

Historic Loudoun County Scavenger Hunt In the Mosby Heritage Area

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Loudoun County is in the heart of the Mosby Heritage Area. One of Virginia's most historic and scenic counties, Loudoun begs to be loved, and to do that, it needs to be explored! This scavenger hunt is an exploration of Leesburg (the county seat), northern Loudoun, and southern Loudoun. It gives a sampling of the best the county has to offer. Meant as an outing with family or friends, it doesn't all have to be done at once.

How to do the Scavenger Hunt:

1. Talk your parents into the idea. Choose a day to go exploring. Decide who drives, who navigates, and who does the reading to the others. *You*, the student, must write the answers down.
2. There are 3 parts to this tour (you must do 2—*see below*):
 - Part A (a walking tour of the county seat, Leesburg)
 - Part B (a driving tour of northern Loudoun)
 - Part C (a driving tour of southern Loudoun).
3. **Our prize** is a gray cotton Mosby Heritage Area t-shirt, either:
 - Option 1: “*Got Mosby?*” on the front; “*No--Mosby's got YOU!*” with a Civil War rider logo on the back in red print.
 - Option 2: Mosby Heritage Area badge in dark red on the front; “*SCOUT Virginia's Mosby Heritage Area*” with Civil War rider logo on the back.

4. *To get your free Mosby t-shirt*, you must complete Part A, the Leesburg walking tour, and *either one* of the driving tours (Part B or Part C). If you wish to complete *all three*, we will send you *a second* t-shirt--maybe one for the driver?
5. All three parts of the tour begin at the Thomas Balch Library of History and Genealogy, not associated with the Mosby Heritage Area, but a good friend and a great place to start your tours. They are located at 208 West Market Street in Leesburg on Business Rt. 7 three blocks west of the central stop light.
6. Complete the tour, answering the questions as you go. You have to be at the sites to answer the questions. Please do not copy answers from someone else! We want you to visit the sites—the *route* we give you and *being there* on site is the point of this scavenger hunt, not using the internet.
7. Each student must complete their own scavenger hunt. Additional copies can be printed from our web site.
8. Send this completed scavenger hunt with your answers, honor pledge, phone, address, *and child and/or adult t-shirt size* to:
Director of Education, Mosby Heritage Area Association
Post Office Box 1497 Middleburg, Virginia 20118
9. Call the Mosby Heritage Area weekdays with your questions at (540) 687-5578. If you reach voicemail, leave a message!

The Mosby Heritage Area Association: Heritage areas help both visitors and citizens recognize, appreciate, and help preserve a region's precious heritage. The 1,600 square-mile Mosby Heritage Area includes parts of the counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, Prince William, Clarke, and Warren. With its heart-catching “lay of the land,” distinctive local architecture, handsome farms, historical villages and small towns, miles of small country roads and the world-famous Blue Ridge and its foothills, it is an historical landscape worth loving and preserving. The Mosby Heritage Area Association's mission is to educate about and support the preservation of the historic, cultural, and scenic resources in the region. Visit us at www.mosbyheritagearea.org.

Scavenger Hunt, Part A—Leesburg, a Walking Tour.

1. Thomas Balch Library, your starting point. *Start your tour at the Thomas Balch Library for History and Genealogy, 208 West Market Street in Leesburg, 2 ½ blocks from the Courthouse on Business Rt. 7. You can park in its small parking lot or across the street. This library is open Sunday 1-5, Monday 10-5, Tuesday, 10-8, Wednesday 2-8, Thursday and Friday 10-5, and Saturday 11-4. Balch Library is the county's best resource for researching local history. Go inside and look at the beautiful Loudoun history mural under the dome as you come into the library. Go beyond through the microfilm room with the pillars (you can look at old newspapers here). In one of the reading rooms, there's a fireplace.*

Question #1: *Whose picture is above the fireplace? Who is he?*

2. Old Leesburg Presbyterian Church. *Walk across the street. This is Leesburg's oldest standing church, built in 1804—over 200 years old. Walk into the cemetery to your right, where some of the town's oldest graves are. You can look in the windows to see the inside of the church. Notice the balconies: in the opening months of the Civil War, Leesburg was filled with Confederate soldiers. Most of them thought that this Presbyterian Church had the prettiest girls! The soldiers had a good view of the pretty girls from this balcony! Now stand back and look at the windows.*

Question #2: *Notice the big windows in the old part of the church. How many window panes are there in each window?*

3. Leesburg Methodist Church: a Civil War Hospital.

*Turn right as you leave the Presbyterian Church. Just beyond Liberty Street, you will come to the big brick Methodist Church on your right. It is hard to think of it now, but in the 1850s, this was Leesburg's biggest and newest church, built in 1852-53. When the Civil War came, this became a hospital for sick Confederate soldiers stationed at the camps and forts that guarded Leesburg from Union attack. When Union soldiers crossed and fighting took place at Ball's Bluff in October of 1861, boards were put over the pews and the church was just *filled* with the wounded.*

Question #3: *What does the steeple of this church look like?*

4. Old Stone House. *Turn right just beyond the church on to Wirt Street, walk one block to Loudoun Street, and turn right again. Just beyond the corner shop on your right is the Old Stone House. Officially called the William Baker House, no one in Loudoun calls it that. It dates to the early 1760s, when Leesburg had just become a town and the county seat for the brand new (1757) County of Loudoun. It has always been said that George Washington briefly used it as a headquarters when passing between Winchester and Alexandria as a militia Colonel late in the French and Indian War and commanding northwestern Virginia's defenses. It is perhaps the town's oldest house, and built of stone, as so many of our early buildings here were.*

Question #4: *What color is the Old Stone House painted?*

5. The Loudoun Museum. *Reverse direction on Loudoun Street, crossing over Wirt Street to the Loudoun Museum on the corner (16 Loudoun St. SW). This is the county history museum, founded by local volunteers in 1967. It is an excellent resource for seeing and understanding Loudoun's past. It is open 10-5 daily, 1-5 on Sundays. Admission is \$3.00, \$1.00 for children, students, and teachers. This is a *great* site to visit on a rainy day! The museum also uses the log house next door.*

Question #5: *Looking at the Virginia Civil War Trails signs for Leesburg between the museum's two buildings, when during the Civil War was Leesburg first occupied by Union troops?*

Now look at the old log Stephen Donaldson house and shop next door. Just 16' x 20', this was the size of many colonial structures in Loudoun before additions were added. This one was built somewhere between 1763 and 1767, years before the American Revolution! Stephen Donaldson was the silversmith in Leesburg.

Question #6: *What shape do the ends of the logs take when they reach the corner of the building? Is there a reason why?*

6. McCabe's Ordinary (tavern). *Continue walking on Loudoun Street toward the stoplight. Cross over, and walk toward the large stone house a little beyond the intersection. The intersection you walked across at the stoplight was once Leesburg's main corner.*

Loudoun Street was one of the old main roads from Alexandria to Winchester. The street you crossed over, King Street--still with its common colonial name (Business Route 15 today)—was the main north-south road in Loudoun. It was called the Carolina Road. This stone building was Leesburg's best-known tavern (or an "ordinary" in those days). It offered food, drink, and a place to stay for man and horse. Also known locally as "the Patterson House," it was built no later than 1785, maybe as early as the 1760s. There are drawings in the stairwell on the third floor that probably were drawn when the hero of the American Revolution Lafayette visited Leesburg in 1825. The town was mobbed with 10,000 people that day; Presidents Monroe and John Quincy Adams came with Lafayette! Ask inside to see the pictures.

