

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

LISTED ON:
VLR 06/16/2011
NRHP 12/05/2011

**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 "NC/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 Auburn Battlefield
other names/site number Coffee Hill Battlefield; DHR File No. 030-5140

2. Location

Area bounded by Casanova, Auburn Baptist Church and Catlett not for publication: N/A
city or town: Catlett vicinity: X
state: Virginia code: VA county: Fauquier code: 061 zip code: 20119

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 X nationally _____ statewide _____ locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] _____ [Date]
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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 Signature of the Keeper _____
____ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register
____ removed from the National Register Date of Action _____
____ other (explain): _____

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>18</u>	<u>405</u> buildings
<u>23</u>	<u>1</u> sites
<u>8</u>	<u>44</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
49	450 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "NC/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) Civil War in Virginia, 1861-1865, Historical and Archaeological Resources, MPS (DHR File No. 076-5168)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Defense</u>	Sub: <u>Battle site</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>Agricultural field</u>
<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Road-related (vehicular)</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>Natural feature</u>
<u>Industry/Processing/Extraction</u>	<u>Manufacturing facility (mills)</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Village site</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	Sub: <u>Agricultural field</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>Natural feature</u>
<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Road-related (vehicular)</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Village site</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>professional (landscape architects office)</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC
MID-19TH CENTURY: Gothic Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL: Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Sandstone ; BRICK
roof METAL: Aluminum; WOOD: Shingles
walls STONE: Sandstone; WOOD: Weatherboard; STUCCO; METAL: Aluminum
other

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 1861 - 1865
Significant Dates October 13th and 14th, 1863
Significant Person 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.)

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

Acreege of Property 3,483 acres

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

Table with 4 columns: Zone Easting Northing, Zone Easting Northing, Zone Easting Northing, Zone Easting Northing. Values: 1, 2, 3, 4

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: John D. Hutchinson V, AICP, Pres. / Survey-inventory: Cheryl H. Shepherd & Ruth Barnish
organization Jennings Gap Partnership date 22 August 2009 / P.O. Box 312, Warrenton, VA 20188
street & number: 118 Madison Place telephone: 540.292.0396 / 540-349-0118 submitted March 2011
city or town: Staunton state: Virginia zip code: 24401

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
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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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Auburn Battlefield
Fauquier County, Virginia**

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Auburn Battlefield is located in Fauquier County, about four miles southeast of the Town of Warrenton, in the Cedar Run watershed. Some of the oldest roads in northern Virginia—Rogues or Carolina Road (Route 602), upper Dumfries Road (Route 605), lower Dumfries Road (Route 670), and Dumfries Road (Route 667)—meet at Auburn. These roads fan out in all directions from Auburn and the Auburn Bridge over Cedar Run, across the landscape of the Auburn Battlefield. Around the village, the battlefield centers on a complex of Cedar Run’s uplands in the north and bottomlands to the south of Auburn. From that central area, the battlefield extends to the northwest, west, south, and southeast, conforming to the road network that intersects at Auburn.

Much of the proposed district is part of a 10,610-acre tract granted by Lord Fairfax to Robert "King" Carter that was initially known as "Pageland" because Carter immediately re-granted it to his son-in-law, Mann Page, in the mid-eighteenth century. The proposed district is home to a broad range of architectural styles representative of Virginia’s rural landscape from the late eighteenth century to the present. While most buildings are fairly simple, some exhibit a high level of design, especially Melrose Castle, built in the castellated mode of the mid-nineteenth-century Gothic Revival style.

By the mid-nineteenth century, the lands within the battlefield along Cedar Run were well developed as a center for intensive and productive slave-based agriculture. The fields around Auburn that witnessed battle on the 13th and 14th of October 1863 hosted an extensively developed, mature agricultural community. An industrial complex in the village of Auburn included a gristmill, lumber mills, a tanyard, and the blacksmith complex. The village centered on the farm, stores, manufacturing facilities, and post office of Stephen McCormick who, since at least the 1820s, had been manufacturing and selling plows in Auburn that were used throughout the southeast and mid-Atlantic regions. The village supported an expansive and prosperous agricultural economy locally and nationally.

Most of the land in the battlefield area is still in agricultural and forestal uses. However, some suburban residential development is occurring, especially in the northern area near the Auburn Baptist Church around the intersections of Dumfries Road (Route 605) and Rogues Road (Route 602) and in the vicinity of the villages of Casanova and Catlett. The integrity of the battlefield is threatened by incremental suburban sprawl particularly in these areas and by continued road construction, chiefly on Route 605.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Auburn was occupied by or between the lines of alternating waves of northern and southern armies throughout the Civil War. Numerous skirmishes occurred there while the residents were subject to the hardships and horrors of war on an almost daily basis. Geography and the transportation network almost guaranteed that a major conflict would eventually occur there. On the macro level, Auburn was situated between the capitals of the Union and the Confederacy, perhaps the most fought-over region during our national conflict. Locally, it sat astride an important intersection between two of this region’s most important transportation corridors: the Warrenton/Alexandria Turnpike (modern Lee Highway/US Route 15/29) and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad corridor (paralleling modern Catlett Road/Route 28).

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The Road System

The primary road system that existed during the Battle of Auburn was established by the mid-19th century and retains its basic character today. This includes the traces of the:

- Three Mile Switch Road (modern Rogues Road/Route 602),
- Rogues Road (modern Rogues Road/Route 602),
- Saint Stephen's Church Road (modern Old Dumfries/Route 667 and a portion of modern Old Auburn Road/Route 670),
- Double Poplars Road (modern Old Auburn Road/Route 670), and
- Warrenton Road (modern Dumfries Road/Route 605).

The roads that met and crossed at Auburn during the Civil War served local needs and connected across the region. From the early 1700s, Native Americans, then Europeans, followed the Carolina Road/Rogues Road through Auburn in transit from Pennsylvania and northern areas to Virginia, the Carolinas, and beyond.

By 1759, the Dumfries Road was an east-west thoroughfare for farmers taking their crops from the northern Piedmont to the port town of Dumfries on Quantico Creek in eastern Prince William County. The Dumfries Road also provided a major thoroughfare for immigrants settling the Blue Ridge Mountains and Shenandoah Valley. Coming from the east, Dumfries Road intersected with the Carolina Road at Auburn, then branched north and south. By the mid-eighteenth century, George Neavil opened an ordinary at the crossing, spurring the development of a small crossroads settlement. The Carolina Road would ultimately acquire a reputation as a haven for cattle and horse thieves resulting in the attribution "Rogues Road" by which it is currently named in Auburn.

Additionally, what is known locally as the "Old Colonial Road" ran east-west through the area crossing Route 602 approximately 0.75 miles north of Auburn and running southeast on a line that roughly parallels the modern Route 605. East of Auburn, the Old Colonial Road runs south of and parallel to modern Old Dumfries Road (Route 667). It may be a remnant of an earlier trace of the Old Dumfries Road. Just west of the modern north-south oriented Taylor Road (Route 670), and roughly parallel to it, another colonial-era connecting road dropped south and crossed modern Old Auburn Road (Route 670). This "connector" may be the original trace of the Rogues Road as it proceeded north to join the primary route of the Old Colonial Road.

At the time of the Battle of Auburn, these colonial-era roads had been largely replaced by a new road pattern, but they facilitated the local movement of troops around the village. Many of them were still being used for local transit during the 1930s. Auburn and the crossroads that it controlled played a key role in shaping the events that resulted in the military actions on 13th and 14th October 1863. The community had prospered as a milling and agricultural-industry center in the early decades of the nineteenth century. As the Civil War unfolded, Auburn consisted of two primary components: Neavil's gristmill and miller's house and Stephen McCormick's farm-industrial complex that stood at the intersection of the Dumfries and Carolina/Rogues roads with Cedar Run.

By 1861, Auburn and the area around it had long ceased to grow in both population and as an industrial area. This was largely due to the development of turnpikes (including the east-west Warrenton-Alexandria Turnpike to the north) and railroads (including the east-west Orange and Alexandria Railroad to the south).

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Auburn's initial development had been spawned by the junction of the Carolina and Dumfries roads. Its importance waned as these new turnpikes and railroads were built across Fauquier County.

Industry and Public Places

Neavil's Ordinary

During the mid-eighteenth century, George Neavil opened an ordinary at the crossing of the Dumfries Road and Carolina Road, spurring the development of the small crossroads settlement of Auburn. According to Fairfax Harrison's seminal work *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, George Neavil obtained a land grant on the upper side of Cedar Run adjoining the Carter Kettle Run tract at the modern village of Auburn by 1731 and voted in Prince William County in 1741. When Fauquier County was organized in 1759, George Neavil was surveyor of the road "from his house to Turkey Run Church." His house stood "at the crossing of the Carolina road and the 'Rappahannock' branch of the Dumfries road which passed Turkey Run Church."¹

George William Fairfax and George Washington spent a night at this house in March 1748 on a journey to the Shenandoah Valley from Belvoir. While no evidence exists that Neavil operated a tavern at Auburn in 1748, he was licensed by the Fauquier Court "in 1759, 1761, and 1770 to keep an ordinary at his house . . . I left Fredericksburg and having ferried over the Rappahannock at the falls, travelled that night to Neville's Ordinary, about 34 miles."² According to Fairfax Harrison, the route to Auburn from "Fredericksburg on the Falmouth and Quantico roads, via Elk Run Church, and Catlett's," was the main route traveled in circa 1760, consisting of about thirty-four miles.³

"Nevill's plantation" is noted on Anburey's route map of 1779; and Bishop Reichel mentions it as Nevill's Ordinary in 1780. Harrison wrote that Neavil's Tavern "stood on the Carolina road 10 miles south of Red House (Haymarket) and 6 miles north of Germantown, which are approximately the actual road distances from Auburn."⁴ During a journey from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, Bishop John Frederick Reichel of the Moravian Church passed through Auburn on the Carolina/Rogues Road, having remarked in his diary. "We soon reached Nevill's Tavern, which is 10 miles from Redhouse [Haymarket], and 6 miles further passed through Germantown." The road was substantial enough to accommodate wagons drawn by teams of six horses. Reichel remarked that they only traveled fourteen miles that day because "of the hilly, rough, and marshy road." One wagon broke down and another became so "stuck in a deep hole" that it required ten horses to pull it out.⁵

Whether or not Neavil's Tavern was still operational, the structure apparently survived through the Civil War. The first edition of the *Fauquier Historical Society Bulletin* noted in 1921 that "tradition identifies a very old house at Auburn which has been deserted for many years, as the original tavern."⁶

Harrison wrote in 1924: This old house, probably as old as any now surviving in Fauquier, is still standing, but in ruins, on the green at Auburn. It reveals the foundation of the full length porch which was, as we have seen, the characteristic of the eighteenth century ordinary. In other respects it is in the strict tradition of improvement construction after the manner of Virginia building. It had not been occupied for many years looking today more like the palace of the Sleeping Beauty than a caravansary where, for the asking, all the world might have news, ham and eggs and a toddy.⁷

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Alice Maude Ewell wrote that she “had not heard so far of the old Inn at Auburn, in Fauquier, being meddled with” before 1931 in her book *A Virginia Scene or Life in Old Prince William*. While noting that Neavil’s was one of three early ordinaries built along this section of the Carolina Road, Ewell bemoaned the fact that the ordinary at Leesburg had “lately been pulled down” writing “Efforts were made to save it, but in vain. Why is there not a law against such things? How long is every clod-pate who owns a piece of ground to be allowed to destroy what alone makes it interesting to the public at large.”⁸ Francis B. Foster also listed the tavern as a “site” in the “village of Auburn” at the “cross roads of the Falmouth, Dumfries, and Carolina roads” in her report to the Works Progress Administration in 1937.⁹

Neavil’s Mill

Neavil’s Mill (DHR Site #: 030-0199), the reconstruction of which still stands at Auburn, was also in operation by 1769. According to the minutes of the Fauquier County court Neavil had a mill under construction at Auburn in that year. A stone in the building found by Works Progress Administration surveyor Francis B. Foster in 1937 was reportedly dated 1712.¹⁰

Having passed through a number of owners, the mill property contained fifty acres, a gristmill, a sawmill, and a tanyard when transferred from Charles S. Stovin to Howson Hooe in 1839. On the eve of the Civil War (1857) when the mill property transferred to George W. Fitzhugh, it contained mills and tanyard houses. In 1860, tax records valued the mill property at \$2,000. In 1866, \$1,000 was deducted from the value “on account of the building having been destroyed.”¹¹

Stephen McCormick

In addition to the Neavils, the other family prominent in shaping Auburn before the Civil War was the McCormicks who settled in the area before the 1760s. In 1784, Stephen McCormick, grandson of the original settlers, was born. He would become one of Virginia’s foremost inventors and industrialists. In 1816, McCormick began to acquire properties west of Auburn. In 1845, one parcel of this land was described as containing three dwelling houses, a storehouse, sawmill, and stables and was located on the south side of Cedar Run on the north side of the Dumfries (Double Poplars) Road and on the west side of the Greenwich-Auburn (Rogues/Route 602) Road.¹²

Joseph Arthur Jeffries, who attended school at Rock Hill (between Auburn and Casanova), in the 1850s and was a longtime resident of Warrenton, described Auburn as “the business center of a very thrifty neighborhood” at the dawn of the Civil War. “In it were two stores, a grist and plaster mill, a saw mill, a blacksmiths shop, a wheelwright shop, and three or four residences. [Jeffries called McCormick] the principal man of the village . . . who was at that time an active man of middle age, owning and running the saw mill and shops . . . the proprietor of the best dwelling house in the place, with a farm of several hundred acres attached thereto.”¹³

McCormick invented a plow that gained national renown and was in production at Auburn as early as 1816 according to some sources. He filed his first patent for the plow on 3rd February 1819.¹⁴ The periodical *American Farmer* included an article announcing that tests of McCormick’s plough and competing implements were held at Auburn on the farm of George Fitzhugh in June of 1822. Experiments were made “in various soils and completely to our satisfaction, and we are decidedly of the opinion that the new improved plough made by Mr. Stephen McCormick, surpasses any implement of that kind, that has ever come under our notice, as to the simplicity of its construction, the facility with which it may be worked, and as to its durability we think we should be justified in declaring that it is inferior to no plough that we have ever seen in that respect.”¹⁵

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McCormick noted in the article, "I carry on the manufacturing of these ploughs at this place Auburn], where all orders will be cheerfully received and executed at the shortest notice." McCormick continued to produce plows at Auburn into the 1850s, according to Jeffries, but he had also licensed its production off site by February 1829 when Sinclair and Moore's Agricultural Repository, Seed Store, and Nursery advertised in the *American Farmer* that it was manufacturing McCormick's "justly celebrated" ploughs in Baltimore, Maryland.¹⁶

Other Mills

Two other industrial features of some significance helped shape the battlefield. These were built on a 1,916-acre property acquired by Baltimore businessman Gilbert M. Bastable and Fauquier native James F. Hunton in 1853. By 1855, they had constructed both a sawmill and a gristmill on land they owned along Cedar Run, about halfway between Calverton and Saint Stephen's. A headrace that stretched north for close to one-and-one-half miles powered the mills, paralleling Cedar Run to a point below Elmwood/Mt. Hibla.¹⁷

Post Offices

McCormick also was the master of a post office in Auburn beginning in late 1830 or early 1831, according to the official *Table of the Post Offices in the United States*. He continued as postmaster through at least July of 1856 when he received a salary of \$11.49. The Post Office Department received net revenues of \$4.89 in that year from the Auburn office, twenty-seventh out of thirty-one post offices in Fauquier County. By comparison, the Warrenton office had net revenues of \$775.98 at that time. The Auburn post office disappeared from the official *Table of the Post Offices* after 1856.¹⁸

There were at least two other post offices on the battlefield in 1856. Newton Laws was the postmaster at Saint Stephen's. He received a salary of \$5.55. The Post Office Department recorded net revenues of \$9.11 from the Saint Stephen's office under postmaster James M. Peters. He received a salary of \$43.57. The Post Office Department received net revenues of \$12.00 from the Catlett office.¹⁹ After the Civil War, by September 1870, Casanova and Catlett had post offices, but neither Auburn nor Saint Stephen's did.²⁰

Churches

Five churches lie within the battlefield and help define the boundaries of the proposed battlefield district. These include the Auburn Missionary Baptist Church northwest of the intersection of Rogues Road (Route 602) with the Warrenton Road (modern Dumfries Road/Route 605); the Saint Stephen's Church on the Saint Stephen's Church Road (modern Old Dumfries Road/Route 667); Trinity United Methodist Church on Old Dumfries Road in the northern area of the village of Catlett; Grace Episcopal Church located near the village of Casanova off Rogues Road; and the Double Poplars Church on the Double Poplars Road (modern Old Auburn Road/Route 670) on the western margin of the battlefield. A sixth structure in the village of Auburn started its life as a church and has since been converted to a residence. A Methodist church is shown at this location on a 1914 map published by the Fauquier County Board of Trade. It may have been the Auburn Mennonite Church, home of an extinct Mennonite congregation "at Auburn, Fauquier County, Virginia" established in 1902, and having a membership of fifteen in 1905.²¹

None of the existing church buildings were present during the battle; however, each had Union and or Confederate forces encamped in their vicinities at various times. Four were built in the immediate aftermath of the war, at least two of which had been destroyed during the conflict. No church is identified on the site of Auburn Missionary Baptist Church on maps of the Civil War era. According to DHR surveys, the present church, although highly altered since, was constructed in 1905 on land donated to the congregation by John Mountjoy.²²

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According to the proceedings of the national Episcopal conventions and those of the Diocese of Virginia, the original Saint Stephen's Church of Cedar Run Parish, was built by 1838 and had twenty-two black and white congregants in 1861.²³ The 6th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry camped in the yard and its commander, Lieutenant Colonel Edward Bragg, used the vestry room for an office. He wrote home that "the chapel is a little old building built in the Virginia style with a gallery across the end and a simply bell tower to crown the building. It is situated just in the skirt of a wood, with a fine open country beyond."²⁴

By 1865, it was "in a state of suspense" because "the church building, first despoiled and desecrated, was afterwards burned." Its rector, Reverend V.S. Barten, reported that, "many of its members have returned, and express their earnest desire for its speedy resurrection, we hope, in another year, to report a reorganization and a move towards rebuilding the church." According to Barten, the area had "suffered severely through the war; exposed to the passing and repassing of large armies; for a long time visited, almost daily, by raiding parties; then again occupied by stationary forces . . . The destruction of property has been immense, and the losses and hardship of our people almost incredible."²⁵

Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church was reorganized by 1880 when G. M. Bastable served as its lay delegate to the diocesan convention. A new church building, "a commodious and handsome building, erected on the site of one which was destroyed during the war," was consecrated in 1881.²⁶

Trinity United Methodist Church on Old Dumfries Road in the northern area of the village of Catlett was built in 1872 as the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Catlett, Virginia. It was built as the successor to both the Walnut Branch Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Weaversville Methodist Episcopal Church South. Both of these churches near Catlett were destroyed by Union troops during the Civil War. In 1926, the U.S. Congress appropriated \$1,000 to compensate for "the occupation, use, and injury to [these earlier churches] by United States military forces during the Civil War."²⁷

According to U.S. Senate documents, "During the late Civil War the military authorities of the United States took possession of the buildings and grounds of the Walnut Branch Methodist Episcopal Church and the Weaversville Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Fauquier County, Va., of which the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Catlett, Va., is the successor, and used and occupied the same for various military purposes for a long period of time, by reason of which injury was done to the same. [Both churches] were located, when the war began, a short distance from Catlett, Va., and both of said churches were occupied by Federal military forces during the Civil War for camping and other military purposes, the Weaversville Church, being used for a time as a stable, and the property of both said churches very greatly injured as a result of such occupation."²⁸

Grace Episcopal Church is located near the village of Casanova off Rogues Road on land given by the Randolph family that was originally part of the King Carter grant. According to the church's history, it was organized in 1865. By 1871, Emmanuel Parish had been formed and at that time stretched from Auburn on Cedar Run to the Rappahannock River. The first simple wooden church was begun in 1868 and called Emmanuel Chapel. That building was destroyed by fire in 1908, and the present church was built in 1909, as well as a larger parish house in the village that remains a focal point for community life in Casanova today.²⁹

According to the *Fauquier County Comprehensive Plan*, Double Poplars was a free black settlement before the Civil War. The double poplar trees at the site of the present church apparently served as a site of

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outdoor worship for the community before the war.³⁰ Elder John Clark led the community in founding Double Poplars Baptist Church on 20 June 1870. The congregation purchased land from Philip and Susan Hughes in 1874 and erected a sanctuary that doubled as a school in the early years. Later, they erected a schoolhouse on land formerly owned by Minor Grayson. The name of the church was later changed to Poplar Forks. The cornerstone of the existing building indicates it was rebuilt in 1960. The cemetery at Poplar Forks Church contains numerous very old grave markers and stones.³¹

Agriculture

The most distinctive and defining feature of the Auburn battlefield is the expansive open landscape of forest, pasture, and cropland that characterizes the area today as it did during the period of significance. Surrounding the village at Auburn, substantial farms established in the late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth centuries continue to take advantage of the rich and productive soils of the area. This open landscape proved particularly significant in the military actions of the 13th and 14th October 1863, providing broad views for the battery and counter-battery fire of opposing artillery, and providing the open lands useful to the deployment of both infantry and cavalry.

