

3481

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Bruington Rural Historic District

Other names/site number: VDHR #049-5025

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Located along Rose Mount Rd. (SR633); Pea Ridge Rd. (SR 636); The Trail (SR 14); Bruington Rd. (SR621); Norwood Rd (SR 631)

City or town: Bruington State: VA County: King and Queen

Not For Publication: ☐ N/A Vicinity: ☒ X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

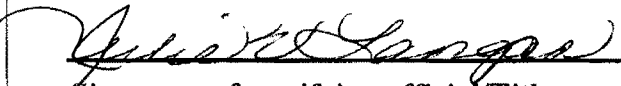
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

 national X statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A X B X C D

<p></p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p><u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p><u>1/20/19</u></p> <p>Date</p>
<p>In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official:</p> <p>Date</p>	
<p>Title :</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

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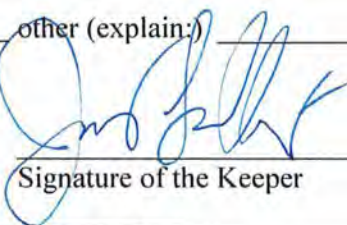
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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


Signature of the Keeper

3-11-2019

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

EARLY REPUBLIC/Early Classical Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: bungalow

MODERN MOVEMENT/Ranch Style

OTHER/center passage with gambrel roof; side passage

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD/Weatherboard; BRICK; METAL;
ASPHALT

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Bruington Rural Historic District, located approximately twelve miles northwest of King and Queen Court House, is bounded by Dogwood Fork to the north, Dickey's Swamp to the east, and London Swamp to the west. These natural resources historically defined settlement patterns in the Bruington area and continue to shape the cultural geography of Bruington into the present day. The southern boundary follows a natural ravine that correlates with the southern property lines of two architectural resources, Cloverly and Brewington. While natural geography defines the boundaries of the district, man-made infrastructure defines how people moved through it. The Trail (Route 14) is the central traffic artery, running north/south through the district. Secondary roads, including Norwood Road (Route 631) and Pea Ridge Road (Route 636), radiate from The Trail, facilitating east/west travel and providing access to additional Bruington historic resources. The orientation of several architectural resources to these roads indicate their long-standing centrality to the movement of people through the area. The architectural resources extant in the district include 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century buildings that capture the evolution of the community from a series of large plantation landscapes to a crossroads community and eventually to a rural retreat. Individual buildings have undergone sensitive rehabilitation campaigns to preserve them as primary residences. The continued occupation of historic buildings, and the preservation-mindedness of the Bruington community, have shaped the

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development of the landscape, preserving the rural character of the area and limiting infill construction. The Bruington Rural Historic District includes 87 contributing resources and 173 non-contributing resources. Over 75% of the non-contributing resources are minimal secondary buildings and structures such as sheds, animal shelters, garages/carports, pools and wells. Spread out over a large rural landscape, with many located on properties where the primary resources is contributing, this large number of non-contributing resources does not diminish the overall historic integrity of the historic district.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Bruington Rural Historic District includes 2,918 acres in upper central King and Queen County. The district is located approximately twelve miles northwest of King and Queen Court House, and is bounded by Dogwood Fork to the north, Dickey's Swamp to the east, and London Swamp to the west. These natural resources historically defined settlement patterns in the Bruington area and continue to shape the cultural geography into the present day. The southern boundary follows a natural ravine that correlates with the southern property lines of two significant architectural resources, specifically Cloverly and Brewington. While natural geography defines the boundaries of the district, man-made infrastructure defines how people moved through it. The Trail (Route 14) is the central traffic artery, running north/south through the district. Secondary roads, including Norwood Road (Route 631), Pea Ridge Road (Route 636), and Rose Mount Road (Route 633), radiate from The Trail, facilitating east/west travel and providing access to additional Bruington historic resources. The orientation of several architectural resources to these roads indicate their long-standing centrality to the movement of people through the area.

Thomas Brereton is the earliest known European landowner in the Bruington area. He patented 1500 acres on the north side of the Mattaponi River and the east side of Horecock Swamp in King and Queen County on 25 May 1661.¹ In 1668, he expanded his holdings to include "3000 acres on Ashiamanscock als Worecock Swamp."² How, or if, Brereton used or developed the land remains unknown as the early records of King and Queen County were destroyed when the courthouse was burned during the Civil War.

Architectural and Landscape Analysis

The first known occupant of the area, Captain Whittaker Campbell (1727-1814), left a more enduring impression on the historical landscape. By the mid-18th century, he was living on the property today known as Brewington (049-0007; 049-5025-0001). While many of the architectural resources dating to his occupation have disappeared, the collective memory of the Bruington community preserved the location of a house site, the Campbell graveyard, and the

¹ King and Queen County Historical Society, Hutchinson Collection.

² Beverly Fleet, *Virginia Colonial Abstracts*, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co, 1961, vol. 7, 1.

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association with the Campbell family. Local histories, preserved in the Hutchinson Collection of the King and Queen County Historical Society, describe “an old house site back nearer the swamp - there are graves associated with this site.”³ In an interview, Mrs. Ann Griggs Ball, who grew up at Brewington, recalled the presence of a house site and a cemetery. The authors confirmed the presence of foundations visible on the ground surface that may be contemporary with the Campbell occupation, as they consisted of hand-made brick and shell mortar (44KQ0138).⁴ This archaeological site could yield valuable information regarding the earliest development of the Bruington area. The surviving dwelling at Brewington, also likely dating to the Campbell ownership, is described below.

Rose Mount (046-0065; 049-5025-003) has the earliest documented construction date of the architectural properties in the district. Built in 1764 for lawyer John Semple and his family, the dwelling stood one-story with dormers and a shingled roof.⁵ The internal end chimneys on either end of the house furnished open fireplaces in each of the two rooms. Dependencies stood on the north side of the lawn, including a kitchen.⁶ Rose Mount remained in the Semple family until 1797, when it was sold to William Temple. Temple left the property to Hannah Temple Harrison, his niece, and her husband, William, who held the property from 1835 to 1848. Philip Pendleton owned the house until 1860 when he sold it to William Dew. Dew was responsible for transforming Rose Mount into the building that stands today. He raised it to two stories, added dentils and corbels to the exterior cornice, and enlarged the center hall for a new wide stair. He also added a two-story, 40-foot wing to the north.⁷ Rose Mount retains its colonial-era symmetry in the older part of the house. The exterior retains its late-19th century Italianate appearance, despite the replacement of the window sash and modern vinyl siding.



Rose Mount, North façade



Rose Mount, Barn, South facade

³ King and Queen County Historical Society, Hutchinson Collection.

⁴ Interview with Mrs. Ann Griggs Ball, February 15, 2017.

⁵ William Rind, ed., *Virginia Gazette*, 4 October 1770, p.3; King and Queen County Historical Society, Hutchinson Collection.

⁶ King and Queen County Historical Society, Hutchinson Collection.

⁷ King and Queen County Historical Society, Hutchinson Collection.

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Brewington (049-0007; 049-5025-0001) and Locust Hill (049-0040; 049-5025-0002) offer an intriguing counterpoint to the documented evolution of Bruington's built environment. Neither has a known construction date, though both may date as early as the last quarter of the 18th century, based on broadly documented occupation in the area. Both resources share the architectural form of a local variant known as a Ryland house, that is, a two-story, center passage, frame residence on a brick foundation with a gambrel roof. Both Brewington and Locust Hill exhibit evidence of multiple building episodes, indicating that the proximity of other built resources may have inspired the owners of these two properties to expand their homes in order to emulate their neighbors, Samuel Peachy Ryland and Catherine Gaines Hill Ryland, and perhaps create a more congruous community. Local histories record that Captain Campbell and Martha DeShazo Campbell, his second wife, lived at Brewington in 1812 when their daughter Sally married Captain Robert Courtney.⁸ Locust Hill was built with two bays, followed by the addition of a northern bay, which may date to 1854 when the property's assessed value increased to \$400 "for new improvements."⁹ More recent additions have been put on both resources to accommodate modern kitchens and other conveniences, but have been done with an eye toward preserving or complementing as much as possible the original architecture. The historic additions transformed Brewington and Locust Hill, making them more visually compatible with other surrounding resources, and possibly creating additional social capital for their owners and residents.



Brewington, West facade



Locust Hill, West facade

During the first half of the 19th century, the Bruington are underwent substantial development that continues to shape the landscape. Robert Baylor Hill built The Vineyard (049-0078; 049-5025-004) in 1816 or 1817.¹⁰ The three-bay, two-story, frame dwelling sits on a brick

⁸ Virginia D. Cox and Willie T. Weathers, *Old Houses of King and Queen County, Virginia* (The King and Queen County Historical Society, 1973), 107.

⁹ Cox and Weathers, 305.

¹⁰ King and Queen County Historical Society, Hutchinson Collection.

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foundation, with a side gable roof and two exterior end chimneys, one of which was encapsulated by a 10-foot annex dating to the 1930s.¹¹ As first built, the house had a central passage, flanked by rooms on either side. This plan remains largely intact, as 20th-century additions to accommodate a modern kitchen and bathrooms were added to the rear, maintaining the appearance of a Federal style plantation dwelling from the front.

The next major addition to the Bruington landscape came in 1827, when Samuel Peachy Ryland and Catherine Gaines Hill Ryland built Norwood (049-0052; 049-5025-005).¹² This two-story, five-bay, frame dwelling has exterior end chimneys and a gambrel roof with shed dormers. Though it shares its form with Locust Hill and Brewington, thus creating a thematic harmony among the architectural resources in the area, Norwood was built with five-bays in a center-passage plan, and this part of the house was never expanded. A subsequent generation of the Rylands did expand Norwood circa 1848, but they did so by building, or potentially moving onto the plantation a previously constructed, two-story addition to the rear of the original house and connecting the two via a “dog trot.” The property was sold out of the Ryland family after the Civil War, and passed through a series of owners before being purchased by Dr. Augustine W. Lewis in 1912. The Lewis family lived at Norwood until 1927 and rented the property until the 1960s. When Dr. A. W. Lewis purchased the property from family members in 1974, he undertook a careful restoration of the building, which had been empty for over a decade. While this work required replacing aged elements of the building’s original fabric, such as the poplar weatherboards, he used appropriate new materials to preserve the original appearance of the building and maintain its structural integrity.¹³



Norwood, South facade

¹¹ Site visit, 10 February 2017.

¹² King and Queen County Historical Society, Cox Collection.

¹³ Site visit, 15 February 2017.

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Marlborough (049-0044; 049-5025-0006) is another Ryland family house, built circa 1835 for Joseph and Priscilla Bagby Ryland. The original dwelling looked much like Norwood: a frame building on a brick foundation, with a gambrel roof and shed dormers. The Ryland family quickly outgrew the five-room house, and in the early 1850s added three more rooms, a large hall and two large porches to the front of the house.¹⁴ This facade remains largely intact today, except for the removal of the upper porch (the door centered on the second story's façade indicates the porch's former location). Additions to the east and west elevations of the house, built at various points in the 20th century, accommodate modern conveniences while maintaining the general symmetry of the building. Marlborough is also notable for its progressive architectural features. When the Rylands added their hall and three rooms in the 1850s, they installed a coal furnace to heat the new spaces. Several of the grates remain intact in the house, though they have been floored over.¹⁵ Marlborough was also the first building in the area known to have wallpaper, which hung until the early 20th century when the building underwent its first renovation.¹⁶



Marlborough, East facade

The 1850s was the most active period of construction in the district, based on the extant resources. In that decade, Erin (049-0010; 049-5025-0007), Cloverly (049-5026; 049-5025-0008), The Institute (049-5058; 049-5025-0012), and Greenview (049-5064; 049-5025-0013) were built and the Bruington Baptist Church constructed its third and current church (049-0009; 049-5025-0009).

¹⁴ King and Queen County Historical Society, Hutchinson Collection.

¹⁵ Site visit, 22 April 2017.

¹⁶ King and Queen County Historical Society, Hutchinson Collection.

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Little is known about the construction and evolution of Erin. Either Robert Brumley or Dr. William T. Fleet built the house circa 1857, when Brumley sold the property to Fleet.¹⁷ The two-story house has a side-passage plan and Greek Revival details.¹⁸ The local rarity of Erin's brick construction is paralleled by the brick of Bruington Baptist Church (049-0009; 049-5025-0009). This visual connection between the two may have served as a rationale for the purchase and use of Erin as the Bruington Church parsonage from 1880 until the 1960s.¹⁹

Bruington Baptist Church functions as the center point for both the Bruington community and the Bruington Rural Historic District. Though religious meetings were documented in Bruington as early as 1772, when Baptist ministers John Lovall and James Greenwood were arrested for preaching, the first formal Bruington Church was not built until 1790.²⁰ A small frame building stood on the east side of The Trail (Route 14), approximately 100 yards northeast of the current location.²¹ While this building no longer stands, the site may retain potential for archaeological research. The first church built on the site of the present Bruington Baptist Church was erected in 1820. This was a substantial brick edifice, built to accommodate the ever-growing congregation, which numbered 440 by 1831.²² Unfortunately, the building proved unstable and was deconstructed in 1850. The third and final church building was erected on the site of the second church in 1851, and also constructed of brick. Today, Bruington Baptist Church retains many of its Greek Revival elements, including an elaborate pediment with dentils and scrolled brackets, and an embellished cornice that extends around the building on all but the west side. The addition of a Fellowship Hall in 1953 was done in such a way that it does not detract from the original church's design but is visually distinct as a 20th-century addition.

Cloverly (049-5026; 049-5025-0008) is the final surviving large antebellum house in the historic district. Dr. Thomas M. Henley erected this five-bay, two-story, frame dwelling in the late 1850s. Local sources hold that the Civil War cut construction short, accounting for the flat roof which adorned it for over 120 years, empty slots for window weights that were never installed, primed doors that never got their decorative graining, and an unfinished second-story porch.²³ While the building is notable for including Dr. Henley's dental office on the first floor, today it only partially retains its historic appearance.²⁴ Second-story spaces have been added to both wings and a side-gable roof to the central portion of the house. While these renovations do not fall within the period of significance, they are in keeping with its historic character.

¹⁷ King and Queen County Historical Society, Hutchinson Collection; Cox and Weathers, 124-125.

¹⁸ Site visit, 15 February 2017.

¹⁹ *The Bulletin of the King and Queen Historical Society of Virginia*, #73 (July 1992), 1-2.

²⁰ Kaplan, *Land and Heritage in the Virginia Tidewater: A History of King and Queen County*, 54

²¹ *The Bulletin of the King and Queen Historical Society of Virginia*, # 21 (July 1966), 3-7; Kaplan, 94.

