

Historic Fauquier County Scavenger Hunt

A Family History
Exploration
in Northern Virginia's
Mosby Heritage Area



-The historic Caleb Rector House at Atoka-
Mosby Rendezvous and Headquarters of the Mosby Heritage Area

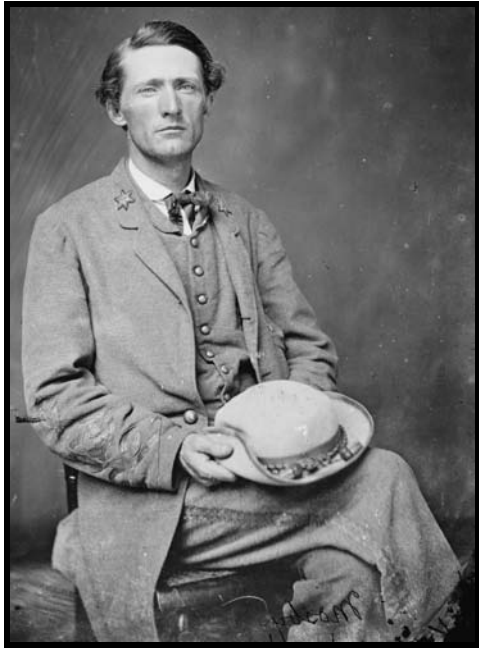
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Association.



Dedicated to the promotion of preservation by educating
our visitors and residents about the historic resources
of Fauquier, Loudoun, Clarke, Warren, and
western Prince William Counties.

www.mosbyheritagearea.org

Mosby Heritage Area Association
Post Office Box 1497 Middleburg, Virginia 20118



The Legendary "Gray Ghost"--John S. Mosby, 1863.



Historic Fauquier County Scavenger Hunt *In the Mosby Heritage Area*

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Fauquier County is in the heart of the Mosby Heritage Area, and is one of Virginia's most historic and scenic counties. This scavenger hunt includes an exploration of Warrenton (the county seat) and upper Fauquier County as well as suggested day trips to historic sites in lower

Fauquier County. It is meant to be a family outing, and takes most of a day to enjoy, depending on your curiosity. It does not have to be done in one trip.

How to do the Scavenger Hunt

1. Talk your parents or a friend into the idea. Choose the day to go exploring. Decide who drives, who navigates, and who reads to the others. If you want a shirt you must fill out your own scavenger hunt booklet – your own answers please! There is a map to help you at the back of the scavenger hunt where you can easily find it.

2. There are 2 parts to the tour and you must do both to get a shirt.

Part 1 - Walking Tour of Warrenton - 1 hour

Part 2 - Driving Tour of The Fauquier County Countryside Approximately 40 miles - 3 to 4 hours

3. The prize is a gray cotton Mosby Heritage Area T-shirt with the Mosby Heritage Area Association logo.

4. To get your free Mosby T-shirt complete the two-part tour. Additional shirts for your family can be bought at a discount for \$10.

5. Complete the tour answering the questions as you go. You have to be *at* the sites to answer the questions. Please do not copy your answers from someone else. We want you to *visit* the sites –being there “on site” is the point of this scavenger hunt.

6. To qualify for a shirt you must complete your own scavenger hunt. Additional copies can be printed from our web site.

7. Send the completed Scavenger Hunt with its Honor Pledge and the completed information form in the back of the booklet to:

Director of Education
Mosby Heritage Area Association
PO Box 1497, Middleburg, VA 20118

8. Call the Mosby Heritage Area Association weekdays with your questions at (540) 687-6681.

The Mosby Heritage Area: Heritage Areas help both visitors and residents recognize, appreciate, and help preserve a region's precious heritage. The 1,600 square-mile Mosby Heritage Area was recognized by the State of Virginia in 1995 and includes parts of Loudoun, Fauquier, Prince William, Clarke and Warren counties. Civil War cavalry genius John S. Mosby was chosen as the symbol of the heritage area due to the legendary aspect of his exploits in the region. With its heart-catching "lay of the land," distinctive local architecture, handsome farms, historical villages and miles of country roads situated at the foot of the world-famous Blue Ridge Mountains, it is a region worth loving and preserving. The Mosby Heritage Area is "hallowed ground" since so many soldiers from North and South fought and died here in the Civil War's most famous and deadly guerilla war.

Founded in 1995, The Mosby Heritage Area Association works to support the preservation of the Mosby Heritage Area's historic, cultural, and scenic resources through education and awareness. Learn more at:

www.mosbyheritagearea.org

A Short History of Fauquier County

1608 - Manahoac Indians have a village along the Rappahannock in Fauquier between Kelly's Ford and Waterloo.

By 1715 - First successful settlement at Elk Run in southeastern Fauquier.

1718 - German settlers establish "Germantown" near today's Midland.

1723-32 - Fairfax Proprietary Land Agent Robert Carter issues Fauquier land grants to Tidewater gentry and Scots-Irish settlers.

1759 - Fauquier County splits off from Prince William County and is named for Francis Fauquier, Virginia's popular Royal Lieutenant Governor.

1774 - Colonists here issue Fauquier Resolves, opposing British policy

1775 - Men of Orange, Culpeper and Fauquier form the Culpeper Minutemen and fight in the Battle of Great Bridge, Virginia's first Revolutionary War battle.

1818 - Gold mining begins in southern Fauquier and continues into 1900's.

1820-60 - Fauquier's agricultural heyday - Farms excel; mills, turnpikes, the Rappahannock Canal, the Orange & Alexandria and Manassas Gap railroads built.

1861 - Civil War; Fauquier delegates vote for secession. First Confederate officer to die in the war, John Q. Marr of Warrenton, killed at Fairfax.

1862-65 - Union armies often occupy Fauquier; battles here at Catlett Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Kelly's Ford, Rappahannock Station, Upperville, Buckland, and Auburn. From 1863 - 1865 Mosby's Rangers, based in Upper Fauquier, bring guerilla warfare here.

1865-72 - Fauquier initially occupied by federal troops; slaves freed and 20% leave Fauquier County. Remaining Freedmen begin to establish their own churches, schools and villages and seek to get land for farming.

1900-30 - Fauquier becomes Hunt Country and attracts wealthy landowners from the big eastern cities, especially between Warrenton and Middleburg.

1963-68 - Racial desegregation of restaurants, businesses and schools in Fauquier.

1970's on - Suburban growth comes to Fauquier with new roads like I-66.

1995-2010 - Historic Preservation and Open Space Land Preservation efforts increase in Fauquier. Mosby Heritage Area covering five counties is created.

Part 1 - Walking Tour of Warrenton

Warrenton Visitor Center & Spillman-Mosby House



Start your tour at the Warrenton Visitor Center, 33 N Calhoun Street, just off of Main Street. To the right of the Visitor Center sits "Brentmoor", the Spilman-Mosby House at #173 Main Street. John Singleton Mosby, commander of Mosby's Rangers, lived here with his family following the Civil War. The house was built in 1859 for a local judge and it is Mosby's best known residence. After the war, Col. Mosby practiced law in Warrenton. In 1876 his wife Pauline died and in 1877 he sold the house to former Confederate General Eppa Hunton.

QUESTION # 1: Who built the iron front gate at Brentmoor?



Warrenton Historic District

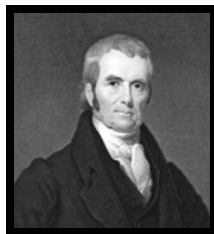


Drive straight ahead out of the Visitor Center parking lot and turn left at the stop sign on 6th Street then turn right on Main Street toward the shopping district. Go several blocks and park along Main Street anywhere past the Post office, if you can, or follow signs to the Public Parking lots to the right.



Stroll along Main Street to the corner of Court Street and Main Street. Note the statue of Chief Justice John Marshall on the left. Born and raised in Fauquier County, he served as the first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1800 to 1835.

QUESTION # 2: What is Chief Justice John Marshall holding in his left hand? What is he holding in his right hand?



To the right of the Marshall statue stands the Old Fauquier County Courthouse. Three earlier buildings on this site were destroyed by fires. This building is a replica of the 1854 courthouse that was standing during the Civil War. It was here that John S. Mosby "lay in state" when he died in 1916 and people lined up to "pay their respects" to

Mosby and his family. Although not always liked, Mosby was admired for his courageous and successful Civil War exploits.

QUESTION # 3: How many panes of glass are in the round window above the courthouse pillars?



Walk around to the right side of the courthouse and you will see the 1920 John S. Mosby Monument.



