the enemy.”¹⁹⁵

Augustus Wrenn, age 57, a Citizen of Fairfax Co., was arrested at home, March 13, 1863, on the charge “Giving information to the enemy.”¹⁹⁶

Endnotes:

¹ *Caledonian*, December 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 4.

² Palmer, E.F., “The Second Brigade; or, Camp Life,” © 1864, p. 91, E.P. Walton, Montpelier, VT.

³ O.R. s. I, v. 25, pt. 1, p. 39, © 1889, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, DC.

⁴ *Burlington Free Press*, March 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 1.

⁵ Fleming, George Thornton, “Life and Letters of Alexander Hays,” © 1919, p. 298, Pittsburg, PA.

⁶ Fleming, George Thornton, “Life and Letters of Alexander Hays,” © 1919, p. 298, Pittsburg, PA.

⁷ Benedict, George Grenville, “Vermont in the Civil War,” p. 420, © 1888, The Free Press Assoc., Burlington, VT.

⁸ Sturtevant, Ralph Orson, Pictorial History of the Thirteenth Vermont Volunteers, War of 1861-1865, p. 485, © 1910, Vermont Regimental Association.

⁹ O.R. s. I, v. 25, pt. 1, p. 39, © 1889, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Wash., DC.

¹⁰ The position of Second Auditor was created by the Virginia General Assembly in 1823 to ease the burden of Auditor of Public Accounts.

¹¹ Letters of Col. Charles Cummins to his wife, January 29, 1863 & March 9, 1863, Cummins was Provost Marshal of Fairfax C.H. from Dec. 1862 to Jan. 1863, immediately preceding L.L. O’Connor. While at Fairfax C.H. Cummins, boarded at the home Spencer & Mary Jackson, Vermont Historical Society.

¹² Spencer & Mary A. (Richardson) Jackson operated the Virginia (Wilcoxson) Hotel at Fairfax Court House from 1841 to 1850. Mary

’s father, William Pierpont Richardson also operated the tavern in the 1820’s.

¹³ Rand, John C., “Biographies of One Thousand Representative men of Massachusetts,” p. 589, © 1890, First national Publishing Company, Boston. “In 1861-’64 Mr. Sweetser dwelt at Fairfax Court House, in northern Virginia, where he witnessed many exciting scenes of the war.”

¹⁴ O.R. s. I, v. 25, pt. 2, p. 114, US Govt. Printing Office, Wash., DC.

¹⁵ Sturtevant, Ralph Orson, Pictorial History of the Thirteenth Vermont Volunteers, War of 1861-1865, p. 570, © 1910, Vermont Regimental Association.

¹⁶ Bruce, Philip Alexander, L.L.D., “Brave Deeds of Confederate Soldiers,” © 1916, p. 174, George W. Jacobs & Co., Phila., PA.



