

Virginia Department of Historic Resources PIF Resource Information Sheet

This information sheet is designed to provide the Virginia Department of Historic Resources with the necessary data to be able to evaluate the significance of the district for possible listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This is not a formal nomination, but a necessary step in determining whether or not the district could be considered eligible for listing. Please take the time to fill in as many fields as possible. A greater number of completed fields will result in a more timely and accurate assessment. Staff assistance is available to answer any questions you have in regards to this form.

General Property Information	For Staff Use Only DHR ID #: 030-15140
District Name(s): <u>Auburn Civil War Battlefield District</u>	
District or Selected Building Date(s):	<u>13 and 14th October 1863</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circa <input type="checkbox"/> Pre <input type="checkbox"/> Post Open to the Public? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Main District Streets and/or Routes:	<u>SR 602 Rogues Road</u> <u>SR 603 Bastable Mill Road</u> City: <u>NA</u> Zip: <u>20119-1940</u> <u>SR 605 Dumfries Road</u> <u>SR 607 Old Auburn Road</u> <u>SR 667 Old Dumfries Road</u>
County or Ind. City:	<u>Fauquier County</u> USGS Quad(s): <u>Catlett</u>

Physical Character of General Surroundings	
Acreage: <u>4,403</u> Setting (choose one): <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Town <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation Corridor	
Some of the oldest roads in northern Virginia—the Rogues or Carolina Road (Route 602) and the Dumfries Road (Route 667), which forked at Auburn into upper (Route 605) and lower (Route 670) branches—meet at Auburn. Six main roads cross the landscape of the Auburn battlefield fan out from Auburn and the Auburn Bridge in all directions like spokes on a wheel or the numbers on the face of a clock. The battlefield study area is almost spider like, the body consisting of a complex of Cedar Run's uplands in the north and bottomlands to the south with Auburn as a central point. From that point four narrow, curvilinear appendages extend to the north, south, east and west conforming to the road network that has its point of intersection at Auburn.	
Ownership Categories:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Local <input type="checkbox"/> Public-State <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal

General District Information	
What were the historical uses of the resources within the proposed district? Examples include: Dwelling, Store, Barn, etc... By the mid-19th century the lands along Cedar Run and within the battlefield boundaries were well developed as a center for intensive and productive agriculture much of which was slave-based.	
What are the current uses? (if other than the historical use)	Most of the land in the battlefield area is still in agricultural and forestal uses. However some suburban residential development is occurring especially in the northern area near Route 605.
Architectural styles or elements of buildings within the proposed district:	The proposed district is home to a broad range of architectural styles representative of Virginia's rural landscape from the late 18 th century to the present. While most buildings are vernacular some exhibit a high level of design, especially Melrose Castle, built in the Castlledated mode of the mid19th-century Gothic Revival.
Architects, builders, or original owners of buildings within the proposed district:	Much of the proposed district was part of a 10,610 tract granted by Lord Fairfax to Robert "King" Carter initially known as "Pageland" because Carter immediately regranted it to his son in law, Mann Page.
Are there any known threats to this district?	The battlefield is threatened by incremental suburban sprawl from Warrenton and by continued road construction, especially on Route 605.

General Description of District: (Please describe building patterns, types, features, and the general architectural quality of the proposed district. Include prominent materials and noteworthy building details within the district and a general setting and/or streetscape description.)

By the mid-19th century the lands along Cedar Run and within the battlefield boundaries had been well developed as a center for intensive and productive agriculture much of which was slave-based. The fields around Auburn that witnessed battle on October 13 and 14, 1863 were overlain by an extensively developed, mature agricultural community consisting of significant plantations and family farms overseeing vast crop and pasturelands. A local industrial complex including a grist mill, lumber mills, tanyard, and the blacksmith complex at the McCormick farm in the village of Auburn were all designed to support an expansive and prosperous agricultural economy.

The Road System

The primary road system that existed during the Battle of Auburn was established by the mid-19th century and retains its basic character today. This includes the traces of the:

- Three Mile Switch Road (modern Rogues Road / Route 602),
- Rogues Road (modern Rogues Road / Route 602),
- St. Stephens Church Road (modern Old Dumfries / Route 667 and a portion of modern Old Auburn Road / Route 670),
- Double Poplars Road (modern Old Auburn Road / Route 670), and
- Warrenton Road (modern Dumfries Road / Route 605).

A number of secondary and farm roads had also been constructed (including the initial “Old Colonial” Road) that provided local east / west transit needs in the area of Auburn.

Primary roads that met and crossed at Auburn during the Civil War served local needs and connected across the region. From the early 1700s Native Americans then Europeans followed the Carolina Road / Rogues Road through Auburn in transit from Pennsylvania and areas north to the Carolinas. By 1759, the Dumfries Road was an east-west thoroughfare for farmers to take their crops from the northern Piedmont to the port town of Dumfries on Quantico Creek in eastern Prince William County. The Dumfries Road also provided a major thoroughfare for immigrants settling the Blue Ridge and Shenandoah Valley. Coming from the east, Dumfries Road intersected with the Carolina Road at Auburn then branched north and south. By the mid-18th century, George Neavil opened an ordinary at the crossing spurring the development of a small crossroads settlement. The Carolina Road would ultimately acquire a reputation as a haven for cattle and horse thieves resulting in the attribution “Rogues Road” by which it is currently known.

Additionally, what is known locally as the “Old Colonial Road” ran east-west through the area crossing Route 602 approximately 0.75 miles north of Auburn and running southeast on a line that roughly parallels the modern Route 605. The Old Colonial Road extends east below the St. Stephens Church Road (modern Old Dumfries / Route 667). This may be a remnant of an earlier trace of the Dumfries Road as it parallels that trace for some distance east of the Taylor Road (Route 670) intersection.

Just west of the modern north-south oriented Taylor Road (Route 670) and roughly parallel to it another colonial era connecting road dropped south and crossed St. Stephens Church Road (modern Old Auburn Road / Route 670). This “connector” may actually be the original trace of the Rogues Road as it proceeded north to join the primary route of the “Old Colonial” Road.

At the time of the Battle of Auburn these colonial era roads had been replaced by a new road pattern but would have allowed the local movement of troops north and east of Auburn. Many of them were still being used for local transit during the 1930s.

Industry and Public Places

Auburn and the road crossing that it controlled played a key role in shaping the events that resulted in the military actions at Auburn on October 13 and 14, 1863. While the community had prospered as a milling and agricultural industry center in the early decades of the 19th century, it never really flourished

and by the mid-19th century consisted of two primary components: the Neavil's or Auburn grist mill and miller's house and Stephen McCormick's farm-industrial complex that stood at the intersection of the Dumfries and Carolina / Rogues roads with Cedar Run.

By 1861 Auburn and the area around it had long ceased to grow in both population and as an industrial area. This was largely due to the development of turnpikes and railroads. Its initial development had been spawned by the junction of the Carolina and the Dumfries roads. Its importance waned with the importance of these roads as turnpikes and railroads were built across Fauquier County.

By the mid-18th century, George Neavil opened an ordinary at the crossing of the Dumfries Road and Carolina Road, spurring the development of the small crossroads settlement of Auburn. According to Fairfax Harrison's seminal work *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, George Neavil had a land grant on the upper side of Cedar Run adjoining the Carter Kettle Run tract at the modern village of Auburn by 1731 and voted in Prince William County in 1741. When Fauquier County was organized in 1759 George Neavil was surveyor of the road "from his house to Turkey Run Church." His house stood "at the crossing of the Carolina road and the 'Rappahannock' branch of the Dumfries road which lead by Turkey Run Church" (Harrison, 491).ⁱ

George William Fairfax and George Washington spent a night at this house in March 1748 on a journey to the Shenandoah Valley from Belvoir. While no evidence exists that Neavil operated a tavern at Auburn in 1748, he was licensed by the Fauquier Court "in 1759, 1761, and 1770 to keep an ordinary 'at his house'" (Harrison, .492).

Andrew Burnaby wrote in May 1760, "I left Fredericksburg and having ferried over the Rappahannock at the falls, travelled that night to Neville's Ordinary, about thirty-four miles" (Burnaby, 71).ⁱⁱ According to Harrison, writing in 1924, the route to Auburn from "Fredericksburg on the Falmouth and Quantico roads, via Elk Run Church, and Catlett's," was the main route travelled circa 1760, was about 34 miles (Harrison, .492).

