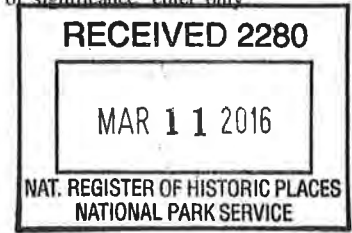


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Listed  
VLR: 3/19/2009  
NRHP: 4/21/2016

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District

Other names/site number: DHR No. 030-5514

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by The Plains to the west and the Bull Run Mountains to the east and contains parts of John Marshall Highway (VA Rt. 55), Bust Head Road (Rt. 628), and Hopewell Road (Rt. 601)

City or town: Broad Run State: VA County: Fauquier & Prince William

Not For Publication:  N/A

Vicinity:  X

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

<p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive;">Stephanie B. Williams</p> <p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p> <p><u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u></p> <p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive;">3.9.16</p> <p><b>Date</b></p>
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p><b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p><b>Date</b></p>
<p><b>Title :</b></p>	<p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Patrick W. Andrews  
Signature of the Keeper

4/21/2016  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>128</u>	<u>169</u>	buildings
<u>37</u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u>19</u>	<u>53</u>	structures
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>187</u>	<u>225</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 21

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling; Secondary Structure

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store; Department Store; Restaurant

GOVERNMENT: Post Office

EDUCATION: School

RELIGION: Religious Facility

FUNERARY: Cemetery

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Processing; Agricultural Field; Agricultural Outbuilding;

Storage; Animal Facility

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Manufacturing Facility; Extractive Facility;

Mill Race

DEFENSE: Battle Site; Military Facility

LANDSCAPE: Garden; Forest; Natural Feature

TRANSPORTATION: Rail-Related; Road Related (Vehicular)

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling; Secondary Structure

GOVERNMENT: Post Office, Public Works

RELIGION: Religious Facility

FUNERARY: Cemetery

RECREATION/CULTURE: Museum

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Field; Agricultural Outbuilding; Storage;

Animal Facility

LANDSCAPE: Conservation Area; Natural Feature

TRANSPORTATION: Rail-Related; Road Related (Vehicular); Pedestrian Related

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: I-house; Hall-Parlor; Central Hall

NO STYLE

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE NINETEENTH- AND TWENTIETH-CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival;

Neo-Classical Revival; Craftsman/Bungalow

LATE VICTORIAN: Folk Victorian

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE: Slate; BRICK; METAL: Tin;  
ASPHALT; WOOD: Weatherboard, Log; SYNTHETICS: Vinyl; OTHER: Cinder Block

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District is a remarkably intact agricultural landscape that exemplifies Virginia's historic rural environment and separates this region from the more developed and altered lands to the east. The area maintains many of its fields, pastures, forests, and orchards that remind its older residents of times past, recalling a landscape largely unchanged in its appearance, but disrupted more often than not by the sounds and motion of a changing society. The best documented historic dwellings in the district were identified and described during architectural surveys of the region in 1937 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and in 1978 and 1979 by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, while only three properties, Heflin's Store (030-0520; 1 contributing resource), Beverley (Chapman's) Mill (076-0002; 1 contributing resource), and Galemont (030-0521; 10 contributing resources), are currently listed on the national and state registers. The district contains all or portions of two proposed historic districts, the Chapman's/Beverley Mill Historic District (076-5311) and the Little Georgetown Rural Historic District (030-5168), and partially encompasses the Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield (030-1016; 9 contributing resources), listed on the state and national registers in 1999. The district boundaries encompass a consistent geographic and cultural landscape, unified through historical connections and an intact viewshed, with, in



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addition to the 20 aforementioned contributing resources, 187 contributing and 225 non-contributing resources.

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### Narrative Description

Located along the eastern border of northern Fauquier County, spanning Interstate 66 and Virginia Route 55 (John Marshall Highway), the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District (030-5514) extends along Broad Run and is surrounded by the Bull Run Mountains to the east, Fishback Ridge and Griffiths Mountain to the north, the village of The Plains to the west, and the rolling hills surrounding Pignut Mountain to the south, encompassing approximately 9,500 acres.<sup>1</sup> This unified agricultural landscape, containing pastures, fields, mountainsides, forests, rolling hills, and swift running streams is connected historically and today by the roads, railways, dwellings, mills, and stores that create a visual experience strongly reminiscent of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most important, though, are the deep historical connections between the residents of this district, representing immigrants from the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries, who continue to contribute to the community's preservation of the district's historic landscape.

Archival records for forty-two architectural properties and a portion of one battlefield were reviewed at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources prior to the nomination of this district. These 42 properties were inventoried as a result of two county-wide assessments: the Works Progress Administration historical property survey in 1937 and the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission-sponsored architectural survey in 1978 and 1979. Additional individual site registrations were made by landowners and interested scholars.

The Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District includes much of the Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield (NRHP 1999; 030-1016) and contains all or portions of the previously proposed (but not formally listed) Little Georgetown (030-5168) and Chapman's/Beverley Mill (076-5311) historic districts that were recommended eligible for listing on the State and National Registers by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Three individual properties within the proposed district have been listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places: Heflin's Store (030-0520), listed in 2004, Galemont (030-0521) listed in 2012, and Beverley (Chapman's) Mill (076-0002), listed in 1971; the latter spans the Fauquier/Prince William County line and is the only portion of the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District that extends into Prince William County.

The Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District (030-5514) encompasses all of these properties and districts due to the intact historic setting that surrounds and defines a remarkable concentration of resources together reflecting a unified, significant, and intact cultural landscape. Its acreage comprises an historic commercial and agricultural community, intrinsically connected with the fields, streams, rolling hills, roadways, and railways that span the late eighteenth through early twentieth centuries. The district contains 211 parcels with 187 contributing

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<sup>1</sup> The Plains Historic District (311-5001) was listed in the NRHP in 2014.

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resources (as well as 21 contributing resources previously listed in the NRHP). While there are 225 non-contributing resources within the district boundaries, primarily late twentieth-century dwellings and outbuildings, these do not notably disrupt the overall architectural, archaeological, and visual integrity of the district.

The highest concentrations of standing historic resources are located in the vicinity of the hamlets of Hopewell and Little Georgetown near the Hopewell and Thoroughfare Gaps in the Bull Run Mountains. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, they served as focal points for the community of farmers, merchants, and craftsmen who lived in and near these villages and on the larger farms and plantations in the central and western parts of the district. Several of the buildings and archaeological sites pre-date the establishment of these unincorporated hamlets.

The next group of resources date to the first half of the nineteenth century, and includes a handful of historic farms settled during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, with extant historic houses dating primarily to the early to mid-nineteenth century, with alterations and expansions during the mid- to late nineteenth century. These farms include Avenel (030-5514-0097), Roland (030-5514-0023), Kinloch (030-5514-0103), Galemont (NRHP 2012; 030-5514-0121), Beulah (030-5514-0112), and Rock Valley (030-5514-0111). The primary dwellings of the latter two are no longer extant but the properties retain early outbuildings and landscape features, while Kinloch has an early twentieth-century dwelling on the same site as the previous house. These and other similar houses within the district began as vernacular one-room buildings or with simple center hall plans, and later grew with additions incorporating Greek Revival and Victorian-era elements popular during the nineteenth century. Few significant changes were made to the majority of these resources during the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, resulting in a notably high level of architectural integrity for the district as a whole. Architecturally, two of these properties stand out: Afton Farm (030-5514-0011) and Roland both exhibit Federal-style design and date from the early and mid-nineteenth century, respectively. The use of Federal elements at Roland is an interesting late use of this style. Kinloch is also exceptional, having been constructed in 1933 as a replacement for two earlier buildings, but incorporating elements of the earlier buildings within its fabric, a practice often used at the height of Virginia's Colonial Revival movement. Other historic domestic buildings identified within the district include the McSweeney House (030-5514-0109), Meadow View (Humphrey Howdershell house [030-5514-0072, 44FQ0278]), Green Mont farm (030-5514-0110), Mountain View (030-5514-0056), and Mountain End (030-5514-0055).

The Civil War and the economic downturn that followed resulted in a significant decrease in new building activity as families invested what little money they had in their pre-existing houses. Beulah (030-5514-0112) and Galemont (NRHP 2010; 030-5514-0121) are two examples where property owners invested heavily in significant additions and renovations. In contrast to private dwellings, community members did join together to invest in construction of churches and schools, including the Church of Our Savior/Little Georgetown church (030-5514-0003), the Whittle Chapel in Hopewell (030-5514-0081, 44FQ0275 [demolished]), Hopewell School (030-

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5514-0065), and the Red Hill School south of Little Georgetown (030-5514-0052, 44FQ0254). Mills were also repaired and occasionally expanded during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Today, knowledge of the historic district's architecture dating to the turn of the century is hindered by the loss of many resources during the last thirty years as assorted abandoned and decrepit buildings have been taken down or collapsed. However, many of these properties are now known archaeological sites, including the store, tavern, blacksmith shop and many of the dwellings along the south side of Hopewell Road (Rt. 601) (030-5514-0081, 44FQ0275), and similar buildings in Little Georgetown (030-5514-0115, 44FQ0277 [demolished] and 030-5514-0120, 44FQ0253). Despite the loss of their above-ground architectural elements, these sites continue to hold the potential to tell us much about this period in the district's history.

In addition, the district is peppered with small family cemeteries, such as those of the Owens (030-5514-0036), Sinclair (030-5514-0061), and Howdershell families (030-5514-0072, 44FQ0278). The family cemeteries were used primarily during the late nineteenth century, but also extend before the Civil War and as far back as the early nineteenth century. There are also significant historic roadbeds surviving in the district, including two earlier incarnations of the Manassas Gap Road. The Manassas Gap railroad replaced portions of the earlier road (030-5514-0102) in 1852 and a new road (030-5514-0114) was built to the south. Surviving portions of the earlier road were used by Confederate and Union soldiers as they battled over Thoroughfare Gap. These and many smaller, undocumented roads formed the basis for transportation and communication in the region, but the costs of maintaining them in suitable condition for automobile traffic, and decreasing activity in the area, led to their abandonment and disuse in the second quarter of the twentieth century.

Houses and other buildings constructed in the mid- to late twentieth century and twenty first century are scattered across the district and do not conform to any specific architectural style or regional trend. They represent the handful of residents who have moved into the district over the last fifty years, but their low numbers and wide distribution ensure that they do not influence the district's overall high level of integrity of location, setting, workmanship, materials, design, feeling, and association. While many of the older dwellings underwent improvements and modifications, including the introduction of plumbing and electricity, as well as the construction of garages, horse stables, and asphalt driveways, they retain an enduring character befitting the historic and agricultural nature of the district.

### RESOURCE ANALYSIS

The rural nature of this historic agricultural landscape is epitomized by the way the buildings and structures dotting the landscape interact with the environment. The dwellings are generally situated on the highest elevations within individual properties, surrounded by rolling topography of open agricultural fields, verdant pastures, and thick patches of woodlots covering hilltops, steep slopes, and small spring-fed valleys. The patchwork forests separate many of the properties

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from one another while also paralleling old fence lines, springs, and former roadbeds, thus helping to preserve the district's historic setting. The roads within the district, both current and historic, mark the essential lines of circulation that connected families with each other and, ultimately, with the outside world. They also attracted Union and Confederate armies traveling through the area during the Civil War. The creeks and runs that cut through the lowest areas of the district and plummet from the mountainsides provided the water energy necessary to drive mills, the impetus for both processing wheat and corn while also sparking interest in mercantile endeavors. Even with the construction of a handful of new houses in the twentieth century, and the building of U.S. Interstate 66 through Thoroughfare Gap, the land and the people who live within the bounds of the district have largely resisted change, both in their agricultural lifestyle and in the appearance of their dwellings and businesses. While the loss of most of the mills, a train station, slave quarters, and a few select houses has created some gaps in the historic architectural landscape, their sites have largely been left untouched, and their destruction has left significant archaeological resources that may yield tremendous information about the history of this region.

The Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District is bound together by the viewshed looking west from the Bull Run Mountains, but is also a product of several views towards the mountains, including the view east from the crest of Headache Hill (just south of The Plains) and the view north from the edge of the Pignut Mountains. The combination of a unified viewshed and well-preserved historic resources captures the region's complex and layered past.

The architectural and archaeological resources of the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District can be divided into several distinct groups matching a period of significance from the late eighteenth through early twentieth centuries: the mid-to-late eighteenth-century settlements associated with the initial plantations, mills, roads, and waterways that changed the district from frontier to agricultural landscape; the building boom of large and small farms throughout the district during the first half of the nineteenth century; the emergence of Hopewell and Little Georgetown as distinct hamlets during the nineteenth century; and the period of economic struggle and limited growth spanning the post-Civil War era through to the early twentieth century.

The ruins of the NRHP-listed Beverley (Chapman's) Mill (030-5514-0092), adjacent to U.S. Interstate 66 as it cuts through Thoroughfare Gap, stand as a silent beacon to nearly 275 years of settlement and cultural growth that created the enduring agricultural landscape that survives today. Its historic and natural setting starkly contrasts with the enormous change and recent development that begins immediately east of the Bull Run Mountains in Prince William County. The five-and-a-half story gristmill began as a smaller, three-story building in 1742 and has always straddled the boundary between Fauquier and Prince William counties and served residents to the east and west. Established by the Chapman family, dozens of stonemasons, laborers, and enslaved African Americans worked to construct the massive mill and divert Broad Run through a mill race to this crucial location, where it drops 87 feet in its 1,300-foot passage through the gap, to power massive grinding stones and produce flour. At the height of the mill's

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production as many as 75 barrels of flour per day were for sale in Alexandria and other markets along the eastern seaboard of the United States. The mill was rebuilt at least twice, in 1858 and after the Civil War. It incorporated nineteenth-century, roller-mill technology, increasing production capacity to sustain its business into the mid-twentieth century when it finally closed. While it is one of the first mills constructed in the region, and gained notoriety for its productivity, size, and role as a landmark and Civil War battlefield, Beverley (Chapman's) Mill was just one of many mills that dotted the streams and runs flowing east into Broad Run and Little Bull Run.

The fertile valleys and runs that constitute this historic agricultural landscape encouraged early settlers and later entrepreneurs to build a variety of related structures to profit from raising livestock and farming. Partially within the boundaries of the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District, the recommended-eligible Chapman's/Beverley Mill Historic District (076-5311) is one of the most notable historic landmarks in the region and encompasses a series of mill-related enterprises that took advantage of the topography and geographic setting of this key gap in the Bull Run Mountains. To the west of Beverley (Chapman's) Mill (030-5514-0092) and within the Chapman's/Beverley Mill Historic District (076-5311) stands the late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century ruin of a second stone mill, known as the Upper Mill (030-5514-0093, 44FQ0271). The late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century miller's house also stands abandoned and ruinous barely one hundred feet to the north. To the south are mill-related landscape features, including a mill race and pond modified in the twentieth century. The two mills straddle the Manassas Gap railroad (built in 1852-1853) which replaced the original Manassas Gap Road (030-5514-0102) that was cut through the district as early as the 1740s. On this property there is tremendous archaeological potential to illuminate much about the history of milling, the production of lime, mortar, and plaster, and quarrying of building stone. The mill ruins remain the most visible landmark in the region, a poignant reminder of the prosperity and industriousness enjoyed by this community.

There are very few standing structures or known archaeological sites dating to the eighteenth century in the district. While many individuals lived in the area and the sites of their houses are undoubtedly intact, no archaeological survey has taken place to search for and locate these resources. Beyond the small group of standing structures with probable eighteenth-century elements and one archaeological site, there are map projections and historic record references for several early farmsteads, a mill along the northern extent of Mill Run (north of Hopewell Road), and the Seirs Road Church, also known as the Bull Run Chapel, located adjacent to the Sinclair cemetery (030-5514-0061), Hopewell Gap, north of Hopewell Road.

