

*The Mosby Heritage Area Presents*

# QUAKER SITES

In Loudoun County, Virginia



OAKDALE SCHOOL  
LINCOLN, VIRGINIA

*The Mosby Heritage  
Area Association*

Preservation through Education

[www.mosbyheritagearea.org](http://www.mosbyheritagearea.org)



# Loudoun County Quakers



**A**lthough Quakers had established themselves on the eastern and western shores of Maryland as early as 1656, the first Quakers in the Northern Neck (part of which is Loudoun County today) did not arrive until the 1730s. Many of these early Quakers came from Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware in search of more fertile and cheaper land for their large families. In 1732, Hopewell Meeting, the first Quaker meeting to be organized in the region, was established near present-day Winchester, Virginia.

In 1733, Amos Janney, a Quaker from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, along with some family and friends, settled near present-day Waterford and established Fairfax Meeting – the first meeting in what would later become Loudoun County. Within a few years, Quakers had established several separate meetings for worship in the region. At the time of Loudoun County's establishment in 1757, three Quaker Meetings were held within the newly established county: Fairfax Meeting (1733), South Fork Meeting (1745), and Goose Creek Meeting (1749). Several other meetings, though short-lived, were established at the Gap (1759) and Silcott Springs (1894).

## CONTENTS

### *The Quaker Meetings*

Goose Creek Meeting, <i>Lincoln</i> .....	6
Fairfax Meeting, <i>Waterford and Taylorstown</i> .....	7
The Gap Meeting, <i>Hillsboro</i> .....	8
South Fork Meeting, <i>Unison</i> .....	9

### Historic Quaker Sites

#### GOOSE CREEK MEETING SITES *Lincoln*

Lincoln Elementary .....	13
Orthodox Friends Meetinghouse .....	13
Old Stone Meetinghouse .....	14
Quaker Cemetery .....	14
Goose Creek Meetinghouse .....	14
Oakdale School .....	15
Monument to Hannah Janney .....	15
Springdale .....	16
Evergreen .....	16
Montrose .....	16
Hedgewood .....	17
Janney's Mill House and Barn .....	17
Oakland Green .....	18
Somerset .....	19
Jacob and Hannah Janney House .....	19
Jefferson Hill .....	19
Holmes Mill/Overbrook .....	20
Minor Bartlow House .....	20

#### FAIRFAX MEETING SITES *Waterford and Taylorstown*

Second Street School .....	22
Bank House .....	22
The Mill .....	23
Fairfax Meetinghouse .....	23
Hunting Hill .....	24
Taylorstown Mill .....	24

#### GAP MEETING SITES *Hillsboro*

Sycamore Spring .....	26
Potts Graveyard .....	26
Potts Mill .....	27

#### SOUTH FORK MEETING SITES *Unison*

South Fork Cemetery .....	29
---------------------------	----

### Bed & Breakfasts, Restuarants and Vineyards

Bed & Breakfasts .....	32
Restaurants .....	33
Vineyards .....	34

# *The Quaker* Meetings



## Goose Creek Meeting

*Lincoln, Virginia*

In 1745, Jacob Janney, a relative of Amos Janney settled about eight miles south of Fairfax Meeting on the banks of Goose Creek, in the Lincoln area. According to local tradition, Jacob Janney's wife, Hannah Janney, went regularly to a certain spot in the woods where she spent an hour in silent prayer. In 1746, Fairfax Meeting granted Friends settled on the banks of Goose Creek the privilege of holding a meeting for worship. In 1749, Goose Creek Meeting was formed with the first meetings held at the homes of its members. Goose Creek Friends had built a log meetinghouse (circa 1751). In 1757, founding members of the Goose Creek Meeting—Isaac Nichols, Jacob Janney and Thomas Clowes—purchased a ten-acre tract of land in trust for the “people called Quakers” to erect a meetinghouse and schoolhouse, and to establish a burial ground.

The new stone meetinghouse built on this tract in 1765 soon became the center of the Goose Creek Meeting and its fledgling community. As the Goose Creek settlement continued to grow, Fairfax Meeting granted Goose Creek monthly meetings, beginning in 1785. By 1815, the Goose Creek membership had outgrown its stone meetinghouse. A new, brick meetinghouse, built across the road, was completed in 1817. A small brick school building was built in 1815 adjacent to the meetinghouse. In addition to the meetinghouse and school, the lot contained a stable and two frame buildings. During the 19th century, Goose Creek and its surrounding village grew. After the Civil War, the village (named Lincoln in honor of Abraham Lincoln) had a post office, two stores, an iron foundry, a tanyard, an undertaking establishment, a milling shop, a tin shop and livery stable among its many residential buildings.

Although no longer a thriving commercial center, the small and picturesque village of Lincoln retains its post office, three historic meetinghouses (two are private residences), a school, its cemetery, and many handsome houses.

## Fairfax Meeting

*Waterford and Taylorstown, Virginia*

About 1733, Amos Janney and his wife, Mary Yardley Janney, left their home in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, to settle on land they purchased on the South Fork of Catoctin Creek near what would become the community of Waterford. As reported in the Fairfax Meeting minutes, the Janneys and “divers friends” who had followed them to the region, began to hold Quaker meetings for worship. Within two years, the small group of Quakers had established the Fairfax Meeting, named after the county in which it was located.

At first, the meetings were held at the members’ houses, including that of Amos Janney. By 1741, as membership in the meeting grew, the Friends built a small log meetinghouse and set aside space for a schoolhouse and cemetery. With the establishment of the meetinghouse, the Quaker community began to flourish. Amos Janney, a surveyor by profession, built the town’s first house, along with a log mill on the banks of the South Fork of Catoctin Creek. This mill, located across the creek from the present mill in Waterford, became the center of the community. In 1761, to accommodate a growing membership, Fairfax Meeting built a more substantial stone meetinghouse that was later doubled in size.

The meeting thrived throughout the early and mid-19th century, but began to decline in the 1880s. In 1929, membership had grown so small that the Fairfax Meeting was “laid down,” (disbanded) and the remaining Quaker families became attached to the still operating Goose Creek Meeting in Lincoln. Today the small village of Waterford is a National Historic Landmark.

## Gap Meeting

*Hillsboro, Virginia*

The Gap Meeting was established in 1759 under Fairfax Meeting. The meeting was located near present-day Hillsboro, which forms a passage or “gap” in Short Hill. Because meetings were held at the home of David Potts, it was originally known as Potts’ Meeting.