According to Harrison, "Nevill's plantation" is noted on Anburey's route map of 1779; and Bishop Reichel mentions it as Nevill's Ordinary in 1780. Harrison wrote that Neavil's Tavern "stood on the Carolina road 10 miles south of Red House (Haymarket) and 6 miles north of Germantown, which are approximately the actual road distances from Auburn" (page 492).

During a journey from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, Bishop John Frederick Reichel of the Moravian Church passed through Auburn on the Carolina / Rogues Road, having remarked in his diary. "We soon reached Nevill's Tavern, which is ten miles from Redhouse [Haymarket], and six miles further passed through Germantown." The road was substantial enough to accommodate wagons drawn by teams of six horses. He remarked that they only travelled 14 miles that day because "of the hilly, rough, and marshy road" that caused one wagon to break down and another to become so "stuck in a deep hole" that it required ten horses to pull it out (Mereness, 593).ⁱⁱⁱ

Whether or not Neavil's Tavern was still operational, the structure apparently survived through the Civil War. The first edition of the *Fauquier Historical Society Bulletin* noted in 1921 that "tradition identifies a very old house at Auburn which has been deserted for many years, as the original tavern" (Groom, page 69).

Harrison wrote in 1924, "This old house, probably as old as any now surviving in Fauquier, is still standing, but in ruins, on the green at Auburn. It reveals the foundation of the full length porch which was, as we have seen, the characteristic of the eighteenth century ordinary. In other respects it is in the strict tradition of 'improvement' construction 'after the manner of Virginia building.'" It had not been occupied for many years looking "today more like the palace of the Sleeping Beauty than a caravansary where, for the asking, all the world might have news, ham and eggs and a toddy" (Harrison, .492).

Alice Maude Ewell wrote that she "had not heard so far of the old Inn at Auburn, in Fauquier, being meddled with" before 1931 in her book *A Virginia Scene or Life in Old Prince William* (page 212). While noting that Neavil's was one of three early ordinaries built along this section of the Carolina Road, Ewell bemoaned the fact that the ordinary at Leesburg had "lately been pulled down" writing "Efforts were made to save it, but in vain. Why is there not a law against such things? How long is every clod-pate who owns a piece of ground to be allowed to destroy what alone makes it interesting to the public at

large” (page 211).^{iv}

Francis B. Foster also listed the tavern as a “site” in the “village of Auburn” at the “cross roads of the Falmouth, Dumfries, and Carolina roads” in her report to the Works Projects Administration in 1937.^v

Neavil’s Mill (DHR Site #: 030-0199), the reconstruction of which still stands at Auburn, was also in operation by 1769. According to the minutes of the Fauquier County court Neavil had a mill under construction at Auburn in that year (Unnamed 1). A stone in the building found by Works Projects Administration surveyor Francis B. Foster in 1977 was dated 1712.^{vi}

Having passed through a number of owners, the mill property contained 50 acres, a grist mill, a saw mill, and a tanyard when transferred from Charles S. Stoven to Howson Hooe in 1839 (DB 39 / 236).

On the eve of the Civil War (1857) when the mill property transferred to George W. Fitzhugh it contained mills and tanyard houses (DB 58 / 334).

In 1860, tax records valued the mill property at \$2,000. In 1866 \$1,000 was deducted from the value “on account of the building having been destroyed.” In 1883 Chancery Suit # 445 James W. McCormick, son of Stephen McCormick, successfully sued for ownership of a “store house and lot across from the mill.”

In addition to the Neavils, the other family prominent in the creation of Auburn before the Civil War was the McCormicks who settled in the area before the 1760s. In 1784, Stephen McCormick, grandson of the original settlers, was born. He would become one of Virginia’s foremost inventors and industrialists. In 1816 McCormick began to acquire properties west of Auburn. In 1845, one parcel of this land was described as containing ‘three dwelling houses, storehouse, sawmill, stables’ and was located on the ‘south side of Cedar Run on the north side of the Dumfries (Double Poplars) Road and on the west side of the Greenwich-Auburn (Rogues / Route 602) Road (McVarish and Balicki 1999:11).

Joseph Arthur Jeffries, who attended school at Rock Hill (between Auburn and Casanova), in the 1850s and a longtime resident of Warrenton, described Auburn as “the business center of a very thrifty neighborhood” at the dawn of the Civil War. “In it were two stores, a grist and plaster mill, a saw mill, a blacksmiths shop, a wheelwright shop and three or four residences.”

Jeffries called McCormick the “the principal man of the village ... who was at that time an active man of middle age, owning and running the saw mill and shops” and “the proprietor of the best dwelling house in the place, with a farm of several hundred acres attached thereto” (page132).

McCormick invented a plow that gained national renowned and was in production at Auburn as early as 1816 according to some sources. The periodical *American Farmer* included an article announcing that tests of McCormick’s plough and competing implements were held at Auburn on the farm of George Fitzhugh in June of 1822. Experiments were made “in various soils and completely to our satisfaction, and we are decidedly of the opinion that the new improved plough made by Mr. Stephen McCormick, surpasses any implement of that kind, that has ever come under our notice, as to the simplicity of its construction, the facility with which it may be worked, and as to its durability we think we should be justified in declaring that it is inferior to no plough that we have ever seen in that respect.”

McCormick noted in the article, “I carry on the manufacturing of these ploughs at this place [Auburn], where all orders will be cheerfully received and executed at the shortest notice” (page 119).

McCormick may have continued to produce plows at Auburn into the 1850s but he had also licensed its production off site by February 1829 when Sinclair and Moore’s Agricultural Repository, Seed Store, and Nursery advertised in the *American Farmer* that it was manufacturing McCormick’s “justly celebrated” ploughs in Baltimore, Maryland (page 376).

McCormick also was the master of a post office in Auburn beginning in late 1830 or early 1831, according to the official *Table of the Post Offices in the United States* (Page 256). He continued as post master through at least July of 1856 when he received a salary of \$11.49. The Post Office Department received net revenues of \$4.89 in that year from the Auburn office, 27th out of 31 post offices in Fauquier County. By comparison, the Warrenton office had net revenues of \$775.98 at that time. The Auburn post office disappeared from the official *Table of the Post Offices* after 1856.

There were at least two other post offices on the battlefield in 1856. Newton Laws was the postmaster at Saint Stephen. He received a salary of \$5.55. The Post Office Department received net revenues of \$9.11 from the Saint Stephen office. James M. Peters was the postmaster at Catlett. He received a salary of \$43.57. The Post Office Department received net revenues of \$12.00 from the Catlett office.

After the Civil War, by September 1870, Casanova and Catlett had post offices but neither Auburn nor St. Stephens did.

Two other industrial features of some significance helped shape the battlefield. These were built on a 1,916-acre property acquired by Baltimore businessman Gilbert M. Bastable and Fauquier native James F. Hunton in 1853. By 1855 they had constructed both a saw mill and a grist mill on land they owned along Cedar Run, about halfway between Calverton and St. Stephens. A headrace that stretched for close to 1.5 miles powered the mills, paralleling Cedar Run to a point below Elmwood / Mt. Hibla.

Three religious structures lie within and define the boundaries of the proposed national historic district. These include the Auburn Church northwest of the intersection of Rogues Road (Route 602) with the Warrenton Road (modern Dumfries Road / Route 605); the Double Poplars Church on the Double Poplars Road (modern Old Auburn Road / Route 670) on the western margin of the battlefield; and the St. Stephens Church on the St. Stephens Church Road (modern Old Dumfries Road / Route 667).

None of the church buildings extant were present during the battle, however, given the location of the churches, each had Union and or Confederate forces encamped in its vicinity at various times. According to the proceedings of the national Episcopal conventions and those of the Diocese of Virginia, the original St. Stephens Church, Cedar Run Parish was built by 1838 and had 22 black and white congregants in 1961. By 1865 it was "in a state of suspense" because "the church building, first despoiled and desecrated, was afterwards burned." Its rector, Reverend V.S. Barten, reported that, "many of its members have returned, and express their earnest desire to for its speedy resurrection, we hope, in another year, to report a reorganization and a move towards rebuilding the church." According to Barten, the area had "suffered severely through the war; exposed to the passing and repassing of large armies; for a long time visited, almost daily, by raiding parties; then again occupied by stationary forces. ... The destruction of property has been immense, and the losses and hardship of our people almost incredible." St. Stephens Church was reorganized by 1880 when G. M. Bastable served as its Lay Delegate to the diocesan convention. A new church building, "a commodious and handsome building, erected on the site of one which was destroyed during the war," was consecrated in 1881.

