E. C. Mayo.

HISTORIC AND BUSINESS GUIDE

Fredericksburg

America's Most Historic Center

ITS HOMES AND HISTORY

AND THE BATTLEFIELDS

FREDERICKSBURG
VIRGINIA

Its Homes and History, the Battlefields and the Rappahannock Valley

BY JOHN T. GOOLRICK

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JAS. A. BROWN

PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

FREDERICKSBURG CLUBS AND LODGES

Invite Visiting Members to Attend Their Meetings

Kiwanis Club: Meets each Tuesday evening, 6:30 P. M. Hotel Stratford and Kenmore Tavern.

Rotary Club: Meets each Thursday evening, 6:30 P. M. Hotel Stratford.

B. P. O. E. Fredericksburg Lodge No. 875 Meets each Monday evening, at 8:00 P. M. Elks Home. 525 Main Street.

A. F. & A. M. Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4: Meets second and fourth Friday, 8:00 P. M. Masonic Temple. Hanover and Princess Anne Streets.

George Washington Square Club: Meets third Friday of each month, 8:00 P. M. Masonic Temple.

Chapter: Meets first Friday of each month, 8:00 P. M., Masonic Temple.

Commandry: Meets fourth Thursday of each month, 8:00 P. M. Masonic Temple.

Abaca Grotto: Meets first Thursday of each month, 8:00 P. M. Masonic Temple.

Eastern Star: Meets first and third Monday of each month, 8:00 P. M., Masonic Temple.

K. of P. Fredericksburg Lodge No. 22: Meets each Thursday night, 8:00 P. M. Except July and Aug. Pythian Temple.

Pythian Sisters: Meets each Tuesday night, 8:00 P. M. Except June, July and August. Pythian Temple.

I. O. O. F: Meets each Tuesday evening 8:00 P. M. Fraternal Hall.

Rebecca Sisters: Meets 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, 8:00 P. M. Fraternal Hall.

W. O. W. Camp No. 206: Meets 2nd and 4th Monday evening, 8:00 P. M. Pythian Temple.

W. O. W. Camp No. 77: Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evening, 8:00 P. M. Pythian Temple.

Chesnut Grove No. 13: Meets first Monday of each month. Fraternal Hall.

J. O. U. A. M. Stonewall Council No. 14: Meets each Friday evening, 8:00 P. M. Fraternal Hall.

D. of A. Mercer Council No. 10: Meets each Thursday evening, 8:00 P. M. Fraternal Hall.

The Fredericksburg Churches cordially invite you to attend their services

(Morning Worship at 11:00 A. M., Evening at 8:00 P. M., unless differently noted)

Fredericksburg Baptist—Princess Anne and Amelia Sts. The Rev. Robert F. Caverlee D. D., Minister.

Fairview Baptist—Fair and Charlotte Sts. The Rev. Norman Luck, Minister.

Methodist Episcopal, South—Hanover St. The Rev. Forest J. Prettyman D. D., Minister.

Presbyterian—Princess Anne and George Sts. The Rev. R. V. Lancaster, Minister.

St. Mary's Catholic—Princess Anne St., opp. Postoffice. Masses 1st, 3rd and 5th Sunday, 7:30 and 11:00 A. M. 2nd and 4th Sunday, 7:30 only. The Rev. Joseph V. Brennan, Rector.

St. George's Episcopal—Princess Anne and George Streets. The Rev. Dudley Boogher, Rector.

Trinity Episcopal—Prince Edward and Hanover Sts. The Rev. J. J. Ambler, Rector.

The Christian Church—Main St. The Rev. Hunter Newman, Minister.

The Church of God—National Boulevard The Rev. Elbert Littek, Minister.

Salvation Army—706 Main St. Captain James S. Shipp.

Shiloh Old Site (Colored)--Hanover and Water Sts. The Rev. B. H. Hester, Minister.

Shiloh New Site (Colored) — Princess Anne and Wolfe Sts. The Rev. M. L. Murchison, Minister.

Mt. Zion (Colored)—Wolfe Street. The Rev. W. H. Waller, Minister.

HOSPITAL

Mary Washington Hospital, Fauquier and Water Streets. Phone 107.

LIBRARIES

Fredericksburg Library, Court House Building.

Wallace Library, Princess Anne and George Streets.

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How to Use This Guide

Beginning at St. George's Cemetery, in the center of the city, one may go from place to place in the order they come, and thus make a round trip tour of Fredericksburg.

The Battlefield drive is another round trip and if followed in order will take one to all important places with a minimum of detours.

The famous places in the Northern Neck come in order as they are reached from Fredericksburg, and many of the Southside places may be seen by returning, crossing the Rappahannock near Warsaw to Tappahannock and from there driving back to Fredericksburg. If places lower down on the Southside are to be seen, a detour in that direction will be necessary and quite worth while.

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA

America's Most Historic Center

THE CITY HALL

Across from the Old Barton House site is a fine example of early Virginia public buildings. The City Hall, built in 1813, is a massive stone structure, and the market place and columnated walk beneath it take one back to some public place in France or England. Upstairs is an assembly room, while offices and rooms for meetings are on the central floor.

The first City Hall was at Main Street and Market Alley, and many great events occurred there. The Peace Ball of 1781, after Yorktown, and the reception and dance of 1783 when the Revolution ended by Treaty of Peace, were held there. There was a coffee room in the hall. This building was sold in 1813 and the present City Hall built.

In the assembly of the present hall a reception was held for General Lafayette when he came to America in 1724, and this was followed by a dance next night in the assembly room of the Rising Sun Tavern.

THE OLD BARTON HOUSE

(Site of the Princess Anne Hotel)

James Maury, whom Washington appointed ambassador to Great Britain, built the Barton House, which was torn down to make way for the Princess Anne Hotel. The house was built in 1785. In time it passed from the Maury family and became the home of Brigadier General Seth Barton of the Confederate army, who died there.

General Robert E. Lee was a guest in the old home in 1869 when he spent a week in Fredericksburg attending the Episcopal Conference in St. George's Church as representative of the Church at Lexington, where he was president of Washington Colege. At a reception in the old house General Lee kissed all the young girls who came to see him.

Daniel Webster was once a guest at the old house, as was Charles Dickens. Lloyd George, Winston Churchill and many other famous men have been guests at the hotel.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

St. George's Church was first built of logs in 1680, was replaced by a larger wooden building in 1732, when Colonel Henry Willis contracted to build a new church for 75,000 pounds of tobacco. The first rector of the new church was the Rev. Patrick Henry, uncle of the great orator.

The first great bell rang in the steeple in 1751, having been given by Colonel John Spotswood, of Newport, a son of Colonel Alexander Spotswood.

Many famous people have been members of the church, among them Augustine and Mary Washington and all their children (including, of course, George and Betty); Colonel Fielding Lewis; John Paul (Jones) and his brother, William Paul; James Monroe; General and Mrs. Hugh Mercer; General and Mrs. George Weedon; Mrs. Chester A. Arthur; Commodore and Mrs. Matthew Fontaine Maury, and many others. General Robert E. Lee, after the war, attended St. George's Church during the Conference in 1869.

The Parish School, conducted in early days by Rector James Marye, was located where the Baptist Church now stands. The Washington children attended this school.

In 1816 a brick church was built after the other had been destroyed by fire. The present exquisite building was completed in 1849.

ST. GEORGE'S CEMETERY

The Church of England was a principal in governing Virginia, and the life of the people here centered about St. George's Church. The town was laid out before the church was built, but there were then but a few business places. The sexton and vestry of St. George's Church forgot where the streets were and many of the dead were buried in George and Hanover Streets.

In 1722 the City Trustees ordered the church to remove the dead so the streets could be opened, and a few bodies were transferred to the churchyard. Many still sleep beneath the streets. Colonel Fielding Lewis and his two children are beneath the church steps. His wife, Betty Washington, is buried near Culpeper.

George Washington's father-in-law, Colonel John Dandridge, of White House (from which the Executive Mansion at Washington got its name), in New Kent County, who died while attending the races at Chatham, is buried in the churchyard, and William Paul, brother of John Paul Jones, sleeps here. Archibald McFarland, philanthropist, is also buried there.

The ground has been used as a cemetery since about 1760.

THE HERNDON HOUSE

Princess Anne and George Streets

This old house, connected with many famous people, is widely known, because Abraham Lincoln spoke from its steps and Mrs. Chester A. Arthur was born there.

The house was built in 1822 by Dabney Herndon. His son, Captain William Lewis Herndon, was an American naval officer and first to explore the Amazon.

While honors were being heaped upon him for this, his life ended in a blaze of romantic glory that made him a world hero. He was commanding a passenger liner, "The Central America," New York from Cuba, in 1857, with 407 passengers, when the ship sprang a leak and began to sink in the Gulf Stream. Directed by Captain Herndon, the crew and passengers got in the boats as the liner sank nose down. True to sea traditions, Captain Herndon, seeing that every one was saved, stood on the bridge in full uniform, lifted his hat to the laden boats and went down with the ship.

This gallant gentleman's daughter, Ellen Lewis Herndon, tall and beautiful, married Chester A. Arthur.

In April, 1862, when Fredericksburg was in Federal hands, President Abraham Lincoln spoke to some soldiers and some old men and boys from the steps of this house.

Fredericksburg is the only town in which both President Lincoln and President Jefferson Davis spoke during the Civil War.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Princess Anne at George

The Presbyterian faith is much younger than the Episcopal here, because no religion but the Episcopal was encouraged in Colonial Virginia. It was established in 1806 by Rev. Samuel Blaine Wilson, who having stopped at the Rising Sun Tavern and was annoyed by men "drinking, cursing and gambling." Believing the town needed regeneration, he started his church with six members, one of whom was Polly Skelton, who had been housekeeper for Mary Washington.

