

*After the flags were unfurled, after the cheering stopped, after the guns were silenced, after the battles were fought in 2nd Manassas and Ox Hill (Chantilly), the Union wounded and injured were brought here in late August 1862. They all endured, they all sacrificed, some died and others lived another day on this hallowed ground.*



Fairfax Station During the Civil War

*They have stories to tell here at...*

# Fairfax Station Railroad Museum

**August 25–26, 2012**



Clara Barton

Honoring  
**Clara Barton: Founder of the Red Cross**  
**Union Medical Service**  
**Early Triage Transportation Site**  
**Over 3,000 Soldiers**

*150th Anniversary Civil War Reenactment Commemoration*

Outside Exhibits and Demonstrations – Free

Museum Fee - \$5.00 adult/5 to 10 \$1.00/ 4 and under free

The event will commemorate the medical evacuation of the Union wounded brought to this train station after the nearby battles of 2nd Manassas and Ox Hill. 3,000 Union wounded were brought by various means to this train station. They were hastily treated as they lay and awaited rail transport back to hospitals in Alexandria and Washington.



Nurse At Work

Civilians were sent out on the trains to aid the wounded. Those same trains would take the Union wounded to safety.



Hospital Train

One of those civilians, Clara Barton, would later be called the “Angel of the Battlefield” for her efforts. The last evacuation occurred as the Confederates prepared to enter the area.

This event will feature lectures, exhibits, historical interpretations and demonstrations during those four hectic days leading up to the Union retreat. Featured will be Union Medical Units, Confederate Soldiers, Civil War camp life, Civil War railroad history, Civil War telegraph office,



Commemorative Stamp

and Clara Barton, Founder of the Red Cross.

## Schedule of Events

Saturday, August 25 to Sunday, August 26, 2012

10 AM – 5 PM both days

Outside - Exhibits, Union and Confederate Re-enactors, Living History Demonstrations, Historic Interpretations and Demonstrations. Inside the Museum - Clara Barton Displays, Civil War Telegraph and Museum Exhibitions, Local Authors

## Location

Fairfax Station Railroad Museum 

11200 Fairfax Station Rd • Fairfax Station, VA 22039

This commemorative event will be held rain or shine

Event is sponsored by Friends of Fairfax Station

For more information visit [www.fairfax-station.org](http://www.fairfax-station.org)



## **1861**

With the firing on Ft. Sumter on April 12, both sides prepared for war. Northern political pressure urged the Union Army to move "On to Richmond" before the Confederate Congress convened there in mid July. The Union Army massed its forces in Alexandria while the Confederates created a defensive line centered on Manassas with guards posted along many of the Bull Run stream fords. That steep sided stream posed problems for the Union Army until an unguarded ford was found six miles north of Manassas. The two armies then clashed on very scenic, tranquil farmland. Union loses numbered 2,895 killed, wounded, and missing while Confederate loses numbered 1,983. Though staggering at the time, there would be much larger losses in future battles including another one on this same field the following summer.

### **Battle of Second Manassas**

In 1862, President Lincoln created the Army of Virginia. The Southern forces, the Army of Northern Virginia under Generals Lee, Longstreet, and Jackson sensed an opportunity to threaten Washington, D.C. Lee's army met the Army of Virginia commanded by General Pope at the Manassas on August 28-30, 1862. This was called the Battle of Second Manassas or the Second Battle of Bull Run, depending on whether you are a Southerner or a Northerner. Casualties in the three-day battle were horrendous: Pope's ill-lead army suffered 14,462 killed, wounded, or missing. Lee's forces lost 9,474.

As the Union Army withdrew before Lee's troops, a field hospital was established along a hillside between St. Mary's Church and the Fairfax Railroad station. The wounded were laid out on the hillside, and many on pews taken from the church. They awaited food and medical supplies from trains sent from Alexandria and they would be loaded onto those same trains for transit east to Alexandria.

### **Battle of Chantilly(Ox Hill)**

Making a wide flank march, Jackson hoped to cut off the Union retreat from Bull Run. On September 1, 1862, beyond Chantilly Plantation on the Little River Turnpike near Ox Hill, Jackson sent his divisions against two Union divisions under Kearny and Stevens. Confederate attacks were stopped by fierce fighting during a severe thunderstorm. Union generals Stevens and Kearny were both killed. Recognizing that his army was still in danger at Fairfax Courthouse, Maj. Gen. Pope ordered the retreat to continue to Washington. With Pope no longer a threat, Lee turned his army west and north to invade Maryland, initiating the Maryland Campaign and the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan assumed command of the Union forces around Washington.

### **Clara Barton**

Clara Barton had arrived from Alexandria on one of these trains. She was a clerk at the Government Patent Office who had gathered a group of volunteers to tend to the wounded and dying. She nursed the wounded for three days and nights as heavy rains fell and doctors operated in the only dry place available, the church. Many soldiers died and were buried in the churchyard. Although 20,000 Confederate soldiers began the push toward Fairfax Station, Miss Barton, her volunteers, and the doctors remained until the last of the wounded were evacuated. She watched from the windows of the last train as Union agents, under orders, fired the depot, preventing the advancing Confederates from these spoils. As a result of her experiences at Fairfax Station, she would later devise a plan to establish a civilian society to care for the wounded, which became the American Red Cross.