According to the *Fauquier County Comprehensive Plan*, Double Poplars was a free black settlement before the Civil War. The double poplar trees at the site of the present church apparently served as a site of outdoor worship for the community before the war. Elder John Clark led the community in founding Double Poplars Baptist Church on 20 June 1870. The congregation purchased land from Philip and Susan Hughes in 1874 and erected a sanctuary that doubled as a school in the early years. Later, they erected a schoolhouse on land formerly owned by Minor Grayson. The name of the church was later changed to Poplar Forks. The cornerstone of the existing building indicates it was rebuilt in 1960. The cemetery at Poplar Forks Church contains numerous very old grave markers and stones.

No church is identified on the site of Auburn Missionary Baptist Church in maps of the Civil War era. According to DHR IDs, the present church, although highly altered since, was constructed in 1905 on land donated to the congregation by John Mountjoy.

Agriculture

Without question the single most distinctive and defining feature of the Auburn battlefield is the vast expanse of open pasture and agricultural land that characterized the upland and bottomland slopes. Despite the decline of the village at Auburn, substantial plantations and family farms, many of which were established before the war, exploited the rich and productive soils of the area. This open landscape proved particularly significant in the military actions of October 13 and 14, 1863, providing broad viewsapes amenable to the battery and counter-battery fire of opposing artillery, and providing the open lands useful to the deployment of both infantry and cavalry.

Having followed the Warrenton spur of the orange and Alexandria Railroad to Casanova, Union troops moving north on the Three Mile Switch Road (modern Rogues Road / Route 602) passed **Ajax (DHR ID#: 030-0449)**, a farm established by Thomas Fitzhugh circa 1780-1800 on the high ground overlooking Turkey Run. In October 1978 only the ruins of a barn and cemetery survived on the property. The barn had a stone foundation and basement level that is built into the hill, almost like a bank barn. The stone level was a usable space; the beams had wavy lines unlike circular saw marks and evidence of being hand hewn in places (MacLeod).

Weston (DHR ID#: 030-0058), settled by Thomas or Giles Fitzhugh between 1788 and 1810, lay to the east of Three Mile Switch Road (modern Rogues Road / Route 602),. According to the Fauquier County Bicentennial Commission, this was the home of Giles Fitzhugh who “seated” on Cedar Run in 1753. “The living room is the oldest part of the house [and] was Giles’ cabin, consisting of a room downstairs and a room upstairs with dormer windows facing the east. As is true of most early settlers’ cabins, the ceilings are very low, and walls very thick with logs hewn out of the forest” (page 210). The cabin at the gate and the meat house may also be original buildings built by Giles Fitzhugh.

Charles J. and Margaret Nourse of Washington, D.C. purchased Weston house and about 470 acres in 1861, perhaps because “it lay between the land of family friends, the Worthingtons on the east and the Murrays of Melrose on the west” (Bicentennial Commission, page 211).^{vii}

In April 1862, the Nourse family moved to Weston. Margaret Nourse's diary describes their travel across northern Virginia from the Chain Bridge over the Potomac where the party “marveled at the goodness of the roads” and the good manners of Union sentries into a scene of utter bedlam. By the time they reached southern Fairfax County they rode “through the desolate country. No fences, sometimes the gate posts marked the way up to the ruins of a house ... half burnt, half torn down, not a living creature to be seen” among “vacant camps, picket tents, rifle pits, [and] sometimes a fort” (page 446).

After spending a night near Buckland they reached Auburn, traveling on Rogues Road [modern Route 602] on April 4th and “came upon army wagons and toiled slowly on after them. Another piece of very bad road. Soldiers in every direction. Dr. Murray’s house deserted, windows and doors broken; reached Col. M’s ... soldiers destroying everything, families gone to Warrenton” (page 449). They finally “Entered our own wood” where “the soldiers had shot the sheep. We found one table cloth, and the china and silver were dug up from under the back porch, the table was set and we had our first dinner at Weston” (page 450).^{viii}

After six months of living in destitution, marauded by Union and Confederate soldiers who begged for or stole food and often killed their stock, the family returned to Washington in November 1862. They came back to Weston after the war where the family stayed until 1959 when their daughter in law, Charlotte Norse, donated Weston house and 10 acres to the Warrenton Antiquarian Society and the remaining land (271 acres) to the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries for the Weston Wildlife Management Area (WMA). The once actively managed farmland has since reverted to dense cedar thickets and old fields in various stages of succession. The mosaic of fields is distinctly divided by well developed hedgerows. Turkey Run forms the eastern boundary. Mature hardwood forests predominate on the upland terraces and along the meandering Turkey Run.^{ix}

As the Federals approached Turkey Run on their way they from three Mile Switch (Casanova) to Auburn they passed the open fields of **Spring Hill (DHR ID#: 030-0441)** which dominated the lands between Gupton Run and Turkey Run. Spring Hill appears on Civil War era maps on the west side of Three Mile Switch Road (modern Rogues Road / Route 602). It is said that Fauquier County’s first appointed court sat in a two-room log cabin (now well preserved) at Spring Hill (Evans, page 61). The main house on the property includes an older section that was constructed by Dandridge Pitt Chichester ca. 1810 at which time it was called Pine Quarters and encompassed 996 acres. This older section has a large exterior chimney, four over four sash double hung windows, and a partially enclosed one story porch. The Chichesters sold 426 acres of the property, including the Spring Hill house, to William and Joanna Stewart in 1834. The Stewarts sold it tree years later to Robert R. Tompkins of Spotsylvania County who changed its name to Gupton. This older section has a large exterior chimney, four over four sash double hung windows, and a partially enclosed one story porch. Tompkins built a large addition around 1856. This addition has an interior chimney, six over six sash double hung windows, and a one story front

porch. Both sections have gabled roofs made of shingle, wood frame structural systems, and are weather boarded. The stone used in the foundation and chimneys is the pink sandstone common to the area. The Tompkins family owned this 556-acre property during the Civil War by which time its name had become Spring Hill. The Tompkins conveyed it to the Evans family in 1969. Soon thereafter, the house was extensively renovated to include a modern interior (MacLeod).

On the heights east of Three Mile Switch Road (modern Rogues Road / Route 602) and south of Turkey Run stood "Rock Hill" the home of Colonel Edward Murray during the battle. North of the run his brother Dr. James H. Murray had established Castle Murray, now known as Melrose Castle. Both properties were identified on the Civil War military maps.

The Murray properties were part of a 10,610 tract granted by Lord Fairfax to Robert "King" Carter initially known as "Pageland" because Carter immediately regranted it to his son in law, Mann Page. Page sold the land to Armistead Churchill who transferred 2,370 acres to Henry Fitzhugh in 1765 and 1767. Henry Fitzhugh gave the land in two equal parcels of 1,185 acres each to his sons George and William in 1779 (VHLC 1981).

In 1823 George Fitzhugh bequeathed "eleven or twelve hundred acres" of land to his son Henry. Henry sold a 1,071-acre property in 1835 when to James H. Fitzgerald, reputedly a rogue French noble who had fled from the revolution in his homeland, in 1834. His widow Elizabeth Fitzgerald sold the property, then 1,289 acres, to Dr. James H. and Captain Edward Murray 1856 (VHLC 1981).

The main one and one half-story house at **Rock Hill (DHR ID#: 030-0443)** was originally built for George Fitzhugh enlarged by the Fitzgeralds in the 1830s. The main house burned in 1951 but two tenant houses remain on the property, both built ca. 1850. The stone basement of the main house still stood in 1978 and had been adapted into a residence (MacLeod).