²² Kaplan, 93-94.

²³ King and Queen County Historical Society, Hutchinson Collection.

²⁴ King and Queen County Historical Society, Hutchinson Collection.

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Cloverly, East façade

While Erin and Cloverly mark the end of a significant period of large-scale residential construction in Bruington, resources like Mrs. Prince's House (049-5029; 049-5025-0010), The Grange, The Institute, and Greenview mark the beginning of an overlapping shift toward smaller residences. The ca. 1840 dwelling known locally as Mrs. Prince's House is a one-story, one-room wide, side-gable, frame dwelling with a one-room shed addition on the rear. It sits on brick piers and features a large exterior end chimney that heats the front room only. Throughout the 20th century, this building served as home to Mrs. Martha Hall and her family, and then Mrs. Loula Greenstreet Prince and her family.

Built in 1845, The Grange (049-5027; 049-5025-0011) is a two-story, two-bay, frame building with a single central chimney and a front gable roof with a plain pediment. While likely constructed as a residence, by 1876 it was converted into a meeting space for local members of The Grange organization.²⁵ By 1918, its purpose shifted again as it was transformed into a two-room schoolhouse.²⁶ Despite the resource serving multiple functions over the course of its life, it retains its historical appearance as a mid-19th century vernacular farmhouse.

Similarly, the Bruington Female Institute was operating on the site today known as The Institute (049-5058; 049-5025-0012) by 1850 when it was likely converted from a residential building.²⁷ The construction date on this resource remains uncertain and may have been as early as 1820. It was described circa 1855, when Joseph R. Garlick opened the Rappahannock Female Institute in the building, as a two-and-a-half story, frame building with a full basement and a large chimney on either end.²⁸ Rev. Alexander Fleet took over the Institute when Garlick sold it in 1891 and continued to operate it as a school until the building burned in 1905. The current building, built

²⁵ Kaplan, 176-179.

²⁶ King and Queen County Historical Society, Hutchinson Collection.

²⁷ King and Queen County Historical Society, Hutchinson Collection.

²⁸ *The Bulletin of the King and Queen Historical Society of Virginia*, #6 (January 1959), 2-3.

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shortly thereafter, was built atop part of the old foundations; there is no indication that it resumed its role as a school.²⁹



The Institute, East Façade



The Institute, Outbuildings

Greenview (049-5064; 049-5025-0013) was built in 1851. The frame, one-and-a-half story building had two rooms on the first floor and a single room above.³⁰ Several additions throughout the 19th and 20th centuries have altered the footprint of this resource substantially. However, the original block stands proud of the additions, is easily identifiable, and continues to define the overall character of the resource. The house at 4998 The Trail (049-5052; 049-5025-0014), built circa 1845, similarly follows the form and shape of a mid-19th century vernacular residence, with a partially parged brick foundation, frame structure, and internal chimneys.

The trend toward smaller vernacular dwellings continued through the late 19th century. A farmhouse built in 1895 (049-5036; 049-5025-0015) exhibits the same reduced footprint as The Institute and The Grange. This two-story, two-bay, frame building sits on a brick foundation with two interior end chimneys and a side gable roof. The continued use of this form was likely due to changing economic circumstances throughout the latter half of the 19th century. Post-Civil War economics, shifting labor resources, and changing agricultural technology (among other reasons) led to smaller scale buildings and made the accumulation or cultivation of vast tracts less feasible.

As residents began to shift toward smaller agricultural holdings, the first store opened in Bruington. The construction date for what is locally known as McGeorge's Store (049-5059; 049-5025-0016) is unknown. A store was operating in Bruington by 1860, when John Walker went to "Wm. Courtney's store house, a little below Bruington Church."³¹ William T. McGeorge came into ownership of the business by the 1920s and operated both a store and the local post

²⁹ *The Bulletin of the King and Queen Historical Society of Virginia*, #6 (January 1959), 2-3.

³⁰ Site visit, 22 April 2017.

³¹ *The Bulletin of the King and Queen Historical Society of Virginia*, #19 (July 1965), 3.

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office.³² He or one of his predecessors likely erected the current building. Mrs. Ann Griggs Ball recalled the centrality of the store to the community – and to its children. The first sign that Christmas was coming was when toys began to appear in the windows of McGeorge's Store.³³ At present, the building is used for storage, as Bruington's mail is now processed through the St. Stephen's post office and local residents drive further afield to purchase goods.



McGeorge's Store, East façade

The decreasing size of architectural resources also captures increasingly specialized uses of the resources, such as at Bethlehem Church (049-5041; 049-5025-0017). Formed by African Americans who separated from Bruington Church in 1871, the Bethlehem congregation initially held services in a meeting house on land offered by Samuel P. Ryland, a deacon of Bruington. The building that stands today as Bethlehem Church is likely the second, or even third, incarnation of the church building. Local records indicate an 1895 construction date for the building, but a cornerstone on the church itself describes the church as “rebuilt” in 1920.³⁴ Even with its multiple additions and potential rebuilding phases, Bethlehem Church has a smaller footprint than its mother church, Bruington. This likely reflected the more limited resources available to the African-American community during the late 19th and early 20th centuries in Virginia. Though small, Bethlehem Church nevertheless retains several historical features, including a double entrance in the front, gothic arched windows and tin roof tiles on its spire.

³² *The Bulletin of the King and Queen Historical Society of Virginia*, #73 (July 1992), 2. McGeorge was installed as postmaster 8 September 1919.

³³ Interview with Mrs. Ann Griggs Ball, February 15, 2017.

³⁴ Site visit, 1 March 2017.

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Bethlehem Baptist Church, West façade

Bruington's modern bucolic landscape masks the contributions of the enslaved African Americans who created it, a proverbial sleight of hand accomplished through the absence of readily-identifiable buildings and structures that would have formed the primary living and working places of enslaved individuals. The plantations that operated in this area could not have functioned without enslaved men and women, whose spaces were either segregated, as in a separated quarter, or secondary, as in sleeping loft above a kitchen. Unfortunately, few of these once-pervasive buildings survive in either physical or documented form. Local records capture mentions of outbuildings at Rose Mount (see above), "servants' quarters" in the northwest corner of The Institute's yard, and a cabin at Cloverly.³⁵ Nevertheless, the presence of Bethlehem Baptist Church and another, Zion Baptist Church (founded 1866; located several miles east of the historic district near Cumnor), both of which were established out of Bruington Baptist Church, speak to a vibrant African-American community.

The 20th century brought relatively little change to Bruington, and the next significant building phase did not occur until the mid-1930s when several bungalows were built throughout the area (049-5034/049-5025-0018; 049-5050/049-5025-0019; and 049-5053/049-5025-0020). These are one- or one-and-a-half-story, three- or four-bay, frame dwellings with internal chimneys and side gable roofs. The house at 4056 The Trail (049-5050; 049-5025-0019) features a character-defining full-width, front porch with exposed rafter tails (see below), and two of the three (049-5050/049-5025-0019, 049-5053/049-5025-0020) have front gable dormer windows. Given their lot sizes, these resources likely reflect a shift in this predominantly agrarian economy toward one that prioritized separation of residential and work spaces and perhaps new job opportunities away from farms but within commuting distance. That three such dwellings should be built in the

³⁵ King and Queen County Historical Society, Hutchinson Collection; *The Bulletin of the King and Queen Historical Society of Virginia*, #6 (January 1959), 2-3.

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midst of the Great Depression may indicate that particular residents of King and Queen County found themselves better able to weather trying financial times than others.



House, 4056 The Trail, North façade

Construction of smaller, strictly residential properties defined the development of Bruington throughout the remainder of the 20th century. Bungalows (049-5035/049-5025-0021, 049-5039/049-5025-0022) dot the landscape along with mid-20th century Ranch style dwellings (049-5030/049-5025-0023, 049-5031/049-5025-0024), highlighting the continued movement away from large agricultural landholdings and toward a commuter culture which separates home and work spaces. Where late-20th century resources have been built, they sit on substantial lots that maintain the impression of rural space.

Statement of Integrity

Interestingly, based on analysis of the 1937 USDA aerial photographs of the district, it appears that there has been relatively little structural loss during the 20th century. A variety of large and small agricultural buildings of uncertain use are no longer extant across the district, although some larger properties retain them, such as the barns still found at Locust Hill, Brewington, and Erin. Similarly, the spatial arrangement of agricultural buildings at The Vineyard, Marlborough, Greenview, and an 1895 house (049-5036; 049-5025-0015) remain largely intact. Thus the historic district has retained integrity of location.

The aerials do reveal the loss of dwellings throughout the district, underscoring the co-terminal processes of preservation and change. Resources on the north and west sides of Pea Ridge Road that appear to be small farms have been replaced by late-20th century residences. A particularly notable loss is the dwelling and associated secondary buildings south of The Trail, just to the

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west of Fleet's Mill Road, owned until 1960 by the Greenwood family. While the buildings are no longer extant, a comparison between the 1937 aerials and modern imagery reveals that the pattern of land use on this property has not changed: the fields retain the same shapes they had in 1937.

Overall, the resources contained in the Bruington Rural Historic District capture the changing dynamics of the Virginia economy across more than two centuries. Where large houses and even larger agricultural holdings once dominated the landscape, smaller farms and dwellings next became more prominent, before gradually giving way to residential resources associated with lots meant for leisure rather than cultivation. The interspersed nature of Bruington's architectural resources, which blends buildings of all periods in and amongst one another, gives the area an impression of organic growth, following the natural shape of the land just as the first Euro-American settlements did. The absence of many buildings, such as primary residences that predated those now extant, 18th-/19th-century agricultural buildings replaced by 20th-century versions, and the houses of enslaved Africans and tenant farmers, is typical for rural areas like this district. However, there is a high likelihood that the archaeological components of these occupations remain intact due to the relatively undisturbed and undeveloped character of the district's landscape and setting.

Integrity of design, workmanship, and materials varies from building to building. Some dwellings, such as Mrs. Prince's House and the former Grange hall have few apparent exterior alterations. The two churches within the district and the former store are all well maintained and little changed in exterior materials. For those properties that are still working farms, replacement or adaptation of outmoded outbuildings is a standard practice as the economics of agriculture has rarely left much room for preservation of a building just for the sake of its historic use. Thus a property's spatial relationships among a farm primary dwelling and its outbuildings have generally changed over time. Yet the aforementioned lack of redevelopment in the Bruington area has preserved other character-defining features, such as placement and orientation of agricultural fields, woodlots, streams and creeks, and even the rural road network that threads across the landscape.

The high rate of retention of historic primary resources on properties across the district, coupled with its landscape qualities, lend the district high integrity of feeling. The variegated quality of the extant buildings and structures are illustrative of an area that has been occupied for more than two centuries, with representative examples of popular architectural styles and vernacular forms and functions still standing throughout the district.

The rich documentary record concerning Bruington, including land records, family papers, correspondence, and local history collections, coupled with the district's architectural resources provide sound integrity of association to the district's areas of significance of Social History, Architecture, and Religion, during its period of significance, 1764-1966.

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Inventory of Bruington Rural Historic District

All resources in the following inventory are classified as either contributing or non-contributing based upon their association with the district's areas of significance, their physical integrity, and their construction date within the district's period of significance of ca. 1764-1966. Minor and typical alterations, such as a replacement type of roofing materials (i.e., asphalt shingles where once there was slate or metal), replacement window sash, and replacement doors generally are not in and of themselves sufficient to warrant classifying a building as non-contributing. Retention of historic fenestration patterns, form, and massing are necessary elements for a building to be considered contributing. . Where changes to a building's historic design, materials, and workmanship are to an extent that it no longer conveys an association with one or more of the district's areas of significance, the building is classified as non-contributing. Additionally, some non-contributing resources postdate the district's period of significance. Each property is keyed to the attached Sketch Map by the last 4 digits of the district tertiary number (i.e. 049-5025-xxxx).

Bruington Road

3276 Bruington Road **049-5043** *Other DHR Id#:* **049-5025-0030**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1990**
Non-contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 2**

3334 Bruington Road **049-5049** *Other DHR Id#:* **049-5025-0036**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 2000**
Non-contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Barn (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure) **Non-contributing Total: 2**
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Shed - Wood (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**

Marlborough Road

1070 Marlborough Road **049-0044** *Other DHR Id#:* **049-5025-0006**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, Ca 1834**
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Animal Shelter/Kennel (Building) **Non-Contributing Total: 3**
Secondary Resource: Barn (Building) **Non-Contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Non-Contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Non-Contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Shed - Equipment (Building) **Non-Contributing Total: 1**

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1258 Marlborough Road 049-5025-0043

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1984

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Barn (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Norwood Road

156 Norwood Road 049-0010

Other DHR Id#: 049-5025-0007

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, Ca 1840

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Barn (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 2

408 Norwood Road 049-5031

Other DHR Id#: 049-5025-0024

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1965

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

416 Norwood Road 049-5032

Other DHR Id#: 049-5025-0026

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 2000

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

454 Norwood Road 049-5033

Other DHR Id#: 049-5025-0027

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1970

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

478 Norwood Road 049-5034

Other DHR Id#: 049-5025-0018

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1935

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 3

859 Norwood Road 049-0052

Other DHR Id#: 049-5025-0005

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Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Federal, Ca 1820**

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Animal Barn (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Dock (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Gazebo (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Landscape Feature, Man-Made (Structure)

Non-contributing

Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 2

Secondary Resource: Shed - Vehicle (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Well (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Pea Ridge Road

1033 Pea Ridge Road

049-5025-0047

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1975**

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 2

1034 Pea Ridge Road

049-5025-0046

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No discernible style, 1994**

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 3

Secondary Resource: Shed - Vehicle (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

106 Pea Ridge Road

049-5030

Other DHR Id#: **049-5025-0023**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1965**

Contributing Total: 1

107 Pea Ridge Road

049-5029

Other DHR Id#: **049-5025-0010**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1850**

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Privy (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 3

1088 Pea Ridge Road

049-5025-0048

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, 1988**

Non-contributing Total: 1

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Secondary Resource: Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

1101 Pea Ridge Road

049-5053

Other DHR Id#: **049-5025-0020**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No discernible style, 1935**

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 2

Secondary Resource: Well (Structure)

Contributing Total: 2

1135 Pea Ridge Road

049-5025-0049

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1975**

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

1224 Pea Ridge Road

049-5025-0050

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, 1995**

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Animal Shelter/Kennel (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Barn (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Chicken House/Poultry House (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Landscape Feature, Manmade (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

