

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

LISTED ON:
VLR 09/22/2011
NRHP 11/22/2011

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name _____
other names/site number Unison Battlefield Historic District; VDHR File Numbers: 053-6087; 44LD1610

2. Location

street & number Parts of Quaker Lane; Jeb Stuart, Unison, Newlin Mill, Millville, Bloomfield, Welbourne, Greengarden, Trappe, and Airmont roads; and parts of John S. Mosby Highway not for publication N/A
city or town Unison, Upperville vicinity _____
state Virginia code VA county Loudoun/Fauquier code 107/061 zip code 20185

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally _____ statewide _____ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

Date 9/22/10

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
____ entered in the National Register
____ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register
____ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register
____ removed from the National Register
____ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper _____
Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>52</u>	<u>695</u>	buildings
<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>55</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>62</u>	<u>757</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 155

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: See Continuation Sheet

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: See Continuation Sheet

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID-19TH-CENTURY: Greek Revival

OTHER: I-house

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE; BRICK; CONCRETE

roof METAL: tin; STONE: Slate; ASPHALT

walls WOOD: Weatherboard; BRICK; STONE; LOG

other WOOD; BRICK

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
X D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

MILITARY
ARCHEOLOGY: HISTORIC - NON-ABORIGINAL

Period of Significance November 1-3, 1862

Significant Dates November 1-3, 1862

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation NON-ABORIGINAL: Euro-American

Architect/Builder N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

- X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources: Richmond, Virginia

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 8,000 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Table with 4 columns: Zone, Easting, Northing. Includes handwritten entries 1, 2, 3, 4 and a note 'x See continuation sheet.'

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Maral S. Kalbian, Architectural Historian; John Salmon, Historian; Ben Ford and Steve Thompson-Rivanna Archaeological Services, LLC
organization Maral S. Kalbian, LLC date May 17, 2011
street & number P.O. Box 468 telephone 540.955.1231
city or town Berryville state VA zip code 22611

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name SEE ATTACHED PROPERTY OWNERS LIST
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form.

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6. FUNCTIONS OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:

DEFENSE
Battle Site

DOMESTIC
Single Dwelling
Secondary Structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
Processing
Storage
Agricultural Field
Agricultural Outbuilding

RELIGION
Religious Facility

FUNERARY:
Cemetery

LANDSCAPE
Natural Feature
Stone walls

TRANSPORTATION
Road-related (vehicular)

CURRENT FUNCTIONS:

DOMESTIC
Single Dwelling
Secondary Structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
Storage
Agricultural Field
Animal Facility
Agricultural Outbuilding

COMMERCE/TRADE
Specialty Store
Restaurant

TRANSPORTATION
Road-related (vehicular)

RELIGION
Religious Facility

FUNERARY:
Cemetery

SOCIAL
Meeting Hall

LANDSCAPE
Garden
Natural Feature
Stone walls
Conservation Area

GOVERNMENT
Fire Station
Post Office

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7. HISTORIC DISTRICT SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

The Unison Battlefield Historic District encompasses 8,000 acres of pristine, rural Virginia Piedmont countryside. Located in the lower Loudoun Valley, the historic district stretches from just south of the village of Philomont southwest to Upperville located on the Ashby's Gap Turnpike (U.S. Route 50). This area experienced a series of engagements known collectively as the Battle of Unison that were fought over the course of three days in early November 1862. The majority of the battlefield district is located in southwestern Loudoun County, but the portion within the village of Upperville and points west, falls within Fauquier County. The battlefield district also extends north of Upperville along both sides of Trappe, Greengarden, and Airmont roads to include routes of significant troop movements integral to the battle.

The boundaries of the Unison Battlefield Historic District encompass the core area of the battle as identified in National Park Service Historian and Cartographer David Lowe's 2008 history of the battle as well as the retreat corridor west along the Ashby's Gap Turnpike (also known as the Winchester-Alexandria Turnpike) through Upperville, ending finally at a point nearly halfway to Paris. The arm that extends north of Upperville to the Ebenezer Baptist Churches along Airmont Road and part of Trappe and Millville roads represents significant troop movements that were critical to the delay tactics employed in the battle. The resulting district is therefore U-shaped (Figure 1).

Although primarily located in one of the fastest-growing counties in the nation, the Unison Battlefield Historic District is regarded as one the best-preserved battlefield historic districts in Virginia and possibly in the nation. Today more than half of the acreage within the battlefield district is held in conservation easements. The road network within the district, still comprised largely of pre-modern unpaved roads, is also remarkably little changed since the battle. Most roads follow the original road beds present in 1862 and are flanked by dry-laid stone walls. Where the roads have been modified and improved, the old beds have been preserved and are still clearly visible. The original dirt-road ford of the North Fork of Beaverdam Creek along Jeb Stuart Road continues to function as a ford, exactly as it did in 1862. Elsewhere, although not dating from the Civil War era, the many narrow, formed-concrete bridges within the district date to the first quarter of the 20th century and enhance the historic appearance of the road networks. The Beaverdam Creek Historic Roadways District, established as a local overlay district by Loudoun County in 2002, includes many of the roads within the Unison Battlefield Historic District, further ensuring their preservation.

The Unison Battlefield Historic District also contains two previously listed National Register Historic

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Districts: the Unison Historic District [DHR# 053-0692], listed in 2003 that encompasses roughly 70 acres in and around the village of Unison; and a portion of the Upperville Historic District [DHR# 030-5438], a linear district that takes in the community of Upperville located along the former Ashby's Gap Turnpike (U.S. Route 50). The Middleburg Battlefield [DHR# 053-5057] and the Upperville Battlefield Historic District [DHR# 030-5438], both of which have been determined eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places, partially overlap the Unison Battlefield Historic District.

Five individually-listed properties also lie within the boundaries of the Unison Battlefield Historic District and contain resources present during the Battle of Unison. These include Ebenezer Baptist Churches [DHR# 053-0140; 053-6087-0211], Crednal [DHR# 053-0141; 053-6087-0062], Welbourne [DHR# 053-0120; 053-6087-0174], Rock Hill [DHR# 053-1057; 053-6087-0199], and Green Garden [DHR# 053-0509; 053-6087-0184].

The integrity of the Unison Battlefield Historic District is confirmed not only by its setting in a rolling topography with a highly preserved rural landscape dotted with historic resources and an intact road network, but also by the presence of relatively few modern intrusions. The modern development that has occurred within the battlefield is generally limited to dwellings and farm- and horse-related outbuildings that stand on parcels subdivided from larger tracts. No modern commercial development has occurred. The battlefield's archeological integrity is also intact, as supported by recent archeological investigations that were part of this nomination.

SETTING AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

The Unison Battlefield Historic District is primarily located in the lower southwest portion of Loudoun County within the Loudoun Valley, an eight- to 12-mile-wide and nearly 40-mile-long valley framed by the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west and the topographically lower Catoclin-Bull Run Mountains to the east. A continuation of Maryland's Middletown (historically, Catoclin) Valley, the northern end of the Loudoun Valley is defined by the Potomac River while its southern terminus is marked by the northern Fauquier County region known as the Broken Hills. The rolling terrain within the Loudoun Valley is marked by numerous hills, ridges, and intervening stream valleys and is fairly typical of Virginia's Piedmont physiographic province.

Despite an underlying north-south trending geology, the lower Loudoun Valley and the Unison Battlefield area are traversed by the generally eastward flowing headwaters and tributaries of Goose

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Creek, the primary course of which joins the Potomac River just east of Leesburg. Within the Unison Battlefield Historic District, Beaverdam Creek, which joins with Goose Creek at the eastern margin of the Loudoun Valley, and its tributaries are the principal watercourses; the southernmost portion of the battlefield is drained by Pantherskin Creek, a direct tributary of Goose Creek proper. Although the Loudoun Valley's flanking mountains create a broad, natural north-south corridor, the hydrological system of the lower Valley with its numerous cross-cutting stream valleys and intervening ridges present regular obstacles that, particularly from a military perspective, break-up and condition north-south movement while concurrently providing multiple natural settings that could be exploited defensively to further inhibit such movement. In fact, Confederate forces repeatedly took advantage of these natural topographical features of the lower Loudoun Valley during the three-day Battle of Unison.

Because of the nature of the Confederate objective, the three-day Battle of Unison consisted of a southward-shifting series of expediently-formed Confederate defensive lines that took advantage of natural landscape features and topography and elements of the built landscape such as roads, stone walls, and structures to temporarily engage and temporarily slow the more numerous advancing Union forces. With the inevitable forward progress of the Union troops, the Confederates would withdraw south to the next location that offered a defensible position. While the battle's progress southward was generally centered along what is now Unison Road (Route 630), the Confederate defensive lines typically extended outward both east and west of the road to form a broad (up to ½-mile long) but shallow front in opposition to the Union forces. Engagements typically lasted no more than several hours before Union pressure at their flanks forced the Confederates to shift the field of battle again.

Although suburban, commercial, and industrial development pushed steadily through eastern Loudoun County during the past half-century, the county's western portions remain largely rural. The use of the land today is primarily devoted to horse rearing, although historically the agricultural uses were more diversified. Nevertheless, southwestern Loudoun County and the Unison Battlefield Historic District area in particular look much the same as they did as in 1862. The landscape is fairly open and is characterized by fenced fields, copses of trees in isolated locations, and rolling hills cut by creeks and small drainages. Specifically, the area's extant network of largely unpaved, narrow roads and the extensive grid of dry-laid field stone walls that divide the terrain into a mosaic of fields and wood lots appear to retain significant integrity, seem little altered since the mid-19th century. Although a considerable number of residences and agricultural buildings have been constructed within the battlefield area since the Civil War, they are relatively visually unobtrusive. Many of the buildings standing at the time of the Battle of Unison remain. In this sense, the Unison Battlefield Historic District is differentiated from other Civil War battlefields in Virginia in that it possesses an extremely

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pristine landscape closely comparable to the one that framed and lent structure to the movement and engagement of Confederate and Federal forces in early November 1862. The 1853 Yardley Taylor Map of Loudoun County and William P. Smith's 1863 "Map of Fauquier and Loudoun Counties, Virginia" clearly show old roads and communities that were in place during the battle (Figures 2 and 3). A comparison with modern maps reveals that most of these elements remain intact today. As David Lowe stressed in his 2008 history, "those who fought [here] in 1862... would recognize their battlefield today."¹

BATTLEFIELD:

The Battle of Unison consisted of a series of relatively brief engagements that took place over the three-day period of November 1-3, 1862. For purposes of analysis and description, the battle is discussed here and in Section 8 in seven phases (Figure 4). The battle's longest and geographically most concentrated engagement (Phase 1) took place on the first day, November 1. Confederate and Federal artillery positions and dismounted cavalry opposed one another from the high ground (Philomont Heights and Carr House Hill) north and south of the present-day Jeb Stuart Road crossing of the North Fork of Beaverdam Creek. In all, this first phase of the Battle of Unison, which lasted four or five hours, probably took place within an area of little more than 100 acres that extended east-west perhaps 3,000 feet between Philomont Heights and Carr House Hill and laterally north-south no more than 1,000 feet to either side of Jeb Stuart Road. The landscape features of the Beaverdam ford, the graveled road now known as Jeb Stuart Road, Philomont Heights [included in Butcher's Run DHR# 053-1007; 053-6087-0001] and Sunny Fields DHR# 053-6087-0007] and Carr House Hill [Boots Hill DHR# 053-6087-0009] are still intact and easily recognizable today. Architectural resources that were standing during the battle in this area and still survive include Butcher's Run (also known as the Shepherd House) [DHR# 053-1007; 053-6087-0001; and the Carr House, for which only chimneys at present-day Boot's Hill now survive [DHR# 053-6087-0009]. Other historic buildings that were present during the battle have since been demolished and are not described here but are addressed in the Architecture section below.

The battle's second day saw no fewer than five separate engagements, each of which was initiated by Confederate defensive lines spread out on both sides of the "road to Upperville," the modern-day Route 630/Unison Road/Meeting House Road corridor, that constituted the Union army's principal avenue of approach. According to Lowe's reconstruction, the first engagement of November 2 (Phase 2) was centered on the Unison Road crossing of Dog Branch and, like the previous day's fight, took place within a fairly small area of probably less than 100 acres. Unlike the preceding day's fighting, the Dog

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Branch engagement was short-lived, lasting approximately one hour, before Confederate forces fell back roughly three-quarters of a mile to reestablish their defenses in the town of Unison. The roads used during this phase are all graveled and appear much as they did during the time of the battle. A small portion of what is now Unison Road west of its junction with St. Louis Road has been realigned and is not included within the district boundaries. The old road bed is still evident on the J. H. Whitacre Farm Property [DHR#053-1064; 053-6087-0014], which also includes the house and springhouse that were standing during the battle. Other architectural resources in the vicinity present during the battle include a mid-19th-century frame barn on the northeast bank of Dog Branch, now part of Akenfield [DHR# 053-6087-0026]; and parts of the main house and stone springhouse included within Unison Farm [DHR# 053-6087-0025].

The village of Unison [DHR# 053-0692], which was listed as a National Register Historic District in 2003, is a remarkably intact collection of 20 or so properties, more than half of which were standing during the battle. They include: Glatton Folly [DHR# 053-0692-0002; 053-6087-0236]; Langcor House [DHR# 053-0692-0003; 053-6087-0237]; Mary Phillips House [DHR# 053-0692-0004; 053-6087-0238]; Henry Evans House [DHR# 053-0692-0005; 053-6087-0239]; House 21131 Unison Road [DHR# 053-0692-0006; 053-6087-0240]; Unison Methodist Church [DHR# 053-0692-0007; 053-6087-0241]; Bonnycastle [DHR# 053-0692-0010; 053-6087-0244]; Mildred Shackelford House [DHR# 053-0692-0014; 053-6087-0248]; Butterland [DHR# 053-0692-0015; 053-6087-0249]; Ballenger House [DHR# 053-0692-0016; 053-6087-0250]; Elton [DHR# 053-0692-0017; 053-6087-0251]; and Thornton Walker House [DHR# 053-0692-0018; 053-6087-0252]. The brick Unison Methodist Church was used as a hospital by the Federals.

As the day progressed and the battle moved southward, the Federal forces, augmented by the arrival of an infantry brigade and another battery of horse artillery, gradually outflanked the Confederate defenses and the battlefield widened east-west on both sides of the Unison Road corridor. In Lowe's reconstruction, the primary Confederate defensive lines at Unison and the South Fork Quaker Meeting House (Phases 3 and 4 of the battle, respectively) measured roughly half a mile from end to end. Identified historic resources that were present during these phases of the battle include the cemetery at Somerset Farm [DHR# 053-6087-0040]; Fiddler's Green Farm [DHR# 053-6087-0045]; and the South Fork Meeting Site and Cemetery [DHR# 053-0637; 053-6087-0048]. Although the log South Fork Meeting House is no longer standing (it was demolished in 1916)², the cemetery surrounded by a stone wall survives.

Phase 5 involved the crossing of Beaverdam Creek where the road splits off to Quaker Lane and

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Newlin Mill Road. The steep bluffs, waterways, and narrow roads are still intact. Architectural resources that survive from this phase include the Butcher House [DHR# 053-0638; 053-6087-0049]; site of Newlin Mill [DHR# 053-0647; 053-6087-0069]; Beaver Dam Farm [DHR# 053-1047; 053-6087-0050]; the William Chamblin House [DHR# 053-1048; 053-6087-0051]; Kentwood [DHR# 053-1045; 053-6087-0054]; and the springhouse at Kentfields [DHR# 053-6087-0055].

South of Beaverdam Creek, the last engagement of the second day (Phase 6) was centered on Seaton's Hill and extended fully 1.5 miles from east to west. As mentioned, over the course of this long second day five discrete engagements were fought, each typically lasting one or two hours, before Stuart's cavalry was forced to shift the field of battle southward. The character of the landscape including narrow, stone-wall-lined roads, rolling terrain, and a combination of open fields and forested areas is intact within this area. These include the graveled Newlin Mill Road, Quaker Lane, and Welbourne Road. Multiple large properties that include dwellings and outbuildings that were present during the battle are still standing. These include Kentwood [DHR# 053-1045; 053-6087-0054]; the springhouse at Kentfields [DHR# 053-6087-0055] where the barn and house were destroyed during the battle; Crednal [DHR# 053-0141; 053-6087-0062], home of John Armistead Carter; the house at 34572 Welbourne Road [DHR# 053-6087-0053], which was part of Crednal at the time; and Welbourne [DHR# 053-0120; 053-6087-0074], where members of the Dulany family watched the fighting on the afternoon of November 2 from the front porch.³

By the morning of the battle's third day (November 3, 1862), Federal forces had been augmented again by the arrival of another cavalry brigade and a third battery of horse artillery. Their pressure was sufficient to force Stuart to extend his lesser numbers of Confederate forces across a two-mile-wide front along Pantherskin Creek just north of the Ashby's Gap Turnpike (U.S. Route 50) and east of Upperville. This began Phase 7. Many of the buildings standing at the time of the battle and which were landmarks noted in records of the battle, survive. These include the Mary Seaton House [DHR# 053-6087-0076]; The Maples [DHR# 053-0108; 053-6087-00872] home of Joshua Fletcher at the time; Greengarden Mill [DHR# 053-0510; 053-6087-0092]; Diamond Hill [DHR# 053-6087-0095]; Salem Farm [DHR# 053-6087-0097]; and Green Garden [DHR# 053-0509; 053-6087-0104]. Only part of the front lane of Oakley [DHR# 030-0046], home of Richard Henry Dulany, is included within the boundaries.

While Stuart's troops were able to hold their initial positions for two or three hours, they were ultimately forced to retreat rapidly west towards Paris along the turnpike through Upperville [DHR# 030-5438; 053-6087-010 through 0180]; 38 of the resources in Upperville date to the pre-November 3,

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1862 period. Historic resources west of Upperville that survive include the house at 9259 John S. Mosby Highway [DHR# 053-6087-0228]; Still House Farm [DHR# 053-6087-0229]; and Blackthorne Inn [DHR# 030-0029; 053-6087-0232] at the westernmost boundary of the district.

Although scattered skirmishes continued over the next several days, Stuart's final major stand along Pantherskin Creek on November 3 provided sufficient time for the first main column of Confederate troops to make their way out of the Valley at Chester Gap, and on towards Culpeper where they were able to seize control of the main avenues to Richmond thus thwarting the Union objective. While Ashby's Gap Turnpike (U.S. Route 50), Trappe Road, and Willisville Road are paved, they generally follow the same routes they did during the battle. Greengarden and Millville Roads are unpaved.

During Phase 2 of the battle, the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry was dispatched to the southwest along the Poor Farm Road and skirmished with the 9th Virginia beginning at Ebenezer Churches [DHR#053-0140;053-6087-0211] north of Bloomfield. This action continued through the end of the battle on November 3, and forms a branch of the battlefield between Ebenezer Churches and U.S. Route 50 west of Upperville. Although the northernmost portion of that road has been changed, the routes leading from Ebenezer Churches south are still intact and, therefore, included within the battlefield historic district. The Pennsylvanians continued slowly south along Airmont and Trappe roads on November 3, periodically skirmishing with the Confederates along the way. On November 3 Averell's brigade used Greengarden Road to reach Pantherskin Creek and Upperville. Resources within the district that were standing at the time of the battle include Sunnyside Farm [DHR# 053-6087-0182]; Spring House Farm [DHR# 053-1041; 053-6087-0192]; Gracie Reid House [DHR# 053-0062-0005; 053-6087-0193] and House, 20857 Greengarden Road [DHR# 053-0062-0001; 053-6087-0198] both located in the African-American community of Howardsville; Rock Hill [DHR# 053-1057; 053-6087-0199]; House, 20597 Airmont Road [DHR# 053-6087-0202]; House, 20596 Airmont Road [DHR# 053-5922; 053-6087-0203]; House, 20578 Airmont Road [DHR# 053-5925; 053-6087-0204]; a stone outbuilding at At Last [DHR# 053-5923; 053-6087-0207]; Johnston Memorial Chapel [DHR# 053-1055; 053-6087-0233] in the community of Bloomfield; House, 20469 Airmont Road [DHR# 053-6087-0210]; Thompson Farm [DHR# 053-1035; 053-6087-0215]; Kirkby Farm [DHR# 053-1029; 053-6087-0220]; House, 22202 Trappe Road [DHR# 053-6087-0222]; Rust/Moss Cemetery [DHR# 053-5567; 053-6087-0223]; and Ayrshire Farm [DHR# 053-1034; 053-6087-0234].

