

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

LISTED ON:	
VLR	06/16/2011
NRHP	08/18/2011

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Haugh House

other names/site number DHR File No. 082-5255

2. Location

street & number 6529 Port Republic Road

city or town Port Republic

state Virginia code VA county Rockingham code 165 zip code 22801

N/A	not for publication
X	vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title
7/11/11 Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

 Signature of commenting official Date

 Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain:)

 Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 2 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 3 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Vernacular Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation LIMESTONE

roof METAL

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

other BRICK

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

See continuation sheet.

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)

- 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.
- 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.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

MILITARY

Period of Significance June 8, 1862

Significant Dates June 8, 1862

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

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

See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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

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

Acres of Property 1.7 acres

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

Zone	Easting	Northing
17	690080	4246830

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Renee Andrews

Organization: N/A date 11/24/10

Street & number: 6529 Port Republic Road telephone (540) 289-6853

City or town: Harrisonburg state VA zip code 22801

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 Howard A. (Tom) Thomas

street & number 6529 Port Republic Road telephone (540) 289-6853

city or town Harrisonburg state VA zip code 22801

=====
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. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Haugh House is located in the center of the Cross Keys Battlefield in southern Rockingham County, Virginia. The house, a two-story dwelling clad in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam gabled roof, was the core of a thriving 80-acre farm owned by John and Mary ("Polly") Haugh from 1844 to 1879. The property now contains 1.7 acres. The original portion of the dwelling, built about 1855¹, is a two-story, vernacular Greek-Revival style, log I-house. The house contains original, interior chamfered moldings, six-over-six windows with double-hung wooden sash, exposed floor/ceiling joists, hand-planed partition walls, and a large central hall with decorative scrollwork on the stair carriage. The Haugh House is well proportioned and skillfully crafted. It exemplifies representative period construction techniques. The house was originally built with two limestone gable-end chimneys. These chimneys, which flanked the east and west ends of the house were removed, probably due to damage sustained from heavy shelling during the Battle of Cross Keys (1862). The log portion of the Haugh House still retains physical scars from the Battle of Cross Keys, including bullet holes, charring, and crushed boards in the attic and second-story hall, and abrupt displacement of the stone wall in the basement from artillery shell damage.

About 1915, a two-story, frame, rear ell was added to the north of the I-house by Charles Diehl.² It was during the Diehl era that the staircase, as well as the trim and doors throughout the house were enhanced with folk-style wood graining. Diehl also constructed numerous outbuildings, most dating from the early 1920s. One of these, known by the Diehl family as a wagon or car barn³ is still extant on the property as well as a barn/storage building, both of which are non-contributing. A stone wall borders the south and east sides of the lawn most likely constructed in the early 20th century and is a non-contributing structure.

The Haugh House is nestled in the hilly agricultural terrain of southern Rockingham County. This setting has changed little since the Civil War. The house is surrounded on the east and west by fields that are either plowed annually for crops or grazed by cattle. North of the house and grounds is a small wood lot. In front of the house, on the south side, lies a marshy area that is known locally as Trimble's Ravine. South of the ravine, the land ascends steeply to a hill, wooded with cedars (*Juniperus virginiana*), that is known as Victory Hill. The property that includes the ravine and hill is protected with easements and is owned by the Lee-Jackson Foundation.

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

In 1844, John Haugh purchased eighty acres of land from his father-in-law, Peter Kiblinger.⁴ This parcel became the Haugh farm. Though census records provide testament to a thriving farm on this parcel by 1850,⁵ no official written record has been found of a house being built on the land until 1855. Property tax records for 1856 show a \$400 increase for a new building, which would indicate construction in the previous year.⁶ That is the only year in the nineteenth century for which building activity is documented in the property tax records for this parcel. The oral historical record places the Haugh family in a small log cabin on the property before this time.⁷ Irrelevant notches and mortises, as well as weathering patterns present in some of the logs in the upper courses of the current Haugh House make it plain that these logs were "recycled" from a previous building, but the presence of that dwelling has not been substantiated through written records.

The Haugh House has two principal parts. The front portion of the dwelling (circa 1855) is an excellent example of a two-story, single-pile, antebellum log I-house with a central hall and staircase. It is built in the vernacular Greek Revival style that prevailed in the Shenandoah Valley during the mid-nineteenth century. Its carefully fitted, hewn, full-dove-tail notched logs are concealed and protected by lapped wooden siding (weatherboard). The notching style is typical of Germanic settlers to Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.⁸ Though some alteration occurred for the bay window and ell addition (circa 1915), the log construction remains largely intact and in good condition. This portion of the house is divided into three bays. It sits on a continuous cut limestone foundation. The log portion has a full attic above and a basement beneath it. Two-thirds of the basement flooring consists of tongue-and-groove boards on sleepers, while the other third has an earthen floor.

The house was originally built with two limestone gable-end chimneys. These chimneys, which flanked the east and west ends of the house were removed, probably due to damage sustained during the Battle of Cross Keys.⁹ Evidence of these chimneys includes carefully crafted patches consisting of tongue-and-groove boards fastened with cut nails to cover the holes where hearths and fireboxes had formerly existed. Two hearths and fireplaces were associated with each chimney. On the west, a hearth and fireplace existed in both the first- and second-story rooms. In the second-story room, which has seen the least change since the Haugh period, a vernacular Greek Revival-style mantel, still covered with original milk paint, was attached to (and still leans against) the wall adjacent to the location of the fireplace. A "ghost" imprint of its silhouette still exists around the firebox. On the

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east, a hearth and fireplace occurred in the first-story room and in the basement below. Though no longer functional, the basement cooking fireplace flanked with keeping boxes still exists, providing evidence that the basement was used as a kitchen. Visible from the basement are the original hearth cradles which supported the hearths above. Also observable from the basement is an abrupt shifting of the entire limestone wall immediately adjacent to the base of the former western chimney. This structural damage is consistent with the battle damage from shelling that has been documented through the historical record. Unlined, internal brick chimneys were added after the war. The replacement chimneys were built on top of the foundation walls, and intersect the former hearth locations but have flue openings rather than hearths.

