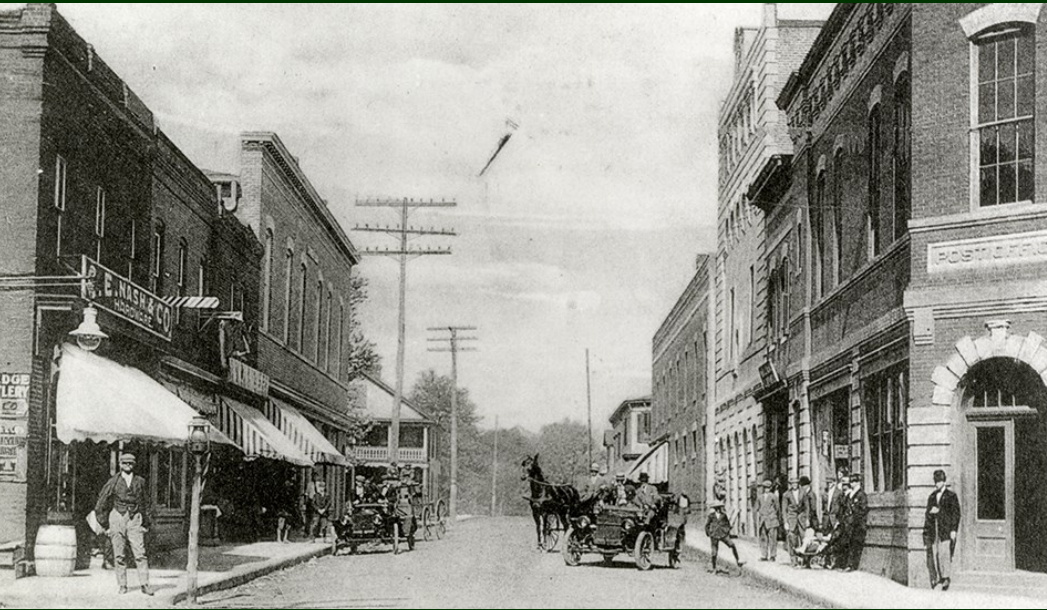


# Western Prince William County Scavenger Hunt



The Virginia Piedmont Heritage Area Association

## Western Prince William County Scavenger Hunt A History Expedition in the Virginia Piedmont Heritage Area

Prince William County is in 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 western part of 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](http://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.

**Hunts and Stops:** To earn your t-shirt, you must complete the ‘Manassas on Foot’ section, plus two others.

**Manassas on Foot . . . . . Page 4**

- Manassas Museum
- Manassas Train Station
- ARTfactory
- Old Town Hall
- Prince William County Courthouse

**Going to School . . . . . Page 8**

- Dean Park
- Lucasville School
- Brentsville School
- Haymarket Museum

**The Civil War Comes Home . . . . . Page 12**

- Ben Lomond Historic Site
- Henry Hill House
- Bristoe Station Battlefield
- Greenwich Presbyterian Church

**Under the Shadow of the Mountains . . . . . Page 16**

- Buckland
- Chapman’s Mill
- Antioch Baptist Church
- Evergreen Country Club

**Honor Pledge . . . . . Page 21**

**Nature Bingo . . . . . Page 23**

## Manassas On Foot



The corner of Center St. and Battle St., c. 1916. Courtesy of Manassas Museum

### 1. The Manassas Museum

9101 Prince William St. Manassas., VA,

*There is parking beside the museum for use during your walking tour of downtown Manassas. You can tour Manassas Museum now or come back to it for another time. Examine the informational signs near the entrance to the Museum.*

Before the city of Manassas was founded, this land was populated by farms big and small. Both free and enslaved people raised crops and livestock, and used local road networks to trade. The landscape changed when the railroad came to Prince William County. During the Civil War two major battles were fought near here because the railroad junction was so important for moving supplies and soldiers.

**Question #1: Which two railroad networks met at Manassas Junction?**

## 2. Manassas Train Station

9431 West St, Manassas, VA 20110

*Walk across Prince William Street to a red brick train station with a red tile roof facing the Manassas Museum.*

Manassas was originally a railroad junction near the village of Tudor Hall. The railroad built here in 1853 was destroyed and rebuilt throughout the Civil War. This depot was built in 1914 and was the major trade hub of Manassas for generations. Farm goods were sent to bigger cities for sale, and workers took the train to Washington D.C. Over 100 years later commuters still come to this platform to go to work or visit other towns. Inside the station is a museum of Manassas railroad history, a visitor center, and a waiting room for the train.

