Clarke County, Virginia

Map Legend

- Greenway District tour
- Long Marsh District tour
- Old Chapel District tour
- Bear's Den District tour
- Northwestern Clarke County tour
- ••••• Dashed lines indicate dirt/gravel roads
- Civil War Marker
- Public roads are shown in green
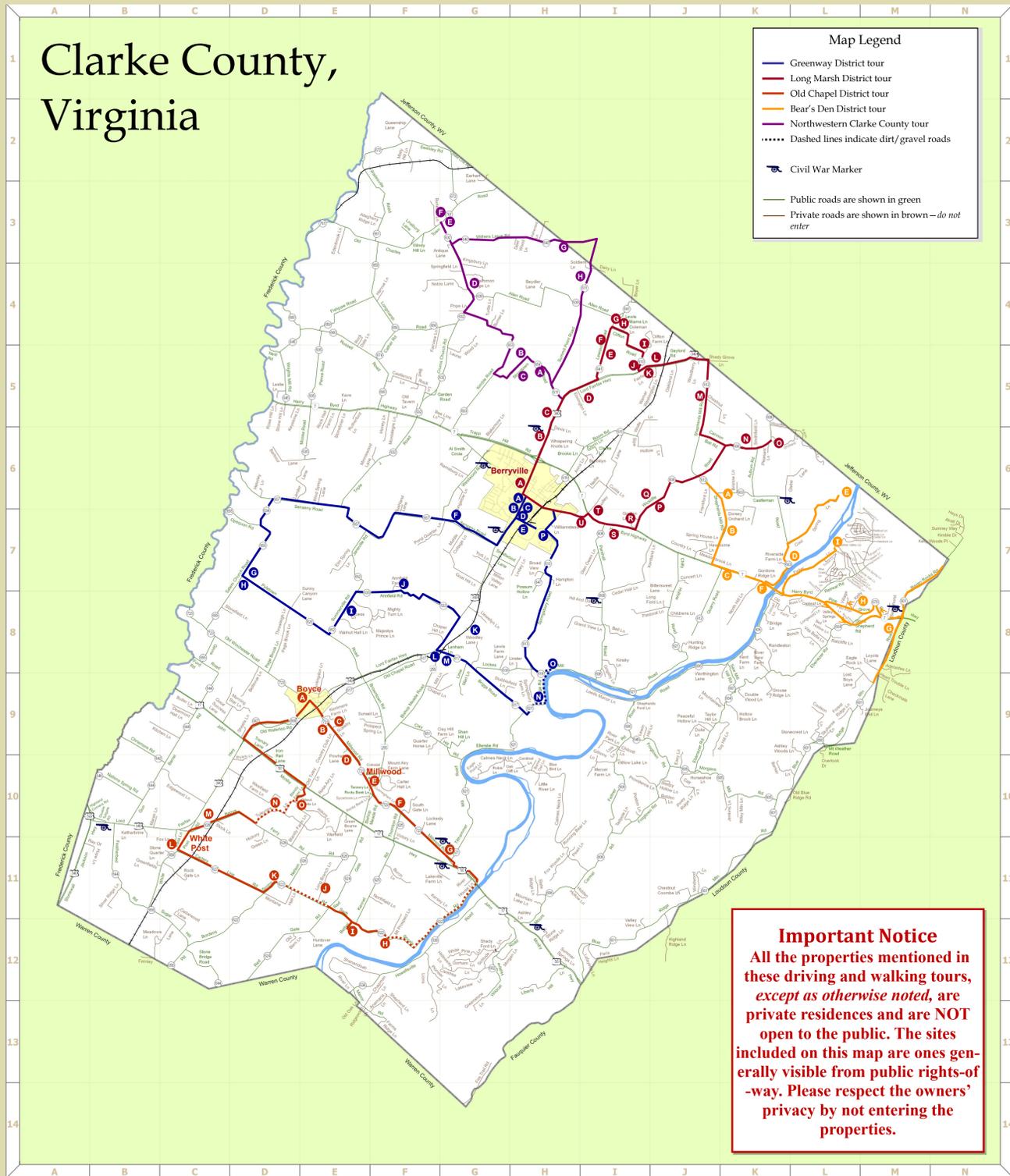- Private roads are shown in brown—*do not enter*

Berryville

Boyce

Millwood

White Post

Important Notice

All the properties mentioned in these driving and walking tours, *except as otherwise noted,* are private residences and are NOT open to the public. The sites included on this map are ones generally visible from public rights-of-way. Please respect the owners' privacy by not entering the properties.

Town of Berryville Walking Tour

Begin a walking tour of the town on North Church Street, a block north of the traffic signal on East Main Street (Business Route 7).

1 Courthouse Complex (100-106 N. Church): Construction on the old courthouse (to the left as you face the buildings), began in 1837, a year after the formation of Clarke County. The small brick office on the corner was built in 1882 for the Commonwealth's Attorney. The modern courthouse in the center of the complex dates from 1977. The sheriff's building, on the right, served as the sheriff's residence and the jail when it was constructed ca. 1895. In the center of the yard is the lone soldier Civil War Monument erected in 1900 to commemorate the Clarke County 6th Virginia Regiment and 2nd Virginia Infantry.

Cross North Church Street.

2 Berryville Post Office (27 N. Church): This 1-story, hipped-roofed, brick post office was constructed in 1938. Note the Colonial Revival-style entry with fluted Doric columns and a metal eagle sculpture. To the right when you enter the building is a 1940 mural by Edwin "Ned" Lewis depicting Clarke's agricultural heritage at that time. The mural was funded by the Treasury Department's New Deal Arts Project.

Look north to the end of Church Street.

3 Grace Episcopal Church (109 N. Church): Gen. Robert E. Lee worshipped here on his way to Gettysburg. His wife was born in Clarke County. He is reported to have hitched his horse, Traveler, to a sycamore tree in the churchyard. The Italianate brick church was built in 1857 and remodeled in 1926. The cemetery contains graves of prominent local citizens.

Walk down the hill toward the traffic light.

4 BB&T Bank Building (23 N. Church): Constructed in 1940 as the First National Bank, this brick building demonstrates Classical elements, including the rounded entrance arch and the carved inner arch wooden surround.

At the intersection of Church and Main streets, turn left and proceed east on Main Street.

5 Old Coiner's Store (22-26 E. Main): This large commercial building features an elaborate decorative cast-iron storefront manufactured by the Mesker Company of Indiana. The Coiner family, who lived two doors down E. Main Street, operated the store for many years.