The second portion of the Haugh House is a two-story, balloon-framed ell, covered in weatherboard, that has been added to the rear (north) of the log structure. This addition has an attic but no basement. Tax records indicate that it was constructed around 1915 by Charles Diehl, who purchased the house in 1909.¹⁰ Diehl also modified the southeast corner of the original log structure to add a bay window on the first story. Electricity was added in the late 1930s.¹¹

The original, front portion of the house and the ell addition both have standing-seam metal gable roofs. These meet at right angles where the ell joins the main portion of the house. Cut nails, visible through purlins in the interior of the main attic, provide evidence of a wood shingle roof on the original (circa 1855) part of the house. The attic also shows damage, now patched, to the floor boards and purlins, which corroborates with the historical record of battle damage from shelling and fire.

A number of refinements attest to the relative affluence and success of the Haugh family. These include Greek Revival-style porch columns, chamfered moldings, and sidelights around the front door opening, as well as a rounded handrail and decorative carpentry along the stair carriage. Interior woodwork reveals superb craftsmanship. Partition walls are constructed of random-width, hand-planed, tongue-and-groove beaded boards. The header boards above the door openings in the first story partitions are mortised and pegged. Flooring and ceilings exhibit an equivalent level of craftsmanship. Floors in this portion of the house are of hand-planed, yellow pine flooring. On both the first and second stories, the exposed ceiling boards are beaded. Ceiling joists are hand-planed and unbeaded. The ceiling boards in the second-story hall show damage from an artillery shell. In the area of the central hall, joists are mortised into one another and into the partition walls to allow for the stair landings. Decorative scrollwork on the stair carriage, a rounded handrail with a pair of

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goosenecks at the upper landing, exquisitely joined batten interior doors and chamfered moldings around window and door openings also attest to the skill of the artisans employed in the building of the Haugh House.

The front and back doors are fully mortised, rail and stile construction, with two vertical raised panels. The cellar door and all other doors in the front section of the house are hand-crafted batten doors. Doors in the ell addition (circa 1915) are blind-mortised, four-panel doors. All doors and windows are believed to be original to the house. The front (circa 1855) portion has seven windows with six-over-six, double-hung wooden sashes; the bay has three windows, each with two-over-two, double-hung wooden sashes; the ell addition (circa 1915) has nine windows with two-over-two, double-hung wooden sashes. The front (south) window in the southeast second-story room of the circa-1855 portion of the house contains a preserved bullet hole (double-paned rather than replaced) that is of Civil War vintage as supported by the historical record.

The hardware throughout the house appears original with no evidence of extraneous holes or impressions from other, earlier hardware. The windows in the older (circa 1855) portion of the house (with the exception of those in the bay) have a simple metal side-catch installed on the sash, with three metal stops mounted on the left side of the window frame. Most doors have manufactured, cast iron thumb latches, but two of the first-story doors have cast rim locks with porcelain knobs. It has been noted during repair work that both pointed and unpointed screws were utilized in the attachment of the various hardware.

The southwest room on the second story retains its exposed log walls with lime-based daubing between the logs. This room appears untouched by the rehabilitations made elsewhere in the house during the Diehl era. Its trim still retains a green, milk paint finish which matches the mantel present in the room. The parlor and halls are finished with plaster on wooden laths, while the southwest first-story room and the southeast second-story room are finished with wallboard. These are thought to be modifications made by Charles Diehl when he rehabilitated the house in 1915.¹² An architectural feature common throughout the interior of the house is folk-style wood graining, which exists on the staircase, and on trim and doors of all rooms except the aforementioned "log room". Anecdotal evidence indicates that these finishes were applied by John Christopher Haugh, a neighbor of the Diehls who was the great-grandson of the original owner.¹³ A small, investigative access hole, cut into the wallboard of the southwest first-story room reveals that the most recent layer of whitewash applied to the logs and daubing had been tinted blue.

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The original porch is centered on the front of the house, and runs approximately twenty-five and one-half feet, with its four posts equally spaced. The original end beams which tie the roof structure to the house are still in place on both ends, and are located just above the outside edges of the first-floor windows. Around 1915, Charles Diehl extended the original porch so that it wrapped around the east side of the house.¹⁴ The original four porch posts are crafted from solid, three-by-six-inch timbers. When the porch was extended, the new posts (which are hollow) were formed by joining four boards. All posts were created with simple capitals, and each post has chamfered edges down to the area just above the handrail. The foot of each post has a "V" cut removed from its center, which is decorative and minimizes contact with the porch floor. The porch has a wooden floor and balustrade with jig-sawn balusters. The roof of the porch is framed with a hip on the end which was not extended. The extended portion of the porch roof terminates near the north end of the house in a flat shed, which abuts evenly with the back wall of the house. The entire porch roof is clad in standing-seam metal. The wrap-around porch was interrupted in the early 1970s by the addition of a bathroom north of the bay window.¹⁵ An outhouse had been used prior to that time, but it is no longer extant as an outbuilding.