Afton Farm (030-5514-0011), built ca. 1789, and the site of the late eighteenth-century Thomas Howdershell residence (030-5514-0073, 44FQ0258) are located at opposite ends of the district. Afton Farm is situated off Brookland Drive amidst rolling fields and forests at the southeastern end of the district, south of Little Georgetown. The house began as a one-room dwelling that was expanded in the early 1800s with a stair and living room, in 1947 with two rooms and a hall, and again with a kitchen addition in 1965. While the exterior appearance is typical of a mid-

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nineteenth-century, central-passage I-house featuring a three-bay front elevation and two stone and brick exterior-end chimneys, the interior details, such as Federal-period mantels, windows, and doors, confirm its early history as a one-and-a-half-story, single-cell house. The surrounding support buildings relate to two different periods, including a spring house and stone wall from the nineteenth century, and the barn and sheds from an extensive fruit orchard operation in the early twentieth century. Much less is known about the Thomas Howdershell residence. There are no less than three Howdershell dwellings and house sites identified within the district, and the family was among the first to settle the region in the mid-eighteenth century. The archaeological site 44FQ0258 consists of a ruinous house and related domestic debris. This house was destroyed in the late twentieth century, but historical accounts attribute it to the late eighteenth century. The site has the potential to yield information about a wide range of domestic and agricultural activities from the earliest settlements in the region through the mid-twentieth century.

The first thirty years of the nineteenth century in the district included a significant rise in the county's population and a corresponding increase in the construction of houses and mills. Many of the dwellings still stand today, with a handful potentially originating in the late eighteenth century. Resources constructed during the first quarter of the nineteenth century include the ca. 1810 McSweeney House (030-5514-0109, 44FQ0270), the ca. 1788-1817 Galemont House (030-5514-0121, 44FQ0263), the ca. 1800-1810 Humphrey Howdershell house at Meadow View with its associated family graveyard (030-5514-0072, 44FQ0278), the house once lived in by the Heflin family (030-5514-0115, 44FQ0277 [demolished]), ca. 1800 Rock Valley (030-5514-0111, 44FQ0269), ca. 1800 Rockley Farm House (030-5514-0071), ca. 1820 Kinburn (030-5514-0116), and the Sinclair cemetery (030-5514-0061).

Buildings from this period are characterized by their modest scale, generally of one-and-one-half stories with one room per floor, coursed stone foundations, frame or coursed stone walls, and gable chimneys. In each case this element of the building survives in association with other additions, but often is noticeable in the fabric of the building or in the extant foundations and archaeological remains. The buildings represent the first, or very early, architectural resource on each site and are significant for connecting the more expansive and opulent late nineteenth- and twentieth-century estates to their humble beginnings. While the surrounding acreage historically included numerous buildings to support the functions of these slavery-based agricultural enterprises, these early ancillary structures only rarely survive, such as at Rock Valley, where they remain as prominent elements of the landscape and as archaeological components. Rock Valley (030-5514-0111, 44FQ0269) was a two-story, three-bay frame house with end chimneys that was extensively added onto over the years. The original building was a small frame dwelling about 1840 with a two-story, two-bay stone addition along its northern end. The mansard roof that made the house memorable to passersby was added in the late nineteenth century. While the building burned in 1984, the property is recorded as an archaeological site and the early nineteenth-century stone meat house and springhouse, along with late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century frame barns and sheds survive.

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The Humphrey Howdershell house, known as Meadow View (030-5514-0072, 44FQ0278), began as a one-and-one-half-story stone house with a single room on each floor, built perhaps as early as the late eighteenth century. In the late nineteenth century (ca 1885), a two-story frame addition was built, and the original upper floor was raised to a full two stories. A large front porch built across the full width of the front elevation visually connected the two construction phases.

Perched on top of the highest hill on the property, overlooking extensive views across much of the district, is the individually NRHP-listed Galemont (030-5514-0121, 44FQ0263), a dwelling which incorporates four periods of construction. Beginning with a small stone dwelling dating to ca. 1778 with the first significant addition after 1817, this early house expanded throughout the nineteenth century, culminating with a substantial late Victorian addition in 1903 which transformed the house into the large vernacular dwelling it is today. The original house, a one-and-a-half or two-story, hall-and-parlor is now located at the back of the present residence, which appears as a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay I-house with more elaborate porch and gable detailing evocative of more refined late Victorian style.

Another group of buildings within the district date to the early nineteenth century but are not as well understood. For example, the ca. 1822 Blantyre House (030-5514-0006; 44FQ0267) burned in the early twentieth century but it retains archaeological potential to illuminate early nineteenth-century settlement of the area.

The Sinclair cemetery (030-5514-0061), located on a knoll north of Hopewell Road and one mile west of Hopewell Gap near the hamlet of Hopewell, includes the graves of the Sinclair family and their relations from the early through late nineteenth century. While many of the approximately fifty tombstones and grave markers were removed in the twentieth century, a single stone remained in 1988 for Robert Sinclair with the death year marked "18[ ]7". A photograph of another tombstone from the cemetery, now lost, is one of the earliest in the group, attributed to Martin Sinclair, who died on May 24, 1801.

A major sub-group of buildings dating from this period, extending in date of construction through to mid-century, include the ca. 1824 Avenel (030-5514-0097, 44FQ0264), the ca. 1818 Stone Mill (Stover's/William Skinker's/Trapp Branch Mill) (030-5514-0002, 44FQ0272), the ca. 1845 Heflin Store (030-5514-0004, 44FQ0277), the 1838 Upper Broad Run Baptist Church (030-5514-0048, 44FQ0253), ca. 1837 Beulah (Kalorama) (030-5514-0112, 44FQ0268), the ca. 1830 Owens House (Hopewell Farm) (030-5514-0047, 44FQ0276), the ca. 1840 East Hill/Finch-Squires House (030-5514-0119), the Owens family cemetery (030-5514-0036), the ca. 1840 Stony Hollow/Kirkpatrick Farm/Peake Cabin (030-5514-0042), the ca. 1840 Mountain View (030-5514-0056), and the ca. 1840 Mountain End (030-5514-0055). As with the earlier group of extant buildings, there are a wealth of archaeological resources known through various sources that add historical depth to these properties. The extant buildings at Avenel, Heflin Store, and the Upper Broad Run Baptist Church also are associated with archaeological components ranging from Virginia Indian encampments through to early twentieth-century house ruins. Other sites,

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such as Beulah (Kalorama) and the Stone Mill are largely archaeological in nature with significant and still visible landscape modifications marking their locations to passersby. Together, these resources flesh out this important period and help compensate for the loss of major buildings that once played a crucial role in the community.

The houses constructed from the 1830s through 1860 mark a significant shift in architectural style and elaboration. Larger, more ornate, and fashionable buildings were built as families grew wealthier, and access and communication between the agricultural region of northern Virginia and the expanding cities to the east became closer. Dwellings were built or expanded with multiple rooms on each floor. The central hall, or I-plan, was the most popular interior design, both in new construction as well as in earlier buildings undergoing expansion and renovation. Increased prosperity also led to finer decorative details to accompany the new doors, windows, and chimneys. While the construction materials largely stayed the same, including coursed stone foundations and chimneys, coursed stone or frame walls, wood-shingled roofing, and multi-paned, double-hung-sash, wood windows, a mixture of Federal period and Classical Revival styles formed the architectural signature for houses of this period.

Avenel (030-5514-0097, 44FQ0264) was originally built in 1824 by James Bradshaw Beverley, a Washington lawyer whose D.C. residence later became Dumbarton Oaks. The two-story, center-hall house of wood frame construction was typical for this period in its size and layout. The design is well documented in the personal papers of the Beverley family and its descendants who still own the property. Beverley's son, Robert Beverley, built a one-story stone wing in 1842, marking his continued prosperity and family growth. At Robert Beverley's death in 1901, the earlier section was taken down and the stone wing expanded with a two-story frame building addition. Portions of the interior woodwork from the 1824 house were incorporated into the 1901 addition, maintaining an early nineteenth-century aura to the interior, albeit within an early twentieth-century room arrangement. The stucco exterior stonework of the 1842 portion is a common treatment throughout the district. The landscape surrounding Avenel retains elements of the antebellum atmosphere of the district, including remnants of the formal garden southeast of the main house. The garden was based on a combination of historical precedents at Blandfield in Essex County, Virginia, and Tudor Place in Georgetown. The gardens included two flower knot forms, enclosed by boxwoods and surrounding a giant box-tree that lasted well into the twentieth century. The gardens included jasmine, rose, lilac, lavender, and hundreds of other fragrant flower varieties. The 1740s Manassas Gap roadbed, partially covered over by the Manassas Gap railroad in the early 1850s and largely abandoned by the end of the nineteenth century, is still extant and skirts the yard area just north of the main house, demonstrating the once direct connection of this house with the main thoroughfare through the district towards White Plains, now known as the village of The Plains. The site of a slave quarter also has been documented on the property. Lastly, the massive, five-story bank barn directly north of the main house was an important element of Robert Bradshaw Beverley's profitable agricultural enterprise in the district during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.



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Originally known as Kalorama (030-5514-0112, 44FQ0268), but better known by its post-Civil War name, Beulah, this house was built by Sylvester Welch, Jr. in 1837. It began as a two-story, central-passage house that was typical of the region for its time. As was common, it was expanded several times to become a large, irregularly massed dwelling with a variety of rooflines. The most noteworthy alteration occurred in 1885 when a two-story frame addition was built along the southeast elevation to include an extensive entry hall flanked by two large rooms with projecting bays. The building was lost to a devastating fire and the property is presently farmland and forest above an intriguing and highly intact archaeological site.

Six additional buildings are similar in layout and appearance to the early nineteenth-century house forms discussed above. While many are now archaeological sites, photographs, oral history, and historical documents help mark the importance of these houses as significant elements of the district's cultural landscape. The now-demolished ca. 1830 Owens House (Hopewell Farm) (030-5514-0047, 44FQ0276) and the ca. 1848 Howdershell family residence (030-5514-0018, 44FQ0257) are both archaeological sites, but were photographed prior to their destruction and survive with visible foundations and artifact scatters. Standing examples include the ca. 1840 Stony Hollow/Kirkpatrick Farm/Peake Cabin (030-5514-0042), the ca. 1840 Mountain View (030-5514-0056), and the ca. 1840 Mountain End (030-5514-0055). These three houses share common building elements, such as coursed stone foundations and walls, two-story elevations, flanking stone chimneys on each gable, and central hall interior layouts. Stony Hollow stands out as having a less symmetrical façade, but otherwise these three houses, all within a mile of each other, represent the significant presence of this style in the district during the first half of the nineteenth century.

A similar, but remarkably late example of this house design was built to the south along Bust Head Road in the mid-nineteenth century. Thomas Henderson married into the Beverley family of nearby Avenel and constructed Roland. A doctor in Washington D.C., he was well aware of the architectural styles popular during this period but decided to remain with the details commonly found in the houses around him. An excellent example of a late Federal I-house, this two-story, five-bay frame building has the same form and massing of its predecessors, but features additional details such as a dentilled cornice, a pedimented front porch, and longer first-floor window treatments that are generally found on formal examples of Federal-style architecture. In the 1940s during a Colonial Revival-style renovation, the house was altered with additions and many of the original interior details were replaced by grander and older elements than the house itself.

Further to the north, in the vicinity of Griffiths Mountain, is the Finch-Squires House (030-5514-0119). Constructed ca. 1840 by John Finch, the oldest part of the house was built as a single, one-room stone structure with a loft and cellar room. This form is reminiscent of earlier house forms in the district from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The house was quickly added onto in 1850 by Finch with a two-story frame section. The building demonstrates a more organic growth than other houses during this period and is an excellent example of a vernacular farmhouse showing the evolution of rural buildings over time to accommodate changing

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economic and social necessities. The surrounding landscape from this period includes a stone dairy and a log springhouse which reflect investments beyond the house, perhaps similar to improvements on other farms, such as Afton farm (030-5514-0011). The curious arrangement of the entrance of the stone dairy, blocked by a short wall forcing the visitor to turn before proceeding, is explained in local legend as indicative of its function as a frontier fort, matching the narrow "slit" windows along the sides. While unconfirmed, this landscape element serves to remind the local residents of the district's one-time status as Virginia's western frontier.

The increased pace in building construction during this period is also symbolized by the non-domestic dwellings that appeared on the landscape. In 1838 a branch of the Broad Run Baptist Church split from the larger church in New Baltimore and formed the Primitive Baptist sect that built the Upper Broad Run Baptist Church (030-5514-0048, 44FQ0253) in the southern portion of what would become Little Georgetown. The large vernacular meeting house, now a dwelling, is a two-and-a-half-story brick edifice built with brick walls in five-course American bond pattern. The building features central doors along the east and south sides along with brick jack arches above six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows. Standing near the house is a small nineteenth-century, side-gabled, log kitchen building with a substantial stone chimney on one gable end and a stucco exterior. The church was converted to a school from 1872 to 1880 and again in the early twentieth century. Its conversion to a house took place in the early to mid-twentieth century, and included replacing the roofing with a standing-seam metal roof, six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows, and skylights.

Around 1840 the initial phase of a large mill complex was under construction along Trapp Branch near the eastern extent of what would later be known as Little Georgetown, southwest of Thoroughfare Gap. Known through history as Stone Mill, Stover's Mill, William Skinner's Mill, and Trapp Branch Mill (030-5514-0002, 44FQ0272), this site is largely archaeological in nature today. It includes the ruins of the large grist mill, bridge abutments, and a stable. The only standing architectural resources are a cottage alongside a shed. The vernacular stone house consists of one-and-a-half stories over a basement, with one end chimney and a standing-seam metal roof. Alterations in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century have changed the appearance of the building, including large shed dormers and an enclosed porch spanning the principal façade, with a large roofed porch extending along the back. The stone portions of this building, including a small wing, likely date to the initial period of construction. The building housed several generations of millers operating the nearby mill which may have existed as early as 1818. The ruins of the old stable, while artfully adapted to house a smaller, modern stable, is a significant contributing resource because of its potential to reveal information about agricultural activity on the property. The archaeological resources and the untouched landscape surrounding the mill complex have the potential to shed light on the commercial and transportation history of the district and serve as reminders of a complex semi-industrial landscape that is now largely forgotten.

Located less than half a mile west of the Stone Mill is Heflin's Store (030-5514-0004, 44FQ0277). Also known as Brawner's Store and Stover's Store, this rare example of an early

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unaltered mercantile establishment was constructed around 1845 to serve the growing community surrounding Little Georgetown and would soon become one of the anchors for this hamlet. It is a small one-and-a-half-story building with a white painted stucco exterior, wood-shingled roof and a stone and brick exterior-end chimney. The principal entrance, along the south gable, boasts a central door accessed via a small set of wooden steps. This door is flanked by a pair of six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows with wood shutters, and a slightly smaller window of the same type is above the door. Heflin's Store was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2004 and is a remarkably well cared for symbol of the region's diverse history. A survival of the Civil War and of the economic and development pressures of the late twentieth century, the store's association with local lore, including a rest area for John S. Mosby's Confederate Rangers, transcend its inherent rustic beauty.

Other elements of the landscape that relate directly to the transportation and military significance of the district include the old 1740-1852 Manassas Gap roadbed (030-5514-0102), the ca. 1852 Broad Run Train Depot (030-5514-0031, 44FQ0265), and the buildings, structures and sites of a series of tenant houses (Bayley's Tenant House (030-5514-0047) and Tenant House on Rt. 628 (030-5514-0032) that survive in a small area just west of Thoroughfare Gap along Bust Head Road. The original Manassas Gap Road was in place as early as 1740 and paralleled the modern Route 55 located about a quarter mile to the south. Extending east from The Plains along modern-day Lee Street, passing today's Fauquier County well house/pump station, the old road followed a slight ridge line eastward and crossed not far north of the houses at Selby (030-5514-0113, 44FQ0279), Avenel (030-5514-0097), and Galemont (030-5514-0121), passing by Sullivan/Glascock's Mill (030-5514-0026) and wrapping southward along Broad Run towards Thoroughfare Gap. While the road was moved further south after the construction of the Manassas Gap Railroad in 1852 and 1853, remnants continued in use through the Civil War, with accounts of Robert E. Lee and Confederate troops, as well as Union raiders and others, traveling to and from Avenel on their way to scavenge for supplies and venture towards major battles, including the Battle of Second Manassas.

