

A Glimpse of the Past...

"I John Brown am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away, but with Blood. I had... vainly flattered myself that without very much bloodshed, it might be done."

—written by John Brown just before his execution

"The intervening hours were spent in rolling bandages, scraping lint and stuffing pillows with feather... Every child old enough to use a needle or helping in any way was called into requisition... the courthouse, churches, and our own homes were converted into hospitals, with rugs and quilts placed on the floors... Some of the wounded died on the train between Manassas and Warrenton, many more in our homes and hospitals, until there were 250 Confederates in the little cemetery..."

—Janet Henderson Weaver lived in the Inman Horner House (now known as Carter Hall) in Warrenton. She was 13 and living with her grandparents at the time of the First Battle of Manassas.

"The house has been crowded with poor hungry sick soldiers... Gen. Stuart's cavalry fell back slowly before the enemy, disputing every inch of the way, the enemy occupying the ground as he retreated. I sat on the balcony of my room and watched the battle, which became very distinct from the flashes of artillery as the night came on. With the aid of a spyglass we could see many movements of our men, the enemy being entirely concealed by the woods. It is strange for us in our sheltered, quiet country, to hear the roar and see the flash of artillery, to watch the movements of an army and feed at night dozens of soldiers weary with a hard day's fight."

—Ida Dulany at home near Upperville, noted in a diary entry, November 2, 1862

"...we could mark the progress of the Yankees, in every direction dense columns of smoke arising one after another, from every farm through which they passed... At night we could look out and see the whole country illuminated by immense fires."

—Ida Dulany at Oakley near Upperville, noted in a diary entry, November 1864
Description of the "Great Burning Raid"

December 21, 1864

April 21, 1865

Col. John S. Mosby is wounded by Union cavalry at Lakeland near Rector's Cross Roads (Atoka). Concealing his identity, Mosby is left to die, but recovers and resumes command of his Rangers two months later.

Rather than surrender his command to Union forces, Col. John S. Mosby disbands the 43rd Battalion of Virginia Cavalry at Salem (Marshall).

We would like to thank the following organizations and individuals for their efforts in preserving our local history:

The John Mosby House Museum

www.mosbymuseum.org

For Guided Tours, contact
Mosby's Confederacy Tours
(540) 351-6073

www.mosbystours.com

Mosby Heritage Area Association

www.mosbyheritagearea.org

Journey Through Hallowed Ground

www.hallowedground.org

Afro-American Historical Association of Fauquier County

www.aahafauquier.org

Fauquier Heritage & Preservation Foundation

www.fhpf.org

Fauquier Historical Society

www.fauquierhistory.com

Southern Fauquier Historical Society

www.fauquierhistorylive.org

The Mosby Players

www.mosbyplayers.com

Remington Community Partnership

www.remingtonva.org

Additional information and brochures can be found on the website or at:

Warrenton-Fauquier Visitor Center

33 N. Calhoun Street

Warrenton, Virginia 20186

phone (800) 820-1021

The Visitor Center is located just behind the
John S. Mosby Museum (173 Main Street).

www.VisitFauquier.com

Fauquier County

Civil War Heritage



Fauquier County in the Civil War

RISING TENSIONS

By the mid-1800s, with rumors circulating of slave rebellions, tensions between the North and South began to mount. In Fauquier, the tension was felt with the formation of groups like Turner Ashby's Mountain Rangers, The Warrenton Rifles, Warrenton Home Guard and The Black Horse Cavalry. These groups patrolled Fauquier County making every effort to disrupt activities of the Underground Railroad.

In the fall of 1859, abolitionist John Brown led a raid on the federal armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia) with the intention of providing arms for a vast slave rebellion. Brown was instead caught and, in December of 1859, was hanged. Brown's hanging was celebrated in the South, mourned in the North, and tensions between the two sides were further exacerbated.

In the fall of 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected as President of the United States. However, in Fauquier County, Lincoln received only one vote, cast by Henry Dixon in the building that now houses the *Fauquier Heritage Preservation Foundation* in Marshall.

SECESSION

Soon after the election, in December 1860, South Carolina seceded; by February 1861, five more southern states followed suit. On April 17th, Virginia seceded from the Union.

With its location near the border of North and South, and near the Confederate capital of Richmond, Fauquier County's fate was sealed. Fauquier County saw not only vast troop movements and frequent occupation by Federal troops, but by the end of the war, Fauquier

would be the scene of five major engagements – at *Thoroughfare Gap*, *Upperville*, between *Buckland* and *Warrenton*, at *Auburn*, and *Rappahannock Station* (now Remington).

WAR BEGINS

Fauquier felt its first true loss on June 1, 1861 when Union and Confederate troops clashed at Fairfax Court House in nearby Fairfax County. Here, Captain *John Quincy Marr*, leader of the Warrenton Rifles, was killed. His death officially counted as the first loss of a Confederate officer in battle.

Six weeks later, in mid-July, Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson and Brig. Gen. Joseph Johnston marched 10,000 troops to *Piedmont Station* (now Delaplane) where they boarded trains bound for Manassas Junction and the First Battle of Manassas. This marked the first time in history that troops were transported to battle by train.

After almost a year, in March of 1862, Union Col. John Geary and his troops rode into *Upperville*. This marked the beginning of Fauquier's frequent occupation by Union troops.

SECOND BATTLE OF MANASSAS

In August 1862, troops from both sides began to position themselves for the Second Battle of Manassas. From August 22nd-25th, troops clashed in Fauquier along the Rappahannock River, Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Lee

Springs and Freeman's Ford, producing several hundred casualties. At the same time, Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry made a daring raid on Union Gen. John Pope's headquarters at *Catlett's Station*.

On August 27th, Union Gen. John Buford learned from captured Confederates that Longstreet's troops were located two miles away in



Salem (now Marshall). Upon entering Salem, Union troops almost caught Gen. Robert E. Lee and Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, who were riding well ahead of their column of troops.

On August 28th, skirmishing began around *Chapman's Mill*, which lies within *Thoroughfare Gap*, a major route for troop movement from east to west. Despite valiant efforts by Union troops, Confederate troops on their way to Manassas were not delayed, and Lee's army reached the battlefield in time for the Second Battle of Manassas (August 28th-30th). Ten days later, North and South clashed at Antietam Creek in Maryland – the single bloodiest day of the war and in American history.

Two months later, at his headquarters in *Rectortown*, Union Gen. George McClellan received word from Pres. Lincoln that he had been replaced by Gen. Ambrose Burnside. McClellan bade farewell to his troops at the *Warren Green Hotel* in Warrenton.