According to the minutes of the Fairfax Meeting, the Gap Meeting appears to have been a source of concern in its early years. The minutes of the 1760s make frequent note of the dissension, disorder, and “the great deficiencies of the Gap Friends.” The meeting was discontinued in 1765, but “indulged” (allowed to continue) again in 1772. In 1788, a stone meetinghouse was built and meetings were held there until the Meeting was “laid down” in 1812. At that time, the meetinghouse became the Gap’s first school. The school was run under Quaker sponsorship until the 1860s. In 1890, it was torn down, leaving no remains today.

The town of Hillsboro emerged in the early 1800s as one of the leading trade centers of western Loudoun County. Established in 1802, the town’s early importance derived from its many mills, one of the first of which was a grist mill built by David Potts prior to 1768. By the early 1800s, several grist, flour, saw and woolen mills—as many as five operating at one time—lined the banks of the North Fork of Catoctin Creek and its tributaries, drawing in farmers from the area “between the Hills.” In the mid-19th century, Hillsboro was a bustling commercial center that accommodated several doctors, five or six general stores, a tanyard, a cooper shop, shoemakers, blacksmiths, wagon makers and livery stables.



## South Fork Meeting

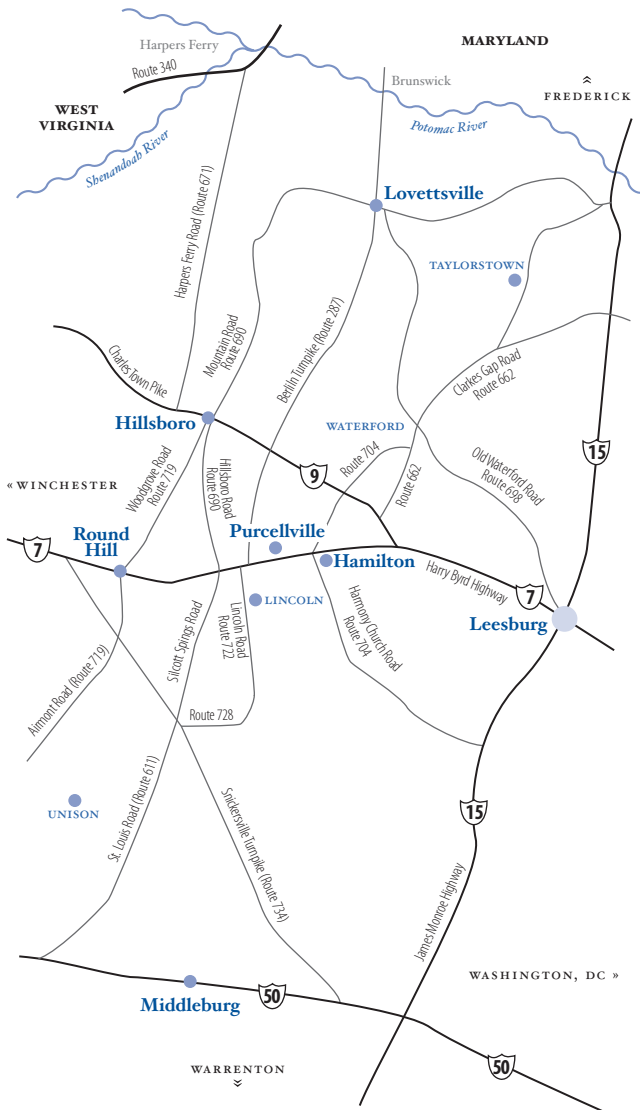
*Unison, Virginia*

About the same time that Fairfax Meeting allowed for a meeting at Goose Creek, it also permitted a meeting at South Fork, present-day Unison. In 1771, the Trustees of the Society of Friends purchased a ten-acre tract of land at South Fork for the purposes of building a meetinghouse and burial ground. Although the 25'x 25' log meetinghouse no longer stands in the small village, the South Fork Cemetery survives as the principal remnant of Unison's Quaker roots.

When Goose Creek was established as a Meeting in 1785, the South Fork Meeting was assigned to it. The members of the South Fork Meeting were considered "worldly" and caused "great concern" to both Fairfax and Goose Creek Meetings. Many of the young members of the South Fork Meeting "drank to excess," had many fights, gambled, indulged in horse racing and were morally lax. For these reasons, the Society of Friends disowned many members of the South Fork Meeting. By 1836, membership had dwindled and the meeting was "laid down." The meetinghouse was sold by the Society of Friends in the early 1900s and reportedly dismantled shortly thereafter.

# WESTERN LOUDOUN

## *Quaker Sites Regions*

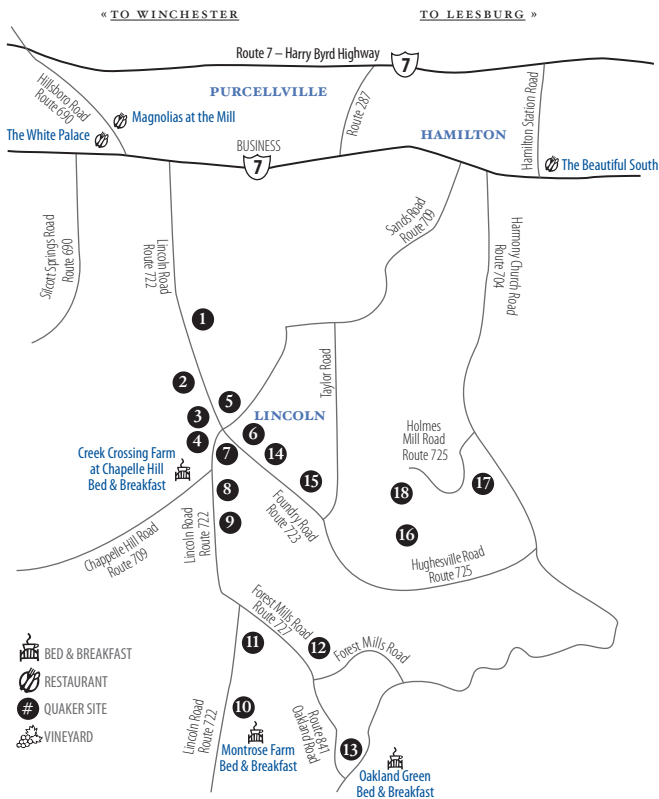


# Historic Quaker Meeting Sites



# GOOSE CREEK MEETING SITES

*Lincoln, Virginia*



<u>NO.</u>	<u>SITE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1	Lincoln Elementary	13
2	Orthodox Friends Meetinghouse <u>PRIVATE</u>	13
3	Old Stone Meetinghouse <u>PRIVATE</u>	14
4	Quaker Cemetery	14
5	Goose Creek Meetinghouse	14
6	Oakdale School	15
7	Monument to Hannah Janney	15
8	Springdale <u>PRIVATE</u>	16
9	Evergreen <u>PRIVATE</u>	16
10	Montrose CALL FOR TOUR 540-751-0815	16
11	Hedgewood <u>PRIVATE</u>	17
12	Janney's Mill House and Barn <u>PRIVATE</u>	17
13	Oakland Green CALL FOR TOUR 540-338-7628	18
14	Somerset <u>PRIVATE</u>	19
15	Jacob and Hannah Janney House <u>PRIVATE</u>	19
16	Jefferson Hill <u>PRIVATE</u>	19
17	Holmes Mill/Overbrook <u>PRIVATE</u>	20
18	Minor Bartlow House <u>PRIVATE</u>	20

