



NEWS AND NOTES

from
The Fauquier Historical Society

Vol. 26, No. 1

WARRENTON, VIRGINIA

Spring & Summer 2003

Renovations near completion at the Warren Green Hotel

A new life for Warrenton's 'Little Waldorf'

By JOHN T. TOLER

News and Notes Editor

When Fauquier County officials were contemplating the purchase of the Warren Green Hotel and using it for office space in August 1960, they quietly consulted local businessmen to see if they thought it was a good idea.

One of those asked to study the proposal was Fauquier National Bank President Louis B. Stephenson. He was enthusiastic in his endorsement of the plan.

"Any enlargement of the present county office space would probably not meet county needs for our lifetime," said Mr. Stephenson. "The hotel will probably meet the county's space needs for the next 200 years."

The old hotel, which traces its roots back to 1819, had in recent years fallen on hard times. The current operators had declared bankruptcy, and the doors closed for the last time the month before.

The owner of the Warren Green property, Herman E. Ullman, had died in 1956, and the administrator of his estate, the National Bank of Commerce of Norfolk, seemed motivated to sell.

The deal included not only the real estate, but the furnishings and contents of the hotel as well.

In what has to be one of the best real estate acquisitions they ever made, the Fauquier County Board of Supervisors purchased the Warren Green for just \$110,000 — far less than the current insurance appraisal of \$270,000, or even the defunct \$200,000 contract between the last operators of the hotel and the Ullman estate.

And when the furniture and fixtures were auctioned off in late 1960 and early 1961, over \$9,200 in revenue was realized, bringing the cost to the county to just over \$100,000.

Now, after more than 40 years as a coun-



During the mid-1950s, the Warren Green Hotel was promoted as 'The Little Waldorf' by the hotel operators. Above, the original building (at left), its three additions and pool.

ty office building, the old Warren Green Hotel — or what remains of it — is in the midst of another remodeling project.

When completed, the Warren Green Building, as it is now known, will house the offices of the Fauquier County Board of Supervisors, county administrator, county attorney, the planning section of the Department of Community Development, and part of the Commissioner of the Revenue's office.

While Mr. Stephenson's prediction that the hotel would provide enough room for the growth of county services "for the next 200 years" was a bit off the mark, the renovations now underway at the Warren Green will extend its service life well into the 21st century.

Origin, early years

Situated near the center of Old Town Warrenton, the Warren Green Hotel and its predecessor, the Norris Tavern, were the

scene of many memorable events over the past 180-plus years.

First opened by Thaddeus Norris on July 26, 1819, the Norris Tavern was used for the banquet held honoring Gen. Lafayette when he returned to the United States for his last visit in 1825.

Later, President Andrew Jackson stopped at the tavern while en route from The Hermitage, his home in Nashville, Tennessee, to Washington, D.C.

Another famous visitor to the Tavern was Henry Clay, who in 1840 "is said to have received the felicitation of friends and admirers to become a candidate for the presidency of the United States," according to Miss M. Louise Evans, in *An Old Timer in Warrenton and Fauquier County*.

Also mentioned was Anne Royall, a pioneer newspaperwoman who stayed at the Tavern in 1829-30.

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Awards, speaker highlight 2003 Annual Meeting

By JOHN T. TOLER

New and Notes Editor

On the evening of June 12, 2003, the Fauquier Historical Society held its Annual Meeting and Dinner at Fauquier Springs Country Club.

Attendance at the event was higher than in years past — in part because of an increased awareness and appreciation of local history, but also due to the hard work of the organizers, who put together a great program, and made sure everyone interested in coming knew about it.

In his address, Co-President Richard Gookin commented on the successful operation of the Old Jail Museum, and outlined several of the special activities in which the Society had been involved over the past year, including:

- Assisting with the photo display of "Twenty Prominent Women of Fauquier," which was opened at the Fauquier Campus of Lord Fairfax Community College earlier this year;

- Working with officials of Fauquier County on the best ways to preserve the unique, historic features of the old Warren Green Hotel, as it is renovated into new office space;

- Manning a table at the very fun and interesting tribute to Patsy Cline at the



Fauquier Historical Society Co-President Richard Gookin congratulates 2003 scholarship recipients Jeana Straight (left) and Colleen Henry at the Annual Meeting.