In late March 1863, Gen. J.E.B. Stuart gave orders to *John Singleton Mosby* to form Company A, 43rd Battalion of the Virginia Cavalry, which would come to be known as "Mosby's Rangers." The Federals dubbed Mosby the "The Gray Ghost" for his ability to strike without warning and disappear just as quickly. His guerilla tactics were a new method of fighting which enraged the Union army. Headquartered in *Rectortown*, Mosby's Rangers performed daring feats all over Northern Virginia, but roamed most extensively in Fauquier and Loudoun Counties.

In June 1863, Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry clashed with Union forces at the *Battle of Upperville* which raged for three days, beginning just west of Middleburg, and continuing west (down what is now U.S. Route 50) through *Upperville* to Ashby's Gap. Gen. Stuart's intention was to mask Gen. Lee's troop movement north through the Shenandoah Valley to Pennsylvania.



June 1, 1861

Union and Confederate forces clash at Fairfax Court House and along the railroad at Vienna. Capt. John Quincy Marr of Warrenton becomes the first Confederate officer killed in action.

July 19, 1861

Piedmont Station (Delaplane) becomes the site of the first strategic use of railroads in warfare when Gen. Thomas J. Jackson's 1st Virginia Brigade entrains for Manassas Junction to reinforce the Confederate army.

August 22-23, 1862

Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry conducts a reconnaissance behind Union lines in Fauquier County, raiding Catlett's Station. Stuart "liberates" Warrenton and obtains intelligence on the disposition of the Union Army of Virginia that Gens. Lee and Jackson use to plan the Second Battle of Manassas.

August 25-26, 1862

Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson and 25,000 men of the Army of Northern Virginia conduct a flank march through western Fauquier County into Prince William County where they raid Bristoe Station and Manassas Junction, cutting the supply line of Union Gen. John Pope's Army of Virginia.

August 28, 1862

Battle of Thoroughfare Gap, Confederate forces under Gen. James Longstreet successfully drove back Union forces under Gen. James Ricketts, allowing Confederate forces to unite with "Stonewall" Jackson's troops, already engaged at the 2nd Battle of Manassas.

November 7-11, 1862

Following the Antietam Campaign, Gen. George B. McClellan is relieved from command at Rectortown in Fauquier County and is replaced by Gen. Ambrose Burnside. McClellan bids farewell to his troops and departs from Warrenton.

THE TURNING POINT

Beginning July 1, 1863, more than 150,000 soldiers clashed for three days at the Battle of Gettysburg in southern Pennsylvania. Some consider this battle to be the turning point of the Civil War, turning in favor of the Union.

In October 1863, Union and Confederate troops clashed at Auburn, near Warrenton, in two separate encounters. The second and larger battle at Auburn resulted in 1,600 casualties and a Confederate loss.

A few days later, on October 19, 1863, Gen. J.E.B. Stuart and his cavalry found themselves being pursued by Union Gen. Judson Kilpatrick. Stuart's men turned and ambushed their pursuers and the Union cavalry turned and fled. The encounter resulted in 230 casualties and became known as the "Buckland Races" because of the speedy exit of the Union cavalry.

On November 7, 1863, the Union army crossed the Rappahannock River at Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Station. After a series of brutal attacks in which many Union men were killed, the Confederates were overrun and 1,600 were taken prisoner. The surprise Union attack convinced Gen. Lee to relinquish Culpeper County and head south to Orange County for the winter.

On January 1, 1864, as the war entered its fourth year, William "Extra Billy" Smith of Warrenton, took over as Governor of Virginia. In November 1864, the Union carried out "The Great Burning Raid" against citizens of Fauquier and Loudoun Counties. The raid was carried out by 6,000 Union troops and was meant to flush out



The skirmish at Upperville—published in Harper's Weekly, July 18, 1863

Mosby and his men, as well as punish those civilians who would aid the Confederates by hiding Mosby and his rangers.

Within four months of the "Great Burning Raid", the war was heading into its final phase. On April 9, 1865, four years after the war began, Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse.



Main Street in front of Courthouse, Warrenton 1862

John Singleton Mosby

"The Gray Ghost"

PRE-WAR

Born in Powhatan County, Virginia on December 6, 1833. John Singleton Mosby moved at a young age to Charlottesville, VA. In 1849 he entered the University of Virginia where, in his third year, Mosby shot and wounded a fellow student and known bully who had made a "disagreeable allegation." Mosby served several months in prison during which time he studied law. The Governor of Virginia pardoned Mosby and upon his release, Mosby was admitted to the bar and opened a law office in Albemarle County. After meeting and marrying Pauline Clarke, the couple settled in Bristol, VA where Mosby practiced law.



John S. Mosby

MOSBY'S RANGERS

When the war began, Mosby joined the 1st Virginia Cavalry and fought at the First Battle of Manassas. During the Peninsula Campaign, Mosby began scouting for Brig. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart. Following the end of the Seven Days Battles, Mosby was captured by the Union in July of 1862 and held in Washington, D.C. for ten days before being shipped to Hampton Roads for exchange. Even as a prisoner Mosby spied on his enemy. He noted an unusual number of Union troop transports from North Carolina heading north to reinforce Gen. Pope's army near Manassas. Upon being released, Mosby made his way to Richmond and



March 8, 1863

Lt. John S. Mosby and 29 of his Rangers undertake one of the war's most daring guerrilla exploits when they slip through Union lines to capture Gen. Edwin Stoughton at Fairfax Court House. Besides Stoughton, the Rangers escape with 52 prisoners and 58 horses, without firing a shot or losing a man.

March 17, 1863

Gen. William Averell's Union cavalry raid Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock River. Though Averell fails to destroy Confederate Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, Union horsemen show growing parity with their Southern counterparts.

June 8-9, 1863

During a night visit to his wife at the Hathaway House near Salem (Marshall), Mosby narrowly escapes capture by Union cavalry by hiding in a tree.

June 10, 1863

Maj. Mosby formally musters his Partisan Rangers into Company A, 43rd Battalion of Virginia Cavalry near Rector's Cross Roads (Atoka). From 70 men, the unit will grow into a full regiment of two battalions.

June 19-21, 1863

Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's Confederate cavalry clashes with Gen. Alfred Pleasonton's Union cavalry west of Middleburg, at Upperville and Ashby's Gap near Paris. Stuart delays Union detection of Gen. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia as it advances down the Shenandoah Valley toward Pennsylvania.

June 23, 1863

Gen. Stuart and Maj. Mosby confer at Rector's Cross Roads (Atoka). Based on Mosby's scouting, Stuart leads his cavalry east around the army of the Potomac, depriving Gen. Robert E. Lee of valuable intelligence before the Battle of Gettysburg.

reported his information to Gen. Robert E. Lee, which led to Lee's march against Pope in August 1862.