6 Coiner House (32 E. Main): This ca. 1885 dwelling with a wraparound porch was the home of Emmet Coiner, of Coiner's Store. It now houses the archives and museum of the Clarke County Historical Association. (540) 955-2600 www.clarkehistory.org

Continue east and cross Main Street at the crosswalk and look back (north) across the street, just past the modern apartment complex.

7 The Nook (106 E. Main): Parts of this 2-story house were constructed in the mid-18th century by Maj. Charles Smith, who owned the land that eventually became Berryville. It is generally considered one of the oldest buildings in town.

Walk back (west) toward the intersection with Church Street.

8 Rose Hill Park and Barns of Rose Hill: This small park was the site of Rose Hill, a 19th-century mansion associated with the Smithey family. In 1964, the house and grounds were donated to the Town of Berryville, and in 1978, the mansion house was demolished. The old dairy barns, located near the rear of the property, have been renovated as a community cultural arts center. (540) 955-2004 www.barnsofrosehill.org

Town of Boyce Driving Tour

Begin the tour at Boyce Elementary School (West Main Street, Route 723).

1 Boyce Elementary School (119 W. Main): Constructed in 1942, the brick school replaced the 1908 Boyce Agricultural School that sat across the street, just east of the present Bank of Clarke County.

Travel east on W. Main Street until the junction with Greenway Avenue (340), and notice these buildings on the right along the way.

2 Former Classrooms (101/103 W. Main): The 1-story, hipped-roofed frame building, now a duplex, was constructed in 1921 as extra agriculture and home economics classrooms for the Boyce School that was located across the street.

3 Former Emmanuel Chapel Episcopal Church (9 W. Main): The stone chapel was constructed in 1916 as a satellite chapel for the Millwood Church. The matching parish hall was constructed in 1920 after the original was destroyed by fire. No longer used for religious functions, the buildings are now recording studios.

4 Baptist Church (7 W. Main): Boyce Baptist Church was constructed in 1923 on the site of the former Boyce Hotel, which had burned in a 1919 fire.

Stay on Main Street, cross Greenway Avenue, and immediately turn left on Old Chapel Avenue (617).

5 Old Filling Station (6 E. Main): At the corner on the right is a small stuccoed building that was the site a former Texaco station. A Shell station was located on the opposite corner. Old Chapel Avenue was old Route 340, the main north-south road through town, until it was realigned in the mid-20th century.

Continue on Old Chapel Avenue to corner of East Crescent Street and look left.

6 Boyce United Methodist Church (8 Old Chapel Ave): Constructed in 1916, the stuccoed church features Gothic Revival-style detailing, including pointed-arch stained-glass windows, an asymmetrical square entrance bay, and an open belfry topped with corner towers.

Continue on Old Chapel Avenue, turn right on Whiting Avenue, and proceed to East Main Street. Look right and across the street at large 2-story building with a storefront.

7 Old Boyce Grocery Store (17 E. Main): The former grocery store retains many original architectural elements. It once housed the town's movie theater on the second floor. In 2000, it was renovated as a jewelry store with a Venetian flair.

Look ahead.

8 Town Hall (23 E. Main): The red brick building, in the form of a classical temple, was built in 1908 for the Bank of Boyce and became the town hall in 1987.

Turn left on East Main St. Just before railroad tracks, look left.

9 Building (114 E. Main): This frame commercial building, with an intact storefront and a false front parapet with decorative pressed metal, once housed Green's Store, dealers in general merchandise.

Cross railroad tracks. Immediately on the right, pull into the parking lot at Howards Lane.

10 Building (118/120 E. Main): This frame commercial building was constructed ca. 1880 and later used as a grain elevator and feed store.

11 Former Railroad Station (2 Howards Lane): The 1913 passenger/freight station was the largest and most elegant one in the county. With the help of local funds, it replaced a modest frame structure. It is now a privately-run Railway Mail Service Library (open by appointment).

Village of Millwood Driving & Walking Tour

Approach the village of Millwood on Millwood Road (723) from Boyce. Look right.

1 Millwood Community Center (1610 Millwood Rd): At the western edge of the village, this frame schoolhouse was built in 1910 for African-American children to replace a 1860s school building. It is owned by a non-profit organization and serves as the Millwood Community Center.

Continue along Millwood Road to the junction with Bishop Meade Road (255), noting the variety of buildings on both sides of the street. Continue a little farther to park at the Burwell-Morgan Mill on the right. Walk around to view the following buildings:

2 Burwell-Morgan Mill (15 Tannery Ln): This merchant mill, established by Col. Nathaniel Burwell and Revolutionary War hero Gen. Daniel Morgan, was in operation by 1785. Wheat and other grains from the mill were shipped to the West Indies. The stone and frame mill was restored in the 1970s by the Clarke County Historical Association and operates as a working museum. (540) 837-1799 www.clarkehistory.org; www.burwellmorganmill.org

3 Brookside (23 Tannery Ln): Built in 1786 as Col. Burwell's summer home before the completion of Carter Hall, the house was remodeled to reflect late-19th-century Victorian tastes.

4 Miller's House (43 Tannery Ln): Directly behind the mill is the frame house completed for the miller's family ca. 1830 and expanded in the 1870s.

5 Tollhouse (50 Tannery Ln): Just beyond the miller's house is the small log building that served as a tollhouse on the Millwood-Berryville Turnpike after 1852. Many early roads were privately owned and required the payment of a toll for use. It was originally used as a warehouse for Joseph Tuley's tanyard that operated on the site as early as 1786.

6 Three Pounds (62 Rocky Bank Ln): On the hill across Spout Run, Joseph Tuley, a tanner from New Jersey, built this house in the 1790s. "Three Pounds" was the amount of rent he paid for his tannery site, which was located between the Tollhouse and Spout Run.

Walk back to the Burwell-Morgan Mill parking lot. Two doors west of the mill is the Clark House.

7 Clark House (2014 Millwood Rd): This Federal-style home was constructed in 1842 and operated as a tavern. Col. John Singleton Mosby was preparing to negotiate his surrender at Clark House in 1865, when he suspected a trap. At the last moment, he rode to Marshall, Virginia (then known as Salem), where he disbanded his troops. He never officially surrendered.

8 Millwood Post Office (2009 Millwood Rd): This former brick gas station has housed the village post office since 1985. The Millwood Community garden is located behind it.

