PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF) for HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Purpose of Evaluation
Please use the following space to explain briefly why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.

The Philomont Historic Foundation is seeking National Register listing in order to highlight the importance of this 19th century, intact, rural village and its associated horse show grounds. Loudoun County’s Board of Supervisors plan to construct a new 18,000 square foot fire station on the site of the historic horse show grounds in the center of the village. The project is in the design phase and there is the opportunity to make an impact at manage change.

Are you interested in applying for State and/or Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes __x___
Are you interested in receiving more information about DHR’s easement program? Yes ___x__

1. General Information
   District name(s): ____Philomont Historic District_______________
   Main Streets and/or Routes: __Jeb Stuart Road (Rt 631) and Snickersville Turnpike (Rt 734)___
   Name of the Independent City or County where the property is located: ___Loudoun County____

2. Physical Aspects
   Acreage: _______35 acres_____________________
   Setting (choose only one of the following):
   Urban _____ Suburban _____ Town _____ Village __x___ Hamlet _____ Rural_____

   Briefly describe the district’s overall setting, including any notable landscape features:

   The village of Philomont, located in the vicinity of Lincoln in Loudoun County, is situated mid-way along the Snickersville Turnpike [DHR 053-6487], between the village of Bluemont [DHR 053-6161] and Aldie [DHR 053-0114]. At its west edge, Philomont is adjacent to the Unison Battlefield Historic District [DHR 053-6087], which follows Jeb Stuart, an unpaved road, which remains much as it did in the mid-19th century when traveled by Union and Confederate armies. Philomont is surrounded by vast open space of working farms and some newer residential development on smaller acreage. The landscape is characterized by rolling hills, dry-laid stone walls, and western Loudoun’s network of unpaved narrow roads. The area retains significant integrity in location and feeling, little altered since the early 20th century.

3. Architectural/Physical Description
   Architectural Style(s): _____Colonial/ log vernacular; Late Victorian/ vernacular interpretations of Queen Anne / East Lake; Early 20th century commercial_____________________

   If any individual properties within the district were designed by an architect, landscape architect, engineer, or other professional, please list here: _N/A____________________
If any builders or developers are known, please list here: N/A

Date(s) of construction (can be approximate): 1798 - 1962

Are there any known threats to this district? Potential development of the Philomont Horse Show Grounds

Narrative Description:

Located at the crossroads of Snickersville Turnpike and Jeb Stuart Road, the village of Philomont is anchored by its still vibrant commercial core of post office/general store, fire station, and community center at the north edge of the village. In the center of the village, the fieldstone Roszel Chapel still holds regular services. The south edge of the village is anchored by the 7-acre historic Philomont Horse Show grounds, a focal point of community and equestrian activity until 2019.

Village lots are irregularly shaped, following old boundary lines. Several lots are small, consisting of a half or one acre. Houses are oriented to the street – either Snickersville Turnpike or Jeb Stuart, but with organic spacing and setbacks. Sidewalks are intermittent throughout the village.

Traditional building materials are vernacular and include log, frame, stone, and stucco. The Philomont General Store is constructed of concrete block – an outlier in the village. Building designs are vernacular interpretation of Victorian and Revival styles and mostly date from the mid to late 19th century.

There is little infill development within the village boundaries. Of the twenty-five primary resources, only one is outside the Period of Significance, allowing the village to retain a high degree of integrity.

Description of architecture

Resources in the proposed district range from the late 18th century to the middle of the 20th century with most construction dating to the late 19th century.

One of the earliest dwellings is 37215 Snickersville Turnpike, located at the south edge of the district, and is a three-bay, one-and-a-half story log structure, dating to 1789 with modest additions. The Benjamin Walker House at 36645 Jeb Stuart Road, at the north edge of the district, dates to 1808 and is a much-evolved house which retains its integrity.