Mosby believed that small, fast-moving cavalry commands were a more effective method of upsetting enemy plans and communications than larger cavalry offensive actions. Mosby entreated Gen. Stuart to permit him to organize an independent command in Northern Virginia under the Confederacy's Partisan Ranger Law. Stuart finally agreed in December 1862, giving Mosby 15 men to begin his tactics.

Mosby and his men raided Union outposts and supply lines. Mosby became known as "The Gray Ghost." Following raids, the group would disperse, boarding in the communities' private homes rather than in camps, until they were called together "through the grapevine" when needed by Mosby. Mosby's tactics – swift night raids by small groups of rangers against supply trains and wagons, pickets, outposts and small Union camps – made the rangers a dangerous menace to Union forces in Northern Virginia.

RAID ON FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE

One of Mosby's most daring raids occurred far inside Union lines on March 8, 1863. Mosby and five of his men entered the Fairfax County Court House where he and his men captured three high-ranking Union officers, including Brig. Gen. Edwin Stoughton, whom Mosby allegedly found in bed, rousing him with a slap to his rear. Upon being so rudely awakened, the general shouted, "What is this! Do you know who I am?" Mosby quickly replied, "I reckon I do, General. Did you ever hear of Mosby?" "Yes! Have you caught him?" said the General. "No, but he has caught you," replied Mosby.

In an effort to put an end to Mosby and his rangers, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant gave the directive that Mosby and his men be hanged without trial upon capture. Major Gen. Philip Sheridan organized a special task force of 100 men to hunt down and destroy Mosby's group. By November of 1863,

Mosby and his rangers had killed or captured all but two of this task force. The Union's desperation to put a stop to Mosby's Rangers led to two events known as the "Mosby Lottery" and the "Great Burning Raid."

THE "MOSBY LOTTERY"

The "Mosby Lottery" occurred when seven Mosby Rangers were captured and immediately hung without trial. Mosby ordered a lottery to choose seven men from among 27 Union prisoners being held in Rectortown. Three were executed, two were shot but survived, and two escaped.

THE GREAT BURNING RAID

In November of 1864 the Union conducted a "Burning Raid" in Loudoun and Fauquier Counties to flush out Mosby and his men. Over several days, the Union army destroyed or carried off crops and animals, burned barns and mills, and arrested all men under the age of 50 capable of bearing arms. While the Burning Raid left a path of destruction through Loudoun and Fauquier, it did not stop Mosby and his rangers.



Mosby was promoted to full colonel in December of 1864. By this time the number of Mosby's Rangers had increased from 15 to 800, and the end of the war was near. Shortly after Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, Mosby reviewed his troops for the last time and disbanded them at Salem (now Marshall). While Mosby's men received their paroles individually Mosby had a more difficult time. Ironically, it took Ulysses S. Grant to intervene and allow Mosby

his pardon in 1866. This was the beginning of a strong friendship which would last the rest of their lives.

POST-WAR

After the war, Colonel Mosby resumed the practice of law in Warrenton. He purchased and lived in the Spilman house on Main Street in Warrenton. (This home, now known as *Brenmoor: The Mosby-Spilman House*, is now the *Mosby House Museum*. Mosby supported Grant for the presidency in 1872, and Hayes in 1876, which earned him the disdain of many Virginians. One such individual took a shot at Mosby at the train station in Warrenton. The danger Mosby faced at home contributed to Hayes appointing Mosby as consul to Hong Kong in 1878, where he remained for six years.



Upon returning to the States, Mosby worked for a time as a lawyer in San Francisco, California where he befriended a young boy to whom he would tell his war time stories. The boy, whose father had fought in the Civil War, was George S. Patton who grew to leave quite a legacy of his own. Mosby moved from California to Nebraska to work for the Department of the Interior, and then to

Washington, D.C. to work as the Assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice (1904-1910). He died in Washington, D.C. on May 30, 1916. John S. Mosby is buried in the *Warrenton Cemetery* just off Keith Street in Warrenton.

October 14, 1863

Battle of Bristoe Station. Gen. A.P. Hill's Confederates attack Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren's II Corps of the Army of the Potomac as it retires near Broad Run. The vicious fight results in 1,900 casualties as Hill is repulsed.

October 19, 1863

Gen. Stuart's Confederate cavalry attacks Union cavalry under Gens. Judson Kilpatrick and George A. Custer in a running battle nicknamed the "Buckland Races."

November 7, 1863

The Army of the Potomac achieves strategic victory over Gen. Lee's army by crossing the Rappahannock River at Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Station (Remington). Confederate forces retire south of the Rapidan River.

October 5, 1864

Mosby's Rangers attack Federal repair crews on the Manassas Gap Railroad at Salem (Marshall), denying its use to Union forces in the Shenandoah Valley.

November 6, 1864

In retaliation for the execution of seven of his Rangers by Federal cavalry in Front Royal, Col. John S. Mosby orders 27 Union prisoners at Rectortown to draw seven lots for their own execution.

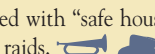
November 28-December 1, 1864

Union Gen. Wesley Merritt's Cavalry division conducts the "Burning Raid" in northern Fauquier and Loudoun Counties in reprisal for Mosby's guerrilla activities against Gen. Philip Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley.

Enjoy these sites as a driving tour – one for each region of our county. Driving directions are noted at the bottom of each listing.

NORTHERN FAUQUIER


Driving Tour starts here... from Warrenton, take Rt 17 north for approx. 3 miles, and turn right onto Old Tavern Rd/Rt 245 (just past Great Meadow Event Center). Continue for 3 miles to the town of The Plains. A marker is located at intersection of Routes 245 and 55...

1 Town of The Plains – The first Union camp in Fauquier County set up nearby in 1862. • During the Civil War, the town saw Mosby's Rangers frequently along with thousands of troops marching through. • Confederates hanged Union spy Jack Sterry for the murder of a Southern soldier. Nearly 75 years later, highway workers on Route 55 found remains believed to be those of the spy and his victim. • This area was filled with "safe houses" where Mosby's Rangers stayed with local families between raids. 

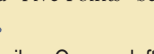
From Old Tavern Rd/Fauquier Ave, turn right onto Main St, and then left onto Loudoun Ave...

2 Afro-American Historical Association of Fauquier County – 4243 Loudoun Ave, The Plains; (540) 253-7488; www.aahfaquier.org • Please call for hours • AAHA offers a resource center, museum, reference library, auditorium and genealogical library.


