

ance (R) to GREENVILLE, 0.7 m.,
ating one room of an older house.
owned in the 1860's by the Reverend
g on battlefield maps as the Compton
war. Drummond Wheeler (1753-c.
nd probably built the original house.
eeler in 1808, and in 1834 it was
xander Compton acquired it from

y graves are unmarked. Among the
erable inscriptions are: Adelaide S.
severe affliction with Christian resig-
e of eternal rest in her Redeemer;"
eeler, Cora A. Wheeler—all infants.
gstreet's corps, strung out north and
o the westward, faced Greenville on
nated a short distance to the north.
he Federal army on the evening of
mentarily engulfed the house, then

ton, daughter of the minister, con-
fighting:

while we were getting breakfast the
e. There had been skirmishing about
me straggling back, one wounded in
wound, and he stayed on the porch
he was joined by his comrades, two
on the back porch. They took great
Southern soldiers back of our barn,
notice and stayed there until night,
ided man—he stayed with us.

from the junction with County 622,
at WELLINGTON, a small commu-
old Beedle Place, Wellington Farm,
who owned the original Wellington,
the 1850's.

2 to a junction with County 674,
to LARKINTON, 1.4 m., a modern
r two rooms of a house dating back
that Thomas Larkin settled on this
e was then standing. In 1801 Larkin
Benjamin Dulany and his son, Ben-
nained in the Larkin family for six

a junction with County 621.
(R) to POPLAR SPRING, a much
on 217 acres of land acquired from
undiff. The property passed through

the hands of the Shaws, Shirleys, and in 1849 to John Monroe, who, at
his death, left it to his daughter Susan. It is still known as the Old Monroe
Place. During the Second Battle of Manassas the house was virtually within
Longstreet's lines.

Susan Monroe was known affectionately throughout the neighborhood
as "Miss Sue." The story is told of how her mother stood in the doorway
during the Second Battle of Manassas while the shelling continued, refusing
to take shelter in the cellar with the rest of the family. That night the little
girl is said to have crept through the darkness, ministering to the dying and
taking messages to be delivered to families back home. Throughout the
years that followed she continued to haunt the battlefield locating the
graves of the Confederate dead. Through her efforts many bodies were
removed to the cemetery near Groveton. Miss Sue was a familiar figure
in her small black bonnet, as she rode over the countryside to render services
wherever there was illness or death.

At 4.2 m. on U. S. 211-U. S. 29 is a 50-acre field, part of the Con-
way Robinson Memorial State Forest, which has been set aside as a
WILD FLOWER SANCTUARY, the only one in the state. Twenty-
five acres have been allotted to the Virginia Garden Club, and 25 to
the Daughters of the American Revolution. Though a small stone
marker has been set up by each organization, no wild flowers are in
evidence yet (1940).

The pine and other trees of the *CONWAY ROBINSON MEM-
ORIAL STATE FOREST* stretch along the highway on the north
side at 4.8 m. Two entrances (R) lead to picnic grounds. On February
14, 1938, Miss Agnes Conway Robinson conveyed to the Common-
wealth of Virginia, through the Conway Robinson Memorial Park
Association, 400 acres in memory of her father, the eminent jurist and
author, Conway Robinson (1805-1884).

At 5.9 m. is a junction (R) with State 55 on the edge of the scat-
tered village of *GAINESVILLE*. The main tour follows this route after
pausing for a side tour on U. S. 211-U. S. 29, which continues straight
ahead.

The little hamlet of Gainesville, now made up of a filling station, a
handful of houses, and a few stores, was in the early days a stagecoach
stop on the Alexandria-Warrenton Turnpike, though, until the middle of
the nineteenth century, it was quite innocent of a name. Many people
traveled this way on the eighteenth century Shenandoah-Dumfries Road,
rich in legend, which crossed the Alexandria Road and continued eastward
via Linton's Ford and the future site of Brentsville. After the Revolution
this road, as part of the Alexandria system, brought wheat from the plan-
tations near Salem (Marshall) and collected flour from the mills on Broad
Run. Later, traffic having been diverted at Bristow, the road passed