Endnotes continued from p. 20

- ¹⁷ Bruce, Philip Alexander, L.L.D., "Brave Deeds of Confederate Soldiers," © 1916, p. 174, George W. Jacobs & Co., Phila., PA.
- ¹⁸ *Washington Times*, October 10, 1906, p. 5, c. 4.
- ¹⁹ O.R. s. 1, v. 25, pt. 1, p. 44, US Govt. Printing Office, Wash., DC.
- ²⁰ Williamson, James J., "Mosby's Rangers: A Record of the Operation of the Forty-Third Battalion of Virginia Cavalry," © 1896, p. 40, Ralph B. Kenyon Publisher, New York, NY.
- ²¹ Letter Pvt. Robert C. Bigelow to Colonel Redfield Proctor, March 28, 1890. Pension File of Robert C. Bigelow, App.#691,643; Cert. # 541,009, Rec. Grp. 15, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ²² Williamson, James J., "Mosby's Rangers: A Record of the Operation of the Forty-Third Battalion of Virginia Cavalry," © 1896, p. 41, Ralph B. Kenyon Publisher, New York, NY.
- ²³ *Richmond Times*, May 12, 1901, p. 12, c. 5.
- ²⁴ Belford's Monthly Magazine, "One of My War Adventures," v. 9, June 1892 - November 1892, p. 128, Belford Pub. Co., Chicago, IL.
- ²⁵ Moore, Frank, "Rebellion Record: A Diary of American Events," © 1866, "Report of Provost Marshal L.L. O'Connor to Col. Wyndham, March 10, 1863," v. 6, p. 443, D. Van Nostrand Publisher, NY, NY.
- ²⁶ Affidavit of Zimri Messinger, June 24, 1880, Pension file of Zimri Messinger App.#394,103; Cert.#362,266, June 26, 1880, Rec. Grp. 15, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ²⁷ Affidavit of Pvt. James P. Way, Springfield, VT, February 19, 1887, Pension file of Zimri Messinger App.#394,103; Cert.#362,266, June 26, 1880, Rec. Grp. 15, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ²⁸ Barker, Elmer Eugene, "Crown Point, New York in the Civil War," © 1961, p. 109, New York Civil War Centennial Commission, NY, NY.
- ²⁹ Hammond, Charles L. ed. "A Horse Story of the Civil War." *The Essex County Republican*, April 6, 1899.
- ³⁰ Hammond, Charles L. ed. "A Horse Story of the Civil War." *The Essex County Republican*, April 13, 1899.
- ³¹ Hammond, Charles L. ed. "A Horse Story of the Civil War." *The Essex County Republican*, April 20, 1899.
- ³² Williamson, James Joseph, "Mosby's Rangers: A Record of the Operations of the Forty-Third Battalion Virginia Cavalry," © 1896, p. 42, Ralph B. Kenyon, Publisher, NY, NY.
- ³³ Russell, Charles Wells, The Memoirs of Colonel John S. Mosby, © 1917, p. 180, Little, Brown & Co., Boston, MA.
- ³⁴ Affidavit of Barney F. Pratt, July 31, 1882, Pension file of Barney F. Pratt, App.#334,375; Cert.#230,747, Dec. 5, 1879 & Mar. 8, 1907 and Minor Pension App.#1,548,056; Cert.#A9-16-26, July 3, 1926, Rec. Grp. 15, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ³⁵ Letter of Col. Charles Cummins to his wife, March 9, 1863, identifies Chandler Putty Baker as among those captured, Vermont Historical Society.
- ³⁶ Affidavit of A. Chandler Baker, April 21, 1887, Pension file of Barney F. Pratt, App.#334,375; Cert.#230,747, Dec. 5, 1879 & Mar. 8, 1907 and Minor Pension App.#1,548,056; Cert.#A9-16-26, July 3, 1926, Rec. Grp. 15, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ³⁷ *The Anderson Intelligencer*, June 08, 1904, p. 2, c. 4.
- ³⁸ Russell, Charles Wells, "The Memoirs of Colonel John S. Mosby," © 1917, p. 182, Little, Brown & Co., Boston, MA.
- ³⁹ Affidavit of A. Chandler Baker, April 21, 1887, Pension file of Barney F. Pratt, App.#334,375; Cert.#230,747, Dec. 5, 1879 & Mar. 8, 1907 and Minor Pension App.#1,548,056; Cert.#A9-16-26, July 3, 1926, Rec. Grp. 15, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ⁴⁰ Affidavit of Barney F. Pratt, July 31, 1882, Pension file of Barney F. Pratt, App.#334,375; Cert.#230,747, Dec. 5, 1879 & Mar. 8, 1907 and Minor Pension App.#1,548,056; Cert.#A9-16-26, July 3, 1926, Rec. Grp. 15, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ⁴¹ Affidavit of Barney F. Pratt, July 31, 1882, Pension file of Barney F. Pratt, App.#334,375; Cert.#230,747, Dec. 5, 1879 & Mar. 8, 1907 and Minor Pension App.#1,548,056; Cert.#A9-16-26, July 3, 1926, Rec. Grp. 15, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ⁴² *Richmond Examiner*, March 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 5.
- ⁴³ Pension files of various survivors, Rec. Grp. 15, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ⁴⁴ Benedict, George Grenville, "Vermont in the Civil War," © 1888, p. 428-29, Frees Press Association, Burlington, VT.
- ⁴⁵ Newhall, Barker, Ph. D., The Barker Family of Plymouth Colony and County, p. 49, © 1899, The Press of the F.W. Roberts Co., Cleveland, OH. Middle name of Augustus James Barker identified.
- ⁴⁶ Pension of 2nd Lt. Benjamin Austin, App.#777,428; Cert.#561,462, May 27, 1890. Widows Pension, App.#715,770; Cert.#492,407, Rec. Grp. 15, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ⁴⁷ Benedict, G.G., "Vermont in the Civil War," p. 428, © 1888, The Free Press Assoc., Burlington, VT.
- ⁴⁸ Native of England b. 1842, son of Joseph B.J. Austin; married America Jane Johnson (1847-1931), Washington, DC 1866. He became naturalized US citizen on

