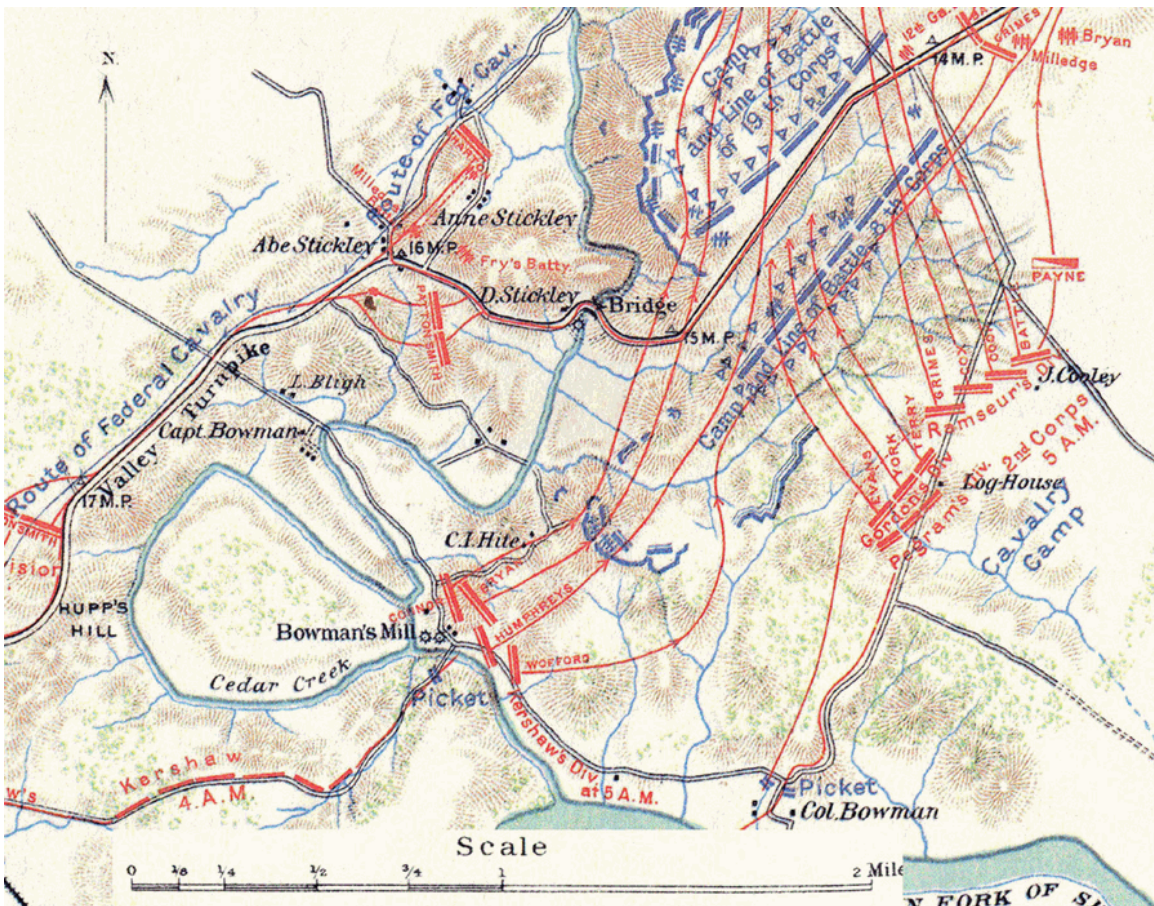

National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory



Whitham Farmstead
Cedar Creek & Belle Grove National Historical Park

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

Located within the Shenandoah Valley, the Whitham property is situated in the North River Magisterial District of Warren County, Virginia, approximately twenty miles southeast of Winchester. It is located within the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park (NHP). The park preserves, protects, and interprets a nationally significant Civil War landscape and antebellum plantation; tells the rich story of Shenandoah Valley history; preserves historic, natural, cultural, military, and scenic resources; and serves as a focal point within the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District. While the park boundary encompasses approximately 3,500 acres of publicly and privately owned land, only eight-acres of the Whitham property are owned by the National Park Service.

The larger Whitham property consists of 134 acres divided into 2 ownership parcels. The core farmstead, which includes the main house, bank barn, and ancillary buildings, is an eight-acre parcel known as tract #01-114. It was acquired by the National Park Service in 2003. The remaining 126 acres are outlying lands historically associated with the farmstead and are owned by the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation.

The eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel is significant for its relationship to the larger battlefield landscape, as it served as an avenue of approach during the Battle of Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864. The Whitham farmstead parcel consists of landscape characteristics and features that contribute to the property's historic character including gently sloping agricultural and pasture land, a road trace, the farmhouse (excluding subsequent additions), and strategic views to Thoburn's left flank, Strasburg, and Bowman's Mill Road.

Historical Overview:

Events on the eight-acre Whitham farmstead played an important role leading up to the Battle of Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864. Following the methodical burnings of the Shenandoah Valley, General Philip Sheridan's Union forces came to rest in positions both east and west of the Valley Pike north of Cedar Creek on October 10, 1864. Situated within the northern portion of the larger Whitham property, Colonel Joseph Thoburn's First Division occupied a prominent hill overlooking Cedar Creek to the west and the North Fork of the Shenandoah River to the south. The division entrenched itself on these heights along with three batteries of artillery.

During the Battle of Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864, General Joseph Kershaw's forces passed through the Whitham property, including the eight-acre farmstead parcel, and attacked Colonel Joseph Thoburn's positions, causing many Union casualties. According to a 1971 reconnaissance survey completed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources [VA DHR ID# 093-0138, 1991], the Whitham farmhouse later served as a field hospital for wounded troops. As of this writing (2007), no documentation has been found to support the claim that the Whitham farmhouse was used as a field hospital during the Civil War.

In subsequent years, the Whitham property would have many owners, who would make physical changes to the landscape. Despite alterations made to the farmhouse, added outbuildings and recent plantings, the property, including the eight-acre farmstead parcel, retains integrity as a battlefield

Whitham Farmstead

Cedar Creek & Belle Grove National Historical Park

landscape. In 2003, the Whitham property was subdivided into two parcels. The Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation acquired approximately 126 acres and the remaining eight acres were purchased by the National Park Service. The eight-acre parcel includes the farmstead complex with portions of the adjoining agricultural fields and pastures.

Significance Summary:

Included as part of Cedar Creek and Belle Grove NHP, the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel is significant for its association with the Civil War and Battle of Cedar Creek. As part of the larger Whitham property, the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel represents a portion of the battlefield landscape that served as an avenue of approach by General Joseph Kershaw's Confederate forces prior to their morning attack on Union positions of Colonel Joseph Thoburn located on high ground north of the farmstead. In addition, the Whitham farmhouse may have served as a field hospital for wounded troops. However, as of this writing (2007), no documentation has been found to support the claim that the Whitham farmhouse was used as a field hospital during the Civil War. The eight-acre Whitham farmstead also derives significance under Criterion D, archeology, for its potential to reveal significant information regarding the Civil War period. The period of significance is October 1864.

Analysis and Evaluation Statement:

Landscape characteristics identified for the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel are natural systems, topography, spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archeological sites. Extant landscape features associated with these characteristics date from the time of the Civil War and the Battle of Cedar Creek to recent landscape changes. Landscape features linked to the Civil War include the gently sloping agricultural and pasture lands, a road trace, Whitham farmhouse (excluding subsequent additions), and views to Thoburn's left flank, Strasburg, and Bowman's Mill Road.

The Whitham farmstead parcel retains overall integrity in the area of military significance. The military landscape retains integrity of location, setting, association, and feeling. Located within the larger 134-acre Whitham property, the rural character of the eight-acre farmstead remains preserved. The gently sloping land, road trace, farmhouse (excluding subsequent additions), and strategic views evoke the Civil War and are present to assist in understanding the strategic role of the property in the unfolding of the historic Battle of Cedar Creek.

The eight-acre Whitham farmstead was assessed in November 2006 and is in fair condition with clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Site Plan

Whitham Farmstead
Cedar Creek & Belle Grove National Historical Park



Figure 1: Existing conditions of the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation [OCLP], 2007).

Cedar Creek & Belle Grove National Historical Park



Figure 2: Existing conditions plan enlarged to highlight farm house and ancillary buildings (OCLP, 2007).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Whitham Farmstead
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	975420
Parent Landscape:	975420

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Cedar Creek & Belle Grove National Historical Park -CEBE
Park Organization Code:	4240
Park Administrative Unit:	Cedar Creek & Belle Grove National Historical Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

Located within the larger 134-acre Whitham property, the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel is an individual cultural landscape of Cedar Creek and Belle Grove NHP.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	08/31/2007
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	09/20/2007

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Office of Review and Compliance, concurred with the evaluations of the Whitham farmstead landscape, including contributing and non-contributing landscape resources, for Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park. The Virginia SHPO also concurred with the finding that further research of the larger Whitham farmstead is required to determine whether the property possesses significance in the areas of settlement and agriculture as a primary economic activity.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Whitham Farmstead
Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park

Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Whitham Farmstead including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

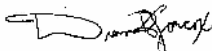
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Whitham Farmstead is hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park

8-31-2007

Date

Concurrence Form from Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Located in Warren County of the State of Virginia, the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel is situated within the larger 134-acre Whitham property. The National Park Service owns the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel and the remaining 126 acres are owned by the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation.

The larger Whitham property lies approximately one-half mile northwest of the confluence of Cedar Creek and Shenandoah River. Bounded by Bowman's Mill Road (Route 635) on the east, Cedar Creek on the south and west, and an unnamed tributary (name given by Clarence Geier) on the north, the

Whitham Farmstead
Cedar Creek & Belle Grove National Historical Park

majority of the landscape consists of agricultural lands.

As part of the larger Whitham property, the eight-acre rectangular shaped farmstead parcel is further described in the 2003 deed as followed:

“Beginning at an iron rod set at the southeasterly corner of the new division of Parcel “A” [Whitham farmstead] in the northerly right of way line of Bowman’s Mill Road (Virginia Secondary Route 635); thence, with the northerly right of way line of Bowman’s Mill Road for the five following courses: S 63° 54’53”W-15.30 feet to a point; thence with the Arc of a curve to the left 138.72 feet to a point; thence S 42° 32’56” W-64.74 feet to a point, thence with the Arc of a curve to the right 247.72 feet to a point; thence N 82° 51’ 37” W-90.43 feet to an iron rod set at the southwesterly corner of the new division of Parcel “A” [Whitham farmstead]; thence with new division lines of the Charles L. Whitham, Successor Trustee of the Loyd [sic] R. Whitham Residual Trust land N 12° 44’ 20” W-678.96 feet to an iron rod set; thence N 77° 15’ 40” E-515.5eight-feet to an iron rod set; thence S 12° 44’ 20”-582.37 feet to the point of beginning.”

State and County:

State: VA

County: Warren County

Size (Acres): 8.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	731,624
UTM Northing:	4,319,685
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	731,765
UTM Northing:	4,319,936
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	731,806
UTM Northing:	4,319,855
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	731,694
UTM Northing:	4,319,835

Location Map:

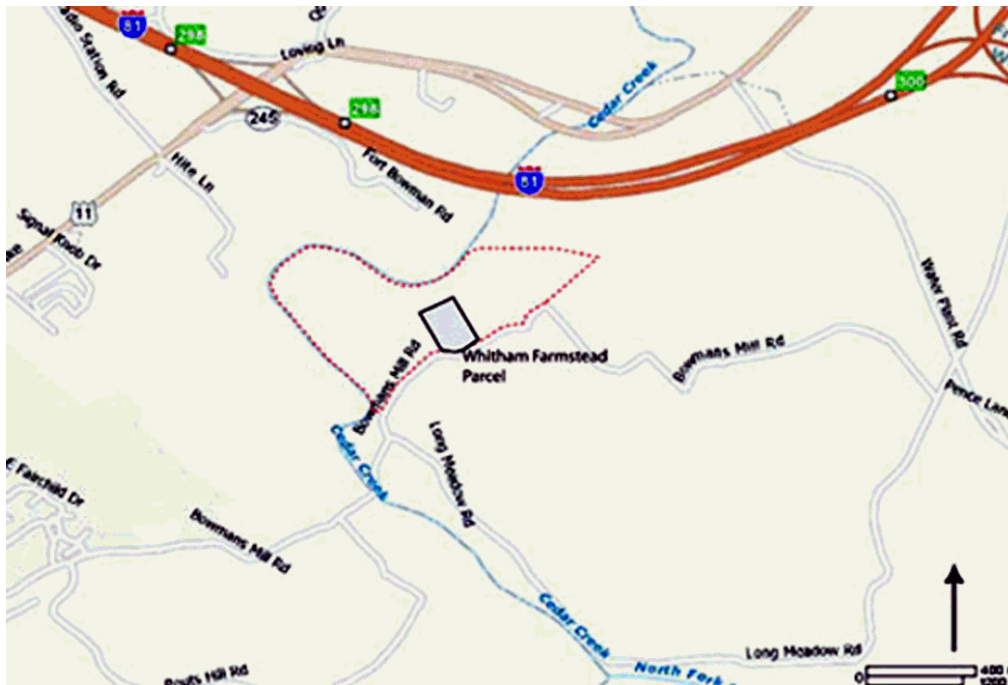


Figure 3: Local vicinity map for Whitham property, including eight-acre farmstead (highlighted in gray). Property boundaries and additional labels added by author (Mapquest, 2007).

