

# Virginia Department of Historic Resources

## PIF Resource Information Sheet

This information sheet is designed to provide the Virginia Department of Historic Resources with the necessary data to be able to evaluate the significance of the proposed district for possible listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This is not a formal nomination, but a necessary step in determining whether or not the district could be considered eligible for listing. Please take the time to fill in as many fields as possible. A greater number of completed fields will result in a more timely and accurate assessment. Staff assistance is available to answer any questions you have in regards to this form.

<b>General Property Information</b>		For Staff Use Only DHR ID #:	
District Name(s):	Ball's Bluff Battlefield Historic District		
District or Selected Building Date(s):	October 21-22, 1861	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circa Pre <input type="checkbox"/> Post	Open to the Public? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Main District Streets and/or Routes:	Edwards Ferry Road Route 15	City: Leesburg	Zip: 20176
County or Ind. City:	Loudoun County & Town of Leesburg	USGS Quad(s):	Leesburg, Waterford, Sterling, VA, and Poolesville, MD

<b>Physical Character of General Surroundings</b>	
Acreage: 2,870	Setting (choose one): <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Town <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation Corridor
<p>Site Description Notes/Notable Landscape Features/Streetscapes: The proposed district covers portions of Leesburg and Loudoun County, Virginia, and Montgomery County, Maryland. Edwards Ferry Road, the main road, retains its curved and rolling roadbed. The Potomac River, with the strategically significant Harrison's Island, is the main waterway. The land in the proposed district includes hills, rolling fields and bluffs, all important to the October 1861 battle.</p>	
Ownership Categories:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal

<b>General District Information</b>	
<p>What were the historical uses of the resources within the proposed district? Examples include: Dwelling, Store, Barn, etc... The lands within the proposed battlefield boundaries were located along the Potomac River and contained established farms, mills, landings, warehouses, ferries and a road network by the start of the Civil War.</p>	
What are the current uses? (if other than the historical use)	<p>Much of the land is still in agricultural and residential use. The main road, Edwards Ferry Road, is a key transportation link to homes and commerce, just as it was during the time of the battle. Three parks are within the boundary. Seventy-six acres is currently designated as the Ball's Bluff National Historic Landmark.</p>
Architectural styles or elements of buildings within the proposed district:	<p>There are at least three houses that were present at the time of the battle. All represent the vernacular style of rural Virginia.</p>
Architects, builders, or original owners of buildings within the proposed district:	<p>Property owners at the time of the battle were: Ball, Rust, Trundle, Saunders, Ault, Harris, Smart, and Bentley.</p>
Are there any known threats to this district?	<p>Substantial suburban and commercial development borders the proposed expanded boundary on the west and south sides.</p>

**General Description of District:** (Please describe building patterns, types, features, and the general architectural quality of the proposed district. Include prominent materials and noteworthy building details within the district and a general setting and/or streetscape description.)

The Loudoun County Heritage Commission proposes to significantly expand the Ball's Bluff Battlefield from the current 76 acre Ball's Bluff National Historic Landmark to include well-preserved land surrounding the current Landmark and along both sides of the Potomac River on which many significant events relevant to the battle took place. The expanded boundary of the Ball's Bluff Battlefield encompasses land in Loudoun County, Virginia, the Town of Leesburg, Virginia, and Montgomery County, Maryland. It includes land on both the Virginia and Maryland shores of the Potomac River as well as Harrison's Island, Maryland which lies between the shores. The proposed enlarged battlefield contains almost 2,900 acres of land.

The proposed boundary expansion is based on the Battlefield Core Study Area created by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) during its nationwide survey of Civil War sites in 1992-1993. The map titled Proposed\_Ball's\_Bluff\_HD\_Boundary\_Quads shows the Battlefield Core Study Area. The heavy black dotted line represents CWSAC's study of the battle and areas on which troops moved and where sites contributing to the start and evolution of the battle are located. However, portions of the core study area have been developed since the CWSAC study and are no longer eligible for inclusion. Recent research also shows support for the inclusion of the Markley Division parcel, also known as Springwood. The solid black line indicates the existing Ball's Bluff National Historic Landmark. The thick gray line shows the proposed expanded boundary.

