

Carrie Carroll and Her Three Husbands

Terence Walz

Caroline Ann Carroll was the third daughter of Sally and William T. Carroll. She was born in the Carrolls' house on F Street on September 3, 1841. Violetta, the eldest daughter, was thirteen years older than Carrie; Sally, the next eldest, was four years older, and a third sister, Alida, was born three years later. Photographs of Carrie have not yet surfaced, so we don't know what she looked like, but later in life she was described as a "handsome woman and a great belle."¹ Certainly, she had no trouble attracting men, and interesting men at that. In fact, she had three husbands, two of whom she divorced, unusual among Victorian women of her age and social standing.

Carrie may best be described as a middle child who may or may not have received the attention from her parents she wanted and needed as a child, and she had complicated feelings toward her sisters Sally and Alida, both of whom married well and led acclaimed socially acceptable lives. Her needs were large; she took offense easily, and her sense of self was undernourished. These personality traits affected her through her life. In her old age she could still complain about the treatment she received from her family, especially her sisters.

As for her education, she and Sally appear not to have been sent away to boarding school -- unlike their oldest and her youngest sisters and their brothers -- but rather to have attended

MISS S. HOGAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, F
street, between 12th and 11th, Washington, D. C.

THIS Institution will be re opened on Monday, the 19th
of September, and closed on Friday, the 24th of June.
The quarters commence the 19th of September, 25th of No-
vember, 6th of February, and 17th of April; but pupils will
be received at any intermediate periods, and charged only
the proportion of the quarter.

TERMS: PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

Board and Tuition, including Mathematics, French, Draw-
ing, Plain and Ornamental Needle-work, and House-keeping,
if desired, \$250 per annum.

DAY SCHOLARS: PER QUARTER.

Senior Department—English, French, and Mathematics.
First Division.....\$20
Second Division.....17

Junior Department—English and French.
First Division.....\$13
Second Division.....9

A deduction of \$3 will be made from the above charges when
pupils do not study French.

EXTRAS: PER QUARTER.

Stationery, Senior Department.....\$1 30
Stationery, Junior Department.....1 00
Spanish, Italian, Latin, and German, each.....6 00
Music, Vocal.....10 00
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.....20 00
Music, Piano or Guitar.....15 00
Music, Piano, in classes.....12 00
Use of Instruments each.....2 50
Drawing, Elementary, including materials.....2 00
Drawing, in every style.....6 00
Drawing, Copied, in one color or more.....6 00
Painting, in water colors.....8 00
Painting, in oil colors.....10 00
Dancing.....12 00
Washing.....7 00
Fuel, \$2 per season.

Ladies wishing to join the Private Classes formed last ses-
sion for the study of the Modern Languages will be kind
enough to send their names to the Principal early in Sep-
tember.

As Miss Hogan will be obliged to limit the number of her
Music Scholars, those ladies not connected with the School
who wish to continue will confer an obligation by letting her
know at an early day, as she would give the preference to
former pupils.

Private Classes in Drawing and Painting will meet twice a
week.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Thos. Carroll, Clerk of the Supreme Court U. S.
Rev. C. M. Butler, D.D., Washington, D. C.
Capt. Charles Wilkes, United States Navy.
Sir Justice Wynne, of the Supreme Court, Savannah, Ga.
Francis Markoe, Esq., Washington, D. C.
Rev. L. P. W. Batch, D.D., Chester, Pennsylvania.
Hon. J. W. Mason, Mayor of Washington.
Gov. Samuel Sprigg, Maryland.
Hon. Hamilton Fish, United States Senate.
Wm. Hogan, Esq., Washington, D. C. aug 25—codrff

One of the many advertisements Miss Hogan placed in the
Daily National Intelligencer, this one dated August 25, 1853.
See Wm. Thos. Carroll, Clerk of the Supreme Court among References

one of the “ladies” seminaries that abounded in Washington. Her father publicly endorsed the school run for young ladies by Miss S. Hogan on F Street near 14th, which offered French and English, mathematics, with drawing, embroidery, dancing (instructed by Madame Blake) and housekeeping (if desired) offered at extra fees.² Miss Hogan had opened her school in 1852, having moved to Washington from New York, and was enthusiastically endorsed by the editors of the *Daily National Intelligencer* when she first opened classes. The acquisition of French may have enhanced Carrie’s social standing in later years, as it did her sister Sally when she became Countess Esterhazy and French came her second language when she moved to Europe.

