



*Lt. Colonel of the 96th US Colored Infantry 1864-1865*

*By Daniel Frankignoul*

*Adapted into English by Gerald Hawkins*

It all started on January 25, 2001, when I acquired on eBay auctions for \$26.76 a General Order # 3 published in New Orleans on January 18, 1864, on behalf of General Nathaniel P. Banks commanding the Department of the Gulf. This is an original document issued by the General Army Headquarters, which bears the handwritten signature of one O. Fariola, Acting ADC. The auction also stated that this officer seemed to be of Belgian origin. While trying recently to find out the value of this document on the Internet, I came across a similar document published on the same day and also signed by O. Fariola, which was selling for \$675! So it was actually quite a good investment.

As evidenced by entry 1102 of the civil status register of the City of Liège, Belgium, Octave Louis François Etienne Fariola was born at 11 PM on May 30, 1839, the son of Louis François Fariola, paymaster, and Marie Marguerite Octavie Libert.

His father was a member of a Freemason lodge as were many soldiers of the time, and one can distinguish a Masonic mark in his signature and maybe in that of the second birth witness. He was born in Locarno, Switzerland, on March 8, 1791, the son of Etienne Marie Jean Jacques Fariola and Josephine Babazzottini. Locarno is located in Ticino, a Swiss canton having a common border with Italy, which had declared itself an autonomous republic in 1803 with the support of Emperor Napoleon.

We learn by examining the archives of the Belgian Army Museum that he joined the Dutch army in 1816 (Belgium was annexed to the Kingdom of the Netherlands after the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo). During the greater part of his military career he served as a sergeant in the Battalion of Sappers and Miners (future Corps of Engineers). He probably answered the call of King Leopold I, who was recruiting experienced foreign military to serve as officers in the young Belgian army that had been created from scratch since the country's independence in 1830. Charles William Bormann, the inventor of the famous *Bormann Fuse*, was similarly recruited at the same time.

His name appears in letters sent to the House of Representatives, among those of former French and Dutch soldiers who had asked the Belgian naturalization in 1840. His long military career ended in 1846 as second lieutenant and paymaster in the Belgian army. He died in Ixelles, Brussels, on November 21, 1852, when Octave was only 13 years old.

His mother, Marie Marguerite Octavie Libert, born in Liège in 1807, is recorded as a woman of private means (*rentière*) and good reputation. One finds the traces of the Libert in the province of Liège where they were established since a long time; this important family included leading citizens and deputy mayors under the Old Regime. For information, my ancestor Marguerite Libert, who married Hubert Frankignoul in Tilleur on November 15, 1729, and died in Jemeppe-sur-Meuse (near Liège) on 26 July, 1765, belonged to the same family.

Octave Fariola's education continued at the school for the Children's Troops, as was often the case for NCOs' children. He then brilliantly attended the Royal Military Academy of Brussels where he graduated first of his promotion in 1857. He was appointed lieutenant in the Carabineers Regiment. Moreover, he retained the same rank until his resignation from the Belgian army in October 1862.

He married Jeanne Catherine Philomène Neukind (or Neutkhens) at the Royal Church of St. Mary of Schaerbeek (Brussels) on October 15, 1861. She was born in Brussels in 1845 (or 1841?) and died in 1890 in Marseille, France. This first wife gave him two children: Octavia Frances Louise Leopold, born in Paris in 1862, and Emilia Jane Margaret Laura, born in Australia in 1873 but who died the following year.

Fariola spoke frequently of the time he spent as a volunteer with Giuseppe Garibaldi in Italy. He said he developed the art of guerrilla warfare organized by highly motivated troops facing superior forces. He even described himself as a heroic *Red Shirt fighter of the Thousand of Marsala*, the Italian volunteers who managed to beat the Neapolitan army in Sicily in May, 1860.

He declared during an interview in 1909 that his native Italian father had participated in a conspiracy and was forced to leave the country to seek refuge in Belgium, while we know that he actually joined the Dutch army in 1816. After graduating from the Royal Military Academy, he alleged this time that he was appointed officer of Engineers.

