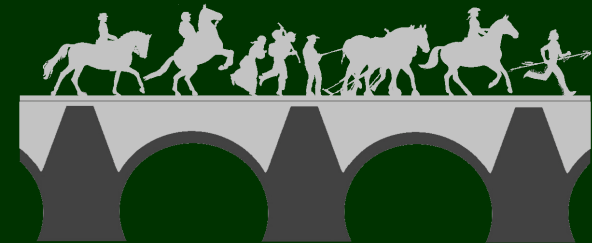
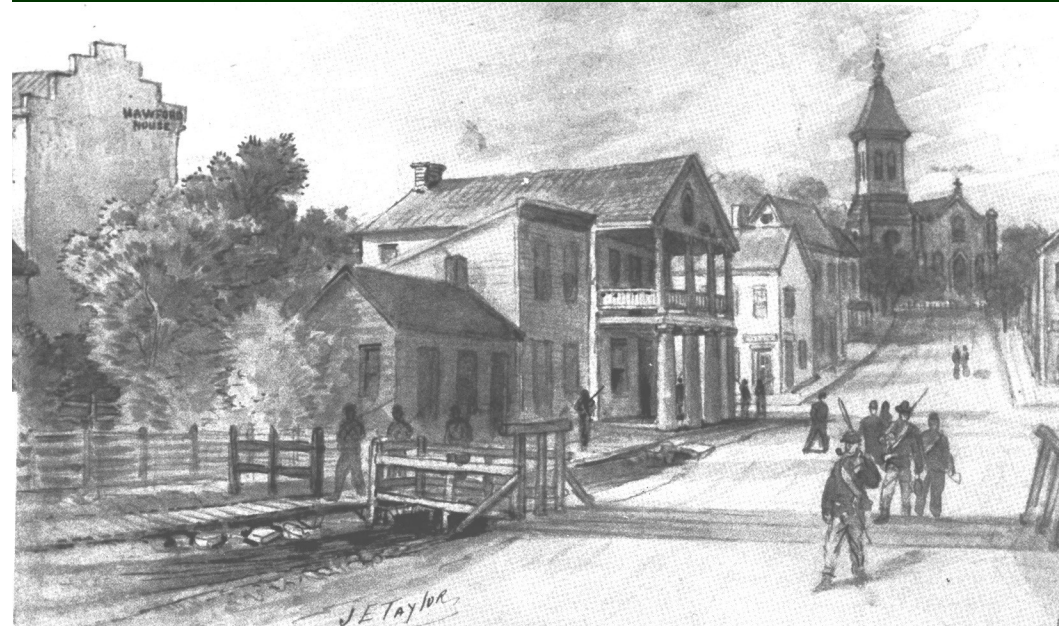


Historic Clarke County Scavenger Hunt



The Virginia Piedmont Heritage Area Association

Historic Clarke County Scavenger Hunt


























A History Expedition in the Virginia Piedmont Heritage Area

Clarke County is in the heart of the Virginia Piedmont Heritage Area and is one of Virginia's most historic and scenic counties. This scavenger hunt takes in a sampling of the best the county has to offer.

How to do the Scavenger Hunt:

1. Choose a day to go exploring with your parents. You will need most of that day. We suggest you bring a picnic. There are several good sites to have one, or, you can buy one.
2. You will need a phone with GPS or print the scavenger hunt map from PiedmontHeritageArea.org.
3. Complete the tour answering the questions as you go.
4. To qualify for a shirt you must complete your own scavenger hunt. Additional copies can be printed from our web site.
5. You may wish to look over the scavenger hunt before you go. If you have any questions, call the Virginia Piedmont Heritage Area at (540) 687-6681 Monday through Friday 9:00-5:00 p.m.
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 Virginia Piedmont Heritage Area Association PO Box 1497, Middleburg, VA 20118

The Virginia Piedmont Heritage Area helps both visitors and residents recognize, appreciate, and help preserve our region's history. The 1,800 square-mile Virginia Piedmont Heritage Area was recognized by the State of Virginia in 1995 and includes parts of Loudoun, Fauquier, Prince William, Clarke and Warren counties. With its 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.