In her late teen-aged years, Carrie visited her brother Sprigg at West Point in 1860 with her mother and other siblings and wrote an affectionate if diligent letter to her father, then taking the waters at St. Catherines in Ontario. She mentioned that “of course” she had attracted a beau – a young cadet named John Garnet – but she opined that the idea of marrying a cadet was “preposterous.”³ Back home in wartime Washington, she would have been a bridesmaid at her sister Sally’s society wedding in December 1861, and attended the grand gala at the White House with her in February 1862 when the newly decorated East Room was showed off. She was also invited to join the reviews of troops that Lincoln and War Department organized in the 1862-63 period. Like her younger sister Alida, she must have attracted attention from the many Union officers in the city.

During the decade that followed, Sally and Alida married Civil War officers later promoted generals, and she may have felt pressure to be married herself. She selected a handsome young ex-military man, Lt. Col. Nathaniel Cogswell Kinney, the son of Mary Cogswell Kinney, and nephew of Elizabeth Dixon whose diary mentions being entertained at a party at the Carroll House in 1846. Elizabeth’s husband by then was a senator from Connecticut. Nathaniel’s mother had become friends with Mary Todd Lincoln, and she was asked by Robert Lincoln in April 1865 to sit with Mary Todd Lincoln at the deathbed of President Lincoln and later to comfort her at the White House. Nathaniel’s father, Franklin S. Kinney was a successful lawyer who practiced in Washington, New Brunswick, N.J., and New York, and invested in real estate in New Brunswick and New York City. By 1860, when the census was taken in New Brunswick, where they lived, he was worth \$420,000 and had an estate valued at \$20,000. In 1859, he invested further in the construction of a new hotel on Madison Square called the Albemarle, which he leased to proprietors to manage.⁴ Various members of the Kinney family stayed there when they came to New York. His main business, however, was as a lawyer, though his entrepreneurial spirit was clearly passed on to several of his sons.

During the Civil War, Nathaniel and his younger brother Ernest enlisted in New York regiments; Nathaniel stayed on after the war with his regiment when it was posted to the Department of the Platte, headquartered in Omaha. In 1866, he had headed a party sent to set up Fort C. F. Smith on the Bozeman Trail.⁵ When he resigned from the army in 1867, the loss of his leadership qualities was noted in dispatches by the commanding officer who hoped the resignation would be declined. However, it went through, and Kinney returned east to his parent’s homes in New York and New Jersey. He applied for a passport in June 1867, and may

have traveled in Europe, which the family, now wealthy, was fond of doing. Back from travel abroad, he may have visited his aunt in Washington where he met Carrie. He not only had money but adventures to talk about. He as well as his family may have been excited by the connection with such an important old socially prominent family as the Carrolls.



Nathaniel Cogswell Kinney, first husband of Carrie Carroll (1868-1876).

Courtesy J. Mountain Antiques

Carrie and Nathaniel were married in another big society wedding at the Carroll house on December 23, 1868, officiated by the rector of St. John's Church. President Grant attended, along with members of both branches of the Congress and senior officers. The president led the bride into supper in the house.⁶ Violet Blair, a daughter of the Blair family, was one of ten bridesmaids and used the occasion for her "coming out" in Washington society.⁷ Her beau for the event was Jamie Dixon, the son of Senator Dixon and a cousin of the groom.

Carrie and Nathaniel were said to have gone to Europe for a honeymoon, and when they returned, they apparently stayed in "northern watering resorts" (including Newport) and may have nominally resided with her mother for a couple of years.⁸ They are listed as residents in the 1870 census, but Nathaniel is also listed in the household of his father now living on West 37th Street in the New York census. After Nathaniel's father died in 1871 on a visit to Italy, the heirs had considerable wealth. Nathaniel's younger brother, Francis, had started in 1869 the Kinney Tobacco Company which produced the "Sweet Caporal" cigarette that was promoted through trading cards that caught the public's fancy. It soon became a leading cigarette manufacturer in the country. Nathaniel became a partner in the company and thus had reason often to be in New York. His youngest brother, Abbott Kinney, studied for a year at the Columbian College in Washington but eventually made his way to California and eventually founded the city of Venice, which he modeled after Venice, Italy, which he and his family had visited in the 1860s.⁹ In 1876-77, Abbott and his mother, Mary Cogswell Kinney were living at 22 Lafayette Square, where she

died in 1877 and was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery.¹⁰ Her estate was valued at \$2 million, including the Albemarle Hotel which the family continued to own.