1256 Pea Ridge Road

049-5025-0051

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1987**

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 2

1305 Pea Ridge Road

049-5054

Other DHR Id#: **049-5025-0038**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1980**

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Well (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

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1308 Pea Ridge Road **049-5055** *Other DHR Id#: 049-5025-0039*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1976

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Gazebo (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Well (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 2

1424 Pea Ridge Road **049-5025-0052** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1985

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Chicken House/Poultry House (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 2

Secondary Resource: Well (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

1478 Pea Ridge Road **049-5025-0053** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 2004

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 3

1594 Pea Ridge Road **049-5056** *Other DHR Id#: 049-5025-0040*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1966

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Animal Shelter/Kennel (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 2

1834 Pea Ridge Road **049-5025-0041** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1920

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Privy (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Well (Structure)

Contributing Total: 1

1840 Pea Ridge Road **049-5025-0042** *Other DHR Id#:*

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

403 Pea Ridge Road **049-5046** *Other DHR Id#:* **049-5025-0033**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 2012**
Non-contributing Total: 1

773 Pea Ridge Road **049-5025-0044** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, 1977**
Non-contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Chicken House/Poultry House (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Mill - Saw (Structure) **Non-contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Shed - Vehicle (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**

975 Pea Ridge Road **049-5064** *Other DHR Id#:* **049-5025-0013**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, 1851**
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Barn (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 3**
Secondary Resource: Gazebo (Structure) **Non-contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Landscape Feature, Manmade (Structure) **Non-contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure) **Non-contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Contributing Total: 4**
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 6**
Secondary Resource: Shed - Equipment (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Well/Well House (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**

994 Pea Ridge Road **049-5025-0045** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No discernible style, 1986**
Non-contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Well (Structure) **Non-contributing Total: 1**

Rose Mount Road

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776 Rose Mount Road **049-0065** *Other DHR Id#:* **049-5025-0003**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1760**

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Barn (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Dairy (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Dairy Barn (Structure)

Contributing Total: 2

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 2

Secondary Resource: Silo (Structure)

Contributing Total: 1

Spring Lake Drive

160 Spring Lake Drive **049-5044** *Other DHR Id#:* **049-5025-0031**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, 2007**

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

269 Spring Lake Drive **049-5045** *Other DHR Id#:* **049-5025-0032**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 2008**

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

The Trail

3325 The Trail **049-5035** *Other DHR Id#:* **049-5025-0021**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1942**

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 2

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 2

3611 The Trail **049-5025-0055** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1974**

Non-contributing Total: 1

3661 The Trail **049-5036** *Other DHR Id#:* **049-5025-0015**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1895**

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

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Secondary Resource: Greenhouse/Conservatory (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 2

Secondary Resource: Well House (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

3723 The Trail

049-5037

Other DHR Id#: **049-5025-0028**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 2001**

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 2

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Well House (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

3745 The Trail

049-5038

Other DHR Id#: **049-5025-0029**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1997**

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

3805 The Trail

049-5047

Other DHR Id#: **049-5025-0034**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1975**

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

3867 The Trail

049-5048

Other DHR Id#: **049-5025-0035**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1984**

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Well (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

4056 The Trail

049-5050

Other DHR Id#: **049-5025-0019**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No discernible style, 1935**

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 5

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 3

Secondary Resource: Well (Structure)

Contributing Total: 1

4193 The Trail

049-0078

Other DHR Id#: **049-5025-0004**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Federal, Ca 1816**

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Secondary Resource: Dock (Structure)
Secondary Resource: Granary (Building)
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)
Secondary Resource: Shed - Vehicle (Building)
Secondary Resource: Smoke/Meat House (Building)

Contributing Total: 1
Contributing Total: 2
Contributing Total: 1
Non-contributing Total: 1
Non-contributing Total: 1
Contributing Total: 1

4266 The Trail **049-5051** *Other DHR Id#:* **049-5025-0037**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1989**
Non-contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Chicken House/Poultry House (Building) **Non-contributing Total:** 1

4292 The Trail **049-5039** *Other DHR Id#:* **049-5025-0022**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1954**
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Contributing Total:** 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Contributing Total:** 1

4389 The Trail **049-5041** *Other DHR Id#:* **049-5025-0017**
Primary Resource: **Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1871**
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site) **Contributing Total:** 1
Secondary Resource: Gateposts/Entry (Object) **Non-contributing Total:** 1
Secondary Resource: Shed - Tool (Building) **Contributing Total:** 1
Secondary Resource: Sign (Object) **Non-contributing Total:** 2

4644 The Trail **049-5058** *Other DHR Id#:* **049-5025-0012**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905**
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Animal Barn (Building) **Non-contributing Total:** 1
Secondary Resource: Chicken House/Poultry House (Building) **Non-contributing Total:** 1
Secondary Resource: Pump House (Structure) **Non-contributing Total:** 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Non-contributing Total:** 2

4775 The Trail **049-5027** *Other DHR Id#:* **049-5025-0011**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1845**
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Non-contributing Total:** 1

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Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

4784 The Trail

049-0009

Other DHR Id#: **049-5025-0009**

Primary Resource: **Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, 1851**

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Athletic Field/Court (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Park/Camp Shelter (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Sign (Object)

Non-contributing Total: 1

4908 The Trail

049-5028

Other DHR Id#: **049-5025-0025**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1975**

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 3

4925 The Trail

049-0040

Other DHR Id#: **049-5025-0002**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Federal, Ca 1770**

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Barn (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Clubhouse (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 4

Secondary Resource: Shed - Vehicle (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Stable (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

4998 The Trail

049-5052

Other DHR Id#: **049-5025-0014**

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

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Chicken House/Poultry House (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Landscape Feature, Manmade (Structure)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Well/Well House (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

5044 The Trail

049-5059

Other DHR Id#: **049-5025-0016**

Primary Resource: **Store (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1850**

Contributing Total: 1

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Secondary Resource: Shed, Wood (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

5223 The Trail

049-0007

Other DHR Id#: **049-5025-0001**
44KQ0138

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Federal/Adamesque, Ca 1800**

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Barn (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Well House (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Archaeological Site (Site)

Contributing Total: 1

5328 The Trail

049-5026

Other DHR Id#: **049-5025-0008**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, 1845**

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Chicken House/Poultry House (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Well House (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Workshop (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

The Trail

049-5007

Other DHR Id#: **049-5025-0054**

Primary Resource: **Battle Site (Site), Stories, Style: No discernible style, 1864**

Contributing Total: 1

The portion of the battlefield within King William County is located at the intersection of US 360, West River Road (Route 600) and Upshaw Road (Route 608), approximately 4 miles northwest of King and Queen Court House. This area, sometimes known as "Dahlgren's Corner" (Mantapike Hill) is mostly rural/agricultural and comprises the crossroads community of Aylett along the Mattaponi River. Both historic-age and newer residences line West River Road (Route 600) and at the intersection of the three roads. Wooded areas run along the river and to the north, south and west. The current land usage is agricultural and is currently zoned low-density-rural.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

RELIGION

Period of Significance

1764-1966

Significant Dates

1864

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Semple, Robert Baylor

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

The Bruington Rural Historic District is twelve miles northwest of the King and Queen County courthouse. Consisting of a small collection of plantations throughout much of the 18th century, the Bruington community coalesced around the Bruington Baptist Church after its construction in 1790. Robert Baylor Semple, a leader within the Baptist denomination at both the state and the national level, led the congregation there until his death in 1831. Over the next century and a half, the men and women of Bruington refracted national changes through the lens of local experiences, including the aftereffects of the Civil War, the shifting labor and commercial markets that gave rise to organizations such as the Grange, and changing residential and commuting patterns. Throughout these developments, though, the Bruington Historic District has been subject to relatively little redevelopment. This preserved the agrarian landscape that once dominated Virginia, and the cultural landscape of the Bruington area, as well as the individual architectural and archaeological resources that constitute the district. The historic district is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, at the local level, under Criterion A in the area of Social History in recognition of the establishment of the Grange, a fraternal order dedicated to helping farmers learn new farming methods in the post-Civil War era and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for the refined as well as traditional architectural forms representing 200 years of occupation. The historic district is significant at the state level under Criterion B in the area of Religion for its direct association with Reverend Robert Baylor Semple and his contributions to the history of the Baptist denomination in Virginia. The period of significance begins in 1764 with the documented construction of Rose Mount and ends in 1966, coinciding with construction of the most recent contributing resources, which represent the Ranch style and the continued shift to commuting lifestyles less dependent on agriculture for livelihoods that had begun prior to World War II. The Bruington Rural Historic District has a significant collection of buildings, structures, landscape features and sites that exemplify the evolution of a rural Tidewater community from the mid-eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Although many of the primary resources of architectural note are from the eighteenth and nineteenth century, the recognition of how land use and domestic life changed in the early and mid-twentieth is important to the full understanding of Bruington's historic and architectural history.

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

General Historical Overview

The broad scope of Bruington's history and development follows the general trajectory of many villages in rural Tidewater Virginia. Small enclaves took root, supporting a surrounding network of plantations. Over time, the plantations were subdivided to provide children with a patrimony and a livelihood. Those plantations would eventually be sold out of families or subdivided as

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labor patterns changed (notably the end of slavery), technological innovations introduced new farming methods, and the United States population became increasingly urban. Eventually, smaller parcels, with smaller houses, would begin to populate the area as car culture and a daily commute expanded opportunities for employment and became parts of American life.

Bruington is fortunate in its history. It was ultimately close enough to larger towns to maintain a stable population, but far enough away that it has thus far escaped the effects of urban and suburban sprawl. What makes Bruington particularly interesting, though, are the moments where national events touched the small community, and ultimately left lasting impacts on it. Reading descriptions and recollections of these events of national significance playing out in the microcosm of Bruington, one sees the textures of a small community working to survive in and understand a changing world. While this national-made-local lens humanizes some of the events that took place in Bruington, ultimately the ability to construct a deep and detailed history for this community is limited by the fact that King and Queen County lost its records in three different fires: 1828, 1833, and 1864.

The early history of the Bruington Rural Historic District is somewhat obscure. The earliest known European landowner, Thomas Brereton, patented 1500 acres on the north side of the Mattaponi River and the east side of Horecock Swamp in King and Queen County on 25 May 1661.³⁶ In 1668, he expanded his holdings to include “3000 acres on Ashiamanscock als Worecock Swamp.”³⁷ How, or if, Brereton used or developed the land remains unknown. By the mid-18th century, Captain Whittaker Campbell (1727-1814) established his home at Brewington (049-0007; 049-5025-0001).

It seems that Campbell’s Brewington may have operated as a middling plantation. In 1782, only one white tithable – Campbell himself – lived on the property, as did nine enslaved individuals: Bass, Joe, Judy, Frank, Easter, Rachel, Jerry, Charlotte, and Sally.³⁸ The personal property tax records for the next year give a slightly clearer picture of life at Brewington. Twelve “white souls” lived at the property, though Campbell remained the only white male over the age of 16, and therefore the only free tithable individual on the property. Twelve “black souls” lived there as well. In addition to those previously named, there was Dick, Charles, and Fanny. Of the thirteen African Americans, only six were tithables: Bass, Joe, Dick, Judy, Frank, and Easter. The nearly equal numbers of enslaved individuals over and under the age of 16 may hint at multiple generations and potential family formation among the enslaved community at Brewington.³⁹ Between 1782 and 1786, the King and Queen County tax collector carefully recorded the names of the enslaved individuals at the properties he visited. In 1784, Joe

³⁶ King and Queen County Historical Society, Hutchinson Collection.

³⁷ Beverly Fleet, *Virginia Colonial Abstracts*, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co, 1961, vol 7, 1.

³⁸ King and Queen County, Personal Property Tax List, 1782, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

³⁹ King and Queen County, Personal Property Tax List, 1783, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va. Male slave owners also frequently fathered children with enslaved African American women, who by law and social custom could not refuse sexual relationships with their owners. Children born of these circumstances rarely were acknowledged by their fathers, and would inherit their mother’s enslaved status.

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disappeared from the tithables at Brewington and was replaced by Sucky.⁴⁰ The only change the following year was the appearance of Bernard, though he was not included with those to be taxed.⁴¹ If Bernard was born at Brewington, rather than purchased property, it seems he did not survive the year. In 1786, he is not listed on the personal property tax lists, though Frederick, also under age 16, appears for the first time.⁴² Unfortunately, beginning in 1787, the King and Queen County tax collector neglected to include the names of the African-American tithables on each property. The lives of these enslaved individuals were instead reduced to numbers in columns. Until his death in 1814, Whitaker Campbell maintained a fairly small enslaved labor force at Brewington. Though he never had fewer than five tithables, he also never had more than 10.⁴³ Neighbor John Semple, who lived at Rose Mount, operated a similarly-sized plantation. Between 1787 and 1795, his personal property tax lists included between six and sixteen African-American tithables.⁴⁴ Unfortunately, none of these individuals' names were recorded.

Not until the last quarter of the 18th century did the Bruington community begin to grow significantly, and that was centered around a local Protestant church. The first recorded religious meeting took place in Bruington in August 1772. On that afternoon, James Greenwood and John Lovall conducted a meeting beneath a tree. These two ministers espoused a Baptist theology in the midst of the still-Anglican colony of Virginia and were consequently arrested and held for sixteen days for preaching without a license.⁴⁵ The American Revolution brought with it the dismantling of a state-sanctioned religion, and the Bruington community carried on with their Baptist proclivities, constructing small frame church that stood on the east side of The Trail (Route 14), approximately 100 yards north of the current location of Bruington Baptist Church.⁴⁶

The next phase of Bruington's development began in the late 1810s and lasted for approximately two decades. During that period, the frame church was replaced with a more substantial brick church in the Greek Revival style, and sons of the Revolutionaries received patrimonies and embarked on their own independent lives. In 1816 or 1817, Robert Baylor Hill built The Vineyard (049-0078). A decade later, Samuel Peachy Ryland established his home at Norwood (049-0052) and a decade after that Joseph Ryland built Marlborough (049-0044). Hill was the only one of several Hill siblings to remain in the area. Patriarch Josiah Ryland, however, established as many of his children as he could on nearby plantations, often building them "starter" houses that followed a general plan: two-story, gambrel-roofed, frame houses. Both Norwood and Marlborough were constructed on this plan, as were other Ryland homes outside the district, though the houses grew nearly as quickly as the Ryland families that occupied them.