The first church was at Amelia and Charles Streets, on the plot now occupied by Smithsonia. Here the first Sunday School in Virginia was organized.

The present brick edifice was dedicated on July 26 1833, and is the oldest church building in Fredericksburg. Clara Barton, with the Federal Sanitary Commission, nursed the wounded in it after the Battle of Fredericksburg for two days, and after the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania for several months. It was here, as she wrote some years ago, that she first planned the American Red Cross.

Two cannon balls in one of the columns are in holes where cannon balls struck. They were placed by Mr. P. V. D. Daniel after the war, filling the holes where two other spent shot had dug holes.

THE MASONIC LODGE

Princess Anne at Hanover Street

Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., was established in 1752, under a Scottish Charter, by Fredericksburg's most prominent citizens, and that same year, on November 4th, George Washington was initiated, before he was twenty-one. He was passed March 3, 1753, and raised August 4, 1753, which date is a Masonic holiday, and remained a member until he died, and Fredericksburg Lodge was the only lodge to officially report his death.

Washington was initiated in the old building. The present building was erected in 1815. An interior doorway came from the old lodge room, as did the canopies, and there are many relics of Washington, including the Bible on which he was sworn, the book recording his initiation, passes given by him in the Revolution, and a lock of his hair.

In a fireproof vault in the lodge is kept the Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington. Colonel Fielding Lewis, General George Weedon, Hugh

Mercer, Gustavus B. Wallace, Thomas Posey, William Woodford and John Paul Jones, all of the Revolution, were members of the lodge. Lafayette was made a Mason in this lodge when he visited Fredericksburg in 1824.

The lodge is open and the custodian shows visitors many things of interest.

THE COURT HOUSE

Princess Anne near George Street

Where the Courthouse stands there was built in 1732 the first Courthouse at Fredericksburg, when the county seat was moved here from Germanna. In this small court room (24 x 34 feet) occurred a trial that marked by epoch in the struggle for religious liberty.

John Waller, Lewis Childs and James Craig came to Fredericksburg in 1768 to preach the Baptist religion, and, as the Episcopal Church ruled in Virginia, were jailed. Undaunted, they preached through the bars to crowds in the jail alley. When trial time came the court was packed. Patrick Henry defended them in a speech embodying all the principles of religious liberty, and Robert Dangerfield, a great lawyer, argued their legal rights.

The first "military telegraph" ever used on a battlefield was placed in the Courthouse steeple, December 13, 1862, during the Battle of Fredericksburg, sending direct wires to headquarters at the Phillips House, across the river, and thence to Washington.

THE MASONIC CEMETERY

Charles at George Street

Famous men rest in the Masonic Cemetery, which tradition says was established about 1750. The earliest tombstone still standing bears the date of 1752.

General John Minor (1761-1816) is buried here, and within the enclosure made by the picturesque stone wall lie also John Goolrick, who surveyed the town of Fredericksburg and who taught the young from 1759 to 1840 in his school at Main Street and Rocky Lane; Lewis Littlepage, adventurer; several Revolutionary soldiers, and many men and women who had important parts in the life of Fredericksburg. Some of these are told of in Dora Jett's "Minor Sketches of Major Folk."

LEWIS LITTLEPAGE'S TOMB

Masonic Cemetery

Chevalier Lewis Littlepage is buried here beneath a slab. He was called by Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, historian, one of Virginia's greatest geniuses.

Born in Hanover county in 1763, he became an orphan and moved to Spotsylvania to live with his uncle, Benjamin Holliday. When nineteen he secured a place with John Jay, America's minister to Spain. He was at once recognized as a genius—his poems had brought him fame when he was at William and Mary College. At the Spanish court he became a favorite. Against Mr. Jay's wishes he joined the Spanish and French forces to attack Gibraltar and Morocca, was made aide-de-camp to the commander, the Duc de Crillion, and thrice wounded.

Returning with de Crillion to Paris, he charmed the French court. Charles II gave him a sword and made him a chevalier. He went to Poland and King Stanislaus Augustus made him chancellor and secretary in his cabinet and gave him a gold key that unlocked every door in the palace. Sent to Russia, he concluded a treaty with Empress Catherine, who was so fond of him she obtained permission from King Stanislaus for him to remain at her court. When she attacked the Turks he was a major-general, leading a division, and on the Black Sea fought the Turkish fleet under the Russian admiral, John Paul Jones.

Littlepage was a major-general in the army of Stanislaus when Russia angered Poland. With Kusciusko he returned and fought with the Polish revolutionists, who met with slaughter. Wounded, Littlepage made his way to Sweden. His life was in danger. Believed to be plotting, regarded as a spy, assassins lay in wait for him. Emperor Paul of Russia sent him $50,000 and he returned to Fredericksburg, where he lived for three years until his death in 1802, at the age of 39.

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD MUSEUM

Prince Edward at George Streets

One of the greatest collections of battlefield relics in America is in the National Battlefield Museum, where thousands of pieces, mainly from the battlefields near Fredericksburg, are exhibited. The collection was gathered through years, and each piece is authenticated. Here are the table upon which Stonewall Jackson's arm was amputated at the Lacy House at the Wilderness, the sash of "Jeb" Stuart, the tent in which General Lee spent the winter of 1862-63 on the Mine Road near Fredericksburg, one of the best collections of revolvers in America, and hundreds of other small arms of various types, as well as shells, solid shot, and many hundred pounds of bullets.

JAMES MONROE'S LAW OFFICE

Charles Street near Commerce

Born at Monroe Creek, in Westmoreland County, forty miles away, James Monroe's home became Fredericksburg. He was sent to William and Mary College, but in 1776, when nineteen, joined Colonel Hugh Mercer's Revolutionary regiment, fought in several battles and was wounded.

After Yorktown he studied law under Thomas Jefferson and came to Fredericksburg, establishing his office in the quaint old building. His uncle, Congressman Joseph Jones, bought him a house (now standing on Princess Anne Street, but then at Charles and Amelia), so he could take a seat in the Assembly. He was first town councilman and vestryman in St. George's Church.

He became minister to England, minister to France, ambassador to France, congressman, time Governor of Virginia, Secretary of State, Secretary of War and time President (1817-1825)

After his marriage to Miss Kartright of New York, he brought his bride to Fredericksburg, where they remained about two years.

THE OLD SLAVE BLOCK

Commerce and Charles Streets

Up to the Civil War slaves were auctioned off on the stone block which stands at Charles and Commerce Streets. In 1931 the last negro who was sold on the block, Albert Crutchfield, died, leaving his story of how his mother, sisters and brothers were sold here, and how two of the brothers were sold to a man who sent them to Georgia, and never heard of again.

When a slave was sold, a physician's certificate was first read, the man or woman was placed on the block, prospective buyers examined them, felt their muscles, and then the auctioneer cried them to the highest bidder.

MARY WASHINGTON HOUSE

Charles and Lewis Streets

Fredericksburg has no higher claim to honor than that for fifty years it was the home of Mary, the mother of Washington. For thirty-six years, from 1738 to 1774, she lived at the Ferry Farms. (See Washington's Boyhood Home.) In 1774 she moved to a little home, built for her by her sons, George, Charles and Sam, upon a corner of Kenmore estate, which was the home of her daughter, Betty (see "Kenmore"), and here she lived with her simple possessions, her housekeeper, Polly Skelton, and a few servants, until her death in 1789.

George came here frequently to visit her before and after the Revolution.

In her garden she met Lafayette when he came for the Peace Ball in 1781. She served him and "her boy George" ginger cakes and wine in the front room. Among hundreds of famous men who called upon Mrs. Washington here were the French officers, Rochambeau, Count d' Estaing,

Baron d' Viominel, Baron Von Steuben, Viscount d' Nouvalles, Richard Henry Lee, George Mason, Thomas Jefferson, and her fellow-townsmen, Generals George Weedon, Hugh Mercer, Thomas Posey, Gustavus B. Wallace, and young James Monroe.

Mrs. Washington attended the Peace Ball of 1781, and the ball and reception at the Rising Sun Tavern in 1783. She was a matronly old lady, dignified, but with a sense of humor, frugal and systematic. She was an ardent adherent of the King and disapproved of "George's" course, and once said, "I am afraid the King will catch George yet and hang him."

George Washington told his mother good-bye in the front room, in the spring of 1789. He had won American freedom and world fame. He was about to start for New York to be inaugurated President of the United States. She was old and feeble, and instinct told her she would never see him again. No man knows what transpired in the front room, but anyone can picture the sadness of that last farewell. She waved good-bye as George rode away northward.

Mrs. Washington died August 29, 1789, before George could travel from New York to see her, and is buried not far from her old home. (See "Meditation Rock.")

KENMORE

Washington Avenue and Lewis Street

Kenmore, example of colonial architecture, was the home of George Washington's tall and vivacious sister, Betty, after her marriage to Colonel Fielding Lewis.

Betty was married in 1750 and her brother gave her away. Her home at Kenmore, built in 1752, was an 861-acre estate, just outside of Fred-

ericksburg, and during their years of occupancy Filelding Lewis and Betty entertained almost every great man of the era. All of the young belles and beaux and distinguished matrons visited there and danced at the balls.

Kenmore is of brick with thick walls and great rooms. It is Georgian in type and perfectly preserved. There are slits in the shutters for rifles in event of attack. Old trees shade the beautiful lawn.

George Washington was a frequent visitor at Kenmore, as his diary shows. Upon an occasion Betty returned home—it was during the Revolution—to find him asleep upon her best bed with his boots on.

Colonel Lewis and Major Charles Dick were commissioners for the gunnery at Fredericksburg where the arms were made for the Revolutionary War. Colonel Lewis put his whole fortune in this, and after the Revolution, having never been repaid by Virginia or the nation, he was bankrupt. He died in July, 1782. Mrs. Lewis was forced to sell his estate. It passed in time to the Gordons, who renamed it Kenmore, after their ancestral home in Scotland. It's first name was "Millbank."