**Question 2: Find the route map. If you get on a train here, where can you go? List three possible destinations:**

## 3. ARTfactory

9419 Battle St, Manassas, VA 20110

*Leaving the train station, turn right and walk along the station platform to Battle Street. Cross Battle Street, then carefully cross the busy railroad tracks. Once across, you'll see a 3-story brick building on your right.*

This building opened in 1908 as a candy factory for the Hopkins Company. They made hard candy and chocolates and sent them all over the south in the early 1900s. Later, it was a flour and feed mill. This was once the largest factory building in Manassas. Today, it's been remodeled as a Center for the Arts. You can look inside to see different projects and performances.

**Question #3: In the early 1900's nearby farms produced a lot of wheat and milk. What sweet ingredient had to be brought to the factory from further away to make candy?**

## 4. Town Hall

9027 Center St, Manassas, VA 20110

*Continue along Center Street, crossing Main Street until you come to the old Manassas City Hall on the right.*

Built in 1914, this building used to serve as a firehouse on the first floor, and a town hall upstairs. You can see the large windows on the front of the building used to be doorways for firetrucks to drive in and out. Later the building became city hall until it was replaced by a newer building next door in 1987. Today, this handsome building is the symbol of the City of Manassas.

**Who is the building named after now? Why is he important to the people of Manassas?**

## 5. Prince William County Courthouse

9250 Lee Ave, Manassas, VA 20110

*From the Town Hall, turn back along Center St. the way you came. Walk for three blocks, crossing Main St. and Battle St., then turn right onto West St. Proceed two blocks, crossing Church street, then turn left onto Lee Ave. Walk one block, then cross Grant Ave. to arrive at the old Courthouse building.*

Manassas Junction became a town in 1873, after the Civil War. The railroad brought jobs and people to the little town, which grew rapidly. In 1892 Prince William County decided to move the county seat (the county's capitol) to Manassas. Every county seat needs a courthouse to hear the county's judicial cases, so in 1894 this brick Courthouse was built. Many historic events took place here, but perhaps the most famous event held on the courthouse grounds was the 1911 Peace Jubilee. The Peace Jubilee celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Battle of First Manassas, which was fought on July 21, 1861. Fifty years later veteran soldiers- both Confederate and Union- gathered to walk the battlefield, hear



Governor Mann (left) and President Taft (right) at the 1911 Peace Jubilee at the Prince William County Courthouse. Property of the Doris A. and Lawrence H. Budner Theodore Roosevelt Collection, DeGolyer Library, Southern Methodist University.

speeches, and celebrate the fact that the war was long over and the country united once more. Manassas resident and former Union soldier George Carr Round helped plan the event, alongside Confederate veteran Edmund Berkeley. United States President William Howard Taft was the star of the final event here on the grounds. As a sign of unity, President Taft warmly shook the hand of Virginia Governor William Mann, who had served in the Confederate Army. No African-Americans were invited to speak.

**How many courthouses did Prince William County have before this one?**

Use what you have learned to fill in the timeline

1731—Prince William County is formed

1783—The Treaty of Paris ends the American Revolution

\_\_\_\_\_ The railroad junction was built in near Tudor Hall village (modern Manassas)