 Acorn	 Bee	 Cardinal	 Frog	 Maple Leaf
 Feather	 Mushroom	 Bird Nest	 Oak Leaf	 Blue Flower
 Pinecone	 Butterfly	 FREE SPACE	 Worm	 Robin
 Y-Shaped Branch	 Seedling	 Berries	 Duck	 Snail
 Spider	 Tree with Hole	 White Flower	 Pond	 Snake

What was your favorite stop? Why?

What are your top 3 favorite things to learn about?

Thank you!



Hunts and Stops: To earn your t-shirt, you must complete the ‘Berryville and Josephine City’ scavenger cluster, plus two others.

Berryville and Josephine City Page 4

- Clarke County Historical Association 32 E Main St, Berryville, VA 22611
- Dollar General 32 Church St., Berryville VA 22611
- Josephine School 303 Josephine St, Berryville, VA 22611
- Milton Valley Cemetery, Berryville, VA

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- Locke’s Mill 1600 Locke's Mill Rd, Berryville, VA 22611
- Old Chapel Cemetery 4966, Boyce, VA 22620
- Burwell-Morgan Mill 15 Tannery Ln., Millwood VA 22646
- Clarke’s Hotel 2014 Millwood Rd., Boyce, VA 22620

Clarke Plantations Page 12

- Blandy Farm Slave Quarters 400 Blandy Farm Ln, Boyce, VA 22620
- Historic Long Branch Long Branch Ln, Boyce, VA 22620
- Mount Carmel Church 130 Mt. Carmel Road, Paris, VA 20130

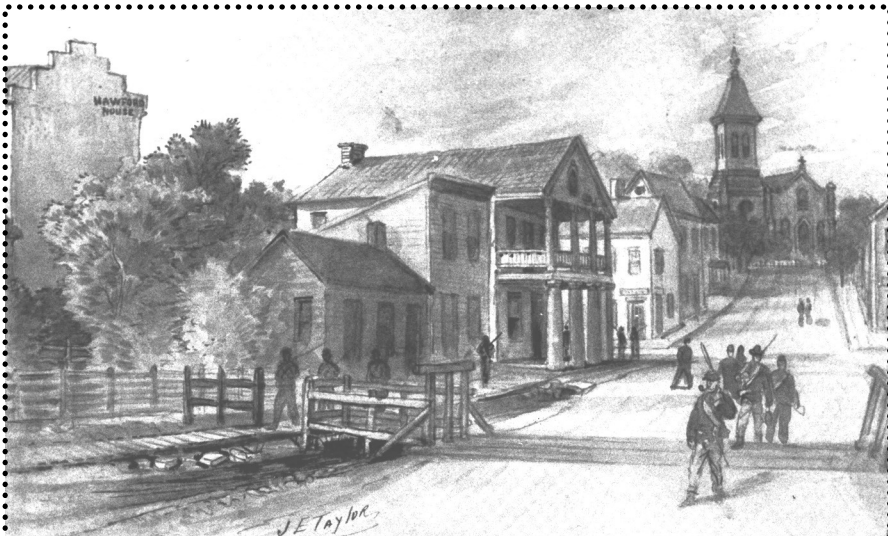
Life and Death on the Shenandoah Page 16

- Battle of Cool Spring 1400 Parker Ln, Bluemont, VA 20135
- “The Retreat”, Judge Parker’s house, 1400 Parker Ln., Bluemont VA 20135
- Cool Spring Farmhouse at Holy Cross Abbey 901 Cool Spring Ln, Berryville, VA 22611
- Wickliffe Church Cemetery 3568 Wickliffe Rd, Berryville, VA 22611

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Berryville and Josephine City



View of Church Street, Berryville, looking North

As Union forces advanced into the Shenandoah Valley in 1864 they were accompanied by James E. Taylor, a sketch artist working for Leslie's Illustrated. During his time with Sheridan's army, Taylor brought the war to life with his detailed sketches that covered all aspects of military life and the surrounding countryside.

1. Clarke County Historical Association:

32 East Main Street, Berryville VA

From main street, you will see a driveway into CCHA. Turn in here to park behind the building.