QUESTION # 4: On the monument's back is a quote that says "He has left a name that will live till _____?"

Behind the monument is the Old Jail which was used by Fauquier County until 1964. Now a museum, it is the home of the Fauquier Historical Society. Open daily 10-4 except on Mondays.

QUESTION # 5: When was the Old Jail built?



Walk down the little alley behind the courthouse to Court Street. Across the street, to your right is a brick building known as the California Building - so named because it was built with profits from the California Gold Rush made by William Smith, former Civil War general and twice Governor of Virginia. It was here that Mosby had his law office after the war from 1865-1877. It is said that he carried his legal papers in an olive green cloth instead of a brief case when he



The Night of June 1, 1861 - *When the Civil War loomed, John Quincy Marr, having attended the Virginia Military Institute and served as both Sheriff of Fauquier County and Mayor of Warrenton, felt he should set a good example for his neighbors so he raised a company of soldiers known as the **Warrenton Rifles**. Ready for war, they were one of the first units called up. Just a week after Virginia was invaded by United States troops on May 24, 1861, Captain Marr and his men were manning a Confederate outpost at Fairfax Courthouse (now the city of Fairfax). In the dead of a muggy, dark, late spring night part of the 2nd United States Cavalry galloped into town. In the firefight that ensued, the Warrenton Rifles held their own against the professional U.S. soldiers, but Captain Marr went missing. Later that morning he was found dead in a field of clover near the courthouse, a victim of the Union attack.*

J.Q. Marr was the first officer in the Civil War to die, and the first man from Fauquier County to lose his life. His body was returned to Warrenton and after a widely attended funeral service held at the courthouse, he was buried in the Warrenton cemetery. His small white Culpeper Street home still sits brooding, showing its wonderful Virginia architecture off to visitors.

QUESTION # 8: Is the front porch above or below the # 118 ?



Turn around, walk back up Culpeper Street and turn right down Lee St. Walk 3 short blocks and turn right on 4th Street. Walk one block down to a small park at the end of the street. In 1851 a branch line was built from Warrenton Junction, nine miles to the south on the main Orange and Alexandria railroad line, to the town of Warrenton. The rail yard and surrounding area at this junction, known today as Calverton, was a beehive of activity during the Civil War and the scene of several skirmishes.

The station you see today was built in 1908 on the site of a wooden one built in 1852 when the railroad line was originally laid. On your right will be the back of the station, now a restaurant. The old railroad bed has been converted into a bike and walking path.

QUESTION # 9: What is sitting next to the entrance to the walking path? What color is it?

walked home for lunch or to the courthouse around the corner. He was no longer the "Gray Ghost" then, just "Colonel Mosby, Lawyer".

QUESTION # 6: What is the address of the California Building?



Turn right down Court Street for an excellent view of the Warren Green Hotel building. The hotel (now county administration offices), was built in 1876 on the site of an earlier 1819 building which was destroyed in a fire in 1874. Many famous people dined or stayed here through the years including General Lafayette, President James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, President Theodore Roosevelt and Wallis Simpson, the future Duchess of Windsor.

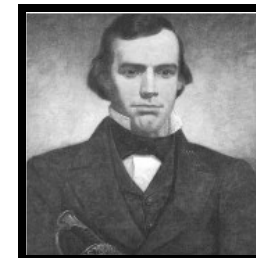


November, 1862 - *It was here at the Warren Green Hotel that Union Major-General George B. McClellan, who had faced General Robert E. Lee at Antietam and other battles, officially turned over his command of the Army of the Potomac to General Ambrose Burnside in November of 1862 after he was relieved of his duties by President Lincoln.*

QUESTION # 7: How many pillars are there on the first floor porch of the hotel?



Turn left down Hotel Street and walk to Culpeper Street. Turn right, walk one block and enter the most historic residential area in Warrenton. Cross W. Franklin St. and stop at #118 Culpeper St., the third house on your right. This house was built in 1830 for the Marr family and Captain John Quincy Marr lived here when the Civil War began.





March, 1864 - What If? : (excerpted from General Ulysses S. Grant's memoirs) *While my headquarters were at Culpeper, from the 26th of March to the 4th of May, I generally visited Washington once a week to confer with the Secretary of War and President. On the last occasion, a few days before moving, a circumstance occurred which came near postponing my part in the campaign altogether.*

*Colonel John S. Mosby had for a long time been commanding a partisan corps, or regiment, which operated in the rear of the Army of the Potomac. On my return to the field on this occasion, as the train approached Warrenton Junction, a heavy cloud of dust was seen to the east of the road as if made by a body of cavalry on a charge. Arriving at the junction the train was stopped and inquiries made as to the cause of the dust. There was but one man at the station, and he informed us that Mosby had crossed a few minutes before at full speed in pursuit of Federal cavalry. Had he seen our train coming, no doubt he would have let his prisoners escape to capture the train. I was on a special train, if I remember correctly, **without any guard.***



Walk back up to Culpeper Street and turn right. Stop at #37 on your right. This is the Beckham House built in 1854.



The Morning of March 10, 1863 - *When Mosby's Rangers kidnapped Edward Stoughton, a Union cavalry general, from his bed in Fairfax in the midst of thousands of Union cavalymen during the Fairfax Courthouse Raid on March 9, 1863, they brought him to this house for breakfast before sending him to Richmond as a Prisoner of War (POW). General Stoughton was asleep when the Rangers entered his room and it is reported that Mosby pulled back the covers, lifted Stoughton's nightshirt, and woke him with a hearty slap on his backside! Ironically, the Beckhams, who lived in the house at that time, were the parents of Robert F. Beckham, Stoughton's pre-war West Point roommate.*

QUESTION # 10: What are the initials on the awnings of the house and what do they stand for?



Continue walking up Culpeper Street to #13-15. During the Civil War this was a barber shop.



It is said that one day Col. John S. Mosby was having a shave here when Union soldiers entered looking for him. A quick-thinking barber re-lathered Mosby's face, told the soldiers that he was a hog butcher and the intruders left empty-handed. True story or not, this was one of the many "close shaves" Mosby had during the war.

Continue walking up to Main Street and return to your car. Drive down Main Street bearing left around the courthouse onto Waterloo St. Take your 4th left on S. Chestnut Street and drive straight ahead, through the gates, into the Warrenton Cemetery. Pause at the caretaker's cottage straight ahead of you. A map on the cottage will point you to the graves of Col. John S. Mosby, Capt. John Quincy Marr and Gen. William H. Payne, commander of the Black Horse Cavalry. A 25 ft high Confederate Memorial was erected in 1873 for 600 Confederate soldiers who fought and died at Manassas.

QUESTION # 11: What sits on top of the Confederate Memorial?

This is the last stop on your Walking Tour of Warrenton.

Part Two – A Drive through the Countryside



To continue the next part of your scavenger hunt into upper Fauquier County, go back out to Waterloo Street and turn left. At the stoplight turn right onto the Rt 29 Bypass. Just past McDonalds, turn left at the stoplight onto Rt 17 North. Go 7.5 miles until you see the Great Meadows Field Events Center on your right. Turn right onto Rt 245 (Old Tavern Road).

START your hunt here. Great Meadows was established to save a beautiful piece of endangered land and, by doing so, benefit Virginia's horse industry and outdoor activities for the local community. The Virginia Gold Cup, one of the nation's premiere steeplechase events, is held here each year in May. Feel free to drive in and stretch your legs!

FACTOID: *In the old days, before there were established racecourses like Great Meadows, riders would race their horses across the open countryside from church steeple to church steeple jumping stone fences, streams and downed logs along the way. This may be why the word "steeplechase" is used today to describe this type of horseracing..*

The Plains



Go 3.6 miles on Rt 245 (crossing under I-66) to the village of The Plains. In the distance on your right as you drive you will see the **Bull Run Mountains**, the most easterly mountains of the Blue Ridge. Park as close as you can to the stop sign at Rt 55 (John Marshall Highway), and walk to the Virginia Civil War Trails marker on the corner to the right of the stop sign located under some trees.

The Plains was the site of the first Union camp in Fauquier County in 1862. During the Civil War, Mosby's Rangers frequented the village as did thousands of troops on both sides as they marched back and forth through Thoroughfare Gap a few miles to the east.

QUESTION #12: Find Dr. Clark's house discussed on the sign. How many chimneys does it have, and what color is the house?



From Rt 55 heading east, turn left at the next corner at the service station on to Rt 626 (Loudoun Avenue). Just before you get to the railroad tracks turn right into a gravel parking lot. Here you will see the Afro-American Historical Association of Fauquier County. This intriguing museum is open Tuesday and Wednesday 10 - 3 and houses a research library and a large collection of artifacts and photographs related to African-American history in Fauquier County.