9 Shiloh Baptist Church (1983 Millwood Rd): This stuccoed church was constructed in 1892.

10 Locke Store (2049 Millwood Rd): The recently modernized mid-19th-century general store features pressed metal ceilings. The log structure next door dates to 1805 and was known as "The Buttery," used as a store for distilled spirits.

Return to the mill and drive to junction of Millwood (723) and Bishop Meade (255) roads. Turn right onto Bishop Meade Rd.

11 Millwood Methodist Church (700 Bishop Meade Rd): The Gothic Revival-style church was constructed in 1892 on land given by George H. Burwell of Carter Hall, the property just to the north.

At the top of the hill, pull left into the Episcopal churchyard.

12 Christ Episcopal Church (809 Bishop Meade Rd): The Gothic Revival-style stone church was constructed in 1834 on land donated by George Burwell of Carter Hall (across the road). The small building in the front corner of the churchyard that was built in 1852 and used as a Sunday School for enslaved African Americans.

13 Carter Hall (not visible from road): The limestone mansion was built in the 1790s by Col. Nathaniel Burwell, son of Carter Burwell, builder of Carter's Grove near Williamsburg and great-grandson of Robert "King" Carter. It serves as the international headquarters of Project HOPE. See Historic Highway Marker at property entrance. *No entry is allowed.*

14 Red Schoolhouse (1014 Bishop Meade Rd): This former public school was constructed in the late 19th century and stands on the site of the earlier Oak Grove Academy.

Village of White Post Driving Tour

1 Old White Post School (690 White Post Rd): Constructed before integration, the former school was built for African-American residents of the community in 1914.

Turn right onto White Post Road (658) and continue into the village of White Post.

2 White Post Restorations (400 White Post Rd, left): Antique cars are restored by this small firm which has an international reputation.

3 Old Post Office (in side yard of 290 White Post Rd, left): This small 1913 building was used as the village post office until a new postal facility in White Post was constructed in 1958.

4 White Post (intersection of Berrys Ferry and White Post roads): This distinctive white post lies at the heart of the village and, although replaced on multiple occasions, it remains a tangible symbol of the community's identity. It was first erected in the mid-1700s to point the way to Lord Fairfax's nearby estate, Greenway Court with its land office.

5 Former Service Station (221 Berrys Ferry Rd, right): This early-20th-century former service station is one of the few remaining historic commercial buildings in White Post.

Continue around the post on White Post Road.

6 Bishop Meade Memorial Church (192 White Post Rd, left): This brick Gothic Revival church was built in 1875. It is named for local resident William Meade, third Episcopal bishop of Virginia and founder of the Virginia Theological Seminary in Alexandria. The cemetery is located behind the church. The ca. 1900 frame parish hall with pointed-arched windows sits close to the road.

7 White Post United Methodist Church (158 White Post Rd): Constructed in 1899 for the Methodist Episcopal Church, this brick building is a good example of late-19th-century ecclesiastic architecture in the region. The cemetery is located behind the church.

At the junction with Lord Fairfax Highway (340), look right.

8 Church and former school (14401 and 14419 Lord Fairfax Hwy): The central portion of this church was constructed in the early 1900s as Mt. Olive Baptist Church. Behind it is a cemetery, and next to it is a mid-19th-century brick building that was originally a school.

Turn left onto Lord Fairfax Highway (340), and in 0.3 mile turn left onto Berrys Ferry Road (628).

9 Gunston Hall (40 Berrys Ferry Rd, right): Constructed in the 1890s, this ornate dwelling was home to one of White Post's early physicians.

Continue on Berrys Ferry Road (628), past the white post.

10 Meadea (300 Berrys Ferry Rd, right): Built in the 1780s, this 1½-story, log dwelling with exterior stone chimneys is typical of 18th-century Shenandoah Valley homesteads and is the oldest surviving building in White Post. Meadea was home to Richard Kidder Meade, aide to General Washington and father of Bishop William Meade.

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14 The Battletown Inn (102 W. Main): Built as a residence ca. 1809, this Federal-style stone and brick building served for many years as a home, as well as an inn. The original Battletown Inn was located in the first block of East Main Street.

15 Berryville Presbyterian Church (123 W. Main): Constructed ca. 1854, this brick temple-form building is Berryville's oldest church. The northwestern corner of the church was damaged during the Civil War. Additions were made in the 1880s and early 20th century.

(continued from Berryville tour)

Continue walking west along Main Street, turn left and continue down South Church Street.

9 American Legion Building (20 S. Church): Constructed in 1939 as a community center and National Guard Armory by the Veterans of World War I, this brick building is now owned by the American Legion. Winchester native Patsy Cline sang at events here in the mid-1950s. In 1941, a community swimming pool, now filled in, was constructed behind the building.

Turn around, go back to Main Street, and turn left onto West Main Street.
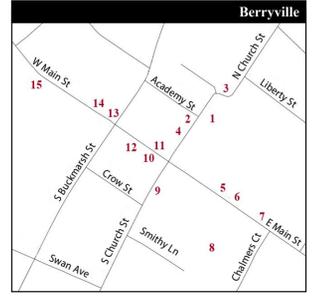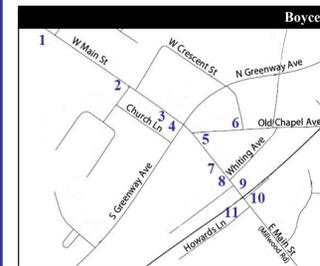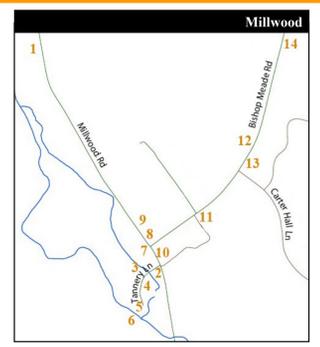
10 Harford Building (11/15 W. Main): This 3-story building with its ornamental cast iron façade served as a hotel before the Civil War and at one time housed the local post office.

11 (Former) Berryville Pharmacy (8 W. Main, across street): Constructed by a blind saloonkeeper in 1884, this 2-story, Italianate brick building originally contained two stores, a drugstore on the left, and a millinery shop on the right.

12 The Old Jail (29 W. Main): This small stone building, constructed ca. 1800, was later used as the first county jail. It has housed a barbershop for more than 60 years.

Across Buckmarsh Street (NW corner) is the Hawthorne Building, and beyond it is the Battletown Inn.

13 Hawthorne Building (100 W. Main): Built ca. 1820 by Treadwell Smith, this Federal-style brick home has served as a clinic, library, apartment building, and doctors' offices. During the 19th century, similar brick houses anchored the other three corners of this intersection.