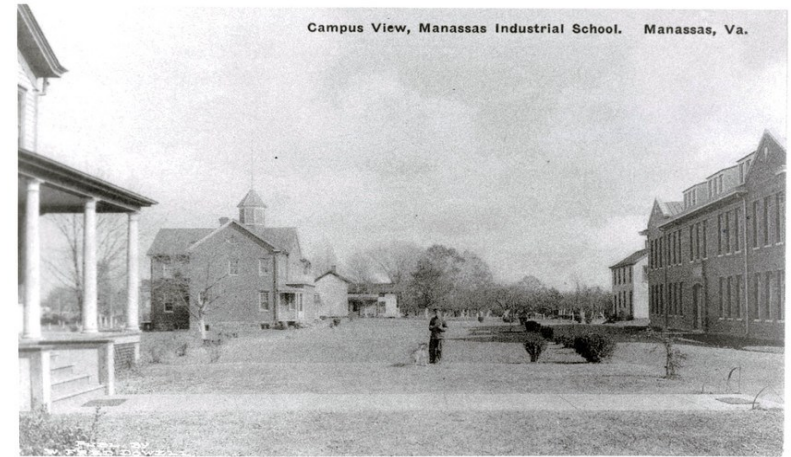
1861— The Battle of First Manassas

\_\_\_\_\_ Manassas becomes the fifth county seat of Prince William County

\_\_\_\_\_ The current train depot was built

\_\_\_\_\_ I completed this scavenger hunt!

## Going to School



View of the Manassas Industrial School, 1925. Courtesy of Encyclopedia Virginia.

### 1. Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth / Jennie Dean Memorial

9601 Prince William St, Manassas, VA 20110

*From Manassas: Head south on Grant Ave, then turn right onto Prince William St. Follow Prince William Street for about .75 miles, crossing Wellington Rd. The school site and parking will be on your left.*

Jane “Jennie” Dean was born enslaved only a few miles away from here at Sudley Springs in the 1850’s. When the Civil War and the 13th Amendment brought freedom to enslaved people, communities across the North and South supported the education of freedmen. While most communities had at least a one room school house to learn basic skills, by the 1880’s there were still no high schools for black students. Miss Dean raised money from Northerners to create the Manassas Industrial School which opened in 1894. It slowly grew, and the school taught as many as 500 students every day. In 1906 Jennie Dean was one of the first African-Americans to be invited to the White House, meeting with President Theodore Roosevelt.

**What year did the school close?**

## 2. Lucasville School

10516 Godwin Dr, Manassas, VA 20110

*Proceed out of the park and turn right onto Wellington Rd. Drive .7 miles then turn right onto Hendley Rd. At the stop sign turn right onto Hastings Dr., and get into the far left lane to take the next left onto Lucasville Rd. Continue about one mile, then turn left onto Godwin Dr. The white schoolhouse will be on the right side of the road just past the neighborhood.*

In the 18th and 19th centuries it could be very difficult for children to learn even basic things like reading and writing. Many schools charged money, so if families were poor they could not afford to send their children to school. Other children had to work to support their families and did not have time to attend school. Learning was made especially difficult for enslaved people. Many slave owners feared that if enslaved people learned how to read and write, they would try to escape or try to overthrow slavery. In 1819 a law was passed forbidding anyone to teach enslaved people to read or write. After the Civil War, abolitionists and free people of color knew that education was the key to an equal future. By 1870, Virginia passed a law to create free public schools for all students regardless of their race. Even though most children now had the opportunity to learn, schools were segregated by race and often received unequal support from the school board. In Prince William County the number of schools grew quickly from the first one-room school built in 1869. Lucasville schoolhouse, where you are now, was built in 1886 to support the families of Lucasville, an African-American village outside of Manassas. You can read the signs to learn more about the community here.

**Lucasville School also went by another name. What was it?**

## 3. Brentsville One-Room School

12249 Bristow Rd, Bristow, VA 20136

*Exit the school and turn left onto Godwin Rd. After .3 miles turn left onto Lucasville Rd. Follow Lucasville Rd for 2.4 miles and turn right onto Bristow Rd. The parking entrance is on the right side of the road by the white Presbyterian church. Park, then follow the sidewalk in front of the brick buildings to get to the white clapboard Brentsville schoolhouse.*

Brentsville looks like a small neighborhood now, but it used to be the county seat of Prince William County. The handsome brick buildings here have been used for many different things, and now they are part of the Prince William County Office of Historic Preservation. The white clapboard school is the newest building on the premises. Students attended school here from 1929 to 1943. As with other small rural schools, multiple grades were taught together in the same room. In 1941 teacher Mary Senseney described the classroom:

*“The school had a coal and wood stove in the middle of the room. There was a desk for each child with larger ones for the big children. There was an old piano which served no purpose except to hold the two coal oil lamps for night meetings. We had a little wind-up record player and a few records. There was no “recitation bench” as I had in my former school . . . but I put the first grade desks together and the same way for each grade. I went from one group to the other.”*