The Lake House, 37110 Snickersville Turnpike, located at the crossroads, was originally built in the 1840s by Charlotte and Henry Milhollen, who also built the first store, which later burned. The original Milhollen house faced west towards the Turnpike. A later addition, facing north towards the Milhollen Store, was built in the 1880s and is a vernacular interpretation of the East-Lake style with its curved, wrap-around porch, gables, and pressed tin roof. Across the Turnpike from the Lake House is 37095 Snickersville Turnpike, which also dates to this time. Another house also built in the late 1880s are the Tavener House, which dates to 1879. This house was built by Lycurgus Tavener, who was listed as a carpenter in the 1880 census.

The Roszel Chapel, located in the center of the village and reconstructed in 1890, is an intact example of a vernacular interpretation of French Gothic with its lancet-arched windows and decorative belfry. The massive rough-cut fieldstone quoins are typical of local stonework. A concrete sidewalk lined with boxwood leads to the front door.
The early 1900s witnessed a commercial revival at the village crossroads with the construction of the ‘Upper Store” (1900), which was originally built as a dwelling and used as a store, the School (1907), which now serves as the community center, and The Philomont General Store (1913), a pristine example of early 20th century commercial architecture. Mid-century, two bays of the original firehouse were constructed (1956), as well as the three brick ranchers, The Weller House, the Longerbeam House (1958), and the Pearson House. Completing the village is the Horse Show Grounds, which was completed in 1962.

One structure was built outside the period of significance in the Colonial Revival style and is located at 37061 Snickersville Turnpike at the northwest corner of the crossroads.
4. District’s History and Significance

Statement of Significance

Criteria A

1) Entertainment/ Recreation

Philomont is potentially eligible under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment and Recreation for its association with equestrian events and the Philomont Horse Show grounds. Originally established in the 1950s at Mr. Griffith’s Farm, the horse show was later moved to its current location in 1961 at the south edge of the village. The Philomont Horse Show was locally famous and ran continuously for over six decades. Because they were the focus of the social community, in ‘Hunt Country,’ as southern Loudoun is known, horse shows and races often made headlines of the local paper. The Philomont Horse Show Grounds were no exception and were a center of community activity for decades, as a fundraiser for the local volunteer fire department, as a center for equestrian activity, and the social center to see and be seen.

2) Commerce

Philomont is potentially eligible under Criterion A in the area of commerce. As a 19th century agrarian village, Philomont served as a vital commercial center for the surrounding rural community. The 1860 U.S. Census lists a complex set of trades including two shoemakers, a blacksmith, a wheelwright, a tailor, a merchant, a schoolteacher, and a Drover. Philomont was settled by Quakers – farms were smaller, as Quakers eschewed enslaved labor. Farms were therefore less self-sufficient than the larger land holdings of southern Loudoun and therefore the village and surrounding farms had a mutually beneficial relationship. Philomont’s commercial center of local tradesmen provided critical services to local farmers; local farmers were a food source for neighboring villagers.

3) Military History

Philomont is potentially eligible under Criteria A for its association with the Civil War. On November 9, 1862, a skirmish broke out in Philomont between the 91st Pennsylvania Infantry and four Confederate horsemen. Until the Union soldiers burned the Goose Creek Bridge in xxx, the turnpike as a major travel corridor for both armies. Although no great battle ensued, this skirmish exemplified clashes between North and South, as experienced by villages throughout Loudoun.

Criteria C

Philomont is also potentially locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its intact collection of 19th buildings and structures, which remain largely unaltered from their original appearance. Several historic resources including the Roszel Chapel (1890) [DHR053-0000] and Philomont General Store (1912) [DHR053-0000] retain their original use. The historic school (1907) is now repurposed as a community center. Until 2019, the Horse Show grounds had been in continuous use as an equestrian and social center since the mid 20th century.