In David Lowe's reconstruction of the three days of running engagements between Philomont and Upperville, elements of the lower Loudoun Valley landscape that served as key features in the battle's unfolding included stream valleys, adjacent high ground, and fords; primary roadways and lesser farm

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roads; and the long and generally east-west trending field boundaries typically marked by stone walls and tree lines and sometimes paralleled by secondary roads. At its peak, the Battle of Unison probably engaged 5,000 combined Confederate and Federal troops and perhaps 29 pieces of artillery, and resulted in approximately 200 soldiers killed, wounded, or captured.⁴ Ultimately, Stuart's actions to delay the Federal force's passage through the lower Loudoun Valley and, more specifically, the Unison Road corridor, sufficiently slowed the Federal advance southward so that Confederate forces could march from the Valley to Culpeper Court House and effectively block the Union initiative to sever Lee's communications with Richmond, as Lincoln had directed McClellan. Achieving this objective with limited time and resources required that Stuart not rely solely on the obstructive power of his soldiers, but that he exploit the existing landscapes that were obstacles to movement (i.e. stream crossings) or that with the addition of troops could be made into effective obstructions. Stuart's success was also McClellan's failure and led to his ouster by Lincoln and his replacement by Major General Ambrose E. Burnside. As phrased by Lowe, "a small battle in Loudoun Valley had a disproportionate impact upon the course of the campaign and the war in Virginia."⁵ The battle's significance lay not in its size, the numbers of troops involved, or in works of military engineering. Rather, the historical significance of the battle stems from the ability of Stuart and his Confederate cavalry to expeditiously exploit the Unison landscape in a manner sufficient to substantially alter the calendar and course of subsequent events. Had McClellan been successful in carrying out Lincoln's plan to sever communication and transportation links between the Confederate capital in Richmond and Lee's forces in the Shenandoah Valley, the war's subsequent course may have been quite different.

ARCHEOLOGY:

Archeological investigations in support of the National Register nomination of the Unison Battlefield were conducted across an approximately 50-acre study area near the battlefield's geographical center (Figure 5). The Fiddler's Green-South Fork Meeting House study area, corresponding to Phase 3 of the battle as reconstructed by Lowe, is thought to be broadly representative of the battlefield as a whole, both in terms of the types of durable militaria likely deposited across the landscape during the engagement and in regard to the types and severity of post-depositional processes and activities that may have acted upon and affected the integrity of this material assemblage. Archeological testing of the Fiddler's Green-South Fork Meeting House study area entailed systematic shovel testing in two locales in addition to a program of aerially extensive metal detection that combined systematic and opportunistic exploration and recovery.

Shovel testing at 20-foot intervals across the hypothesized 0.5-acre site of the South Fork Quaker

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Meeting House [DHR# 053-0637; 053-6087-0048], as determined through documentary research and oral history, recovered an artifact assemblage spanning the late 18th through early 20th centuries and dominated by building materials (nails, brick, and window glass). Although intact features indicative of the original location and construction of the meetinghouse were not identified, the recovered assemblage is broadly consistent with the documented history of the South Fork Meeting House. Relatively small quantities of artifacts associated with the storage, preparation, and consumption of food and beverages and with personal dress and adornment likely reflect the documented 19th-century use of the meetinghouse as a residence. Several fragments of slate pencils and other possible pieces of writing slate may be associated with the building's use as a school. No artifacts clearly associated with the Battle of Unison were recovered at the meetinghouse site during shovel testing.

Systematic shovel testing at 20-foot intervals was conducted within a 0.25-acre woodlot immediately north of Fiddler's Green [DHR# 053-6087-0045] that local tradition associates with a field hospital operative during the Battle of Unison. This work recovered no artifacts.

Metal detection conducted between Fiddler's Green and a point well east of the South Fork Cemetery along 10-foot-wide transects spaced at 100-foot intervals and within select "hot spots" resulted in the recovery of significant quantities of mid-19th-century militaria. Recovered remains associated with the Civil War engagement that engulfed the Meeting House ridge south of Unison on November 2, 1862, consisted primarily of small arms projectiles (conical lead minié balls and spherical lead musket balls), elements of artillery projectiles (fragments of iron shell and case and spherical lead case shot), and a relatively small number of personal items, most notably buttons that can be unequivocally associated with Civil War soldiers. Other recovered objects such as horseshoes, tack, iron hardware and tool fragments, and lumps and masses of melted lead may also derive from war-related activities; however, this association cannot be established with certainty. While the presence of so many battle-related artifacts confirms the importance of the Fiddler's Green-South Fork Meeting House ridge during the broader engagement, more specific expectations regarding the types and distribution of militaria as suggested by the historical reconstruction of events were not met. For example, archeological evidence for the massing of Confederate artillery in the field immediately north of the meetinghouse site was not recovered. More broadly, conclusive material evidence to support the contention that the study area lay within a primary Union field of fire is virtually absent from the recovered archeological assemblage. However, the abundant quantities of spent Confederate artillery collected throughout the study area indicate that the heaviest shelling of the landform came from the south and was directed at the advancing Union forces.

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Although limited in extent, archeological investigation of the Fiddler's Green/South Fork Quaker Meeting House study area demonstrated that this portion of the Unison Battlefield Historic District contains archeological resources directly associated with the battle. Furthermore, like the surrounding battlefield landscape, these fields of buried resources retain considerable integrity. Controlled recovery and analysis clearly offer the potential to clarify and extend existing understanding of how and where the running three-day battle unfolded. While the historical significance of the Battle of Unison remains rooted in an understanding of broader events in the course of the war, the archeological record of the Unison Battlefield must be considered a discrete, physical component that contributes positively to the integrity and, ultimately, the significance of the surrounding battlefield as a historic resource. Thus, although not individually eligible for nomination to the National Register, the Fiddler's Green/South Fork Quaker Meeting House study area is a contributing element in the nomination of the encompassing core Unison Battlefield area to the National Register of Historic Places. Other areas of the broader landscape identified through documentary research and military terrain analysis as sites of significant engagements during the three-day battle should be treated as contributing elements as well. In planning for the battlefield's long-term management, every possible effort should be made to ensure that the archeological resources associated with the three-day battle are retained as an integral part of the landscape.

ARCHITECTURE:

The Unison Battlefield Historic District is composed of a pristine rural landscape dotted primarily with farms and small crossroads communities linked by a network of historic roadways. The predominant architectural type is the single dwelling, usually surrounded by outbuildings such as a meat house, chicken coop, springhouse, and utilitarian shed. Houses range from modest vernacular frame dwellings to large high-style mansions of masonry construction. Located more distant from the houses are the farm-related outbuildings including barns, corncribs, and various machine sheds. Since the district's historic agricultural focus in the 20th century shifted from a diversified production of crops and livestock to primarily horse farming, most of the properties also include stables and multiple loafing sheds. The district also contains numerous historic churches and cemeteries. A large number of architectural resources present during the Battle of Unison in early November 1862 remain standing. Due to the nature of the battle as a series of fairly short cavalry engagements, there was no widespread destruction of buildings except in the village of Unison.

A total of 254 properties containing architectural resources were identified within the historic district boundaries, with properties heavily clustered in Upperville (100) and Unison (20). Approximately 33%

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of all properties identified in the district contain resources that were present during the Battle of Unison, again heavily concentrated, with half of these properties located in either Upperville or Unison. Another 40% of all identified properties are historic (50 years or older), where the primary resource dates from the end of the battle up to 1960. The largest percentage of buildings date to the three decades after the Civil War. Although only 34% of all identified properties were standing during the battle, 75% of all the properties are historic, contributing greatly to the picturesque and pristine nature of the district. Only 25% of the properties are modern, having been constructed since 1970. The majority of late-18th- and early-19th-century extant resources are of stone construction, with a few of log. Often the stone was plastered and then scored to resemble more formal cut blocks, although most examples of this technique have been lost when exposed stone became a preferred appearance in later renovations. Bricks, usually fired on site, were more commonly used in the 1800s for construction. By the last quarter of the 19th century, balloon framing had become the preferred construction method.

The two oldest resources within the Unison Battlefield Historic District are places of worship dating to the last quarter of the 18th century. Recent archeological investigations and historic research conducted in support of this nomination have concluded that the Quaker meetinghouse, historically known as the South Fork Meeting House [DHR# 053-0637; 053-6087-0048], was a log building constructed ca. 1754 and demolished in 1916.⁶ The adjacent cemetery contains approximately 100 headstones, with the earliest marked stone dating to 1792. Both the site and cemetery are located along Quaker Lane, just southwest of Unison; each figured prominently in Phase 4 of the battle on November 2 from noon to 2 p.m.

The Ebenezer Baptist Churches [DHR# 053-0140; 053-6087-0211] are located near the northwestern-most point of the district boundary at 20421 Airmont Road. The property contains a late-18th-century, one-story, stone church and a larger, mid-19th-century, Greek Revival-style church surrounded on three sides by two cemeteries. The oldest cemetery is located in the southwest corner of the property, with the earliest marker dating to 1772. The churches and cemeteries were individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1994. At Ebenezer Churches, the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry overran a 9th Virginia Cavalry outpost on the morning of November 2, 1862, capturing ten Confederates and rescuing a Union officer who had been captured earlier.

The district contains 13 properties on which at least a portion of the main house dates to the last quarter of the 18th century. Five of these, the Joseph Carr House [DHR# 030-5498; 053-6087-0114]; the James Plaskitt Houses [DHR# 030-5455; 053-6087-0100; and 030-5454; 053-6087-0101]; the Harry Triplett House [DHR# 030-5441; 053-6087-0113]; and the Joseph Carr House [DHR# 030-5470; 053-

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6087-0150] stand in the town of Upperville and are located within the area of Phase 7 of the battle on November 3, 1862. These earliest architectural resources are predominantly masonry and/or log dwellings that are typical of the vernacular and Georgian-style architecture of the region. Greystone Farm [DHR 030-0029; 053-6087-0232] includes a two-story, Georgian-style stone dwelling with multiple 20th-century additions to support its new use as a country inn. The property is located along U.S. Route 50 at the western terminus of the district and extended along the route that the Confederate and Union cavalymen took in their flight and pursuit at the end of the Battle of Unison.

Welbourne [053-0120; 053-6087-0074] contains 15 resources, six of which are buildings that were present during the battle. The original portion of the main dwelling was constructed ca. 1770 and was enlarged by subsequent additions in 1820, 1840, and 1870. The oldest portion is now an ell on the rear (south) elevation. Around 1820, a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, two-story, single-pile, brick dwelling was constructed perpendicular to the original section and connected to it by a two-story, side-gabled hyphen that contained a new finely detailed entry and an interior staircase. This addition became the front façade and reflected the Federal style with its symmetry and center entry ornamented with an elliptical spider's web fanlight, wood surround, ogee-molded cornice, unfluted Ionic columns, and three sidelights over a single panel. The dwelling was again enlarged ca. 1840 with the construction of one-story, one-bay polygonal wings flanking the rectangular 1820 addition. Final additions were made to the house ca. 1870 and are reflective of the Italianate style including the elaborate front and side porches. Other buildings standing during the time of the battle include the timber-framed "old dwelling", the stone springhouse, the former brick schoolhouse, the brick smokehouse, and part of the bank barn. The property was within the area of Phase 6 of the Battle of Unison and at that time was inhabited by John Peyton Dulany's family. The remarkable property was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

Crednal [DHR# 053-0141; 053-6087-0062] is located almost directly across from Welbourne and was also standing during the battle. Recently listed in the National Register, Crednal includes a brick dwelling, the earliest portion of which was constructed ca. 1786 as a one-and-a-half-story, one-bay stone cell. In 1814, the stone dwelling was encompassed within a two-story, five-bay, Federal-style house. The original stone portion is visible on the rear elevation of the main block. Later additions have been made to the house. Crednal is significant as the primary residence of gentleman farmer, lawyer, and political leader John Armistead Carter, a strong Unionist who represented Loudoun County in the Virginia legislature over a three-decade period and who defied tradition and popular political sentiment to vote against Virginia's secession from the Union in the 1861 Virginia Convention. The property was Phase 6 of the Battle of Unison.

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Fiddler's Green Farm [DHR# 053-6087-0045] contains multiple historic properties, three of which were standing at the time of the battle. These include the stone house, portions of which date to the 1790s, along with a stone springhouse and meat house. The property was located in the area that was within the area of Phase 4 of the Battle of Unison and, according to the Yardley Taylor Map of 1853, was inhabited by the T. Eaches family.

Other properties within the district boundaries have resources dating to the late 18th century. Sunnyside Farm [DHR# 053-6087-0182] is located just north of Upperville. The oldest section of the main house is log, but a large stone addition was made ca. 1800 and a frame Greek Revival-style wing was built ca. 1850. Contributing outbuildings include a stone springhouse and meat house. Spring House Farm [DHR# 053-1041; 053-6087-0192] is located on Greengarden Road and contains a two-and-one-half-story, Georgian-style, stone dwelling that has been enlarged with several 20th-century additions. The main house at Thompson Farm [DHR# 053-1035; 053-6087-0215], located on Millville Road, is also of stone construction. The vernacular building has evolved over time and additions were made that connected the dwelling to an originally detached stone kitchen. Rock Hill [DHR# 053-1057; 053-6087-0199] is located along Airmont Road and was individually listed in the National Register in 2009. The two-story, Georgian-style, stuccoed dwelling contains a fine collection of historic resources including a carriage house, root cellar, and a family cemetery. The above-mentioned properties are located in the western part of the battlefield along the tactically important routes utilized by both Confederate and Union cavalymen as they maneuvered to outflank and attack each other during various phases of the battle.

Thirteen properties were identified within the battlefield with the main resource dating to ca. 1800. Six of them are located in Upperville, two in Unison, and two in the hamlet of Bloomfield. The resources in Upperville include the house at 9137 John S. Mosby Highway [DHR# 030-5453; 053-6087-0103], a log structure that functioned originally as a dwelling and a store and was remodeled during the Victorian era; the house at 9157 John S. Mosby Highway [DHR# 030-5445; 053-6087-0108], a fine example of a stuccoed Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1840; the Betty McElduff House [DHR# 030-5444; 053-6087-0109], a two-story vernacular log dwelling constructed in at least two sections; the Miller's House [DHR# 030-5497; 053-6087-0115], a ca. 1800 log dwelling that was enlarged ca. 1840 with a two-story brick front wing; Dullins Tavern [DHR# 030-5501; 053-6087-0156], a one-story vernacular stone building with a large semi-exterior-end stone chimney; and the Upperville Library [DHR# 030-5479; 053-6087-0138], a small stone building constructed as an office for Dr. Smith, the area's first physician. It was later used as a tearoom and finally became the

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community library late in the 1920s. Two of the resources, Butterland [DHR# 053-0692-0015; 053-6087-0249] and Elton [DHR# 053-0692-0017; 053-6087-0251], are located in the village of Unison, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district in 2003. Both are large masonry dwellings that were constructed in multiple stages. The houses at 20597 and 20596 Airmont Road [DHR# 053-6087-0202; 053-5922; 053-6087-0203] are located in the crossroads community of Bloomfield and are of stone construction.

The Edgar M. Butcher House, now the home of the Piedmont Foxhounds [DHR# 053-0638; 053-6087-0049] is located on the north side of Newlin Mill Road, just east of the junction of Quaker Lane and Unison Road. The earliest portion of this architecturally interesting dwelling is the rear two-story stone section, which became a rear ell when the front brick section was added early in the 19th century. The front Classical Revival-style brick section is comprised of a three-part Palladian- or Jefferson-inspired composition, the main part of which is a projecting, two-story, gable-end block with one-story, two-bay side-gabled, brick wings with exterior-end brick chimneys. The property was located on part of the area of Phase 5 of the battle and, according to the 1853 Yardley Taylor Map, was inhabited by the Butchers.

The earliest portion of the main house at Unison Farm [DHR# 053-6087-0025] is a ca. 1800, two-story, vernacular log section with an exterior-end brick chimney. The house was enlarged ca. 1820 with the addition of a two-story, three-bay, five-course American-bond brick wing to the east. The property also includes an early-to mid-19th-century springhouse. The property was within the area of Phase 2 of the Battle and the house was inhabited by Michael Plaster at the time.

Thirteen properties were identified for which the primary architectural resource dates to the first two decades of the 19th century. Four are located in Upperville: The Caldwell Carr House [DHR# 030-0015; 053-6087-0105], the Anne Gochnauer House [DHR# 030-5492; 053-6087-0125]; Cranford [DHR# 030-5458; 053-6087-0178]; and Gibson Hall [DHR# 030-5486; 053-6087-0131]. They are all fine examples of high-style Federal architecture and are of brick construction laid in a Flemish-bond pattern. They are sited on John S. Mosby Highway near its junction with Delaplane Grade Road, an area that contains some of the oldest structures in the village. The village of Unison contains three dwellings that were constructed during this period. They include the Mary Phillips House [DHR# 053-0692-0004; 053-6087-0238], a one-and-one-half-story stone dwelling with later additions; the Henry Evans House [DHR# 053-0692-0005; 053-6087-0239], a Federal-style brick dwelling that has been stuccoed; and the Thornton Walker House [DHR# 053-0692-0018; 053-6087-0252], a dwelling constructed in multiple phases using log, brick, and frame.

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The Mary Seaton House [DHR# 053-6087-0076] is an abandoned one-and-one-half-story, three-bay vernacular log dwelling that is clad in stucco and features a center-passage plan. Porches have been removed from both the façade and rear elevation. Despite these losses, the house maintains architectural integrity and, in its pristine setting surrounded by later outbuildings, contributes to the historic district. The property was within the area of Phase 7 of the Battle of Unison and at that time was inhabited by widow Mary Seaton.

The two stone chimneys on the Boot's Hill property [053-6087-0009] flank the outline of a rectangular stone foundation that was the Carr House during the battle. The fireplace openings on both chimneys face south, although the proportions of the chimneys suggest that the building, probably of log, was one-and-a-half stories in height. Modern plantings and a bench have transformed the site into an ornamental garden. The Carr House property was the location of Pelham's guns as Union forces advanced toward Unison after crossing the north fork of Beaverdam Creek. There was fighting in this area as both sides exchanged gunfire from across the creek and then as the Confederates retreated and the Union forces advanced.

Kentwood [DHR# 053-1045; 053-6087-0054] is located on Quaker Lane and was within the area of Phase 5 of the Battle of Unison. According to the Yardley Taylor Map of 1853, it was inhabited by William Seaton. Two of the 18 resources identified on the property were standing during the battle: the ca. 1815 two-story, vernacular Federal-style, stone dwelling and the one-story stone springhouse.

Greengarden Mill [053-0510; 053-6087-0092], located at the junction of Greengarden Road and Sunken Lane northeast of Upperville, is the oldest surviving mill in the battlefield district, although it later was converted into a barn. The property was within the area of Phase 7 of the Battle of Unison and at that time the stone mill was known as Kinchloe's (Kinchelow) Mill. The land around the mill was involved in a "serious firefight."⁷ The mill was once associated with the farm Green Garden [DHR# 053-0509; 053-6087-0184] located just to the north. A mill was believed to have existed near this site as early as 1772, but this one appears to have been constructed ca. 1815.