**Which students were allowed to go to school here? When did that change?**

#### 4. Haymarket Museum

15025 Washington St, Haymarket, VA 20169

*Turn right onto Bristow Rd. Drive 10 miles. Bristow Rd. becomes Rt 55/ Washington St. as you enter Haymarket. The Museum is at the corner of Washington and Fayette St. Turn left onto Fayette St. to get into the parking lot.*

A small town, Haymarket was settled in the late 1700's thanks to its close proximity to the Old Carolina Road. When public schools were built after the Civil War, this crossroads town became home to a unique school. In 1883 local citizens petitioned the School Board for a school built on land donated by local landowners. One donor was Eppa Hunton, a Virginia politician and one-time Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, who operated a school in Buckland as a young man. The School Board agreed to help pay for part of the school, but the people of Haymarket had to pay part of the building cost and teacher's salary. However, the town didn't just need a school, it also needed a Town Hall. So this building was constructed to be both! For 26 years the Town Hall and the school shared this building, until space at newer schools opened up. You can see that the building looks like the other school houses on this tour, but with some exceptions.

**Think about the Brentsville school and the Lucasville school. What differences do you see between those schools and this one? List at least two unique features.**

## The Civil War Comes Home



*After being partially shelled during the First Battle of Manassas, soldiers stripped wood from the Henry house for winter fires. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.*

#### 1. Ben Lomond Historic Site

10321 Sudley Manor Dr, Manassas, VA 20109

*From Manassas, head north on Grant Ave for about a mile, then turn slightly left onto Sudley Rd. Drive on Sudley Rd. for 2.7 miles, then turn right onto Sudley Manor Drive. Go .5 miles and Ben Lomond is on the right side of the road.*

On the eve of the Civil War, most of Prince William County was farmland. Plantations like Ben Lomond were built to include the owners house, enslaved quarters, and numerous other outbuildings like kitchens, barns, ice houses, and spring houses. Enslaved workers grew produce and tended livestock without pay and with few breaks. Raw materials were sent to port cities like Alexandria and Occoquan.

**After the Battle of First Manassas, how was the house used, and by whom?**

## 2. Henry House Hill

6511 Sudley Rd, Manassas, VA 20109

*Turn right onto Sudley Manor Dr., then make the next available U-turn. Follow Sudley Manor Dr. back to Sudley Road and turn right. Travel north on Sudley Rd. for about two miles, then turn right where you see the Visitors Center sign. Park, then walk past the Visitors Center down to the wooden Henry House.*

Originally called “Spring Hill House”, this farm was the home of Isaac and Judith Henry. Isaac passed away in 1855, leaving widowed Judith alone in the house with enslaved servants and her daughter Ellen. Judith’s adult sons also visited often. On July 21, 1861 Judith’s home was caught in the middle of an artillery (cannon) fight as the Battle of First Manassas erupted over the landscape. Afraid for their elderly mother, Ellen and her brother John tried to take Mrs. Henry to a safer place on the property, but the old woman refused, thinking she would be safest in her own home. Confederate sharpshooters invaded her house, using it for cover. Union artillery commander James B. Ricketts ordered his men to fire on the house to dislodge the Confederate soldiers there. An artillery shell blasted the house, shattering Mrs. Henry’s bed and wounding her in several places. The 85-year-old woman died a few hours later. She was the first civilian casualty of the Civil War.

**When was the Henry House rebuilt?**

### Did you know?

From 1797-1800 Dr. Isaac Henry served as the surgeon on one of the U.S.’s most famous warships, the *USS Constellation*. The *Constellation* earned a reputation for chasing down and defeating bigger, faster ships. The French called the ship “the Yankee Racehorse.” To most people outside the U.S., “Yankee” just means “American.”

## 3. Bristoe Station Battlefield

Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park Bristow, VA 20136

*Turn left onto Sudley Rd. After about 1.5 miles, turn right onto Sudley Manor Dr. Drive four miles, then turn left on Linton Hall Rd. Linton Hall Rd. becomes Bristow Rd. Drive 2.5 miles, then turn left onto Iron Brigade Unit Ave. The battlefield parking area will be on your left.*

During the Civil War, this part of Prince William County was dotted with battles and skirmishes. Nokesville, Bristow, and Manassas, all lay along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which was fiercely fought over. Armies used the railroad to send food, supplies, and soldiers across Virginia. On October 14, 1863, a Confederate corps stumbled upon parts of the Union army here at Bristoe Station and attacked. But there was a surprise waiting for the rebels. Union soldiers were hidden, resting behind the railroad embankment, and they sprang up to fire on the unsuspecting Confederates. After this victory, the United States soldiers continued to Centreville and the Confederates fall back towards Warrenton.