June 4, 1869 in Washington, DC. Mbr. of the Navy Yard G.A.R. Post. He served as Clerk of the Court for Alexandria from 1879

– 1886 when he resigned amid allegations of malfeasance and misappropriation of public money. He fled to Toronto, Canada, where he res. at 49 Queen St. in 1892.[*Pittsburg Dispatch*, January 24, 1892, p. 19, c. 2.]

"Two Alexandrians claim to have seen Benjamin Austin in Washington last week. Austin is the ex-clerk of the county court, and stands indicted for malfeasance in office and embezzlement. He disappeared from this city several years ago."

[*The Morning Times*, December 15, 1896, p. 6, c. 2.] He died March 26, 1900 in Manhattan, N.Y.C. [Cert.#10468]. He was initially bur. Linden Hill Cem., disinterred and bur. Arlington National Cemetery, February 14, 1917, Sec. 2, Grave 3864. Children: 1) Frederick R. Austin b. Alex., Va. 1873; m. Annie A. _____ c. 1901. 2) Emma Olive Austin b. DC 1868.

⁴⁹ *Vermont Phoenix*, March 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 2&3. "Was detailed by General Stoughton to take care of his horses."

⁵⁰ Postwar was a Justice of the Peace and mbr. of the School Board. Bur. Newport Center Cemetery, Newport, VT. Child, Hamilton, Gazetteer and Business Directory of Lamoille & Orleans Counties, VT for 1883-84, p. 288, © 1883, Journal Office, Syracuse, NY.

⁵¹ Captured at Fairfax C.H., VA, March 9, 1863; Confined at Libby Prison, Richmond, VA; Paroled at City Point, VA, March 18, 1863; Reported to Camp Parole, MD, March 21, 1853; Sent to Hosp. Camp Parole, MD, March 27, 1863, Diarrhea; Sent to Washington, DC May 16, 1863.

Widows Pension App.#371,976; Cert.#532,482, Apr. 30, 1888, Mary A. Trawitz, Rec. Grp. 15, NARA, Wash., DC.

⁵² Peck, Theodore S., A.G., "Revised Roster of Vermont Volunteers...During the War of the Rebellion, 1861-66," © 1892, p. 552, Watchman Publishing Co., Montpelier, VT.

⁵³ Sturtevant, Ralph Orson, Pictorial History of the Thirteenth Vermont Volunteers, War of 1861-1865, p. 723, © 1910, Vermont Regtl. Assoc.

⁵⁴ *Caledonian*, March 27, 1863, p. 3, c. 2.

⁵⁵ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 10, 1863, p. 3, c. 1.

⁵⁶ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 83, NARA, Wash., DC.

⁵⁷ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 88, NARA, Wash., DC.

⁵⁸ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 10, 1863, p. 3, c. 1.

⁵⁹ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 98, NARA, Wash., DC.