The northern boundary begins at point A on the map above White's Ferry, known at the time of the battle as Conrad's Ferry (VDHR 053-0104). The boundary angles to the west through Big Spring Farm, crossing present-day Route 15 to include Springwood (VDHR 053-0298) then along the edge of Veteran's Park at Ball's Bluff to the Jackson House (point C) and along the western boundary of Ball's Bluff Park. It runs southeast to Sage Hill Farm (VDHR 053-5248-0001) then north along Battlefield Parkway to include Fort Evans (VDHR 253-5138) on the Rehau parcel west of the Parkway. The section near the intersection of Battlefield Parkway and Edwards Ferry Road contains on both sides of the latter road intact earthworks constructed by the Confederates (VDHR 053-5248-0004). The boundary continues eastward on Edwards Ferry Road (VDHR 053-6078) to its terminus at River Creek Parkway. It continues eastward along the river on Town of Leesburg property to narrow along the flood plain of River Creek Country Club. At Edwards Ferry landing (point B on the map), where Goose Creek flows into the Potomac River, the boundary extends south along Goose Creek encompassing the locks of the Goose Creek Canal and Elizabeths Mill (VDHR 053-0136). Also at the confluence, the boundary crosses to Edwards Ferry landing on the Maryland side. It turns northwest and back across the Potomac River to the southern tip of Harrison's Island where it spans the river again into Maryland. The boundary runs northward encompassing portions of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Park (M: 12-46) back to the beginning at the Maryland landing of White's Ferry.

The northern portion of the expansion on the Virginia side falls within the Catoctin Rural Historic District (VDHR 053-0012) which is listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and is eligible (but not listed) in the National Register of Historic Places. White's Ferry, Springwood, Big Spring and the current Ball's Bluff Historic District fall within the Catoctin Rural Historic District. Each of these three resources is individually eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Edwards Ferry roadbed is deemed eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The expanded boundary contains largely pristine riverbank, open fields, wooded lots, and minimal residential. Included in the Virginia area are Ball's Bluff Battlefield and National Cemetery (a National Historic Landmark), two ferry crossings, one active and one historic; three structures extant at the time of the battle; earthworks constructed as part of the defense of Leesburg; Fort Evans; Edwards Ferry Road; a roadbed abandoned after the Civil War; and rolling lands that retain much of their character from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The Maryland side contains portions of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Park, Harrison's Island, and the Edwards Ferry landing. The expanded district will add many locations – White's and Edwards Ferries, Harrison's Island, the Jackson House, Edwards Ferry Road – significant to the events on and around October 21, 1861.

White's Ferry on the Maryland side of the northern boundary was the location of Union camps as thousands of Federals were moved into the Poolesville area in the months preceding the Ball's Bluff Battle. It was from here that Colonel and Senator Edward Baker and his California Brigade moved downriver to cross at Harrison's Island on the day of the battle. Today there are some post-Civil War buildings on both sides of the ferry but not so many that the rural character of the landings has changed much. The ferry crossing provides a nearly pristine view up and down the river.

The area around Big Spring and Springwood was a critically important part of the Confederate defense of Leesburg. A detachment of the 17<sup>th</sup> Mississippi established a camp there some two months before the battle at Ball's Bluff. Men from this unit would later participate in firefight at the Jackson House.

Harrison's Island played a strategic and important role before, during and after the major battle. It was where the twenty man Federal reconnaissance patrol crossed over to Virginia on the evening of October 20, 1861. Early morning the next day, a

Union raiding party crossed the island only to discover that the so-called encampment was actually a tree line. More troops crossed over the island on the 21<sup>st</sup> and were part of the battle in the afternoon. Harrison's Island was the destination for the hundreds of retreating Union soldiers after the engagement but many never made it across the fast moving Potomac.

The island contains four partially or fully standing structures: a silo, a dwelling, a corncrib and barn. Construction of the two-story house is estimated to be ca. 1800. The construction dates of the other structures are not known. The view of the island from both shores is very similar to what it would have been in the mid-1860s. The expanded boundary in Maryland encompasses the C&O Canal and follows the boundary of the Battlefield Core Study Area as drawn by the CWSAC.