## GOOSE CREEK MEETING SITES

### *Lincoln, Virginia*

Sites for Goose Creek Meeting are in or near the village of Lincoln. The village and Sites 1-16 are in the 10,000 acre Goose Creek Historic, Cultural and Conservation District, which is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register.

You can reach Lincoln by traveling west from Leesburg or east from Winchester on Rt. 7. Take the Purcellville exit, turn south on Rt. 287 and continue to Business Rt. 7. Turn right on Business Route 7, follow it into town, and turn left (south) at the traffic light on Maple Avenue (Rt. 722), which will become Lincoln Road.

#### 1

### **Lincoln Elementary School**

DIRECTIONS: 1.3 miles from the traffic light in Purcellville on Lincoln Road (Rt. 722).

Opened in 1908 on land donated by Quakers, this school was one of the first high schools in the county and was built by private subscriptions from Lincoln area Quakers. Previously, students attended the Lincoln Elementary and High School at the south end of town on property adjacent to the present Goose Creek Meetinghouse. In 1954 the building became the Lincoln Elementary School.

#### 2

### **Orthodox Friends Meetinghouse**

DIRECTIONS: Proceed .2 mile south of the school on Lincoln Road (Rt. 722) This building is a brick structure painted white with an end chimney facing the road, which will be on your right.

Twice in its history, divisions have occurred among members of the Goose Creek Meeting. In 1886, when the Goose Creek friends splintered for a second time due to theological differences, this new brick meetinghouse was erected as the Orthodox Friends Meetinghouse. In 1950 after more than half a century of separation, the two groups re-united as the Goose Creek United Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends. After serving as additional classroom space for the Lincoln High School, the Orthodox Friends Meetinghouse was sold in 1954, and substantially altered as a single-family residence.

PRIVATE

In another .2 mile you will come to a large parking lot on the right. You may park here and walk to the next sites on the tour. Across the street from the parking lot is the Lincoln Post Office in the Janney Store. Check here for a flyer, “The Lincoln Loop”, printed by the Lincoln Preservation Foundation. This flyer provides information on additional historic and architectural sites along a 3-mile loop which provides a pleasant walk.

## 3

### Old Stone Meetinghouse

**DIRECTIONS:** This building south of the parking lot – has a plaque.

Built in 1765, this was the second of three meetinghouses to be erected for the Goose Creek Society of Friends. The first meetinghouse was constructed of log circa 1751 and is no longer standing. In 1817, after the membership out grew this building, the Goose Creek Society of Friends built the brick meetinghouse across the road from this one. The Old Stone Meetinghouse is now a residence. **PRIVATE**

## 4

### Quaker Cemetery

**DIRECTIONS:** Adjacent to the Old Stone Meetinghouse.

This cemetery and those in Waterford and Unison are maintained by Goose Creek Meeting. If you take a walk through the cemetery from this parking lot, you will come to the front gates of the cemetery facing Lincoln Road. On the opposite side of Lincoln Road and to your right you will see the Monument to Hannah Janney, site number 7.

## 5

### Goose Creek Meetinghouse

**DIRECTIONS:** Across Lincoln Road south of Janney’s Store.

Originally built in 1817, the present brick meetinghouse is the third one to have been constructed in Lincoln. In January 1943, following a destructive windstorm that destroyed the roof, the building was remodeled and lowered from two stories to a single story. The meetinghouse consists of an office and library at one end, and a kitchen at

the other end with the meeting room in the middle of the building. In the 1980s a new addition was attached to the eastern end of the building for a social hall.

Goose Creek Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends continues as an Unprogrammed Quaker Meeting with Meeting for Worship each Sunday at 9:45. A brochure explaining their Meeting for Worship can be found in a brochure box at the south entrance to the meetinghouse. They welcome visitors to their Meeting for Worship.

## 6

## Oakdale School

**DIRECTIONS:** Across Sands Road (Rt. 709) on the meetinghouse property.

Oakdale School, built in 1815 by the Society of Friends, was one of the first one-room public schools in Loudoun County. This school was closed after the 1879-1880 school term when a third school, known as the Lincoln Elementary and High School, was built on the adjoining property just south of Oakdale School. The school serves today as a First Day School (Sunday School) for Quaker children. Each fall the Goose Creek Meeting welcomes local elementary students for a one-day living history program in the school.

You will be traveling on Lincoln Road (Rt. 722) for the next 1.6 miles. There are several one lane bridges which should be approached with caution. This is also a very busy road, so be alert for traffic.

## 7

## Monument to Hannah Janney

**DIRECTIONS:** From the parking lot, make a right turn on Lincoln Road (Rt. 722) and proceed .1 mile.

On your left is the monument erected in 1917 to the memory of Hannah Janney. The monument is a large stone with a plaque marking the location where legend holds Hannah Janney came to worship prior to the establishment of the Goose Creek Meeting. Please note that the date recorded on the plaque as to when Hannah visited this location is incorrect. Jacob and Hannah Janney settled in this area circa 1745, later than the date on the plaque.

## 8

**Springdale**

**DIRECTIONS:** In another .2 mile on your left is Springdale. There is space for you to pull off the road in front of the building.

Founded in 1839 by Goose Creek Quaker Samuel McPherson Janney, Springdale was an academy devoted to “a guarded education of young women.” In his lifetime, Samuel McPherson Janney was known for his advocacy and prolific writing. He was an abolitionist and later served as superintendent of Indian Affairs in Nebraska under the Grant administration. Janney is best known as the author of *The Life of William Penn* (1852) and *History of the Religious Society of Friends* (1860-67). **PRIVATE**

## 9

**Evergreen**

**DIRECTIONS:** In another .2 mile on your left, you come to Evergreen. There is no place to pull off to see this property. Later in this tour, you will pass Evergreen from the opposite direction, which affords a better view. You will now proceed .6 mile to the intersection of Lincoln Road (Rt. 722) and Forest Mills Road (Rt. 727). Continue on Lincoln Road, which makes a sharp right turn at this intersection.