Colonel Lewis and his children are buried under St. George's Church steps. Betty sleeps in a burying ground near Culpeper.

Kenmore is inspiring, glamorous! Mary, George, Samuel, John Augustine and Charles Washington were frequent guests. The elite of Virginia came in their coaches up the curving road to the front steps. It has touched American history closely and one may still feel in it the atmosphere of old days and call back memories of the great men and fine ladies who so frequently visited there.

Kenmore was in imminent danger of destruction when Mrs. V. M. Fleming and Mrs. H. H. Smith founded the Kenmore Association, bought it and preserved it for all time. Today it is one of America's most beautiful shrines.

FAMOUS HORSECHESTNUT TREE

On Lewis Street, near Charles, stands one of the thirteen horsechestnut trees planted by George Washington on the estate of his only sister, "Betty," who lived at Kenmore. All the other trees long ago died, but this one remains and is marked with a tablet.

GENERAL HUGH MERCER MONUMENT

Near Kenmore

On Washington Avenue a handsome monument, mounted with the figure of General Hugh Mercer, sword in hand, commemorates the General and friend of George Washington, who fell valiantly at Princeton. The monument was ordered by Congress and the money appropriated in 1812.

General Hugh Mercer fell at Princeton in 1767, and Congress appropriated money to erect a monument to him in 1812, but it was one hundred years afterward when the present statue was dedicated.

Mercer, a Scotch physician, who fought at Culloden, fled Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania, where he met George Washington during Braddock's expedition and formed a lasting friendship. He came to Fredericksburg and established his apothecary shop and residence at Main and Amelia Streets. When he married Isabella Gordon he moved to her home, now called "The Sentry Box" (see name, this book), but kept his office.

Here, his account books show, Mary Washington came often and purchased drugs or a toddy. George Washington kept a desk in the shop which he used when in Fredericksburg.

CONFEDERATE CEMETERY

Near Mercer's Monument

Of the thousands of Confederate soldiers who fell on battlefields near Fredericksburg, but 1,470, of whom only 300 are known, sleep in the Confederate Cemetery at Prince William Street and Washington Avenue. Relatives claimed the remains of most of those who died on these fields and placed them in graves upon their native heaths.

The cemetery was established with money collected soon after the war, Major J. Horace Lacy being prominent among those who sought funds, mostly in the North.

The cemetery is kept up by the Ladies' Memorial Association, which was organized in Fredericksburg May 10, 1865, by Mrs. Francis Seymour White, and the first Memorial Day services to be held in America was in this cemetery.

Among those buried here are Captain Boswell of General A. P. Hill's staff, killed by the volley which wounded "Stonewall" Jackson; Major-General Dabney Maury; Major-General Daniel S. Ruggles; General S. S. Sibley; Brigadier-General Seth Barton; Colonel Robert S. Chew, of the Thirtieth Virginia, and Colonel Carter M. Braxton, of Braxton's Artillery. Many Fredericksburg men fought and many died in the two last named organizations.

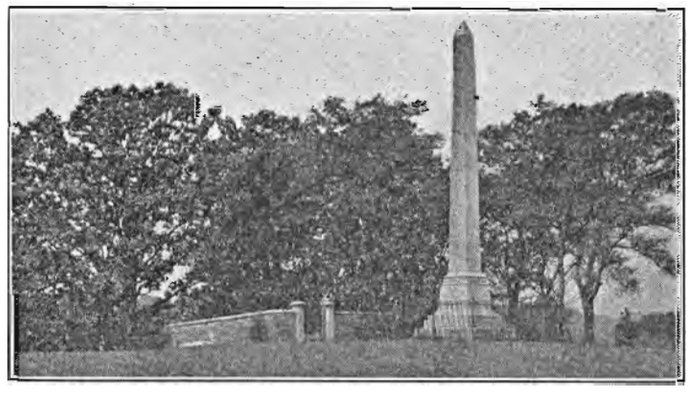
The dead, who sleep now so quietly here, were picked up on the battlefields after the war or dug out of shallow graves.

The southern part of the cemetery is the City Cemetery, where are buried the men and women who made the Fredericksburg of other days.

MARY WASHINGTON MONUMENT

Washington Avenue

Mary Washington chose this spot for her grave, selecting the crest near Meditation Rock, where it was her custom to come to read her Bible. The place was on Kenmore estate, and upon her death she was buried here.



Later George Washington had a stone erected at the grave, but in time the estate passed to other hands, the field grew up, and the stone was lost. So when Silas E. Burrows, in 1833, began a new monument the grave could only be located by one person, a decrepit old negro who helped to dig it.

The Burrows monument was dedicated in the presence of a crowd, with many prominent people present and President Andrew Jackson the principal speaker.

Burrows, for unknown reasons, never finished the monument. It stood incomplete and neglected and was battered in the Civil War. Finally handbills were thrown about offering the land for sale "with the grave of Mary Washington."

Mrs. John T. Goolrick appealed in the Washington Post for the preservation of the grave, and the organization of the Fredericksburg Mary Washington Monument Association followed. Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, of Washington, then began to organize the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, and the erection of the beautiful forty-foot granite shaft upon a handsome base was the result.

The monument was dedicated, with President Grover Cleveland as the principal speaker, May 10, 1894.

THE RISING SUN TAVERN

Upper Main Street

Situated upon the old main highway overlooking, in early days, the Rappahannock River, used then as the stage landing and the post-office, the Rising Sun Tavern is close to the history of Fredericksburg and of America. It was kept by Charles Washington, brother of George, before the Revolutionary War, being built about 1772, and of it an English traveler wrote upon his return home, that it was "Kept by one George Weedon, who was ever zealous in fanning the flames of sedition."

About Weedon gathered such men as George Mason of Gunston, Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Edmund Pendleton, John Paul Jones, George Washington, and young James Monroe, with others of like mind. Here before the fire they talked of freedom and in the Rising Sun was born the germ of the Southern fight for liberty. Later, when a committee, headed by Thomas Jefferson, met here at the behest of the Virginia Assembly, there was drawn in the Tap Room the first Bill for Religious Freedom and the first bill for free elementary education, so that both religious freedom and the public schools may be said to have originated here.

When, in 1781, George Washington, with the officers of his army, came back for a week of celebration after the victory of Yorktown, the famous Peace Ball was held here, and Mary, the mother of Washington, came, leaning upon the arm of her son, but left at 10 o'clock, saying, "It is time for old ladies to be abed." LaFayette, Rochambeau, "Mad Anthony" Wayne, the Baron de Viominel, the Count de Grasse, and the American generals, Weedon, Wallace, Posey, Woodford, and "Lighthorse" Lee, are known to have been present, as was Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Lee, Miss Mason, daughter of George Mason of Gunston, and the Misses Woodford. The Peace Ball was held in the assembly room of the Rising Sun, which burned in 1827. In this room also was held a reception when the American officers came here in 1783, after the signing of the Treaty of Peace, and it was also the scene of the reception to LaFayette when he came back, an old man, in 1824, although the ball in his honor was held in the present Town Hall.

MERCER'S APOTHECARY SHOP

Main and Amelia Streets

Dr. Hugh Mercer fought at Culloden, left Scotland for America, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he met Washington, who induced him to come to Fredericksburg.

Mercer, son of a Scotch clergyman of Aberdeenshire, graduated in medicine and was a surgeon in the army of King Charles Edward, and with him met disaster at Culloden.

Mercer came to Fredericksburg in 1750 and in 1760 married Isabella Gordon and moved to her home, the Sentry Box. (See Sentry Box, also Mercer Monument.)

In the Apothecary Shop Washington kept a desk, where he worked when he came to Fredericksburg. Mrs. Washington visited it frequently, and on the books is charged with "a dose of bark" or "a toddy" often.

When, in September 1775, four nearby counties organized for defense, Mercer was chosen colonel of the "Minute Men." In the Revolution he was elected colonel of the Third Virginia, with George Weedon (later General) for lieutenant-colonel, and John Marshall, father of the Chief Justice. Major James Monroe was lieutenant in this regiment. (See Mercer Monument, etc.)

JOHN PAUL JONES' HOME

Main and Lafayette Streets

The only home in America of John Paul Jones looks as though time were about to annihilate it. Yet it is the only place in America that the great sea fighter called home.

The house belonged to his brother, William Paul, who conducted a tailoring business after he came to America in 1758. William Paul and John Paul were sons of a Scotch gardener on the estate of Lord Selkirk at Kircudbright, Scotland. William, older than John, learned tailoring in Scotland and sought fortune in America.

John Paul went to sea and came to Fredericksburg in 1763 to visit William. He remained some time with William, delivering clothes to the gentry and studying their ways and educating himself.

John went back to sea in 1765, became chief mate of the Two Friends, visited Scotland, killed a mutinous sailor, Mungo Maxwell, and was charged with murder in London. He sent affidavits, but did not go for trial, and it is probable that at this time he went to North Carolina to evade arrest and changed his name to Jones. Ultimately he went to London for trial and was acquitted.

He became a Mason in Kircudbright, Scotland, in 1771. Afterwards he joined the Fredericksburg Lodge.

When William's health failed, in 1772, John came back and was with his brother when he died, in 1773. In 1774 he erected a tombstone at William's grave in St. George's Churchyard, which may be seen now, preserved in a new stone set there in September, 1930, on the anniversary of one of Captain Jones' greatest sea battles.

John Paul Jones died in Paris in 1792, and his body was lost until discovered in 1905 and returned to his native land and buried at Annapolis.