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Tour 1: Northwestern Clarke County
approximately 13 miles (30 minutes)

Start at junction of Lord Fairfax Highway (340) and Summit Point Road (611). 1.3 miles north of Berryville. Turn onto Summit Point Road (611) and in 0.4 mile, bear left onto Stringtown Road (654).

A Hamlet of Stringtown: This late-19th-century rural community contains only a few surviving historic buildings, primarily visible along the left side of the road. The source of the village's name is uncertain although it may allude to the nearby Poorhouse and 'living on a shoestring.'

Continue along the road to the sharp bend to the left (0.7 mile), and look to the right at a group of buildings in the distance.

B Melrose Farm: One of the oldest dwellings in the area, Melrose is comprised of stone, log, and frame sections. Original owner John Huyett is believed to have constructed the house ca. 1813. The early-19th-century frame barn with two projecting front bays, and the frame corncrib are notable features of the estate.

Continue for 0.2 mile along Stringtown Road; to the left is the site of the Clarke County Poorhouse.

C Former Poorhouse Farm: The 2-story, 22-room structure, constructed in 1895 to "accommodate the paupers of the county," was demolished after it closed in 1941. The overseer's house and some farm buildings, including a former dairy with silo, survive.

Continue on Stringtown Road and then turn right on Kimble Road (653) and follow it for 2 miles. Turn right onto Crums Church Road (632) and proceed for 0.5 mile.

D Crum's United Methodist Church: The present Gothic Revival frame church was constructed in 1903, with later additions. It replaced an 1853 brick structure that had been built on the site of an earlier log church. Many early residents in this part of the county worshipped here including members of the Fishpaw, Hardesty, and Crum families.

Continue on Crums Church Road for 1.3 miles.

E Stone's Chapel: Named after Jacob Stone, who gave the land for the church and adjacent cemetery, this 1848 Presbyterian brick church originally also served a Lutheran congregation. A later 18th-century log structure. The cemetery contains approximately 200 marked graves, including those of several Revolutionary War soldiers.

Continue a little farther along Crums Church Road to its junction with Old Charles Town Road (637) and look straight ahead.

F The Greek Revival-style brick house at Glendale Farm was constructed in 1847 for Achibald Bowen, from the same bricks fired for Stone's Chapel. The rare double-crib log barn and brick slave quarters further enhance the farm complex.

Tour 2: Town of Berryville & Long Marsh Historic District
approximately 16 miles (40 minutes)

A Berryville: Namesake Benjamin Berry developed a 20-acre town site in the 1790s at the intersection of the Alexandria-Winchester Road and the road to Berryman's Ferry, home of Lord Fairfax. Earlier called Battletown, a reference to the rowdy lifestyles in this pre-Revolution hamlet, Berryville became the county seat when Clarke County was formed in 1836. Berryville was home to Harry F. Byrd, Sr., who served as governor of Virginia 1926-1930 and U.S. Senator 1933-1965.

Berryville Walking Tour directions are on the reverse. Begin the driving tour at the intersection of West Main and Buckmarsh streets (340). Drive north on Buckmarsh, noting the church and houses on the right side of the road that are associated with post-Civil War African-American settlements in Berryville.

At the top of the hill on the right past the traffic light is Green Hill Cemetery, organized in the early 1870s. Continue along the road underneath the Route 7 (Harry Byrd Highway) overpass. Buckmarsh Street now becomes Lord Fairfax Highway (Route 340). Just beyond the overpass, look toward the fields to the left.

Very carefully make a U-turn and proceed back along Crums Church Road for 0.4 mile. Turn left onto Withers Larue Road (640). This northwestern area of the county is sometimes referred to as "Arabia," for the relatively flat topography, shallow soils, and numerous rock outcrops that do not allow for intensive cultivation. It is very different in character from the rolling farmland in the southern part of Clarke County. Continue on Withers Larue Road for 2 miles and then look right at the large stone house.

G Soldier's Retreat: Originally named Lange Syne, the earliest section of this evolved stone house was built by Province McCormick, veteran of the War of 1812. Subsequent owners include the Hardesty and Withers families. The frame bank barn is one of the largest of its kind in the county.

Continue on Withers Larue Road and cross into Jefferson County, West Virginia. In 0.8 mile, turn right onto Leetown Road. Just before the Clarke County line (0.3 mile), note the brick house on the right, Westwood, built in the late 1840s, unusual for its 2-story, gable-end main block with side wings. Continue for 0.4 mile after crossing into Clarke County (road name changes to Summit Point Road) and look right.

H Wee-Haw: This mid-19th-century Federal-style brick dwelling with paired parapet brick chimneys and a pedimented front gable replaced an earlier McCormick family house that burned. Later owners include the Nelsons and Blackburns. Local builder Harry Light constructed the barn in the 20th century.

B Mosby's Wagon Train Raid: Col. John Singleton Mosby and his Rangers mounted a successful surprise attack on Gen. Philip Sheridan's 7-mile-long wagon train here on 13 August 1864.

Continue along Lord Fairfax Highway for 2 miles. Along the way (0.8 mile), notice a large farm to the left.

C Ash-Will Farm: Originally known as Green Hill, this mid-19th-century brick house is representative of many Greek Revival-style houses of that era in Clarke County. Historical associations include the Taylor and Withers families.

In 0.3 mile, as you continue to the junction with Lewisville Road, look right.

D Elmington: Whiting Washington, son of Warner Washington, Sr., who was first cousin to George Washington, constructed this large 2-story brick dwelling ca. 1804.

The next left turn past Elmington is Lewisville Road (641). Turn left and in 0.5 mile, cross Long Marsh Run. Immediately to the right are two stone houses.

E Stirrup Cup and Villa LaRue: Both these houses are associated with descendants of Isaac LaRue, who immigrated to this area from New Jersey in the 1740s. The smaller housed the overseer for the larger dwelling, which was constructed ca. 1790 by Isaac's son, Jabez La Rue, supposedly on the site of Isaac's original log house.

Continue slowly along Lewisville Road past these two houses and at the top of the hill, look left to the brick house in the field.

F Mansfield: Mann Page constructed this Greek Revival-style brick house ca. 1850. It was used as headquarters during the Civil War by both Confederate Gen. Stonewall Jackson (October 1862) and Union Gen. Philip Sheridan (September 1864).

In approximately 0.2 mile, turn right onto Clifton Road (610) and look left.