One of the tenant houses is a two story stucco structure with two interior corbelled chimneys, a gabled roof and a one story porch with three bays. The other tenant house is a 1.5-story frame house with stuccoed walls and gable, asphalt shingled roof with one central dormer, six over six, and a front porch with a shed roof. The porch is a one-story, three -bay with square columns. There is an exterior brick chimney that looks fairly modern and two interior brick flues. The front door is single leaf, wood, with a five-light transom and three-light sidelights. The two windows flanking the front door are six over six double hung sash with shutters. Two gravestones in front of a barn adjacent to the house are inscribed with the names of Murray children, 1850-1860 (Kalbian).

Under Elizabeth Fitzgerald's ownership a "seminary for young ladies" was held at Rock Hill prior to 1851 when she established the Rock Hill Academy for boys. This school was in existence during the building of the railroad in 1851 when its students recalled going down to the crews' shanties at night and listening to them sing their songs" (Evans page 62).^x Joseph A. Jeffries was a member of the first class which included "about 25 boarders and 20 day scholars" (Jeffries, page 55). Jeffries attended the academy until June 1854, not long before Ms. Fitzgerald sold the property to the Murrays.^{xi}

Melrose Castle (DHR ID#: 30-439) was built by George W. Holtzclaw, a Fauquier builder, for Dr. Murray between 1856 and 1860. Melrose served as the headquarters for Union General Gouverneur Warren on the evening 13 October 1863 as his II Corps prepared to move north to Auburn. Large Union camps lay on the open fields north and south of Turkey Run.

According to the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission staff writing in 1981, Murray's "ruggedly picturesque country house is rated among Virginia's most important expressions of the Castellated mode of the mid19th-century Gothic Revival. ... With its battlemented stone walls, central tower, and dramatic siting, Melrose well illustrates the impact of the 19th-century Romantic movement, more especially medievalism popularized by Sir Walter Scott, on Southern landed families."

Perhaps interestingly Dr. Murray was neither landed nor Southern (at least not Virginia Southern) either before or after he built his castle. Murray married Fanny Harrison Cheston, a wealthy shipping heiress, in Baltimore and used her fortune to acquire the property Fauquier. He emigrated from Baltimore to Auburn upon the purchase of the property and returned to Baltimore without ever taking full possession of the land. Having borrowed from the seller to purchase the property and build Melrose, he enlisted in the Confederate medical corps and had abandoned his castle by April 1862 when it was occupied by

Federal troops. After the war he returned to Baltimore. Elizabeth Fitzgerald resold Melrose to Horace Kent of Richmond in 1863.

By 1981 when the property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places it was again being marketed "a fabulous farm estate and historic castle in the heart of Virginia hunt country ... for the gentleman or avid farmer or just for genteel living away from the hustle and bustle."^{xii}

North of Melrose Castle, the troops moved past a site (DHR ID#: 30-457-2) on the lane descending to Longwood Plantation from the east side of Three Mile Switch Road (modern Rogues Road / Route 602). It is labeled "Beale" on the Civil War era Second Army Corps map but is identified as being either slave quarters or a tenant house built in 1860 by the by DHR. The 1.5-story structure which has a large stone chimney and has been well-maintained and renovated over the years (MacLeod).

Northwest of this farm and on the apex of "Chichester Hill" is the Chichester property called Wood Park at the time of the battle. First hand accounts of the battle and military maps of the movement and deployment of the II Corps on 14 October 1863 suggest that the northern end of Chichester Hill overlooking the Auburn bridge was heavily wooded at the time of the action. On the afternoon of October 13th the troops of Confederate Brigadier General Lunsford Lomax were deployed in these woods to guard against Union use of the local roads. They deployed south from these woods to confront the advance forces of Major General French of the III Corps. The high ground on Chichester Hill, south of and overlooking Cedar Run, played a key role in the action. Following a sharp action, Lomax's Confederates withdrew north on Three Mile Switch Road (modern Rogues Road / Route 602), across the Auburn bridge, re-crossing Cedar Run west of Auburn then heading southwest to Double Poplars.

The ability to understand the Auburn area is greatly enhanced by the earlier work of Thunderbird Research Associates (Gardner and Torp 1993; Anderson 1996), and John Milner Associates (McVarish and Balicki 1999) on the properties within the area of potential effects of a dam proposed to be built by the US Department of Agriculture west of Auburn. This is especially true of the lands of the lands of the Chichester family, whose descriptions below rely heavily on the work of Thunderbird.

The Chichester Family not only controlled land on the hill but owned a significant part of the property within the battlefield west of Auburn and on both sides of Cedar Run. Pine Quarter was acquired by Richard Chichester in two parcels from the Armistead Churchill estate in 1767 and 1771. The initial parcel of 1,192 acres was located on the north and south sides of Cedar Run. The second tract of 791 acres on the north bank of Cedar Run. Richard Chichester died in 1798, leaving the land to his son Dandridge Pitt Chichester. Dandridge owned 996 acres on Cedar Run in 1829 and his son William S. Chichester owned 996 acres on Cedar Run in 1834.

Dandridge also purchased a smaller adjoining parcel of 104 acres called Orchard Field (east of the Pine Quarter / Wood Park property and north of Cedar Run) from James Hathaway, an early resident of Fauquier County, in 1815. The land inherited by Dandridge P. Chichester included Spring Hill Farm, which was sold on his death in 1834 with 426 acres to William Stewart.

Dandridge and Fanny Chichester's son, William S. Chichester apparently occupied the remainder of the property. William S. received authorization for a water mill and dam on Cedar Run from the Fauquier County Courts in 1847 (Moffett ca. 1989: 152), the year of his death.

The will of Fanny Chichester written in 1859 was probated in 1865 (and recorded in the Fairfax and Fauquier County Circuit Courts in 1917). Equal shares of 70 acres of the Orchard Field property were left to the five children of her deceased son, William S. Chichester. She also left all of the remainder of her land in "including the tract formerly called 'Pine Quarter' now 'Wood Park'" and the remainder of the Orchard Field property to her grandsons William Dandridge Chichester and Thomas Thornton Chichester, "to be equally divided between them according to quantity and quality. Wm. Dandridge taking the part including the mill and Thomas the balance including the dwelling house" (Fauquier Co. Wills 47:250-254).

William and Thomas Chichester's properties were subsequently attached by the Fauquier County Chancery Courts for debts owed to merchants and sold during the 1870s. These included land north of Double Poplars Road (modern Old Auburn Road / Route 670) labeled "R. A. C. Daniell" on the 1876 map of Fauquier County and the place south of Old Auburn Road labeled "Chichester" on the Second Army Corps map in 1863.

William D. Chichester is listed in the 1860 Census as a 22-year old farmer owning \$8,400 worth of real estate and \$3,700 worth of personal property. He and his wife Emily had two children, ages three and three months old. At the end of the Civil War, William deeded a tract of 120 acres located on both sides of Cedar Run to Edward Tapscott. The property stretched about a mile west from Rogues Road and was bounded by "the road from the Wood Park mansion house towards Warrenton." The Tapscott property was located on the south side of Cedar Run to the west of Rogues Road and east Double Poplars. A road paralleling north of and Double Poplars Road (modern Old Auburn Road / Route 670) and Cedar Run in this vicinity is shown on several Civil War period maps as is a house site near the intersection of the old road with Rogues Road. This suggests that Wood Park mansion, the home of Thomas T. Chichester during the war, was near the intersection of the old road with Rogues Road.

The remainder of William D. Chichester's property was mortgaged in 1869 to B. H. Shackelford to secure debts to Chichester's creditors. Personal property mortgaged included four horses, three colts, one four horse wagon and harness, and five head of cattle (Fauquier County Deeds 60:56-58). Shackelford filed suit in the Fauquier County Chancery Court in September 1870 to recover the debt. Advertised in late 1871, William Chichester's property was described as:

"420 Acres being pan of the tract known as 'Wood Park' derived by W. D. Chichester from his grand-mother, Fanny Chichester, deceased, also a lot of about 14 acres, a part of the 'Orchard Field' tract, derived by said Chichester from the same source. The land lies about four miles from Warrenton and one from Auburn, is of good quality, and well wooded and watered. It has on it a very good dwelling house, &c. Mr. Chichester, living on the premises, will show the land to anyone wishing to examine it before purchasing."

William D. Chichester's land also included a house probably constructed in the early 1800s (DHR Site # 44FQ-0029). Artifacts found at the site during archeological investigation during the 1990s do not appear to reflect a family with the wealth of the Chichesters so it is likely that this was a tenant house during their ownership of the land.