QUESTION # 13: Sitting outside on your right is a metal slave cage. Which slave ship did it come from?



As you leave the museum parking lot, turn right on Rt 626 and cross the railroad tracks. Keep track of the number of railroad crossings as you do the hunt!

FACTOID: *These are the tracks of the 60-mile-long Manassas Gap Railroad line which was chartered in 1850 and completed in 1854. Joined to the Orange and Alexandria RR, the Manassas Gap Railroad linked the port of Alexandria to the Shenandoah Valley and provided a huge economic boost to the villages along its route. When you reach Delaplane, you'll see it helped define the Civil War as the first railroad war. Many skirmishes occurred in the vicinity of this rail line because of its importance during the War.*

A Drive through Mosby's Confederacy

The area north and west of The Plains, the roads, intersections, and tiny villages, look much like they did at the time of the Civil War when the exploits of Mosby and his men so dominated the area that it became known as Mosby's Confederacy. This area is one of the true gems of Fauquier County and it was filled with "safe houses" where Mosby's Rangers found refuge with local families between raids.

FACTOID: *Many homesteads throughout Mosby's Confederacy were known as safe houses. These were houses that had an "open-door policy" towards the partisans and provided refuge and often hiding places such as secret closets, underground passageways to an outside exit, or a false wall/panel in a room. These safe houses were offered at great risk to the owner and created a spy network very useful to Mosby.*

Go 3.1 miles and turn left on Rt 702 (Rock Hill Mill Road). Drive carefully and slowly as you enjoy this old sunken dirt road as it winds through some of Fauquier's most beautiful countryside. Mosby's men spent much of their time on the move, riding along narrow, lonely, winding dirt roads like these. By horse it took them nearly an hour to walk the same distance you will drive in ten minutes.

Keep an eye out for wildlife and livestock along your drive. If you spot something check it off on the list at the back of this booklet!



QUESTION # 14: Many different *materials* have been used over the years to fence fields in Fauquier. List 3 fence materials you see.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



Go 3 miles. When you reach the stop sign at Rt 709 (Zulla Road), turn right. Go 0.9 mile and turn left carefully up a slight incline on Rt 708 (Young Road). About half a mile up the road you will see a large brick house on your right. This is the **Hathaway House**. Pull off to the side with your flashers on to get a good look.



Spring of 1863 *Whenever possible, John S. Mosby stayed with his wife Pauline during the war. In the spring of 1863 they were together at the Hathaway House when Union troops arrived searching for him. Mosby crawled out of the rear wing's bedroom window onto a limb of the large tree that is still standing beside the house today. He clung to the branch for 8 hours, flattened against it like a squirrel, hiding from Yankee view until they had left the area. His horse and gear were captured but he was not.*

QUESTION # 15: What surrounds the Hathaway House on all four sides? What is it made of?



Continue along Young Road (which will make a 90 degree turn left) for another 1.3 miles to Rt 716 (Five Points Road). Turn right and go 2.4 miles to Rt 713 (Atoka Road). The Five Points Road is a particularly pretty road with fine examples of historic Virginia houses.

QUESTION # 16: Name three of the farms along this road?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



Turn right at Rt 713 (Atoka Road), then immediately right and pull over next to the Mosby Heritage Area Audio Tour sign on your right. This intersection of 3 roads form 5 “points” of land and was perhaps the best known meeting place for Mosby's Rangers when gathering for a raid.

QUESTION # 17: What are the names of the 3 roads that come together at the Five Points intersection?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



New Year's Day, January 1, 1864 - *The day dawned fair and cold, but soon clouded up and it began to snow. Eighty Union soldiers of Cole's Maryland Cavalry based at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia arrived at eight in the morning to "frisk" Upperville for Mosby's guerillas. Finding none they headed to Rectortown to search further. Coincidentally, Mosby's Rangers had also planned a rendezvous at noon in Rectortown for a New Year's Day raid. With the Union cavalymen there in the village, the Rangers eerily formed on hillsides around the village in plain view of those hunting for them. Cole's cavalry pretended to go south towards Salem (now Marshall) and Warrenton to fool the Rangers. They then cut overland across the fields to get to the road north to Rector's Crossroads (now Atoka) and the Rangers immediately saw their trick. Knowing the local landscape better, Mosby's men headed here to Five Points by a better route to cut them off.*

While Mosby's men had only about 30 men against 80, the power of their focused charge here at Five Points and the immediate loss of the

Union commander Captain Albert M. Hunter led to a frantic flight by the Union force in all directions in search of cover. Many were chased into a frigid stream and 35 of the 80 Union cavalrymen were captured. Fighting Mosby was a brutal business.



Turn right on the Atoka Road. Go 1.8 miles and look to your left across the field at "Lakeland", a two story stone farm house.



A Cold Night in December of 1864 - *It was here at "Lakeland" that Mosby and one of his rangers, Thomas Love, stopped to dine with the Lake family on a cold icy night in December of 1864. Union soldiers surrounded the house and shot through the windows, badly wounding Col Mosby as he sat at the dinner table. He removed his colonel's uniform, swabbed his mouth with blood from his wound, and lay back.*

When they entered the house, they did not recognize him as an officer of rank and believing he was mortally wounded, they left him lying on the floor and took Love as a prisoner. Seriously wounded, Mosby was moved by oxcart to a nearby safe house until he could be safely transported out of the area to recover at his father's house near Lynchburg. The Gray Ghost had fooled the Yankees!



As you drive another 1.1 miles to the village of Atoka, look left across the fields. In the distance, you will see the **Blue Ridge Mountains** silhouetted against the horizon. These foothills of the Appalachian Mountains form the lovely western edge of **Virginia's northern Piedmont Region**.

The blue haze that most likely earned them their name can be attributed, in part, to the emission of a chemical compound called isoprene by the trees.

FACTOID: *The word Piedmont is loosely translated as "Foot of the Mountain" and describes the gently sloping area between a mountain range and the fall line, a natural border of waterfalls that restrict river travel and commerce and effectively separates the Tidewater Region from the Piedmont Region of Virginia.*

ATOKA (formerly Rector's Crossroads)

The village of Atoka is located on the old Ashby Gap Turnpike road. Formerly known as Rector's Crossroads, it was a busy and strategic crossroad community during the Civil War. In 1957 Rt 50 was moved slightly, bypassing this small community. Thanks to the efforts of the Atoka Preservation Society, it remains one of the best-preserved sections of the former turnpike.

This tiny crossroads village was Mosby's favorite place to gather for a "rendezvous" with his Rangers before a raid. Almost half of all Mosby raids left from here on its four roads. It was "ground zero" for Mosby's Confederacy. The village had a store (it still does), a blacksmith shop, and a spring—just what the Rangers needed before going on a raid. As today, the village connected to everywhere!



Turn right at the stop sign. Go about 100 feet following a stone wall and turn right into the parking lot of the Caleb Rector House ca. 1801, home of the Mosby Heritage Area Association.




June 10, 1863 - *It was here on June 10, 1863 in the front parlor of this house, that Major John S. Mosby, under orders, converted his 'special operations' rangers in to a formal unit of the Confederate Army, Company A of the 43rd Battalion of Cavalry. The first four officers were appointed by Mosby, then elected by his men. Within 48 hours, one was dead and one was captured in nearby Middleburg. It was an exciting but dangerous life being a Mosby Ranger.*

You can visit inside this house on most weekdays and some Saturdays during the summer and early fall. At other times there is an interpretive sign in the front yard and brochures on the back porch.

QUESTION # 18: What color is the front door of the Rector House?

Walk carefully across the road and look down at the stone spring house that sits below the grade of the roadway. You can see it in the picture of Atoka. The availability of fresh water for men and horses made Rector's Crossroads an important and strategic destination.



 *Mosby's men watered their horses here on the way to the Fairfax Court House raid in March of 1863. In late June of 1863, after a week of fighting the Union Cavalry along Rt 50, J.E.B. Stuart and his men camped here en route to the Battle of Gettysburg. Stuart's tent was pitched behind the Rector House, and there he received his marching orders from General Lee that brought him to Gettysburg—late!*

Just up the hill across the road from the spring house, you will see a walkway and a Virginia Civil War Trails sign telling of the fight that came right through the village during the cavalry actions of June, 1863.

QUESTION # 19: What Confederate unit took a stand here in the village?

