



5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
X public-local
X public-State
X public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
X district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 10

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Cat: Sub:

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Cat: Sub:

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- EARLY REPUBLIC
MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY
LATE NINETEENTH-AND TWENTIETH-CENTURY REVIVAL

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE, BRICK, CINDERBLOCK
roof METAL: Tin; ASPHALT; STONE: Slate
walls STONE; BRICK; WOOD: Weatherboard, Log; SYNTHETICS: Vinyl
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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**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 a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE  
ARCHITECTURE  
INDUSTRY  
MILITARY  
TRANSPORTATION

**Period of Significance** circa 1759 - 1951

**Significant Dates** circa 1759, 1813, 1852/3, 1861-1863, 1951

**Significant Persons** \_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliations** \_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder** Burr Powell (master mason)

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

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

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

**10. Geographical Data**

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

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1	2	3	4

See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title David A. Brown and Thane H. Harpole date December 3, 2008  
 organization DATA Investigations LLC  
1759 Tyndall Point Lane telephone 804-815-4467  
 city or town Gloucester Point state VA zip code 23062-2334

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs** Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name SEE ATTACHED PROPERTY OWNERS' LIST  
 street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
 city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**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. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the 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 National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 6 Page 1

**6. HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:**

**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:**

**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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 1

**SUMMARY 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. 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 unique 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.

Forty-two architectural files and a portion of one battlefield were surveyed with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources architectural site inventory prior to the nomination of this district. These properties were inventoried as a result of two significant county-wide assessments, including the Works Progress Administration historical property survey in 1937 and the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission sponsored architectural survey in 1978 and 1979, as well as individual site registration by landowners and interested scholars.<sup>1</sup> The district includes much of the Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield district (030-1016) and contains all or portions of the previously proposed Little Georgetown (030-5168) and Chapman's/Beverley Mill (076-5311) districts that were recommended eligible for listing on the State and National Registers by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.<sup>2</sup> Two 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, and Beverley (Chapman's) Mill (076-0002), listed in 1971, which spans the Fauquier/Prince William County line and is the only portion of the district in 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. This area 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 192 contributing resources. While there are 230 non-contributing resources within the district boundaries, primarily late twentieth-century dwellings and outbuildings, these do not detract significantly from 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.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 2

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 (030-5514-0047), Beulah (030-5514-0112), and Rock Valley (030-5514-0111). The latter two are no longer extant but have surviving early outbuildings and landscape features, while Kinloch has an early twentieth-century dwelling on the same site as the previous structures. 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 elements popular during the nineteenth century. Few significant changes were made to the majority of these structures during the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Architecturally, two sets of structures stand out from the rest. 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. 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), Blantyre (030-5514-0006), 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 (030-5514-0047) are two examples where property owners invested heavily in significant additions and renovations. Notable exceptions to this are the building 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), Hopewell School (030-5514-0065), 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. In addition, our knowledge of the architecture of this area during the turn of the century is hindered by the loss of many structures during the last thirty years as many abandoned and decrepit buildings have been taken down or collapsed. Many of these building sites 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 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-

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 3

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 detract from the overall integrity of the district. 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 forest covering hilltops, steep slopes, and small spring-fed valleys. The patchwork forests separate many of the properties from one another while also paralleling old fencelines, springs, and former roadbeds. 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 armies from the north and south 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 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 look 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 (030-5514) 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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 4

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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 (030-5514) 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 Beverley (Chapman's) Mill (030-5514-0092), standing 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 Africans 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 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 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 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-

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 5

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 1852/3) 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, we have map projections and document 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) in Hopewell Gap, north of Hopewell Road.

Afton Farm (030-5514-0011), built ca. 1789, and 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-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 springhouse 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 these still stand today, with a handful potentially originating in the late eighteenth century. Resources constructed during

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 6

the first quarter of the nineteenth century include the ca. 1810 McSweeney House (030-5514-0109, 44FQ0270), the 1822 Blantyre House (030-5514-0006, 44FQ0267), the ca. 1804 Galemont House (030-5514-0047, 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), ca. 1800 Rock Valley (030-5514-0111, 44FQ0269), the ca. 1800 Rockley Farm House (030-5514-0071), the 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 a half stories with one room per floor, coarse stone foundations, frame or coarse stone walls, and gable chimneys. In each case this element of the standing structure 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, structure 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 included numerous buildings to support the functions of these 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 structure expanded 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 registered 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.

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 Galemont (030-5514-0047, 44FQ0263), a dwelling which incorporates four periods of construction. Beginning with a small stone structure around 1804, this early house quickly grew with additions 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 vernacular structure is now located at the back of the present structure, 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 well understood. The ca. 1822 Blantyre House (030-5514-0006, 44FQ0267) burned in the early

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 7

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<sup>th</sup>, 1801.

A major sub-group of buildings dating from this period, extending in date of construction through to mid-century, include Avenel (ca. 1824) (030-5514-0097, 44FQ0264), the ca. 1840 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 (Kalarama) (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 Benjamin Peake House (030-5514-0043, 44FQ0259), 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 standing structures at Avenel, Heflin Store, and the Upper Broad Run Baptist Church are associated with archaeological components ranging from Virginia Indian encampments through to early twentieth-century house ruins. Other sites, such as Beulah (Kalarama) 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 significant structures 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 coarse stone foundations and chimneys, coarse 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.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 8

=====

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. 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.

Originally known as Kalarama (030-5514-0112, 44FQ0268), but better known by its post-Civil War name, Beulah, the 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 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. The ca. 1840 Benjamin Peake House (030-5514-0043, 44FQ0259), while poorly documented and in ruinous

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 9

condition, is likely reminiscent of the same period and design. 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 coarse 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 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 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 increase 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 house, is a two-and-a-half-story brick structure 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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 10

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 roof 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 Skinker'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 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-shingle 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 on 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 historic legend, 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 structures and sites of a couple of tenant houses: Bayley's

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 11

=====  
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 the modern 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 (030-5514-0047), 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 other combatants, 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), Broad Run, the railway, and four tenant structures immediately adjacent to and east of the railway (030-5514-0047 and -0032). Constructed along a narrow plateau at the base of the Bull Run Mountains, only one of these four structures (030-5514-0047) survives intact along with the standing chimney for a second building to the east (030-5514-0032). A print published in 1862 shows the four structures, each nearly identical to the other, and the train rounding the tracks on its way to the Broad Run Train Depot. The standing log structure is clad in board-and-batten siding, and is modest in style with a hall-and-parlor plan. A late twentieth-century addition doubled the size of the structure but does not detract from its overall appearance, as it matches well in proportion and style. The four tenant houses likely predate, or are perhaps contemporary with, the Broad Run Train Depot 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 structure was a direct connection to the larger world outside the largely rural district. The T-shaped frame structure, built on coarse stone foundations, contained at least three rooms and was constructed shortly after or contemporary with the Manassas Gap Railroad. Taken down in the 1980s, the depot continued to function until the mid-twentieth century and local residents still remember when passenger service was halted in the 1940s. 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, though, especially with this level of integrity. The house consists of two log cabins connected by a narrow breezeway, sometimes referred to as a dog-trot plan. Similar in form to slave cabins found on neighboring farms, the Brady-Downs cabin may, at one time, have been a dependency of East Hill (030-5514-0119).

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 12

=====

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.