A description of the major agricultural operations known to exist on the battlefield during the period of significance is provided below, following the flow of the battle along the path of the Union Third Corps. Some of the farms and structures described fall, in whole or part, outside the Auburn Battlefield Historic District but provide the context of the district and the landscape that can be readily viewed by the public from roads through the district.

The boundaries of the district have been drawn narrowly, to include only the areas where intensive combat occurred and the road corridors through which large bodies of troops passed on the 13th and 14th October 1863. The large landholdings that reached into and were accessed from these roadways all felt the impact of the fighting and of the larger conflict. They also contribute to the integrity of the battlefield today and provide its context.

The description begins at Casanova and runs north along the Rogues Road (Route 602) to its intersection with the Warrenton Road (modern Dumfries Road/Route 605). It then returns to the village of Auburn and runs east, then southeast following modern Old Auburn Road (Route 670), and then Old Dumfries Road (Route 677) to Catlett.

Casanova to Auburn (Rogues Road/Route 602)

Having followed the Warrenton spur of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Three Mile Switch (now Casanova), Union troops moving north on the Rogues Road (Route 602) passed **Ajax (DHR ID # 030-0449)**, a farm established by Thomas Fitzhugh circa 1780-1800 on the high ground west of the road overlooking Turkey Run. By 1978, only the ruins of a barn and cemetery survived on the property. The barn has a stone foundation and basement level that is built into the hill, almost like a bank barn. The stone level was a usable space; the beams had wavy lines unlike circular saw marks and evidence of being hand hewn in places.³²

Weston (DHR ID # 030-0058), settled by Giles Fitzhugh between 1788 and 1810, is located to the east of Rogues Road. According to the Fauquier County Bicentennial Commission, this was the home of Giles Fitzhugh who "seated" on Cedar Run in 1753. "The living room is the oldest part of the house [and] was Giles's cabin, consisting of a room downstairs and a room upstairs with dormer windows facing the east. As is true of most early settlers' cabins, the ceilings are very low, and walls very thick with logs hewn

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out of the forest.” The cabin at the gate and the meat house may also be original buildings built by Giles Fitzhugh.³³

Charles J. and Margaret Nourse of Washington, D.C. purchased Weston house and about 470 acres in 1861, perhaps because “it lay between the land of family friends, the Worthingtons on the east and the Murrays of Melrose on the west.”³⁴ In April 1862, the Nourse family moved to Weston. Margaret Nourse's diary describes their travel across northern Virginia from the Chain Bridge over the Potomac where the party “marveled at the goodness of the roads” and the good manners of Union sentries into a scene of utter bedlam. By the time they reached southern Fairfax County they rode “through the desolate country. No fences, sometimes the gate posts marked the way up to the ruins of a house . . . half burnt, half torn down, not a living creature to be seen” among “vacant camps, picket tents, rifle pits, [and] sometimes a fort.”³⁵

After spending a night near Buckland they reached Auburn, traveling on Rogues Road on April 4th and “came upon army wagons and toiled slowly on after them. Another piece of very bad road. Soldiers in every direction. Dr. Murray’s house deserted, windows and doors broken; reached Colonel M’s . . . soldiers destroying everything, families gone to Warrenton.” They finally “entered our own wood” where they found “the soldiers had shot the sheep . . . We found one table cloth, and the china and silver were dug up from under the back porch, the table was set and we had our first dinner at Weston.”³⁶

After six months of living in destitution, marauded by Union and Confederate soldiers who begged for or stole food and often killed their stock, the family returned to Washington in November 1862. They came back to Weston after the war where the family stayed until 1959 when Margaret Nourse’s daughter-in-law, Charlotte Nourse, donated Weston house and ten acres to the Warrenton Antiquarian Society and 271 acres to the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries for the Weston Wildlife Management Area (WMA). The once actively managed farmland has since reverted to dense cedar thickets and old fields in various stages of succession. The mosaic of fields is distinctly divided by well developed hedgerows. Turkey Run forms the eastern boundary of the preserve. Mature hardwood forests predominate on the upland terraces and along the meandering Turkey Run.³⁷

As the Federals approached Turkey Run on their way from Three Mile Switch (Casanova) to Auburn, they passed the open fields of **Spring Hill (DHR ID # 030-0441)** which dominated the area between Gupton Run and Turkey Run. Spring Hill appears on Civil War era maps on the west side of modern Rogues Road. It is said that Fauquier County’s first appointed court sat in a two-room log cabin (now well preserved) at Spring Hill.³⁸ Today the main house on the property includes an older section that was constructed by Dandridge Pitt Chichester in circa 1810, at which time it was called Pine Quarters and encompassed 996 acres.³⁹

The Chichesters sold 426 acres of the property, including the Spring Hill house, to William and Joanna Stewart in 1834. The Stewarts sold it three years later to Robert R. Tompkins of Spotsylvania County who changed its name to Gupton. The Tompkins family owned this 556-acre property during the Civil War by which time its name had become Spring Hill. The Tompkins family conveyed it to the Evans family in 1969.⁴⁰

On the heights east of Rogues Road (Route 602) and south of Turkey Run stood Rock Hill, the home of Col. Edward Murray during the battle. North of the run, his brother, Dr. James H. Murray, had established Castle Murray, now known as Melrose Castle. Both properties were identified on the Civil War military maps. The Murray properties were part of a 10,610-acre tract granted by Lord Fairfax to Robert

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"King" Carter, initially known as "Pageland," because Carter immediately re-granted it to his son-in-law, Mann Page. Page sold the land to Armistead Churchill who transferred 2,370 acres to Henry Fitzhugh in 1765 and 1767. Henry Fitzhugh gave land in two equal parcels of 1,185 acres each to his sons George and William in 1779.⁴¹

In 1823, George Fitzhugh bequeathed "eleven or twelve hundred acres" of land to his son Henry. Henry sold a 1,071-acre property in 1835 to James H. Fitzgerald, reputedly a rogue French noble who fled the revolution in France in 1834. Fitzgerald's widow Elizabeth Fitzgerald sold the property, then 1,289 acres, to Dr. James H. and Captain Edward Murray in 1856. The main one-and-one-half-story house at **Rock Hill (DHR ID # 030-0443)** was originally built for George Fitzhugh and enlarged by the Fitzgeralds in the 1830s. The main house burned in 1951, but two tenant houses remain on the property, both built ca. 1850. The stone basement of the main house still stood in 1978 and had been adapted into a residence.⁴²

Under Elizabeth Fitzgerald's ownership a "seminary for young ladies" was held at Rock Hill prior to 1851 when she established the Rock Hill Academy for boys." This school existed when the railroad was built in 1851, according to a student who recalled "going down to the crews' shanties at night and listening to them sing their songs. Joseph A. Jeffries was a member of the first class of the Rock Hill Academy which included "about 25 boarders and 20 day scholars." Jeffries attended the academy until June 1854, not long before Ms. Fitzgerald sold the property to the Murrays.⁴³

Melrose Castle (DHR ID # 030-0439), individually listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1981 and placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983, was built by George W. Holtzclaw, a Fauquier builder, for Dr. Murray between 1856 and 1860. Melrose served as the headquarters for Union General Gouverneur Warren on the evening of 13th October 1863 as his II Corps prepared to move north to Auburn. Large Union camps lay on the open fields north and south of Turkey Run.

According to the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission staff writing in 1981, Murray's "ruggedly picturesque country house is rated among Virginia's most important expressions of the Castellated mode of the mid-19th-century Gothic Revival . . . With its battlemented stone walls, central tower, and dramatic siting, Melrose well illustrates the impact of the 19th-century Romantic movement, more especially medievalism popularized by Sir Walter Scott, on Southern landed families."⁴⁴

Interestingly, perhaps, Dr. Murray was neither landed nor Southern (at least not Virginia Southern) either before or after he built his castle. Murray married Fanny Harrison Cheston, a wealthy shipping heiress, in Baltimore and used her fortune to acquire the property in Fauquier. He emigrated from Baltimore to Auburn upon the purchase of the property and returned to Baltimore without ever taking full possession of the land. Having borrowed from the seller to purchase the property and build Melrose, he enlisted in the Confederate medical corps and had abandoned his castle by April 1862 when it was occupied by Federal troops. After the war, he returned to Baltimore. Elizabeth Fitzgerald resold Melrose to Horace Kent of Richmond in 1863.

By 1981, when the property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, it was again being marketed as "a fabulous farm estate and historic castle in the heart of Virginia hunt country . . . for the gentleman or avid farmer or just for genteel living away from the hustle and bustle."⁴⁵ North of Melrose Castle, the troops moved past a site (**DHR ID # 030-0457-0002**) on the lane descending to Longwood farm from the east side of modern Rogues Road. It is labeled "Beale" on the Civil War era II Corps map but is identified by the Department of Historic Resources as being either slave quarters or a tenant house built in 1860. The one-and-one-half-story structure has a large stone chimney and has been well maintained and renovated over the years.⁴⁶

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Northwest of Longwood and on the apex of "Chichester Hill" is a property called Wood Park that was owned by the Chichester family at the time of the battle. Firsthand accounts of the battle and military maps of the movement and deployment of the II Corps on the 14th October 1863 suggest that the northern end of Chichester Hill was heavily wooded at the time of the action. On the afternoon of October 13th the troops of Confederate Brig. Gen. Lunsford Lomax were deployed in these woods to guard against Union use of the local roads. They deployed south from these woods to confront the advance forces of Major General French of the III Corps. The high ground on Chichester Hill, south of and overlooking Cedar Run, played a key role in the action.

Historic documentation of the Auburn area is greatly enhanced by the work of Thunderbird Research Associates and John Milner Associates on the area of potential effects of a dam proposed to be built by the U.S. Department of Agriculture west of Auburn in the 1990s. This is especially true of land owned by the Chichester family. The account below relies heavily on Thunderbird's work.⁴⁷

In the 1860s, the Chichester family owned land on Chichester Hill and much of the Auburn battlefield that is west of the village of Auburn and on both sides of Cedar Run. This included Pine Quarter which was acquired by Richard Chichester in two parcels from the Armistead Churchill estate in 1767 and 1771. The initial parcel of 1,192 acres was located on the north and south sides of Cedar Run. The second tract of 791 acres was on the north bank of Cedar Run.

Richard Chichester died in 1798, leaving the land to his son Dandridge Pitt Chichester. Dandridge owned 996 acres on Cedar Run in 1829 and his son William S. Chichester owned 996 acres on Cedar Run in 1834. In 1815, Dandridge also purchased a smaller adjoining parcel of 104 acres called Orchard Field (east of the Pine Quarter/Wood Park property and north of Cedar Run) from James Hathaway, an early resident of Fauquier County. The land inherited by Dandridge P. Chichester included Spring Hill Farm of 426 acres, which was sold on his death in 1834 to William Stewart.

Dandridge and Fanny Chichester's son, William S. Chichester apparently occupied the remainder of the property. William S. received authorization for a water mill and dam on Cedar Run from the Fauquier County Courts in 1847, the year of his death.⁴⁸ The will of Fanny Chichester written in 1859 was probated in 1865 and recorded in the Fairfax and Fauquier County Circuit Courts in 1917. Equal shares of seventy acres of the Orchard Field property were left to the five children of her deceased son, William S. Chichester. She also left all of the remainder of her land, including the tract formerly called "Pine Quarter" now "Wood Park" and the Orchard Field property, to her grandsons William Dandridge Chichester and Thomas Thornton Chichester, "to be equally divided between them according to quantity and quality. Wm. Dandridge taking the part including the mill and Thomas the balance with the dwelling house."⁴⁹

William and Thomas Chichester's properties were subsequently attached by the Fauquier County Chancery Courts for debts owed to merchants and sold during the 1870s. These included land north of Double Poplars Road (modern Old Auburn Road/Route 670) labeled "R. A. C. Daniell" on the 1876 map of Fauquier County and the place south of Old Auburn Road labeled "Chichester" on the II Corps map in 1863. William D. Chichester is listed in the 1860 Census as a 22-year-old farmer owning \$8,400 worth of real estate and \$3,700 worth of personal property. He and his wife Emily had two children, one three years of age, and the other three months old. At the end of the Civil War, William deeded a tract of 120 acres located on Cedar Run to Edward Tapscott. The property stretched about a mile west from Rogues Road and was bounded by "the road from the Wood Park mansion house towards Warrenton."⁵⁰

The Tapscott property was located on the south side of Cedar Run to the west of Rogues Road and east Double Poplars. A road paralleling and north of Double Poplars Road (modern Old Auburn Road/Route

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670) and Cedar Run in this vicinity is shown on several Civil War period maps as is a house site near the intersection of the old road with Rogues Road. This suggests that Wood Park mansion, the home of Thomas T. Chichester during the war, was near the intersection of this old road with Rogues Road.

The remainder of William D. Chichester's property was mortgaged in 1869 to B. H. Shackelford to secure debts to Chichester's creditors. Personal property mortgaged included four horses, three colts, one four-horse wagon and harness, and five head of cattle. Shackelford filed suit in the Fauquier County Chancery Court in September 1870 to recover the debt. Advertised in late 1871, William Chichester's property was described as:

420 Acres being part of the tract known as 'Wood Park' derived by W. D. Chichester from his grand-mother, Fanny Chichester, deceased, also a lot of about 14 acres, a part of the 'Orchard Field' tract, derived by said Chichester from the same source. The land lies about four miles from Warrenton and one from Auburn, is of good quality, and well wooded and watered. It has on it a very good dwelling house, & Mr. Chichester, living on the premises, will show the land to anyone wishing to examine it before purchasing.⁵¹

William D. Chichester's land also included a house probably constructed in the early 1800s (**DHR Site # 44FQ0029**). Artifacts found at the site by archeologists during the 1990s do not appear to reflect a family with the wealth of the Chichesters so it is likely that this was a tenant house during their ownership of the land. Thomas T. Chichester lived alone on his 293-acre portion of Wood Park Farm during the Civil War. He is listed in the 1860 Census as a twenty-three-year-old farmer owning \$6,000 worth of real estate and \$545 worth of personal property. His land was also sold by order of the Fauquier County Chancery Courts. This land included the site of an historic mill (**DHR Site # 44FQ0129**). It was described as a sawmill by Mr. William M. Gulick, the current landowner in 1996.⁵²

Auburn Bridge to Auburn Baptist Church (Modern Rogues Road/Route 602)

As the III Corps led the Union column toward Auburn, the crossing of Cedar Run created a bottleneck that hindered movement of the train wagons. As described earlier, Stephen McCormick's house and manufacturing works stood on the lower and upper slopes of Coffee Hill. Coffee Hill was described by Union soldiers as being either "bald" or "covered in cornshocks," suggesting a corn crop had been recently harvested. At least one military map indicates the ravine south and west of Rogues Road (Route 602) was wooded at the time of the battle.

North of Auburn, Rogues Road ascended the southwest face of Coffee Hill before intersecting with the Warrenton Road (modern Dumfries Road/Route 605). Glenocher farm, owned by the Williamson family during the war, sat at the southwest corner of the intersection of Rogues Road with the Warrenton Road. It included 512 acres along Bear Tree Branch, a tributary bearing northwest from Cedar Run north of the Chichester properties. It was acquired by George Williamson from Samuel D., Susan C., Thomas V, and George E. Williamson who all had in turn acquired interest in the property from William Williamson. It lay south of Warrenton Road (modern Dumfries Road/Route 605) and west of Rogues Road. At least two homes occupied the property. The Mountjoy House (**DHR ID # 030-0437**), built after 1850 and named for a subsequent owner, was a two-bay frame structure built of sapling stud walls, whole or half-log joists, collar beams, and sandstone foundation material, but no notable woodwork or outstanding character.⁵³

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The other was the log structure at the core of a modern house (**DHR ID # 030-0465**). The Mountjoy House has been demolished. The oldest part of Edgebrook was encased by a larger structure built ca. 1880. Inside, the only original materials are the exposed logs and the floor, the rest having been remodeled, leaving the one-room, corner-stair motif of the log part, but replacing the woodwork and plastering. Dependencies include a kitchen of unknown age.⁵⁴ Glenocher is currently owned by the Silbersiepe family.

A plat of the property drawn in 1875 describes the land on the southern side of Glenocher where it slopes towards Cedar Run as mostly wooded with the balance open. The plat also identifies an old road bounding the parcel on the southeast as the "Old Dumfries" Road. This may be part of the "Old Colonial Road" discussed above. Glenocher and the roads intersecting at Auburn Church played a key role in the events of 14th October 1863. The 10th New York Cavalry had been posted around this intersection to screen the Warrenton Road (modern Dumfries Road/Route 605) as the II Corps trains moved through Auburn towards Catlett. Two expansive Union infantry camps have been identified that are believed to be associated with Caldwell's Division on "Coffee Hill" (See Appendix B). A series of closely placed artillery friction primers found on slopes southwest of the intersection of the Warrenton Road (Route 605) and Rogues Road (Route 602) is believed to identify one of the positions held by Confederate Lt. Col. Thomas H. Carter's Artillery Battery as it fired on the withdrawing Union forces.

The 10th New York Cavalry that deployed across the Warrenton Road (modern Dumfries Road/Route 605) noted that their front was covered with stumps and scrub oaks suggesting that much of the land north of the road had recently been deforested. At the northwestern margin of the battlefield facing Route 605 lies Mt. Sterling (DHR ID # 030-0439), home to the Mitchell family during the battle, who had acquired it in 1850. It was part of an extensive farm owned by Younger Johnson and sold to his son Phil who was the probable occupant of the land prior to selling to the Mitchells. This is a two-story farmhouse with a fieldstone foundation. The weatherboards were stuccoed in 1949. The original part of this house is the rearmost section, two rooms separated by a chimney with two rooms above in the same position.⁵⁵

Charlotte M. Mitchell acquired the property with 361 acres in 1850 and left it to her son, Tasker R Mitchell in 1891. Three dependencies, a meathouse with a shingle roof identified by the 1978 VDHR surveyor as original and a log building "standing in the field" were photographed in 1978. An additional two-story frame building with a gable roof and interior chimney was photographed in 1994, as was the meathouse. The additional structure appears to have been an open shed below a second story with a door to a center hall bracketed by two double-hung windows above. There was no stair to the second-story door.⁵⁶

Proceeding north on the Rogues Road (Route 602) past Auburn Church, two large farms were owned by the Fitzhugh family at the time of the battle: Grapewood and Ringwood. Jane Alexander Milligan, founder of the Ringwood Academy, was the owner of the latter at the beginning of the war.⁵⁷ The girls' school, which was closed during the war, had nine pupils in July 1861, all boarders.⁵⁸ Betty Frances Gray Fitzhugh lived at Ringwood during the war and later married Warren Fitzhugh of Grapewood. Her mother and father lived at Mill View, just west of the battlefield. Ms. Fitzhugh kept a diary throughout the war as she moved between Ringwood, her parents' home, and the homes of other relatives and friends situated on multiple sites across the battlefield.