Cedar Creek & Belle Grove National Historical Park

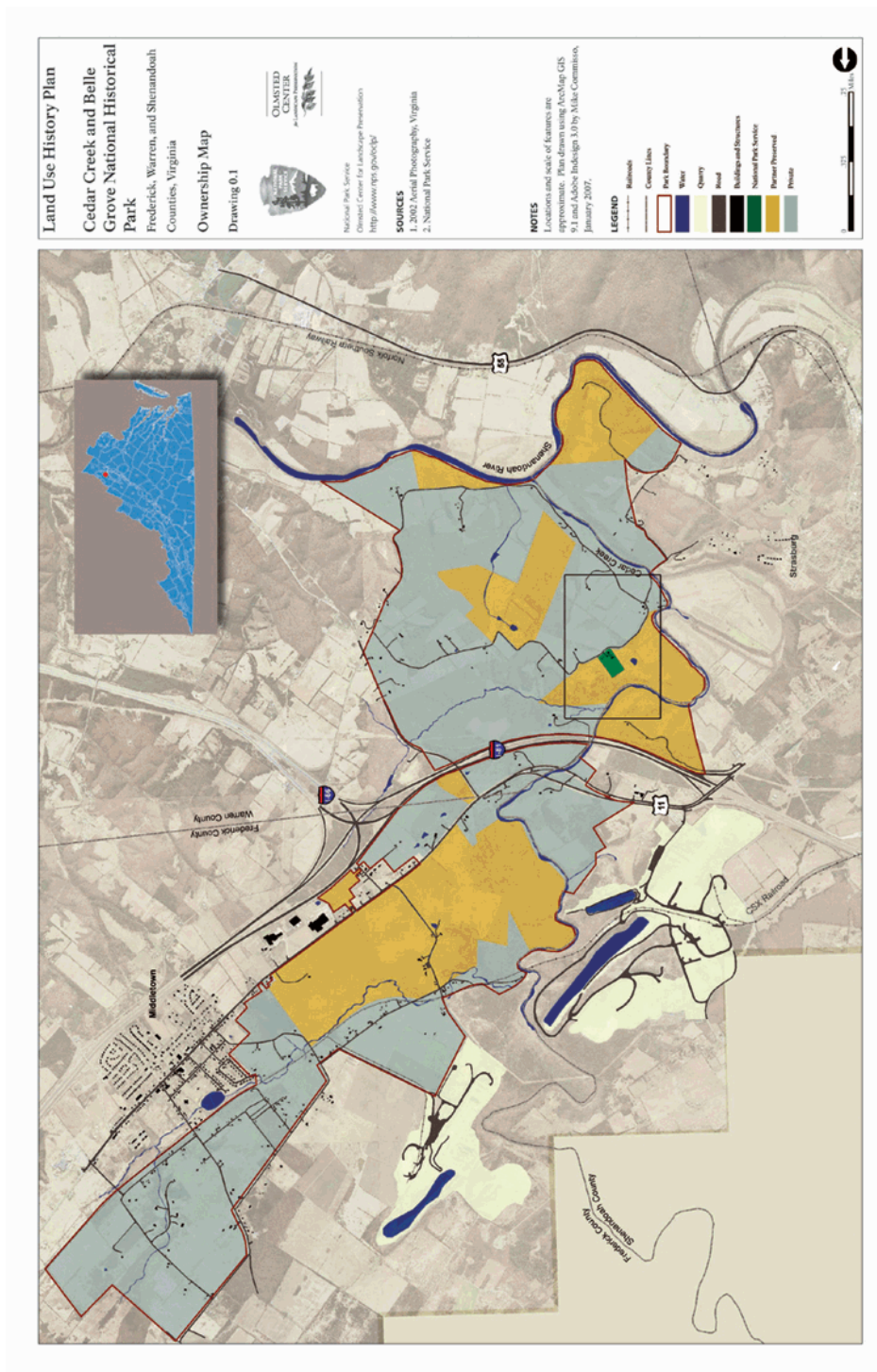


Figure 4: Map of Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park (NHP) with eight-acre Whitham Farmstead parcel highlighted in green (OCLP, 2007).

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Cedar Creek and Belle Grove NHP commemorates the nationally significant Civil War landscape and Belle Grove Plantation. The park includes well preserved cultural and natural features from early settlements and examples of the historical agricultural practices and its associated community that once defined the northern Shenandoah Valley. As part of the larger Whitham property, the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel represents a portion of the battlefield landscape that was used as an avenue of approach by General Joseph Kershaw's Confederate forces prior to their morning attack on Union positions of Colonel Joseph Thoburn located on high ground north of the farmstead. In addition, the Whitham house may have served as a field hospital for wounded troops.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel is situated within the Shenandoah Valley. Located within the Valley and Ridge physiographic province, the Shenandoah Valley is bounded by the Blue Ridge to the east, the Appalachian and Allegheny Plateaus to the west, the Potomac River on the north and Roanoke to the south. The soils found within the Valley are considered fertile and productive for agricultural purposes, being weathered from parent limestone, dolomites, sandstones, siltstones, and acidic shales. The landscape varies within the Valley, consisting of a series of narrow and elongated forested knobs and ridges created by geological forces over five hundred million years ago.

Within the larger Whitham property, a high knob dominates the northeast portion of the area. At the apex of the knob, the land slopes sharply to the north and northeast into the unnamed tributary (Thoburn Run). On the south and west sides, the land slopes more gradually to the southwest. Both the high knob and Thoburn Run were significant in the early morning attacks during the Battle of Cedar Creek. Colonel Thoburn established an encampment on the knoll to observe enemy movement near the fords and Valley Pike and the steep topography associated with the Thoburn Run made it difficult for the Federal forces to escape as their positions were raided by Confederate forces.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/09/2007

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The management category refers to the site's landscape resources and is based on the larger Whitham property, including the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel, being directly related to the park's legislative theme of preserving, protecting, and interpreting a nationally significant Civil War landscape. In addition, the larger Whitham property is found within the Cedar Creek Battlefield and Belle Grove National Historic Landmark boundary.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: With Permission

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel encompasses a small fraction of the 134-acre Whitham property. Besides the strategic movement of Joseph Kershaw's left flank through the property in preparation of their morning attack on positions established by Colonel Joseph Thoburn, earthworks and other features exist on a portion of the remaining 126 acres owned by the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation. The adjacent lands may contain valuable archeological resources and are clearly visible from the Whitham farmstead.

National Register Information

Existing NRIS Information:

Other Certifications and Date: #69000243 Cedar Creek Battlefield and Belle Grove -
8/11/1969
#04000273 Cedar Creek and Belle Grove NHP -
12/19/2002

Significance Criteria: A - Associated with events significant to broad
patterns of our history
Significance Criteria: D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information
important to prehistory or history

Period of Significance:

Time Period: AD 1864
Historic Context Theme: Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme: The Civil War
Facet: Battles In The North And South

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Military
Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Statement of Significance:

Cedar Creek and Belle Grove NHP commemorates a vital phase of the Civil War, as the Union victory at Cedar Creek contributed to the re-election of President Abraham Lincoln and nearly eliminated the Confederate military presence in the Shenandoah Valley. The park also derives significance for its well preserved cultural and natural features from early settlement and examples of the historic agricultural practices and its associated community that once defined the northern Shenandoah Valley.

Included as part of the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove NHP, the NPS owned eight-acre Whitham Farmstead parcel site is historically significant as part of the larger 134-acre Whitham property. It derives significance under Criterion A for its association with the Civil War and the Battle at Cedar Creek. The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission has classified Cedar Creek Battlefield (VA122) as a "Class A" battle, one having a decisive influence on a campaign and a direct impact on the course of

the war. On October 19, 1864, General Joseph Kershaw and the Confederate forces passed through the site and attacked Union positions established by Colonel Joseph Thoburn. According to a 1971 reconnaissance survey completed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources [VA DHR ID# 093-0138, 1991], the Whitham farmhouse later served as a field hospital for wounded troops. As of this writing (2007), no documentation has been found to support this statement. The eight-acre Whitham farmstead retains sufficient integrity, including location, setting, association, and feeling, to convey its significance to Cedar Creek and Belle Grove NHP's 1864 Civil War period. Extant features include the gently sloping agricultural and pasture land, a road trace, the farmhouse (excluding subsequent additions), and strategic views to Thoburn's left flank, Strasburg, and Bowman's Mill Road.

According to An Overview and Assessment of Archaeological Resources and Landscapes within the Legislated Cedar Creek-Belle Grove National Historical Park. Volume II: The Cultural Resources Part I: Archaeological Sites and Cultural Features, completed by Clarence Geier and Phoebe Harding, the Whitham property derives significance under Criterion D, archeology, for its potential to reveal significant information regarding the Civil War period, as well as Native American occupation and use. With exception to the Whitham farmhouse site, no archeological resources have been identified on the eight-acre Whitham parcel.

While the park's legislation identifies well preserved cultural and natural features from early settlements and examples of the historic agricultural practices that once defined the northern Shenandoah Valley, further research of the larger Whitham property is required to determine the extent to which the property reflects early European settlement and agricultural development of the Shenandoah Valley from the mid-eighteenth to late nineteenth centuries.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:	Farm (Plantation)
Primary Current Use:	Single Family House
Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Single Family House	Historic
Battle Site	Historic
Farm (Plantation)	Current

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Whitham Farmstead	Current
Whithaven	Historic
Hite-Bowman House	Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
8000 BC - AD 1700	Farmed/Harvested	Native groups including the Shawnee, Susquehannocks, numerous eastern Siouan groups, Catawba's, Cherokees, various members of the Six Nations, Delaware, and Creeks, use the Valley as a central topographic corridor for travel, migration, hunting and planting.
AD 1700 - 1732	Abandoned	Conflicts with Europeans and introduced diseases lead to the disappearance or relocation of Native Americans in the Shenandoah Valley.
AD 1731	Settled	Jost Hite and sixteen German families settle in the lower Shenandoah Valley near Opequon Creek. George Bowman and family occupy a 1000-acre tract further south, which includes the current Whitham property.
AD 1768 - 1769	Land Transfer	George Bowman and his eldest son die. The estate is divided among George Bowman's remaining sons, Isaac, George, Abraham, and Joseph. Isaac receives one-quarter of the estate, which includes current Whitham property.
AD 1826	Land Transfer	Isaac dies and the majority of his estate, including the current Whitham property, is divided among his children
AD 1829 - 1865	Purchased/Sold	Asaph Shadley, Jacob Shambaugh, Charles Hite, Washington Bowman, Henry Kern, John Pirkey, and Abraham Kern own various pieces of the current Whitham property.
AD 1829 - 1864	Built	2-story brick farmhouse and ell is constructed on the current Whitham property.
AD 1836	Established	Warren County, where current Whitham property is located, is created out of Frederick and Shenandoah Counties.