Warrenton Horse Show Grounds late last year; and

- Working with the White House on getting an autographed photo of President George Bush, which was presented to the Jean Pierre de Pineton, Marquis de Chambrun, Gen. Lafayette's oldest living descendant, on the occasion of his 100th birthday.

The Society built a rewarding relationship with the Marquis while working on the 2000 "Salute to Lafayette."

Committee reports

- John Toler, chairman of the Museum Committee, commented on recent changes in the displays at the Old Jail Museum, and reported on the number of visitors during the 2002-2003 fiscal year.

Numbers are down, due to the fact that people are traveling and visiting museums less, combined with the crisis caused by the sniper attacks that took place in our area.

Also, the museum's highest-visitor day, during the Warrenton Spring Festival, was very cool and rainy, reducing the number of visitors.

- An update on the Fauquier County 250th Anniversary was given by

Chairman Maxwell Harway. The observance, which will take place in 2009, is being organized by members of the Society and others.

In addition, Mr. Harway is working with a subcommittee to publish a new county history book in conjunction with the celebration.

George Mason University has agreed to assist with the writing of the new history book, tentatively to be published by the University Press.

- On behalf of Chairman Katy Myers, Mrs. Julian Scheer reported on the activities of the Education Committee, including the use of money from the Flagler Fund, which was used for the expansion and enhancement of a literacy program for students at-risk in the Fauquier County Public School System.

In addition, the Society awarded \$1,000 scholarships to two seniors graduating from the county's public high schools. Receiving the awards at the meeting were Jeana Straight of Fauquier High School and Colleen Henry of Liberty High School.

Guest speaker for the evening was Maral Kalbian, an architectural historian

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NEWS and NOTES

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Warren Green

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After Norris died in 1843, the tavern building was bought by R. M. Smith, who started a school in the old building. He was the brother of Maj. Albert G. Smith, who later founded Bethel Military Academy.

R. M. Smith and Gen. G. C. Wharton operated the school, known as the Warren Green Academy, for seven years. The academy specialized in preparing students headed to the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Va.

Like the Town of Warrenton, the school was named in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, the first American killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill in the Revolutionary War.

After closing the academy in 1850, R. M. Smith sold the property — then described in the deed as "a boarding school and academy" — to J. G. Beckham, who established the first "Warren Green Hotel" on the site.

The Warren Green Hotel was prominent in that least two important Civil War-era events: the organization of Fauquier's Black Horse Troop, which gathered in the street next to the hotel in 1861; and Union General George McClellan's farewell to his troops in November 1862, after being relieved of his command of the Army of the Potomac by President Abraham Lincoln.

In 1869, the hotel was sold to Louis G. Shafer.

A new Warren Green

The Warren Green as we know it today rose from the ashes of the old building, which burned in November 1874. In late 1875, James Cochran purchased the land and ruined building from Shafer for \$5,000, and began work on a new hotel at the site, which was completed in 1876.

In 1879, the upper floor of the hotel was damaged by fire. After repairs were made, the building was used for a brief period as an academy for girls before returning to use as a hotel.

In late March 1897, Caroline Ullman bought the hotel from Cochran for \$10,000. The Ullmans had been in the retail business in Warrenton since 1841. It would remain in the Ullman family for the next 63 years.

In January 1909, President Theodore Roosevelt and his entourage, who had ridden from Washington, D.C. to Warrenton, stopped at the Warren Green for lunch before starting their return trip.



In the late 1880s, the Warren Green Hotel stood alone at the center of Warrenton.



In the early 20th century, automobiles increased travel and the demand for hotel services.

The purpose of the ride was to test the fairness of a requirement that Army officers be fit enough to "walk 50 miles or ride 100 miles in three days," apparently a controversial issue at the time.