In 1872, Nathaniel applied for a passport¹¹ and may have gone to Italy where his father died and was buried.¹² His sister, who may have accompanied their father to Italy before he died, met Count Cesare Gianotti whom she married that year.¹³ That may have been another reason why Nathaniel went. Did he take Carrie with him? If she made an application for a passport, it is not found in the usual sources.¹⁴

Carrie understood the possibilities of a comfortable life with her new partner, and perhaps she also expected to be tended to and looked after. Kinney's new business prospects and family matters frequently took him out of town. Perhaps he never explained why he needed to be away, or maybe Carrie never accepted the reasons he told her. During the six years of married life they seem to have lived apart, according to the divorce papers that Carrie filed in Washington in 1874. In them, she related that Kinney would summon her to New York for a rendezvous and then not turn up; or he would write to say he could not come to Washington because he had caught the measles and could come as soon as he could – but never did. A divorce was granted in November 1874 four months after it was filed on grounds of desertion.¹⁵ Carrie was permitted to resume her maiden name.¹⁶ Nathaniel remarried in 1877, established a home in Bay Shore, Long Island, New York with his new wife and died in 1881.¹⁷

Though divorced, Carrie Carroll had no difficulty re-entering society (if she had ever left it), and soon she found a new husband. He was William H. Doveton Haggard, a junior diplomat



A rare portrait of Sir William Haggard, second husband of Carrie Carroll, later in his diplomatic career when he was ambassador in Brazil. He was knighted for his services to the Crown.

in the British mission, whose brother, H. Rider Haggard, had also begun his career in the foreign office and later became a highly successful writer. Carrie and William became engaged in

September 1875 and were married in December. By this time, Sally Carroll had been persuaded to rent the Carroll home to the Russian Imperial Legation, and she and her daughter moved into smaller rented quarters a couple of blocks away. Their neighbor across the street, Henry Randall, offered to host the wedding in his house, and it became another big social event, dramatically enlivened by the presence of the Russian minister and his *chausseur*, who stood by the door in an elaborate ceremonial uniform, a large feather in his helmet, and a dazzling sword on his side. President Hayes and his family attended, as well as many members of the diplomatic corps, led by the British ambassador. Because Carrie was a divorcée, the ceremony was conducted not the rector of St. John's but by Rev. W. M. Postlethwaite of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Baltimore,¹⁸ who was less squeamish about divorced matrimonial partners. The wedding banquet was catered by Wormley's, the fashionable (Black) restaurateur, famous for terrapin soup, a Washington favorite. The bridal couple left for Europe shortly thereafter and a posting in London for the next two years.

From letters Carrie submitted to the divorce court in Washington in 1880, which newspaper reporters had access to, it is clear the marriage foundered from the beginning. Their life in London was a constant tug of war. Her constant need for attention, her quarrelsome manner and profligate spending left Haggard miserable and in debt. After less than two years of marriage, when he was offered a post in Persia, he jumped at it, deciding not to tell his wife in person – fearing an unpleasant confrontation – and left the country abruptly, leaving behind a letter dated October 19, 1877 explaining his reasons for ending the marriage and giving her £100 to book a passage back to America so she could resume life with her mother in Washington.¹⁹ When Carrie read this, she didn't believe the marriage was over and thought they would reconcile. In a PS at the end of the letter, he asked her to say "good-bye" to the Esterhazys who were then living on the Esterhazy estate in Hungary, and although he apparently disliked Sally,²⁰ he suggested that if Carrie had difficulties, she could rely on her sister to help her out. Carrie may have found this option not to her liking and, with no other resources, she booked a passage back to the United States. She returned in the last months of 1878 to stay with her mother, now living in rented quarters on G Street. Mr. Carroll must have been both sympathetic to her daughter's plight, if bewildered and perhaps not a little shocked.