Question #7: *What are the chimneys made of? How many are there? [You may need to walk around the house to answer this.]*

7. The Old Valley Bank. *Continue down the hill on Loudoun Street to Church Street on the left; take it up the hill to East Market Street. Cross over to the Old Valley Bank building on the far left corner of Church Street, which continues. Built in 1822, this old brick building was Leesburg's first bank. Today it is a court. During the Civil War, it soldiers hid behind it fighting for their lives! Put your back to the building. Looking left, you will see the roads form a "V". The right fork of the "V" goes down and up a hill—at the top of the hill, Union soldiers placed cannon on September 17, 1862. They shelled Leesburg from there. Confederate soldiers defending the town fired from the side of this building on your right, using the bank for cover. E.V. White's local cavalry came charging from your right and chased off the "Yankees." [White later founded White's Ferry.]*

Question #8: *Draw what's on top of the iron gate to your left.*

8. The Courthouse and its Statue. *Going through the iron gate, walk in to the courthouse complex with the pillars out front, turn left, and walk down towards the old brick courthouse with the bell in the tower (cupola). Walk around to the front, where you will see a large statue. There has been a courthouse here since the 1760s. This one was built to replace an earlier one in 1894.*

Loudouners have met here for everything from protesting British government actions just before the American Revolution to murder trials. The statue of the soldier was erected in 1908.

Question #9: *What is on the 1894 courthouse weathervane?*

Question #10: *What does it say on the belt buckle of the statue?*

9. The John Janney House. *With your back to the courthouse and the statue, walk to the street (North King Street) through the big iron gate and turn right. At the next street, Cornwall Street NE, turn right. The third house on the left, #10, gray with black shutters, is the John Janney House. This house has been sitting here pretty much as you see it since the 1820s, although the right-hand wing dates to the 1780s. From 1845 to his death in 1872, noted Leesburg lawyer John Janney lived here. He was one of two Loudoun delegates to Virginia's secession convention just before the Civil War. Although a pro-Union delegate, he was elected President of the Virginia Secession Convention. In the vote on April 17, 1861, Virginia voted 88-55 to secede; Janney voted with the 55 against. Four days later he presented Robert E. Lee with the sword of command of Virginia's forces. When in 1862 Lee's Confederate Army of Northern Virginia came through Leesburg on the way to the Battle of Antietam, Lee visited Janney here.*

Question #11: *The small white house to the left of Janney's house was his law office. What is the street number on the door?*

10. Leesburg's Constitution House. *Reverse your direction on Cornwall Street, cross carefully over N. King Street, and continue on to the large brick house on your left, #11. A part of this house likely dates to the 1770s, and was owned by Philip Noland, who was the "Noland" in Noland's Ferry, one of seven Loudoun ferries across the Potomac at that time. It was a vacant house in August 1814 when, during the War of 1812, the British invaded Washington and burned many public buildings. It is believed locally that the Constitution and Declaration of Independence were temporarily stored here until moved to the county clerk's house, Rokeby, southeast of Leesburg, where there was a proper vault.*

Question #12: *Draw the pattern of bricks over the front windows.*

11. Harrison Hall (“Glenfiddich”). *Continue walking up Cornwall Street to Wirt Street, and turn right on to it. Cross over North Street, then stop at the second driveway on the right (#206 is on the gate).* Looking up the driveway between the gatehouses, you will see the back of a 3-story yellow house that fronts North King Street. Completed in 1848, it was the home of Henry Tazewell Harrison at the time of the Civil War. When General Robert E. Lee’s army came through Leesburg to invade Maryland, Lee stayed here, on Thursday, September 4, 1862. He met in the house with his son, a private in the Rockbridge Artillery, and later held a crucial meeting with Generals Stonewall Jackson, J.E.B. Stuart, and James Longstreet to plan the Maryland campaign. He was recovering from a nasty hand injury received at the Battle of Second Manassas the week before and went for treatment to Dr. Jackson’s house next door while here (to the left). Colonel E.R. Burt of the 18th Mississippi Infantry died here of a wound from the Battle of Ball’s Bluff and may haunt the house.
Question #13: *How many yellow brick chimneys are there on the 3-story portion of the house?*

12. The Leesburg Colored School. *Turn around and look across the street at the old Leesburg High School.* It was built for whites in 1925. Used as the high school until 1954, it was always segregated, as schools in Virginia were in those days. *Carefully continue in the same direction you had been headed on Wirt Street until the road hits Union Street at the gate to Union Cemetery. This cemetery, named after the “united” effort of local churches to establish a cemetery in the 1850s, has many Civil War graves and a large white monument. You may wish to look here, but there are no questions being asked. To the right of the cemetery gate, well off the street, is an old two-story white wooden building looking much like a house.* This is the Leesburg Colored School. Built in 1884, nineteen years after the end of the Civil War, it was Leesburg’s *only* black public school until 1940. A *proud* school, its facilities were poor compared to the white Leesburg High School you just saw. Local black leaders took the case to court — claiming they did *not* have *equal* facilities—and they *won!* A new black high school was opened in 1942, Douglass High School,

named for Frederick Douglass, the escaped slave turned black leader. It still stands near the intersection of East Market Street and Catocin Circle. It is now an alternative school.

Question #14: *Name a difference you see between the 2 schools.*

13. Mary Mallory’s Grave. *Retrace your steps on Wirt Street to North Street. Turn right, keeping right as North Street bends right and becomes Old Waterford Road. Cross the street then to the small African-American cemetery behind the chain link fence; it belongs to Mt. Zion United Methodist Church in Leesburg, a church founded just after the Civil War. Go through the gate in the fence. Go to the big cedar tree in the center of the little cemetery. Notice the row of stones to your right. Count back four more rows, walk in that row, and look for the fifth stone, that of Mary Mallory.* Mary was a slave at the Swann plantation, “Morven Park,” a mile up the road. Freed in 1865, she went on to be Leesburg’s *oldest* resident. Think of it! Mary was a *slave* for 52 years! Her remains lie beneath this stone.
Question #15: *How many years did Mary Mallory live free?*

14. Old Stone Church Site. *Walk back out to Old Waterford Road, turn right, and walk down to the intersection with Cornwall Street NW. Turn left here, and walk along the black iron fence of the cemetery to the gate into the Old Stone Church site.* Inside this fence, the brick walk shows the outline of a church built by 1770 by Methodists. The site is thought to be the first Methodist Church property in America. Methodists were “dissenters” before the American Revolution, and had to register with Virginia’s government and worship with windows *closed*. By 1775, there were six dissenting religions in Loudoun, showing that the new America would *have* to be a place where more than one religion was allowed. The building was torn down in 1901. Read about the old church and look at the map in the gazebo near the gate.
Question #16: *Whose is the oldest stone in the cemetery?*

Go back to Liberty Street-- turn left. Go one block to West Market Street and go right. Thomas Balch Library is just up on the right. The Walking Tour ends there. Now choose Driving Tour B or C.