Leaving Washington at 3:40 a.m., TR and his troop made the 104-mile round trip in 17 hours, including "stopping for an hour and a quarter in Warrenton and five or 10 minutes at other places."

In order to keep up the pace, they changed horses at Fairfax Courthouse, at a farmhouse near Bull Run, and at Buckland. On their way back, they picked up their original mounts at the same relay station.

Having established that Army officers could do it, TR ordered that the requirement be extended to Navy and Marine Corps officers, as well.

Although it could have been much

worse, the Warren Green did suffer significant damage during the Great Fire of November 23-24, 1909, when fire swept through the west end of Warrenton causing an estimated total of \$125,000 in damage.

Among the 35 buildings destroyed — either by the flames or dynamite — was the Warren Green Hotel's three-story annex on Ashby Street.

Lost were 12 guestrooms, the pool parlor, and heating plant, with a total value of \$3,000. The loss was insured, and the annex later rebuilt.

The Warren Green Hotel entered a new era when brothers Joseph and Herman Ullman became involved. Herman (1882-1956) had been part of the family department store business since

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Warren Green

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age 15, but making money on the Warren Green presented a unique challenge.

Rather than trying to run the hotel themselves, Ullman leased the property to others with experience in the business. In the years before the Great Depression, business increased steadily.

It was during this time that the Warren Green's most famous guest arrived.

Wallis Warfield Spencer — who later in life was the woman at the center of the abdication of England's King Edward VIII — took up residence at the Warren Green for about a year during 1925-26.

But her stay was no vacation: she was there to establish a Virginia residency under state law and secure a petition for divorce (See *News and Notes*, Vol. 21, No. 2, 2000).

Although she came to Warrenton with little money and few friends, she made the best of it. In her autobiography, *The Heart Has Its Reasons*, she called her first year in Warrenton "the most tranquil I have known."

Living on the second floor of the hotel in Room 212, Ms. Spencer had to share a bathroom and often ate by herself in the hotel dining room. But the respite she enjoyed in Warrenton that year would help her get through the tumult that awaited her later.

The Ullmans had rebuilt the annex in 1910, and in 1927-28 built a large wing at the back of the hotel facing Culpeper Street, increasing the number of rooms available to 50. In addition, there was a five-room apartment with bath, five offices, and three meeting/dining halls with the capacity to serve 250 to 400 guests.

In September 1930, the Warren Green had yet another presidential visitor, when Herbert Hoover and his staff stopped at the hotel for breakfast, while en route from Washington, D.C., to the presidential retreat in the mountains near Madison.

A social center

Enjoyment of the Warren Green was not limited to celebrities. For many years, regular townspeople and their guests used the hotel for all types of gatherings, receptions and parties.

"If you wished to meet someone in Warrenton, nine times out of ten it was 'meet me at the hotel,'" recalled the *Democrat's* "Old Timer," Miss M. Louise Evans.



Visitors to the Warren Green were greeted in the spacious lobby, shown about 1956.



The Warren Dining Room was a popular place for both guests and local residents to meet.

"We used the wide porches for sitting and talking, meeting our friends or even entertaining others," she continued. "We danced in the second floor parlor, and even in what was later a dining room, on the first floor. It used to be a lark to get a crowd together for supper at the Warren Green."

Miss Evans recounts some of the groups one might encounter at the hotel at any time, including "summer boarders from all over the United States and often foreign countries."

She also recalled a banquet marking the "last reunion of former cadets of Bethel Military Academy, before the school closed its doors," and "the large

lawn party given annually for the benefit of the Catholic Church."

Others stayed at the Warren Green for more practical reasons. If the winter were exceptionally cold or snowy, some residents living out in the countryside would close their homes, and stay at the hotel for the duration.

Struggle to survive

With the arrival of the Great Depression, business at the Warren Green Hotel dropped dramatically. After struggling for several years with a number of different manager/operators,

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The sitting room of the hotel was equipped with a television.



Twin bedrooms were large, and offered the basic comforts.