Historic plats of the property of Sampson Bayley, owner of Galemont in 1852, highlight the location of Sullivan Glasscock's Mill (030-5514-0026 [demolished]), Broad Run, the railway, and four now-demolished tenant houses that stood along a narrow plateau at the base of the Bull Run Mountains. A print published in 1862 shows the four houses, each nearly identical to the other, and the train rounding the tracks on its way to the Broad Run Train Depot. The four tenant houses likely predated, or were perhaps contemporary with, the Broad Run Train Depot, the site of which is marked by a low but extensive stone foundation immediately east of the train tracks and south of the surviving ca. 1900 depot/post mistress's house of Mrs. Bloxon (030-5514-0031). The depot also served as a store, post office (1855-1958) and focal point for communication and socializing among local residents and those traveling east to Alexandria and other points along the eastern seaboard. This property was a direct connection to the larger world outside the largely rural district. The T-shaped frame building, built on a coursed stone foundation, contained at least three rooms and was constructed shortly after or contemporary with the Manassas Gap Railroad. The depot continued to function until the mid-twentieth century

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and local residents still remember when passenger service was halted in the 1940s, but it was taken down in the 1980s. The stone water tower on the opposite, west side of the tracks and the loading ramps to the southeast survive intact.

The ca. 1850 Brady-Downs cabin (030-5514-0117) is an interesting example of what may have been a fairly common building form during the mid-nineteenth century. Few examples of this form survive, however, especially with its level of integrity. The house consists of two log buildings connected by a narrow breezeway, sometimes referred to as a dog-trot plan. Similar in form to quarters for enslaved workers cabins found on neighboring farms, the Brady-Downs cabin may, at one time, have been a dependency of East Hill (030-5514-0119). The breezeway has been framed in and most of the exterior walls have stucco while exterior stone chimneys are found at both gable ends. A similar building (030-5514-0016) within the district was preserved by the Lawrence family and incorporated within their 1970s dwelling at Highbury along Bust Head Road north of Hopewell Road.

A final, yet integral, part of the pre-Civil War landscape, and one that continued in importance from the earliest settlements through the early twentieth century, were the many family cemeteries which persist near the old houses described above. Typically consisting of a handful of stone markers, some with inscriptions, there are undoubtedly more burials in these cemeteries than those which are marked. Those with marked tombstones beginning in the first half of the nineteenth century include the Bruin/Griffith/Creel cemetery (030-5514-0015) along Creel's Lane, the Owens family cemetery (030-5514-0036) near the Owens House (Hopewell Farm), and the Sylvester cemetery (030-5514-0112, 44FQ0268) located south of where Beulah (Kalarama) once stood. Another largely unexplored category of cemeteries in the historic district is those for the enslaved African Americans who worked on the plantations that make up the majority of the district, as well as at commercial enterprises such as mills and on road and railroad construction. These cemeteries were generally placed in remote areas, not visible from public roads, with the graves marked with little more than fieldstones or small wood markers. Historic records for slave cemeteries are scant at best. Today, identifying locations of slave cemeteries requires intensive field investigations. Maintaining awareness of the burial grounds for the people who worked the land, built the roads, buildings, and structures, and served as the economic backbone of the area is vital to attaining a fuller understanding of the district's history and significance.

The Civil War resulted in the loss of buildings and the deterioration of many houses and business during the years of conflict and the economically depressed period that followed. Newly freed African Americans, however, made the most of their new opportunities, despite limitations imposed by whites' resistance to their freedom and by economic straits. Properties within the historic district directly connected with Civil War engagements are Beverley (Chapman's) Mill (030-5514-0092), the Upper Mill (030-5514-0093) and the cemeteries related to soldiers killed during the conflict. Beverley (Chapman's) Mill and the Upper Mill functioned as significant landmarks, businesses, and fortifications during the August 1862 Battle of Thoroughfare Gap (030-5514-0093), and in November 1862 and in June, July, and October 1863, when Union forces occupied the area to defend against Robert E. Lee's advancing Confederate forces. These

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battles and the vandalism of soldiers left the two mills nearly unusable for the remainder of the war; significant renovation and expansion of Beverley (Chapman's) Mill did not occur until 1878. The damage inflicted on other mills in the region is less well documented, although in all theaters of the war troops on both sides are known to have raided farms and stores for food and supplies, causing an unknown amount of damage in the process. At least one cemetery (030-5514-0109), on the McSweeney property, is known to contain the remains of a group of Union soldiers who were apparently caught in a raid by John S. Mosby's raiders. The cemetery is marked with large stones surrounded by a stone wall and is separated from the nearby contemporary McSweeney family cemetery.

The post-Civil War period involved significant reinvestment in an agricultural infrastructure devastated by years of privations and the loss of an enslaved workforce. Many large property owners had to sell at least some of their acreage to acquire much-needed cash. By the 1870s, however, a sense of normalcy began to be restored and the agricultural economy made gains in productivity. As a result, new barns, stables, sheds, corn cribs, and other ancillary elements of the rural landscape necessary for the protection and storage of crops and animals were constructed. Today, few buildings of this type survive in the historic district as they were typically replaced with newer buildings that better served the rapidly evolving agricultural technology of the early to mid-twentieth century, particularly mechanization. The earlier buildings typically either were adapted for new uses or permitted to fall into disrepair and ruin. The Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District retains an array of these understudied resources. Most are associated with historic farms that continue to grow and sell crops for local or regional distribution, such as the barns and sheds at Kinloch (030-5514-0103) and Blantyre (030-5514-0006). A late nineteenth-century barn adjacent to Hopewell Road (030-5514-0077) is a five bay, wood frame, two-story, agricultural building constructed on stone piers. It, along with similar examples, functioned into the late twentieth century, including the originally five-story barn at Avenel (030-5514-0097) (recently reduced to two stories after a lightning strike) and the three-story barn at Selby (030-5514-0113, 44FQ0279), making them an integral part of the agricultural landscape in the district.

Few houses are documented to have been constructed during the 1860s or 1870s and only a small number of domestic buildings were constructed in the 1880s, including the ca. 1880 Netherlands house (030-5514-0021) built by Edward C. Turner, Jr. This two-story frame dwelling built atop a coursed stone foundation is similar to those built before the Civil War. Its outward appearance incorporates a three-bay façade with first-story porch, brick chimneys, and diamond-shaped, attic window above the central second-story window. It incorporates Victorian-era design elements in the porch columns, the arched central windows, and transom lights above the doorway, distinguishing it from nearby houses of similar massing.

Homebuilding increased in the 1890s, 1900s, and 1910s, with numerous examples surviving across the district, including the ca. 1890 Dogwood Hill house (030-5514-0107), a house south of Route 55 at Thoroughfare Gap (030-5514-0091), the house on Rt. 628 (030-5514-0005) in Little Georgetown, the gatehouse to Kinloch (030-5514-0067), the late nineteenth-century tenant

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houses at Selby (030-5514-0113, 44FQ0279) and the Horace Kreel place (030-5514-0035). These houses incorporate similar building materials to those of the pre-war period, including coursed stone foundations, wood framing, weatherboard paneling, and multi-panel, double-hung-sash, wood windows. Where they differ is in the details and the more expedient style of construction. Chimneys were moved from the gable ends to the centers of houses, incorporating wood stoves and more often made of brick than coursed stone. Windows have larger and fewer panes, a reflection of the desire for more light and a reduction in the cost of producing larger glass panes. A greater variety of house layouts, including the more frequent inclusion of four rooms on the first floor, provided increased privacy and specialized room function. Much less is known about the late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century houses of Kincheloe (030-5514-0024, 44FQ0261) and the Glascock family (030-5514-0028, 44FQ0262). Both survived into the twentieth century, but presently consist of stone foundations, cellar holes, and artifact scatters.

Despite having more standing examples than any previous period, many of the houses built at this time have been lost, some being torn down in the last twenty years. These are largely clustered in the vicinity of the Hopewell and Little Georgetown hamlets and now form significant elements of the archaeological record in those areas. These include the Heflin family house (030-5514-0115, 44FQ0277 [demolished]), located adjacent to the Heflin Store (030-5514-0004). While appearing as a two-story, four-bay, stucco frame L-plan dwelling with a shorter two-story kitchen ell on the back, a style reminiscent of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, it apparently included at its core an earlier component represented by a single room near the center of the house. While photographs survive, it is difficult to understand the chronology of this building now that it is no longer standing. Adjacent to the south was the McCarty residence (030-5514-0115, 44FQ0277), a contemporary or slightly later building which was the dwelling of a Broad Run postal carrier in the early twentieth century.

Further north in the hamlet of Hopewell (030-5514-0047/44FQ0276 and 030-5514-0081/44FQ0275) there were at least seven residences constructed during the early twentieth century, of which only one survives--Dizzy Acres--built in 1899 by the Sinclair family (030-5514-0066). This building is a two-story, frame L-shaped dwelling with a porch addition and a standing-seam metal roof. Immediately to its west was a second Sinclair residence built in the early twentieth century as well as the house of Henry Munroe (030-5514-0065, 44FQ0275). Munroe operated the nearby mill (030-5514-0018, 44FQ0274 [demolished]) after reconstructing Berry's/Floweree's Mill in 1903. At the far eastern extent of Hopewell was another dwelling (030-5514-0065, 44FQ0275), immediately east of the Hopewell School, that was also torn down in the last two decades. The foundations and chimney for Munroe's house are visible at the corner of Hopewell and Bust Head Road and portions of the other houses survive visible on the ground surface, forming important elements of the Hopewell South archaeological site. They were contemporary with the now-vanished Combs Brothers' house and tannery on the north side of Hopewell Road (030-5514-0047, 44FQ0276), as well as the Spinks House (030-5514-0046), which survives in a ruinous condition. The Spinks House is a modest one-and-a-half-story frame building built on a coursed stone foundation with a central brick chimney. Together, with the site

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of the Owens House (Hopewell Farm, 030-5514-0047, 44FQ0276), these resources are elements of the Hopewell North archaeological site.

Beyond domestic structures, the majority of construction in the district focused on agricultural buildings, churches, schools, and small community-based enterprises such as creameries, carpenter shops, blacksmith shops and stores. As with the houses described above, many of these are now archaeological sites. The now-demolished Creamery (030-5514-0050, 44FQ0255) was built south of Little Georgetown on the east side of Georgetown Road and served a variety of additional functions, including a residence for the operator. The Combs House, as mentioned above, included a tannery (030-5514-0047, 44FQ0276 [demolished]) along the northern edge of the hamlet of Hopewell. Behind the Munroe house was a blacksmith shop while across the street was Sinclair's Store, post office, and tavern (030-5514-0081, 44FQ0275) which served the community of Hopewell from the late nineteenth through early twentieth century.

The Whittle Chapel (030-5514-0081, 44FQ0275) was also taken down in the mid-twentieth century and, while the associated cemetery remains intact, the loss of the church significantly altered the appearance of this small community. Luckily, the Hopewell School (030-5514-0065) survives as a private residence. Serving the community from the late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century, the Hopewell School is a single-story building with stucco exterior and a standing-seam metal roof resting on a rough-cut stone foundation. Additions over the last forty years increased its size dramatically, but the core of the schoolhouse remains noticeably intact. Along with the 1887 Church of Our Savoir/Little Georgetown Church and cemetery (030-5514-0003), it serves as a centerpiece for their respective communities. The church, with its Gothic-style stained glass windows, vestibule, and steeple, reminds visitors of the hamlet's more active past as the center of an agricultural community focused on farming, dairying, and animal husbandry which drove the local economy for much of the century. Many of its most notable residents, including members of the Beverley family of Avenel, are buried in the cemetery. Others from the district are buried in family plots, including the Peake-Kirkpatrick family cemetery (030-5514-0042) along Kreel's Lane and the Ball family cemetery (030-5514-0017) to the west of Bust Head Road (north of Hopewell Road).

Building construction increased primarily outside of the two hamlets during the early twentieth century, particularly in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s as tenant houses were built on established farms, and smaller farmers, laborers, and local businessmen built on land they purchased near the farms they worked. The ca. 1920 Oaklawn residence (030-5514-0076) was built by a member of the Turner family of nearby Kinloch (030-5514-0103). The one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling was built in the bungalow style and included a standing-seam metal roof and rough-cut stone foundation. The porch spans the north/front façade and the interior four-room first floor design was increasingly common for smaller residences in the district. A slightly larger example in the district includes the ca. 1935 Henson house (030-5514-0007) south of Little Georgetown.

A notable exception to the smaller houses built across the agricultural landscape during this period is the ca. 1908 manor house at Selby (030-5514-0113, 44FQ0279). Begun in 1905, this

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two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with stucco exterior overtop a stone foundation was built by a member of the Beverley family after it was divided from neighboring Avenel (030-5514-0097). The massive building dwarfs its contemporaries in the district, incorporating large pane, six-over-nine-sash, wood windows on the first story, along with Neo-Classical Revival-style elements, such as the Palladian fanlight above the front door and columns along the front porch. The house was undoubtedly the most fashionable dwelling in the district until the sale of Kinloch (030-5514-0103) out of the Turner family and its dismantling and reconstruction in 1933 by Russell Grace. While the 1823 wing of the earlier house was retained, the new edifice (which has since been remodeled) consisted of a two-and-a-half-story stucco dwelling with hipped terracotta roof surrounded by multiple porches. The construction of this house marked a significant transition within the district as new residents looked toward architectural styles far beyond the piedmont region for inspiration, incorporating popular styles from throughout the United States and Europe into the more traditional landscapes still largely reminiscent of nineteenth-century rural Virginia.

Equally significant to the changing architectural styles in the district was the influence of modern transportation, particularly automobiles. Not only were they capable of transporting people quickly over long distances, but their accessibility to individuals resulted in an increasing demand for better quality roads to facilitate travel. The paving and maintenance of John Marshall Highway (Rt. 55) required the construction of new bridges over Broad Run (030-5514-0099 and -0100) and nearby roads, such as Bust Head Road, crossing other tributaries (030-030-5514-0033) during the 1930s. Similar construction took place along Hopewell Road crossing Mill Run (030-5514-0079) and branches to the west (030-5514-0078). The bridges consist primarily of single-span, slab concrete and iron structures with cork-and-concrete railings. An exception to this type of bridge, located south of Rt. 55, is seen in a slightly earlier example which may have been constructed as an entrance to Selby. The ca. 1910 triple-arch stone bridge (030-5514-0108) is approximately 125 feet long and crosses a branch of the Broad Run. It is marked with the bronze plaque labeled "Jocelyn's Meadow" and includes a graveled deck and stone parapet walls capped by a concrete cap. The entrance to each side of the bridge is splayed and leads out to posts that match the gateposts along O'Bannon Road to the south and is similar to those at the Rt. 55 entrance to Selby. The construction of Interstate 66 through the district in the 1960s was accompanied by new bridges (030-5514-0082 through -0087) built to withstand heavier volumes of traffic, traveling at higher speeds with cargo and passengers destined for places further west and east rather than residences in the district.

Relatively little development occurred in the district after the midpoint of the twentieth century. Compared with the large scale development in nearby counties, particularly to the east in Prince William County, the district has witnessed almost no commercial development and very few single-family dwellings were built. Divided by decade of construction, there was one building built in the 1950s (030-5514-0111), four in the 1960s (030-5514-0059, -0037, -0014, -0023), six in the 1970s (030-5514-0057, -0016, -0020, -0090, -0027, -0068), and five in the 1980s (030-5514-0044, -0063, -0009, -0103, -0026). These buildings consisted of Bungalows, Ranch, Colonial Revival-style, and more conventional farmhouse type styles, predominantly, and were



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seldom built atop an older house site. More often they were situated on a subdivided parcel, such as with the 5157 Hopewell Road house (030-5514-0063), the 5141 Hopewell Road house (030-5514-0060), and the 5153 Hopewell Road house (030-5514-0062), or in close proximity to a standing structure, such as with the 3665 Creels Lane house (030-5514-0039). They most often incorporated cinderblock and concrete foundations, asphalt-shingled gabled roofs, wood, stucco, and vinyl exteriors and included a host of different surrounding outbuildings, including stables, sheds, and barns. All of these are non-contributing to the historic district, but do not impinge upon its architectural integrity or the consistency of its cultural landscape. Their dispersed arrangement and the use of wooded lots reasonably obscure them from historic resources and from the district's viewshed. More recent development has also been sparse, including five buildings in the 1990s (030-5514-0013, -0070, -0069, -0074, -0029) and six buildings in the twenty-first century (030-5514-0062, -0060, -0038, -0010, -0106). These featured similar building materials and styles to their immediate predecessors, including designs that incorporate multiple hipped-roof elements, dormers, and additions sprawling out from the building's core while adding other resources such as in-ground pools and asphalt driveways. In instances where a more modern building (such as 030-5514-0106) was constructed in a location highly visible from major transportation routes, such as Route 55 and Interstate 66, its design blends with the historical surroundings.