Clarke County Historical Association (CCHA) is the county's main museum and place to get information on Clarke and Berryville. As you can see, this building was once a family home, and now it's a museum. There are signs on the front lawn that teach about the history of Clarke County. Examine the signs to answer the following questions:

What year was Clarke County formed?



Honor Pledge: 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.

Name: _____

Signature: _____

If under 17, Parent's Signature: _____

If a Student, Your School: _____

If a Student, Your Teacher: _____

Date: _____

Your Mailing Address: _____

E-Mail Address: _____

Telephone (in case we have questions): _____

Shirt Size (options: Youth M, L; Adult S, M, L, XL) _____

Additional shirts ordered @ \$15.00 each:

Number _____ Size(s) _____

Form continues on back

Congratulations!

You've Reached the end of the Scavenger Hunt

We hope you have enjoyed this scavenger hunt, and found some places you would like to visit again to show someone else. You've explored one of Virginia's most historic and most scenic counties. Be sure to sign your Honor Pledge and fill out the form to get your t-shirt. The Virginia Piedmont Heritage Area Association offers Scavenger Hunts for other counties in the Heritage Area.

Go to our website to download a printable version or contact us at (540) 687-6681 to have another scavenger hunt mailed to you. We also offer driving tours that take you along major routes in the Heritage Area. There is always something interesting to see and do in the Virginia Piedmont Heritage Area!

Complete the opposite page, then cut it out and mail to:

VA Piedmont Heritage Area Association
P. O. Box 1497 Middleburg VA 20118

You can walk or drive to the next stop. To walk, go out to East Main Street and turn right, walking toward the stop light. At Church Street, turn left, and walk to the brick Dollar General store (about a block.) The store will be on your left.

2. Dollar General: 32 Church St., Berryville VA
This brick building does not look like your usual Dollar General. A plaque on the outside of the building will tell you that this was once an American Legion building named for Captain Lloyd Williams, a World War One hero from Clarke County. When he and other American troops arrived at Belleau Wood in France in 1918, the French officers told them to retreat. Williams famously responded "Retreat, hell! We just got here."

What year was the American Legion building dedicated?

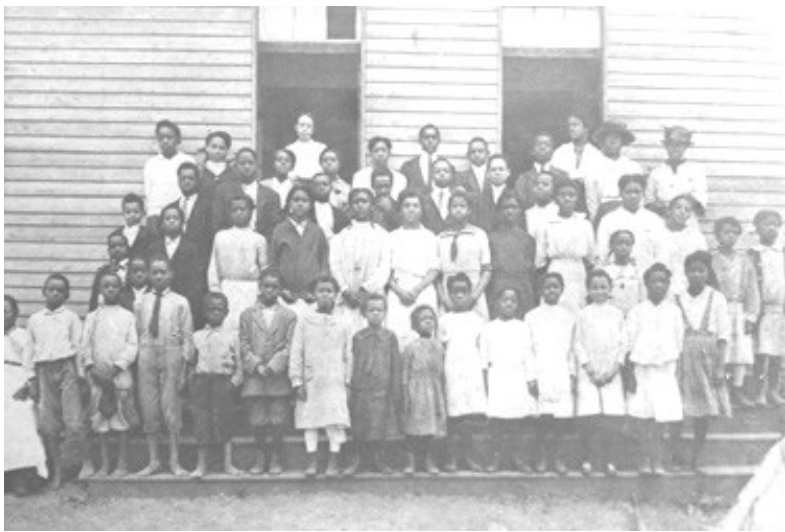
Stand on the sidewalk in front of the Dollar General and look up Church Street into town.

You are standing in the same spot as James E. Taylor, a United States soldier who came here during the Civil War. Many artists worked as journalists to send pictures from the war to readers at home. Taylor drew a sketch of Berryville that showed the town's busiest intersection. On the left corner was a large general store, and up at the top of the street you can see the steeple of Grace Episcopal Church, an important landmark in any historic town. In the sketch you can see Lewis Run, a stream that runs across Church Street. You can walk up the sidewalk to see that the stream is still there too, over 150 years later!