Ms. Fitzhugh was described a substantial Federal presence in the Auburn area intermittently throughout the war. This presence was particularly pervasive in the aftermath of the Union victory at Gettysburg in July

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1863 until after the Auburn battles in October. On 19th July 1863 she reported being told there were, "Yankees coming up thru [sic] Auburn." Four days later she reported that "the alarm was given about 12 o'clock that the Yankees were coming. This is too true. Oh me. With the spy-glass can see the mean wretches so near that the sight of them sickens me." On July 24th she wrote, "Almost 60 blue jackets have been in this yard since morning."⁵⁹

July 25th was "another day of Yankee hubbub . . . There has hardly been an hour's intermission on the [Warrenton] Pike of their moving army, luggage train etc. for three days. But five of their soldiers were here today. Their camp seems near." Likewise, on August 2nd she reported, "Nothing but Yankee noise to be heard & roguish visitors to receive. Another large force came last night & settled on the hill still nearer us." On Sunday August 8th she wrote, "there is naught but the tumult of war around us. Instead of church bells there is martial music." A week later she wrote, "There has been a large number of Yankees here this week . . . The [Union] Army is making preparation to skedaddle but I won't rejoice until I miss their tents from the hill" and on August 18th "As I expected, the Yankees have not left us."⁶⁰

On August 27th she visited Warrenton reporting, "From the time we entered the village we were in the midst of Yankees even in the graveyard." When she returned to Ringwood that evening she found "2 captains and 1 lieutenant have been here today." Two days later, they heard "great firing in the direction of Warrenton." On September 6th her housemate, Jane Alexander Milligan, visited cousins in Catlett Station where she, "Much to her surprise found General Howard's headquarters in the yard." Returning to Ringwood, Ms. Milligan "seemed relieved to get out of the Yankee nest. Nothing but officers from a major to a general made their appearance in the parlor."⁶¹

The Federals remained in camp in the area through September 1863 as Ms. Fitzhugh reported on the 16th that, "A band of Yankees pass through the yard every day looking up deserters" and on the 18th "More Yankees." After the battle at Auburn, having helped feed the Confederate army all week, Fitzhugh surmised on October 20th, "We have seen the last of Dixie for the present. The whole of Meade's army is around us again occupying nearly the same position they held in the summer" (page 59). By the 27th, she found herself "entirely surrounded. The 5th Inf. has moved from (New) Baltimore [to] just below Auburn. The first division headquarters is in Mt. Sterling yard." The next evening, she went to Mt. Sterling in an attempt to acquire provisions from the Federals. "We walked through the camp about three miles before we found the commissary department . . . The woods all illuminated & around every burning pile each mess was assembled, laughing and joking."⁶²

After witnessing a dress parade at Mt. Sterling on October 29th, Fitzhugh recounted "What a knack the Yankees have for making themselves comfortable. Their tents form quite a village-appearance."⁶³ Some of these extensive Federal camps may have been those discovered by James Madison University (JMU) archaeologists on the Woodbury property in 2008, adjacent to modern Mt Sterling Farm between Route 605 and Cedar Run. The site is a complex of structures that lie in an area 375-feet long by 75-feet wide. It includes more than thirty-nine tent platforms that are found along the length of the camp but which tend to cluster in three areas centered along a definite camp plan or structure. The tent platforms are remarkably consistent in size, shape, and construction. Their size suggests that they were constructed for the erection of military style A-type tents. Platforms are consistently rectangular in shape, are 7- to 8-feet long by 4.5- to 5-feet wide. Shallow excavated trenches lead from each tent platform to draw off water. Within the area studied, the platforms tend to suggest a linear sequence, although, in some areas at least two rows are evident.

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The site is strongly comparable to military encampments identified in previous studies at other locales by the JMU investigating team. The minimum number of tents suggests that a unit the size of a company may have encamped there. The site is not believed to be directly tied to the Auburn engagements of 13th and 14th October 1863. The nature of the camp suggests that it was designed for a period of at least several days whereas the troops who clashed at Auburn were primarily moving through the area.

Double Poplars Road (Modern Old Auburn Road/Route 677)

On the evening of October 13th the Confederate troops of Fitzhugh Lee and Lunsford Lomax encamped in recently harvested fields east of the Double Poplars Church. On the morning of October 14th, these troops, reinforced by those of Jubal Early, moved east along modern Old Auburn Road (Route 670) to engage Union cavalry and infantry who were deployed across "Chichester Hill" to block the Confederate threat to the II Corps trains moving through Auburn. Local residents have recovered a large quantity of artillery shrapnel and fragments from the ridge east of modern Kettle Wind Farm, part of the Chichester holdings during the war. This ridge provided an outstanding view and field of fire for Confederate artillery firing on Federal trains advancing north on Rogues Road (Route 602).

Civil War era maps indicate the site of a Tapscott home in the midst of the Confederate battery. The Tapscotts were free blacks who owned several properties in the area between Auburn and Double Poplars Church (modern Poplars Forks Church), including the **Tapscott House and Cemetery (DHR Site # 030-5372)**.⁶⁴ Included in this free black community was the household of Harriet Tapscott who provided a home for three adults and two children listed as "mulatto" in the 1860 Census. Ms. Tapscott owned no land but is listed as a "weaver" by profession. Nearby, the home of Tolem Pearson housed fourteen people of mixed race, six of them over the age of twenty. Mr. Pearson (age fifty-seven) was a "farmer" who owned \$200 worth of real estate and \$575 of personal property. All of the adults in his household could read and write, according to the census.

On 13th October 1863, writing from her parents' home Mill View, just west of the Double Poplars area and north of modern Old Auburn Road (Route 670), Ms. Fitzhugh reported "A drum distantly heard in Warrenton. The servant reports the Yanks upon us again . . . The Army is passing the double poplars. Heavy cannonading this evening around Auburn." That afternoon and evening the Confederate troops of Fitzhugh Lee and Lunsford Lomax encamped around the Double Poplars Church. Fitzhugh saw "brilliant camp lights bursting out and growing more and more brilliant as the night creeps on . . . The merry yells & cheers of Southern voices so near to us for the first time in so long. They are making the woods echo with that glorious sound."⁶⁵

The following day Ms. Fitzhugh and her family members, "were all awaked about light with the canon's opening roar. This sound lasted until night. The fight commenced about two miles east of us & ceased when about dark . . . this has been the most spicy day with us since the war. The cannon shells bursting so near, the deafening musketry, soldiers dashing up from every direction for their breakfast & the numbers we have seen pass by. Fitzhugh Lee's division passed Grandma's."⁶⁶

Auburn to Catlett (Old Dumfries Road)

Southeast of Auburn along the modern Old Dumfries Road (Route 667), the terraced flood plain of Cedar Run and much of the adjoining upland were pastured or cultivated in 1863. Two upland complexes, the Old Francis Place and Elmwood/Mt. Hibla, were well established before the battle.

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The **Old Francis Place/Burneston (DHR ID # 030-0472)** was constructed on land originally owned by the McCormicks and occupied by the Foote family during the war. It has a one-and-one-half-story residence with stone foundation, log/frame walls, and a gable roof. A rear kitchen connected by a covered walkway was added ca. 1900. Aluminum siding was added in 1962. Charlie Schaefer, owner until 1960, operated a store at the end of the lane that burned.⁶⁷

The Fitzhugh family owned substantial lands in the Cedar Creek valley, beginning in the mid-eighteenth century when Henry Fitzhugh began acquiring parcels including 2,435 acres that had descended from the 10,610-acre Pageland tract granted to the Carter family by Lord Fairfax. Henry Fitzhugh left half his land to his son William Fitzhugh, who in turn left 396 acres to his son William D. Fitzhugh in 1791. William D. Fitzhugh acquired other lands, including Neavil's Mill, which he purchased in 1811. The remainder of his father's land was divided between William D.'s brothers. Thomas L. Fitzhugh received his father's home place and he and brothers Edward D. Bataille, Dudley, and Cole received equal divisions of 1,700 acres in 1820.

The first manor house at Elmwood/Mt. Hibla (**DHR ID # 030-0477**) was likely built for William D. Fitzhugh about 1810 on the land he had acquired from his father. His original house burned in 1829 and a second home was built near its ruins. At the time of the battle, it was owned by Frances Fitzhugh Foote who had inherited 151 acres and her father's house by 1854. This property included a large parcel of bottom land southwest of Old Dumfries Road (Route 667) and was bound on the northwest by Mill Branch stream. An overseer's house is identified on the Elmwood parcel plat. The second Elmwood house (built in 1820) burned in 1920. Both nineteenth-century houses are now archaeological sites.⁶⁸ A new house was built with a hyphen attaching it to the kitchen. A tenant house surviving from the mid-nineteenth century has also been restored as a secondary residence on the property.

South of Elmwood/Mt. Hibla between the Old Dumfries Road and Cedar Run lies the home of **Dudley Fitzhugh (DHR ID # 030-0458)**, built in 1822. Like the former, it was built on land (325 acres) inherited from William Fitzhugh who died in 1813. Dudley Fitzhugh sold the property in 1842 to the Gordon family of Baltimore to satisfy debts. Douglas Gordon sold it on the eve of the Civil War to Hancock Lee who was the occupant during the battle. Cynthia Macleod wrote that this one-and-one-half-story frame house is "typical of the owner-occupied early houses in Fauquier County. Its plan and architectural detail are survivals from the eighteenth century that were built in the first quarter of the nineteenth century." The three-bay house has a steeply pitched gable roof and massive stone end chimneys. Although somewhat altered, it "provides an excellent example of a vernacular central passage-plan house."⁶⁹

Southwest of the Dudley Fitzhugh farm stands **Longwood (DHR ID # 030-0457)**. The first house at Longwood was built by Thomas Fitzhugh, another son who inherited 326-acres of land from William Fitzhugh. The original house was probably built after Thomas Fitzhugh obtained his inheritance in 1820. It burned during the Civil War while under the ownership of Howson Hooe. The existing house was built for Hooe soon after the war by local builder H. P. Waite. The two-story frame building may have incorporated parts of the original structure. The manor house of this prestigious plantation dominates the broad terrace lands between Cedar Run and a tributary of Turkey Run to the west.⁷⁰

Most of the 1,916 acres south of Longwood from Saint Stephen's to Calverton and west to the Weston and the Murray farms on Rogues Road (Route 602) was owned by Gilbert M. Bastable of Baltimore and James F. Hunton of Fauquier County during the Civil War. Bastable, a wealthy businessman, and Hunton formed a partnership in 1853 to purchase the property from Charles Stovin.

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The partners built a sawmill and a gristmill on the property. **Woodstock House (DHR ID # 030-0454)** was built on the property in 1852 and was probably Hunton's residence during the battle. It is south of Longwood and west of the Bastable Mill Road. The two-story, Colonial Revival-style house has a center-hall plan.⁷¹ The partners parted company during the 1860s with Hunton retaining 1,021 acres and probably Woodstock house.

Bastable retained the milling operation and the remaining acreage on which he built **Montevideo (DHR ID # 030-0453)** in 1869 as a summer home. It is south of Saint Stephen's Church and east of the Bastable Mill Road. The 2.5-story house is built in a grand Victorian style. It "features the somewhat restrained and regularized plan and massing of earlier pre-Victorian architectural styles, while exterior details such as bracketed cornice, corbeled chimney caps, polygonal bay, and Mansard roof and interior architectural details such as the ornate turned stair exhibit strong Victorian influences. The existing house at **Saint Stephen's Farm (DHR ID # 030-0456)**, just northeast of the church on Saint Stephen's Church Road (modern Old Dumfries Road/Route 667), was built in 1884 on land owned by Richard Peters in 1880. A Peters is named at the site on the 1876 map of Fauquier County, suggesting that an earlier house may have stood at the time of the battle.⁷²

INVENTORY OF RESOURCES JUSTIFICATION

A field survey was conducted of the Auburn Battlefield area in 2010 and 2011 producing the following inventory of resources that either contribute or do not contribute to the Civil War military and archaeological areas of significance by existing during the 1861-1865 period of significance. Further, an evaluation of the historic integrity of the inventoried buildings, sites, and structures occurred during this process, and the designated contributing resources do retain their ability to convey the military events that occurred at Auburn between 1861 and 1865. Nearly fifty contributing resources have been identified that existed during the Civil War and/or achieved significance as sites in the course of the October 13-14, 1863 battles in Auburn. Melrose Castle was previously listed in the historic registers, as shown in its VLR/NRHP status, and is not again counted. Civil War battlefields usually have a limited 1861-1865 period of significance that results in a disproportionate number of noncontributing resources to those that either contribute by pre-existing the years of conflict or by achieving historic significance during the battle. Residential growth since 1960 also influences the quantity of noncontributing resources. The inventory identifies about 450 noncontributing resources. Despite the large number of noncontributing resources, the Auburn Battlefield retains its physical integrity and its vast landscape is not impacted in a negative way.

INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

Applewood Lane (off of Old Auburn Road)

8149 Applewood Lane 030-5140-0001 House, 8149 Applewood Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1975

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

**Noncontributing
Noncontributing**

Individual Resource Status: Shed

8150 Applewood Lane 030-5140-0002 House, 8150 Applewood Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories Split-level, Style: Ranch, ca. 1975

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

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Individual Resource Status: Garage	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Pool	Noncontributing (Structure)

8163 Applewood Lane 030-5140-0003 House, 8163 Applewood Lane
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1975
 Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

8164 Applewood Lane 030-5140-0004 House, 8164 Applewood Lane
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1975
 Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Dog Kennel **Noncontributing (Structure)**

Bastable Mill Road (off of Old Dumfries Road)
8554 Bastable Mill Road 030-5140-0093 Diamond T Joy Farm
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca. 1975
 Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Dairy Barn **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Shed **(7) Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Silo; Slurry Store Bin **(9) Noncontributing (Structure)**

8565 Bastable Mill Road 030-5140-0094 Diamond T Joy Farm East
Primary Resource Information: Barn, Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1920
 Individual Resource Status: Barn **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Stable **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Shed (T-plan Hay) **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Silo **(3) Noncontributing (Structure)**

Burwell Road (off of Old Dumfries Road)
9030 Burwell Road 030-5140-0101 House, 9030 Burwell Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1950
 Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Pump House **Noncontributing**

Chicory Lane (off of Old Auburn Road)
8174 Chicory Lane 030-5140-0005 House, 8174 Chicory Lane
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1975
 Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

8177 Chicory Lane 030-5140-0006 House, 8177 Chicory Lane
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1975
 Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

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Individual Resource Status: Garage	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Greenhouse	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Dog Kennel	Noncontributing (Structure)

8189 Chicory Lane 030-5140-0007 House, 8189 Chicory Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1975

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Dog Kennel	Noncontributing (Structure)

Coffee Pot Hill (off of Rogues Road)

7873 Coffee Pot Hill 030-5140-0082

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, 2002

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
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Dumfries Road

Dumfries Road (Rt. 605) 030-5140-0138

Primary Resource Information: Road, ca. 1840

Individual Resource Status: Road	Contributing (Structure)
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4863 Dumfries Road 030-5140-0008; 030-0465; 44FQ0291 Silbersiepen Farm; Edgebrook

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

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Kitchen	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Auburn Battle Site 44FQ0291	Contributing (Site)
Individual Resource Status: Garage	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn	(2) Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	(3) Noncontributing

4893 Dumfries Road 030-5140-0009 House, 4893 Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories Split-level, Style: Ranch, ca. 1975

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
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4915 Dumfries Road 030-5140-0010 House, 4915 Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 2000

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	Noncontributing

5031 Dumfries Road 030-5140-0011; 44FQ0290 Williams House; Woodbury, 5031 Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1985

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	(3) Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Pool	Noncontributing (Structure)

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Individual Resource Status: Tennis Court	Noncontributing (Structure)
Individual Resource Status: Battle Site 44FQ0290 CW Military Encampments	Contributing (Site)

5033 Dumfries Road 030-5140-0012 Power Plant

Primary Resource Information: Power plant, ca. 2000

Individual Resource Status: Power Plant **Noncontributing (Structure)**

5063 Dumfries Road 030-5140-0013 House, 5063 Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1955

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

Fordy Lane (off of Old Dumfries Rd)

3453 Fordy Lane 030-5140-0107 House, 3453 Fordy Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernible Style, 1997

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

Individual Resource Status: Barn **Noncontributing**

3479 Fordy Lane 030-5140-0106 House, 3479 Fordy Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, 1989

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

Individual Resource Status: Shed **(2) Noncontributing**

Greenwich Road (off of Old Dumfries Road)

8536 Greenwich Road 030-5140-0100, 030-0455 St. Stephens Episcopal Church

Primary Resource Information: Church, Stories 1.5, Style: Gothic Revival, 1879

Individual Resource Status: Church **Noncontributing**

Individual Resource Status: Fellowship Hall Office **Noncontributing**

Individual Resource Status: Cemetery **Noncontributing (Site)**

Individual Resource Status: Pre-CW Church, NY Regiment burned down **Contributing (Site)**

Kines Road (off of Old Auburn Road)

8212 Kines Road 030-5140-0026 House, 8212 Kines Road

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

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

8230 Kines Road 030-5140-0027 House, 8230 Kines Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5 Style: Neo-Colonial Revival, ca.1980

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

Individual Resource Status: Shed **(4) Noncontributing**

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Longwood Lane (from Old Dumfries and Rogues roads)

4356 Longwood Lane; 8593 Rogues Road 030-5140-0070; 030-0457 Longwood

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Other, ca. 1866

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Dairy Barn	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Tenant House	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Slave Quarter	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Battle Site – (House Burned during CW)	Contributing (Site)

Old Auburn Road

Old Auburn Road; Warrenton-Double Poplars Road 030-5140-0137

Primary Resource Information: Road, ca. 1810

Individual Resource Status: Road Contributing (Structure)

Old Auburn Road; Rogues Road 030-5140-0134 Auburn Bridge, Cedar Run, & Ford

Primary Resource Information: Bridge and Site, ca. 1740; October 13-14, 1863

Individual Resource Information: Bridge	Contributing (Structure)
Individual Resource Information: Cedar Run Ford Site	Contributing (Site)

Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0076 Marshall Field Shed

Primary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1960

Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

4450 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0077 Stuart's Ravine

Primary Resource Information: Stuart's Ravine Battle Site, October 13-14, 1863

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	(6) Noncontributing

4472 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0078 House, 4472 Old Auburn Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1930

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Pool	Noncontributing (Structure)

4488 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0079 House, 4488 Old Auburn Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Split-Level, ca. 1985

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	(2) Noncontributing

4493 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0075 House, 4493 Old Auburn Road

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

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling	Noncontributing

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4494 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0080 House, 4494 Old Auburn Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5 Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 2000
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

4499 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0074; 030-0199 Neavil's Mill

Primary Resource Information: Mill, Stories 1.5 Style: Vernacular, ca. 1769
Individual Resource Status: Mill **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Mill Race **Contributing (Site)**
Individual Resource Status: Office **Noncontributing**

4539 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0049 House, 4539 Old Auburn Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories, Style: A-Frame, 1975
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Tenant House **Noncontributing**

4583-4585 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0048 Coffee Hill Southwest

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Neocolonial, 1991
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **(3) Noncontributing**

4587 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0047 House, 4587 Old Auburn Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1964
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

4621 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0036 House, 4621 Old Auburn Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1990
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

4623 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0037 House, 4623 Old Auburn Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Discernible Style, 1984
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

5030 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0014 House, 5030 Old Auburn Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1965
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Barn **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

5040-5042 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0015 House, 5040 Old Auburn Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Neo-colonial Revival, ca. 1975
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

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Individual Resource Status: Tenant House	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	Noncontributing

5052 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0016 House, 5052 Old Auburn Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1905
 Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Pump House/Springhouse **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Stable **Noncontributing**

5057 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0035 House, 5057 Old Auburn Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories Split-level, No Discernible Style, 1976
 Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Shed **(2) Noncontributing**

5075 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0034 House, 5075 Old Auburn Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1965
 Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

5083 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0033 House, 5083 Old Auburn Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1907
 Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

5085 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0032 Kelcora Farm
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1940
 Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Stable **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Shed **(2) Noncontributing**

5087 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0031 House, 5087 Old Auburn Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1995
 Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

5089 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0030 House, 5089 Old Auburn Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1996
 Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
 Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

5099 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0029 House, 5099 Old Auburn Road
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900
 Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

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Individual Resource Status: Shed

(2) Noncontributing

5152 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0017 Fairview Farm East

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1900

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Stable

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Corn House

(4) Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

(8) Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Silo

Noncontributing (Structure)

5154 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0018; 030-5371 Fairview Farm

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1925

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Corncrib

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

(2) Noncontributing

5185 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0028 House, 5185 Old Auburn Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1950

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

5218 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0020 House, 5218 Old Auburn Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1910

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

5228 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0021 Righteous Church of Good

Primary Resource Information: Church, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1955

Individual Resource Status: Church

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Privy

Noncontributing

5248 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0022 House, 5248 Old Auburn Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1959

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

5312 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0023 House, 5312 Old Auburn Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1976