**Which Confederate commander was responsible for the loss at Bristoe Station?**

**How did General Lee feel about it?**

**Look for it:** The Orange and Alexandria Railroad was built in 1854 to transport goods and people from Alexandria to Gordonsville. Trains were new, powerful machines in a time when traveling over land was slow and tedious. The American Civil War was the first time in world history that trains were used to transport soldiers to a battle. Not only that, the battle was the Battle of First Manassas, right here in Prince William County! Take some time to walk the trail at Bristoe Station. Part of the property takes you past the rail line that so many men fought for.

#### 4. Greenwich Presbyterian Church

15305 Vint Hill Rd, Nokesville, VA 20181

*Leaving the parking lot, turn left onto Bristow Rd. Take the next left at the light onto Nokesville Rd. After .7 miles turn right on Vint Hill Rd. Drive on Vint Hill for 6 miles, then you'll see the church parking lot on your left. As you get closer to the destination, notice how the road becomes narrower, more like historic roads of the past.*

Visit the Virginia Civil War Trails sign named “Greenwich—Union Jack over Dixie.” The “Union Jack” is the British flag and “Dixie” means the South. Greenwich Presbyterian Church was built in 1858 on land donated by Englishman Charles Green. Green flew the British flag over the church several times during the Civil War to protect it, declaring it a neutral site so Union troops would not burn it, turn it into a stable, or take it over for a hospital for their men. Green was more hospitable to Confederate soldiers. Mosby’s rangers stayed at Green’s home, called “The Lawn,” the night before a raid. Pursued by Union detachments after raiding the train north of Catlett Station on 30 May 1863, Confederate Col. John S. Mosby and 50 of his Rangers made a stand on a hill just to the north. The Rangers used a howitzer, a small cannon, to break a charge by the 5th New York Cavalry. The New Yorkers regrouped, however, and with troopers of the 1st Vermont and the 7th Michigan overran Mosby's position. After a hand-to-hand struggle, Mosby and the Rangers fled, abandoning the cannon and losing some 20 men wounded and killed. Among the dead was Capt. Bradford Smith Hoskins, another Englishman, who was buried here at Greenwich Presbyterian Church.

**In the cemetery to the left of the church you will see a large 6-sided tombstone that has a cross on the top. How old was Capt. Hoskins when he died?**

### Under the Shadow of the Mountains

**Did you know?** Western Prince William County is bordered by the Bull Run Mountains, which are the easternmost ridge of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Virginia. The Bull Run Mountains were formed about 300 million years ago and used to be very tall, rugged mountains. After millions of years of erosion the Bull Run Mountains are much smaller, but still big enough to shape the way people live here. Communities were formed along mountain passes, and mills were powered by falling mountain streams.

#### 1. The Village of Buckland

8111 Buckland Mill Rd

*From Manassas, take 28 S for five miles, then turn right onto Vint Hill Rd. Drive seven miles, then turn right onto Buckland Mill Rd.— yes, it is a gravel road. Continue on Buckland Mill, cross the highway, then park along the street outside of 8111. Across the street is an old stone house with a historical commission sign. Read it to learn more.*

The town of Buckland was among the first settled in Prince William County, and dates to 1798, though people were living here since before the Revolutionary War. The town was a crossroads along the Alexandria-Warrenton Turnpike. In fact, the highway you just crossed used to be unpaved and narrow, just like Buckland Mill Rd. is now. You already passed through part of the historic village that is now divided by the highway. The stone tavern building shows how popular Buckland was for travelers. Broad Run, a mountain stream, runs right by town and was used to power mills for hundreds of years. There was also a Civil War skirmish nearby when Union cavalry were lured into a Confederate trap and then chased for five miles on horseback! The soldiers rode their horses hard to get away from the rebels, who called the battle “The Buckland Races.”