The agricultural landscape of the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District and its environs, including the hamlets of Little Georgetown and Hopewell, the elements of the Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield, and the stately ruins of Beverley (Chapman's) Mill, have retained substantial integrity to the present day, both as a visually intact landscape, and as a wealth of notable architectural and archaeological resources. The district, as a cohesive historic community, preserves a significant built and natural landscape that characterizes and captures the agricultural heritage of the Virginia piedmont from the late eighteenth through early twentieth centuries.

## **INVENTORY**

In the following inventory all resources, both primary and secondary, have been considered either contributing or non-contributing based upon the areas of significance as listed under Criteria A and C: AGRICULTURE, ARCHITECTURE, INDUSTRY, MILITARY, and TRANSPORTATION; and based upon the period of significance as circa 1759 – 1951. All non-contributing resources have therefore been so noted for being either constructed after 1951 or as having no integrity left to represent the period of the areas of significance. The architectural resources are listed numerically by street address with contributing status noted after each listing for the resources specifically related to that address label. There are several reference numbers for each description: these relate to the archive files located at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and do not reflect resource counts. The actual inventory count is shown by the listing of contributing or non-contributing status after each description paragraph, and this matches the count in the classification section of the main form.

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic  
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Name of Property

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**Beverley's Mill Road**

**5222 Beverley's Mill Road 030-5514-0001** *Other DHR Id#:*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, 1948*

**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*

**Blantyre Road**

**5195 Blantyre Road 030-0047** *Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0002, 44FQ0272*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, 1818*

**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Bridge (Structure) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*

*Secondary Resource : Stable (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Mill (Site) Contributing Total: 1*

**5302 Blantyre Road 030-0480** *Other DHR Id#: 030-5168, 030-5514-0003*

*Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Gothic Revival, 1889*

**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Cemetery (Site) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Wall (Object) Contributing Total: 1*

**5310 Blantyre Road 030-0520 Heflin's Store** *Other DHR Id#: 030-5168, 030-5514-0004, 44FQ0277*

*Individually listed in the NRHP in 2004*

*Primary Resource: Store (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Other, 1845*

**Contributing Total: 1**

**5338 Blantyre Road 030-5004** *Other DHR Id#: 030-5168, 030-5514-0005*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1910*

**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

**5403 Blantyre Road 030-5005** *Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0007*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1935*

**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Cemetery (Site) Contributing Total: 1*

**5406 Blantyre Road 030-5008** *Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0008*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1900*

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**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Dairy (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Shelter (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*  
*Secondary Resource : Silo (Structure) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Spring/Spring House (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Stable (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*

**Blantyre Road 030-0929 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0006, 44FQ0267**

*Primary Resource : Single Dwelling (Site), 1822, Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Secondary Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**Brookland Drive**

**5313 Brookland Drive 030-5514-0009 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource : Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1983*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**5315 Brookland Drive 030-5514-0010 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource : Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Ranch, Ca 2000*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**5369 Brookland Drive 030-0519 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0011**

*Primary Resource : Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1789*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource : Animal Shelter/Kennel (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Pond (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 2*  
*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Spring/Spring House (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

**Bust Head Road**

**3584 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0012 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource : Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, 2008*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

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*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**3647 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0014 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1960*

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*

**3647 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0013 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, 1990*

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*

*Secondary Resource : Stable (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**3704 Bust Head Road 030-0642 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0016**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Pre 1850*

**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Cemetery (Site) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Dovecote (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Secondary Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Wall (Object) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**4029 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0018 Other DHR Id#: 44FQ0257, 44FQ0274**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1940*

**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Mill (Site) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*

*Secondary Resource : Silo (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Single Dwelling (Site) Contributing Total: 1*

**4235 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0020 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No Discernable Style, 1974*

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**4548 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0021 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca*

**1840 Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

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*Secondary Resource : Chicken House/Poultry House (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Lake (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Secondary Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Secondary Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Silo (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**4550 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0022 Other DHR Id#:**

**Primary Resource: Office/Office Building. (Building), Stories 1, Style: No Discernable Style,  
Post 1900 Non-contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Pond (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*

*Secondary Resource : Shed,Vehicle/Equipment (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Single Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**4571 Bust Head Road 030-0075 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0023**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, 1850  
Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*

*Secondary Resource : Secondary Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*

*Secondary Resource : Single Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 2*

*Secondary Resource : Single Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Smoke/Meat House (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Stable (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**4758 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0026 Other DHR Id#: 44FQ0273**

**Primary Resource: Mill (Site), 1825, Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Pond (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Single Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**5010 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0027 Other DHR Id#: 030-5574**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1976  
Non-contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Gazebo (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Other (Other) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*

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**5013 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0029 Other DHR Id#:**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, 1996**

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Parking Lot (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Secondary Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**5021 Bust Head Road 030-5001 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0030**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1910**

**Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Well/Well House (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**5046 Bust Head Road 030-5002 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0031**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Other, Ca 1900**

**Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Depot (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Kitchen (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Well/Well House (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**5055 Bust Head Road 030-5144 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0032, 44FQ0266**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Site), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1850**

**Contributing Total: 1**

**West of 3706 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0017 Other DHR Id#:**

**Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, 1877**

**Contributing Total: 1**

**Bust Head Road over Broad Run**

**Bust Head Road over Broad Run 030-5514-0033 Other DHR Id#:**

**Primary Resource: Bridge (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1930**

**Contributing Total: 1**

**Bust Head Road, east and south of**

**4571 Bust Head Road, east and south of 030-5514-0025 Other DHR Id#:**

**Primary Resource: Road/Road Trace (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, Pre**

**1930 Contributing Total: 1**

**Bust Head Road, north of**

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**4571 Bust Head Road, north of 030-5514-0024 Other DHR Id#: 44FQ0261**  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Site), 1850, Contributing Total: 1*

**5010 Bust Head Road, north of 030-5514-0028 Other DHR Id#: 44FQ0262**  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Site), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1900*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**Bust Head Road, west of**  
**4209 Bust Head Road, west of 030-5514-0019 Other DHR Id#:**  
*Primary Resource: Shed (Building), Stories 1, Style: No Discernable Style, Post 1950*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Bust Head Road/Hopewell Road, NE of**  
**Bust Head Road/Hopewell Road, NE of 030-5514-0034 Other DHR Id#:**  
*Primary Resource: Road/Road Trace (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, Pre 1950*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**Creels Lane**  
**3561 Creels Lane 030-0198 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0035**  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1800*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Pond (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Secondary Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*

**3593 Creels Lane 030-5514-0037 Other DHR Id#:**  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernable Style, 1966*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**3661 Creels Lane 030-5514-0038 Other DHR Id#:**  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, 2007*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**3665 Creels Lane 030-5514-0039 Other DHR Id#:**  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Post 1850*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

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*Secondary Resource : Pond (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Single Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Single Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**3685 Creels Lane 030-5514-0041 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Road/Road Trace (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, Post  
1850 Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Single Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**3749 Creels Lane 030-0598 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0042**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1840  
Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Cemetery (Site) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Dairy (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Secondary Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Spring/Spring House (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

**4082 Creels Lane 030-5514-0044 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, 1985  
Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**4102 Creels Lane 030-5514-0046 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernable Style, Post  
1900 Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**East of 3647 Bust Head Road**

**East of 3647 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0015 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, 1853  
Contributing Total: 1*

**Galemont Lane**

**5071 Galemont Lane 030-0521 Galemont Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0121, 44FQ0263,  
44FQ0265, 44FQ0301**

*Individually listed in the NRHP in 2012.*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca. 1788-  
1810, 1857, 1872 Contributing Total: 1*



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*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Corncrib (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Pond (Structure) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Pump House (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Depot (Site) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Ice House (Site) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Single Dwelling (Site) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*  
*Secondary Resource : Shed, Vehicle/Equipment (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Silo (Structure) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Wall (Structure) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Road (Structure) Contributing Total: 1*

#### **Georgetown Road**

**5245 Georgetown Road 030-0234 Other DHR Id#: 030-5168, 030-5514-0048**

*Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Other, Ca 1838*

**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Kitchen (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Pond (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**5403 Georgetown Road 030-5007 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0051**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca. 1900*

**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 3*

*Secondary Resource : Stable (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Well/Well House (Structure) Contributing Total: 1*

#### **Georgetown Road over Trapp Branch**

**Georgetown Road over Trapp Branch**

**030-5514-0053 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Bridge (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, 2008*

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

#### **Georgetown Road, north of**

**5403 Georgetown Road, north of 030-5514-0050 Other DHR Id#: 44FQ0255**

*Primary Resource: Dairy (Site). 1875, Contributing Total: 1*

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**Georgetown Road, North of**

**5403 Georgetown Road, North of 030-5514-0052 Other DHR Id#: 44FQ0254**

**Primary Resource: School (Site), 1910, Contributing Total: 1**

**Georgetown/Blantyre Road Intersection**

**Georgetown/Blantyre Road 030-5514-0120 Other DHR Id#: 44FQ0253**

**Primary Resource: Store (Site), 1830, Contributing Total: 1**

**Halfway Road**

**3899 Halfway Road 030-5514-0054 Other DHR Id#:**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca**

**1909 Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 2**

**Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 2**

**Hopewell Road**

**5309 Hopewell Road 030-0522 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0067**

**Primary Resource: Gatehouse/Guard House (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernable  
Style, Post 1875 Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Hopewell Gap vicinity**

**Hopewell Gap vicinity 030-5514-0080 Other DHR Id#:**

**Primary Resource: Road/Road Trace (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, Pre  
1940 Contributing Total: 1**

**Hopewell Road**

**4566 Hopewell Road 030-0683 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0055**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1810**

**Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Landscape Feature, Man-Made (Other) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Spring/Spring House (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Stable (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

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**4607 Hopewell Road 030-0673 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0056**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1840**

**Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Pond (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Smoke/Meat House (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**4613 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0057 Other DHR Id#:**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, 1977**

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**4639 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0058 Other DHR Id#:**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No Discernable Style, Post 1975 Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Pond (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**5030 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0059 Other DHR Id#:**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No Discernable Style, 1966 Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Pond (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**5141 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0060 Other DHR Id#:**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, 2006 Non-contributing Total: 1**

**5153 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0062 Other DHR Id#:**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, 2006 Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**5157 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0063 Other DHR Id#:**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No Discernable Style, 1985 Non-contributing Total: 1**

**5191 Hopewell Road 030-0087 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0065, 44FQ0275**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories , Style: Other, Ca 1885**

**Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2**

**5221 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0066 Other DHR Id#:**

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*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910*

*Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**5309 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0068 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernable Style, Post  
1960 Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Non-contributing Total: 3*

*Secondary Resource : Corncrib (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*

*Secondary Resource : Office/Office Building. (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Silo (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 4*

*Secondary Resource : Storage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Warehouse (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Workshop (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**5460 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0069 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1993  
Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*

*Secondary Resource : Stable (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**5468 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0070 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, 1997  
Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**5488 Hopewell Road 030-0524 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0071**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: , Ca 1800*

*Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Corncrib (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*

*Secondary Resource : Silo (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 2*

*Secondary Resource : Stable (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**5519 Hopewell Road 030-0672 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0072, 44FQ0278**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1800*

*Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Cemetery (Site) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

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*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**5554 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0074 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, 1999*

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**6096 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0075 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernable Style, Post 1940 Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*

**6239 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0076 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, 1939*

**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**Hopewell Road 030-5514-0047 Other DHR Id#: 030-0523, 44FQ0276**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories , Style: , Ca 1960*

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource: Single Dwelling and Tannery (Site), Stories, Style: , Ca. 1750, 1830*

**Contributing Total: 1**

**Hopewell Road and Bust Head Road**

**Hopewell Road and Bust Head Road 030-5514-0081 Other DHR Id#: 44FQ0275**

*Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), 19<sup>th</sup> century, Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : School (Site), 1800, Contributing Total: 1*

**Hopewell Road over Mill Run**

**Hopewell Road over Mill Run 030-5514-0079 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Bridge (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1930*

**Contributing Total: 1**

**Hopewell Road, north of**

**Hopewell Road, north of 030-5514-0118 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Post 1875*

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**Contributing Total:** 1

**Hopewell Road, north side**

**Hopewell Road, north side 030-5514-0073 Other DHR Id#: 44FQ0258**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Site), Stories , Style: , Ca 1775**

**Contributing Total:** 1

**Hopewell Road, northeast of**

**5141 Hopewell Road, northeast of 030-5514-0061 Other DHR Id#:**

**Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, 1801**

**Contributing Total:** 1

**Hopewell Road, south of**

**5157 Hopewell Road, south of 030-5514-0064 Other DHR Id#:**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No Discernable Style, Post**

**1950 Non-contributing Total:** 1

**Secondary Resource : Other (Other) Non-contributing Total:** 1

**Secondary Resource : Pond (Structure) Non-contributing Total:** 1

**Hopewell Road, west of**

**6239 Hopewell Road, west of 030-5514-0077 Other DHR Id#:**

**Primary Resource: Barn (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: No Discernable Style, Pre 1930**

**Contributing Total:** 1

**I 66 over Broad Run east of Trapp Bran**

**I 66 over Broad Run east of Trapp Bran 030-5514-0084 Other DHR Id#:**

**Primary Resource: Bridge (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1979**

**Non-contributing Total:** 1

**I 66 over Broad Run east of Trapp Bran**

**I 66 over Broad Run east of Trapp Bran 030-5514-0085 Other DHR Id#:**

**Primary Resource: Bridge (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1979**

**Non-contributing Total:** 1

**I 66 over Bust Head Road eastbound and westbound**

**I 66 over Bust Head Road eastbound and westbound 030-5514-0082 Other DHR Id#:**

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*Primary Resource:* **Bridge (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, 1979**  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**I 66 over Obannon Road westbound**

**I 66 over Obannon Road westbound 030-5514-0087 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource:* **Bridge (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, 1979**  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**I 66 over Rt 55 eastbound**

**I 66 over Rt 55 eastbound 030-5514-0088 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource:* **Bridge (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1960**  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**I 66 over Rt 55 westbound**

**I 66 over Rt 55 westbound 030-5514-0089 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource:* **Bridge (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1960**  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Interstate 66, Eastbound**

**Interstate 66, Eastbound 030-5514-0086 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource:* **Bridge (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, 1979**  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**John Marshall Highway**

**5073 John Marshall Highway 030-5514-0090 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource:* **Post Office (Building), Stories 1, Style: No Discernable Style, 1972**  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**5081 John Marshall Highway 030-5514-0094 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernable Style, 1936**  
**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource :* **Spring/Spring House (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**5083 John Marshall Highway 030-5514-0095 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No Discernable Style, 1939**  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**5480 John Marshall Highway 030-5514-0096 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource:* **Shed (Building), Stories 1, Style: No Discernable Style, Post 1960**

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**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**5722 John Marshall Highway 030-0003** *Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0097, 44FQ0264*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca*  
**1824 Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Garden (Site) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Secondary Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 2*

*Secondary Resource : Silo (Structure) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Secondary Dwelling (Site) Contributing Total: 1*

**John Marshall Highway 076-0002 Beverly (Chapman's) Mill** *Other DHR Id#: 030-1016,*  
*030-5514-0092, 076-5311-0001*

*Individually listed in the NRHP in 1973*

*Primary Resource: Mill (Building), Stories 5.5, Style: Other, Ca 1759*

**Contributing Total: 1**

**John Marshall Highway 076-5311-0008** *Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0093*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900*