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

5371 Old Auburn Road 030-5140-0025 House, 5371 Old Auburn Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1950

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

(3) Noncontributing

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Old Dumfries Road

Old Dumfries Road; Saint Stephens Church Road 030-5140-0136

Primary Resource Information: Road, pre-1759

Individual Resource Status: Road

Contributing (Structure)

8100 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0089; 030-5246 Auburndale

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Folk Victorian, 1908

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Meathouse

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Morton Barn

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

8122 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0090 House, 8122 Old Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernible Style, 2002

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

8123 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0133 House, 8123 Old Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Postmodern, 1998

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Pool

Noncontributing (Structure)

8125 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0132 House, 8125 Old Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Discernible Style, 1996

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

8138 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0091 House, 8138 Old Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1967

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

8185 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0128; 030-0472 Old Francis Place

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1860

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Summer Kitchen

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Barn

(3) Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

(2) Noncontributing

8195 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0127 Rixey McGee House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, 1982

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

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8205 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0126 McGee Place

Primary Resource Information: Barn, Stories, 1.5, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1935
Individual Resource Status: Barn **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **(2) Noncontributing**

8217 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0125 House, 8217 Old Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 2000
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **(2) Noncontributing**

8229 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0124, 030-0473 Stanley House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1830; 1890
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Archaeological Site **Contributing (Site)**
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Barn **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **(3) Noncontributing**

8245 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0123 House, 8245 Old Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, 1983
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **(2) Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Barn **Noncontributing**

8251 Old Dumfries Road 030-5141-0122 House, 8251 Old Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, 1973
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

8303-8305 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0121, 030-0477 Elmwood/Mt. Hibla

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1925
Individual Resource Status: Dwelling Sites, 1810, 1820 **Contributing (2 Site)**
Individual Resource Status: Fitzhugh Cemetery, 1813 **Contributing (Site)**
Individual Resource Status: Icehouse Ruin **Contributing (Site)**
Individual Resource Status: Stone Well **Contributing (Structure)**
Individual Resource Status: Summer Kitchen, 1810 **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Secondary Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Stable **(2) Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **(5) Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Studio **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Pool **Noncontributing (Structure)**

8417 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0120; House, 8417 Old Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, 1987

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Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

8424-8446 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0092, 030-0458 Dudley Fitzhugh House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1822

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Well

Contributing (Structure)

Individual Resource Status: Stable

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Office/Workshop

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Guest House

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Pump House

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Tenant House

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

(3) Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Silo

Noncontributing (Structure)

Individual Resource Status: Swimming Pool

Noncontributing (Structure)

8453 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0118 Claypool House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1995

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

(2) Noncontributing

8467 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0119 House, 8467 Old Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Discernible Style, 2002

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

8481 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0117 O'Brien House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, 1981

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

8483 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0116 House, 8483 Old Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1985

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Pool

Noncontributing (Structure)

8509 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0115 Forney House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, 1973

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

(3) Noncontributing

8521 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0114 Anderson House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1971

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Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

8599 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0113 Williams House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1974

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**

8669 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0112, 030-0456 Saint Stephens Farm

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Shingle, ca. 1840

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Garage **(2) Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Workshop **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Barn **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Chicken House (building) **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

8692 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0095 House, 8692 Old Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1950

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

8698 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0096 House, 8698 Old Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1970

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

8733 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0111 Benjamin House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Bungalow, ca. 1920

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **(3) Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Foundation – NY Regiment burned House **Contributing (Site)**

8769 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0110, 030-0476 Seven Oaks

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1859

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Workshop **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **(2) Noncontributing**

8795 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0109 House, 8795 Old Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernible Style, 2005

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**

8806 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0097 House, 8806 Old Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1975

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Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Well	Noncontributing (Structure)

8841 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0108 Cooley Acres

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, 1973

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	(3) Noncontributing

8874 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0098 House, 8874 Old Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, 1990

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	Noncontributing

8877 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0105 House, 8877 Old Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernible Style, 1983

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Stable	Noncontributing

8887 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0104, 030-5252 Whisper Hill

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, 1879

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage/Shed	(2) Noncontributing

8952 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0099 Nolandia Farm

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1955

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn	(3) Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Milk House	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	(6) Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Silo	Noncontributing (3 Structures)
Individual Resource Status: Wire Crib	Noncontributing (2 Structures)

9049 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0103; 030-0254 Old Catlett House, Vivian, Rock Hill

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Italianate, ca. 1855

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery	Contributing (Site)
Individual Resource Status: Barn	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	(5) Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Milk House	(2) Noncontributing

9065 Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0102 House, 9065 Old Dumfries Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1925

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Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling
Individual Resource Status: Shed

**Noncontributing
(2) Noncontributing**

Pembridge Lane

4288 Pembridge Lane 030-5140-0131 House, 4288 Pembridge Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Discernible Style, 1995

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

4294 Pembridge Lane 030-5140-0130 House, 4294 Pembridge Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Discernible Style, 2004

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

4302 Pembridge Lane 030-5140-0129 House, 4302 Pembridge Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernible Style, 1990

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Rogues Road

Rogues Road; Carolina Road; Three Mile Switch Road 030-5140-0135

Primary Resource Information: Road, pre-1759

Individual Resource Status: Road

Contributing (Structure)

8086 Rogues Road 030-5140-0085 Silbersiepe Farm

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

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

(5) Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Barn

Noncontributing

8206 Rogues Road 030-5140-0086 House, 8206 Rogues Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Neocolonial, 2007

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

8231 Rogues Road 030-5140-0084 House, 8231 Rogues Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Discernible Style, 2004

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

8235 Rogues Road 030-5140-0083 House, 8235 Rogues Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Discernible Style, 2003

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

8266 Rogues Road 030-5140-0087 House, 8266 Rogues Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1960

Individual Resource Status: Icehouse

Contributing (Structure)

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

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Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

8267 Rogues Road 030-5140-0081; 44FQ0289 S. McCormick House/Foundry Site; Coffee Hill NE

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernible Style, 1995

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Coffee Hill East (Battle Site)	Contributing (Site)
Individual Resource Status: McCormick House	Contributing (Site)
Individual Resource Status: McCormick Foundry Site	Contributing (Site)
Individual Resource Status: McCormick Cemetery	Contributing (Site)
Individual Resource Status: Pit (Ice House?)	Contributing (Site)

8270 Rogues Road 030-5140-0088 Neavil's Miller House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1775

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Storage	Noncontributing

8388 Rogues Road 030-5140-0050 House, 8388 Rogues Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1954

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn	(2) Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	(2) Noncontributing

8402 Rogues Road 030-5140-0051 House, 8402 Rogues Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, 1970

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	Noncontributing

8404 Rogues Road 030-5140-0052 House, 8404 Rogues Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Neo-colonial, 2004

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
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8406 Rogues Road 030-5140-0053 House, 8406 Rogues Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Discernible Style, 2005

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	Noncontributing

8447 Rogues Road 030-5140-0073 Spellbound Farm

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Modern/Shed, 1978

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn, ca. 1855	Contributing

8470 Rogues Road 030-5140-0054 Green Knolls

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1975

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
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Individual Resource Status: Barn	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Corncrib	Noncontributing

8502 Rogues Road 030-5140-0055 House, 8502 Rogues Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernible Style, 1974

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	Noncontributing

8504 Rogues Road 030-5140-0056 Wineberry Farm

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Neo-colonial Revival, ca. 1970

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	Noncontributing

8511 Rogues Road 030-5140-0072 Peace Love and Joy Farms

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Discernible Style, 1985

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Pool House	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Pool	Noncontributing (Structure)
Individual Resource Status: Tennis Court	Noncontributing (Structure)

8558-8560 Rogues Road 030-5140-0057; 030-0438 Pageland; Chichester Hill

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

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	(4) Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Stable	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Pool House	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Other (Tenant House, office, or shed)	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Pool	Noncontributing (Structure)
Individual Resource Status: Silo	Noncontributing (2 Structure)

8559 Rogues Road 030-5140-0071 House, 8559 Rogues Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, 1974

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Garage	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	(2) Noncontributing

8594 Rogues Road 030-5140-0058 House, 8594 Rogues Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Discernible Style, ca.1985

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
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8596 Rogues Road 030-5140-0059 House, 8596 Rogues Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Neocolonial, ca. 1996
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Stable **Noncontributing**

8606 Rogues Road 030-5140-0060 Montgomery Gregory House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Modern, ca. 1972
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **(2) Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Pool **Noncontributing (Structure)**

8635 Rogues Road 030-5140-0069 House, 8635 Rogues Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1978
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **(2) Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Stable **Noncontributing**

8696 Rogues Road 030-5140-0061; 030-5258 Ingleside

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Gothic Revival, ca. 1870
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Garage **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Springhouse **Noncontributing**

8792 Rogues Road 030-5140-0062 Spring Hill Silver Ghost

Primary Resource Information: Office, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, 2006
Individual Resource Status: Office (Primary Resource) **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Tenant House **(3) Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Workshop **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Stable **(3) Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **(2) Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Walkers (Other) **Noncontributing (2 Structure)**
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery (Francis Brooke Family) **Contributing (Site)**

8801 Rogues Road 030-5140-0068 House, 8801 Rogues Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Neo-eclectic, 1971
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Noncontributing**
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

8869-8871 Rogues Road; 4561 Castle Lane 030-5140-0067; 030-0070 Melrose Castle

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Gothic Revival, ca. 1856
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling (Castle) **VLR/NRHP**
Individual Resource Status: Corn House (Crib Building) **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Office **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: Encampment **Contributing (Site)**

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Individual Resource Status: Pump House Ruin	Contributing (Site)
Individual Resource Status: Shed	(3) Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Bank Barn	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Tenant House	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Stable	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Workshop	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Pool, Tennis Court, Dog Kennel	Noncontributing (3 Structure)
Individual Resource Status: Cistern	Noncontributing (Structure)

9128-9130 Rogues Road 030-5140-0063 House, 9128-9130 Rogues Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1957

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Tenant House	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	Noncontributing

9132 Rogues Road 030-5140-0064 House, 9132 Rogues Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1971

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
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Ajax Barn (accessed from 9132 Rogues Road) 030-5140-0065; 030-0449

Primary Resource Information: Barn, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1795

Individual Resource Status: Barn; CW Jail	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: William U. Childs Family Cemetery	Contributing (Site)

Squires Lane

8175 Squires Lane 030-5140-0046 House, 8175 Squires Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1971

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	(3) Noncontributing

8207 Squires Lane 030-5140-0045 House, 8207 Squires Lane

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

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Barn	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	Noncontributing

8247 Squires Lane 030-5140-0044 House, 8247 Squires Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, 1986

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Stable	Noncontributing
Individual Resource Status: Shed	(2) Noncontributing

8261 Squires Lane 030-5140-0043 House, 8261 Squires Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, 1985

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Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

8262 Squires Lane 030-5140-0038 House, 8262 Squires Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, 1983

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

(4) Noncontributing

8273 Squires Lane 030-5140-0042 House, 8273 Squires Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Neocolonial, 2000

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

8277 Squires Lane 030-5140-0041 House, 8277 Squires Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Neocolonial, 2006

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

8296 Squires Lane 030-5140-0039 House, 8296 Squires Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling; Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, ca. 1979

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

(2) Noncontributing

8297 Squires Lane 030-5140-0040 House, 8297 Squires Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Discernible Style, 1979

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

Tapscott Terrace

8306 Tapscott Terrace 030-5140-0019 Lou-Ridge

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1979

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Taylor Road

8075 Taylor Road 030-5140-0066 Neavil's Creek Farm

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

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Tenant House

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Workshop

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

(4) Noncontributing

Twin Poplar Lane

8182 Twin Poplar Lane 030-5140-0024; 030-5370 Poplar Fork Baptist Church

Primary Resource Information: Church, Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1962

Individual Resource Status: Church

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Cemetery

Contributing (Site)

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SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The nominated Auburn Battlefield is the site of Civil War actions fought on the 13th and 14th of October 1863 during the Bristoe Campaign. The land area involved in the First Battle of Auburn is entirely encompassed by the larger Second Battle of Auburn fought on the following day.

Military operations at Auburn and nearby locations in Virginia during the brief Bristoe Campaign demonstrated the decline of the Confederate army and its leadership in the aftermath of the North's triumph at Gettysburg in July. The actions of the opposing forces reflect a great deal about the problems and qualities of leadership at that time in the war and signaled the beginning of the long decline of the Confederacy.

The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) created by Congress in 1991 identified the nation's historically significant Civil War sites. Two of these principal battles were fought on land recommended for inclusion in the proposed National Register battlefield nomination: Auburn I (CWSAC Reference #: VA039) and Auburn II. Both were considered by the CWSAC to have affected "important local objectives." Auburn was determined to be a place where "state or local leadership should concentrate" because the battleground is "in relatively good condition and facing low threats" (CWSAC).⁷³

The battlefield at Auburn qualifies for listing on the National Register under criteria A, and D, as outlined below.

Criteria A: Broad Patterns of Our History.

The Auburn battlefield is of national significance because of its role in the Bristoe Campaign of the American Civil War. Following their failure at Gettysburg on July 1-3, 1863, the main Confederate forces under Gen. Robert E. Lee withdrew into Virginia and south of the Rappahannock River. By the end of July, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade's Federals closed on them. The two armies rested and sparred throughout the summer. The military frontier between them seesawed across the upper Piedmont, between the Rappahannock River (on the southwestern border of Fauquier County) and the Rapidan River (on the southern border of Culpeper County).

In August, Meade had to send forces to New York City to help quell draft riots. Before Lee could exploit this reduction in strength, he had to send Longstreet's Corps to Georgia to support Gen. Braxton Bragg's faltering command. This led to the smashing Confederate victory at Chickamauga which, in turn, required Meade to send reinforcements to the west.

Preying on Meade's weakness, Lee attempted to flank Meade's positions on the Rappahannock and force him to engage at a disadvantage. The main Confederate forces began moving from the Culpeper area on October 9th toward Warrenton. Meade simultaneously moved towards Culpeper and then pulled back across the Rappahannock on October 12th.⁷⁴

Concluding that the main Confederate forces were around Warrenton, Meade decided to withdraw to Centreville in Fairfax County. His II and III Corps moved east on secondary roads closer to Warrenton, while the Confederates continued to concentrate at Warrenton.⁷⁵ Lee sent Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart, his cavalry commander, through Auburn toward the suspected Federal line of march. When Stuart stumbled across the Union II Corps, twenty-four hours of combat

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ensued at Auburn, followed by a larger battle and a Confederate defeat at Bristoe Station on the evening of October 14th.

Military operations in Virginia between the end of the Gettysburg Campaign in July 1863 and the start of the Overland Campaign in May 1864 have been largely overlooked. As a result, the events at Auburn in October 1863 are shrouded in obscurity. This is unfortunate, as the actions of the opposing forces reflect a great deal about the problems and qualities of leadership at that time in the war.

The events at Auburn suggest that the Army of Northern Virginia was seriously damaged as a result of Gettysburg. Many top quality leaders were no longer with the army because of death or disablement. Less proficient men, new to their positions and understandably less assured, had to replace them. The fact that the Confederates failed to take advantage of a significant opportunity at Auburn, allowing a large Union force to get away unscathed and deliver a sharp blow to A.P. Hill's Corps later on in the same day, is a tribute to superior Federal leadership at this stage of the war and a harbinger of worse things to come for the Army of Northern Virginia.

Criteria D: Information Important in Prehistory or History.

Auburn Battlefield has yielded and is likely to yield information important to a more complete understanding of Civil War battles. A program of professional archeological testing on the battlefield has been conducted in preparation for this nomination to ascertain whether subsurface features remain that convey important information about the battles fought at Auburn.

Additionally, a documentary analysis of the military terrain using the key terrain; observation and fields of fire; concealment and cover; obstacles; and avenues of approach (KOCOA) was conducted. This analysis used a series of defining features to interpret actions during the battles and determine what land is essential to telling the story of the battlefield and influencing its integrity.

Building on earlier analyses of the battlefield conducted by the National Park Service, fifteen character-defining features were indentified and assessed using the KOCOA approach. Because these character-defining features, as well as the overall battlefield landscape, retain a high degree of integrity, the proposed district has yielded and is likely to yield information important to the history of Virginia and the nation.

Period of Significance: 1861 to 1865.

During the Civil War, the Upper Piedmont was fought over by both sides as they struggled to control lines of supply and communication. For several winters, the armies camped in the area, particularly in Orange, Culpeper, and Fauquier counties. Several of the major engagements of the early years of the war were fought in the area around Auburn, including First- and-Second-Manassas and Brandy Station.

A strong military presence in the area emerged in 1863. The main Confederate forces under Gen. Robert E. Lee withdrew south of the Rappahannock River after their failure at Gettysburg. By the end of July, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade's Federals closed on them. The two armies rested or sparred with each other throughout the summer. In August, Meade had to send forces to New York City to help quell draft riots. Before he could exploit this reduction in strength, Lee

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had to send Longstreet's Corps to Georgia to support Gen. Braxton Bragg's faltering command. This led to the smashing Confederate victory at Chickamauga which, in turn, required Meade to send reinforcements to the west.

This last change inspired Lee to take advantage of Meade's weakening by trying a strategic flanking movement to unhinge him from his positions along the Rappahannock and force him to engage at a disadvantage. Lee's aggression would lead to the Bristoe Campaign, comprised of battles at Auburn on the 13th and 14th of October 1863, a larger battle down the road at Bristoe Station on the evening of October 14th, and a final battle at Buckland on October 19th. The campaign unfolded in an area within about ten miles from the Auburn bridge over Cedar Run.

According to historian John Salmon, when Lee launched the campaign that started at Auburn, he had three objectives: to drive Meade back toward Washington, to defeat his army, and to prevent the transfer of Federal troops from Virginia to the western theater. Salmon's summary of Lee's success, or lack thereof, is blunt.

Lee's campaign was a failure; he had not brought on a decisive battle and he had not changed Federal strategy regarding the West. He had risked his army by marching beyond its supply line to outflank Meade, who had countered the Confederate maneuver effectively even though it meant pulling the Union army back to the Centreville defenses instead of attacking Lee. The outnumbered Confederates could not hope to drive through Meade's lines to Washington so there was nothing else for Lee to do but withdraw. Meade, in contrast, was sitting on his supply base, his army had half again as many men as Lee's [1,400 Confederate casualties compared to the 550 Federal casualties], and they had suffered far less during the campaign than their Confederate counterparts.⁷⁶

Auburn and the rest of Virginia's northern Piedmont would continue to be visited by armies from both sides throughout the war, but the events that occurred there are of national significance because they illustrated that the eventual defeat of the Confederacy was all but inevitable after the debacle at Gettysburg.

Support for the Statement of Significance

Auburn in the Context of the Broad Patterns of American History

The Auburn Battlefield is in Virginia's Piedmont. The Piedmont is bounded on the east by the falls of the Rappahannock, James, and Appomattox rivers where the cities of Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg are located. On the west, the Piedmont rises to the front line of the Appalachian Mountains – the Blue Ridge Mountains. Auburn is in central Fauquier County, generally considered part of the Upper Piedmont because it lies north of the James River.

European settlement of the Piedmont, especially the Upper Piedmont, began in earnest near the end of the seventeenth century. By the mid-eighteenth century, several new counties had been formed there, including Fauquier. Many newly settled areas replicated the Tidewater society from which many large landowning families came. At Auburn as elsewhere, the repetition of

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Tidewater's architectural styles and land use patterns is evident in its material culture and agricultural landscapes.

In the early nineteenth century, the Piedmont became a major focus of the state's internal improvement program. It prospered as canals, turnpikes, and railroads, including the Alexandria-to-Warrenton Turnpike, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and the latter's Warrenton Branch in the Auburn area, were built. Warrenton grew from a small courthouse village into a town during the antebellum period because of the transportation improvements. The villages of Three Mile Switch (now Casanova) and Catlett sprang into being at rail stops in the southern limits of the Auburn Battlefield.

During the Civil War, the Upper Piedmont was fought over by both sides as they struggled to control lines of supply and communication. For several winters, the armies camped in the area, particularly in Orange, Culpeper, and Fauquier counties. Several of the major engagements of the war were fought in the area around Auburn, including First- and Second-Manassas, Bristoe Station, and Brandy Station.

The region began to rebuild during Reconstruction as much of Fauquier, including the Auburn area, returned to agricultural production and resumed its role as a haven for wealthy families from across the greater Washington, D.C., region and the fox hunting culture. Only moderate population increases occurred until after 1970, when the construction of Interstate 66 and other roads allowed commuters to work in and around the Washington beltway and live in Fauquier and surrounding counties. Interstate 66 and U.S. Route 29 provided corridors for development that have impacted the region's historic resources and farmland by fostering sprawling development patterns.