⁶⁰ *Richmond Examiner*, April 9, 1863, p. 1, c. 3.

⁶¹ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 10, 1863, p. 3, c. 1.

⁶² *Alexandria Gazette*, March 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 2.

⁶³ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 178, NARA, Wash., DC.

⁶⁴ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 2.

⁶⁵ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 209, NARA, Wash., DC.

⁶⁶ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 2.

⁶⁷ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 219, NARA, Wash., DC.

⁶⁸ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 10, 1863, p. 3, c. 1.

⁶⁹ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 273, NARA, Wash., DC.

⁷⁰ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 2.

⁷¹ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 300, NARA, Wash., DC.

⁷² Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 309, NARA, Wash., DC.

⁷³ *Evening Star*, May 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 1.

⁷⁴ O.R.'s, s. 1, v. 25, pt. 2, p. 858, © 1889, U.S. Govt. Printing Ofc., Wash., DC.

⁷⁵ Belford's Monthly Magazine, "One of My War Adventures," v. 9, June 1892 - November 1892, p. 132, Belford Pub. Co., Chicago, IL.

⁷⁶ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 3.

⁷⁷ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 83, NARA, Wash., DC.

⁷⁸ *Boston Globe*, March 25, 1898, p. 12, c. 4.

⁷⁹ *Evening Star*, March 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 5.

⁸⁰ *Boston Globe*, March 25, 1898, p. 12, c. 4.

⁸¹ *Alexandria Gazette*, October 2, 1862, p. 3.

⁸² *Alexandria Gazette*, June 30, 1863, p. 3, c. 1.

⁸³ *Alexandria Gazette*, June 29, 1863, p. 4, c. 1.

⁸⁴ *Alexandria Gazette*, June 29, 1863, p. 4, c. 2.