Thomas T. Chichester lived alone on his 293-acre portion of Wood Park Farm during the Civil War. He is listed in the 1860 Census as a 23-year old farmer owning \$6,000 worth of real estate and \$545 worth of personal property. His land was also sold by order of the Fauquier County Chancery Courts. This land included the site of an historic mill (DHR Site # 44FQ-0129). It was described as a sawmill by Mr. William M. Gulick, the current landowner in 1996.

On the evening of October 13th the Confederate troops of Fitzhugh Lee and Lunsford Lomax encamped in the recently harvested fields east of the Double Poplars Church. On the morning of October 14, these troops, reinforced by those of Jubal Early, moved east along the Double Poplars Road (modern Old Auburn Road / Route 670) to engage Union Colonel John P. Taylor's dismounted cavalry and the infantry of Carroll's Brigade (Hays's Division) who were deployed across "Chichester Hill" to block the Confederate threat to the II Corps trains moving through Auburn.

Local residents have recovered a large quantity of artillery shrapnel and fragments from the ridge east of modern Kettle Wind Farm, part of the Chichester holdings during the war. This high knob would have provided an outstanding view and field of fire for Lieutenant Colonel Jones's Confederate Battery as it fired upon the II Corps trains advancing north on Three Mile Switch Road (modern Rogues Road / Route 602) and the Federal infantry division of Brigadier General Caldwell.

Civil War era maps indicate the site of a Tapscott home in the midst of Jones's battery. The Tapscotts were a free black family that owned several properties in the area between Auburn and Double Poplars Church (modern Poplars Forks Church), including The Tapscott house and cemetery (DHR Site # 030-05372). Members of this community included the household of Harriet Tapscott which was the residence

of three adults and two children listed “mulatto” in the 1860 Census. Ms. Tapscott owned no land but is listed as a “weaver” by profession. Nearby, the home of Tolem Pearson housed 14 people of mixed race, six of them over the age of 20. Mr. Pearson (age 57) was a farmer who owned \$200 worth of real estate and \$575 of personal property. All of the adults in his household could read and write, according to the census.

As the II Corps moved to Auburn, the narrow bridge over Cedar Run at Auburn created a potential bottleneck that hindered the movement of the train wagons. As described earlier, the McCormick plantation stood on the lower and upper slopes of Coffee Hill, the associated farm stretching east above the St. Stephens Church Road (modern Old Auburn Road / 670 and Old Dumfries Road / Route 667). Coffee Hill was described by members of Caldwell’s Division as being either “bald” or “covered in cornshocks,” suggesting a corn crop had been recently harvested. At least one military map indicates that the ravine south and west of the road was wooded at the time of the battle.

North of Auburn, Rogues Road (Route 602) ascended the south and west face of Coffee Hill and then took a near linear path to its intersection with the Warrenton Road (modern Dumfries Road / Route 605).

Glenocher farm, owned by the widow the Williamson family during the war, included 512 acres along Bear Tree Branch a tributary bearing northwest from Cedar Run north of the Chichester properties. It was acquired by George Williamson from Samuel D., Susan C., Thomas V, and George E. Williamson who all had in turn acquired interest in the property from William Williamson. It lay south of Warrenton Road (modern Dumfries Road / Route 605) and west of Rogues Road (modern Rogues Road / Route 602). At least two homes occupied the property. The **Mountjoy House (DHR ID#: 030-0437)**, built after 1850 and named for a subsequent owner, is a two-bay frame structure (Williams) built of sapling stud walls, whole or half-log joists, collar beams, and sandstone foundation material, but no notable woodwork or outstanding character (MacLeod).^{xiii}

The other is a as the log structure at the core of modern **Edgebrook (DHR ID#: 030-0465)**. The oldest part of Edgebrook may only survive because it was encased by a larger structure built ca. 1880. Inside, the only original material is the floor, the rest having been remodeled, leaving the one-room, corner-stair motif of the log part, but replacing the woodwork and plastering. Dependencies include a kitchen of unknown age. Glenocher is currently owned by the Silbersiepe family.

A plat of the property drawn in 1875 describes the land on the southern side of Glenocher where it slopes towards Cedar Run as wooded with the balance open. The plat also identifies an old road bounding the parcel on the southeast as the “Old Dumfries” Road. This may be part of the “Old Colonial Road” discussed above.

Glenocher and the roads intersecting at Auburn Church played a key role in the events of October 14, 1864. The 10th NY Cavalry had been posted around this intersection to screen the Warrenton Road (modern Dumfries Road / Route 605) as the II Corps trains moved through Auburn towards Catlett. Two expansive Union infantry camps have been identified that are believed to be associated with Caldwell’s Division on “Coffee Hill” (See Appendix B). A series of closely placed artillery friction primers found on slopes placed south west of the intersection of the Warrenton Road (Route 605) and Rogues Road (Route 602) is believed to identify one of the positions held by Confederate Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Carter’s Artillery Battery as it fired on the withdrawing Union forces.

At the western margin of the battlefield lies **Mt. Sterling (DHR ID # 030-0439)**, home to Dr. Mitchell during the battle, who had acquired it in 1850. It was part of an extensive, established working farm owned by Younger Johnson and sold to his son Phil who was the probable occupant of the land prior to selling to the Mitchell’s (VDHR survey form 30-439; Gardner and Torp 1993).

This is a two-story farm house with a field stone foundation. The weatherboards were stuccoed in 1949. The original part of this house is the rearmost section, two rooms separated by a chimney with two rooms above in the same position (MacLeod).

Charlotte M. Mitchell House acquired the property with 361 acres in 1850 (DB 49 / 469) and left it to her son, Tasker R Mitchell in 1891 (DB 82 / 519). Three dependencies, a meathouse with a shingle roof identified by the 1978 VDHR surveyor as original and a log building "standing in the field" were photographed in 1978. An additional two story frame building with a gable roof and interior chimney was

photographed in 1994, as was the meathouse. The additional structure appears to have been an open shed below second story with a door to a center hall bracketed by two double hung windows above. There was no stair to the second story door (MacLeod).

Proceeding north on the Rogues Road (Route 602) past Auburn Church, two large farms were owned by the Fitzhugh family at the time of the battle, the most prestigious of these being "Ringwood." The 10th New York Cavalry that deployed across the Warrenton Road (modern Dumfries Road / Route 605) noted that their front was covered with stumps and scrub oaks suggesting that much of the land north and west of the road had recently been deforested.

East of Auburn along the St. Stephens Road (modern Old Auburn Road / Route 667) the terraces north and south of Cedar Run and much of the adjoining upland were pastured or cultivated in 1863. Two upland complexes, the "Old Francis Place" and "Elmwood/Mt. Hibla" were well established before the battle.

The **Old Francis Place / Burneston (DHR ID # 030-0472)** was constructed on land originally owned by the McCormicks and occupied by the Foote family during the war. It has a 1.5 story residence with stone foundation, log / frame walls, and a gable roof. A rear kitchen connected by a covered walkway was added ca. 1900. Aluminum siding was added in 1962. Charlie Schaefer, owner until 1960, operated a store at the end of the lane that burned.

The Fitzhugh family owned substantial lands in the Cedar Creek valley, beginning in mid 18th century when Henry Fitzhugh began acquiring parcels 2,435 acres that had descended from the 10,610-acre Pageland tract granted to the Carter family by Lord Fairfax. Henry Fitzhugh left half his land to his son William Fitzhugh, who in turn left 396 acres to his son William D. Fitzhugh in 1791. William D. Fitzhugh acquired other lands, including Neavill's Mill, which he purchased in 1811. The remainder of his father's land was divided between William D.'s brothers. Thomas L. Fitzhugh received his father's home place and brothers Edward D. Bataille, Dudley, and Cole received divisions of 1,700 acres in 1820.