Auburn's Local Historic Context

(This section is adapted from the study *Bristoe Campaign: Engagement at Auburn, Fauquier County, Va. October 1863* prepared in 2008 for James Madison University's Department of Anthropology and Sociology by Joseph W.A. Whitehorne in preparation for this nomination.)

Auburn's location at the intersection of the Carolina and Dumfries roads means that the site has witnessed events from the time of earliest European settlement in the area. The village of Auburn got its start when George Neavil established an ordinary in the 1740s, followed by a grain mill in 1769. It is located in Cedar Run Valley in a basin formed by surrounding hills down which the roads descend to a bridge crossing Cedar Run. The topography makes it a choke point for travelers coming from all points of the compass.⁷⁷ The Carolina Road originated as an Indian trail, used by the Iroquois to avoid the areas of white settlement developing further east. The road increased in importance as settlement encroached into the region and was a main artery for troop movements during the Revolution.⁷⁸

Elements of the Convention Army, the men and camp followers surrendered by British General John Burgoyne at Saratoga, crossed Fauquier County in January 1779 enroute to prison camps in Charlottesville. Organized into manageable groups, they flowed along the Carolina Road over a ten-day period starting on New Year's Day. Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne's Pennsylvania Continentals used the road in May 1781 during the Yorktown Campaign on their way to screen the Virginia Piedmont from British raids.⁷⁹

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Events Leading up to the Engagement at Auburn in October 1863

The village of Auburn's location made it inevitable that it would see military activity throughout the Civil War. The 57th New York got its baptism of fire here while on a reconnaissance on the 12th through 14th March 1862 led by Col. George Stoneman.⁸⁰ The first large scale troop movements through Auburn occurred in 1862 as part of the Second Manassas Campaign. Maps available in support of the Official Records of the Civil War indicate that Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart made an expedition through the Auburn area to Catlett's Station in August of 1862. Maj. Gen. Jesse L. Reno's Corps (Kearny's and Stevens's divisions) marched from Three Mile Switch (modern Casanova) through Auburn to Greenwich and points east on August 27th as part of the 2nd Manassas campaign.⁸¹

A strong military presence again coalesced in the area in 1863. The main Confederate forces under Gen. Robert E. Lee withdrew south of the Rappahannock River after their failure at Gettysburg. By the end of July, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade's Federals closed on them. The two armies rested or sparred with each other throughout the summer. In August Meade had to send forces to New York City to help quell draft riots. Before he could exploit this reduction in strength, Lee had to send Longstreet's Corps to Georgia to support Gen. Braxton Bragg's faltering command. This led to the smashing Confederate victory at Chickamauga which, in turn, required Meade to send reinforcements to the west.

This last change inspired Lee to take advantage of Meade's weakening by trying a strategic flanking movement to unhinge him from his positions along the Rappahannock and force him to engage at a disadvantage. Scouts began probing each army's areas to try to discern the commanders' intentions. A skirmish occurred at Auburn on October 1st when two such scouting patrols collided. Capt. Robert J. McNitt reported that he and his company of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry were ambushed at the village but forced the Confederates to withdraw up the Rogues Road (Route 602) toward Greenwich.⁸²

The main Confederate forces began moving from the Culpeper area on 9 October toward Warrenton by way of Madison Court House. Meade ill-advisedly thrust three corps and his cavalry towards Culpeper. He quickly realized Lee had left the area and was moving to get on his northern flank, and on October 12th, he ordered a rapid retrograde across the Rappahannock.

When General Meade concluded that the main Confederate forces had concentrated around Warrenton, he decided to withdraw to Centreville and the high ground east of Bull Run. Accordingly, he sent the I, V, and VI Corps and the field army's trains with Brig. Gen. John Buford's Cavalry Division eastward along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad corridor (modern Route 28). The II and III Corps acted as the field army's flank security and moved eastward on secondary roads closer to Warrenton. Maj. Gen. David M. Gregg's and Maj. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick's Cavalry Divisions moved with this force.⁸³

While this occurred, on October 13th, the Confederates continued their concentration at Warrenton. They had to hold there, delayed by the need to await the movement of supplies from Culpeper. As the infantry was concentrating, General Lee ordered Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart, his cavalry commander, to make a division-sized reconnaissance toward the suspected Federal line of march along the railroad. Stuart ordered Brig. Gen. Lunsford L. Lomax's Brigade of Maj. Gen.

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Fitzhugh Lee's Cavalry Division to precede his main force to Auburn (Map 1 Appendix 1). Stuart followed with the brigades of Brigadier Generals James B. Gordon and Robert Funston.⁸⁴

Engagements at Auburn 13th and 14th October 1863

General Lomax advanced from Warrenton along the Warrenton Road (modern Dumfries Road and Route 605). He halted at Auburn and sent scouts down the Saint Stephen's Church (modern Old Dumfries Road and Route 667) and Bastable Mill Road (modern Route 603) to near Warrenton Junction (modern Calverton) where they observed a large Federal force (Map 1 Appendix 1). Mesmerized by the size of this force, they failed to scout further toward Catlett's Station or Three Mile Switch. Stuart reached Auburn with the rest of his command at about 1300. After taking Lomax's report, Stuart sent Capt. W.W. Blackford to check in the direction of Three Mile Switch. He sent orders back to Fitzhugh Lee to bring the rest of his division forward and ordered Lomax to remain and secure the Auburn crossroads area. He then took Funston's and Gordon's brigades with him down Saint Stephen's Church Road to take a closer look at Catlett's Station and Warrenton Junction.⁸⁵

General Stuart left the bulk of his force in the woods north of Saint Stephen's Church and led a smaller group down the Bastable Mill Road (Route 603) to observe what Lomax had reported to be at Warrenton Junction. He then jogged overland two miles eastward to near Catlett's. He could see the huge Federal trains throughout this ride and began to formulate a plan for Gen. Robert E. Lee's whole command to attack this lucrative target. While this was going on, Fitzhugh Lee called in his units scouting east of Warrenton. Finally, at about 1600, he left the town with the brigades of Col. Thomas H. Owen and Col. John R. Chambliss and headed toward Auburn on the Double Poplars Road (Route 670). At about the same time, Stuart sent Maj. Reid Venable off to Warrenton with an update for Robert E. Lee. At about 1615, Venable came upon Lomax engaged against the US III Corps around Auburn (Map 2 Appendix 1). The major sent a courier back to warn Stuart of the situation, then dodged around the head of the Federal column to meet Fitzhugh Lee on the Double Poplars Road and to advise him of the situation.⁸⁶

The US III Corps commander, Maj. Gen. Daniel B. French, and his staff, instead of a proper advance guard, had preceded Maj. Gen. David G. Birney's First Division as the head of the slowly moving corps approached Auburn. Perhaps seeing the motley cluster of the corps staff and not the larger force behind it, Lomax's dismounted cavalrymen fired a volley and began to advance.⁸⁷

General French and his entourage were described as just approaching the edge of the woods on the high ground fronting Auburn when the attack occurred. A 17th Maine soldier recalled that one of the first bullets fired went through French's hat.⁸⁸ Col. Charles C.T. Collis's First Brigade, First Division, rapidly deployed to the right (northeast) of the road while Col. Regis de Trobriand's Third Brigade, First Division, moved to the left (northwest). Capt. Henry Sleeper's 10th Massachusetts Battery, escorted by the 10th Vermont, quickly went into position (Map 2 Appendix 1). A Vermonter reported "the old general did not budge an inch, but sat on his horse when we passed him, brushing away the bullets with his hand as he would have brushed away flies, saying to us 'Shoot'em, damn'em, shoot'em.'"⁸⁹

On General French's command, Sleeper's guns (Map 2 Appendix 1) fired canister into Lomax's dismounted troops, who then were swept away on the right by a charge from Collis's men. The

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infantry reaction was so immediate that the 1st U.S. Sharpshooters with de Trobriand did not have time to move forward as skirmishers, but, rather, attacked in line of battle with the conventional infantry of the 5th Michigan.⁹⁰ De Trobriand described his line as advancing on the dead run so fast that the Confederates were unable to get a volley off at his men. After a brief melee in the woods, Lomax's men raced for their horses on the other side of Cedar Run and disappeared, leaving a few casualties behind. The Federals stopped their pursuit "on the edge of a steep ravine at the base of which was a rocky-bottomed stream [Cedar Run]. Beyond that was an open field fronted by a farm which bordered a road below. A couple of outbuildings were five or six yards behind the farmhouse. A group of horsemen used the buildings for cover" to observe the Federals. De Trobriand ordered the sharpshooters to take them under fire and they dispersed quickly.⁹¹ This final phase of the action must have occurred at the McCormick House.

Lomax broke contact and fell back westward about a mile on Double Poplars Road to join Fitzhugh Lee's Division which covered him with Chambliss's Brigade while Owen's held in reserve (Map 2 Appendix 1). Knowing they were outnumbered, the Confederate cavalry hovered in positions on the high ground about a mile west of Auburn near modern Poplar Fork Baptist Church in a line north to the Double Poplars Road.⁹²

Col. J. Warren Keifer's 2nd Brigade, Third Division, III Corps, came forward to support Birney, but fighting ended before he and his men arrived. After this brief scare, General French secured the high ground with a section from Sleeper's Battery and supported by the 3rd Michigan. The superb response of Captain Sleeper prompted General Birney to publish a general order on 18 October praising him and his battery.⁹³ The corps rolled on north along Rogues Road (Route 602), eventually to camp at Greenwich. Its progress was agonizingly slow. A soldier from Collis's Brigade recalled that it was so dark, especially in forested areas, that those who could placed their hands on the guns and wagons and hoped the horses knew enough to keep to the road, the men "more asleep than awake."⁹⁴

J.E.B. Stuart, in the meantime, had collected his force near Saint Stephen's Church and approached Auburn (Map 3 Appendix 1). There, at about 1800, his advance skirmished with Federal vedettes. He concluded that he could not break through the column of the III Corps and found a sanctuary about a half-mile east of Auburn. He moved Funston's and Gordon's brigades, along with his trains and Maj. Robert F. Beckham's seven guns from the Stuart Artillery, up a modest tributary of Cedar Run to a plateau shielded from observation but within earshot of the passing Federals. After going into hiding, he sent off a series of messengers explaining his plight to Robert E. Lee and requesting assistance. All of them got through, the first being a Private Goode, who reached Warrenton at about 0100 on October 14th.⁹⁵

Lee quickly ordered Lt. Gen. Richard Ewell's Corps to relieve Stuart while Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill's Corps was to advance eastward on the Alexandria-Warrenton Turnpike (modern Route 29) to try to intercept the main Federal column at Bristoe. Major Generals Robert Rodes's and Edward Johnson's divisions approached Auburn on the Warrenton Road (modern Dumfries Road and Route 605), while Jubal Early's used the Double Poplars Road to link with Fitzhugh Lee's cavalymen.

While this was going on, the US II Corps had arrived in the Three Mile Switch (Casanova) area and began its march up Rogues Road to Auburn. Its move was delayed by the III Corps's late start and brief halt at Auburn. Losing his patience, General Warren ordered the men of the III

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Corps to use farm lanes and cross-country routes (Map 3 Appendix 1). Nevertheless, French's II Corps did not clear the Auburn crossroads until 0200 on October 14th. Once it did, Kilpatrick's Cavalry shifted to Greenwich and Maj. Gen. David M. Gregg's Cavalry Division took over screening the left flank of the II Corps.

General Warren was aware of the contact with Lomax's Cavalry and had received orders to go to Catlett's Station rather than to follow the III Corps to Greenwich. He decided to avoid any mistakes in the darkness and ordered his command to camp along the road (Map 3 Appendix 1) between Three Mile Switch (Casanova) and Auburn and to be prepared for an early start at first light on 14 October.⁹⁶

Gen. Gouverneur Warren established his headquarters at Castle Murray (modern Melrose) about three miles from Auburn (Map 3 Appendix 1). Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell's First Division camped on the road a mile south of Auburn. The Union Third Division commanded by Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays was on the road further south in "thickly wooded lowlands," perhaps at Turkey Run, ahead of Brig. Gen. Alexander Webb's Second Division in bivouac, also along the road about three miles from Auburn.⁹⁷ David M. Gregg's Cavalry Division, less the 10th New York Regiment, camped to Webb's south. It formed a link to the 100 wagons and 125 ambulances still at Three Mile Switch. The trains were guarded by Col. Samuel S. Carroll's First Brigade, Third Division. His men were ordered to lie on their arms, make no noise and be prepared for an attack from enemy known to be in the area.⁹⁸

General Warren ordered D.M. Gregg to screen the approaches from Warrenton along the Warrenton and Double Poplars roads. Gregg, in turn, ordered the 10th New York Cavalry from Col. Irvin M. Gregg's Second Cavalry Brigade to cross Cedar Run and follow Rogues Road, taken by the III Corps, to a point where it could screen the Warrenton Road [Map 4 Appendix 1.] The New Yorkers deployed about one-and-three-quarter miles northwest of Auburn on the Warrenton Road, west of its intersection with the northward turn of Rogues Road and Auburn Baptist Church. Capt. George Vanderbilt led out a two-company squadron to act as vedettes. They built a hasty barrier across the road while the rest of the regiment formed in reserve, ready to move instantly. The men described their "front as covered with stumps and scrub-oaks," adding to the difficulty of cavalry skirmishing.⁹⁹

The first part of this long III Corps column to move early on 14 October was the trains that eased past the exhausted soldiers in their camps in the dark. The vehicles began experiencing trouble negotiating the rugged final grade down to the Auburn Bridge. Consequently, Warren ordered the train to halt but started the infantry moving. Caldwell's Division crossed over at first light, moved up Rogues Road and onto what was later called Coffee Hill, a terrain feature dominating the bridge across Cedar Run. Described as "bald" or covered in corn shocks, it provided a good position to defend the Cedar Run crossing against enemy approaches from the direction of Warrenton by way of the Double Poplars and Warrenton roads.¹⁰⁰

Caldwell left Col. James A. Beaver's 148th Pennsylvania of Col. Patrick Kelly's Third Brigade at the Cedar Run crossing to provide for its close defense. Hays's Division, less Carroll's Brigade, next began crossing over, taking the Saint Stephen's Church Road toward Catlett's Station. Webb's Division and the trains protected by Carroll's men remained stretched out along the Three Mile Switch Road (modern Rogues Road and Route 602) between Castle Murray (Melrose) and Auburn.

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Marching in dense fog, Caldwell's men trudged up the steep road and moved onto the hill to form a line of battle facing Warrenton (Map 4 Appendix 1). Col. John R. Brooke's Fourth Brigade fronted Auburn on the Union left (south). Col. Nelson A. Miles's First Brigade took up the line, then Kelly's Second Brigade, and on the right (northern-most) was Col. Paul Frank's Third Brigade. Capt. Bruce A. Ricketts's combined Batteries F and G, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, took up position with the division in rear of its line, while Capt. William A. Arnold's Battery A, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, prepared to go in reserve further to the rear, nearer Auburn (Map 4 Appendix 1, the placement of Union batteries projected but not confirmed archaeologically). Once the units were established, General Caldwell directed that the men stack arms and prepare their breakfast. Very soon, numerous little squad fires glowing in the fog illuminated the whole division line. Many of the men removed their shoes and socks to dry them from the stream crossing.¹⁰¹

Concurrently, the 10th New York Cavalry vedettes in their positions one-and-three-quarter miles to the northwest of Auburn observed the first Confederates from Rodes's Division emerging from the gloom on the Warrenton Road (Map 4 Appendix 1). They immediately engaged them and sent back to Gen. D.M. Gregg for help. At the same time, about 0630, Hays's Third Division Brigades were crossing Cedar Run. Col. Joshua Owen's Third Brigade was in the lead, followed by Col. Thomas Smyth's Second Brigade. Owen turned east on the Saint Stephen's Church Road through the hamlet at Auburn, right toward where Stuart and his Confederate cavalry had been hiding throughout the night.

Stuart could have gotten out of his fix when the road cleared briefly following the passage of the III Corps. However, he reasoned doing so in the darkness might add to the confusion, since he assumed that at least some of his messengers had reached Robert E. Lee and help was on the way toward his last known position. Remaining in place might also put the Federals between two forces, creating a tactical opportunity for the Confederates. He ordered Major Beckham to deploy his seven guns on a rise about 800 yards east of Caldwell's men where they could clearly see the twinkling breakfast fires through the mist (Map 5 Appendix 1). The move was so brazen that the Federals who saw them assumed they were friendly and did not immediately move against them. The sound of the 10th New York Cavalry's skirmishing with Rodes's vanguard at about 0630 was the signal for Beckham's Confederate guns to open fire on Caldwell's unsuspecting breakfasters.¹⁰²

As might be expected, confusion reigned briefly amongst the startled Federal troops. One shell burst killed seven men in the 52nd New York (Third Brigade), but very quickly matters were back in hand. Ambulance Corps men hustled the wounded to the nearby McCormick House. General Caldwell ordered Lt. Col. Alfred B. Chapman's 57th New York to form line and advance against the enemy, while the rest of the division moved to safety on the opposite side of the hill. The New Yorkers could not take time to get dressed and many of the men formed line barefoot. Ricketts's Battery immediately reversed position and returned fire. It soon was joined by Arnold's Battery that had just arrived as the firing began and took position on the division flank closest to and above Auburn.¹⁰³

General Warren heard the uproar at Auburn just after leaving Castle Murray while he was riding past the trains and Carroll's Brigade. One of D.M. Gregg's staff arrived to advise him of the 10th New York's contact with Rodes's and Johnson's divisions coming from the northwest. He also

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reported that Fitzhugh Lee's men, hovering to the southwest on Double Poplars Road had been reinforced with infantry (Jubal Early's Division). Warren knew he had to reopen the way to Catlett's Station while holding off this force from the north long enough to allow his corps to get away and break contact. Accordingly, he ordered Carroll's Infantry Brigade to leave the trains and go support Gregg's cavalymen who were engaging Fitzhugh Lee and Early. Carroll's men double-quickened from their location on the Three Mile Switch Road to the south side of Cedar Run opposite Auburn (Map 6 Appendix 1). Men from the 8th Ohio recalled that they went "on a plantation overlooking the little hamlet . . . and were presently in the middle of a brisk fight of the character of which we could form no idea."¹⁰⁴ All of the forces engaged came under the command of Colonel Beaver, Corps Field Officer of the Day, who coordinated the entire skirmish line.

Warren concurrently ordered Webb to advance his division to support Hays and sent word to Hays to assist Caldwell in clearing the way to Catlett's Station. The latter two veteran officers already were taking action. Caldwell ordered Brooke's Fourth Brigade from its position on the division left overlooking Auburn forward to form a line in support of I.M. Gregg's Cavalry, struggling with Rodes's slow advance (Maps 5 and 6 Appendix 1). As mentioned, the 57th New York began to advance towards the offending guns. It pulled up because Hays's Division had already taken matters in hand.

General Hays ordered Colonel Owen to deal with the Confederates and to re-open the Saint Stephen's Church Road to Catlett's Station. Owen advanced five companies from Lt. Col. Levin Crandall's 125th New York as skirmishers, while Ricketts's and Arnold's Artillery pounded Stuart's guns. Stuart ordered Major Beckham to pull his guns back out of harm's way and deployed Funston's Brigade, dismounted, to deal with the New Yorkers advancing from less than a quarter of a mile away. He then ordered General Gordon to mount a charge with his brigade against the 125th New York to push it back while the rest of the Confederates began to withdraw. Seeing the 125th Companies forced back by this charge, Hays ordered Col. James M. Bull's 126th New York to reinforce it and continue the attack down the road (Map 5 Appendix 1). Colonel Bull "instantly led his men on the double-quick, under sharp fire, toward the wood covered knoll in the front where a battery seemed to be posted. The meadow was covered with strong tall grass and on the right was a high fence."¹⁰⁵

General Owen drew up the remainder of his brigade (8th, 11th, and 125th New York) into a battle line to support the renewed attack. Col. Thomas A. Smyth's Brigade remained on the Saint Stephen's Church Road in column just east of the Auburn Bridge. He placed Maj. Daniel Woodall's 1st Delaware in a skirmish line north of the road, actually fronting toward Caldwell's position. This bizarre deployment is a reflection of the confusion over the situation as the Blue Hens served no purpose. The rest of the brigade focused toward Owen in case he needed help.