At Edwards Ferry, at the southern end of the proposed district, over the course of two days 4,500 Union troops crossed from Maryland to Virginia as ordered by commanding General Stone and camped on the flood plain along the river. Today the flood plain is part of the golf course at River Creek Country Club. According to the developer, minimal earth movement was done at the confluence of Goose Creek and the Potomac River. The 9<sup>th</sup> tee box was elevated by adding dirt, which covers the foundation of the warehouse at the ferry site. Standing at the confluence of Goose Creek and the river where the ferry landing once was, the view of the river and the Maryland shore retains its historical integrity.

On the morning of October 21, thirty-three men from the 3<sup>rd</sup> New York Cavalry were ordered to leave camp along the flood plain at Edwards Ferry and ride out Edwards Ferry Road to provide a diversion. Approximately three miles down the road "near the base of the hill upon which sits Fort Evans", the Federals tangled with men from a Mississippi regiment. This did not escalate into a larger fight.

The Union Cavalry "...returned to Edwards Ferry, examining along the way the terrain on both sides of the road."<sup>ii</sup> This likely encompassed the lands presently owned by the Dennis, Rust, and Harris families and Red Rock Wilderness Park.

This stretch of Edwards Ferry Road retains its undulating roadbed, slight curves and sightlines that were present at the time of the battle. It remained a gravel road until approximately 2005 when VDOT gradually paved it in place over the course of many months. Much of the view from the road remains as it was in 1861. A one-story log house (VDHR 053-5367) sits back from and can be easily viewed from the road (point E). The site survey estimates the structure's construction to be ca. 1830.

Cattail Ordinary (VDHR 053-0403) sits right on the south side of the road, just as it did at the time of the battle (point D on the map). Construction of the original log section of the building is estimated to be pre-1775. The fields to the rear leading down to Cattail Branch remain undeveloped. Heading west past Cattail Ordinary, the fields are rolling and largely undeveloped. The roadbed dips and rises as it did when the diversionary troops galloped on it. At its western boundary within the proposed district are Confederate-constructed earthworks on both sides of the road. They are in pristine condition and so close to the road that they can be seen easily even with heavy underbrush in the summer months.

During the Edwards Ferry Road entanglement, the Confederate soldiers at Big Spring moved down the river bank toward the Jackson House, occupied by Mrs. Margaret Jackson and her children. Filing along a steep hollow that still exists today, the Confederate soldiers crested the hill and saw the enemy in the yard of the Jackson House. The first real skirmish of the day ensued. Approximately two hours later at 10:00 AM, another small attack occurred. As described in Gregory Coco's book, *From Ball's Bluff to Gettysburg...And Beyond: The Civil War Letters of Private Roland E. Bowen, 15<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Infantry, 1861-1864*, Private Bowen later recalled the "terrible howling" of the Jackson family inside the house<sup>ii</sup> The building was at the center of the morning fighting. Confederate soldier, Private Ezekiel Armstrong, later described the scene after the second skirmish. He wrote, "We were ordered to remain at the fence [at the Jackson house] by which place all the killed & wounded were brought..."<sup>iii</sup>

By 1:00 PM another skirmish took place near the Jackson House. Federal troops fell back to the river. Around 2:00 PM Colonel Baker and his men crossed at Harrison's Island. By mid-afternoon, all of the Federals were on the Virginia side along the river. The 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia moved into the area that is now by the parking lot for the National Historic Landmark and tangled with the 1<sup>st</sup> California. Both sides fell back after the skirmish.

By late afternoon the 18<sup>th</sup> Mississippi arrived. The Confederates informally ended up in a horseshoe formation. By 4:00 the main fighting was underway. In the midst of the battle, Colonel Baker was killed. Meanwhile the thousands of men at the Edwards Ferry landing were waiting for orders that never came.

The battle at Ball's Bluff was an evenhanded fight until the 17<sup>th</sup> Mississippi arrived with fresh troops right before dark. They swept across the field and the tired Union troops were caught between the advancing Confederates and the bluffs above the river. It then turned into a rout and all went wrong for the Federals. They took to the river slightly south of the battle area where the bluffs weren't as steep. Many men couldn't or wouldn't swim. There weren't enough boats to return the soldiers to safety on Harrison's Island. High above, the Confederates shot down to the river and continued until it was too dark to see. Many Union soldiers trapped on the Virginia side were taken prisoner. Bodies of those who were swept up in the river washed ashore along the Potomac River for days, some as far south as Alexandria. One is known to have washed up on George Washington's lawn at Mount Vernon.