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Cedar Creek & Belle Grove National Historical Park

AD 1850	Farmed/Harvested	Jacob Shambaugh has four horses, three cows and nine other cattle. Agricultural yields include 450 bushels of wheat, 350 bushels of Indian corn, 30 bushels of rye, 20 bushels of oat, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, 2 bushels of sweet potatoes, 30 tons of hay, and a bushel of grass seeds.
AD 1864	Military Operation	During the Battle of Cedar Creek, the Whitham property serves as a battlefield landscape. An encampment with earthworks and batteries are established on the northeast portion of the property. The current eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel represents a portion of the battlefield landscape that is used as an avenue of approach by General Kershaw's Confederate forces prior to their morning attack on Union positions of Colonel Thoburn located on high ground north of the farmstead. Later, the Whitham farmhouse may have served as a field hospital.
AD 1865 - 1937	Purchased/Sold	The Whitham property changes ownership multiple times after the Civil War. Owners include John Pirkey, Henry, Abraham, and Charles Grover Kern.
AD 1885	Platted	Approximate boundaries of Whitham property are delineated.
AD 1865 - 1937	Altered	A 1.5- story wood frame ell is attached to the north side of the brick house.
	Built	Bank barn, meat shed, and an outbuilding are constructed south of the farmhouse.
AD 1865 - 1939	Abandoned	Two roads which provided access to the Whitham property are abandoned; Bowman Mill Road from the Valley Turnpike to the Hite Road (now County Route 635) and a road trace from Harmony Hall to Whitham and east to Long Meadow.
AD 1937 - 1950	Planted	Two large orchards are found on Whitham property. The exact date the orchards are planted is uncertain.
AD 1937 - 2003	Built	A chicken house, metal storage building, loafing sheds and livestock fencing, and a small wood frame shed are built on the Whitham property.

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AD 1950	Removed	Large orchards are removed from current Whitham property.
AD 1967	Purchased/Sold	Lloyd and Ruth Whitham purchase current Whitham property from Kern family.
AD 1950 - 2003	Planted	Small domestic apple orchard and pine plantation are established north of the farmhouse. Foundation and mass plantings are established by the Kern and Whitham family throughout Whitham property.
AD 1969	Established	Cedar Creek Battlefield and Belle Grove is designated a National Historical Landmark.
AD 1970 - 1979	Altered	The Whitham family replaces a wood porch on the farmhouse with a concrete deck. Additions are constructed on the north and south sides of the farmhouse and an attached garage is added to the east side.
AD 1990 - 2003	Farmed/Harvested	Agricultural records indicate corn and hay cultivation and cattle raising on the Whitham property.
AD 2002	Established	Cedar Creek and Belle Grove NHP is authorized.
AD 2003	Purchased/Sold	The Whitham estate is subdivided into two parcels. The Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation acquires approximately 126 acres and the remaining eight acres are purchased by the National Park Service. The eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel includes the farmhouse, barn, and ancillary buildings.

Physical History:

PRE-HISTORY to EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Indigenous peoples developing from the nomadic hunters of the 8000 B.C. Paleo-Indian Period occupied the Shenandoah Valley for more than a thousand years before the arrival of Europeans. Native groups including the Shawnee, Susquehannocks, numerous eastern Siouan groups, Catawba's, Cherokees, various members of the Six Nations, Delaware, and Creeks, used the Valley as a central topographic corridor for travel, migration, hunting and planting.

Prior to the seventeenth century, the Shenandoah Valley, including the Whitham property, consisted of forests, thickets, bottomland meadows, and clearings. While forests were valued for hunting, Native Americans used open areas to locate dwellings and grow corn, beans, and squash. Eventually, conflicts with Europeans and introduced diseases led to the disappearance or relocation of Native Americans in the Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley.

COLONIAL SETTLEMENT OF THE LOWER SHENANDOAH VALLEY (1690-1860s)

The Virginia government encouraged settlement beyond the reach of the tides after 1690 in an effort to secure land against French encroachment and Native Americans in the mountains west and north. Once considered part of the Virginia backcountry, early settlements in the Lower Shenandoah Valley were located near the Opequon Creek. Utilizing the sites and travel corridors previously chosen by Native Americans, a mix of ethnic and national groups settled the valley (Figure 5). English settlers comprised only a fraction of settlement, which was predominately of Scots-Irish and German origin.

In 1731, Jost Hite, accompanied by sixteen German families, traveled from Pennsylvania to the Lower Shenandoah Valley and settled near Opequon Creek. Hite and his immediate family occupied a 5000-acre tract at Opequon Creek, while the other families dispersed within a radius of approximately twelve miles from the creek. George Bowman and Hite's daughter Mary moved south, occupying a 1000-acre tract, and building a house that came to be known as Harmony Hall (Fort Bowman). The Whitham property was located within the 1000 acre tract (Figure 6). The Bowman family would eventually establish one of the most prosperous milling operations in the area. Following the deaths of George and his eldest son George Jr., the estate was divided among George Bowman's remaining four sons Isaac, George, Abraham, and Joseph. While the boundaries of this division are unclear, Isaac received one-quarter of the estate, which contained Harmony Hall and lands now encompassing the Whitham property. Much like his father, Isaac was successful in his agricultural endeavors. In 1812, Isaac built a new, two-story brick manor house named Mount Pleasant (Widow Bowman's), as well as a new merchant's mill near the mouth of Cedar Creek (Geier, 2006: 89).

In 1826, Isaac died and the majority of his property, including the current Whitham property, was divided among his children. Between 1829 and 1886, Asaph Shadley, Jacob Shambaugh, Charles Hite, Washington Bowman, Henry Kern, John Pirkey, and Abraham Kern owned various pieces of the larger Whitham property. According to 1850 agricultural census records, Jacob Shambaugh owned 320 acres of land, 220 acres of which was "improved" or in

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agricultural use. He had four horses, three cows and nine other cattle. Agricultural yields included 450 bushels of wheat, 350 bushels of Indian corn, 30 bushels of rye, 20 bushels of oats, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, 2 bushels of sweet potatoes, 30 tons of hay, and a bushel of grass seeds (Bragdon, 2006: 2006).

In 1836, Warren County was created out of portions of Frederick and Shenandoah Counties. The Whitham property is located in Warren County.

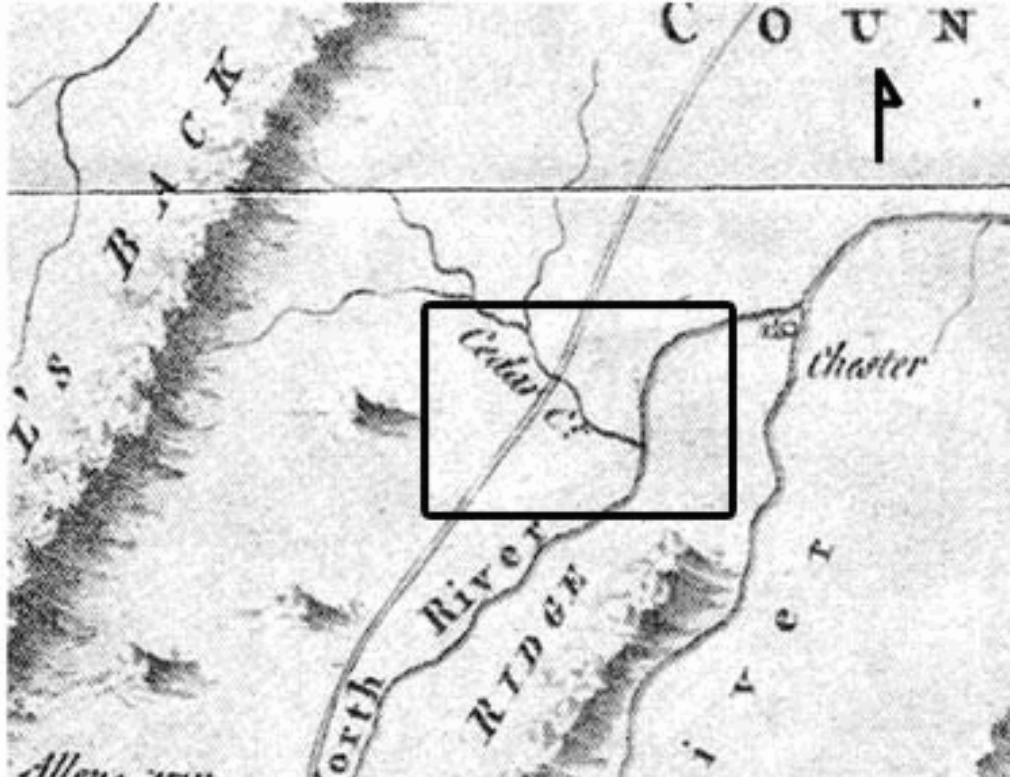


Figure 5: The Whitham property area abstracted from A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of Virginia prepared by Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson in 1775 (Geier and Harding, 2006).



Figure 6: Map showing original George Bowman patent. Lands that now occupy the Whitham property were originally part of the 1000 acre Bowman patent (Geier and Harding, 2006: 62, O'Dell 1995: Map 10).

CIVIL WAR AND THE BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK (1861-1865)

The following brief account of the events leading to the Battle of Cedar Creek, the battle itself, and its conclusion, is presented to highlight the role of the landscape in the battle. The following overview of the Battle of Cedar Creek is extracted from the Land Use History for Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park (2007) by Michael Comisso. Joseph Whitehorne's Staff Rides: A Self-Guided Tour of the Battle of Cedar Creek, provides detailed information on troop positions and movements during the battle. It can be found at <http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/books/staff-rides/cedarcreek/ccfm.htm>.

The Valley Campaign and Prelude to Battle:

In addition to the Shenandoah Valley's natural alignment from southwest to northeast, the Valley Pike road provided a perfect Confederate avenue of approach to Federal positions, as well as a

large food supply for southern soldiers. It was imperative for Federal forces to gain control of the Valley.

As early as March 18, 1862, battles were fought in the Shenandoah Valley, with some occurring within the future boundaries of Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park. Under the leadership of Thomas Jonathon "Stonewall" Jackson, and later General Jubal Early, the Confederates dominated the Shenandoah Valley early in the war. However, Confederate power eventually weakened when Union General Ulysses S. Grant consolidated Federal forces in the Valley from Maryland, West Virginia, and northern Virginia and placed General Philip H. Sheridan in command.

For over a month, small skirmishes would be fought between both armies. However, Early's forces experienced a significant loss at the Third Battle of Winchester on September 19, 1864. Forced to retreat, Early was pushed back as far as Harrisonburg, with Federal forces following in pursuit. Assuming that Early and the Confederate soldiers were no longer a threat, General Sheridan ended his pursuit and withdrew northward, down the Valley, destroying all railroads, canals, mills, homes, and crops. "The burning," as it was later known, extended as far south as Staunton.

After days of destruction, the Federal army came to rest in positions on the north bank of Cedar Creek on October 10, 1864. On October 13, while on Hupp's Hill, Jubal Early and the Confederate army opened fire on the Federals, causing many Union casualties. After intense fighting, Early pulled back to Fisher's Hill, but continued to utilize Hupp's Hill as an observation point to survey Federal activity near Belle Grove Plantation.

Hupp's Hill and a Signal Station on the top of Massanutten, or Three Top, Mountain provided excellent opportunities for General Early to observe the Union camps and positions situated along Cedar Creek. In preparation for a future attack, Early realized that the majority of Sheridan's troops were stationed along the western edge of the Valley, due to the rough terrain located on the east. Early directed Confederate forces to attack the weak eastern flank of the Union force and raid Belle Grove in order to capture Sheridan who, unbeknownst to them, had left for Washington.

On October 18, 1864, General Early formulated a three-pronged attack. The left column, under General Gabriel Wharton, traveled to Hupp's Hill to wait for attacks that would soon follow east of Cedar Creek. The middle column, under General Joseph Kershaw, was sent northeast from Strasburg across Pout's Hill to the Bowman's Mill Ford. The right column, under General John Gordon, traveled east across the Shenandoah River via the Manassas Railroad bridge south of Strasburg to a small trail on the northern side of the Massanutten Mountain. Gordon's army followed the trail and eventually moved into position at Bowman's and McInturf's Fords. Pout's Hill concealed the movement of Confederate forces from Union observation points.