What year did Taylor draw the sketch of Berryville?

3. Josephine School Community Museum:
303 Josephine St., Berryville VA

Return to your vehicle. Turn right out of the Historical Association parking lot on to East Main Street. At the first light turn left onto Church Street. Go 0.5 miles and turn left on Josephine Street. Drive 0.5 miles again to the Josephine School Community Museum on your right.



Students in front of Josephine School, early 20th century

The two room school, now Clarke County's African-American museum, was built as one of the first public schools in Clarke County. The school was in the heart of Berryville's African-American neighborhood known as Josephine City. Over half of Clarke County's population was enslaved before the Civil War. That means more than 50% of all the people living in Clarke lived in slavery. When freedom came by the end of the Civil War in 1865, black institutions began to thrive thanks to these peoples' hard work. But it still took nearly 20 years for these individuals to raise the money to build this school. A high school for area African-Americans wasn't built until 1930.

What year was Josephine School built?

4. Wickliffe Church, 3568 Wickliffe Rd, Berryville, VA 22611

Drive back out on Cool Spring Ln., then turn right onto Castleman Rd./ Rt 603. In about a mile turn left to stay on Castleman Rd. In a half mile, turn right onto Auburn Rd. Travel on Auburn Rd. for a mile, then turn right on Wickliffe Rd. You will see the old church on the right side of the road in about .3 miles. Simply park off the road in front of the church.

This Episcopal Church was built in 1846 to replace an earlier church. Its architecture is very "Virginia", yet also somewhat different from most old churches we see. As you can see, there are two front doors to the church. Some old Baptist churches have doors like this, one for men and one for women. This Episcopal church probably has two entrances for architecture design reasons since families sat together. However, if you go around the church, you will see that there are also doors at the side. These side entrances lead to staircases to sit upstairs in the gallery of the church. When Wickliffe Church was built, the area plantation owners sometimes brought their enslaved workers with them. Enslaved people and free blacks were not allowed to sit with the white congregation, or even to enter through the same door. Instead they entered through the side and sat upstairs, out of view. These side doors are an important clue to the age of the church and the mindset of the original churchgoers. Continue around back, and you can explore the old graveyard and enjoy an excellent view of the Blue Ridge to the east. Your job is to find the grave of "the faithful servant" from nearby Auburn Plantation who was buried here many years after freedom came when the Civil War ended. Born a slave in 1830, he was one of thousands of slaves in Clarke freed in 1865. Though many continued to farm, work in business, or move to bigger cities, this man stayed as a servant on the plantation at which he had been a slave.

What was this "faithful servant"'s name?

3. Holy Cross Abbey Gift Shop,
901 Cool Spring Ln, Berryville, VA 22611

Drive back down Parker Ln. and turn right on Rt. 7. Cross the bridge and take the next right onto Castleman Rd. Follow Castleman Rd. about a mile, then turn right onto Cool Spring Lane. Park at the bookstore on the right. Here you can get information about the Roman Catholic abbey and about the battle. Just beyond the bookstore is the original Cool Spring Farm house, built in 1784. Ask at the gift shop about whether the little museum is open when you visit.

You can see the fields sloping downhill to the southeast, on your right as you were driving in. This is the ground where the fiercest fighting took place on July 18, 1864. U.S. troops led by Colonel Joseph Thoburn crossed over the river and then had to march uphill towards where you are standing, taking fire from the Confederate soldiers. Confederate divisions pushed the Union soldiers back down to the river, where they took shelter behind a stone wall. The Union soldiers, using the cover of the wall, repulsed three different attacks by the Confederates before darkness fell. Then, protected by darkness, Thoburn moved his men safely back to the opposite bank of the Shenandoah. Many of the soldiers who fought here said it was the fiercest, bloodiest fighting they had ever seen, even more than at Gettysburg!

Judging by the battle map, whose division was positioned where you are now?

4. Milton Valley Cemetery, Berryville, VA

Stand facing the front of Josephine School. On your far right there is a gap in the trees leading you into Milton Valley Cemetery.