Evergreen was originally built for Quaker Yardley Taylor, a surveyor in Loudoun County. He is known for the Yardley Taylor Map of Loudoun County (1853), the county’s first detailed map. The property contains beautiful gardens originally planted by Taylor, who was also an amateur horticulturalist. Taylor is believed to have been an abolitionist and active in the Underground Railroad. **PRIVATE**

## 10

**Montrose**

**DIRECTIONS:** At .5 mile from the intersection, on your left at the top of the hill. You will need to turn around here. **Do not drive onto this property unless you have called ahead for a tour.**

Built by Quaker Israel Janney around 1810-20, Montrose was later sold to Isaac Nichols, Jr., son of one of the original founders of the Goose Creek Meeting. In 1848, Isaac Nichols, Jr. left this house and half its acreage to his son, Thomas, and the other half of his acreage to his son Joshua. Today Montrose



is a private home that operates as a bed & breakfast by reservation. In 1864 Union troops burned the original bank barn while destroying resources that John S. Mosby might use for his operation in the area. The present barn was rebuilt on the original foundation after the Civil War. Other reminders of the farms past include a stone milk house and a milk room in the house. Montrose operated as a dairy farm until the 1950's. The house is built on a stone foundation and with handmade bricks. The main house is heated and cooled by a geothermal system using the spring fed pond. **If you would like to tour the house, please call ahead 540-751-0815.**

## II

## Hedgewood

**DIRECTIONS:** Return on Lincoln Road (Rt. 722) for .2 mile toward the intersection with Forest Mills Road. You have a little place to pull off at the end of the driveway at the top of the hill, which is your best view. Do not go down this driveway.

Hedgewood was built in 1835 by Joshua Nichols on land deeded to him by his father, Isaac Nichols, Jr. of Montrose. It was the birthplace and home of J. Russell Smith (1874-1966), a noted geographer and horticulturalist. The house is entirely constructed of handmade brick including the basement. The current owners have restored and maintained original features. **PRIVATE**

## I2

## Janney's Mill House and Barn

**DIRECTIONS:** From the intersection of the Lincoln Road (Rt. 722) and Forest Mills Road (Rt. 727), turn right on Forest Mills Road (a gravel road) and travel .6 mile.

In 1790 Israel Janney, a Quaker, built a stone mill on this property, that was operated first by him, and later by his nephew Asa Janney. The mill was burned by Union troops during the Civil War, and rebuilt following the War with financial support from the Society of Friends. The mill burned again in 1904 and was never rebuilt. Despite the loss of the mill itself, the circa 1813, two-story brick Janney's Mill house still stands on the property, as does a renovated stone barn, serving as a guest house/office. The mill was originally known as Forest Mill, thus the name of this road. **PRIVATE**

## 13

**Oakland Green**

**DIRECTIONS:** From Janney's Mill, continue south on Forest Mills Road (Rt. 727) to the split in the road and take the right fork, Oakland Road (Rt. 841) for approximately .6 mile. Oakland Green will be on your left. Enter the lane, which will loop past the house and back to Oakland Road.

Set well back on a beautifully landscaped garden yard, Oakland Green is a three-part house consisting of log, stone and brick sections. The original log house was built in the late 1730s on a 505-acre tract of land deeded by Lord Fairfax to Quaker Richard Brown who also built Hunting Hill in Taylorstown. The stone section was added in the 1740s by Richard Brown's son and the brick addition in the 1790s by his grandson. Oakland Green has been in the Brown family for nine generations. Today the 200 acre farm raises Angus beef and the house serves as Oakland Green Bed and Breakfast. **If you would like to tour the house, please call ahead 540-338-7628. Website: [www.oaklandgreen.com](http://www.oaklandgreen.com).**

You will now return to the village of Lincoln. Retrace your route along Oakland Green Road (Rt. 841) to the fork in the road, turn left on Forest Mills Road (Rt. 727) to its intersection with the Lincoln Road (Rt. 722). Take another look at the Janney Mill House and Evergreen. As you approach Lincoln, make a right on Foundry Road (Rt. 723) at the intersection of Routes 722, 709 and 723. Foundry Road is gravel.

## 14

**Somerset**

**DIRECTIONS:** At approximately .4 mile on your left.

Somerset was originally built in the late 18th century for Richard Henry Taylor, son of Yardley Taylor, builder of Evergreen. The house has doubled in size over the past 100 years. The road curves around the farm giving you a good view of the house and farm buildings. Just past this farm, the road will cross Crooked Run. To the right before the bridge is the site of Richard Henry Taylor's foundry, for which the road was named. Taylor was well-known for his inventions, especially a metal farm plow and a dinner bell. **PRIVATE**

## 15

**Jacob and Hannah Janney House**

**DIRECTIONS:** In approximately .9 mile beyond Crooked Run. Continue on Foundry Road (Rt. 723) until it meets Hughesville Road (Rt. 725), which is gravel. Make a left on Hughesville Road (Rt. 725).

On your left is an old stone house which is known as the Hannah Janney house. Built circa 1740, the house sits on the original patent of Jacob and Hannah Janney, principal founders of the Goose Creek Meeting. The house can be better viewed around the corner on Taylor Road. The central part of this house has the measurements of a patent house. When obtaining a land patent from Lord Fairfax, those seeking a patent had to agree to several requirements, one of which was to build a log or stone house within two years that measured at least 16' X 20'. **PRIVATE**

## 16

**Jefferson Hill**

**DIRECTIONS:** Approximately 1.1 miles along Hughesville Road (Rt. 725). Continue on Hughesville Road (Rt. 725) for approximately .7 mile where it will meet Harmony Church Road (Rt. 704). Turn left and drive .8 miles to Holmes Mill Road (Rt. 848), which is a gravel road. Turn left on Holmes Mill Road (Rt. 848).