Scavenger Hunt, Part B—Northern Loudoun Tour.

1. Dodona Manor. *In your vehicle, set your trip odometer at 0.0. Turn left out of Thomas Balch Library on to West Market Street. Go beyond the stoplight at the courthouse 0.1 mile to the “V” just beyond the Old Valley Bank. Take the left part of the “V”; this is Edwards Ferry Road. Shortly, you will see the Colonial Funeral Home on your right; just after the second house beyond the funeral home, you will see a yellow brick gate for Dodona Manor on your right. Turn in here. The house is open to the public. As of 2006, the hours are 10-5 on Saturdays, 1-5 Sundays; there is an admission charge of \$10 for adults, \$5 for students.*

Dodona Manor was the home of General George C. Marshall, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff during World War II. He was President Roosevelt’s top general, appointed just after the war began, and is most heavily responsible for the war’s winning game plan. After the war, President Truman appointed him Secretary of State. He came up with the Marshall Plan to help Europe rebuild after the war with American money in order to steer them away from communism. He was Secretary of Defense during the Korean War. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953. Marshall loved his house and living in Leesburg. He liked to go for breakfast at The Leesburg Restaurant, still on King Street.

Question #1: *What shape does the driveway form out front?*

2. Ball’s Bluff Battlefield. *Returning to your car, turn right back onto Edwards Ferry Road. At the 4th stoplight (1.2 miles) turn left on to Route 15 Bypass. Go 0.8 mile to the next light, Battlefield Drive, and turn right. Take your first left, Ball’s Bluff Road, and go 0.6 mile to the parking lot at the end. This is Ball’s Bluff Battlefield, operated by the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority. Walk the main gravel path (see the gate?) 200 yards to the small walled U.S. Military Cemetery. Be sure to read the signs and look at the pictures on the way. You are walking through a partly cleared area that was the heart of the Ball’s Bluff Battlefield when Union troops crossed the river here on the early morning of October 21, 1861, six months into the Civil War. They hoped to secure a crossing place here for further operations in Virginia.*

Confederate troops stationed around Leesburg rushed to push them back. *Now go in to the cemetery. Please take your hat off.*

Question #2: *Most of the gravestones are marked “Unknown,” a dead soldier left behind, no name on him. These are all Union soldiers. Confederate bodies were buried in Leesburg’s Union Cemetery or sent home. What is written on the marked grave?*

Now continue in the same direction on the narrower path down into the woods. About 15 yards in, you will come to a crossing path; take that path to the left and go to its end, walking along the bluff. It is the last line of the invading Union troops before they were pushed back over the high bluff into the Potomac River below. PLEASE WATCH YOUR STEP; stop at the second bench. At about 6:00 p.m. after fighting all day, the Confederates charged with a “rebel yell,” and Union troops were pushed over the bluff. Many jumped into the river’s swift current to try to make it to the large island in the river. They tried hard to avoid Confederate bullets, but many were shot or drowned, being unable to swim.

Question #3: *Way across the Potomac on the hillside is a farm in Maryland. See the silo? What structure is to the right of it?*

Behind the bench are two paths; take the right one back to the gravel lane. There are four signs for you to read along the way. Turn right onto the gravel lane and return to your car.

3. Historic Morven Park. *Drive back out Ball’s Bluff Road to Battlefield Drive. Turn right, go through the light at Bypass Route 15 and drive to the next stoplight at North King Street (Business 15) where Battlefield Drive ends. Turn left here, drive 0.7 mile to North Street on your right (it’s just after Union Street). Turn right on to North Street. Go 0.2 mile and North Street becomes Old Waterford Road, turning sharply right. Follow this 1.1 miles to Southern Planter Lane on the right (just past the old Morven Park gate). Turn in here. You will come to a parking lot; take the second right out of it and continue on in the same direction. Appearing on your left will be the handsome white mansion*

house called Morven Park. Pull over. Morven Park is a huge (1000-acre) estate and a mansion house which was built in stages from 1750 on. During the Civil War, it was owned by the former Mayor of Baltimore, Thomas Swann, who was suspected of being a Union supporter. The house and grounds were seized by the Confederate government and became Camp Carolina for the Confederate army. Soldiers were camped here at the time of the Battle of Ball's Bluff. They used the front lawn as a parade ground. In 1903, Westmoreland Davis purchased Morven Park. He became Virginia's Governor in 1918, serving during World War I. The mansion, grounds, winter huts from Camp Carolina, gardens, and a very large historic carriage collection are maintained for the public. To tour it, follow the signs to the visitor center to check for current hours of operation. With a beautiful view of Leesburg, it may be Loudoun's most handsome house.

Question #4: *What is the current color of Morven's shutters?*

4. Waterford—A National Historic Landmark Village. *You will come to three gravel lanes on the left just beyond the mansion at Morven Park. Use the third one (it is a mini-loop) to reverse direction. Return to Old Waterford Road (mileage at that point should be 8.6); turn right. The road becomes dirt, shortly, like so many of Loudoun's rural roads. You will take this 5.0 miles to Waterford. For safety, stay to the right and do not speed!* This is the old colonial road to Winchester; it goes over the first foothill of the Blue Ridge, the Catoctin Mountains. Soldiers marching to the frontier used it in the French & Indian War of the 1750s, including part of General Braddock's doomed British-American expedition that was later massacred by French and Indians out in western Pennsylvania. In a later time before the Civil War, it was one route of the "Underground Railroad," since it headed to Waterford, a Quaker village with several safe houses. Quakers did not believe in slavery. Imagine yourself sneaking along this road at night, hoping to get to safety in the Quaker village, miles ahead! You will come to a stop sign at Waterford, the historic Quaker village. It was designated by Congress a National Historic Landmark Village in 1970, one of the few in the country. Despite development pressures, the historic village has changed little due

to great efforts by its citizens and the Waterford Foundation to protect it. One by one, the houses have been restored. A wonderful place to walk around, we'll make three stops here today.

Waterford Baptist Church. *Turn left at the stop sign onto the paved road. You will come to a "V" shortly, keep left there. Just around the bend, on the right, there's a small brick church with black shutters and no steeple, a church style common in the Virginia countryside. Pull off here, parking facing the church in the side parking lot.* This church, dating from the 1850s, was the site of a small but bitter Civil War battle. Because most folks in Waterford opposed secession and Southern Independence, they had a tough time when Virginia seceded. By the second year of the Civil War, tired of being picked on, some of the local men formed the Loudoun Rangers, a *Union* cavalry unit. On August 27, 1862, these Rangers were camped inside this church when attacked by White's Confederate cavalry at dawn—also local boys, who had snuck through the fields they knew across the street from the church. The local Confederates won. The church was badly damaged. One of the captured Union men was nearly shot by his own brother, a victorious Confederate. The Confederate's fellow soldiers stopped him, horrified. But that was the *Civil War*.