Warren Green

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the Ullmans contacted Barney Harris, then a partner in the Harris-McCarthy hotel chain, to study the situation and find out why people were no longer coming to the hotel.

Harris, who at the time was managing the Stonewall Hotel in Danville, had numerous recommendations. The Ullmans were impressed with his ideas, and offered him the proprietorship of the hotel if he would come to Warrenton.

Harris started at the Warren Green in September 1940, and began a serious revitalization program. His philosophy was simple: to give the guest much more than he or she expected.

The effort was described in an article by Josh Fletcher published in *The*

Fauquier Democrat in 1963:

"To attract visitors to the Warren Green, Harris set up an elaborate management system and offered excellent food. As an example, there were six bellmen, two room service waiters and many other employees, all of whom the guests liked and respected.

"Dinners were one dollar, and they were the kind of meals which would cost four times as much today (1963). On Sundays, an estimated 500 people would eat at the hotel.

"In addition to these services, the Warren Green operated its own laundry and also had an agreement with the Warrenton Supply to park guests' cars overnight. There was a barber shop and doctors' offices in the West Wing. The hotel was a community in itself."

Harris' plan worked, bringing back the "special clientele" that it had lost before.

Due to its unique history, the Warren Green had developed a certain mystique; which also attracted guests. As one might expect, Wallis Warfield Spencer Simpson Windsor was — and still is — an intriguing personality connected with the hotel.

One day, a lady asked to rent the Duchess' room just long enough to take a bath, offering to pay a full day's bill for the privilege. Harris obligingly handed her the keys.

After a clerk ushered the part-time guest to the room, he came downstairs, protesting that Harris had assigned the lady to the wrong room.

"I know, Harris replied to the clerk. "But I wanted her to be happy. The room the Duchess stayed in didn't have a bath!"

But in spite of the Warren Green's quick turn-around, there would be greater problems and challenges. With the outbreak of World War II, business once again declined, and in 1943, the dining room was closed.

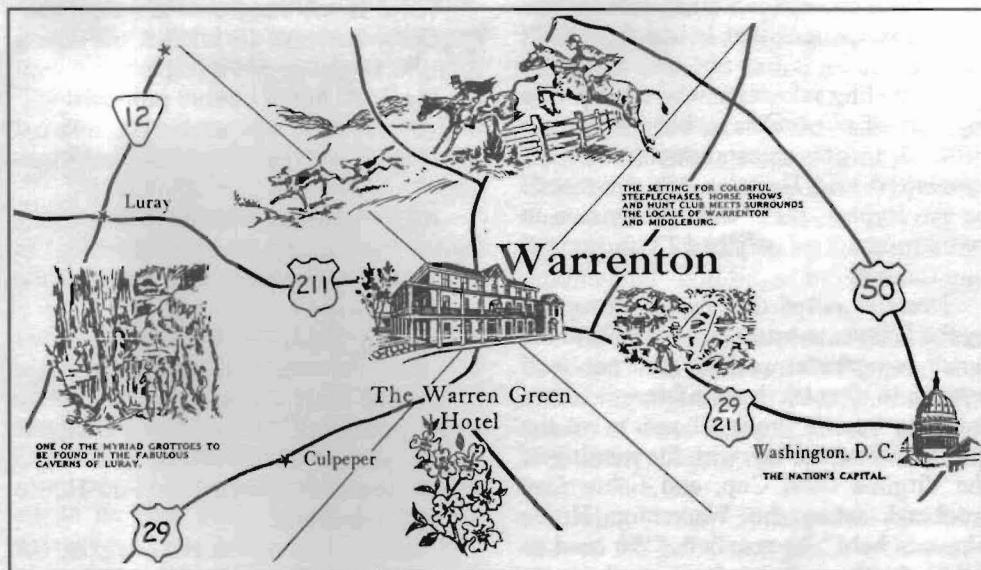
Striving to meet a new demand brought on by the war, Harris rented a portion of the building to the families of men stationed at Vint Hill Farms Station.