As you enter the cemetery, look carefully at the headstones on your left. Many of them look like plain rocks, because they are simple field stones that mark the final resting place of at least a dozen people. These were most likely enslaved people whose loved ones didn't have money to purchase a headstone, and may not have known how to write their loved one's name on the stone. Look out onto the rest of the cemetery. Within a few years of gaining freedom, most people buried here could afford much nicer engraved stones for their friends and family.

Find the grave of someone who was born before the Civil War.
What is their name and birth year?

Timeline: Look back over all of the dates you have discovered on this scavenger hunt. Enter them in chronological order (earliest dates first) below.

_____1776_____	Declaration of Independence signed in Philadelphia
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	When I did this scavenger hunt

Hydro Power



1. Locke's Landing and Mill.

1600 Locke's Mill Rd, Berryville, VA 22611.

From Berryville: turn from E. Main St. onto Jack Enders Blvd. In .5 miles turn left onto Springsbury Rd. After 3 miles turn left onto Locke's Mill Rd. About .5 miles down Locke's Mill Rd. you will see the mill's gravel parking area on the right side of the road.

Water powered mills like this one brought farmers and merchants from across the countryside. This site has had at least one mill on it since 1751, you may be able to spot the original stone foundations by the river. This property was once owned by Virginia Revolutionary Fielding Lewis. In the Blue Ridge, grains like corn and wheat were king. Farmers needed their grains ground into flour to sell. Locke's mill uses a stream to turn its 23-foot waterwheel, and inside the mill the waterwheel's power turns a huge circular millstone to grind grain into flour. The wheel needs fast moving water to turn, so the mill race must be built downhill to get the right amount of "fall". However big your wheel is across (diameter), that's how many feet of "fall" the wheel needs.

How many feet of fall does Locke's water wheel need?

south. Confederate General Jubal Early was sent to sneak into Maryland on the west side of the Blue Ridge Mountains, then to attack Washington DC, so that the Union would have to send soldiers from Richmond and Petersburg. It all worked for Early, except that Washington didn't fall. Union troops under General Crook chased Early's Confederate army all the way from Washington DC, across Loudoun County, into Clarke, and across the Shenandoah River. Confederates guarded Castleman's Ferry near where you crossed the river, so 5,000 Union soldiers came here to wade across the Shenandoah. The Confederates weren't going to let them across that easily. About 13,000 troops were involved in this fight, with 819 killed, wounded, or captured. You can just see the opposite bank where most of the fighting took place, and the hills behind you where Union cannons were placed.

What Confederate officer was left in charge of stopping the U.S. soldiers from crossing the river?

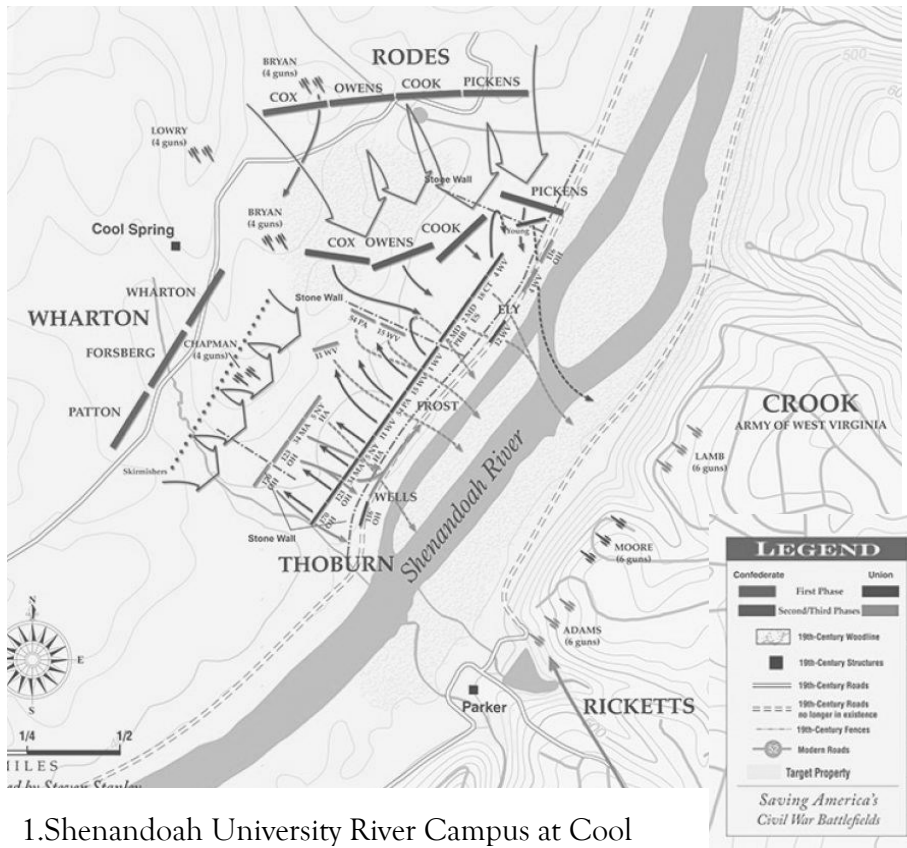
Where was he when they crossed?