Question #5: *Looking at the historical sign to the left of the front door, after the 1862 fight here, how long was it until the church could be used again?*

"Sunnyside" and the Second Street School. *From the side of the church, continue down the hill on the little street you are on (Patrick Street). At the stop sign, turn left. A short distance up Second Street you will see #15570, a house known locally as "Sunnyside."* This was a stop on the Underground Railroad! This may have been where a runaway slave on Old Waterford Road was headed. During the Civil War, the daughters of the Dutton family who lived here published *The Waterford News*, a rare Union newspaper in Virginia—and done by *girls!* They were a very brave and interesting Quaker family. *Just beyond on the right is a white one room school (#15611). Pull off here.* This school was built just after the Civil War (1867) by the U.S. Government's "Freedman's Bureau" to educate freed slaves. It is

also a classic “one-room school house.” It was used as an elementary school for blacks until 1957. Imagine going to school here—what a cozy little school! Loudoun once had over 80 one room schools; several are still standing. Today, the Waterford Foundation runs a living history school program here.

Question #6: Looking in the schoolhouse windows, what is in the very middle of the school’s only classroom?

John Wesley Church and the Waterford Mill. *Just up the street on your left you will see Janney Street; turn left there. It ends at High Street. Turn left again, drive past the Waterford Baptist Church where you stopped before, and just beyond it, on the curve, turn left on to Main Street. Drive very slowly down the hill on this handsome historical street. Look at the houses—sort of like a miniature Williamsburg, but with all original houses! At the base of the street there is a stop sign; continue on in the same direction through the village until you reach Liggett Street on the right. Pull off to the side of this dirt lane and park.*

Ahead of you up the hill is a stone house which belonged to the miller of Waterford, Samuel Means. His mill you will see in just a moment. He is the man who formed the Loudoun Rangers, the Union soldiers who fought at the little brick Baptist church.

To your left is the John Wesley Church. Walk up the dirt lane to its front. This church was built by freed slaves after the war, working evenings using lantern light. They were so proud of it!

Question #7: What does the church’s cornerstone (at the lower right corner of the front of the church) say on it?

You are on Bond Street now; follow it down the hill to the tall, brick Waterford Mill, built in 1831. Crossing the street very carefully, to the left side of the mill, and you will see the rusted remains of the old millwheel. Walk around the mill, and go up on the patio at the back (all the way around is a small set of stairs).

Question #8: Looking at the history signs on the patio, when did this mill stop milling?

5. A German Settlement Cemetery. *Walk back up to Liggett Street to your car. Head past the mill on Main Street, leaving the village. Go 0.2 mile to the second right, Route 681, Milltown Road. This road goes 6.3 miles to the German settlement, with many old houses snuggled up along it (and in the place with the best view, some rather big new houses). Milltown Road reaches a stop sign at Route 672; this is Lovettsville, the key town of the German settlement in Loudoun. Continue straight ahead at that intersection onto Broadway, the main street of town. Take the 3rd left at South Loudoun Street. Drive 0.7 mile through the town to the Berlin Turnpike, Route 287. Turn left, heading south 0.2 mile to the next left, Lutheran Church Road, just before the service station. Drive 0.4 mile until the road splits by the large brick church—New Jerusalem Lutheran Church. Park in the dirt area between the two roads. Across the street behind the church is the old German cemetery, the small portion furthest to the right.*

This church dates to 1901, and is the largest of several dominant churches in the German settlement. An earlier church dated back to the 1760s, and so the cemetery. Walk back, looking at the stones. Find the ancient, weathered stone in the far right corner.

Question #9: What words in English can just be made out on the top of this stone?

6. Morrisonville, Hillsboro and Potts Mill. *Head back out Lutheran Church Road. Just beyond the church on the left by the curve is an old German house—log underneath, it is a fine example of the architecture Germans used in Virginia. And at the intersection with the main road, there is still a blacksmith shop on the right hand corner! Turn left on to Route 287, the Berlin Turnpike (Berlin is the old name for Brunswick, across the river). Head 3.2 miles on Route 287 to the base of a hill, turning right on Morrisonville Road. Go 0.5 mile into the village of Morrisonville. Near here is where Loudoun’s first European settlers planted themselves. The village of stone and log is classic old Loudoun. Turn left in the village at Purcellville Road, Route 611. As you roll down this old Loudoun road, notice that in places the sides of the road are very high—this tells you how old the road is, the mud splashing off to the sides over many, many years. After 1.5 miles*

from Morrisonville, turn right on to Legard Farm Road. It goes 1.0 mile to Mountain Road, Route 690. Turn left there. You will drive with Short Hill Mountain on your right, and passing the vineyards of Windham Winery on the same side. At 1.7 miles, you will reach Route 9, the Charles Town Turnpike. Turn right there, and shortly, you will come to Virginia's smallest town, Hillsboro, population 150. Most houses here are built of stone or log. It is a good showcase of classic yet forgotten Loudoun building styles. At the far end of the little town, you will come to Stony Point Road (Route 719) on the left. Take this up the hill out of town for a spectacular view of the hills and mountains to the right.

Slow down as you come down the hill. You will be turning left at the bottom of the hill to continue on Route 719—it becomes Woodgrove Road. On the right side of that corner, you will see the ruins of an old mill—Potts Mill. Look carefully for it.

Potts Mill was destroyed in December, 1864 during the Civil War when Union cavalry burned almost all the barns and mills of the Loudoun Valley (from the Catoctins to the Blue Ridge) in an attempt to burn out the huge Confederate guerilla unit, Mosby's Rangers. The Mosby Heritage Area is named for this unit's famous cavalry leader, John Singleton Mosby. Both Union and Confederate supporters in Loudoun had their farms and mills burned, since all of them provided Mosby with feed for his horses.

Question #10: What was Potts Mill constructed of?

7. Ketoclin Church. Head down Woodgrove Road 0.8 mile to Short Hill Road (Route 716) on the left. At 1.4 miles up this road, just beyond the Purcellville Water Treatment Facility, there is a lovely view of the Loudoun Valley, looking southeast with a place to pull over. Continue on until you hit Allder (the sign mistakenly says "Alder") School Road. Turn right, then almost immediately left on Ketoclin Church Road. The church is a short way on the right; pull in. Ketoclin Church was one of Loudoun's very first churches. It was Baptist, a new faith coming to the frontier, a way by settlers to resist the Church of England. This building dates to 1854. Be sure to peek in the windows—look at the balconies!

Question #11: What does the stone at the top of the church say?

To the left of the church there is a stone-walled portion of the cemetery. Inside is the grave of T. Clinton Hatcher. He fell at Ball's Bluff carrying the flag of his new nation. Entering the main iron cemetery gate on the left-hand side of the church, you will see another stone-walled enclosure. Inside you will find the grave of Dr. Albert Heaton of Purcellville. He paid to send his slaves back to Africa—to help colonize "Liberia." For some years they wrote back and forth. Go to the far back right side of the cemetery; you will see the gravestone of a "servant"—meaning a slave—one Gemima Pearson. This slave and others attended this church, sitting in the balcony, gazing down at the whites. She just lived to see "the day of Jubilee"—when freedom came in 1865. Touching the actual grave of a slave after studying slavery has a special feel.

Question #12: Before freedom came, who had owned Gemima?