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. The resources directly connected with this battle 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 Battle of Thoroughfare Gap (030-5514-0093) and in the years that followed, particularly in November of 1862, and in June, July, and October 1863 when Union forces occupied the area to defend against Lee's advancing Confederate forces. These battles and the vandalism of soldiers left the two mills nearly unusable for the remainder of the war, leading to significant renovation and expansion of Beverley (Chapman's) Mill in 1878. The damage inflicted on other mills in the region is less well documented, although Union forces undoubtedly raided local farms 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 that 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 conflict and economic difficulties. This included new barns, stables, sheds, corn cribs, and other ancillary elements of the rural landscape necessary for the protection and storage of crops and animals. Few buildings of this type survive in the region as they were typically replaced with newer buildings that better served the changing agricultural needs of the early to mid-twentieth century, or they have fallen into disrepair and ruin. In the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District there exist more than a handful of these understudied structures. 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). Others, such as the late nineteenth-century barn adjacent to Hopewell

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 13

=====  
Road (030-5514-0077) is currently abandoned but functioned into the late twentieth century. This five bay, wood frame, two-story, agricultural building constructed on stone piers, as well as larger barns, including the 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) are an integral part of the agricultural landscape in the district.

Few houses are attributed to 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 coarse 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 design elements in the porch columns, the arched central windows, and transom lights above the doorway, separating 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 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 coarse 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 coarse 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 for larger families and 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 are now 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), 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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 14

now that it is no longer standing. Adjacent to 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 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 (030-5514-0047, 44FQ0275). Munroe operated the nearby mill (030-5514-0018, 44FQ0274) after reconstructing Berry's/Floweree's Mill in 1903. At the far eastern extent of Hopewell was another dwelling (030-5514-0047, 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 are contemporary with the Combs Brother's 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 coarse stone foundation with a central brick chimney. Together, with the site 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, religious structures, schools, and small community-based industries such as creameries, carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, and stores. As with the houses described above, many of these are now archaeological sites. The 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) 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 structure with stucco exterior and a standing-seam metal roof resting on a rough-cut stone foundation. Additions to the house over the last forty years increased its size dramatically, but the core of the school house 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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 15

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 Kreeel'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 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 fan light 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 structure (which has since been remodeled) consisted of a two-and-a-half-story stucco dwelling with hipped terra-cotta 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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 16

place along Hopewell Road crossing Mill Run (030-5514-0079) and branches to the west (030-5514-0078). The bridges, consisting 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.

There is relatively little development 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 decades 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 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 forested lots reasonably obscure them from other historic structures 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, -0049, -0010, -0106). These structures included similar building materials and styles to their immediate predecessors, including modern 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 was modified so as not to detract from 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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 17

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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 century.

There is relatively little development 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 decades of construction, there was one building built in the 1950s (030-5514-0117), four in the 1960s (030-5514-0059-0067, 0074-0023), six in the 1970s (030-5514-0057, 0076-0020, 0080-0025, 0088), and five in the 1980s (030-5514-0044-0083, 0089-0103, 0026). These buildings consisted of Bungalow, Ranch, Colonial Revival-style, and more conventional farmhouse type styles, predominantly, and were seldom built atop an older house site. More often they were situated on a subdivided parcel such as with the 5157 Hopewell Road house (030-5514-0083), the 5141 Hopewell Road house (030-5514-0080), and the 5153 Hopewell Road house (030-5514-0082), or in close proximity to a standing structure, such as with the 5885 Greels Lane house (030-5514-0039). They most often incorporated chimneys and concrete foundations, asphalt-shingled gabled roofs, wood stucco, and vinyl extents 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 forested lots reasonably obscure them from other historic structures and from the district's viewshed. More recent development has also been sparse, including five buildings in the 1990s (030-5514-0018, 0070, 0089, 0074, 0029) and six buildings in the twenty-first century (030-5514-0062, 0060, 0038, 0049, 0040, 0108). These structures included similar building materials and styles to their immediate predecessors, including modern designs that incorporate multiple hip-roof elements, dormers, and eadditions sprouting 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 was modified so as not to detract from the historical surroundings.

The agricultural landscape of the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District and its environs, including the remnants of Little Georgetown and Hopewell, the elements of the Thoroughfare Gap

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 18

**BROAD RUN/LITTLE GEORGETOWN RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT 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.

**Beverley's Mill Road**

**5222 Beverley's Mill Road 030-5514-0001**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, one-story, Style: vernacular, 1948

Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	Contributing
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**Blantyre Road**

**5195 Blantyre Road 030-5514-0002, 030-0047, 44FQ0272**

Primary Resource Information: Stone Mill, Mill ruin, ca. 1840

Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	Contributing
	Barn/Stable	Contributing
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Mill (Site)	Contributing
	Bridge (Structure)	Contributing

**5302 Blantyre Road 030-5514-0003, 030-0480**

Primary Resource Information: Church, Church of Our Savior, one-story, three-bay, Style: Gothic Revival, Carpenter Gothic, ca. 1887-9

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia

Section 7 Page 19

<b>Individual Resource Status:</b>	Church	Contributing
	Shed	Contributing
	Cemetery (site)	Contributing
	Wall (structure)	Contributing

**5310 Blantyre Rd. 030-5514-0004, 030-0520, 44FQ0277**

Primary Resource Information: Store, Heflin's Store, one and one half stories, stucco, stone, brick, ca. 1845

Individual Resource Status: Store (Structure) Contributing

**5338 Blantyre Road 030-5514-0005, 030-5004**

Primary Resource Information: building, late Nineteenth/early twentieth Century.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing  
Barn Contributing

**North of 5338 Blantyre Road 030-5514-5006, 030-0929, 44FQ0267**

Primary Resource Information: archaeological site, Blantyre, ca. 1822-1920

Individual Resource Status: Archaeological Site (site) Contributing  
Single Dwelling Non-contributing  
Barn Non-contributing  
Shed Non-contributing  
Shed Non-contributing

**5403 Blantyre Road 030-5514-5007, 030-5005**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, ca. 1935

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing  
Barn Contributing  
Cemetery (site) Contributing  
Barn Non-contributing

**5406 Blantyre Road 030-5514-0008, 030-5008**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Deerchase Farm, two-story, three-bay, T-plan, 1900, 1980

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing  
Springhouse Contributing  
Barn Contributing  
Milk House Contributing

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 20

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- Silo (structure) Contributing
- Stable **Non-contributing**
- Stable **Non-contributing**
- Shed **Non-contributing**
- Shed **Non-contributing**
- Shed **Non-contributing**
- Garage **Non-contributing**

**Brookland Drive**

**5313 Brookland Drive 030-5514-5009**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, one-story, frame, 1983

- Individual Resource Status: Single dwelling **Non-contributing**
- Garage **Non-contributing**
- Shed (structure) **Non-contributing**

**5315 Brookland Drive 030-5514-5010**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, two story, frame, 2001

- Individual Resource Status: Single dwelling **Non-contributing**

**5369 Brookland Drive 030-5514-5011, 030-0519**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Afton Farm two-story, three-bay stone and frame, 1789, early to mid-nineteenth century, 1947

- Individual Resource Status: Single dwelling Contributing
- Barn Contributing
- Shed Contributing
- Blacksmith's shed Contributing
- Well house (structure) Contributing
- Stone Wall (structure) Contributing
- Springhouse (structure) Contributing
- Pond (structure) **Non-Contributing**

**Bust Head Road**

**3584 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0012**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia

Section 7 Page 21

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, 2008

Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Guesthouse	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Gate (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**3647 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0013**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, 1990

Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Pool (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Stable	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**3647 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0014**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, 1960

Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Barn	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**East of 3647 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0015**

Primary Resource Information: site, Bruin/Griffith/Creel Family Cemetery, 1853

Individual Resource Status:	Cemetery (site)	<b>Contributing</b>
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**3706 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0016, 030-0642**

Highbury, Nineteenth ca., 1950-70

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Highbury, log cabin, nineteenth century ca., 1950-70

Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	<b>Contributing</b>
	Dovecote	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Single Dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Stone walls (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Cemetery (site)	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**West of 3706 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0017**

Primary Resource Information: site, Ball Family Cemetery, 1877, 1935

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 22

Individual Resource Status: Cemetery (site) Contributing

**4029 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0018, 44FQ0257, 44FQ0274**

Primary Resource Information: archaeological site, Berry/Flowerree/Munroe's Mill, two-story, frame and stone, nineteenth, twentieth centuries

Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Barn	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Silo (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Archaeological Site (site)	Contributing
	Archaeological Site (site)	Contributing

**West of 4029 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0019**

Primary Resource Information: shed, part of Kinloch, 2<sup>nd</sup> half twentieth century

Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-contributing**

**4235 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0020**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, 1974

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Non-contributing**

**4548 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0021**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Netherlands, ca. 1840

Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	Contributing
	Log Cabin	Contributing
	Shed	Contributing
	Chicken Coop (structure)	Contributing
	Lake House	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Silo (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Lake/Pond (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**4550 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0022**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, part of Roland Farm, twentieth century

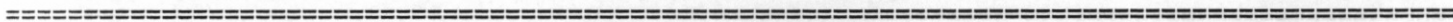
Individual Resource Status:	Office	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Barn	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed/Shop	<b>Non-contributing</b>

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 23



- Shed **Non-contributing**
- Garage **Non-contributing**
- Single Dwelling **Non-contributing**
- Shed **Non-contributing**
- Shed **Non-contributing**
- Pond **Non-contributing**

**4571 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0023, 030-0075**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Roland, two-story, five-bay, frame, Style: Late Federal I, 1840-50, 1940s

- Individual Resource Status:
- Building **Contributing**
  - Log Cabin **Contributing**
  - Single Dwelling **Contributing**
  - Single Dwelling **Non-contributing**
  - Smokehouse (structure) **Contributing**
  - Shed **Contributing**
  - Garage **Non-contributing**
  - Garage **Non-contributing**
  - Stable **Non-contributing**
  - Barn **Contributing**
  - Chick (structure) **Non-contributing**
  - Shed **Non-contributing**

**North of 4571 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0024, 44FQ0261**

Kincheloe, Nineteenth century

Primary Resource Information: archaeological site, Kincheloe, nineteenth century

Individual Resource Status: Archaeological Site (site) **Contributing**

**East and South of 4571 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0025**

Primary Resource Information: roadbed, Busthead Road South of Hopewell, pre-1930s

Individual Resource Status: Roadbed (site) **Contributing**

**4758 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0026, 44FQ0273**

Primary Resource Information: archaeological site, Willis Sullivan/Henry Glascock's Mill, 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter nineteenth century, 1986

Individual Resource Status: Archaeological Site (site) **Contributing**

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 24

	Single Dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Garage	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**5010 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0027, 030-5574**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, 1976

Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Concrete Pad (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Hot Tub	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Gazebo	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**North of 5010 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0028, 44FQ0262**

Primary Resource Information: archaeological site, Glasscock Residence, nineteenth century

Individual Resource Status:	Roadbed (site)	Contributing
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**5013 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0029**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, 1996

Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Cabin	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Concrete Parking Area (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**5021 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0030, 030-5001**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, two and a half-story, frame, ca. 1910

Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	Contributing
	Shed/Barn	Contributing

**5046 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0031, 030-5002**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Mrs. Bloxon's House (Postmistress), two and a half story, frame, Style: vernacular farmhouse, 1929

Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	Contributing
	Barn	Contributing
	Barn	Contributing
	Outbuilding	Contributing
	Well	Contributing
	Archaeological Site (site)	Contributing

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 25

**5055 Bust Head Road 030-5514-0032, 030-5144, 44FQ0266**

Primary Resource Information: archaeological site, Galemont Tenant House Site, mid-nineteenth century

Individual Resource Status: Archaeological Site (site) Contributing

**Bust Head Road over Broad Run 030-5514-0033**

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, Bridge #6038, second quarter twentieth century

Individual Resource Status: Bridge (structure) Contributing

**North and East of the intersection of Bust Head Road (extending north) and Hopewell Road**

**030-5514-0034**

Primary Resource Information: roadbeds, Bust Head Road and Creels Lane North of Hopewell, pre-1900-1950s

Individual Resource Status: Roadbed (site) Contributing

**Creels Lane**

**3561 Creels Lane 030-5514-0035, 030-0198**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Horace Kreele Place, two-story, Style: vernacular, ca. 1800

Individual Resource Status: single dwelling Contributing

Log cabin Contributing

Ponds (structure) Non-contributing

Shed Non-contributing

Shed Non-contributing

Shed Non-contributing

**South of 3561 Creels Lane 030-5514-0036**

Primary Resource Information: site, Owens Family cemetery, 1841, 1862-1865, 1910

Individual Resource Status: Cemetery (site) Contributing

**3593 Creels Lane 030-5514-0037**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, 1966

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-contributing

Garage Non-contributing

Shed Non-contributing

**3661 Creels Lane 030-5514-0038**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, 2007

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-contributing

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 26

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<b>3665 Creels Lane</b>	<b>030-5514-0039</b>	
Primary Resource Information:	single dwelling house, 2001	
Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Cabin	Contributing
	Single Dwelling	Contributing
	Shed (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>
<b>South of 3665 Creels Lane</b>	<b>030-5514-0040, 44FQ0256</b>	
Primary Resource Information:	archaeological site, Hall House site, two-story, frame and stone, late nineteenth century	
Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	Contributing
<b>3685 Creels Lane</b>	<b>030-5514-0041</b>	
Primary Resource Information:	roadbed, nineteenth century	
Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Archaeological Site (site)	Contributing
<b>3749 Creels Lane</b>	<b>030-5514-0042, 030-0598</b>	
Primary Resource Information:	single dwelling, Stony Hollow, ca. 1840	
Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	Contributing
	Garage	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	Contributing
	Shed	Contributing
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Cemetery (site)	Contributing
<b>South of 3749 Creels Lane</b>	<b>030-5514-0043, 030-0599, 44FQ0259</b>	
Primary Resource Information:	archaeological site, Benjamin Peake House, 1840	
Individual Resource Status:	Archaeological Site (site)	Contributing
<b>4082 Creels Lane</b>	<b>030-5514-0044</b>	
Primary Resource Information:	single dwelling, 1985	
Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 27

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**North of 4082 Creels Lane 030-5514-0045, 44FQ0260**  
Primary Resource Information: archaeological site, Payne Farm Buildings site, first half twentieth century  
Individual Resource Status: Archaeological Site (site) Contributing

**East of 4082 Creels Lane 030-0523**  
Primary Resource Information: archaeological site, Owens House Site, ca. 1830-1850  
Individual Resource Status: Archaeological Site (site) (part of 44FQ0276)

**4102 Creels Lane 030-5514-0046**  
Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Spinks House, a one-and-a-half-story, frame, three-bay,  
Late Nineteenth/Early Twentieth century  
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing  
Shed **Non-contributing**