The main house at Beaver Dam Farm [DHR# 053-1047; 053-6087-0050] was constructed in 1816, as evidenced by the date stone in the west gable end that reads "W.R. 1816." The two-story, three-bay, vernacular stone dwelling has diminutive side wings creating a telescopic-form house, typical of Loudoun County Quaker architecture of the period. A stone barn contains the same initials in the gable end but with a date of 1813. Other period outbuildings include a stone springhouse and a meat house. Kirkby Farm [053-1029; 053-6087-0220], located along Trappe Road, is a well-preserved example of

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an early-19th century Federal-style dwelling with a good collection of period outbuildings including a springhouse and slave quarters/summer kitchen.

Approximately two dozen properties were identified that had resources that date from the 1820s and 1830s. Nearly half are located in the village of Upperville and are primarily Federal-style brick dwellings, although some are of log, stone, or frame construction. These include the houses at 9139, 9140, 9076, 9096, 9082, 9024, 9099, and 9105 John S. Mosby Highway [DHR# 030-5487; 053-6087-0130, 030-5474; 053-6087-0143, 030-5478; 053-6087-0139, 030-5475; 053-6087-0142, 030-5468; 053-6087-0158, 030-5457; 053-6087-0179, 030-5456; 053-6087-0180]. Commercial buildings within Upperville from this period include the house at 9139 John S. Mosby Highway [DHR# 030-5452; 053-6087-0104], which also functioned as a store, and the brick Gochnauer's Store [DHR# 053-5491; 053-6087-0126].

Glatton Folly [DHR# 053-6092-0002; 053-6087-0236] and the Langcor House are located within Unison [DHR# 053-6092-0003; 053-6087-0237] and were constructed in the 1830s. The Unison United Methodist Church [DHR# 053-6092-0007; 053-6087-0241] was constructed around 1832, replacing an earlier log building. The two-story vernacular Greek Revival-style church is notable as it was used as a Federal field hospital during the second day of the battle and contains graffiti from the period.

Examples of Federal-style stone dwellings standing during the battle include Butcher's Run [DHR# 053-1007; 053-6087-0001] located just outside Philomont and inhabited at that time by Shepherd family. The J. Whitacre Farm located off St. Louis Road [DHR# 053-1064; 053-6087-0014] contains a vernacular two-story stone house and a stone springhouse that date to the 1830s. Remnants of the old road, which extended past this house during the time of the battle, are still evident northwest of the house. The road was later reconfigured to the present route of Unison Road. The property, inhabited by J. Whitacre at the time, was within the area of Phase 2 of the battle. The William Chamblin House located off Newlin Mill Road [DHR#053-1048; 053-6087-0051] is a stuccoed vernacular dwelling that appears to have been constructed of log in at least two phases. A stone springhouse from the same period is located near the house and both were standing during Phase 5 of the battle. Nearby is the Newlin Mill Site [DHR# 053-0647; 053-6087-0069]. Although no specific site was identified at the time of the architectural survey, the property was within the area of Phase 5 of the Battle of Unison and appears on the 1853 Yardley Taylor Map.

Green Garden [DHR#053-0509; 053-6087-0184] is a substantial brick dwelling constructed in 1833

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with a fine collection of outbuildings from the period. Individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2007, the property inhabited by Jesse Richards was within the area of Phase 7 of the Battle of Unison. Located to the west is Ayrshire Farm [053-1034; 053-6087-0234], where the 1830s house has been replaced with one from the early 20th century. The original house site and some of the brick outbuildings survive.

The stone house at 34572 Welbourne Road [053-6087-0063] was constructed during this period and was originally part of Crednal [DHR# 053-0141; 053-6087-0062]. The property was included in the area of Phase 6 of the battle. Located near Ebenezer Baptist Churches, the rear portion of the house at 20469 Airmont Road [053-6087-0210] appears to have been constructed ca. 1830 and would, therefore, have been standing during Phase 6 of the battle.

The house at 22202 Trappe Road [053-6087-0222], a stuccoed Federal-style dwelling comprised of several sections, stands along the route used by the 8th Pennsylvania and the 9th Virginia Cavalries. Two other resources from this period were identified along U.S. Route 50 and were witness to the retreat phase of the battle. The house at 9259 John S. Mosby Highway [DHR# 053-6087-0228] is a vernacular log structure, while the house at Still House Farm [DHR #053-6087-0229] is more sophisticated and also includes a mid-19th-century stone barn.

Twenty-seven properties were identified with resources dating from the period of 1840 until the battle of Unison in 1862. These include 11 properties in Upperville, four in Unison, two in Bloomfield, two in the hamlet of Howardsville, and several in rural parts of the county. The popular architectural style during this period was the Greek Revival style, expressed in brick, stone, or frame. However, most of the residences identified within the district from this period are vernacular. The majority of resources from this period are dwellings and their associated outbuildings, although two cemeteries and a church were also identified.

The resources in Upperville include the dwellings at 9130, 9021, 9168, 9146, 9142, 9128, 9124, 8600, 9075 and 9120 John S. Mosby Highway [DHR# 030-5485; 053-6087-0132, 030-54645; 053-6087-0169, 030-5496; 053-6087-0121, 030-5495; 053-6087-0122, 030-5489; 053-6087-0128, 030-5488; 053-6087-0129, 030-5484; 053-6087-0133, 030-5483; 053-6087-0134, 030-5466; 053-6087-0163, 030-5460; 053-6087-0176, 030-5482; 053-6087-0135], and the house at 1150 Poplar Row Lane [DHR# 030-5500; 053-6087-0155]. The majority are log or frame with stucco exterior finishes and are vernacular in nature with little exterior detailing except in the porches. A very few exhibit late-Federal-style or Greek Revival-style features.

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The Ivy Hill Cemetery [DHR# 030-5438-0083; 053-6087-0165] is located on the east end of Upperville with the earliest marker dating to the late 1840s. It is uncertain whether these are burial markers or just memorials since the majority of graves date to the later part of the 19th century. Many of the family plots are resting places for prominent local families including Fletcher, Seaton, Warren, and Gochnauer. The Rust/Moss Cemetery [DHR# 053-5567; 053-6087-0223] is located on the west side of Trappe Road and contains approximately 32 marked graves with the earliest dating to 1840. Unlike Ivy Hill, which is an active cemetery, the Rust/Moss graveyard (also known as Green Level) appears abandoned.

Salem Farm [DHR# 053-6087-0097] is located at the junction of John S. Mosby Highway and Greengarden Road. Constructed ca. 1850, the main house with its low-pitched gable roof and bracketed cornice exhibits mainly Italianate-style detailing with some Greek Revival undertones. The property also includes a stone summer kitchen and a stone barn, both contemporary with the house. The property was within the area of Phase 7 of the Battle of Unison and appears on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Map of 1864 as "G. Brown." According to David Lowe's report, it was occupied by the widow Catharine Fletcher's family at the time of the battle.⁸

The Maples [053-0108; 053-6087-0082] located along the north side of John S. Mosby Highway near the southeast edge of the battlefield boundary was constructed ca. 1856 and is an extremely well preserved example of the Greek Revival style. The two-story, three-bay, stone house is parged and scored to simulate flat stonework. The façade is dominated by a two-story, three-bay portico. The property also features a bank barn, a machine shed, a granary, a summer kitchen, and a two-story slave quarters, all of stone construction built around the same time. Inhabited at that time by Joshua Fletcher, the property was within the area of Phase 7 of the battle.

Three of the resources in the village of Unison that date to this period include the house at 21131 Unison Road [DHR# 053-0692-0006; 053-6087-0240], the Mildred Shackelford House [DHR# 053-0692-0014; 053-6087-0248], and the Ballenger House [DHR# 053-0692-0016; 053-6087-0250]. They are of the vernacular, following primarily the I-house form. The stone house called Bonnycastle [DHR#053-0692-0010; 053-6087-0244], located on the southwest edge of the village, was constructed in 1855 by John Keen and exhibits elements of the popular Greek Revival style.

The African-American community of Howardsville, which was settled by former slaves in the early to mid-1870s by members of the Howard, Cosberry, Basil, and Summers families, is located along

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Greengarden Road, south of Bloomfield. Although the majority of resources in this hamlet date to the post-Civil War era, the one-and-one-half-story Gracie Reid House [DHR# 053-0062-0005; 053-6087-0193] and the house at 20857 Greengarden Road [DHR# 053-0062-0001; 053-6087-0198] appear to date to ca. 1850 and, therefore, pre-date the official settlement of the community. They were perhaps originally tenant/slave quarters associated with a larger estate.

Two churches were constructed within the district during this period. Johnston Memorial Chapel [DHR# 053-1055; 053-6087-0233] located in Bloomfield was constructed in 1857 and is currently used for storage. The stone and stucco building has an unusual cruciform plan with a semi-domed apse. A single entrance with paneled reveals is located at the front gable end and a date stone inscribed "Johnston Memorial Chapel 1857" is situated near the apex of the front gable. Although in poor condition, the highly decorated interior, with continuous patterns of stenciled artwork most probably from the late 19th century, is in complete contrast to the stark exterior. The Greek Revival-style church at Ebenezer Baptist Churches was constructed ca. 1855 to accommodate the New School Baptists [DHR# 053-0140; 053-6087-0211] and was sited directly next to the 18th-century Old School Baptist church.

The non-contributing elements within the district do not detract from the historic character of the battlefield district. Most are from the post-Civil-War era to the early 20th century and follow the traditional building forms and patterns that were developed in the earlier periods. A large number of the non-contributing buildings are modern farm outbuildings, namely turn-out sheds for horses. These are fairly inconspicuous buildings, generally of pole construction, enclosed on three sides, with gable or shed roofs, and have been built both as part of newer horse boarding and training facilities or added to older farms.

ENDNOTES

¹ David Lowe. *Civil War in Loudoun Valley: The Battle of Unison, November 1-3, 1862*. Report prepared by Cultural Resources GIS of the National Park Service for the Unison Preservation Society, 2008: 3.

² Rivanna Archaeological Services, Principal Investigator and Author: Stephen M. Thompson. *Archeological Investigations in the Unison Battlefield: Loudoun County, Virginia*. Submitted to the Unison Preservation Society in support of the

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National Register Nomination, October 2010: 28.

³ Lowe: 27.

⁴ Lowe: 40.

⁵ Lowe: 41.

⁶ Rivanna, 25.

⁷ Lowe: 30, 35.

⁸ Lowe: 31.

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UNISON BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT RESOURCE INVENTORY:

Notes on Format, Organization, and Justification of Inventory:

In the following inventory, which is listed numerically by street address, all resources, both primary and secondary, have been considered either contributing or non-contributing based upon the area of significance as listed under Criteria A and D as MILITARY and ARCHEOLOGY and based upon the period of significance as November 1-3, 1862. All non-contributing resources have, therefore, been so noted for being either constructed after November 3, 1862, or as having no integrity left to represent the period and areas of significance. The Unison Battlefield Historic District contains a large number of non-contributing resources due to the period of significance ending on November 3, 1862, making post-Civil-War-era buildings that are historic (50 years or older) non-contributing. Most of the resources within the defined areas of the Unison Battlefield Historic District fall into this category and are primarily residences, associated outbuildings, and farm outbuildings. They are interspersed within the landscape in such a manner that they do not negatively affect the visual integrity of the district. Even though a large number of resources are shown as non-contributing in the inventory, they may convey significance under other National Register criteria, areas of significance, and periods of significance. A large concentration of historic but non-contributing resources is found in the town of Upperville, which is already listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places. The Unison Battlefield Historic District also contains five individually listed properties as well as the listed Unison Historic District, which encompasses the village of Unison. The resources listed in the inventory are keyed to the accompanying sketch maps in regular order. The inventory includes the property address, DHR file number (sometimes properties have a second DHR number), property name, and property information and contributing status.

*** Indicates a property previously individually listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and/or the National Register of Historic Places.**

† Indicates a property previously listed within a historic district that is listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and/or the National Register of Historic Places.

Airmont Road

20368 Airmont Road 053-1066; 053-6087-0212 Mountain View

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, ca. 1880

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Non-Contributing

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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke/Meat House	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Corncrib	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Animal Shelter/Kennel	Non-Contributing (3)

***20421 Airmont Road 053-0140; 053-6087-0211 Ebenezer Baptist Churches and Cemeteries**
Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Greek Revival, ca. 1769; ca. 1855.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing (2) (site)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Church/Chapel	Contributing (2)

20469 Airmont Road 053-6087-0210 House, 20469 Airmont Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca 1830

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke/Meat House	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed, Machine	Non-Contributing

20538 Airmont Road 053-6087-0209 House, 20538 Airmont Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1985

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

20546 Airmont Road 053-6087-0208 Bloomfield School
Primary Resource Information: School, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca 1890

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> School	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

20563 Airmont Road 053-5923; 053-6087-0207 At Last
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, ca 1890

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (2)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken House/Poultry House	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed	Non-Contributing

20568 Airmont Road 053-5924; 053-6087-0206 Old Chapel Farm

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, ca 1890

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

20568 Airmont Road 053-1055; 053-6087-0233 Johnston Memorial Chapel

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1857

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Church/Chapel	Contributing
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20578 Airmont Road 053-5925; 053-6087-0204 House, 20578 Airmont Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed, Machine	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo	Non-Contributing (struct.)

20579 Airmont Road 053-6087-0205 House, 20579 Airmont Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern, ca. 1960

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing

20596 Airmont Road 053-5922; 053-6087-0203 House, 20596 Airmont Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca. 1800

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke/Meat House	Non-Contributing

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20597 Airmont Road 053-6087-0202 House, 20597 Airmont Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1800
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

20609 Airmont Road 053-6087-0201 Freeman's Store
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1920
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building **Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

20627 Airmont Road 053-6087-0200 House, 20627 Airmont Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1920
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

***20775 Airmont Road 053-1057; 053-6087-0199 Rock Hill**
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular Georgian, 1797
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Root Cellar **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Carriage House **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery **Contributing (site)**
Individual Resource Status: Pump House **Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Stable **Non-Contributing (2)**
Individual Resource Status: Corncrib **Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool **Non-Contributing (struct.)**
Individual Resource Status: Gazebo **Non-Contributing (struct.)**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed, Vehicle/Equipment **Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Barn **Non-Contributing (2)**

Beaver Dam Bridge Road

20385 Beaver Dam Bridge Road 053-1007; 053-6087-0001 Butcher's Run
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca 1820

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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Spring/Spring House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (4)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing (struct.)

Bloomfield Road

35005 Bloomfield Road 053-6087-0036 House, 35005 Bloomfield Road

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca 1975**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing

35066 Bloomfield Road 053-6087-0034 House, 35066 Bloomfield Road

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style Vernacular, ca. 1987**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing

35075 Bloomfield Road 053-6087-0037 Warwickshire Den

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 2002**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing

35080 Bloomfield Road 053-6087-0033 House, 35080 Bloomfield Road

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1987**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Pool House** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool** Non-Contributing (struct.)

35091 Bloomfield Road 053-6087-0038 House, 35091 Bloomfield Road

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1960**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing

35108 Bloomfield Road 053-6087-0031 House, 35108 Bloomfield Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1990
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing

35112 Bloomfield Road 053-6087-0032 House, 35112 Bloomfield Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1987
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

35113 Bloomfield Road 053-6087-0039 House, 35113 Bloomfield Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1972
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

†**35121 Bloomfield Road 053-0692-0001; 053-6087-0235 Bishop House**
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, 1929
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Workshop** Non-Contributing

Catseby Farm Lane

22260 Catseby Farm Lane 053-6087-0077 Glenview
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1996
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (5)
Individual Resource Status: **Stable** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Vehicle/Equipment** Non-Contributing

22282 Catesby Farm Lane 053-6087-0078 Catesby Farm
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Classical Revival, ca 1920
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Dovecote** Non-Contributing

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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Non-Contributing (2)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Non-Contributing (3)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing (3)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pump House	Non-Contributing (2)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing (3)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> School	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (3)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed, Vehicle/Equipment	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed, Machine	Non-Contributing (2)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn, Dairy	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing (struct.)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Spring/Spring House	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Animal Shelter/Kennel	Non-Contributing (5)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Greenhouse/Conservatory	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tennis Court	Non-Contributing (struct.)

 Catesby Farm Lane 053-6087-0076 Mary Seaton House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1810

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke/Meat House	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken House/Poultry House	Non-Contributing

Crofton Lane

†1132 Crofton Lane 053-6087-0162; 030-5438-0082 House, 1132 Crofton Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
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Dunvegan Drive

1325 Dunvegan Drive 053-6087-0183 Dunvegan

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1985

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Non-Contributing

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Fiddler's Green Lane

34767 Fiddler's Green Lane 053-6087-0045 Fiddler's Green Farm

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1792

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke/Meat House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Spring/Spring House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pump House	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (2)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo	Non-Contributing (struct.)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed, Vehicle/Equipment	Non-Contributing

Foxcroft Road

21133 Foxcroft Road 053-6087-0030 House, 21133 Foxcroft Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1973

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing

21257 Foxcroft Road 053-6087-0040 Barn at Somerset Farm

Primary Resource Information: Barn, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1960

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (5)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Riding Arena	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing (site)

Furr Road

20493 Furr Road 053-6087-0035

House, 20493 Furr Road

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Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1880

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

Greengarden Road

_____ Greengarden Road 053-0511; 053-6087-0093 Lutten Bridge #6019

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, 1916

Individual Resource Status: **Bridge** Non-Contributing (struct.)

20857 Greengarden Road 053-0062-0001; 053-6087-0198 House, 20857 Greengarden Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1850

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

20877 Greengarden Road 053-6087-0197 Long Last

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (4)

20929 Greengarden Road 053-0062-0003; 053-6087-0216 Site, 20929 Greengarden Road

Primary Resource Information: Archeological Site ca. 1900

Individual Resource Status: **Archeological Site** Non-Contributing (site)

20965 Greengarden Road 053-0062-0004; 053-6087-0196 Lucinda Summers House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1884

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

20979 Greengarden Road 053-6087-0195 Thomas Reid House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1960

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

20991 Greengarden Road 053-0062-0006; 053-6087-0194 Julia Wilson House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1880**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

21011 Greengarden Road 053-0062-0005; 053-6087-0193 Gracie Reid House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1840**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (5)

Individual Resource Status: **Mobile Home/Trailer** Non-Contributing

21447 Greengarden Road 053-6087-0191 Hidden Hollow

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1955**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Stable** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Animal Shelter/Kennel** Non-Contributing

21504 Greengarden Road 053-1041; 053-6087-0192 Spring House Farm

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Georgian, ca. 1770**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Animal Shelter/Kennel** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Corncrib** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Privy** Non-Contributing

21748 Greengarden Road 053-6087-0190 Little Gidding

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1970**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

21819 Greengarden Road 053-6087-0187 Red Tail

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1999**

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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed, Generator	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed, Vehicle/Equipment	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool House	Non-Contributing (struct.)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing

21927 Greengarden Road 053-6087-0186 House, 21927 Greengarden Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Split-level; ca. 1980
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (3)

22145 Greengarden Road 053-6087-0185 Fox Covert
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1976
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Stable** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Machine** Non-Contributing

***22439 Greengarden Road 053-0509; 053-6087-0184 Green Garden**
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, ca. 1833
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Smoke/Meat House** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Root Cellar** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Ice House** **Contributing (site)**
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Stable** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Machine** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shelter** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool** Non-Contributing (struct.)