The first manor house at Elmwood / Mt. Hibla (**DHR ID # 030-0477**) was likely built for William D. Fitzhugh about 1810 on the land he had acquired from his father. His original house burned in 1829 and a second home was built near its ruins. At the time of the battle, it was owned by Frances Fitzhugh Foote who had inherited 151 acres and her father's house by 1854. This property included a large parcel of bottom land southwest of the St. Stephens Church Road (modern Old Dumfries Road / Route 667) and was bound on the northwest by Mill Branch stream. An overseer's house is identified on the Elmwood parcel plat. The second Elmwood house (built in 1820) burned in 1920. Both 19th century homes are now archaeological sites (MacLeod). Instead of building another house, a dependency probably the kitchen, was expanded to become the main house currently known as Elmwood / Mt. Hibla (Williams). A tenant house surviving from the mid 19th century has also been restored as a secondary residence on the property.

South of Elmwood / Mt. Hibla between the St. Stephens Church Road (modern Old Dumfries Road / Route 667) and Cedar Run lies the home of **Dudley Fitzhugh (DHR ID#: 030-0458)**, built in 1822. Like Elmwood / Mt. Hibla, it was built on land (325 acres) inherited from William Fitzhugh who died in 1813. Dudley Fitzhugh sold the property in 1842 to the Gordon family of Baltimore to satisfy debts. Douglas Gordon sold it on the eve of the Civil War to Hancock Lee who was the occupant during the battle (MacLeod). Cynthia Macleod wrote that this 1.5-story frame house is "typical of the owner-occupied early houses in Fauquier County. Its plan and architectural detail are survivals from the 18th century that were built in the first quarter of the 19th century." The three-bay house has a steeply pitched gable roof and massive stone end chimneys. Although somewhat altered, it "provides an excellent example of a vernacular central passage-plan house" (Williams, page 200).

Southwest of the Dudley Fitzhugh farm stands **Longwood (DHR ID #: 030-0457)**. The first house at Longwood was built by Thomas Fitzhugh, another son who inherited land (326 acres) from William Fitzhugh. The original house was probably built after Thomas Fitzhugh obtained his inheritance in 1820. It burned during the Civil War while under the ownership of Howson Hooe (MacLeod). The existing house was built for Hooe soon after the war by local builder H. P. Waite. The two-story frame building may have incorporated parts of the original structure (Williams). The manor house of this prestigious plantation dominates the broad terrace lands between Cedar Run and a tributary of Turkey Run to the

west. It is reported to have burned during the Civil War (personal conversation Sue Scheer) and was subsequently rebuilt.

Most of the land (1,916 acres) south of Longwood from St. Stephens to Calverton and west to the Weston and the Murray farms on Three Mile Switch Road (modern Rogues Road / Route 602) was owned by Gilbert M. Bastable of Baltimore and James F. Hunton of Fauquier County during the Civil War. Bastable, a wealthy businessman, and Hunton formed a partnership in 1853 to purchase the property from Charles Stovin. The partners built a sawmill and a grist mill on the property (Gulick).

Woodstock house (DHR ID#: 030-0454) was built on the property in 1852 and was probably Hunton's residence during the battle. It is south of Longwood and west of the Bastable Mill Road. The two-story house is in the colonial revival style on a center hall plan with two rooms on each side (MacLeod). The partners parted company during the 1860s with Hunton retaining 1,021 acres and probably Woodstock house.

Bastable retained the milling operation and the remaining acreage on which he built Montevideo (DHR ID#: 030-0453) in 1869 as a summer home (Gulick). It is south of St Stephens Church and east of the Bastable Mill Road.^{xiv} The 2.5-story house is built in a grand Victorian style. It "features the somewhat restrained and regularized plan and massing of earlier pre-Victorian architectural styles, while exterior details such as bracketed cornice, corbeled chimney caps, polygonal bay, and mansard roof and interior architectural details such as the ornate turned stair exhibit strong Victorian influences (Williams, page 204).

The existing house at Saint Stephens Farm (DHR ID#: 030-0456), just northeast of the church on St. Stephens Church Road (modern Old Dumfries Road / Route 667), was built in 1884 on land owned by Richard Peters in 1880. A Peters is named on the site on the 1876 map of Fauquier County, suggesting that an earlier house may have been on the site at the time of the battle (MacLeod).

Significance Statement: Briefly note any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the proposed district. It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or genealogies to this form. Please list all sources of information. Normally, only information contained on this form is forwarded to the State Review Board.

The proposed National Register Historic District is the site of Civil War actions fought on the 13th and 14th of September 1863 during the Bristoe Campaign. The land area involved in the First Battle of Auburn is entirely encompassed by the larger Second Battle of Auburn fought on the following day.

The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) created by Congress in 1991 identified the nation's historically significant Civil War sites; determined their relative importance and condition; assessed threats to their integrity; and recommend alternatives for preserving and interpreting them. The CWSAC examined 10,500 armed conflicts that occurred during the Civil War ranging from battles to minor skirmishes. According to the commission, 384 conflicts (3.7 percent) were identified as the principal battles and classified according to their historical significance of the 384 principal sites, 122 are in Virginia .xv

Two of these principal battles were fought on land recommended for inclusion in the proposed National Register Historic District: Auburn I (CWSAC Reference #: VA039) and Auburn II (CWSAC Reference #: VA041). Both were considered by the CWSAC to have affected "important local objectives." Auburn was determined to be a place where "state or local leadership should concentrate" because the battleground is "in relatively good condition and facing low threats."

The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 instructs the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) of the National Park Service to update the findings of the CWSAC. A draft of the ABPP's report to Congress released in March 2009 found that the Auburn battle ground harbors two of only 31 sites in Virginia where "land use is little changed" since the war.

The ABPP found that 4,403 acres of land are essential to telling the story of the days in September 1863 when actions at Auburn were critical to the conduct of the Civil War and our ability to understand the significance of the conflict in America's history. Only 95 acres (two percent) of this land has been altered to the extent that it detracts from the integrity of the site. According to the ABPP, visitors of the battlefield can today understand the events that occurred there during the Civil War on the remaining 4,308 acres of nationally significant land.

The ABPP report found that 95 percent of the 4,403 acres on the two battlefields is likely to be eligible for listing on the National Register. This finding does not constitute a formal determination by the Keeper of the National Register, however, in part because the data available to ABPP for the report do not necessarily reflect the full research needed for a formal National Register nomination.

To provide the data needed for a definitive determination of Auburn's eligibility for the National Register, the Citizens for Fauquier County (CFFC) obtained a grant from ABPP to conduct professional archeological testing on the battlefield to ascertain whether subsurface features remain that convey important information about the battles and whether that information helps to confirm and refine the boundaries previously determined by ABPP.

CFFC retained planner and historian John D. Hutchinson, AICP of the Jennings Gap Partnership, Archeologist Clarence Geier, PhD. of James Madison University, and military historian Joseph A. Whitehorne conduct an in depth archeological and documentary assessment of the battlefield landscape.

Dr. Geier found in the report *The Civil War Engagements at Auburn, Virginia, October 13, 14, 1863: A Historical-Archeological Analysis* conducted for the Jennings Gap Partnership with funding from the CFFC and ABPP that

"it is our opinion that the greater number of terrain and cultural features that define the Battlefield(s) of Auburn as identified by the National Park Service either remain, or are in a current state that allows their historical interpretation. ... Visual surveys and controlled metal detector studies while limited in scope, have successfully located archaeological sites and features key to interpreting significant parts and distinguishing features of the

larger battlefield landscape. ... It is our opinion that information appropriate and adequate to proceeding with the National Register Nomination for the Auburn battlefield exists.

As summarized by Dr. Whitehorne, the significance of the actions lay in what they tell us about the circumstances of the Union and Confederate armies following the July 1863 battle at Gettysburg. Dr. Whitehorne states:

Military operations in Virginia between the end of the Gettysburg Campaign in July 1863 and the start of the Overland Campaign in May 1864 have been largely overlooked. As a result, the events at Auburn in October 1863 are shrouded in obscurity. This is unfortunate as the actions of the opposing forces reflect a great deal about the problems and qualities of leadership at that time in the war. Commanders on both sides were at the mercy of the available intelligence. What they did or did not know is reflected in the choices they made. In fact, Stuart's predicament was a by-product of intelligence gathering. The failings and lack of coordination between his subordinates indicate why intelligence could be incomplete. They also may have been a small reflection of fundamental changes in the Army of Northern Virginia. That force was seriously damaged as a result of Gettysburg. Many top quality leaders were no longer with the army because of death or disablement. Less proficient men, new to their positions and understandably less assured, had to replace them. These changes may explain the lack of aggression on the part of Rodes's attack on the morning of 14 October. The length of time between his first contact with the Federal vedettes and his renewal of advance was consumed by careful deployment of his artillery and massing his infantry and was not characteristic of Robert E. Lee's Army. Fitzhugh Lee and Jubal Early limited their attacks to artillery harassment.