8. The Purcellville Train Station. Take the church's loop driveway back out to Ketoclin Church Road. Turn left and return to Allder School Road, where you will turn right. Take this 0.6 mile to the paved Hillsboro Road. Turn right here, and go 2.1 miles to Purcellville. **OBEY THE SPEED LIMIT TO THE LETTER** as you come into this! At the top of the hill as you come in to town, you will see a yellow, green, and white train station on your left, jutting a bit out into the road. Just beyond is parking in the "V" as the road divides. Park and walk across the street. **NOTE:** On weekends, restrooms at the back of the train station are open. Loudoun's main railroad, built in the 1850s through the 1870s, came through Purcellville. Originally called the Loudoun & Alexandria Railroad, later the Washington and Old Dominion, it also went through Sterling, Ashburn, Leesburg, Hamilton, and beyond. Today the "W & OD" is a bike trail. Then, the railroad allowed farmers to send grain and milk into the city and get supplies back. This station has been restored by local citizens. Do look in the big windows. On the right side of the station closest to the old grain elevator that's now a restaurant, you can see the *white* waiting room with windows all around. The black waiting room had no windows. Around back, you'll see the jutting window of the stationmaster/telegraph operator. Look up!

Question #13: Draw the device that is still above the window.

9. Goose Creek Quaker Meeting and Oakdale School.

Back in your car, take either part of the “V” a hundred yards or so to Route 7 (Main Street). Turn left, and just downhill at the flashing light, turn right then immediately left (there is another “V” just as you turn right). This is 20th Street (Route 611). Go 0.6 mile to A Street; there turn left and continue 0.6 mile to South Maple Avenue (Route 722). Turn right and head in to Lincoln. At 1.0 miles on Route 722, just after the small intersection with Route 778 (Cooksville Road) on the right, you will see a gravel parking lot also on the right. Pull in to park. [If you come to a big curve, you’ve just passed it.] At the far end of the parking lot, you will see a small stone house-like building.

This is the original Quaker (“Friends”) Meeting House, the oldest one still standing in Loudoun. Some of the first settlers of Loudoun, Quakers are a Christian faith who believe greatly in human equality, living a simple life, and not making war. They do not use ministers or priests; they meditate and minister to each other. They did not believe in slavery. Read the bronze plaque.

Question #14: When was this meeting house built? When was the newer (but still old) and larger brick meeting house across the street built to replace it?

Cross the street to the brick meeting house--go up on the porch. a. This is a Quaker meeting that is nearing 200 years of continual services and is still used. Be sure to look in the windows.

Question #15: Looking inside, what do all the simple pews face?

Now walk across the street to the simple brick one room school. Oakdale School is the oldest school in Loudoun, built by Quakers in 1815. Take a moment to carefully look in the windows, walk around the old school, and read the plaques.

Question #16: What do you see inside Oakdale School?

10. Springdale—a site on the Underground Railroad.

Continue on Route 722 for 0.3 mile, going around the curve past the old Quaker cemetery on your right, and then over two one-lane bridges (yield!) to the first driveway on the right immediately after

the second bridge. Pull into the wide driveway as if to turn around (do not go in), then pause, looking out your back window. This is Springdale. It belonged to Samuel Janney before the Civil War. He had a school for girls here. An abolitionist Quaker arrested for daring to publicly criticize slavery, he ran a key stop on the Underground Railroad here. It still has many hiding places.
Question #17: How many dormer windows peak out of the roof?

11. Katy’s Hollow --site of Loudoun’s last major Mosby fight.

Reverse direction back into the village of Lincoln, and at the meeting houses, turn right onto Foundry Road, then immediately left onto Sands Road. This is the old road to Hamilton. Go 0.8 mile to a sharp right-hand turn, pass it, then go down the hill to the first lane on the right and pull in, then pull over.

“Katy’s Hollow” is the dip with the stream below you on Sands Road. But if you look back *up* the road, you will see a clear tree line that marks where a railroad connecting Centreville and Harpers Ferry was once planned just before the Civil War. They never actually laid the railroad tracks, but here in this railroad “cut,” over 100 of Colonel John S. Mosby’s Confederate rangers hid on March 21, 1865 just before a thunderstorm. Some 1000 Union troops--both infantry (on foot) and cavalry (on horseback)--were marching through western Loudoun, burning more barns and outbuildings as a way to get rid of Mosby and his men. About 25 of Mosby’s men were sent to Purcellville to lure the Union cavalry to Hamilton and then on up this country road to this ambush site. It worked. Union cavalry from Pennsylvania charged up this hill towards us unaware of the ambush until the last second. Mosby’s men chased them back to Hamilton, a mile away. Union infantry lines there stopped them. Men died right out in the road here or towards Hamilton—nine “Yankees” (Union) were killed, and two7 Confederates, including a 17-year-old. Local Quaker families risked the anger of the Confederates by taking in some of the wounded Union soldiers. Today, the site of the fight has recently been covered with houses despite local preservation efforts to prevent this. In the end, a portion of the railroad cut was saved (which you are looking at). Amazingly, as late as the year 2000, this looked exactly as it had in 1865. Here are two verses from an

1888 poem by Southern poet Madison Cawein remembering this sharp little battle:

*Down Loudoun lanes, with swinging reins
And clash of spur and sabre,
And bugling of the battle horn,
Six score and eight we rode at morn,
Six score and eight of Southern born,
All tried in love and labor.*

*Full in the sun at Hamilton,
We met the South's invaders;
Who, after fifteen hundred strong,
'Mid blazing homes had marched along
All night with Northern shout and song
To crush the rebel raiders.*

Question #18: What's the name of the lane you are parked on?

12. Hamilton, Old Route 7, and back to Leesburg.

Continue on down the hill into Katy's Hollow, back up the other side, and on to Hamilton 0.9 mile away where Union cavalry had stopped Mosby. This road comes out at Old Route 7 in Hamilton, or "Colonial Highway" as it is named. Turn right onto it, and 0.4 mile down the road, you will see a stone church on the right, Harmony Methodist Church. Mosby's men planned their ambush in the cemetery behind this church.

The 2.3 mile stretch of Old Route 7 that follows is one of the last stretches of this major Northern Virginia highway that looks as it did before growth hit Loudoun County. Enjoy it!

At Route 9, turn left, and then immediately right on to Bypass 7. It is 2 miles to Leesburg. Take the first Leesburg exit. It becomes West Market Street, returning to Balch Library (1 mile on the left).

Be sure to fill out the Honor Pledge on the last page!

Scavenger Hunt, Part C—Southern Loudoun Tour.

1. Oatlands. *In your vehicle, set your trip odometer at 0.0. Turn left out of Thomas Balch Library on to West Market Street. Go 1 ½ blocks to Wirt Street, turning right. Follow Wirt over Loudoun and Royal Streets to South Street. Take South Street left out to King Street (1 block). Turn right on King, mileage now 0.4. Heading out of Leesburg on South King Street (it becomes U.S. Route 15 South), go 5.8 miles to Oatlands Plantation on the left. Turn carefully off the highway here; it is a dangerous intersection. Drive 0.3 mile down the tree-shaded dirt drive to the main parking lot on the right. Signs will direct you to the Carriage House, where you begin your tour.*

Oatlands is open to the public April through December 10-5:00 except on Sundays, 1-5:00. You do not need to *tour* Oatlands house today, as there is an admission fee. But *you do need to check in and explain to the folks at the desk what you are doing.* Show them the scavenger hunt. The director has given permission for you to visit. You will just be walking to the front of the house to answer two questions. They will direct you.