**North side of Creels Lane from its intersection with Hopewell Road extending east beyond 4082  
Creels Lane 030-5514-0047, 44FQ0276**  
Primary Resource Information: roadbed, Hopewell North site, nineteenth century or earlier  
Individual Resource Status: Roadbed (site) Contributing

**Galemont Lane**

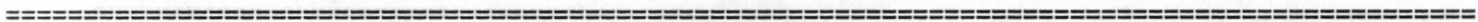
**5071 Galemont Lane 030-5514-0047, 030-0521, 44FQ263**  
Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Galemont, two-and-a-half-story, five-bay I-house, Style:  
vernacular, Victorian, ca. 1804, 1857, 1872, 1903.  
Individual Resource Status: Single dwelling Contributing  
Pump house (structure) Contributing  
Archaeological Site (site) Contributing  
Garage Contributing  
Corn Crib (structure) Contributing  
Shed Contributing  
Shed Contributing  
Shed Contributing  
Shed **Non-contributing**  
Barn Contributing

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 28



Silo (structure)	Contributing
Pond (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>
Single dwelling	Contributing
Outhouse	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**Georgetown Road**

**5245 Georgetown Road 030-5514-0048, 030-0234**

Primary Resource Information: church, Upper Broad Run Baptist Church, two and a half story, brick, Style: vernacular, 1838

Individual Resource Status:	Church	Contributing
	Kitchen	Contributing
	Garage	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**South and west of 5245 Georgetown Road 030-5514-0120, 44FQ0253**

Primary Resource Information: archaeological site, Little Georgetown South Site, nineteenth century.

Individual Resource Status:	Archaeological Site (site)	Contributing
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**5270 Georgetown Road 030-5514-0049, 030-5006**

Primary Resource Information: archaeological site, ca. 1920

Individual Resource Status:	Site	Contributing
	Single Dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Single Dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Outbuilding	Contributing

**South of 5270 Georgetown Road 030-5514-0050, 44FQ0255**

Primary Resource Information: archaeological site, creamery, late Nineteenth/early Twentieth century

Individual Resource Status:	Archaeological Site (site)	Contributing
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**5403 Georgetown Road 030-5514-0051, 030-5007**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Basey Garrett House, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay wing of a modern ranch house, early Twentieth Century

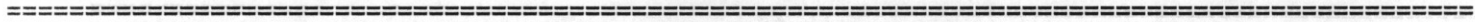
Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	Contributing
	Stable	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	Contributing

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 29



Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
Garage	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**North of 5403 Georgetown Road 030-5514-0052, 44FQ0254**

Primary Resource Information: archaeological site, Red Hill School, ca. 1901, 1927

Individual Resource Status: Archaeological Site (site) Contributing

**Georgetown Road over Trapp Branch 030-5514-0053**

Primary Resource Information: bridge, second half twentieth century

Individual Resource Status: Bridge (structure) **Non-contributing**

**Halfway Road**

**3899 Halfway Road 030-5514-0054**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, two-story, T-shaped, frame farmhouse, 1909

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Barn Contributing

Barn Contributing

Shed Contributing

Shed Contributing

**Hopewell Road**

**4566 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0055, 030-0683**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Mountain End, two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, random rubble stone, Style: mid-nineteenth-century vernacular, ca. 1810-1840

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Guest House **Non-contributing**

Pool (structure) Contributing

**4607 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0056, 030-0673**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Mountain View, ca. 1810-1840

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Shed Contributing

Shed **Non-contributing**

Pond (structure) **Non-contributing**

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 30

**4613 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0057**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, 1977

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling  
Garage

**Non-contributing**

**Non-contributing**

**4639 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0058**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Late Twentieth century

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling  
Shed  
Pond (structure)

**Non-contributing**

**Non-contributing**

**Non-contributing**

**5030 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0059**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, 1966

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling  
Barn  
Pond (structure)

**Non-contributing**

**Non-contributing**

**Non-contributing**

**5141 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0060**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, 2006

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

**Non-contributing**

**Northeast of 5141 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0061**

Primary Resource Information: cemetery, Sinclair Family cemetery, 1801

Individual Resource Status: Cemetery (site)

**Contributing**

**5153 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0062**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, 2006

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling  
Pool (structure)

**Non-contributing**

**Non-contributing**

**5157 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0063**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, 1985

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

**Non-contributing**

**South of 5157 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0064**

Primary Resource Information: cabin, 2<sup>nd</sup> half Twentieth century

Individual Resource Status: Cabin

**Non-contributing**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia

Section 7 Page 31

=====  
Deck (structure) **Non-contributing**  
Pond (structure) **Non-contributing**  
**5191 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0065, 030-0087**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Hopewell School, one-story stone house with stucco exterior and gable roof, ca. 1885

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Contributing**  
Shed **Non-contributing**  
Shed **Non-contributing**

**5221 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0066**  
Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Dizzy Acres, two-story, T-shaped, frame and stone, ca. 1888

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Contributing**  
Shed (structure) **Non-contributing**

**5309 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0067, 030-0522**  
Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Kinloch Gatehouse, one-and-a-half-story, frame and stone, ca. Nineteenth century

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Contributing**  
Shed **Non-contributing**

**South of 5309 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0068**  
Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Willow Green, 2<sup>nd</sup> half Twentieth century

Individual Resource Status: Barn **Non-contributing**  
Barn **Non-contributing**  
Storage Building **Non-contributing**  
Corn Cribs/Grain **Non-contributing**  
Bins (structure) **Non-contributing**  
Shed (structure) **Non-contributing**  
Shop **Non-contributing**  
Shed **Non-contributing**  
Single Dwelling **Non-contributing**  
Office **Non-contributing**  
Warehouse **Non-contributing**  
Garage **Non-contributing**  
Garage **Non-contributing**

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 32

**5460 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0069**  
Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, 1993  
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling  
Stable  
Play House  
Shed (structure)  
Shed (structure)

**Non-contributing  
Non-contributing  
Non-contributing  
Non-contributing  
Non-contributing**

**5468 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0070**  
Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, 1997  
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling  
Shed

**Non-contributing  
Non-contributing**

**5488 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0071, 030-0524**  
Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Rockley Farm House, two dog-trot buildings joined at gable ends, ca. 1800  
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling  
Barn  
Stable  
Shed  
Shed  
Corn Crib (structure)

**Contributing  
Non-contributing  
Non-contributing  
Non-contributing  
Non-contributing  
Non-contributing**

**5519 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0072, 030-0672, 44FQ0278**  
Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Meadowview, one-and-a-half-story stone with two-story frame addition, ca. 1810, late Nineteenth Century  
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling  
Garage  
House  
Archaeological Site (site)  
Cemetery (site)

**Contributing  
Non-contributing  
Non-contributing  
Contributing  
Contributing**

**North of 5519 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0073, 44FQ0258**  
Primary Resource Information: archaeological site, Thomas Howdershell Site, late eighteenth century  
Individual Resource Status: Archaeological Site (site) Contributing

**5554 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0074**  
Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, 1999

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia

Section 7 Page 33

Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Garage	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**6096 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0075**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, first half twentieth century

Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	Contributing
	Garage	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**6239 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0076**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling Oak Lawn, one-and-a-half story, frame and stone, early twentieth century

Individual Resource Status:	Garage	Contributing
	Single Dwelling	Contributing
	Shed	Contributing
	Shed (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**West of 6239 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0077**

Primary Resource Information: barn, two-story, frame, late nineteenth/early twentieth century

