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1861-1865



2011-2015

who had been a prominent military leader in Germany during the European Revolutions of 1848-49. Following a failed attempt to create a unified Germany, Sigel and many other German revolutionaries made their way to the United States. They became known as *Forty-Eighters*.

Once the Civil War began, President Lincoln soon promoted the popular Franz Sigel to the rank of Major General. More than 1 million Germans had immigrated into this country between 1845-60 for both economic and political reasons.<sup>3</sup>

### The XI Army Corps in Fairfax Court House

*"Fairfax looks like as if one day a very lively town. But to look at it now you would think it would never be as it once was. There is [sic] no*

# The Fare Facs Gazette

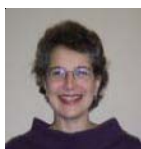
## The Newsletter of Historic Fairfax City, Inc.

Volume 9, Issue 4

Fall 2012

## Fall 1862 at Fairfax Court House: Changes and Challenges

by Andrea J. Loewenwarter



The Union's demoralizing loss at the Battle of 2nd Bull Run/Manassas (August 28<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup>, 1862) and the Battle of Chantilly/Ox Hill (September 1<sup>st</sup>) prompted the Union to reorganize its command in the greater Washington, D.C. and northern Virginia region. General George B. McClellan took command of the Defenses of Washington, and, on September 5<sup>th</sup>, General John Pope was relieved of his command. Thus, the Army of Virginia was merged into the Army of the Potomac.

With this change, Major General Franz Sigel's Corps became the XI Army Corps and was ordered to support the Defenses of Washington, from the banks of the Potomac out to Centreville and Manassas. The XI Army Corps moved its headquarters to Fairfax Court House on October 13<sup>th</sup> where its new configuration of regiments arrived and were detailed in the area.

After campaigns to Thoroughfare Gap and beyond in early to mid-November, the XI Army Corps headquarters returned to Fairfax Court House on November 18<sup>th</sup>, and remained until December 12<sup>th</sup>. The corps was then ordered out of Northern Virginia and made its slow and difficult march to Fredericksburg where it arrived following that devastating battle on December 11<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup>. It wintered in Stafford Court House.<sup>2</sup>

### —"I goes to fight mit Sigel"

The commander of the XI Army Corps, Major-General Franz Sigel, was a German-American



Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division <sup>1</sup>

Continued on Page 3



## At the Fairfax Museum and Historic Blenheim...

### Sunday, January 13 – 2 p.m.

January 13 — The Fairfax Family.

Dr. Randy Lytton, Professor of History at George Mason University, will present an illustrated talk based on his own research about the family of Thomas, the Sixth Lord Fairfax.

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

### Saturday, January 26 – 12 – 4 p.m.

#### **Civil War Northern Virginia, 1861**

William S. Connery will present a program on his book, *Civil War Northern Virginia 1861*. The many communities that made up Northern Virginia in the mid-nineteenth century ranged from the busy port of Alexandria, to 1,000-acre "Arlington" estate of U.S. Colonel and Mrs. Robert E. Lee to the of rolling farmland and tiny villages in Fairfax, Prince William, and Loudoun Counties. This peaceful region was thrown into chaos with the secession of South Carolina from the Union in December, 1860 and the eventual secession and "invasion" of Virginia in May, 1861. Mr. Connery offers new insights into this most important time in American history. Books will be available for sale and signing by the author. (Cash and checks only.)

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

## Welcome New Members!

The President & Board of Directors of HFCI extends a hearty welcome to all new HFCI members.

Molly, Suzanne, and Virginia Grimsley  
Alice Bredin-Karny  
Andrew R. Phillips  
Robert Sullivan  
Mary Valenta

## Fairfax Court House News of 150 Years Ago

### **An Edict Against Irregular Sutlers.**

The following order was issued yesterday :—

**HEAD-QUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS OF VIRGINIA, FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Nov. 24, 1862.—Special Order.—**It is hereby ordered that all regular Sutlers occupying buildings or tents in the town vacate the same and proceed to their regiments immediately. All clothing dealers, hucksters and tradesmen are hereby ordered out of the lines.

All Dealers remaining after 10 o'clock, A. M., November 25th, 1862, will have their property confiscated. Captain Brown, Assistant Provost Marshal, is ordered to execute the above order.

By order Major-General SIGEL.

J. S. ROBINSON, Colonel,  
Provost Marshal-General Eleventh Army Corps,  
Army of the Potomac.

*Philadelphia Inquirer*, November 26, 1862, p. 8, c. 1.

**HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS,  
FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Sunday, Dec. 11, 1862. }**

### **AN EXPOSURE.**

The monotony of the camp was disturbed to-day by a somewhat novel discovery. It appears that a teamster in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, for several months past has had with him quite a youthful looking personage, in soldier's clothes, and between them there appeared to exist the closest friendship. They messed and slept together, and were almost always together, day and night. Such close friendship between persons of the same sex caused some remark, more particularly because the teamster's companion never seemed to have any special business on hand. Yesterday the whole mystery of the affair was explained, by the discovery being made that the teamster's friend was a young woman. She is about 17 years of age, of rather comely appearance, and claims to be a resident of Buffalo, New-York, where her parents also reside. The attention of the Provost-Marshal was called to the case, and the young but erring woman was sent toward home with an escort. As the articles of war provide no punishment for such a peculiar offence as has been committed by the teamster, he will probably escape with only a reprimand, warning him of the immoral tendencies of such indiscretions.

*New York Times*, December 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 5.





Major General Franz Sigel  
Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division

*fences around the houses and no glass in the windows. The churches all torn down. And only a few negros [sic] and some white women and children....”<sup>4</sup>*

Zachariah Taylor (Z.T.) Miller painted this desolate view of Fairfax Court House in a letter to his mother in Ohio on October 5, 1862. He had enlisted in the 61<sup>st</sup> Ohio Volunteer Regiment as a 16-year-old musician but soon became an assistant clerk in the Fairfax Court House headquarters of General Carl Schurz, commander of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Division of the XI Army Corps.

The descriptive letters of Miller and other soldiers in the newly formed XI Army Corps, along with newspaper reports and official records, provide the military play-by-play and glimpses of soldiers as they attend to their daily activities. Whereas the words of local land owners, and enslaved people are scarce, we do find occasional documents and descriptions—often through the Union soldiers letters—that give us a slice of daily life in Fairfax

Court House in Fall 1862.

Henry Isaac Colyer, with the 157<sup>th</sup> New York State Volunteers, describes his military movements, camp life, and observations in his letters home and the new hardships he endured.<sup>5</sup> When he first wrote from Fairfax Court House on October 18 he reflected on his march from Arlington and his new camp:

*“When I started my knapsack did not troble [sic] me any more [sic]. But my toes got so sore that I could hardly step..... We march[ed] about one mile north of Fairfax and camped on a meadow... I wish you could see the crackers we half [sic] to eat. They are the size of soda crackers but they are hard as flint. They are tough. No more taste to them then chalk.”<sup>6</sup>*

But beginning in mid-October 1862, simple discomfort from weather and physical conditions began to take a toll on the soldiers. Private Ernst Damkoehler from the 26<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Infantry wrote to his wife, Mathilde,

*We.... “went to our destination (Fairfax Courthouse).... However we had to sleep without tents because the baggage wagons had remained behind .... The hardships of hunger and camping under the open skies with a terrible rain and other inconveniences were without limit. A fourth of each camp is sick, suffering from diarrhea, fever and colds. Adam Heilman was sick and Philip is still sick now....”*

Henry Colyer’s<sup>7</sup> letter home on October 21 also conveys the increase of illness among the troops. *“Many of the soldiers are sick.”* In Company I, there is not one sergeant fit for duty. The reality of the massive wave of sickness and many soldiers’ fate is realized by Colyer, on October 29 while he is battling a slight case of dysentery:

*“Last night a soldier of Co. B, 157<sup>th</sup> NY, died in the hospital. He had been sick for a long time. Today, his funeral procession goes down the slope from camp and up to a pine covered knoll behind. The musicians play a dirge with the drum muffled.”<sup>8</sup>*

The hardships and realities of military life begin to take a toll for the XI Army Corps began to take the form of

ailments and disease and prompted the creation of the “11th Army Corps Reserve Hospital at Fairfax Court House”.<sup>9</sup>

### The 11th Army Corps Reserve Hospital

The discovery of records for the 11th Army Corps Reserve Hospital at Fairfax Court House resulted from research conducted on the soldiers who signed their names in the Historic Blenheim house, the former Willcoxon farm house on Old Lee Highway.<sup>10</sup> Prior to and following the City of Fairfax purchase of the ca. 1859 house and 12-acres of land in January 1999, names were deciphered leading to the positive identification of Union soldiers and their regiments. Copying, transcribing, and studying each soldier service file and existing pension files at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and analyzing regimental histories<sup>11</sup>, resulted in the discovery that some of the soldiers were treated, convalesced and died at Fairfax Court House in the Fall of 1862. The research also underscores the role disease played during the Civil War. Of the 623,00+ soldiers who died during the war, 2/3 died of disease.

The hospital system records revealed that between mid-October 1862 through January 1863, there were almost 1800 soldiers in the Union’s XI Army Corps hospitalized throughout the village and greater vicinity. Most soldiers were encamped in Fairfax Court House, Germantown, and in Centreville, but as soldiers became too ill to be with the active regiment they were most often sent to Fairfax Court House. Most resided in tents, but the sicker soldiers were placed in available building spaces, including the local Willcoxon Tavern<sup>12</sup>, homes, and other available structures.

Henry Colyer initially recuperates from his slight bout of illness and moves on with his regiment to Thoroughfare Gap and beyond and then back to Centreville. However, on December 4 he writes home that he was sent by ambulance to Fairfax Court House. After being shifted from one surgeon’s hospital to another he was finally settled in a local house by December 13 and remained there until January 21. The day after the healthy members of the XI Corps left for Fredericksburg Henry says,

*“There is 1000 or 1200 sick here in these hospitals.”*

He further reveals that,

*“there is sixty here in this hospital” and that “the home is not very large. If our home had a kitchen built back & lodging rooms*

*over the wing there would be as much room as there is in this house. We are about a quarter mile from Fairfax. The house is upon a knoll surrounded by large oaks and chestnut. There is a log house attached which is used for [a] hospital [and] accommodates about 16 men.”*<sup>13</sup>

Colyer, with the 157<sup>th</sup> NYSV is not at the Willcoxon home, but might be at the Rumsey home, *Mt. Vineyard*, off Little River Turnpike just west of the village<sup>14</sup>.

An article in the *Utica Morning Herald and Daily Gazette*, provides a good description of the hospital system:

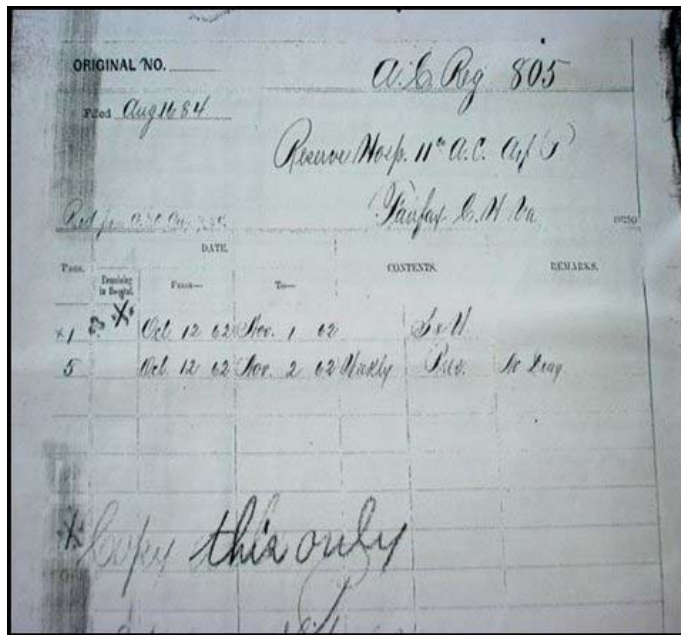
FAIRFAX RESERVE HOSPITAL OF FAIRFAX SICK AND WOUNDED OF THE 157<sup>th</sup>—a CORRESPONDENT—“W.B.D.”—writing to us from the Reserve Hospital, Eleventh Army Corps, Fairfax Court House, Nov, 20<sup>th</sup>, says:

*“This Hospital was established soon after the occupancy of this village by our forces, in September, and the establishment of Gen. Sigel’s headquarters here, and, as needed, different buildings were occupied, until, on the advance of the army, Nov. 2d, some five or six large edifices were filled with over 700 patients who were not able to go with their respective regiments, over 60 being left behind from the 157<sup>th</sup> regiment N.Y. Volunteers alone. The number, however, has been considerably reduced alone by death, remove to General Hospital, and recovery. ... under the charge of Surgeon J. Mortimer Crowe....”*<sup>15</sup> *The accommodations of the Hospital vary with the buildings occupied. This one, in which I am located, being the first occupied, is probably the best, and in it is the worst cases are brought, and consequently many deaths occur here, (five last week) though we have only twenty five or twenty-six at one time in the building. We have regular hospital cots, for beds, and full as many other conveniences and comforts for the benefit of the sick, ...and yet, we lack many things necessary to enable us to save valuable lives.”*<sup>16</sup>

Patterns of hospitalization can be gleaned from the three available registers of the “11<sup>th</sup> A.C. Reserve Hospital

at Fairfax Courthouse, Va.” In “Hospital Register No. 805”—dated October 12, 1862- November 2, 1862—there were 76 soldiers listed. The soldiers listed were from a number of regiments. About half of these soldiers were sent to Fairfax Seminary in Alexandria, or Washington, D.C. to more permanent hospitals; others were sent back to their regiment, and 5 died. The primary illness was chronic diarrhea followed by typhoid fever, other fevers, and dysentery.