The Battle of Cedar Creek (Figure 7):

At 5:00 am on October 19, 1864, General Early's forces simultaneously attacked the Federal army. The middle column crossed Bowman's Mill Ford and attacked the high ground south

(found within the Whitham property) of the Valley Turnpike and Thoburn's Run containing Union trenches dug into the crest of a ridge facing Bowman's Mill Ford, due east of Hupp's Hill. The attack surprised the small Union encampment positioned north of Thoburn's Run, at the crest of another ridge, close to the Valley Pike. The locations of the earthwork and encampment were strategically placed to provide points to observe Confederate movement along Harmony Hall Ford, Bowman Mill Ford, and the Valley Pike. As these positions were raided by Confederate forces, the steep topography became an obstacle, making it difficult for the Federal soldiers to escape. As a result, there were many Union casualties at the onset of the battle.

As the middle column attacked the Union army positioned near Thoburn's Run, the right column crossed McInturf's and Bowman's Fords, approached northward on Long Meadow Lane and attacked a second Union camp, located in an open area east of the Valley Pike, approximately in the same location where Interstate 81 currently crosses over County Route 840.

Advancing from the west, past the Stickley House and Mill to the Cedar Creek Bridge, General Early and the left column eventually joined with the two other Confederate forces and surrounded a third Union camp on high ground west of the Valley Pike. With assistance from other troops, stationed in multiple areas around Meadow Brook and the Red Hills, the Union army regrouped to defend against Confederate attacks. Bordering the heavily wooded western edge of the large Union camp, an extensive line of earthworks were constructed on high bluffs overlooking possible avenues of approach including, the Valley Pike, Hite Road, Cedar Creek Bridge and Hottle's Ford. Along the southern edge, positions were formed without entrenchments, parallel to the Valley Pike. Although, earthworks were designed to enhance artillery and military control, the natural slopes and limestone sinkholes found north of the Valley Pike were also used as defensive features.

By 7:30 am, the Confederate forces had driven the Federal forces to positions centered near Belle Grove. As the battle ensued, the Federal army deployed into three divisions. Located along the northern edge of Valley Pike, in areas near the Solomon Heater House and Meadow Brook, the first and second divisions held this key terrain for hours before retreating a mile northwest of Middletown. The second division, having been forced northward to a partially wooded hillcrest that served as the Middletown cemetery, single handedly fought against the onslaught of Confederate forces, before withdrawing to newly established Union lines beyond Middletown.

With the return of General Sheridan from Winchester, the morale of the Union soldiers was lifted and the lines were combined and rebuilt. Now facing each other, perpendicular to the Valley Pike, Sheridan and the Federal forces engaged in a counterattack against the Confederate forces of Gordon, Kershaw and Ramseur. With assistance from Custer's Federal cavalry, the Confederate forces weakened and eventually withdrew southward in the direction of Stickley and Hupp's Hills.

As it was for the Union soldiers early in the battle, the ravines, marshy grounds, and steep banks of Cedar Creek became barriers and obstacles to the retreating Confederate forces.

With the Stickley house now serving as a hospital, the Confederate forces attempted to fight back, but Early eventually lost control as his forces dissolved in an effort to escape the Federal pursuit. Reforming at Fisher's Hill, Jubal Early and the Confederate army retreated southward before dawn the next day, ending Confederate military control of the Shenandoah Valley.

Whitham Property and the Battle of Cedar Creek (Figure 8 and 9):

Following the methodical burning of the Shenandoah Valley, General Sheridan's Union forces came to rest in positions on both sides of the Valley Pike north of Cedar Creek on October 10, 1864. The southeastern or left flank was occupied by two sections of the VIII Corps under the command of General George Crook. Situated just south of the Second Division within the vicinity of the Whitham property, General Joseph Thoburn's First Division occupied a prominent hill overlooking Cedar Creek to the west and the North Fork of the Shenandoah River to the south. The division entrenched itself on these heights along with three batteries of artillery. Located in the northeast portion of the larger Whitham property and right of the main line, an earthwork and artillery battery position was established to control the use of the Harmony Hall ford. George Pond, author of the *Shenandoah Valley in 1864: Vol. XI Campaigns of the Civil War*, describes Thoburn's deployment:

"Crook's Corps, the Army of West Virginia, on the left of the pike, was encamped in two portions. The First Division, Thoburn, in front, and on the extreme left of the infantry line, occupied a round hill or high mound, and was entrenched, with the line of works facing in general toward the junction of the creek and river. This knoll with its guns commanded two fords of the creek, one on the right, near by, connecting with the pike just beyond the bridge, and the other several hundred yards distant in front, leading by a dirt road to Strasburg. There were woods to the left, extending part way across Thoburn's front. The Second Division, Duvals', now under Colonel R. B. Hayes, and Kitching's provisional division, were in the rear north of Thoburn, on another hill, or another part of this same hill, close upon the pike. This second elevation was the highest on the Union line, thirty feet higher even than the highest part of the ridge across the pike, on which the Nineteenth Corps was encamped, at its treeless summit one hundred and ninety feet higher than the level of the creek. The position was not entrenched, but Hayes and Kitching could either reinforce Thoburn, from whom a wooded hollow separated them, or, facing the left, could defend the pike from an enemy coming there" (Geier and Harding, 2006: 54, Pond, 1883: 222-223).

On October 13, 1864, while on Hupp's Hill, Jubal Early and his reinvigorated Confederate forces opened fire on the positions held by Colonel Joseph Thoburn. In response to the attack, Thoburn ordered Colonel George Wells' and Colonel Thomas H. Harris's Brigades to cross Cedar Creek in order to determine the size of the Confederate force and capture the Confederate troops. While Harris's troops are believed to have crossed Harmony Hall ford, Wells' forces moved south across the Whitham property and used the ford at Widow Bowman's. Eventually, a skirmish would take place at Hupp's Hill between the Confederate forces and Union cavalry. After intense fighting, Early pulled back to Fisher's Hill, but continued to use Hupp's Hill as an observation point to survey Federal activity. The Union forces would later return to their positions in the northeast portion of the Whitham property (Geier and Harding, 2006: 67-69).

The full extent of the Civil War within the Whitham property occurred on the morning of October 19, 1864. Having positioned themselves in strategic locations, General Early's three forces systematically attacked the Federal army. Under the leadership of General Kershaw, the brigades commanded by James P. Simms (replaced Bryan), Major James Coggins (replaced Conner), General William Wofford, and Benjamin Humphreys, crossed at Bowman's Mill Ford and subsequently formed battle lines at the terrace bottoms of Cedar Creek. Jeffry Wert, author of *From Winchester to Cedar Creek: the Shenandoah Campaign of 1864*, provides the following description of Kershaw's deployment:

"These four Confederate brigades were to initiate the charge of Jubal Early's infantry. The command numbered 3,000, veterans from South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi under Kershaw's reliable leadership...The Georgia brigade of Colonel James P. Simms led the advance of the division. Behind Simms's troops came the brigades of General William Wofford and Benjamin G. Humphreys and Major James M. Goggin; K Simms moved his Georgians downstream a short distance, faced them left and brought them into battle formation. While the Georgians stepped forward into a clump of trees, the other three brigades started deploying. Wofford swung his command to the right or eastern flank of the division. Humphrey shifted his Mississippians into the gap between Simms and Wofford, while Goggin formed his rank to the Division's left beside Simms. Each man carried sixty rounds of ammunition, but Kershaw had issued orders for no firing until the brigades reached the works of Thoburn's Division" (Geier and Harding, 2006: 57-58, Wert 1987: 178).

As these brigades advanced toward the positions established by Thoburn, the troops under James Goggin passed through the Whitham property and the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel in preparation of their attack. Theodore Mahr provides the following observation of Goggin's deployment through the property:

"On the division's left, Conner's Brigade, under Major Goggin, closed with the enemy after experiencing some difficulty in ascending the rugged southwestern slope of the hill. Goggin's five South Carolina Regiments had originally deployed in single line of battle in the bottom below the C. J. Hite house, but had been forced to double up when they encountered the bend of Cedar Creek cutting into the northern slope. A heavy growth of thickets and underbrush just north of the Hite Lane added to Goggin's difficulty in staying up with Bryan's Brigade, then pressing ahead to its right."

"Finally, the South Carolinians were able to extricate themselves from the thicket and move into the open along the road near the Hite house...The Palmetto boys soon found themselves pinned down, however, in the open swale below the hill's summit as the Yankees on the right of the Union line began to return a heavy fire..." (Geier and Harding, 2006: 68, Mahr, 1992: 112-117).

At approximately 5:30am, Kershaw's forces attacked Colonel Thoburn's Union forces. As these positions were raided by the Confederate forces, the steep topography made it difficult for the Federal soldiers to escape to safer ground. As a result, there were many Union casualties at the onset of the battle. Although specific documentation is lacking, a 1991 Virginia

Department of Historic Resources Reconnaissance Level Survey indicates the Whitham farmhouse served as a field hospital for wounded troops during the Battle of Cedar Creek.

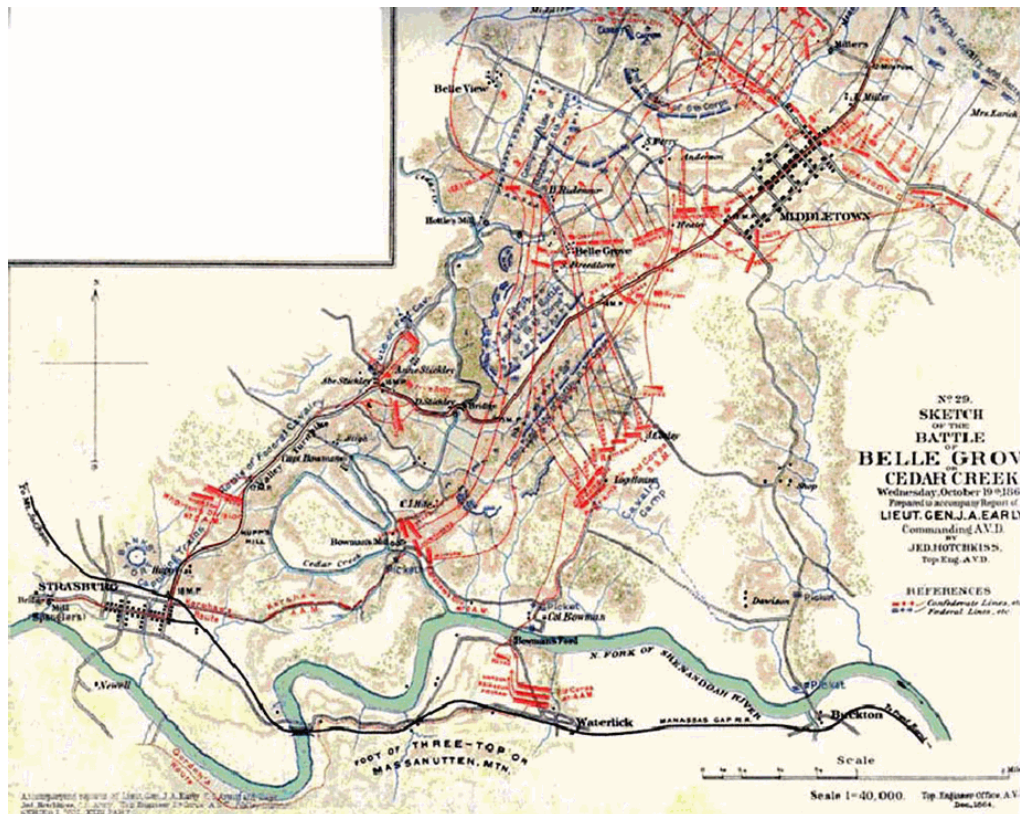


Figure 7: Sketch of the Battle of Belle Grove or Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864 by Jed Hotchkiss showing positions and movements of Confederate and Federal forces (Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies).