Carrie's reappearance in society in Washington was indeed queried by nosy newspaper reporters, so she followed William's counsel – thoughtfully spelled out in his letter – telling them that since he had been posted to Persia, the weather too awful for a western woman to endure, and in any event, travel to Persia was treacherous if not impossible, given the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War. For the following two years, she repeated this explanation, until her filing for divorce a second time on April 30, 1880. By that time, she had received a second letter from her husband, this time from Bombay, dated July 9, 1878, where he was recovering from an illness, in which he clearly stated that he never wished to live with her ever again, and that their separation was final and irrevocable.

He further explained that a phrase he had used in his earlier letter that might have suggested a reconciliation sometime in the future poorly expressed what he felt, and that on

further reflection of their time together, it was clear they could not live together happily. She was both demanding and extravagant, and during the time they were together, he had gone into debt supporting her. If she had changed, as she said in one of her letters to him, he hoped it would help her find peace in the future, but the past could not be forgotten, though it might be forgiven. Clearly there would be no reconciliation.

Carrie brought two witnesses to the court to declare that she had not seen her husband for two years – one of which was her nephew Carroll Mercer²¹ – and also submitted the two letters she had received. On July 8, 1880, the judge granted her a divorce and the right to resume her maiden name.²²

Carrie's latest matrimonial dust-up left her sisters Sally (in Hungary) and Alida (in Portland) aghast. They exchanged views about it in letters, one of which survives in the correspondence of Alida that is preserved in the John Marshall Brown Papers in the Maine Historical Society research library.²³ Saddled with one divorce, Sally Esterhazy believed Carrie social salvation was not another divorce but the hope that Carrie might be widowed rather than suffer a second scandalous divorce. She thought that had Carrie escaped from London and come to Hungary seeking shelter with the Esterhazy she would have been miserable. She nonetheless felt pity for her situation, didn't think it was Carrie's fault that she was being "thrust upon her family," and wished she could offer some comfort. Alida's opinion was much harsher. She and Carrie may have carried on a sibling rivalry since childhood,²⁴ and now that Carrie had endured two failed marriages and she was being thrown back on her family, namely her mother, Alida resented that the family would suffer the social consequences.

It also made Carrie both a laughingstock and a hapless victim. While the *Chicago Daily Tribune* article headlined, "Matrimonial – Ladies with Many Husbands," and the local *Washington Republican* and New York *Herald* broadcasted, "A Diplomatic Scandal – Sad Experience of a Washington Society Lady Married to an Attache of the British Legation and Abandoned by Her Husbands Two Years Later." Two years later when Haggard returned to England after being in Persia for four years, he applied for a divorce on the grounds of bigamy – that his "wife" was in fact married yet again, and the Washington newspapers made hay with that story too.²⁵ It is not known what Haggard's intentions in the divorce were at that moment – he didn't marry again until 1887,²⁶ but in 1889 a rumor arose of a connection with Carrie Holbrook, mother of the now notorious Mrs. Florence Maybrick who was on trial for the murder of her husband in England – who is said to have been married at one point to Haggard while he was still stationed in Tehran.²⁷ That rumor was almost certainly scurrilous. The gossip in Washington during the 1880s must have been full of the goings-on of Carrie Carroll.

Carrie must have felt emotional pains from her disastrous marriages, and she may have tried to change her ways. Unsurprisingly, considering her allure, she attracted the attention of a new beau in Washington, a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy named Timothy Dix Bolles. He was the son of Gen. John Augustus Bolles, a distinguished lawyer who had been appointed Naval Solicitor by Lincoln; they lived on G Street between 9th and 10th.²⁸ Timothy had graduated from the Naval Academy in 1869, and for the next ten years was always constantly on sea duty on the

West Coast, the Pacific and adjacent Asian countries. During a visit to Siam, he witnessed the explosion of a Siamese tugboat and bravely jumped overboard to save a Siamese engineer who had been thrown into the sea. His valor was noticed back home.²⁹ In 1878, he was seconded to the Naval Observatory in Washington, the year his father died, and probably took up residence with his mother on G Street. He was appointed secretary-treasurer and chief operating officer of Naval Mutual, the Navy life insurance association.³⁰ Clearly, he had a sterling reputation and was well liked and considered by his fellow officers.

It not known how they met, possibly at one of Carrie's mother's parties, but he was using or renting a "studio" on the ground floor of the Carroll house in the early part of 1880. Alida had come down with her children to spend that Easter with her mother, and in a letter to her husband described how Carrie and Tim had colored Easter eggs for the children which they hid in the house's nooks and crannies.³¹ Carrie was thirty-nine and Tim was thirty-six; she was still hoping.