The war having been declared between Piedmont and Austria, King Leopold I apparently backed the latter country and allowed young Belgian officers to take a leave to join the Austrian army. Fariola took this opportunity, officially left for Germany and then enlisted in the Piedmont army...! He said that during one of the battles he was close to the King of Italy, who was impressed by his bravery and even awarded him a decoration. Back in Belgium, proudly wearing this distinction and clearly showing the party he had chosen, he claimed that the Belgian king took it very badly and became disagreeable to the point that Fariola was forced to resign from the army and leave Belgium. Unfortunately, there is not the slightest trace in his military record preserved in the Army Museum, of a justified

absence or furlough authorizing the officer to leave, even temporarily, the Belgian army to go abroad, and it is very likely that these records are complete.

Having resigned from the Belgian army in October 1862, he seemed to have spent several months in Paris, France, where his daughter was born. The passenger list of the SS *City of New York* informs us of the arrival of Fariola and his wife Jeanne in New York, on July 27, 1863. The couple declared originating from England and Fariola pretended to be a musician! In an article he wrote in 1867, Fariola indicates that the reason why he went to the United States in 1863 was to settle a family succession in Texas and not to enroll in the Union Army. With regard to some members of his in-laws who immigrated to Texas, we cannot find any trace of Libert nor Fariola. The only thing we know is that Texas had approached the young Belgian Government in the late 1830s to provide land to those who would settle there. King Leopold I sent a delegation to Texas, which reported unfavorably on this project given Mexico's claims on this territory, which he felt justified. It is therefore unlikely that many emigrants tried their luck and actually settled in the new independent Republic of Texas created on March 2, 1836, and which would join the United States in 1845.

In the documents that he filled in 1905 to obtain a pension from the army, Fariola indicates that he was enrolled on July 10, 1863, as a staff officer, presumably with the rank of captain of Engineers, with General Nathaniel P. Banks in New Orleans. He mentioned his profession as military engineer. He is thus what is called a *soldier of fortune*. In fact, he was enlisted by Brigadier General William Dwight (Chief of Staff of N. P. Banks) in New York with orders to go to New Orleans, which he did by using military transport.

Upon his arrival, General Banks commissioned him captain of the 5th Regiment of Infantry Corps d'Afrique (or 2nd Engineers?). Remember that these *Corps d'Afrique* were illegally created in New Orleans in October 1862 by General Benjamin Butler, nicknamed *Beast* Butler or *Silver Spoons* Butler because he had the bad habit of stealing silverware from wealthy southern families of the city. These troops were composed of freed blacks that the general had enlisted in the U.S. Army without authorization from President Abraham Lincoln.

We then find Octave Fariola in the 77th United States Colored Infantry, where he commanded company D. This unit was mainly responsible for engineering duties. He was then detached as aide-de-camp in the staff of the Army of the Gulf of General Nathaniel P. Banks on February 29, 1864, while retaining his position in the 77th. We cannot find any trace of his appointment to the rank of major.

On March 1, 1864, he was officially transferred to the 96th United States Colored Infantry from which originated the 2nd Regiment U.S. Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, organized in New Orleans in August 1863. All officers were whites, as was always the case in the Union Army, contrary to the free people of color enlisted in the southern armies. The task of this unit was to build fortifications and other structures in Texas until the spring of 1864 when it was officially designated 96th USC Infantry and transferred to Louisiana. Despite its new name, the unit would remain primarily an engineering outfit responsible for the construction of floating bridges, corduroy roads, fortifications, repairs of jetties, dikes or levees etc.

Fariola is mentioned in the Official Army Register as having been promoted to lieutenant colonel of the regiment on March 1, 1864. He then claimed to have participated in the Red River campaign in March and April 1864. This is most doubtful. Although often ill, he was however a competent officer. Sergeant Matthew Woodruff of the 21st US

Missouri Infantry tells us that both he and other white soldiers had decided to simplify the name Fariola and nicknamed him *Frog-Eater*.

He was not particularly popular with his men, but despite his arrogant outer shell, he was never in favor of putting deserters before a firing squad, and on several occasions he intervened to seek clemency for them, saying that it was an unnecessary loss of lives. On the other hand, he took the habit of pretending to be a member of the European nobility and the Federal governor of New Orleans, Henry Clay Warmoth, wrote in his diary that he met *the magnificent Count Fariola!*

On April 30, 1864, he was detached from the regiment and served some time as an engineer on the general staff of Major General John A. McClernand. He apparently also became chief engineer of the XIIth Army Corps, then returned to the 96th Regiment and participated in the sieges of Forts Gaines and Morgan in Mobile Bay, Alabama, in August 1864, and in the capture of Mobile itself on April 12, 1865. Like most engineering units, their losses were light during the war. Fariola had assumed command of the unit following the resignation or dismissal of its two successive colonels. The outfit remained stationed at various points along the coast after the war until its final demobilization on January 29, 1866, in Carrollton, Louisiana.