Extant outbuildings date from either the Charles Diehl period or from the current owner, H. A. Thomas. Near the northwest corner of the property stands a "wagon/car barn" known to have been constructed by the Diehl family. Though its vintage is unknown, it is similar in materials and construction technique to the nearby bank barn on an adjacent property that is known to have been built by the Diehls in 1921.¹⁶ The wagon/car barn is a small non-contributing outbuilding of frame construction with a corrugated, galvanized metal gable roof. Its sills are half-lapped oak beams, fastened together with carefully constructed pegs. It is sided with oak weatherboard. The Diehl family remembers it as a garage for the storage of their wagon, and later, their car.¹⁷ To the east of the house stands a larger barn, a non-contributing building, constructed by H. A. Thomas in 2000. It also is of frame construction with a gable roof. Bordering the south and east sides of the lawn stands a continuous retaining wall constructed of creek stone, a non-contributing structure, most likely constructed in the early 20th century.

ENDNOTES:

¹Rockingham County, VA Tax Rolls (1854-1856), Rockingham County Courthouse.

²Rockingham County, VA Tax Rolls (1914-1916), Rockingham County Courthouse.

³Nelson Myers, son-in-law of Charles Diehl, personal communication, 1 July 1990. Cited hereafter as Myers, 1990.

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⁴Deed information is from Rockingham County, VA "Burnt Record Book, Number 17" (1844), Rockingham County Courthouse. Genealogical information is from Haugh family Bible, archived with John Robert Haugh, Elkton, VA.

⁵Rockingham County, VA Census (1850), Rockingham County Courthouse.

⁶Rockingham County, VA Tax Rolls (1854-1856).

⁷John Robert Haugh, great-great-grandson of original owner, personal communication, 30 September 2000. Cited hereafter as Haugh, 2000. Also, Loyd Diehl, neighbor and nephew of Charles Diehl, personal communication, 10 July 2000. Cited hereafter as Diehl, 2000.

⁸Alex W. Bealer, The Log Cabin: Homes of the North American Wilderness (Barre, Massachusetts: Barre Publishing, 1978), 41.

⁹Haugh, 2000.

¹⁰Rockingham County, VA Deed Book no. 88 (1909), Rockingham County Courthouse. Also, Rockingham County, VA Tax Records (1914-1916).

¹¹Myers, 1990 and Diehl, 2000.

¹²Myers, 1990, and Haugh, 2000.

¹³Haugh, 2000.

¹⁴Myers, 1990.

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶The poured concrete retaining wall which holds the bank to the main level of the barn has the date, "1921" carved into its surface.

¹⁷Myers, 1990.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Haugh House is a vernacular Greek Revival-style dwelling built circa 1855 in southern Rockingham County, Virginia. The locally significant property is located in the center of the Cross Keys Battlefield on 1.7 acres of land. Originally constructed as a two-story, log I-house clad in weatherboard, a two-story, frame rear ell was added to the dwelling in circa 1915. The log portion of the house still retains scars from the Battle of Cross Keys in 1862. A stone wall, a non-contributing structure, borders the south and east lawn of the property. Two secondary outbuildings, a wagon/car barn and a barn/storage building are located on the property, and are also non-contributing resources.

The Haugh House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its military significance, which hinges on one day in 1862 during Lieutenant General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's Shenandoah Valley campaign. On June 8, 1862, the period of significance, the Haugh House was at the epicenter of combat, squarely between Federal and Confederate battle lines, in what came to be known as the Battle of Cross Keys.¹ The Haugh House was identified as an important feature associated with the Battle in the 1992 *Study of Civil War Sites of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia* conducted by the National Park Service.² It is the only surviving building that retains physical scars from the battle and bears silent witness to the travails experienced by the common person in the path of the Civil War.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Military History

At the time of the battle, the Haugh House was a two-story, log I-house with stone, exterior, gable-end chimneys and a wood-shingled roof. It was inhabited by John and Mary ("Polly") Haugh, as well as their adult son Peter, his wife Hannah Flory Haugh, and Peter and Hannah's toddler son, John Samuel.³ Numerous sources⁴ place the Haugh women and young John Samuel at home at the time of the battle. The same sources indicate that John and Peter Haugh were absent from home on that day. The Haughs were Brethren (or Dunkers) of German descent, and it is widely known that the Brethren neither approved of nor participated in the war, for which the Brethren men drew the scorn of the Confederate military.⁵ It would presumably be safer for the family if the men were away when military forces arrived. It is possible that it is for this reason that the house received the

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misnomer "the Widow Haugh House" in modern reports,⁶ despite the fact that John Haugh lived until 1879, at which point the house changed ownership.

On the morning of June 8th, 1862, the fifth battle of the six that comprise the Shenandoah Valley Campaign ensued (see attachment C). Though not labeled, at least two versions of Jedediah Hotchkiss' map of the battle (see attachments A and B) clearly indicate the presence of the Haugh House between the Federal and Confederate lines.⁷ Collier's modern overlay map of the Battle of Cross Keys (see attachment C) also shows the location of the Haugh House as it relates to the battle.⁸ Confederate Lieutenant General Richard S. Ewell had less than a day to prepare, but he chose his position well:

Ewell's position was astride the Port Republic-Harrisonburg Road about a mile southeast of the hamlet of Cross Keys and four miles northwest of Port Republic... Ewell posted his three brigades on a wooded ridge that could be approached only through cleared fields. Ewell's center was held by five batteries supported by Elzey's brigade. The left, held by Steuart's brigade, had additional protection from a stream that ran across its front. The weakest part of the line was his right, where the woods were so heavy that the brigade commander Isaac Trimble felt confined and even vulnerable to a flank attack. For this reason Trimble sought and received permission from Ewell to advance to a more advantageous position on a ridge half a mile to his right front. There he formed three of his regiments, the 16th Mississippi, 21st Georgia, and 15th Alabama...⁹

Union Major General John C. Fremont's approach from the north was cautious and poorly coordinated. Having five brigades at his command, he chose the two most experienced brigades to form on his right with open fields in front of them, and the least experienced brigades on his left trudging through heavy woods. The center brigade was held in reserve with most of the artillery. The fifth brigade was not yet on the field when fighting erupted.