Lt. Timothy Dix Bolles, Carrie Carroll's third husband.³²

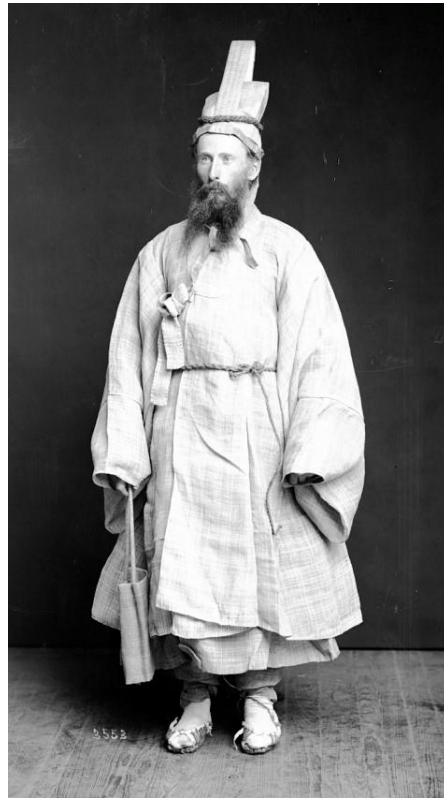
find the right man and to have children. The very day that her divorce from Haggard was granted on July 8, 1880, she and Tim and perhaps a witness of two went to Baltimore to be married.³³

Life with Tim meant a life in much reduced circumstances than her previous marriages entailed. Naval lieutenants received pay of \$2,000 a year or roughly \$166/month in the 1880s.³⁴ It would not have permitted the couple to have a European honeymoon. In the first months of their married life, they may have lived with Mrs. Carroll on F Street or possibly with his widowed mother, Mrs. Dix Bolles, on G Street. There was no question at this point in her life of being extravagant – quite possibly Carrie had changed after two broken marriages and had become less quarrelsome.

In 1881, Tim's position with Naval Mutual came to an end, and he was posted to the "Hassler" which was making a coastal survey of Alaska. That summer Carrie traveled to New England to meet several of his relations and then returned home to stay with Mrs. Carroll until she could join him in California at the end of the year where the Hassler would be based for the winter.³⁵ Tim was transferred to the USS Adams, which was sent on duty for almost two years in the northern Pacific, monitoring the situation in Alaska which had recently been purchased from Russia. The ship was based in Sitka, then the territorial capital. When Tim was made the executive officer of the USS Pinta, when the goal of exploring the Copper River area, Carrie joined him in Sitka during the winter 1884-85, staying with the Presbyterian missionaries, Alonzo Eugene Austin and his wife, for several months.³⁶

Carrie returned to Washington very ill. It may have been at this time that she lost a longed-for child. Her difficult time and the troubled pregnancy are alluded to in a bitter letter she wrote to Alida several years later. In it, she also complained about their attempt to purchase a house with the help of a loan from Alida's rich husband, which was not given, probably because Bolles could offer no collateral.³⁷ Relations with her younger sister were strained, to say the least.

In November 1885, Tim was transferred back to Washington, and seconded for two years to the Smithsonian Museum to the Department of Ethnography where he was assigned to work



During one of his stints at the Smithsonian, Lt. Dix Bolles was asked to model Korean mourning clothes. ³⁸

with Alaskan and Pacific artifacts.³⁹ They probably stayed with Mrs. Carroll upon their return and then looked for a place of their own while they were in Washington.⁴⁰ In the Washington directory for 1887, their address is 2025 G Street, a few blocks from Mrs. Carroll's home, which was probably rented.