⁴⁰ King and Queen County, Personal Property Tax List, 1784, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

⁴¹ King and Queen County, Personal Property Tax List, 1785, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

⁴² King and Queen County, Personal Property Tax List, 1786, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

⁴³ King and Queen County, Personal Property Tax Lists, 1782-1814, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

⁴⁴ King and Queen County, Personal Property Tax Lists, 1787-1795, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

⁴⁵ Alfred Bagby, *King and Queen County, Virginia* (New York: Neale Publishing Company, 1908), 94, <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/hvd.32044013664099>.

⁴⁶ *The Bulletin of the King and Queen Historical Society of Virginia*, # 21 (July 1966), 3-7; Kaplan, 94.

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The third generation of Bruington brought about an important change in the community: the founding of a school.

When Joseph Garlick purchased the property today known as “The Institute” (049-5058) in 1855, he was reopening a recently closed school, The Bruington Female Academy, which may have been in operation as early as 1850.⁴⁷ Garlick renamed the school the Rappahannock Female Institute and operated it from 1855 to 1869 and again from 1880 to 1891. Female pupils there could study English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Natural Science, Rhetoric, Literature, Latin, French, Spelling, Writing, Composition, Reading, Music, and Deportment.⁴⁸ The Rappahannock Female Institute not only offered a varied curriculum to its students, but also fell within King and Queen County’s broader educational development, which, consisted only of local efforts financed by private individuals only for their own children, as there was no statewide public school system prior to 1870. At least six private academies were in operation during the mid-19th century in the county.⁴⁹ None of these were for African Americans, as in 1831 the General Assembly had outlawed assembling classes for free African Americans.⁵⁰

Given the inconsistencies of tax collection categories and record keeping, charting the demographic change among the enslaved communities of Bruington is difficult. The evidence available suggests that they composed a substantial and significant proportion of the community. The best documentation of the enslaved populations seems to be that at Samuel P. Ryland’s Norwood. In 1830, the census taker recorded a “free white” family of four; in 1831, the tax collector enumerated nine enslaved persons over the age of 12 among Ryland’s taxable possessions.⁵¹ A decade later, Ryland’s family had grown to seven and his enslaved population over the age of 12 to twelve.⁵² The fullest picture of the enslaved community at Norwood appears in the 1850 and 1860 slave schedules of the United States Census. In 1850, Ryland owned 39 individuals, 23 of whom were above the age of 12. The oldest was an 80-year-old woman, while the youngest was a boy only a year old.⁵³ The 1860 slave schedule recorded 30

⁴⁷ *The Bulletin of the King and Queen Historical Society of Virginia*, #6 (January 1959), 2-3.

⁴⁸ Bruington Female Institute, “Report of Scholarship and Deportment” blank, 1880s, King and Queen Historical Society.

⁴⁹ Bagby, 85-91.

⁵⁰ Marianne E. Julienne and Brent Tarter, “Establishment of the Public School System in Virginia,” (2016, July 26) in *Encyclopedia Virginia*; retrieved from http://www.EncyclopediaVirginia.org/Public_School_System_in_Virginia_Establishment_of_the.

⁵¹ United States Census: 1830; Census Place: *King and Queen, Virginia*; Series: *M19*; Roll: *201*; Page: *280*; Family History Library Film: *0029680*; Ancestry.com. *1830 United States Federal Census* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010; King and Queen County, Personal Property Tax List, 1831, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA.

⁵² United States Census: Year: *1840*; Census Place: *King and Queen, Virginia*; Roll: *564*; Page: *95*; Family History Library Film: *0029688*; Ancestry.com. *1840 United States Federal Census* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010; King and Queen County, Personal Property Tax List, 1840, Library of Virginia.

⁵³ Ancestry.com. *1850 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004.

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enslaved individuals at Norwood, ranging from a 91-year-old woman to a six-month-old infant.⁵⁴ The presence of infants in both slave schedules hints at family groups, either within the plantation community or within the larger enslaved community at Bruington. The decrease in the total number of enslaved people at Norwood speaks to the hard fact of sale of individuals without regard for their familial relationships and separation of relatives as part of the lived experience of slavery.

Because many of these properties either changed hands several times or were occupied by tenants in the years immediately preceding the Civil War, the textures of enslaved life remain difficult to reconstruct. The experiences of the enslaved people at Norwood likely paralleled those at other larger plantations in the area. For example, Samuel Ryland's brother Joseph owned twelve enslaved individuals at Marlborough in 1850.⁵⁵ By 1860, he owned 34 people.⁵⁶ Fifty enslaved people lived at Rose Mount in 1840, when it and they were owned by William Harrison.⁵⁷ By 1850, Phillip Pendletown owned the property and thirteen enslaved individuals.⁵⁸ The 1860 census recorded William Dew as owner of the property, which then included twelve enslaved individuals.⁵⁹ Based on these records, many of the plantations in Bruington usually included an enslaved population that numbered in the low teens to the low thirties. William Harrison's 50 enslaved people was, based on available records, the largest enslaved population in the district. Other properties were home to much smaller enslaved populations. Moore F. Sale owned two enslaved people at Greenview in 1850.⁶⁰ A decade later, Robert Minter owned that property and only a single enslaved person.⁶¹ The Greenview numbers directly parallel those at Locust Hill. In 1850, the owner of Locust Hill held two enslaved people.⁶² A decade later he owned only one.⁶³ While these numbers can only serve to sketch the scale of slave ownership in Bruington, unfortunately, they cannot reveal family groupings, personal relationships, contact between plantations both within and outside the district, or how enslaved labor was deployed on

⁵⁴ Ancestry.com. *1860 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010.

⁵⁵ Ancestry.com. *1850 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004.

⁵⁶ Ancestry.com. *1860 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010.

⁵⁷ Ancestry.com. *1840 United States Federal Census* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

⁵⁸ Ancestry.com. *1850 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004.

⁵⁹ Ancestry.com. *1860 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010.

⁶⁰ Ancestry.com. *1850 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004.

⁶¹ Ancestry.com. *1860 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010.

⁶² Ancestry.com. *1850 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004.

⁶³ Ancestry.com. *1860 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010.

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each property. With the information available, it seems that the plantations and farms that composed Bruington prior to the Civil War consisted of small to middling-sized plantations. Given the apparent minimal ground disturbance within the district, there is a high likelihood for intact cultural deposits that may yield additional information through future archaeological investigation. Field investigations to identify slave cemeteries, locations of slave quarters, agricultural fields, and locations of buildings where enslaved worked in the domestic complex, such as wash houses, kitchens, dairies, and storage buildings, also could create a much richer, fuller understanding of how the enslaved African Americans worked and lived on plantations.

The Civil War changed the lives and the fortunes of Bruington's residents, both enslaved and free. Only a single military action took place in Bruington, but it would help shape the future of the county. In February 1864, Union Army Colonel Ulric Dahlgren was to cross the James River west of Richmond and enter the city from the south to bolster Brigadier General H. Judson Kilpatrick's attack on the city from the north. Dahlgren's men made it to the James River at Dover Mills but were unable to cross. Routed to the east, Dahlgren and his forces encountered Confederate resistance two-and-a-half miles outside of Richmond. Dahlgren retreated, with the goal of reaching safety at Gloucester Point. Unfortunately, word spread and defensive forces assembled as Dahlgren crossed the Pamunkey River into King William County. The Union forces continued, crossing the Mattaponi on March 2. The next day, as Dahlgren and his men traveled through King and Queen County, the 9th Virginia Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant James Pollard, engaged the Union troops' rear guard: "half mile above Bruington his rear attacked by twenty-five men, and one man killed, - a corporal, - just at Bethlehem, a colored church... 'The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church,' said a Confederate."⁶⁴ Skirmishes between the two sides continued for several miles down what is today The Trail (Route 14). That night, while Dahlgren and his men rested near Mantapike, Pollard's forces ambushed them, killing Dahlgren. When he learned of his colleague's death after reaching Fort Monroe, General Kilpatrick sent a large detachment up from Gloucester Point on March 10. These men burned the King and Queen County courthouse, the clerk's office, the jail, and several stores and homes in the village. While Bruington saw only the opening salvos of the battle between Pollard and Dahlgren, it nevertheless witnessed an action that significantly shaped the history of King and Queen County, as the residents had to contend with the loss of their court records, which continues to cause consternation to the present day.⁶⁵

The African-American population of King and Queen County, and by supposition Bruington, seem to have prospered during Reconstruction, when their civil and political liberties were protected by the occupying Union forces. In *King and Queen County, Virginia*, Alfred Bagby

⁶⁴ Bagby 134-135. The wording of this quote suggests that Bethlehem Baptist Church already existed in 1864; historic records indicate the congregation separated from Bruington Baptist Church in 1871. It is presumed that the mention of Bethlehem is intended as a reference point for readers of Bagby's 1908 book.

⁶⁵ Kaplan, 138-141; Peter Luebke, "Kilpatrick-Dahlgren Raid," *Encyclopedia Virginia*, accessed 10 April 2017, http://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Kilpatrick-Dahlgren_Raid; For full coverage of the Dahlgren-Kirkpatrick Raid, see: United States War Department, *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1893), Series I, Vol. XXXIII, 168-225.

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quoted a letter from Rev. M.H. Sparks, pastor of Zion Colored Church (now Zion Baptist Church), on the condition of the African-American community: “They are buying land and pulling down the one-room log cabins and building up neat frame houses. They are buying good teams, nice buggies, farming implements, etc. A few have bought sawmills and have gone into the lumber business; a few are merchants – but all are trying to make an honest and honorable living...The public schools have been of inestimable value to the colored youths of the county by leading young minds...to higher planes of civilization.”⁶⁶ Taken at face value, Rev. Sparks’ letter indicates that the African-American population of King and Queen County took measures not only to ensure their livelihoods and respectability, but worked to ensure their children’s future stability and respectability as well.

With the advent of the 20th century, Bruington’s written history blends into that of King and Queen County. As a whole, the county remained economically disadvantaged and fairly isolated. Road improvements, including the hardening of The Trail (Route 14) by 1930 and the construction of the Coleman Highway (Route 360), helped alleviate the isolation by making transportation in the increasingly popular automobile easier.⁶⁷ By 1940, electricity came to the area as well, though sometimes it remained limited to home Delco plants or, in the case of Alfred Gwathmey at Canterbury, a home hydroelectric plant.⁶⁸ Perhaps because of the difficulties of initially obtaining electrical service, many of the dwellings in the Bruington Rural Historic District were sparsely wired well into the 20th century. When Alan Sadler purchased Locust Hill in the mid-1980s, the house had only a single bare bulb in each room.⁶⁹

Roads, automobiles, and electricity ultimately gave the Bruington Rural Historic District new life after World War II. The construction of several Ranch dwellings in the district represent improved economic circumstances to build houses with modern conveniences already built in, as well as the changing lifestyles of the commuter class then starting to settle in Bruington. To a limited degree, this trend continued through the remainder of the 20th century, as the bucolic settings appealed to professionals who could afford to live in Bruington and commute to employment elsewhere. Many of this group preferred to purchase historic houses and rehabilitate them instead of building new. This not only ensured the continued survival of these homes, but also ensured that the community would continue to adapt to changing economic trends.

Because of its relatively remote location, few nationally or statewide significant events have taken place in Bruington. Those that have, however, reveal how major events played out in the microcosm of small rural communities, as well as how members of those communities reconciled changes at the national level with the dictates of their own lives.

⁶⁶ Bagby, 283-285. The first tuition-free schools for African Americans in Virginia often were established by the Freedmen’s Bureau. Virginia’s first statewide public school system was established in 1870 as part of its Reconstruction-era constitution, which remained in place until 1902.

⁶⁷ Kaplan, 202-203.

⁶⁸ Kaplan, 204

⁶⁹ Interview with Alan Sadler and Ann Chenoweth, 2 February 2017.

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Criterion A: Social History – The Grange

Emancipation of African Americans left the white planter class of Bruington without an easily exploited labor force and compelled them to find new ways to maintain their livelihoods. The solution to at least some of their challenges came through participation in the agrarian movement known as the Grange. Established in Washington, D.C. in 1867 by Oliver Hudson Kelley, then an employee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Grange was a fraternal order dedicated to helping farmers learn new farming methods. Also known as the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, the purpose was to promote rural community spirit while improving economic and social conditions for farmers. By 1876, the Grange in Virginia had 18,000 members in 685 local chapters. That same year, King and Queen County organized and met at a local Grange in Bruington (049-5027).⁷⁰ Here, members met to discuss new farming methods and technological advances, organize lobbies for tax relief and legislation for limits on railroad freight rates, and work cooperatively to stabilize the agrarian economy still being rebuilt following the Civil War. While meetings at the Bruington Grange were effectively local, the formation of a local Grange chapter put Bruington's and King and Queen County's farmers into a national conversation about best agricultural practices. While the organization's collective bargaining attempts often accomplished little at the national level, the Grange offered a way for farmers across the United States to build a community and defend their interests in the face of growing industrialization. On the local level, the fraternal aspect of the Grange created a way to ensure that members could be taken care of in times of crisis, including providing funeral services for its members.⁷¹ Particularly given the social aspect of the Grange, it is likely that the Bruington chapter was racially segregated as most whites resisted interacting with African Americans on an equal basis. African Americans typically created their own organizations to serve their needs.

Built originally as a dwelling in 1845, the former Grange hall (049-5027; 049-5025-0011) in Bruington is a two-story, two-bay, frame building with a single central chimney and a front gable roof. While likely constructed as a residence, by 1876 it was converted into a meeting space for local members of The Grange organization.⁷² By 1918, its purpose shifted again as it was transformed into a two-room schoolhouse.⁷³ Despite having served multiple functions over the course of its life, the building retains its historical appearance as a mid-19th century vernacular farmhouse. It was common for local Grange chapters to meet in existing buildings or earlier buildings that were repurposed such as the Bruington Grange. Because many of these meeting halls were not intentionally built to house a Grange chapter, their identification on the landscape is not easily apparent. The Bruington Grange is one of only several Grange Halls identified in the Virginia Cultural Resources Inventory System (VCRIS).

⁷⁰ Kaplan, 176-179.

⁷¹ Kaplan, 179.

⁷² Kaplan, 176-179.

⁷³ King and Queen County Historical Society, Hutchinson Collection.