On the other hand, the Federal reaction to the potentially critical situation was superb. From General Warren on down, every officer reacted coolly and professionally. Correct actions were undertaken down to the battery level, well before orders were received to do so. Especially interesting is the quick and violent reaction of Caldwell's and Hays's divisions when utterly surprised. General Warren rapidly assessed the situation and correctly deployed his forces to retrieve the situation with little loss or delay. The fact that the II Corps got away unscathed and in condition to deliver a sharp blow to A.P. Hill's Corps later on in the same day is a tribute to its leadership and a harbinger of worse things to come for the Army of Northern Virginia.

In delineating and addressing the historic significance and interpretive value of the Auburn battleground, the lands to be included were evaluated in terms of four different landscape expressions. These are:

- the appearance of the landscape today;
- the battle layer or the manner in which the existing terrain retains a memory of the action with respect to things such as earthworks, artifacts, or features key to defining the action;
- the cultural or human landscape in place at the time of the action and which shaped or which were impacted by it (settlement, roads, etc); and
- underlying terrain and natural features in place at the time of the action and which constituted the natural context in which it occurred.

Of these, the present landscape is of key significance in that the current state of the battlefield lands has a marked bearing on the value of the resource as a historic site capable of documenting the event and providing material evidence key to its interpretation, preservation, or commemoration. As discussed above, the battlefields at Auburn retain a high degree of integrity. Of the 4,403 acres of land essential to telling the story of the battle, only 95 acres (two percent) has been altered to the extent that it detracts from the integrity of the site. Visitors of the battlefield can today understand the events that occurred there during the Civil War on the remaining 4,308 battlefield acres.

The study team also used the protocol for analyzing military terrain utilized by the ABPP called the KOCOIA approach. This analysis uses a series of defining features to interpret actions during the battle and determine what land is essential to telling the story of the battlefield and determining its integrity. As defined by ABPP, these character defining features are:

- **key terrain;**
- **observation and fields of fire;**
- **concealment and cover;**
- **obstacles; and**
- **avenues of approach.**

Key Terrain refers to “any local natural feature that dominates the immediate surroundings by relief or some other quality that enhances attack or defense.”

Such features include high ground with clear and commanding fields of fire, or a natural feature which can create a transportation choke-point.

Observation and Fields of Fire relate to defining three features: Observation or “the ability to see the enemy in order to judge strength, prevent surprise, and respond to threats,” field of fire or “an area that weapons may effectively fire upon from a given position”; and dead ground or “ground within range of weapons that cannot be fired upon.”

Concealment and Cover identifies features that provide concealment or “protection from enemy observation” such as forests, ravines, reverse slopes. Cover includes those features that “provide protection from enemy fire” such as ditches, buildings, or entrenchments.

Obstacles include “natural or manmade terrain features that prevent, impede, or divert military action.” The presence and difficulty of obstacles allow terrain and landscape to be assessed as unrestricted, restricted, or severely restricted.

Avenues of Approach refer to “relatively unobstructed ground route that leads to an objective or to key terrain.” Included in this consideration are things such as *mobility corridors* which are areas “where movement is channeled due to terrain constrictions, e.g. road over a causeway.”

Building on earlier analyses of the battlefield conducted by the National Park Service, the study team identified 15 defining features and assessed their integrity as follows.

Because these character defining features, as well as the overall battlefield landscape, retain a high degree of integrity, it is recommended that the lands identified by the ABPP on the map in Attachment 1 as being within Auburn’s “Potential National Register Boundary” be included in the Auburn Battlefields National Historic District and determined eligible for listing on the federal and state registers upon completion and review of a formal nomination

Auburn Battlefield Character Defining Features			
Feature	Role in Battle	Location	Condition
1. Carolina / Rogues Road / Three Mile Switch Road	Route of 3rd Corps march from Three Mile Switch to Greenwich.	Follows Route 602 from Casanova through Auburn to intersect the modern Warrenton Road (Route 605).	Follows a trace that has been modernized and widened but does not show significant deviation from the original trace. The setting that is comparable to that traversed in 1863.
2. Woods on the apex and north end of "Chichester Hill"	As the III Corps advanced north on the afternoon of October 13 th on the road from Three Mile Switch (modern Rogues Road / Route 602) towards Auburn, the dismounted cavalry of Brig. Gen. Lunsford L. Lomax moved to challenge the advance from the woods on the apex and north end of "Chichester Hill." The Union Brigades of Col. Charles C. T. Collis and Col. Regis de Trobriand deployed quickly to the front taking position in the open fields east and west of the road. At the command of Maj. Gen. Daniel B. French, Capt. Henry Sleeper's 10th Massachusetts Artillery moved into battery and fired canister into Lomax's dismounted troops. Lomax's troops rapidly withdrew across Cedar Run into Auburn, mounted their horses, and moved west and south across Cedar Run on the Double Poplars Road (modern Old Auburn Road / Route 670).	Located on both sides of Route 602 to south side of Route 670	The lands involved in this action still retain much of their historic character. Changes include the construction of a large mansion on the bluff of Chichester Hill and the construction of a small number of residences on the east side of Route 670 east of the point where the road begins to descend towards Auburn. These events are not of a magnitude or visibility to dramatically alter the "sense" of the landscape. The woodlands on the apex and north end of Chichester Hill appear to be more extensive than at the time of the battle.
3. Bridge Cedar Run at Auburn	Used by 3rd Corps to cross Cedar Run at Auburn. The existence of the Cedar Run bridge crossing at Auburn was a key feature that spurred and shaped the battle; the bridge providing a crossing of the run for the historic Rogues (Route 602) and Dumfries roads (routes 605, 670, and 667). The bridge was key to the ability of the Union to rapidly deploy its infantry and cavalry, but most importantly their ability to move their extensive trains towards Greenwich and Catlett.	At or near location of modern Route 602 bridge	Viewed topographically the bridge appears much as it did on the military maps of the battle. The bridge is a modern structure and the east and west approaches of routes 670 and 602 have been widened and cut into the bluff below "Chichester Hill" to accommodate modern traffic. Remnants of what may be elements of an earlier trace for sections of Route 602 are the Cedar Run bottoms and along the ascending trace of Route 670. A second, currently abandoned road trace breaks from Route 602 and descend the ravine east of Chichester Hill. This trace descends into the bottoms of Cedar Run where it is lost to view. It may be a remnant of the early 19th century Three Mile Switch Road, or may actually be a second, parallel trace of the mid-19th century road that would have allowed more ready access for vehicles utilizing the bridge. Despite the modern, widened, and paved bridge and removal of all evidence of the earlier bridgehead, the general character of the bridge is consistent with that of the mid-19th century and is not believed to significantly compromise the visual context or setting of the battlefield.
4. Warrenton / Double Poplars Road Double Poplars Church and adjoining fields	The broad rolling uplands north and south of Double Poplars Road provided a zone of encampment for the troops of Fitzhugh Lee on the evening of October 13 and facilitated his advance against the Union troops screening the II Corps advance on October 14. Metal detecting data provided by a local collector indicates that a large number of artillery fragments were found on the high ridge east of the Kettle Wind farm complex. It is believed that this identifies the area where Lt. Col. Hilary Jones Confederate artillery went into battery and received counter-battery fire from Union artillery on "Coffee Hill" (Figure 25. Map 5, Figure 85).	Modern Route 670 west of Auburn	The road trace east of Double Poplars Church towards Auburn has been widened, resurfaced and modernized to accommodate modern vehicular traffic but does not deviate significantly from that of the mid-19th century. Some local reforestation has occurred but the sense of the broad upland agricultural fields and pastures that bound the road in 1863 remains. Double Poplar Church remains in place though it may have been somewhat enlarged. With the exception of the 20th century structures on Kettle Wind farm that dominates the high ground above Cedar Run west of Auburn (Figure 36), and the construction of some modern residences on the ridges along Route 670 where the road descends toward Auburn bridge, the fields retain much of the same character they had at the time of the battle (Figure 46. Map A). Sections of the hollow west of the Route 670 descent to Cedar Run that were identified as wooded at the time of the action have been cleared.