_____ **Greengarden Road 053-0510; 053-6087-0091 Lutten Bridge #6020**

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Primary Resource Information: Bridge, 1916

Individual Resource Status: **Bridge**

Non-Contributing (struct.)

22680 Greengarden Road 053-6087-0098

House, 22680 Greengarden Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1950

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Horsefields Lane

1284 Horsefields Lane 053-6087-0188

Horsefields

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1946

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling**

Non-Contributing (3)

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Non-Contributing (2)

Individual Resource Status: **Stable**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Pool House**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool**

Non-Contributing (struct.)

Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Machine**

Non-Contributing

Hound Heaven Lane

34747 Hound Heaven Lane 053-6087-0067 4MyLuv

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Tudor Revival, ca. 1986

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Boathouse**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool**

Non-Contributing (struct.)

Individual Resource Status: **Gazebo**

Non-Contributing (struct.)

Jeb Stuart Road

36036 Jeb Stuart Road 053-6087-0011

Hidden Fox Farm

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1995

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (2)
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling** Non-Contributing

36122 Jeb Stuart Road 053-6087-0009 Boots Hill
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1990
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Archeological Site** **Contributing (site)**

36147 Jeb Stuart Road 053-6087-0008 Klein Waldeck
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1920
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Pump House** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (3)
Individual Resource Status: **Track** Non-Contributing (struct.)
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing

36285 Jeb Stuart Road 053-6087-0007 Sunny Fields
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1980
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing

36322 Jeb Stuart Road 053-6087-0006 House, 36322 Jeb Stuart Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1987
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (3)

36366 Jeb Stuart Road 053-6087-0005 House, 36366 Jeb Stuart Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1960
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

36432 Jeb Stuart Road 053-6087-0004 House, 36432 Jeb Stuart Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Tudor Revival, ca. 1988
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool** Non-Contributing (struct.)

36450 Jeb Stuart Road 053-6087-0003 House, 36450 Jeb Stuart Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, 1977
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool** Non-Contributing (struct.)
Individual Resource Status: **Gazebo** Non-Contributing (struct.)

36466 Jeb Stuart Road 053-6087-0002 Homestead Hill
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1973
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

John S. Mosby Highway

_____ John S. Mosby 053-6087-0096 Upperville Horseshow Grounds
Primary Resource Information: Other, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1950
Individual Resource Status: **Grandstand** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Viewing stands** Non-Contributing(5)(struc.)
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

8482 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0097 Salem Farm
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Italianate, ca. 1850
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Kitchen** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling** Non-Contributing (2)

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Individual Resource Status: **Stable**

Non-Contributing (3)

8549 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0099 Buchanan Hall

***Primary Resource Information:* Meeting/Fellow. Hall, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca.1920**

Individual Resource Status: **Meeting/Fellowship Hall**

Non-Contributing

8555 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0181 Deerfield Stables

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1950**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Stable**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Vehicle/Equipment**

Non-Contributing (2)

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

†**8589 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0166; 030-5438-0084 Upperville Gas Station**

***Primary Resource Information:* Service Station, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernac. Craftsman, ca. 1930**

Individual Resource Status: **Service Station**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

†**8600 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5466; 053-6087-0163 Stone House, 8600 John S. Mosby High.**

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1850**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

†**8600 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5465; 053-6087-0164 House, 8600 John S. Mosby Highway**

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1910**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Privy**

Non-Contributing

†**_____ John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0165; 030-5438-0083 Ivy Hill Cemetery**

***Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, ca. 1845**

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Contributing (Site)

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

†**8606 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0161;030-5438-0081 House, 8606 John S. Mosby High.**

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1960**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Stable**

Non-Contributing

†**9005 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0167; 030-5438-0085 Office, 9005 John S. Mosby High.**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1990**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

†**9008 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0160; 030-5438-0080 Joe Brooks' Restaurant**

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1910**

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

†**9016 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0159 House, 9016 John S. Mosby Highway**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1975**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

†**9017 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0168; 030-5438-0086 House, 9017 John S. Mosby High.**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1940**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

†**9021 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5464; 053-6087-0169 House, 9021 John S. Mosby High.**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1840**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

†**9024 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5468; 053-6087-0158 Dr. Thomas Smith House**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca. 1830**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Spring/Spring House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

†**9026 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5502; 053-6087-0157 House, 9026 John S. Mosby High.**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1890**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

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†9027 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5463; 053-6087-0170 House, 9027 John S. Mosby High.

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1890

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

†9030 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5501; 053-6087-0156 Dullins Tavern

Primary Resource Information: Tavern/Ordinary, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1800

Individual Resource Status: Tavern/Ordinary Contributing

†9035 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0171; 030-5438-0088 Brown's Repair

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1910

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing

†9036 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5469; 053-6087-0151 Upperville Country Store

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1915

Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing

†9048 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5470; 053-6087-0150 Joseph Carr House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1800

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing

†9055 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0172; 030-5438-0088 House, 9055 John S. Mosby High.

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1910

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing

†9056 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0149; 030-5438-0075 House, 9056 John S. Mosby High.

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1970

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Outbuilding, Domestic Non-Contributing

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9057 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0173; 030-5438-0089 House, 9057 John S. Mosby High.

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1930

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing

†**9060 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5471; 053-6087-0148 Roy Oliver House**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1880

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing

†**9064 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5472; 053-6087-0147 House, 9064 John S. Mosby High.**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing (3)

†**9066 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0146; 030-5438-0074 House, 9066 John S. Mosby High.**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1945

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing

†**9067 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5461; 053-6087-0174 Baptist Pastorium**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca. 1880

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing (2)

†**9068 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0145; 030-5438-0073 House, 9068 John S. Mosby High.**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement; ca. 1945

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing

†**9069 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0175; 030-5438-0090 House, 9069 John S. Mosby High.**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Bungalow, ca. 1920

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

†**9070 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5473; 053-6087-0144 Upperville Baptist Church**

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 2, Style: Gothic Revival, 1889**

Individual Resource Status: **Church/Chapel** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Other** Non-Contributing (object)

†**9075 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5460; 053-6087-0176 Upperville Academy**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1850**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing

†**9076 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5474; 053-6087-0143 House, 9076 John S. Mosby Highway**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca. 1820**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

†**9079 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5459; 053-6087-0177 Harry B. Triplett House**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular I-house, ca. 1880**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing

†**9082 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5475; 053-6087-0142 House, 9082 John S. Mosby Highway**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca. 1830**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

†**9083 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5458; 053-6087-0178 Cranford**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca. 1810**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

Individual Resource Status: **Kitchen** **Contributing**

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing

†**9086 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5476; 053-6087-0141 Dr. Charles Warren House**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900**

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Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing

†**9090 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5477; 053-6087-0140 Upperville Post Office**
Primary Resource Information: **Bank, Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1910**
Individual Resource Status: **Bank** Non-Contributing

9092 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0182 Sunnyside Farm
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1770**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Smoke/Meat House** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Spring/Spring House** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Well/Well House** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing (2)
Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Vehicle/Equipment** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Silo** Non-Contributing(2)(struc.)

†**9096 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5478; 053-6087-0139 Dr. Smith House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca. 1826**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (2)
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Greenhouse/Conservatory** Non-Contributing

†**9098 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5479; 053-6087-0138 Upperville Library**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1804**
Individual Resource Status: **Office/Office Building.** **Contributing**

†**9099 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5457; 053-6087-0179 Kerfoot House**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca. 1830**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing

†**9100 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5480; 053-6087-0136 Trinity Episcopal Church**

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Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 2 Style: Other, 1951-1960

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Church/Chapel	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (2)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meeting/Fellowship Hall	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Church School	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Non-Contributing (site)

†9105 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5456; 053-6087-0180 Trinity Parsonage

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca. 1830
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Gazebo Non-Contributing (struct.)

†9108 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5481; 053-6087-0137 Trinity Episcopal Church Rectory

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca. 1951
Individual Resource Status: Rectory Non-Contributing

†9120 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5482; 053-6087-0135 House, 9120 John S. Mosby Highway

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1860
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing

†9124 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5483; 053-6087-0134 William Lackey House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca. 1850
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing (2)

†9125 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5455; 053-6087-0100 House, 9125 John S. Mosby Highway

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca. 1790
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Smoke/Meat House Contributing

†9128 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5484; 053-6087-0133 House, 9128 John S. Mosby Highway

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1850
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

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†9129 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5454; 053-6087-0101 House, 9129 John S. Mosby Highway
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca. 1790
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

†9130, 9132 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5485; 053-6087-0132 Richard Wiltshire House
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1840
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Funeral Home Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing

†9135 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0102; 030-5438-0064 House, 9135 John S. Mosby Highway
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1920
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

†9136 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5486; 053-6087-0131 Gibson Hall
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca. 1818
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing (3)

†9137 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5453; 053-6087-0103 House, 9137 John S. Mosby Highway
Primary Resource Information: Mixed:Commerce/Domestic, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca. 1800
Individual Resource Status: Mixed:Commerce/Domestic Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing

†9138 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5487; 053-6087-0130 James M. Plaskitt House
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca. 1820
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

†9139 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5452; 053-6087-0104 C. M. Moorehouse House
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca. 1790-1820
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

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†9142 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5488; 053-6087-0129 Crow's Nest

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1850

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

†9143 John S. Mosby Highway 030-0015; 053-6087-0105 Caldwell Carr House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca 1810

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Smoke/Meat House Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (site)

†9146 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5489; 053-6087-0128 Munson Corbitt House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Federal, ca. 1850

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

†9147 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5450; 053-6087-0106 Old Taylor Shop

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1880

Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing

†9148 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5490; 053-6087-0127 Old Drugstore

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1890

Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building Non-Contributing

†9150 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5491; 053-6087-0126 Gohnauer's Store

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1830

Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building Contributing

†9151 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5449; 053-6087-0107 Wiley's Grocery

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900

Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building Non-Contributing

†9152 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5492; 053-6087-0125 Gohnauer House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca. 1810

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

†**9157 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5445; 053-6087-0108 House, 9157 John S. Mosby Highway**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival ca. 1840**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

†**9160 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5493; 053-6087-0124 Old School Baptist Church**

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1870**

Individual Resource Status: **Church/Chapel**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building**

Non-Contributing

†**9162 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5494; 053-6087-0123 Maple Hill**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1915**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

†**9163 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5444; 053-6087-0109 Betty McElduff House**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1800**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

†**9167 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0110; 030-5438-0065 Upperville Fire Station**

Primary Resource Information: **Fire Station, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1957**

Individual Resource Status: **Fire Station**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Other**

Non-Contributing (struct.)

†**9168 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5495; 053-6087-0122 House, 9168 John S. Mosby Highway**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1850**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

†**9170 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5496; 053-6087-0121 House, 9170 John S. Mosby Highway**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1850**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (2)
Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Machine** Non-Contributing

†**9178 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0120; 030-5438-0072 Valley Drilling**
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1930**
Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling** Non-Contributing

†**9183 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0111; 030-5438-0066 Commercial Buildings, 9183 John S. Mosby Highway**
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular Colonial Revival, post- 1940**
Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Office/Office Building** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling** Non-Contributing (3)
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (3)

†**9190 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0119; 030-5438-0071 House, 9190 John S. Mosby High.**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1910**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

†**9192 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0118; 030-5438-0070 House, 9192 John S. Mosby High.**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca. 1985**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (2)
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing

†**9194 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0117; 030-5438-0069 House, 9194 John S. Mosby High.**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1940**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

†**9198 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0116; 030-5438-0068 House, 9198 John S. Mosby High.**

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Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1960
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

†9199 John S. Mosby 053-6087-0112; 030-5438-0067 House, 9199 John S. Mosby Highway

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, ca. 1920
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Smoke/Meat House Non-Contributing

†9200 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5497; 053-6087-0115 Miller's House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca. 1800
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Archeological Site Contributing (site)
Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool Non-Contributing (struct.)
Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Gazebo Non-Contributing (struct.)

†9202 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5498; 053-6087-0114 Joseph Carr House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Georgian, ca. 1780
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

9259 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0228 House, 9259 John S. Mosby Highway

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1820
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing (2)

9279 John S. Mosby Highway 053-6087-0229 Still House Farm

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca. 1820
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Stable Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool Non-Contributing (struct.)
Individual Resource Status: Barn Non-Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling** Non-Contributing

10087 John S. Mosby Highway 030-0029; 053-6087-0232 Blackthorne Inn

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Georgian, ca. 1775**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Bath House** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Gazebo** Non-Contributing (struct.)

33688 John S. Mosby Highway 053-0108; 053-6087-0082 The Maples

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, ca. 1856**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Slave/Servant Quarters** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Kitchen** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Vehicle/Equip.** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Smoke/Meat House** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Stable** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Spring/Spring House** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Carriage House** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Pump House** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Pool House** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool** Non-Contributing (struct.)

Kentfields Lane

34580 Kentfields Lane 053-6087-0055 Kentfields

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1910**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Spring/Spring House** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Chicken House** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling** Non-Contributing (2)
Individual Resource Status: **Carriage House** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Pool House** Non-Contributing

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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing (struct.)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Root Cellar	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (4)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed, Vehicle/Equipment	Non-Contributing

Llangollen Road

32513 Llangollen Road 053-5568; 053-6087-0219 House, 32513 Llangollen Road

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1950**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (2)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Root Cellar	Non-Contributing

Millville Road

_____ Millville Road 053-6087-0189

Blakeley Grove School

***Primary Resource Information:* School, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1888**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> School	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

33027 Millville Road 053-6087-0213

Sommerholme

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Vernacular, ca. 1860 with later add.**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Non-Contributing (3)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (2)

33195 Millville Road 053-1035; 053-6087-0215 Thompson Farm

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1770**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Animal Shelter/Kennel	Non-Contributing

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33201 Millville Road 053-6087-0214 House, 33201 Millville Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1910
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing

Newlin Mill Road

_____ Newlin Mill Road 053-6047; 053-6087-0069 Newlin Mill Site
Primary Resource Information: Archaeological Site, ca. 1820
Individual Resource Status: Archeological Site Contributing (site)
Individual Resource Status: Bridge Non-Contributing

21676 Newlin Mill Road 053-0638; 053-6087-0049 Butcher House
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, ca. 1800
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Spring/Spring House Contributing (site)
Individual Resource Status: Barn Non-Contributing (2)
Individual Resource Status: Workshop Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Stable Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing (2)
Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel Non-Contributing (3)

21795 Newlin Mill Road 053-1047; 053-6087-0050 Beaver Dam Farm
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Other, 1816
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Spring/Spring House Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Smoke/Meat House Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing (6)
Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool Non-Contributing (struct.)
Individual Resource Status: Silo Non-Contributing (struct.)
Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling Non-Contributing (2)
Individual Resource Status: Chicken House Non-Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Machine** Non-Contributing (3)

21908 Newlin Mill Road 053-1048; 053-6087-0051 William Chamblin House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1830**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Spring/Spring House** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Corncrib** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Workshop** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Stable** Non-Contributing

Patrick Street

†9202 Patrick Street 030-5441; 053-6087-0113 Harry Triplett House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1790**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

Poplar Row Lane

†1122 Poplar Row Lane 053-6087-0152; 030-5438-0076 House, 1122 Poplar Row Lane

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1945**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

†1127 Poplar Row Lane 053-6087-0153; 030-5438-0077 House, 1127 Poplar Row Lane

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1980**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

†1150 Poplar Row Lane 030-5500; 053-6087-0155 House, 1150 Poplar Row Lane

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1850**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing

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†1152 Poplar Row Lane 053-6087-0154; 030-5438-0078 House, 1152 Poplar Row Lane
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1940
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing (2)
Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing

Quaker Lane

_____ Quaker Lane over Beaverdam Creek 053-1046; 053-6087-0052 Luten Bridge #6072
Primary Resource Information: Bridge, 1915
Individual Resource Status: Bridge Non-Contributing (struct.)

_____ Quaker Lane 053-6087-0068 Abandoned House, Quaker Lane
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

21707 Quaker Lane 053-6087-0053 House, 21707 Quaker Lane
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1920
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

21753 Quaker Lane 053-1045; 053-6087-0054 Kentwood
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca. 1815
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Spring/Spring House Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed, Vehicle/Equip. Non-Contributing (8)
Individual Resource Status: Chicken House Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Stable Non-Contributing (4)
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing (2)
Individual Resource Status: Barn Non-Contributing

21827 Quaker Lane 053-6087-0056 House, 21827 Quaker Lane
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1983
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing (2)
Individual Resource Status: Shed, Vehicle/Equipment Non-Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Chicken House/Poultry House** Non-Contributing

21980 Quaker Lane 053-6087-0057 Gum Tree Farm

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1995**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Tool** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Stable** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (5)

Individual Resource Status: **Chicken House/Poultry House** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Vehicle/Equipment** Non-Contributing (2)

Individual Resource Status: **Pool House** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool** Non-Contributing (struct.)

22013 Quaker Lane 053-6087-0058 Gum Tree Farm Roadhouse

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1910**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

22023 Quaker Lane 053-6087-0059 House, 22023 Quaker Lane

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

22035 Quaker Lane 053-6087-0060 House, 22035 Quaker Lane

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1983**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

Rokeby Road

1261 Rokeby Road 053-6087-0086 Still Waters

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 2006**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing

1285 Rokeby Road 053-6087-0087 House, 1285 Rokeby Road

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Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca. 1974

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing (struct.)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Non-Contributing

Snake Den Road

721 Snake Den Road 053-6087-0230

House, 721 Snake Den Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1945

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barbecue Pit	Non-Contributing (struct.)

733 Snake Den Road 053-6087-0231

House, 733 Snake Den Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Colonial Revival, ca. 1945

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing

St. Louis Road

20000 St. Louis Road 053-6087-0015

House, 20000 St. Louis Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1972

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
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20268 St. Louis Road 053-6087-0010

The Quiver

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1988

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing

20490 St. Louis Road 053-6087-0012

Surefire Farm

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Tudor Revival, ca 1948

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (2)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing (3)

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20577 St. Louis Road 053-1064; 053-6087-0014 J. Whitacre Farm

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1830

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Spring/Spring House Foundation	Contributing (struct.)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo	Non-Contributing (struct.)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Riding Ring	Non-Contributing (struct.)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Non-Contributing

20707 St. Louis Road 053-6087-0013 House, 20707 St. Louis Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1986

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

Sunken Lane

33024 Sunken Lane 053-6087-0090 Oakfield

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1970

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (2)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Non-Contributing

33027 Sunken Lane 053-6087-0089 Fofany Farm

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, 1977

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

32921 Sunken Lane 053-6087-0088 House, 32921 Sunken Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1974

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
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33115 Sunken Lane 053-0510; 053-6087-0092 Greengarden Mill

Primary Resource Information: Mill, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1815

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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Mill	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed, Vehicle/Equipment	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (4)

Takaro Farm Lane

22155 Takaro Farm Lane 053-6087-0066 House, 22155 Takaro Farm Lane
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Tudor Revival, ca. 1986
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool Non-Contributing (struct.)

22253 Takaro Farm Lane 053-6087-0065 Sunny's Corner Farm
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1986
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Stable Non-Contributing (2)
Individual Resource Status: Barn Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Pump House Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel Non-Contributing (5)
Individual Resource Status: Riding Arena Non-Contributing

Trappe Road

1071 Trappe Road 053-6087-0227 House, 1071 Trappe Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Ranch, ca. 1950
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing

21846 Trappe Road 053-1034; 053-6087-0234 Ayrshire Farm
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Classical Revival, ca. 1912
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Smoke/Meat House Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Greenhouse/Conservatory Non-Contributing

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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Spring/Spring House	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (6)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn, Dairy	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Non-Contributing (2)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken House/Poultry House	Non-Contributing (5)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing (3)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Blacksmith Shop	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Corncrib	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Spring/Spring House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke/Meat House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed, Machine	Non-Contributing (3)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Archeological Site	Contributing (site)

 Trappe Road 053-6087-0221 **Concrete Slab Bridge #6011**

Primary Resource Information: **Bridge, ca. 1925**

Individual Resource Status: **Bridge** Non-Contributing (struct.)