The hotel was also the location of the first USO lounge in Warrenton, which later moved to Main Street.

For a brief period after WWII, the hotel was the headquarters of the Warrenton Sub-District of the Third Military Area, under Maj. Isaac Hoppenstein. The mission of the office was to contact area veterans of World War II and explain the new Army Organized Reserve Corps.

The final days

In early 1957, Barney Harris left the Warren Green. Operation of the hotel was



Promotional pieces sent out by proprietors often promoted the Hunt Country, as well.

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Once it was decided that a new county office and Circuit Court facility would be built on the site, the Warren Green annex facing Culpeper Street and the Wallach Building at Culpeper and Lee streets were slated for demolition, which began in early 1971 (right).



Warren Green

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taken over by Joseph W. and Evelyn "Billie" B. Elliott, who negotiated a \$200,000 contract to purchase the property from the Ullman estate. They reopened the dining room and promoted the hotel as "The Little Waldorf," but by then, too much had changed.

"A combination of high operating costs, a loss of business caused by the Warrenton Bypass and earlier by the war actually killed the Warren Green," wrote Josh Fletcher in 1963.

"It was like many hotels which offered a southern way of living, but could not compete with motels and quick service."

The Elliotts closed the Warren Green Hotel on June 28, 1960, and the property was immediately offered for sale by the executors of the Ullman estate.

Caretaker recalls

Luther C. Dressler, a former employee of the hotel who had worked there since 1958, was asked by the executors of the estate to stay on to watch over the place while they offered it for sale. For 16 days, Dressler "ran" the hotel all by himself, before the executors realized that keeping the hotel open while they tried to sell it was futile.

A few weeks later, after the deal with Fauquier County was closed, the county asked Dressler to stay on as the live-in custodian while the building was gradually converted to office space.

For several years, Dressler was the only person who regularly stayed in the hotel overnight, occupying a two-room suite with kitchenette on the second floor. He also worked as the chief radio dispatcher for the county's fire and rescue services.

Interviewed in 1964, Dressler — who at 63 had been in the hotel business all of his working life — offered several observations about the old Warren Green.

"You can tell and see when a hotel is beginning to fail, and it's a very sad thing," he said. "I think the major factor was the mushrooming of the motel business. Motels are more convenient to tourists because they are usually located along a highway."

And he could recall other, more subtle economic changes that led to the hotel's demise.

"Traveling salesmen, who used to be a big part of our business, liked to have a little bit of entertainment in the evenings," said Dressler. "In the motels on the Bypass, there was a television in every room ... we only had TV in one sitting room."

Dressler noted that the efforts made by the Elliotts to bring more people to the hotel sometimes worked, but not well enough to alter the hotel's fate.

"The busiest times all year were the first weekend in May, with the running of the Virginia Gold Cup, and Labor Day weekend, when the Warrenton Horse Show is held," he recalled. "We used to fill up for those events."

In an attempt to generate revenue by

opening the facility for other businesses, the Elliotts invited Grayson's Department Store on Main Street to have a fashion show each Friday at the hotel.

"We used to have 50 or 60 people for lunch before the fashion show, and Big K (WKCW-AM Radio) used to come and broadcast it," recalled Dressler.

But the Elliotts — who by then had made a sizable investment remodeling the rooms and re-equipping the kitchen — fell deeper in debt, and were eventually forced to close.

Public office building

The transformation of the Warren Green to county ownership was not without controversy.

When it was suggested that the county offer to sublease the kitchen and dining room to an out-of-town restaurant operator, local restaurant owners protested vigorously, saying it was not the county's job to bring new competition into their market.

After receiving a letter to this effect signed by virtually every restaurateur in Warrenton, the supervisors dropped the idea.

In early 1961, the Town of Warrenton contacted the county about renting space in the old hotel for some of its public safety personnel. The old Town Office at the corner of North Third and Main streets above the Warrenton Fire House was quite cramped.