Period of Significance spans over two decades with the construction of the village’s earliest dwellings in 1789 and ends in Dulles Airport in full operation and the commencement of the changing patterns of the agrarian lifestyle in Loudoun in 1962.
History

Settlement - 1830s and 1840s

Settlements of early 19th century Loudoun centered on a mill, church or crossroads. Philomont’s beginnings are tied to the crossroad intersection of the Snickersville Turnpike and Jeb Stuart Road. Jeb Stuart was a locally important north-south route, connecting the southern part of the County, such as Unison, to areas north such as the village of Waterford and beyond. Snickersville Turnpike, with the 1830 completion of Hibbs Bridge, was locally important as an east-west commercial thoroughfare. Once regular commerce was moving along the Turnpike, a postal route followed and Philomont’s post office was established by 1831. Joseph P. McGeath, a local farmer and miller was the first postmaster. By 1830, Loudoun already had over 25 post offices in operation and by this standard, Philomont’s was established relatively late. Early post offices were co-located with a store or a mill as merchants and millers were more facile with numbers and could handle simple accounting. As well, stores and mills were natural community centers and were a convenient place to deposit and collect mail.

It's possible that by the early 1830's, Philomont also had a school. The Quaker Community valued education and built many of Loudoun's early schools. A 1832 plat and deed refer to the ‘1/4 acre school lot’ at the northeast edge of the village. It's not clear if the schoolhouse had been constructed or not, but at least the intention to educate the village children was in place. Philomont thrived along the turnpike and by 1835, Philomont is described as a village with “6 dwellings houses, 1 common school, 1 mercantile store, and 2 saddlers.”

Joseph Martin, who wrote an 1832 survey of the state of Virginia, described the area around Philomont as “fertile and wealthy, settled for the part by Quakers.” Quakers were against slavery and did not own slaves, although there were a few neighboring settlers from the Tidewater region, who were slave holders, such as the locally prominent Roszel and Milhollen families. Yardley Taylor, the famous map maker who surveyed Loudoun in 1853, described the area surrounding Philomont as an area with “farms of moderate size and chiefly cultivated by free labor. Good buildings are more common than in any other part of the County and land rates are higher.” The quality of construction and architectural details found today in the buildings in Philomont reflect Yardley Taylor’s description.

The 1830 census shows Philomont’s legacy families were already settled in the village including Benjamin Walker, Gabriel McGrath [McGeath], and Jonathan Tavener. By the 1840s, the John Van Sickler, Henry Milhollen, and Nailor Shoemaker had arrived.

Commerce and Mill Industry - 1850s and 1860s

By the mid - 19th century, the village continued to see commercial growth. In 1840, Henry and his brother Edwin Milhollen opened a store, which stood across the street from where it stands now. Joseph P McGeath also opens a store, although the location is unclear. In the context of an agrarian economy, Philomont is unique for its diverse mix of trades. By 1850, when occupations are first enumerated in the census, Philomont boasts a tailor, carpenter, tobacconist, a physician, two teachers, and two merchants in the small village of about 15 dwellings. Several are living together in one dwelling, temporarily moving to Philomont and obviously boarding together in order to take advantage of the commercial opportunities in the rural village. Milling remained the backbone of Loudoun’s economy. Although there were no mills directly associated with Philmont’s core, some Philomont families owned mills and benefited from their profits.
Philmont was largely White, although there were a few free Blacks living in the vicinity of Philomont. Quakers would have been sympathetic to their plight and would have allowed free Blacks to live in their vicinity. One is listed, John James, is living on Samuel McGeath’s farm outside of the village. Melisa Hollyday, a 13-year-old child, is living on Humphry Shepherd’s farm, also outside of the village. There were other village residents of Tidewater decent who did own slaves. The Roszel family owned slaves but would later renounce their position on slavery. Henry Milhollen was a farmer and used slave labor as but maintained his position on slavery. This tension over slavery would play out later in the village.

Civil War

1862 was witness to the Philomont skirmish. 19th century armies were cumbersome and the ‘paved’ Snickersville Turnpike was a common thoroughfare for the Union Army. On November 9th, an army of 900 Union soldiers was traveling down the ‘paved’ road on their way to Warrenton when they were attacked by four Confederate snipers, sending the Union column into disarray. In the confusion, the four Confederate men commandeered three Union wagons, taking them back over the Blue Ridge. Although not a significant skirmish in its own right, the irregular forces of the confederate army foreshadowed the successful guerilla tactics of Mosby’s Rangers, which would form the following year.