22172 Trappe Road 053-1029; 053-6087-0220 Kirkby Farm

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca. 1810**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Spring/Spring House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Slave/Servant Quarters	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed, Vehicle/Equipment	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (2)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken House/Poultry House	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Non-Contributing

22202 Trappe Road 053-6087-0222 **House, 22202 Trappe Road**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca. 1820**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (2)

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Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool** Non-Contributing (struct.)

 Trappe Road 053-5567; 053-6087-0223 Rust/Moss Cemetery

Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, ca. 1840

Individual Resource Status: Cemetery **Contributing (site)**

22440 Trappe Road 053-5646; 053-6087-0226 House, 22440 Trappe Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1990

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel Non-Contributing (4)

Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Barn Non-Contributing (2)

22730 Trappe Road 053-6087-0224 House, 22730 Trappe Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1980

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Gazebo Non-Contributing (struct.)

Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool Non-Contributing (struct.)

32389 Trappe Road 053-6087-0225 House, 32389 Trappe Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Vernacular, ca. 1975

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

 Trappe Road 053-6087-0218 Concrete Slab Bridge #6205

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, ca. 1925

Individual Resource Status: Bridge Non-Contributing (struct.)

 Trappe Road 053-6087-0217 Concrete Slab Bridge #2063

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, ca. 1925

Individual Resource Status: Bridge Non-Contributing (struct.)

Unison Rd.

20012 Unison Road 053-6087-0016 Glen Hollow

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Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1988

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool** Non-Contributing (struct.)

20082 Unison Road 053-6087-0017 Foxbriar Farm

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1988

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool** Non-Contributing (struct.)

20148 Unison Road 053-6087-0018 Pocket Pond

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 2004

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing

20354 Unison Road 053-6087-0019 Broderick's Way

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1992

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing

20420 Unison Road 053-6087-0021 House, 20420 Unison Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1979

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

20426 Unison Road 053-6087-0020 House, 20426 Unison Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1985

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

20427 Unison Road 053-6087-0022 House, 20427 Unison Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1935

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

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20441 Unison Road 053-6087-0023 **House, 20441 Unison Road**
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1995
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing

20465 Unison Road 053-6087-0024 **House, 20465 Unison Road**
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1987
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Other Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing (2)

20631 Unison Road 053-6087-0025 **Unison Farm**
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1800
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Spring/Spring House Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing (2)

20760 Unison Road 053-6087-0026 **Akenfield**
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1987
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing

20781 Unison Road 053-6087-0027 **Tir No Nog**
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 2000
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

20830 Unison Road 053-6087-0029 **House, 20830 Unison Road**
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1993
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

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20836 Unison Road 053-6087-0028 Little Brook Farms
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1910
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Foundation Non-Contributing (site)

†**20980 Unison Road 053-0692-0016; 053-6087-0250 Ballenger House**
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1850
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Smoke/Meat House Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Corncrib Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Silo Non-Contributing (struct.)

†**20985 Unison Road 053-0134; 053-6087-0251 Elton**
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca. 1802
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Smoke/Meat House Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Corncrib Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Silo Non-Contributing (struct.)

†**21028 Unison Road 053-0692-0015; 053-6087-0249 Butterland**
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca. 1802
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building. Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Chicken House/Poultry House Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Pool House Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool Non-Contributing (struct.)

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†21035 Unison Road 053-0130; 053-6087-0252 Thornton Walker House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1815

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Barn

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Non-Contributing

†21058 Unison Road 053-0448; 053-6087-0248 Mildred Shackelford House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1850

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

†21070 Unison Road 053-0692-0013; 053-6087-0247 House, 21070 Unison Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1880

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Non-Contributing

†21075 Unison Rd. 053-0692-0019; 053-6087-0253 House, 21075 Unison Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1910

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Non-Contributing

†21081 Unison Road 053-0449; 053-6087-0254 Unison General Store

Primary Resource Information: Store, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1880

Individual Resource Status: Store

Non-Contributing

†21088 Unison Road 053-0128; 053-6087-0246 Uncle Tom's Cabin

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1880

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Non-Contributing

†21091 Unison Rd. 053-0692-0002; 053-6087-0236 Glatton Folly

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1820

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Non-Contributing

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†21092 Unison Road 053-0692-0011;053-6087-0245 House, 21092 Unison Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Minimal Ranch, ca. 1971
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

†21097 Unison Rd. 053-0692-0003; 053-6087-0237 Langcor House
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca 1830
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

†21103 Unison Road 053-1051; 053-6087-0238 Mary Phillips House
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1810
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing (2)
Individual Resource Status: Blacksmith Shop Non-Contributing

†21111 Unison Road 053-1052; 053-6087-0239 Henry Evans House
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca. 1815
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

21124 Unison Road 053-6087-0041 8 Oaks
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1975
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Stable Non-Contributing

†21131 Unison Road 053-0692-0006; 053-6087-0240 House, 21131 Unison Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1850
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

†21142 Unison Road 053-0129; 053-6087-0241 Unison United Methodist Church
Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, ca. 1835
Individual Resource Status: Church/Chapel Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed Non-Contributing

†21148 Unison Road 053-0692-0008; 053-6087-0242 Methodist Church Parsonage

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Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1955

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

†21164 Unison Road 053-0692-0009; 053-6087-0243 Summergreen Farm

Primary Resource Information: School, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1890

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (2)

Individual Resource Status: **School** Non-Contributing

†21223 Unison Road 053-0126; 053-6087-0244 Bonnycastle

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, ca. 1855

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Well/Well House** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Outbuilding, Domestic** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Silo** Non-Contributing (struct.)

21226 Unison Road 053-6087-0042 House, 21226 Unison Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Ranch, ca. 1982

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Vehicle/Equipment** Non-Contributing

21232 Unison Road 053-6087-0043 Good Home Farm

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 2004

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (3)

21282 Unison Road 053-6087-0044 House, 2182 Unison Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 2000

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Stable** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

21402 Unison Road 053-6087-0046 Taproot

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 2001

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool** Non-Contributing (struct.)
Individual Resource Status: **Pool House** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Vehicle/Equipment** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Machine** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Stable** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (2)

21441 Unison Road 053-6087-0047 Rabbit Run

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1980

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing

_____ Unison Road 053-0637; 053-6087-0048 South Fork Meeting House Site and Cemetery

Primary Resource Information: Archeological Site,

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery** **Contributing (site)**
Individual Resource Status: **Archeological Site** **Contributing (site)**

Welbourne Farm Lane

***22314 Welbourne Farm Lane 053-0120; 053-6087-0074 Welbourne**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Federal, ca. 1770, 1820, 1840

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Spring/Spring House** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **School** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Smoke/Meat House** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Greenhouse/Conservatory** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling** Non-Contributing (2)
Individual Resource Status: **Foundation** Non-Contributing (site)

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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing (struct.)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Carriage House	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken House/Poultry House	Non-Contributing (2)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Corncrib	Non-Contributing

Welbourne Road

34017 Welbourne Road 053-6087-0081 House, 34017 Welbourne Road
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1870**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing

34049 Welbourne Road 053-6087-0080 The Storehouse at Willisville
Primary Resource Information: **Mixed: Commer./Domestic, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900**
Individual Resource Status: **Mixed: Commerce/Domestic** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (2)

34055 Welbourne Road 053-6087-0079 House, 34055 Welbourne Road
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1910**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing

34300 Welbourne Road 053-0125; 053-6087-0061 Pelham
Primary Resource Information: **Secondary Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Italianate, Gothic Revival, ca. 1878**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (3)
Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Vehicle/Equipment** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Gazebo** Non-Contributing (struct.)
Individual Resource Status: **Stable** Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: **Shelter** Non-Contributing (5)

34313 Welbourne Road 053-6087-0075 Woodside
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1869**

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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (2)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing (struct.)

***34500 Welbourne Road 053-0141; 053-6087-0062 Crednal**

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca. 1785, 1814**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing (site)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Non-Contributing (site)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing (struct.)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tennis Court	Non-Contributing (struct.)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (3)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Furnace House	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Non-Contributing (2)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Office	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Kitchen	Non-Contributing

34572 Welbourne Road 053-6087-0063 House, 34572 Welbourne Road

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1830**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing (2)

34611 Welbourne Road 053-6087-0073 The Church House

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing

34650 Welbourne Road 053-6087-0064 Takaro Farm

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1986**

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing (2)

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Individual Resource Status: **Stable**

Non-Contributing

34657 Welbourne Road 053-6087-0072 The Orchard House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1920

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Archeological Site (house foundation)** Non-Contributing (site)

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (4)

Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Corncrib** Non-Contributing

34843 Welbourne Road 053-6087-0071 Quailwood

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1988

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

34855 Welbourne Road 053-6087-0070 Outbuildings, 34855 Welbourne Road

Primary Resource Information: Stable, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1988

Individual Resource Status: **Stable** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (4)

Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Vehicle/Equipment** Non-Contributing (2)

Willisville Road

22485 Willisville Road 053-6087-0085 House,, 22485 Willisville Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

22491 Willisville Road 053-0508; 053-6087-0084 Clifton Mill

Primary Resource Information: Mill, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1917

Individual Resource Status: **Mill** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Privy** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Chicken House/Poultry House** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Vehicle/Equipment** Non-Contributing

22637 Willisville Road 053-6087-0095 Diamond Hill

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1800**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

Individual Resource Status: **Spring/Spring House** **Contributing**

Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling** Non-Contributing (2)

Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing (2)

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Stable** Non-Contributing (2)

Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Vehicle/Equipment** Non-Contributing

22681 Willisville Road 053-6087-0094 House, 22681 Willisville Road

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Classical Revival, ca. 1955**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed, Vehicle/Equipment** Non-Contributing

24456 Willisville Road 053-6087-0083 Canaan at Millcreek

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1979**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling** Non-Contributing (2)

Individual Resource Status: **Barn** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Non-Contributing (2)

Individual Resource Status: **Pool House** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool** Non-Contributing (struct.)

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Unison Battlefield Historic District is located in western Loudoun County and northern Fauquier County, generally along and north of U.S. Route 50 and just east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. There, on November 1–3, 1862 (the Period of Significance), Union and Confederate cavalry detachments fought a series of engagements in the Loudoun Valley near the town of Unison (also called Union), which gave the battlefield its name. Confederate Major General J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry successfully delayed Union Brigadier General Alfred Pleasonton's cavalry, which was leading Major General George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac south from Philomont under a battle plan that President Abraham Lincoln proposed. The Federal commander, therefore, failed to execute Lincoln's plan to confine and attack Gen. Robert E. Lee's infantry in the Shenandoah Valley or block and attack it if it marched across McClellan's front from the Valley east to Culpeper County. This was the final straw in the president's repeated attempts to motivate McClellan to attack Lee. Lincoln replaced McClellan with Major General Ambrose E. Burnside two days later (November 5, 1862). The Battle of Unison is, therefore, of national significance in Civil War military history because of its immediate consequence: the removal of Major General George B. McClellan from command of the Army of the Potomac two days after the battle. The battlefield's archeological integrity is also intact, as shown by recent archeological investigations that were part of this nomination.

JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA:

The Unison Battlefield Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as nationally significant under Criterion A for its association with Civil War military history, specifically for the Battle of Unison and its consequences resulting in President Abraham Lincoln's removal of Major General George B. McClellan from command of the Army of the Potomac. The historic landscape remains largely intact and retains exceptional integrity of location, association, setting, feeling, design, and materials. In addition to the landscape, the battlefield incorporates manmade features including historic farmsteads, roads, fences, and buildings. The battlefield is also eligible under Criterion D for its archeological significance. Recent investigations of a fifty-acre study area at Fiddler's Green/South Fork Quaker Meeting House near the center of the battlefield have demonstrated that sufficient archaeological resources remain intact to yield information about the battle, troop movements, and offensive and defensive positions. Unison Battlefield Historic District meets the registration requirements outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled *The Civil War in Virginia, 1861–1865: Historic and Archaeological Resources*. The period of significance is November 1–3, 1862, because the series of engagements that constituted the battle began on

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November 1 and ended on November 3.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Summary

After the Battle of Antietam, Maryland, on September 17, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln ordered Major General George B. McClellan, commander of the Army of the Potomac, to pursue the retreating Confederate army, prevent it from crossing the Potomac River, and crush it. McClellan instead moved slowly, enabling General Robert E. Lee to lead the Army of Northern Virginia to relative safety in Virginia. The Confederate army camped in the Shenandoah Valley, where it rested and resupplied; it also had access to numerous gaps in the Blue Ridge Mountains, through which it could march east toward Richmond at any time. Disappointed, Lincoln next pressed McClellan to attack as quickly as possible, to prevent Lee's army from consolidating in strong defensive positions or from escaping east through the gaps, but again McClellan dawdled. Finally, Lincoln himself designed a plan on October 13 to place McClellan's army between Lee and the Confederate capital of Richmond and to strike the Confederates before they could move to winter quarters and establish a strong defensive position south of the Rapidan River in Culpeper County. The first part of the plan called for the Union cavalry to ride south through the Loudoun Valley to locate Lee's infantry and block its progress long enough for McClellan to bring his infantry to the scene and initiate a major battle. Lincoln privately resolved to remove McClellan from command if he failed to stop Lee.¹

Prelude

Lincoln's exasperation with McClellan began long before September 1862. Lincoln had high hopes for McClellan when he was first appointed to command, reorganize, train, and outfit the Army of the Potomac after the debacle at the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861. A masterful organizer, McClellan did a superb job, and Lincoln was certain as the spring of 1862 approached that the restructured army was the finest fighting force ever to take the field. Lincoln quickly realized, however, that seemingly the last thing McClellan wanted to do was take the field. Instead, the general offered a litany of demands and complaints calculated to justify inaction. According to McClellan, the enemy's army outnumbered his (in truth, McClellan's army almost always had at least a two-to-one advantage). He dared not move without reinforcements. No matter the quantity of supplies on hand, it was inadequate for a campaign. His horses were fatigued and needed replacing. The excuses for staying put appeared endless. The litany was repeated throughout the course of the McClellan-Lincoln

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relationship, beginning before McClellan's Peninsula Campaign got underway in March 1862, continuing through the disappointing end of that undertaking in July, and resuming after Lincoln reinstated McClellan to high command in September, following Lee's defeat of Major General John Pope at the Second Battle of Manassas.

Why did Lincoln restore McClellan to command? The simple answer is that he had no one else to select, the soldiers (whose vote Lincoln courted) loved McClellan, and there was always the chance that with enough prodding McClellan might act. He was competent and inspired his men, but could he inspire them to victory? The results of McClellan's Peninsula Campaign were mixed. Even with the greatest army ever assembled on the continent, McClellan had failed to achieve his objectives: to defeat the Confederates and capture Richmond. "Overcautiousness," as Lincoln termed it, McClellan's willingness to believe that he was hopelessly outnumbered, inept and quarreling subordinates, and McClellan's decision to "change his base" in the midst of the campaign had contributed to the resulting debacle. The Confederate command structure, however, suffered from many of the same problems (except for the gross overestimation of enemy numbers) even after Lee took over and led the Army of Northern Virginia into the Seven Days' Battles. Those bloody clashes resulted in no decisive Confederate victories but drove McClellan away from the Confederate capital nonetheless. One thing was clear to Lincoln, however: the fault for the failure of the Peninsula Campaign did not lie with the men who carried the rifles but with their commanders. The soldiers had behaved not only with courage but also with the discipline that was the product of the training and organization that McClellan had instituted. Could the passage of time and the reinstallation of the popular McClellan produce the victory that Lincoln sought?

Lincoln came to understand early on in the war, well before some of his generals then and later, that occupying territory or outmaneuvering opposing armies would not end the rebellion—that only defeating and crushing the enemy army, thereby destroying the means of resistance, would result in victory. Ironically, it was the same plan that the Confederacy's foremost aggressive general, Robert E. Lee, employed in his defensive war. Like Lincoln, Lee was continually frustrated in his attempts to destroy the enemy army. After success in the Seven Days' Battles and the Battles of Chancellorsville and Second Manassas, Lee attempted to deliver a crushing blow to his retreating adversary. He was stymied each time, however, not so much by the ineptitude of his subordinates as by his asking the impossible of his exhausted, bloodied men. Lincoln, on the other hand, had to deal with one commander after another who thought that holding territory, maneuvering his adversary into retreating, or winning a battle and then pausing to recuperate was sufficient. Not until he found Ulysses S. Grant in the winter of 1863–1864 would Lincoln at last have a general who would never stop attacking.

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Just as many civilians and politicians underestimated Lincoln's political skills, so too did many army officers underestimate Lincoln's grasp of military strategy. To be sure, Lincoln had only slight practical experience, a few months of service in the militia. His Confederate counterpart, Jefferson Davis, in contrast had lengthy military service and combat experience in the Mexican War. But Lincoln had a quick lawyer's mind (his specialty in private practice had been corporation law), and he soon taught himself the principles of warfare by reading the same classic books on the subject that his generals had read at the United States Military Academy at West Point. He also sought instruction, conferring for hours with professional soldiers such as his academically brilliant general-in-chief and principal advisor, Henry W. "Old Brains" Halleck. Lincoln learned the principles, studied maps, and comprehended the complexities facing his commanders. He also learned to recognize mere excuses when he heard them.

Although Lincoln was well aware of his limitations as a strategist and tactician, he also did not hesitate to use his recently acquired understanding to prod his generals to action, or to suggest courses of action to them if he thought such action might produce the desired results: crushing the enemy army and bringing the war closer to an end. He was careful to specify that his suggestions were suggestions, not orders, and he usually passed them down the chain of command instead of going over heads. The less astute generals seemed to take Lincoln at his word, while the more alert ones understood that a "suggestion" from the president was just short of a command. Most at least took Lincoln's suggestions in good humor; McClellan resented them intensely as gross interference. The contempt in which McClellan held the president simmered between the lines in his official correspondence but boiled over in his private letters to his wife.

The two men were bound to clash. Lincoln had only reappointed McClellan to command because he felt he had no better choice available at the time. It was obvious that the president had little faith in McClellan. The general's arrogance and dislike of authority—especially Lincoln's—was likewise obvious in his communications with the president. Over two months, the tensions between the two men reached the point of no return. Ironically, several members of Lincoln's cabinet began advising him to remove McClellan only a few days after he had reappointed him; Lincoln maintained his tenuous loyalty to McClellan long after others in Washington had given up.

After the horrendously bloody fight at Antietam in September 1862, Lincoln soon learned that what McClellan had proclaimed a victory was closer to a draw. Yes, Lee had abandoned the field, but both armies had been bled white and were simply too stunned by the violence and gore to resume combat

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immediately. Lee's army had not been crushed. It had withdrawn fighting, crossed the Potomac River into Virginia, and settled into the relative safety of the Shenandoah Valley to rest and rebuild. McClellan had followed too slowly, maintained a safe distance, and let Lee slip beyond his grasp. Lincoln did not lack sympathy for the weariness and suffering of McClellan's soldiers, but he knew that Lee's men had to be even more worn out and wounded and hungry. Yet Lee, as Lincoln later observed, had crossed the Potomac in a night while it took McClellan, with an admittedly much larger army, nine days to cross after nineteen days of dallying before even beginning to ford the river.