On your left is Jefferson Hill. This mid-18th century stone house was built by Thomas Clowes, one of the founding members of the Goose Creek Meeting. The barn is a stone and frame structure that is commonly seen in this area. The 44-acre property remained in the Clowes Family until 1836. **PRIVATE**

## 18

**Holmes Mill/Overbrook**

**DIRECTIONS:** Approximately .3 miles from Harmony Church Road.

Now known as Overbrook, this property was originally part of a tract of land patented to Amos Janney by Lord Fairfax in 1742. In the 1770s, William Holmes operated a mill on the site, known as Holmes' Mill. Although no longer standing, a date stone from the mill, dated 1786, has been incorporated into the stone and frame barn on the

property. The original house—the stone section of the present house on the site—was built circa 1742 by Amos Janney, while the two frame additions were added in the 1820s and the 1970s. **PRIVATE**

## 19

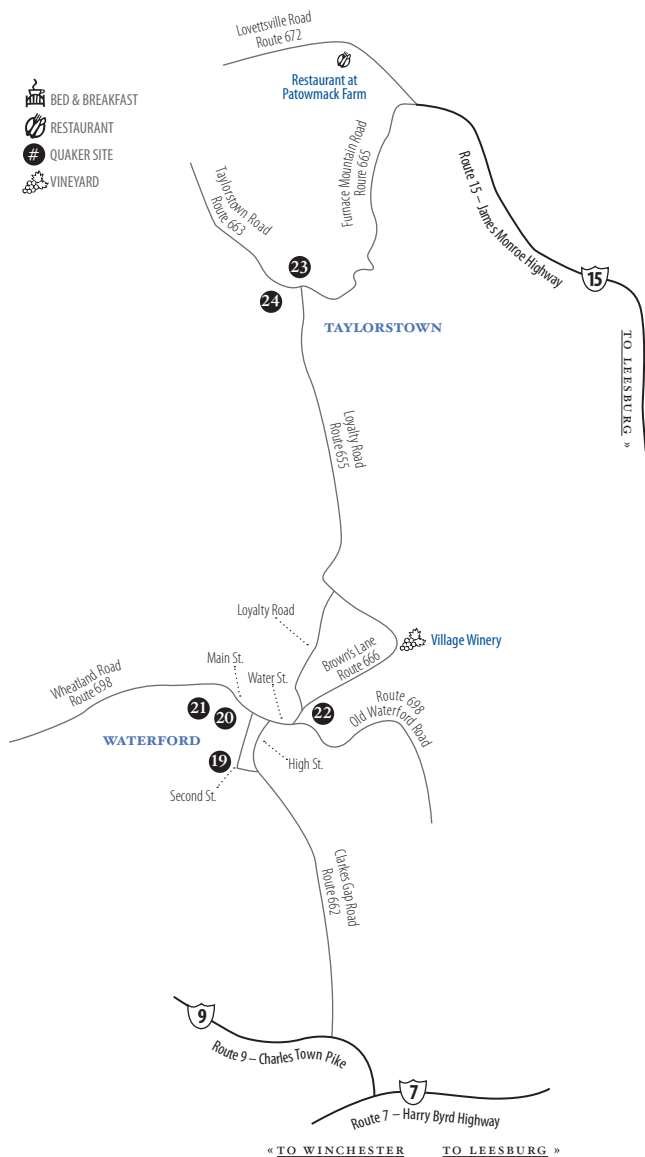
**Minor Bartlow House**

**DIRECTIONS:** Approximately .5 mile farther to the end of the road. Do not go down the lane to the house. Return to Harmony Church Road. You can return to Route 7 at Hamilton by taking a left. You will meet Route 15 north of Oatlands and south of Leesburg by turning right.

This house was built for Blackstone Janney prior to 1786 on land he had inherited from his parents, Jacob and Hannah Janney, founders of the Goose Creek Meeting. The house was named for Minor Bartlow whose name was found carved in a wooden lintel that spanned the kitchen fireplace. Blackstone Janney was severely reprimanded in the Minutes of the Goose Creek Meeting by his fellow Quakers for building such a fine brick house. The property includes several historic outbuildings, including a barn, springhouse, and smokehouse. **PRIVATE**

# FAIRFAX MEETING SITES

## *Waterford and Taylorstown, Virginia*



<u>NO.</u>	<u>SITE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
19	Second Street School.....	22
20	Bank House <u>PRIVATE</u> .....	22
21	The Mill.....	23
22	Fairfax Meetinghouse <u>PRIVATE</u> .....	23
23	Hunting Hill <u>PRIVATE</u> .....	24
24	Taylorstown Mill <u>PRIVATE</u> .....	24

## FAIRFAX MEETING SITES

*Waterford, Virginia*

Waterford was the first village in the nation to be designated as a National Landmarks Village. It can be reached by traveling west from Leesburg or east from Winchester on Route 7.

Exit at Route 9, drive north .5 mile and turn right on Clarkes Gap Road (Rt. 662) for 2.4 miles. The Waterford Foundation has produced a booklet that gives a detailed look at the village. The booklet is free and can be obtained at the Corner Store in the center of Waterford (40183 Main Street), or can be downloaded from their website [www.waterfordva.org](http://www.waterfordva.org). Take time to explore this historic village.

19

### Second Street School

**DIRECTIONS:** From Clarkes Gap Road, turn left on Factory Street (the first left after you enter the village). In one block the street will make a sharp turn to the right and become Second Street. The schoolhouse will be on the left at the corner of Second and Janney Streets.

This one-room schoolhouse is one of the oldest in Loudoun County. In 1866, Quaker Reuben Schooley deeded the property to the African-American community. Quakers provided funding to construct the building, which served as a school until 1957. The property was purchased in 1977 by the Waterford Foundation which uses the building for a living history program that allows students to experience a typical 1880s school day in a segregated school.

20

### Bank House

**DIRECTIONS:** Proceed down Second Street to its end at Main Street. Turn left on Main Street. The Bank House is approximately .1 mile on the left.

The first bank in Loudoun County, the short-lived Loudoun Company, was organized by Quakers beginning in 1815. Funds deposited in the bank were kept in a vault on the opposite side of the street, not in the bank building. Later in 1849, the Loudoun

Mutual Fire Insurance Company used the building for their offices and it is now a private residence. This two-story brick structure displays some elegant woodwork including a frieze under the eaves and the fan light over the door. **PRIVATE**

21

## The Mill

**DIRECTIONS:** Proceed down Main Street. The mill will be on your left where the street begins a turn to the left.

This mill constructed by Mahlon Janney, son of Amos Janney, founding member of the Fairfax Meeting is the third mill on or near this site. It was built shortly after 1830 and was later enlarged to provide more storage and space to house a saw and cider mill. Milling operations stopped in 1939 and the property was purchased by the Waterford Foundation in 1944. Roller mill machinery like that used in the 1880s is on display in the mill today.