Reconstruction, Commerce and Mill Industry – late 1880s

The period following the Civil War was difficult for the village. Goose Creek Bridge had burned, many of the culverts had collapsed, and much of the Turnpike was unusable, except for a five mile stretch near Bluemont. Commercial traffic came to a virtual standstill as did commercial activity within the village.

A decade later, things start to revive. Milhollen’s store is still in operation. John James Dillon, one of Philomont’s community leaders, establishes a free color school. This same year, Dillon finances a the Philomont Coronet Band, which became locally famous.

A flurry of 1870 and 1880 road cases reflect the resurgent growth and the emphasize the need to connect communities to transportation centers. One road case is typical of others “ …. It is a public necessity for a highway leading from Circleville PO on the present road from Janney’s Mill to Philomont.” The 1880 census, lists several Drovers living in Philomont, another reflection that the Turnpike had returned to some measure of operation.

In the 1880s, Charlotte Milhollen, window of store owner Henry Millhollen, is still living at the house she and Henry constructed in 1840 and has a home of grown children working in Philomont. John Millhollen is a Drover, one of drives livestock to market, who would have taken advantage of Philomont’s location on the Snickersville Turnpike. Albert Millhollen has taken over his father’s store. R H Milhollen is a travelling agent. The two younger, LL and Lee are at school. Mrs. Milhollen is wealthy enough to have a servant. In the 1880s census, Van Sinkler is listed as a merchant. It’s not clear if he’s working for Milhollen or has opened his second store. J B Van Sinker opens a second store in 1900.

Although the Methodist Episcopal Church split over the issue of slavery in 1844, it wasn’t until three decades later, the issue was resolved in Philomont, when the Southern branch won. For the century before, Philomont’s church was a mile and a half south of the village center near the Roszel farm. It’s particularly curious that Philmont never built a church in the village core, a reminder of the community’s strong emphasis on commercial activity.

In an effort to resolve the split in the Methodist Church, in 1890, Henry and Charlotte Milhollen, who were slaveholders before the War, split off a half-acre of land “lying in the village of Philomont” and gifted the lot to Methodist church. The Philomont community moved its 1840 stone church from its original location.
south of town to the new lot in the center of the village. It’s possible at this time that some architectural elements of the church were improved as the appearance of the doors and windows appear to date to the Victorian Period. The stonework bears the mark of traditional Loudoun building techniques. Corners are buttressed with large quoins while the side walls are field stone.

Early 20th Century and the automobile

1906 was a turning point in Loudoun when the automobile became more than just a rare oddity, and the beginning of increased commerce along the Snickersville Turnpike.

Like the rest of Loudoun, by the turn of the century, Philomont remains predominantly white. The 1900 Census reveals three households of Blacks, congregated north of Sinkler’s Upper Store, along Jeb Stuart or Colchester Road, but outside of the village core. With educational opportunities also segregated and largely off limited for many Blacks, the families worked primarily as day laborers or domestics.

The 1920 census lends insight into the village. James ‘Bright’ Tavener is listed as a carpenter and also owned a furniture store. An insurance record from the 1930s identifies Jeb Stuart Road as ‘School Street.’

1950

By now Loudoun had become synonymous with ‘Hunt County.’ Equestrian events - horse shows, racing and foxhunting - were the center of social activity. The Loudoun Times Mirror, the local paper, often carried headlines of local events and results of competitions. Larger towns such as Middleburg, Leesburg, Warrenton and Culpepper held their own horse shows. Even the hamlets of Mountville and Unison-Bloomfield hosted annual shows.

The Black community were the work force behind the equestrian industry and sometimes were also the best riders. Although the Philomont Horse Show was not open to Blacks, St Louis, in close proximity to Middleburg’s Training Center, hosted a horse show, open to Blacks and was well attended.

By the 1950s, Philomont had established its own horse show at Griffith’s farm, which has held to benefit the volunteer fire department. The horse show was held annually on the last weekend in April for two days. Dates and the prize list were published in the Loudoun Times Mirror. In 1956, the Griffith Farm was sold and in 1962, the Philomont Firemen purchased a second site at the south edge of the village along Snickersville Turnpike where the horse show has been held continuously until 2019.