The next register, “A.C. REG 353”, dated November 3, 1862-December 28, 1862, included 1,658 names and appears to be a reorganization of the hospital system. As more soldiers from one regiment were sent to Fairfax Court House, a decision was made to cluster certain regiments in specific locations in and around the village. Certain identified



NARA (RG 94), Records of the Adjutant, Generals Office A.C. REG 353

soldiers on the walls at Historic Blenheim are also listed on this register, particularly from the 136<sup>th</sup> New York State Volunteers (NYSV) and the 26<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Infantry.

Other represented regiments are the 54<sup>th</sup> NYSV, the 73<sup>rd</sup>, 74<sup>th</sup>, and 75<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantries (these regiments were primarily composed of German-born soldiers).

The featured ailment listed during this time period was rheumatism (305 patients). Given the physical strains of walking an average of 13 miles a day in mud, heat, and cold, and sleeping with and without tents outside in various conditions, it is not surprising that arthritic complaints

abounded. There was no cure for the rheumatism but rest and pain relief were prescribed.<sup>17</sup> Fevers—intermittent (coming and going) and typhoid—along with diarrhea and dysentery were the most prevalent diseases.

In an 1888 deposition in his pension file, Morris Coats, from the 136<sup>th</sup> NYSV, stated:

*“I contracted Rhematism on or about the month of November 1862. I had had Typhoid fever just previous to that, and was sent to a Hospital called the “Brick House Hospital” [Historic Blenheim] near Fairfax, Va. and had been treated for it for some five or six weeks..... I felt the effects of the Rheumatism while I was in the Hospital at Fairfax first. When it got so that I could be up and around, I felt it in the pain that I felt all over.... I was treated for that in connection with the fever by the physicians in that Hospital.”*

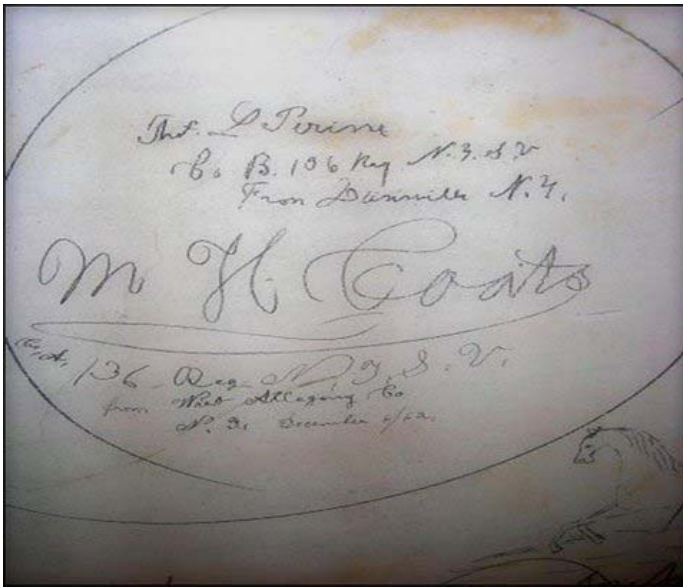
After being transferred to a Hospital in Alexandria in which he stayed until March 1863 he described:

*“I was delirious part of the time, and was blistered for the trouble in my lungs and the rheumatism. They were applied to my chest and back.”<sup>18</sup>*

Morris Coats was first hospitalized as on November 3 for dysentery, according to the hospital register. He was readmitted on December 28<sup>th</sup>, though a reason was not stated. Thomas L. Perine who signed his name on the attic wall above Coats, was patient #823 and entered for diarrhea.<sup>19</sup> Perine enters with diarrhea, but in his pension file it is stated that he had typhoid fever. In examining the hospital registers along with soldier pension files and letters it becomes clear that many diseases or ailments are often symptoms of another disease. Indicative of this is Charles, W. Wetherbee, Patient #111, on Register #353. He is admitted with rheumatism on November 3, 1862 and died on December 29, 1862, His service and pension files have not been examined, but it is highly unlikely that he died of rheumatism.

Simultaneously, a third, smaller register, “No. 358” with 100 patients on it was in operation from October 17, 1862 – January 21, 1862. The primary disease listed was typhoid fever, although almost half of the diseases are illegible on the original documents. It included soldiers from various regiments and it is unclear whether they were siphoned off by regiment to different areas or were just hospitalized in





Signatures of Thomas L. Perine & Morris H. Coats of the 136th NYSV at Blenheim, Fairfax, VA.

one site over that hospital period. On this list were several soldiers with a "*Vulnus Sclopeticum*" (gunshot wound). By researching their regiments, they appeared to have been in action in mid-to-late December with Confederate J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry raids through Occoquan, Burke's Station, Fairfax Court House, Warrenton, and Culpeper.<sup>20</sup>

### Homefront Survival

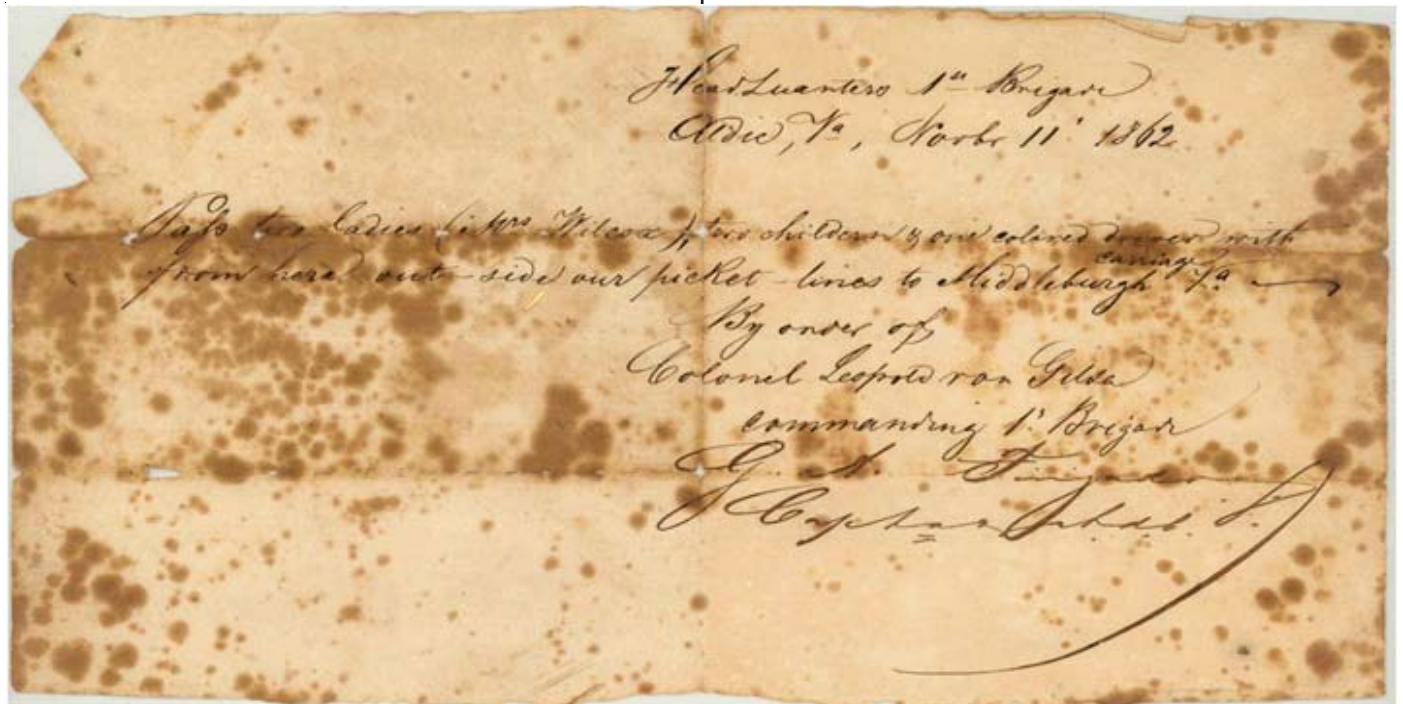
The reality of sick and dying soldiers throughout the Fairfax Court House area must of have been terrifying to

local families who still remained in the vicinity. Albert and Mary Willcoxon had a 3-year-old boy, Harry, and a 2-year-old daughter, Bessie during this hospital period. There must have been great concern and apprehension as to how to keep their family safe from the communicable diseases that surrounded them. A Union-issued pass exists, written on November 11, 1862, that was purchased in the Scott family estate sale in 1997, prior to the City of Fairfax's ownership of the house and property.<sup>21</sup> Currently in private hands, it states,

*"...two ladies (Mrs. Wilcox), two children and one colored driver with carriage from here [Aldie] out-side our picket lines to Middleburgh, Va."*

Mary had grown up in Leesburg and might have been retreating to some friend's home. The other woman noted on the pass may have been here sister, Isabelle, or perhaps her mother, Margaret. We can only speculate about the "*colored driver*". The Willcoxons owned 6 enslaved people in 1860—four men and two women. Had they chosen one of their slaves who ranged in age from 17 to 65 to drive the carriage out to Middleburg? Who would they pick: the young 17-year-old, one of the more mature men in their 20s and 30s, or the older 65-year-old enslaved man? Or, had they hired another man to assist?

We don't know how long Mary and the children



Union Military Pass for "Mrs. Wilcox"  
Private Collection

remained away from their home. The use of the house as a hospital probably ended in late January 1863. But, more soldiers were to once again camp on their property and write on their walls in the spring of 1863.

Henry Colyer, the prolific soldier, with the 157<sup>th</sup> New York offered many descriptions of hospital room arrangements, the quality, or lack of quality of care,

*"We have a good Dr. he is very particular about the patients keeping clean. They mop the floors every three days."*<sup>22</sup>

He is able to pass on news that he hears from his active regiment, but also has a pulse on what is happening in the community. While he is feeling a bit better from his "camp fever" he manages to take his cup outside and milk the cows of a local farmer (Dec 16). On Christmas Day. He again mentions milking cows, but this time names the farmer, "Stevenson," who would be Abner Stevenson whose property abutted the Rumsey property. In one of his last letters written from Fairfax Court House, Colyer tells his mother,

*"the soldiers have taken the boards off the Ramsey barn and last night the frame and roof blew down."*<sup>23</sup>

On this same date Henry relates that General Slocum's headquarters is now at Fairfax Court House and that there are rumors that the sick Vermont soldiers will replace them soon in the hospitals. In describing the military role at Fairfax Court House in January he states that,

*"there are no troops here now. The Vermont Brigade has moved over to the station. The 12<sup>th</sup> Army Corps has moved from there and they have taken their place."*<sup>24</sup>

Henry Isaac Colyer left Fairfax Court House on January 23 for the King Street Branch Hospital in which he remained through July 1863.

### Moving on

The fall of 1862 was busy in Fairfax Court House. The demoralizing blow of the Union's loss at the Battle of 2<sup>nd</sup> Bull Run/Manassas, and the death of two Union general's at the Battle of Ox Hill/Chantilly in late summer, caused an upheaval and reorganization of leadership and troops. The XI Army Corps was in control of the greater village area and was attempting to boost morale and reassert its strength while being affected by the ebb and

flow of troop movements and battles. The removal of the XI Army Corps brought the XII Army Corps and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Vermont Brigade (then reorganized within the XXII Army Corps) in and around the small village.

At Fairfax Court House, as with Union and Confederate troops everywhere, the soldiers battled not just the enemy, but the persistent threat and reality of disease. The sheer number of soldiers who became ill for a few days, or for weeks and months at a time put a stress on the regiments and on the entire, still developing medical system. Organization, surgeons, nurses, supplies, food, transportation, death were many of the issues to be dealt with in a temporary hospital situation. And, for local inhabitants, whose homes and land were overrun by soldiers, well and sick, they had to continue to learn how to survive during hostile times.

The tumultuous times would continue with some surprises in early 1863.....

### Fairfax Court House, Fall 1862 At-A-Glance

August 28-30	Battle of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Manassas/Bull Run
September 1	Battle of Chantilly/Ox Hill
September 5	General Pope relieved of his command <sup>25</sup>
September 12	Army of Virginia merged in to the Army of Potomac Major General Franz Sigel's XI Army Corps became the XI Army Corps. <sup>26</sup>
October 13	XI Corps moved headquarters to Fairfax Court House as support for the Defenses of Washington
November 2	Most of XI Corps moved from FCH to Thoroughfare Gap and Warrenton
November 18	XI Corps headquarters returned to Fairfax Court House
December 12	December 11-15 Battle of Fredericksburg
December 12	XI Corps began march to Fredericksburg, but arrived after the battle.
December 12-14	The XII Brigade entered Fairfax Court House ; started for Fredericksburg but turned back. They remained in Fairfax Station, Dumfries, but arrived after the battle.
December 12-16	2 <sup>nd</sup> Vermont Brigade,—Abercrombie's Division of the Military District of Washington—they were then moved to Fairfax Station, Centreville and eventually to Wolf Run Shoals.
December 20	2 <sup>nd</sup> Vermont Brigade, now Casey's Division, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Army Corps at Fairfax Court House.
December 28	Burke Station Raid ("Christmas Raid") by Confederate Cavalry under the command of J.E.B. Stuart

### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> United States Corps of Topographical Engineers. Map of n. eastern Virginia and vicinity of Washington / compiled in Topographical Engineers Office at Division Head Quarters of General Irvin McDowell, Arlington, January 1th [sic] 1862, from published and manuscript maps corrected





## Fairfax, as Viewed From a Brisk Carriage

The following letter appeared in the *Salem Observer*, Salem, Massachusetts, October 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 4. The letter, from a soldier in the 40th Massachusetts Infantry, provides a very good description of Fairfax County as seen by one of four Massachusetts men during a carriage ride from Munson's Hill to Fairfax Court House in early October 1862. At least one of the men (not the author) has been positively identified as Albert G. Browne (1805-1885), of Salem, MA. Browne, was the father of Albert G. Browe, Jr. (1832-1891) the "*Military Secretary*" of Governor John Andrew of Massachusetts. The "*Capt. Johnson*" referred to is likely Daniel H Johnson, Jr. (1837-1898), of Salem, MA, Captain of Co. B, 40th Massachusetts Infantry. "*T.*" may have been Joseph Henry Thayer (1828-1901), of Salem, MA and Chaplin of the 40th Massachusetts Infantry.

### ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

*Head Quarters, 40th Mass. Reg't, }  
Munson's Hill, Va., Oct. 17. 1862. }*

Dear —: It was my good fortune to enjoy an excursion the other day which was so interesting that I will give you some account of it. At 9 A. M., two Salem friends, (Mr H. Johnson, and Mr Brown, father of our Governor's Military Secretary), whose speech was like the echo of "Home, sweet Home" to us, appeared at our camp in a light carryall drawn by a pair of prompt horses, and Capt. Johnson and myself were soon briskly travelling over the turnpike with them toward Fairfax Court House and Centreville. The morning was like one of our early September days in Massachusetts, just the slightest tinge of autumn in the foliage, the temperature, the sunlight. The face of the country resembled many parts of New England,—irregular, abounding in hills of easy ascent, woodland and clearing interspersed. Fine oak forests are seen, although the trees in this vicinity are mostly of recent growth, and one looks in vain for the forests that have heretofore been so attractive to Northern ship builders. Northern farmers however cannot fail to be charmed with the natural advantages of soil and situation. It is not uncommon for our soldiers who have an eye to such things to say,

"I have picked out my farm, "I think I shall bring my wife and settle here. Nor is there so much of assumption in remarks like these, as there may seem to be. For judging by present appearances the whole region will be ready for re-settlement by the time the war ends. Now and then an inhabited house is passed, but many of the residences, particularly of the better class, are deserted, untenable, not a few in ruins. Those still standing show by their rudely jointed and plastered walls, their unshapely chimneys—often built of logs,—their scattered out-buildings, their general air of untidiness, that they belonged to a race, whose ideas of convenience and taste differ essentially from those prevalent among the "mud sills" of New England.

The road is somewhat better than the Leesburg turnpike, which I described to you the other day. The practice of dispensing with bridges, except over the larger streams, obliges the traveler to pass through many a slough. At the ascents we found the same side tracks, not long in use, for avoiding the steepness of the summit. The Virginia engineers seem to have had an aristocratic disregard for such conveniences, accordingly we dubbed them, whether justly or not, Yankee turn-outs.

Some few miles this side of Fairfax Court House we came upon an encampment by the road side which consisted of three or four Sibley and as many shelter tents, pitched in a deserted farm yard. Several broken down army horses were fastened near by. On inquiry we were told it was a newsboy's encampment; and at the instant up rode a man from Washington, whose horse was loaded with fresh papers. A few moments only were sufficient to sort and distribute them among the waiting urchins, who jumped into the saddle and scampered forward toward the camps. We hailed the leader and learned that he was from Boston,—James McNulty by name. The whole organization he told us is in charge of one man, who employs six boys and eleven horses. He pays the boys two dollars a day and expenses. They sell on an average between three hundred and four hundred papers a day at five cents apiece. Here is an example, perhaps not the least significant, of the changes which this war is introducing.

We reached the encampment of the 33d Mass.,



just this side of Fairfax, as the regiment was marching out to be reviewed by Brigadier General Steinwahr. Their appearance, under the lead of their spirited commander and his associate officers, was highly gratifying to Massachusetts men. It seemed to be no less so to the General, to judge from a few words of hearty commendation which he spoke to them at the close. When the review was over Col. Maggi welcomed his friends, particularly Mr B., with his characteristic enthusiasm. Accompanying him to his tent we enjoyed soon the unexpected pleasure of an interview with Generals Sigel and Shurz. The noble form, fresh countenance, vivacious manner, and brilliant speech of General Shurz will be easily recalled by all who saw him on his visit to Massachusetts a year or two (?) ago. Military life however has given his figure a roundness that it did not then possess. General Sigel, you may well believe, we looked upon with special interest. Although easily recognizable from the likenesses of him which abound, yet justice is not done him in any of them which I have seen. His features are more angular it is true, and Teutonic than the portraits, but do not wear that *brusque* smart look with which he is generally represented. On the contrary, his expression, manner, speech, are eminently thoughtful and deliberate. Though rather small in person, there is nothing stiff or pompous in his bearing. His eye generally wears a meditative look; and much of the time, though by no means self-absorbed, he seems to be pending weighty matters. Every now and then, however, he concentrates upon you a gaze which is peculiarly piercing. In size, deportment, and obvious mental traits he reminded me very much of General Banks—the same quiet self-possession, composure, clearness of thought and speech.—Accompanying the Generals, in a carriage, were Madames Shurz and Lyons—the latter the wife of the General's Secretary. The presence of ladies of refinement does more in Virginia to make an occasion memorable than in Massachusetts. During the interview the band of the 33d (maintained by the private liberality of the regiment and its cultivated officers), played some of the finest music admirably. After dinner we passed through Fairfax, once a pretty village,—its gardens now trampled, its buildings defaced

or dismantled, the rude brick Court House now used as a guard house, and continued on our way to Centreville, twenty-six miles.

The farther we advanced the more numerous the sad traces of war. Many a horse that has come to an untimely end lies by the road-side, his skin forming the only winding sheet of his remains. In the view of Centreville all is desolation. The fields are trampled till they are hardly distinguishable from the highway and are strewn with the wrecks of the refuse left by the myriads of Federals and of Rebels, who have alternately encamped here. The village itself has degenerated into a few dreary, isolated dwellings, interspersed with sutler's shops. From the earth-work, which crowns the hill near by, we looked for miles over the twice fought field of Bull Run, and could understand as never before, why it is that great battles have so often been fought on fields made historic by former engagements.

I purposed to describe the prospect somewhat in detail and to give you some account of our ride back to the camp of the 40th. But orders have just been issued to the Regiment to prepare to move our position at 7 A. M. to-morrow, to Miner's Hill, situated a few miles north-west of us—consequently all is bustle, and the necessary preparation for a start prevents me from writing anything more about a trip which none of the party will soon forget.

Cordially yours,

T.

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## A Pleasure Visit

by William Page Johnson, II

On October 5, 1862, the *New York Times* reported that General Franz Sigel had visited the Battlefield of 2nd Manassas for a “pleasure visit.”<sup>1</sup> Leaving his headquarters at Fairfax Court House, Sigel was accompanied by “General Schurz, Mrs. Schurz, Mrs. Capt. Lyon, Miss Chase, members of the Press and others.” General Schurz, who had been engaged in the battle, gave the group a guided tour.

Miss Chase, was Katherine Chase, the vivacious daughter of United States Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase. She had been escorted to Fairfax Court House by an ambitious, 32-year old, Union Brigadier General, who, several days later, wrote of the experience in a letter to his brother:

*“On Friday last, Miss Kate Chase and I took their carriage and a pompous liveried driver and allowing him to change his tall plug for a comfortable slouch, we set out for General Sigel’s headquarters at Fairfax Court House. Miss Chase had prepared two large baskets of provisions, partly for a present to the General and partly for our use if we should go on to the battlefield.”*

*“We went on, across Bull Run to the limit of the late battle for about five miles beyond Centreville...We saw hundreds of graves, or rather, heaps of earth piled upon bodies where they lay. Scores of heads, hands, and feet protruding, and so rapidly had been the decomposition of 34 days that naked, eyeless skulls grinned at us as if the corpses had lifted their heads from their deathbeds to leer at us as we passed by. Shells and round shot lay scattered all over the field and broken muskets and dismantled gun carriages were very plenty. Hats, caps, coats, equipment, letters, and all that lately belonged to life were scattered around.*

*I picked up a promisory note of \$1,000, which would probably be valuable to the heirs of some poor skelton. ‘Your loving wife ‘til death’ was the conclusion of a letter which lay near the bones of a skeleton arm which reached through the side of its grave,*

*and had doubtless one day not long ago clasped the loving wife...*

*We followed the path of where the fierce giants struggled and saw their battle tracks thick with graves. At last we stopped and took a glass of milk with the old Negro who lives on the eastern marge of the field on the bank of Bull Run (to be a sadly famous stream hereafter) and who saw both battles of 1861 and 1862. All along the road from the Run to Centreville, and even farther this side toward Fairfax are wrecks of burned wagons and artillery carriages.”<sup>2</sup>*

After a festive evening spent in Fairfax Court House as the guest of General Sigel, Kate Chase and her Union escort returned to Washington the next day.

Eventually, the ambitious young officer was promoted to Major General. After the war he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from his native State of Ohio nine times. He then served briefly in the United States Senate before being elected the 20th President of the United States in 1880.

James Abram Garfield served just 200 days as President before he was assassinated on September 19, 1881.

### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> *New York Times*, October 7, 1862, p. 8, c.

<sup>2</sup> Williams, Frederick D., *The Wild Life of the Army: The Civil War Letters of James A. Garfield*, © 1964, p. 148, Michigan State Univ. Press, East Lansing, MI.

## Update!

In response to the article *The Jermantown Foray* in the last issue of the *Fare Facs Gazette*, former City of Fairfax resident, Asa Swart, age 79, who grew up on the former Jerman Farm, recalls as a child using the community well referenced in the article. According to Asa, the Well sat directly on the Flint Hill Road (now Jermantown Road) approximately where the Wendy's Hamburger Restaurant is now located. “The store, telegraph office and blacksmith shop, were all before my time. I remember the Well though. Probably sometime in the 20's my Dad installed a pump in the well and ran a pipe under Little River Turnpike to bring water into our house.”



## Major Alfred Moss (1816-1862)

by William Page Johnson, II

Alfred Moss was born at Dranesville, Fairfax County, Virginia c. 1816. He was the son of Thomas Moss (1779-1839), Clerk of the Fairfax County Court, and Jane Ratcliffe. His grandfather was Richard Ratcliffe, who founded the Town of Providence (now the City of Fairfax) in 1805. On November 12, 1839, he married his first cousin, Martha Ann Gunnell (1823-1904) in Fairfax County. She was the daughter of George West Gunnell and Lucian *Lucy* Ratcliffe. Martha's grandfather was also Richard Ratcliffe. Alfred and Martha had the following children:

Lucy Moss b. 1840, d. 1851; Mary Moss b. 1842; Anne Moss b. 1844; Thomas Moss b. 1847; Ida Moss b. 1848, d. 1854; George W. Moss b. 1853; and Minnie H. Moss b. 1855.

Alfred Moss served as Deputy Clerk of the Fairfax County Court from 1835 to at least 1842. When his father died in 1839 he was appointed Clerk *pro tem* until Col. Spencer M. Ball was elected to fill the vacancy.<sup>1</sup>

Throughout his life, Alfred was very active in the affairs of Fairfax County. He was a member of the Fairfax Education Society, organized in 1846.<sup>2</sup> He was a founding member of the Fairfax Agricultural Society, organized in October 1848, and served as its inaugural Treasurer.<sup>3</sup> This organization became the Fairfax County Fair Association. He was also an early stockholder in the Orange & Alexandria Railroad and served on a committee that assisted in developing the route of that line through Fairfax County.<sup>4</sup>

In 1851, he was appointed a Fairfax County Road Commissioner "*to allot the hands to work the several public roads of the county, and to appoint surveyors thereof; and they are to meet for that purpose at the tavern of G.W.H. Smith, Fairfax Court House, on the second Monday in August.*"<sup>5</sup> In 1852, he was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Fairfax and Potomac Plank Road Company, authorized by the Virginia General Assembly to construct a plank road from the Town of Providence to the Potomac River near Georgetown.<sup>6</sup> That same year he became a member of the Board of Directors of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, organized in 1850 by an Act the Virginia General Assembly, to develop a large-scale textile milling operation utilizing water power from the Potomac River.<sup>7</sup> Both ventures failed.