Auburn Battlefield Character Defining Features (continued)			
Feature	Role in Battle	Location	Condition
5. St. Stephens Church	Because of its location and its military strategic importance it was not uncommon for troops from both sides to encamp on the church grounds.	At the intersection of Route 667 and Route 603	St. Stephens Church did not survive the Civil War. The church burned sometime late in the war but the exact date and the identity of the troops involved is not known
6. St. Stephens Road	served as route of Stuart's return to Auburn and site of skirmishing near Auburn	Modern Old Dumfries Road (Route 667)	While showing clear evidence of widening and grading appropriate to making the road useful to modern vehicles, there is no evidence to suggest that this road has been significantly moved from its mid-19 th century trace
7. Hill on and east of routes 603 and 677 above Cedar Run	Used by Stuart on October 13th to view Union movements at Catlett Station. According to McClellan, Stuart rode from Auburn towards St. Stephens Church on the afternoon of October 13th. "About three miles from Auburn the road debouches from the woods into the extensive open fields through which passes the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and from this point the whole country between Catlett's Station and Hanover Junction is plainly visible. Here an exciting scene met the gaze of the Confederate horsemen. An immense park of wagons occupied the fields between the two stations; while infantry, artillery, and wagon trains were hurrying northward along the line of the railroad, at first in frequent detachments, afterward in steady columns. Hidden in the woods, Stuart remained in observation of the enemy for a long time" (page 388).	Southeast of the intersection of routes 603 and 677	The exact location of this observation point has not been located, in part because there is no location where Route 677 "debouches from the woods into the extensive open fields." This entire area remains undeveloped, however, a few scattered farmsteads being the only post-war structures in view.
8. Auburn	Hamlet which serves as battlefield landmark near core of engagement. Hays's Union troops deployed across open fields immediately east of Auburn to defend against Stuart's challenge as he attempted to withdraw from the field.	At intersection of routes 602 and 670 and Cedar Run	The modernized mill structure and associated races; the miller's house, and an expansive set of features associated with the archaeological remains of the McCormick complex are extant. New houses stand on the lower slopes of "Coffee Hill" behind and east of the McCormick complex, and two late 19th/early 20th century frame structures stand abandoned east of the mill seat. With the exception of the abandoned frame structures, the modern houses stand far enough away from the roads that they do not visually impair the "sense" of the community as it may have been in 1863.
9. Cedar Run	Obstacle to the Union advance at crossing of Route 670	Auburn	Cedar Run itself appears to be similar to that mid-19th century. While the stream bed has been eroded by flooding the openings of the tailrace and what appears to be a mill bypass race, east and west of the bridge respectively are still in evidence.
10. Coffee Hill	Over 1,000 men of Caldwell's Division moved onto the hill in the early morning hours of October 14th to form a line of battle facing Warrenton. Col. John R. Brooke's 4th Brigade was in position above Auburn, with the remaining brigades of Col. Nelson A. Miles (1st), Col. Patrick Kelly (2d), and Col. Paul Franks (3d) deploying uphill, the 3d Brigade assuming Caldwell's right flank. Within Caldwell's command, two Union artillery batteries were deployed. These were Capt. Bruce A. Ricketts's combined Batteries F & G, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery who held positions behind the forming battle line and Capt. William A. Arnold's Battery A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery described as being in reserve further to the rear near Auburn.	Northwest of the Route 602 / Route 670 crossing of Cedar Run	The land where each probably went into battery has undergone 20th century residential development.

Auburn Battlefield Character Defining Features (continued)			
Feature	Role in Battle	Location	Condition
11. Wooded height	Terrain feature where Carroll's Union brigade was situated south of Auburn As the Union II Corps advanced north on the afternoon of October 13th on the road from Three Mile Switch (modern Rogues Road / Route 602) towards Auburn, Taylor's Cavalry and Carroll's Union infantry took position on the heights at the north end of "Chichester Hill" to screen the advancing trains from any Confederate advance along the Double Poplars Road (Route 670). They remained in this vicinity until Stuart's attack on the morning of the 14th.	This serves as the opposing hill to Coffee Hill.	The lands involved in this action still retain much of their historic character. Changes include the construction of a large mansion on the bluff of Chichester Hill and the construction of a small number of residences on the east side of Route 670 east of the point where the road begins to descend towards Auburn. These events are not of a magnitude or visibility to dramatically alter the "sense" of the landscape. The woodlands on the apex and north end of Chichester Hill appear to be more extensive than at the time of the battle.
12. Dumfries Road	Route of Rodes's advance to the battlefield from Warrenton	Conforms to modern Route 605.	
13. Neavil's Mill	Historic mill site present at time of battle	at the southeast corner of routes 602 and 670	Neavil's Mill has been renovated and modernized, but many of the secondary head and tailrace features are still present to be interpreted.
14. McCormick House	Battlefield landmark	on north side of Route 670 just west of intersection with Route 602	The McCormick complex is a preserved archaeological site.
15. Stuart's hiding place	Ravine used by Stuart to hide his troops and wagon train on night of October 13-14, 1863. Stuart hid his cavalry, trains, and artillery within this landform and kept them out of view of the Union until the II Corps wagons approached the ravine mouth from the west. He also used this ravine as a conduit for moving his troops to higher ground above the ravine head. The fact that the II Corps turned southeast along the Old Dumfries Road (Route 667) to Catlett instead of proceeding north along Rogues Road (Route 602) following the route of the III Corps, put his cut off force at risk.	On north side of Route 670 at its corner with Route 667. This flat ravine is 150 to 200 feet wide, with moderate to sharply sloping retaining walls on the east and west that rose to heights of 20 feet. The stream flowing through the ravine is clear running, appears to be spring fed, and while adequate to provide water for the troops and horses, is of a size that would not have prevented the occupation of the ravine or the movement of troops through it. The ravine floor narrows to the northwest and north, the width of the flat surface narrowing significantly within 300 feet of the ravine mouth. Moderate slopes taper into the uplands to the northwest and north.	Historic accounts suggest that the ravine walls and floor at the time of the battle were devoid of forest. Woodlands within the modern ravine are of recent age suggesting that the area had been deforested at some time during the 20th century. At present (Figure 84) the construction of a series of relatively modern residences along Taylor Road (Route 670) that extends north between Old Dumfries Road (Route 667) and Dumfries Road (Route 605) has impacted the terrain east of the ravine. This construction does not intrude directly into the area that would have shielded Stuart's cavalry and trains or detract from viewsapes that would contribute to the interpretation of the deployment.

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Mr. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/>	John D. Hutchinson V, AICP	Jennings Gap Partnership
Ms. <input type="checkbox"/>	Miss <input type="checkbox"/>		
118 Madison Place		Staunton	Virginia 24401
johnhutchinson@jenningsgap.com		540.292.0396	
Applicant's Signature:		Date: 14 April 2009	

Notification			
In some circumstances, it may be necessary for the department to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator or City Manager.			
Mr. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/>	Dr. <input type="checkbox"/>	Paul McCulla
Miss <input type="checkbox"/>	Ms. <input type="checkbox"/>	Hon. <input type="checkbox"/>	County Administrator
Fauquier County		10 Hotel Street, Suite 204	
Warrenton	Virginia	20186	(540) 347-8680
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)	(Daytime telephone including area code)

Please use the following space to explain why you are seeking an evaluation of this district.

To provide the data needed for a definitive determination of Auburn's eligibility for the National Register, the Citizens for Fauquier County (CFFC) obtained a grant from American Battlefield protection Program (ABPP) to conduct in depth historical research and professional archeological testing on the battlefield to ascertain whether subsurface features remain that convey important information about the battles and whether that information helps to confirm and refine the boundaries previously determined by ABPP.

CFFC retained planner and historian John D. Hutchinson, AICP of the Jennings Gap Partnership, Archeologist Clarence Geier, PhD. of James Madison University, and military historian Joseph A. Whitehorse conduct an in depth archeological and documentary assessment of the battlefield landscape.

Would you be interested in the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes No
 Would you be interested in the easement program? Yes No

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