Horse shows in Loudoun were a particular institution. Each community show donated proceeds to a local charity. Obviously, in the case of Philomont, the volunteer fire department was the beneficiary. Because horse shows were such a major fundraising event, the entire community turned out and joined forces to make it a local success. Each horse show had its date on the calendar to eliminate conflicts during the ‘season.’ Horse shows were not only a major fund raiser but were also the center of social activity. Society women would have their pictures appear in the paper as they watched competitors from the rail. The event was described as a “neighborhood event annual brings together many local sports-loving folk.”

Comparison to other villages

In the 18th and early 19th centuries, communities thrived along the Snickersville Turnpike, including the villages of Philomont and Bluemont, interspersed with the hamlets of Paxson, Airmont, and Mountville. African American hamlets – Butcher’s Hollow, Murphy’s Corner, Powell’s Grove, Turner Town, Marble Quarry and Berryman – grew at the edges of the turnpike, as the areas adjacent to the Turnpike were reserved for Whites. Most of these villages adjacent to the Turnpike were similar, originating as crossroads benefiting...
from commercial traffic along the Turnpike and evolving into a commercial center with post office and sometimes blacksmith shop, a necessity during 19th century travel.

Much of the commercial activity in the hamlets dwindled with the arrival of the automobile and rural route delivery service in the 1920s. Not every village installed expensive gas pumps to replace the local blacksmith shop and wheelwright. Of those that have been lost – Paxson, Airmont, and Mountville - only Bluemont and Philomont remain as commercial centers. These two villages are unique for their largely intact historic fabric, little infill development, and preservation of the surrounding agricultural context.

The Philomont Horse Show grounds is also unique as an intact example of Loudoun’s equestrian legacy. Many of these village horse show grounds have been lost. The Upperville Horse Show grounds [DHR 030-5917] remains, although in a much evolved state. Philomont’s turf rings, carved by generations of ponies and horses, and simple cook shack, constructed by the volunteers of the local community, are a pristine example of mid-20th century social and equestrian life.

Today

Philmont remains a village center with neighbors meeting at the General store to grab a sandwich and collect mail.

**Photo Log**

**Photo 1** - Philomont General Store, 1913, south elevation

**Photo 2** - Streetscape facing northeast along Jeb Stuart Road,

**Photo 3** - Streetscape facing southwest along Jeb Stuart Road, Firehouse in foreground and store behind

**Photo 4** - Philomont (third ?) school, (1907), now Philomont community center, south elevation

**Photo 5**—‘Upper Store’, (1900) facing southwest along JEB Stuart Road

**Photo 6** - 37110 Snickersville Turnpike, the Lake House circa 1840 with later north addition, north elevation looking across grassy lawn where first store stood

**Photo 7**—37160 Snickersville Turnpike, west elevation

**Photo 8**—Streetscape facing southeast down Snickersville Turnpike

**Photo 9** - Roszel chapel, circa 1890, east elevation facing Snickersville Turnpike

**Photo 10** - 37175 Snickersville Turnpike,

**Photo 11** - 37215 Snickersville Turnpike, circa 1789

**Photo 12**—Horse show grounds, facing south looking across grass ring to hot dog stand in background

**Photo 13** - 36538 Jeb Stuart Road, early 19th century dwelling with larger 20th century addition
Photo 14 - facing southwest along JEB Stuart Road, looking at north edge of Unison Battlefield Historic District

Bibliography

Washington Post, “Philomont Sees Growth but Remains Home”
Saturday October 11, 2003
As seen: https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/realestate/2003/10/11/philomont-sees-growth-but-remains-home/93bce0fb-0f06-4619-ace8-0fb7478af2d2/

Web resources

Eugene Scheel, “Early post offices of Loudoun County,”
https://www.loudounhistory.org/history/loudoun-post-offices/