FACTOID: *When post offices began springing up across Virginia after the Civil War, the residents of Rector's Crossroads were given a list of new names to choose from to avoid confusion with the nearby village of Rectortown. They chose Atoka, the name of a famous Choctaw warrior killed in Oklahoma during the Civil War.*

Note: If it is time for lunch, you can pick up something to eat at the Atoka store across the street and have a picnic at your next stop on the Goose Creek Bridge, or else turn right on Rte 50 and head four miles east to historic Middleburg where there are many places to eat. When done, return to Atoka to continue your tour.

Route 50 - John S. Mosby Highway



Head straight out of the parking lot of the Rector House to the stop sign and turn left on Rt 50 (John S. Mosby Highway). Go 0.8 mile and take your first right on Lemmon's Bottom Road after you cross the "new" bridge over Goose Creek.

Driving down the road at 50 miles per hour it is hard to imagine that this two-lane road began centuries ago as a trail made by buffalo roaming across the western frontier of Virginia. Native Americans followed these animal trails across the northern Piedmont through the Blue Ridge Mountains at Ashby's Gap into their seasonal hunting grounds in the Shenandoah Valley. Young George Washington used this same trail while surveying the lands of Lord Fairfax in the 1700's and years later to defend the western frontier of Virginia during the French and Indian War.

Goose Creek Bridge



As you go down Lemmon's Bottom Road take your first turn down a gravel loop drive to a Virginia Civil Wars Trail sign. Here you will have an excellent view of the old Goose Creek Bridge. This arched stone bridge is only one of four left standing in Virginia.

During the Civil War the bridge played a pivotal role on June 21, 1863 when J.E.B. Stuart's Confederate cavalry made a stand against the Union cavalry during the Battle of Upperville. The bridge carried traffic until 1957 when Route 50 was straightened and the bridge was abandoned. The Fauquier-Loudoun Garden Club maintains this property for your enjoyment.



FACTOID: *Goose Creek springs from the Blue Ridge Mountains near Linden, winds 55 miles north and east through Fauquier and Loudoun counties, nourishing fields, livestock, and wildlife along the way until it eventually empties into the Potomac River at Edwards Ferry near Leesburg. As you travel throughout this area you will cross Goose Creek and the small streams that feed into it many times.*

QUESTION # 20: The Goose Creek bridge was built when what Virginian was President? How many stone arches does it have to allow Goose Creek to pass underneath?



Continue up the hill on the loop drive and stop at the bridge itself. Pull over and take a moment to walk out and explore the bridge or have a picnic. Go back out to Rt 50 and turn right, continuing west. In just over a mile you will pass Rt 623 (Willisville Road) on your right. Just ahead on your left, under the magnificent old oak trees, are the grounds of the **Upperville Colt & Horse Show**, the oldest horse show in America. The show was organized in 1853 to encourage the better care and breeding of young horse stock. Hundreds of horses and riders, from all over the U.S., still compete here each year "under the oaks" in June.

QUESTION # 21: As you pass the show grounds, you will see the back of the old grandstand. What color is the grandstand?

Just past the show grounds you will see a set of stone gates on your left. This is the entrance to **Oakley** (PRIVATE - Please do not enter). *Two*

*fierce Civil War battles took place in the fields surrounding this house in 1863. **You will read about this battle at your next stop in Upperville.** In her diary, the owner Ida Dulaney, describes standing on her balcony and watching the two armies charge and countercharge at one another across the grounds. The balcony at Oakley still overlooks those same fields which remain basically unchanged.*

Upperville (formerly Carrtown)



As you enter Upperville, take your first left at the top of the hill, following the Virginia Civil War Trails sign. Park and walk up a small path on your left past a picnic table to the marker sitting out in the field. Looking east over the countryside you will see the site where Union and Confederate cavalry fought during one of the Civil War's largest cavalry battles on Sunday June 21, 1863.

QUESTION # 22: What is the first sentence of the quote from a Union man on the sign?



Go back out to Rt 50 and carefully turn left. The picturesque village of Upperville dates back to the 1790's when Joseph Carr moved from Loudoun County, settled in the area and operated a general store and a mill on Pantherskin Creek at the western edge of town. Twenty years after its founding the village was renamed Upperville. No one is quite sure why. In the latter part of his life, Joseph Carr lived in the white stucco house on the right at the bottom of the hill. It is now the site of a restaurant - new uses for old houses!

QUESTION # 23: What unusual item from England is sitting near the entrance to the restaurant? Does it work?



Go past the post office and park in the large lot at Trinity Church. Walk back down the road towards the post office and stop at

the small stone building on your left. This was once the office of the handsome brick building next door. Today it is the Upperville Library.

QUESTION # 24: What stands out about the library? When you return your books what do you put them in?



Turn right out of the church parking lot and continue to the western edge of town. Keep an eye out for #9202, the last house on your right. This lovely stone house is possibly the oldest house in Upperville. It was built by Joseph Carr as a store and a residence.

Just beyond it, you will cross a bridge over **Pantherskin Creek**. Like many of the smaller creeks in this area, the Pantherskin springs from the Blue Ridge, flows down Paris Mountain, ambles through the countryside and eventually empties into Goose Creek just upstream from where you were standing at the Goose Creek Bridge. Joseph Carr operated a mill on the Pantherskin, located just behind his store. The mill was later destroyed by Union forces during the war.



FACTOID: *Grinding grain by hand to make flour was hard and time consuming. It was far easier for farmers to have their wheat ground at small community mills between water-powered millstones for a fee known as a miller's "toll". The flour was used to make bread and other baked goods. In the early days of the county, Fauquier's rivers and streams provided power to more than 100 mills.*

Upperville to the top of Ashby's Gap



Continue west on Rt 50 approx 2.5 miles. Go through the stop light at the intersection with Rt 17 (Winchester Road) and drive up to the top of Paris Mountain, through Ashby's Gap, and down into the Shenandoah Valley. Today with paved roads and high-speed interstates, mountains are no longer an obstacle to travel. However, hundreds of years ago, when people were travelling on foot, horseback or by wagon, there were only a few passable routes westward over the Blue Ridge Mountains and Ashby's Gap was one of the most important and strategic. As you reach the top you will be looking out across the Shenandoah Valley towards West Virginia.



Get in the left lane as soon as you can, U-Turn and head back up and over the mountain. After you pass through Ashby's Gap look right and enjoy the scenic view south across the Crooked Run Valley towards Delaplane. This is unquestionably one of Fauquier's finest and most beloved views.



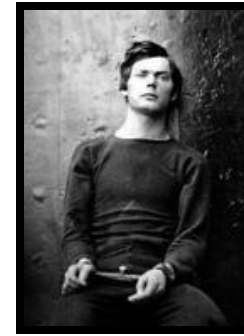
Near the bottom of the hill, before the stoplight at Rt 17, turn right on Rt 759 into the village of Paris, an early 19th century village. Bear right at The Ashby Inn onto Federal Street and park. Until 1957, Federal Street was the old roadbed of the Ashby Gap Turnpike.

Paris

If you want to see what a rural village looked like before and during the Civil War, spend some time exploring **Paris**. The village was founded in the late 1700's by Peter Glascock, a Revolutionary War soldier and admirer of General Lafayette.

Paris was a bustling transportation center that served people living nearby as well as those who traveled by coach and wagon from Washington and Fredericksburg to Winchester and beyond over Ashby's Gap. Its importance faded in the early 1850's when the Manassas Gap Railroad line bypassed the village twelve miles to the south at Piedmont Station. As more goods began to be shipped by train and travelers entered the valley by rail rather than wagon, its position as an important transportation site at the base of Paris Mountain diminished.

Paris was captured and recaptured by troops from both sides during the Civil War. Today it survives nearly intact, retaining many residences, mercantile structures, and institutional buildings from the early 1800's.



As you drive into the old village turn right at the Ashby Inn onto Federal Street, pullover and park along the road. Stretch your legs and take a short walk up Federal Street to the top of the old roadbed to get a feel for the village. Stop at the first house beyond Columbia Street on your right #635. This was the home of Dr. Albin Payne and a "safe-house" for one of Mosby's Rangers, Lewis Thornton Powell in 1864 & 1865.



April 14, 1865 - *In early 1865 Powell left the Rangers and teamed up with John Wilkes Booth. The same night that Booth shot President Lincoln at Ford's Theatre, Powell, who had taken Dr. Payne's last name, tried to assassinate Lincoln's Secretary of State Seward with a knife. Fortunately Seward survived and went on to help the U.S. buy Alaska from Russia two years later.*

Ex-Ranger Payne was captured and hanged on July 7, 1865. Mosby was disgusted with his former ranger.