By this time, Stuart realized he was confronting a formidable force and little further firing could be heard in Rodes's direction, indicating he could get no help from that source. His only choice was to stave off Owen's attack long enough to get his command out of its situation. Stuart, therefore, ordered Gordon to regroup for a second charge. The Confederate cavalry rode toward the 126th and 125th New York's skirmish line that was formed on a rise about a quarter of a mile east of Auburn. The horsemen were channelized by the fence to the right of the New Yorkers. [Note: while part of the historic record, this fence was not identified in the course of field survey.] The

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latter slightly changed front and volleyed repeatedly into Gordon's onrushing men. He was wounded seriously in the melee and Col. Thomas Ruffin of the 1st North Carolina was mortally wounded. However, their sacrifice allowed the rest of the command to break contact and get away. [Note: Lieut. Alfred B. Chapman of the 57th New York reported that his men were fired on "by a section of artillery on the road in the rear" (of the Confederates). This was reinforced somewhat by data gathered in the metal detecting survey of a section of the lands across which the Confederate charge is believed to have taken place (OR). Assuming this to be the case, Beckham apparently left at least one piece in position to help cover Stuart's withdrawal.] Stuart moved south down the Saint Stephen's Church Road, then cross country to a "millrace," assumable the Bastable Mill headrace. He then crossed the Three Mile Switch Road south of Castle Murray and rode along Turkey Run to Double Poplars Road where he joined Fitzhugh Lee.¹⁰⁶

Even as this was going on, Caldwell's men became aware of increasing activity from Rodes's Division to the northwest (Map 6 Appendix 1). For the second time, Caldwell ordered his men to face about. Arnold's and Ricketts's batteries executed the rarely heard order "Limbers and Caissons pass your pieces," reversed their position, and began to engage advancing Confederates (Aldrich 1904: 248). At the same time, part of Fitzhugh Lee's Division, backed by Early's infantry began to press Taylor's dismounted troopers on the other side of Cedar Run. The Union cavalrymen were supported by Irvin Gregg's Brigade and shortly thereafter by Carroll's infantrymen sent over from the trains.¹⁰⁷

Caldwell ordered Chapman's 57th New York from Frank's Third Brigade to reinforce Brooke's Fourth Brigade, sent out earlier, as soon as Stuart's artillery had stopped firing. He formed the rest of his division so it could either support Brooke or march out on the Saint Stephen's Church Road (Map 7 Appendix 1). As soon as it was certain Stuart was gone, Warren ordered Hays to continue toward Catlett's Station. The trains followed, now guarded by Col. Dewitt C. Baxter's Second Brigade of Webb's division. The rest of Webb's force then followed. The movement was coolly executed while under Confederate artillery fire with the men splashing "anyway to get across" Cedar Run.

Between 0800 and 0900, Rodes renewed his pressure against Caldwell by sending Col. Junius Daniel's Brigade against Brooke's line and the cavalry skirmishers. Lt. Col. Thomas H. Carter's Confederate Artillery Battalion set up south of the Warrenton Road to fire in support of the attack [One of the positions held by Carter's Artillery was tentatively identified in the course of metal detecting conducted for this project]. It was soon joined by Lt. Col. Hilary P. Jones's Battalion operating with Fitzhugh Lee, which fired from high ground near Double Poplars Road. Arnold's and Ricketts's batteries on each flank of Caldwell's line responded vigorously, especially suppressing Jones's fire. Fitzhugh Lee and Stuart soon broke contact and left with orders to join the main Confederate force, under Robert E. Lee, to the north in advancement eastward on the Warrenton-Alexandria Turnpike. The movement slowed Rodes's preparations.¹⁰⁸

General Warren took advantage of the lack of aggression of the Confederates to continue withdrawing (Map 7 Appendix 1). He ordered Caldwell to send Colonel Kelly's Brigade from his "Coffee Hill" line across Cedar Run to relieve D.M. Gregg's Division. The brigade "formed line of battle at base of hill rising from the run and remained there half an hour or more. Irvin Gregg's Cavalry Brigade left its reserve position behind Taylor's and Carroll's near Double Poplars Road

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(Route 670) and moved two and a half miles south along the creek where it found a crossing, probably at Longwood Ford. It then formed a line across Saint Stephen's Church Road about two miles from Auburn.¹⁰⁹

At about 1100, Carroll broke contact and withdrew through Kelly's position. Many of his men avoided the Auburn crossing of Cedar Run because of Confederate artillery fire and crossed "a deep, wide mill race on a hewn log." Kelly then withdrew to form a line of battle about a mile beyond Auburn on the Saint Stephen's Church Road. There, his brigade assumed the role of rear guard. During this phase, the gallantry of Lt. Louis J. Sacriste, 116th Pennsylvania, in aiding Colonel Beaver to control the withdrawing skirmishers earned him the Medal of Honor.¹¹⁰

Arnold's and Ricketts's batteries withdrew next, followed by Frank's Brigade (Map 7 Appendix 1), leaving Taylor's Cavalry and Brooke's Infantry Brigade on the field. A section from Arnold's Battery under Lieut. Peter Hunt remained with Brooke falling back by "prolonge . . . the gunners loading the pieces while the horses walked along, stopping long enough to fire then walk on again."¹¹¹ The cavalry then pulled out too early. As they did, they found that some Confederates were blocking the Saint Stephen's Church Road. The horseman left the road and marched "Indian file through the underbrush and timber to its right for some time."¹¹² This placed Brooke in a difficult situation as he began moving down the Saint Stephen's Church Road.

About a quarter of a mile south of Auburn, Rodes's men hit Brooke from the north and west, actually blocking the road (Map 7 Appendix 1). The 57th New York was cut off but evaded eastward overland through woods to get around the Confederates. Brooke aggressively pushed through scattered Confederate opposition until he linked with Kelly, effectively ending the engagement. The rear guard formed a second line near Saint Stephen's Church but realized there was no enemy pursuit. It then legged it for Catlett's Station where the II Corps quickly regrouped and marched east for Bristoe Station and tactical success over Gen. A.P. Hill's Corps.¹¹³

The armies briefly confronted each other along the Bull Run, but Robert E. Lee concluded that Meade would not fight and ordered a withdrawal back to the Rappahannock. Screened by the cavalry, the Confederate infantry destroyed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad infrastructure in their withdrawal. Fitzhugh Lee's Division camped around Auburn and used it as a base for its successful 19 October thrust in conjunction with Stuart against Federal cavalry in the morale-raising "Buckland Races." Federal forces soon flowed across the area, headed back to their old positions along the Rappahannock. The last Federal unit cleared Auburn on October 22nd, ending the largest Civil War event in Fauquier County.¹¹⁴

Summation Military Actions

Military operations in Virginia between the end of the Gettysburg Campaign in July 1863 and the start of the Overland Campaign in May 1864 have been largely overlooked. As a result, the events at Auburn in October 1863 are shrouded in obscurity. This is unfortunate, as the actions of the opposing forces reflect a great deal about the problems and qualities of leadership at that time in the war. Commanders on both sides were at the mercy of the available intelligence. What they did or did not know is reflected in the choices they made. In fact, Stuart's predicament was a by-product of intelligence gathering. The failings and lack of coordination

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between his subordinates indicate why intelligence could be incomplete. They also may have been a small reflection of fundamental changes in the Army of Northern Virginia.

The force was seriously damaged as a result of Gettysburg. Many top-quality leaders were no longer with the army because of death or disablement. Less proficient men, new to their positions and understandably less assured, had to replace them. These changes may explain the lack of aggression on the part of Rodes's attack on the morning of October 14th. The length of time between his first contact with the Federal vedettes and his renewal of advancement was consumed by careful deployment of his artillery and massing his infantry, which was not characteristic of Robert E. Lee's Army. Fitzhugh Lee and Jubal Early limited their attacks to artillery harassment.

On the other hand, the Federal reaction to the potentially critical situation was superb. From General Warren on down, every officer reacted coolly and professionally. Correct actions were undertaken down to the battery level well before orders were received to do so. Especially interesting is the quick and violent reaction of Caldwell's and Hays's divisions when utterly surprised. General Warren rapidly assessed the situation and correctly deployed his forces to retrieve the situation with little loss or delay. The fact that the II Corps got away unscathed and in condition to deliver a sharp blow to A.P. Hill's Corps later on in the same day is a tribute to its leadership and a harbinger of worse things to come for the Army of Northern Virginia.

Current Condition and Integrity of the Battlefield

The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 instructs the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) of the National Park Service to update the findings of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC). A draft of the ABPP's report to Congress released in July 2009 asserts that the Auburn battleground harbors two of only thirty-three sites in Virginia where "land use is little changed" since the war and that the battlefield "presents excellent opportunities for comprehensive landscape preservation."

The ABPP found that about 4,400 acres of land are essential to telling the story of the days in October 1863 when actions at Auburn were critical to the conduct of the Civil War and the ability to understand the significance of the conflict in America's history. According to the ABPP, only 95 acres (two percent) of this land has been altered to the extent that it detracts from the integrity of the site. The ABPP also found that visitors of the battlefield can today understand the events that occurred there during the Civil War on the remaining 4,308 acres of nationally significant land.

The ABPP found that 95 percent of the 4,400 acres within the two battlefields appears to be eligible for listing on the National Register, as shown on Map 8 in the Appendix of this nomination. This finding does not constitute a formal determination by the Keeper of the National Register, however, in part because the information available to ABPP for the report does not necessarily reflect the full research needed for a formal National Register nomination.

To provide the data needed for a definitive determination of Auburn Battlefield's eligibility for the National Register, the Citizens For Fauquier County (CFFC) obtained a grant from ABPP to conduct:

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- professional archeological testing on the battlefield to ascertain whether subsurface features remain that convey important information about the battles and whether that information helps to confirm and refine the boundaries previously determined by ABPP;
 - documentary studies of the battlefield and battle events; and
 - analyses of existing land uses on the battlefield.

CFFC retained planner and historian John D. Hutchinson, AICP of the Jennings Gap Partnership, Archeologist Clarence Geier, PhD. of James Madison University, and military historian, Joseph A. Whitehorne, PhD., to conduct an in-depth archeological and documentary assessment of the battlefield landscape.

In delineating and addressing the historic significance and interpretive value of the Auburn battleground, the lands to be included were evaluated in terms of four different landscape expressions. These are:

- the appearance of the landscape today;
- the manner in which the existing terrain retains a memory of the action with respect to things such as earthworks, artifacts, or features key to defining the action;
- the cultural or human landscape in place at the time of the action and which shaped or which were impacted by it (settlement, roads, etc); and
- underlying terrain and natural features in place at the time of the action and which constituted the natural context in which it occurred.

Of these, the present landscape is of key significance in that the current state of the battlefield lands has a marked bearing on the value of the resource as a historic site capable of documenting the event and providing material evidence key to its interpretation, preservation, or commemoration. As discussed above, the battlefield at Auburn retains a high degree of integrity.

In addition to conducting archaeological studies, the study team also used a protocol for analyzing military terrain utilized by the ABPP called the KOCOIA approach. This analysis uses a series of defining features to interpret actions during the battle and assess what land is essential to telling the story of the battlefield and determining its integrity. As defined by ABPP, these character defining features (KOCOIA) are:

- **Key terrain;**
- **Observation and fields of fire;**
- **Concealment and cover;**
- **Obstacles; and**
- **Avenues of approach.**

Building on earlier analyses of the battlefield conducted by the National Park Service, the study team indentified fourteen defining features and assessed their integrity. Dr. Geier found in the report *The Civil War Engagements at Auburn, Virginia, October 13, 14, 1863: A Historical-*

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Archaeological Analysis conducted for the Jennings Gap Partnership with funding from the CFFC and ABPP that:

It is our opinion that the greater number of terrain and cultural features that define the Battlefield(s) of Auburn as identified by the National Park Service either remain, or are in a current state that allows their historical interpretation . . . Visual surveys and controlled metal detector studies while limited in scope, have successfully located archaeological sites and features key to interpreting significant parts and distinguishing features of the larger battlefield landscape . . . It is our opinion that information appropriate and adequate to proceeding with the National Register Nomination for the Auburn battlefield exists.

Because these character-defining features, as well as the overall battlefield landscape, retain a high degree of integrity, it is recommended that most of the lands identified by the ABPP, as shown on Map 8 in Appendix 1 of this nomination as being within Auburn's "Potential National Register Boundary," with a few exceptions (described below in Section 10 under "Boundary Justification"), be included in the Auburn Battlefield District for listing on the federal and state registers.

Character Defining Features

The definitions provided below of the five types of character-defining features used in a KOCO analysis are those used by the American Battlefield Protection Program.

A. Key Terrain

Key terrain is a local natural feature that dominates the immediate surroundings by relief or some other quality that enhances attack or defense. Such features include high ground with clear and commanding fields of fire or a natural feature which can create a transportation choke point.

1. The wooded northern end of "Chichester Hill"

Location: On the west side of Route 602 and the southeast side of Route 670, south of their intersection at Auburn bridge.

Role in Battle: As the III Corps advanced north on the afternoon of October 13th on modern Rogues Road (Route 602) towards Auburn, the dismounted cavalry of Brig. Gen. Lunsford L. Lomax moved to challenge the advance from the woods on the apex and north end of "Chichester Hill." The Union brigades of Col. Charles C. T. Collis and Col. Regis de Trobriand deployed quickly to the front taking position in the open fields east and west of the road. At the command of Maj. Gen. Daniel B. French, Capt. Henry Sleeper's 10th Massachusetts Artillery moved into battery and fired canister into Lomax's dismounted troops. Lomax's troops rapidly withdrew across Cedar Run into Auburn, mounted their horses, and moved west and south across Cedar Run on the Double Poplars Road.

Condition: The lands involved in this action still retain much of their historic character. Changes include the construction of a large mansion on the bluff of Chichester Hill and the

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construction of a small number of residences on the southeast side of Route 670 as the road descends towards Auburn. They do not visibly alter the "sense" of the landscape. The woodlands on the apex and north end of Chichester Hill appear to be more extensive than at the time of the battle.

2. Ridges of Chichester Hill

Location: paralleling Route 602 to the northwest

Role in Battle: This terrain feature is where Carroll's Union brigade was situated south of Auburn as the Union II Corps advanced north on the afternoon of October 13th on the road from Three Mile Switch towards Auburn. Taylor and Gregg's cavalry and Carroll's Union infantry took position on the heights of "Chichester Hill" to screen the advancing trains from any Confederate advance along the Double Poplars Road. They remained in this vicinity until Stuart's attack on the morning of the 14th. A Federal participant in the action described it as follows:

General Warren was well aware of the disadvantages of encamping, as he had done, on the south side of Cedar Run; but he had felt that there was no alternative, the single ford being occupied by the troops of the Third Corps till long after the weary men of the Second had dropped on the ground senseless from fatigue. The situation had caused him great anxiety during the night, and made him particularly urgent to be off in the early morning. Promptly, however, as the Second Corps had risen for its severe labors of the 14th of October, the Confederates were not long after them. Even while the leading division of the corps, Caldwell's, was crossing Cedar Run, the skirmishers of Gregg's cavalry division which had been assigned to the duty of covering the left and rear of the Second Corps during the coming day were rapidly driven in by the cavalry of the enemy, pushed out from Warrenton.¹¹⁵

It was of great importance that the passage of the infantry should not be delayed for any trifling cause, and General Warren therefore requested Gregg to hold his line stiffly against all comers. But soon the pressure became more severe, and the presence of Confederate infantry was detected on that flank. This, in the situation, was a serious matter, since the cavalry had not far to retire before uncovering the road [Route 602] by which the trains, consisting of one hundred wagons and one hundred and twenty-five ambulances, were now passing the ford. As Gregg felt the ground slipping from beneath his feet, under the increasing pressure of the enemy coming down the Warrenton road [Route 670], he had no choice but to appeal for infantry support. Although regretting the delay thus occasioned, General Warren at once sent Carroll's brigade, which had during the night been guard to the trains, to Gregg's assistance. The dense fog, still enveloping everything in the most oppressive manner, made it exceedingly difficult for commanders or staff to get the necessary outlook, and even to communicate orders or receive reports.¹¹⁶

Condition: The lands involved in this action still retain much of their historic character. Changes include the construction of a few houses on the bluff of Chichester Hill. They are not of a magnitude or visibility to dramatically alter the "sense" of the landscape.

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3. Auburn

Location: At intersection of routes 602 and 670 and Cedar Run

Role in Battle: This hamlet serves as a battlefield landmark in the core of the engagement. Hays's Union troops deployed across open fields immediately east of Auburn to defend against Stuart's challenge as he attempted to withdraw from the field. A member of Hay's Third Division wrote:

There had been a sawmill or grist mill in that vicinity, with five or six houses, but they had all been burned down. It was a hamlet called Auburn. As we crossed the run and were getting straightened out we began to come to bright fires burning by the roadside, which at first we took to be built for the purpose of lighting up our way. On moving around the foot of a bald eminence we could see thousands of fires burning, which proved to be our First (Caldwell's) Division making coffee.¹¹⁷

A Confederate who was familiar with the surrounding countryside wrote:

Five miles from Warrenton, on the road to Catlett's Station, is Auburn, a little hamlet, consisting of the residence of Stephen McCormick, a post-office, and a blacksmith's shop. It is situated at the crossing of Cedar Run. Intersecting the Warrenton road at this point is a road leading from Freeman's Ford on the Rappahannock, and Fayetteville, toward Greenwich. The country about Auburn is rough with hills, both clear and wooded, and the crossing of Cedar Run is rendered difficult not only by the steep descent to its bed, but also by the fact that the ford is common to the intersecting roads.¹¹⁸

Condition: The modernized mill structure and associated races; the miller's house, and an expansive set of features associated with the archaeological remains of the McCormick complex are extant. New houses stand on the lower slopes of "Coffee Hill" behind and east of the McCormick complex, and two late-nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century frame structures stand abandoned east of the mill seat. With the exception of the abandoned frame structures, the modern houses stand far enough away from the roads that they do not visually impair the "sense" of the community as it may have been in 1863.

4. Saint Stephen's Church Site

Location: At the intersection of Route 667 and Route 603

Role in Battle: Because of its location and its military strategic importance, it was not uncommon for troops from both sides to encamp on the church grounds.

According to the proceedings of the national Episcopal conventions and those of the Diocese of Virginia, the original Saint Stephen's Church was built by 1838 and had twenty-two black and white congregants in 1861. By 1865, it was "in a state of suspense" because "the church building, first despoiled and desecrated, was afterwards burned." Its rector, Reverend V.S. Barten, reported that, "many of its members have returned, and express their earnest desire for its speedy resurrection, we hope, in another year, to report a reorganization and a move towards rebuilding the church." According to Barten, the area had "suffered severely through the war; exposed to the passing and repassing of large armies; for a long time visited, almost daily, by

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raiding parties; then again occupied by stationary forces . . . The destruction of property has been immense, and the losses and hardship of our people almost incredible." A new church building, "a commodious and handsome building, erected on the site of one which was destroyed during the war," was consecrated in 1881.

Condition: The current church property is surrounded almost entirely by farmland.

B. Observation and Fields of Fire

Observation and fields of fire relate to defining three features: Observation or "the ability to see the enemy in order to judge strength, prevent surprise, and respond to threats," field of fire or "an area that weapons may effectively fire upon from a given position;" and dead ground or "ground within range of weapons that cannot be fired upon."

5. Coffee Hill

Location: North of the village of Auburn, east and west of Cedar Run

Role in Battle: A major finding of the studies undertaken in preparation for this nomination is a redefinition of the area of the battlefield called by participants in the battle "Coffee Hill" or Coffee Pot Hill." In this area, over 1,000 men of Union Gen. John C. Caldwell's First Division II Corps bivouacked on the evening of October 13th and were awakened by Confederate cannon fire the following morning.