Turn around and head back to Main St. At stop sign, take a right onto Main St and continue for 2.5 miles. Take a right onto Zulla Rd and continue for 3.9 miles. Just past Salamander farm, turn left onto Young Rd/Rt 708, go .5 miles, the brick Hathaway House is on your right. (Note: this is a well-maintained gravel road)...

3 Hathaway House – This is a private home and is not open to the public. • John S. Mosby's wife, Pauline, stayed here in the spring of 1863. He stayed with her whenever possible. On the night of June 8, 1863, Union troops came here looking for Mosby. Mosby crawled out of the rear wing bedroom window onto the large tree still standing near the house. He clung to the branch, hiding from Yankee view. His horse and gear were taken by the Union troops. 

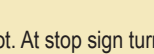
Continue along Young Rd 2.3 miles, turn right onto Five Points Rd/Rt 716 and continue for approx. 2.5 miles until you reach Atoka Rd (Note: this is a well-maintained gravel road)...

4 "Five Points" – This lonely intersection was perhaps the best known meeting place for Mosby's Rangers when gathering for a raid during the Civil War. The location was appropriately named "Five Points" because it is the meeting point for five different roads. 

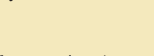
Turn right onto Atoka Rd/Rt 713 and go 1.8 miles. On your left, set back at a 45-degree angle from the road, is the stone house "Lakeland"...

5 "Lakeland" – This is a private home and is not open to the public. • Here, Mosby and one other ranger stopped to die on the night of December 21, 1864. Union soldiers surrounded the house, shot through the windows, and badly wounded Mosby. Not recognizing him, he was left for dead. A slave boy with an ox cart saved his life by delivering him, through ice and sleet, safely to nearby Rockburn. Mosby was moved from house to house until he could be snuck out of the area to recover at his father's house in Amherst County. Union newspapers declared him dead and his reappearance in the winter of 1865 only validated his designation as "The Gray Ghost." 

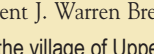
Continue about 1 mile, at the stop sign across from the Atoka Store, bear right onto Rector's Lane. The Caleb Rector House will be on your right...

6 Caleb Rector House – 1461 Atoka Rd, Atoka; (540) 687-6681; www.mosbyheritagearea.org • Now home to the Mosby Heritage Area Association, you can visit during weekdays. • During the Civil War, this intersection was called Rector's Crossroads, named for the owner of this house. On June 10, 1863, in the parlor of the home (located on the front left side), Major John Mosby, following orders, converted his rangers into a formal unit of the Confederate Army, Company A of the 43rd Virginia Battalion of Cavalry. The first four officers were appointed by Mosby here, then "elected" by his men. Within 48 hours, one was dead and one had been captured. • Across the street is a restored stone springhouse where Mosby's men watered their horses on the way to the Fairfax Court House Raid (when Gen. Stoughton was kidnapped), March 8, 1863. Also across the street is the Atoka Store built in 1893. In later years after the Civil War, aging Mosby's Rangers often sat around the store and told stories of their adventures. 

Turn right out of the Rector House parking lot. At stop sign turn left onto John Mosby Hwy/Rt 50. Drive 1 mile and turn right onto Lemmons Bottom Rd. Park at the end of this short road – you can see Goose Creek Bridge to your right below. Read the interpretive signs in the parking area...


7 Goose Creek Bridge – Built in 1802 during the Presidency of Thomas Jefferson, this bridge is one of the last four arch stone bridges in Virginia. On the hills behind the bridge, Confederate cavalry made a stand against Union infantry trying to cross the bridge during the Battle of Upperville on June 21, 1863. • On March 22, 1865, Mosby sought to attack a Union column crossing the bridge, but was ward off by the placement of Union troops on the hillsides as they crossed. • This bridge carried vehicular traffic until 1957, when it was abandoned by the highway department. 

Turn right onto Rt 50 west and continue until you come to the Civil War Trails sign on your left at Upperville Park...

8 Upperville Park – 8579 John S. Mosby Hwy/Rt 50, Upperville
The Route 50 Corridor is today known as "Mosby Country" because of Mosby's numerous activities along the road. • The Battle of Upperville was particularly bloody and resulted in heavy casualties for both sides. Federal Col. William Doster reflected on the battle by saying: "As we ride through the high road, it is mournful to see the heaps of dead blue and gray..." Many of the soldiers that fought and survived this battle would go on to meet again at Gettysburg. • Across the street is a cemetery in which are buried some of the casualties of the Battle of Upperville, including native resident J. Warren Brent. 

Turn left onto Rt 50 and head west through the village of Upperville. The village of Upperville is just 3 miles from Goose Creek Bridge. A Civil War Trails sign is located on the left as you leave the village...

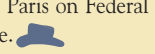
9 Village of Upperville – Here, along the present-day Rt 50, visitors have a clear view of the road, stone walls and fields where 10,000 infantry clashed in the Battle of Upperville. Union and Confederate cavalry fought one of the largest cavalry battles of the Civil War on Sunday, June 21, 1863. At this Civil War Trails sign, J.E.B. Stuart's Confederate cavalry, waited for Union Gen. Alfred Pleasonton's troops. When the fierce fighting began, it was a desperate attempt by Gen. Pleasonton's units to forge Ashby's Gap, just three miles west on the

Blue Ridge. Union troops did take this field, but fighting west of town ended the day without allowing them to cross to Ashby's Gap. 

Continue west on Rt 50 for 2.6 miles. The Blackthorne Inn will be on your left...

10 The Blackthorne Inn & Restaurant – 10087 John S. Mosby Hwy/Rt 50, Upperville; (540) 592-3848; www.blackthorne-inn.com • The original section of the inn dates to the year 1763 and has remarkable historical roots. In 1775, Lord Fairfax deeded the land over to George Washington for survey work and the deed hangs prominently in that portion of the building. • Originally known as Greystone House, Col. Mosby staged many of his famous raids in and around this area. At one point, Union forces stored horses behind the Blackthorne Inn until Confederate troops drove them off the property.

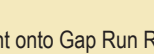
Continue west on Rt 50 for 2 miles. Just past the Rt 50/17 intersection, take an immediate left onto Federal St and into the village of Paris...

11 Village of Paris – This village was well known to Mosby's Rangers who would ride through Paris on Federal Street towards Ashby's Gap for scouting or raids over the Blue Ridge. 

The Ashby Inn is on your left...

Ashby Inn & Restaurant – 692 Federal St, Paris; (540) 592-3900; www.ashbyinn.com • The inn was built around 1829 by Manley Pierce. The original house had four rooms with additions made over the years. • It was on the original porch that Generals Joseph E. Johnston and Stonewall Jackson rested on their way to the First Battle of Manassas the night of June 17, 1861.