"Lieutenant Dix was of a studious disposition," an obituary of Tim states,⁴¹ "and his appointment to work at the Smithsonian in 1885 was recognized as a fitting one." While he was at the Smithsonian, he donated an Eskimo mask and several implements and carvings from a grave of the inhabitants of the Shaman Island in the southeastern part of the territory. He also helped with the display of various Eskimo artifacts in the museum⁴²

While at the Smithsonian, Tim also became involved in the dispute over educational policy in Alaska that had been implemented by the Presbyterian missionary Sheldon Jackson, in which the native languages of the Alaskans were suppressed and children in the schools were taught English only. Jackson's program also entailed the payment of money to parents of children to send them to the schools where they were forbidden to speak their native language. It was part of the national program to stamp out native cultures and "Americanize" children. When Jackson's policies were attacked in the press, Tim sent strong replied in defense of Jackson, which was late reprinted in a biography of the missionary.⁴³ Carrie's stay with the Austins in Sitka may have introduced him to the missionary work being done while he was stationed there, and from them he developed a paternalistic attitude toward the Tlingit and other indigenous peoples of the territory.

After two years in Washington, Tim was commissioned to be Navigating Officer of the supply ship the USS Monongahela which did duty in the Pacific. It arrived in Samoa in 1889 where American and German warships were at the center of a dispute over the control of the islands. A ferocious cyclone hit Apia, doing terrible damage to six warships. Tim was credited with securing much American property before it could be totally wrecked. He was brought back to Washington in 1890 for another stint at the Smithsonian where he catalogued Samoan and Alaskan artifacts and may have donated an outrigger canoe he purchased in Samoa. In July 1891, one of his articles on his experiences in Alaska was published in *The National Tribune*, including several sketches he made to accompany the text.⁴⁴



Lt. Dix Bolles with a Samoan outrigger canoe that he purchased while in Samoa.
Pictured on the lawn at the Smithsonian, 1890.⁴⁵

That spring he was appointed Hydrographic Officer for the naval base in San Francisco, responsible for making nautical charts and sailing directions for ships using the Pacific. He went out by train, stopping in Chicago to make out a will in which he left everything to Carrie. In San Francisco, he lodged in a hotel called the Bella Vista on Pine Street. Carrie seems not to have joined him while in the area. According to his fellow officers, he seemed in poor health but never complained. He died of a heart attack in August 1892 at the hotel and was interred in a cemetery in San Francisco. In April 1893, his remains were brought east, and he was reinterred in a grave in Alington Cemetery in the presence of Carrie and a small group of friends.

Carrie and the house on F Street went into mourning. By this time, Mrs. Carroll's health was in decline, and old Mrs. Carroll rarely entertained or went out. The only tradition they kept up was to have an open house on New Year's Day, serving hot toddies to guests. In an article in the *Washington Post*, "Society as It Was: Washington's Blue Book before and during the War.... Belles of Bygone Days...", Carrie was mentioned with a reference to only two of her husbands.⁴⁶ Her divorces were unmentioned, and so her uproarious marital career faded into history.

Sally Carroll died in February 1895, aged 83, leaving funds in trusts for three of her four living children.⁴⁷ The largest was left to Carrie – \$15,000 – since she was the poorest of the heirs. It was reduced by about thirty percent after Mrs. Carroll's debts were paid. In the fall, both Sally and Carrie vacated the Carroll mansion and took apartments in town. Carrie and Alida had been reconciled before and during the declining health of their mother, and in a letter Carrie wrote to Alida in 1895, she dwelled on the miserableness of her situation – dreading the possibility of life in a boarding house. She seems to have taken a room in a house on H Street above a French bakery in the years after she left F Street.⁴⁸ She accompanied Sally Esterhazy on summer trips to Deer Park, Maryland, a favorite resort for Washingtonians, especially in the years right after their mother's death.⁴⁹ In 1900 she is found in the census sharing an apartment in the Everett, an new apartment building, with Sally on H Street, although it is unclear how long that arrangement lasted. Sally rented more fashionable apartments in the Richmond,⁵⁰ a new a well-appointed apartment building near Lafayette Square, when she didn't take rooms at the Everett. Carrie was often invited to "receive" guests with her, but in fact Carrie was unhappy in her impoverished existence and didn't enjoy being told what to do by the "countess."

Their existence in Washington came to an abrupt end in 1904 when Sally was sued for \$100,000 for causing the alienation of the affection of Martin de Lang, husband of Louise de Lang of Warrenton, Va. This news provided a bombshell bonanza for the newspapers all across the country,⁵¹ and by May 1904 Sally had sailed for Europe,⁵² never to return.⁵³ Carrie is said to have gone to visit relations in Maine, and she may have realized it would be wise to settle out of Washington and near Alida who, at least, would provide the semblance of sisterhood. She settled into a boarding house on Park Street in Portland, where she lived from 1909 until her death in 1914. Her body was brought back to Washington for burial in the Carroll family mausoleum – not next to her last husband, Timothy Dix Bolles, now lay buried in Arlington.