2. The Battle of Cool Spring, "The Retreat"

Walk back up to the kiosk sign and follow the wide straight path to your left. As you walk you will see a large white house on the slope to your right. In the 1800's this house and the land you're now standing on were owned by the Parker family. Thomas Parker, a Brigadier General in the War of 1812, built the house in 1799. His nephew Richard Parker was also an officer in the War of 1812 became the first US Senator from Clarke County in 1836. Richard's son, another Richard Parker, was a judge and served in the US House of Representatives. Judge Richard Parker is best known for presiding over the trial of John Brown after his unsuccessful raid on Harper's Ferry in October, 1859. Brown tried to lead a revolt of enslaved peoples against their white owners, but was caught. Judge Parker was the one to deliver John Brown's sentence: death by hanging.

On what date was John Brown executed?

Life and Death on the Shenandoah



1. Shenandoah University River Campus at Cool Spring

1400 Parker Ln, Bluemont, VA 20135

From Berryville: Head southeast on W Main St. for about 1.5 miles, then turn right onto Route 7 East. Continue east on Rt. 7 for about 4 miles, then turn left onto Parker Ln. It is the first left turn after crossing the Shenandoah River. The parking area is about 1.5 miles down Parker Ln, on the left side of the road. From here, go see the informational kiosk and then walk down the path down to the river's edge.

You just crossed Snickers Gap, looking into Clarke county. In July of 1864, Union soldiers were surrounding the Confederate capital at Richmond and the key railroad city of Petersburg just to the

2. The Old Chapel Episcopal Church, 4966, Boyce, VA 22620

Just past Locke's Mill, bear right at the fork to stay on Locke's Mill Road. Go another 1.5 miles until you come to Briggs Road. Turn right here, going one full mile to Bishop Meade Road (Route 255). Turn right here, and your next stop, Old Chapel, will appear just up the road on your left.

Old Chapel is one of the oldest Episcopal churches west of the Blue Ridge. It was built in 1793, but it replaces an even older chapel built in 1738 which gives the site its name. The graveyard behind the chapel is also very old, started by the Burwell family who owned Carter Hall Plantation at Millwood. There are many Confederate soldiers and many people from famous Clarke County families buried here. Go around the chapel to the back, and you will see a door. Follow in a straight line back into the graveyard from that door, and under the second big spruce tree, you will come to the grave of Edmund Randolph, the first Attorney General of the United States, appointed by President George Washington. He served on Washington's "cabinet" (his advisors) with Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and Henry Knox. This was the first cabinet of the United States. Attorney General of the United States is not on Edmund Randolph's gravestone.

What are the jobs that he held that are listed on the stone?

3. The Burwell-Morgan Mill, 15 Tannery Ln., Millwood, VA 22646
After exploring the cemetery, turn right on to Bishop Meade Road, Route 255 (now going the other way), and head toward the little village of Millwood, which is 2.5 miles away. Coming into Millwood, you will see the entry to stately Carter Hall on the left where Nathaniel Burwell lived. Bishop Meade Rd. ends at Millwood Road (Route 723). Turn left and almost immediately you will see the Burwell-Morgan Mill on your right.