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The Grange, West facade

Criterion B: Robert Baylor Semple

Arguably, the most significant individual known to be associated with Bruington was Reverend Robert Baylor Semple. Semple was born at Rose Mount on January 20, 1769. As a young man, he briefly studied law before a dramatic conversion experience brought him to the Baptist faith. Semple preached his first sermon in 1789. The following year, he was ordained and became pastor of the newly constituted Bruington Baptist Church, where he remained until his death in 1831.⁷⁴

During his forty-year career in the pastorate, Semple became a leader of the Baptist faith in Virginia, often mixing administrative duties with an interest in religious education.⁷⁵ To the latter end, he not only taught school for many years, but also authored “Catechism for Children” (1809), served as the financial agent of Columbian College (now George Washington University) and as president of its board of trustees.⁷⁶ His administrative undertakings included constituting churches throughout the Tidewater, ordaining ministers, and promoting charitable causes such as the Richmond Female Orphan School, the Richmond African Mission Society, the Bible Society of Virginia, and the Virginia Temperance Society.⁷⁷ His greatest contribution to the development of the Baptist faith in Virginia was as a proponent of centralization in Baptist life and the development of Baptist institutions. He served as the treasurer of the Dover Baptist Association for thirteen years, and as its moderator for ten. He also served as a moderator for the

⁷⁴ George T. Kurian and Mark A. Lamport, eds., *The Encyclopedia of Christianity in the United States*, Rowman & Littlefield, V: 2069.

⁷⁵ J. T. White, ed., *The Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, New York: James T. White & Company, 12: 483.

⁷⁶ J. T. White, ed., *The Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, New York: James T. White & Company, 12: 483; Kaplan, 99.

⁷⁷ George T. Kurian and Mark A. Lamport, eds., *The Encyclopedia of Christianity in the United States*, Rowman & Littlefield, V: 2069.

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General Meeting of Correspondence and the General Association of Baptists in Virginia. In addition, Semple was one of thirty-three delegates from eleven states that met in 1814 to form the “General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America, for Foreign Missions,” for which he served first as an officer and later as president from 1820 until his death in 1831.⁷⁸

Among Semple’s other notable contributions to the Baptist faith, his *A History of the Rise and Progress of the Baptists in Virginia*, published in 1810, offered readers “one of the most suggestive, disciplinary, inspiring treatises on Baptist doctrines, methods, developments.”⁷⁹ The early chapters of the book are devoted to chronicling the persecution of Baptists and other dissenting groups by the colonial-era Virginia government and its established Anglican Church, while the remainder document the evolution of various associations. Those earlier chapters illustrated the need for a division of church and state to such a degree that Semple’s work has been cited in at least two Supreme Court cases: *Reynolds v. United States* (1878) and *Everson v. Board of Education* (1947). In both, Semple’s work reaffirmed that the First Amendment was “intended to provide...protection against governmental intrusion on religious liberty.”⁸⁰

Semple served as a prominent figure and centralizing force in a faith that began as a decentralized collection of somewhat informal congregations in the 18th century. While this offered its practitioners freedom from the prescribed state religion of Anglicanism, its lack of a central governing body and insistence of equality among its members made the faith suspect among the entrenched leadership of the late colonial period. Though religious freedom accompanied American independence, broad acceptance of the Baptist faith came only when governing associations began to develop in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Semple played a significant role in the formation of several of these governing associations, working to forge connections among Baptist congregations throughout the young United States.

Criterion C: Architecture

The architecture of the Bruington Rural Historic District represents a 200-year continuum of domestic, religious and commercial design for both the upper-to middle class landowner and the smaller subsistence farmer. The architecture reflects a socioeconomic culture that began as mid-size subsistent plantations, all owned by a handful of families and reliant on an enslaved labor force, and then transitioned to smaller farms following the Civil War and into the twentieth century.

⁷⁸ George T. Kurian and Mark A. Lamport, eds., *The Encyclopedia of Christianity in the United States*, Rowman & Littlefield, V: 2069.

⁷⁹ Robert B. Semple, *A History of the Rise and Progress of the Baptists in Virginia*, Rev. G. W. Beale, ed., (Richmond, Va: Pitt & Dickinson, 1894), 6.

⁸⁰ *Everson v. United States*, 330 U.S. 1, 13 (1947) cited in Donald L. Drakeman, “The Church Historians Who Made the First Amendment What It Is Today,” *Religion and American Culture: A Journal of Interpretation*, vol. 17, no. 1 (Winter 2007), 27-56, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1525/rac.2007.17.1.27>

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The earliest examples of domestic architecture are the two late eighteenth century houses known as Brewington and Locust Hill. Both share an architectural form that is prevalent in this area of Tidewater Virginia and is distinguished by a frame dwelling on a brick foundation with a center-passage plan and a gambrel roof. This popular form continued in this area into the first quarter of the 19th century and is exhibited at Norwood (1827) and Marlborough (ca. 1835). In the rural settlement of Millers Tavern just north of Bruington in Essex County, five dwellings of similar form survive and are included in the National Register property, Millers Tavern Rural Historic District (028-5030). The gambrel-roof form is found in Virginia primarily from the mid-eighteenth through the mid-nineteenth centuries. In Bruington, these earlier dwellings were built with local, readily available materials, without a known architect and reflect the socioeconomic status of the landowners.

Federal style architecture is best reflected in the Vineyard (ca. 1816), a well-preserved frame dwelling that features typical Federal period attributes: a two-story, three-bay, center-passage plan; a gable roof with exterior brick end chimneys; a brick foundation; and a transom window over the entrance. Built by Robert Baylor Hill, of the post-Revolution generation, this house reflects the new style that dominated architecture in both the urban and rural environments of Tidewater Virginia.



The Vineyard, South façade



The Vineyard Barn, west façade

The popular revival styles appear in Bruington during the antebellum period in the houses of the large landholders and in their place of worship. Bruington Baptist Church functions as the center point for both the Bruington community and the Bruington Rural Historic District. This third and final church building was erected on the site of the second church in 1851, and is one of only two brick buildings in the historic district. Bruington Baptist Church retains many of its Greek Revival elements, including an elaborate pediment with dentils and scrolled brackets, and an embellished cornice that extends around the building on all but the west side. The addition of a Fellowship Hall in 1953 was done in such a way that it does not detract from the historic church but is visually distinct as a 20th-century addition. Erin, constructed ca. 1857, is a fine example of

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a two-story Greek Revival dwelling on a raised brick basement. With a side-passage plan and fine brickwork, Erin's majestic height and visual presence on the landscape make it one of the most notable dwellings in Bruington. Greek Revival was one of the most popular classically-inspired styles throughout Virginia and reveals much about the social and political aspirations and values of the antebellum gentry. Frame houses displaying Greek Revival attributes include Marlborough and Cloverly. Cloverly is an interesting local form that appears to have begun as a two-story, single-pile plan with a transverse hall across the front. Two exterior brick chimneys on the rear façade indicate two heated rooms behind the transverse hall on both floors. The one-story wings on both sides of the two-story block may be original, but were later raised to include second-story rooms under gambrel roofs. The transverse-hall plan type is not as common as the center-hall plan in Virginia, but certainly had wide-spread use in the mid-nineteenth century. Meanwhile, Rose Mount, although begun in 1764, is most representative of the Italianate style, which followed and blended with the Greek Revival style in the 1850s and 1860s. William Dew transformed the original one-story, dormered, gable-roof house into a two-story block with Italianate detailing in 1860.



Erin, West facade

Bruington's antebellum period also includes several examples of typical rural Tidewater domestic dwellings associated with smaller, subsistent farms. Characterized by typical forms of one-and-one-half or two stories, these frame dwellings typically have gable roofs, brick foundations or piers and brick exterior chimneys. Examples include the building later used by The Grange (1845), The Institute (ca. 1820), Greenview (1851), and the house at 4998 The Trail (ca. 1845). One architectural resource merits special mention for its uniqueness within Bruington's landscape. Locally known as Mrs. Prince's House (049-5029; 049-5025-0010), this one-room house with an unheated rear shed addition stands as a remarkable surviving example of a vernacular Virginia dwelling form that is reminiscent of earlier period dwellings associated with the quarters of plantation overseers or the quarters of enslaved persons. The small, side-

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gable dwelling features a large exterior brick chimney on the north side and the house, with the addition, is situated on brick piers. The primary façade has a single entry door and one window. There is an additional entry on the south side of the rear shed addition. Throughout the 20th century, this building served as home to Mrs. Martha Hall and her family, and then Mrs. Loula Greenstreet Prince and her family. Continued occupation likely served to preserve this dwelling, similar examples of which were once ubiquitous on the Virginia landscape; this is now the sole extant example within the district. The frame building has undergone some preservation work to stabilize it but remains largely intact to its circa 1840 construction date.⁸¹

The trend toward smaller vernacular dwellings continued through the late 19th century. A farmhouse built in 1895 (049-5036; 049-5025-0015) exhibits the same reduced footprint as The Institute and The Grange. This two-story, two-bay, frame building sits on a brick foundation and has two interior end chimneys and a side gable roof. The continued use of this form was likely due to changing economic circumstances throughout the latter half of the 19th century. Post-Civil War agricultural economics, shifting labor resources, and changing agricultural technology (among other reasons) led to smaller-scale buildings and made the accumulation or cultivation of vast tracts less feasible.

The architectural designs and plans reflected in Bruington's buildings from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century can best be described as typical examples of the national and statewide architectural trends for the periods in which they were constructed. This includes the late nineteenth century, minimally embellished, frame, two-story McGeorge's Store; the 1895 Gothic Revival Bethlehem Baptist Church, built by African Americans who separated from Bruington Baptist Church in 1871; early twentieth century Bungalows; and mid-twentieth century brick Ranch style dwellings. The presence of these building styles and types illustrate how this rural community grew and changed between the late 19th century and the mid-1960s. The advent of the automobile in the early twentieth century allowed some residents the choice to continue living in the district while being employed outside the community, thus the appearance of dwellings on smaller lots, a trend that has continued into the early 21st century.

The Bruington Rural Historic District is an intact, locally significant agricultural landscape that exemplifies Virginia's historic rural environment. Large dwellings, once associated with large agricultural landholdings (many of which now substantially reduced in size), serve as the anchor points for the perimeter of the district. Smaller dwellings, built beginning in the mid-19th century, act as counterpoints to the larger, more stylish plantation houses. These resources reflect a shift to smaller agricultural holdings, better adapted to the challenging economics of the Reconstruction period. Bungalows and Ranch houses represent 20th-century residential development in the area. Since 1970, several additional dwellings have been built in the proposed historic district. While these fall outside the period of significance, this modern infill has followed the general pattern of building in the area: single dwellings sit on commodious lots

⁸¹ In 2012, architectural historian Calder Loth examined the Prince house and estimated the construction date to be circa 1840, based on the evidence from nails, rafter saw marks, rafter joins, and the chimney. His comments were recorded by Jack Spain and those notes are currently held by the King and Queen Historical Society.

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with additional backyard resources, such as sheds and workshops, that represent the assortment of leisure activities that came to characterize the 20th century. Likewise, carports and garages, many of them later but unobtrusive, additions to domestic complexes, illustrate the adoption of automobile transportation. The district's overall character thus continues to be a rural landscape, in recent decades buttressed by local residents' efforts to preserve the visual openness of the area in which they live and by a strong connection (regardless of the number of acres) between the primary residence and the surrounding land.

The individual resources also maintain a great deal of their architectural significance and integrity. Those that have undergone extensive preservation work, such as Norwood (049-0052), retain their historic appearance and character, due largely to the care with which the work was undertaken. Nearly all the 18th- and 19th-century resources had additions put on during the 19th and 20th centuries to accommodate changing standards of living. These additions usually have been constructed on the rear of the buildings, maintaining their historic facades and contributing to the overall character of the district.

The resources encompassed by the Bruington Rural Historic District encapsulate the changing relationship of Virginians to the agrarian landscape. The boundaries of the oldest resources followed the natural topography of the landscape, skirting swamps and ravines. As large plantations became difficult to sustain, smaller farms appeared on the landscape. Eventually, these gave way to strictly residential properties that, while set amongst cultivated fields, had owners who did not engage in agricultural production.

Individually and collectively, the resources convey the integrity of the district through their location, design, setting, feeling, and association. The locations of the resources have not changed since their construction, creating a pattern of larger anchor properties organically in-filled by smaller resources and lifeways for the community changed over the decades. Design elements within the district bring the individual resources together, from the shared brick construction of Bruington Baptist Church, Bethlehem Baptist Church, and Erin, to the shared gambrel roofs of Brewington, Locust Hill, Norwood, and Marlborough. Particularly in the last example, this design served not only to tie disparate parts of the landscape together visually, but also signaled familial and social associations among the property owners. Agricultural fields and natural resources still dominate the landscape, and continue to be accessed by roads generally following alignments that have been in use for centuries. The large lot sizes and generous setbacks of houses built in the last few decades has helped maintain the historic setting, as these blend into the landscape rather than standing out as intrusions. These elements combine to convey a strong association of a rural community that originally developed organically, and now includes property owners with a mind toward preserving both historic buildings and the spaces between those properties for future generations.

Bruington Rural Historic District

King and Queen County,
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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1830 *1830 United States Federal Census*
1840 *1840 United States Federal Census*
1850 *1850 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules*
1860 *1860 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules*

United States War Department
1893 *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1893), Series I, Vol. XXXIII.