Endnotes continued from p. 21

- ⁸⁵ Russell, Charles Wells, "The Memoirs of Colonel John S. Mosby," © 1917, p. 187, Little, Brown & Co., Boston, MA.
- ⁸⁶ *Troy Daily Times*, June 1, 1863, p. 2, c.2.
- ⁸⁷ *New York Times*, March 11, 1863, p. 4, c. 6.
- ⁸⁸ O.R. s. I, v. II, pt. I, p. 994-995, © 1897, US Govt Printing Ofc., Wash., DC.
- ⁸⁹ Clark, Rufus W., D.D., "The Heroes of Albany," © 1867, p. 418, S.R. Gray, Publisher, Albany, NY
- ⁹⁰ Pension of 2nd Lt. Benjamin Austin, App.#777,428; Cert.#561,462, May 27, 1890. Widows Pension, App.#715,770; Cert.#492,407, Rec. Grp. 15, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ⁹¹ *The Morning Times*, December 15, 1896, p. 6, c. 2.
- ⁹² Benjamin Austin, Death Cert.#10468, The City of New York Dept. of Records & Information Services, 31 Chambers St., NY, NY.
- ⁹³ U.S. Army, Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA 22211. (2013). [00]. Retrieved from <http://public.mapper.army.mil/ANC/ANCWeb/PublicWMV/ancWeb.html>
- ⁹⁴ *Springfield Republican*, March 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 5.
- ⁹⁵ Pension file of Lawrence Lewis O'Connor, App. #166,670; Cert. #329,454 and Widows Pension, App. #247,371; Cert. # 236,916, Rec. Grp. 15, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ⁹⁶ Letter of Lt. Col. Robert Johnstone to the Pres. Exam. Brd., August 7, 1863, Court Martial Proceedings of Lt. Col. Robert Johnston, Rec. Grp. 153, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ⁹⁷ Written statement of Lt. Col. Robert Johnstone, February 19, 1863, Court Martial Proceedings of Lt. Col. Robert Johnston, Rec. Grp. 153, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ⁹⁸ *New York Times*, July 30, 1886, p.5.
- ⁹⁹ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 1.
- ¹⁰⁰ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 2, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁰¹ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 1.
- ¹⁰² Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 6, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁰³ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 17, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁰⁴ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 17, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁰⁵ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 42, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁰⁶ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 1.
- ¹⁰⁷ *Daily National Republican*, April 3, 1863, p. 3, c. 1 & 2.
- ¹⁰⁸ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 42, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁰⁹ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 45, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹¹⁰ *Daily National Republican*, April 3, 1863, p. 3, c. 1 & 2
- ¹¹¹ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 42, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹¹² *Evening Star*, March 30, 1863, p. 3, c. 1.
- ¹¹³ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 57, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹¹⁴ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 57, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹¹⁵ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 1.
- ¹¹⁶ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 57, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹¹⁷ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 1.
- ¹¹⁸ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 83, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹¹⁹ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 83, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹²⁰ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 1.
- ¹²¹ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 83, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹²² *Alexandria Gazette*, March 10, 1863, p. 3, c. 1.
- ¹²³ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 83, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹²⁴ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 88, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹²⁵ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 3.
- ¹²⁶ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 83, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹²⁷ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 83, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹²⁸ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 26, 1863, p. 1, c. 2.
- ¹²⁹ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 83, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹³⁰ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 1.
- ¹³¹ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 1.
- ¹³² *Alexandria Gazette*, March 10, 1863, p. 3, c. 1.
- ¹³³ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 98, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹³⁴ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 111, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹³⁵ *Daily National Republican*, April 3, 1863, p. 3, c. 1 & 2
- ¹³⁶ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 111, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹³⁷ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 114, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹³⁸ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 1.
- ¹³⁹ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 111, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁴⁰ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 1.
- ¹⁴¹ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 136, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁴² *Alexandria Gazette*, March 18, 1863, p. 1, c. 3.
- ¹⁴³ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 136, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁴⁴ *Daily National Republican*, April 3, 1863, p. 3, c. 1 & 2
- ¹⁴⁵ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 151, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁴⁶ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 151, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁴⁷ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 151, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁴⁸ *Richmond Examiner*, April 9, 1863, p. 1, c. 3.
- ¹⁴⁹ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 10, 1863, p. 3, c. 1.
- ¹⁵⁰ *Richmond Examiner*, April 9, 1863, p. 1, c. 3.
- ¹⁵¹ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 178, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁵² Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 178, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁵³ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 194, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁵⁴ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 2.
- ¹⁵⁵ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 178, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁵⁶ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 2.
- ¹⁵⁷ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 209, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁵⁸ *Daily National Republican*, April 3, 1863, p. 3, c. 1 & 2
- ¹⁵⁹ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 26, 1863, p. 1, c. 2.
- ¹⁶⁰ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 219, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁶¹ *Daily National Republican*, April 3, 1863, p. 3, c. 1 & 2
- ¹⁶² Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 219, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁶³ *Washington Post*, November 3, 1919, p. 14, c. 4.
- ¹⁶⁴ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 2.
- ¹⁶⁵ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 219, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁶⁶ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 225, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁶⁷ *Fairfax County News*, February 21, 1873, p. 3, c. 2.
- ¹⁶⁸ *Alexandria Gazette*, August 22, 1876, p. 3, c. 6.
- ¹⁶⁹ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 1.
- ¹⁷⁰ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 219, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁷¹ *Alexandria Gazette*, April 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 1.
- ¹⁷² Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 219, NARA, Wash., DC.
- ¹⁷³ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 1.¹⁷⁴ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 239, NARA, Wash., DC.



Fairfax Court House News of 150 Years Ago

FROM FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.

At 10 p. m., on the 31st ult., a detachment of the Fifth New York cavalry, without commissioned officers, broke into a private house on Main street, held the occupant, and took from him his wallet, containing \$41.

From thence they proceeded to the sutler establishment of Mr. M. H. Sullivan. The doors were closed for the night, but the troops broke them open, overpowered the three clerks in attendance, robbed the money drawer of about \$250 in cash, and took about \$600 worth of goods, comprising tobacco, gauntlet gloves, &c., &c., and perfectly demolishing the contents of the store.

Lieut. Col. Charles Cummings immediately ordered his infantry guard to load, and they marched to the scene of the disaster, when the cavalry fled to the outskirts of the town.