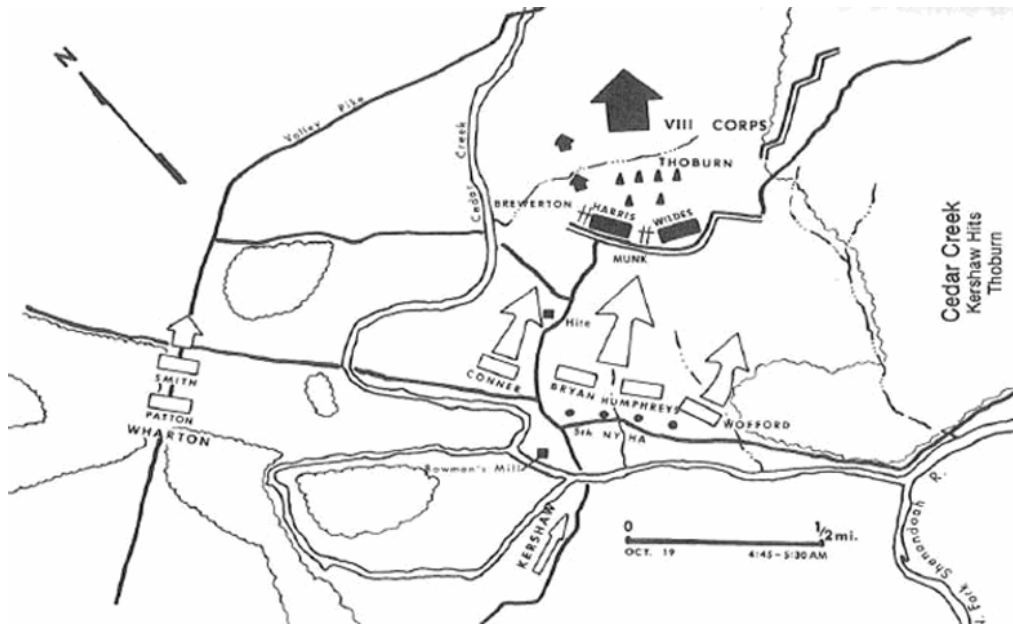


Figure 8: Deployment of Brigades of Joseph Kershaw and lines of attack against Thoburn's position (Geier and Harding, 2006: 58, Mahr, 1992: 118).

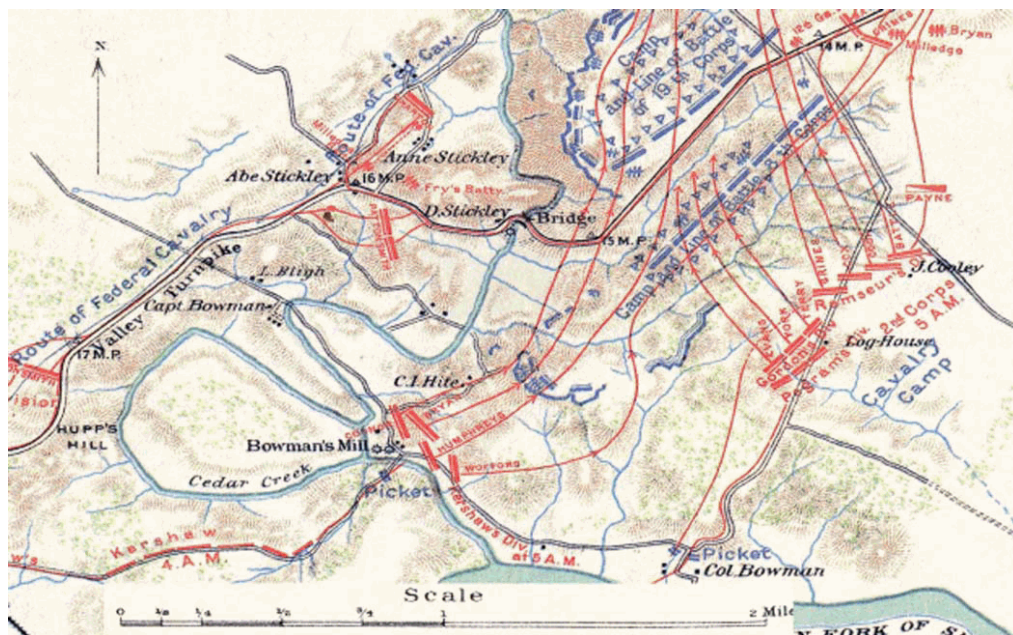


Figure 9: Whitham property abstracted from Jed Hotchkiss Map of Battlefield of Belle Grove or Cedar Creek, 1864 (Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies).

POST-WAR TO THE GREAT DEPRESSION (1865-1937)

The Whitham property would change ownership multiple times after the Civil War. Occupants included John Pirkey, Henry, Abraham, and Charles Grover Kern. By 1886, the current boundaries of the Whitham property would be delineated.

Having been the scene of so much fighting, there was widespread devastation throughout the Virginia landscape. With exception to an increase in wheat production, raising of livestock and major field crop production in the Valley decreased between 1860 and 1870. Though grain and livestock production recovered, it was difficult for Shenandoah Valley farmers to compete with large farms in the Midwest and the Plains states. With the introduction of the refrigerated rail car in 1887, distant fruit growing regions became able to compete in local markets closer to major cities. By the early twentieth century, there was a phenomenal rise in fruit production in the Shenandoah Valley, with apples replacing wheat as the primary cash crop. By 1937, two orchards were located on the Whitham property.

During the late nineteenth century, there was a tremendous building boom in Virginia and the Valley. In addition to new construction, older structures were often enlarged and renovated using modern building techniques and styles. The Whitham farmstead complex underwent extensive changes during this period. A one and one half wood frame ell was attached to the north side of the brick house and a bank barn was constructed southeast of the farmhouse. In addition, a meat shed and outbuilding were constructed (Kasparian, 2006:5).

Prior to the establishment of towns, roads and paths were critical to a subsistence economy by serving as a connection between farms and mills. However, as roads improved and towns prospered, subsistence farmers were able to transport cash crops to regional markets. As a result, some roads were no longer required and subsequently abandoned. By the late 1930s, the Bowman Mill Road from the Valley Turnpike to the Hite Road (now County Route 635) and a road from Harmony Hall to Whitham and east to Long Meadow were abandoned. However, the trace of the latter road is still visible on the present Whitham property. A portion of the road passes through the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION TO PRESENT (1937-2006)

Throughout the early to mid-twentieth centuries, the Whitham property was owned by the Kern family. In 1967, Lloyd and Ruth Whitham purchased the property from Mary Susan Cornelia Kern.

Agricultural production within the Shenandoah Valley, including the Whitham property, started to diminish by the late 1940s. While apple production continued as the major cash crop in the 1930s, the cultivation of vineyards and cattle-raising has currently become the predominant agricultural land use throughout the Shenandoah Valley. By 1950, large orchards no longer existed on the Whitham property. Current agricultural records indicate that cattle, corn and hay cultivation are the predominant agricultural uses (Figure 10).

Additional buildings were added to the Whitham farmstead complex after 1937. Between 1937 and 2003, a chicken house, metal storage building, loafing sheds and livestock fencing, and a

Whitham Farmstead

Cedar Creek & Belle Grove National Historical Park

small wood frame shed were built throughout the property. In the 1970s, significant alterations were made to the farmhouse by the Whitham family which included additions to the north and south elevations, a concrete deck on the front of the house and an attached garage added to the east elevation.

In addition to a small domestic apple orchard and pine plantation located north of the farmhouse, foundation and mass plantings found throughout the farmstead were established by the Kern and Whitham family. A pond in the field south of the farmhouse was constructed in the 1970s by the Whitham family.

Following its inclusion within a National Historic Landmark district in 1969, the property continued to be used agriculturally. On December 19, 2002, Cedar Creek Battlefield and Belle Grove was authorized by the United States Congress to become Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park. Shortly thereafter, in March of 2003, the Whitham property was subdivided into two parcels. The Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation acquired approximately 126 acres and the remaining eight acres were acquired by the National Park Service. The eight-acre parcel includes the farmhouse, barn, and ancillary buildings (Figure 11).



Figure 10: 1950 aerial photograph of the greater 127.5 acre Whitham property, including the eight-acre Whitham farmstead (OCLP, 2007).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Landscape characteristics identified for the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel are natural systems, topography, spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archeological sites. Contributing characteristics or features possess historic integrity and are related to the Civil War and the Battle of Cedar Creek. Non-contributing characteristics or features no longer possess historic integrity, or are unrelated to the area of historic significance.

The eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel is significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the Civil War. Since October 1864, the natural systems, topography, spatial organization, and circulation, have remained relatively intact. Landscape features that remain include the gently sloping agricultural and pasture land, a road trace, the farmhouse (excluding subsequent additions), and strategic views to Thoburn's left flank, Strasburg, and Bowman's Mill Road. Several late-nineteenth and twentieth-century features on the farmstead are non-historic including, the small domestic apple orchard, vegetable/fruit garden/pine plantation, driveway, outbuildings, and a variety of ornamental trees and shrubs.

Outside the boundaries of the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel, landscape characteristics and features associated with the Civil War survive and should be protected as part of the larger park cultural landscape.

Aspects of Integrity:

As stated in National Register Bulletin 40, the most important aspects of integrity for battlefields are location, setting, feeling, and association. The eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel retains overall integrity in the area of military significance. The military landscape retains integrity of location, setting, association, and feeling. Located at the core of the larger 134-acre Whitham property, the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel represents a portion of the battlefield landscape that served as an avenue of approach by General Kershaw's Confederate forces during their October 19th morning attack on Union positions of Colonel Thoburn located on high ground north of the farmstead. The Whitham farmhouse has been extensively modified but remains in the same location. The rural character of the eight-acre farmstead remains preserved and the gently sloping land, road trace, farmhouse (excluding subsequent additions), and strategic views evoke the Civil War and are present to assist in understanding the strategic role of the landscape in the unfolding of the historic battle.

Landscape Characteristic:

Natural Systems and Features

Historic and Existing Conditions:

Located within the Valley and Ridge physiographic province, the Shenandoah Valley is bounded by the Blue Ridge to the east, the Appalachian and Allegheny Plateaus to the west, the Potomac River on the north and the city of Roanoke to the south. Generally, sandstones

compose the ridge tops and carbonate rocks, such as limestone, form the valleys. The soils found within the Valley are considered fertile and productive for agricultural purposes, being weathered from parent limestone, dolomites, sandstones, siltstones, and acidic shales. The Shenandoah River is the major water source. As a tributary of the Potomac River, the Shenandoah and its tributaries drain several lateral valleys on the west slope of the Blue Ridge. Flowing in a northerly direction, the river is divided by the Massanutten Mountain into the North and South Forks. The two branches join just north of Front Royal, flowing northward to its confluence with the Potomac at Harpers Ferry.

The natural systems and features found within the Whitham property, including the eight-acre Whitham farmstead, are typical of the Shenandoah Valley landscape. Underlain by Martinsburg Shale, the soils found within the property are carbo-silt soils of the Weikert-Berke-Blairton series. On the northwest and southwest, the property is bound by the deeply cut Cedar Creek. A tributary of Cedar Creek, Thoburn's Run (name given by Clarence Geier), forms the northeastern boundary. As described in *An Overview and Assessment of Cultural Resources and Landscapes within the Legislated Cedar Creek-Belle Grove NHP: Volume I*, by Clarence Geier and Kimberly Tinkham, Thoburn's Run was an important military feature that served to separate the encampments of Hayes and Thoburn at the time of the Battle of Cedar Creek. Thoburn's Run is deeply cut, with narrow, sharply angled V-shaped banks above a narrow, poorly developed bottomland. The locations of the farmhouse, barn, ancillary buildings, roads, and various land uses within the larger Whitham property are responses to the topography, soils, and waterways found within the area (Geier, Tinkham, 2007: 25-32).

Spatial Organization

Historic Condition:

The eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel is located approximately one mile northwest of the confluence of Cedar Creek and the Shenandoah River, in close proximity to the Valley Turnpike (currently U.S. 11). During the historic period, the Whitham farmstead parcel was part of a larger upland agricultural area, bounded by forested slopes. At the core of the agricultural fields and pastures, was a farmstead. Three roads served the area. One road passed through the farmstead, while the remaining two were located around the perimeter. During the Battle of Cedar Creek, a high knoll found within the area, was used by Union forces to observe enemy movement near ford crossings along Cedar Creek. The knoll is located in the current northeastern portion of the larger 134-acre Whitham property where Union Colonel Joseph Thoburn established an encampment featuring artillery batteries and earthworks.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

Although the Whitham property has undergone significant changes in acreage and ownership throughout its history, the organization of the farmstead parcel, field and forest patterns, and road systems have remained relatively the same since the historic period. In 2003, the 134-acre Whitham property parcel was subdivided into two parcels. The Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation owns approximately 126 acres, while the remaining eight acres are owned by the National Park Service.