Individual Resource Status:	Barn	Contributing
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**Hopewell Road over Mill Run 030-5514-0078, 030-1040**

Primary Resource Information: bridge, Bridge #6237, single-span reinforced concrete, 1933

Individual Resource Status:	Bridge (structure)	Contributing
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**Hopewell Road over Mill Run 030-5514-0079**

Primary Resource Information: bridge, ca. 1930s

Individual Resource Status:	Bridge (structure)	Contributing
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**North of Hopewell Road 030-5514-0080**

Primary Resource Information: roadbed, Siers/Hopewell Gap Road, pre-1940

Individual Resource Status:	Roadbed (site)	Contributing
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**South side of Hopewell Road from the intersection with Bust Head Road going south, extending east to 5153 Hopewell Road 030-5514-0081, 44FQ0275**

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 34

Primary Resource Information: archaeological site, Hopewell South site, nineteenth and twentieth centuries  
Individual Resource Status: Archaeological Site (site) Contributing  
Cemetery (site) Contributing

**Interstate 66**

**I-66 eastbound over Bust Head Road 030-5514-0082**

Primary Resource Information: bridge, second half twentieth century  
Individual Resource Status: Bridge (structure) **Non-contributing**

**I-66 westbound over Bust Head Road 030-5514-0083**

Primary Resource Information: bridge, Bridge #2054, second half twentieth century  
Individual Resource Status: Bridge (structure) **Non-contributing**

**I-66 eastbound over Broad Run east of Trapp Branch 030-5514-0084**

Primary Resource Information: bridge, second half twentieth century  
Individual Resource Status: Bridge (structure) **Non-contributing**

**I-66 westbound over Broad Run east of Trapp Branch 030-5514-0085**

Primary Resource Information: bridge, second half twentieth century  
Individual Resource Status: Bridge (structure) **Non-contributing**

**I-66 eastbound over Obannon Road 030-5514-0086**

Primary Resource Information: bridge, second half twentieth century  
Individual Resource Status: Bridge (structure) **Non-contributing**

**I-66 westbound over Obannon Road 030-5514-0087**

Primary Resource Information: bridge, second half twentieth century  
Individual Resource Status: Bridge (structure) **Non-contributing**

**I-66 eastbound over John Marshall Highway 030-5514-0088**

Primary Resource Information: bridge, second half twentieth century  
Individual Resource Status: Bridge (structure) **Non-contributing**

**I-66 westbound over John Marshall Highway 030-5514-0089**

Primary Resource Information: bridge, second half twentieth century  
Individual Resource Status: Bridge (structure) **Non-contributing**

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 35

**John Marshall Highway**

**5073 John Marshall Highway 030-5514-0090**

Primary Resource Information: post office, Broad Run Post Office, 1972

Individual Resource Status: Post Office **Non-contributing**

**Behind 5073 John Marshall Highway 030-5514-0091**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Nell Holmes house, two story, frame, early twentieth century

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Non-contributing**

**North of 5073 John Marshall Highway 030-5514-0092; 076-0002, 076-5311, 030-1016**

Primary Resource Information: Mill, Chapman (Beverley's) Mill, ca. 1740

Individual Resource Status: Mill **Contributing**

**North of 5073 John Marshall Highway 030-5514-0093; 076-5311, 030-1016, 44FQ0271**

Primary Resource Information: archaeological site, Chapman's Upper Mill Complex, nineteenth century

Individual Resource Status:	Battlefield (site)	Contributing
	Upper Mill (structure)	Contributing
	Single Dwelling	Contributing
	Mill Pond (structure)	Contributing
	Mill Race (structure)	Contributing
	Diamond Spring (site)	Contributing
	Roadbed (site)	Contributing

**5081 John Marshall Highway 030-5514-0094**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, 1936

Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	Contributing
	Springhouse (structure)	Contributing

**5083 John Marshall Highway 030-5514-0095**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, 1939

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Contributing**

**5480 John Marshall Highway 030-5514-0096**

Primary Resource Information: shed, second half twentieth century

Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-contributing**

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 36

**5722 John Marshall Hwy 030-5514-0097, 030-0003**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Avenel, one-story, stone with a two-story, three-bay stone and frame edition, Style: vernacular farmhouse, 1842, 1901

Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	Contributing
	Single Dwelling	Contributing
	Single Dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Barn	Contributing
	Silo (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Archaeological Site (site)	Contributing
	Garden (site)	Contributing

**South of 5722 John Marshall Highway 030-5514-0098**

Primary Resource Information: barn

Individual Resource Status:	Building	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Barn	Contributing

**John Marshall Highway over Broad Run 030-5514-0099**

Primary Resource Information: bridge, Bridge #1019, 1935, 2001

Individual Resource Status:	Bridge (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>
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**John Marshall Highway over Broad Run 030-5514-0100**

Primary Resource Information: bridge, Bridge # 1062, 1934, 2007

Individual Resource Status:	Bridge (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>
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**John Marshall Highway over Trapp Branch 030-5514-0101, 030-1039**

Primary Resource Information: bridge, Bridge #1018, 1936, 2000

Individual Resource Status:	Bridge (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>
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**North of John Marshall Highway 030-5514-0102**

Primary Resource Information: Roadbed, Manassas Gap Road, 1740, 1852

Individual Resource Status:	Roadbed (site)	Contributing
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**Kinloch Lane**

**4188 Kinloch Lane 030-5514-0103, 030-0077**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Kinloch, ca. 1813 house site, ca. 1823 house site and two-story wing, 1933 two-and-a-half-story stone dwelling.

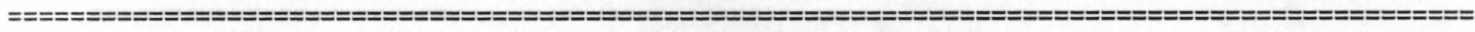
Individual Resource Status:	Single dwelling	Contributing
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia

Section 7 Page 37



- Cemetery (site) Contributing
- Barn Non-contributing
- Barn Non-contributing
- Single dwelling Non-contributing
- Lake (structure) Non-contributing
- Barn Non-contributing
- Barn Non-contributing
- Single dwelling Contributing
- Stable Non-contributing
- Carriage house Contributing
- Shed Non-contributing
- Single dwelling Non-contributing
- Chapel Non-contributing
- Single dwelling Non-contributing
- Pump House (structure) Non-contributing
- Single dwelling Contributing
- Greenhouse Non-contributing
- Single dwelling Non-contributing
- Shop Non-contributing
- Shed Non-contributing
- Shop Non-contributing
- Greenhouse site (site) Non-contributing
- Shed Non-contributing
- Office Non-contributing
- Pool (structure) Non-contributing
- Tennis Court (structure) Non-contributing
- Tennis Court (structure) Non-contributing
- Garden (site) Non-contributing

**South of 4188 Kinloch Lane 030-5514-0104**

Primary Resource Information: shed, part of Kinloch, one-story, frame, post-1950.

Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-contributing**

**Lee Street**

**End of Lee Street 030-5514-0105**

Primary Resource Information: Fauquier County Pump House, single story, brick veneer, post-1950

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 38

Individual Resource Status: Pump House (structure) **Non-contributing**

**Little Georgetown Farm Lane**

**5244 Little Georgetown Farm Lane 030-5514-0106**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, one-and-a-half-story, 2006

Individual Resource Status:	Single dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Garage	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Garage	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Barn	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Bridge (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**Obannon Road**

**4575 Obannon Road 030-5514-0107, 030-5329**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Dogwood Hill, two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed Style: vernacular, ca. 1890, 1995

Individual Resource Status:	Single dwelling	Contributing
	Chicken coop	Contributing

**West of 4575 Obannon Road 030-5514-0108, 030-5330**

Primary Resource Information: bridge, triple-arched concrete and stone bridge, ca. 1910

Individual Resource Status:	Bridge (structure)	Contributing
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**4675 Obannon Road 030-5514-0109, 030-0671, 44FQ0270**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, McSweeney House, log house, ca. 1810.

Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	Contributing
	Single Dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Archaeological site (site)	Contributing
	Cemetery (site)	Contributing
	Cemetery (site)	Contributing
	Pond (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**East of 4790 Obannon Road 030-5514-0110, 030-0790**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Green Mont, two-story, frame, mid-nineteenth century

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 39

Individual Resource Status:	Single Dwelling	Contributing
	Single Dwelling	Contributing
	Garage	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Barn	Contributing
	Barn	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Silo (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shelter (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Windmill (structure)	Contributing
	Pond (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**Old Tavern Road**

**4557 Old Tavern Road 030-5514-0111, 030-0525, 44FQ0269**

Primary Resource Information: archaeological site, Rock Valley, two-story, three-bay, frame with two-bay stone addition, later mansard roof, ca. 1800-1840, late nineteenth century, early twentieth century

<b>Individual Resource Status:</b>	Barn	Contributing
	Barn	Contributing
	Single dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Single dwelling	Contributing
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Archaeological Site (site)	Contributing
	Shed	Contributing
	Silo (structure)	Contributing

**Northeast of 4557 Old Tavern Road 030-5514-0112, 030-0068, 44FQ0268**

Primary Resource Information: archaeological site, Beulah (Kalarama), two-story, central-passage-plan, two-story frame addition, 1837, 1885, ca. 1910.

<b>Individual Resource Status:</b>	Single dwelling	Contributing
	Cemetery (site)	Contributing
	Archaeological site (site)	Contributing
	Barn	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Single dwelling	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Single dwelling	Contributing
	Single dwelling	Contributing
	Barn	Contributing

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 40

**Selby Lane**

**6126 Selby Lane 030-5514-0113, 44FQ0279**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Selby, two-and-a-half-stories, frame, 1905-8

Individual Resource Status:	Barn	Contributing
	Cottage	Contributing
	Coal Bin	Contributing
	Shed	Contributing
	Corn Crib	Contributing
	Entry Gate (structure)	Contributing
	Bridge (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Archaeological site (site)	Contributing
	Shop	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Single dwelling	Contributing
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Single dwelling	Contributing
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Summer kitchen	Contributing
	Pool (structure)	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Springhouse (structure)	Contributing
	Single dwelling	Contributing
	Single dwelling	Contributing

**Primarily south of 6126 Selby Lane 030-5514-0114**

Primary Resource Information: roadbed, Manassas Gap Road, 1852, 1941

Individual Resource Status: Roadbed (site) Contributing

**Trapp Branch Road**

**5372 Trapp Branch Road 030-5514-0115, 030-5003, 44FQ0277**

Primary Resource Information: archaeological site, Little Georgetown North Site, including Heflin House and McCarty House sites, ca. 1910

Individual Resource Status: Archaeological Site (site) Contributing

**Turner Mountain Road**

**3515 Turner Mountain Road 030-5514-0116, 030-0596**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, Kinburn, two-and-a-half-story, frame, ca. 1820/1840

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia

Section 7 Page 41

Individual Resource Status:	Single dwelling	Contributing
	Barn	Contributing
	Shed	Contributing
	Springhouse (structure)	Contributing
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>
	Stone Walls (structure)	Contributing

**3560 Turner Mountain Road 030-5514-0117, 030-0594**

Primary Resource Information: Brady-Downs Cabin, dog-trot plan, mid-nineteenth century

Individual Resource Status:	Single dwelling	Contributing
	Shed	<b>Non-contributing</b>

**South of 3560 Turner Mountain Road 030-5514-0118**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, two story, frame structure, 1900

Individual Resource Status:	Single dwelling	Contributing
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**3598 Turner Mountain Road 030-5514-0119, 030-0595**

Primary Resource Information: single dwelling, East Hill (Finch-Squires House), two story, stone and frame, ca. 1840, 1850, 1951

Individual Resource Status:	Single dwelling	Contributing
	Shed	Contributing
	Springhouse	Contributing
	Dairy	Contributing

Trap Branch Road

Turner Mountain Road

3565 Turner Mountain Road

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 60

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**SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District, located in the northeastern portion of Fauquier County, Virginia, 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), and includes a small portion of Prince William County, is an exceptionally intact and rare cultural landscape evocative of the agricultural communities of rural nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Virginia. The period of significance for the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District begins in the late eighteenth century, circa 1759 during the first significant wave of immigration that followed in the footsteps of a young surveyor named George Washington and the early pioneers who ventured west into this territory. The district's significance extends to 1951 which marked the end of the milling industry. Additional significant dates include the early settlement of notable Kinloch plantation in 1813, construction of the Manassas Gap railroad in 1852 and 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 remarkable collection of late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings with great architectural integrity; it includes an inspiring, intact, and nearly unchanged rural agricultural landscape of almost 9,500 acres; and it possesses a rich and layered history that connects this stunning natural and built landscape with the greater events and trends experienced throughout Piedmont Virginia. The district is also noteworthy for the work of master stone mason Burr Powell, who helped expand Beverley (Chapman's) Mill (030-5514-0092) in the mid-nineteenth century.

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 two buildings, Heflin's Store (030-5514-0004) and Beverley (Chapman's) Mill (030-5515-0092) 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 Historic District (030-5168), and partially encompasses the Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield (030-1016), 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 192 contributing and 230 non-contributing resources. The Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District is primarily significant under Criterion C for its intact and varied late eighteenth- through early twentieth-century architectural fabric and under Criterion A for its association with agriculture, architecture, industry, transportation, and military areas of significance throughout this period.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia

Section 8 Page 61

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**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District is an exceptionally intact agricultural and natural landscape of fields, forests, rolling hills, stately mountains, tidy farms, and hamlets. It is an intact remnant of the archetypal Virginia Piedmont landscape that characterized the region from its settlement by Europeans in the eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. The district is composed of dozens of rolling hills, fresh springs, and many small streams. 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 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 remains, 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>1</sup>

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>2</sup> The area was also noteworthy for its beauty and plentiful natural resources. The stunning and strategic mountains were noted by travelers, traversed by soldiers, and form an iconic backdrop to the rich history of the region. Yardley Taylor described his pass through the 384-foot-high Thoroughfare Gap in 1835, stating:

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 62

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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>3</sup>

Primarily settled by adventurous Europeans crossing through the Bull Run Mountains at Thoroughfare and Hopewell Gaps, the number of new residents increased throughout the second half of the 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 verdant pasture and forests as their new home.

Tracts of farm land were purchased by 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. These families began 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. While many farmers failed to prosper and others moved further west, some were successful, starting families and investing in the region by expanding their agricultural operations. They acquired more land, placed ever increasing amounts of their acreage under cultivation, and purchased additional enslaved Africans to work the fields and attend to the hardest labor on their farms and plantations.