On October 1, 1862, Lincoln boarded a train in Washington and departed at 6 A.M. to visit McClellan and see the Antietam battlefield for himself. He arrived at Harpers Ferry at noon, reviewed troops there, and spent the night. McClellan arrived in the afternoon. The next day at noon, after reviewing more troops, the two men and their entourages began the journey north to Sharpsburg, where McClellan's headquarters was located just south of town. They arrived too late to review the troops, so that was put off until October 3. In the morning, Lincoln surveyed the vast camp and asked a companion, rhetorically, what it was. Told it was the Army of the Potomac, Lincoln muttered sourly, "No. . . . This is General McClellan's body-guard." This day and the next morning were spent reviewing troops, visiting the wounded, touring the battlefield, and conferring. Several photographs taken on October 3 show Lincoln and McClellan seated on opposite sides of a table in the general's tent or posing outside with various officers. Although both men described Lincoln's visit and their meetings as cordial, the photographs show the strain between them (even allowing for the stiff posing that long exposures required). At the table, Lincoln gazes into the middle distance while McClellan seems to be staring at Lincoln appraisingly. Outdoors, McClellan poses with one leg cocked while Lincoln, standing almost at attention, looks over the shorter man's head.²

Early in the evening of October 4, Lincoln boarded a train in Frederick, Maryland, and departed for the capital, arriving at 10 P.M. Two days later, on October 6, Halleck sent the following order to McClellan:

I am instructed to telegraph you as follows: The President directs that you cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him south. Your army must move now while the roads are good. If you cross the river between the enemy and Washington [that is, the Loudoun Valley route that McClellan eventually took], and cover the latter by your operation, you can be re-enforced with 30,000 men. If you move up the Valley of the Shenandoah, not more than 12,000 or 15,000 can be sent to you. The President advises the interior line between Washington and the

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enemy, but does not order it. He is very desirous that your army move as soon as possible. You will immediately report what line you adopt and when you intend to cross the river; also to what point the re-enforcements are to be sent. It is necessary that the plan of your operations be positively determined on before orders are given for building bridges and repairing railroads.

Halleck added that he and Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton “fully concur with the President in these instructions.”³

The October 6 telegram contains the germ of Lincoln’s strategy: that McClellan should march his army south through the Loudoun Valley east of the Blue Ridge Mountains, thereby keeping the numerically superior Army of the Potomac between Lee’s army and Washington and Richmond. In addition, this movement would allow for the easier reinforcement of McClellan from the Washington defenses. Although Halleck did not say so explicitly, a march along this route would also flush Lee from the Valley to defend the Confederate capital and, it was hoped, enable McClellan to crush him. Or, if Lee remained in the Valley, McClellan could attack him through the gaps.

Yet McClellan did not move. Instead, he telegraphed excuses to Halleck. These included the necessity of a rail line in order to provision his army and the possibility that if McClellan moved south, Lee might march north into Pennsylvania. Lincoln countered on October 13 with a letter written directly to McClellan, who was then in Charles Town, in present-day West Virginia. The president refuted his arguments for inaction and outlined in some detail the course that he believed McClellan should take. Because the letter illustrates Lincoln’s dwindling patience with the general, and because the last paragraph contains the explicit directions that resulted in McClellan’s march south through the Loudoun Valley and Unison, it is worth quoting here in its entirety:

My dear Sir:

You remember my speaking to you of what I called your over-cautiousness. Are you not over-cautious when you assume that you can not do what the enemy is constantly doing? Should you not claim to be at least his equal in prowess, and act upon the claim?

As I understand, you telegraph Gen. Halleck that you can not subsist your army at Winchester unless the Railroad from Harper’s Ferry to that point be put in working order. But the enemy does now subsist

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his army at Winchester at a distance nearly twice as great from railroad transportation as you would have to do without the railroad last named. He now wagens from Culpepper C.H. which is just about twice as far as you would have to do from Harper's Ferry. He is certainly not more than half as well provided with wagons as you are. I certainly should be pleased for you to have the advantage of the Railroad from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, but it wastes all the remainder of autumn to give it to you; and, in fact ignores the question of *time*, which can not, and must not be ignored.

Again, one of the standard maxims of war, as you know, is "to operate upon the enemy's communications as much as possible without exposing your own." You seem to act as if this applies *against* you, but can not apply in your *favor*. Change positions with the enemy, and think you not he would break your communication with Richmond within the next twenty-four hours? You dread his going into Pennsylvania. But if he does so in full force, he gives up his communications to you absolutely, and you have nothing to do but to follow, and ruin him; if he does so with less than full force, fall upon, and beat what is left behind all the easier.

Exclusive of the water line, you are now nearer Richmond than the enemy is by the route that you *can*, and he *must* take. Why can you not reach there before him, unless you admit that he is more than your equal on a march. His route is the arc of a circle, while yours is the chord. The roads are as good on yours as on his.

You know I desired, but did not order, you to cross the Potomac below, instead of above the Shenandoah and Blue Ridge. My idea was that this would at once menace the enemies' communications, which I would seize if he would permit. If he should move Northward I would follow him closely, holding his communications. If he should prevent our seizing his communications, and move towards Richmond, I would press closely to him, fight him if a favorable opportunity should present, and, at least, try to beat him to Richmond on the inside track. I say "try"; if we never try, we shall never succeed. If he make a stand at Winchester, moving neither North or South, I would fight him there, on the idea that if we can not beat him when he bears the wastage of coming

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to us, we never can when we bear the wastage of going to him. This proposition is a simple truth, and is too important to be lost sight of for a moment. In coming to us, he tenders us an advantage which we should not waive. We should not so operate as to merely drive him away. As we must beat him somewhere, or fail finally, we can do it, if at all, easier near to us, than far away. If we can not beat the enemy where he now is, we never can, he again being within the entrenchments of Richmond.

Recurring to the idea of going to Richmond on the inside track, the facility of supplying from the side away from the enemy is remarkable—as it were, by the different spokes of a wheel extending from the hub towards the rim—and this whether you move directly by the chord, or on the inside arc, hugging the Blue Ridge more closely. The chord-line, as you see, carries you by Aldie, Hay-Market, and Fredericksburg; and you see how turn-pikes, railroads, and finally, the Potomac by Acquia Creek, meet you at all points from Washington. The same, only the lines lengthened a little, if you press closer to the Blue Ridge part of the way. The gaps through the Blue Ridge I understand to be about the following distances from Harper's Ferry, to wit: Vestal's five miles; Gregorie's, thirteen, Snicker's eighteen, Ashby's, twenty-eight, Mannassas, thirty-eight, Chester forty-five, and Thornton's fifty-three. I should think it preferable to take the route nearest the enemy [through the Loudoun Valley], disabling him to make an important move without your knowledge, and compelling him to keep his forces together, for dread of you. The gaps would enable you to attack if you should wish. For a great part of the way, you would be practically between the enemy and both Washington and Richmond, enabling us to spare you the greatest number of troops from here. When at length, running for Richmond ahead of him enables him to move this way; if he does so, turn and attack him in rear. But I think he should be engaged long before such point is reached. It is all easy if our troops march as well as the enemy; and it is unmanly to say they can not do it.

This letter is in no sense an order.

Yours truly,

A. Lincoln⁴

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Lincoln's last sentence referred to the specific suggestions in the last paragraph; the direct order to march already had been issued on October 6. On October 16, McClellan acknowledged the receipt of Lincoln's letter, which Colonel Delavan D. Perkins had handed him, but begged off replying to it immediately as he had to "go to the front." The next day, McClellan again wrote Lincoln, claiming that because Perkins had to catch the train back to Washington, "I therefore think it best to send him back with this simple acknowledgment. . . . I promise you that I will give to your views the fullest and most unprejudiced consideration, and that it is my intention to advance the moment my men are shod and my cavalry are sufficiently renovated to be available." Again, however, McClellan did not move.⁵

Halleck telegraphed McClellan on October 21 that Lincoln "directs me to say that he has no change to make in his order of the 6th instant. If you have not been and are not now in condition to obey it, you will be able to show such want of ability. The President does not expect impossibilities, but he is very anxious that all this good weather should not be wasted in inactivity. Telegraph when you will move, and on what lines you propose to march."⁶

Instead of answering Halleck, McClellan forwarded a report from a cavalry officer that his horses suffered from "sore-tongue, grease, and consequent lameness, and sore backs. . . . The horses, which are still sound, are absolutely broken down from fatigue." Lincoln read the dispatch on October 25 and telegraphed a sarcastic query to McClellan: "I have just read your despatch about sore tongued and fatigued horses. Will you pardon me for asking what the horses of your army have done since the battle of Antietam that fatigue anything?" McClellan, for once, answered the president immediately and with some spirit:

My cavalry has been constantly employed in making reconnaissances, scouting, and picketing. Since the battle of Antietam, six regiments have made a trip of 200 miles, marching 55 miles in one day, while endeavoring to reach Stuart's cavalry.

General [Alfred] Pleasonton, in his official report, states that he, with the remainder of our available cavalry, while on Stuart's track, marched 78 miles in twenty-four hours.

Besides these two remarkable expeditions, our cavalry has been engaged in picketing and scouting 150 miles of river front ever since the battle of Antietam, and has made repeated reconnaissances since that time, engaging the enemy on every occasion, and, indeed, it has performed harder service since the battle than before. . . .

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If any instance can be found where overworked cavalry has performed more labor than mine since the battle of Antietam, I am not conscious of it.⁷

Neither man could let the matter drop. Lincoln wired McClellan on October 26:

Yours in reply to mine about horses received. Of course you know the facts better than I, still two considerations remain. Stuart's cavalry outmarched ours, having certainly done more marked service on the Peninsula, and everywhere since. Secondly, will not a movement of our army be a relief to the cavalry, compelling the enemy to concentrate, instead of 'foraging' in squads everywhere?⁸

McClellan wrote back that evening:

You will pardon me for most respectfully differing with you in regard to the expression in your dispatch 'Stuart's cavalry has done more marked service on the Peninsula and everywhere since.' I cannot resist the strength of my own conviction that some one has conveyed to your mind an erroneous impression in regard to the service of our cavalry, for I know you would not intentionally do injustice to the excellent officers and men of which it is composed. . . .

With the exception of the two raids by Stuart, I am unconscious of a single instance where the rebel cavalry has exhibited any superiority over ours. The fact that Stuart outmarched Pleasonton in his last raid is easily accounted for. It is said that he received a relay of fresh horses when he crossed the river at McCoy's Ferry. From that point he had extra lead horses to take the places of those that gave out on the road, besides which he stole some 1,000 horses in Pennsylvania, which contributed toward giving him another relay. Notwithstanding all this, he dropped a great many broken-down horses along the road. Pleasonton made his entire trip without a change of horses.

After this statement of facts has been placed before you, I feel confident you will concur with me that our cavalry is equally as efficient as that of the rebels.⁹

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Lincoln, probably fed up with the debate and nearing the end of his patience, decided to let McClellan have the last word. (Today's historians would side with Lincoln; not until the battles at Kelly's Ford and Brandy Station in March and June 1863 could the Federal cavalry claim even a draw against Stuart's men in combat. After that, the tide turned against the Confederates.) Besides, as Lincoln noted with relief at the end of his brief morning telegram, "I am so rejoiced to learn from your despatch to Gen. Halleck, that you begin crossing the river this morning." McClellan, at last, was on the march.

The Armies Move

Once the Army of the Potomac began crossing into Virginia, it found itself in the Loudoun Valley. To the east, the Catoctin and Hogback Mountains and low hills and ridges form a valley wall for about twenty miles, while to the west, the Blue Ridge Mountains separate the Loudoun Valley from the Shenandoah Valley. The width of the Loudoun Valley ranges from about a mile at the northern end to about ten miles at the southern end. South of Hogback Mountain, the sense of being in a valley is reinforced only by the Blue Ridge, since the terrain gradually opens up to the east. Numerous gaps penetrate the Blue Ridge south of Harpers Ferry: Keye's, Snicker's, Ashby's, Manassas, and Chester.

The Loudoun Valley and the area south of it was then, and remains today, a landscape of farms, pastures, fields, and woodlots. Generally open, it made an ideal terrain for cavalry engagements. Numerous watercourses flow through the area. In the northern Loudoun Valley, Piney Run flows south to north, paralleling the Shenandoah River and emptying into the Potomac River. In the southern part, the upper forks and branches of Catoctin Creek, Beaverdam Creek, Goose Creek, and Pantherskin Creek flow from west to east and create a series of low east-west hills and valleys that form the rolling terrain.¹⁰

A web of local roads, lanes, and farm roads ran in every direction through the Loudoun Valley and vicinity. (Almost all of these historic roads continue in use in the area today.) In addition, three turnpikes crossed the area from east to west to provide access to the Shenandoah Valley through two of the Blue Ridge gaps. The northernmost highway, the Leesburg and Snicker's Gap Turnpike (present-day State Route 7), ran between those two points; the Berryville Turnpike extended from the gap through Berryville to Winchester. The Snicker's Gap Turnpike (present-day State Route 73) ran from Aldie northwest to the gap, where it joined the Leesburg and Snicker's Gap Turnpike. The southernmost highway, the Ashby's Gap Turnpike (present-day U.S. Route 50), ran west from Aldie through Middleburg, Upperville, and Paris to Ashby's Gap, where the road continued to Winchester as the Millwood and Berryville Turnpikes.

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During the Civil War, armies generally followed certain conventions, whether encamped or on the march. When an army occupied ground for any length of time, the cavalry usually was on the flanks and out front, closest to the enemy, to scout and to serve as an early warning system in case the enemy attacked. The infantry, which had to rely on its feet to get anywhere, was positioned behind the faster-moving cavalry. Next, behind the infantry, were the slow-moving artillery and the baggage wagons, for better protection. When an army moved, the cavalry advanced first, to scout the proposed route of march, locate the enemy, and carry information back to the commanders quickly. Then came the infantry divisions, artillery, and supply train. Herds of horses and cattle, sutlers who sold personal items to the soldiers, and an assortment of other “camp followers” also tagged along in the rear.

If the cavalry encountered the enemy, what happened next depended on the situation. If cavalry encountered cavalry, one or both sides might dismount and fight as infantry, depending on the terrain and the degree of uncertainty as to the numbers or composition of the enemy forces. Alternatively, especially if the cavalry units were unequal in numbers, one side might charge the other in a mounted assault. Such encounters usually were brief—ending with a quick retreat—and casualties were light. If advancing cavalry encountered infantry units, however, the mounted arm usually withdrew after obtaining what information it could on enemy strength, and reported back to the commanders. Or, the troopers might charge an infantry skirmish line, or even engage the enemy from a safe distance and await reinforcements (preferably one’s own infantry). The cavalymen at the head of an advancing column had to be alert and make decisions quickly when they encountered the enemy.

To move an army was a massive and complicated logistical undertaking. When done well, the accomplishment was usually taken for granted. When done badly, chaos reigned, gridlock ensued, units blocked each other at intersections, wagon trains got lost, attacks were delayed, and recriminations flew. An army could not advance in single file, with cavalry, infantry, artillery, and supply wagons all strung out for many miles one after the other along one road. Multiple roads were used simultaneously. This meant that the army’s corps, divisions, and regiments had to get underway on time, units had to march through intersections quickly and on schedule so that they would not block other units passing through from other directions, mountain gaps and river crossings had to be secured, pontoon bridges had to be constructed if necessary, and all of the units had to get to their next assigned positions on time.

There were countless opportunities for disaster, most notably bad maps and commanders who could not get their men moving as scheduled. Both armies occasionally suffered from the latter defect,

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although by the fall of 1862 this was less of a problem than it was earlier in the war. In general, the Confederates had the advantage of better and more detailed maps (especially in the Shenandoah Valley region), thanks to the efforts of Major General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson’s superb cartographer, Jedediah Hotchkiss. “Make me a map of the Valley,” Jackson famously ordered Hotchkiss, and the self-taught mapmaker created maps that seemingly showed every road, pig-track, farm lane, ford, and bridge, as well as topography, woodlots, fields, buildings, and every other detail that a military planner needed. Union generals, in contrast, were at first limited to frequently inaccurate and outdated commercial maps, on which a line might depict a road or a cattle trail, with no way of knowing for certain until it was too late.

The Confederates also had the advantage in the Valley, not only because of excellent maps, but because many of them knew the place intimately. Jackson, of course, had been there before, when during the first half of the year he bested three Federal armies. The men under Longstreet’s command, and Lee, had become familiar with the roads and gaps after Antietam, as McClellan dithered in Maryland. In addition, Jackson’s men were already known as “foot cavalry” for their rapid long-distance marches; Longstreet’s were almost as quick. And, with 60,000 men under his command, Lee had a smaller, less-burdened force to move around.

Late in October 1862, the principal handicap facing McClellan’s army was its sheer size. The Army of the Potomac had about 100,000 soldiers—the largest army in the nation’s history. Because McClellan insisted that his men be well supplied at all times (one of the reasons that the soldiers loved him), he also had extensive baggage trains. Maps and roads were not a particular challenge, since the hills and valleys channeled the march along north-south roads. The challenge lay in getting the massive machine in motion. Despite McClellan’s reputation for slowness, however, once the army marched, it moved quickly. On October 26, as Lincoln’s telegram noted, McClellan began crossing the Potomac River. Two days later, McClellan telegraphed at 5 P.M.:

Headquarters are now at Berlin [Maryland]. . . . [Brigadier] General [George] Stoneman has probably crossed at White’s Ford by this time. [Brigadier General John F.] Reynolds’ [I] corps is massed here, and will, I hope, complete his supplies of clothing to-day and early to-morrow. [Brigadier General William B.] Franklin will move for here in the morning if nothing unusual occurs. Everything is moving as rapidly as circumstances will permit. I go to Lovettsville in a few minutes, to return to-night. We need more carbines and muskets. I shall not wait for

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them, but ought to be supplied at once.¹¹

At 1:23 in the morning, he telegraphed to Lincoln, “We occupy Leesburgh.”¹²

McClellan’s plan, in accordance with Lincoln’s instructions, was to seal off the Blue Ridge Mountain gaps, trap Lee in the Shenandoah Valley, and then fight him there. The first few days of executing the plan were going well. Lincoln was happy for the moment, and he telegraphed McClellan on October 29, “Your despatches of night before last, yesterday, & last night, all received. I am much pleased with the movement of the Army. When you get entirely across the river let me know.”¹³

In the Shenandoah Valley, however, Lee was likewise on the move, marching south in tandem with McClellan to escape the trap. On October 28, Jackson left Martinsburg, headed toward Berryville. From the vicinity of Lee’s Winchester headquarters, Major General James Longstreet began leading his corps south to Front Royal. He was then to march east through Chester Gap, pass through Rappahannock County, and occupy Culpeper County, where he could guard the railroad and other routes to Richmond. Jackson was to remain on the western side of the Blue Ridge Mountains unless he saw an opportunity to slip through a gap and strike McClellan’s right flank. Then he was to follow Longstreet’s route and join him. To delay and harass McClellan’s advance, on October 30 Lee sent Major General J. E. B. Stuart and about 1,000 cavalymen through Snicker’s Gap at present-day Bluemont into the Loudoun Valley.¹⁴

Stuart had with him Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee’s brigade (1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 9th Virginia Cavalry), with Colonel Williams C. Wickham in command. Major John Pelham and a six-gun battery of horse artillery completed Stuart’s force. The Confederates rode southeast and bivouacked at Bloomfield, about halfway between Snickersville and Upperville, and about four miles due west of Philomont. Stuart left his men for the night, sleeping in Upperville.

As Stuart and his men rode toward Bloomfield, his opposite number on the Union side, Brigadier General Alfred Pleasonton, was leading his 1,500–man cavalry brigade south to Purcellville, half a dozen miles east of Snickersville. Pleasonton was in advance of McClellan’s infantry corps, ordered to clear the way for them as far south as Upperville. Pleasonton’s brigade consisted of five regiments—3rd Indiana, 6th U.S., 8th Illinois, 8th New York, and 8th Pennsylvania—and the six-gun Battery M, 2nd U.S. Artillery, under Lieutenant Alexander C. M. Pennington.