The house where the fiery sea fighter, linguist, scholar and courtier lived in Fredericksburg is the only place in this country connected with him. It was his home for several years in the land he spoke of as "the place of my fond election."

ROCKY HILL LANE

Lower Main Street

Looking down the picturesque cobbles lane, with high stone walls, and across the river to the Washington Farm, one may summons visions of little Washington children trudging up it on their way to school, of great men crossing on the ferry, of thousands of soldiers pouring from it into Main Street on their way to battle.

It is one of the oldest landmarks of the city, built about 1680 as a road from the wharf. It was lined and walled with stones from the river and the quarries below it. The ferry was early established here, and in 1738, when the parents of George Washington came to live on the Ferry Farm, the ferry was used by the important men traveling to and from the capital at Williamsburg.

George Washington, with his brothers, Samuel, Charles and John, and his little sister, Betty, traveled the old lane to and from their school in Fredericksburg. Mrs. Washington drove up it in her buggy on her weekly trips to the town for supplies and to fill the family jug.

The ferry crossed near the foot of the lane, a little southward near the present wharf, from Roger Dixon's to George Washington's farm.

During the Civil War one of Burnside's pontoon bridges was put down here and 25,000 men crossed there.

THE SENTRY BOX

Lower Main Street

When Hugh Mercer married Isabella Gordon he moved to her home, The Sentry Box, continuing to have his apothecary shop uptown. Here he lived from 1762 until the Revolution.

Dr. Mercer came to Fredericksburg in 1756, and he and George Weedon married sisters, and when Mercer was killed at Princeton the Weedons moved to the Sentry Box. After the war the Weedons and Mercer's widow and children lived here.

General Weedon played a leading part in the army, being among the troops to cross the Delaware, became angry at treatment accorded him by Congress and returned to Fredericksburg in 1778, but in 1790 went back and commanded the Virginia Militia at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered.

Weedon was born in Fredericksburg in 1730, grew up here, and became a partner with Charles Washington in the Rising Sun Tavern, and host. In 1776 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Third Virginia Regiment, under Hugh Mercer, then colonel, and fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Trenton and Princeton, and later at Yorktown. He was once acting adjutant-general of the army. He died in Fredericksburg in 1790 and is buried in what is now Hurkamp's Park.

Mrs. Mercer and her children lived at the Sentry Box with General and Mrs. Weedon and their family. The Mercers were very poor, and on February 7, 1786, the Court of Spotsylvania certified that "the relict of the late General Hugh Mercer is in low circumstances." Congress, in 1783, provided for the education of Hugh Mercer II. Young Mercer inherited the house and lived there.

GUNNERY SPRINGS

Lower Fredericksburg

An open field beside which is a spring of cool water tells the story of The Gunnery, where rifles were made during the Revolutionary War under a commission, of which the active members were Fielding Lewis and Charles Dick, Fredericksburg men.

A convention of county delegates in Richmond, July 1775, who established "a manufactory of small arms at Fredericksburg," with Commissioners Lewis and Dick and Mann Page, William Fitzhugh and Samuel Selden. This became the Gunnery. The commissioners bought the land from Richard Brooke, owner of Federal Hill, and built the magazine, "a substantial stone building just by the factory," and other buildings. They leased Roger Dixon's mill house on Hazel Run and used the stones to grind bayonets and ramrods. In July 1781, Major Dick reported that "The Gentlemen and Ladies of the Town have very splendidly attended at the Gunnery and assisted to make up 20,000 cartridges with bulletts, from which the Spotsylvania Militia and the Militia of Caroline have been provided."

COMMODORE MAURY'S HOME

Charlotte near Princess Anne Streets

Matthew Fontaine Maury, "The Pathfinder of the Seas," much of whose valuable work was done here during temporary retirement from active duty in the navy because of a broken leg in this old frame house in 1836.

Maury was born near Catherine Furnace, in Spotsylvania County, January 14, 1806, moved to Tennessee, where he was educated, and when nineteen entered the United States Navy.

Maury had published his first book and begun to have fame when he returned to Fredericsburg from a sea tour, in 1835, and married his cousin, Anne Herndon, daughter of Dabney Herndon, who built the Herndon home. (See Herndon House.)

Maury brought his parents from Tennessee to Fredericksburg and lived on Charlotte Street until he was called for sea duty. En route to New York he was thrown from the driver's seat of the conch and lamed for life. He then returned to Fredericksburg and when he was well enough began his sea charts, "Scraps From a Lucy Bag," and articles that caused the establishment of the Naval Academy, etc. He compiled his charts, "The Sailor's Bible," was given charge of the Hydrographic Office in Washington, established through this the Naval Observatory and the Weather Bureau, and founded the science of weather forecasting.

Cyrus Fields said of the laying of the Atlantic cable: "England furnished the money, I did the work, and Maury furnished the brains."

Maury was decorated by almost every government. At the great Berlin Conference the scientists voted a tie as to who was "the world's greatest scientist," and Von Humbolt arose and withdrew, saying that Maury deserved the honor.

The old house here was the birthplace of the Weather Bureau, the Naval Observatory, the Naval Academy, the science of forecasting and of scientific navigation.

Maury while living here suggested that the Amazon River, then utterly unknown, should be explored, and his brother-in-law, Captain William Lewis Herndon, explored it.

Maury's home is not preserved by any society, and is in need of upkeep and repair.

THE COBB MONUMENT

Sunken Road

A monument marks the spot where General T. R. R. Cobb, commander of Cobb's Legion of Georgia, fell mortally wounded by a sharpshooter during the Battle of Fredericksburg. General Cobb was in command of the troops in the Sunken Road at the time he fell, when the battle was at its height. He was shot from one of the buildings on his right, on Hanover Street, and was removed to a house on the Richmond Road, and died there an hour later. He is buried in his native State, Georgia.

General Cobb was killed within site of his mother's home, Federal Hill. Martha Stevens gave first aid when the General fell.

STEVENS HOUSE MARKER

Sunken Road

A young woman whose husband was fighting with the Confederate army remained in her home on the battle line during the fight at Fredericksburg and with shell and bullets screaming ministered to the wounded. The Martha Stevens monument was erected at her home by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Martha Stevens used her sheets and petticoats to bind the wounds of Confederate soldiers who fell near her home. Her house and yard were filled with the wounded. Mrs. Stevens lived to an old age and is remembered by many now living in Fredericksburg.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY

End of Sunken Road

Willis Hill was purchased by the Government in 1865 for a National Cemetery. Immediately parties began to search the battlefields, and from their shallow graves and woods and thicket brought here for interment the remains of those killed in battle. From time to time for years bodies were found or dug up, and a few veterans who died later were buried here. Altogether 15,296 soldiers sleep on the green, terraced hillside, and of these 12,296 are unknown dead.

Thousands of others who died upon these fields were claimed by their relatives and buried at their homes.

A beautiful monument is reared here to General A. A. Humphreys, whose division made a gallant attack, and to the Fifth Corps, commanded by General Daniel Butterfield, which also attacked.

BROMPTON

"Marye's Heights"

On the crest of Spotsylvania Heights, back of Fredericksburg, its white-pillared porch giving a view of the hills beyond the river, Brompton was, in the Civil War, a point of observation, where General Lee frequently spent hours, and where others of the Confederate generals gathered.

But its chief claim to fame is that here were made the fierce charges upon Marye's Heights, December 13, 1862, when eighteen Federal brigades went one after the other across a plain only a little more than a hundred yards wide, and drove against a Sunken Road and Stone Wall, at the foot of the Heights, where lines of Confederate soldiers poured a machine gun-like fire into them. (See Battle of Fredericksburg.)

The home was built about 1837 by John L. Marye, and was the home of his son, James Marye, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia. It passed in time to Absalom Rowe, a prominent business man and farmer, who was for years Mayor of Fredericksburg, and from him to his son, Captain Maurice Rowe, commander of Company K of Fredericksburg in the Spanish War. Later it was the home of Captain Maurice Rowe II, commander of the One Hundred and Eleventh Field Artillery, Virginia Militia, and is still in the Rowe family.

WASHINGTON'S BOYHOOD FARM

One Mile

Augustine Washington bought the Ferry Farm, opposite Fredericksburg, in 1738, and moved there when George Washington was six years old. He died in 1743 and left the farm to George, then a minor, and Mrs. Washington took charge of it.

George, with his brothers, Charles, Samuel and John, and little sister, Betty, crossed the river each day to school at Parson Marye's, trudging along Rocky Lane and Main Street, and Mrs. Washington drove over frequently, crossing at the Ferry on the farm.

Parson Mason L. Weems, Washington's first biographer, visited the farm, and told the story of the cherry tree and the breaking of the colt's neck. Washington's cousin, Lewis Willis, told of Washington throwing a Spanish dollar across the river.

All left of the old buildings is the office where Washington worked up his notes and platted maps. He went away to work for Lord Fairfax when sixteen, but came home often. When he was swimming in the river, in 1750, his clothes were "robbed" by two women and they were tried and one was lashed. George was at the farm when he was commissioned a major in the Virginia Militia, and took the oath before the Court at Fredericksburg.

Washington left the Ferry Farm in 1752 when he acquired Mount Vernon, but he owned it and his mother lived there with her children until they left, one by one. Betty married Colonel Lewis and moved to Kenmore; Charles and Samuel moved to Fredericksburg, married and engaged in business; John went to the "Lower Plantation," his mother's property, called "Traveller's Rest."

Mrs. Washington gave up the Ferry Farm in 1773 and moved into Fredericksburg. (See Mary Washington House.)

Washington sold the farm after his mother left to Dr. Hugh Mercer, but Dr. Mercer went into the Revolution to become a General and died on Princeton field, and probably none of his family ever lived there. They sold it after the Revolution.

The Ferry Farm now belongs to the George Washington Foundation, which is seeking to restore it fully and make it a national shrine.