The battle resulted in 223 Union soldiers killed; 226 wounded; and 553 taken prisoner. On the Confederate side, thirty-six were killed; 264 wounded; and three taken prisoner.

The next day the 13<sup>th</sup> Mississippi was positioned along Edwards Ferry Road to watch the Union encampment at the ferry landing. By this time, they were dug in with trenches. Late in the afternoon, Confederate Colonel Barksdale decided to attack with 650 of his men. Two Union and two Confederate soldiers were killed.

On October 23<sup>rd</sup> the Federal cavalry conducted two or three patrols. By the night of October 24th, all of the Union soldiers had re-crossed the river.

Although residential and commercial development has occurred on a few parcels originally included in the CWSAC Battlefield Core Study Area, the landscape in the proposed boundary expansion retains its topography and most of its historic integrity and view shed. The land within the expanded boundary is either undeveloped or exhibits very low density residential or commercial development.

The proposed district includes approximately 20 contributing resources and 36 non-contributing resources.

The table below describes many of the defining resources in the proposed district.

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Role in Battle</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Condition</b>
Veterans Park at Ball's Bluff	There were troop movements in this area during the battle. Afterward, Union survivors of the retreat passed through the flood plain.	Adjacent to National Historic Landmark	Open space. Potomac flood plain.
Ball's Bluff Battlefield Regional Park	This is the site of the core battle and the cemetery.	Northeast of Leesburg, along the Potomac River.	The park contains the National Historic Landmark and the cemetery. The site retains its historical integrity.
Jackson House	At the center of two early morning skirmishes leading up to the main battle. Was the site for wounded and killed Confederate soldiers after the morning battles.	Adjacent to Veteran's Park at Ball's Bluff.	The house is a two-story frame house in the vernacular style of rural Virginia. Post-Civil War additions were added. The Civil War Trust and the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority recently received an NPS grant and private funding to acquire the three acre property. It will eventually be used as a visitors' center.
Steep hollow and fields by the Jackson House	At the center of two early morning skirmishes leading up to the main battle.	Adjacent to Veteran's Park at Ball's Bluff.	The property retains its historic character.
White's Ferry (VDHR 053-0104)	Known at the time of the battle as Conrad's Ferry, thousands of Federal troops were encamped on the Maryland side for months preceding the battle.	North of Leesburg on the Potomac River	A few post-Civil War buildings have been constructed on both sides of the river. The view shed up and down the river is nearly pristine.
Springwood (VDHR 053-0298)	It was part of the Ball property at the time of the battle. A detachment of the 17th Mississippi camped here for several months	North of Leesburg, west of and adjacent to present day Route 15.	The house and cemetery pre-date the Civil War. Much of the property is open space.

	prior to the battle. The soldiers were part of the fire fight at the Jackson House on October 21.		
Fort Evans (VDHR 253-5138)	The earthen fortification was the site of Confederate General Nathan Evans' command post and encampment of Confederate troops. On the morning of October 21, the 3 <sup>rd</sup> New York Cavalry tangled with a Mississippi regiment at the base of the Fort.	On a hill south of Edwards Ferry Road.	The site retains its historical integrity.
Edwards Ferry Road (VDHR 053-6078)	The road was the site of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> New York Cavalry's diversion the morning of the battle. It was the route for Federal pickets from Edwards Ferry landing toward Leesburg. The day after the battle, the 13 <sup>th</sup> Mississippi was stationed along the road to watch the Federals at the landing.	Situated between Battlefield Parkway and its modern-day terminus at River Creek Parkway.	The roadbed retains its rolls, curves and sight lines. As noted in the Reconnaissance Level Survey, "...the embankments and mature trees on either side of the roadbed ...convey the length of time the roadbed has been in use..." Deemed eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (Transportation, Military).
Earthworks on Edwards Ferry Road (053-5248-0004)	This was the site of the NY Cavalry diversion on the morning of the battle.	Edwards Ferry Road	The earthworks are intact.
Harrison's Island (VDHR 053-0082)	The crossing location for Federal soldiers from Maryland to Virginia and the destination for hundreds after the battle.	Potomac River	The island contains three structures, the construction date of one estimated to be 1800. There is one archaeological site.
Cattail Ordinary (VDHR 053-0403)	Prominently situated on Edwards Ferry Road, the structure would have been visible by both Union and Confederate troops on the road. It is on land probably examined by Federal Cavalry as it returned to Edwards Ferry after the morning diversion on October 21.	Edwards Ferry Road	The house has been altered by changes in the twentieth century however large hand-hewn logs with chinking can be seen on the interior as well as large, hand-hewn logs in the ceiling.
Log house on Rust property (VDHR 053-5367)	Set back on Edwards Ferry Road but clearly within view, the structure would have been visible by both Union and Confederate troops on the road. It is on land probably examined by Federal Cavalry as it returned to Edwards Ferry after the morning diversion on October 21.	Edwards Ferry Road, adjacent to Red Rocks Wilderness Park.	The structure has been slightly modified. The landscape on both sides is open fields with trees at the back.
Edwards Ferry (Virginia and Maryland)	Thousands of Federal soldiers crossed at this site	Confluence of Goose Creek and the Potomac	On the Virginia side, the landing is owned by the