Secondary Sources

Adams - Litton, Evelyn Taylor, Loudoun Heritage 1990


Taylor, Yardley. Memoir of Loudoun County Virginia to Accompany the Map of Loudoun County, Thomas Reynolds Publisher, Leesburg VA 1853

Library of Virginia

Northern Neck Grants and Surveys Index, as seen:

Newspapers

Virginia Chronicle, newspaper archive
As seen: https://virginiachronicle.com

Government Documents

Loudoun Board of Supervisor; Minute Book, 1870 - 1966
As seen: https://www.loudoun.gov/3438/Minute-Books

Department of Historic Resources

Preliminary Information Form

Rev. January 2018

5/17/2022
Loudoun County Road Cases  
As seen: https://www.loudoun.gov/3126/Road-Cases

Acts of the Assembly  
Henings Statues at Large  
As seen: http://vagenweb.org/hening/vol12-04.htm

Maps


Scheel, Eugene. “The American Indian in Loudoun County and surrounding areas and the Journeys of the First Explorers, 1692-1712.” September 2018

Taylor, Yardley. “Map of Loudoun County” 1853

US Postal Service, “Map of Loudoun County,” 1926

Loudoun County Clerk's Office
5. Property Ownership  (Check as many categories as apply):

Private: ___ Public\Local ___ Public\State _____ Public\Federal _____

6. Applicant/Sponsor  (Individual and/or organization sponsoring preparation of the PIF, with contact information. For more than one sponsor, please list each below or on an additional sheet.)

name/title: _______ Madeline Skinner ____________________________
organization: __________ Philomont Village Foundation ____________________________
street & number: _______ P. O. 395 ____________________________
city or town: _____ Philomont ______ state: VA ______ zip code: 20131 __________
e-mail: __________ mfskinner202@gmail.com __________________ telephone: ___(703) 864-3682___________

Applicant’s Signature: ____________________________________________________________________________
Date: ________________________________

• • Signature required for processing all applications. • •

In the event of organization sponsorship, you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: _____ Madeline Skinner ____________________________
Daytime Telephone: _______ (703) 864-3682 __________

Applicant Information  (Individual completing form if other than applicant/sponsor listed above)

name/title: _______ Jane Covington ____________________________
organization: _______ Jane Covington Restoration ____________________________
street & number: _______ PO 741 __________
city or town: _____ Middleburg ______ state: VA ______ zip code: 20118 __________
e-mail: __________ jane@janecovington.com __________________ telephone: ___434-960-4678_____

7. Notification

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator, City Manager, and/or Town Manager.

name/title: _______ Tim Hemstreet, County Administrator ____________________________
locality: _______ Loudoun County ____________________________
street & number: ____________________________
city or town: _____ Leesburg ______ state: VA ______ zip code: __________
telephone: ____________________________

______

1 Eugene Scheel, Loudoun Discovered, Volume 4, page 134. Scheel attributes the first Philomont postmaster to Joseph P McGeath. The 1830 census notes a Gabriel MaGeath [sp] living in the vicinity of Philomont. The census information refers to Bluemont, which would have been the closest post office to Philomont in 1830
2 LCDB 3X:302, 1832, survey by Yardley Taylor, “Division of Jonah Tavener’s land pursuant to an order from the County Court of Loudoun …”  Jonah Tavener’s 388 acre property, located at the north edge of the village of Philomont. Jonah’s heirs were: Lot 1 to Jonathan Tavener, 113 acres; Lot 2 to Lott Tavener, 41 acres; Lot 3 to Lott Tavener, 18 acres; Lot 4 to Jese Tavener, 57 acres; Lot 5 to Mahlon Tavener, 56 acres with a ¼ to the school house; Lot 6 to Jonah Tavener, 53 acres, Lot 7 to Feilding and Hannah Tavener, 50 acres.

Yardley Taylor *Memoir of Loudoun County Virginia to Accompany the Map of Loudoun County*, Thomas Reynolds, Leesburg VA 1853 page 7

Joseph O McGeath, who Scheel attributes as the first post master of Philomont, is listed in the 1840 census as living in Philomont. In the 1850 census, when the census also enumerates occupation, Joseph P McGeath is listed as a ‘merchant.’


https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/33323670:3578?tid=&pid=&queryId=53fb6086a52b99af3a0d25c4ec5b52e2&_phsrc=mQz3&_phstart=successSource.