The idea was discussed — again, not

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Warren Green

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without dissension — and an arrangement was worked out to give the town a nine-room suite with bath in the Warren Green, plus use of the old "Stirrup Room" for Town Council Meetings. The parties involved finally agreed on a rental rate of \$175 per month.

A similar arrangement was worked out later in the year with the County Welfare Office, but with the stipulation that the state would pay 50 percent of the rent, and that the welfare office would provide its own janitorial service.

The School Board occupied five rooms in late 1964, and by early 1965, the County Zoning Office under Administrator Harry Morris was moved from the Clerk's Office on Main Street to Room 229 in the Warren Green. The Planning Commission, Economic Development Office, Water and Sanitation Authority and Civil Defense coordinator soon followed.

In 1966, Fauquier County appointed Ansley Hulfish its first General Registrar, and gave her an office at the top of the stairs in the old hotel.

Fauquier Family Guidance, the county's first facility for the treatment of mental illness, opened in the Warren Green in August 1968.

In addition to the county offices, the Warren Green was made available from time-to-time for use by civic groups, including the Warrenton-Fauquier Jaycee-ettes, who used one room to store Christmas gifts that were to be distributed to needy families.

During the summer of 1967, the county permitted the Warrenton-Fauquier Jaycees to operate a play area on the hotel grounds for disabled children enrolled in the Hope School.

The program, run by Jaycee Ron Jacobs, offered recreational opportunities for up to eight children, three days a week — at no expense to the county.

Other offices in the Warren Green would come-and-go as the county continued to grow and the need for government services increased. Some of the changes in the way the building was used eventually caused changes in the grounds around the hotel, as well.

First to go was the old hotel swimming pool, which the county had operated as its first public pool. Faced with extensive repairs and a need for additional parking for county employees, the pool was filled in with gravel and paved



Detail of hotel's unique hand-painted wallpaper, some of which has been saved.

over in October 1967.

By late 1968, it became apparent that the old hotel could not provide the kind of office structure that the county would need in the future. Talk began about the possibility of building a new county office building on the Warren Green property.

A space needs committee headed by Circuit Court Judge Rayner V. Snead was charged to come up with a proposal, which involved building new facilities for the Circuit Court, Treasurer's Office, Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue, the Office of the County Clerk, and the County Record Room.

Plans were soon developed to demolish the 1927 annex at the rear of the original main hotel building, and put in its place a

two-story 40,000 square foot multi-purpose structure.

Provision was made that as many as three additional floors could be added at a later date. Later, it was determined that the most efficient plan would be to build a four-story structure, and leave the two upper floors unfinished until needed.

The project was approved, and in early 1971, demolition of the Warren Green annex began. Also demolished to make way for new construction was the 124-year-old Wallach Building at the corner of Lee and Culpeper streets, originally a church, and in later years used as a store. Construction of the Circuit Courthouse and county office building started shortly afterward. Completed at a cost of \$1.67 million, the new building was occupied by the end of 1973.

Into the future

Now, more than four decades after it was sold, the Warren Green is the centerpiece of a county-office reorganization effort.

It is appropriate that the old hotel become offices of Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator. It will provide a special environment that offers a constant reminder of the depth of our county's past, and its importance in determining our future.

Annual Meeting

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who lives in Boyce, Va.

Ms. Kalbian is the president of Traceries, Inc. Last year, working under a contract with Fauquier County, Ms. Kalbian conducted a reconnaissance-level survey of over 200 structures in the county.

While other surveys have been done on most of Fauquier's more elegant or historically significant properties, the survey conducted by Ms. Kalbian focused on "vernacular" structures — the homes and commercial buildings of the average Fauquier resident.

"Often, families improved their homes or added on to them as their financial condition improved," said Ms. Kalbian. The results of these changes usually reflected the times, leading to some interesting architecture.

Using color slides, Ms. Kalbian showed the different types of architecture she had encountered during the survey, along with an explanation of the historical

context.

Of great interest was her recommendation to the Fauquier Board of Supervisors that new Rural Historic Districts be created. Using the information she provided them, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources agreed that 21 small towns, villages and hamlets in Fauquier could be eligible for historic district status, if approved by the residents.