Fariola became a cotton planter in Louisiana in 1866, but his projects were unsuccessful and he packed up after the first year. He then went to Europe and resided again for some time in Paris, where his first child was born, four years earlier, in 1862.

On 15 July 1867, the doors of the Kilmainham jail in Dublin, Ireland, opened to release some of its prisoners. One of them was Octave Fariola, aged 29, also known under the names of Eugene Libert or General O'Fariola. He had declared being a planter born in Louisiana and was arrested by the British authorities for treason following the Fenian uprising in March. The Fenian Brotherhood, born from the Irish Union movement of 1840 had planned to use the talents of former northern officers who had participated in the American Civil War, to foment an insurrection in Ireland. To that effect, the organization had contacted Gustave Cluseret, Victor Vifquain and Octave Fariola.

Gustave Cluseret, a Frenchman, was also a colorful character. He participated in the 1848 French revolution and was awarded the Legion of Honor. He fought in the Crimean War (1854-1856), was part of Garibaldi's Expedition of the Thousand (1860) and then joined the staff of General McClellan in January 1862. Appointed brigadier general in June 1862, he finally resigned in March 1863 for unknown reasons. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the Fenian insurrection in which he participated in 1866 and 1867, and was sentenced to death in absentia by the British.

Jean-Baptiste Victor Vifquain was a Belgian citizen and a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army, like Fariola. He commanded the 97th Illinois Infantry and was appointed brigadier general on March 13, 1865. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his heroic action during the capture of Fort Blakely, Alabama, on April 9, 1865. He is also known for his failed attempt to kidnap President Jefferson Davis in the spring of 1862. Guy Gallez, a former CHAB member, presented a very interesting lecture on this subject in 1994. The association then had the opportunity to collaborate with Jeffrey H. Smith in the scope of his research for his excellent book *The 1862 Plot to Kidnap Jefferson Davis by Victor Vifquain*, which he published in the United States in 2005.

Fariola would be paid £60 a month, six months in advance. He left New York on November 14, 1866, on the SS *England*, arriving in Liverpool where he narrowly avoided being arrested, before traveling to Paris via London, where he purchased a revolver. Arriving on December 3, 1866, and finding no money waiting for him, he raised funds from

his wife's family and by pawning his watch. I found in the American Catholic History Research Center and University Archives (Washington DC) a series of letters addressed to or signed by Fariola and Vifquain. They both bitterly complained of not having received funds from the Irish rebel government and of almost dying of hunger. We also learn that Vifquain hated Cluseret. Finally, Cluseret and Vifquain abandoned the project, leaving Fariola alone at the head of the operation.

Octave Fariola was appointed adjutant general of the Republic of Ireland in March 1867. He prepared his mission from his base in Paris. He then went to Ireland to coordinate an imaginary general insurrection of 50,000 volunteers, with three ships and 20,000 rifles. Once on Irish soil, he realized that there were too few insurrectionists and that he could organize guerrilla actions at most. Bad information, miserable weather and multiple tactical drawbacks finally forced him to abandon his project.

Fariola fled to London where Scotland Yard arrested him in Oxford Street four months later, on October 14, 1867, and sent him to Dublin's Kilmainham jail. Newspapers published dramatic reports of his arrest, describing Fariola as a sinister character and highlighting his close ties with the Italian revolutionists Garibaldi and Manzini. In fact, when Fariola was brought to trial, he pretended first to speak very little English and gave his name as Lieberth, a Germanized version of his alias Libert (which was the maiden name of his mother!). The name O'Fariola was given to him in prison by a prosecutor who assumed it was the Italian translation of the Irish name O'Farrell. In reality it was simply O. Fariola (with O as the initial of his first name Octave) and not O' (O apostrophe) Fariola as popular in the Irish vernacular!