**Who is Buckland named after?**





## 2. Chapman's (Beverley's) Mill

17405 Beverley Mill Dr. Broad Run, VA 20137

*Leaving Buckland Mill Rd., turn right onto US 15 South and drive 2.5 miles. Then turn right onto Beverleys Mill Rd. Drive for 4 miles until the road ends at a T intersection, and turn right onto John Marshall Hwy. After a mile, turn left onto Turner Rd to go over the highway, then turn left again onto Beverleys Mill Rd. Proceed about a mile, and you will see a parking area. Park, then walk further down to see the ruins.*

Beverley's Mill, or Chapman's Mill, was first constructed in 1742. It was a gristmill, meaning that large millstones inside the mill ground wheat into flour. The mill was powered by a large waterwheel which was turned by running water from nearby Catlett's Branch. In 1858 a fire destroyed part of the mill, but it was rebuilt with two more stories, making the 5 story building you see in the photograph above. The mill ground wheat for nearly two hundred years, from the time of the French and Indian War to the 1940's. In this area you will also see remains of an earlier mill, a family farmhouse, a graveyard, and several outbuildings. Mills were the industrial center of small villages.

**Who takes care of Beverley's Mill now? Why was it preserved?**

## 3. Antioch Baptist Church

16513 Waterfall Rd, Haymarket, VA 20169

*Leaving Beverley's Mill, turn left onto Turner Rd. Drive about one mile, then turn right onto Gaines Rd. Keep left to stay on Gaines Rd. for .7 miles, then turn left onto Antioch Rd. Continue for 1.5 miles, then turn right onto Waterfall Rd. Antioch Baptist Church will be on your right.*



Antioch Baptist Church and the village of Waterfall lie on the eastern side of Hopewell Gap, a passage through the Bull Run Mountains. The current church was built in 1901 but a church has stood here since the 1830's. European settlers came to this area in the 1700's to raise crops and establish farms. This area was also the birthplace of famous frontiersman Simon Kenton. Kenton was born in 1755, and as a teenager got into a fight with a neighbor.

Thinking he killed him (he hadn't), Kenton ran away to the Virginia frontier—what we now call West Virginia and Ohio. He helped the colonists scout and fight against Native Americans, and also fought alongside patriots during the American Revolution and the War of 1812. He saved Daniel Boone's life and was also imprisoned and tortured by Shawnee Indians. The Shawnee were impressed with Kenton's courage so they adopted him into their tribe.

**Look for it:** Moving west to new territory was a popular way to seek out cheaper land or a new start, but it often meant splitting up families. Burr Powell's sister Elizabeth moved her family to Ohio in the 1850's. A "free" or anti-slavery state, Elizabeth's sons fought for the United States during the Civil War. Burr fought with Mosby's Rangers, a group of Confederate cavalry soldiers.

**How many Powells are buried in the cemetery?**

#### 4. Evergreen Country Club

15900 Berkeley Dr. Haymarket, VA 20169

*Turn left onto Waterfall Rd., then take the next right onto Mountain Rd. Drive two miles on Mountain Rd. then turn right onto Berkeley Dr. In .5 miles turn left and you will see the large parking area.*

This home was built by Lewis Berkeley, but its best-known owner was Lewis's son, Edmund. Edmund and three of his brothers raised local troops to form the 8th Virginia Infantry during the Civil War. Since the Berkeley brothers held so many leadership positions in the regiment it became known as the "Berkeley Regiment," and the brothers were called "the fighting Berkeleys." The 8th VA fought in the biggest and bloodiest battles in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. They were part of Pickett's charge during the battle at Gettysburg. Of the four brothers, only Edmund escaped capture at Gettysburg. After the war, Edmund worked to preserve the battlefields on which he and others had fought. He helped to organize a Peace Jubilee in 1911, on the 50th anniversary of the Battle of First Manassas, where President Taft was the featured speaker.

You can see the Berkeley home of Evergreen here, it is the central white part of the building. But many other buildings are missing from the property. In 1860 over 50 enslaved individuals lived and worked on this property. They lived in small wooden shacks, growing crops and making products for the Berkeley family. They were not allowed to learn how to read and write, so historians don't have records of their lives.

**What year was Evergreen built?**

## 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 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



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*

What was your favorite stop? Why?

What are your top 3 favorite things to learn about?

*Thank you!*

 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