In February 1854, he was appointed to the board of

directors of the Southern Protection Insurance Company and served as its General Council. His appointment likely came at the request of his friend, Henry W. Thomas, who served as president of the same organization.<sup>8</sup> Alfred served only briefly, resigning in April.<sup>9</sup>

In October 1854, his youngest daughter, Ida, was critically injured in a fall at the home of his brother, Edgar Moss, at Buckland, Prince William County.<sup>10</sup> She died several days later.<sup>11</sup>

Alfred was a member of the old Virginia Democratic Party of Fairfax County. He served as Chairman of the Party in 1848 and was Secretary from 1843 to 1845, and 1848 to 1852.<sup>12,13,14,15</sup> In 1844, Alfred, along with Henry W. Thomas and Thomas R. Love, were appointed by the School Commissioners of Fairfax County "*a Committee of Examination, to be located at Fairfax Court House, whose duty it will be to examine all teachers that may come before them, as to their moral and literacy qualifications, and if in the opinion of said Committee the teacher or teachers are properly qualified, they shall certify the same their hands and seals.*"<sup>16</sup>

He defeated his friend and fellow Fairfax attorney, Thomas R. Love, and was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates in April 1845. During the 1846 Session of the Virginia General Assembly, Delegate Moss presented three separate petitions to the House of Delegates signed by Fairfax County residents supporting the retrocession of the Town and County of Alexandria back to Virginia from the District of Columbia.<sup>17</sup> He resigned as delegate and ran unsuccessfully as the Democratic candidate for the Virginia Senate in April 1846.<sup>18</sup> He was not a candidate for re-election to the House of Delegates in 1847, but remained active in politics. In 1849 he served as one of the "Commissioner of Elections" appointed to oversee elections in Fairfax County.<sup>19</sup>

In the spring of 1852, he was elected Clerk of the Fairfax County Court.<sup>20</sup> In October of that year, he lodged a protest with the Fairfax County Court complaining against the use of the courthouse for any purpose other than what it was erected.<sup>21</sup>

In 1853, Alfred Moss wrote to George Washington Parke Custis, of *Arlington*, the nephew and sole surviving heir of President George Washington. Moss wanted to inform Custis of his intention to seek special permission of the Virginia General Assembly to remove President Washington's Will from the county and send it to New York for the purpose of having a lithographic copy of it made.



## Crinoline and Quinine

by William Page Johnson, II

In the dead of night, three figures sat uncomfortably in a creaking, groaning carriage as it jostled its way west along the Little River Turnpike. Close behind them were two figures huddled in a rough, heavily laden road wagon, drawn by three immense horses. The small caravan passed the occasional hulk of a home whose roofless, ravaged, walls clung to blackened chimneys. The recent battlefield of Chantilly, the smell of death still discernible, appeared and faded. Fairfax Court House and the welcoming warmth of the *Union Hotel* was now a mere memory. The dim lights of Chantilly were growing brighter with each clip-pity-clop of the horses. With luck, they would be home by sunrise.

The small group had started from Washington, D.C. early that morning after a delay of several days due to severe wind and rain. Throughout that day the weather had been bright and sunny, but now, at nearly midnight, it was exceedingly cold, even for late October. The old lady was

tired from their extended trip and yearned for the warmth of her hearth and the comfort of her bed.

Her two young companions, however, couldn't be happier. They were, in fact, on a grand adventure. The pair preferred the excitement of Washington to the tedium of life on their plantation homes near Rectortown, Virginia. Even they, gentrified Virginians with powerful friends in Washington, were now feeling the strain of a brutal war being waged on their doorstep. While almost no one could travel freely between the Federal capital and Virginia, their high connections assured no such restrictions.

The gloom and the clatter of their wagons wheels made them oblivious to the Union picket guard hailing them from the middle of the Little River Turnpike, his musket raised, blocking their path and shouting Halt! Halt!

Marcus Buck Hobson Bayly was a handsome, blond-haired, twenty-three-year-old, born into a life of privilege in Loudoun County, Virginia. Buck Bayly was a member of one of the First Families of Virginia (F.F.V.), whose ancestor,



Adaptation of Illustration by Baron C. DeGrim. Holley, Marietta, *Samantha at The World's Fair*, p. 11, © 1892, Funk & Wagnalls Co., NY, NY.



William London Bayly, a Jamestown Settler, had arrived in Virginia in 1610 just three years after the founding of the Colony. Buck's father, Albert, was a merchant in Washington, DC, who also maintained an expansive plantation, *Grafton*, near Salem, (now Marshall) Virginia. Buck's great uncle, Mountjoy Bayly, had been an officer in the Continental Army and later in life served as the Doorkeeper and Sergeant-At-Arms of the United States Senate. Buck's relatives also included former U.S. President Franklin Pierce, a distant cousin.

Likewise, his companion, Louisa Berryman Buckner, age 22, known to her family and friends as *Lou*, was an upper piedmont beauty, delicate and thin. Her father, Richard Bernard Buckner, was a planter who had established himself on a 1,000 acre estate which he dubbed, *St. Bernard*, near Rectortown, Virginia. Lou's uncle was Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General of the United States, and a member of President Abraham Lincoln's cabinet.

The third member in the carriage was Lou's mother, Louisa Hipkins Turner, age 55. After Lou's father died in 1839, her mother, the former, Louisa Hipkins Berryman, had remarried Thomas B. Turner of Baltimore in 1842. Sadly, Thomas Turner, too, had died at *St. Bernard* in 1846.<sup>1</sup> Lousia Turner's brother was Lt. Otway H. Berryman (1817-1861) of the United States Navy. Lt. Berryman was in command of the *U.S.S. Wyandott* in March 1861 and singlehandedly prevented Fort Pickens, Florida from being captured by the Confederates.

In spite of their obviously powerful Union connections, the Buckner and Bayly family sympathies lay decidedly with the South. Lou's third cousin was Confederate General Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky. Her brother, Richard Pratt Buckner, was a member of the 7<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and would later serve in the famed Mosby's Rangers, 43<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry. Buck's older brother, Sampson Pierce Bayly, had been a member of Co. H, *Adams Cavalry*, 6<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry.<sup>2</sup>

It is believed that Dr. John A. Adams,<sup>3</sup> a physician from Salem, Virginia, was in the second wagon accompanied by an unidentified boy. Dr. Adams had been the captain of the prewar *Adams Cavalry*, now the *Wise Dragoons*, Co. H, 6<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry. He had recently resigned his commission in September 1862 due to dropsy, or, congestive heart failure.<sup>4</sup> One newspaper described him at the time as "*the chief of a notorious guerilla band.*"<sup>5</sup>

Buck Bayly was educated and by some accounts served as a Baptist preacher.<sup>6</sup> At the end October 1862, he and his two female companions had travelled to Washington, D.C., ostensibly, to obtain much needed food and supplies. In spite of the ban on the transportation of such contraband goods into the South, they were confident their high level Union connections would be able to assist them.

While in Washington they stayed at the home of Louisa Turner's daughter, Eliza, and son-in-law, Lt. Benjamin F. Gallaher, who resided at 421 15<sup>th</sup> Street NW, Washington, DC, one block east of the White House.<sup>7,8</sup> Benjamin Gallaher had been a paymaster in the United States Navy until August when he was dismissed for embezzling approximately \$28,000 and gambling it.<sup>9</sup>

Immediately after arriving, Mrs. Turner and Lou called on their relation, Postmaster General, Montgomery Blair. From him they secured from him a gift of \$500.00 and a personal note indicating that they were loyal Union citizens and the goods they intended to transport were for their own personal use. Blair had even secured for them, a similar note from President Lincoln attesting to their loyal character.

In the meantime, Buck visited three druggists – *J.P. Milburn & Co.*, operated by brothers J. Parker & John A. Milburn, and located just around the corner from the Gallaher home on 15<sup>th</sup> Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite the Willard Hotel;<sup>10</sup> *Kidwell & Laurence*, operated by partners John L. Kidwell and Joseph A.S. Laurence, situated at 296 E. North Street, in Georgetown;<sup>11</sup> and *Peel & Stevens*, operated by Henry Peel and located on the corner of King and Alfred Streets, in Alexandria, Virginia.<sup>12</sup>

The *Alexandria Gazette* and the *Evening Star* identified the three druggists visited by Buck Bayly and reported on their arrest:

*"Messrs. Kidwell, of Georgetown; Peale, of Alexandria; and Milburn, of this city, druggists, were yesterday arrested and sent to Old Capitol Prison for selling these parties the contraband medicines, knowing as is alleged, where they were to be carried."*<sup>13</sup>

Ultimately, the druggists were exonerated. However, all three did have close Southern ties. Parker and John Milburn were Virginians, having been born in Alexandria. Their younger brother, Washington C. Milburn, also a

druggist, was in the Confederate Army serving as a Hospital Steward in the *Alexandria Riflemen*, Co. A, 17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry.<sup>14</sup>

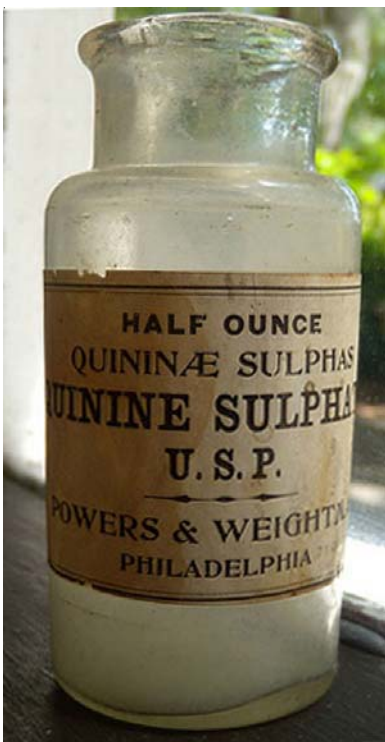
John L. Kidwell was also a Virginian. In addition to being a druggist, he was also a former slave owner, his three slaves having recently been forcibly emancipated when the District of Columbia abolished slavery in April 1862.<sup>15</sup>

Alexandria druggist, Henry Peel, an Englishman, had been arrested in February 1862, along with 22 other men from Alexandria, and confined in Old Capitol Prison for his association with the Alexandria based Volunteer Relief Society.<sup>16</sup> He, and the other men, were charged with “*Furnishing aid to the insurgents by contributions to support the families of those absent serving in the rebel army.*”<sup>17</sup>

So as not to arouse suspicion, Buck only purchased small quantities of the drug, quinine, from each druggist. In this manner, he was able to acquire approximately one hundred twenty ounces. Quinine was a drug that was used to treat malaria and was in critically short supply in the South.

Lou had agreed to assist Buck in this scheme. She carefully modified her top skirt with specially constructed long pockets lined with *oiled silk* in which to hide the bulk of the quinine.<sup>18,19</sup> However, her true motivation seems to have been only friendship.

Buck Bayly’s motivation was strictly profit. The quinine Buck purchased was manufactured by the Philadelphia firm of Powers and Weightman, who, during the war had a virtual monopoly on the precious drug.<sup>20,21</sup> In 1862, the market value for quinine was \$2.90 an ounce.<sup>22</sup> Buck purchased the quinine with both Confederate currency and the \$500.00 received from Blair. He paid approximately \$5.25 an



ounce, or \$630. This same quinine was worth upwards of \$70 an ounce, or \$8,400 in Richmond, Virginia. After adjusting for inflation, the \$8,400 would equate to roughly \$190,000 in today’s dollars. But, Buck Bayly wasn’t the only one profiting. For their trouble, selling contraband drugs and laundering the Confederate currency, the druggists also made a tidy profit of \$2.35 per ounce, or \$282. Adjusted for inflation, this amount would be \$6,500 today. A huge sum for one transaction, especially considering the combined annual income of both John and Parker Milburn at the time was only about \$3,450.<sup>23</sup>

After falsely implicating the druggists, both the *Alexandria Gazette* and *Evening Star* newspapers papers quickly rectified their mistake. The *Gazette* reported:

“*Mr. Kidwell, of Washington, has not been arrested as was reported.*”<sup>24</sup>

“*A statement made in the Washington Star that Mr. Peel, of this place, has been arrested, is incorrect.*”<sup>25</sup>

Several days later the *Star* printed a retraction. They reported that the druggists themselves had nothing to do with the sale of the quinine, stating:

“*Young clerks or store boys only were implicated and held in custody.*”<sup>26</sup>

On the morning of October 28, 1862, Buck Bailey, his two female companions, along with Adams and the boy, left Washington, D.C. in a carriage and heavily loaded road wagon full of supplies. They were armed with a letter from Montgomery Blair, “*a note signed by the President,*”<sup>27</sup> and a Pass from Union General James S. Wadsworth, the former commander of the Military District of Washington. With these documents they were confident they would be able to pass any Union picket guard posted along their intended route. Lou was even alleged to have been literally armed with a revolver secured under her dress.<sup>28</sup>

The day was bright and sunny, but the roads were somewhat muddy after several days of rain. They intentionally took a circuitous route to avoid Union pickets. They also had to stop frequently to rest their horses. Consequently their progress was slow. By 5:00 P.M. they had reached Fairfax Court House. Mrs. Turner produced their pass and other documents, which the Provost Marshal scrutinized. Not satisfied, he seized their wagon of contraband goods, detained them, and summoned his superior.