QUESTION # 25: The doctor's office is on the front lawn in a small outbuilding. If you face the house, on which side of the house does the office sit?

Walk up to the end of the old road and look back down the hill into the village. As wagons came down the mountain from Ashby's Gap up above, this is the view they would see as they entered the town.

Walk back down the road, and stop at #634 on your right. This tavern was constructed in 1820 and was known as the Wagoner's Stand. Here drivers crossing back and forth into the Shenandoah Valley would stop to rest their horses and spend the night.

QUESTION # 26: What is sitting on the right side of the front yard? What was it used for?

A bit further on your right is # 658, a log house known as the Josiah Murray House ca. 1820. Many of the houses in the village are made of logs but have been covered over with stucco or weatherboarding over the years. Here you can see the exposed logs of the original house which is actually two log houses joined together.

QUESTION # 27: What's in the center between the two sections?



If you are walking, go back to your car and drive down the side of The Ashby Inn along Rt 701 (Gap Run Road). On the outskirts of the village at the curve, down in the valley to your right,

sits a handsome large white farm house surrounded by many farm buildings. This is one of Fauquier County's most famous views.

QUESTION # 28: What is the name of this farm? (The name is on the entrance gate.) The name is said to mean "ever running water".



Stay on Gap Run Road until it ends at Rt 17 (Winchester Road). Turn right. Go 0.8 mile south on Rt 17 and turn right at Sky Meadows State Park. Since there is a \$4 charge to visit the park, this is an optional visit.

Sky Meadows is a nice place for a picnic, surrounded by excellent views, a great place to hike and it has restrooms.

The lovely old stone house that serves as the Visitor Center for the park is called Mount Bleak. During the Civil War it was the home of the state medical examiner, Dr. Abner Settle. *When John Brown, the famous abolitionist, was hanged following the attack on the armory at Harper's Ferry in October 1859, it was Dr. Settle who pronounced him dead.*

In 1975 the property was purchased by Paul Mellon, a resident of Upperville, and donated to the State of Virginia for the development of a State Park.

OPTIONAL QUESTION: What famous trail runs along the crest of the hill at the top of the park?



Go back out the park entrance road to Rt 17, turn right and drive 5 miles to Delaplane through the Crooked Run Valley.



This five-mile-drive through the Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District, takes you through an area of remarkable natural beauty with a rich historical, cultural, social, and agricultural heritage that reflects a 250-year old history of human settlement and land use.

Much of the historic landscape you have driven across today once was, is now and will forever remain open space, thanks to conservation easements.

FACTOID: *Conservation easements protect farmland, forests, scenic open space, and wildlife habitat. They help the public by creating healthy watersheds, maintaining biological diversity, and conserving working farms and forests. The tapestry created by these individual private holdings has helped preserve a rural landscape that has shaped the history of this area for centuries. In 2011 Fauquier County had over 90,000 acres of land under conservation easements. Fauquier is fortunate to have several organizations working diligently to preserve this historic landscape. We hope you have enjoyed the view!*

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District



Approximately .8 mile past the entrance to Sky Meadows SP is the entrance to Belle Grove (Private – Please do not enter).

During the Civil War the house was owned by the Edmonds Family and was a well known safe house for Mosby's Rangers.

In her diary, the young Amanda Virginia Edmonds (pictured below) describes a terrifying late night raid by Union soldiers.



“ Much to our surprise, mortification and sorrow the slumbers of the house-hold were aroused by the rattling of swords and the clatter of horses, which fortunately made known to our dear soldiers that something was wrong. Bud jumped from his bed and there to his utter surprise were Yankees dashing up. Bud with Mr. Alexander and George dashed down the stairs where Ma and I met them nearly frightened to death. They dashed to their secret hiding place followed by overcoats, pistols and everything I could grab up... “

QUESTION # 29: Cattle come in a variety of colors depending on the breed or mixture of breeds. Name two different colors, or combination of colors, of cattle you see along this road.

- 1.
- 2.



Turn left immediately just before the railroad crossing on Rt 623 (Rokeby Road) into the village of Delaplane. Pull off to your right and read the historical marker next to the tracks.

Delaplane (formerly Piedmont Station)



July 19, 1861 - *On this date, the place where you are standing was swarming with thousands of tired but eager Confederate soldiers who had marched from Winchester, across Ashby's Gap, down through the Crooked Run Valley, to Piedmont Station. They were heading to Manassas which was under threat from the Union army.*

It was here, for the first time in history, that soldiers were loaded onto freight and cattle cars to ride to the battlefield.

Among the more than 10,000 men that boarded the trains that day was a young Colonel Thomas J. Jackson who, two days later at the Battle of First Manassas (Bull Run), would earn his nickname “Stonewall.”

The 30-mile trip along the Manassas Gap Railroad line took 8 hours and the cars, full to the brim with men, horses and supplies, would pass through The Plains on the tracks you crossed earlier in the scavenger hunt. These soldiers would go on to win the battle at Manassas and push the Union army back to Washington.

Susan Q. Curlette, a Delaplane resident, described the dramatic events that unfolded in a personal letter:

"Johnston's army (between fifteen and twenty thousand which had been stationed at Winchester) on a forced march came to Piedmont Station on the 19th of July and remained to be carried as fast as the cars could convey them to Manassas, which took three days. They were left without provisions or cooking implements, and a great many dispersed through the neighborhood.

I certainly had my share - my cooking stove performing to its utmost capacity - and still they came - a continuous stream for three days, but I have a fine garden which helped me very much. I did not see a face that I knew from Friday until Sunday night..."

Look across the tracks at the two old brick buildings. These buildings were built in 1852 when the railroad came to town and they were standing here that day in 1861.

The building on the left was the station and store, the one on the right was a warehouse that was also used, at various times during the war, as a hospital and a morgue. Trains would stop alongside these two buildings and unload goods and supplies onto wooden platforms that have since rotted away. Look carefully at the building on the left and you can see where a large door, that would have been used to carry goods through into the store, has been bricked over.

QUESTION # 30: What connects the two structures?



Drive ahead, turn right over the tracks and drive around the front of the Delaplane Store and park along the road for a different view of the station and warehouse. Walk down the road a bit to the Virginia Civil War Trails marker on your right. In the old days, the field between you and Goose Creek behind you was fenced and used as a holding pen for livestock waiting to be shipped by rail.



Drive out to Rt 17 and turn left. Cross over Goose Creek , go 1 mile and turn left onto Rt 713 (Maidstone Road). Take an immediate right onto Grove Lane. Go 1.4 miles and turn right on Ashville Road. Go 0.5 mile and turn left on Rt 731 (still Ashville Road). Go 1 mile till you see the Church on your right. You have entered the heart of the Ashville Historic District, a late 19th century community founded by freed slaves. Park across the street from the Church.

Ashville Historic District

After the end of the war many freed slaves left Fauquier County in search of a new life. Others remained hoping to create a new life in an old familiar place. The small African-American community of Ashville was founded in 1869, when two sisters, Harriet and Catherine Ash, willed approximately 150 acres of land to their former slaves Frank Settle and Jacob Douglas.

The significance of this act must not be underestimated. For most slaves, land ownership was the first true sign of their freedom and communities like Ashville, that grew and flourished on land under African-American ownership, represented unimaginable opportunities for the emancipated slaves. For the first time in their lives these freedmen were able to worship freely, educate their children and conduct business.

The First Ashville Baptist Church was organized in 1874 on land deeded by Jacob Douglas and his wife. It has since been rebuilt on the same location.



Worship was a deeply profound practice among slaves even though they were not allowed to have churches of their own. When they were freed, the church quickly became the center of their life in Ashville and provided a spiritual, social and political framework for this community of landowners and sharecroppers.

QUESTION # 31: Find the Church cornerstone. In what year was the current church built?

Before the Civil War, it was against the law to teach a slave to read or write. After the war, an education was something the freedmen wanted very badly. Beginning in 1876, classes were taught to children in the church until the residents of the town were able to build a school across the road in 1910. The average school "year" lasted for only five months because children in those days were needed to work in the fields.



QUESTION # 32: What "runs" behind the school at the edge of the woods?



Retrace your route back on Rt 731 (Ashville Rd) to Grove Lane. Turn left on Grove Lane. After you cross a small bridge you will see a large white house on the hill to your right. This is **Oak Hill**, the former home of John Marshall, the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, whose statue you saw next to the courthouse in Warrenton. Marshall built this house around 1773 and used it for short vacations from Washington when he served on the Court.