22

## Fairfax Meetinghouse

**DIRECTIONS:** Proceed down Main Street. The mill will be on your left where the street begins a turn to the left. Turn around at the mill and drive back to the schoolhouse at Second and Janney Streets. Turn left on Janney Street and then left on High Street. High Street will make a turn to the right and become Loyalty Road (Rt. 655). In a few 100 yards take a right on Old Waterford Road (Rt. 698), a gravel road. The meetinghouse and cemetery will be on your left. There is a little place to park at the foot of the hill below the cemetery.

This stone meetinghouse was originally built in 1761 to replace an earlier log structure built circa 1741. It doubled in size in 1771 to accommodate a rapidly growing membership in the Fairfax Meeting. The meeting was 'laid down' in 1929 and the few remaining members transferred to Goose Creek Meeting. The meetinghouse has been a private residence since 1939. **PRIVATE**

*Taylorstown, Virginia*

The village of Taylorstown is a designated historic district listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register. To reach Taylorstown, return to Loyalty Road (Rt. 655), turn right and travel 5.2 miles to the village.

23

**Hunting Hill**

**DIRECTIONS:** Loyalty Road (Rt. 655) will end at Taylorstown Road (Rt. 663). Hunting Hill is to your front and left, sitting back from the road and to the left of the Taylortown Store building.

Hunting Hill was built circa 1737 by Richard Brown, a Quaker and the original Taylorstown miller. The 1 1/2-story Hunting Hill is believed to be one of the oldest stone houses in Loudoun County. Brown also built Oakland Green south of Lincoln. In 1784, Richard Brown sold the property, including the mill, to fellow Quaker Thomas Taylor, after whom the village is named. **PRIVATE**

24

**Taylorstown Mill**

**DIRECTIONS:** Turn left on Taylortown Road (Rt. 663) passing Hunting Hill. The mill will be on your left.

Used well into the 20th century, this circa 1800 mill replaced the original (probably log) mill on the site. The Taylorstown Mill is one of the three largest mills in the county, along with Waterford and Aldie Mills.

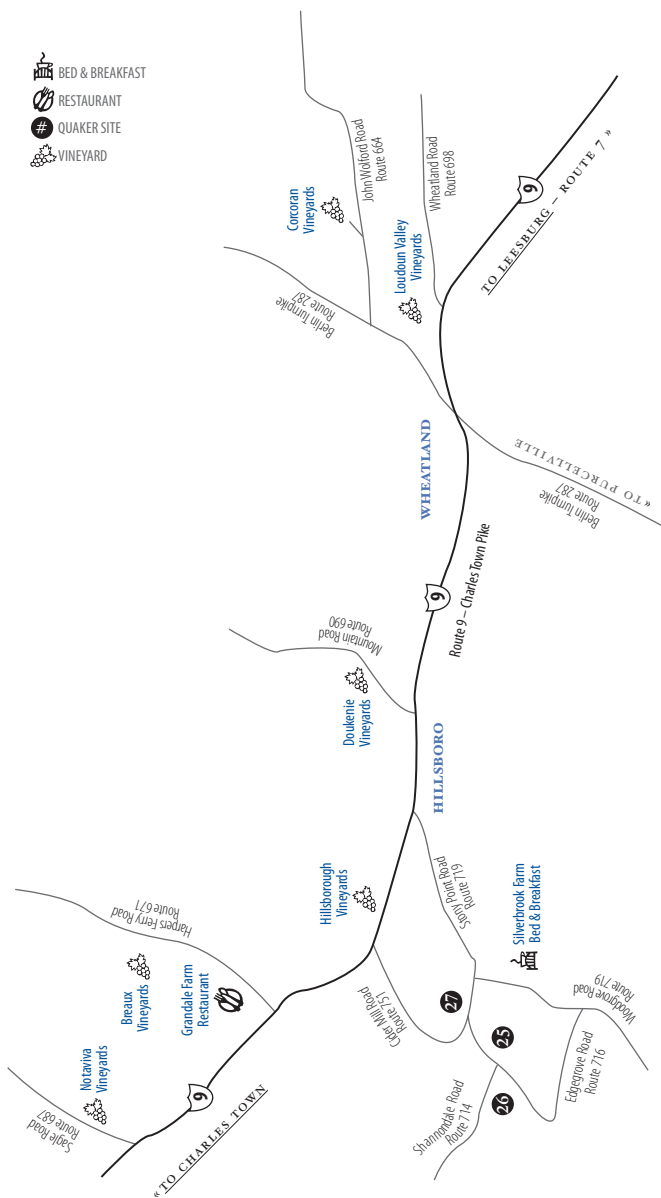
**PRIVATE**

Pass over Catoctin Creek to the pull-off to read the highway marker, Taylorstown. Return to the intersection of Loyalty Road (Rt. 655) and Taylorstown Road (Rt. 663). Follow Taylorstown Road (Rt. 663) for a short distance past the intersection. Turn left on Furnace Mountain Road (Rt. 665). This will take you to Route 15. Make a right turn to return to Leesburg.



# GAP MEETING SITES

*Hillsboro, Virginia*



<u>NO.</u>	<u>SITE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
25	Sycamore Spring <u>PRIVATE</u> .....	26
26	Potts Graveyard .....	26
27	The Potts Mill.....	27

## GAP MEETING SITES

### *Hillsboro, Virginia*

Hillsboro is located on Route 9 west of Leesburg. As you travel west along Route 9, you will enjoy views of stone farm houses, stone and frame barns, stone fences, and open expanses of farmland with the Blue Ridge Mountains in the distance. Hillsboro is a quaint village of many stone houses that has not changed much over the past decades. First known as the ‘Gap in the Short Hill’, the town grew as a result of the mills located in the town. Take some time to explore the village.

25

### Sycamore Spring

**DIRECTIONS:** At the west end of Hillsboro, turn left on Cider Mill Road (Rt. 751). At 1.2 miles, turn right on Edgegrove Road (Rt. 716), which is a gravel road. This property will be on your left in another .3 mile.

Sycamore Spring was constructed in the 1750s by Ebenezer Potts on land purchased by his father, David Potts, a founder of the Gap Meeting. David Pott’s house, known to have been used for meetings of the Gap Friends, was likely on this property, but is no longer standing. **PRIVATE**

26

### Potts Graveyard

**DIRECTIONS:** Continue on Edgegrove Road (Rt. 716) past the barn and up a short hill to Shannondale Road (Rt. 714). Turn right and the cemetery will be on your left.