G Mt. Airy Primitive Baptist Church: Constructed ca. 1900, the only surviving institutional building in the historically African-American community of Lewisville. The Lewisville School stood farther north until it was demolished in the early 1960s.

H Lewisville: It is believed this late-19th-century African-American community took its name from Lewis Williams, the first person in the area to purchase land from Alfred L. P. La Rue, who began selling lots in the 1870s to pay debts. Other early residents included members of the Doleman, Holmes, Robinson, Wilson, and Johnson families. Most of the original houses have been replaced by modern ones.

Continue along Clifton Road and at the second bend in the road (0.6 mile), look right to see Woodside Farm barn, the site of one of the oldest modern dairy farms in the county. Continue along the road and look left to see Clifton.

I Clifton: Constructed in the early 1830s by David Hume Allen, one of the county's most prosperous and successful farmers who owned many slaves. The large, 2-story brick house, with its monumental portico, cost about $11,000 to build.

Continue around the bend and along Clifton Road, and look right in 0.2 mile, just before the next intersection.

J Marsh Mill: This stone barn, originally a grist mill, was one of several along Long Marsh Run. The large number of mills in this region during the 19th century reflects the emergence of wheat as a major cash crop.

Turn left onto Lord Fairfax Highway (340). In 0.2 mile, look right (not easily visible because of trees).

K Fairfield: The center section of this limestone mansion was built in 1770 by Warner Washington, Sr., first cousin to George Washington, who often visited here. Its plan is similar to that of Kenmore, the home of Mrs. Fielding Lewis, the President's sister, in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Look left across Lord Fairfax Highway.

L Gaylord School: Constructed in 1918 and abandoned as a school in 1943, this 1-story, hipped-roofed educational building served the local community and was one of the largest of its kind in the area. It was later used as a residence.

In 0.8 mile, turn right onto Shepherds Mill Road (612). In 0.7 mile, cross Long Marsh Run at a single-lane concrete bridge constructed in 1918.

M Taylor's/Castleman's Mill: At the creek is the site of the mill, an 18th-century stone building that was demolished in the 1960s. The former miller's house is visible on the hill to the right, just above Long Marsh Run.

Continue 1 mile and turn left onto Cannon Ball Road (609). At the stop sign in 0.5 mile, turn left onto Wickliffe Road (608). Look right in 0.5 mile.

N Auburn: Replacing an earlier dwelling that burned, this Italianate-style residence was also used as a private boarding and day school in the 1860s and 1870s.

Continue 0.5 mile and turn into parking lot on the right.

O Wickliffe Church: This 1846 Greek Revival-style Episcopal brick church replaced an earlier stone building. It is no longer in regular use because the parish merged with Grace Episcopal Church in Berryville. A small cemetery is located in the rear yard, with beautiful vistas of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the east.

Turn around and travel back along Wickliffe Road. In 1.8 miles, at the intersection with Shepherds Mill Road (612), is Marvin

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Chapel, a Methodist Church constructed ca. 1880. Just before the intersection to your right is the Old Marvin Chapel School (ca. 1877), which was moved to its current location from across the road. Continue straight onto Wickliffe Road and in another 1.1 miles notice the following two properties on either side of the road.

P Springfield: (left; difficult to see when the trees are in full leaf) Built in 1827, Springfield was the home of Josiah Ware. During the Civil War, it was one of several buildings torched by Union troops, but a quick response by the family and their slaves saved the house. It burned again in 1904 and was rebuilt the following year.

Q Morgan Spring: (right) Built ca.1825, the brick house was renovated ca. 1870 in the Italianate style. For many years, it was the home of the well-known concert pianist Leo Wheat.

Continue 0.6 mile to Harry Byrd Highway (Rt 7). This intersection is the hamlet of Webbtown. The large building to the left is a former school, later converted into a store. Turn right onto Harry Byrd Highway and look immediately to the right.

R Grafton School: The main Colonial Revival-style building was constructed as a dwelling ca. 1910 by George Augustus Bowen. In 1967, it was purchased by Grafton and became the center of the campus that specializes in services to emotionally, behaviorally, and developmentally challenged children.

Continue west on Harry Byrd Highway. Look left for Norwood, with its distinctive tree-lined driveway.

S Norwood: Built for Louis Neill in 1820, this 2-story brick house with flanking wings is one of the finest examples of Federal-style architecture in the county.

Notice the open rolling hills to the right, part of the Audley estate.

T Audley: Built ca. 1795 by Warner Washington II, son of Warner Washington of Fairfield. Audley was later home to Nellie Parke Custis Lewis, the adopted granddaughter of George Washington and the 2nd wife of Maj. Lawrence Lewis, his nephew. Prize-winning thoroughbred horses are raised here today.

At the traffic light (approximately 0.4 mile), turn left onto East Main Street to view Clermont (0.2 mile on left).

U Clermont: The earliest section of the Clermont house was constructed in 1756 by Thomas Wadlington, making it the earliest known extant building in the county. The 361-acre farm is owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia and is open to the public on a limited basis. (540) 955-0102 www.clermontfarm.org

Continue along East Main Street back to the beginning of the tour.

Tour 3: Chapel Historic District
approximately 25 miles (1 hour, 15 minutes)

Begin tour at intersection of E. Main and S. Church streets in Berryville. Proceed south along S. Church, noting the following houses of particular interest until reaching Josephine Street (0.4 mile).

A Crow's Nest (117 S. Church, on right): This large brick house, now apartments, was constructed in 1850 by wealthy merchant Thomas Crow. In the early 1900s, Crow's two daughters ran a boarding house here, catering to Washingtonians coming to escape the summer heat.

B The Knoll (227 S. Church, on right): Taking up an entire block, this large frame house was constructed ca. 1895 in the Queen Anne style.

C House (314 S. Church, on left): A school for young men was located in this mid-19th-century brick house during the 1880s and 90s. Known as Shenandoah University School, it was operated by Capt. W. N. McDonald. Dormitories were housed in the two buildings next door (316 and 320 S. Church, on left).

D House (324 S. Church, on left): This building, sited just off the street, was once the tollhouse for the Berryville-Millwood Turnpike.

Turn left onto Josephine Street and note the Historic Highway Marker on the right. It provides a synopsis of the community's history. Continue along Josephine Street and turn around at its end.