Oatlands Plantation was one of Loudoun's largest before the Civil War. The grand house was begun in 1804 by George Carter. His father Robert Carter had 500 slaves, and had begun to free them when he died. George got his share of his father's remaining slaves and used them rather brutally by all accounts. His wife Elizabeth desperately tried to hold onto the house after the Civil War, but the higher postwar taxes needed to build public schools for the first time eventually forced her to sell. The Eustis family bought it in 1903; they were friends of the Franklin Roosevelt family. There is still a gorgeous view out front! Owned today by The National Trust for Historic Preservation, they work hard to protect this public view.

Question #1: How many slaves did the Carters have in 1860, just before the Civil War? [Hint: read the signs out front!]

Question #2: What stands immediately in front of the front steps? What was it for?

2. Mount Zion Church—where Mosby fought.

Drive back out to the highway and turn left. Look for President James Monroe's "Oak Hill" on the right at 3.8 miles. Still a private home, it is brick with pillars on one side, but is hard to see through the thick box-woods. Monroe wrote the Monroe Doctrine here in 1823 to tell Europe "hands off" North and South America. At the stoplight at Route 50 (mileage 12.5) go left. Drive 0.8 mile to Mount Zion Church on your right; it is at the top of a slight hill so signal early. It is brick with no steeple. Built in 1851, this Baptist Church saw the local Confederate "Mosby's Rangers" attack Union cavalry watering their horses just east of the church on July 6, 1864. The "Yankees" had been searching for Mosby. Mosby's men had a cannon, and after firing a few rounds, charged. Union casualties were heavy; two-thirds of their force was killed, captured or wounded. Mosby lost only two men with a few wounded. Read the interpretive signs for the details of the fight, look in the church windows, and look about the cemetery.

Question #3: How many doors are there in to Mt. Zion Church?

Question #4: You will see white government-issue Union gravestones from the battle in the far back corner of the cemetery (towards the woods). What two states are the fallen men from?

3. Aldie Mill. *Carefully—looking both ways—turn left onto Route 50. Go through the stoplight at Route 15. Continue 1.2 miles to the historic Aldie Mill on the left in the village of Aldie. Park in the parking lot in front of the old mill building.*

Aldie Mill was built in 1807 by Charles Fenton Mercer to service farmers along the turnpike that was being built (now Route 50, the John Singleton Mosby Highway). It was a big mill, and ground grain until 1977. It is now interpreted by the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority. A great deal of the Civil War passed this way. On March 2, 1863, Mosby and 16 men attacked the 1st Vermont watering their horses here and routed them. Mosby had to jump off the hump on the little bridge near the mill because his captured Union horse could not be brought under control. The rest of the Yankees either fled east chased by Mosby's men, or were captured hiding in the flour bins. This is known locally as "the

Aldie Races." Another Union unit had just searched Middleburg for Mosby and made citizens stand in the street for hours freezing.

Question #5: How many windows and how many mill wheels does this mill have? [Do not count the barred cellar openings.]

4. The Battle of Aldie. *Turn left out of the Aldie Mill on to Route 50. Go through the historic mill village 0.6 mile, and just beyond it, turn right onto the Snickersville Turnpike (Route 734).*

Pull off to the right at the Aldie Battle sign and monument 1.2 miles out. This is on a curve just after passing Oatlands Road. Heading to his 1863 invasion of Pennsylvania on the other side of the Blue Ridge, Confederate General Robert E. Lee assigned his cavalry under General J.E.B. Stuart to guard the mountain passes over the Blue Ridge so Union cavalry could not come over to spy on or get in the way of their movement north. This led to a series of cavalry battles along Route 50, June 17-21, 1863. These were second only to the Battle of Brandy Station on June 9th in terms of their historical size—the second biggest cavalry battles in American history, right here in Loudoun County! The first battle occurred at Aldie and along the turnpike here. The signs explain.

Question #6: On the stone 1st Massachusetts Cavalry monument one man was listed as killed from Company C. Who?

Question #7: According to the signs, what did the Virginians who fought here use for cover?

5. The Philomont Store. *Continue along the Snickersville Pike for 6.8 scenic, rolling miles. This old road dates back to colonial times, but has been a paved turnpike cutting diagonally across Loudoun county from Aldie to Bluemont (Snickersville) since 1809. At least one humped bridge you'll go over dates to 1819! It has some of Loudoun's nicest views and several old villages. When you come to Philomont (there is a sign), turn right on to Route 630 (Jeb Stuart Road) and immediately you will see the Philomont store on your left. Park where you can.*

Country stores like this one with its post office have been the mainstay of small, rural Loudoun communities. They are rapidly disappearing behind a flurry of chain stores. Look inside.

Question #8: *When was the Philomont store established?
How is this store different from most stores we shop in today?*

6. Unison. *Return to the Snickersville Pike, turning right to continue in the same direction. Go 1.0 miles to the flashing light; there turn left onto St. Louis Road (Route 611). Go 1.4 miles to Unison Road, a right on a curve. This becomes a very pretty road, good for walking, and continues 1.9 miles to the village of Unison. Today a Virginia Historic District, Unison was a Quaker village at one time called “Union.” By the time of the Civil War, few were Quakers here; the 1861 vote by the citizens was a whopping 65-0 to secede. Obviously, the village name got changed! This is the way small Virginia villages once looked. There are some great examples of classic Virginia architecture here.*

Feel free to walk around. Please park at the Methodist Church just past the village’s main intersection on the left.

On Sunday November 2, 1862, the Union Army was on the march again, six weeks after the exhausting Battle of Antietam. From Philomont to here, Union General Alfred Pleasonton’s cavalry pushed on, fighting in the fields behind this church with the Confederate cavalry of General J.E.B. Stuart. Stuart had cannon on the south edge of the village down the road a half mile at today’s Taproot Farm. The fighting passed the church here, heading south (the way you were heading). This church was used as a hospital. Bloodstains could be seen for years on the floors.

Question #9: *Above the center window on the front of the church, you see an arch of brick and white wood that Civil War soldiers also saw. What symbol is in the arch?*

7. Churches Side by Side: the Ebenezer Baptist Churches. *Turn right out of the parking lot, and return 0.1 mile to Bloomfield Road on the left. Take this, being sure to take the left road at the “V” just beyond the village. This old road runs 2.7 miles to tiny Bloomfield, the next village. You’ll pass a long, topped stone wall on the right after about two miles, indicating the former site of a high school. Unison-Bloomfield High School burned down in 1944, but it’s still said that UBHS had a mighty good baseball*

team. When you come to the stop sign at Bloomfield, turn right onto Airmont Road (Route 719). Go 0.6 mile until you see the stone-walled enclosure of the two Ebenezer Churches on the left (neither has a steeple—one is white, one stone). Pull up to the churches, then pull off so as not to block the cemetery road.