SHERWOOD FOREST

Five Miles

From the ridge of hills Sherwood Forest looks down over the Rappahannock valley. Between it and the river is the site of the old Traveller's Rest place, on the same estate.

Mary Washington, if she could come back, would probably visit here, for it was the only property she ever owned.

The estate came down from Colonel Joseph Ball of Epping Forest, 400 acres to Mrs. Washington and 1,200 acres to her brother, Joseph Ball. The part owned by Mrs. Washington was called the Lower Plantation and is often referred to in his diary by George Washington, who managed it. When Mrs. Washington moved from her home, Ferry Farm, to Fredericksburg, she gave the place to her son, John, in 1778, and he lived here, where his son, Bushrod, also lived for a time, before he became a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Joseph Ball Downman owned part of the estate and now purchased the part which had come from Mrs. Washington to her nephew, Bushrod, and when Downman's daughter married Henry Fitzhugh, the place became another Fitzhugh home. Henry Fitzhugh built the present house at Sherwood Forest about 1810.

The Traveller's Rest part of the place came into possession of John Gray about 1800. The Grays only recently sold the old place, and there are still in their possession many of the heirlooms accumulated during the hundred years the family occupied it.

Among these is a portrait of Catherine Willis, who married Atchison Gray when she was fifteen years old and became a widow within a year, and who, meeting the Prince Archilles Murat, son of the exiled King of Naples, married him and became connected with the family of Napoleon, having been a Washington by descent. She died in 1867.

STRATFORD HALL

Forty-three Miles

Colonel Thomas Lee, descendant of Richard Lee, the emigrant, built Stratford Hall in 1727. He became the first native born Governor of Virginia.

Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, two of his sons, became the most famous because they signed the Leedstown Resolutions and the Declaration of Independence, but they had rivals in their brothers, Thomas and Arthur Lee, who did good work for the Colonies before the Revolution and, during it, as envoys abroad.

A cousin of these, Henry Lee, who is known as "Lighthorse Harry," married their sister, Matilda, and so came to own the place. After Matilda died Lighthorse Harry married Anne Carter, who became the mother of Robert Edward Lee, soldier of the United States in the Mexican War and in peace, and of Sidney Smith Lee, sailor of the United States for almost thirty years, both of whom took foremost parts in the Civil War.

Robert E. Lee was born there January 19, 1807. Soon after his birth the place went to his older half-brother, Major Henry Lee II, who became known as "Black Horse" Harry, and who served in the War of 1812 in Canada. Mrs. Lee, when Lighthorse Harry died, moved to Alexandria, and the home was sold by Major Henry Lee and passed out of the family.

WAKEFIELD

Thirty-eight Miles

Augustine Washington lived upon the place his father left him, Wakefield, and after his first wife, Jane Butler, died, leaving him two children, Lawrence and Augustine II, he married Mary Ball of Epping Forest, daughter of Colonel Joseph Ball. To them there were born at Wakefield, on February 11th, old calendar, 22nd new calendar, George Washington.

The family moved to land near the later site of Mount Vernon, and from there in 1738 to the Ferry Farm, near Fredericksburg. Other children born at these homes were Charles, Samuel John, Elizabeth (Betty), and Mildred, the later of whom died in infancy.

Wakefield was inherited by John Augustine II, who lived there until he married and moved to Bushfield. The place was rented by Colonel Osbornne, and it was while he lived here in 1780 that the house burned down. A new brick house was then built near where the present Wakefield stands.

MANNSFIELD HALL

Three Miles

Mannsfield Hall is really old Smithfield. It was the home of Major Laurence Smith, first commander of the Fort at Fredericksburg, who settled there about 1679.

The house was known as Smithfield until after the Civil War. The present house was built in 1805 by William Pratt of Camden. George Washington, in his diary, records visits to Smithfield.

During the Battle of Fredericksburg the building was General Franklin's headquarters, and here General Bayard, Federal cavalry leader, was killed.

Guns were ringed about the house and at the bridgehead nearby, where the pontoons were put over on which General Franklin crossed 55,000 men.

The battle here and the fierce charge against Hamilton's Heights was directly in front of Mannsfield and was all plainly visible from it. After the battle Franklin's men remained here until December 15th, then they crossed to Stafford.

MAURY BIRTHPLACE MARKER

Fourteen Miles

No house remains now on the place where Matthew Fontaine Maury was born, January 14, 1806. The house was near Catherine Furnace on the Old Furnace Road, which Stonewall Jackson used in 1861 to move his troops over during his brilliant maneuver in the Chancellorsville campaign. A stone and tablet mark the spot.

It was the home of Richard Maury and Diana Minor Maury, and the son who was to become one of the world's greatest scientists and benefactors was one of four sons. The Maurys were of Huguenot ancestry and the name in French was probably originally spelled Maure, a name recorded in French history. (See Maury's Home, Fredericksburg.)

THE QUARTERS

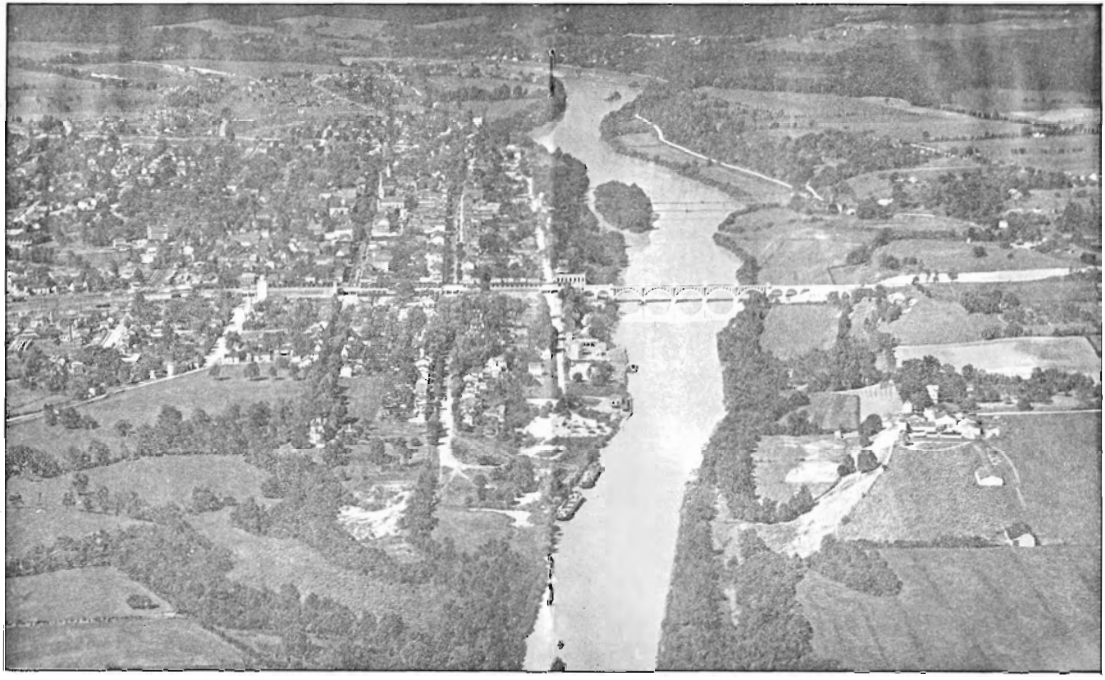
Princess Anne and Amelia Streets

Few places in Fredericksburg have more charm, more atmosphere, than the Quarters and the buildings which belong with it, or more properly, to which it belongs, for of the group, which includes the Big House, the Office and the Quarters, the latter was formerly the humblest, being the quarters for the slaves who served the house.

The half block here was owned in pre-Revolutionary days by Hugh Mercer, later brigadier-general, who was to fall at Princeton, so the office has been occupied for more than a century and a half by a physician. It was sold by Mrs. Mercer to Dr. Stevenson, who built the office, residence and Quarters in 1780. From Dr. Stevenson the place passed to Dr. Horace B. Hall and from him to Dr. A. C. Doggett, and then to Dr. Doggett's daughter, Kate Doggett Boggs.

In the residence the walls are covered with the "Monuments of Paris" wallpaper, designed by Brocq and made by the famous house of Dufour in Paris in 1814, and this is perfectly preserved. Such paper was not often seen in America at that day, but as Fredericksburg was a seaport, it vied with New England and other coast towns in the class of goods brought from abroad.

The Quarters, remodeled from a building in which generations of slaves lived, is now an antique shop, where fine local and imported pieces, selected by experts, are shown.



A portion of the City of Fredericksburg from the air, showing the new Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad bridge over the Rappahannock River. In the lower right is shown Ferry Farm, where Washington's boyhood days were spent, and where in all probability he downed the famous cherry tree.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG

When General Ambrose E. Burnside took command of the Northern Army, he immediately, on November 16, 1862, marched from Warrenton to Fredericksburg, taking position on Stafford Heights. He had 119,000 men and 400 guns.

General Robert E. Lee marched 64,000 men from Orange Courthouse and took his position on the heights back of Fredericksburg.

Because his pontoons were delayed, Burnside could do nothing until December 11th, when he bombarded the town for twelve hours, throwing into it that and the next day 15,000 shells. He then laid his newly arrived pontoon bridges, two near Hawke Street and one at the wharf, and two three miles lower at Mannsfield Hall. On these 100,000 effective fighting men crossed December 12th and 13th.

On December 13th Burnside ordered simultaneous charges at Marye's Heights, behind the town, and at Hamilton's Crossing, three miles lower. The charges were made, but not simultaneously.