His case was processed by Richard Bourke, 6th Earl of Mayo and Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1869, who later became the fourth viceroy of India. His file revealed that Fariola was arrested following a letter written by a spy who was paid £100 for his denunciation. The note reveals the following sentence: ... *you definitely know his past* ... Is this a reference to his family, his political or even military relations? It is indeed unclear.

On the other hand, the chief of the British Secret Police, William Fielding, insisted that the prisoner be treated with great respect and very gently led, since he could become an informant insofar as he realized he had been duped by the Fenian. He further believed that Fariola was a Carbonaro, a member of the radical secret society founded in Italy in the 1820s to fight against the Austrian occupation of the country. If this was the case, simply cooperating with the British authorities could put his life in danger. Fariola was also maybe linked to a wider European revolutionary movement that had ties with the Italian unification or Risorgimento. This especially annoyed the British who feared that Giuseppe Garibaldi could lend his support to an Irish uprising.

Octave Fariola made good use of his six months detention period to write a paper on his campaign with the Fenian. These documents were found in the archives as well as a photograph of him taken at the time, which I have used to make a photographic montage.

Fariola complained bitterly of his detention conditions, even accusing the prison governor, Henry Price, of forcing some important prisoners *to parade in front of visitors, whereas - he says - my fathers had borne the title of Count ... he had the Swiss nationality ... If I have a tinge of Celtic blood in me it comes only from my mother's side, she being of a Celto-Belgic family (partly settled in Texas) by whom I was brought up in Belgium after the death of my parents!* He writes a little further that *my uncle had been a bishop and a close confidante of Pope Gregory XVI (1765-1846), etc.*

Octave Fariola refused the services of a lawyer and decided to defend his own case. To obtain the indulgence of the jury, he turned side and testified against the Fenian. After giving details of their organization, he was finally released on December 20, 1867. He declared that having pleaded guilty, his sentence would be the deportation to Australia. We

found in his personal documents a receipt of £35 given by Lord Mayo to pay for his trip to the Australian colony.

Fariola arrived in Australia in early 1868. He settled as a farmer in Queensland under the name of Octave De Libert and during six years, he managed the 3,000-acre Magnolia Plantation near Maryborough, hoping to succeed where he had failed in Louisiana. His associate was the Hon. William Fielding, who had no relationship with the head of the Secret Police of London of whom we have spoken above.

Following the southern blockade by the Northern navy, it became very difficult to obtain cotton in Europe, and Queensland had therefore taken the opportunity to rapidly develop the cultivation of white gold.

In the *Brisbane Courier* of October 1869, we read that Fariola was a member of the Acclimatization Society, a local version of the Royal Dublin Society. After unsuccessfully trying his hand at growing cotton, he started farming sugar cane. He proceeded to harvest in winter, a technique that had not been experienced before in Australia but which was practiced in Louisiana. He was also the first planter in the province to grow olives. After 10 years, the Magnolia Plantation operated 250 acres of cane, the best result of the province, and also grew lemons, oranges, peaches and passion fruit on a plot of land nearly half a mile long. The impression given by this article is that of a large company, but which was totally unprofitable!

In the beginning of 1874, his wife Jeanne Neukind filed an application for divorce, accusing him of adultery and cruelty. The court called upon the three most famous judges of Queensland, and Fariola (who called himself Libert) decided once again not to take a lawyer and defend his own cause. The minutes of the proceedings “De Libert v. De Libert” tend to prove that Jeanne Neukind who had married in 1861 and was therefore just 16 years old, could not have done so legally. Fariola then stated that a second marriage took place after the birth of their daughter Octavie, at the end of 1862. The twelve year old daughter was called in by her mother to testify, but against all odds, she declared that Octave Fariola had always been a kind and loving father. The case was abruptly dismissed at the end of 1874.

Fariola reopened it the following year, this time claiming that his wife had adulterous relations with a man who owed him more than £2,000 in damages. He somewhat changed his identity and was now called Don Octavius Louis Francis Stephen Fariola dei Rozzoli de Libert! This is the first time that appears the name Rozzoli! The imagination of our character had no limits, but Fariola and Rozzoli (or more accurately Rizzoli) are the names of Italian villages near the Swiss border, on the shores of Lake Maggiore. When one recalls that Fariola’s father was born in Locarno, we can better understand from where came Octave’s inspiration, this village being also located on the shore of Lake Maggiore (See the distribution maps of the surnames Rizzoli and Farioli families in Italy).