¹ *National Republican*, October 22, 1875, p. 2 (describing her forthcoming marriage to Mr. Haggard).

² The chapter in the *Centennial History of Washington* on education does not mention Miss Hogan's school: <https://genealogytrails.com/washdc/books/cenhistchp14.html>.

³ Maine Historical Society Research Library, John Marshall Brown Papers, Box 18A, Folder 2, Alida Carroll to William Thomas Carroll, envelope stamped West Point, September 6, 1860; "John Garnet" may be John J. "Jack" Garnett from Virginia, a handsome cadet who was in the debating society and got into a sword fight

with a northerner as part of fun was remembered as part of the “Old Spirit of West Point. As told by Morris Schaff (and published in the *Atlantic Magazine* 1907, p. 149). He was head of Garnett’s Battalion at Gettysburg, and he survived the war by several years. He did not graduate from West Point. See also <https://www.geni.com/people/Lt-Colonel-John-J-Garnett-CSA/6000000017428510384>

⁴ <https://www.geographicguide.com/united-states/nyc/antique/madison-square/albemarle/albemarle-hotel.htm>; Connecticut_Courant_ 1859-11-26_[4].

⁵ <https://www.nps.gov/bica/learn/historyculture/kinney-party-sights-black-canyon-1866.htm>. His party had been one of the earliest to describe Black Canyon, now part of Gunnison National Park, Colorado.

⁶ *Evening Star*, December 24, 1868, p. 2.

⁷ Virginia Jeans Laas, *Love and Power in the Nineteenth Century: The Marriage of Violet Blair* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1998), p. 20.

⁸ In 1870, they attended a swank party in Washington given by Madame Catacazy, the scintillating wife of the Russian minister, along with a number of Civil War generals, bankers, and notables of the city: *Daily Morning Chronicle*, January 21, 1870, p. 1. It is one of the few notices of their attendance at social gatherings in Washington during the period of their marriage.

⁹ <https://www.westland.net/venicehistory/articles/kinney.htm>.

¹⁰ Her death certificate gives the Lafayette Park address as her home.

¹¹ Ancestry.com, Passport Applications, 1795-1905, 1867-1873, Roll 185 - 10 Jun 1872-30 Jun 1872.

¹² He is buried in Chiavenna, Sondrio province, Italy.

¹³ *New York Times*, obituary of Countess Gianotti, June 28, 1915. The obit mistakenly states she was the daughter of her brother, Francis S. Kinney, who founded the Kinney Tobacco Company.

¹⁴ Mary Kinney, *New York Daily Herald*, April 14, 1877, p. 10.

¹⁵ He grounds for divorce in the District was recently amended.

¹⁶ *Daily National Republican*, July 13, 1874, p. 4; *Evening Star*, November 5, 1874, p. 4.

¹⁷ Findagrave, and obit in *New York Times*, May 14, 1881. His funeral took place at a home on East 57th Street, New York.

¹⁸ He was appointed chaplain of West Point Academy in 1881: *New York Times*, December 25, 1881.

¹⁹ *Daily National Republican*, December 25, 1880, p. 2.

²⁰ Or so Sally Esterhazy believed: Sally to Alida Brown, July 9 [ca. 1878-79], Maine Historical Society, John Marshall Brown Papers, Box 26A Folder 5 (Correspondence to ACB from Countess Esterhazy).

²¹ He had been commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Marine Corps in June 1880.

²² A full account is given by *Daily National Republican*, December 25, 1880, p. 2, with the headline, “Diplomatic Divorce.”

²³ In the Maine Historical Society Research Library. The letter, mentioned above is footnote 19, is dated “July 9” without a year, but references to people and events in the letter suggest 1878-79, when the debacle of Carrie’s marriage to Haggard was unfolding.

²⁴ In a long and bitter letter to Alida in ca. 1890, she mentions Alida’s “repeated hard, unjust acts toward me ... You were prone (God knows why) to conceive and promulgate thoughts prejudicial to me.” Carrie Bolles to Alida Brown, February 20th [no year, but ca. 1890], John Marshall Brown Papers, Box 26A, Folder 3 (Correspondence to Alida C. Brown from Carrie Bolles).