At 11 A. M. General Franklin at Hamilton's Crossing drew up his men in battle line and as the fog lifted the Confederates on the hills saw below the gleam of 48,000 bayonets, waving flags, mounted officers, "one of the greatest sights of the Civil War." About 13,000 of this host went into battle. General Meade, of Pennsylvania, led with 6,000 men, charging over the plain in the face of terrific fire, gaining cover of a railroad embankment and then charging up a hill and breaking Stonewall Jackson's line. For a moment victory was in his hands. But while his men fought fiercely hand to hand for the trenches he had taken no other troops came to his aid, and he was driven down the hill, where Gibbon's and Doubleday's tardy divisions saved him from annihilation. This ended any serious fighting here.

At Fredericksburg six divisions marched through town, formed battle line under terrific fire at its edge, and then valiantly charged across the plain against the Stone Wall and Sunken Road and Marye's Heights. They charged madly forward by division, each in three lines of about 2,000 men, fell, cumbered the field or sought shelter behind a little rise. As one di-

vision left its dead and wounded and came back in disorder, seeking shelter, uner an awful cannonade and a hail of bullets from the Stone Wall, another went forward to meet a like fate. Six charges had been made when night fell. A bitter north wind blew and most of the dead froze.

During the battle the Courthouse steeple was an observation post. The first military telegraph ever laid to a battlefield came from the Phillips House to this steeple, no such means of communication having ever before been employed in war. At Falmouth the first observation balloon ever used in war watched and reported movements and the battle.

Fredericksburg was a wreck and dead and wounded littered its streets and cellars. On December 15th, in early morning, the Union Army recrossed the river.

CHANCELLORSVILLE

In the spring of 1863 General Joseph E. Hooker began to move the Federal army up the Rappahannock River on the side opposite from Fredericksburg. He crossed the fords and on May 1st he had at Chancellorsville, ten miles west of Fredericksburg, 90,000 men. He left opposite Fredericksburg General Sedgwick and 35,000 men.

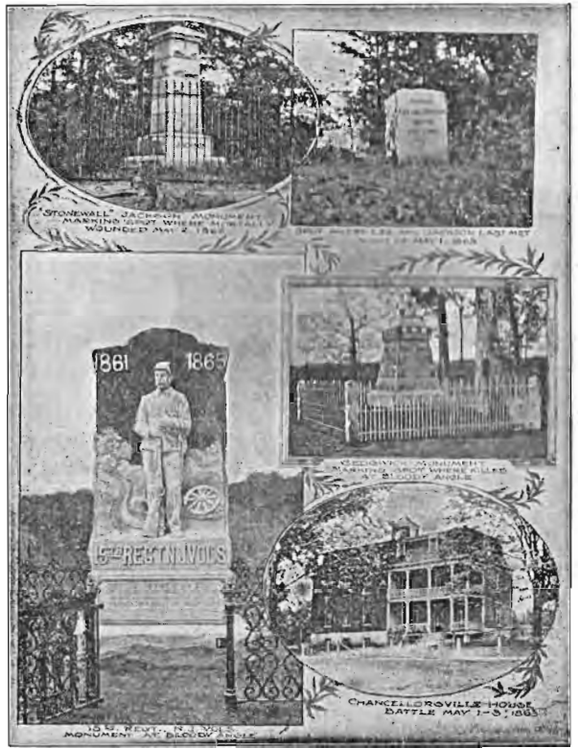
Leaving a small force to defend Marye's Heights, General Lee moved against Hooker at Chancellorsville and on May 1st drove in his front lines.

Lee was in a precarious position, between two large armies and with but 48,000 men. That night at their last bivouac he and Jackson agreed upon a strategic movement of great danger. They separated their small force, General Lee remaining at Chancellorsville to keep demonstrating against Hooker. Jackson, over miry roads where branches brushed his men's shoulders, forcing a hard march, supremely confident, marched on an angle, first southward and then northward, at 5 P. M. fell upon Hooker's unprotected flank on the Orange Turnpike. Struck suddenly by Jackson's 28,000 men screaming the Rebel yell, the Union line fell back in panic, crowding the roads as Jackson's pursuing men poured volley after volley into them. They tried to rally, but it was impossible.

A mile from Chancellorsville Jackson rode in front of his lines with his staff and General A. P. Hill. Federal bullets assailed him and they turned back. As the mounted group approached Lane's Brigade of the Confederate line, someone yelled "Yankee cavalry" and a terrific volume was poured into the party, wounding and killing many. General Jackson was wounded, once in the left and twice in the right army. He was taken to the rear on stretcher and in a tent on the Dempsey farm at the Wilderness Dr. Stuart McGuire, of Richmond, amputated his arm. The arm is buried at

the Lacy House. Next day Jackson was taken to a cabin at the Chandler House near Guinea and here, with his wife and chaplain and others kneeling beside him, died of pneumonia on May 10, 1863. His last words were, "Let us pass over the river and rest in the shade of the trees."

After Jackson was wounded, General J. E. B. Stuart took command of his corps, May 3rd. Uniting, Generals Lee and Stuart attacked Hooker and there was fierce fighting. The Federals fought stubbornly all day to hold Hazel Grove and Fairview, but could not. That evening they fell back to a stronger position and on May 4th retreated across the river.



Meanwhile, on May 3rd, General Sedgwick drove early from Marye's Heights and advanced with his strong force toward Chancellorsville. They hoped to crush Lee between two forces. Sedgwick was halted by a Confederate line at 5 o'clock at Salem Church and delivered a fierce attack, but could not break the then Confederate defense.

During the night, having driven Hooker back, Lee brought large reinforcements to Salem Church and Early's men got back into battle line by coming back from the Richmond road, down which they had been driven.

Next day at 5 P. M. Lee attacked at Salem Church, defeated Sedgwick and drove him over the river. And next day, May 5, 1863, all of Hooker's great army, defeated, was again making camp on Stafford Heights.

THE WILDERNESS

After Gettysburg the first successful commander of the Army of the Potomac, General George C. Meade, brought the army south, following Lee. Both armies then withdrew, Meade establishing winter quarters at Culpeper and Lee at Orange, where Grant joined him.

At dawn of the 6th the terrific struggle began again and raged all day, along the Turnpike, where the Confederates drove back the Federals. The height of the battle here was reached at night when General John B. Gordon of Georgia with his division drove back Sedgwick's Corps along the Germanna Road, almost crushing this flank.

But the crux of the conflict of the 7th was on the Plank Road. Here Hancock's Corps and other troops drove down the Plank Road from the Brock at dawn, hit Lee's weakened line, took his front trenches and began to create rout in the Confederate ranks. Lee himself, for once in war, showed excitement, as at the widow Tapp's farm he tried to stay the rout. When the situation was desperate, at 7 A. M., Longstreet's Corps came up—they had been marching all day before—and Lee, riding up, asked the advance, "Whose troops are these?" "Hood's Texans," a sergeant answered, and Lee in a loud voice said, "My brave Texans, you must charge." As the men formed rapidly, Lee rode to their head to lead them, but a sergeant seized his bridge and said, "Go back, General Lee. Hood's Texans never failed you." A cry of "Lee to the rear" rang out. The commander galloped back to widow Tapp's and the yelling Texans led Longstreet's men into the woods, driving the Federal back, clearing the woods, seizing the trenches at Brock Road.

A disaster similar to that at Chancellorsville came to Lee then. Longstreet was wounded by his own troops at this crucial moment and his troops were for a little time leaderless. Lee came up, but knowing little of the details of the situation was forced to take time to reform the troops. While he did this Meade sent heavy reinforcements. Hancock with these made battle line and assaulted, retaking the trenches. During the night the woods flamed weirdly over the thousands of living, wounded and dead. The battle was drawn. Neither army was strong enough to attack. Grant and Meade on May 7th at night began their march toward Spotsylvania, moving parallel to Lee's front. Along the Brock Road Warren's Corps moved slowly all night, leading Grant's army, fighting Stuart's Cavalry. At dawn May 8th the two armies had reached Spotsylvania Courthouse by forced marches.

SPOTSYLVANIA

The Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse began May 8th with Warren's Union forces charging across the fields west of where Sedgwick's monument now is against Longstreet's Corps. Thousands fell here. On May 9th General Sedgwick was killed here by a sharpshooter.

On May 10th Grant launched a heavy attack on the west side of a salient, which afterwards became known as "The Bloody Angle."

On May 11th Burnside's Federal troops attacked on the Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania road with no result.

On May 12th occurred the great phase of this fight at the Bloody Angle. Against the apex and part of the sides of this Angle Grant ordered a heavy attack. Meade following these orders, during the night massed Hancock's Corps and other Northern troops opposite the apex, and at dawn of May 12th, in a drizzling rain, these troops were thrown across the small open space on the Landram farm, struck the Angle a terrific blow, took the trenches and 2,500 Confederate soldiers, and Lee's army was momentarily threatened with destruction. But General Gordon came up with his reserves, and now for several hours a musket and hand to hand fight unequalled in war kept up for hours. The two forces seven times passed and repassed the McCoul house. By 9 or 10 in the morning the Confederates had cleared the Federals out of the inside of the salent, but the Northerners held the outside, and now a terrific fight began across the trenches. The hail of lead cut down a tree 24 inches in diameter. Men jumped on the trenches and fought to the last with bayonets or clubbed bayonets. Dead and wounded piled high where they were hurriedly thrown from the trenches, in which blood and water ran two feet deep.

The carnage, in which 15,000 men fell in an area equal to a 200-acre farm, accomplished nothing. Lee withdrew to a strong base line at night, and Grant's subsequent attacks failed to shake the Confederate line. Desultory fighting continued until May 19th, when Grant, unable to whip Lee, again moved sidelong toward Richmond. The next fight was on the South Anna near the Confederate capital.