The morning's heaviest action was against Trimble's flank. The 8th New York regiment under Colonel Francis Wutchel saw its baptism of fire as they emerged from the ravine outside the Haugh House. Having artillery support to their rear, they charged the tree-line only to be cut down by the awaiting 21st Georgia, 16th Mississippi and 15th Alabama regiments. The account unfolds in General Jackson's report to the Confederate Department of War Headquarters:

...a brigade of Federal forces advanced under cover, upon the right, occupied by General Trimble, who reserved his fire until they [8th NY] reached the crest of the hill, in easy range of his musketry, when he poured deadly fire from his whole front, under which they fell back. Observing a battery [cannons] about being posted on the enemy's left, half a mile in front, General Trimble, now being supported by the

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thirteenth and twenty fifth Virginia regiments, of Elzey's brigade, pushed forward for the purpose of taking it, but found it withdrawn before he reached the spot, having in the meantime, some spirited skirmishing with its infantry supports.¹⁰

When Trimble reconsidered his initial placement in Ewell's original order of battle, the tree lines of what is now known as Victory Hill provided an excellent point of attack. He nestled his regiments behind a stand of trees with a marshy, intermittent stream bed (now "Trimble's Ravine") directly south of the Haugh House. Based upon reports of the "swollen" Shenandoah River,¹¹ the stream bed was probably muddy at the least, possibly with a shallow flow at the most, either way, an impediment to a Union charge. Trimble's decision to move was advantageous to the Confederates. The Haugh property was the point at which Trimble triggered his ambush delivering "deadly fire" on the 8th New York. As the 27th Pennsylvania regiment under Colonel Adolphus Buschbeck prepared for Trimble's counter attack, the Haugh House served as an immovable right flank, while a West Virginia artillery battery under Captain Frank Buell anchored its left. Unfortunately, their stand was also in plain view of the Confederate artillery, which dispatched them in good order forcing Buschbeck into an ordered retreat.

Later in the day, as Fremont's center push was held in check by combined artillery and musket fire and fearing a collapse on his left flank, he commanded an orderly retreat to more defensible and supported positions. The remainder of the battle ensued away from the Haugh House, but certainly, wounded from both sides would have sought shelter in the house's shadows. By 6:00 p.m., Union forces had withdrawn to White Oak Ridge over a mile away. The aftermath saw Fremont soundly defeated by a much smaller Confederate force. It seems his lack of coordination, Ewell's superior position and Jackson's wisdom to send unrequested reinforcements at the right time contributed to the Confederates delivering a resounding blow to the Federals. Union losses amounted to 557 men killed and wounded and 100 reported missing or captured; Ewell's losses were 288 from all causes.¹²

During the Battle of Cross Keys, shells and bullets were fired into the Haugh dwelling, and at least one large shell exploded on contact with the roof, setting the attic ablaze. It is not known how the fire was extinguished or by whom, though soldiers may have assisted the Haugh women with this effort. Through whatever means, the fire was extinguished and the house was not destroyed by the blaze. It is likely that the intense shelling caused significant damage to the external chimneys, for they were removed some time after the battle.¹³

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An imbedded bullet in an original door, a preserved bullet hole in the glass of a second-story window (double-paned rather than replaced), and charring, as well as crushed boards in the attic and second-story hall provide physical evidence of the impact which corroborates with the historical record. Chimneys were damaged so extensively by shelling that they were removed. A piece of shrapnel, probably a Hotchkiss shell,¹⁴ found on site matches the scar in the second story hall. The locations of these scars in the Haugh House allow artillery specialists to establish a trajectory and suggest the positions of the cannons on the day of the battle. Firing pins have now been found in those locations, confirming the positions of Stahel's cannons.

While we can only offer a momentary glimpse as to the day's heroism and horror, as new evidence and interpretation unfolds, the Haugh House bears permanent and unyielding testimony. Its presence bears silent witness to the travails experienced by the common person in the path of the Civil War. An article from the June 15, 1862 *Rockingham Register* states:

Mr. John Haugh's loss in horses, one steer, sheep, poultry, bridles, bedding, clothing, apple butter, jellies, preserves, flour, one watch, one gun, smith tools, bacon, beef, sausages, damage to crops of grass, grain, fencing, etc. amounts to \$1595. This gentleman's house stands immediately on the ground where the hottest part of the battle raged on Sunday, June 8th. His dwelling was pierced in a number of places with cannon balls and shells. Three different times it was set on fire from the explosion of shells. His outbuilding, palings, and etc. show plainly, from the marks of musket balls, that the battle raged hot at this point.¹⁵

This is corroborated by the post-war census records that document the economic decline of the Haugh family after the war.¹⁶ The *Study of Civil War Sites of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia* conducted by the National Park Service¹⁷ found that the Haugh House was one of only four surviving historic structures closely associated with the Battle of Cross Keys, one of which (Cross Keys Tavern) has since been bulldozed. Other structures, such as the neighboring Pence house, have been extensively renovated, and contain no physical evidence of the battle.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL:

Though no formal archeological investigations have yet been conducted, the grounds of the Haugh property have the potential to yield additional information pertaining to the Battle of Cross Keys. Investigations could also yield information about the locations of previous buildings and material culture related to the domestic and agricultural lifeways of the property.