Enslaved Africans worked in a number of different capacities within the district. They filled the typical role of field slave, growing tobacco initially and then switching to mixed grains by the latter part of the eighteenth century. Many were settled in the region during the earliest period of European occupation on the plantations of the Carters, Burwells, and other prominent gentry families. These individuals 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, the fruits of their labor shipped to markets in the east to enrich their absentee proprietors. Many enslaved Africans 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 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 sun-up to sun-down.<sup>4</sup> This was not likely the first time slave labor was employed in the construction and maintenance of the mills in the district.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 63

Enslaved Africans at some of the larger plantations like Kinloch, were often quartered in large groups of single-family residences at a slight distance from the manor house. Historian Eugene Scheel's research on Kinloch (030-5514-0103) suggests that the Turner family maintained three 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. While many of the enslaved Africans worked the fields nearby, others were employed in household work and still others were rented out to neighbors, sent into nearby towns to acquire goods or hire out their skills for the profit of their owner. Skilled slaves, such as some of those owned by the Turner family, could earn a considerable sum as a blacksmith, cooper, or mason building and repairing the stone walls that marked each property's boundary, and were often allowed to keep a portion of their payment. This provided some slaves with the opportunity to purchase their freedom. At least 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. He is listed as a laborer in 1860, living with his wife and six children (all recorded as mulattos) with both adults noted as able to read and write. His 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 surround 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, this area sustained a handful of mills, several large plantations, and a growing population of wealthy landowners, middling planters, tenant farmers, and enslaved Africans. At this time the frontier was far to the west and the proposed district was largely under cultivation in wheat and corn, with perhaps some tobacco still being grown. A visitor would encounter relatively modest houses surrounded by agricultural buildings and quarters for slaves. Along the waterways, including Fornication Creek, Trapp Branch, and Mill Run, they built gristmills, including Stone Mill (030-5514-0002), to process the region's corn and wheat. Prosperity encouraged the development of mercantile establishments, stores, and other associated industries. Established 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. This plantation and others nearby offered 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). Two of Turner's sons, though, rose even higher in fame and accomplishments than their father. Edward Carter Turner inherited his father's estate in 1839 and his remarkable surviving diaries, starting in that year, tell of the agricultural successes in Fauquier County prior to the Civil War and the struggles during that time and thereafter. Thomas Turner V (1807-1883), an older son who was raised at

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 64

Kinloch but ventured beyond the district, was a decorated and accomplished naval officer, serving 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 naval attacks on the forts at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1863. He retired as a Rear Admiral in command of the South Pacific squadron (1868-70).<sup>5</sup> Increasing numbers of merchants, craftsmen, and smaller property owners, including free persons of color, congregated around a series of mills built along the tributaries of Broad and Little Bull Runs. Two significant nineteenth-century mills constructed on these watercourses include Berry's/Floweree's (later Henry Munroe's) Mill (030-5514-0018; 44FQ0274) along Fornication Branch and Willis Sullivan and Henry Glascock's Mill (030-5514-0026; 44FQ0273) 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>6</sup> Between 1830 and 1840, seventy-six gristmills were working to capacity in Fauquier County with at least four in the district, including the Kinloch Woolen Factory on Mill Run.<sup>6</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 proposed district, including Avenel (030-5514-0097), Galemont (030-5514-0047), 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>8</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) 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.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 65

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 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 1800s 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>9</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), 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>10</sup>

The small towns, along with the larger plantations, experienced prosperity and growth for much of the first half of the nineteenth century. 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 led to a building boom in the 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 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>11</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 (030-5514-0047), 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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia

Section 8 Page 66

make a living in the area. The 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 which 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 area of activity, witnessing many skillful attacks 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 General Joseph E. Johnston's Army of the Shenandoah and their supplies heading to and from the battle at Manassas in July 1861. The Battle of Thoroughfare Gap (030-1016) in August of 1862 marks the most concentrated battle within the 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>12</sup> Soldiers passing through the district included 20,000 men under the command of Gen. Stonewall Jackson on August 24, 1862 on their way to the second battle of Manassas as well as General Robert E. Lee and his men on August 28, 1862.

The Civil War turned the properties within the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District into a contested landscape of violence and economic degradation. Conflicts between Union and Confederate forces, including Union skirmishes with Mosby's Rangers, punctuated the area's prolonged status as a no-man's-land where residents endured the uncertainty of war and the frequent depredations associated with it. The fight to maintain the rail line led to the Union's policy of taking the area's most prominent landowners and forcing them to travel as human shields against Mosby's raids.<sup>13</sup> And while this travesty was memorialized in the writings of the district's residents, it was counterbalanced with the excitement of General Robert E. Lee's visits to the area with his family early in the war and later during his military engagements. The general took advantage of the region's hospitality by staying at Kinloch (030-5514-0103) with his staff, recalling his summers there as a youth with the owner, Edward C. Turner, who was a close relative. He also visited Avenel (030-5514-0097), his staff using it as a temporary headquarters in 1862.<sup>14</sup>

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 67

Much of the district's environs that witnessed 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). The larger plantation sites, reeling from raids by soldiers, were stuck in this constantly negotiated territory between Union and Confederate armies. The people of this district were caught in the crosshairs of clashing ideologies, and had to grapple with an economic downturn, conversion of the labor force from enslaved Africans to free citizens, and the tumultuous uncertainty of the grueling war's outcome. The plight of the local citizen and soldier is seen in an entry from August 27, 1862, in Edward C. Turner's Kinloch 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>15</sup>

There were 10,455 slaves in Fauquier County in 1860, comprising 48 percent of the county's inhabitants.<sup>16</sup> The loss of merely a small portion of these workers from a plantation's labor force would have devastated any agricultural operation, but did so doubly during a time of war and continued during the period known as Reconstruction. Edward C. Turner of Kinloch, now a 1,500-acre plantation, 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 taken away.<sup>17</sup>

Reflecting on the impending emancipation of his slaves, he wrote on "a beautiful Christmas morning" in 1862 that the mood at Kinloch was somber, continuing "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 slaves "are looking forward to 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 his slaves and the slaves of nearby landowners "have no desire to change their condition and will probably go on as usual with contentment to themselves and satisfaction to their owners."<sup>18</sup>

After the war Virginia's Piedmont region spent much of the remainder of the century recovering from economic and physical devastation. The golden age of Fauquier County was primarily in the first half of the nineteenth century and the 1830s were its most prosperous decade. From that point the population fell

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET****Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**Section 8 Page 68

gradually, from a peak of 26,086, until 1910 when it equaled that at the beginning of the nineteenth century, approximately 21,000.<sup>19</sup> The loss of economic opportunities accelerated some of the population decline, primarily for the emancipated African-American population. Those who remained, including Wilhelmina Edmonds who continued as a servant to the Turner family at Kinloch and is now buried in their family cemetery, struggled to survive alongside the neighboring white families that had earlier treated them as property. A secondary and understudied aspect of this time is the renovation or new construction of houses for newly freed African-Americans. Many of the ex-slaves became tenant farmers. Sampson Bayley's tenant house (030-0521) may originally have been a house for slaves at Galemont. Contemporary structures are noted on an antebellum plat and in an 1862 print of the tracks and environs surrounding the Broad Run train station and depot. The ruins of some of these structures (030-5514-0032; 44FQ0266) can still be seen along the train tracks. Other African-American communities developed on the east face of the Bull Run Mountains in Prince William County, northeast of Hopewell Gap and southeast of Thoroughfare Gap, while still others moved closer to The Plains or to other small towns in Fauquier County. While not immediate residents of the district, their continued presence as farmers, laborers, and skilled craftsmen played a prominent role in the community's survival.