*Journal of Philomont Historical Association*, Volume 4, No 1, Spring 2003 The four men were Henry Simpson of Alexandria, Dave Lee, Mort Palmer and Bob Riticor of Loudoun

Property Tax Records, Mt Gilead District, 1875; Loudoun County archives. In the 1870s, the Milhollen family remains one of the wealthiest. Henry Milholland’s first store (located on the southeast corner of Jeb Stuart and Snickersville) is worth $3,000

Built Purcellville’s steam powered mill in 1874 – Dillon Mill

Philomont Feb 6, 1871 in file of John James Dillon

Loudoun County Road case **RP-1873-004** There were many Janney mills and it’s assumed this Janney Mill was the one in Circleville. The hamlet of Circleville was located directly east of Philomont.

In the 1880 U. S Census, JB Van Sickler [sic], is already listed as a ‘Merchant’ a decade ahead of when he reportedly opened his store. Today, the building still stands at XXX Jeb Stuart Road

In 1844, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church split into two conferences because of tensions over slavery and the power of bishops in the denomination. The two general conferences, Methodist Episcopal Church (the northern faction) and Methodist Episcopal Church, South remained separate until 1939

The deed describes ‘a certain lot or parcel of Land whereon is standing what is usually called the Mountain Chapple… on the said Rozel’s field” Stephen and Sarah Roszel to Shelbourne Parish **LCDB I:194, 1773**. In 1842, the Roszel family deed to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church two acres of land adjoining Phoebe Roszel. It’s not clear what happened to the first chapel, as the deed specifies “for the use of a burying ground or grave yard and for the erection of a house of worship or meeting house for the worship of God ….” whenever it may be thought admiral to build such a house for the use of the member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The deed continues outlining rights and obligations of the Trustees of the church. Roszel family is Stephen A Roszel and wife Louisa Stephen C Roszel and wife Mary, ?? Roszel and wife Phoebe and Nancy Shepherd. Trustees are Jacob R Shepherd, James Johnson and Thomas H Gallehen (?sp) **LCDB 4S:341, 1842**

LCDB 7E:80, 1890 Milhollin [sic] Henry to ME Ch Sth [find George Brown to Henry Millhollen before 1890]

In 1906, three events precipitated increased automobile travel including 1) the State Highway Commission took over road construction, improving road quality for automobiles, 2) Loudoun’s BOS institutes a ‘bridge tax,’ to repair bridges 3) and the BOS required motor vehicles to be registered, another source of income for road repair.

Henry Parker, James Thomas, and William Robison [sp], all were Day Laborers and all rented their homes

“Philomont folder,” Archives, Balch Library. “James Kirkbride “Brite” Tavenner, brother John Tavenner photographed in front of their ‘corner shop’ furniture store

“Philomont folder,” Archives, Balch Library. “Virginia Insurance Rating Bureau, June 7, 1933


“Mountville Horse Show Lists Total of Eleven Events,” **Loudoun Times-Mirror**, October 29, 1931. Proceeds benefited the Mountville School. The Unison Horse Show is documented in “Unison Horse Show is Slated for May 6 Funds for Chairty,” **Loudoun Times Mirror**, April 4, 1940 front page. The Unison Bloomfield horse show was held on the grounds of the school. Also see “Unison-Bloomfield Horse Show Slated Monday,” **Loudoun Times Mirror**, Thursday, May 2, 1940, front page headline.

The Manassas Horse Show was the only other local horse show open to African Americans.

Need citation Griffith’s farm on Colchester Road

“The Loudoun Calendar,” **Loudoun Times Mirror**, April 26, 1962. The announcement for the Philomont Horse show was posted in the paper only two days before the event.

“Watching the Jumps” and “Visiting the Horse Show,” **Loudoun Times Mirror**, May 3, 1962