E Josephine City: Founded in the 1870s, Josephine City was once the thriving center of the county's African-American community. Markers at the church, the school, and the cemetery present more detailed information about the community and its citizens. The Josephine School Community Museum and the Clarke County African-American Cultural Center is located at 303 Josephine Street (next to the Johnson-Williams Apartments). (540) 955-5512 www.jschoolmuseum.org

Come back to S. Church Street and turn left. Turn left again onto Lord Fairfax Highway (340) at the stop sign. Proceed 0.3 mile south and turn right onto Senseny Road (657). Continue 0.8 mile and look for the large brick house on right.

F Avenel: Constructed in 1847 and called Ellwood, this brick house was the home of the Gold family, local farmers and historians. The 6th Avenel is depicted in the 1979 film The Virginian.

At the traffic light (approximately 0.4 mile), turn left onto East Main Street to view Clermont (0.2 mile on left).

D Powhatan School: The private K-8 school was gifted this property in 1957. The large Victorian house known as Powhatan burned in 1988 and was replaced with modern school buildings.

Continue along Bethel Church Road and enter the village of Millwood.

E Millwood: This 18th-century village grew around a large commercial gristmill near Carter Hall, the plantation of Col. Nathaniel Burwell. Following the Civil War, Millwood became a settlement for freed blacks and tradesmen. The village retains much of its 18th-century character and contains a variety of dwellings, commercial buildings, and churches.

The Millwood Driving/Walking Tour is on the reverse. That tour ends at the entrance to Carter Hall. Return to the junction with Millwood Road, turn left and continue onto Millwood Road past the mill complex and head out of the village. At the fork in the road, continue left (723), and in 0.5 mile at the curve in the road, look left.

F Carter Hall Mill and Miller's House: This mill complex, with its 1796 stone mill and a mid-19th-century frame house, is located on Spout Run. Smaller than the public merchant mill at Millwood, it served only the needs of the Carter Hall plantation.

Continue on the road, noting the view of Ashby Gap, the natural Blue Ridge Mountain gap straight ahead. It was the main entrance into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and thus providing access via Route 50. In 1.3 miles, notice the granite Civil War marker on the left side of the road.

G Vineyard Fight: On 16 December 1864, Clarke County native Lt. John Russell led a 60-man contingent of Mosby's Rangers in a skirmish with 65 members of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry near the Vineyard farm north of here. This marker is one of 10 that were erected throughout the county in 1912 by the J.E.B. Stuart Camp of Confederate Veterans to commemorate "memorable engagements" that occurred in 1864 and 1865.

Turn left onto John Mosby Highway (Rt 50). Turn left, heading east and stay in left lane to turn left onto Swift Shoals Road (622) in 0.3 mile. Continue along Swift Shoals Road, one of the oldest roads in the county. The road graveled after passing under the Route 50 bridge.

Note the old steel abutment on the left, which carried the first (1904) bridge. Before that time, ferries operated across the river.

Driving along the road, enjoy vistas of the Shenandoah River on the left. In 1.5 miles on the left is "Blue Ball," a large hill on the other side of the river. In 0.3 mile, cross over Long Branch stream, which once powered several mills in the area, and then continue on the road 0.4 mile and look right to the house on the hill.

H White Post: This village grew around a white-painted marker that Thomas, Lord Fairfax, 6th Baron Cameron, (1693–1781) had erected in about 1750. A replica points the way to Fairfax's nearby estate, Greenway Court, from which he managed his 5-million-acre royal grant, the Northern Neck Proprietary, which encompassed what is now northern Virginia and eastern West Virginia. Although the original Greenway Court house was demolished, Fairfax's 1761 land office and other early outbuildings survive. A teenage George Washington was a surveyor for Lord Fairfax and a frequent visitor at Greenway Court. The village of White Post has a fine collection of 19th- and early-20th-century homes and churches.

Tour 4: Bear's Den Historic District
approximately 23 miles (40 minutes)

Begin the tour at the intersection of Wickliffe (608) and Shepherds Mill roads (612). Continue on Shepherds Mill Road heading southeast. In 0.6 mile, just past the intersection with Castleman Road (603), is the location of the hamlet of Bristow.

A Bristow/Bristow Station: Named for the first African-American landowner, Brister Holmes, this small community once had a school, a church, both demolished, and a handful of dwellings. In 1869, the land was purchased from Alfred L. P. LaRue, who also sold land to African Americans for the community of Lewisville.

Continue along Shepherds Mill Road for approximately 0.8 mile and, when descending the hill, look left.

B Arcadia: This large brick dwelling was constructed in 1852 by Parkinson Shepherd. Across the road to the right is the log miller's house for Shepherd's Mill. Also along Wheat Spring Branch. Also known as Starkey's Mill and Baughman's Mill, the stone mill building was demolished in the 1950s. At one time, it was the most productive mill in the county.

Continue 0.5 mile until the intersection with Harry Byrd Highway (Rt 7). Turn left and head east. In 0.3 mile, look right to a house on a hill surrounded by trees.

C Glenwood: This 2-story, Greek Revival-style dwelling was constructed in 1853 by Henry Castleman.

Continue 0.7 mile and turn left onto Castleman Road (603). Note the Civil War Trails Marker on the right. Continue to the second bend in the road (0.7 mile), then look right.

D Whitehaven/Ware's Mill: This 2-story brick house was built ca. 1830 by Henry Castleman, and may have served as a miller's house for Ware's Mill. Few traces of the mill, which was sited across the road, remain.

Continue along Castleman Road and notice the steep banks which suggests that this is an old road that has been worn down over the years. In 0.4 mile, turn right at Cool Spring Lane to continue to Holy Cross Abbey and continue down the road to the gift shop parking lot.

E Cool Spring (Holy Cross Abbey): Built by James Wormley in 1784, the limestone mansion now serves as the Holy Cross Abbey of the Cistercian Order of the Roman Catholic Church. Cool Spring was the site of an 1864 Confederate Catholic Church. John Early's troops over units of the Army of West Virginia. The battle was the largest Civil War military engagement in Clarke County. (540) 955-1425 www.hcava.org

Turn around and return to Harry Byrd Highway (Rt 7). The area

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below the bridge was the site of Castleman's Ferry, a depot for river traffic to Alexandria via Harper's Ferry. At the junction with Harry Byrd Highway, look up to the house on the hilltop straight ahead.

F North Hill: The original log cabin core of the house was built in the last quarter of the 1700s. Associated with the Mercer, Snickers, Carter, and Castleman families, the dwelling has been expanded over the years. During the 1920s, it was known as Castleman's Inn, catering to tourists.