Union 11<sup>th</sup> Corps commander, Major General Franz Sigel, had recently made his headquarters at Fairfax Court House in the home of Dr. William Presley Gunnell.<sup>29,30</sup> He arrived on the scene and personally inspected the documents. Satisfied, he apologized to the ladies, returned their property and issued them fresh passes. The travelers rested for about an hour, possibly dining at the *Union Hotel*, before continuing on their way again.<sup>31</sup>

Meanwhile, the activities of the smugglers while in Washington had not gone unnoticed. That afternoon, a Negro servant in the Gallaher house, possibly a former Gallaher slave,<sup>32</sup> tipped off Col. Lafayette C. Baker, of Baker's Detective Force, a forerunner of the United States Secret Service. The servant indicated that contraband goods were being smuggled into Virginia and provided Baker with the names and probable destination of the smugglers. Having likely seen Lou's dress, the servant indicated that some of the contraband goods would be found secreted on Lou Buckner's person.<sup>33</sup>

After receiving the tip, Baker immediately went to Postmaster General Montgomery Blair and informed him of his discovery. After which Blair replied,

*"Why, Baker, those persons are as loyal as you are, and I loaned them the money. ...I have just had my note for five hundred dollars discounted to help these poor people."*<sup>34</sup>

Baker was emphatic. Blair became agitated and said,

*"Well arrest them and if you find the quinine, put them in the Old Capitol."*<sup>35</sup>

Late that afternoon, Col. Lafayette Baker telegraphed the Provost Marshal's at Centerville and Fairfax Court House with an order for the arrest of Buck Bayly, Lou Buckner and Mrs. Turner. There was no mention of Dr. Adams or the boy. Col. Baker also immediately dispatched one of his men, Sergeant John Lee, in pursuit.<sup>36</sup>

Baker's message was received at Centerville. However, *"the telegraph line not being in working order"* at 11<sup>th</sup> Corps Headquarters at Fairfax Court House the message was delayed.<sup>37</sup>

The following morning, Sgt. Lee arrived at Fairfax Court House with the news of the smugglers. He immediately telegraphed Baker:

*"United States Military Telegraph  
Received Oct. 29, 1862, 11:41 AM  
From Fairfax C.H., Oct. 29  
To Col L.C. Baker, PM*

*No message was recvd. here yesterday concerning those persons in the wagon. I have searched the roads but can find no trace. Am now returning to Fairfax.  
Sergt. Lee."*<sup>38</sup>

After about twelve hours Baker's dispatch finally made its way to Gen. Sigel in his Headquarters in the home of Dr. William Presley Gunnell at Fairfax Court House.

General Sigel sent the following reply to Baker:

*"United States Military Telegraph  
Received Oct. 29, 1862, 2:40 PM  
From Fairfax C.H., Oct. 29  
To Col L.C. Baker, PM*

*Your dispatch in regard to B. Bailey & Mrs. Turner & Miss Buckner has just been received from Centerville. It is too late. The parties passed here last night at five pm. [They] had passes from Gen. Wadsworth & recommendations from Pres. Lincoln and Mr. Blair, PMG. Your agent will now start for home.*

*F. Sigel, MG"*<sup>39</sup>

Col. James S. Robinson,<sup>40</sup> of the 82<sup>nd</sup> Ohio Infantry, Provost Marshal of Fairfax Court House, immediately dispatched his Assistant Provost Marshal, Captain Jonathan Brown,<sup>41</sup> Co. K, 25<sup>th</sup> Ohio Infantry, to Centerville.

From Centerville, Captain Albert G. Lawrence,<sup>42</sup> of General Stahel's staff was tasked with alerting all of the Union pickets in the area to be on the lookout for the fugitives. Captain Charles P. Wickham,<sup>43</sup> Co. D, 55<sup>th</sup> Ohio Inf., and Provost Marshal of Centerville, was dispatched to alert the pickets in the vicinity of Chantilly. At a little before midnight he arrived at a picket post on Little River Turnpike near Chantilly six miles west of Fairfax. This was likely the site of *Ayres Wagon Stand* near present-day Stringfellow Road.<sup>44</sup> Wickham instructed Corporal Frank M. Hunt,<sup>45</sup> Co. I, 55<sup>th</sup> Ohio Infantry, of the picket guard to be on the lookout for Bayly, Buckner and Turner. Around midnight the two wagons containing the fugitives were stopped at Hunt's picket post.<sup>46,47</sup> Mrs. Turner produced her documents. After Corp. Hunt confirmed their identities he

told them they would not be going any further. Both Mrs. Turner and Lou Buckner vehemently protested, attempting to influence Corp. Hunt. They pleaded that their documents and cargo were legitimate. When it became clear that Hunt did not believe them, they switched tactics and complained that it was about to rain and they and their clothing would soon be wet. Unmoved, Corp. Hunt placed them all under arrest and had them escorted under a cavalry guard to Brigadier General Julius Stahel's headquarters in Centreville, five miles away.

Gen. Stahel made his headquarters at *Royal Oaks*, the home of Joseph Whaley.<sup>48</sup> Here the prisoners were turned over to Col. Leopold von Gilsa of the 41<sup>st</sup> New York Infantry.<sup>49</sup> Captain Brown, Assistant Provost Marshal of Fairfax Court House, arrived. He conducted a search of the wagon which revealed a tremendous amount of groceries and 60 one-ounce vials of quinine concealed in a cinnamon tin from venerable Baltimore spice dealer *George W. Wait & Son*. A search of Buck Bayly revealed two letters and several contraband newspapers concealed on his person. Col. von Gilsa then had the delicate task of making a thorough search of both Lou Buckner and Mrs. Turner. Civility made this task impossible for him, or any other man, to complete. The only woman in the Centreville area available to do this was Augusta von Gilsa, the wife of Col. von Gilsa. She flatly refused to do so. An officer then remembered another "*strong Union woman*" in one of the other regiments.<sup>50</sup> When it became apparent that she would be searched, Lou Buckner tried to shame the Union officers by allegedly saying,

*"So, this is the way you treat Southern ladies?"*<sup>51</sup>

Augusta von Gilsa then agreed to act as a witness "*to prevent the possibility of the woman being tampered with.*"<sup>52</sup> Lou Buckner was then escorted into an adjoining room. A thorough search of her clothing revealed an additional 60 ounces of quinine in one-ounce vials hidden in "*long pockets lined with oiled silk*" sewn into her dress.<sup>53</sup> Mrs. Turner was led into another room and thoroughly searched. Nothing was found on her.

Mrs. Turner and apparently, Dr. Adams, owing to his feeble health, and the unidentified boy, were all permitted to return to Fauquier County in the carriage.

Capt. Brown then escorted Buck Bayly, Lou Buckner, and the contraband goods to Fairfax Court House. Capt.



*Crinoline and Quinine-A Delicate Investigation-Scene at the Provost-Marshall's Washington-Searching Miss Buckner for Contraband Supplies for the Rebels-Quinine Found.-See Page 139.*

Source: *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Magazine*, November 22, 1862, p. 133

Charles W. Asmussen,<sup>54</sup> Aide de Camp, to Gen. Sigel, notified Col. Baker of their arrest:

*"United States Military Telegraph  
Received Oct. 29, 1862  
From Fairfax C.H. Oct. 29  
To Col. Baker, Pro. Marshal*

*Buck Bailey and Mrs. Turner & Mrs.  
Buckner were arrested at twelve (12)  
o'clock near Chantilly. Their papers  
letters and all will be brought from  
Centreville here tonight.*

*Please send some of your men here  
immediately to take them off our hands.*

*C.W. Asmussen  
Capt., A.D.C."*<sup>55</sup>

Sergeant John Lee then conveyed them to Washington, D.C. where they were confined in Old Capitol Prison pending an interrogation by either Col. Baker or his associate, Col. Levi C. Turner.

After Lou Buckner was confined in Old Capitol Prison her uncle, Montgomery Blair, became incensed and in spite of the smuggling charge, demanded that the property, which he had unknowingly paid for, be returned. The property in question, not only consisted of the quinine and groceries, but the personal effects of Lou Buckner and Buck Bayly, as well as the horse and wagon. Blair, whose dislike



of Secretary of War Edwin Staunton was well known, stormed into Lafayette Baker's office in the War Department and presented him with a written order for the return of the property signed by President Lincoln. Baker, flippantly informed him that he could not comply with the order as the property had already been turned over to the Medical Department and Quartermaster and disposed of. Blair, who could be abrasive, then demanded that Staunton remove Baker from office. Staunton refused, but released Lou Buckner from Old Capitol Prison on her taking the oath of allegiance to the United States several days later.

Blair, a moderate with strong Southern ties, had numerous conflicts with other members of Lincoln's cabinet. One reporter described him as "*a restless mischief maker..., [who] was apparently never so happy as when he was in hot water or making water hot for others.*"<sup>56</sup> Because of this, Blair lost the confidence of the more radical element of the Republican Party. Lincoln ultimately accepted his resignation in September 1864 on the eve of the Presidential election. In spite of this, Blair remained loyal to Lincoln to the end.

When Buck Bayly was interrogated by Lafayette Baker he initially refused to admit guilt and denied having anything to do with smuggling. He was returned to Old Capitol. In prison, Bayly, an aristocratic Southerner, was treated harshly by the prison guards. He was placed in solitary confinement for waving, or attempting to communicate with passersby outside a prison window.<sup>57</sup> After more than a week in confinement Bayly wrote to Col. Baker seeking an audience, suggesting to Baker that he had "*something you are interested in as well as the balance of friends of the Federal Government.*"<sup>58</sup> Baker, evidently ignored him. An increasingly desperate Bayly wrote a second letter to Col. Baker on November 11<sup>th</sup>:

*"Washington, D.C., Old Capitol Prison  
November 11<sup>th</sup>, 1862*

*Col. Baker – Sir, Since I talked with you on Saturday last, I have learned much more in reference to the case we was talking about. I have papers in my possession which will tell the whole story. I hope I shall hear from you to day in reference to my case as I am very anxious to get home to see after my affairs &c., &c.*

*Very Respectfully, I am Prisoner  
M.B. Bayly*"<sup>59</sup>

Again, Baker ignored him. Finally, after a month and a half of such harsh treatment, Bayly relented. In a written statement, he admitted his involvement and that his motivation was purely speculative. He signed the oath of allegiance to the United States and was permitted to return to his home in Fauquier County.

After her release, Lou Buckner returned to St. Bernard where she resided with mother, Louisa Turner, until her mother's death in 1886. Lou Buckner never married, but at least one old soldier never forgot her. The following inquiry and reply was published in the *Richmond Times Dispatch*, March 1, 1901:

*"THOSE WANTED....Mr. Dick Buckner, who also had a farm in the neighborhood [near Rectortown or Salem], and was a fine musician and who had a beautiful sister."*

*"ADDRESSES LEARNED...Mr. Dick Buckner is a citizen of Falls Church, and his "Beautiful sister," Miss Lou, is also living."*<sup>60</sup>

Lou Buckner remained at *St. Bernard* until her death at the age of 79, from cancer, on March 9, 1917. She is buried "near Rectortown."<sup>61</sup>

Buck Bayly returned to Fauquier County and resided with his brother Sampson at family home, *Grafton*, near Rectortown. On October 27, 1864, he married Eunice Butler Rogers, the daughter of a wealthy Baltimore merchant. By 1866, the couple had one child and Buck was operating a General Store near *Oak Hill*, the former home of Chief Justice John Marshall in Fauquier County. In October 1866, he got into an argument with a neighbor James Fitzgerald Jones, of *Woodside*, Fauquier Co., Virginia. Jones, a former Major in the Confederate Nitre and Mining Bureau, accused Bayly of being "*disloyal to the South*" and for piloting Union soldiers to his home.<sup>62</sup>

On October 8, 1866, James Jones arrived at Buck Bayly's store on horseback accompanied by a "*Dr. McGuire.*"<sup>63,64</sup> Before Jones could dismount, Bayly stepped forward and stated,

*"I understand you charge me with carrying the Yankees to your house to get your corn."*<sup>65</sup>

To which Jones replied,

*"I have been told that you did."*<sup>66</sup>

Bayly then said it was lie! Angered, Jones snapped back, *"Do you mean that for me sir?"* and then raised his crop and struck Bayly.<sup>67</sup> Bayly wrestled the crop away and returned the blows, knocking Jones from his horse. A scuffle ensued. Bayly broke away and ran into his store and returned with a pistol. He aimed and fired, striking Jones in the neck in what proved to be a mortal wound.<sup>68</sup>

Abandoning his wife and two small children, Buck immediately fled Fauquier County. never to return. In spite of the fact that Dr. McGuire had witnessed the entire incident, no corners inquest or criminal proceedings appear to have been initiated in Fauquier County.

By September of 1867, Buck Bayly resurfaced in San Francisco, California, where he had established himself as a merchant on the corner of Pine and Montgomery Streets.<sup>69</sup>

In November 1872, Buck submitted a claim to the Southern Claims Commission through his brother, Sampson, for almost \$5,000 for livestock (Sheep, cattle, horses, milk cows and oxen) taken by Gen. Gamble in 1863. The claim was denied.<sup>70</sup>

In 1871, Buck was living in Hollister, California. In a deposition given in November of that year, he stated that he had been a resident of California continuously since 1867 and that he was formerly a citizen of the Confederate States.<sup>71</sup> In the early 1870's he ran a saloon in Hollister.<sup>72</sup> According to the *Hollister Advance*, the saloon of *"Messrs. Bailey & Eastman [was] one of the handsomest in town."*<sup>73</sup> By 1874, the partnership of *"Emerson, Bayly & Eastman"* had been dissolved and Bayly *"re-occupied his premises on Fourth street, near Briggs office."*<sup>74,75,76</sup> That same year he took on a new partner, Andrew Jackson Speegle.<sup>77</sup> The new saloon, *Speegle & Bayly*, featured a bowling alley and operated on the corner of Fourth and San Benito Streets in Hollister.<sup>78</sup> The following story on Bayly in the *Hollister Advance*, in December 1873:

*"M.B. BAYLY has finally settled down commercially. His next plunge will, we apprehend, be matrimonially. He has joined SPEEGLE (COPELAND retiring) in the famous "Corner," Fourth Street, which is now being transformed into a star of the first magnitude by removing partitions and putting up a first-class billiard table.... [Advertisement] SPEEGLE & BAYLY, late SPEEGLE & COPELAND, new billiard table; Cor. Fourth & San Benito Sts."*<sup>79</sup>

In an ironic twist, Buck Bayly served as a Juror in a murder trial in Hollister in 1874. In the case of *San Benito County v. Vitale Rosetta*, Rosetta was acquitted.<sup>80</sup> By 1880, he was living in Redding, Shasta County, California on the *"Rail Road Reservation"* and was employed as a bar keeper in the Golden Eagle Hotel.<sup>81</sup>

By February 1882, Buck was in trouble again,

*"M.B. Bayly, who has been drumming up custom[ers] at Sacramento, Marysville and elsewhere, for Bach, Meese & Co., wholesale liquor dealers at 321 Montgomery street, was arrested last evening by officer A.T. Fields, at the Oakland Ferry, and lodged in the City Prison on a charge of embezzlement preferred by a member of the firm, who accuses him of having collected some \$300, which, it is alleged, was spent in dissipation and gambling. Bayly claims that on a settlement his account would not be far short of being square."*<sup>82</sup>

A few months later the following appeared in the *San Francisco Bulletin*:

*"BENCH WARRANT ISSUED. – In Department Twelve of the Superior Court to-day M.B. Bayly, charged with embezzlement, did not appear for trial and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest."*<sup>83</sup>

In December 1883, the *Salt Lake Daily Herald* listed the arrival of one *"M.B. Bayley, [of] Sacramento."*<sup>84</sup>

He was still listed as a fugitive from justice in San Francisco in 1891.<sup>85</sup>

He is presumed to have died in obscurity.