White, J. T., ed.,
1904 *The Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, (New York: James T. White & Company).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR no. 049-5025

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 2,918.665

Bruington Rural Historic District

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Name of Property

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
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| 17. Latitude: 37.785731 | Longitude: -77.010307 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐☒

Bruington Rural Historic District

King and Queen County,
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Name of Property

	NAD 1927	or	NAD 1983	
1. Zone:			Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:			Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:			Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:			Easting:	Northing:

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

The true and correct historic boundaries of the Bruington Rural Historic District are shown as a solid line on the accompanying Sketch Map, which includes an index map and detail maps of the district in its entirety.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Bruington Rural Historic District sits on the southern edge of the northernmost third of King and Queen County. The historic boundary is shaped in large part by natural landscape features. The district is bounded on the north by Dogwood Fork and on the east by Dickeys Swamp. The west boundary follows property lines defined by London Swamp. The southern boundary follows a natural ravine that coincides with property lines of historic resources. The Trail (Route 14) serves as the main access road to the district and consequently the spine of it. Secondary roads offer access to resources integral to the development of the Bruington community but built off the main road. The general topography of the district includes gentle hills and ravines that have shaped the district's natural and cultural landscapes.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Dr. David A. Brown, Thane H. Harpole, and Dr. Elizabeth Cook

organization: DATA Investigations, LLC

street & number: 1759 Tyndall Point Lane

city or town: Gloucester Point state: VA zip code: 23062

e-mail: fairfield@fairfieldfoundation.org

telephone: 804-815-4467

date: August 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5- or 15-minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

Bruington Rural Historic District

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- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

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

Photo Log

The following information is common to all photographs:

Name of Property: Bruington Rural Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bruington

County: King and Queen

State: Virginia

Photographer: Elizabeth Cook

Date Photographed: February 11, 2018

Photo #1 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0001

View: The Trail Streetscape, camera facing northwest

Photo #2 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0002

View: The Trail Streetscape, camera facing southeast

Photo #3 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0003

View: The Vineyard, 4193 The Trail, camera facing north

Photo #4 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0004

View: Bethlehem Church, 4398 The Trail, camera facing east

Photo #5 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0005

View: Norwood, 859 Norwood Road, camera facing northwest

Photo #6 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0006

View: Norwood Road Streetscape, camera facing southwest

Photo #7 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0007

View: Erin, 156 Norwood Road, camera facing southeast

Photo #8 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0008

View: The Trail Streetscape, camera facing north

Photo #9 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0009

Bruington Rural Historic District

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- View: The Trail Streetscape, camera facing south
- Photo #10 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0010
View: Bruington Baptist Church, 4784 The Trail, camera facing southwest
- Photo #11 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0011
View: Locust Hill, 4925 The Trail, camera facing southeast
- Photo #12 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0012
View: Mrs. Prince's House, 107 The Trail, camera facing southwest
- Photo #13 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0013
View: The Trail Streetscape, camera facing north
- Photo #14 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0014
View: Cloverly, 5328 The Trail, camera facing west
- Photo #15 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0015
View: Brewington, 5223 The Trail, camera facing east
- Photo #16 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0016
View: Greenview, 975 Pea Ridge Road, camera facing south
- Photo #17 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0017
View: Marlborough, 1070 Marlborough Road, camera facing northwest
- Photo #18 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0018
View: Pea Ridge Road Streetscape, camera facing east
- Photo #19 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0019
View: Rose Mount, 776 Rose Mount Road, camera facing southwest
- Photo #20 of 20: VA_KingandQueenCounty_BruingtonRuralHistoricDistrict_0020
View: Rose Mount Road Streetscape, camera facing southeast

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

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

LOCATION MAP

Bruington

Rural Historic District

King and Queen County, VA

DHR #049-5025

Aylett & Millers Tavern Quads

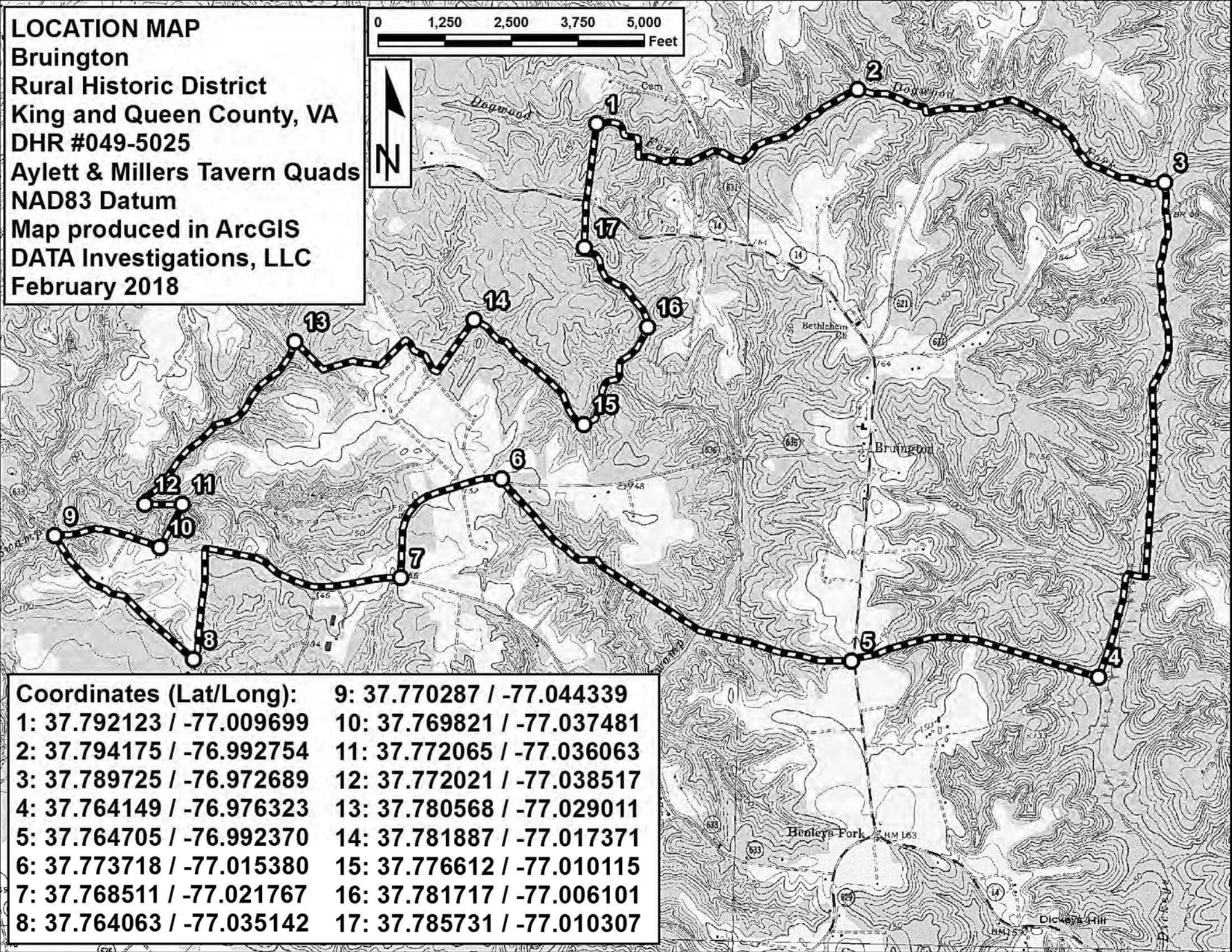
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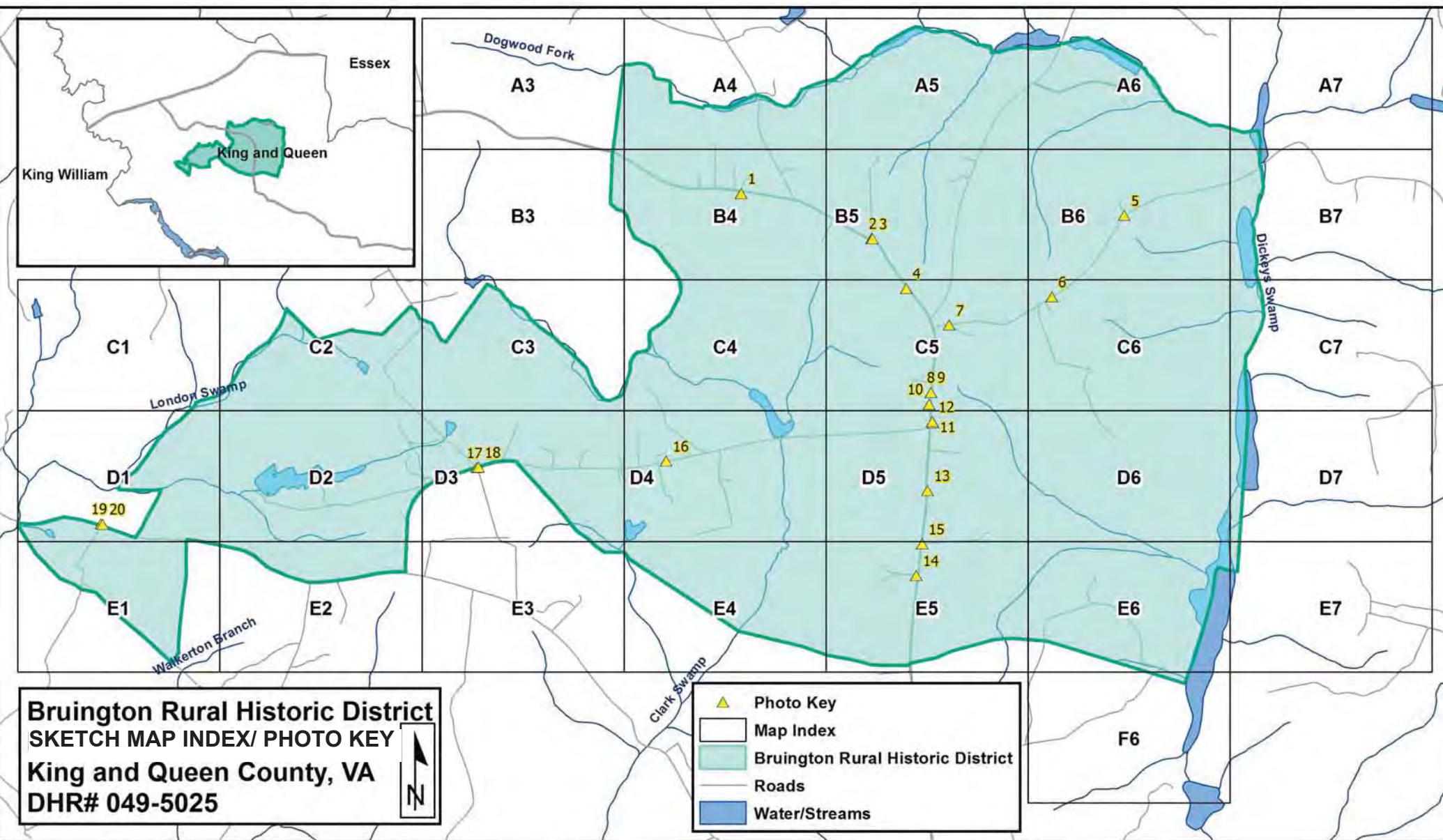
DATA Investigations, LLC

February 2018

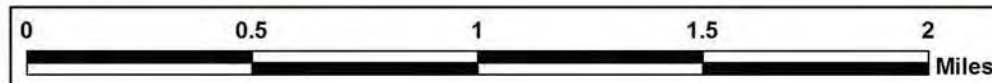
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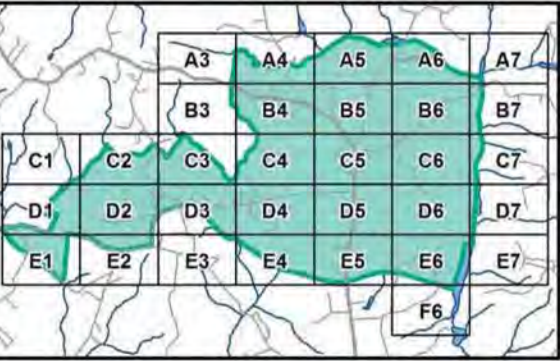


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April 2018



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King and Queen County, VA
DHR# 049-5025**

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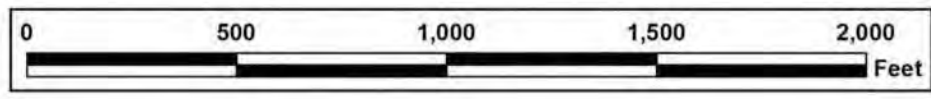
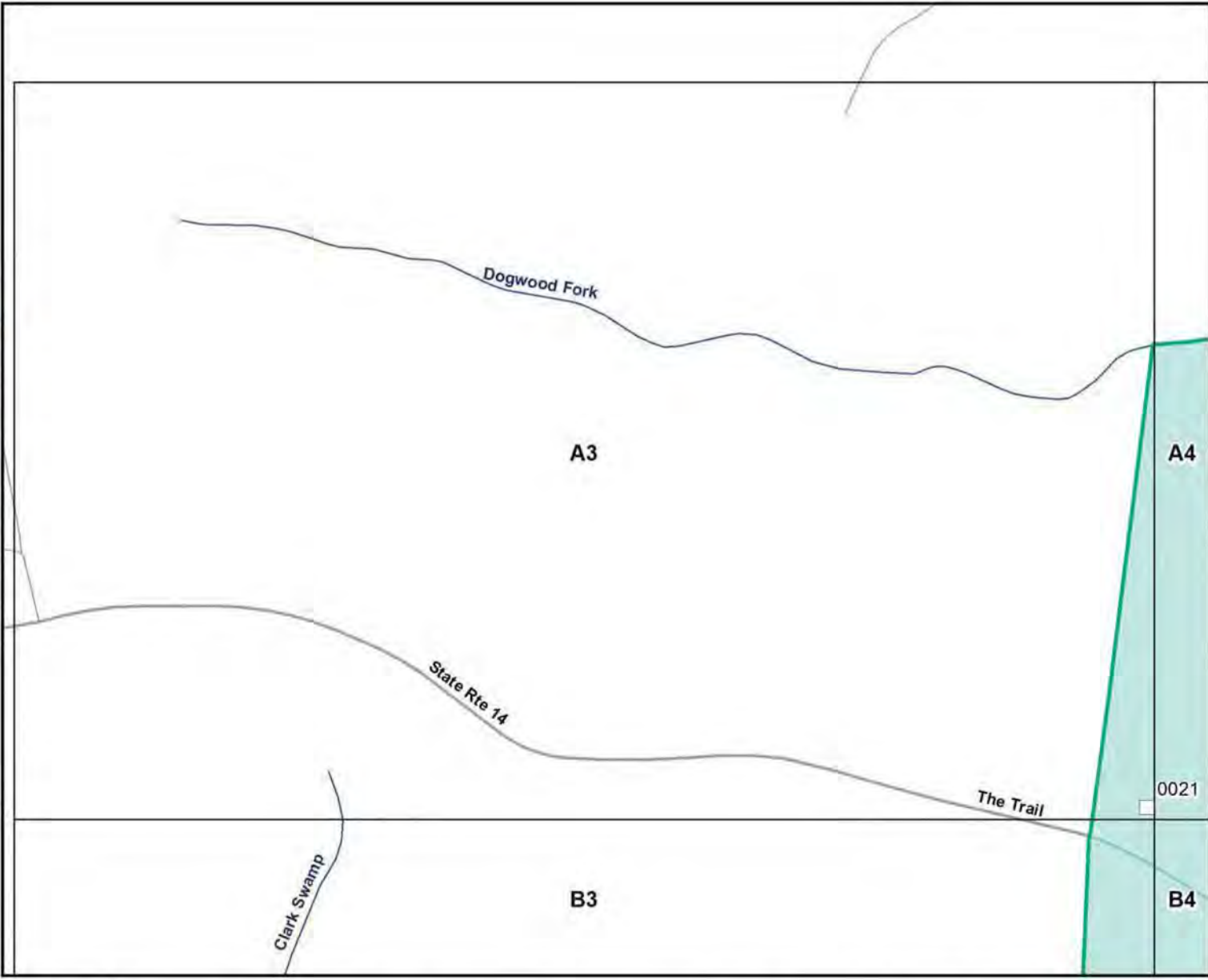