A member of the 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A (under Third Division Gen. Alexander Hays, Capt. William A. Arnold) described the scene as a "crisis" as follows:

Brooke's brigade was north of the ford and Auburn, covering the road to Greenwich [Route 602]; while the First Division, as we have said, was resting on what might be called a small mountain with bald top, and around the sides and at the summit of which our troops were gathered in a dense and thickly crowded mass. While they were thus engaged in building fires and in cooking coffee . . . the firing began on the part of the rebels. We were immediately put into position on the hill above the First Division, and opened fire as rapidly as possible upon the enemy, who proved to be Stuart's cavalry and horse artillery.¹¹⁹

A Confederate who witnessed this action from the other side of the battlefield in "Stuart's Ravine" described it as follows:

A few shots on the side of the enemy next to Warrenton informed us that some one was about to commence work there, and in an instant our seven guns were raining shell and canister upon the enemy. Never were men more completely surprised. Soon they recovered themselves, and a regiment or more was moved in line of battle, without skirmishers, directly upon the position of our guns; but their fire and that of the dismounted men who supported them was more than they could bear, and that line of battle sunk from sight below the crest of an intervening hill, and made its appearance no more. Our left flank, which extended across the road to Catlett's, was our weak point, and against this a strong attack was directed. It was all-important to repel this, for our only means of egress lay in that direction.¹²⁰

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Using a combination of written accounts, map interpretations, terrain analysis, and controlled metal detecting the area understood to include the military feature known as "Coffee Hill" has been expanded to the north and west. In addition to a ridge that rises immediately behind (north) of the Stephen McCormick house site, Coffee Hill extends north and west to include the weathered high ground along the joined trace of the Warrenton (Route 605) and Rogues (Route 602) roads on the present Silbersiepe Farm.

The over 1,000 men that comprised Caldwell's Division moved onto the hill in the early morning hours of October 14th to form a line of battle facing Warrenton. Within Caldwell's command, two Union artillery batteries were deployed. These were Capt. Bruce A. Ricketts's combined Batteries F & G, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery who held positions behind the forming battle line, and Capt. William A. Arnold's Battery A, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, described as being in reserve further to the rear near Auburn.

Col. John R. Brooke's 4th Brigade was in position above Auburn, with the remaining brigades of Col. Nelson A. Miles (1st), Col. Patrick Kelly (2d), and Col. Paul Franks (3d) deploying uphill, the Third Brigade assuming Caldwell's right flank. Save for this sequence no specific information exists as to the specific place these various brigades held as they deployed.

Traditionally Caldwell's Division has been placed entirely along the high ground to the east of Rogues Road. Controlled metal detecting on the Silbersiepe Farm suggests that as many as two of these brigades may have deployed west of Rogues Road, the northernmost being deployed on a high, partially wooded ridge just south of Auburn Baptist Church. This force may have been in contact with the 10th New York Cavalry deployed as a screen to protect the Union II Corps train from Confederate forces deploying from Warrenton. Cavalry-related artifacts have been found along Dumfries Road (Route 605) just southeast from Auburn Baptist Church. The original cavalry line may have been slightly farther west above and in place to screen the intersection of the Warrenton (Route 605) and Rogues (Route 602) roads.

The exact position held by Caldwell's batteries is not confirmed, the land upon which each probably went into battery having undergone twentieth-century residential development (Map 7 Appendix 1). One additional piece of information in this regard is provided in the report of Confederate Lt. Col. Thomas H. Carter who moved with Rodes against Caldwell's force. He stated:

On the 14th, the division and battalion left camp at 4 a.m., and soon after daybreak came upon the outposts of the enemy on the road from Warrenton to Auburn [Route 605]. The picket being driven in, the enemy was seen posted on a high ridge to the right and left of Auburn with artillery and infantry. Two six-gun batteries, with their support, held the ridge on the left and three-quarters of a mile to the right, on the same side of the creek with ourselves.¹²¹

This description suggests the batteries of Ricketts and Arnolds, deployed on the ridge, were separated by as much as three-quarters of a mile. Carter further notes that "a portion of Colonel Andrews Battalion now opened fire from a position on the Warrenton and Auburn Road." This battery could be that identified on the east side of Silbersiepe Site.

Condition: The land east of Rogues Road has undergone twentieth-century residential development. Field survey and controlled metal detecting shows Union encampments and picket

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sites west of Rogues Road on the Silbersiepe land that are well preserved. Because modern residential development extends from east of Rogues Road (Route 602) on the heights above Auburn to the modern intersection of the Warrenton Road (Route 605), this portion of Coffee Hill has not been included in the battlefield district.

6. Hill at and east of Old Dumfries Road

Location: Southeast of the intersection of routes 603 and 677

Role in Battle: Stuart used this promontory on October 13th to view Union movements at Catlett's Station.

According to a member of Stuart's staff, Stuart rode from Auburn towards Saint Stephen's Church on the afternoon of October 13th.

About three miles from Auburn the road debouches from the woods into the extensive open fields through which passes the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and from this point the whole country between Catlett's Station and Hanover Junction is plainly visible. Here an exciting scene met the gaze of the Confederate horsemen. An immense park of wagons occupied the fields between the two stations; while infantry, artillery, and wagon trains were hurrying northward along the line of the railroad, at first in frequent detachments, afterward in steady columns. Hidden in the woods, Stuart remained in observation of the enemy for a long time.¹²²

Another member of Stuart's staff recalled:

On the morning of the 13th Stuart received orders from General Lee to make a reconnaissance towards Catlett's Station on the Orange and Alexandria R. R. He immediately sent Lomax on to Auburn . . . Stuart followed soon after with seven guns under Beckham and two brigades of cavalry, Funsten's and Gordon's.

Leaving Lomax to guard his rear, Stuart pushed on and sent me to reconnoitre [sic] the railroad to which we were moving. On coming in sight of the open country along the railroad I found it filled with a vast park of wagons and the enemy in strong force. Leaving our horses with one of the men who accompanied me, I took the two others and by creeping in some places succeeded in reaching a clump of trees on a knoll from which their whole encampment could be seen . . . In a short time he [Stuart] came himself to the spot and was examining it carefully when a courier came in hot haste to announce that the enemy were in our rear.

We hurried back to find that a large body of the enemy, two army corps, the 2nd and 3rd, were marching on the road we had crossed at Auburn. Their advance had driven Lomax away and there they were steadily marching across our rear, enclosing us between themselves and the corps on the railroad, but entirely ignorant of the fact. The ground to the north of us was steep, broken and wooded, and to the south as ill luck would have it there was a wide and deep canal or mill race reaching parallel to the road we were on and a hundred yards from it, all the way from Auburn to the railroad. It was thus impossible for us to

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escape on either side and to break a way through could not be thought of, except as a last resort.¹²³

Condition: The exact location of this observation point has not been located, in part because there is no location where Route 677 “debouches from the woods into the extensive open fields.” This entire area remains undeveloped, however, a few scattered farmsteads being the only post-war structures in view.

C. Concealment and Cover

Concealment and cover identifies features that provide concealment or “protection from enemy observation” such as forests, ravines, reverse slopes. Cover includes those features that “provide protection from enemy fire” such as ditches, buildings, or entrenchments.

7. Stuart’s Ravine

Location: On north side of Route 670 near its corner with Route 667.

Role in Battle: This ravine was used by Stuart to hide his troops and wagon train on the night of October 13th until dawn on the 14th. Stuart hid his cavalry, trains, and artillery within this landform and kept them out of view of the Union until the II Corps wagons approached the ravine mouth from the west. He also used this ravine as a conduit for moving his troops to higher ground north of the ravine head. The fact that the II Corps turned southeast along the Old Dumfries Road (Route 667) to Catlett instead of proceeding north along Rogues Road (Route 602) following the route of the III Corps, put his cut off force at risk. A member of Stuart’s staff described how the Confederate cavalry withdrew into “Stuart’s Ravine” as follows:

Stuart retraced his steps to Auburn, if perchance a passage might still be forced at that point. A brief reconnoissance [sic] developed the fact that he was securely enclosed between two large marching columns of the enemy, and that any attempt to force his way through could be successful, if at all, only at a great sacrifice. Concealment seemed impossible; for the advance was now skirmishing with the enemy at Auburn, and an occasional shot in rear told that the rear-guard had been observed by parties flanking the march of the column on the railroad ... Every available staff officer was employed in withdrawing the command from the road to the fields on its northern side. The advance and rear-guards were drawn in, with orders on no account to return the enemy's fire. As if by magic, the road was cleared of horsemen, artillery, and wagons, and darkness found us snugly sheltered beneath the hills which raised their friendly crests between us and danger. How thankful we were for those hills! . . . A passage of the difficult ford would have been impossible in the face of Warren’s infantry.

Upon our right was a forest, upon our left a millrace. Our guns were soon posted upon the crest of the hill which overlooked the ford, and within three hundred yards of the road along which the enemy was marching. And nothing now remained but to watch and wait and keep quiet . . . So close were we to the marching columns of the enemy that we could distinctly hear the orders of the officers as they closed up the column. We could even hear the voices of the men

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in conversation, and could distinguish between the passage of wagons and artillery by the noise of the wheels.

As day began to dawn it was manifest that a collision of some kind was unavoidable. Upon the adjacent hill-tops and on the same side of Cedar Run with ourselves, but between us and the ford, a large force of infantry had halted, stacked arms, and were building campfires and preparing for breakfast ... Our seven guns were pushed a little further on the crest of the hill, so as fully to command the opposite bivouac; and then we waited. As soon as it became light the infantry commenced to straggle in search of water, and some of them approached so near that they could not fail to recognize the Confederate uniforms.¹²⁴

Condition: This flat ravine is 150- to 200-feet wide, with moderate to sharply sloping retaining walls on the east and west that rose to heights of twenty feet. The stream flowing through the ravine is clear running, appears to be spring fed, and while adequate to provide water for the troops and horses, is of a size that would not have prevented the occupation of the ravine or the movement of troops through it. The ravine floor narrows to the northwest and north, the width of the flat surface narrowing significantly within 300 feet of the ravine mouth. Moderate slopes taper into the uplands to the northwest and north.

Historic accounts suggest that the ravine walls and floor at the time of the battle were devoid of forest. Woodlands within the modern ravine are of recent age.

At present the construction of a series of relatively modern residences along Taylor Road (Route 670) that extends north between Old Dumfries Road (Route 667) and Dumfries Road (Route 605) has impacted the terrain east of the ravine. This construction neither intrudes directly into the area that would have shielded Stuart's cavalry and trains nor detracts from viewscapes that would contribute to the interpretation of the deployment.

8. McCormick House

Location: on the north side of Old Auburn Road (Route 670) to the north and northwest of the intersection of Rouges Road (Route 602) and Old Dumfries Road (Route 667) across from Neavil's Mill.

Role in Battle: Stephen McCormick, famous for the invention of the McCormick plow and discussed above, acquired a substantial farm around his residence and the village at Auburn. His properties were "the business center of a very thrifty neighborhood" at the dawn of the Civil War. "In it were two stores, a grist and plaster mill, a saw mill, a blacksmiths shop, a wheelwright shop, and three or four residences."

McCormick was the "the principal man of the village . . . who was at that time an active man of middle age, owning and running the saw mill and shops" and "the proprietor of the best dwelling house in the place, with a farm of several hundred acres attached thereto" (Jeffries 132). He also constructed an iron foundry at this site that served to support his emerging plow business. Union troops of both the II and III Corps passed to the front of this house site. Caldwell's Division, II Corps, encamped on Coffee Hill to the north. The McCormick site served as a

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temporary hospital for troops wounded in the action of October 14th. Following that action, a report prepared by Surgeon Alexander NC. Dougherty, U.S. Volunteers, stated:

The action at Auburn opened very suddenly early in the morning. A house near Cedar Run, occupied by a family named McCormick, was at once appropriated by us for hospital use. Here several amputations were performed; but we were soon obliged to vacate it by the necessity of going on with the army, which had repulsed the enemy . . . This we did, taking with us . . . all four wounded except 1 man, a private, whose leg had been completely shot-off by a round shot or exploded shell . . . When we returned, some days subsequently it was ascertained that he died the same day; also that 3 others of our wounded were brought to the same house, of whom 1 died and 2 were carried off as prisoners of war. There were estimated, about 50 killed and wounded in this occasion.¹²⁵

Condition: The McCormick complex is a preserved archaeological site. The site which was once cleared is now covered by immature woods, parts being overgrown with brush. None of the structures still stand, but the foundation for the main house is clearly visible, especially the cut foundation stones and the mounds where the chimney stacks used to be. The other features are only recognizable by either the flat terraced landscapes which are believed to have supported their foundations; two having large holes left by the cellars or basements to the buildings. Remnants of stone retaining or bounding walls are visible in certain areas as are the traces of a set of work roads. An early-twentieth-century house intrudes onto the east side of the site complex.

The site lies in an L-shaped area fronting for a distance of approximately 275 feet on Route 667. At its west end, the site extends north for a minimum of 200 feet and on the east, it extends north for about 150 feet. The site occupies terrain that has been dramatically landscaped and terraced into the lower slopes of Coffee Hill where it intersects the narrow bottomlands north of Cedar Run. As noted, the hill face has been deliberately terraced with each terrace serving as a place for the foundation of the main house and/or some other associated structure or activity area. The farm/industrial complex, at the time of Stephen McCormick would have looked very impressive sitting on the hill facing the crossroads of the Rogues (Route 602), Dumfries (Route 667), and Double Poplar (Route 670) roads in front of Cedar Run and Neavil's Mill.

D. Obstacles

Obstacles include "natural or manmade terrain features that prevent, impede, or divert military action." The presence and difficulty of obstacles allow terrain and landscape to be assessed as unrestricted, restricted, or severely restricted.

9. Cedar Run Crossing at Auburn

Location: At or near location of modern Route 602 bridge.

Role in Battle: A ford was used by the troops throughout the battle including the Union II and III Corps to cross Cedar Run at Auburn. A bridge is shown on most Civil War era maps; however, many eye-witness accounts describe the crossing as a ford. In either event, the Cedar Run crossing at Auburn was a key feature that spurred and shaped the battle; providing a crossing of the run for the historic Rogues (Route 602) and Dumfries (routes 670 and 667) roads. It was

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key to the ability of the Union to rapidly deploy its infantry and cavalry, but most importantly their ability to move their extensive trains towards Greenwich and Catlett.

One Union combatant described its difficulty as follows:

We again started to cross the ford at Cedar Run, which at any time was a perilous undertaking, as the hill making down to the ford was very sharp and narrow and the road extremely rough. The darkness was intense, and the fog settling down upon us made it difficult to cross. I had driven a gun team at that time over two years, but this, to me, was the hardest experience that had ever fallen to my lot to encounter. There were a number of accidents; caissons and wagons were upset, which made it hard work for those in the rear to move or pass by. My position, as driver of the sixth gun, was very unpleasant.¹²⁶

Condition: The modern bridge plays the same topographic role as did the crossing during the battle. The bridge is a modern structure and the east and west approaches of routes 670 and 602 have been widened and cut into the bluff below Coffee Hill to accommodate modern traffic. Remnants of what may be elements of an earlier trace for sections of Route 602 lie in the Cedar Run bottoms and along the ascending trace of Route 670. A second, currently abandoned road trace breaks from Route 602 and descends the ravine east of Coffee Hill. This trace descends into the bottoms of Cedar Run where it is lost to view. It may be a remnant of the early-nineteenth-century Rogues Road, or may actually be a second, parallel trace of the mid-nineteenth-century road that would have allowed more ready access for vehicles utilizing the ford. Despite the modern, widened, and paved bridge and removal of the earlier bridgehead, the general character of the crossing is consistent with that of the mid-nineteenth century and does not significantly compromise the visual context or setting of the battlefield.

10. Cedar Run

Location: Cedar Run crosses the proposed district and the battlefield flowing from the northwest to the southeast.

Role in Battle: The stream was an obstacle to troops throughout the battle. As member of the 148th Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment stationed near the Auburn crossing of Cedar Run described a colleague's efforts to cross the stream, he:

. . . saw the Confederates steal down a stone fence and take possession of the only ford on the stream, which he must cross . . . The enemy had taken the only ford on the creek, while he was holding the hill, and there was no alternative left for him except to take to the stream wherever his troops could get into it, and run chances of getting across. He therefore pushed his men into the creek wherever they could get in. It was a scramble for safety under fire, but he got them all over, formed on the other side, and marched diagonally across the country, and joined the main body of troops while the bullets of the enemy were still dropping 'all around. He narrowly escaped death during this combat with the advancing Confederates.¹²⁷

Condition: Cedar Run itself appears to be similar to its appearance during the mid-nineteenth century. While the stream bed has been eroded by flooding, the openings of the Neavil's Mill

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tailrace, and what appears to be a mill bypass race, east and west of the Auburn bridge, respectively, are still in evidence.

11. Neavil's Mill

Location: Neavil's Mill includes a complex of structures located on the first terrace north of the flood plain of Cedar Run at the crossroads of Old Auburn Road (Route 670) and Rogues Road (Route 602).

Role in Battle: This historic mill and associated features were present at the time of battle. The mill complex consists of a series of components set along Cedar Run: a headrace, flow bypass, miller's house, mill seat, and tailrace. A significant feature of the mill as it relates to the Auburn battles lies in the existence and extent of a mill pond above the mill dam and headrace. The mill dam stood approximately 1,200 feet northwest of the mill at the mouth of the narrow ravine between Coffee Hill on the northeast and Chichester Hill on the southwest. The headrace angled towards the base slopes of Coffee Hill and followed that feature towards the mill seat. Just west of the Auburn bridge crossing Cedar Run, a headrace bypass channeled water back to the creek before entering the mill itself. The recently renovated house standing west of the Auburn bridge on the south side of Rogues Road was the miller's home and dates to the mid-nineteenth century.¹²⁸

Neavil's Mill is a relatively small, one-and-a-half-story structure, measuring 40-feet east-west by 20-feet north-south. The length and front of the building parallel Old Auburn Road. The mill headrace passed behind the miller's house and crossed under Rogues Road (Route 602) to enter the southwest side of the lower story of the mill. The mill wheel was overshot and was set in the southwest corner of the lower level. Water exited directly into a large mill pond (27-feet east-west by 77-feet north-south) to the rear of the mill. The pond fronted a tailrace angling slightly southeast to re-enter Cedar Run about 472 feet to the southeast of the mill. This tailrace is approximately 18- to 25-feet wide by 14 feet. While the mill has been renovated and modernized, the site played a key role in the emergence of the local agricultural economy beginning in the eighteenth century. The mill ponds, headrace, and tailrace became substantial obstacles to troops moving around the battlefield.

Condition: Neavil's Mill has been renovated and modernized, but many of the secondary headrace and tailrace features survive for interpretation. The Warrenton Antiquarian Society purchased the mill for \$2,500 in June 1958 with the intention of restoring it to working order.¹²⁹ According to a letter written to the editor of the *Fauquier Democrat* in 1961, there was a plan afoot to convert the valley of Cedar Run from Route 29 to Auburn into a public park with a parkway along one side of the stream.¹³⁰

When beginning the rebuilding project, the society considered whether to repair the existing walls and roof or to demolish the existing ruins and build from scratch. They decided on the latter. In dedicating the reconstructed building Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr. noted, "In rebuilding the mill the form, dimensions, and design were carefully followed and where ever practicable. The original stones and salvaged timbers were utilized [but that it was] impracticable to obtain an exact reconstruction."¹³¹ In a move that might make many an archaeologist wince, "the rubble" around the mill was cleared away and the area filled with topsoil. During the dedication ceremony, "The stone containing the date was inserted and mortared in."¹³²

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Shepherd postulated that “the passage of time will mellow the new materials it was necessary to use in the reconstruction of the building, and that before long the Auburn Mill will regain its former aged and weather-beaten appearance.”

It was hoped that “this enchanting landmark” would “revive an interest in this historic community and recall to posterity the activities of past generations in Fauquier County.” It would “serve as a lasting monument to those early settlers who passed this way over the colonial and Carolina trails and stopped over night at Neavil’s Tavern . . . recall to mind the trek of the English prisoners from the battle of Saratoga who passed this spot on their way to prison in Charlottesville” and “the march of mad Anthony Wayne’s brigade of Pennsylvania troops of the line who travelled through Auburn along the Iroquois trail on their way to join Washington’s army for the campaign that ended at the Battle of Yorktown and Freedom from England.”

The dedication speech made no mention of a Civil War battle at Auburn but noted that “a detachment of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart’s cavalry was concealed close by while they observed a long column of Yankee troops marching along the Auburn Road.”