Topography

Historic Condition:

Topography varies within the Shenandoah Valley, consisting of a series of narrow, elongated forested knobs and ridges created by geological forces over five hundred million years ago. During the historic period, topography played a major role in the development of the Whitham property, as well as the military outcome in the Battle of Cedar Creek. It influenced the locations of crops, cattle grazing, buildings, and military positions. A high weathered knoll is located at the northeast portion of the property. From the apex of the knoll to the north and northeast, the land descends sharply into the deeply cut valley of Cedar Creek. To the west and southwest, the land slopes more gradually before entering Cedar Creek. During the Battle of Cedar Creek, Union Colonel Joseph Thoburn established an encampment on the high knoll to observe enemy movement near the Harmony Hall, Bowman's Mill, and Widow Bowman's fords. Batteries and earthworks were located throughout the encampment.

The eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel is located southwest of the knoll at the approximate center of the property. The sloping land made it highly suitable for the location of agricultural fields, the farmhouse, and ancillary buildings. During the Battle of Cedar Creek, General Kershaw's left flank would have passed through the eight-acre parcel as an avenue of approach for attacking Thoburn and DuPont's position on the hill above.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

The gently sloping land contributes to the historic significance of the Whitham property and eight-acre farmstead parcel. Since the historic period, the integrity of the existing topography is unchanged. Most modifications have been at a smaller scale and limited to the realignment of the driveway in various stages throughout history (Figure 12).

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Gently sloping land
Feature Identification Number:	126801
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

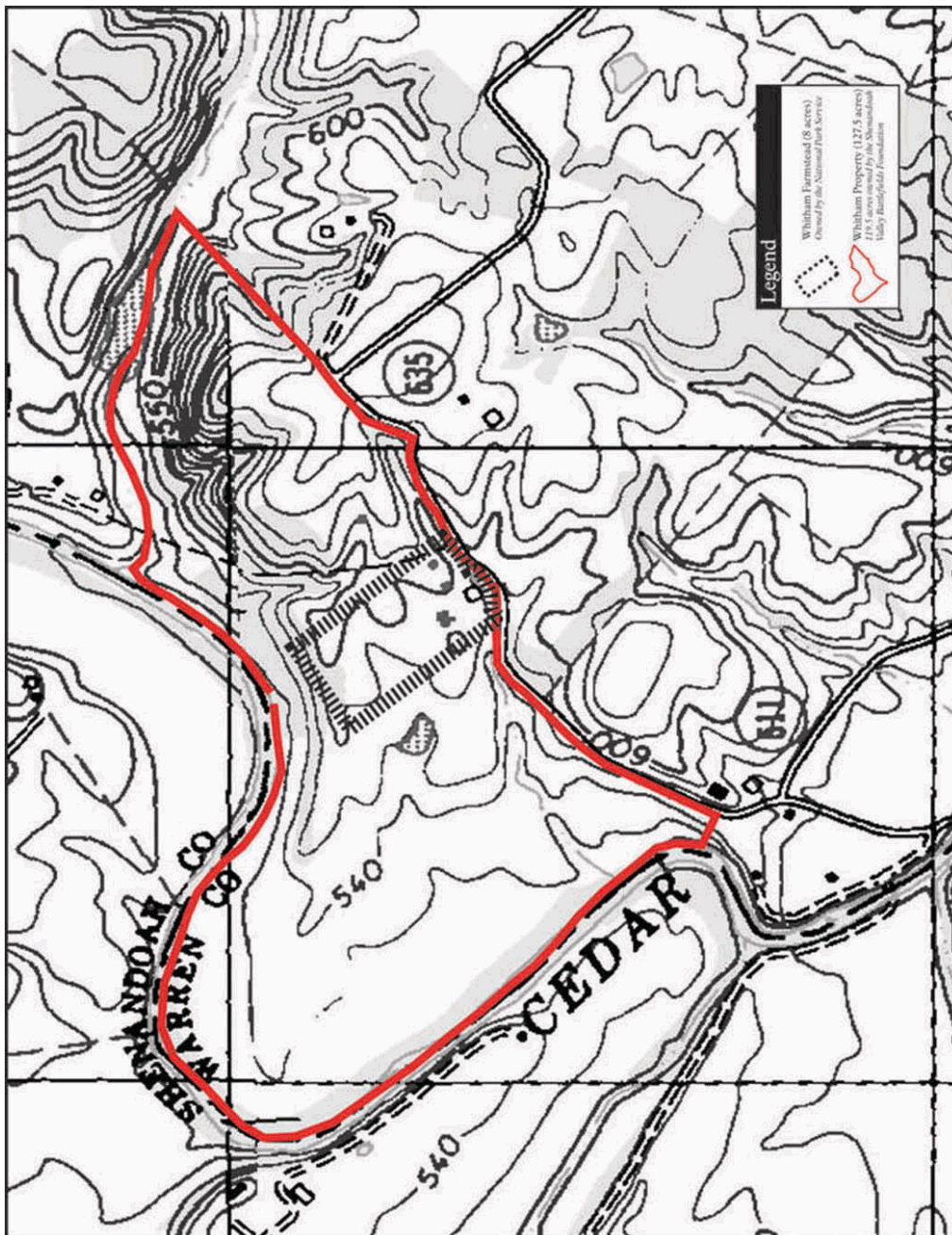


Figure 12: USGS topographic map of the greater 134-acre Whitham property, including the eight-acre Whitham farmstead. Note: The high knoll is on the northeast boundary of the Whitham property (USGS, 2007).

Land Use

Historic Condition:

While there is no documentation that specifically references the land use associated with the Whitham property prior to European settlement, the land found within the boundaries of the Whitham property, including the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel was occupied by various

native groups. These groups, which include the Shawnee, the Susquehannocks, numerous eastern Siouan groups, Catawba's, Cherokees, the various members of the Six Nations, the Delaware, and the Creeks, used these lands as a central topographic corridor for travel, migration, hunting, and planting. Once dominated by forest when American Indians lived here, the lands encompassing the Whitham property were extensively cleared for agricultural use during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In 1850, agricultural census records indicate that horses, sheep, cows, and cattle were raised on the property. Crops included wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, Irish potatoes, hay, and sweet potatoes. Although 1860 census records of the property are not available, it can be assumed that the agricultural productivity was of a similar character prior to the widespread adoption of orchard and fruit production in the early twentieth century. During the Battle of Cedar Creek, the farmhouse may have served as a field hospital for wounded troops (Figures 13-15).

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

Following the historic period, the Whitham property remained an agricultural landscape. As shown in a 1937 aerial photograph of the property, orchards were interspersed amongst the plowed fields. One large-scale orchard was located within the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel. In addition, a rectangular-shaped vegetable/fruit garden appeared to the east of the farmhouse. By 1950, the large orchards no longer existed. Agricultural activity continues to be present within the larger 134-acre Whitham property. According to the Warren County Commissioner of the Revenue, the Whitham property (621 Bowmans Mill Road: Tax Map 9, Parcel 4) reported 7 acres of corn, 20 acres of hay, and 21 cows in 2001. Found within the current eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel is a small domestic apple orchard, vegetable garden, pine plantation, abandoned agricultural field, and pasture land (Figures 16-19).

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Agricultural field
Feature Identification Number:	126697
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Pasture land
Feature Identification Number:	126699
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Small domestic apple orchard
Feature Identification Number:	126701
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing
Feature:	Vegetable/fruit garden
Feature Identification Number:	126703
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing

Feature: Pine plantation

Feature Identification Number: 126705

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

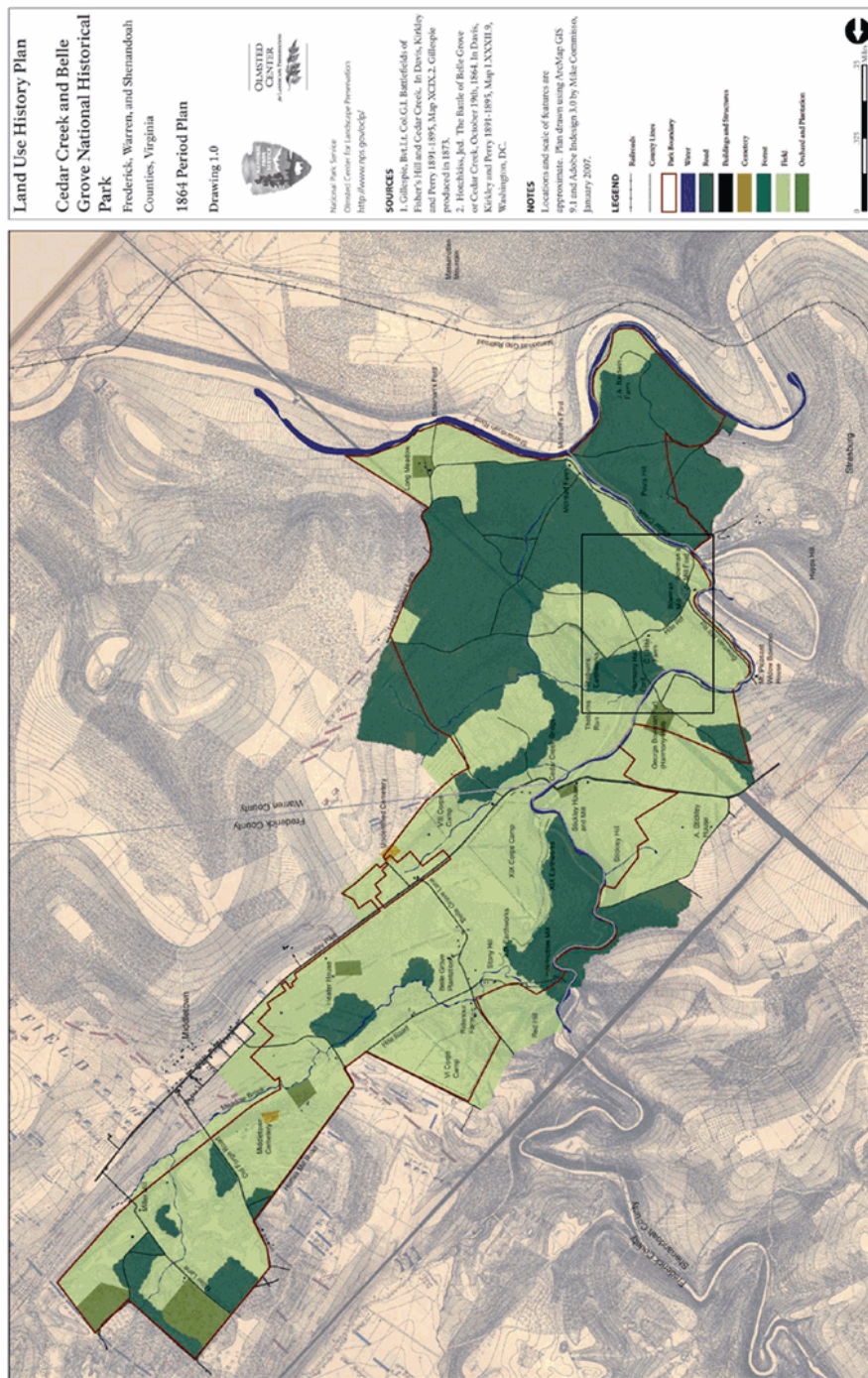


Figure 13: 1864 land use period plan of Cedar Creek and Belle Grove NHP. The Whitham property is located within the black box (Commisso, Land Use History for Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park, 2007).