#### (Endnotes)

<sup>1</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, July 13, 1846, p. 3, c. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Compiled Confederate Service Records, Richard P. Buckner & Sampson P. Bailey, Rec. Grp. 91, NARA, Wash., DC.

<sup>3</sup> John A. Adams (1819-1882) son of John Adams & Ann Thompson; attended the Univ. of VA, 1837 & Univ. of PA; Physician; m. Mary E. Barbee, Fauquier Co., Feb. 10, 1840; organized a prewar cavalry troop in Fauquier Co.; enl. Apr. 1861; developed Dropsy, edema associated with heart failure, resigned Sept. 1862; d. Jan. 19, 1882; bur. Cool Spring Meth. Ch. Cem., Delaplane, Fauquier Co., VA.

<sup>4</sup> Compiled Confederate Service Records, John A. Adams, Rec. Grp. 91, NARA, Wash., DC.

<sup>5</sup> *Philadelphia Inquirer*, November 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 2.

<sup>6</sup> Baker, Lafayette C., *History of the United States Secret Service*, p. 121, © 1867, L.C. Baker, Philadelphia, PA.





*Alfred Moss continued from page 11.*

He indicated the reason for this to Mr. Custis, *"Strangers frequently call here to examine it, and by constant handling, it has become very much worn....the venerable autograph of the Pater Patriae shall be retired from public observation, and carefully preserved among the most cherished archives of the County of Fairfax"*<sup>22</sup>

Alfred was re-elected Clerk of the Fairfax County Court in 1858.<sup>23</sup>

In 1859, he was one of the organizers of an equestrian tournament, a *Grand Tournament*, which also featured a cotillion and supper at the Union Hotel, at Fairfax Court House September 27<sup>th</sup>.<sup>24</sup> That fall, he was one of the twelve members of the Fairfax County Bar, who nominated John W. Tyler, as a candidate for election as Circuit Court Judge for Fairfax County.<sup>25</sup> In March 1860, Moss was elected a delegate to the Democratic National Convention to be held April 23<sup>rd</sup> – May 3<sup>rd</sup> that year in Charleston, South Carolina.<sup>26</sup> Unfortunately, he became desperately ill and was unable to attend the convention. He was so ill, in fact, that some newspapers even reported that he had died.<sup>27</sup>

*"The report of the death of Alfred Moss, Esq., of Fairfax, we are most happy to state, is incorrect. Mr. Moss, as was stated in the Gazette, a day or two since, is rapidly recovering from his late indisposition."*<sup>28</sup>

Alfred was a slave holder and a staunch secessionist. He ran as the secession candidate to the Virginia Secession Convention in 1861.<sup>29</sup> He lost to the more moderate candidate William H. Dulaney. Not surprisingly, he voted for secession at Fairfax Court House when the issue was put to the voters in the form of a referendum.

### Records of Fairfax County Pillaged

When General Milledge L. Bonham of South Carolina arrived at Fairfax Court House with his brigade in the spring of 1861, Alfred Moss enlisted in the Confederate Army. He was appointed a Major and served as a volunteer Aide de Camp to General Bonham, and later in the same capacity to General Richard S. Ewell, of Virginia.<sup>30</sup>

After the 1st Battle of Manassas in July 1861, it became apparent that *nothing* of value would be safe from the contending armies in Fairfax County.

A Union soldier in a Maine Cavalry Regiment described, in a letter dated April 13, 1862, what had been happening to the public records housed in the Fairfax County Clerk's Office office at Fairfax Court House:

*"The floor of the office is strewn several inches deep with papers dating from 1690 down to the present time. Nearly all the boys secured some to send home."*<sup>31</sup>

In early 1862, Fairfax County Circuit Court Clerk, Alfred Moss, gathered up all the court records he could carry including the Will of President George Washington and drove them to Warrenton, Virginia. He continued on to Richmond, Virginia where he turned the Will over to George W. Munford, Secretary of the Commonwealth, for safekeeping.

Alfred continued to serve as Clerk of the Fairfax County Court until the spring of 1862 when, after refusing to take an oath of allegiance to the United States, his office was declared vacant by Francis H. Pierpont, Governor of the restored government of Virginia.

In July 1862, Alfred Moss was captured along with Col. Charles Lee Jones<sup>32</sup> by Federal troops of "Bayard's

**Died at the Powhatan Hotel in this city on Sunday, Major ALFRED O. MOSS.**

The deceased has been for many years Clerk of Fairfax county, Virginia. In the years 1845 and '46 he was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates from that county. His most prominent characteristic was his uniform kindness to the poorer class of the community in which he lived, and indeed, wherever they came within reach of his kind hand. He was known far and near as their firm, steadfast and ever ready friend, and many a tear will start at the news of his death. He was courteous affable and gentle, and very rarely did an unkind word pass his lips.

Major Moss was for a considerable time connected with the staff of Brigadier General M. L. Bonham of S.C., and during the time that officer commanded the advance of our troops, was most valuable and efficient in giving plans of the whole country around the region of Manassas, Centreville and Fairfax Court House. He was bold and daring, and more than once has it fallen to the fortune of the writer to be in company with him when scouting within the lines of the enemy or creeping upon their ill-fated pickets.

Subsequent to the election of General Bonham as member of the Confederate House of Representative, after which he resigned his commission. Major Moss was connected with the Major General Kwell's staff. He had the ill-fortune to be taken prisoner by the Federals during the past summer, and was taken to Washington City, where he was confined in the old Capitol building.

There he contracted, it is supposed, the aggravated case of Jaundice, which, in consequence of his close confinement until his release, within the past three weeks, was the insolent to be checked, and he sank very rapidly, having been confined to his room not more than one week, up to the time of his death.

His loss will be much mourned by a wife and family and by a large circle of warm friends and acquaintances.

**A 3R END.**

*Richmond Whig*, October 7, 1862, p. 3, c. 2.

*Cavalry*," near Orange C.H., Virginia. He was confined in Old Capitol Prison in Washington, DC.<sup>33</sup> While in prison he allegedly contracted typhoid fever. At the end of August 1862, he was sent on "*the steamer Juniata*" to Fort Monroe, Virginia to be exchanged for Capt. John T. Drew of 2<sup>nd</sup> Vermont Infantry.<sup>34,35</sup>

He died alone in his room at the Powhatan Hotel, across from City Hall, in Richmond, Virginia on October 4, 1862. His final resting place is unknown.

Several months later, on December 4, 1862, Henry T. Brooks, Alfred Moss' Unionist successor as Clerk of the County Court for restored government of Fairfax County, wrote a letter to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, accusing Moss of stealing President George Washington's Will and the other valuable county records and selling them to the *British Museum*.<sup>36</sup> Other Northern papers quickly picked up the story and repeated it. However, the next day December 5, 1862, Job Hawxhurst, the Unionist Clerk of the *Circuit* Court for the restored government of Fairfax County wrote a letter to the *Washington Republican* exonerating Alfred Moss.

### Washington's Will.

**FAIRFAX C. H., VA., Dec. 5, 1862.**

**To the Editor of the Washington Republican:**

A statement appeared in your paper to day that Washington's will was some time since stolen from the office here, and has been sold to the British Museum.

I am assured by a gentlemen here, in whose statement I have entire confidence, that so far from such being the fact, the will in question is now in Culpeper county, Va. It was removed by the former clerk of the court, Mr. Alfred Moss, in whose possession he saw in May last; and subsequently in September, he saw Mr. Moss and was assured by him that it was still safe.

Although my informant does not feel at liberty to divulge its exact locality, for obvious reasons, there need be no uneasiness about its safety; but that when peace shall reunite our country, and afford security, this interesting relic of our country's father will be restored to its proper resting-place in this county the home of Washington.

Yours, truly,

**JOB HAWKHURST.**

*Alexandria Gazette*, December 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 2.

Although a staunch anti-slavery Unionist, Hawxhurst, was an honorable man. He told the truth.

Not surprisingly, few Northern newspapers picked up Hawxhurst's version:

*"We are pleased to find it reliably contradicted, that the Will of the immortal WASHINGTON has been sold to the British Museum. The story of the sale is pronounced a canard, and a letter from Fairfax states that the late ALFRED MOSS, county clerk, safely deposited the will somewhere in Culpeper before his death. It was in his charge, and he is represented as a man of integrity."*<sup>37</sup>

When Richmond fell to Union forces in 1865, the records of Fairfax County were once again pillaged. George Washington's Will was found on the floor in Secretary Munford's office "*among the papers lying scattered by Federal soldiers.*"<sup>38</sup> Fortunately, the Will was returned to the Fairfax County Clerk's Office where it remains today.

### (Endnotes)

<sup>1</sup> Fairfax County Minute Book 1835, p. 229, Fairfax County Circuit Court Clerk's Office, Fairfax, VA.

<sup>2</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, March 30, 1846, p. 2, c. 1.

<sup>3</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, February 27, 1849, p. 2, c. 5.

<sup>4</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, October 24, 1857, p. 3, c. 1.

<sup>5</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, July 29, 1851, p. 2, c. 1.

<sup>6</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, March 9, 1852, p. 4, c. 1.

<sup>7</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, September 17, 1853, p. 2, c. 6.

<sup>8</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, February 14, 1854, p. 3, c. 3.

<sup>9</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, April 8, 1854, p. 3, c. 2.

<sup>10</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, October 16, 1854, p. 2, c. 1.

<sup>11</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, October 21, 1854, p. 2, c. 1.

<sup>12</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, March 14, 1848, p. 2, c. 7.

<sup>13</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, March 29, 1843, p. 3, c. 3.

<sup>14</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, February 25, 1848, p. 2, c. 1.

<sup>15</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, March 26, 1850, p. 2, c. 7.

<sup>16</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, December 31, 1844, p. 3, c. 6.

<sup>17</sup> *Richmond Whig*, January 30, 1846, p. 2, c. 4.

<sup>18</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, April 27, 1846, p. 2, c. 6.

<sup>19</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, March 27, 1849, p. 3, c. 2.

<sup>20</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, May 31, 1852, p. 2, c. 7.

<sup>21</sup> Fairfax County Minute Book 1845, p. 15, Fairfax County Circuit Court Clerk's Office, Fairfax, VA.

<sup>22</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, February 14, 1853, p. 2, c. 1.

<sup>23</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, May 28, 1858, p. 3, c. 3.

<sup>24</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, September 17, 1859, p. 3, c. 4.

<sup>25</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, November 21, 1859, p. 2, c. 6.

<sup>26</sup> *Evening Star*, March 31, 1860, p. 2, c. 1.

<sup>27</sup> *Evening Star*, April 9, 1860, p. 2, c. 1.

<sup>28</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, April 9, 1860, p. 2, c. 1.

<sup>29</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, January 18, 1861, p. 3, c. 1.

<sup>30</sup> Pfanz, Donald C., *The Letters of General Richard S. Ewell. Stonewall's Successor*. © 2012, p. 228, Univ. of TN Press, Knoxville, TN.



**Endnotes for *Changes and Challenges* continued from p. 7:**

by recent surveys and reconnaissances; engraved on stone by J. Schedler ... N.Y.

<sup>2</sup> United States War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (OR), "Operations in Northern Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, Mar 17-Sep 2." Washington, D.C.: Government Printing, 1880-1901, Volume XII, Chpt XXI, Part II pp.45-46.

<sup>3</sup> Thomas Adams, editor., *Germans and the Americas: Culture, Politics, and History*, Volume I. (Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, Inc., 2005. xix-xx (Editor's preface).

<sup>4</sup> Taylor, Scott S., "Testimony from the Court House: The Civil War Letters of Z.T. Miller from Fairfax Court House, Virginia, 1862." *Yearbook, The Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia*. 31 (2007-08):65. This informative article provides a personal glimpse into the life of a young soldier stationed at Fairfax Court House in the Fall 1862. These letters are part of a large collection of his writings and ephemera at Georgetown University Library, Special Collections Division, Helen King Boyer Collection.

<sup>5</sup> Henry Colyer Isaac Letter (1862) The Huntington Library. San Marino, CA), [28942-28946, 28976-28977].