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Haugh House
Rockingham County, Virginia

ENDNOTES:

¹Jedediah Hotchkiss, "Battle of Cross Keys, Va, June 8, 1862," in The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War (New York: Gramercy Books, 1983) and Jedediah Hotchkiss, "Battle of Cross Keys, June 8, 1862," in Jackson's Valley Campaign (Washington, D. C.: American Publishing Co., 1986) and Mark C. Collier, "Battle of Cross Keys, June 8, 1862," (Harrisonburg, VA: Collier Mapping, 1996).

²David W. Lowe, Study of Civil War Sites of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia (Washington, D. C.: National Park Service, September 1992), 65. Cited hereafter as Lowe (1992).

³Rockingham County, Virginia Census (1860), Rockingham County Courthouse.

⁴These sources include Peter Svenson, Battlefield: Farming a Civil War Battleground (New York: Faber and Faber, 1992), 12; John Robert Haugh, personal communication, 30 September 2000; and John D. Hutchinson, V. and Phoebe Kilby, Cross Keys and Port Republic Battlefields Preservation Plan. (Woodstock, VA: Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation, 2003), 3-7.

⁵David S. Rodes and Norman R. Wenger, Unionists and the Civil War Experience in the Shenandoah Valley, Vol. 1, (Dayton, VA: Penobscot Press, 2003), 9-10.

⁶Lowe (1992).

⁷Jedediah Hotchkiss, "Battle of Cross Keys, Va, June 8, 1862," in The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War (New York: Gramercy Books, 1983) and Jedediah Hotchkiss, "Battle of Cross Keys, June 8, 1862," in Jackson's Valley Campaign (Washington, D. C.: American Publishing Co., 1986)

⁸Mark C. Collier, "Battle of Cross Keys, June 8, 1862," (Harrisonburg, VA: Collier Mapping, 1996).

⁹David G. Martin, Jackson's Valley Campaign: November 1861-June 1862 (New York: Gallery Books, 1988), 149. Cited hereafter as Martin (1988).

¹⁰John W. Wayland, A History of Rockingham County, Virginia (Dayton, VA: Ruebush-Elkins, 1912), 143.

¹¹Martin (1988), 154.

¹²Ibid., 152.

¹³John Robert Haugh, personal communication, 30 September 2000.

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**Haugh House
Rockingham County, Virginia**

¹⁴Jack W. Melton and Lawrence E. Paul, *Civil War Artillery Projectiles* (2010), retrieved July 24, 2010 from <http://www.civilwarartillery.com>.

¹⁵"Fremont's Army in Rockingham" in The Rockingham Register (Harrisonburg, VA: June 15, 1862).

¹⁶Rockingham County, VA Census (1870), Rockingham County Courthouse.

¹⁷Lowe (1992).

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Haugh House
Rockingham County, Virginia

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Haugh House
Rockingham County, Virginia

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Rodes, David S. and Norman R. Wenger. Unionists and the Civil War Experience in the Shenandoah

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**Haugh House
Rockingham County, Virginia**

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Haugh House
Rockingham County, Virginia

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description:

From the Rockingham County, Virginia Deed Book no. 905, as ascertained from a survey made by George K. Harnsberger, S.R.C. on February 12, 1970 (using magnetic bearings with a variation of 02 degrees, 31 minutes, 20 seconds west):

"Beginning at a stake in the middle of a lane, formerly a public road, S 62 E 745 feet from the middle of Road No. 675, a corner to Loyd Diehl and in the line of Stonewall Jackson Memorial, Inc., the western corner of the property thence leaving the lane with Loyd Diehl N 38 degrees, 41 minutes, 55 seconds East 336.85 feet to a post, thence two new lines through the property with the remainder of the tract this day conveyed to Melvin A. Miller and Hilda B. Miller, S 60 degrees, 22 minutes, 20 seconds E 173.00 feet to a post, S 20 degrees, 48 minutes, 40 seconds W 328.70 feet to a post in the line of the Stonewall Jackson Memorial, Inc., and thence with the same to the beginning, containing 1.696 acres more or less."¹

The nominated propertied encompasses Rockingham County, Commissioner of the Revenue, tax parcel 18A.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel associated with the Haugh House and its associated resources.

Notes:

¹Rockingham County, Virginia, Deed Book no. 905, 1988, 534.

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Haugh House
Rockingham County, Virginia

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

All photographs are of:

Property: **HAUGH HOUSE**

Location: **Rockingham County, Virginia**

VDHR File Number: **082-5255**

Unless otherwise noted, date of photographs is **July, 2010**

Photographer: **Renee Andrews**

Negatives are filed at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives in Richmond, Virginia.