The late nineteenth century in the district is marked by the remarkable presence of Captain James Bradshaw Beverley (1861-1926) of Avenel, a farmer of great renown and 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>20</sup> While many in the community 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, a member of the Fauquier Fair committee, a member of the Fauquier County Board of Trade, a member of the State Farmers' Institute, and a member of the State Horticultural Society.<sup>21</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>22</sup> He believed that if farmers and laborers joined together, outside of politics, both parties would search out their support.

New construction and renovation during the post-bellum period was limited and largely driven by an influx of investment from northerners moving south. Agriculture and livestock continued as the two pillars of the local economy and transportation and travel continued between the farms and families within the proposed district and the larger towns and cities growing up to the north, west, and south, as well as metropolitan Washington D.C. The population of the county continued its decline after the Civil War, including a significant shift in the demographic breakdown as the proportion of African-Americans decreased from nearly half of the county's population prior to the war to roughly 35 percent by the turn of the 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 would drop to 26 percent by 1950.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 69

While new house construction was reduced significantly, the communities at Hopewell and Little Georgetown both embraced the region's emphasis on formal education. During the late nineteenth century both communities had at least one school operating to serve local children through the earliest years of the education. 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>23</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. These schools are highly significant for their integral role in the district's development and as symbols for the struggle to educate children despite the economic difficulties of a declining agricultural community.

The early to mid-twentieth century is remarkable for the lack of change within the proposed district. The 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 the business at the 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 of the district resulted in a lack of repairs and the occasional abandonment of structures that once defined the communities of Hopewell and Little Georgetown. This process changed the built landscape of the plantations and farmsteads that sprawled across the district, but 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, 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.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 70

Robert de Treville Lawrence III was an historian, preservationist, and most importantly, a vintner. While he helped pioneer the preservation of land in Fauquier County by establishing the Rockley Foundation<sup>24</sup>, and spent many years of his retirement from the 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. 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. Mr. Lawrence, who became a pioneer in the Virginia wine industry and the founder of the Vinifera Wine Growers Association (VWGA), the VWGA's journal, and its festivals, 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>25</sup>

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 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 sacrifices many have made to place their property under protective easement. 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 they hold so near and dear, that reminds them of times past and times quickly passing elsewhere, will remain for their enjoyment and for those who travel through this area.

**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 created in the late eighteenth century. Since the 1970s, the district has lost numerous buildings, particularly the slave quarters and middling farmer housing of the late colonial and antebellum periods as well as the many structures representing 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, left as open space. The sites of these buildings, coupled with the intact stratified deposits that remain adjacent to the numerous historic properties and buildings across the district, ensure that this district includes archaeological resources of significant potential for future study. And while many of the easements that cover the majority of the acreage within the district do not include specific reference

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 71

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 archaeological resources identified within the district represent the full range of historic occupations from the advent of European 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 archaeological resources and their potential for future research. While no formal archaeological survey has taken place in the district, it is obvious that the many historic houses, map references, artifact scatters, foundations, and ruins of every shape and size qualify this district as having a high degree of integrity and potential in regards to archaeological resources. The integrity of archaeological resources in the district, combined with the remarkable preservation of documentary 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 most other locations.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia

Section 8 Page 72

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**ENDNOTES**

<sup>1</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>2</sup>Kimberly Prothro Williams, editor, *A Pride of Place: Rural Residences of Fauquier County, Virginia*, Charlottesville, Virginia: University of Virginia Press, 2003:7.

<sup>3</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.

<sup>4</sup>Scheel, *The Guide to Fauquier*, 20.

<sup>5</sup>See <http://famousamericans.net/thomasturner/> and <http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~marshall/esmd9.htm#id518>, downloaded December 6, 2008.

<sup>6</sup>Williams, *A Pride of Place*, 18.

<sup>7</sup>Lee Moffett, *Water Powered Mills of Fauquier County, Virginia*, Warrenton, Virginia: privately published, 1972; Williams, *A Pride of Place*, 18.

<sup>8</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.

<sup>9</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>10</sup>Robert Beverley Herbert, "*Doomsday Book*" of Avenel, Three volumes, manuscript in the possession of Georgia Herbert, The Plains, Virginia, 1950.

<sup>11</sup>Williams, *A Pride of Place*, 5.

<sup>12</sup>Quoted in Scheel, *The Guide to Fauquier*, 20.

<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*, 21.

<sup>16</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>17</sup>Quoted in Scheel, "For Some Slaves," np.

<sup>18</sup>*ibid*, np.

<sup>19</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>.

<sup>20</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>21</sup>*ibid*, 119.

<sup>22</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.

<sup>23</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>24</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>25</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.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 9 Page 73

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia

Section 9 Page 74

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section 9 Page 75

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia

Section 10 Page 76

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**UTM REFERENCES**

1 0260089E 4306545N	15 0264763E 4300644N
2 0259834E 4305588N	16 0265191E 4306066N
3 0259127E 4304135N	17 0265532E 4305420N
4 0258693E 4304531N	18 0265446E 4306381N
5 0258054E 4303907N	19 0265491E 4307404N
6 0258657E 4303280N	20 0265980E 4308308N
7 0259620E 4304059N	21 0264400E 4308616N
8 0260123E 4301822N	22 0263587E 4308785N
9 0261324E 4301993N	23 0262344E 4308705N
10 0261463E 4301019N	24 0261500E 4307789N
11 0261833E 4299731N	25 0260876E 4307180N
12 0263430E 4299859N	26 0260383E 4307045N
13 0264641E 4299758N	
14 0264763E 4300644N	

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:**

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:**

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 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.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section Photos Page 77

**PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION**

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:

**BROAD RUN/LITTLE GEORGETOWN RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Location: Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia

VDHR File Number: 030-5514

Digital images are stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

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

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: April 7, 2008

NEG. NO.: VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_001.tif

PHOTO: 1 of 15

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

Photographer: Thane Harpole

Date of photograph: January 9, 2008

NEG. NO.: VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_002.tif

PHOTO: 2 of 15

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

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: September 1, 2008

NEG. NO.: VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_003.tif

PHOTO: 3 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

NEG. NO.: VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_004.tif

PHOTO: 4 of 15

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

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: April 7, 2008

NEG. NO.: VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_005.tif

PHOTO: 5 of 15

SUBJECT: Farm Buildings at Galemont (030-5514-0047, 030-0521, 44FQ0263), Looking Northwest

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: April 7, 2008

NEG. NO.: VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_006.tif

PHOTO: 6 of 15

SUBJECT: Abandoned Roadbed, Looking South

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: April 7, 2008

NEG. NO.: VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_007.tif

PHOTO: 7 of 15

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District  
Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia**

Section Photos Page 77

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**PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION**

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:

**BROAD RUN/LITTLE GEORGETOWN RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Location: Fauquier and Prince William Counties, Virginia

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NEG. NO.: VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_004.tif

PHOTO: 4 of 15

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

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Date of photograph: April 7, 2008

NEG. NO.: VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_005.tif

PHOTO: 5 of 15

SUBJECT: Farm Buildings at Galemont (030-5514-0047, 030-0521, 44FQ0263), Looking Northwest

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NEG. NO.: VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_006.tif

PHOTO: 6 of 15

SUBJECT: Abandoned Roadbed, Looking South

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: April 7, 2008

NEG. NO.: VA\_FauquierAndPrinceWilliamCounties\_BroadRunLittleGeorgetownRuralHistoricDistrict\_007.tif

PHOTO: 7 of 15

Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District, Fauquier County --  
DHR #030-5514

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