Similarly, a brochure published by the Warrenton Antiquarian Society two years later did not include information on the battles, describing the mill as providing, “a lasting monument to the early settlers of Fauquier County [and] a reminder of the pioneer travelers and Revolutionary and Civil War soldiers who passed this way and paused for refreshments.”¹³³

By 1977, the Warrenton Antiquarian Society was considering the sale of the mill for “adaptive reuse” because it had been essentially unused since the restoration. Even though the society proposed to use the proceeds of sale on other preservation projects, some local residents opposed the plan, claiming any commercial use of the property would be inconsistent with its historic nature and a “violation of the public trust.” The society wrote to the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission staff in May 1977 requesting “an official opinion concerning our sale and the proposed reuse of the building.”¹³⁴

Staff responded that the commission “had always been in favor of adaptive reuse of historic buildings so long as the new function does not dilute the historical or architectural integrity of the structure.” The purchase and resale by preservation interests of historic properties under easement could ensure that a structure would be preserved while serving a useful function, without being a financial burden to the preservation agency. The bottom line was that “the worst use to make of a historic building is no use, for the building becomes the subject of neglect and vandalism.”¹³⁵

In June, neighborhood land owners formed a group called “Friends of Neavil’s Mill” that filed suit to block the sale of the mill to private interests and its conversion to an office. The suit claimed that the Warrenton Antiquarian Society’s bylaws prohibited the sale of the property and that the society had purchased the property and raised funds for its acquisition and reconstruction “with the clear understanding of the mill grantors that the property . . . would be preserved by the Antiquarian Society in perpetuity as an historical landmark.”¹³⁶ A few days later the National Trust for Historic Preservation entered the fray with a letter to the Antiquarians applauding its adaptive reuse plan because, “the best way to preserve a building is to use it.”¹³⁷

In September, a duel of letters to the editor of the *Fauquier Democrat* ensued as the Friends and the Antiquarians vied to establish their bona fides as true preservationists. The Friends basically

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accused the Antiquarians of breach of contract because their effort to raise funds for the purchase and reconstruction of the mill did not anticipate its resale to a private party. "An old landmark, restored with public and private funds and months of donated labor by people who thought they were building a community center, is being sold for commercial purposes . . . without any meaningful protective covenants." The Antiquarians' plan to invest the proceeds of the sale into the preservation of Weston "would be like selling Robert E. Lee to keep John Mosby."¹³⁸

The Antiquarians responded that easements to be placed on the property prior to sale would bring "the most protection property can have." The purpose of the firm that was purchasing the mill was to "help protect the countryside from the ravages of unplanned development. Consequently, the "scenic and historic character" of the mill were "ideally suited" to the nature of its public image. "The primary public value of the property was scenic and would not be diminished by its use as an office. Not only was the use proposed by the Antiquarians benign, the Friends' proposed community center would by its "very nature . . . destroys the character of the property."¹³⁹

In October, the law suit was dismissed and the mill on 2.9 acres was sold. The Friends sought to interest the Fauquier County Parks and Recreation Board in acquiring the property through condemnation for use as a community center.¹⁴⁰

The Fauquier County Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA) unanimously granted the new owner a special use permit in January to house an office in the mill over the objections of the Friends. The opponents argued that an office use in the surrounding residential and agricultural neighborhood would constitute spot zoning, stating "The Friends of Neavil's Mill protest any occupancy of the mill other than for historic preservation." The new owner also revealed at the meeting that the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission would not accept an easement on the property because it had been reconstructed and was an "improper restoration." An easement would instead be granted to the Warrenton Antiquarian Society. The BZA cited the support of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in approving the special use permit.¹⁴¹

In 1985, the new owner applied to Fauquier County for an amendment to the special use permit to expand the number of people working in the structure. The owner and the Antiquarian Society responded to criticism of their failure to place an easement on the property by once again asking the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission to accept the same.¹⁴² The owner informed the Commission that when he purchased the mill it was a 20-foot by 40-foot shell with a cedar shake roof, unfinished basement with a dirt floor, and a pine wood floor separating the basement from the rest of the building. Conversion to an office required the bricking of the basement floor, the addition of partitions, a staircase, and a loft on the main level, and a "small solarium on the back."

The Landmarks Commission restated that the mill was not eligible for listing on the National Register and thus not suitable for an easement. Year 2008 will mark the 52nd anniversary of these efforts to preserve and restore Neavil's Mill. Perhaps this memorializing effort has become historic in and of itself. The property continues to be used for offices today.¹⁴³

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Avenues of Approach

An avenue of approach is a “relatively unobstructed ground route that leads to an objective or to key terrain.” Included in this consideration are things such as mobility corridors which are areas “where movement is channeled due to terrain constrictions, e.g., road over a causeway.”

13. Carolina/Rogues Road/Three Mile Switch Road

Location: Follows Route 602 (modern Rogues Road) from Casanova through Auburn to intersect the modern Dumfries Road (Route 605). Northwest with Route 605 for 0.6 miles then northeast following Route 602.

Role in Battle: This was the path of the Union III Corps march from Casanova to Greenwich and of the Union II Corps from Casanova to Auburn. Gen. Francis A. Walker, a member of Union General Warren’s II Corps staff at Auburn, described the route as follows.

The regiments were called up at between three and four o'clock, and at the very break of day, amid a heavy fog, were on their way to cross Cedar Run at the village of Auburn.

The line of the Second Corps march was, for the first mile or two, that is, until Cedar Run should be crossed, actually toward and not away from the enemy; while for two or three hundred yards, just before the crossing, the road skirted the foot of a precipitous and wooded hill, on the other side of which ran the road coming down to the ford from Warrenton [Route 670], the ford being common to the two roads. Beyond the crossing the road again forked, the left-hand branch winding around the base of a bald and tolerably prominent ridge, while the right-hand road bore sharply off to the southeast toward Catlett's Station. The latter was the destined route of the Second Corps; the former had been followed by the Third Corps, the night before, on its way to Greenwich. The crossing itself was particularly difficult, on account of the extreme steepness of the hills leading down to the creek and the narrowness of the path.¹⁴⁴

Condition: Rogues Road follows a trace that has been modernized and widened but does not show significant deviation from the original. The historic trace of the Rogues Road connects Auburn to the village of Casanova (then called Three Mile Switch). It crosses the Auburn bridge, then rises on the east side of the slopes of a deeply entrenched ravine that defines Coffee Hill before crossing the upper slopes of the hill to intersect the modern Warrenton Road (Route 605). South of Auburn bridge, the setting is comparable to that traversed in 1863, and consequently, the road is considered a contributing resource. While new farms and houses have been established, these are for the most part, well away from the road proper, leaving a setting that is reasonably comparable to that which the armies observed, traversed, and camped upon in October of 1863. Melrose Castle, the headquarters of the II Corps on the evening of October 13, while renovated for modern living and occupied, still retains its mid-nineteenth-century character. The lands to the east and west of the road present a visual setting comparable to that camped on by Union soldiers on the evening of October 13th. North of Auburn bridge, the land to the east and north of this road has been subdivided and converted to suburban residential uses to the extent that it does not retain the integrity required for listing on the National Register. This land has consequently been excluded from this nomination.

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14. Old Auburn Road, Double Poplars Church, and adjoining fields

Location: Modern Route 670 west of Auburn

Role in Battle: Fitzhugh Lee's Confederate troops encampment across the broad rolling uplands north and south of Old Auburn Road (called Double Poplars Road or the Warrenton Road by combatants) on the evening of October 13th. They advanced against the Union troops screening the II Corps's march up Rogues Road on October 14th. Metal detecting data provided by a local collector indicates that a large number of artillery fragments were found on the high ridge east of the Kettle Wind farm complex. It is believed that this is the area where Lt. Col. Hilary Jones's Confederate artillery went into battery and received counter-battery fire from Union artillery on "Coffee Hill."

Condition: The road trace east of Double Poplars Church towards Auburn has been widened, resurfaced and modernized to accommodate modern vehicles but does not deviate significantly from that of the mid-nineteenth century. Some local reforestation has occurred, but the sense of the broad upland agricultural fields and pastures that bound the road in 1863 remains. The original church at Double Poplars, built soon after the war, was replaced in the mid-twentieth century. Kettle Wind Farm, which dominates the high ground above Cedar Run west of Auburn, is the site of a few twentieth-century residential and agricultural structures. Several modern residences have also been built on the north end of Coffee Hill, southeast of Route 670 where the road descends toward Auburn bridge; however the fields astride Route 670 retain much of the same character they had at the time of the battle. Sections of the hollow west of Route 670 descent to Cedar Run that were identified as wooded at the time of the action have been cleared.

15. Old Dumfries Road

Location: Modern Old Dumfries Road (Route 667) follows the trace of the historic road from Auburn to Saint Stephen's Church and Catlett.

Role in Battle: Old Dumfries Road served as the route of Stuart's scouting party towards Catlett on the afternoon of October 13th and his return to Auburn prior to secreting his troops in "Stuart's Ravine." On the 14th it was the route of retreat first for Stuart then for the Union II Corps, as described below.

As soon as General Hays reported the way open, General Webb, with our Second Division, took the advance to Catlett's, Hays's division following. Gregg's cavalry and Carroll's brigade were ordered to abandon the ground which they had been holding so stubbornly. Caldwell's men marched off the hill after they had buried eleven of their comrades. Gregg's cavalry deployed through the woods to protect our flank. As tired as our soldiers were there was no fault found at the pace set by the head of the column. Brooke's brigade had great difficulty in getting out after Gregg had withdrawn his cavalry. As it was, he had to make a wide detour under a heavy fire in order to get away.

The right section of our battery under the command of Lieut. Peter Hunt, was kept back with the First Division, and shelled the woods to the right, left, and rear; and, when they fell back, it was done by prolonge for some distance, the gunners

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loading the pieces while the horses walked along, stopping long enough to fire, then walk on again. For over an hour before Catlett's was reached this was kept up; and our infantry also was out on our flank, loading and firing as they advanced. To me it was a spectacle such as I never desire to see again.¹⁴⁵

Condition: While showing clear evidence of widening and grading appropriate to making the road useful to modern vehicles, there is no evidence to suggest that this road has been significantly moved from its mid-nineteenth-century trace. The road passes almost exclusively through land that is farmed with very few modern structures visible.

16. Dumfries Road

Location: Conforms to modern Route 605.

Role in Battle: This was the route of Confederate advance to the battlefield from Warrenton for divisions under Ewell and Rhodes and the route of Union III Corps march from Auburn to Greenwich. Initial contact between Rhodes and the 10th New York cavalry occurred near the intersection of Route 605 and Route 602. Controlled metal detecting on the Silbersiepe Farm suggests that elements of Caldwell's Division of Union troops were arrayed on the south side of Route 605 in the early morning hours of October 14th, then formed a line of battle facing Warrenton. This force may have been in contact with the 10th New York Cavalry deployed as a screen to protect the Union II Corps train from Confederate forces deploying from Warrenton. Cavalry-related artifacts have been found along Route 605 just southeast from Auburn Baptist Church, but it is possible that the original cavalry line may have been slightly farther west above and in place to screen the intersection of the Dumfries (Route 605) and Rogues (Route 602) roads.

Condition: Route 605 is the northern boundary of the proposed historic district because the land to its north has been converted to suburban residential development. Land to the south of Route 605 and west of its eastern intersection with Route 602 is pasture, mostly on the Silbersiepe and Woodbury properties.

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	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1	18	264210E	4289440N
2	18	265140E	4288360N
3	18	264770E	4287320N
4	18	265210E	4287610N
5	18	266230E	4287600N
6	18	269840E	4283180N
7	18	270000E	4281920N
8	18	269840E	4281840N
9	18	269560E	4282900N
10	18	265360E	4285110N
11	18	263340E	4282260N
12	18	263040E	4282740N
13	18	263980E	4284640N
14	18	262290E	4286560N
15	18	262270E	4286930N
16	18	263670E	4287430N
17	18	263760E	4289020N

Boundary Description

As outlined on the oversize maps in additional documentation, the boundary borders the roads into the battlefield: Dumfries, Old Auburn, Old Dumfries, and Rogues roads, to Auburn and the October 13-14, 1863 core and study area. This boundary incorporates the study and core areas sometimes referred to as Auburn I and Auburn II Battlefield

Boundary Justification

As discussed above in Section 8 "Significance Statement," the proposed Auburn Battlefield is the site of Civil War actions fought on the 13th and 14th of October 1863 during the Bristoe Campaign. The land area involved in the First Battle of Auburn is entirely encompassed by the larger Second Battle of Auburn fought on the following day.

The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) created by Congress in 1991 identified and mapped the nation's historically significant Civil War battle sites. Two of these principal battles were fought on land recommended for inclusion in the proposed National Register battlefield nomination: Auburn I (CWSAC Reference #: VA039) and Auburn II (CWSAC Reference #: VA041). Boundaries determined by the CWSAC were based on a list of "character defining features."

The boundaries and character defining features of the Auburn battlefields were identified and mapped by the National Park Service (NPS) for the initial CWSAC in 1992.

The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 instructs the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) to update the CWSAC findings and maps. A draft of the ABPP's report to Congress released in July 2009 includes revised maps for the Auburn battlefields

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based upon a review of their character defining features and integrity conducted by ABPP in 2005.

The ABPP found that approximately 4,400 acres of land are essential to telling the story of the days in October 1863 and our ability to understand the significance of the actions in America's history.

The ABPP report found that 95 percent of the 4,400 acres on the two battlefields is likely to be eligible for listing in the National Register, as shown on Map 8 in Appendix 1 of this nomination. This finding does not constitute a formal determination by the Keeper of the National Register, however, in part because the data available to ABPP for the report do not necessarily reflect the full research needed for a formal National Register nomination.

To provide the data needed for a definitive determination of Auburn's eligibility for the National Register, the non profit group Citizens for Fauquier County (CFFC) obtained a grant from ABPP to retain planner and historian John D. Hutchinson, AICP of the Jennings Gap Partnership (JGP), Archeologist Clarence Geier, PhD. of James Madison University, and military historian Joseph A. Whitehorne, PhD. to conduct an in-depth archeological and documentary assessment of the battlefield landscape.

The study team conducted a KOCOA analysis to revisit the battlefield's character defining features and assess their integrity. (This process is described in Section 8 "Significance Statement above.)

Because these character defining features, as well as the overall battlefield landscape, retain a high degree of integrity, it is recommended that most of the lands identified by the ABPP, as shown on Map 8 in Appendix 1 of this nomination as being within Auburn's "Potential National Register Boundary," with three exceptions, be included in the Auburn Battlefield National Register nomination and determined eligible for listing on the federal and state registers

JGP conducted an in depth GIS analysis of the battlefield boundaries defined by ABPP. It confirmed the ABPP's overall boundary for the battlefield nomination. It also determined that integrity has been lost on 903 acres on the battlefield.

As shown on Map 9 in Appendix 1 of this nomination, three areas of the battlefield have substantially lost their integrity because they have been converted to suburban residential uses. The exceptions, which are not included in the battlefield district, are as follows:

- 700 acres surrounding the intersections of Dumfries Road (Route 605), Rogues Road (Route 602), and Taylor Road (Route 670) in the northern reaches of the battlefield;
- 93 acres north of and in the unincorporated village of Catlett on either side of Old Dumfries Road (Route 677) in the southeastern reaches of the battlefield; and
- 110 acres north of and in the unincorporated village of Casanova on either side of Rogues Road (Route 602) in the southwestern reaches of the battlefield.

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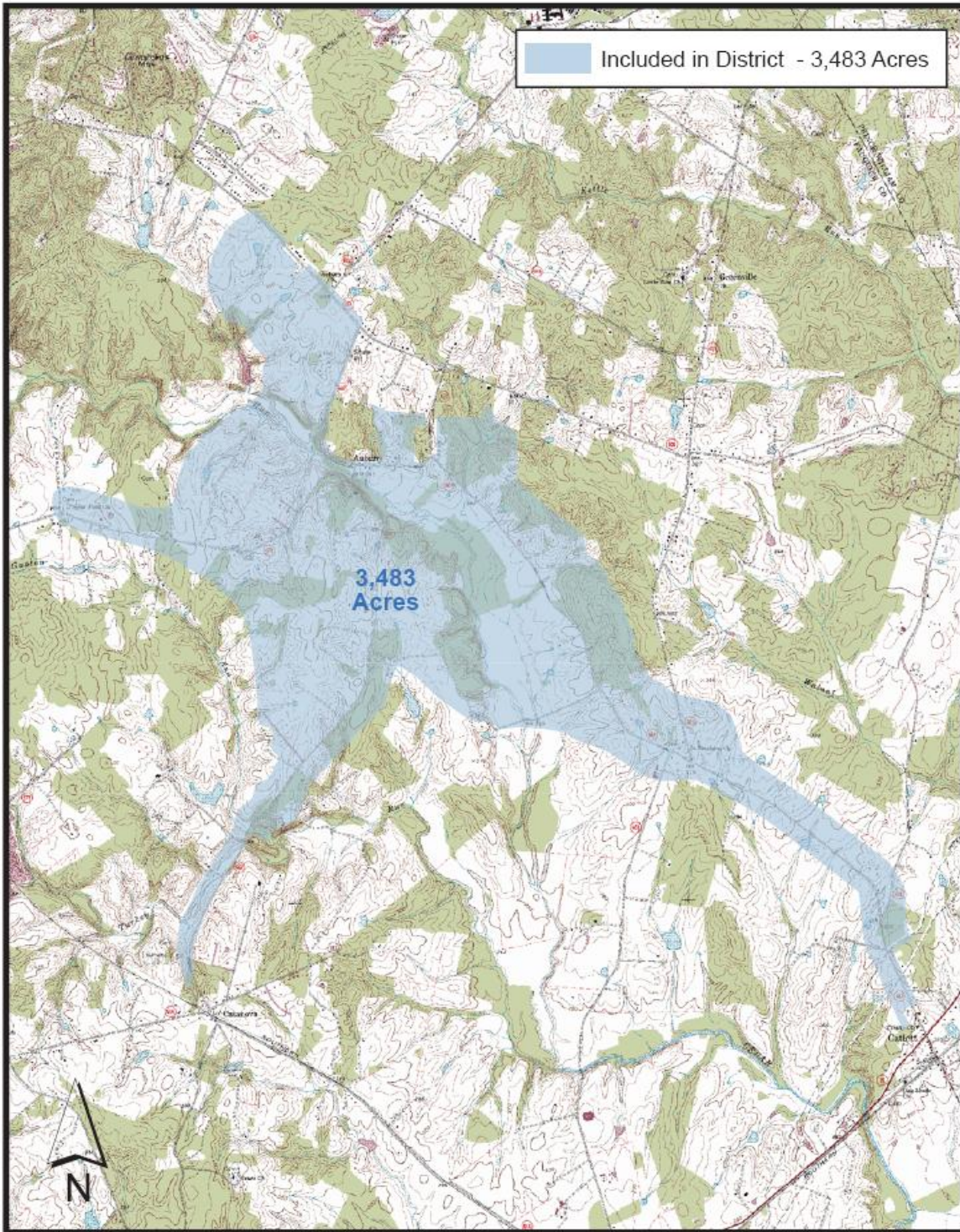
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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Auburn Battlefield City or Vicinity: Vicinity of Catlett County: Fauquier State: VA
 Photographer: Cheryl Shepherd (CS) & Ruth Barnish (RB) Date Photographed: A/S
Digital Submitted in B&W as listed below. Accompanied by Gold DVD with Color Tiff images.

<u>Description of Photograph(s) and Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photographer</u>
0001 – Auburn Bridge, Cedar Run Ford 030-5140-0134 Northeast into Auburn Xrds 1 of 10.	03-11-2011	CS
0002 – Neavil’s Mill beyond Mill Pond & Folk Victorian House in Auburn, to South 2 of 10. (030-5140-0074 & 030-5140-0075)	03-11-2011	CS
0003 – Chichester Hill at Pageland 030-5140-0057, facing S, Rogues Road fence line 3 of 10.	03-11-2011	CS
0004 – Coffee Hill SW (Neocolonial landmark for battle site) 4 of 10.	02-07-2011	RB
0005 – Rogues Road 030-5140-0135 to N 5 of 10.	02-07-2011	RB
0006 – Stuart’s Ravine 030-5140-0077, facing E 6 of 10.	11-12-2010	RB
0007 – Stephen McCormick Cemetery – his footstone 030-5140-0081 7 of 10.	11-12-2010	RB
0008 - Ajax Barn – CW POW Jail 030-5140-0065, facing NE 8 of 10.	02-02-2011	RB
0009 – St. Stephens Episcopal Church 030-5140-0100 SW elevations 9 of 10.	11-12-2010	RB
0010 – Old Dumfries Road 030-5140-0136 to SW & Auburndale 030-5140-0089 10 of 10.	03-11-2011	CS



THE JENNINGS GAP PARTNERSHIP
LAND USE PLANNING | FUNDRAISING | PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

0 0.5 1 Miles



Auburn Battlefield District Fauquier County, VA

Map 9: Historic District Boundaries and USGS 7.5 Minute Series Catlett Quadrangle