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- Water/Streams

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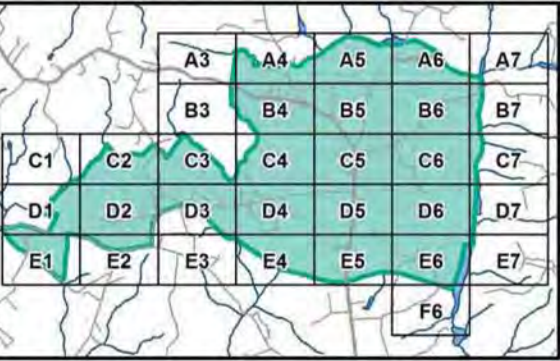
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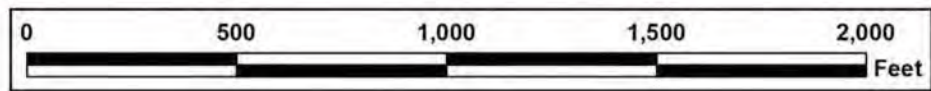
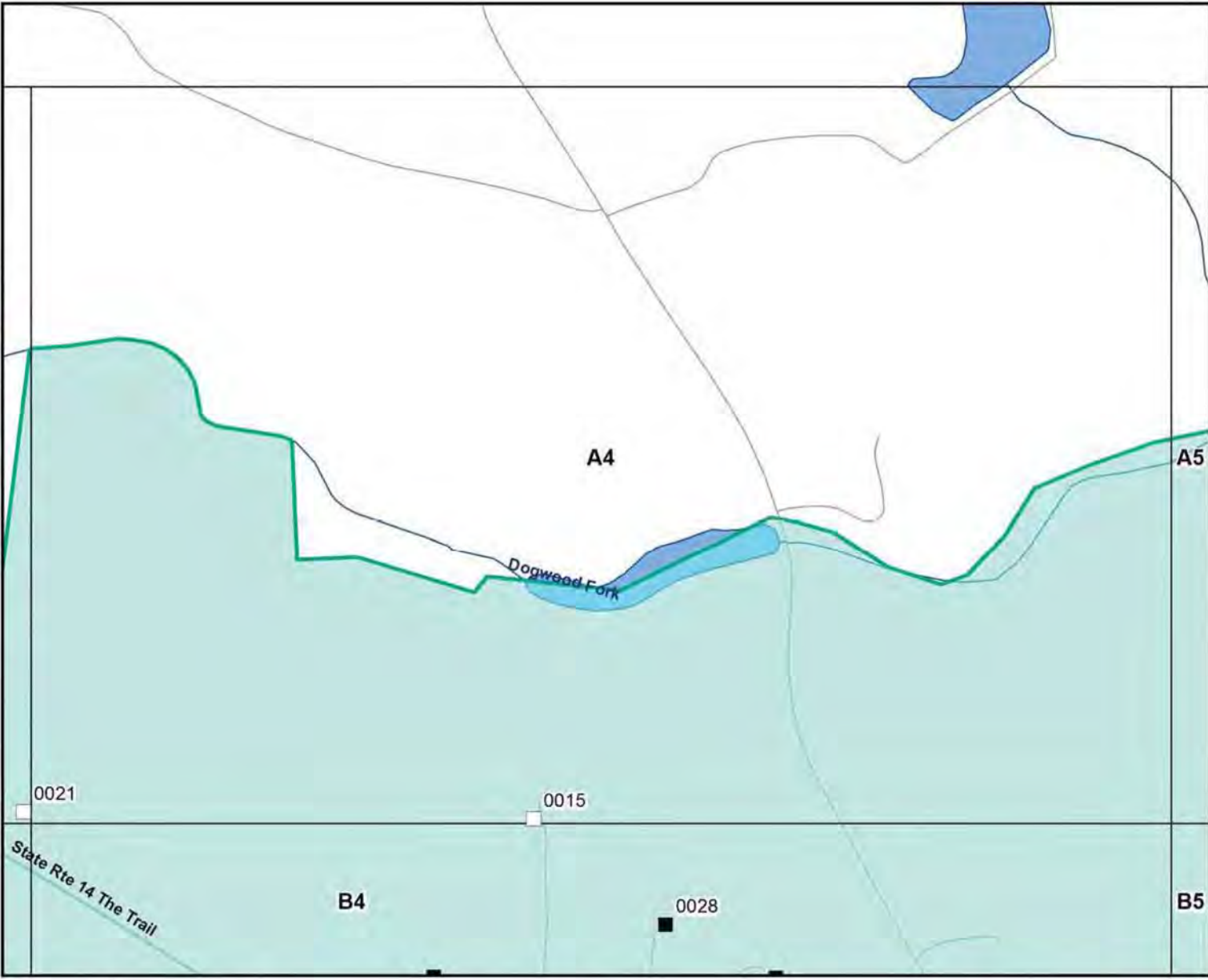


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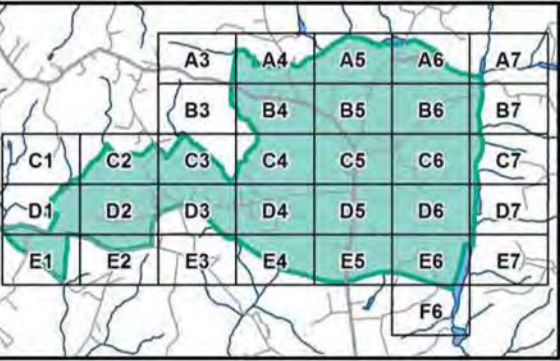
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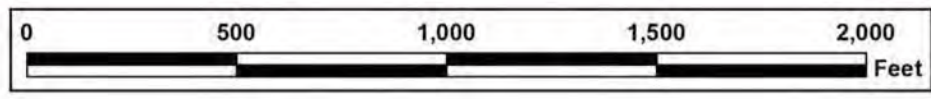
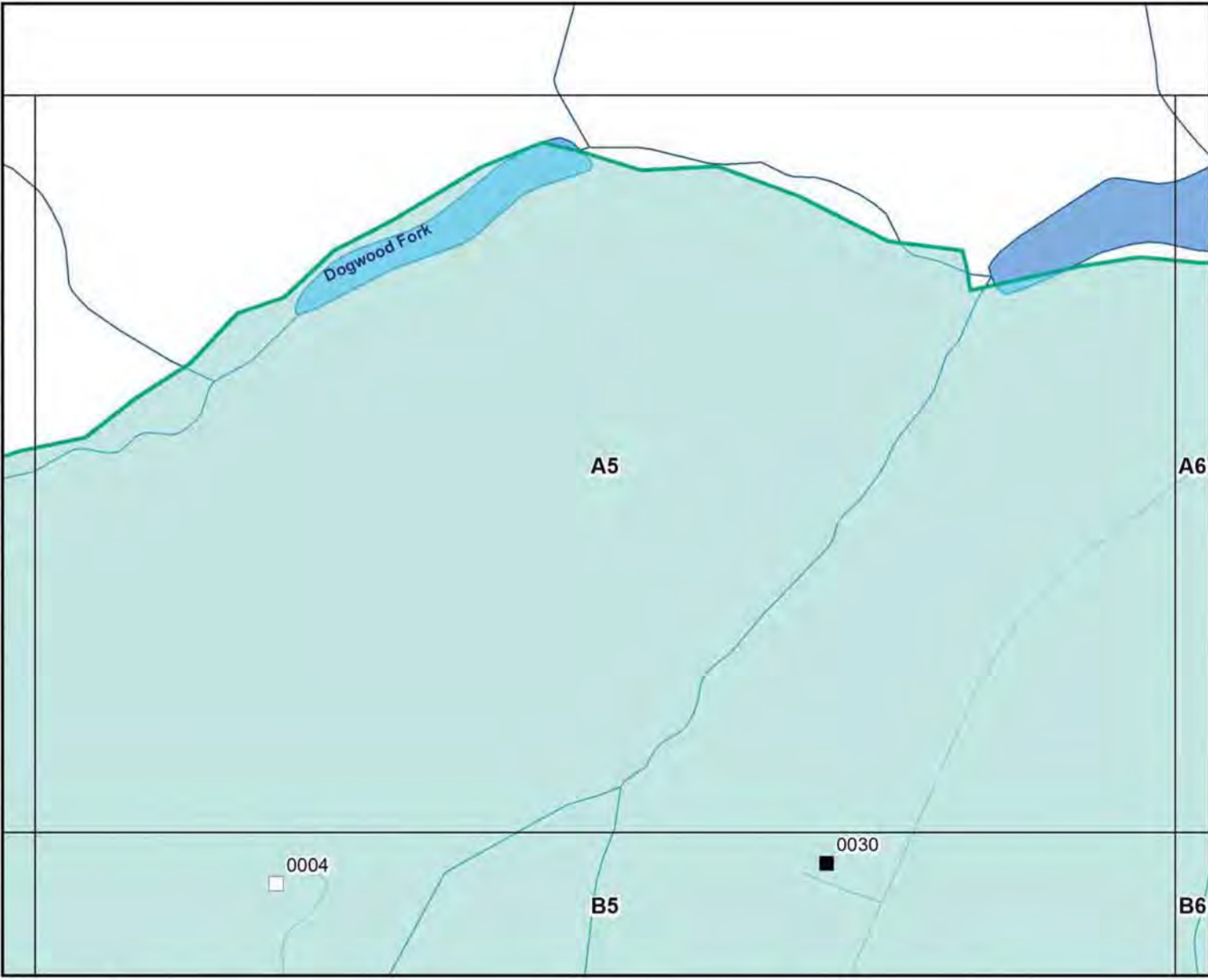


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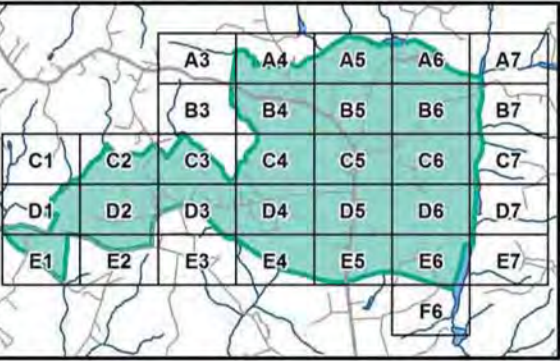
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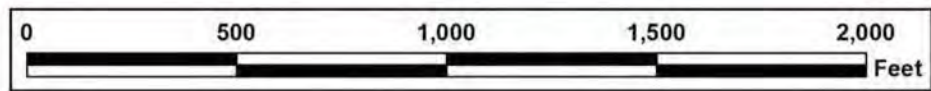
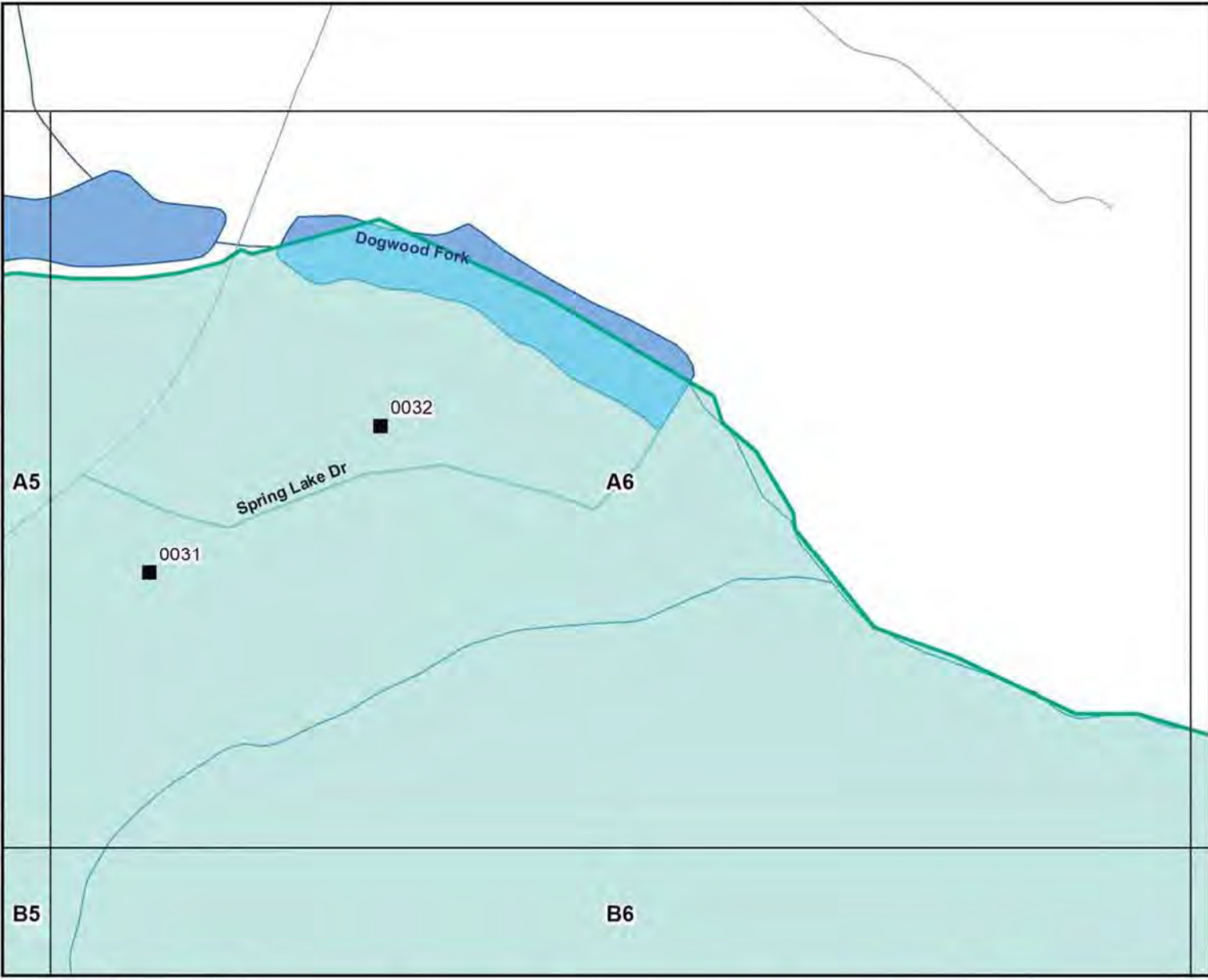