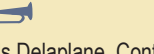
Go .1 mile, just past Columbia St, to the first house on the right...

Home of Dr. Albin Payne – This is a private home and is not open to the public. • This was a "safe house" in 1864-65 for one of Mosby's Rangers, Lewis Thornton Powell. In early 1865, Powell left Mosby's Rangers and teamed up with John Wilkes Booth. On April 14, 1865, the night Booth shot President Lincoln, Powell attacked Secretary of State Seward with a knife, hoping to assassinate him. Powell was captured and hanged on July 7, 1865. 

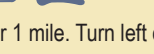
Retrace your route back down Federal St, and turn right onto Gap Run Rd. Look to your right to see the Crooked Run Valley...

View at Ovoca Farm in the Crooked Run Valley – On your right, just beyond the village, sits a farm below the road. Enjoy this view of the historic Crooked Run Valley. Beyond the pond in the far distance is Sky Meadows State Park and Mount Bleak Farm.


Continue down Gap Run Rd a short distance. At stop sign turn right onto Winchester Rd/Rt 17 south. Go .7 miles and Sky Meadows will be on your right...

12 Mount Bleak Farm, Sky Meadows State Park – 11012 Edmonds Ln (off Rt 17), Delaplane; (540) 592-3556; www.visitfaquier.com • This state park offers incredible views. Visitors can hike, camp, picnic, horseback ride, and tour the Mount Bleak House on weekends. • Stonewall Jackson's troops camped here before leaving for the First Battle of Manassas. • Mount Bleak, a safe house for Mosby's men, was owned by Dr. Thomas Settle. Dr. Settle was present at the 1859 execution of abolitionist John Brown and was called to feel for Brown's pulse. John Brown had attacked Harpers Ferry in October 1859 to capture weapons from the national armory to begin a slave insurrection, however he was captured and hanged. 

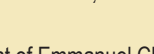
From Sky Meadows, turn right onto Rt 17 south towards Delaplane. Continue for 5 miles and turn left onto Delaplane Grade Rd/Rt 712 into the village of Delaplane...

13 Village of Delaplane (Piedmont Station) – Here, Stonewall Jackson's troops on July 19, 1861, became the first in history to be transported by railroad. Two days later the troops fought in Manassas, the first major battle of the war. • Many of the buildings at this site date back to the Civil War. A Civil War Trails marker is located at the Delaplane Store & Antique Center. 

From Delaplane, turn left onto Rt 17 and head south for 1 mile. Turn left onto Maidstone Rd. Emmanuel Church is on your left...

14 Emmanuel Episcopal Church – 9668 Maidstone Rd/Rt 713, Delaplane; www.emmanuel-delaplane.org • Built in 1858 just before the Civil War, Mosby's men rode by this church many times. • Channing Smith, one of Mosby's most able scouts, is buried in the churchyard. • Because of frequent occupation by Federal troops in the area, the Parish was unable to raise money to pay wages for a minister from 1862 until 1865 when the Rev. William F. Gardner took the position. Mr. Gardner had served as a rifleman in the First Battle of Manassas where he was wounded. • During the war both Union and Confederate troops used Emmanuel as a shelter and a hospital. Names of some of Gen. McClellan's soldiers are inscribed on the walls. 

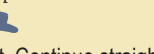
From the church parking lot, turn left onto Maidstone Rd and continue for 3 miles to the village of Rectortown. Just over the railroad tracks lies the village. A Civil War Trails sign stands by an old warehouse...

15 Village of Rectortown – Rectortown was once one of Fauquier County's busiest villages and still has many historic houses. The Civil War Trails sign by the warehouse tells of two critical Civil War events that happened here – the firing of Union Gen. McClellan by President Lincoln, and the "Mosby Lottery." In retaliation for the execution of seven Mosby rangers, Mosby ordered the execution of seven Union prisoners. He ordered a lottery to choose seven men among the 27 Union prisoners. This became known as the "Mosby Lottery." • Mosby used the warehouse behind the Civil War Trails sign to hold prisoners, and what is now a farm equipment warehouse served as his headquarters. • The railroad tracks are part of the Manassas Gap Railroad, which Mosby attacked several times in October 1864, when Union troops tried to rebuild it in order to supply Gen. Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley. This railroad is still active. 


Turn around and backtrack down Maidstone Rd. In front of Emmanuel Church, before the Rt 17 intersection, turn left onto Grove Lane. Go 1 mile, to your left is Justice Lane at the end of which stands Oak Hill...