Photo 1 of 12

View: South (front) elevation of house

Negative number: 24873 [12]

Photo 2 of 12

View: East elevation of house

Negative number: 24873 [11]

Photo 3 of 12

View: North elevation of house

Negative number: 24873 [16]

Photo 4 of 12

View: West elevation of house

Negative number: 24873 [23]

Photo 5 of 12

View: Second story hall ceiling showing damage from exploded Hotchkiss shell (in center of photograph)

Negative number: 24873 [17A]

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Photo 6 of 12

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**Haugh House
Rockingham County, Virginia**

View: Interior south wall of southwest second story room showing hand-hewn, yellow pine logs and chamfer-edged window casing
Negative number: 24873 [19A]

Photo 7 of 12

View: Batten attic door photographed from second story central hall, camera facing north
Negative number: 24873 [18A]

Photo 8 of 12

View: Southeast corner of southwest, first story room showing batten door with folk grain painting
Negative number: 24873 [16A]

Photo 9 of 12

View: Second story central hall, camera facing south-southwest
Negative number: 24873 [25A]

Photo 10 of 12

View: Interior west wall of southwest second story room, showing newer internal chimney in front of boarded-over original hearth and firebox for original, external chimney
Negative number: 24879 [20]
Date of photograph: March, 2010

Photo 11 of 12

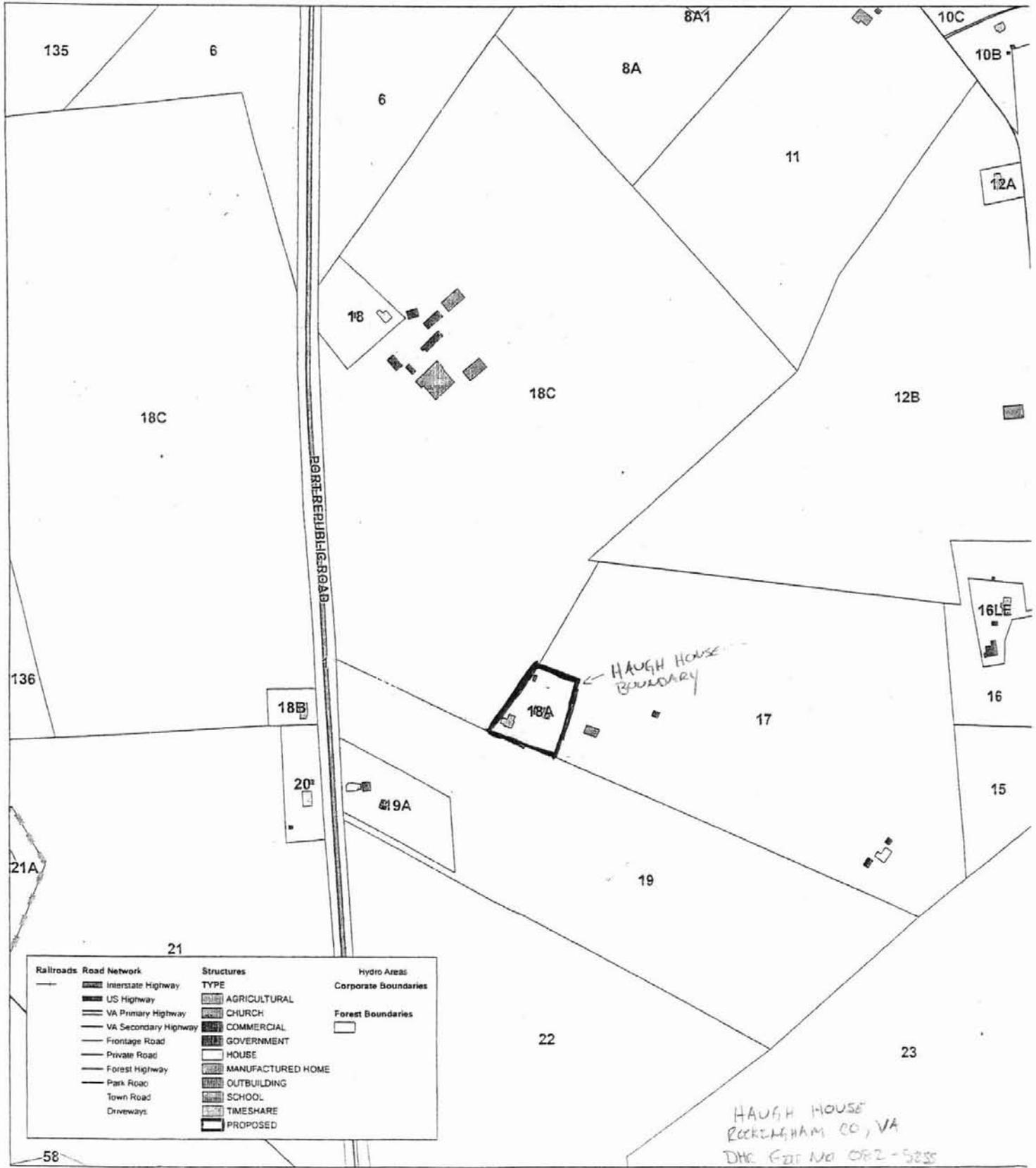
View: South elevation of noncontributing, 1920s car barn
Negative number: 24879 [5]
Date of photograph: March, 2010