Continue to the stop sign at Maidstone Road. Turn right and take an immediate left into the parking lot of Emmanuel Episcopal Church.

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

This simple wooden frame church was built in 1859 on land donated by the grand-daughter of Chief Justice John Marshall. During the war both Union and Confederate troops used Emmanuel as a shelter and a hospital.



One Sunday in the Autumn of 1859 - *A few months after Emmanuel's consecration, the congregation was startled to hear the shriek of the engines on the railroad that passed through Piedmont Station (now Delaplane). Soon a horseman dashed up to the astonished crowd and announced that Governor Wise had sent up Captain Turner Ashby to give the alarm that the Yankee abolitionists had collected a large force of armed men to rescue "Old John Brown, the fanatic," from the jail in Charles Town. Several members of the congregation immediately left the church to join the other cavalrymen. But it was just a rumor. Brown was hanged on December 2, 1859.*

QUESTION # 33: To the right of the church is a bell tower. What color is the inside of the bell painted?



The Night of April 15, 1865 - *Mosby's Rangers were on a raid into Fairfax County when Colonel Mosby picked up a newspaper at Burke Station and learned that General Lee had surrendered to General U.S. Grant at Appomattox the day before, April 9, 1865. Colonel Mosby called for volunteers to go to Richmond and, if*

possible, get some information as to what to do with his command. On April 15th, the night after President Lincoln was shot at Ford's Theatre

five Rangers snuck into Richmond, which was now occupied by Union troops. **Channing Smith** was one of them and he managed to get to the home of his uncle, General Chilton, who at one time had been General Lee's Adjutant General. The door at which Smith knocked was opened by his cousin Laura. The family was sitting in the dark because the city gas works had been destroyed during the Confederate flight from the city two weeks earlier. Lt. Smith wrote that while he was there

"Someone knocked on the door, and it proved to be General Lee. A candle was lighted. Oh, what a change in appearance! The last time I had seen him he was in the fullest glory of his splendid manhood, and was now pale and wan . . . I told him that Colonel Mosby was anxious to know what to do. . . . His reply was: "Channing, go home, all you boys who fought with me, and help build up the shattered fortunes of our dear old State."

Channing Smith "went home" and lived the rest of his life in Fauquier County. When he died in 1932, he was buried here at Emmanuel Church between two boxwoods. Can you find his grave?



Turn left out of the church parking lot onto Rt 713 (Maidstone Road) and go 3 miles to the village of Rectortown. Keep an eye out for Goose Creek on your left about a mile down the road. Just before you reach the village of Rectortown, you will once again cross the tracks of the Manassas Gap Railroad.

Rectortown

As you enter the edge of the village, pull over and park in front of the old plastered building at the corner of Lost Corner Road and read the Virginia Civil War Trails marker. Built as a small store in 1835 by John Rector, this building was enlarged after the Manassas Gap Railroad line was laid in 1852 and used as a station, store and post office.

QUESTION # 34: What else was this store used for during the Civil War?



September 1864 - "The Lottery" Six of Mosby's Rangers were captured in Front Royal by Union troops believed to be under the command of Gen George A. Custer. They were hanged and shot. A note was left attached to the clothes of one of the murdered men declaring that "such would be the fate of Mosby and all his men." Mosby retaliated and by November 1864, had captured 27 of Custer's men and was holding them in Rectortown. After receiving approval from the Secretary of War, Mosby held his infamous "lottery". On November 6th, seven unlucky men out of the 27 drew a marked piece of paper. They were to be put to death. In the end, three were hanged, two escaped and two were shot, but survived. After this event, no further executions took place on either side.



Continue on Maidstone Road. Just before you reach the stop sign, you will see a large white house named **Maidstone** sitting up on the hill to your right.



November 1862 - This house was the site of Union Major-General George McClellan's headquarters in November 1862. He was here, sitting in his tent, when he received word from President Lincoln that he had been relieved of his command of the Army of the Potomac and replaced by General Burnside. Four days later McClellan officially handed over his command to Gen. Burnside at the Warren Green Hotel in Warrenton which you visited on your walking tour.

Linger at the stop sign and look at the four story house in front of you. This is the **Brick Store House c. 1840**. Like many buildings of that period, it served multiple purposes - a tavern on the first floor, a store on the second floor and a residence on the third floor. The building is

reputed to have been a frequent meeting and secret hiding place for Col. John S. Mosby and his Rangers.

QUESTION # 35: What is sitting in the window on the fourth floor of the house?



Turn right onto Rt 710 (Rectortown Road). The first house on your left, on the corner of Crenshaw Road, is the **Maidstone Ordinary c. 1793**. This is the oldest building in the village. *George Washington once complained in a letter to his nephew that the “village originated with and will end in two or three Gin Shops which probably will exist no longer than they serve to ruin the proprietors and those who make the most frequent applications to them.”*

FACTOID: *As a rule an “ordinary” served meals family style at a set time and price and were less expensive—they were simple inns, typical of small towns and villages. These public houses offered food, drink, company, and a place to stay for weary 18th century travelers.*



Continue on Rectortown Road for 2.7 miles. Turn left on Whiting Road. When you get to a Y in the road, stay left on Whiting and follow it for 1.4 miles until it ends at Rt 55 (John Marshall Highway).

On the corner to your right sits Old School House #18. Pull over and read the historical marker. To park and visit, turn right on Rt 55, go to the end of the board fence, and turn right as if you were going into the recycling center. Make a sharp right angle turn just in front of the gates into the parking area at the schoolhouse.

Old Schoolhouse # 18

Virginia began building free public schools in 1871. Fauquier County identified them by number rather than name. Public School #18 (1887)

was the first public school to be built in upper Fauquier county and it is the only one that survives, intact, today.

The school was carefully restored by many local residents, businesses and service organizations, as an important example of the early stages of public education in Virginia. It was a school for white children until 1908 when they were moved to a new school in Marshall. It was then used by African-American children who were being taught at the Salem Baptist Church. In 1964 the school was closed and the children were moved to a new, but still segregated, school near Rectortown.



As you can see, the school was only one-room, so the teacher taught children of all different ages, all at the same time. What do you think your classroom would be like if there were dozens of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12-year-olds all together in one room?

Like houses of that early period, the classroom was heated by a wood stove and the students and teacher hauled wood to keep the school warm in the winter. Toilets were outside and in the early years of the school the nearest well was a mile away so children would bring their own water to school in a pail.

QUESTION # 36: What is sitting in the cupola on the roof above the front door?



Go back out to Rt 55 and turn right. You will soon cross the Manassas Gap Railroad line for the last time.

BONUS QUESTION # 37: How many times have you crossed the Manassas Gap Railroad tracks on your scavenger hunt?

Marshall (formerly Salem)

Marshall began life as a crossroads town in the late 18th century and grew into a commercial and railroad center in mid to late 19th century. Originally named Salem, the town was renamed in 1882 in honor of Chief Justice John Marshall who lived nearby at Oak Hill.



Go to the stoplight in the middle of town and turn right on Rt 710 (Rectortown Road). Pull over and read the historical marker on your right across from the fire station.



Turn left directly across from the marker onto Salem Avenue.

QUESTION # 38: Salem Avenue crosses through the site where Mosby's Rangers disbanded on April 21, 1865. What is along Salem Avenue today?



Drive ahead to the yield sign, turn left and park on the right just before the stop sign .

On your left you will see a small granite marker sitting next to a brick building. This is the site where Mosby “disbanded” his men in a field at the end of the war rather than surrender.



Turn left onto Main Street and go to the stop light. Turn right on Rt. 17 south, then right again at the first house after the Ford dealer, into the parking lot of the Old Salem Meeting House (1771), the oldest building in Marshall.

Now the headquarters of the Fauquier Heritage and Preservation Foundation, it began life as a colonial church/meetinghouse (older section at rear) , home to the Old Stone Academy school in 1876 , then converted into a private residence in 1921 until its present use today.

During the Civil War it was used as a hospital for the wounded after the First and Second Battles of Manassas. Take a moment to read the Virginia Civil War Trails marker in the front yard.

Congratulations!

You have reached the end of your scavenger hunt. Turn right out of the parking lot to return to Warrenton and points east via I-66.

If you enjoyed this, there is more.

Explore!

The Mosby Heritage Area Association offers Scavenger Hunts for other counties in the Mosby Heritage Area. If you would like to learn about the history of Loudoun, Prince William, or Clarke Counties go to our website at www.mosbyheritagearea.org to download a printable version or contact us at (540) 687-6681 to have one mailed to you.