His claim was dismissed when the judge found out that the applicant was in cahoots with his wife to obtain his divorce and that both were trying to obtain money, all the more since it was discovered that Fariola himself had serious adultery relations during this period. It is impossible to know if a divorce was effectively pronounced or not. His wife seems to have left Australia and returned to live in Europe. She died in Marseille in 1890, as we already know.

Facing financial troubles and his marriage in tatters, Fariola appears to have abandoned all agricultural activities in 1877. This period also coincides with the appearance of a fungus that destroyed the sugar cane fields in the Wide Bay area. He then worked for nearly 20

years under the name Frank S. Fariola de Rozzoli, residing in Sydney and Melbourne and working as a licensed surveyor in this vast country.

Octave Fariola married Suzan Elizabeth Frazer (Leigh) in 1888 in New South Wales. This second wife gave him two children: Laura Emilia Margarete, born in 1882, and Octave Louis, born in 1884. In view of these birth dates, it seems that the couple lived together for at least seven years before their marriage.

The archives of the U.S. Consulate in Melbourne reveal that on July 3, 1889, he demanded a formal recognition of his engineering consulting firm located in Swanston Street in Melbourne. He introduced himself as a former officer of the 77th and 96th US Colored Infantry Regiments. His engineering activity seemed to have been successful there and he tried his hand at building railways. There is still a *Fariola Street* today in the Silverwater area of the port of Sydney.

He then left Australia to work for a year in New Zealand. Despite his marriage to Susan Frazer, Fariola embarked as of 1890, and for ten years, on a variety of civil engineering projects. He worked for four years in Borneo, and when the economic boom started to decline, he spent six years in Siam, a country that would become Thailand in 1939.

His arrival in Siam coincided with the advent to the throne of young King Chulalongkorn, better known under the name of Rama V, who would reign for 42 years and had decided to modernize his country with the help of European engineers. The story of this young prince is told in the famous film *The King and I*, which contributed to the celebrity of actor Yul Brynner (a Russian-born United States-based film and stage actor of Eurasian ancestry) who was forced to shave his head for the role of King Mongkut (Rama IV), father of the young prince.

For information, Yul Brynner died on October 10, 1985. After his cremation in New York, the ashes of the actor who never denied his Orthodox faith were kept in the family property in Calvados, France, by his widow who had planned to bury the urn at Sainte-Geneviève-des-Bois. Failing to obtain a burial license, she chose the Royal Abbey of Saint-Michel de Bois-Aubry in Luzé, where she had established a small Orthodox community in 1978. Following severe financial setbacks during several years, the abbey unfortunately became a private property in 2006. In its small cemetery, only the grave of Yul Brynner bears a name, those of the monks being anonymous.

Fariola was appointed engineer-in-chief of the city of Bangkok and was responsible for conducting geodesic surveys and improving the drainage and water supply in the capital. Together with the King's confidant, Phraya Thewetwongwiwat, he participated in the renovation of Bangkok, introduced a new system of waste water collection and built latrines and public urinals. He set up a planning department responsible for approving plans for new constructions.

In association with an Italian engineer, Carlo Allegri, he redrew the map of the city, dividing it into several areas, the royal palace being located in the center. South of this district were located the palaces of the king's sons and the official buildings. The area to the north was reserved for army barracks, ministry departments and the residences of the court.

A large wooden bungalow called *Wimanmek Mansion* was built in 1900 at Dusit Park as a resting palace for the king and the 190 members of his family. Since the king particularly enjoyed this place, it was decided to entrust the royal architect in building a new grand palace made of teak wood and several villas to house the three queens, the favorite concubines and the 77 children of the king: 33 princes and 44 princesses. The buildings were inaugurated on March 27, 1902.

Fariola married a third time according to Siamese law, in October 1894 in Bangkok. His new wife, Aru(n)deng Aun gave him two children: Louis, born on June 5, 1897, and Margaret, born on October 3, 1901. The latter would later refer to her father's name to successfully obtain permission to pass the New York immigration control when she disembarked from the SS *Philadelphia* sailing from Southampton, UK, on September 24, 1922. On the original form that Octave filled in 1905 to register at the U.S. Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, he noted his 3rd wife as being Rozyali Fariola, born in Bangkok Siam!