²⁵ “A Social Sensation”: *Evening Critic*, April 5, 1882, p. 1; “Divorced Nullified in England”: *Evening Star*, April 5, 1882, p. 3.

²⁶ The Peerage: <https://www.thepeerage.com/p64838.htm#i648380>.

²⁷ “A Yarn from Washington,” *New Haven Register*, May 30, 189, p. 4; picked up from the (New York) *World*, same date. By that time, William Haggard’s brother, Rider, was famous as an author of successful novels, thus the paragraph heading regarding Mrs. Maybrick, “Was She Rider Haggard’s Sister-in-Law?”

²⁸ *Evening Star*, May 27, 1878, p. 1.

²⁹ “Heroic Action of a Naval Officer,” *Daily Morning Chronicle*, November 6, 1872, p. 2.

³⁰ <https://www.history.navy.mil/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-51000/NH-51542.html>. An award in his name is given yearly by Naval Mutual for his early contributions to the organization.

³¹ See the posting https://www.dacorbacon.org/docs/Easter_at_the_Carroll_House_1880.pdf.

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- ³² Image: <https://www.history.navy.mil/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nh-series/nh-series/NH-51000/NH-51542.html>.
- ³³ "Matrimonial: Ladies with Many Husbands," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, December 19, 1880, p. 6.
- ³⁴ <https://www.usni.org/magazines/proceedings/1948/august/pay-and-prize-money-old-navy-1776-1899>
- ³⁵ *Critic and Record*, October 20, 1881, p. 2.
- ³⁶ *Evening Star*, 1885-05-02_6; on Alonzo Eugene Austin, who spent more than 20 years in Sitka as a missionary among the Alaskans, <http://www.homeoint.org/history/bio/a/austinae.htm>.
- ³⁷ Letter from Carrie Bolles to Alida Brown. February 20th [no year, but ca. 1890], John Marshall Brown Papers, Box 26A, Folder 3 (Correspondence to Alida C. Brown from Carrie Bolles).
- ³⁸ https://www.si.edu/object/lt-t-dix-bolles-models-korean-mourning-costume:siris_arc_389195.
- ³⁹ *Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution* (1886) (Washington: PGPO, 1889), pt 2, p. 13
- ⁴⁰ *Evening Star*, December 31, 1885. Mrs. Carroll was then staying in an apartment at 2016 G Street while she rented out her house "for the season."
- ⁴¹ *Worcester Daily Spy*, August 27, 1892, p. 1.
- ⁴² *Annual Report*, 51, 89. He also wrote a "Preliminary Catalogue of the Eskimo Collection in the U. S. National Museum, arranged geographically and by Uses" and "Chinese Relics in Alaska."
- ⁴³ Robert Laird Stewart, *Sheldon Jackson: Pathfinder and Prospector of the Missionary Vanguard in the Rocky Mountains and Alaska* (New York: Revell, 1908), 358.
- ⁴⁴ "Some Alaskan Bears Hunted their Hunters," *The National Tribune* July 30, 1891. The Tribune promised a second article, but Tim died before it could be finished.
- ⁴⁵ <https://postalmuseum.si.edu/edan-record/eb1-1628120086765-1628120090014-5>. Posted on Ancestry.com by Elizabeth Maplesden, with the caption, Written on the back of the very large photo: "Lieutenant T. Dix Bolles, U.S. Navy. Taken at the National Museum, Washington D.C. November 1890. In the canoe which he brought from the Samoan Islands in 1889."
- ⁴⁶ *Washington Post*, November 26, 1893, p. 12.
- ⁴⁷ Alida Brown was married to a wealthy man and needed no support.
- ⁴⁸ Boyd's Washington Directory 1899.
- ⁴⁹ *Morning Times*, July 19, 1895, p. 6; *Evening Star*, July 15, 1896, p. 7.
- ⁵⁰ *Washington Post*, 4 February 1902, p. 7; *Washington Times*, October 26, 1902, 24
- ⁵¹ "Society Scandal in Washington: Laura de Lang: Countess Esterhazy," *Los Angeles Herald*, January 3, 1904;
- ⁵² *New-York Daily Tribune*, May 15, 1904, p. 8.
- ⁵³ She died in London in 1917 and was buried in Mortlake Cemetery.