We also offer **Driving Tour** brochures that take you along major routes in the Mosby Heritage Area as well as self-guiding **Audio Tours** that explore Civil War Battle sites. There is always something interesting to see and do in the Mosby Heritage Area.

Check out the **Ride with Mosby** photo gallery link on our website and choose several places that you would like to visit. This stunning collection of photographs from across the Mosby Heritage Area will take you out into the countryside for the day and lead you back in time.

Sign up for the **MHAA E-Newsletter** to keep up with the public programs and special events we offer during the year. How about a candle-lit evening of stories from the Mosby Heritage Area told by the

Grey Ghost Interpretive Group dressed in period costumes? Maybe a program at a local historical site such as a church or a mill?

Think about becoming a **Student Member** of the Mosby Heritage Area Association and show your support for our work!

"Preservation through Education"

My Honor Pledge

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: _____

Date: _____

Your Mailing Address: _____

E-Mail Address (optional): _____

Telephone (in case we have questions): _____

T-Shirt Size (options include Youth M, L; Adult S, M, L, XL)

Would you like your scavenger hunt booklet returned? Y N

Would you like to receive notice of upcoming activities and programs of the Mosby Heritage Area Association? Y N

Comments and Suggestions: _____

Student Heritage Stewards

We need **YOU** to be one in the Mosby Heritage Area!
What can you do to make a difference?

Come to a Mosby Heritage Area Association program. Check out our Calendar of Events at www.mosbyheritagearea.org to see the variety of activities we offer throughout the year. There is something there for everyone!

Go for a ride in the Mosby Heritage Area where you live. Get to know what's beyond your immediate area on weekends and summer evenings with your family, Yes, *explore!* What scenic and historic treasures grace the back roads and highways of Loudoun, Fauquier, western Prince Williams, Clarke, and Warren? In order to *care* about this region, you have to know what there is to care about—and *what's happening to it*. You'll find some very special places to enjoy and show off! ***The Mosby Heritage Area has driving tours available on our web site*** for you. So, *talk to your parents!*

As a resident of Virginia, you are a VIRGINIAN—a proud thing--so get to know your state! The Mosby Heritage Area Association recommends the Virginia Time Travelers Passport, a guide to hundreds of historic sites in Virginia. Get one of these, visit any 6 sites, and get a Time Travelers t-shirt for free. If you need more information, visit their web site: www.timetravelers.org

Find out what happened close to your home! If you are new to the area, this may take a visit to the local museum in the county seat, the local library for a talk with the librarian, or asking neighbors or friends at church or work, or just looking around for historical markers. Have you noticed the silver and black state historical markers, or the buff,

blue, and red Virginia Civil War Trails markers? Do an Internet search of that event. There is nothing “cooler” than finding out that something *important* or *memorable* happened *right within walking distance* of your house. When grandma or grandpa visit, share it!

Join a local historical organization, or one devoted to preserving the natural, historic, or architectural features of your county. Are you new to this area? *Do you have any idea how starved for volunteers the local organizations in this region are?* This is a wonderful opportunity to get involved, meet new friends, and make a worthwhile contribution to your community. The Mosby Heritage Area Association would be happy to have you. *Visit our web site at www.mosbyheritagearea.org.* We have links to the websites of other local historical sites you might like to work with.

Do a project for your community. To keep your community and county special, consider working with friends and adults on a trash pickup during the spring, or working with an historical site to volunteer. They often have projects they’d love for an interested student to get involved in. Don’t be afraid to ask.

Talk with the older people in your neighborhood and in your family about the way things were *so you know*. The oldest people you know have seen things that will *amaze* you. It is by telling stories to the young that the story of the *real* past is passed along.

CARE! Yes, when you live in an area as special as the Mosby Heritage Area, you are a STEWARD of a key piece of our nation’s heritage. It becomes your job while living here to know what’s going on such that *the rest of the nation’s* children inherit the historic and natural resources that were left to *you*.



Explore Fauquier County History on the Web

www.fauquiercounty.gov - Search keyword *historical sites* to bring up information page and more links.

www.fauquierhistory.com - Website of the Fauquier Historical Society.

www.hallowedground.org - Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area website which tells a great deal about our local historical sites and their stories.

Fauquier County In the Civil War

www.fauquierchamber.org - Click on **Visitor's Guide** to see a list of Civil War sites to visit in Fauquier County.

www.civilwarhome.com/mosbybio.htm - This site gives you a biography of John Singleton Mosby. The biography page link at the bottom takes you to a site containing other biographies of Civil War figures.

www.virginiacivilwar.org - The Commonwealth of Virginia's Civil War Sesquicentennial (150th Anniversary) website. "Then and Now" shows each county's wartime experience and what is going on there today.

www.mosbyheritagearea.org - Website of the Mosby Heritage Area Association. History, photo gallery, education programs, driving tours, publications and more.

Slavery and African-American History in Fauquier

www.aaheritageva.org - Website of the African-American Historical Association of Fauquier County. Information and links to learn about Fauquier County's African-American past.

www.socialstudiesforkids.com/subjects/undergroundrailroad.htm
Great information and links to all kinds of sites on the Underground Railroad. Fauquier County was in the path of this slave escape route.

Other Local Historic Sites We Strongly Recommend



Weston - Completely restored early 1800's Virginia farm with outbuildings. Owned by the Warrenton Antiquarian Society. Call 540 788-9220 for a tour. Take Meetze Road from Warrenton. Left on Rt 616 then left in the village of Casanova on Rt 747 Weston Rd and follow to end.



Neavil's Mill & the Battle of Auburn
Small restored stone mill dating from the 1700's was at the heart of the 1863 Civil War Battle of Auburn. Sits at 4499 Old Auburn Road (Rt 670) near the intersection of Rogues Road (Rt 602). Restored by The Warrenton Antiquarian Society as a memorial to the early settlers of Fauquier County,

Site of Grapewood Farm Fight - Grapewood Farm sat just up the small hill where you see the silo as you turn from Rogues Road (Rt 602) up Kennedy Drive into Vint Hill Farms Station. Mosby's Rangers placed a small cavalry cannon here to fight off Union cavalry chasing

them after Mosby's raid near Catlett had derailed and destroyed a Union military train. Mosby's cannon were captured after three courageous Union charges up this road which was the farm's entry lane.

Chief Justice John Marshall Birthplace Park - Left side of Germantown Rd (Rt 649) 0.3 mile off Catlett Rd (Rt 28) in Midland Take a picnic and walk the ½ mile trail through beautiful farmland to the birthplace site of the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. There is a monument at the end of the trail and a picnic pavilion.



Monroe Park and Virginia Gold Mining Museum - Entrance off of Rt 17 in Goldvein. Take a self-guided tour of period buildings with photos and artifacts to learn about Fauquier's gold mining days. Open Wednesday through Saturday from 9:30 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. and Sunday 12:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Elk Run Village and Anglican Church Site. The intersection of Midland Rd (Rt 610) and Elk Run Rd (Rt 806) is the site of the first successful European settlement in Fauquier County. In the early 1700's Elk Run was a bustling village. Militias fighting in the French and Indian War and soldiers during the Revolutionary War stopped here for supplies. Just south of Elk Run Village intersection on Elk Run Rd (Rt 806) is the archaeological site of a small Anglican church built in 1740.





The Bridge at Kelly's Ford Rt 29 South from Warrenton to Remington. Left on Rt 651 (Freeman's Ford Road). Six miles to right on Rt 620 Edwards Shop Road. Park just over the bridge in Culpeper County. The Virginia Civil War Trails sign tells of the face-off between the Union and Confederate armies

across this river during the winter of 1862-63.

- Canada Goose
- Crow
- Turkey Vulture
- Bluebird
- Northern Cardinal
- Mourning Dove
- Bald Eagle

Did You See Me?