	prior to and after the battle.	River on the Virginia side.	River Creek Country Club. The site has had modest development in the creation of a community park. On the Maryland side, the landing retains much of its historical integrity.
Flood plain along the Potomac River, Virginia side	Approximately 4,500 Federal troops camped here prior to and during the battle.	West of the confluence of Goose Creek and the Potomac River.	Owned by River Creek Country Club, the flood plain is part of the golf course. Underneath the mound that is the 9 <sup>th</sup> tee box lies the foundation of the antebellum warehouse.
Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Canal (VDHR 053-0136).	The day after the battle, a “friendly fire” incident occurred near the mill when men from the 16 <sup>th</sup> Indiana were on picket duty.	East side of Goose Creek	Canal locks and mill site are part of Loudoun County Parks and Recreation: Elizabeths Mill Riverfront Park and Kepharts Bridge Landing.
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Park, Maryland (M:12-46)	Movement of troops up and down the river between Poolesville and Edwards Ferry landing.	Potomac River	The site retains its historic integrity.

**Significance Statement:** Briefly note any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the proposed district. It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or genealogies to this form. Please list all sources of information. Normally, only information contained on this form is forwarded to the State Review Board.

The Battle of Ball's Bluff, on October 21, 1861, was when the Civil War first came to Loudoun County. Its significance does not lie in its size, or in its strategic outcome. Its significance is how this modest sized and tragic engagement led to major change in the conduct of the war.

Part of McClellan's Operations in Northern Virginia (October-December 1861), this early battle of several thousand armed men was a Federal disaster. Misunderstandings, miscommunications and errors of judgment led to almost 1,000 casualties and captured soldiers among Federal troops, the death of a US Senator and major Congressional inquiries. Those inquiries led to the formation of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Conduct of War, had profound influence on attitudes about the war and altered the conduct of the war from that point forward.

The battle, while modest in size, is recognized as one of the most significant battles of the War. It is currently commemorated with a tiny National cemetery and a small 76 acre National Historic Landmark at the site of the final and most intense portion of the engagement.

Now we have an opportunity to document and honor more of this land where soldiers battled and so many died – and to officially recognize a very special piece of our history and rural character. The approximately 2,800 acres surrounding the current Battlefield Landmark represent a rare undeveloped area along the Potomac River in fast growing Loudoun County. The proposed new district includes open land and the Jackson House where both sides maneuvered and fought during the early hours of the battle, the old Edwards Ferry roadbed used by both Confederate and Federal troops and the furthest forward movement of the troops at Edwards Ferry, earthwork fortifications near the road from which the Confederates directed their side of the battle and pristine Harrison's Island, Maryland, just a little way into the Potomac, from which Federal troops crossed into Virginia and which proved to be such a significant obstacle to Federal movement and escape.

Surprisingly in such a rapidly developing area, much of the topography in the area proposed for designation has not changed since 1861. The bluffs, deep hollows, rolling fields, and streams remain as they were.