Photo 12 of 12

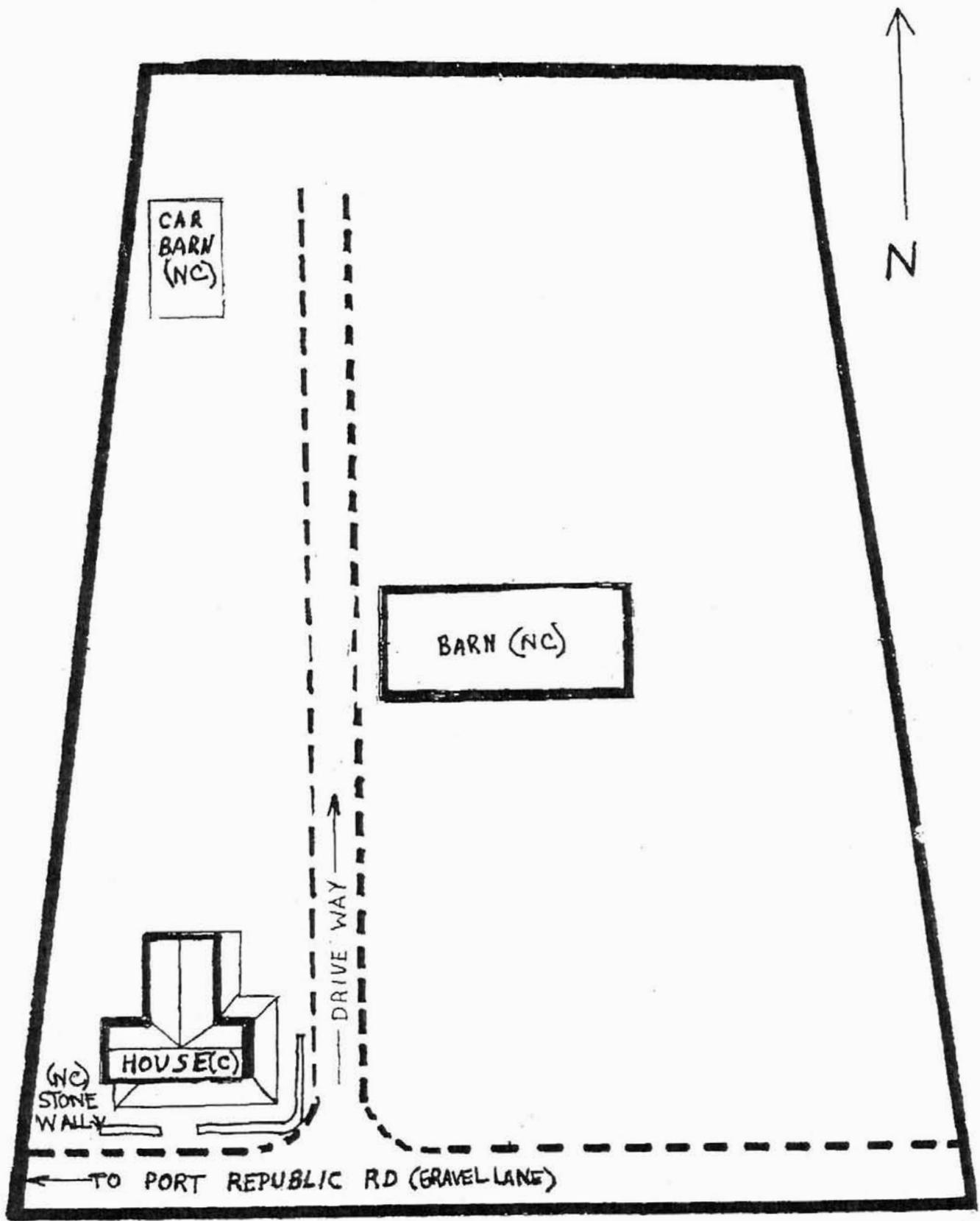
View: NW perspective of noncontributing circa 2000 barn on Haugh property, with noncontributing 1921 Diehl barn (on adjacent property) in background
Negative number: 24879 [8]
Date of photograph: March, 2010