The matter is now undergoing investigation.—[Washington Republican.

Alexandria Gazette, January 5, 1863, p. 4, c. 1.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—The prisoners captured by Capt. Mosby, at Fairfax Court House, arrived last night by the Central train. We hear that the Yankee Brigadier, Slaughter, was the object of especial consideration, the lady passengers bestowing upon him such marks of attention that he might have been mistaken for a friend, rather than an enemy. This is something new under the sun.

Richmond Whig, March 13, 1863, p. 1, c. 6.

General Stahl has returned to Fairfax County House, having visited Washington to urgently adoption of more stringent measures in reference to disloyal citizens within the lines, and of farmer guerillas in the surrounding county. His propositions were promptly acceded to by General Heintzelman, and will be vigorously enforced.

Alexandria Gazette, April 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 3.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 9th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA:

At the call of sundry citizens residing in the Ninth Congressional District, embracing the counties of Alexandria, Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William, Fauquier, Rappahannock, Page and Warren, I announced myself, some days ago, a candidate for the next Congress of the Confederate States. In compliance with a like call, from the same, and other gentlemen, I now announce myself also, a candidate for the unexpired term, made vacant by the resignation of ex-Governor Smith.

DAVID FUNSTEN,

The regular election will take place on the fourth Thursday, 25th May, at which time the vacancy occasioned by Gov. Smith's resignation will be filled.

ap9—dlc2w*

Richmond Whig, April 24, 1863, p. 1, c. 5.

STOLEN OR DRIVEN AWAY—On the 23th inst. two spotted SOWS heavy in young. Whoever will return them or give information will be rewarded. TILGH. PURCELL, Rhode Island avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, or to Mr. JAS. FLANNAGAN, corner of 14th and O sts. mh5-21*

SIX CENTS REWARD—Runaway on the 27th inst. WM. MATTHEWS, (a bright Mulatto boy, about 17 years old, an indentured apprentice to the undersigned. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to
MAR 24 31*

FRED. BUTLER.

Evening Star, March 31, 1863, p. 3, c. 4

Endnotes continued from p. 22

¹⁷⁵ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 248, NARA, Wash., DC.

¹⁷⁶ *Daily National Republican*, April 3, 1863, p. 3, c. 1 & 2

¹⁷⁷ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 254, NARA, Wash., DC.

¹⁷⁸ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 254, NARA, Wash., DC.

¹⁷⁹ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 10, 1863, p. 3, c. 1.

¹⁸⁰ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 273, NARA, Wash., DC.

¹⁸¹ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 273, NARA, Wash., DC.

¹⁸² Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 273, NARA, Wash., DC.

¹⁸³ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 31, 1863, p. 2, c. 1.

¹⁸⁴ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 273, NARA, Wash., DC.

¹⁸⁵ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 290, NARA, Wash., DC.

¹⁸⁶ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 290, NARA, Wash., DC.

¹⁸⁷ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 295, NARA, Wash., DC.

¹⁸⁸ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 303, NARA, Wash., DC.

¹⁸⁹ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 2.

¹⁹⁰ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 300, NARA, Wash., DC.

¹⁹¹ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 309, NARA, Wash., DC.

¹⁹² *Daily National Republican*, April 3, 1863, p. 3, c. 1 & 2

¹⁹³ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 300, NARA, Wash., DC.

¹⁹⁴ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 309, NARA, Wash., DC.

¹⁹⁵ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 300, NARA, Wash., DC.

¹⁹⁶ Selected Records of the War Dept. Relating to Confederate POWs, Rec. Grp. 109, M598, p. 300, NARA, Wash., DC.

"Preserving the Past. Protecting the Future."

Return Address - Historic Fairfax City, Inc.
David L. Pumphrey, President
10209 Main Street
Fairfax, VA 22030



The Newsletter of Historic Fairfax City, Inc.

The Fare Facs Gazette © 2013
Editor: William Page Johnson, II

E-mail: historicfairfax@aol.com
Website: www.historicfairfax.org