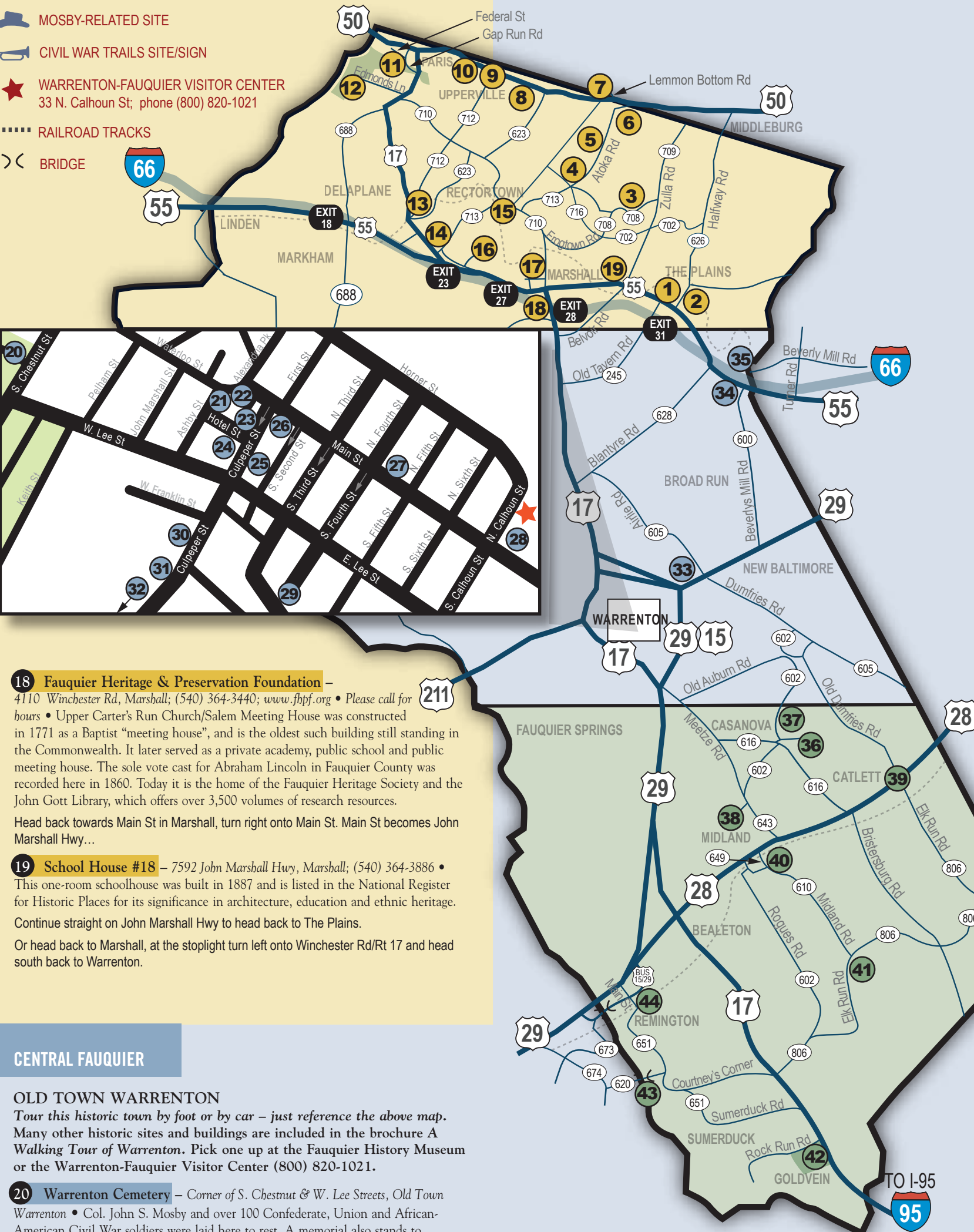
16 Oak Hill Estate – 3623 Grove Ln., Delaplane; (540) 364-6402; www.experiencioakhill.com • This home was owned by John Marshall, 4th Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1801-1835). The original, smaller portion of the home was built in 1773. John Marshall built the larger addition in 1816. Today it's a wedding/events venue, and site of weekend farmer's & crafts market. Call for hours and information.

Continue along Grove Lane for 3.6 miles to the village of Marshall. Many historical markers are located in this village. To visit Mosby's disbandment site, turn left at the stoplight, onto Rt 710 and take another left onto Salem Ave...

17 Village of Marshall (Salem) – Stonewall Jackson marched through Salem on his way to the Second Battle of Manassas. • In August 1862, Gen. Robert E. Lee spent the evening at the nearby home of Mrs. John Marshall, daughter-in-law of the famous Chief Justice. Gen. Lee narrowly escaped capture by Federal troops here. • Col. Mosby's Rangers roamed this area extensively. The area along Salem Avenue was an open field in April 1865, and is known locally as "the disbandment site". On the morning of April 21, 1865, twelve days after Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox, Mosby's Rangers lined up in this Salem field. Colonel Mosby "disbanded" his men that morning after a brief speech – his final order. • In the coming weeks, most of Mosby's Rangers would go to the Union authorities and seek paroles. Mosby himself would spend much of the coming months avoiding capture until his wife persuaded Gen. Ulysses Grant to issue him a pardon. 

From Salem Ave, head back to the stoplight on Main St. Continue straight to Winchester Rd/Rt 17. A Civil War Trails Marker is located at the Fauquier Heritage Society, 4110 Winchester Rd/Rt 17...


-  **MOSBY-RELATED SITE**
-  **CIVIL WAR TRAILS SITE/SIGN**
-  **WARRENTON-FAUQUIER VISITOR CENTER**
33 N. Calhoun St; phone (800) 820-1021
-  **RAILROAD TRACKS**
-  **BRIDGE**




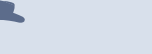
18 Fauquier Heritage & Preservation Foundation – 4110 Winchester Rd, Marshall; (540) 364-3440; www.fhpf.org • Please call for hours • Upper Carter's Run Church/Salem Meeting House was constructed in 1771 as a Baptist "meeting house", and is the oldest such building still standing in the Commonwealth. It later served as a private academy, public school and public meeting house. The sole vote cast for Abraham Lincoln in Fauquier County was recorded here in 1860. Today it is the home of the Fauquier Heritage Society and the John Gott Library, which offers over 3,500 volumes of research resources. Head back towards Main St in Marshall, turn right onto Main St. Main St becomes John Marshall Hwy...

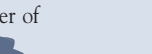
19 School House #18 – 7592 John Marshall Hwy, Marshall; (540) 364-3886 • This one-room schoolhouse was built in 1887 and is listed in the National Register for Historic Places for its significance in architecture, education and ethnic heritage. Continue straight on John Marshall Hwy to head back to The Plains.

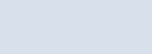
Or head back to Marshall, at the stoplight turn left onto Winchester Rd/Rt 17 and head south back to Warrenton.

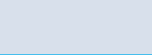
20 Warrenton Cemetery – Corner of S. Chestnut & W. Lee Streets, Old Town Warrenton • Col. John S. Mosby and over 100 Confederate, Union and African-American Civil War soldiers were laid here to rest. A memorial also stands to commemorate the over 600 Confederate soldiers who died in nearby makeshift hospitals. 

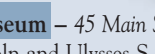
21 Fauquier History Museum – 14 Main Street, Old Town Warrenton; (540) 347-5525; www.fauquierhistory.org • Please call for hours • One of the most perfectly preserved old jails in the Commonwealth, the complex includes the 1808 brick jail, converted to the jailer's residence in 1823, and the parallel 1823 stone jail with its high-walled jail yard. The jail yard also served as the hanging yard. Hangings took place in the yard until 1896. The building was used as a jail until 1966. • Located next to the courthouse, the jail brings to life the conditions and workings of this and other such facilities. Visitors can even tour the solitary confinement cells. • Today, the Old Jail is a history museum focusing on the histories of the Town of Warrenton, Fauquier County, and the Commonwealth of Virginia. 

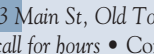
22 Fauquier County Courthouse – 14 Main St, Old Town Warrenton • Originally built in 1791, the courthouse was destroyed by fire twice. The courthouse which now stands was rebuilt in 1890 and was a replica of the courthouse that stood here during the Civil War. In this current building, John Mosby lay in state when he died in 1916. • Around the side of the courthouse, in front of the Old Jail Museum, stands a 1920 monument to Mosby. 