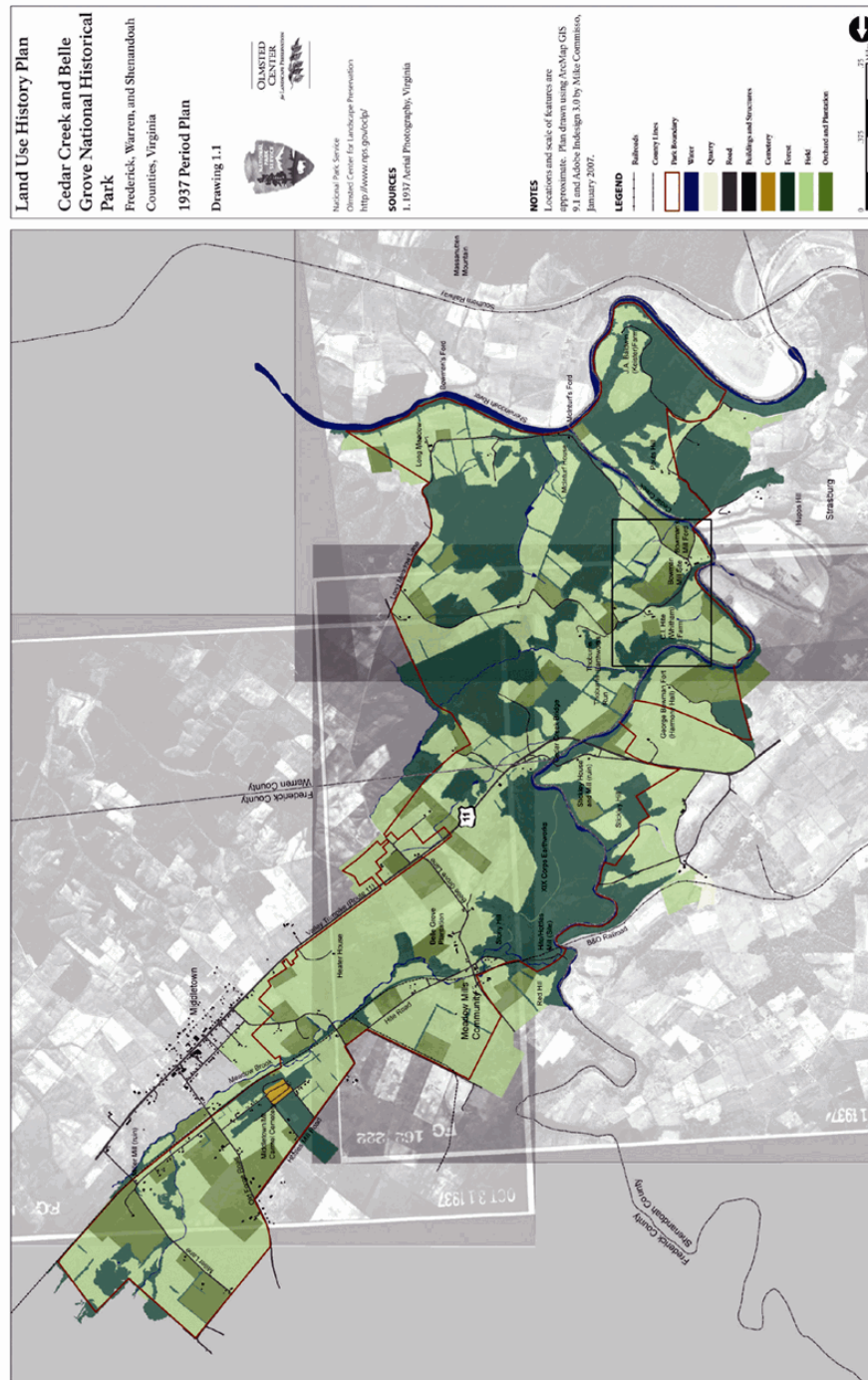


Figure 14: 1937 land use period plan of Cedar Creek and Belle Grove NHP. The Whitham property is located within the black box (Commisso, 2007).

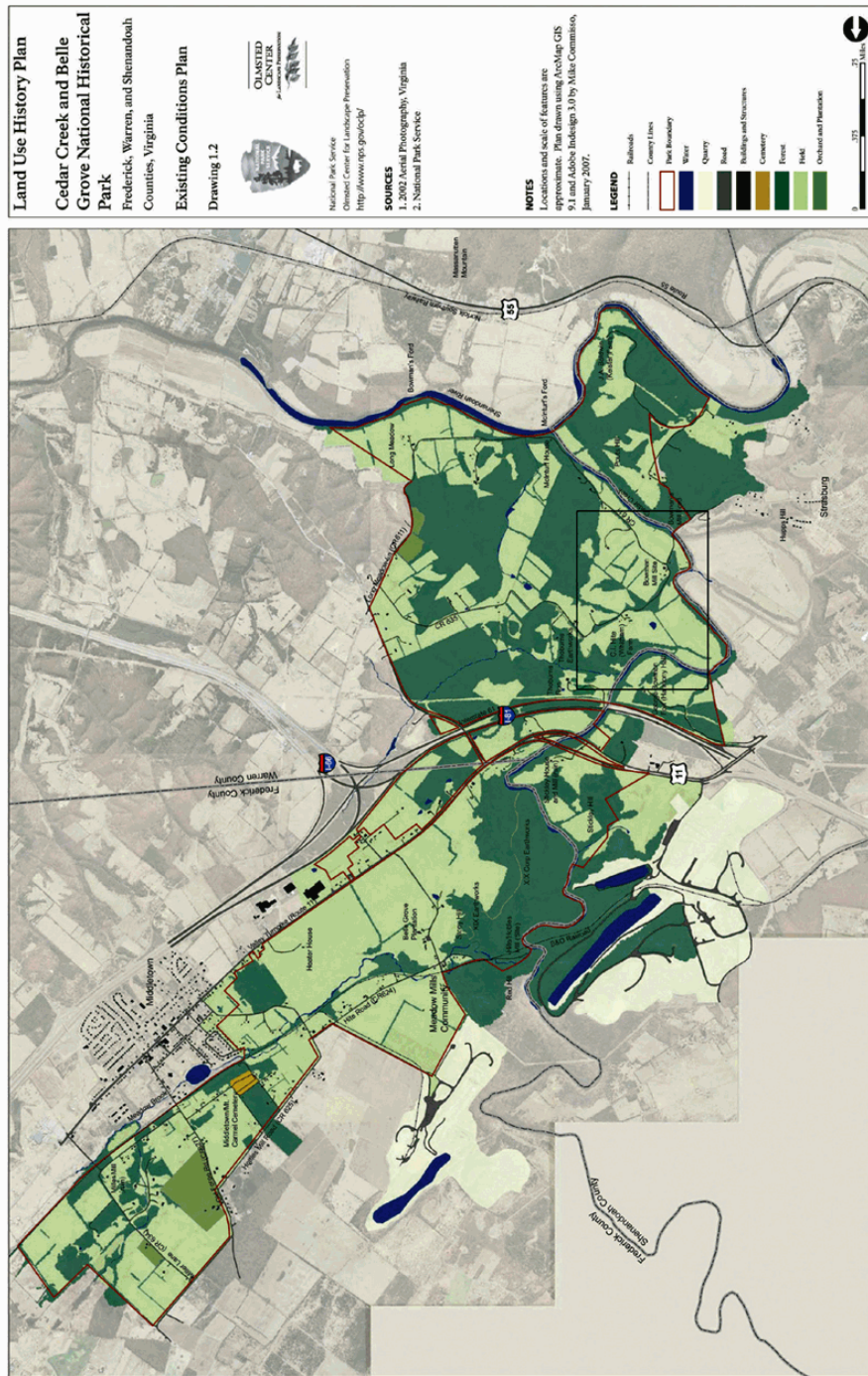


Figure 15: 2002 Existing Conditions of land use within Cedar Creek and Belle Grove NHP. The Whitham property is located within the black box (Commisso, 2007).



Figure 16: View northeast of moveable poultry house with run and vegetable garden (OCLP, 2006).



Figure 17: View south of the Whitham farmstead complex with adjoining agricultural and pasture lands (OCLP, 2006).



Figure 18: View east of the small domestic apple orchard, farm house and meat shed (OCLP, 2006).



Figure 19: View west of the pine plantation, established after 1950, located on the northern boundary of the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel (OCLP, 2006).

Circulation

Historic Condition:

Previously used by Native Americans as a migratory route and hunting grounds, the major northeast-southwest route through the Shenandoah Valley, known as the “Great Wagon Road,” became a major transportation corridor for European settlers. From its beginning, the “Valley Turnpike” as it was later called, served as the spine for transportation within the Shenandoah Valley. Eventually, roads would branch out from it to form a network of transportation corridors, connecting settlements with individual farms and industries.

According to Gillespie’s Battlefields of Fisher’s Hill and Cedar Creek and Hotchkiss’ The Battle of Belle Grove or Cedar Creek Civil War maps, three roads provided access to the Whitham property. Extending southeast from the Valley Turnpike, Bowman Mill Road ran along the current south and west boundary of the larger Whitham property following alongside the edge of Cedar Creek. Hite Road, connecting with Bowman Mill Road to the south, passed

along the eastern edge of the Whitham property before joining Long Meadow Road to the north. An additional road extending east from the Valley Turnpike, passed Harmony Hall, crossed Cedar Creek, and accessed the Whitham farmstead before connecting with Long Meadow Road. During the Battle of Cedar Creek, these corridors were instrumental in transporting artillery and soldiers (Geier and Harding, 2006:52).

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

By the late 1930s, the Bowman Mill Road from the Valley Turnpike to the Hite Road (now Route 635) was abandoned, as was the road from Harmony Hall to Whitham and east to Long Meadow. However, the road trace is still visible on the present Whitham property. A portion of the road passes through the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel.

Although the date of construction is unknown, the present farmstead driveway first appears on a 1937 aerial photograph. Since 1937, the driveway has been realigned and considerable modifications have been made. In the 1970s, a terrace and sidewalks were constructed on the south side of the farmhouse. The walks are between two and three feet wide, while the terrace measures approximately fifteen by seventeen feet. Today, the sidewalks and terrace are in poor condition.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Road trace

Feature Identification Number: 126707

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Farmstead Driveway

Feature Identification Number: 126709

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Terrace

Feature Identification Number: 126711

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sidewalks

Feature Identification Number: 126713

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Vegetation

Historic Condition:

Prior to the eighteenth century, the Whitham property landscape was heavily forested, consisting mostly of oaks, hickories, and scatterings of pines and conifers. By the late 1730s, the forested landscape was extensively cleared for pasture and agricultural use. There is no

documentation that references vegetation found within the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel during the historic period. However, it is assumed that at the time of the Battle of Cedar Creek, the land was mostly clear of trees to accommodate agricultural uses. The open character of the landscape provided clear views to fords and roads during the battle.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

While the northeast portion of the larger Whitham property contains mixed hardwoods, the majority of the property is grassland. Grassland plant species include orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), fescue (*Festuca* sp.), thistle (*Carduus* sp.), black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia heliopsis*), blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), goldenrod (*Solidago* sp.), sheep-sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), plantain (*Plantago* sp.), broome straw (*Andropogon* sp.), vetch (*Vicia* sp.), Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pretensis*), clover (*Trifolium* sp.), and alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) (NPS, 2007: 42).

Twenty-four species of plants have been observed within the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel including, red maple (*Acer rubrum*), butterfly-bush (*Buddleia davidii*), tatarian dogwood (*Cornus alba*), slender deutzia (*Deutzia gracillis*), panicled goldenraintree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), common crapemyrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), apple (*Malus* sp.), saucer magnolia (*Magnolia soulangiana*), common mulberry (*Morus alba*), empress tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*), eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), sargent cherry (*Prunus sargentii*), Chinese quince (*Pseudocydonia sinensis*), common pear (*Pyrus communis*), azalea (*Rhododendron* sp.[azalea cultivar]), rhododendron species (*Rhododendron* sp.), rose species (*Rosa* sp.) bridalwreath spirea (*Spiraea prunifolia*), common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), grape (*Vitis labrusca*) (Figure 20).

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)

Feature Identification Number: 126715

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Butterfly-bush (*Buddleia davidii*),

Feature Identification Number: 126717

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Tatarian Dogwood (*Cornus alba*),

Feature Identification Number: 126719

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Slender Deutzia (*Deutzia gracillis*)

Feature Identification Number: 126721

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Panicked Goldenraintree (*Koeleruteria paniculata*)

Feature Identification Number: 126723

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*)

Feature Identification Number: 126725

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)

Feature Identification Number: 126727

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Common Crapemyrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*)

Feature Identification Number: 126729

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Apple (*Malus* sp.)