**Contributing Total: 1**

**John Marshall Highway over Trap Branch**

**John Marshall Highway over Trap Branch 030-1039** *Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0101*

*Primary Resource: Bridge (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, 1932*

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**John Marshall Highway, behind**

**5073 John Marshall Highway, behind 030-5514-0091** *Other DHR Id#: 076-5311*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, Post*

**1900 Non-contributing Total: 1**

**John Marshall Highway, north of**

**John Marshall Highway, north of 076-5311-0005** *Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0125, 44FQ0271*

*Primary Resource: Mill (Site), 1742, Contributing Total: 1*

**John Marshall Highway, north of 076-5311-0006** *Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0126*

*Primary Resource: Spring/Spring House (Building), Stories , Style: Other, Pre 1742*

**Contributing Total: 1**

**John Marshall Highway, north of 076-5311-0004** *Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0124*



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**Primary Resource: Pond (Structure), Stories , Style: Other, Pre 1742**  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**John Marshall Highway, north of 076-5311-0003 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0123**  
**Primary Resource: Other (Other), Stories , Style: Other, Pre 1742**  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**John Marshall Highway, north of 076-5311-0007 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0127**  
**Primary Resource: Road/Road Trace (Structure), Stories , Style: Other, Pre 1900**  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**John Marshall Highway, north of 076-5311-0002 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0122**  
**Primary Resource: Mill (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Pre 1742**  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**John Marshall Highway, north of 030-5514-0102 Other DHR Id#:**  
**Primary Resource: Road/Road Trace (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, Ca**  
**1740 Contributing Total: 1**

**John Marshall Highway, south of 5722 John Marshall Highway, south of 030-5514-0098**  
**Other DHR Id#:**  
**Primary Resource: Barn (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, Pre 1937**  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
**Secondary Resource : Single Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**John Marshall Memorial Hwy vicinity**  
**John Marshall Memorial Hwy vicinity 030-5514-0114 Other DHR Id#:**  
**Primary Resource: Road/Road Trace (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, 1852**  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**Kinloch Lane**  
**4188 Kinloch Lane 030-5514-0104 Other DHR Id#:**  
**Primary Resource: Shed (Building), Stories 1, Style: No Discernable Style, Post 1950**  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**4188 Kinloch Lane 030-0077 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0103**  
**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No Discernable Style, 1823**  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
**Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Non-contributing Total: 4**  
**Secondary Resource : Carriage House (Building) Contributing Total: 1**  
**Secondary Resource : Cemetery (Site) Contributing Total: 1**

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*Secondary Resource : Church/Chapel (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Garden (Site) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Gatehouse/Guard House (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Greenhouse/Conservatory (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*  
*Secondary Resource : Lake (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Pond (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Pump House (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*  
*Secondary Resource : Shed,Machine (Building) Non-contributing Total: 3*  
*Secondary Resource : Single Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 2*  
*Secondary Resource : Single Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing Total: 4*  
*Secondary Resource : Stable (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Tennis Court (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 2*

**Lee Street, east end**

**Lee Street, east end 030-5514-0105 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Pump House (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, Post 1975*

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Little Georgetown Farm Lane**

**5244 Little Georgetown Farm Lane 030-5514-0106 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, 2006*

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Bridge (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*

**No Address**

**Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield 030-1016**

*Primary Resource: Battlefield (Site), Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Mill (Site), Contributing Total: 2*

*Secondary Resource : Single Dwelling (Site) Contributing Total: 2*

*Secondary Resource : Ice House (Site) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Quarry (Site) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Spring House (Site) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Cemetery (Site) Contributing Total: 1*

**Obannon Road**

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**4675 Obannon Road 030-0671 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0109, 44FQ0270**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1810**

**Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Cemetery (Site) Contributing Total: 2**

**Secondary Resource : Pond (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Single Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Spring/Spring House (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**4790 Obannon Road 030-0790 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0110**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Federal/Adamesque, Ca**

**1820 Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Pond (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Secondary Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Shelter (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Silo (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Windmill (Structure) Contributing Total: 1**

**O'Bannon Road**

**4575 O'Bannon Road 030-5329 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0107**

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1890**

**Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Chicken House/Poultry House (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**O'Bannon Road 030-5330 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0108**

**Primary Resource: Bridge (Structure), Stories , Style: Other, Ca 1910**

**Contributing Total: 1**

**Old Tavern Road**

**4557 Old Tavern Road 030-0068 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0112, 44FQ0268**

**Primary Resource : Single Dwelling (Site), Ca. 1937, Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Cemetery (Site) Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource : Single Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 4**

**Secondary Resource : Storage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

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**4557 Old Tavern Road 030-0525** *Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0111, 44FQ0269*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Site), c. 1800, Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 3*

*Secondary Resource : Pump House (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Silo (Structure) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Single Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 2*

*Secondary Resource : Single Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Storage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**Rt 55 over Broad Run**

**Rt 55 over Broad Run 030-5514-0100** *Other DHR Id#:*

*Primary Resource: Bridge (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, 2007*

*Non-contributing Total: 1*

**Rt. 601**

**Rt. 601 030-1040** *Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0078*

*Primary Resource: Bridge (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, 1933*

*Contributing Total: 1*

**Rt. 55 over Broad Run near Obannon Road**

**Rt. 55 over Broad Run near Obannon Road 030-5514-0099** *Other DHR Id#:*

*Primary Resource: Bridge (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, 2001*

*Non-contributing Total: 1*

**Selby Lane**

**6126 Selby Lane 030-5514-0113** *Other DHR Id#: 44FQ0282*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, 1905*

*Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Bridge (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Carriage House (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Coal House (Structure) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Corncrib (Structure) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Gateposts/Entry (Object) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Ice House (Site) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Kitchen (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Secondary Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 4*

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*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Shed, Machine (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Shed, Tool (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Shed, Wood (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Spring/Spring House (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

**South of 3561 Creels Lane**

**South of 3561 Creels Lane 030-5514-0036 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, 1841*

**Contributing Total: 1**

**Trapp Branch Road**

**5372 Trapp Branch Road 030-5514-0115 Other DHR Id#: 44FQ0277**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Site), 1800, Contributing Total: 1*

**Turner Mountain Road**

**3515 Turner Mountain Road 030-0596 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0116**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1820 Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Root Cellar (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Spring/Spring House (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Wall (Object) Contributing Total: 1*

**3560 Turner Mountain Road 030-0594 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0117**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1810 Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**3598 Turner Mountain Road 030-0595 Other DHR Id#: 030-5514-0119**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, 1840 Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource : Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Dairy (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource : Spring/Spring House (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCE

INDUSTRY

MILITARY

TRANSPORTATION

ARCHITECTURE

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1759-1951

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1813

1852-1853

1861-1863

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Powell, Burr (master mason)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District, located in the northeastern portion of Fauquier County, between the village of The Plains and the Bull Run Mountains along Interstate 66, U. S. Route 55 (John Marshall Highway), and County Route 601 (Hopewell Road), is an exceptionally intact historic district with a rural landscape evocative of the agricultural communities of rural nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Virginia. The historic district is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Exploration/Settlement, Agriculture, Commerce, Industry, Military, and Transportation, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Within the district, Galemont (030-0521) is individually listed in the NRHP with Exploration/ Settlement among its areas of significance and Heflin's Store (030-5514-0004) is individually listed in the NRHP with Commerce among its areas of significance. The period of significance for the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District circa 1759 during the first significant wave of Euro-American settlement that followed in the footsteps of a young surveyor named George Washington. The district's period of significance ends in 1951 which marked the end of the milling industry in the district. Additional significant dates include the early settlement of notable Kinloch plantation in 1813, construction of the Manassas Gap railroad in 1852-1853, and battles and skirmishes related to the Civil War (1861-1863). The local significance of this district is based on three primary points: it includes a distinctive collection of late eighteenth-, nineteenth, and early twentieth-century buildings with high architectural integrity; it includes an intact and nearly unchanged agricultural landscape of almost 9,500 acres; and it possesses a rich and layered history that connects the natural and built landscape with the greater events and trends experienced throughout Piedmont Virginia. The district is also noteworthy for the work of enslaved quarry workers who were supervised by master stone mason Burr Powell during expansion of the Beverley (Chapman's) Mill (030-5514-0092) in the mid-nineteenth century.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District features an exceptionally intact agricultural and natural landscape of fields, forests, rolling hills, springs and streams, stately mountains, tidy farms, and hamlets that offers a remnant of the Virginia Piedmont landscape that characterized the region from its settlement by Europeans in the eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. Broad Run, near the southern edge of the district is the main waterway, and the Bull Run Mountains on the east form a high rocky wall that defines the viewshed of the district. The location of the mountains and streams dictated the pace and process of development beginning in the eighteenth century, and the mixed landscape of that period has endured with only modest changes. Anchored by large plantations and farms that comprise much of the acreage, and punctuated by a handful of mills and their surrounding complexes of stores, craft houses, and churches, the district is bound together by the rising elevations at its borders and the



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roads and railways that criss-cross its terrain, connecting the agricultural and mercantile ventures into a close community, and also with the outside world. The roads, some originating as paths used by Native Americans living and traveling in the region, follow the streams and their tributaries which cut through the Bull Run Mountains at Thoroughfare and Hopewell Gaps and eventually drain into the Potomac River to the east. Very little is known about the lives of Virginia Indians who once lived within the bounds of the proposed district, but sites found nearby in Prince William County suggest there is great potential for intact archaeological deposits, particularly quarry sites associated with the manufacture of stone tools. Indian settlement in Fauquier County is documented in the archaeological record to nearly 8,000 B.C., represented by the stone tools of Archaic-period migratory hunters and gatherers found at Avenel (030-5514-0097, 44FQ0264). Based on the verdant fields and lush forests that currently exist in the region, as well as the streams and springs, it is highly likely that Virginia Indian settlement extended into the Woodland period (1600 B.C. to 1600 A.D.) when Algonquian was commonly spoken by a people of Siouan descent known as Mannahoac. During the latter part of this period the region was characterized by the introduction of pottery, the political organization of kingdoms, and more sedentary life in seasonal or semi-permanent encampments, hunting deer, elk, and buffalo and cultivating vegetables and grains.<sup>2</sup>

Euro-American settlement across the majority of the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District was due initially to the influence of Thomas Lord Fairfax's management of his Leeds Manor grant to the west of the nominated area. He granted large tracts of land to speculators who sought to capitalize on the mature hardwood forests and potential for future growth, and leased 150- to 200-acre parcels to more modest farmers. Growth emanated from the waterways outward, as smaller farms and mill centers counterbalanced the large-scale plantations as industrial and cultural focal points for the county in the latter part of the century.<sup>3</sup> The area was also noteworthy for its beauty and plentiful natural resources. The mountains were noted by travelers, traversed by soldiers, and form an iconic backdrop to the rich history of the region. Yardley Taylor described his passage through the 384-foot-high Thoroughfare Gap in 1835, stating:

On the east the rocks lie scattered in wild confusion, evidently thrown out by some great concussion of nature. Near the gap is a spring issuing from under a great rock, of the purest and best water. It stands on the road side, and is by travelers regarded as the Diamond Spring in Palestine.<sup>4</sup>

Primarily settled by Europeans crossing through the Bull Run Mountains at Thoroughfare and Hopewell Gaps, the number of new residents increased throughout the second half of the

<sup>2</sup> Karenne Wood and Diane Shields, *The Monacan Indians: Our Story*, Madison Heights, Virginia: The Monacan Indian Nation, 2000; William J. Hrankicky and Floyd Painter, *A Guide to the Identification of Virginia Projectile Points*, Richmond, Virginia: Archeological Society of Virginia, 1989.

<sup>3</sup> Kimberly Prothro Williams, editor, *A Pride of Place: Rural Residences of Fauquier County, Virginia*, Charlottesville, Virginia: University of Virginia Press, 2003:7.

<sup>4</sup> Quoted in Eugene M. Scheel, *The Guide to Fauquier: A Survey of The Architecture and History of a Virginia County with 15 Walking Tours of Towns and Villages*, Warrenton, Virginia: Warrenton Printing & Publishing, 1976:20.

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eighteenth century with the establishment of Beverley (Chapman's) Mill (030-5514-0092) at Thoroughfare Gap along the swiftly flowing Broad Run. The creation of Fauquier County as a political entity and the establishment of the courthouse at the future town of Warrenton in 1759 added stability to this recent frontier community. The paths that followed Broad Run cutting through Thoroughfare Gap and the Fornication Branch of Little Bull Run cutting through Hopewell (Lambert's) Gap, quickly became roads frequented by both an increasing number of travelers migrating west as well as farmers, artisans, and merchants who claimed the nearby pastures and forests as their new home.

From the beginning of Euro-American settlement, reliance on an enslaved workforce formed the backbone of the agriculture-based economy. Enslaved Africans and African Americans were brought here with the expectation that they would perform much of the labor associated with clearing land, turning forests into fields, and commencing both subsistence and cash-crop agricultural practices. As the area became more densely settled through the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, the slavery-based economy became more entrenched as well.

Historic records show that among the earliest purchasers of land were Margaret Triplett, Elisa C. Turner, Charles Barton, John Blackley, Sylvester Welch and members of the Howdershell and Sinclair families, among others moving from earlier settled lands in the Tidewater region or directly from England and other American colonies. Few of the buildings surviving today are associated with these early individuals, but their descendants, including Sylvester Welch, Jr., builder of Kalorama (030-5514-0112), made a significant impact on the surrounding landscape. Their first priorities were clearing the land, turning forests into fields, and introducing an agricultural way of life focused on subsistence as well as producing marketable products for sale in northeastern Virginia and the wider mid-Atlantic region. Some relied on enslaved workers for this purpose but not all were wealthy enough and performed the work themselves or with hired labor. While many farmers failed to prosper and others moved further west, those who could succeed here often stayed, starting families and investing in the region by expanding their agricultural operations. They acquired more land and placed ever increasing amounts of their acreage under cultivation, initially emphasizing tobacco as a cash crop and then switching to mixed grains by the latter part of the eighteenth century. To satisfy their ambitions, they also purchased additional enslaved people to work the fields and attend to the hardest labor on their farms and plantations.

Enslaved African Americans worked in a number of different capacities within the district. Many had reached the region during the earliest period of European occupation on the plantations of the Carters, Burwells, and other prominent gentry families. These enslaved workers were responsible for transforming a largely forested landscape into a patchwork of fields, forests, fences, and farmsteads. In some cases, they prepared the farms for the landowners' eventual arrival; in others they were the only occupants, with the fruits of their labor shipped to markets in the east to enrich their absentee proprietors. Many enslaved African Americans were employed in the quarries along the Bull Run Mountains, extracting stone for the construction of mills, houses, and other buildings. Records attest to the use of slave labor to quarry, move, and lift the

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massive stones associated with the rebuilding of Beverley (Chapman's) Mill and its expansion with two additional stories under master mason Burr Powell in 1858. He was paid \$1.25 to run his crew from sunup to sundown, indicative of the amount of back-breaking labor to which enslaved African Americans were subjected as their white owners enriched themselves.<sup>5</sup> This was not likely the first time slave labor was employed in the construction and maintenance of the mills in the district.

At some of the larger plantations like Kinloch, the enslaved African-American workforce was often quartered in groups of small dwellings located some distance from the manor house. Historian Eugene Scheel's research on Kinloch (030-5514-0103) suggests that the Turner family maintained three slave quarters relatively close by, including two less than a mile to the southwest and a third, named Poplar Hill, to the northwest of the manor house. Differences in quarters locations reflected differences in the work performed by the enslaved workers. Although the majority of the workforce worked the fields nearby, a smaller group performed household work or traveled to nearby towns to acquire goods. White slave owners "rented" some of their enslaved workers to neighbors, particularly those whose skills offered potential of profit to the slave owners. Families such as the Turners could gain considerably from their skilled African American enslaved workforce, particularly those trained as a blacksmith, cooper, or mason building and repairing the stone walls that marked each property's boundary.