The original church is the little stone one on the left, first called Butcher’s Church, later renamed Ebenezer. It dates from 1755, making it Loudoun’s oldest Church. Look inside (go around back) —very plain and simple inside as the early Baptists preferred. Many Virginians on the frontier preferred this more personal church to the more formal Church of England (and besides, there wasn’t one of *them* around here!). The white church was built when there was a split in this congregation in 1855. They all owned the land, so built them side by side. There is an excellent old cemetery to the left (south) side. Mosby’s Rangers divided up \$173,000 on these church grounds after the famous “Greenback Raid.” They had attacked a Union paymaster’s train northwest of Harpers Ferry, October 14, 1864. Mosby took none of the money, so his men bought him a horse—from *Oatlands!* The historic churches have several services a year and hosts many weddings. Look at the plaques on the front of the white church, and look in the window around the right side by the handicapped access.

Question #10: *In what year were these two churches placed on the National Register of Historic Places?*

8. Greengarden—a Mosby Safe House. *Turn right, back onto Airmont Road going 4.4 miles the other way to where the pavement ends. Route 719 continues as a dirt road--“Greengarden Road.” Continue for 1.5 miles. Greengarden Farm will appear on your right at the top of a little hill (there is a sign). Stop with your flashers on, and look up the lane at this handsome house.*

In this now private home lived Mosby Ranger Adolphus E. “Dolly” Richards, Mosby’s third in command. The Richards family boarded several of Mosby’s Rangers. Union cavalry surrounded the house on the night of February 18, 1864. Since it was a Mosby “safe house,” there are several hiding places in the house --so Richards was not caught, but they *did* get his clothes!

Question #11: *Greengarden has how many front windows?*

9. Old Goose Creek Bridge. *Continue 0.7 mile out to Route 50 (John Singleton Mosby Highway). If you turn right here, you will almost immediately come to the handsome town of Upperville, a fine example of old Virginia, but in Fauquier County by a few feet. It is recommended. Our tour instead turns left on to Route 50, travels past the Upperville Colt and Horse Show Grounds (the oldest horse show in America, dating to 1853) and goes 3.1 miles on Route 50 to Lemmons Bottom Road on the left. Turn in there, and take the first lane on your right down to the bridge overlook. This ancient stone bridge is the oldest in Loudoun county, letting scenic Goose Creek pass beneath its stone arches. Thomas Jefferson was President when it was built in 1801-03! On it, Confederate cavalry made a stand against Union cavalry pushing from the hill opposite as part of the Battle of Upperville, June 21, 1863. Read the two Virginia Civil War Trails signs explaining what happened. Then, go walk on the bridge!*

Question #12: *In the Civil War skirmish here, Nehemiah H. Mann led the 4th New York Cavalry across the bridge and was wounded. On which cheek did he keep the scar?*

Question #13: *How many arches does this old bridge have?*

10. The Mosby Rendezvous Site: Rector's Crossroads.

Go back out to Route 50 and turn left. Go 0.9 mile to the top of the hill and turn right onto Route 713. Immediately turn in to the stone-walled enclosure by the stone house on your left. This is the Caleb Rector House. The Mosby Heritage Area Association (the folks who designed this scavenger hunt) has its offices here. Walk out to the street and up towards the store.

Now called "Atoka", this intersection was called Rector's Crossroads during the Civil War, named for the owner of the Caleb Rector house where you parked. The roads west to Winchester, east to Alexandria, south to Rectortown, and north to Unison all met here. The old turnpike came right through the village then, not bypassing it as Route 50 does today. This was the most common place for Mosby's Rangers to meet before a raid—it is dead center of "Mosby's Confederacy." There was a blacksmith shop to help shoe horses (where the store is today), and

a springhouse where you could get water (the little stone building down below the road across from the Rector House). On June 10, 1863 in the parlor of the stone Rector House (on the left side in front as you face it), Major John Mosby, following orders, converted his rangers into a formal unit of the Confederate Army, Company A of the 43rd Virginia Battalion of Cavalry. The first four officers were appointed by Mosby here, then "elected" by his men. Within 48 hours, one of those young officers was dead and one had been captured. It was a rough life being a Mosby Ranger. You can visit the Rector House parlor during most *weekdays*—knock on the door. You will also see a sign with its history in the front yard. At the stone springhouse, Mosby's men watered their horses on the way to the Fairfax Court House raid (when General Stoughton was kidnapped), March 8-9, 1863. Just so you know, the Atoka Store was built in 1893. In later years after the Civil War, graying Mosby Rangers sat around the store telling stories.

Question #14: *What other famous Confederate spent time at the Rector House in June of 1863? [Look at the sign in the yard.]*

11. Middleburg. *Turn right back onto Route 50. Drive 4.0 miles to the stoplight (the only one) in the center of Middleburg. On the far left corner, you will see the stone **Red Fox Inn**, one of the oldest taverns in America (established 1728). Here, Mosby met with General J.E.B. Stuart sharing crucial information he'd personally scouted just as the cavalry battles of Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville began. This was June 17, 1863. Mosby's men often came to Middleburg for shopping, haircuts, and such like.*

*Go to the third left beyond the light, N. Jay Street, and turn left. Go one block and pause. The green two-story house with the porches on the near left corner was the local office of the **Freedmen's Bureau** just after the Civil War. With the huge number of slaves in the Middleburg area, this office had its hands full helping the newly freed slaves. Union officers staffed it. It was not popular at all with most of the local white people. This corner is still known locally as "Bureau Corner."*

Continue through this intersection and park on the right side near the second building on the right. This is Asbury Church.

Asbury Church was built in 1829 as a white Methodist Church. Empty by the time of the Civil War, it was used several times as a hospital for the wounded and dying. In 1864, it became an African-American Methodist Episcopal Church, making it Loudoun's oldest black church. The church was a crucial place in many ways to the newly freed slaves—it provided religion, education, information and help. It closed in the 1990s.

Question #15: This old church has how many brick chimneys?

12. Chancellor House, Oakham, Dover, and back to Leesburg.

Turn around, and return 1½ blocks to Route 50.

At the intersection, across the street on the left corner, is the stone **Lorman Chancellor house**, home of the Civil War-period mayor of Middleburg. On March 8, 1863, Mosby had dinner there with the mayor before going on the Fairfax Courthouse Raid. He didn't tell the mayor the object of the raid, but predicted great things!

Check your mileage here. Turn left on Route 50 (John Singleton Mosby Highway) and head east out of Middleburg. At 2.3 miles on 50 you will see on the left the large 2½ story white house with black shutters known as "Oakham." It is just after Oakham Farm Lane. Here on December 31, 1862, General J.E.B. Stuart gave "Ranger Mosby" his start—his first nine rangers with permission to run a "partisan ranger" outfit here behind Union lines.

*Continuing another 0.8 mile on Route 50, you will go through the tiny crossroads known as **Dover**. This was a common Ranger rendezvous (meeting place). After watering their horses at Rector's Crossroads, the Rangers met here in the snow to go on the Fairfax Courthouse Raid that would net them a Union general.*

Continue on Route 50 back through Aldie to Gilbert's Corner, the Route 15/50 intersection. From here, it is 12.5 miles on Route 15 back up to Leesburg, and some 10 miles on Route 50 to Route 28.

We hope you have enjoyed your tour, and found some places you'd like to return to—and maybe even show someone else! PLEASE TURN NOW TO THE LAST PAGE AND FILL OUT THE INFORMATION AND HONOR PLEDGE REQUESTED.