23 California Building – Corner of Hotel & Culpeper Streets, Old Town Warrenton • Currently serves as an office building. • (c.1850) Originally built as a residence for William "Extra Billy" Smith. After the Civil War ended and Mosby was pardoned by Ulysses Grant, Mosby maintained his law office here from 1865-1877. 

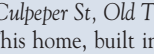
24 Warren Green Hotel – 10 Hotel St, Old Town Warrenton; (540) 422-8001 • Now known as the Warren Green Building, county government offices are currently located here. • Built on the site of the Norris Tavern in 1819, Union Gen. George McClellan said farewell to his troops here after being fired by Pres. Lincoln in November 1862. • Mosby often ate here during and after the Civil War. • In 1825, Gen. Lafayette was given a banquet here and addressed a crowd of 6,000 which included Andrew Jackson, James Monroe and Henry Clay. • The hotel was host to Pres. Theodore Roosevelt who spoke to a crowd from its balcony in 1909. • Wallis Warfield, future Duchess of Windsor, resided here while awaiting her first divorce. 

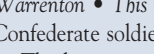
25 Beckham House – 37 Culpeper St, Old Town Warrenton • The Beckham House is now a private men's club. • During the "Fairfax Court House Raid", Union cavalry Gen. Edwin Stoughton was kidnapped by Mosby's Rangers from his bed at Fairfax amid thousands of Union cavalrymen. Stoughton was brought to this home for breakfast before being sent to Richmond as a prisoner of war. The parents of Stoughton's pre-war West Point roommate lived here. 

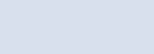
26 Lincoln Washington Society Museum – 45 Main St, Old Town Warrenton; View original paintings of Presidents Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant, along with many other historical exhibits. 

27 Warrenton Presbyterian Church – 91 Main St, Old Town Warrenton; (540) 347-2213; www.wpcva.org • Built in 1855, this church served as a hospital during the Civil War with patients on the sanctuary floor and horses in the basement. A hole in the first floor permitted dropping of fodder to the horses. 

28 The Mosby House Museum – 173 Main St, Old Town Warrenton; (540) 351-1600; www.mosbymuseum.org • Please call for hours • Constructed in 1859 by Judge Edward Spilman, this home was owned by the famed Confederate cavalryman John S. Mosby who bought the house after the Civil War. After the death of his wife, Mosby sold the house to another famous Confederate, Eppa Hunton. 

29 Warrenton Branch Greenway and the Depot – At the end of S. Fourth St, behind the Depot (65 S. Third St); www.visitfaquier.com; www.claresrestaurant.com • This popular paved trail in Old Town Warrenton was constructed over an abandoned railway line which was part of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The Warrenton Branch ran from Calverton to Warrenton. During the Civil War, the Warrenton Branch became a supply line for both Union and Confederate troops, as well as the scene of several battles. By 1948, the line was no longer in steady use and was finally abandoned in 1988. • Now Claire's at the Depot restaurant, this depot was built in 1907 to replace the original depot of 1852. This is the site where a bitter citizen tried to assassinate Mosby after the Civil War. 

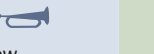
30 John Quincy Marr House – 118 Culpeper St, Old Town Warrenton • This is a private home and is not open to the public. • This home, built in 1830, was home to the first Confederate officer to die in the Civil War. Captain of the Warrenton Rifles, Marr was killed at Fairfax in June 1861. 

31 Mecca – 194 Culpeper St, Old Town Warrenton • This is a private home and is not open to the public. • Built in 1859, many a Confederate soldier waltzed with the lovely Misses Payne in the elegant drawing room. • The home was used as a hospital after the 1st and 2nd Battles of Manassas. It was also used as headquarters for Union Generals McDowell, Sumner, and Russell (1863-1865). 

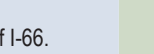
32 Monte Rosa – 343 Culpeper St, Warrenton • This is a private home and is not open to the public. • Monterosa-Neptune Lodge was the main residence of William "Extra Billy" Smith, two-term governor of Virginia (1846-49 and 1864-65). Smith also represented in the Senate of Virginia, the U.S. House of Representatives, the Confederate House of Representatives, and as a Major General in the Confederate Army. • The large brick stables and paddock adjacent to the house were used as a relay stop for the mail and stage line from D.C. to Georgia.

From Monte Rosa on Culpeper St, turn around and head back the way you just came. At the stoplight turn left onto W. Shirley Ave/Bus 17/29. W. Shirley becomes Broadway Ave, which becomes Lee Hwy. Stay straight on the ramp which will merge onto Rt 29 North...

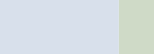
From Rt 29 North, take a left at the third stoplight onto Airie Rd/Rt 605. Pull into the Commuter Lot and look for the Civil War Trails sign...

33 Buckland Races – Confederate Gens. J.E.B. Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee sprang a trap on Federal troops here. The ensuing retreat by Gen. Judson Kilpatrick's Union Cavalry resulted a steeplechase race and was dubbed the "Buckland Races." 

Take a left at the Rt 29 stoplight and head north on Rt 29 for several miles. At New Baltimore, turn left at the stoplight onto Beverly's Mill Rd/Rt 600 and follow approx. 2.5 miles. At the stop sign, turn left onto John Marshall Hwy/Rt 55. To your right on the side of the road are two markers (diagonally across from the Broad Run Post Office)...

34 Thoroughfare Gap – On August 28, 1862, the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap took place in and around Beverly's Mill (then Chapman's Mill). Northern troops tried to prevent Generals Lee and Longstreet from marching through the Gap from the west. The Confederates were marching east to join other Confederate forces gathering for the Second Battle of Manassas. Their failure to stop the Confederates directly contributed to the southern victory of the Second Battle of Manassas. • During the Spanish-American War, 10,000 American troops camped in and around Thoroughfare Gap for six months while waiting transport to battle. 

From the Thoroughfare Gap site, you can see Beverly's Mill on the other side of I-66. Turn around in the Broad Run Post Office parking lot and turn right onto John Marshall Hwy/Rt 55. Continue for 1 mile and turn left onto Turner Rd. Turn left onto Beverly Mill Rd. Road will dead-end, park and walk the trail past the ruins of the Chapman house and graveyard to the mill...

35 Chapman/Beverly Mill – 17504 Beverly Mill Rd., Broad Run; (540) 253-5888; www.chapmansmill.org • Built of stone in 1742, the mill stands on the Prince William-Fauquier County line. Built on an early colonial road, the mill had quick access to the port of Alexandria where flour was shipped abroad. By 1852, railroads facilitated the movement of flour and corn products to and from the mill. • In 1861, Confederates used the mill as a meat curing center and distribution warehouse. When the Confederates withdrew from the area, they burned the mill and its contents to prevent it from falling into the hands of Northern forces. Sharpshooters from both sides would use the five-story Beverly's Mill (then Chapman's Mill) to attack or defend the pass. • On August 28, 1862, the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap (above) took place in and around the mill. His building all but destroyed, owner John Chapman, sued the government for damages. He lost and his business never recovered. Mr. Chapman's family committed him to an asylum in 1864. Beverly's Mill continued its milling functions until 1951. 