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Colyer, October 29, 1862. Although the collection of Henry Isaac Colyer's letters had been transcribed in the 1960s by his son they did not always include correct transcriptions. Patricia A. Gallagher, a volunteer with the "Blenheim Research Group" transcribed and annotated his letters in April 2001. It is interesting to note that he sometimes spelled his last name Collier, as did the U.S. Army. At the NARA his "pension file is missing," but we do know from his service file that he was discharged in July 1865. At some time he made his way out to California, but nothing else is known at this time. Henry was patient #927 on the Hospital Register #353, Reserve Hospital, 11<sup>th</sup> Army Corps, Fairfax Court House, Va." He had a continued fever. [Introductory notes to transcriptions of "Henry I. Colyer, 157<sup>th</sup>

New York Infantry," by Patricia A. Gallagher, April 20, 2001, collection of Historic Blenheim, Office of Historic Resources, City of Fairfax, Va.]. See below for more information on the reserve hospital system.

<sup>8</sup> Private Simon E. Didama. He enlisted at Oneida, New York on August 7, 1862 and died of diarrhea on October 28, 1862 at Fairfax Court House. (www.civilwardata.com, Historical Data Systems, Inc.).

<sup>9</sup> Army Corps designations usually used Roman numerals, however, the reserve hospital used Latin numbers. For this article, "11<sup>th</sup>" will be used to designate the reserve hospital system.

<sup>10</sup> *Blenheim*, owned by the City of Fairfax, features the ca. 1859 brick farm house built by the local landowner and secessionist, Albert Willcoxon. The site is known for its large and pristine collection of Union soldier graffiti on the walls of the house. In March 1862, many of the Union soldiers were German-born and were commanded by Louis Blenker (Blenker's Division). In the Fall of 1862 the German-born soldiers who wrote on the walls were under the command of Franz Sigel. Historic Blenheim is located at 3610 Old Lee Highway, Fairfax, Virginia 22030. The Civil War Interpretive Center hours are Tues-Sat, 12-4pm. Guided tours are at 1pm. Historic Blenheim is part of the

Northern Virginia Civil War Graffiti Trail. For further information see www.brandystationfoundation.com.

<sup>11</sup> Documentation of the 11<sup>th</sup> A.C. Reserve Hospital at Fairfax Court House" system comes from the National Archives and Record Administration (RG 94, Records of the Adjutant General's Office, entry 544: Field Records of Hospitals 1821-1912, Army Corps Series). Volunteer researcher C.K. Gailey found the records at the NARA and he and researcher Patricia Gallagher transcribed and identified soldiers who signed the walls at Historic Blenheim and were listed on the hospital registers. Their detailed investigation widely impacted our knowledge of soldiers at Fairfax Court House during this time period and additional research into disease during the Civil War.

<sup>12</sup> The Willcoxon Tavern was located on the corner of the Little River Turnpike and Payne Street across from the Fairfax Court House. From the

mid-1830s until, his death in 1855, Capt. Rezin Willcoxon, (the father of Albert Willcoxon, owner of the farm and house now referred to as Historic Blenheim), was the owner and proprietor of this large tavern. He had increased its size from the smaller tavern owned by the town's founder Richard Ratcliffe. After Rezin Willcoxon's death, the tavern remained in the family until 1866. James W. Jackson had leased the hotel until July 1860 when he then owned and ran the Marshall House hotel in Alexandria. It was at this site he killed Union Col. Elmer Ellsworth for removing the Confederate flag from outside his hotel on May 24, 1861. In retribution Union Corp Francis Brownell immediately killed Jackson. [Constance K. Ring, "Richard Ratcliffe: The Man, His Courthouse, and His Town." *Yearbook, The Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia*. 25 (1995-01996):124-26.] Jackson's widow and children lived in Fairfax Court House after his death. During the Civil War the tavern was used by both the Union and Confederate troops as a tavern, for significant conferences and meetings, and as a hospital.

<sup>13</sup> Colyer, December 13, 1862.

<sup>14</sup> New Yorker, William T. Rumsey had purchased the former estate of Richard Ratcliffe (d. 1825), Mt. Vineyard, west of the Fairfax Court House in 1842. Richard Ratcliffe was the founder of the Town of Providence (1805), formerly called Fairfax Court House.

<sup>15</sup> Dr. J. Mortimer Craze was the asst. regmtl. surg. for the 157<sup>th</sup> New York State Volunteers. He served in the reserve hospital at Fairfax Court-house until March, 1863 until he became ill. He returned to upstate New York to recuperate for two months. He returned to service at Aquia Creek just prior to the Battle of Chancellorsville. ([http://www.onlinebiographies.com/Biography of Dr. J. Mortimer Craze](http://www.onlinebiographies.com/Biography%20of%20Dr.%20J.%20Mortimer%20Craze%20.htm)).

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.nytimes.com/1862/12/14/news/> *New York Times*, December 14, 1862.)

<sup>17</sup> Terry Reimer, Director of Research, National Museum of Civil War Medicine. E-mail correspondence, 9/27/2012. Then, like now, doctors knew there was no cure for arthritis, so the treatments tended to be directed at rest and pain relief. "Most of the Civil War-era treatments did little to help, but a partial list of medicines used include: iodide of potassium, sarsaparilla, quinine and iron, cod liver oil, and citric acid." *The Medical and Surgical History of the Civil War*, prepared by Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes, 1870 (reprinted 1991, Broadfoot Publishing Co., Wilmington, N.C.; originally titled *Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion 1861-1865*).

<sup>18</sup> NARA, Morris H. Coats, pension file. Certificate No. 53.401; Deposition A.; Morris H. Coats, February 17, 1888. Coats also refers to the "Brick House Hospital" near Fairfax, Va., as does a former soldier who visited him at this site.

<sup>19</sup> On Register #353, Coats was first hospital patient #221, then #1652. Thomas L. Perine was patient #823. "Blistering was another method used to rid the body of its poison. 'This treatment included the application of some substance on the skin with the intention of creating a second degree burn that would then 'suppurate' or produce pus thus drawing the 'bad humors' away from the body.'" <http://vermontcivilwar.org/medicine/medicine1.php>.

<sup>20</sup> General J.E.B. Stuart's "Christmas Raid" or Burke's Station Raid, has a humorous side to it. Following the raid he had a telegraph sent to General M.C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General of the U.S. Army, in which he complained about the poor quality of the mules he had captured.

<sup>21</sup> *Blenheim* remained in the Willcoxon family for 4 generations. The last owners were Barbara Elizabeth Duras Scott—a direct descendant—and her husband, Bill Scott. Barbara Scott died in 1987 and Bill Scott remained in the house until his death in 1997. They had no children and Mrs. Scott did not have siblings. The house and 12 acres were left to Mr. Scott's brother and sister-in-law. An estate sale occurred in November 1997 at which time the pass was purchased by someone who is kind to share it with us on occasion. In 1999 the City of Fairfax purchased the property and buildings from Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Scott, a tremendous undertaking in local historic preservation by a small city.

<sup>22</sup> Colyer, December 11, 1862

<sup>23</sup> The 2<sup>nd</sup> Vermont Brigade had been positioned south of Fairfax Court

**Endnotes for Crinoline & Quinine continued from p. 18:**

<sup>7</sup> Report of Levi C. Turner in the Case of Louisa Turner, Louisa Buckner & Marcus Bayly, #1739, Case Files of Investigations by Levi C. Turner and Lafayette C. Baker, compiled 1862 – 1865; Rec. Grp. 94, NARA, Wash., DC.

<sup>8</sup> *Boyd's Washington & Georgetown Directory*, p. 86, © 1862, Thomas Hutchinson, Publisher, 492 Seventh St., W., NY, NY.

<sup>9</sup> Message of the President of the United States to the Two Houses of Congress, p. 535, © 1862, US Govt. Printing Office, Wash., DC.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid #8, p. 130.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid #8, p. 112.

<sup>12</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, May 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 7.

<sup>13</sup> *Evening Star*, October 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 5.

<sup>14</sup> Compiled Confederate Serv. Recs., Rec. Grp. 91, NARA, Wash., DC.

<sup>15</sup> Records of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia Relating to Slaves, 1851-1863, John L. Kidwell, M433, NARA, Wash., DC.

<sup>16</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, May 13, 1862, p. 4, c. 1.

<sup>17</sup> Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Ser. II, V. II, p. 276, © 1883, US Govt. Printing Office, Wash., DC.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid #6, p. 121.

<sup>19</sup> *Oiled Silk* is silk treated w/ linseed oil or paraffin to make it waterproof.

<sup>20</sup> Letter and Telegram from Powers & Weightman to U.S. Provost Marshal, War Department in regard to the arrest of Georgetown Druggist, John L. Kidwell, November 1, 1862, #134 B, Case Files of Investigations by Levi C. Turner and Lafayette C. Baker, compiled 1862 – 1865; Rec. Grp. 94, NARA, Wash., DC.

<sup>21</sup> "The Use of Quinine During the Civil War," *Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin* 17, June 1906.

<sup>22</sup> "Table of Prices of Quinine Since 1823," *Pharmaceutical Era*, October 15, 1891, p. 238.

<sup>23</sup> 1863 Taxable Income of J. Parker & John A. Milburn, U.S. IRS Tax Assessment Lists, 1862-1918, NARA, Wash., DC.

<sup>24</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, November 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 3.

<sup>25</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, November 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 2.

<sup>26</sup> *Washington Star*, November 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 5.

<sup>27</sup> Report of Capt. George G. Lyon, A.D.C. to Gen. Franz Sigel in the Case of Louisa Turner, Louisa Buckner & Marcus Bayly, #1739, Case Files of Investigations by Levi C. Turner and Lafayette C. Baker, compiled 1862 – 1865; Rec. Grp. 94, NARA, Wash., DC.

<sup>28</sup> *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Magazine*, November 22, 1862, v.15, n.373, p. 139, c. 1.

<sup>29</sup> Letter of Col. Charles Cummings to his wife, December 14<sup>th</sup>, 1862, "Gen. Stoughton succeeded Gen. Sigel in having his headquarters at one of these," Vermont Historical Society, Barre, VT.

<sup>30</sup> *Milwaukee Sentinel*, November 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 4.

<sup>31</sup> Report of Capt. George G. Lyon, A.D.C. to Gen. Franz Sigel in the Case of Louisa Turner, Louisa Buckner & Marcus Bayly, #1739, Case Files of Investigations by Levi C. Turner and Lafayette C. Baker, compiled 1862 – 1865; Rec. Grp. 94, NARA, Wash., DC.

<sup>32</sup> Eliza R. Gallaher owned four slaves, three of whom could have possibly tipped off Col. Baker. Beverly Pullison, age 22, a dining room servant, who was given to Eliza in the division of her father's estate; Lucy Alexander, age 38, a nurse and family servant, who was given to Eliza by her brother in exchange for a slave named Randall who was given to her in the division of her father's estate; Harriet Cross, age 24, a cook, whom Eliza purchased Harriett Cross, a cook, in 1858, for a period of 13 years from Howerton Cross of Bladensburg, MD. Eliza also owned, Lucy Cross, age 1, the "Nearly White daughter of Harriet Cross;" (Records of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia Relating to Slaves, 1851-1863, Eliza R. Gallaher, M433, NARA, Wash., DC).

<sup>33</sup> Ibid #6, p. 121.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid #6, p. 121-2.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid #6, p. 122.

<sup>36</sup> Sergeant John Lee (1820-1870) enl. as a Sgt., Co. C, 95<sup>th</sup> New York Inf., Dec. 5, 1861. He was detailed by the Sec. of War to Col. Lafayette Baker's Detective Force at the War Dept. in Wash., DC in 1862 (*Daily National*

*Intelligencer*, May 15, 1865, p. 1, c. 4). Moved to Mississippi after the war and resided between Meridan and Vicksburg. Testified at the trial of Lincoln Conspirator, John H. Surratt (*Daily National Intelligencer*, June 27, 1867, p. 3, c. 2).

<sup>37</sup> Telegraph of Asmusen to Baker in the Case of Louisa Turner, Louisa Buckner & Marcus Bayly, #1739, Case Files of Investigations by Levi C. Turner and Lafayette C. Baker, compiled 1862 – 1865; Rec. Grp. 94, NARA, Wash., DC.

<sup>38</sup> Telegraph of Lee to Baker in the Case of Louisa Turner, Louisa Buckner & Marcus Bayly, #1739, Case Files of Investigations by Levi C. Turner and Lafayette C. Baker, comp. 1862 – 1865; Rec. Grp. 94, NARA, Wash., DC.

<sup>39</sup> Telegraph of Sigel to Baker in the Case of Louisa Turner, Louisa Buckner & Marcus Bayly, #1739, Case Files of Investigations by Levi C. Turner and Lafayette C. Baker, comp. 1862 – 1865; Rec. Grp. 94, NARA, Wash., DC.

<sup>40</sup> James Sidney Robinson (1827-1892). From 1847 to 1865 he was the Editor of the *Weekly Republican* at Canton, Ohio. He served as Clerk in the Ohio House of Representatives from 1856-58. In 1861 he enlisted as a Pvt. in the 4<sup>th</sup> Ohio Inf., he was soon afterward elected Capt. He was apptd. Maj. of the 82nd Ohio Inf. on Dec. 31, 1861 and prom. Lt. Col., Apr. 9, 1862, and Col. on Aug. 29, 1862. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg. He was brevetted Brig. Gen. Dec. 9, 1864, and prom. to Brig. Gen. Jan. 12, 1865 and Maj. Gen. Mar. 13, 1865. He received an invalid's pension for his war service in 1866 (Cert. #63485). After the war he engaged in railroad building in Ohio. He was chairman of the Ohio Republican Committee, 1877-79 and State Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs in 1880. He was a U.S. Rep. (R) from the 9th Ohio District in Congress from 1881 to 1885, and Secretary of State of Ohio from 1885 to 1889. He is interred in Grove Cem., Toledo, Ohio. His wife Hester A. Robinson received a widow's pension in 1892 (Cert. #357,783).