Commissioner of the Revenue

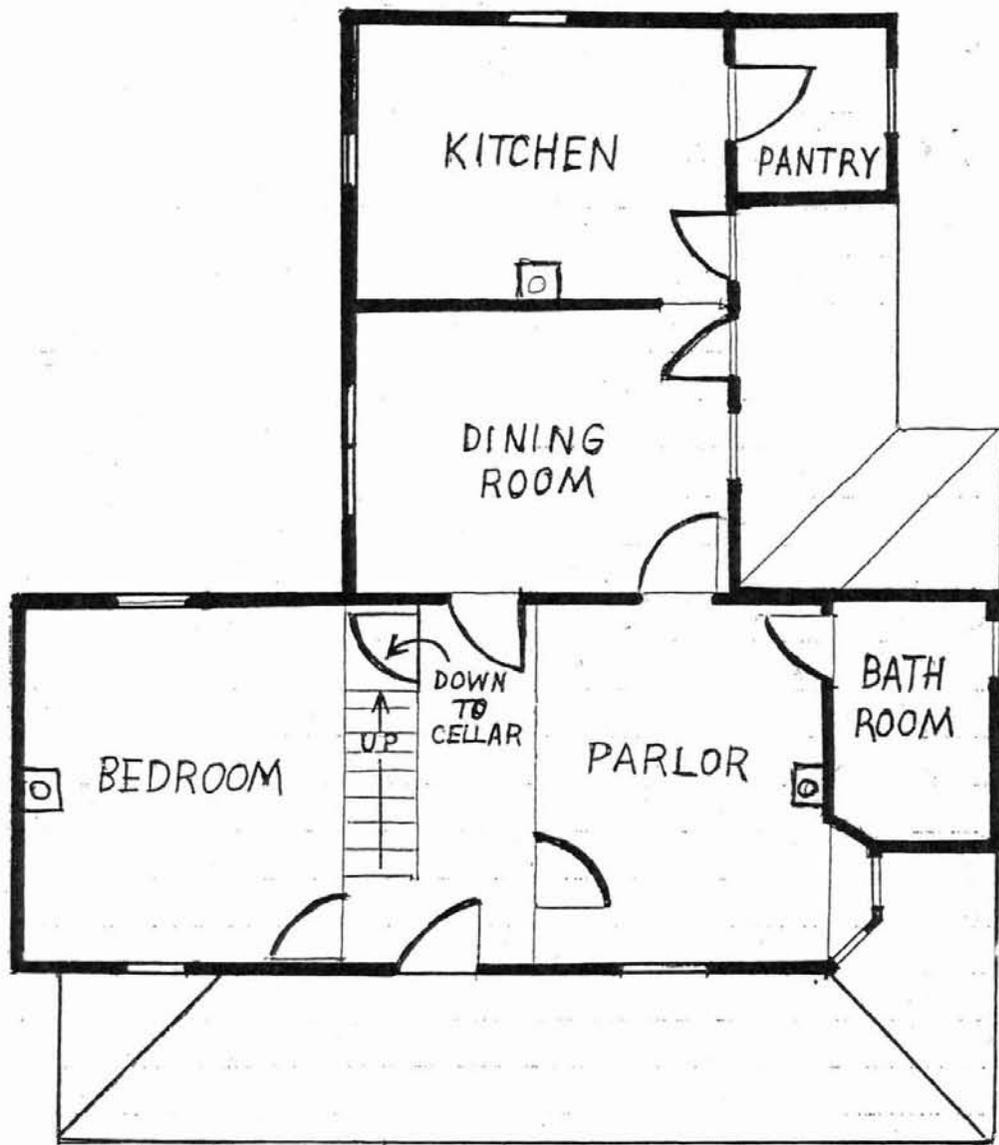


HAUGH HOUSE
ROCKINGHAM CO, VA
DHE FILE NO. CR2-5235
BOUNDARY MAP



NOT TO SCALE

HAUGH HOUSE
ROCKINGHAM, CO. VA
DHR FILE NO.: 082-5255
ADJUSTED DOCUMENTATION



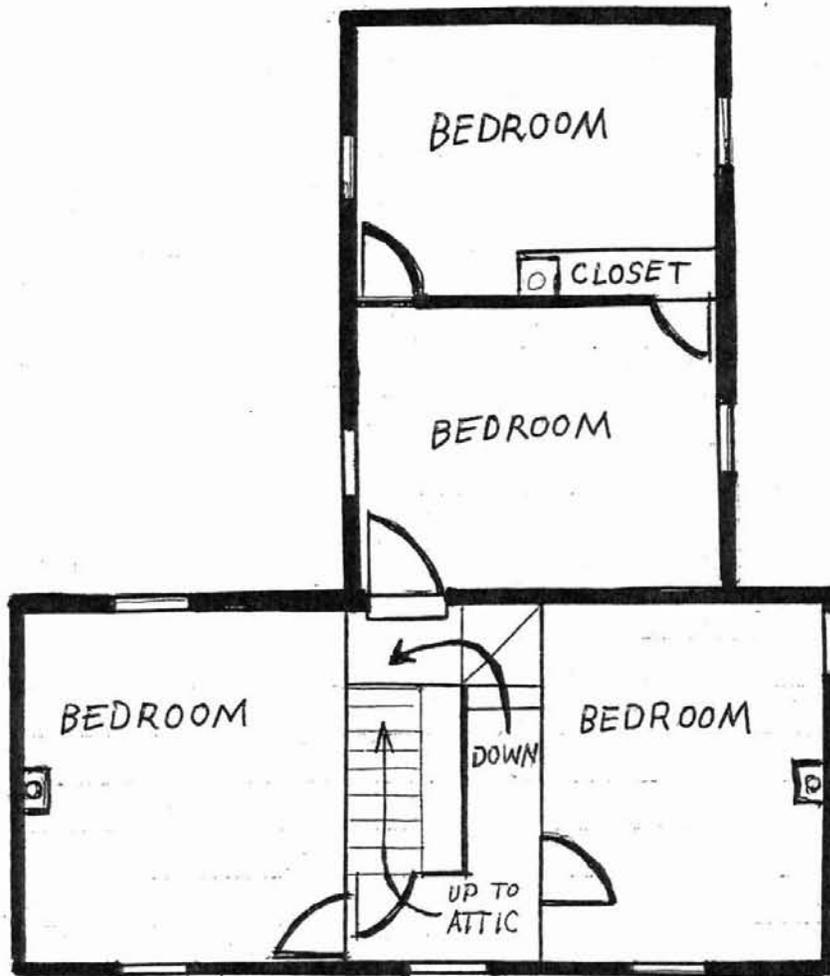
1ST FLOOR PLAN

HAUGH HOUSE

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VA

DHR FILE NO. 082-5255

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION



2ND FLOOR PLAN
HAUGH HOUSE
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VA
DHR FILE NO.: 082-5255
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

5260 IV NW
(BRIDGEWATER)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH
DIVISION OF MINE

38° 52' 30" 78° 22' 30" 687 688 689 50' 1.3 MI. TO U.S. 33 5260 I (HARRIS)

4249000m N

4248

4245

HAUGH
HOUSE
ROCKINGHAM
CO., VA.
ZONE 17
EASTING:
690080
NORTHING:
4246830
QUAD: 6 KOTTOS, VA
NAD: 1987
DNR FILE NO:
082-5255