Other Local Historic Sites We Recommend

For logistical reasons, several sites important to understanding our county's history have not been included in this scavenger hunt. We recommend a visit to these sites at some future point.

In or near Eastern Loudoun:

Loudoun Heritage Farm Museum—21668 Heritage Farm Lane, Sterling (next to Claude Moore Park)—www.loudounfarmmuseum.org. This is a hands-on museum of Loudoun's farming history whose exhibits show how daily life has changed for Loudouners over 250 years.

Claude Moore Park—21544 Old Vestal's Gap Road, Sterling www.loudoun.gov/pres/parks/claude.htm. This is an historic farm, a piece of the Vestal's Gap Road used by General Braddock's British and colonial soldiers during the French and Indian War, and a Civil War signal tower. There are trails to hike and a variety of public programs.

Sully Plantation—www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/sully/. A colonial Lee plantation along Route 28 with house tours and public programs offered to understand colonial life. Now just over the county line in Fairfax, the house was in Loudoun until the border changed in 1798.

In or near Northern Loudoun:

Lovettsville Library and Museum—www.lovettsvillemuseum.com. Open May-December Saturdays, 1-4:00 p.m. or by appointment--good for the German settlement's story. Located at 4 E. Pennsylvania Ave.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park—Just off U.S. Route 340 one mile from the Loudoun line is historic Harpers Ferry. A living history park with buildings and exhibits about John Brown's Raid, the Civil War, the industrial revolution, and the transportation revolution, it may be the best historic park in the nation. It has easy access to the C & O Canal just across the Potomac as well as to mountain and river trails.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park—Its Visitor Center sits on the main street of Brunswick, Maryland just across the Potomac River via Rte. 287. This park preserves one of the nation's finest 19th century canals. Locks, aqueducts, the towpath for walking, and locktenders' houses are still intact. Following the Potomac on the Maryland side for 184.5 miles, Loudouners used it to get to Washington.

A Short History of Loudoun County

- 1676**—the first European explorer, Jacob Lederer, visits Loudoun
- 1700-30**—Land grants are given out in Loudoun by Lord Fairfax
- 1731-33**—First settlers in Loudoun come from Pennsylvania; Germans near Lovettsville, then English Quakers near Waterford
- 1755**—British-Colonial army under General Braddock marches through on the way to being massacred near Pittsburgh by French/Indians
- 1757**—Loudoun split off from Fairfax at height of French & Indian War to provide a local militia--named for Robert Campbell, the Lord Loudoun, a Scot, the new British commander in North America
- 1774**—Colonists here issue Loudoun Resolves, opposing British policy
- 1775-83**—American Revolution--Loudoun has Virginia's largest militia
- 1798**—Six-mile strip of Eastern Loudoun given back to Fairfax County
- 1814**—While Washington is burned by British, Constitution and other key documents are brought for safekeeping to Leesburg
- 1815-20**—Huge migration of Loudouners to Indiana, Illinois, and Texas
- 1820-60**—Age of Loudoun as rural paradise; farms excel, mills pop up; turnpikes, railroads, & canals built; 5,501 slaves help by 1860
- 1861-65**—Civil War; Loudoun votes 1626-726 *for* secession (Quakers and Germans in northwestern Loudoun oppose); Battle of Balls Bluff Loudoun falls to Union (1862); Armies pass through on way to and from Antietam (1862) and Gettysburg (1863); Mosby's Rangers posted in southwestern Loudoun to harass Yankees, 1863-65; Union cavalry burns Loudoun, 1864
- 1865-71**—Loudoun occupied, slaves freed—public schools begun, 1871
- 1873-1932**—Age of railroads in Loudoun; W & OD connects Loudoun to Alexandria & D.C.—railroad towns pop up along the line
- 1900-10**—Loudoun becomes Hunt Country, attracts wealthy from North
- 1957-65**—Dulles Airport built—becomes economic engine of high-tech
- 1962**—Creation of Sterling Park begins the suburban trend in Loudoun

EXPLORE LOUDOUN'S HISTORY ON THE WEB:

www.loudounhistory.org. *Great* Loudoun history! Colonial days, the Revolution, slavery, the Civil War, Reconstruction, the railroad days, and even our Civil Rights struggles are *all* here. Has a very useful index.

www.hallowedground.org This is the Journey Through Hallowed Ground web site, which tells a great deal about our local historical sites and their stories.

LOUDOUN IN THE CIVIL WAR—see the sites listed above *and*:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loudoun_County_in_the_American_Civil_War
This is the Wikipedia entry on Loudoun and the Civil War by Loudoun's Steve Meserve, who wrote the latest book on Loudoun in the Civil War.

www.mosbyheritagearea.org This is the website of the Mosby Heritage Area Association that sponsors your classroom program. Notice the many programs we have coming up and the many driving tours you and your family can take!

www.civilwar.visitloudoun.org This marvelous site fully introduces the Civil War experience and landscape of Loudoun through photos, chronology, articles, moving paintings, panoramas, and event listings. Don't miss this one!

www.civilwarhome.com/mosbybio.htm This site gives you a biography of Mosby biography; the "biography page" link at the bottom of this page takes you to a site containing the biographies of a number of other Civil War people.

<http://www.virginiacivilwar.org/education.php> This is the Commonwealth of Virginia's Civil War Sesquicentennial (150th anniversary) website. "Then and Now" shows each county's wartime experience and what's going on there *now*.

LOUDOUN SLAVERY and AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY—

See the sites listed under "Explore Loudoun's History" *and*:

A TIMELINE OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY IN LOUDOUN--

<http://www.loudounhistory.org/history/african-american-chronology.htm>

This timeline takes you from colonial days right up to the present time and gives a great sense of the African-American experience in the Mosby Heritage Area

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY DOCUMENTS FROM LOUDOUN—

<http://www.balchfriends.org/Glimpse/EssUnderstanding.htm> This mix of national and local documents are a fantastic way to see black history in our area.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD JUST FOR KIDS--

<http://www.socialstudiesforkids.com/subjects/undergroundrailroad.htm>

This site has great links to all kinds of websites on the Underground Railroad.

Information about You and an Honor Pledge

PLEASE ATTACH BELOW A DIGITAL PHOTO TAKEN OF YOURSELF (OR YOUR GROUP IF YOU DID IT WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS) AT A SITE ON THE SCAVENGER HUNT: (optional, but we sure would appreciate it!)

MY PLEDGE OF HONOR: *I actually took the tours for which I have given answers. I saw these sites, and answered these questions during my visit(s). I did not get or copy the answers from anyone else. The answers here are my own work.*

Student's Name: _____

Student's Signature: _____

Parent's Signature: _____

Student's School: _____

Student's Teacher: _____

Date: _____

Your Mailing Address: _____

E-Mail Address (optional): _____

Telephone (in case we have questions): _____

T-Shirt Option and Size (Youth M,L; Adult S,M, L, XL*

****Scout the Mosby Heritage Area shirt does not come in Adult XL***

1st shirt: Which Shirt? _____ ***Size?*** _____

2nd shirt (for those doing all 3 tours): Which shirt? _____

Size? _____