<sup>41</sup> Jonathan Brown (1827-1890) In March 1863, Capt. Brown resigned his commission and was appointed Deputy Provost Marshall of the War Department under Col. Lafayette C. Baker (*New York Evening Express*, April 15, 1863, p. 3, c.1). After the war he married to Ruth E. \_\_\_\_\_ (1858-1934). He applied for a pension in 1890 from Kansas (App. #438,913) but died before it was approved. Died Jan. 19, 1890, Ft. Scott, KS. Bur. Ft. Scott Natl. Cem. (Obit. *Fort Scott Monitor*, Jan. 21, 1890, p. 5, c. 3). After Jonathan's death, Ruth remarried Hiram B. Newlon in 1904. Newlon was also a CW veteran (Obit. *Payette Independent*, October 4, 1923). Ruth received a widow's pension in 1923 (Cert. #943,219).

<sup>42</sup> Albert Gallatin Lawrence (1836-1887) b. Apr. 14, 1836, son of William B. Lawrence, former Gov. of R.I. and Esther Rogers Gracie.; U.S. Attaché to Vienna; comm. a Capt. In 54<sup>th</sup> NY Inf.; assgn. To staff of Gen. Julius Stahl 1862 – 1863; prom. Lt. Col. 1864; given command of 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Colored Inf.; wded. Ft. Fisher (lost arm); Brevetted Brig. Gen. U.S.V. 1865; m. widow Eva (Taylor) Kingsbury, niece of Pres. Zachary Taylor, Sept. 1865; U.S. Minister to Costa Rica 1866; fought bloodless duel with Hon. Amedee Van den Nest, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, Belgium, 1878; div. 1879; d. NY Jan. 1, 1887. Bur. Lawrence Fam. Cem., Queens, NY.

<sup>43</sup> Charles Preston Wickham (1836-1925) b. in Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio, Sep. 15, 1836, son of Frederick Wickham and Lucy Bancroft Preston. Frederick was pub. of the local *Norwalk Reflector* newspaper. Charles attended Norwalk Academy. He grad. Cincinnati Law School in 1858. He m. Emily Jane Wildman in Aug. 1860. He enl. with his bro. William, in Co. D, 55<sup>th</sup> Ohio Inf. in Sep. 1861; prom. to Lt. Oct. 1861, prom. Capt. Jan. 1863; prom. Maj. Jul. 1864; Brevetted Lt. Col. 1865; mustered out Jul. 1865. Returned to practice of law. Elected Huron Co. Prosecuting Attorney 1866-1870; elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas 4<sup>th</sup> Judicial Dist. 1880 & 1885. Elected as a (R) to the U.S. House of Rep. 1887 – 1891. Pres. Of the A.B. Chase Piano Co. 1909. Died Mar. 18, 1925, after being struck by a car. Bur. Woodlawn Cem., Norwalk, OH.

<sup>44</sup> Map of North Eastern Virginia and Vicinity of Washington, J.J. Young & W. Hesselbach, Bur. of Topo. Engrs., © Aug 1, 1862, Arl., VA.

<sup>45</sup> Francis Marion Hunt (1837-1895) b. Jul. 15, 1837, Huron Co., OH; occ. Carpenter; enl. Sept. 1861, Co. I, 55<sup>th</sup> Ohio Inf.; m. Mary E. Walker, Oct. 12, 1861, Erie Co., OH; prom. Sgt. May 1863; trans. Nov. 1863 to Co. I, 17<sup>th</sup> Veterans Reserve Corps; dis. Oct. 1864; postwar occ. Carpenter; rec.



**Endnotes for Crinoline & Quinine continued from p. 22:**

an invalid's pension in 1865 (Cert. # 41,997) d. June 22, 1895, bur. Omar Cem., Seneca Co., OH. (Headstones Provided for Deceased Union Civil War Veterans, 1879-1903). His widow, Mary, rec. a widow's pension in 1895 (Cert. #423,818).

<sup>46</sup> *Philadelphia Inquirer*, November 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 2.

<sup>47</sup> *Boston Evening Gazette*, November 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 4.

<sup>48</sup> The Joseph Whaley House, *Royal Oaks*, was adjacent to St. John's Epis. Ch., Centreville, VA. It was dismantled in 1959 for a future development.

<sup>49</sup> Colonel Leopold von Gilsa was born in Prussia in 1825. He served during the Schleswig-Holstein War of 1848-50, fighting on the Danish side. After the war he was exiled and in 1853 emigrated to the United States settling in New York City. He held a position with the German Savings Bank and was a teacher until the start of the war. He served throughout the Civil War being severely wounded at the Battle of Cross Keys in June 8, 1862. He became a Naturalized American Citizen in 1868. He recvd. an invalid's pension in 1869 (Cert. # 128,780). He died March 1, 1870 and is buried in Greenwood Cem., Brooklyn, NY. In 1886, a Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Veterans Post, Gilsa Post No. 264, was named in his honor. In 1874, his widow, Augusta, received a widow's pension (Cert. #164,892). She died in Dec. 9, 1905 in N.Y.C. at the age of 74.

<sup>50</sup> *Philadelphia Inquirer*, November 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 2.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid* #6, p. 122.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid* #6, p. 121.

<sup>54</sup> Charles W. Asmussen (1832-1872) b. Germany; res. Davenport, IA bef. War; enl. Apr. 1862, Co. C, 5<sup>th</sup>

Missouri Cav.; trans. 4<sup>th</sup> Missouri Cav.; prom. to Major, Asst. Adjutant Gen. Sep. 1864; prom. Lt. Col. Asst. Insp. Gen., Mar. 1865. Died Jan. 20, 1872; His widow, rec. a widow's pension in 1872 (Cert. #190,130)

<sup>55</sup> Telegraph of Asmussen to Baker, Case of Louisa Turner, Louisa Buckner & Marcus Bayly, #1739, Case Files of Investigations by Levi C. Turner and Lafayette C. Baker, comp. 1862 - 1865; Rec. Grp. 94, NARA, Wash., DC.

<sup>56</sup> Noah Brooks, "Washington in Lincoln's Time," *The Century Magazine*, v. 49, n. 1, p. 148, © 1894, The Century Co., Union Square, NY, NY.

<sup>57</sup> Mahony, D.A., *The Prisoner of State*, © 1863, p. 313, Carleton Publisher, 413 Broadway, NY, NY.

<sup>58</sup> Letter of Marcus B. Bayly to Lafayette C. Baker, November 8, 1862, in the Case of Louisa Turner, Louisa Buckner & Marcus Bayly, #1739, Case Files of Investigations by Levi C. Turner and Lafayette C. Baker, compiled 1862 - 1865; Rec. Grp. 94, NARA, Wash., DC

<sup>59</sup> Letter of Marcus B. Bayly to Lafayette C. Baker, November 11, 1862, in the Case of Louisa Turner, Louisa Buckner & Marcus Bayly, #1739, Case Files of Investigations by Levi C. Turner and Lafayette C. Baker, compiled 1862 - 1865; Rec. Grp. 94, NARA, Wash., DC.

<sup>60</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, March 1, 1901, p. 3, c. 3:

<sup>61</sup> Death Certificate of Louisa B. Buckner, Virginia Department of Health, Division of Vital Records, Richmond, VA.

<sup>62</sup> *Philadelphia Inquirer*, November 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 2.

<sup>63</sup> *Philadelphia Inquirer*, November 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 2.

<sup>64</sup> Dr. Robert Lewis McGuire (1822-1876) b. Apr. 14, 1822, Fredericksburg, VA; son of Rev. Edward Charles McGuire, D.D. & Judith Carter Lewis; m. Agnes Harwood Douthat, Jan. 12, 1848; res. Glen Burnie, Delaplane, Fauquier Co., VA; d. April 10, 1876; bur. Emmanuel Epis. Ch. Cem., Delaplane, VA.

<sup>65</sup> *Philadelphia Inquirer*, November 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 2.

<sup>66</sup> *Philadelphia Inquirer*, November 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 2.

<sup>67</sup> *Philadelphia Inquirer*, November 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 2.

<sup>68</sup> *Philadelphia Inquirer*, November 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 2.

<sup>69</sup> California Register of Voters 1866-1898; San Francisco County, #41, p. 24; California State Library, Sacramento, CA.

<sup>70</sup> Southern Claims Commission, Barred and Disallowed Claims, Marcus B. Bayly, Claim #18,206, M1407, NARA, Wash., DC.

<sup>71</sup> Testimony of M.B. Bayly, In the matter of the contest of the election of Thomas Beck as State Senator; Journals of the Senate and Assembly of the Nineteenth Session of the Legislature of the State of California, v. II, p. 135-137, © 1872, T.A. Springer State Printer, Sacramento, CA.

<sup>72</sup> California Register of Voters 1866-1898, San Benito County 1875-

1898, #128, p. 2; California State Library, Sacramento, CA.

<sup>73</sup> *Hollister Advance*, November 30, 1872.

<sup>74</sup> *Hollister Advance*, April 5, 1873

<sup>75</sup> Daniel Emerson (1829-????) b. Vermont; Married Charlotte Lovejoy Lambkins, Jan. 18, 1877; mbr. Mound Lodge, No. 166, I.O.O.F. With partner William Eastman operated the *Magnolia Saloon* in Hollister in 1878. By 1882 he was a Miner in Quincy, Plumas Co., CA.

<sup>76</sup> William Eastman (1848-????) b. New York; enl. Co K, 56<sup>th</sup> New York Inf. Married Sarah Dolly Neville, Jan. 21, 1877. With partner Dan Emerson operated the *Magnolia Saloon* in Hollister in 1878. Founding mbr. of the Hollister Volunteer Fire Dept. in 1875, 2<sup>nd</sup> Asst. Chief. Commander of the Jesse L. Reno GAR Post No. 58. Hollister, CA in 1886 & 1889.

<sup>77</sup> Andrew Jackson Speegle b. Ft. Smith, AR, Mar. 9, 1837; came to Calif. with his parents during the Gold Rush of 1849; m. Phoebe Jane Watson, Watsonville, CA, Oct. 17, 1861; mbr. San Benito Lodge #211, A.F. & A.M.; d. Nov. 12, 1907; bur. Paso Robles Dist. Cem., Paso Robles, CA.

<sup>78</sup> *Hollister Advance*, June 28, 1873.

<sup>79</sup> *Hollister Advance*, December 13, 1873

<sup>80</sup> *Hollister Advance*, May 30, 1874.

<sup>81</sup> US Census of 1880, Shasta County, CA, p. 21.

<sup>82</sup> *Sacramento Daily Record-Union*, February 27, 1882, p. 2, c. 3.

<sup>83</sup> *San Francisco Bulletin*, June 7, 1882, p. 2, c. 3.

<sup>84</sup> *Salt Lake Daily Herald*, December 15, 1883, p. 8, c. 5.

<sup>85</sup> San Francisco Municipal Reports for the Fiscal Year 1891-92 Ending June 30, 1892, p. 192, San Francisco Board of Supervisors, © 1892, W.M. Hinton & Co., Printers, 536 Clay St., San Francisco, CA.

**Endnotes for Changes and Challenges continued from p. 8:**

House and in Centreville since December 11 and 12, having replaced the XI Corps went it was sent to Fredericksburg. The Vermonters, too, spent time "sick at Fairfax Court House" and established the "Green Mountain Hospital". Howard Coffin's Nine Months to Gettysburg: Stannard's Vermonters and the Repulse of Pickett's Charge, includes descriptive letters by Vermonters in this area.

<sup>24</sup> Major General Henry W. Slocum, followed in the footsteps of the XI Army Corps at Fairfax Court House and Fredericksburg, also arriving after the battle. In its wake, on Dec. 12, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Vermont Brigade, —Abercrombie's Division of the Military District of Washington—composed of the 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Vermont infantries—moved to Fairfax Court House, following picket duty at Fairfax Station and along the Occoquan where it remained until late March 1863, when it then moved to Wolf Run Shoals.

<sup>25</sup> *OR*, Volume XVIII, Part II, pp. 525-26, 534.

<sup>26</sup> *OR*, Volume XII, Chpt XXI, Part II pp.45-46.

**Endnotes for Alfred Moss continued from p. 20:**

<sup>31</sup> *Portland Advertiser*, April 26, 1862, p. 1, c. 6.

<sup>32</sup> Colonel Charles Lee Jones son of General Walter Jones. He was a Mexican War Veteran and Adjutant General of the District of Columbia Militia at the beginning of the war. He resigned his commission in April 1861 (New York Herald, April 18, 1861, p. 4, c. 4) and joined the Confederate Army. He died March 8, 1889 and is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Wash., DC.

<sup>33</sup> *Evening Star*, August 11, 1862, p. 3, c. 6.

<sup>34</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, August 30, 1862, p. 2, c. 1.

<sup>35</sup> *Boston Evening Transcript*, October 16, 1862, p. 4, c. 2.

<sup>36</sup> *Philadelphia Inquirer*, December 6, 1862, p. 4, c. 3.

<sup>37</sup> *Newport Mercury*, December 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 3.

<sup>38</sup> Jackson, A., *Authenticated Copy of the last Will and Testament of George Washington of Mt. Vernon*, © 1868, p. 7, A. Jackson, Publisher, Washington, DC.

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