"No county in Virginia has more eligible communities than Fauquier," said Ms. Kalbian.

The first four villages to be considered by the county are Ashville, Delaplane, Morgantown and New Baltimore.

The application process will be completed by late summer, with public hearings scheduled to be held in Marshall in October.

Benefits to those living in historic districts include both state and federal rehabilitation tax credits.



Maral Kalbian

County bids farewell to Gen. Ripley Robinson, CSA

George Ripley Robinson, a well-known Civil War re-enactor who lived his passion and shared it with others for many years, died March 6 at Fort Lee Farm, the family homeplace near Midland as the result of an accident while cutting wood. He was 82.

Born at Camp Lee Farm, he was the son of the late George Henry Robinson and Anne Lee Blackwell Robinson.

When not attending re-enactments, studying and discussing the most obscure details of the Civil War, or working on his accoutrements as a general in the Army of Northern Virginia, he worked as a trim carpenter.

Gen. Robinson was a re-enactor for 41 years. He enlisted in a re-enactment unit as a private in the infantry, and continued to the rank of general.

Gen. Robinson's interest in Virginia's role in the Civil War came naturally; he was proud to be a descendent of the Lees of Virginia. He served with other kindred spirits as a member of the Fry-Kemper-Strother Camp in Madison, and of the Stuart Mosby Society in Pennsylvania.

Locally, Gen. Robinson was a fixture at most activities concerned with the Civil War, often photographed with school children and other admirers.

Many times, he was invited to visit schools and private homes, to give presentations about the Civil War and sharing his collection of over 200 Civil War-era projectiles.

When stricken with cancer in February 1999, his many friends rallied behind Gen. Robinson and his family, and after lengthy treatment, he recovered fully.

Memorable send-off

The same support was evident when word got out that Gen. Robinson had died.

When G. V. "Dink" Godfrey, of Warrenton, a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, learned of the fatal accident, he immediately contacted as many of Gen. Robinson's friends and fellow re-enactors as he could.

Godfrey, who for the past three years has driven the roads of Fauquier with Gen. Robinson in an effort to catalog the graves of all Confederates buried here, was aware of his final wish.

"He wanted a Confederate funeral befitting a general," said Godfrey. "And that's what we gave him."

The visitation at the funeral home in Warrenton the night before the burial



Ripley Robinson, CSA, as a private at the beginning of his re-enactment career.

was marked by a display of Confederate flags and the U.S. flag. Re-enactors in uniform were posted at the doors and beside the casket in which Gen. Robinson reposed.

The following day, nearly 300 persons attended the burial at the family cemetery at Fort Lee Farm. Among those present was Bob Moats of Richmond, who portrays Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The procession was led by a color guard carrying the flags of each of the Confederate states, and the First National flag.

They were followed by a drummer

beating a muffled drum, and the wagon pulled by two mules driven by R. P. Miller of Bealeton bearing the general's casket.

Eight pallbearers under the command of Mike Miller of Warrenton followed, and then a company-sized group of re-enactors from all over the region.

Bringing up the rear was the family in an automobile, and then his legion of friends.

The graveside service was performed by the Rev. J. Richard Winter. Two squads of riflemen re-enactors and a cannon provided by Carpenter's Battery gave the final three-volley salute, followed by Taps.

The ancient tradition of each mourner casting a shovelful of dirt into the grave was observed.

Although Godfrey organized the funeral service, he was quick to recognize the contributions of those who helped. He noted that in addition to those who provided the spirit and color, there were many others.

"The neighbors came over and trimmed the trees, and someone brought in three big loads of gravel for the driveway," said Godfrey. "I have never witnessed such an outpouring of support at a time like this."

Survivors include the General's wife, Margaret M. Robinson, who serves the Society as a docent and tour guide at the Old Jail Museum; a daughter, Frances Anne Robinson, a student at Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg; and a sister, Margaret R. Kemper of Fredericksburg.

The Fauquier Historical Society
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