36 Weston Farmstead & Museum – 4447 Weston Rd, Casanova; (540) 788-9220; www.historicweston.org • Tours by appointment • One of Fauquier County's most completely preserved nineteenth-century farmsteads, the original log cabin was built by the Fitzhugh family around 1817. A classic example of an early Virginia working farm, Weston retains its rare collection of ten original agricultural and domestic outbuildings.

Turn around and head back to the railroad tracks. At the end of Weston Rd, turn right onto Rogues Rd/Rt 602 and drive for 1.2 miles, Melrose Castle is on your right...

37 Melrose Castle – 8871 Rogues Rd/Rt 602, Casanova • This is a private home and is not open to the public. • Built by the Murray family in 1853, this private residence was occupied by the Union Army during the Civil War, the land surrounding covered with tents of the Union encampment. Most of the original structure was built using stone quarried on the property. • In order to reach the top of the turret, you must climb the infamous "spiral or circular" staircase leading to the roof. Mary Reinhardt Roberts stayed at Melrose one summer and was inspired to write the mystery novel "The Circular Staircase" which later became the movie "The Spiral Staircase."

At a safe point, turn around and backtrack down Rogues Rd. Again at the railroad tracks, take a left onto Casanova Rd and an immediate right onto Rogues Rd. Follow for approximately 2 miles. At stop sign, take a left onto Meetze Rd/Rt 643. Drive 4 miles and the marker and entrance to Crockett Park will be on your right...

38 C.M. Crockett Park – 10066 Rogues Rd/Rt 602, Midland; (540) 788-4867; www.visitfaquier.com • The County's largest lakeside park offering a wide range of recreational opportunities including fishing, boat rentals, 1.5 mile trail, picnicking, horseback, volleyball, ropes course and 200-seat amphitheater. • Germantown was Fauquier County's first permanent settlement and was located in this area of Fauquier. It was founded by German miners brought to the Rappahannock River valley by Alexander Spotswood, then Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, in the early 1700's to excavate iron ore found on his property. • The settlers were granted land in Germantown in 1718, and at least until the American Revolution, made their fortune growing and selling tobacco. • The man-made lake located in Crockett Park was named Germantown Lake in honor of that early settlement.

Turn right onto Meetze Rd/Rt 643 and follow until you come to Rt 28. Turn left onto Rt 28 and follow 5.2 miles to Catlett (Catlett's Station). A Civil War Trails Marker is located on the right just past the stoplight...

39 Catlett's Station – Village resident Susan Emeline Caldwell described in a letter J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry capture of 200 Union prisoners and \$25,000. The Rebels also nabbed Union Gen. John Pope's personal items, including his dispatch book. Intelligence from the book enabled Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson to develop a strategy that led to victory at the Second Battle of Manassas a week later. 

Head back the way you came on Rt 28. Go 6.2 miles and make a left (just past the corn silo) onto Germantown Rd/Rt 649. Follow for .3 miles, the park is on your left...

40 John Marshall Birthplace Park – This park has a .75 mile trail which ends in a marker dedicated to Marshall, and a small picnic area. • Born in 1755, near Midland in Fauquier, John Marshall served his country as a Culpeper Minuteman during the Revolutionary War and studied law at William & Mary. He was appointed to the office of Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1801 during the Presidency of John Adams. He would go on to serve as Chief Justice for thirty-four years.

Turn left onto Midland Rd/Rt 610 and follow for 4.7 miles. At the stop sign turn right onto Elk Run Rd/Rt 806. Almost immediately to your left is the sign for the Elk Run Church site...

41 Elk Run Church – www.elkrunchurch.org • Elk Run, located near Midland, is one of the oldest settlements in Fauquier. It was established by colonial who began moving into the area during 1715 to 1719, displacing the native Manahoac Indians. By the late 1750s, a brick cruciform Anglican Church replaced a wooden chapel from the early 1740s. The church and settlement were an early center of government and an origination point for further expansion into what is now Fauquier County. The Elk Run Anglican church fell into ruin by 1811. • In 1999, a seven-year professional archaeological dig was performed to document the church site. The findings confirmed early observations regarding the church's size and cruciform shape. The dig also uncovered 3,000 year old arrowheads and a range of other artifacts that shed light on pre- and post-European settlement history in Fauquier County.

Continue down Elk Run Rd/Rt 806 for 4.3 miles to the Rt 17 intersection. Turn left onto Rt 17 and follow for approx. 3 miles. Turn right onto Rock Run Rd/Rt 615, the Monroe Park Entrance is on your left...

42 Gold Mining Camp Museum at Monroe Park – 14421 Gold Dust Plkwy, Goldvein; (540) 752-5330; www.goldvein.com • Please call for hours • Fauquier County's gold mining history dates back to the early 1800s. Miners looking to exploit the gold belt that runs through the southern portion of the County applied to the Virginia state legislature for over 100 mining companies between 1832 and 1861. Of these companies, the Franklin Mine was the most famous. This mine produced 1.2 million dollars worth of gold from 1825 until the Civil War.

From Monroe Park, turn left onto Rt 17 North and go approx. 3 miles. Make a left onto Sumerduck Rd/Rt 651 and follow Rt 651 for approximately 6 miles. Make a left onto Rt 620 – this is Kelly's Ford Bridge. Interpretive signage is located in the parking lots on both sides of the bridge...

43 Kelly's Ford Bridge – On March 17, 1863, troops led by two friends and former West Point classmates battled for nearly 12 hours. Union Gen. William Averell and Confederate Gen. Fitzhugh Lee exchanged coffee and tobacco along with gunfire that day – a common ritual between the armies. This battle foreshadowed the much larger battle at Brandy Station in June of 1863.

Continue across Kelly's Ford Bridge and take a right onto Rt 674. Go .8 mile and turn right into the gravel parking lot of the Phelps Wildlife Management Area...

44 Remington (Rappahannock Station) – Crossing over the old bridge on Bus 15/29... Look to your right and you will see the modern railroad trestle. The stone abutments of the Civil War railroad bridge are immediately upstream. A pontoon bridge site lies upstream, near the bend in the river. The remnants of the old mill dam can also be seen downstream.

Continue .2 miles