The Burwell-Morgan Mill was a business jointly owned by Nathaniel Burwell and Revolutionary War General Daniel Morgan in the late 1700s. The mill, built in 1782, still grinds grain on Saturdays. The mill is operated by the Clarke County Historical Association where you began. If the mill is closed, walk around; something appears to be missing. Where is the water wheel? The Burwell Morgan Mill has an interior water wheel, built inside of the stone mill! This made it possible for the mill to operate longer throughout the year, since the water wheel wouldn't freeze as easily as outdoor wheels. Brookside, a lovely gray home behind the mill was where the miller lived.

What is the mill race of the old Burwell-Morgan Mill built of?

4. Clarke's Hotel

Walk up the street (left out of the mill parking lot) and the second house on the left is known locally as the Clarke House, or "Clarke's Hotel".

At the end of the Civil War on April 18 and again on April 20, 1865, more than a week after General Lee surrendered his army at Appomattox, Colonel John Mosby met with Union General Hancock to discuss surrendering Mosby's Rangers. At the last moment on April 20th, Mosby and his men suspected a trap and they left every which way as fast as they could go. The next day, April 21, 1865, Mosby's Rangers met in Salem (now called Marshall) over in Fauquier County and Mosby ordered them to "disband"—to just go home.

What building is directly across the street from "Clarke's Hotel"?

4. A Civil War Fight at Mount Carmel Church
During the Civil War both United States and Confederate armies swept over the gap, sometimes with fierce fighting. Here at a bend in the road this simple church stood in the winter of 1865. On Sunday afternoon February 19th, about 100 Union cavalymen were returning from a Saturday night raid just over the mountain into Loudoun and Fauquier counties where they had been searching for Mosby's Rangers. The Union cavalry had captured 25 Confederates. But other Rangers hid at a safehouse and weren't captured. Rangers from a number of "safe" houses over the mountain followed the Yankees over Ashby's Gap, attacking from horseback. Mosby's Rangers' attack killed 13 US soldiers, captured 63, freed the captured Confederates, and got 90 more horses to use on raids. The road all the way to the river at Shepherd's Ford was left bloody by the Ranger's attack.

The fight followed Mt. Carmel Road. Which direction is that; North, South, East, or West?

Who was John Ashby?

Ashby's Gap is often assumed to be named for Confederate officer Turner Ashby. However, the gap was called 'Ashby's Gap' or 'Ashby's Bent' as early as the 1730's! It is most likely named for Captain John "Jack" Ashby who commanded a company of Virginia rangers during the French and Indian War, where he made the acquaintance of a young George Washington. His nephew, another John Ashby, was born in 1740 among the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. When the Revolutionary War erupted in the spring of 1775 John Ashby followed in his uncle's footsteps and went to war. Ashby was commissioned a Captain in the newly formed Third Virginia Regiment in March, 1776. Among the officers that would serve with distinction in the Third were Thomas Marshall (father of Supreme Court Justice John Marshall), future president James Monroe, future generals Hugh Mercer and George Weedon, and William Washington, a cousin of the Commander in Chief.

3. Mount Carmel Church, Paris, VA 20130

Return to Route 50, then turn right, heading east. Go cross the Shenandoah River, climb the Blue Ridge at Ashby's Gap, and as you climb the mountain, look for Route 606 on the left. Cross Route 50's median strip and turn left on to 606, and in 0.1 mile, you will see the tiny, white, wooden Mount Carmel Church on the right. Pull in.



The route you just took across the mountains at Ashby's Gap has been a path for thousands of years. In prehistoric times herds of buffalo, elk, and deer used the gap to get from grazing lands in the Piedmont up into the Blue Ridge. American Indians followed them to hunt, and as white settlers came they turned the trail into a road. The gap is named for Revolutionary War hero John Ashby who lived in this area. Thousands traveled back and forth over the gap, including merchants, farmers, and Virginia-born enslaved peoples who were marched south to be sold in far away Louisiana.

Take a break: Locke's Store across the street has excellent sandwiches, ice cream, and snacks. The Burwell-Morgan Mill has picnic tables.