Turn left (east) onto Harry Byrd Highway (Rt 7) and head up the mountain. At the crest (Snickers' Gap), in 2.8 miles, turn right onto Blue Ridge Mountain Road (601). In 0.5 mile, turn right into Bear's Den at 18393 Blue Ridge Mountain Road and proceed to the parking lot near the house.

G Bear's Den: Now owned by the Appalachian Trail Conference and used as a lodge for hikers along the Appalachian Trail, this massive stone dwelling employs Tudor-style elements to resemble a medieval building. Washington, DC, physician Huron Lawson constructed it as a summer house in 1933-34 using Portuguese stonemasons who lived nearby. Lawson's wife, Francesca, was an accomplished opera singer and held concerts in the curved "acoustically-friendly" living room. The property also had a petting zoo. Walk behind the building to the Bear's Den Rocks, a spectacular observation point above the Shenandoah Valley. (540) 554-8708 www.bearsdencenter.org

Turn right onto Blue Ridge Mountain Road and continue, noting several stone dwellings along both sides of the road that were constructed as summer houses during the late 19th and early 20th centuries by wealthy Washingtonians to enjoy the cool mountain air. Proceed 0.9 mile, then turn right onto Eagle Rock Lane to turn around. Proceed back and cross over Harry Byrd Highway (Rt 7). Continue north along Raven Rocks Road (601) to see additional buildings of the same era. Turn around at the end of Raven Rocks Road (Virginia state line) in 1.6 miles, where the road becomes graveled. Proceed back (1.6 miles) to Harry Byrd Highway (Rt 7) and turn right (west). Proceed 0.3 mile and turn right onto Pine Grove Road (679). Note the parking area for Appalachian Trail hikers. This road is old Route 7, and the large bend as it descends is known as Horseshoe Curve. Follow the road down into the village of Pine Grove.

H Pine Grove: This small mountain community dates to the 19th century and includes several dwellings, the Good Shepherd Episcopal Church (1909), the former school (now a dwelling), and several commercial buildings. Irishman John Bell was one of the earliest settlers in the community, having purchased land in 1775.

Continue along Pine Grove Road until it comes back to Harry Byrd Highway (Rt 7). Turn right and continue down the mountain. Just before the Shenandoah River, in 0.7 mile, turn right onto Parker Lane (F-709), which becomes graveled, and continue to the parking lot.

I Cool Spring Battlefield (1400 Parker Lane): This former golf course, now owned by Shenandoah University, contains 195 acres along the Shenandoah River and features more than five miles of paved recreational trails. It is the site of the 18 July 1864 Battle of Cool Spring, the largest Civil War engagement in Clarke County, which resulted in more than 800 casualties. www.su.edu/venue/cool-spring/

J The Retreat: This 18th-century house is a private residence that was built in the 1790s by Gen. Thomas Parker, an officer in both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. It then became the home of Parker's nephew, Judge Richard E. Parker, who served on the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. It was Judge Richard E. Parker's son, also a judge named Richard Parker, who tried and sentenced John Brown in nearby Charles Town in 1859. In the 1950s, the property was developed into a country and golf club.

Read the markers at Cool Spring to learn more about the battle. This ends the tour.

Tour 5: Boyce, Millwood, White Post & Greenway Historic District
approximately 22 miles (1 hour, 15 minutes)

Begin the tour at Boyce Elementary School (West Main Street, Route 723)

A Town of Boyce: Boyce, founded in 1880 with the arrival of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, was named for Col. Upton Boyce, who helped persuade the railroad to pass through Clarke County. The commercial buildings on Main Street, the S-curve of the railroad station, and the numerous picturesque churches offer visitors a glimpse into a turn-of-the-century railroad town.

The Boyce Driving Tour is on the reverse. That tour ends at the former Railroad Station (2 Howards Lane). Return to East Main Street, turning right to continue east out of Boyce. The street becomes Millwood Road (723).

B Saratoga (0.2 mile on right; not visible from the road): Hessian prisoners (German mercenaries employed by the British) built this limestone house around 1780 for Gen. Daniel Morgan. It was named for Morgan's Revolutionary War victory near Saratoga Springs, New York.

Continue on Millwood Road and in 0.3 mile look left.

C Scaleby: The Gilpins, a Baltimore railroad family, built the 22,000 sq. ft. Georgian Revival-style mansion with steel girder construction in 1909-1911. The architect, also from Baltimore, was Howard Sill.

Continue on Millwood Road .03 mile and look right.

G Salem Church: One of a handful of stone churches in the county, this 1½-story chapel was constructed ca. 1810 for a Baptist congregation. A small cemetery is located behind the building.

Turn left onto Pyletown Road (620). Look right in 0.3 mile.

H The Briars: The large 2-story stuccoed stone house was constructed ca. 1820 for Dr. Robert Powell Page. After the Civil War, his daughter and her husband, noted 19th-century novelist John Esten Cooke, lived here.

Continue along the road and note the dips, hills, and steep banks that reflect its long use as the original road to Winchester. In 1.7 miles, turn left onto Summerville Road (652). On the right, notice the stone fencing with weatherboard on top. In 0.8 mile is the entrance to Walnut Hall (house not visible from the road), the estate associated with the fencing that once surrounded it.

I Walnut Hall: This horse farm was developed in the 1920s by William DuPont, Jr., of Wilmington, Delaware. Originally part of Annfield, the property was transformed into a state-of-the-art thoroughbred breeding and training operation with multiple barns and stables.

Continue on the road around the bend where Summerville Road becomes Annfield Road. Continue straight on Annfield Road (633) and look left in 0.7 mile.

J Annfield: This Georgian-style limestone house was built by Matthew Page in the 1790s for his wife, Ann Meade Page, sister of Episcopal bishop and county resident, William Meade. Ann Page was well known for her abolitionist work and support of the American Colonization Society, an organization that called for the resettlement of emancipated slaves in Liberia, West Africa. Mary Custis (later Mrs. Robert E. Lee) was born here.

Continue on Annfield Road for 1.5 miles and turn right at the intersection with Lord Fairfax Highway (340), heading south. Look left in 0.2 mile to the large brick house on left.

K Woodley: Built in the late 1830s by Daniel W. Sowers, Woodley is a stately 2-story brick home. The Blue Ridge Hunt Point-to-Point races are held here annually in March and are open to the public.

In 0.6 mile, move into the center lane and turn left onto Bishop Meade Road (255). Straight ahead on the right are Old Chapel and Burwell Cemetery. Parking is in front of the church.