Octave Fariola suddenly fell ill in Australia and to preserve his health, he was advised to return to live in the northern hemisphere. He moved to the United States in September 1904. He taught a few months at Mount St. Joseph Academy, a private Baltimore college run by the Brothers of the Catholic congregation of St. Francis Xavier.

In February 1905, suffering from chronic diarrhea, he was hospitalized at the National Soldiers Home in Hampton (formerly Elizabeth City), Virginia. He requested a war invalidity pension to the U.S. government, which given his rank and services, agreed to increase his military pension from 12 to \$30 per month as of March 1, 1907 (59th Congress, 2nd Session, Report # 5141). He was then described *as measuring 5 feet 6 inches and a half, with brown to black eyes, almost white hair and bilious blood*. It was also noted that he was *totally broken and incapable of performing manual labor*.

On June 24, 1909, an article on him was published in the *National Gallery* of Washington DC, stating that *he still lives in Hampton, says he is in excellent health and is looking for an engineering job with the Federal Government*. However, the article added that he wanted an office job, having had enough of outdoor life, which he had found difficult to bear in the past years.

According to the U.S. Census of 1910, Fariola was staying in a pension for widows [sic] in Washington DC, which was run by an Italian woman. He declared being a widower, his second marriage having lasted only 15 years (what about the third one?) and a civil engineer employed by the government. He finally left the National Soldiers Home in January 1912.

In July 1913, aged 74, he applied for a passport to *travel abroad for two or three years!* He sailed for Italy and reserved his return ticket from Palermo on the ship SS *Rei d'Italia*, bound for New York about a year later.

Since a heavy line was drawn through his name on the ship's manifest on the return journey, we can conclude that either he did not take this boat or that he died during the crossing. Some argue that the reason for this trip was to once again visit the places he had been with Garibaldi in 1860 ... if he ever accompanied the great Italian revolutionary in the famous *Battle of the Thousand!* Some documents suggest he died in Italy in 1914 and that he had resided 3 Giovanni Meli Street in Palermo just before his death. Other documents certify that he died in Jersey City, New Jersey, USA, on September 17, 1914.

As a former officer of the Federal Army, he was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia (along McClellan drive, Section 2, grave 3590), at the foot of the former home of General Robert E. Lee. As one can see on the pictures that I took on May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014 of this recently well cleaned section, the engraving on his headstone reads *Lt. Col. O. L. Fariola de Rozzoli U.S.C.T.* (United States Colored Troops)!

At that time he was financially broke and also seems to have no friends or known living member of his family. For that reason, the charitable Maryland's Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS) accepted to bear the entire cost of his funeral.



## Conclusion

He was born in Liège on May 31, 1839, and was simply called Octave Fariola as evidenced by the civil status register of the city. He was appointed lieutenant of the Belgian Carabineers in 1857 and lieutenant colonel of the 96th U.S. Colored Infantry in 1864. He died in 1914, where is unknown, but he was buried in the famous Arlington National cemetery. He married three times, had six children, but we do not really know if he ever divorced once! At the time of his death in 1914, he had no friends nor known family. During his life, he had pretended to be Fariola de Rozzoli, Eugene Lieberth, General O'Fariola, Octave Libert, Octavo Dellatorre, Count de Fariola, and he even signed as Don Octavius Louis Francis Stephen Fariola dei Rozzoli de Libert.

He declared having been part of the *Thousand of Garibaldi*. He presented himself as an officer of engineers, musician, heir of properties in Texas, Louisiana planter, adjutant general of the Republic of Ireland during the Fenian insurrection of 1867, farmer, trader, consultant engineer and specialist of the Australian railroads in New Zealand and Borneo, and even engineer-in-chief of King Rama V of Siam!

What remains of our character today? Well, beyond his most picturesque and barely credible life, he succeeded in having *Lt. Colonel Octave Fariola de Rozzoli* mentioned on his grave in Arlington Cemetery and one can still find today some *Fariola de Rozzoli de Libert* in Australia's newspapers and phone books. Not bad for a mythomaniac!

One Mr. Rozzoli, a Hawkesbury M.P., said recently in the Hawkesbury Gazette, Australia, on May 7, 2003, that *he descended from an old aristocratic Italian family*. The Hon. Rozzoli is also writing a book on his great-grandfather: *Count Octave Fariola De Rozzoli who was buried in the United States as an American war hero!*

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