Feature Identification Number: 126731

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia soulangiana*)

Feature Identification Number: 126733

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Common Mulberry (*Morus alba*)

Feature Identification Number: 126735

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Empress Tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*)

Feature Identification Number: 126737

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Eastern White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)

Feature Identification Number: 126739

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

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Feature: Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*)
Feature Identification Number: 126741
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sargent Cherry (*Prunus sargentii*)
Feature Identification Number: 126743
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Chinese Quince (*Pseudocydonia sinensis*)
Feature Identification Number: 126745
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Common Pear (*Pyrus communis*)
Feature Identification Number: 126747
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Azalea (*Rhododendron* sp.[azalea cultivar])
Feature Identification Number: 126749
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Rhododendron species (*Rhododendron* sp.)
Feature Identification Number: 126751
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Rose species (*Rosa* sp.)
Feature Identification Number: 126753
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Bridalwreath Spirea (*Spiraea prunifolia*)
Feature Identification Number: 126755
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*)
Feature Identification Number: 126757
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Grape (*Vitis labrusca*)

Feature Identification Number: 126759

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 20: View west of cherry trees planted by the Whitham or Kern family (OCLP, 2006).

Buildings and Structures

Historic Condition:

Identified in Jed Hotchkiss' Civil War map The Battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, the "C.I. Hite" dwelling is the earliest known building or structure documented on the Whitham farmstead parcel. According to the Preliminary Assessment of Structures on the Whitham Property Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park, completed by Historical Architect Lance Kasparian, the existing brick farmhouse appears to have been built in the early to mid-nineteenth century. Arguably the "C.I. Hite" dwelling, the Whitham farmhouse originally consisted of a brick two-story gable-roofed main block oriented east-west and a brick two-story gabled-roofed ell on the east side. As stated in the 1991 Virginia Department of Historic Resources Reconnaissance Level Survey, the Whitham farmhouse may have served

as a field hospital for wounded troops during the Battle of Cedar Creek in the Civil War.

While there may have been other buildings or structures on the property during the historic period, there is no supporting documentation.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

Since the historic period, the Whitham farmhouse has been extensively altered. In the late nineteenth century, a wood frame ell was attached to the east side of the farmhouse (Figures 21-23). In the 1970s, the Whitham family built additions on the north and south sides of the farmhouse. These exterior modifications covered the early brick and wood framed ells. Other alterations, completed in the 1970s, included a concrete deck on the west side of the farmhouse and attached garage on the east side (Kasparian, 2006: 5) (Figures 24 and 25).

According to the Preliminary Assessment of Structures on the Whitham Property Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park, the existing bank barn appears to have been built in various stages between c.1865 and 1917(Figure 26). It consists of a 4-bay surfaced (oak) timber frame with toe-nailed diagonal braces, side gabled roof, rough circular sawn vertical plank siding and random ashlar foundations. Based on verbal accounts, the bank barn contains elements salvaged from Bowman's Mill (c. 1800s) (Kasparian, 2006: 5-6).

A meat shed (smoke house) is located north of the Whitham farmhouse (Figure 27). While the approximate date of construction is unknown, the building exterior shares similar details with the wood frame ell on the farmhouse. It consists of a rough radial sawn wood frame with square corner posts, toe nailed diagonal braces and sills at grade. The roofing is flat seam metal on spaced sheathing and walls are clad with wood clapboards applied on the studs. There is an opening in the floor boards in the southwest corner and carbon or creosote buildup on the adjacent walls suggesting that the fire pit was in this location. Further research is necessary to determine its contribution to the historic significance of the Whitham farmstead (Kasparian, 2006: 7).

A collapsed outbuilding is located east of the farmhouse. While the date of construction is unknown, the building shares similar details with the barn and meat shed. Its walls were clad with rough sawn vertical planks and its roof was covered with flat seam metal panels similar to the meat shed (Kasparian, 2006).

Constructed after 1937, a chicken house is located east of the farmhouse (Figure 28). The building is a one-story frame structure with a shed roof constructed of dimension lumber supported on wood piers. Exterior walls are clad with wood clapboards applied to the frame with wire nails. The roof is standing seam metal on tongue and groove sheathing (Kasparian, 2006: 8).

The most recent additions to the Whitham farmstead landscape include a modern one-story prefabricated metal storage building, a small chicken house off the southwest corner of the

barn, loafing sheds and livestock pen fencing on the southeast side of the barn, small wood frame shed located at the edge of the fields northeast of the house, moveable poultry house with run located in the vegetable garden, and utility lines (Figures 29-30) (Kasparian, 2006: 9).

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Whitham house

Feature Identification Number: 126761

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Bank barn

Feature Identification Number: 126763

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Meat shed (Smoke House)

Feature Identification Number: 126765

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Collapsed outbuilding (ruin)

Feature Identification Number: 126767

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Chicken house

Feature Identification Number: 126769

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Metal storage building

Feature Identification Number: 126771

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Chicken house, SW corner of barn

Feature Identification Number: 126773

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Loafing sheds and livestock pens

Feature Identification Number: 126775

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Wood frame shed

Feature Identification Number: 126777

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Moveable poultry house w/ run

Feature Identification Number: 126779

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Utility lines

Feature Identification Number: 126781

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 21: Farm house from northwest. Note: The earlier porch on the west elevation of the building (Warren Heritage Society, Front Royal, VA, c.1969).



Figure 22: Original early to mid-nineteenth brick farm house looking from southeast (Warren Heritage Society, Front Royal, VA, c.1969).



Figure 23: Farm house, including wood frame ell. Photo looking from northeast (Warren Heritage Society, Front Royal, VA, c. 1969).



Figure 24: View looking northwest at the southern elevation of the Whitham farm house and later additions (OCLP, 2006).



Figure 25: View looking southeast at the historic early to mid-nineteenth century farmhouse and 1970s concrete deck (OCLP, 2006).



Figure 26: View looking west at the Bank barn, loafing sheds, and livestock pens (OCLP, 2007).



Figure 27: View looking northeast at the meat shed (smoke house). Although the date is unknown, shares similar details with the wood frame ell on the farmhouse (OCLP, 2006).



Figure 28: View looking northwest at the mid-twentieth century chicken house (OCLP, 2006).



Figure 29: View looking southwest at the eight acre Whitham farmstead parcel. Metal storage building, farm house, vegetable garden, and bank barn can be seen in the photograph (OCLP, 2005).



Figure 30: View looking west at the late twentieth century small wood frame shed. The shed is currently used as a chicken house (OCLP, 2007).

Views and Vistas

Historic Condition:

Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, there were panoramic views of the Blue Ridge, Massanutten Mountain, Hupps Hill, and Pouts Hill from within the boundaries of the Whitham farmstead parcel that were important to military strategy. Union Colonel Joseph Thoburn established an encampment at the apex of the high knoll on the northeast portion of the larger Whitham property in order to observe enemy movement near Bowman's Mill Ford to the south, Harmony Hall Ford to the west, and Widow Bowman's Fords to the southwest.

Due to the open agricultural character found within the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel, views to the northeast towards the west flank of Thoburn's defenses were pivotal during the morning attack by General Kershaw and the Confederate forces. Similar to those observed by Thoburn's forces, views to the southwest of Strasburg and Bowman's Mill Road were possible from within the eight-acre parcel.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

The views and vistas associated with the larger 134-acre Whitham property, including the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel, are significant as they played a key role in the site's developmental history. However, within the last ten years, the construction of billboards, residential and commercial development, and reforestation have altered significant views from on the property. Views to Thoburn's left flank, Strasburg and Bowman's Mill Road remain possible from within the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Views to Thoburn's left flank
Feature Identification Number: 126783
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views to Strasburg and Bowman's Mill Rd.
Feature Identification Number: 126785
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Small Scale Features

Historic Condition:

No documentation has been found supporting descriptions of small-scale features on the site prior to 1864. In addition, historic military maps are of a scale making it impossible to depict small-scale features within the larger Whitham property, including farmstead.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

A stone lined well is located off the southwest corner of the bank barn. Although the date of construction is unconfirmed, it may have been constructed at the same time as the barn in the late nineteenth century. The well shaft is approximately 4 ft. in diameter and currently lacks a well head structure, draft pipe, or pump. A drilled well found north of the farmhouse was constructed by the Whitham family c.1970 and is equipped with the pump previously found on the stone-lined well near the barn (Figure 31).

Portions of fencing exist throughout the larger 134-acre Whitham property. While fencing may have been used during the historic period, documentation has not been found to confirm their existence. Currently, the majority of the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel is surrounded by agricultural woven-wire fencing. Remnants of an earlier fencing have been incorporated into an arbor on the north side of the meat house (Figure 32).

Other small-scale features found within the Whitham farmstead include, brick pier gates located at the entrance of the property, and metal fence gates found on the east and west boundaries of the farmstead.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Stone-lined well
Feature Identification Number: 126787
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Drilled well
Feature Identification Number: 126789
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Multiple fence remnants

Feature Identification Number: 126791

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Brick gate piers

Feature Identification Number: 126793

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Metal fence gates

Feature Identification Number: 126795

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 31: Drilled well found north of farm house. It was constructed in the 1970s by the Whithams (OCLP, 2006).



Figure 32: Woven-wire fencing found on the western boundary of the eight-acre Whitham farmstead (OCLP, 2006).

Archeological Sites

Historic and Existing Conditions:

According to An Overview and Assessment of Archaeological Resources and Landscapes within the Legislated Cedar Creek-Belle Grove National Historical Park. Volume II: The Cultural Resources Part I: Archaeological Sites and Cultural Features, by Clarence Geier and Phoebe Harding, the Whitham house (CEBE0088) was identified within the eight-acre Whitham farmstead parcel and seven sites were identified in the remaining 126-acre property; Prehistoric (CEBE0054), Thoburn's Defensive Line (CEBE0055), DuPont's Artillery Position (CEBE0085), Prehistoric (CEBE0057), Prehistoric (CEBE0058), Hite Cemetery (CEBE0105), and Kershaw Massed to Attack Thoburn (CEBE0093).

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Whitham house site

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Feature Identification Number:	126799
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
ASMIS ID Number:	CEBE0088
ASMIS Name:	Whitham house site

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 08/31/2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Whitham farmstead parcel is considered to be in fair condition. Natural elements and deferred maintenance, coupled with inappropriate modifications to the buildings and landscape, have negatively impacted the historic character of the landscape. In addition, residential and commercial development outside the boundaries of the park threatens the historic setting and viewsheds. Without the appropriate corrective actions, the landscape characteristics may deteriorate causing the unit to degrade to a poor condition

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Natural elements and deferred maintenance have caused the deterioration of the farmhouse, barn, and ancillary buildings.

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Inappropriate Development

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Alterations to the farmhouse, completed c.1970, have negatively impacted the integrity of the building. Since the historic period, additional outbuildings have been constructed on the property. These structures detract from the historic character of the landscape.

Type of Impact: Impending Development

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: Continual privately-owned residential development outside the boundaries of the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park threatens the historic setting and viewsheds.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

The National Park Service is currently in the process of completing the General Management Plan (GMP) for Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park. Upon completion of the GMP, the approved treatment for the Whitham property, specifically the eight-acre Whitham farmstead, will be addressed.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

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Year of Publication: 2006
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- Citation Author:** Commisso, Michael, et al.
Citation Title: Land Use History for Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National
Historical Park
Year of Publication: 2007
Citation Publisher: Boston, Massachusetts: National Park Service, OCLP
- Citation Author:** Geier, Clarence R., and Phoebe Harding
Citation Title: An Overview and Assessment of Cultural Resources and
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Year of Publication: 2006
Citation Publisher: Harrisonburg, Virginia: James Madison University
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Citation Title: An Overview and Assessment of Cultural Resources and
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Year of Publication: 2006
Citation Publisher: Harrisonburg, Virginia: James Madison University

Citation Author:	Kasparian Lance
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Year of Publication:	2006
Citation Publisher:	Lowell, Massachusetts: National Park Service
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Citation Publisher:	Winchester, Virginia
Citation Author:	National Park Service
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Citation Author:	Pond, George E.
Citation Title:	The Shenandoah Valley in 1864. Vol XI, Campaigns of the Civil War
Year of Publication:	1883
Citation Publisher:	New York, New York: Charles Scribner and Sons
Citation Author:	Wert, Jeffry D.
Citation Title:	From Winchester to Cedar Creek: The Shenandoah Campaign of 1864
Year of Publication:	1987
Citation Publisher:	New York, New York: Simon and Schuster

Supplemental Information

Title: Department of Historic Resources Reconnaissance Level Survey DHR Id#093-0138

Description: Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Richmond, Virginia, 2006

Title: National Register Information System Database

Description: National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2007

Title: Project Management Information System Database, PMIS #96633

Description: Washington: D.C.: National Park Service, 2003