Pennsylvania Quaker David Potts settled in Hillsboro in 1746 and began holding meetings in his home in the 1750s. He was a miller and large landowner. Old Potts Graveyard was established on his property and holds Potts family descendants, along with members of the local community, mostly Quakers.

## The Potts Mill

**DIRECTIONS:** Retrace your route along Edgegrove Road (Rt. 716) turning right at the end of Edgegrove to Stony Point Road (Rt.719). The ruins of Pott’s Mill are on your right near this intersection.

The Potts Mill, also known locally as “the burnt mill,” was a grist mill. It was built by E.D. Potts in 1842, and his name still graces an upper cornerstone on the southwest corner—“E. D. Potts & Company, 1842 A. D.” On the east end, you can still see where the water exited from an internal water wheel. Potts’ neighbor Nathan Neer bought the mill in 1848, although most locals continued to call it “Potts’ Mill.” On December 1, 1864, Union cavalry under General Wesley Merritt were going from farm to farm and mill to mill, seeking to burn out the sources of forage for John Singleton Mosby’s hundreds of mounted rangers assigned to the region. After dining with Mrs. Neer, who offered a repast in exchange for not burning the mill, the Union cavalry burned the mill anyway. Whether intentionally or not, they burned Mrs. Neer’s house as well, which was behind the mill. These mill ruins remain the most visible remembrance from the 1864 “Great Burning Raid” that nearly destroyed Loudoun and Upper Fauquier.

Continue for approximately 1 mile along Stony Point Road (Rt.719) to Hillsboro.

# SOUTH FORK MEETING SITE

*Unison, Virginia*



<u>NO.</u>	<u>SITE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
28	South Fork Cemetery .....	29

## SOUTH FORK MEETING SITE

*Unison, Virginia*

Unison, a village listed in the National Register of Historic Places, can be reached by traveling west on Route 50 from Middleburg. In approximately 3 miles, turn right on St. Louis Road (Rt. 611). In 3.8 miles, turn left on Foxcroft Road (Rt. 526). Foxcroft Road (Rt. 526) will end at Unison Road (Rt. 530) in 1.3 miles. Turn left on Unison Road to enter the village. The Unison Preservation Society has plans for a small museum that will tell the story of this quaint village. The museum will be housed in the storefront at the intersection of Unison Road and Bloomfield Road in the center of the village.

28

### South Fork Cemetery

DIRECTIONS: Travel through the village of Unison, go straight at the stop sign, and pass the Methodist Church on your left where the road will become dirt. The cemetery will be on your left surrounded by a stone wall. You can walk around to the opposite side to gain entrance.

The South Fork Cemetery is located on what was historically a 10-acre tract of land owned by the Society of Friends. The tract contained a log meeting house measuring 25' x 25' and the burial ground. In 1836, the meeting was 'laid down.' The meeting house was sold in the early 1900s and dismantled shortly thereafter.



# Local Bed & Breakfasts Restaurants, and Vineyards



---

TAKE TIME TO ENJOY THE  
HISTORIC AND NATURAL BEAUTY *of*  
THE MOSBY HERITAGE AREA.

---

**Spend a night or two relaxing in  
one of our historic bed & breakfasts.**

*Creek Crossing Farm  
at Chappelle Hill*

*Montrose Farm*

*Oakland Green*

*Silverbrook Farm*

*Welbourne*



**Find a unique place to grab a  
sandwich or dine in elegance.**

*The Beautiful South*

*Grandale Farm Restaurant*

*Magnolias at the Mill*

*Restaurant at Potowmack Farm*

*The White Palace*



**Enjoy a glass of award-winning wine.**

*Breaux Vineyards*

*Corcoran Vineyards*

*Doukenie Winery*

*Hillsborough Vineyards*

*Loudoun Valley Vineyards & Winery*

*Notaviva Vineyards*

*Village Winery*



## BED & BREAKFAST INNS

### **Creek Crossing Farm at Chappelle Hill**

Open year round

37768 Chappelle Hill Road

Lincoln, VA 20160

Phone: 540-338-7550

Website: [www.creekcrossingfarm.com](http://www.creekcrossingfarm.com)

### CREEK CROSSING FARM AT CHAPPELLE

The house was built in three distinct sections from 1790 to 1810 by Edward Thompson for his daughter. The original farm of 350 acres adjoined the lands of the Goose Creek Meeting House and was one of three plantations owned by Edward Thompson, one of the wealthiest Quakers in Loudoun County. Traces of the original Colonial Road south from the settlement of Purcell are located on the farm and are still clearly visible. The house was owned by the Janney family in the mid-1800s and contains a hidden stairwell to the cellar indicating that the farm was part of the Underground Railroad. In 1881, five acres at the north end of the farm was sold to the Colored Association, and was used to build Grace Methodist Church, Mount Zion Baptist Church and the Colored School on Cooksville Road in Lincoln. During the early 20th century, the Chappelle family grew summer wheat, which they harvested with steam-generated thrashing machines that moved in a circuit throughout the community. The property was later operated as a dairy farm until the 1960's. The milk house, an older milk house and a whitewashed barn are part of the farm complex. Creek Crossing Farm at Chappelle Hill is a private home operated as a Bed and Breakfast. It has an extensive Civil War library.

### **Montrose Farm**

Open year round

19060 Lincoln Road

Purcellville, VA 20132

Phone: 540-751-0815

Website: [www.montrossfarm.com](http://www.montrossfarm.com)

*This site is number 10 on the Goose Creek Meeting Tour.*

**Please note to call ahead to tour the house.**

### **Oakland Green**

Open year round

PO Box 100

Lincoln, VA 20160



Phone: 540-338-7628

Website: [www.oaklandgreen.com](http://www.oaklandgreen.com)

*This site is number 12 on the Goose Creek Meeting Tour.*

**Please note to call ahead to tour the house.**

### **Silverbrook Farm**

Open year round

15286 Woodgrove Road

Purcellville, VA 20132

Phone: 540-668-6056

Website: [www.loudounbandb.com/inns](http://www.loudounbandb.com/inns)

### **Welbourne**

Open year round

22314 Welbourne Farm Lane

Middleburg, VA 20117

Phone: 540-687-3201

**WELBOURNE** This ca.1770 house that was expanded in 1832 has been the home to eight generations of the same family. It was the home of Col. Richard H. Dulany, 7th Virginia Cavalry, who founded the nation's oldest horse show, the Upperville Colt and Horse Show, in 1853, and the oldest fox hunting club, the Piedmont Hunt, in 1840. General J.E.B. Stuart and Col. John S. Mosby visited the house during the Civil War. In the 1930's F. Scott Fitzgerald and Thomas Wolfe stayed at Welbourne. Each author published a story using the house as a setting.