Pleasonton and Stuart each had deployed small groups of scouts several miles in front of the main

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bodies of cavalry to seek out the enemy. A few encounters occurred during the day near Philomont, but no actions developed. Confederate scouts reported to Stuart, however, that they had discovered a brigade-sized Federal force riding southwest from Leesburg. This brigade, under Brigadier General George Bayard, sent ahead the 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, which bivouacked for the night at Mountville on the Snickersville Turnpike, about three miles southeast of Philomont. The rest of Bayard's brigade went on to Aldie. From there, Bayard was to find Pleasonton and reinforce him.

Before dawn on October 31, Stuart rode back to Bloomfield and led two detachments of the 3rd and 9th Virginia Cavalry to Mountville, ordering the 4th Virginia Cavalry and a two-gun section of horse artillery to follow. Taking back roads through Unison, Stuart struck the Rhode Island bivouac at midmorning, overrunning the camp and capturing fifty-eight Federals. The rest escaped and rode to Aldie to warn Bayard, who had his guns open up on the Confederates when they came within range. Stuart had Pelham unlimber and return fire. For much of the rest of the afternoon, the two sides popped away at each other but did not engage closely. Finally, Stuart and his men slipped off, back toward Bloomfield. At dusk, Bayard withdrew east almost to Fairfax Court House, and was seen no more. Stuart's right flank would be under no threat over the next few days.

As the day's activities came to an end, Pleasonton had reached Purcellville and was preparing to press on the next morning toward Upperville by way of Philomont. Behind him, most of the Army of the Potomac's corps had either crossed from Maryland into Virginia or were about to. Federal infantrymen were advancing toward Snicker's Gap; they planned to move toward Ashby's Gap as well once Pleasonton had cleared the way. In the Shenandoah Valley, Jackson had withdrawn from Keye's Gap and was following in the wake of Longstreet and Lee, who were well on their way to Front Royal. Stuart was in position near Bloomfield, preparing to push east toward Philomont, Pleasonton's intermediate destination, in the morning. The stage was ready for the coming engagement.

The Battle of Unison: Day 1

At dawn on November 1, Stuart sent Pelham's battery and a detachment of the 3rd Virginia Cavalry toward Philomont to locate the Union advance. They crossed the North Fork ford, dismounted, and concealed themselves among the trees on Philomont Heights about a quarter of a mile west of the village. Meanwhile, Pleasonton put his column in motion from Purcellville and led it into Philomont about 11 A.M.

The first phase of the battle began about noon, when a detachment of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry

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advanced west on the Unison road (present-day J. E. B. Stuart Road) and came within range of the Virginians on Philomont Heights. After some shots were exchanged and Federal reinforcements came up to join the Pennsylvanians, the Confederates fell back to the high ground across North Creek overlooking the ford. Stone walls protected the troopers, and Pelham's guns joined them there. As the Pennsylvania cavalymen and Pennington's guns arrayed themselves on Philomont Heights, a fierce artillery duel broke out. Each side further strengthened its position with cavalry reinforcements. Pleasonton rode forward in the afternoon to the Shepherd house on Philomont Heights to observe the action. When darkness ended the fight for the day, he was still eight miles from his stated objective, Upperville. Stuart's men withdrew in the night to Unison.

To strengthen his hand for the next day's advance, Pleasonton requested that he be reinforced with infantry (apparently believing that the dismounted cavalymen he had faced were infantrymen instead). McClellan complied, detaching Colonel J. William Hofmann's brigade (7th Indiana, 56th Pennsylvania, and 76th and 95th New York Infantry regiments, as well as Lt. Frederick Edgell's 1st Battery, New Hampshire Light Artillery) from I Corps, which was the closest infantry corps to Pleasonton. The corps had arrived in Purcellville, roughly half a dozen miles north of Philomont, during the day. McClellan's infantry was marching rapidly, and between its speediness and Pleasonton's slow advance, it was close behind the cavalry.

Across the Blue Ridge Mountains in the Shenandoah Valley, meanwhile, late in the afternoon Longstreet's columns neared Front Royal. Behind him, Jackson had moved his headquarters from Berryville to Millwood. To protect his left flank, Jackson ordered Major General D. H. Hill to march his division through Ashby's Gap into the Loudoun Valley and bivouac near Upperville. The opposing armies were drawing closer to each other.

The Battle of Unison: Day 2

On the morning of November 2, the second phase of the battle began with music. It was Sunday morning, and church bells summoned the faithful for worship services in Unison. Just north of the village, Stuart stationed Wickham's brigade on the Unison side of Dog Branch, with a two-gun section of Breathed's Battery covering the Dog Branch ford. The site is on present-day Unison Farm and Akenfield and the antebellum barn still stands by the ford. Up the road in Philomont, Hofmann's infantry began marching toward Unison while detachments from Pleasonton's cavalry covered the flanks. The 6th U.S. Cavalry rode south on St. Louis Road (Pleasonton's left flank), while the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry rode west on the right flank. At Ebenezer Churches, the Pennsylvanians

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captured an outpost of the 9th Virginia Cavalry and then spent the rest of the day pushing along Bloomfield Road toward Upperville.

The 3rd Indiana Cavalry accompanied Hofmann's infantrymen as they marched toward Unison. Pennington's Battery deployed at the Shepherd house on Philomont Heights between 8 and 9 A.M. and fired a few rounds at the previous day's Confederate position, but received no return fire. As the infantry and cavalry pressed on toward the North Fork ford, a Union band played "Listen to the Mockingbird." The cavalry charged across the ford, where Stuart had left a few troopers to provide early warning of a Union approach. The Federal infantry, which had deployed in a line of battle on the advance to the ford, resumed a column formation behind the cavalry, and together they marched toward Unison.

As the Federals marched across the Whitacre farm, Breathed's guns opened up on them at about 10 A.M. The column halted while Pennington's Battery came up and replied. Opposing skirmishers fired at each other, and the 56th Pennsylvania and 95th New York Infantry waded across Dog Branch, deployed in a line of battle, and skirmished toward Breathed's guns. As they came closer, the Confederates pulled their cannons back toward Unison. The Federal infantrymen paused on the crest of the ridge, from which they could see the village, and the 8th New York and 3rd Indiana Cavalry moved in front of them to serve as a mounted skirmish line.

When the Union advance resumed, the battle entered its third phase. Stuart deployed Wickham's 1st, 4th, and 5th Virginia Cavalry along Bloomfield Road in a line that extended north and south of Unison Road. In the meantime, Pelham rode from Welbourne, where he had spent the night, to Unison to confer with Stuart. Having observed the Federal movements all the way back to Philomont, Stuart ordered Pelham to put his and Breathed's guns in a line west of Bloomfield Road and north of the Unison United Methodist Church, later used as a Union hospital. Pelham opened fire on the Federals, causing the cavalrymen to halt, dismount, send their horses to the rear, and advance on foot. Stuart also sent Colonel Richard L. T. Beale and the remainder of the 9th Virginia Infantry to Bloomfield to protect the Confederate left flank and contest the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry's advance toward Upperville.

On the Union side, Pennington and Edgell soon unlimbered their guns on both sides of Unison Road about 2,000 yards from the Confederate cannons and the village. The gunners blasted away at each other with solid shot and explosive shells for about an hour, while in Unison the villagers huddled in basements and anywhere else that could provide cover. The Federal guns took a heavy toll on the

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buildings, setting many of them afire. Pelham quickly shifted his cannons back and forth whenever his Union counterparts seemed to find the range—a maneuver at which he was a master. Eventually, Stuart decided that he had delayed the Federal advance as long as he could. He ordered his forces, obscured by the smoke from the burning buildings in Unison, to withdraw southwest to the next ridge, where the Quaker Meeting House was located. This maneuver began the battle's fourth phase.

The meetinghouse occupied a site on the eastern side of Unison Road (only the adjacent cemetery remains today). Keene's Creek separated the high ground there from the height at Unison, and the open terrain between the two afforded a clear view of the Union advance. Behind Stuart, the land dropped sharply to Beaverdam Creek and a ford, making his position less than ideal for the sort of quick withdrawal that he had been executing thus far in the battle. Breathed's guns spread out in front of the meetinghouse and Wickham's cavalymen extended the line eastward. On the western side of Unison Road, they covered a front of about 750 yards to Fiddler's Green.

Across the open ground, Pleasonton deployed Pennington's and Edgell's guns south of Unison Road behind the Methodist church. Union sharpshooters moved down to Keene's Creek about 1 P.M. and opened fire on Wickham's position as the opposing artillerists began dueling. A Federal shell exploded in front of one of Pelham's guns, wreaking havoc. When the 95th New York, 56th Pennsylvania, and 7th Indiana Infantry regiments advanced toward Keene's Creek in line of battle, Pelham led one of his cannons to a rise about 400 yards east and north of his main line and opened fire. His first shot killed the 7th Indiana Infantry color bearer and alerted Pleasonton that Hofmann's left flank was in danger. A squadron of the 3rd Indiana Cavalry was dispatched east to outflank Pelham while the infantrymen took cover. Stuart used the pause to withdraw again, crossing his guns and cavalry across Beaverdam Creek to the high ground about a thousand yards south of the meetinghouse. The withdrawal across the creek was well executed. Stuart left a dozen wounded men behind; they were captured and taken to the Keene house (Bonnycastle), close to Federal field hospital at Unison Methodist Church. The Confederates had delayed the Federal advance for about an hour and a half.

The battle's fifth phase—the engagement along Beaverdam Creek—presented Stuart with a new challenge because Unison Road forked north of the creek to form present-day Quaker Lane heading southwest and Newlin Mill Road leading southeast. Stuart saw that his men could cover Quaker Lane and the ford from their new positions, but that there were no suitable artillery positions to command Newlin Mill Road, which was also beyond the range of small-arms fire. Stuart's right flank was therefore open and threatened, so he posted the 3rd Virginia Cavalry far to his right rear, at Crednal just north of Welbourne Road. His left flank, near Bloomfield, was still guarded as the 9th Virginia

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Cavalry sparred with the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

For the moment, Stuart was short of artillery, because Pelham had to send all but two guns to the rear for emergency repairs. With his remaining cannons posted on high ground just west of Quaker Road, however, Pelham lobbed several rounds at the back yard of the meetinghouse when he saw Federal soldiers there.

As the Union infantry skirmish line began to make its way to Beaverdam Creek, Confederate sharpshooters fired at them from behind stone walls, as they had been doing all day. To support the skirmishers and drive off Pelham's guns, Pleasonton called up Pennington's battery to the field south of the meetinghouse. Meanwhile, some dismounted Federal cavalry worked their way across the creek and attacked the flank of the 5th Virginia Cavalry, which was holding the high ground near Pelham. The Virginians began to withdraw and Pelham followed, thereby uncovering the ford for a general Federal advance. At this point, about 3 P.M., Stuart realized that his position was untenable and ordered a withdrawal to the next promontory, Seaton's Hill, located about a thousand yards south.

The sound of the fighting carried easily to Upperville, located about four miles southwest of Beaverdam Creek, where D. H. Hill was growing apprehensive. He posted a brigade just east of town on Vineyard Hill in case he had to give battle. Stuart had sent him a message to inform Hill that he was fighting infantry as well as cavalry. Hill in turn wrote to Jackson, concerned that the Federals might get through Snicker's Gap and march south, thereby severing Hill's line of retreat.

The sixth phase of the battle took place on and in front of Seaton's Hill, which appears today much as it did then: generally open and with clear fields of fire north of Welbourne Road. Wickham's cavalrymen withdrew fighting south from Beaverdam Creek to a position a few hundred yards short of the hill, where they established a defensive line behind stone walls paralleling Welbourne Road. It eventually extended—thinner in some places than in others—east from Willisville Road, across Quaker Lane, and past Crednal, where it curved south to Welbourne Road. Pelham posted five guns east of Quaker Lane on Venus Hill, the northernmost end of Seaton's Hill, and opened fire on a Federal cavalry squadron that trotted into the open in the distance.

Pleasonton ordered Pennington's and Edgell's guns forward, through the ravine at Beaverdam Creek, and posted them along the high ground that Stuart had vacated. Another artillery duel erupted, and as the shot and shell rained down on each side's guns, Hofmann's infantry regiments marched onto the field. The 56th Pennsylvania and 95th New York Infantry spread out east of Quaker Lane and

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advanced through the cannon fire with the 8th New York Cavalry on their left flank. Back behind the Confederate line, south of Welbourne Road, civilians stood near the Welbourne house to watch the action. They moved to the relative safety of the front porch when some overshot Federal shells came screaming by.

Near 5 P.M., as the light began to fade, Pleasonton succeeded in turning Stuart's right flank and compelling a Confederate withdrawal. Mounted skirmishers, most likely the 6th U.S. Cavalry (which had started out that morning on the Federal right flank from Philomont) pressed the 3rd Virginia Cavalry just north of Welbourne Road until it was forced to retreat. Leaving behind some sharpshooters to slow the pursuit, Stuart withdrew to a new line on Pantherskin Creek north of the Ashby's Gap Turnpike and about a mile east of Upperville. The 9th Virginia Cavalry, having contested the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry's advance all day, broke contact and bivouacked north of Upperville.

Stuart rode into the town after dark and met with Hill, who had received orders from Jackson to march south to Manassas Gap. Hill passed the responsibility for the defense of Ashby's Gap to Stuart, who thus had to keep delaying the Federal advance and also guard the gap. Hill left behind a five-gun battery, Captain Robert A. Hardaway's Alabama Artillery, to occupy the gap and support Stuart. One of Hardaway's guns, an imported Whitworth rifled cannon, had a range of more than two miles—far more than conventional guns.

Fifteen miles to the southwest, part of Longstreet's corps reached Chester Gap and began marching out of the Valley toward Sperryville. Lee made his headquarters in Front Royal and directed Jackson to remain in the Valley, to match his pace to that of McClellan, and to keep open the gaps south of Front Royal and Chester Gap. Lee was essentially dividing his army in the face of McClellan's advance. It was a risky tactic but one that kept Lee's options open as he considered his next move.

Because the armies were in close proximity and there were many good observation points available in the Blue Ridge gaps, each side could see the other's infantry during the day. McClellan climbed the mountain at Snicker's Gap and observed Jackson's retreating columns, while Captain William Blackford, Stuart's chief engineer, watched from the Blue Ridge as McClellan's wagon trains advanced from Leesburg. The Union infantry made rapid advances. I Corps marched south from Purcellville, VI Corps reached Wheatland, and IX Corps made camp in the evening around Philomont, Unison, and Bloomfield. II Corps occupied Snickersville (present-day Bluemont), and elements of V Corps soon held Snicker's Gap. McClellan hoped to occupy Ashby's Gap sometime the next morning, if

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Pleasanton could push Stuart out of the way.

Pleasanton received help in the evening, when Brigadier General William W. Averell arrived with his brigade (3rd and 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, 5th U.S. Cavalry, and Lt. John C. Tidball's Battery A, 2nd U.S. Artillery). These reinforcements gave Pleasanton a total of about 4,000 men and 16 guns against Stuart's 1,000 men and 6 guns (11, if Hardaway's cannons are included). The next day would decide the contest.

The Battle of Unison: Day 3

On November 3, the seventh and final phase of the action began soon after dawn, as the Federals prepared to advance against Stuart's positions. On his left flank, the 9th Virginia Cavalry still held Trappe Road but was ready to fall back toward Upperville if the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry pressed too hard. The 4th Virginia Cavalry and Hardaway's artillery held the center of the line around Kinchloe's Mill, about a thousand yards north of Ashby's Gap Turnpike. The millpond and ubiquitous stone walls gave them added protection. On Stuart's right, the 1st, 3rd, and 5th Virginia Cavalry, with Pelham's guns behind them, held a line that arced south from Clifton Mill on Pantherskin Creek to the turnpike.

The Federals advanced along several fronts. On the right flank, the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry continued its slow progress down Trappe Road. In the center, Averell's brigade rode south on Willisville Road, turned west at that hamlet onto Millville Road, and then turned south again on present-day Greengarden Road, heading for Kinchloe's Mill with Tidball's guns in support. To the east or left of Averell, Pleasanton's cavalry brigade rode south on the Willisville Road and through the intersection, then headed for Clifton Mill with Pennington's battery. On Pleasanton's far left, Hofmann's infantry brigade and Edgell's guns marched south on Quaker Road and then up and over Seaton's Hill toward the turnpike and Stuart's right flank.

At about 10 A.M., as Hofmann's skirmish line started down the southern slopes of Seaton's Hill, Pelham opened fire on them. This prompted Pleasanton to order Pennington's and Edgell's batteries into position to respond, a process that took some time, with a two-hour-long artillery duel as the result. Meanwhile, Averell pressed on toward Kinchloe's Mill and Stuart's main line. As Averell's skirmishers engaged those of Stuart, Tidball unlimbered his cannons and began shelling the Confederate line; Hardaway's guns replied. Eventually Pelham, outgunned two to one, had to slacken his fire to move his battery, leaving the main Confederate line exposed. An exploding shell wounded Wickham, and Colonel Thomas L. Rosser, 5th Virginia Cavalry, assumed command of Wickham's

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brigade.

Beyond the Confederate right, out of view on the eastern side of Pantherskin Creek, the 95th New York Infantry made its way down a ravine to a ford. When it crossed the ford and headed toward the sound of battle, the regiment climbed the slope and emerged near Joshua Fletcher's house, The Maples. The house, which still stands just north of the turnpike, marked the end of Stuart's line, the extreme left flank. Inside the dwelling, Confederate sharpshooters opened up on the advancing New Yorkers, but the Federals swept over the property. With Edgell directing accurate fire on The Maples, the infantrymen drove the sharpshooters from the house, very nearly captured one of Pelham's guns, and broke Stuart's line. At about 2:30 P.M., Rosser ordered a retreat toward Upperville.

For the moment, Stuart's center was holding at Kinchloe's Mill. To support the line and buy time and let Pelham's guns pass through Upperville first, Stuart re-formed Rosser's men in a new line facing east at Vineyard Hill. Hardaway's battery unlimbered in the vineyard north of the turnpike to support Rosser. Edgell moved his guns across Pantherskin Creek near The Maples to engage Hardaway, as Pleasonton's cavalry advanced along the turnpike.

At Kinchloe's Mill, at about 4 P.M., Averell's men and Tidball's cannons were fully engaged against the center of Stuart's line. Averell sent a detachment toward the 9th Virginia Cavalry on Trappe Road at about the same time that Stuart's line at Vineyard Hill began to collapse in the face of Pleasonton's attack along the turnpike. For the Confederates, it was time to leave.

South of the turnpike and Vineyard Hill, Ida Dulaney watched the last act unfold from the upper porch of her house at Oakley, and later wrote about it in her diary. She saw Stuart's Vineyard Hill line break and the Confederate retreat become general as the 9th Virginia Cavalry and the force at Kinchloe's Mill joined Rosser's men in a dash through Upperville toward Ashby's Gap. Part of the 9th Virginia formed a rear guard west of town to stall the Federal pursuit and allow the rest of the cavalry and the artillery to escape. As the pursuit moved west along the turnpike, a couple of Confederate guns opened up on the Federals, followed by Hardaway's Whitworth rifled cannon posted almost two miles away near Paris. The Union cavalry pulled up, and the remaining Confederate troopers made their way to the relative safety of Ashby's Gap as the sun began to sink over the Blue Ridge. The last shots of the Battle of Unison had been fired.