A little more about what you see in Millwood

Locke's Store was constructed by James H. Clark in the late 1830s, and has been used as a store ever since. The 1-story brick building is laid in hand made American bricks and has a shed roof. The store features a well-preserved early-20th-century storefront with rectangular bay windows, and double entrance doors. In 1935 during an attempted robbery the store caught on fire. Although the roof, attic, and the rear of the building were destroyed, the front walls and much of the current interior were salvaged.

Directly adjacent to Locke's Store is a 2-story, gable-end, stuccoed building constructed around 1900. For several decades of the 20th century, the first floor was used as the Millwood Post Office, while the upstairs housed a barbershop. The barbershop had its own entrance in the alley along the east side of the building and was accessible by a set of exterior stairs that is no longer intact, although the doorway is still visible.



Locke's Store in the late 1930s. You can barely see the Post Office building next door

Clarke Plantations

1. Blandy Experimental Farm:
400 Blandy Farm Ln, Boyce, VA 22620

From Berryville: Head South from town on Route 340. In 3.5 miles turn left onto Bishop Meade Rd. At Millwood, turn left onto Millwood Rd.

Outside of town, bear right and follow signs to Rt 17/Rt 50. Turn right (west) on to Route 50. Go 1.1 miles and you will see the sign for Blandy Experimental Farm; just beyond in the median strip is a turning lane.

Turn left in to Blandy Farm, crossing Route 50. It is .5 miles to the parking lot.

This is the State Arboretum of Virginia—a tree garden on an historic plantation, and a gorgeous place to walk around. There is also a 3-mile loop drive. Your visit will be brief today if you want to complete the scavenger hunt, but you will surely want to come back. Walk over to the little gazebo at the right side of the parking lot, and take the path that goes from its side. Before the archway, you will see a sign telling the history of these buildings. Read it, then go through the arch and look at the slave quarters. Before the Civil War, dozens of enslaved people lived, slept, ate meals, and had families here. They worked long grueling hours farming on the plantation while the Tuley family lived in a white house named after a French palace. You can see the 1832 plantation house “Tuleyries” from Dogwood Lane. Now the slave quarters have been expanded and include rooms for researchers, meeting spaces, and public restrooms. The area that was once a plantation is now the State Arboretum and holds classes about local plants and wildlife. The Tuleyries remains a private residence.

When you walk in through the arch, on which side are the 1820s/30s slave quarters?

2. Historic Long Branch, Long Branch Ln, Boyce, VA 22620
Return to Route 50 and turn right (head east). Go 1.3 miles to Red Gate Road (Route 624) on the right. Go 0.7 miles on Red Gate to Nelson Road (Route 626), turn right. On the left you will see the entry to Historic Long Branch. Drive to the parking lot.

This lavish plantation and mansion was started before the War of 1812 by Robert Carter Burwell, with advice from the architect of the U.S. capitol, Benjamin Latrobe. When the war came, Burwell was a captain in the Virginia militia, and died of disease near Norfolk in the fall of 1813 while defending against British attack. If he ever lived in the house, it was not for long. A later owner and relative, Hugh Nelson, grandson of Thomas Nelson, Jr., a singer of the Declaration of Independence, added handsome columns in front and back of the house. When Virginians met in 1861 to vote on Secession, Hugh Nelson was one of Clarke County’s two representatives. He said,

“I come from the banks of the sparkling Shenandoah. Those green fields . . . may become fields of blood. Can you blame me, then, if I wish to try all peaceful means, consistent with Virginia’s honor, of obtaining our rights, before I try the last resort? I promise you that when the contest does come, if come it must, the people whom I have the honor to represent . . . will meet it like men . . .”

Clarke County voted to secede from the United States and Hugh Nelson died as a Confederate officer in the Civil War. From the parking lot, you are looking at the back of the house. Walk around to see the front of the house. The large estate once included stables, smoke house, kitchen, and enslaved quarters. Now much of the surrounding area is dedicated to helping retired racehorses.

Listen carefully. What sounds do you hear that an enslaved worker may have heard here in the 1800’s? List at least three.