In late October of 1861, General George McClellan saw the opportunity to capture Leesburg, an important strategic objective that appeared lightly defended. He ordered his local commander, Brig General Charles Stone, to make a "small demonstration" that might induce the Confederates to pull back and leave the town open to capture. Just a short distance downstream from Ball's Bluff, at Edwards Ferry, thousands of Federal troops crossed the river as part of the "small demonstration". A small group of cavalry rode toward Ball's Bluff, encountered some Confederates on the road and withdrew. The rest of the troops just stayed at Edwards Ferry. This large contingent drew the attention of local Confederate forces and effectively divided the Confederates resources for most of the day. However, in the confused environment, this large force never seriously engaged the Confederates or came to the aid of their beleaguered colleagues upstream when the Confederate forces observing their inaction moved westward late in the day to decisively engage the Federal units at Ball's Bluff.

The battle at Ball's Bluff itself started on October 21, when, in a separate but nearby activity, a small group of Federal troops, deployed the evening before on a reconnaissance mission toward Leesburg, sent a mistaken report of a Confederate camp on the riverbank near Ball's Bluff. That report led to an attempted raid on the camp by a small number of Federal troops crossing a short distance over the Potomac River from nearby Harrison's Island. Despite the discovery that there was no undefended camp, the Federal troops stayed and continued their probes. As Confederates stationed near Leesburg discovered the incursion, fighting began. During the course of the day an increasing number of Federal troops crossed over from the island several at a time in a few small boats, ultimately totaling about 1700. They made a few incursions toward the Confederates, but mostly stayed close together near the riverbank. Several artillery pieces were dragged up the steep bluffs with huge effort. The lack of available boats made crossing a slow and tedious process and thousands of troops spent all day lined up waiting to cross.

The objective of the Federal incursion, the tactics to be employed and the role of various field commanders was murky and confused. Efforts to break out from this difficult position proved futile as Confederate resistance

increased. Late in the afternoon, as fighting became more intense, Colonel and US Senator Edward Baker, who had arrived to take command in the midst of the early fighting, was killed in the battle. He is the only US Senator to ever die in combat and was a close friend of President Lincoln. His death, in the midst of this calamity, led to huge uproar in Washington.

The force of almost 2000 Federal troops could not gain ground from their position near the top of the bluffs overlooking the river and then tried to retreat back to Harrison's Island. A lack of sufficient boats and the swift current made that retreat extremely difficult, especially in the face of increasing Confederate fire. No aid was forthcoming from the large Federal force nearby at Edwards Ferry

By the next morning, several hundred Federal troops were killed, several hundred more were wounded and over 500 had been taken prisoner. The Confederates suffered about 150 total casualties.

The terrible and unexpected outcome of this early battle led to a new and much more serious concern about this "rebellion" by the public and major inquiries by the US Congress. The Congressional Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War was formed and played an important role throughout the rest of the conflict. General Stone was imprisoned and investigated. Efforts to build up the Federal military force, and to address this bigger and more serious situation, took on new importance.

This is a very special place and a spectacular reminder of our place in the country's history and our rich rural past. We need to ensure that it is recognized and honored by our community, our visitors, our state and our nation.



## **Bibliography**

Ancestry.com ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)). Census records.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Park. <http://mht.maryland.gov/nr/NRDetail.aspx?HDID=14&FROM=NRMapMO.html>

Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, <http://www.nps.gov/hps/abpp/cwsii/CWSACReportWashingtonDCUpdate.pdf>

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Morgan III, James A. *A Little Short of Boats, The Battles of Ball's Bluff & Edwards Ferry, October 21-22, 1861*. New York: Savas Beattie LLC, 2011.

Rose, Craig. Phase I Archaeological Investigation of North Spring Behavioral Hospital, Loudoun County, Virginia. Prepared for North Spring Behavioral Healthcare. Thunderbird Archaeology, Gainesville, Virginia. 2013.

Saffer, Wynne. *Loudoun County Virginia, 1860 Land Tax Maps, George K. Fox's District*. Unpublished, 2007.

Smug Mug ([smugmug.com](http://smugmug.com)). Images in photo gallery titled George: 10 (view west from Park), 12 (Jackson House), and 18 (area where the Federals came ashore).

[http://george.smugmug.com/Events/BRCWRT/Balls-Bluff-Battlefield-13-Aug/730514\\_X8nsmh#!i=32112043&k=mz5nv87](http://george.smugmug.com/Events/BRCWRT/Balls-Bluff-Battlefield-13-Aug/730514_X8nsmh#!i=32112043&k=mz5nv87)

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia (VDHR):

Ball's Bluff Battlefield and National Cemetery (VDHR 253-5021).