Aftermath

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By the end of the day on November 3, most of McClellan's infantry was within an easy march of Ashby's Gap. IX Corps occupied Upperville while II Corps bivouacked north of the town. I Corps occupied Unison. V Corps held Snicker's Gap. McClellan himself slept that night at Bloomfield. The next day, Stuart abandoned Ashby's Gap and headed south toward Rappahannock County and the Confederate line of march from Chester Gap to Culpeper County. With his departure, Loudoun Valley became Federal territory and McClellan's infantry hustled southward.

But Lee and his army had escaped. Jackson's quick-marching men—living up to their nickname of “foot cavalry”—had passed beyond McClellan's reach and were approaching Front Royal. They would remain safe in the Shenandoah Valley for the rest of the month. Although Pleasonton's and Averell's commands closed off Manassas and Chester Gaps on November 4 and 5, Longstreet and Lee had already completed their passage through the Blue Ridge and Sperryville. By November 5, they occupied Culpeper Court House. The race was over, and Lee had won.

As the Confederates settled into temporary winter camp, the news trickled into Washington. Lincoln read the telegrams and examined the maps and understood that McClellan had failed to execute the campaign's main objective: prevent Lee from getting between the Federal army and Richmond. It was time for McClellan to go. On the afternoon of November 5, Lincoln issued his orders:

By direction of the President, it is ordered that Major General McClellan be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac; and that Major General [Ambrose E.] Burnside take the command of that Army.

Also, that Major General [David] Hunter take command of the Corps in said Army, which is now commanded by General Burnside.

That Major General Fitz-John Porter be relieved from the command of the corps he now commands in said Army; and that Major General [Joseph] Hooker take command of said corps.

The General-in-Chief [Henry W. Halleck], is authorized, in discretion, to issue an order substantially as the above, forthwith, or so soon as he may deem proper.

A. LINCOLN¹⁵

On the snowy night of November 6–7, McClellan and the Army of the Potomac were camped at Rectortown, about six miles south of Upperville. As McClellan sat in his tent, two visitors entered—Burnside and Brigadier General C. Putnam Buckingham—bearing Lincoln's order as issued by

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Halleck's office. McClellan later wrote that he was careful, as he read it, not to show any reaction, so "they shall not have the triumph." On November 10, McClellan formally turned over his beloved army to Burnside with surprising graciousness; he confined his considerable bitterness to his private letters. He then returned home "to await further orders," which of course never came.

Lincoln, in relieving McClellan, began to search anew for a general who would be as aggressive as Lee but even more relentless, and who understood that the goal was not to capture territory or to merely outmaneuver the opposing army but to pin it down and crush it. Over the next year, Lincoln would work his way through two generals—Burnside and Hooker— before appointing George G. Meade commander of the Army of the Potomac. Lincoln found his man at last when he appointed Ulysses S. Grant to direct all of the Union armies. Grant took the field with Meade and together they formed the team that eventually compelled Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House.

Significance of the Battle of Unison

Early in October 1862, President Abraham Lincoln designed a campaign for Major General George B. McClellan. Its strategic objectives were to confine General Robert E. Lee's army to the Shenandoah Valley and then attack and destroy it there, or, if Lee moved east through the Blue Ridge gaps, to keep the Federal army between Lee and Richmond by advancing quickly through the Loudoun Valley. The plan, Lincoln hoped, would return the initiative to McClellan and the Army of the Potomac.

Tactically, to execute Lincoln's plan required the Federal cavalry to clear the Loudoun Valley in advance of the infantry, so that the latter could occupy the Blue Ridge gaps and confine the Confederates to the Shenandoah Valley. Or, if Lee managed to get through the gaps and head east, the cavalry had to blast its way quickly to within striking distance so that the infantry could catch up and engage Lee's foot soldiers. Speed was essential—the cavalry had to push through any obstacles in its path and the infantry had to march with unaccustomed rapidity.

On the Confederate side, Stuart's cavalry had to hold up the Union cavalry long enough for Lee's infantry to get through the gaps and escape to Culpeper County. On the one hand, at this stage of the war Stuart's troopers were clearly superior to their Federal counterparts in quickness, in maneuvering skills, and in the ability to fight as well dismounted as they could fight on horseback. Stuart also had the advantage in horse artillery; in an even fight, the amazingly skillful John Pelham could outgun any Union artilleryman. On the other hand, it was not an even fight: Stuart's horsemen were outnumbered from the start and after a couple of days Pelham was facing twice as many guns as he had at his

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disposal. And after all the Federal dawdling, once Pleasonton set his men in motion on November 1 the Union infantry was practically on his heels, close enough to send him reinforcements.

Pleasanton, however, was no Stuart. Although capable enough, the Federal commander and his troopers lacked the confidence and skill of their Confederate counterparts. Stuart's men also were far more adept at fighting dismounted than were the Federals. They slowed Pleasanton's advance by utilizing the terrain brilliantly, by making well-timed withdrawals from one ridge to the next, by using small-arms fire and Pelham's shelling to make the Federals stop and move from column to battle formation and back to column again, and by employing their combat experience and discipline to hold each position for as long as possible.

Given the overwhelming advantage in numbers that the Federals enjoyed, of course, the outcome of the engagement was certain: Pleasanton eventually would push Stuart back far enough to put McClellan's infantry within striking distance of the Confederate infantry's line of march. The question, however, was how long it would take to achieve that outcome. Stuart supplied the answer through his skillful defense during the Battle of Unison: too long.

The Battle of Unison is of national significance because of its immediate consequence: the removal of Major General George B. McClellan from command of the Army of the Potomac on November 5. For President Abraham Lincoln, McClellan's failure to execute the president's plan and stop the Confederate army's retreat to safety was the last straw, a military defeat mirrored by the almost simultaneous Republican Party losses in the mid-term Congressional elections. The Battle of Unison resulted in the removal of a superb organizer and the most charismatic commander in the United States Army at the time, effectively ending McClellan's military career.

Lincoln himself summed up the significance of the Battle of Unison. "I peremptorily ordered him to advance," he told his secretary John Hay, but McClellan kept "delaying on little pretexts of wanting this or that. . . . I saw how he could intercept the enemy on the way to Richmond. I determined to make that the test. If he let them get away [at Unison] I would relieve him. He did so & I relieved him."¹⁶

ENDNOTES

¹ For documentation of the discussions of Federal and Confederate strategies, the relationship between Lincoln and McClellan, and communications between the president and the general that follow below, see David W. Lowe, *Civil War in Loudoun Valley: The Battle of Unison, November 1–3, 1862* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National

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Park Service, 2008), 1–2, 7–12; David Herbert Donald, *Lincoln* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1995), 319–320, 338–341, 349–350, 387–388; John S. Salmon, *The Official Virginia Civil War Battlefield Guide* (Mechanicsburg, Pa.: Stackpole Books, 2001), 55–56, 58, 66; “The Lincoln Log,” Web Site, <http://www.thelincolnlog.org/view/1862/10>, accessed February 13, 2011.

² Donald, *Lincoln*, 387; Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Collection Web Site, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/search/?q=Lincoln%20Antietam>, accessed February 13, 2011.

³ Robert N. Scott, ed., *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880–1901), ser. 1, vol. 19, part 1, p. 72.

⁴ Library of Congress, Abraham Lincoln Papers, quoted in “The Lincoln Log,” Web Site, <http://www.thelincolnlog.org/view/1862/10>, accessed February 13, 2011.

⁵ Scott, *The War of the Rebellion*, ser. 1, vol. 19, part 1, p. 16.

⁶ *Ibid.*, ser. 1, vol. 19, part 1, p. 81.

⁷ *Ibid.*, ser. 1, vol. 19, part 2, pp. 485–486.

⁸ Library of Congress, Abraham Lincoln Papers, quoted in “The Lincoln Log,” Web Site, <http://www.thelincolnlog.org/view/1862/10>, accessed February 13, 2011.

⁹ *Ibid.*, ser. 1, vol. 19, part 2, pp. 490–491.

¹⁰ See the map figures attached to this nomination.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, ser. 1, vol. 19, part 2, p. 501.

¹² Library of Congress, Abraham Lincoln Papers, quoted in “The Lincoln Log,” Web Site, <http://www.thelincolnlog.org/view/1862/10>, accessed February 13, 2011.

¹³ ALS, owned by Perc S. Brown, Newark, New Jersey, quoted in “The Lincoln Log,” Web Site, <http://www.thelincolnlog.org/view/1862/10>, accessed February 13, 2011.

¹⁴ Lowe, *Battle of Unison*, 10. The accounts below of troop movements, etc., undertaken before, during, and after the battle are taken from Lowe’s thorough study of the event. Lowe’s approach to defining the battlefield involves a combination of documentary research and field observation that he largely pioneered during the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission study early in the 1990s. It recognizes that there often are gaps and contradictions (some more apparent than real) in documentary sources that frequently can be resolved by comparing the written or published accounts with the terrain on which the engagement was fought. Lowe and other NPS staff members developed a systematic approach of certain principles or protocols in conducting the field work and analyzing terrain, known as KOKOA: Key terrain; Observation and fields of fire; Concealment and cover; Obstacles; and Avenues of approach. In addition to using this protocol to identify landscape features, the principle of “military probability” is applied. That is, the known military tactics of the day enable Lowe to predict with a reasonable prospect of accuracy the terrain that likely was utilized by the combatants in the absence of specific or detailed written documentation. Lowe used these principles to define the battlefield, for which see his pp. 45–46. Because of Lowe’s knowledge of the documentary sources, familiarity with the terrain, and expertise in applying the KOKOA principles, his account of the battle and description of the landscape that it covered are considered authoritative. Our understanding of battery locations, sites of more intense combat, etc. will likely evolve with new documentary evidence and with further archeological testing. This is to be expected with this methodology. The shift of locations, however, is expected to be measured in tens of yards, not in miles.

¹⁵ Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, quoted in “The Lincoln Log,” Web Site, <http://www.thelincolnlog.org/view/1862/10>, accessed February 13, 2011.

¹⁶ James M. McPherson, *Crossroads of Freedom: Antietam* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002), 152.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

UTM REFERENCES (NAD 83) Zone 18:

A: 256366E 4327117N	O: 258043E; 4322002N
B: 257041E 4327075N	P: 257356E; 4319999N
C: 257014E 4326522N	Q: 255969E; 4319975N
D: 254322E 4324205N	R: 254903E; 4319153N
E: 252681E; 4320715N	S: 253973E; 4319132N
F: 253617E; 4320723N	T: 253742E; 4318824N
G: 254169E; 4320753N	U: 251670E; 4318630N
H: 254808E; 4320502N	V: 250870E; 4319719N
I: 255305E; 4322677N	W: 246840E; 4320911N
J: 257180E; 4324405N	X: 246913E; 4321176N
K: 262003E; 4326837N	Y: 249609E; 4320541N
L: 262604E; 4326605N	Z: 250976E; 4323721N
M: 262540E; 4326158N	AA: 252810E; 4322840N
N: 259931E; 4324967N	

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The nominated boundaries of the Unison Battlefield Historic District are outlined in the attached oversized maps and are delineated by the listed UTM coordinates shown on the accompanying USGS maps.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundaries as described above enclose the area within which the Battle of Unison occurred on November 1–3, 1862, according to David Lowe’s authoritative analysis and description of the terrain. The area enclosed includes the terrain over which the actions took place that constitute the battle. These actions include the clashes that occurred between the Union cavalry and reinforcements and the Confederate cavalry along the principal routes of engagement: between Philomont and the Ashby’s Gap Turnpike (present-day U.S. Route 50) along J. E. B. Stuart Road, Unison Road, Quaker Lane, Willisville Road, and Greengarden Road; the route along which the 9th Virginia Cavalry and 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry engaged east of the principal routes, along Bloomfield and Trappe Roads between the Ebenezer Churches (where that engagement began) and Upperville; and the route of the Confederate retreat and Federal pursuit along and adjoining present-day U.S. Route 50 from approximately the intersection with Rokeby Road on the east through Upperville to the point at which

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the Federal pursuit ended about two miles west of the center of Upperville. To account for the military probability that offensive and defensive lines during advances and retreats extended for some distance outside the roadway, the boundaries were established about two hundred yards outside the center lines of roads along the district's edges.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION:

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:

Property: **Unison Battlefield Historic District**

VDHR File Number: **053-6087**

Location: **Loudoun and Fauquier Counties, Virginia**

Photographer: **Maral S. Kalbian**

Digitals filed at: **Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, Virginia.**

Photo 1 of 20

View: Ford on North Fork of Beaverdam Creek, looking east (Phase One).

Date of Photograph: November 3, 2010

Photo 2 of 20

View: Jeb Stuart Road, looking southwest (Phase One).

Date of Photograph: November 3, 2010

Photo 3 of 20

View: Old roadbed that went by J. Whitacre's House [DHR# 53-1064; 053-6087-0014] (Phase Two).

Date of Photograph: March 19, 2010

Photo 4 of 20

View: North view of barn at Akenfield [DHR# 053-6087-0026]

Date of Photograph: March 31, 2010

Photo 5 of 20

View: Southeast view of Ebenezer Baptist Churches and Cemeteries [DHR#053-0140; 053-6087-0211] (Phase Two)

Date of Photograph: June 2, 2010

Photo 6 of 20

View: Southeast view of village of Unison [DHR# 053-0692] (Phase Three)

Date of Photograph: March 31, 2010

Photo 7 of 20

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View: Southwest view of Unison village [DHR# 053-0692] (Phase Three)

Date of Photograph: March 31, 2010

Photo 8 of 20

View: Southwest view of Elton [DHR# 053-0692-0017; 053-6087-0251] (Phase Three)

Date of Photograph: March 31, 2010

Photo 9 of 20

View: South Fork Meeting House Site and Cemetery [DHR# 053-0637; 053-6087-0048]; north view of cemetery (Phase Four)

Date of Photograph: March 31, 2010

Photo 10 of 20

View: Looking southwest along Quaker Lane at Beaverdam Creek (Phase Five)

Date of Photograph: April 12, 2010

Photo 11 of 20

View: West view of Beaver Dam Farm [DHR# 053-1047; 053-6087-0050] along Newlin Mill Road (Phase Five)

Date of Photograph: April 12, 2010

Photo 12 of 20

View: Bloomfield, looking south along Airmont Road (Phase Five)

Date of Photograph: June 2, 2010

Photo 13 of 20

View: North view of Welbourne [DHR# 053-0120; 053-6087-0074] (Phase Six)

Date of Photograph: April 12, 2010

Photo 14 of 20

View: West view of Mary Seaton House [DHR# 053-6087-0076] (Phase Seven)

Date of Photograph: April 12, 2010

Photo 15 of 20

View: View looking south at junction of Welbourne Road and Quaker Lane (Phase Seven)

Date of Photograph: April 12, 2010

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View: South view of The Maples [DHR# 053-0108; 053-6087-0082] (Phase Seven)

Date of Photograph: April 13, 2010

Photo 17 of 20

View: Northwest view of Greengarden Mill [DHR# 053-0510; 053-6087-0092] (Phase Seven)

Date of Photograph: April 16, 2010

Photo 18 of 20

View: Millville Road looking east (Phase Seven)

Date of Photograph: November 3, 2010

Photo 19 of 20

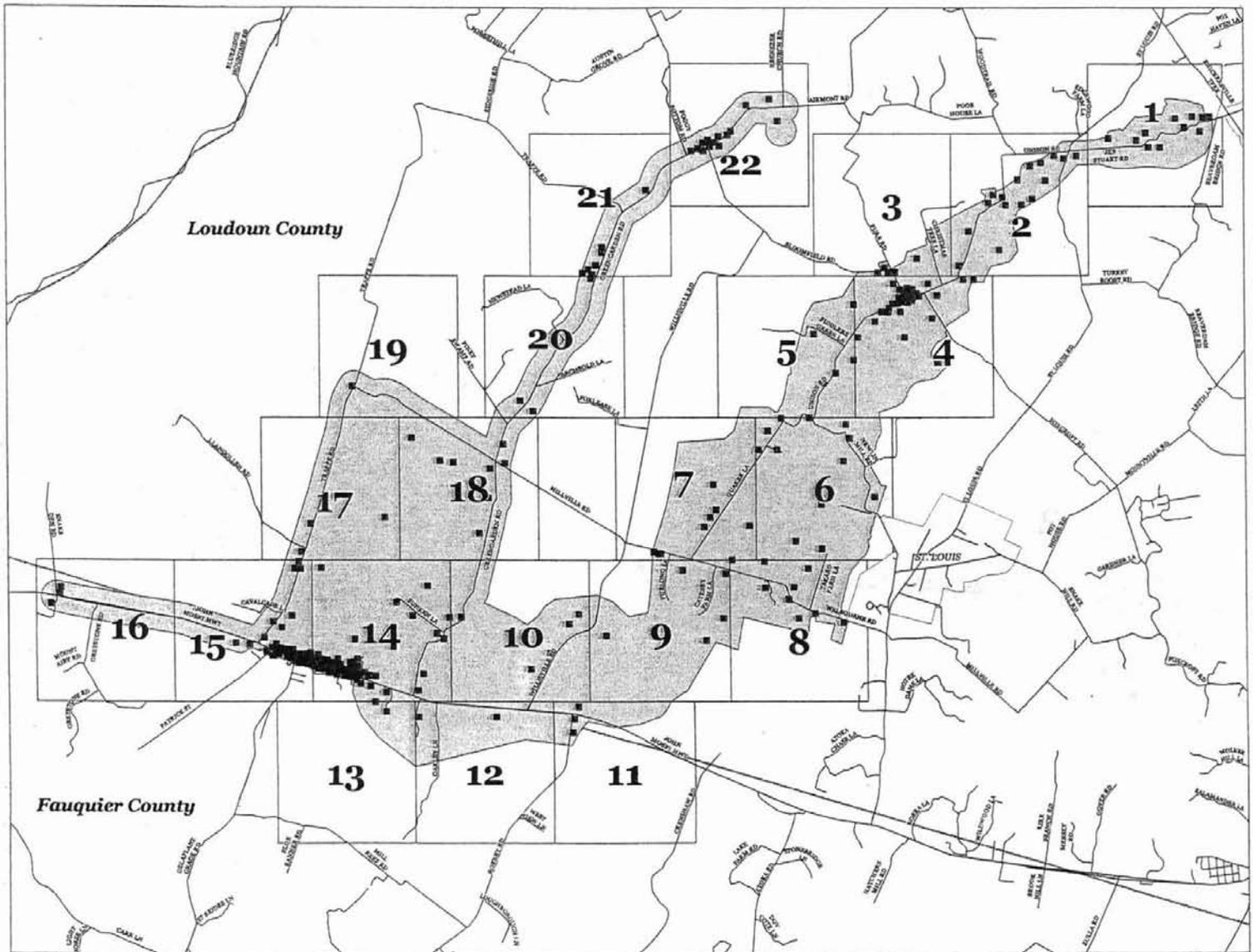
View: View looking east of John S. Mosby Highway in Upperville at junction with Delaplane Grade Road (Retreat Route)

Date of Photograph: April 29, 2010

Photo 20 of 20

View: East view of typical non-contributing turn-out horse shed; Taproot [DHR#053-6087-0046].

Date of Photograph: March 31, 2010



**Unison Battlefield Historic District
 Sketch Map Tile Layout: 1" : 300'
 VDHR File Number 053-6087**

Map #172, Created 6/1/2011
 Loudoun County, VA, Office of
 Mapping & Geographic Information



- Site
- Village Conservation Overlay District
- Sketch Map Tile
- Proposed Unison Battlefield Historic District
- County Boundary



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FIGURE 1: PORTIONS OF ASHBY'S GAP, BLUEMONT, LINCOLN, UPPERVILLE, AND RECTORTOWN, VIRGINIA 7.5 MINUTE SERIES USGS QUADRANGLES SHOWING THE UNISON BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT (RIVANNA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES)