In some instances, the skilled enslaved workers were permitted to keep a portion of the payment rendered for their work, and eventually, at their owner's discretion, they could even purchase freedom for themselves. In such cases, their children also were free. This may have been a rare occurrence as, in the early nineteenth century, just one free person of color was a resident of the district. Born into freedom in Fauquier County in 1811, Spencer Hall worked on neighboring farms for wages while also owning his own property. In 1860 census records, he is listed as a laborer, living with his wife and six children (all recorded as "mulattos," a term used by whites to denote mixed racial heritage) with both adults noted as able to read and write. Hall's remarkable story was recorded through his and his neighbors' testimonials in the Southern Claims records which document his refusal to assist Confederate troops during the Civil War. His claims concerned the reimbursement for food, animal feed, and services he provided the Union army as they traversed the district, and the success of his case was founded on his loyalty to the United States during the conflict.

By 1800, the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District sustained a handful of mills, several large plantations, and a growing population of wealthy white landowners, middling white planters, tenant farmers, and enslaved African Americans. By this time the frontier had moved far to the west and the area was largely under cultivation in wheat and corn, with perhaps some tobacco still being grown. A visitor would encounter relatively modest houses surrounded by a complex of domestic outbuildings, with agricultural buildings placed a short distance away and most of the modest dwellings for enslaved workers located in close proximity to fields. Along the waterways, including Fornication Creek, Trapp Branch, and Mill Run, gristmills, including

<sup>5</sup> Scheel, *The Guide to Fauquier*, 20.

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Stone Mill (030-5514-0002), processed the region's corn and wheat. Prosperity encouraged the development of mercantile establishments, stores, and other associated industries. Established white families, including the Welches, Sinclairs, and Howdershells, were soon joined by wealthy immigrants from the Virginia Tidewater, including Major Thomas Turner IV (1772-1839) of King George County who in 1813 built Kinloch (030-5514-0103), an impressive seat for his 2,000-acre plantation at the center of the district. Through their enslaved workforce, this plantation and others nearby had many of the services necessary to grow, harvest, package, and send to market the various crops of tobacco, corn, wheat, and other mixed grains that dominated the early nineteenth-century agricultural economy.

Major Turner brought his wife, Eliza Carter Randolph, and their family into the area and established an agricultural tradition at the heart of the district from which descended multiple generations of successful farmers and family farms, including Avenel (030-5514-0097) and Selby (030-5514-0113, 44FQ0279). He is often remembered as the guardian of a young Robert E. Lee, who visited Kinloch over many summers and mastered much of his horsemanship skill on Fancy Traveler (inspiring the name of Lee's famous Civil War horse Traveler). Edward Carter Turner inherited his father's estate in 1839 and his surviving diaries, starting in that year, tell of the agricultural prosperity enjoyed by slave-owning families in Fauquier County prior to the Civil War, followed by the struggles they experienced during the war and thereafter when slavery finally was abolished. Thomas Turner V (1807-1883), an older son of Major Turner who was raised at Kinloch but ventured beyond the district, was a decorated and accomplished naval officer, serving in the United States Navy for 45 years with stations around the world, including Southeast Asia and the South Pacific. During the Civil War, he commanded the armored ship "New Ironsides" of the South Atlantic squadron, and led the Union's naval attacks on the forts at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1863. He retired as a rear admiral in command of the South Pacific squadron (1868-1870).<sup>6</sup> The different experiences of the Turner brothers is emblematic of the Civil War's effect on Virginia families.

Meanwhile, increasing numbers of merchants, craftsmen, workers, and smaller property owners, including some free African Americans, congregated around a series of mills built along the tributaries of Broad and Little Bull Runs. Two important nineteenth-century mills constructed on these watercourses include Berry's/Floweree's (later Henry Munroe's) Mill (030-5514-0018; 44FQ0274 [demolished]) along Fornication Branch and Willis Sullivan and Henry Glascock's Mill (030-5514-0026; 44FQ0273 [demolished]) on Mill Run which joined the established Stone Mill and Beverley (Chapman's) Mill to the south. The swiftly flowing waterways in this region were valuable as sources of power and profit, as they allowed the growth of various types of mills and the production of many different agricultural and food products. Together with the local taverns, these buildings "provided landmarks for early travelers and anchors for those who built nearby, encouraged by some assurance of safe and prosperous settlement and commerce in the region."<sup>7</sup> Between 1830 and 1840, 76 gristmills were working to capacity in Fauquier County

<sup>6</sup> See <http://famousamericans.net/thomasturner/> and <http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~marshall/esmd9.htm#id518>, downloaded December 6, 2008.

<sup>7</sup> Williams, *A Pride of Place*, 18.

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with at least four within the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District, including the Kinloch Woolen Factory on Mill Run.<sup>8</sup> Economic success during the early to mid-nineteenth century led to new construction and significant renovations of many of the houses and mills within the district, including Avenel (030-5514-0097), Galemont (030-5514-0121), Roland (030-5514-0023) and Stone Mill (030-5514-0002). Beverley (Chapman's) Mill was significantly rebuilt and enlarged in 1858, and the installation of modern roller-mill technology at that time created a "link between the earlier, vintage gristmills, designed by Oliver Evans, and present-day flour mills."<sup>9</sup>

The two hamlets at the north and south gaps in the Bull Run Mountains developed at different rates during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A small contingent of Quakers, emigrating from Frederick County, Virginia, likely established a settlement where Little Bull Run cut through the Bull Run Mountains and turned into Fornication Branch. They changed the gap's name from Lambert's to Hopewell Gap. The continued influx of settlers, particularly Scots-Irish immigrants, resulted in a shift towards a young community focused on farming and milling, and the construction of an Anglican church nearby, known as the Bull Run Chapel (Siers Road Church), diminished the role of the Quakers in the region and may have led to their departure. Limited documentation on the Bull Run Chapel and its destruction during the nineteenth century has left its location a mystery, but it is likely associated with the extensive Sinclair cemetery (030-5514-0061).

During the first half of the nineteenth century the small village of Hopewell developed a handful of residences to go along with the nearby Berry/Floweree Mill (later Monroe's Mill, 030-5514-0018, 44FQ0274 [demolished]) along Fornication Branch, and a new church, known as Whittle Chapel, replaced the Bull Run Chapel as the area's house of worship. By the end of the nineteenth century, the hamlet also included a tannery, blacksmith, tavern, post office, and store (030-5514-0047/44FQ0276, 030-5514-0081/44FQ0275). Sadly, all of these buildings have been lost.

To the southwest of Thoroughfare Gap along Trapp Branch a similar small town grew out of the countryside, although slower than its northern counterpart. The village of Little Georgetown, near but not along the railroad, was placed at a crossroads connecting William Skinker's (Stone) Mill (030-5514-0002), the Upper Broad Run Baptist Church (030-5514-0048), and Heflin's Store (030-5514-0004). The mill and the store grew hand-in-hand as the agricultural and commercial productivity of the area increased significantly during the first half of the nineteenth century. The Upper Broad Run Baptist Church, built circa 1838, emerged from a desire by the community's Primitive Baptist residents for a house of worship, resulting in a split from the Broad Run Baptist Church at New Baltimore. This form of Baptist belief, also known as "Old-School Baptists" or "Original Baptists" emerged in the early nineteenth century over a difference

<sup>8</sup> Lee Moffett, *Water Powered Mills of Fauquier County, Virginia*, Warrenton, Virginia: privately published, 1972; Williams, *A Pride of Place*, 18.

<sup>9</sup> France Lillian Jones, *Beverley (Chapman's) Mill, Thoroughfare Gap, Virginia: A History and Preservation Plan*, Prince William, Virginia: Prince William County Historical Commission, 2007:3.

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in beliefs regarding missionary practices. The members of the Broad Run Baptist Church attempted to retain the original patterns of Christianity as they saw them, specifically including closed communion, baptism by immersion, and family integrated worship. The congregation declined in numbers in the late nineteenth century and the building was converted to a private, and later public, school during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries before its final conversion to a private residence in the mid-twentieth century.<sup>10</sup>

By the end of the nineteenth century the village at Little Georgetown had many of the same businesses and community services of Hopewell to the north, with a blacksmith, a Gothic Revival-style church just north of Heflin's Store called The Church of Our Savior (030-5514-0003), a creamery (030-5514-0050; 44FQ0255 [demolished]), and a handful of nearby residences for the Heflin, McCarty, Basey, and Henson families. The church's construction in 1887 was a direct result of a community dispute about the teachings of Reverend Grammer of Grace Church in The Plains. His belief that waltzing was an affront to the church was a major factor in the congregation's split and the formation of the Church of Our Savior.<sup>11</sup>

The small towns, along with the larger plantations, experienced prosperity and growth for much of the first half of the nineteenth century. Owing to an enslaved labor force, favorable growing seasons, advances in agricultural techniques and labor organization, and the expansion of milling operations to compensate for increased demands by local, regional, and international markets, a modest building boom occurred in the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District, including the expansion of dwellings of the region's wealthier families, as well as improvements in the space and design of their houses and grounds, and, to a lesser degree, to the farms of smaller property owners. This trend was extended by the construction of the Manassas Gap rail line bisecting the district from east to west starting in 1852. An endeavor supported by many local residents, including the aforementioned Edward C. Turner who solicited landowners and businessmen for subscriptions, the rail line was built by Irish immigrants over the next two years. Fauquier County's transportation routes "from Indian trails to colonial roads, from turnpikes to railroads to highways, have played a large role in defining the settlement and the cultural patterns on the landscape today."<sup>12</sup> The village of The Plains grew substantially when the railroad was constructed adjacent to a previously established post office. At the same time, a rail depot was constructed just east of Galemont (030-5514-0121), and trains stopped directly at Beverley (Chapman's) Mill. While the railway was distant from both hamlets, and surely diverted business from their mills and stores, it did not result in either community's immediate demise. Instead, the introduction of the railroad across the district brought new goods, styles, and other influences while providing wider markets for farmers and others looking to make a living in the area. The

<sup>10</sup> Cecil C. Heflin, *A History of Broad Run Baptist Church SBC, 1762-1987*, Broad Run, Virginia: privately published, 1962; Presley Alexander Lycurgus Smith, *Boyhood Memories of Fauquier*, Richmond, Virginia: Old Dominion Press, 1926.

<sup>11</sup> Robert Beverley Herbert, "*Doomsday Book*" of *Avenel*, Three volumes, manuscript in the possession of Georgia Herbert, The Plains, Virginia, 1950.

<sup>12</sup> Williams, *A Pride of Place*, 5.

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northern portion of the county continued its strong economic ties with the traders of Alexandria, but now their goods were more quickly and easily transported to markets in Virginia and beyond.

The Civil War forever changed the region's economy and populace. During the first half of the war, Thoroughfare Gap was an essential, strategic corridor between Washington, D.C. and the Shenandoah Valley. The same pass through the Bull Run Mountains that had spurred the region's prosperity in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries became a strategic funnel for communication and transportation beginning in 1861. Military activity largely followed the rail line through Thoroughfare Gap towards The Plains, but Union and Confederate soldiers both took advantage of the resources in the countryside as well as Beverley (Chapman's) Mill (030-5514-0092) and the village and mercantile complex surrounding it (076-5311 and 030-5514-0093). The region fell within the infamous Col. John S. Mosby's Rangers' area of activity, witnessing many raids on Union outposts and supply lines, but the district is equally noteworthy for seeing the first instance where a significant military force was transported by rail, specifically Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston's Army of the Shenandoah and their supplies heading to and from the battle at Manassas in July 1861.

The fight to maintain the rail line led to the reported Union military's policy of taking the area's most prominent white landowners and forcing them to travel as human shields against raids by Mosby's Rangers, as recorded in Edward Turner's family papers.<sup>13</sup> As a close relative to General Robert E. Lee's, Turner also welcomed the general's visits to the area with his family early in the war and later during his military engagements. The general stayed at Kinloch (030-5514-0103) with his staff, recalling his summers there as a youth with Turner. He also visited Avenel (030-5514-0097), his staff using it as a temporary headquarters in 1862.<sup>14</sup>

The Battle of Thoroughfare Gap (030-1016) in August 1862 marks the most concentrated battle within the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District and was a significant element of the larger Second Manassas campaign, helping determine the outcome of the battle and preventing the Union army from swiftly defeating the Confederate forces and ending the war quickly. The corridor was later used by both Union and Confederate forces as they traveled through the area during several campaigns, utilizing both the road and railroad running through the Gap.

The strategic military importance and dramatic appearance of Broad Run and Thoroughfare Gap were described by Frank Leslie in his *Illustrated Weekly* of June 7, 1862, as "The Virginia Thermopylae since a few determined men might hold it against thousands. Many a regimented brigade, loyal and rebel, has tramped through that dark, gloomy cleft in the mountains."<sup>15</sup> Soldiers passing through the district included 20,000 men under the command of Confederate

<sup>13</sup> Turner Family Papers, diary of Edward C. Turner, manuscripts, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia.

<sup>14</sup> Robert Beverley Herbert, *Life on a Virginia Farm*, Warrenton, Virginia: The Fauquier Democrat, 1968.

<sup>15</sup> Quoted in Scheel, *The Guide to Fauquier*, 20.

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General Stonewall Jackson on August 24, 1862, on their way to the second battle of Manassas as well as Confederate General Robert E. Lee and his men on August 28, 1862.

The following day, Edward C. Turner wrote in his diary:

The last of Jackson's division pass this morning. All lighthearted and hopeful Yankee cavalry appear in force at The Plains. They pick up many stragglers. Reported that Jackson has taken Manassas with many prisoners, negroes, and military stores, country in great commotion, people nearly wild with excitement. Longstreet's army arrives at The Plains. Gen. Lee accompanies it, the neighborhood is swarming with soldiers and the scanty stock of provisions on hand barely enough for the people is being rapidly devoured. The soldiers are considerate as under the circumstances could be expected, but they are starving and will [be fed] as long as there is anything left for them to eat.<sup>16</sup>

Much of the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District's terrain that witnessed the Civil War events, notably the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap (030-1016), and the many skirmishes which followed, remain relatively unchanged today, especially the mountainous terrain north and south of Interstate 66 and Virginia Route 55 in the vicinity of Beverley (Chapman's) Mill (030-5514-0092). As demonstrated by residents' accounts, such as Turner's above, the war turned the properties within these environs into a contested landscape of violence, economic degradation, and the final abolition of its slavery-based economy.

In 1860, the federal census recorded 10,455 enslaved people in Fauquier County, comprising 48 percent of the county's total population.<sup>17</sup> To have lost even a small portion of an enslaved workforce would have left white slave owners struggling to maintain their plantation's normal operations. During the war years, as many African Americans seized opportunities to obtain freedom, and some joined the Union Army as United States Colored Troops (USCT), the district's traditional slavery-based agricultural economy was destroyed. Writing of the then-1,500-acre Kinloch, Edward C. Turner, wrote in his diary in December 1862:

From the day that the Northern Army first invaded Virginia to the present moment, it has been its habit to entice slaves to abscond and in some instances where they have been faithful to their lawful owners and refused to run, they have been forceably [sic] taken away.<sup>18</sup>

Interestingly Turner does not appear to have been as shocked by African Americans' desire for freedom as some white slave owners professed to be. On "a beautiful Christmas morning" in 1862, Turner recorded that the mood at Kinloch was somber, with "stagnation even among the negroes. Too few are left to get up a frolic and their thoughts are probably occupied with matters more serious. The day has almost arrived when President Lincoln says they are to be free." He assumed that "a large proportion" of his few remaining enslaved workers "are looking forward to

<sup>16</sup> Quoted in Scheel, *The Guide to Fauquier*, 21.

<sup>17</sup> Eugene M. Scheel, "For Some Slaves, Path to Freedom Was Far From Clear-Cut" on-line article. <http://www.loudounhistory.org/history/slaves-after-war.htm> (downloaded October 22, 2008).

<sup>18</sup> Quoted in Scheel, "For Some Slaves," np.