L Old Chapel: Considered the oldest Episcopal church west of the Blue Ridge, this stone chapel was built in 1793, replacing an earlier log building. Col. Nathaniel Burwell of Carter Hall and Edmund Randolph, governor of Virginia and the first U.S. Attorney General, are buried here, as are many Confederate soldiers and early Clarke County families. The small white building behind the chapel is the former Old Chapel School, an example of a late-19th-century public school.

Continue on Bishop Meade Road under the railroad truss bridge (ca. 1930) that carries the Norfolk Southern Railroad, originally the Shenandoah Valley Railroad. Immediately turn left onto Briggs Road (617). Continue to the bend and note the old road to the left that used to cross the railroad and the building on the other side of the tracks. This was the Briggs rail stop. Continue around the curve and look right.

M Chapel Spring: The earliest section of this dwelling is constructed of stone. For many years it was associated with the Briggs family, namesake of the nearby railroad stop.

Continue along Briggs Road (617). At junction with Harry Byrd Road (0.7 mile), continue straight. In 0.8 mile to the left is Stobsfield, a house moved by this family to this location in the 1950s. Continue 0.5 mile until the road turns into gravel (621). Continue straight along this road, which bisects the Springsbury property, now home to Casey Trees. The barn at the bottom of the hill was built for brood mares in the late 1930s. Farther along the road to the right is a tenant house, the main office for the nursery operation. It was constructed ca. 1900 as a tenant house for a larger adjacent farm that was incorporated into the Springsbury property. Look left to view the large Springsbury house.

N Springsbury: The earliest section of this brick house was constructed in the 1790s by John Holker, the first French consul-general to the United States. George and Marie Greenhalgh purchased the property in the late 1930s and hired Boston architects Perry, Shaw and Hepburn (of Colonial Williamsburg fame) to transform it into a Colonial Revival-style mansion. Moving from Toledo, Ohio, the Greenhalghs sought to create a model farm for the raising and training of show horses. In 1958, the property was purchased by Eugene Casey, whose widow donated the 700-acre farm to Casey Trees in 2008.

Continue along Briggs Road (617). As junction with the old rail line along the Shenandoah River for 0.7 mile to the intersection with Locke's Mill Road. Before turning left onto Locke's Mill (613), look straight ahead at the building beside the road to the right.

O Locke's Mill: The original mill was associated with Springsbury and was known as Holker's Mill. It was replaced by the current building in the early 1900s and has recently been restored to a functioning mill, one of two in the county, which once boasted several dozen.

Follow the road (621), making the sharp turn to the left and continue along the Shenandoah River for 0.7 mile to the intersection with John Mosby Highway (Rt 50). Turn left (west), and proceed 1.5 miles to the intersection with Lord Fairfax Highway (340). Turn right onto Lord Fairfax Highway and proceed north toward Boyce.

As you enter Boyce in 1.3 mile, look right at Mount Zion Baptist Church (1890) and the former African-American Boyce School (1885). At the flashing lights, turn left onto West Main Street (723) back to the beginning of the tour.

I Bethel Church: Baptists constructed this brick church in 1833 on the site of an earlier Quaker log meeting house. The building, largely unaltered, features oil lighting and four separate entrances – one each for the black, white, male, and female members of the congregation. It opens for special events twice a year. Behind the church is the former Bethel School, now a private residence.

Go back to Swift Shoals Road and turn left. In 0.5 mile, cross over Red Gate Road and continue straight ahead on Borden Spring Road (622), which is graveled. In 0.3 mile, look right to view Long Branch house.

J Long Branch Plantation: Construction on this Federal-style brick home began about 1811 by a descendant of Robert 'King' Carter, Robert Carter Burwell. He died in the War of 1812, and Maj. Hugh M. Nelson completed the house in the Greek Revival-style in the 1840s. It was restored in 1989 by Harry Isaacs, a Baltimore industrialist, who created a private foundation that operates the property as a house museum. Open for tours. (540) 837-1856 www.visitlongbranch.org

Continue along Borden Spring Road, which becomes paved after its junction with Nelson Road. Continue, and at the bend in the road, look right at the brick house on the hill.

K Providence: This 2-story Federal-style brick dwelling was constructed ca. 1809 by wealthy farmer John Kerfoot. According to tradition, bricks kilned on the property were used to build Bethel Church.

Continue 0.3 mile to the junction with Carters Line Road (627), and turn right. This road is so-named because it follows the southern edge of George Carter's Tract, one of several portions of Col. Robert 'King' Carter's 1730 land grant from Thomas, Lord Fairfax.

In 2.2 miles is the junction with White Post Road (658). Look left at the large brick house.

L Mesilla: This impressive mid-19th-century brick house is notable for its Greek Revival-style detailing and its fine collection of outbuildings, including a stone slave quarters and a smokehouse.

The White Post Driving Tour is on the reverse. That tour ends at Meadea (300 Berrys Ferry Road), headed out of the village.

Continue 0.4 mile across the railroad tracks. The small frame train station on the right was built ca. 1910 and the former commercial building on the left ca. 1940. Continue along the road on the right, and turn left onto Tuleyries Lane (graveled). This is the rear entrance to Blandy Experimental Farm. Continue along Tuleyries Lane, and in 1 mile, look left toward the house on the hill.

N Tuleyries: This Federal-style mansion was constructed in 1833 by Joseph Tuley, Jr., son of the Millwood tanner. Its name melds the family name with that of the Tuileries, a French royal palace. Local folk suggested it be called "Hide Park." The surviving outbuildings are some of the most interesting in the county.

Continue along Tuleyries Lane. At the junction with Blandy Farm Lane, turn right and proceed to the parking area on right. The kiosk provides guides to the many walking tours you can take at Blandy.

O State Arboretum of Virginia and Blandy Experimental Farm: Originally part of the Tuleyries plantation, these 712 acres were devised to the University of Virginia in 1926 by New York stockbroker Graham F. Blandy. An imposing 10-room brick slave quarters built 1825-1830 was expanded in 1943 and converted to laboratories and faculty housing. An arboretum was planted on 175 acres of the property, with the remaining acreage used for environmental research or leased for farming. Blandy was designated the State Arboretum of Virginia in 1986. (540) 837-1758 blandy.virginia.edu

Exit left from the parking area and proceed 0.4 mile to the junction with John Mosby Highway (Rt 50). Turn left (west), and proceed 1.5 miles to the intersection with Lord Fairfax Highway (340). Turn right onto Lord Fairfax Highway and proceed north toward Boyce.

Clarke County, Virginia

Historic District Driving & Walking Tour Map