TROOPS ENGAGED, AND KILLED AND WOUNDED IN CAMPAIGNS AROUND FREDERICKSBURG

BATTLE OF	Troops Engaged		Killed and Wounded		Total Losses
	Union	Confed.	Union	Confed.	Both Armies
Fredericksburg. . . .	98,791	71,000	12,858	5,309	18,167
Chancellorsville . . . (and Salem Church)	134,202	59,436	17,845	12,291	30,136
The Wilderness . . .	127,491	64,190	19,666	13,400	33,066
Spotsylvania	110,500	53,671	19,809	15,578	35,337
					116,706

NOTE—Authorities do not agree exactly on battle figures. The present for duty, equipped, are actual fighting men. 5 per cent may be deducted sometimes for non-fighters, such as teamsters, cooks, etc. The killed and wounded is low for most of these campaigns, because all were not reported.

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Sanitary Barber Shop, Main Street.

BEAUTY SHOPS

Betty Anne, Maury Hotel Bldg.

Burgess & Fatta, 207 Commerce St.

Metropolitan, Main Street.

Marinello, 906½ Main Street.

Peggy's Beauty Shop, 1009 Princess Anne Street.

Vanity Beauty Shop, 913 Main Street.

BEVERAGE COMPANIES

Coca-Cola Bottling Co., 510 Wolf Street.

Nehi Bottling Co., 407 Commerce Street.

BILLIARDS AND BOWLING

Fredericksburg Billiard Parlor, Main Street.

Pitts Bowling Alley and Pool Parlor, Main Street.

BOOK DEALER

Charles A. Carmichael, Books for Every Member of the Family, 824 Main Street. Phone 104.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

M. J. Brown, on Richmond-Washington Highway.

E. L. Jones, 401 Commerce Street.

J. W. Masters, Inc., 601 Main Street.

Wilson Brothers, National Boulevard.

Edgar M. Young, National Boulevard.

BUS LINES

East Coast Stages, Princess Anne Hotel.

Greyhound Lines, R. F. & P. Station.

CHIROPRACTOR

Dr. R. W. Johnson, 829 Main Street.

COAL DEALERS

C. H. Montgomery & Co., Commerce Street. Phone 8.

Robert B. Payne, Inc., National Boulevard. Phone 463.

B. W. Self, Princess Anne Street.

CREAMERY AND DAIRIES

Farmers Creamery, Wolf Street. Phone 716.

Pierson's Dairy, 1102 Water Street. Phone 74.

DENTISTS

A. J. Bolling, Jr., Commercial Bank Building.

Hicks & Wilson, 913 Main Street.

C. P. Kennedy, Bradford Building.

J. Garnett King, Jr., Main Street.

R. N. Lanier, 818 Main Street.

J. P. Stiff, Commercial Bank Bldg.

J. E. Walters, 925 Main Street.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Boston Variety Store, 809 Main St. W. H. Owens, Propr. Phone 236.

E. M. CURTIS, 215 Commerce St.

W. T. Grant Co., 902 Main Street.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Main St.

J. J. Newberry Co., 914 Main Street, 5, 10 and 25c Store.

J. C. Penny Co., 824 Main Street.

The Spotless Co., 1010 Main Street.

F. W. Woolworth Co., 916 Main St.

DOCTORS

Dr. F. T. Cassiday, 1122 Main St.

Dr. Lee Cooke, 301 Amelia Street.

Dr. Philip L. Cox, 1114 Main Street.

Dr. John E. Cole, Prince Edward St.

Dr. H. M. DeJarnette, 802 Princess Anne Street.

Dr. T. Welch Dew, 1518 Main St.

Dr. R. C. Ellison (Col.), 510 Amelia Street.

Dr. J. Minor Holloway, Charles and Hanover Streets.

Drs. Pratt & Harrison, 1200 Winchester Street.

Dr. R. J. Payne, 402 Hanover St.

Dr. Sidney L. Scott, 1116 Main St.

Dr. James E. Shields (Col.), 320 Wolfe Street.

Dr. Earl R. Ware, 303 George St.

DRUG STORES

Bond's Drug Store, Commerce and Main Streets.

Bowman's Drug Store, 917 Main Street.

Cassiday's Drug Store, Main Street.

Commerce Street Pharmacy, 601 Commerce Street.

The Fountain Service, 1315 Princess Anne Street. Phones 1081 and 9140. Curb Service. We always serve the best—Try us.

Goolrick's Modern Pharmacy, 901 Main Street.

M. M. Lewis, The Rexall Store, Commerce and Princess Anne Sts. Phone 19.

Peoples Service Drug Store, 924 Main Street.

S. M. Tate, Princess Anne and Frederick Streets. Telephone 412.

ELECTRICIANS AND SUPPLIES

Montague & Meredith, 205 Commerce Street. Phone 866.

Owens & Hancock, Water Street.

FARM EQUIPMENT

M. S. CHANCELLOR
The Farmer's Store
Implements of All Kinds
318-20 Commerce Street

A. W. MITCHELL & CO.
McCormick-Deering Farm Equipment
International Motor Trucks
304 Charlotte Street

FEED AND FERTILIZER

Boulware & Son, Commerce Street.

Herbert Bryant & Sons, 412 National Boulevard.

Farmers' Union Exchange, 600 Main Street.

David Hirsh & Son, Commerce Street.

Roxbury Mills, National Boulevard.

VSS Seed Service, 506 National Boulevard. A Farmer's Co-operative Buying Organization.

Willis Fertilizer Co., Commerce Street.

Young-Sweetser Co., 403 Charles Street.

FLORISTS

ELKINS FLOWER SHOP
Flowers for Every Occasion
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Mrs. Oscar Genther, 903 National Boulevard.

Payne Florists, Chatham Heights.

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Newest and Most Modern Shop
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CHARLES P. RECTOR, Successor

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1102 Water St. Phone 74

Dealer in the following pasteurized dairy products:

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BUTTERMILK

HOME-MADE ICE CREAM

FRUIT DEALERS

FREDERICKSBURG FRUIT MARKET
210 George Street

Neri Fruit Store, 721 Main Street.

Mitchell's Fruit Market, 708 Main Street.

FURNITURE DEALERS

Beck-Parrish Co., Inc., Furniture, 710 Main Street. Phone 819.

Bell Bros. Furniture Co., Main St.

E. C. Ninde, Main Street.

G. B. Phillips Co., 800 Main Street.

Star Furniture Co., New and Used Furniture, 421 Commerce Street.

FURNITURE REPAIRS

Thorburn's Furniture Studio, Princess Anne Street Ex. Phone 1050. Repairing, Refinishing and Upholstering. Hand-Made Reproductions.

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White Flash Gasoline
and Aviation Motor Oils

Office at Water and Commerce Sts.

PHONE 1155

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Colonial Oil Co.

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C. M. COWAN, Agent

GAS AND OIL

American Oil Co. Phone 53.

Atlantic Refining Co. Phone 1155.

Colonial Oil Co. 1012 Princess Anne Street. Phone 38.

Gulf Refining Co. Phone 855.

Shell Eastern Petroleum Products. Phone 772.

Sinclair Refining Co. Phone 1028.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J. Phone 9150.

Texas Company. Phone 645.

Whiting Oil Co., 801 Main Street. Phone 200.

Sinclair Refining Co.

S. E. OVERLY, AGT.

Colonial Service Station
Princess Anne and Fauquier Streets

Brown's Tourist Camp
Washington Highway

Sullivan's Service Station
Princess Anne Street, Northern Exit.

Fall Hill Station
Richmond Highway

Travelers Rest—Richmond Highway

Texas Oil Co.

FILLING STATIONS

GEO. WASHINGTON FILLING STATION
National Boulevard

R. G. HILLDRUP
Commerce and Winchester Sts.

FREDERICKSBURG MOTOR CO.
Princess Anne and Charlotte Sts.

V. B. TRUSLOW, Washington Highway

WILDERNESS SERVICE STA., Falmouth, Va

L. A. CURTIS, Route No. 3, West

A. L. JOHNSON, 200 Princess Anne St.

JAMES MONROE SERVICE STATION
406 Commerce Street

Whiting Oil Company
INCORPORATED

Conoco Gasoline and Motor Oils

U. S. Tires

SERVICE STATIONS:

801 Main Street
801 National Boulevard
Dixon and Charles Streets
City Limits, U. S. Highway 17
Commerce Street

GARAGES

Baylor's, 209 Charlotte Street. Phone 728w.

Dillon Motor Co., 611 Princess Anne Street.

Fredericksburg Motor Co., Princess Anne Street. Phone 334.

Gayle Motor Co., 103 George Street. Phone 608.

Harris Garage, 1308 Princess Anne Street. Phone 799.

Hearn Motor Co., 1423 Princess Anne Street. Phone 263.

Scott Motor Co., 1112 Main Street. Phone 299. Painting, Simonizing and Washing.

J. P. Simpson Motor Co., 105 Commerce Street. Phone 605.

Skinker Bros. Motor Co., 600 National Boulevard. Phone 789.

Virginia Sales and Service, Princess Anne Street.

Willy's Sales and Service, National Boulevard.

GENTS' FURNISHING

E. M. Curtis, 215 Commerce Street.

GROCERY STORES

Belman's Grocery, QS, 508 Main St. Phones 172-173. We Deliver.

J. T. Brauer, 422 Commerce Street.

C. & G. Grocery, 501 Main Street.

P. G. Finney, Liberty Street.

George Freeman, Jr., & Son, 900 Hanover Street.

The Great A. & P. Co., 820 Main Street and Commerce Street.

E. F. Harding, Fall Hill Road.

C. W. Harrell, Main Street.

Harris & Bro., Commerce Street.

Independent Market, QS, 216 Commerce St. Phone 16. We Deliver.

Thomas H. Jenkins, National Boulevard.

A. L. Johnson, 200 Princess Anne Street.

Ralph M. Johnson, 1406 Princess Anne Street.