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that day with hope that this promise will be realized,” adding “that as free men they will remain here and do for themselves.” He said “much the smaller number” of the enslaved workers at his and nearby properties “have no desire to change their condition and will probably go on as usual with contentment to themselves and satisfaction to their owners,” although the accuracy of his observation cannot be known today.<sup>19</sup>

After the Civil War ended in 1865, Virginia’s Piedmont region spent much of the remainder of the century recovering from the physical devastation wrought by neglect, troops foraging for supplies, and battle damages, as well as the economic restructuring necessitated by the abolition of slavery. Not all of the local decline, however, necessarily resulted only from the war. In economic terms, the 1830s had marked Fauquier County’s most prosperous decade. From that point the population fell gradually, from a peak of 26,086, until 1910 when it equaled that at the beginning of the nineteenth century, approximately 21,000.<sup>20</sup> The economic restructuring accelerated some of the population decline among whites, while a considerable portion of the emancipated African-American population sought new opportunities elsewhere. The proportion of African Americans to total Fauquier County populations decreased from nearly fifty percent prior to the Civil War to roughly 35 percent by the turn of the twentieth century. The lure of urban centers where more profitable employment was thought to exist was perhaps the primary reason for the demographic shift. This trend would continue and the percentage of the county’s population comprised of African Americans would drop to 26 percent by 1950. Of the freed people who remained in Fauquier County, such as Wilhelmina Edmonds who continued as a servant to the Turner family at Kinloch and is now buried in their family cemetery, struggles to survive were complicated as they now lived among white families who had earlier treated them as property.

A secondary and under-studied aspect of this time is the renovation or new construction of houses for newly freed African-Americans. Given the region’s continued dependence on agriculture, and the sheer necessity of providing food, livestock, and a means of cash income for their families, many of the freedmen and freedwomen became tenant farmers. At Galemont, owner T.B. Robertson's success as a lawyer and the presence of Broad Run Station on the property enabled him to invest in the land and buildings at a time that was more economically difficult for others. Galemont also had a lengthy history of tenant farming in addition to relying on enslaved workers during the antebellum era. Contemporary structures are noted on an antebellum plat and in an 1862 print of the railroad tracks and environs surrounding the Broad Run train station and depot, which may have been the nucleus of a small community of African American tenant farmers, including Sampson Bayley, after the Civil War. The ruins of some of these resources (030-5514-0032; 44FQ0266) can still be seen along the train tracks. Other communities of African-American freedmen and freedwomen developed on the east face of the Bull Run Mountains in Prince William County, northeast of Hopewell Gap and southeast of

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid*, np.

<sup>20</sup> Williams *A Pride of Place*, 29; Historical Census Browser. Retrieved December 6, 2008, from the University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center:  
<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/index.html>

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Thoroughfare Gap, while still others were situated closer to The Plains or to other small towns in Fauquier County. These communities were testament to the perseverance of freed people in the postwar years and their work as farmers, laborers, and skilled craftsmen played a prominent role in the region's economic recovery.

The late nineteenth century in the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District is marked by the activities of Captain James Bradshaw Beverley (1861-1926) of Avenel, considered "a capable business man, as well as one of the best farmers of the country" by his contemporaries and "has made his operations exceedingly profitable."<sup>21</sup> While many in the area struggled to succeed in a difficult economic environment, he was a prominent exception. A one-time candidate for Virginia's lieutenant-governor on the Populist ticket, he was the president of the Farmers' Institute of Northern Virginia, and a member of the Fauquier Fair committee, Fauquier County Board of Trade, State Farmers' Institute, and State Horticultural Society.<sup>22</sup> He openly expressed his populist views, although with some fear of encouraging political divisions with Democrats. Writing a letter to the *Journal of United Labor* to express his support for the continued cooperation between the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' Alliance, he pleaded "let us... join forces against our mutual enemy – the financial policy of the government – and after we have settled that [,] then let us settle our own differences between us... We have too much sense to think of a third party; two are bad enough."<sup>23</sup> He believed that if farmers and laborers joined together, outside of politics, both political parties would search out their support.

What new construction and renovation occurred within the historic district during the post-bellum period was largely driven by an influx of investment from northerners seeking affordable investment opportunities in the former Confederate states. Agriculture and livestock continued as the two pillars of the local economy and transportation and travel continued between the farms and families within the district and the larger towns and cities growing up to the north, west, and south, as well as metropolitan Washington D.C.

Important to the district's social history, the Reconstruction Era state constitution of 1869 mandated creation of Virginia's first statewide system of public education. Although the constitution required education of all Virginia's school children, a racially segregated system was approved, resulting in construction of schools strictly separated by race. Even in the Reconstruction Era, and certainly after the imposition of Jim Crow segregation during the 1890s, whites controlled the local and state governments that allocated public resources to the new public school system. Consequently, the vast majority of public funds were spent on building schools for white children, while African American and Virginia Indian children were placed in much smaller, much more poorly constructed and equipped schools. Teacher pay rates, too, were

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<sup>21</sup> Author Unknown, *Makers of America: Biographies of Leading Men of Thought and Action, the Men who Constitute the Bone and Sinew of American Prosperity and Life, Volume 1*, Washington D.C.: B.F. Johnson Inc., 1915: 118.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid*, 119.

<sup>23</sup> Joseph Gerteis, *Class and the Color Line: Interracial Class Coalition in the Knights of Labor and the Populist Movement*, Chapel Hill, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 2007: 177.

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highly influenced by racial discrimination, with white teachers receiving higher pay than African American and Virginia Indian teachers.

The communities at Hopewell and Little Georgetown both embraced the region's new emphasis on formal, free education. During the late nineteenth century both communities had at least one school operating to serve local children. In Little Georgetown, the Red Hill School was constructed circa 1885 and lasted into the early twentieth century. The Upper Broad Run Baptist Church also served as a private and public school from 1872 to circa 1880 and for a short time early in the twentieth century.<sup>24</sup> Local resident Bassey Garrett remembers attending both schools, the former (now an archaeological site) located adjacent to his parent's residence on Georgetown Road. The Hopewell school, built circa 1900, operated around the same period, serving the early grades before the children joined the high school in The Plains. There are also memories of Rebecca Peake's school further west along Hopewell Road, although little is known about its appearance or exact location. It is not known at this time which of the schools served white children and which were for African American children. However, these schools are highly significant for their integral role in the district's development and as symbols for the struggle to educate children despite segregation and the economic difficulties of a declining agricultural community.

The early to mid-twentieth century in the historic district is remarkable for the lack of change that occurred. The still-agrarian economy was maintained or slowed, few if any houses were built or expanded, and the community continued to rely on the land as its lifeline. The Great Depression and the loss of rail service after World War II marked a significant downturn in the region's welfare as business at mills dropped off significantly and crops and livestock were transported by road and occasionally rail for processing elsewhere. New, more stringent health code regulations concerning the handling and processing of grain resulted in the few remaining mills closing their doors by the 1950s, including Beverley (Chapman's) Mill in 1951.

The general economic decline witnessed in the historic district resulted in a lack of repairs and the occasional abandonment of structures that had once defined the communities of Hopewell and Little Georgetown. This process eroded the antebellum built environment of the plantations and farmsteads that sprawled across the district, although fields remained under the plow, pastures were cropped by cattle, and the rural agricultural lifestyle persisted, preserving the historic landscape.

The period following World War II not only saw an economic resurgence, but a small and significant influx of new families. Politicians, government employees, and wealthy individuals from the North purchased a handful of farms as rural retreats. Advances in transportation, particularly the automobile, defined the region in the second half of the twentieth century. Thoroughfare Gap Road was built in 1852 to replace the 1740s roadbed the railway had covered,

<sup>24</sup> Cecil C. Heflin, *A History of Broad Run Baptist Church SBC, 1762-1987*, Broad Run, Virginia: privately published, 1962; Presley Alexander Lycurgus Smith, *Boyhood Memories of Fauquier*, Richmond, Virginia: Old Dominion Press, 1926.

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic  
District

Name of Property

Fauquier and Prince  
William Counties, VA  
County and State

but it was not until 1933 that the major transportation route through the Bull Run Mountains was paved. Ease of access to Washington D.C. and other cities of the mid-Atlantic encouraged the purchase of large farms and their conversion to seasonal estates. The appeal of an agriculturally-based lifestyle resulted in the continuation of this tradition, albeit with new practitioners. The owners of Afton Farm (030-5514-0011) experimented with large-scale apple and fruit orchards. Successive owners of Kinloch, after purchasing the plantation from the Turner family in 1931, continued to grow corn and wheat and raise livestock on its still extensive grounds. Robert de Treville Lawrence III was a historian, preservationist, and most importantly, a vintner. While he helped pioneer the conservation of open space in Fauquier County by establishing the Rockley Foundation, and spent many years of his retirement from the U.S. Foreign Service restoring historic buildings, he was perhaps most notable for his efforts during the mid-1960s to revitalize the wine industry in Virginia's Piedmont.<sup>25</sup> He began a small experimental vineyard on his farm, Highbury (030-5514-0016), along Bust Head Road. He gained great renown for his work introducing a profitable strain of premium varietal grapes. Lawrence was a founder of the Vinifera Wine Growers Association (VWGA), the VWGA's journal, and its festivals, and also published books about the history of wine in Virginia, including *Jefferson and Wine: Model of Moderation*, and was considered by his peers an authority on the history and production of wine in the Old Dominion.<sup>26</sup>

The Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District is today a remarkably intact agricultural landscape that exemplifies Virginia's historic rural environment and is distinguished from the more developed and altered lands to the east. The district's surviving vernacular buildings represent many of the region's common architectural styles found throughout the late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century countryside, but their position within an evocative pastoral setting preserves a history and a connection to the surrounding community that is lost in many other areas of northern Virginia. The area maintains many of its fields, pastures, forests, and orchards that remind its older residents of times past, including Bassey Garret of Georgetown Road (030-5514-0051) and Thoroughfare Gap postmistress Norma Burton, who both recall a landscape largely unchanged in its appearance, but disrupted more often than not by the sounds and motion of a changing society. Residents both old and new are concerned about the increased traffic resulting from "short-cuts" and overflow from commuters to the metropolitan Washington D.C. area via Interstate 66. And yet almost every resident is proud of the efforts many have made to place their property under protective conservation easements. Robert deT. Lawrence, IV, and Robert Sinclair, both born in the district to families descending from settlers of the early nineteenth century and before, remain nearby and understand the frustration of watching a community change, but are pleased to see that the cultural landscape that reminds them of times past and times quickly passing elsewhere will remain for current and future generations.

<sup>25</sup> The Lawrence and Currier families are also noteworthy in their pioneering support for the protection of the agricultural landscape by placing significant acreages under permanent conservation easement. Today, more than half of the acreage within the district is protected in perpetuity.

<sup>26</sup> Obituary, Robert deTreville Lawrence, *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, Richmond, Virginia, January 30, 2007; Robert deTreville Lawrence III, *Jefferson and Wine: Model of Moderation*, Warrenton, Virginia: Vinifera Wine Growers Association, 1989.

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic  
District

Name of Property

Fauquier and Prince  
William Counties, VA  
County and State

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The archaeological potential of the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District is particularly compelling, as the area has witnessed only modest development and little modification to the agricultural landscape established in the late eighteenth century and maintained since then. As described in the architectural analysis, the district has lost a wide range of building types, particularly the slave quarters and middling farmer housing of the late colonial and antebellum periods, as well as more modest buildings associated with the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century history of the region. While the loss of these architectural resources is unfortunate, they were seldom replaced by newer buildings and, instead, their sites remained undisturbed. Coupled with the intact stratified deposits that remain adjacent to the numerous historic properties and buildings across the district, these building sites ensure that the district includes archaeological resources of significant potential for future study. While many of the easements that cover the majority of the acreage within the district do not include specific reference to the protection of archaeological resources, the majority of property owners are averse to new construction or large-scale development and modification of the natural landscape, suggesting many of the archaeological resources are likely to survive intact.

The known-to-date archaeological resources identified within the district represent the full range of historic occupations from the advent of European and African American settlement through the early twentieth century. The presence of Native American sites along the eastern face of the Bull Run Mountains in Prince William County, barely a mile beyond the district's boundaries, suggests that similar sites are within the district and await identification through future archaeological surveys. The presence of standing chimneys, stone and brick foundations, and clearly visible cellar holes, icehouse pits, and other prominent landscape features, such as historic roadbeds and stone walls, attest to the integrity of historic archaeological resources and their potential for future research. While no formal archaeological survey has taken place in the district, the many historic houses, map references, artifact scatters, foundations, and ruins of every shape and size indicate this district has a high degree of integrity and potential in regards to archaeological resources. The archaeological integrity, combined with historic accounts and a landscape free of major modern changes, provides an opportunity to study the evolution of a complex rural agricultural landscape, including its businesses, residences, roads, and people, with an amount of detail and precision not possible in many places.

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic  
District  
Name of Property

Fauquier and Prince  
William Counties, VA  
County and State

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Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic  
District

Name of Property

Fauquier and Prince  
William Counties, VA  
County and State

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Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic  
District

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William Counties, VA  
County and State

Name of Property

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** DHR No. 030-5514

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**10. Geographical Data**



Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Fauquier and Prince William Counties, VA  
County and State

**Acreege of Property** Approximately 9,500 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- 1. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- 1. Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ Easting: \_\_\_\_\_ Northing: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ Easting: \_\_\_\_\_ Northing: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ Easting: \_\_\_\_\_ Northing: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ Easting : \_\_\_\_\_ Northing: \_\_\_\_\_

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the nominated Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District are shown on the accompanying maps (1 through 13) entitled "Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District." (Scale 1 inch = 200 feet). These parcels are reflected in the attached master map, entitled "Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District, Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia, master map" dated December 22, 2008, obtained from current real estate tax assessment books at the Fauquier and Prince William County Courthouses.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District, Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia, was drawn to include a region notably cohesive for its historical, agricultural, and environmental resources contributing to the significance of the cultural

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Fauquier and Prince William Counties, VA  
County and State

landscape. The boundaries include a significant series of historic buildings, sites, and structures connected through noteworthy events and regional trends important to the history of Fauquier and Prince William Counties and the Virginia Piedmont. Particular attention was paid to incorporating historic properties and landscapes within the viewshed of these resources. Non-contributing buildings are widely disbursed in the region and the area's topography was considered when excluding properties on the edge of the district. The district boundaries coincide with property lines and natural landscape features whenever possible.

---

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: David A. Brown and Thane H. Harpole  
organization: DATA Investigations LLC  
street & number: 1759 Tyndall Point Lane  
city or town: Gloucester Point state: VA zip code: 23062  
e-mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
telephone: 804-815-4467  
date: December 2015

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic  
District

Name of Property

Fauquier and Prince  
William Counties, VA  
County and State

City or Vicinity: Broad Run (vicinity)

County: Fauquier and Prince William State: Virginia

Date Photographed: August 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

PHOTO: 1 of 15

SUBJECT: Looking west from Roland (030-5514-0023, 030-0075)

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: April 7, 2008

VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_001.tif

PHOTO: 2 of 15

SUBJECT: Avenel (030-5514-0097, 030-0003, 44FQ0264), Looking Northwest

Photographer: Thane Harpole

Date of photograph: January 9, 2008

VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_002.tif

PHOTO: 3 of 15

SUBJECT: Turner family cemetery at Kinloch (030-5514-0103, 030-0077), Looking West

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: September 1, 2008

VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_003.tif

PHOTO: 4 of 15

SUBJECT: From Rt. 55 towards Avenel (030-5514-0097, 030-0003, 44FQ0264), Looking North

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: April 7, 2008

VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_004.tif

PHOTO: 5 of 15

SUBJECT: Tenant house ruin near Galemont (030-5514-0032, 030-5144, 44FQ0266), Looking East

Photographer: David Brown

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic  
District

Name of Property

Fauquier and Prince  
William Counties, VA  
County and State

Date of photograph: April 7, 2008

VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_005.tif

PHOTO: 6 of 15

SUBJECT: Farm Buildings at Galemont (030-5514-0121, 030-0521, 44FQ0263), Looking Northwest

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: April 7, 2008

VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_006.tif

PHOTO: 7 of 15

SUBJECT: Abandoned Roadbed, Looking South

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: April 7, 2008

VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_007.tif

PHOTO: 8 of 15

SUBJECT: Heflin's Store (030-5514-0004, 030-0520, 44FQ0277), Looking West

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: April 7, 2008

VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_008.tif

PHOTO: 9 of 15

SUBJECT: Church of Our Savior/Little Georgetown Church and Cemetery (030-5514-0003, 030-0480), Looking North

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: April 7, 2008

VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_009.tif

PHOTO: 10 of 15

SUBJECT: Galemont (030-5514-0121, 030-0521, 44FQ0263) (background) and Broad Run Train Depot foundation (030-5514-0031, 030-5002, 44FQ0265), Looking West

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: April 7, 2008

VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_010.tif

PHOTO: 11 of 15

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic  
District

Name of Property

Fauquier and Prince  
William Counties, VA  
County and State

SUBJECT: Thoroughfare Gap, Looking East

Photographer: Thane Harpole

Date of photograph: January 9, 2008

VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_011.tif

PHOTO: 12 of 15

SUBJECT: Roadway near Roland (030-5514-0023, 030-0075), Looking South

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: April 7, 2008

VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_012.tif

PHOTO: 13 of 15

SUBJECT: From Little Georgetown towards Thoroughfare Gap, Looking Northeast

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: April 7, 2008

VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_013.tif

PHOTO: 14 of 15

SUBJECT: Mountain View (030-5514-0056, 030-0673), Looking South

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: November 22, 2008

VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_014.tif

PHOTO: 15 of 15

SUBJECT: Stony Hollow (030-5514-0042, 030-0598), Looking East

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: November 22, 2008

VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_015.tif

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

APPROVED  
8/2/2016

Broad Run Little Georgetown Rural Historic District 2016 Correction to Inventory
Name of Property
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation Page 1

Introduction

The Broad Run Little Georgetown Rural Historic District was originally listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 21, 2016. Since that time, the Virginia Department of Transportation has notified the Department of Historic Resources that one resource’s construction date was incorrect. The original nomination included an erroneous entry for a bridge on Bust Head Road across Broad Run (DHR No. 030-5514-0033) which was listed as having a construction date of “second quarter of the twentieth century.” The correct construction date is 1980. Therefore, in Section 7, the inventory entry for the bridge has been corrected to include the accurate construction date and to change its status from Contributing to Non-Contributing as the bridge actually postdates the historic district’s period of significance. The resource counts in Section 5 also have been updated to reflect this new information. The district’s historic boundaries and areas of significance *have not changed* as a result of this update.