Driving Tour of Upper Fauquier

GPS Coordinates for tour intersections

Wildlife

- Chipmunk
- Grey Squirrel
- Rabbit
- Groundhog
- Possum
- Raccoon
- Grey Fox
- Red Fox
- White-Tailed Deer
- Black Bear
- Coyote
- Black snake
- Box Turtle

Livestock

- Cow
- Horse
- Chicken
- Goat
- Sheep

1	Warrenton Cemetery	N38 42.80	W077 48.01
2	Old Tavern	N38 49.749	W077 48.918
3	The Plains	N38 51.722	W077 46.458
4	Rock Hill Mill Rd	N38 54.111	W077 44.565
5	Zulla Road	N38 54.165	W077 47.404
6	Young Road	N38 55.010	W077 47.191
7	Five Points Road	N38 54.380	W077 48.664
8	Atoka Road	N38 56.160	W077 49.627
9	Atoka	N38 58.540	W077 48.575
10	Goose Creek Bridge	N38 58.884	W077 49.338
11	Upperville	N38 59.639	W077 53.083
12	Ashby's Gap	N38 00.493	W077 57.200
13	Paris	N38 00.278	W077 57.007
14	Delaplane	N38 54.898	W077 55.260
15	Ashville	N38 51.889	W077 55.335
16	Maidstone Rd	N38 53.990	W077 54.651
17	Rectortown	N38 55.271	W077 51.704
18	Whiting Road	N38 54.109	W077 50.016
19	Schoolhouse #18	N38 52.174	W077 49.888
20	Marshall	N38 52.027	W077 51.314

○

○ **Other Local Historic Sites**

1	Weston	N38 39.770	W077 41.936
2	Neavil's Mill	N38 42.144	W077 42.052
3	Elk Run Village	N38 33.25	W077 40.314
4	Elk Run Church	N38 33.254	W077 40.306
5	Marshall Birthplace	N38 36.034	W077 42.929
6	Gold Mining Museum	N38 26.795	W077 39.342
7	Kelly's Ford	N38 28.677	W077 46.783

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What is a County and why is it important?

You may not know it yet, but your county plays a big role in your life!

States are divided into smaller local governments called counties. Some states have many counties such as Texas (254) or just a few such as Delaware (3). Virginia has 95 counties. Some are large, some are small. Some have many people living there and others, very few. Some have large cities, some have a lot of farms. They are all different, but they are all counties. Most counties have a county seat, or local government headquarters. Warrenton is the county seat for Fauquier County.

If you were born in Fauquier County, your birth certificate is on file at the courthouse. If you get married in Fauquier County your marriage license will be filed at the courthouse too. If you have an emergency and need to call 911 you will get the Fauquier County Sheriff's Office. The first stop for criminals is often the Fauquier County Jail in Warrenton.

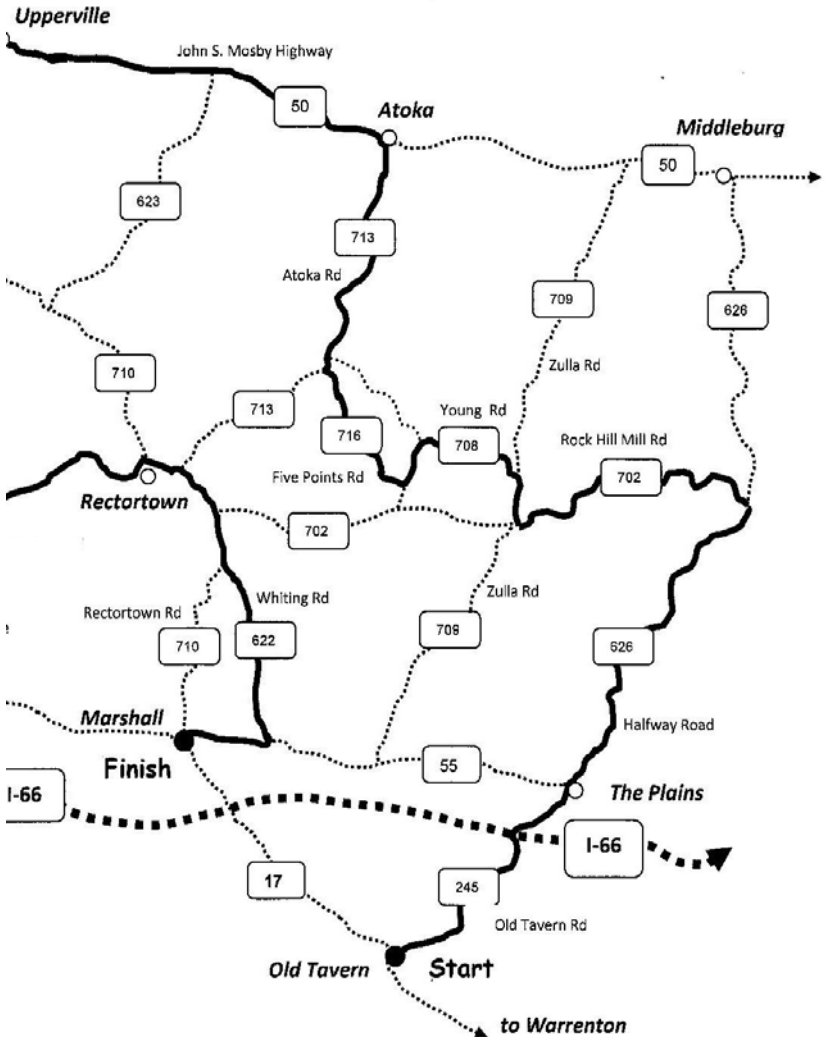
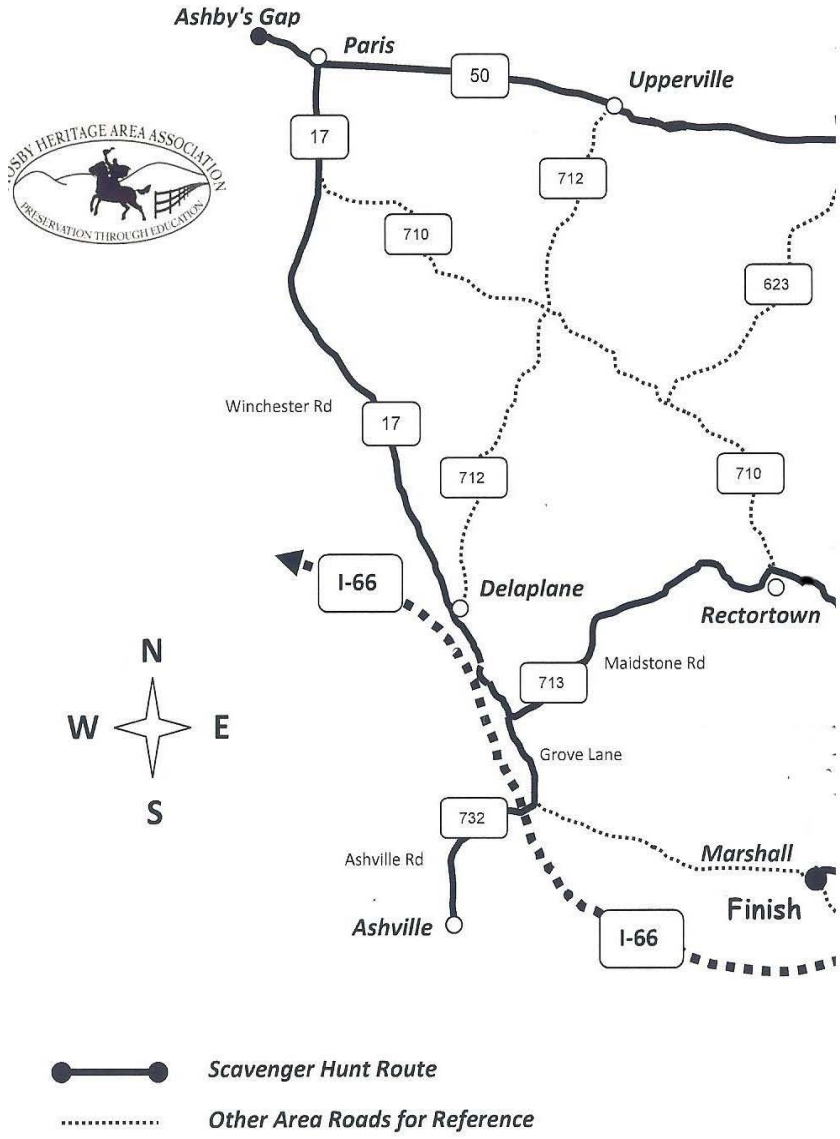
If you need a vaccination for school you can go to the Fauquier County Health Department. If you need a permit to dig a well or put an addition onto your house, you will apply to the County for permission. If you are in need, the county has several Social Service Departments to help you.

Counties collect and dispose of your trash. They test your drinking water to make sure it is safe. They take care of the parks where you play and you probably visit a Fauquier County Library to check out books or do research. To pay for all of these local services, counties collect taxes on your property and things that you buy.

In Fauquier County, a Board of Supervisors is elected by the citizens to make decisions and administer the work of the county. It is important for you to know what is happening in your county and to have a voice in what your county does.

Learn more about your own county today!

East Side of Scavenger Hunt Route



West Side of Scavenger Hunt Route