Ball's Bluff Battlefield, Harrison's Landing (VDHR 053-5058).

Catoctin Rural Historic District (VDHR 053-0012).

Cattail Ordinary (VDHR 053-0403).

Edwards Ferry Road (VDHR 053-6078).

Farmstead, 42843 Edwards Ferry Road; Cattail Run Farm (VDHR 053-5782).

Fort Evans (VDHR 253-5138).

Frances V. Speek Farm (VDHR 053-0752).

Goose Creek and Little River Navigational Canal (VDHR 053-0136).

Harrison's Island (VDHR 053-0082).

House, 42910 Edwards Ferry Road NE; Murray Hill (VDHR 053-5783).

House, 43022 Edwards Ferry Road (VDHR 053-5367).

Sage Hill Farm (VDHR 053-5248).

White's Ferry (VDHR 053-0104).

**Sponsor** (Individual and/or organization, with contact information. For more than one sponsor, please use a separate sheet.)

Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Ms. <input type="checkbox"/>	Loudoun County Heritage Commission		
	(Name)		
1 Harrison St. SE	Leesburg	VA	20175
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
Heidi.Sieberttritt@loudoun.gov	703-777-0246		
(Email Address)	(Daytime telephone including area code)		

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

Contact person: Heidi Sieberttritt, Historic Preservation Planner

Daytime Telephone: (703) 777-0246

**Applicant Information** (Individual completing form)

Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/>	Mitch Diamond and Lori Kimball			Loudoun County Heritage Commission
Ms. <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/>	(Name)	(Firm)		
1 Harrison St. SE	Leesburg	VA	20175	
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)	
Mdiamond9@earthlink.net and LhinterL@aol.com	703-777-0246			
(Email Address)	(Daytime telephone including area code)			

Applicant's Signature:

Date: 7/10/2013

**Notification**

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

Mr. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Dr. <input type="checkbox"/>	Timothy Hemstreet			County Administrator
Miss <input type="checkbox"/> Ms. <input type="checkbox"/> Hon. <input type="checkbox"/>	(Name)	(Position)		
Loudoun County	1 Harrison St. SE			
(Locality)	(Address)			
Leesburg	VA	20175	703-777-0200	
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)	(Daytime telephone including area code)	

Please use the following space to explain why you are seeking an evaluation of this district.

The Loudoun County Heritage Commission, as directed by the Loudoun Board of Supervisors, is seeking to enlarge the current modestly sized Ball's Bluff Battlefield (a National Historic Landmark) and list the increased area on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The objective is increased awareness of the significance of this currently well-preserved area as an important element of its future preservation. The Heritage Commission is applying for an American Battlefield Protection Program grant for the cost of nominating this enlarged area, and requests formal evaluation and support for this request.

Would you be interested in the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes ☒ No ☐  
Would you be interested in the easement program? Yes ☒ No ☐

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<sup>i</sup> Morgan III, James A. *A Little Short of Boats, The Battles of Ball's Bluff & Edwards Ferry, October 21-22, 1861*, p. 43.

<sup>ii</sup> Coco, Gregory (ed.), *From Ball's Bluff to Gettysburg....And Beyond: The Civil War Letters of Private Roland E. Bowen, 15<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Infantry, 1861-1864*, Gettysburg, PA: Thomas Publications, 1994, pp. 42-43. As cited in *A Little Short of Boats, The Battles of Ball's Bluff & Edwards Ferry, October 21-22, 1861*, pp. 61-62.




<sup>iii</sup> Valentine, Clifton C., (ed.), *To See My Country Free: the Pocket Diaries of Ezekiel Armstrong, Ezekiel P. Miller, and Joseph A. Miller*. Pittsboro, MS: Calhoun County Historical and Genealogical Society, 1998, p. 54. As cited in *A Little Short of Boats, The Battles of Ball's Bluff & Edwards Ferry, October 21-22, 1861*, p. 149.