Section 5. Classification

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>128</u>	<u>169</u>	buildings
<u>37</u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u>18</u>	<u>54</u>	structures
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>186</u>	<u>226</u>	Total

Section 7. Description

*Narrative Description*

The original historic district nomination stated that

Equally significant to the changing architectural styles in the district was the influence of modern transportation, particularly automobiles. Not only were they capable of transporting people quickly over long distances, but their accessibility to individuals resulted in an increasing demand for better quality roads to facilitate travel. The paving and maintenance of John Marshall Highway (Rt. 55) required the construction of new bridges over Broad Run (030-5514-0099 and -0100) and nearby roads, such as Bust Head Road, crossing other tributaries (030-030-5514-0033) during the 1930s. Similar construction took place along Hopewell Road crossing Mill Run (030-5514-0079) and branches to the west (030-5514-0078). The bridges consist primarily of single-span, slab concrete and iron structures with cork-and-concrete railings.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Broad Run Little Georgetown Rural  
Historic District 2016 Correction to  
Inventory

Name of Property

Fauquier and Prince William Counties, VA

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 2

With regard to the Bust Head Road Bridge (030-5514-0033), a bridge has been at this location since at least 1932. However the bridge's current superstructure dates to 1980. Construction dates for other bridges within the rural historic district are believed to be correct (Tony Opperman, personal communication to DHR 2016).

**Inventory**

Following is the corrected inventory entry for the resource affected by this additional documentation.

**20th Street, West**

**Bust Head Road over Broad Run**

**Bust Head Road over Broad Run 030-5514-0033** *Other DHR Id#:*

Also known as VDOT Bridge No. 6038

*Primary Resource:* **Bridge (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, 1980**

**Non-Contributing Total:** 1

Section 11.

**Prepared By**

name/title: DHR National Register Staff

organization: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

street & number: 2801 Kensington Avenue

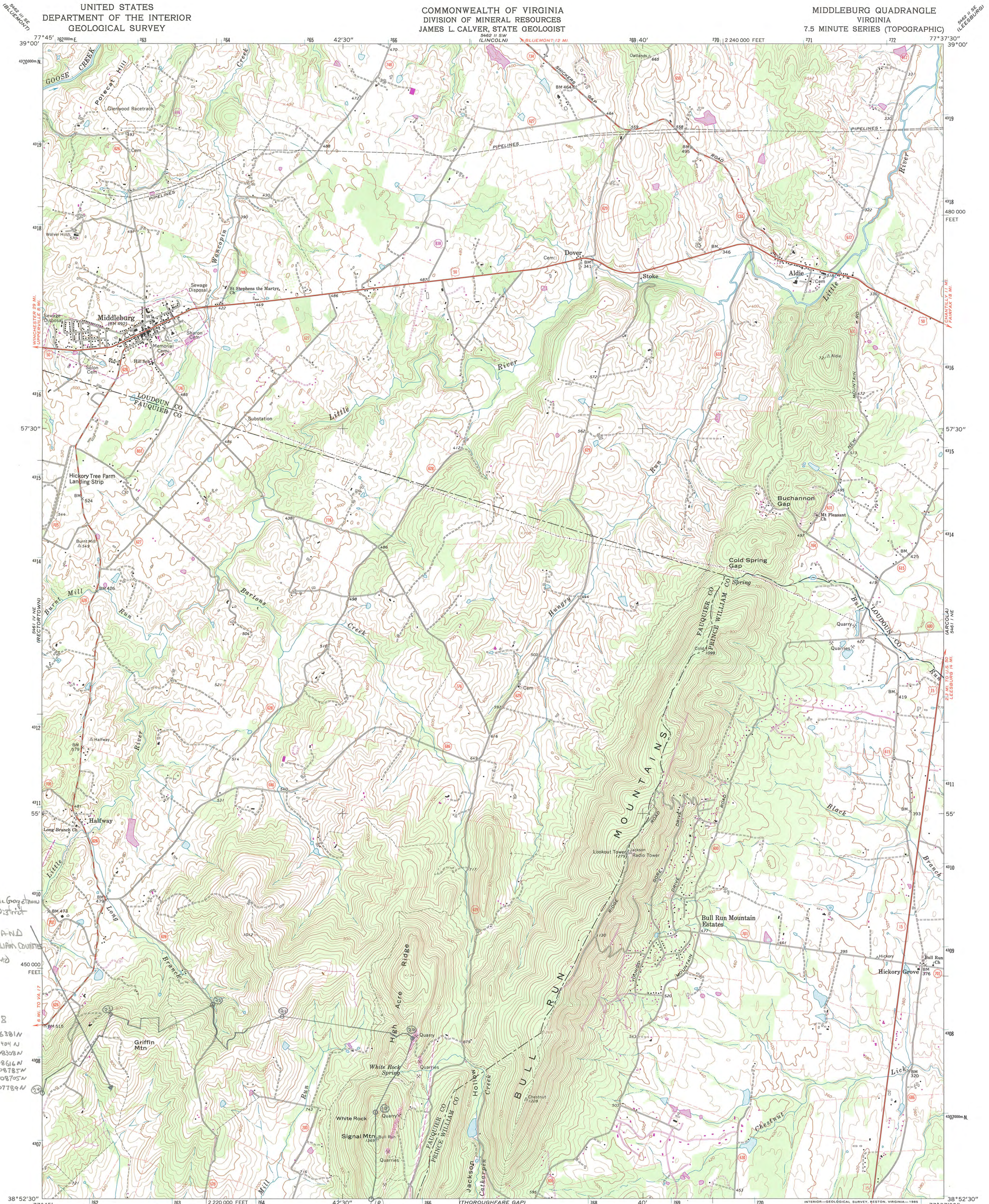
city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23221

e-mail: lena.mcdonald@dhr.virginia.gov

telephone: (804 ) 482-6439

date: June 2016





Brook Run/Little Georgetown  
Rural Historic District  
030-5514  
FAUQUIER AND  
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTIES  
Middleburg Quad

- UTMS  
ZONE 18
- 19 0265446 E 4306301 N
  - 20 0265741 E 4307404 N
  - 21 0265980 E 4308308 N
  - 22 0264400 E 4308616 N
  - 23 0263587 E 4308785 N
  - 24 0262344 E 4308705 N
  - 25 0261500 E 4307789 N

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1968

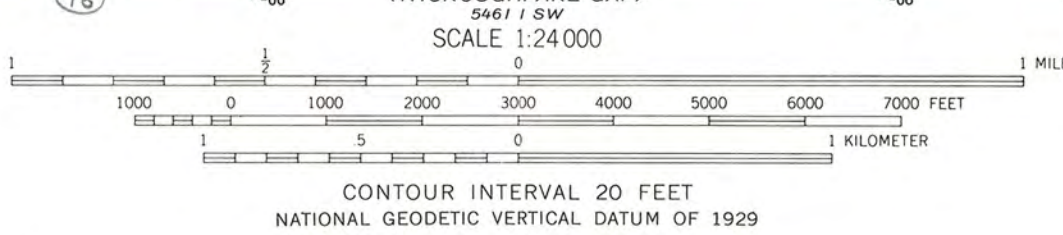
Supersedes Army Map Service map dated 1943

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, north zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18,  
shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

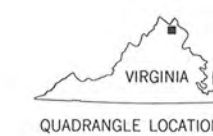
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1978

Map photoinspected 1981  
No major culture or drainage changes observed



UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092 AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry surface
U.S. Route	State Route

MIDDLEBURG, VA.  
N3852.5—W7737.5/7.5  
PHOTOINSPECTED 1981  
1968  
PHOTOREVISED 1978  
AMS 5461 1 NW—SERIES V834







LATINS  
ZONE E 18  
① 0250089 E 4306555 N  
② 0250089 E 4306555 N  
③ 0250089 E 4306555 N  
④ 0250089 E 4306555 N  
⑤ 0250089 E 4306555 N  
⑥ 0250089 E 4306555 N  
⑦ 0250089 E 4306555 N  
⑧ 0250089 E 4306555 N  
⑨ 0250089 E 4306555 N

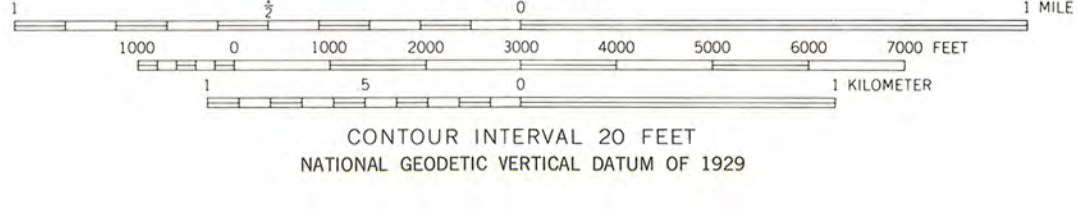
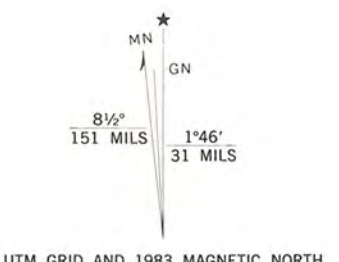
Broad Run/Little Georgetown  
Road Historic District  
FAUQUIER AND PRINCE  
WILLIAM COUNTIES  
NAD 1927  
030-5514  
Marshall Quad

THOROUGHFARE GAP  
5001.3M

111K  
RIVER

GATEWAY  
5001.3M

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1965 and 1969. Field checked 1970  
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Virginia  
coordinate system, north zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 18, shown in blue  
1927 North American Datum  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
move the projection lines 8 meters south and  
24 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked  
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation  
with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs  
taken 1980 and other sources. This information not field checked  
Map edited 1983



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

○ Interstate Route   □ U. S. Route   ○ State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

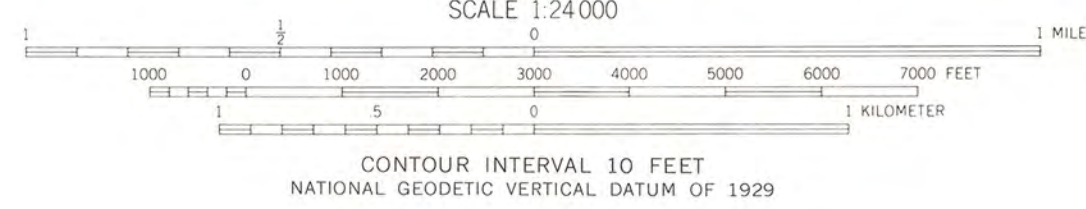
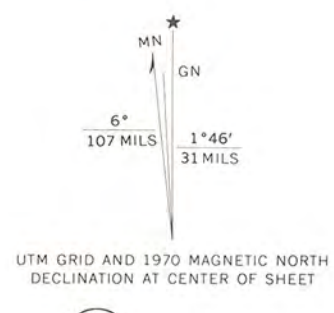


MARSHALL, VA.  
38077-G7-TF-024  
1970  
PHOTOREVISED 1983  
DMA 5461 IV SE—SERIES V834





Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
 Control by USGS and USC&GS  
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1965 and 1969. Field checked 1970  
 Supersedes Army Map Service map dated 1943  
 Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Virginia coordinate system, north zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue  
 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 8 meters south and 24 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks  
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked  
 Map photoinspected 1981. No major culture or drainage changes observed



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
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 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
U. S. Route	State Route



RECTORTOWN, VA.  
 N 3852.5—W 7745/7.5  
 PHOTOINSPECTED 1981  
 1970  
 AMS 5461 IV NE—SERIES V834

Broad Run/Little Goose Run  
 Rural Historic District  
 030-5514  
 FAUQUIER AND PRINCEWILLIAM COUNTIES  
 Rectortown Quad  
 NAD 1927

UTMS  
 ZONE 18  
 01 0260089 E 4306545 N  
 02 0261500 E 4307789 N  
 03 0262911 E 4309033 N  
 04 0264322 E 4310277 N



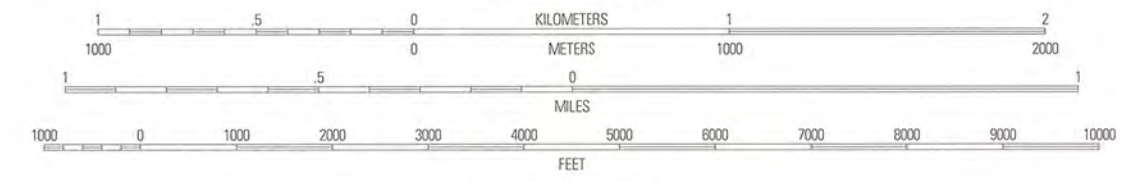
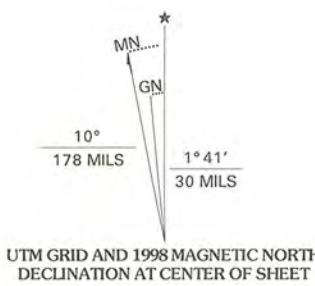




UTMS  
ZONE 18  
0261324 E 4301993 N  
0261463 E 4301019 N  
0261833 E 4299731 N  
0263430 E 4299859 N  
0264641 E 4299758 N  
0264763 E 4300644 N  
0264270 E 4301679 N  
0265191 E 4304066 N  
0265532 E 4305420 N  
0265446 E 4306381 N

Broad Run/Little Georgetown  
Rural Historic District  
030-5514  
FAUQUIER AND  
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTIES  
Thoroughfare Gap Road  
NAD 1927

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Topography compiled 1965. Planimetry derived from imagery  
taken 1994. Survey control current as of 1966. Contours  
that conflict with updated major features are dashed.  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and  
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18  
2 500-meter ticks: Virginia Coordinate System of 1983  
(north zone).  
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed  
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27  
for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic  
Survey NADCON software.  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of  
the National or State reservations shown on this map.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road

Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225  
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

1 Rectortown  
2 Middleburg  
3 Arcola  
4 Marshall  
5 Galenville  
6 Warrenton  
7 Collier  
8 Nokesville

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLE NAMES

THOROUGHFARE GAP, VA  
1994  
NIMA 5461 I SW-SERIES V834