## **RESTAURANTS**

### **The Beautiful South**

OPEN: Mon.-Thurs., 6 am-10:30 pm

Friday, 6 am-11 pm

Saturday, 9 am-11 pm

Sunday, 10:30 am-10 pm

17416 Hamilton Station Road

Hamilton, VA 20158

Phone: 540-338-7335

Website: [www.beautifulsouthdining.com](http://www.beautifulsouthdining.com)

### **Grandale Farm Restaurant**

OPEN: *Lunch*, Friday - Saturday, 12 noon-4 pm

*Dinner*, Wednesday - Sunday, 5 pm-9 pm

*Reservations Recommended, Not necessary*

14001 Harpers Ferry Road

Purcellville, VA 20132

Phone: 540-668-6000

Website: [www.grandalefarm.com](http://www.grandalefarm.com)

### **Magnolias at the Mill**

**OPEN:** *Lunch*, Mon.-Thurs., 11:30am-2:30pm  
Fri.-Sun., 11:30 am-3 pm  
*Dinner*, Mon.-Thurs. 5:30 pm-9:30 pm  
Fri.-Sat., 5:30 pm-10 pm; Sunday, 5 pm-9:30 pm

198 N. 21st Street  
Purcellville, VA 20132  
Phone: 540-338-9800  
Website: [www.magnoliasmill.com](http://www.magnoliasmill.com)

### **Restaurant at Patowmack Farm**

**OPEN:** *Dinner*, Thurs.-Sat., 6:30 pm-8:30 pm  
*Brunch*, Sat.-Sun., 11 am-2 pm

*Reservations Recommended*  
42461 Lovettsville Road  
Lovettsville, VA 20180  
Phone: 540-822-9017  
Website: [www.patowmackfarm.com](http://www.patowmackfarm.com)

### **The White Palace**

**OPEN:** Mon.-Fri., 8 am-10 pm  
Sat.-Sun., 7am-10pm

101 N. 21st Street  
Purcellville, VA 20132  
Phone: 540-338-2566  
Website: [www.whitepalacerestaurant.com](http://www.whitepalacerestaurant.com)

## **VINEYARDS**

### **Breaux Vineyards**

Open Daily: 11am-6pm  
36888 Breaux Vineyards Lane  
Purcellville, VA 20132  
800-492-9961  
[www.breauxvineyards.com](http://www.breauxvineyards.com)

### **Corcoran Vineyards**

Open Saturday-Sunday, 12 noon-5pm  
14635 Corkys Farm Lane  
Waterford, VA 20197  
540-882-9073  
[www.corcoranvineyards.com](http://www.corcoranvineyards.com)

### **Doukenie Winery**

Open Daily: 12 noon-6pm  
14727 Mountain Road  
Purcellville, VA 20132  
540-668-6464  
[www.doukeniewinery.com](http://www.doukeniewinery.com)

### **Hillsborough Vineyards**

Open: Friday-Monday, 11am-6pm  
36716 Charles Town Pike  
Purcellville, VA 20132  
540-668-6216  
[www.hillsboroughwine.com](http://www.hillsboroughwine.com)

## VINEYARDS

### Loudoun Valley Vineyards & Winery

Open: Saturday-Sunday, 11am-5pm

Open selected Monday Holidays 11am-5pm

*Call for details.*

38516 Charles Town Pike

Waterford, VA 20197

540-882-3375

[www.members.aol.com/lvwinery1/about.htm](http://www.members.aol.com/lvwinery1/about.htm)

### Notaviva Vineyards

*Opening Fall 2007*

By appointment only

13274 Sagle Road

Purcellville, VA 20132

540-668-6756

[www.notavivavineyards.com](http://www.notavivavineyards.com)

### Village Winery

Open: Saturdays, 11am-6pm

Sundays, 12 noon-6pm

40405 Browns Lane

Waterford, VA 20197

540-882-3780

[www.villagewineryandvineyards.com](http://www.villagewineryandvineyards.com)

---

---

## DISCOVER MORE ABOUT THE AREA

The bed & breakfasts, restaurants, and wineries listed in this brochure are just a sampling of those available in the Mosby Heritage Area. Contact the following to learn more about our unique area.

### LOUDOUN CONVENTION &

### VISITOR ASSOCIATION

PHONE: 800-752-6118

[WWW.VISITLOUDOUN.ORG](http://WWW.VISITLOUDOUN.ORG)

---

---

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*Written and researched by Kimberly Williams; Research assistance by John Lewis, David Edwards, Judy Reynolds, Eugene Scheel, Arlene Janney, Sheila Kryston, Bronwen Souders, and Linda Glidden; Research materials from the files of the Thomas Balch Library in Leesburg and the Winchester Regional Office of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources; Design and illustration by Maria Nicklin, Furyworks Productions.*



## Welcome to the Mosby Heritage Area

**T**he Mosby Heritage Area was named for Colonel John Singleton Mosby and his Rangers, who so dominated this area between the Bull Run and Blue Ridge Mountains during the Civil War that the region became known as “Mosby’s Confederacy.”

The area is remarkable for its history and natural beauty, and because it retains so much of the landscape and landmarks of its past. Centuries-old settlement patterns of quaint villages and small towns, farms and open spaces, stone houses, fences, and mills can be found throughout the five-county area that encompasses the Mosby Heritage Area.

Great statesmen such as President James Monroe, Chief Justice John Marshall, and General George C. Marshall made their homes here. People from many different backgrounds including Native Americans, African-Americans, Quakers, Germans, Irish, and Tidewater planters settled here. All have contributed to our magnificent heritage of architecture and landscape, which can teach us vividly about our past.

## Join the Mosby Heritage Area Association

**T**he Mosby Heritage Area Association was organized in 1995 to increase awareness and promote the preservation of the unique historic, cultural and natural resources of this region in the northern Virginia Piedmont.

We invite you to join us in celebrating the Mosby Heritage Area’s distinctive character and sense of place. Go to our website for membership information and to learn more about our activities, programs, driving tours, and products.



### *The Mosby Heritage Area Association*

**Preservation through Education**

**Post Office Box 1497  
Middleburg, VA 20118  
540-687-6681**

**email: [info@mosbyheritagearea.org](mailto:info@mosbyheritagearea.org)  
website: [www.mosbyheritagearea.org](http://www.mosbyheritagearea.org)**

*The Mosby Heritage Area Association is a 501(c)3 organization. Your membership is tax-deductible.*



PLEASE RECYCLE