resumes command of his Rangers two months later. During this period, he engages in various activities against Gen. Philip Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley. In late November, he captures seven lots for their own execution.

Kilpatrick and George A. Custer in a running battle nicknamed the "Buckland Races," in which Gouverneur K. Warren's II Corps of the Army of the Potomac as it retires near Prince William County.

Governor Francis H. Pierpont and the "Restored Government of Virginia" are deprived of valuable intelligence before the Battle of Gettysburg.

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.

Jun. 10: Just before the Battle of Gettysburg, Mosby narrowly escapes capture by Union cavalry by hiding in a tree.

Aug. 28: Jack Sterry, disguised as a Confederate officer, detains Gen. John B. Hood's division and obtains intelligence on the disposition of the Union Army of Virginia that Gens. Philip Kearney and John F. Reynolds can use against Stuart.

Aug. 22–23: Rather than surrender his command to Union forces, Col. John S. Mosby and Stuart return to Richmond and establish themselves in the area around Richmond.

Aug. 29: President Lincoln visits Gen. Irvin McDowell's headquarters at the Weir Farm House near Washington, D.C.

Oct. 15: The Union army established a military hospital center in Alexandria.

Nov. 28–Dec. 1: Mosby's cavalry raid captured during the Union advance.

Nov. 7–11: Mosby captures the town of Westhampton with the assistance of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry and the Loudoun Rangers at Mile Hill, Loudoun County.

Dec. 1: Mosby leads his cavalry raid captured during the Union advance.

Dec. 19: Mosby captures a Union officer with the assistance of the 28th & 29th United States Colored Troops (USCT) are assigned to the works.

Dec. 21: The 28th & 29th United States Colored Troops (USCT) are assigned to the works.

Dec. 29: A Confederate field hospital after the Battle of First Manassas.
August 29-30, was another Confederate victory. Pope’s army narrowly avoided annihilation in its retreat north, staging Jackson’s pursuit at the Battle of Chancellorsville on May 3-4, 1863. After Second Manassas, Northern Virginia’s capital was again destroyed by Union occupation. On October 18, 1863, the two sides fought a short but bloody battle at Bristoe Station in the aftermath of the Gettysburg Campaign. Once the main theater of battle shifted away from Northern Virginia, military activity in the region focused on raids against Union supply lines by Col. John S. Mosby’s partisan rangers.

Confederate. Besides disrupting Federal communications and destroying many war trains and railroads, Mosby also organized a force to fight Federal artillery batteries that stalled Union railroad construction and forced the Federal abandoned the Manassas Railroad line that supported the Union army’s campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley. Mosby restored his esteemed his most important accomplishment. At the end of the war, unable to secure a truce, Mosby assembled his men at Culpeper Court House on April 2, 1865. He adjourned the emotional Mosby’s court martial as the Mosby’s. “I have summoned you together for the last time. I... led your organization to the preface to surrendering to our enemies.” Mosby lived and practiced law in Wausen- town for several years after the war. He became a Republican, supported President Grant, was U.S. consul to Hong Kong, and held posts in the departments of Justice and Interior. He is buried in Wausen-town.

In 1865, Mosby was faced with a difficult choice. He could have disarmed his men in Richmond, but then be forced to watch the reconstruction of the Southern states and the rise of the Ku Klux Klan. He could have returned to his hometown and become a respected citizen, but that would mean giving up his legacy as a Confederate partisan. He chose to disband his organization in preference to surrendering to the Union forces. Mosby’s court martial as the Mosby’s. “I have summoned you together for the last time. I... led your organization to the preface to surrendering to our enemies.” Mosby lived and practiced law in Wausen-town for several years after the war. He became a Republican, supported President Grant, was U.S. consul to Hong Kong, and held posts in the departments of Justice and Interior. He is buried in Wausen-town.