W. D. Jones & Bro., QS, 218 Commerce Street. Phones 241-242

The Main Grocery, 1005 Main Street. Phone 391. Our prices are always the lowest.

E. T. Mills & Son, 1002 Main Street. Phone 56. We Deliver.

The Parlor Grocery and Meat Market, QS, 811 Main Street. Phone 300 We Deliver.

Pender's Grocery, 900 Main Street.

J. D. Pitts, 1609 Princess Anne Street.

E. D. Robertson, National Boulevard.

E. V. Ryerson, QS, 1400 Main St. Phone 201. Groceries, Fruits and Tobacco. Free Delivery.

Sanitary Grocery Co., 822 and 921 Main Street and corner Charles and Commerce Streets.

C. D. Spicer, 202 Dixon Street. Groceries and Meats.

S. C. Thomas, 712 Main Street.

Thomas' Cash Grocery, 400 Princess Anne Street. Phone 1009. Free Delivery. High Quality and Low Prices.

Trade-Rite Market, QS, 600 Main Street. Phone 473. We Deliver.

M. F. Williams, 1500 Princess Anne Street.

HARDWARE

HOTEL

HOTELS AND INNS

Athens Hotel, Main and Hanover Streets.

Betty Washington Inn, Corner Charles and Lewis Streets.

Fredericksburg Hotel Corp.—
Princess Anne Hotel
Princess Anne Manor
Hotel Maury

Hartley Hall, corner Lewis and Prince Edward Street.

Kenmore Tavern, Princess Anne and Lewis Streets.

Mary Washington Hotel, 1700 Princess Anne Street.

Winchester Terrace, Winchester and Fauquier Streets.

Hotels and Inns (Cont'd)

ICE BUSINESS

Interstate Ice Corporation, on Highway. Phone 88.

INSURANCE

Allison & Young, 806 Princess Anne Street. Phone 294.

H. B. Burke, Agent, 510 National Boulevard. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance. Phone 890.

W. E. Curtis, Agent, Route 2, Fredericksburg State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. Phone 23-F-2.

Gayle Realty and Insurance Co., 1011 Princess Anne Street. Phone 1053-J.

JEWELRY STORES

Norris Jewelry Store, 610 Main Street.

LAUNDRY, DRY CLEANERS AND PRESSERS

Bradshaw's Odorless Cleaners, 702 Main Street. Phone 719. We call and deliver.

Fredericksburg Dry Cleaning Plant, 316 Commerce Street.

Laundry, Dry Cleaners and Pressers (Continued)

Shelton & Truslow, 1006 Main Street. Phone 523.

Sunshine Laundry, Commerce Street at Sunken Road. Phone 889.

LAWYERS

W. W. Butzner, 806 Princess Anne Street.
Frank M. Chichester, Law Building.
W. B. F. Cole, 1002 Princess Anne Street.
S. Bernard Coleman, Law Building.
A. T. Embrey, Law Building.
A. W. Embrey, Jr., Law Building.
C. O'Conor Goolrick, Bradford Building.
Francis B. Gouldman, Farmers and Merchants State Bank Building.
W. K. Goolrick, Bradford Building.
W. Marshall King, Coleman Building.
Harry H. Sager, Law Building.
G. B. Wallace, Coleman Building.
Willis & Willis, 914 Princess Anne Street.

MANUFACTURERS

G. & H. Mfg. Co., Clothing. Phone 54.
Germania Mills, Flour. Phone 42.
Metal Egg Crate Co., Wolf Street. Phone 466. Egg Crates and Perfecto Flower Containers.
Pritchett & Pritchett, Shirts and Overalls.
Silk Mills, Upper Main Street.
Sylvania Industrial Corp. Phone 1060
Virginia Shoe Co., Children's Shoes.

MONUMENT DEALERS

Mullen & Mullen, 707 Princess Anne Street. Phone 265.
L. A. Williams, Princess Anne Street

MULTIGRAPHING

Blanche C. Botts, Commercial Bank Building. Phone 812.

OFFICE BUILDINGS

Bradford Building, Commerce and Princess Anne Streets.
Commercial Bank Building, Main and Commerce Streets.
Law Building, 914 Princess Anne Street.
Wallace Building, Main and Commerce Streets.

PAINTS, WALL PAPER AND SUPPLIES

Maurice L. Bolling, Paints, Wall Paper and Glass, 208 Commerce Street. Phone 91.

The Woodright Store, Lewis E. Wooding, Prop., 307 Commerce Street. Paints, Oils, Glass, Wall Paper, Stationery.

PHOTOGRAPHER

Judson Smith, 1009 Main Street. Phone 628.

PLUMBERS

George W. Heflin, 717 Main Street. Phone 79. Plumbing, Heating and Williams Oil-o-matic Oil Burners.

R. L. Stone, 314 Commerce Street. Phone 319-J. Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work.

PRINTING

Charles A. Carmichael, 824 Main Street. Phone 104. Printing that Pays—Stationery of Quality.

R. A. Kishpaugh, 918 Main Street. Phone 129.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

Mrs. S. W. Gourley, Room 31, Law Building. Phone 251.

RADIOS AND REFRIGERATORS

C. F. Bauman, General Electric Appliances, 724 Main Street. Phone 490.

Bell Bros. Furniture Co., Leonard Refrigerators

T. F. Cocke Motor Co., Norge Refrigerators, Princess Anne Street. Phone 1185.

Clem Goodman, 1013 Princess Anne Street. Atwater Kent Radios and Frigidaire. Phone 655.

Hearn Motor Co., 1423 Princess Anne Street. Phone 263. Grunow Refrigerators.

Virginia Electric & Power Co., Westinghouse Dual-Automatic Refrigerators. Telephone 602.

READY-TO-WEAR AND MILLINERY

Adams Dress Shop, 900 Main Street.

The Anne Dress Shop, Ladies' Ready-to-Wear, 821 Main Street.

Berman's, Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear, 923 Main Street.

The Brent Store, Main Street. Phone 70.

The Busy Corner, 400 Commerce Street. Phone 288. Ladies' and Gents' Ready-to-Wear.

Jones' Fashion Shop, 202 Commerce Street.

Ready-toWear and Millinery (Cont'd)

Levinson's Clothing Co., 803 Main Street. Men's, Women's and Children's Ready-to-Wear.

Miller's Specialty Shop, 818 Main Street. Women's Apparel.

Sibley's Millinery Parlor, 900 Main Street.

Ulman's, 922 Main Street. Wearing Apparel for Ladies and Men.

The Vogue Shop, 814 Main Street. Phone 1190. Smart Apparel for Women.

A. C. Wooding, 309 Commerce St. Ladies' and Gents' Ready-to-Wear and Shoes.

REAL ESTATE

Allison & Young, 806 Princess Anne Street. Phone 294.

Elliott E. Brooks, Colonial Estates, Law Building. Phone 239.

Julian V. Brooks, 415 Commerce Street. Phone 207. Real Estate and Insurance.

A. Sidney Haislip, Room 25, Law Building. Phone 877. City and Country Property. Colonial Estates.

Gayle Realty and Insurance Co., 1011 Princess Anne Street. Phone 1053-J.

RESTAURANTS

Commercial Restaurant, Commerce and Princess Anne Streets.

Restaurants (Cont'd)

Falmouth Cafe, Washington Highway, Falmouth, Va.

Mrs. Browning, formerly Grandma's, now located at Kenmore Tavern. Regular Meals A La Carte Service.

Liberty Confectionery and Cafe, Main and LaFayette Streets. Lunches and Confections.

The Little Tavern, 307 Fauquier Street.

Occidental Restaurant, 1009 Princess Anne Street. Phone 1020.

Victory Cafe, oppo. R. F. & P. Station, on the Highway. Quality with Service. We Serve the Best.

SEA FOOD

Bumbray & Coleman, Commerce Street.

Fredericksburg Fish and Oyster Market, 1002 Water Street.

SCHOOLS

College Heights Training School. Phone 293-J.

Fredericksburg Elementary School. Phone 507w.

Fredericksburg High School. Phone 1096.

Fredericksburg School of Music. Phone 574w.

Mrs. Frank Kishpaugh, Typing and Shorthand. 1305 Prince Edward St.

State Teachers' College. Phone 684.

John D. Van Deventer School of Music. Wallace Building.

SHOE STORES

Brown & Crismond, Main Street.

E. M. Troland, Wakefield Building. Phone 868. Beautiful Shoes.

Wallace & Company, 929 Main St. Phone 11. Shoes of Quality.

SHOE REPAIRS

Shelton Brothers, 1004 Main Street.

Sullivan Shoe Shop, 209 Commerce Street. Phone 510. Work called for and delivered.

H. E. Sullivan Electric Shoe Shop, 714 Main Street.

STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

Charles A. Carmichael, 824 Main Street. Phone 104. Everything Needed in the Office.

R. A. Kishpaugh, 918 Main Street. Phone 129.

SOUVENIRS

R. A. Kishpaugh's Stationery, 918 Main Street.

TAXICABS

R. G. Hilldrup, Commerce Street. Phone 234.

Richardson & Thornton Taxi Line, Princess Anne Street. Phone 775.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia, 916 Princess Anne Street. Telephone 12000.

Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., 813 Main Street. Phone 95.

Western Union Telegraph Co., Maury Hotel Building. Phone 99.

THEATRES

Colonial Theatre, Main Street.

Pitts Leader Theatre, Main Street.

UNDERTAKERS

Elkins Funeral Parlor, 613 Main St. Phone 80.

Wheeler & Thompson, Phone 92.

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Office Phone 543-J Res. 543-W

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1311 Charles Street
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Efficient, Courteous and Dignified Service

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Wholesale Grocer
Confectionery—Tobacco and Cigars

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Janney Dry Goods and Notion Co., Fredericks Street.

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