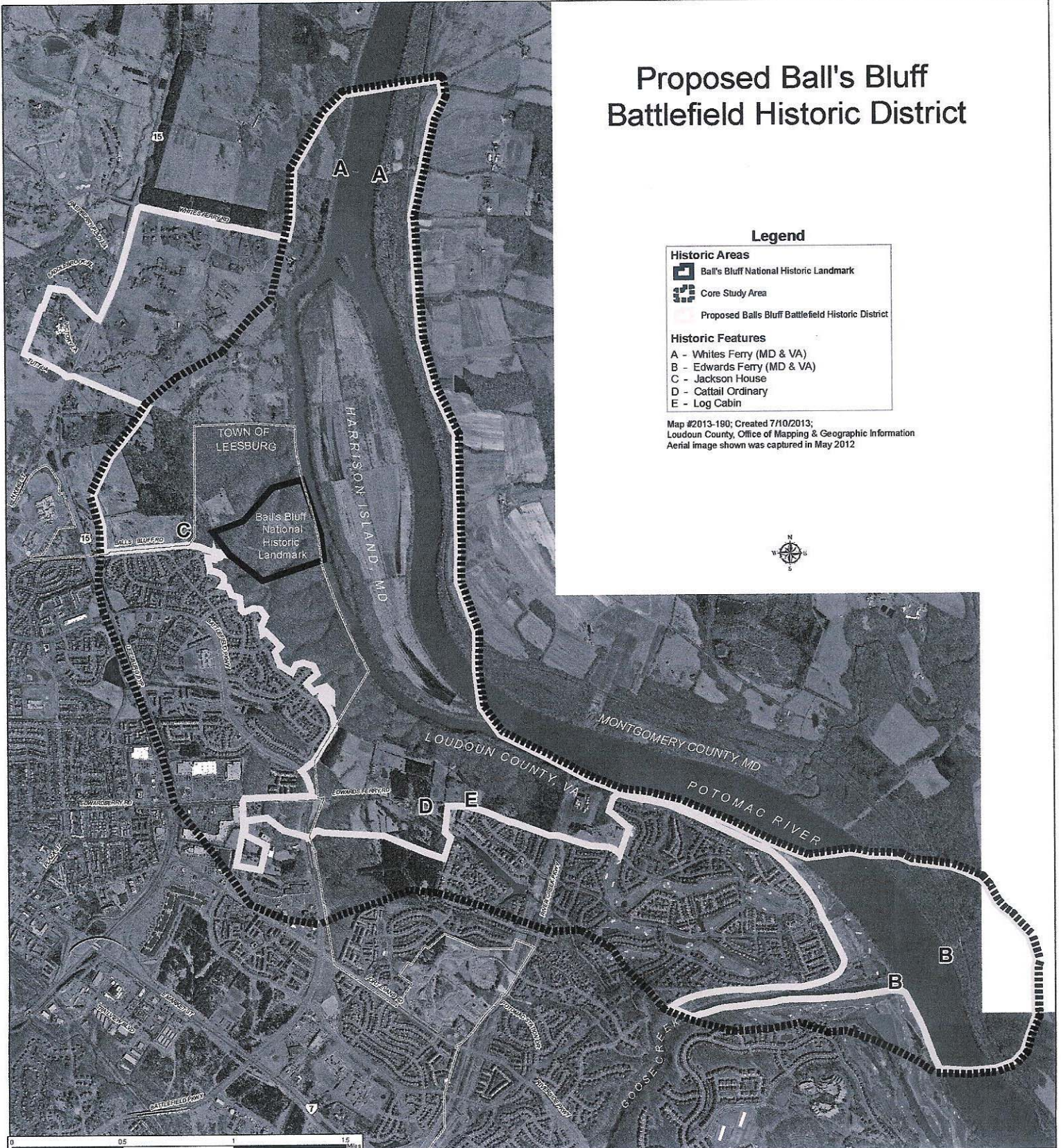
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## Proposed Ball's Bluff Battlefield Historic District

### Legend

Historic Areas	
	Ball's Bluff National Historic Landmark
	Core Study Area
	Proposed Ball's Bluff Battlefield Historic District
Historic Features	
A	Whites Ferry (MD & VA)
B	Edwards Ferry (MD & VA)
C	Jackson House
D	Cattail Ordinary
E	Log Cabin

Map #2013-190; Created 7/10/2013;  
Loudoun County, Office of Mapping & Geographic Information  
Aerial image shown was captured in May 2012





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