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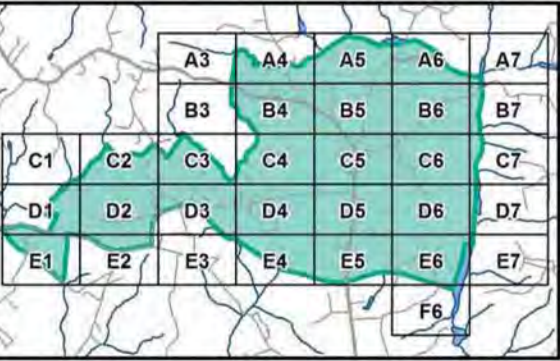
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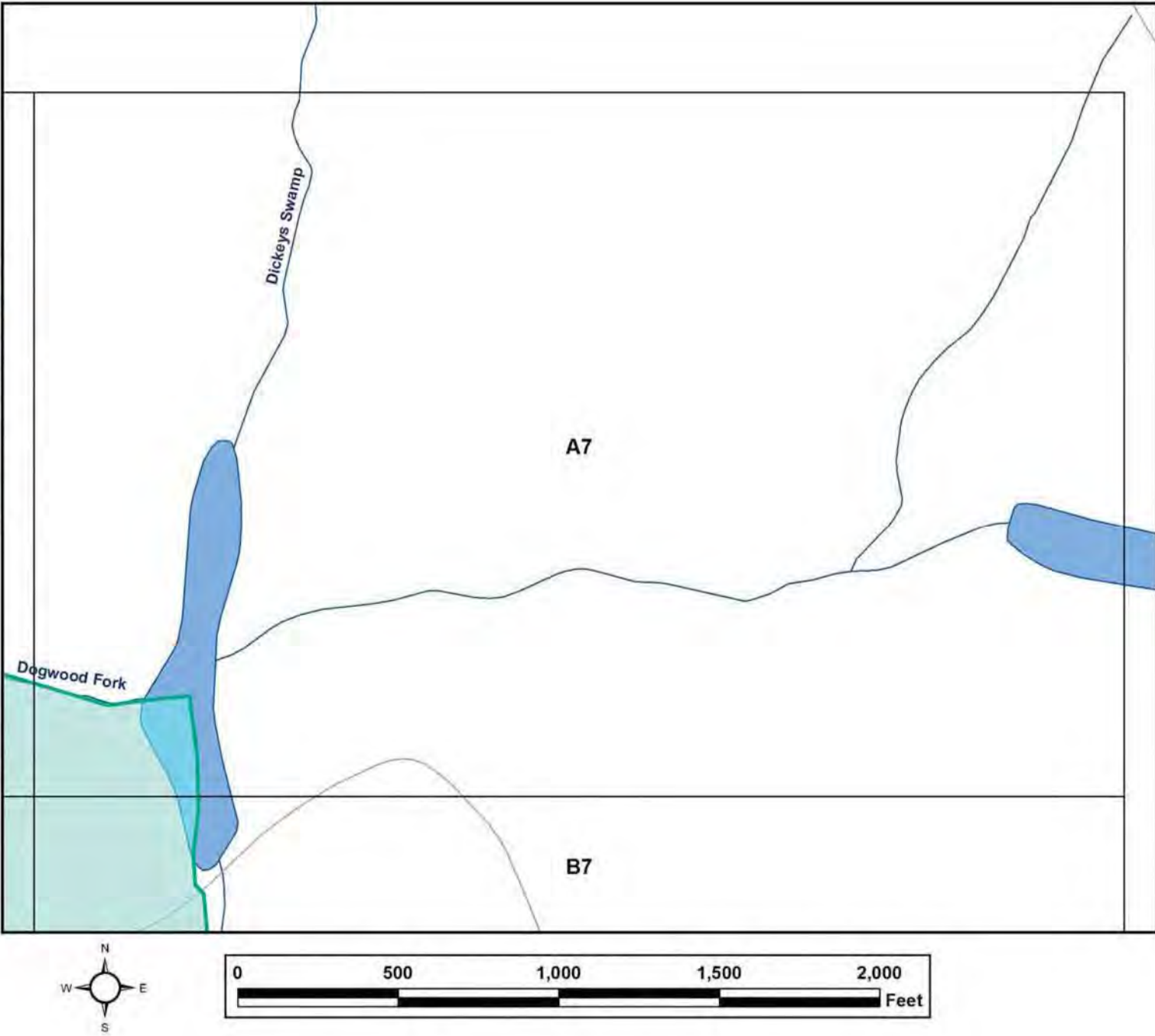


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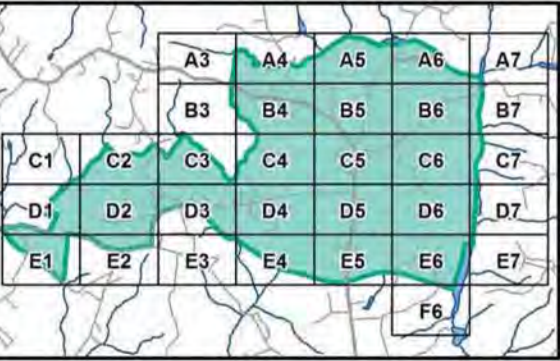
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King and Queen County, VA
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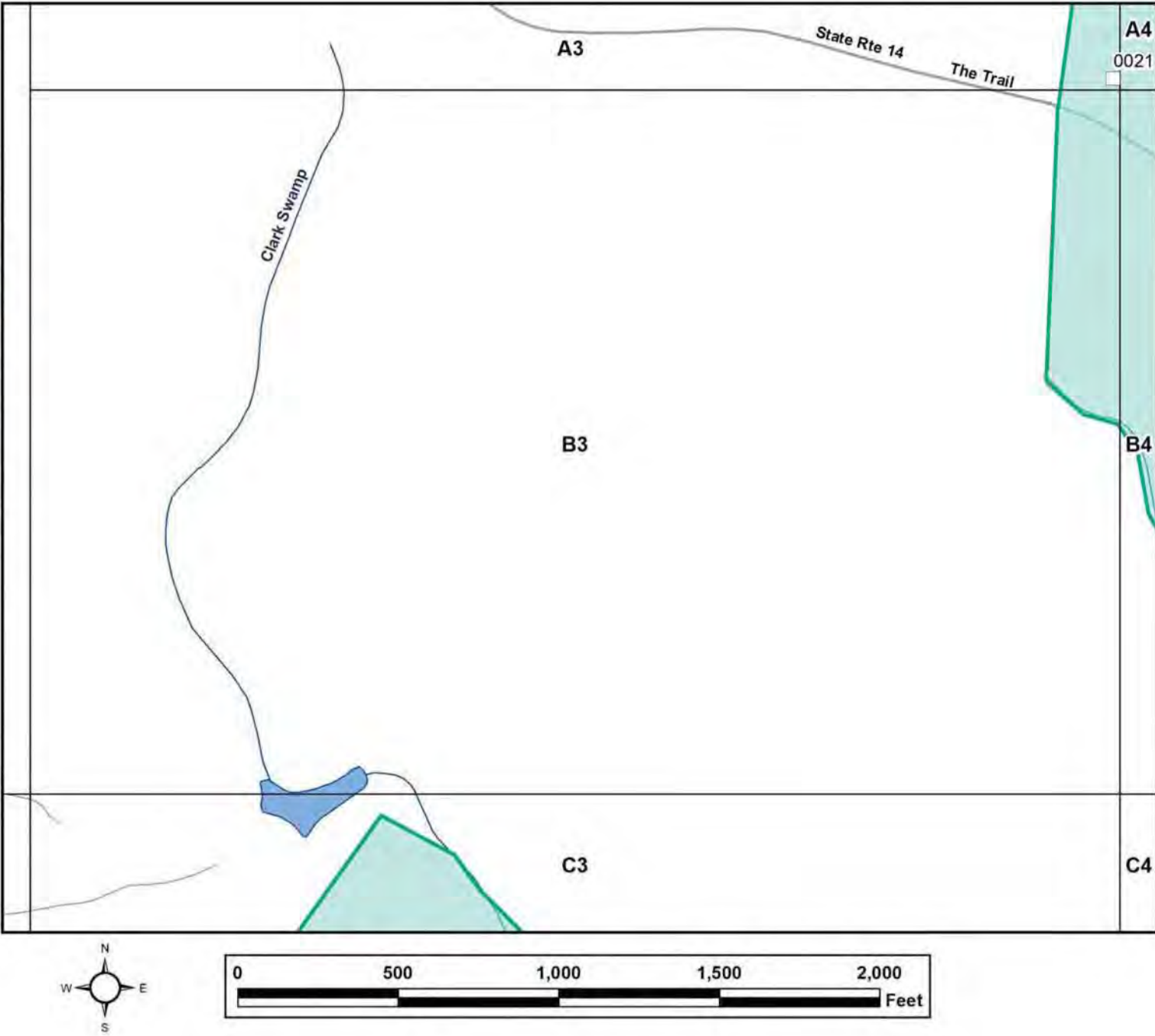


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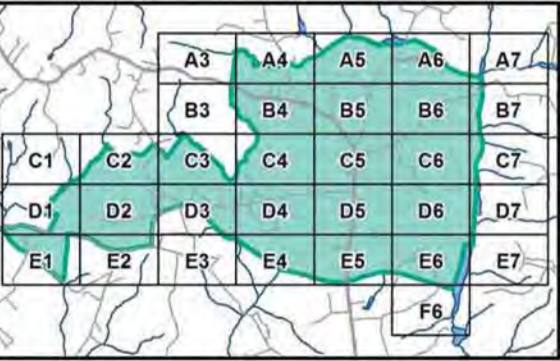
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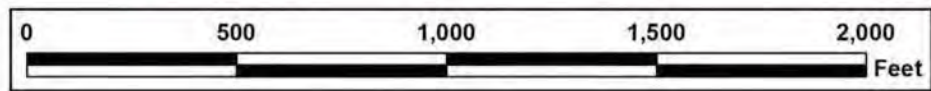
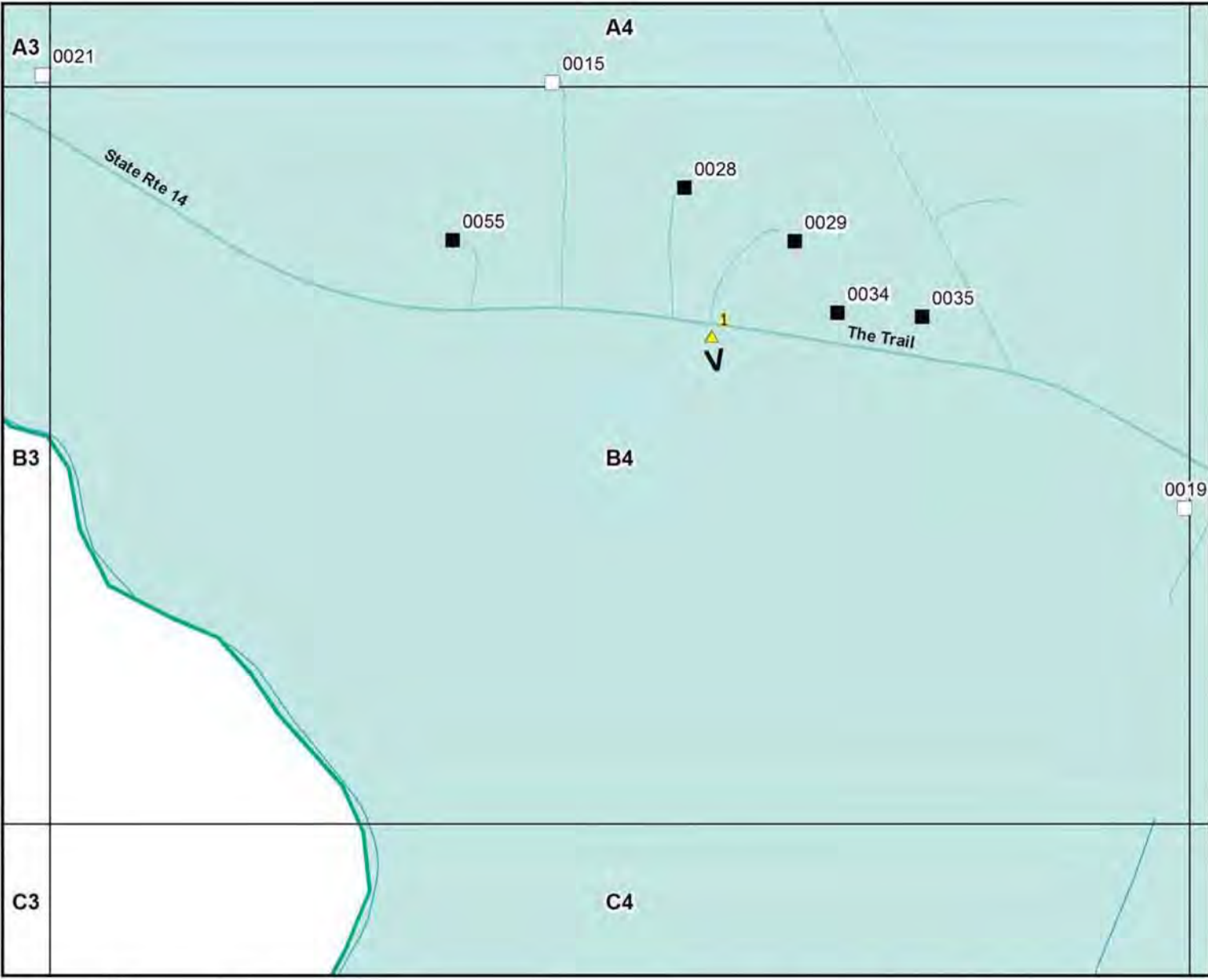


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- Water/Streams

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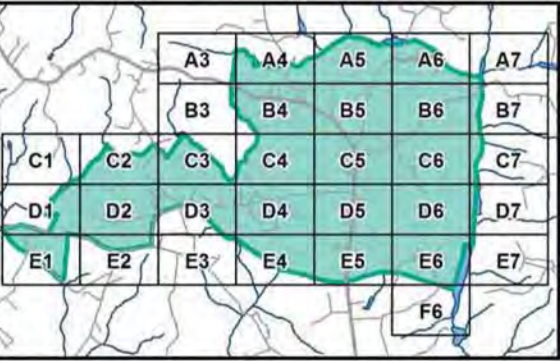
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Sketch Map
King and Queen County, VA
DHR# 049-5025**

All numbers are preceded by
District # 049-5025-

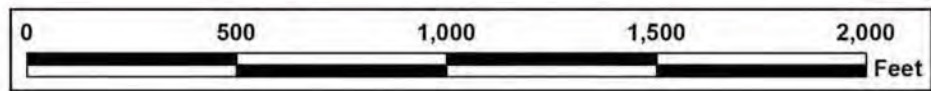
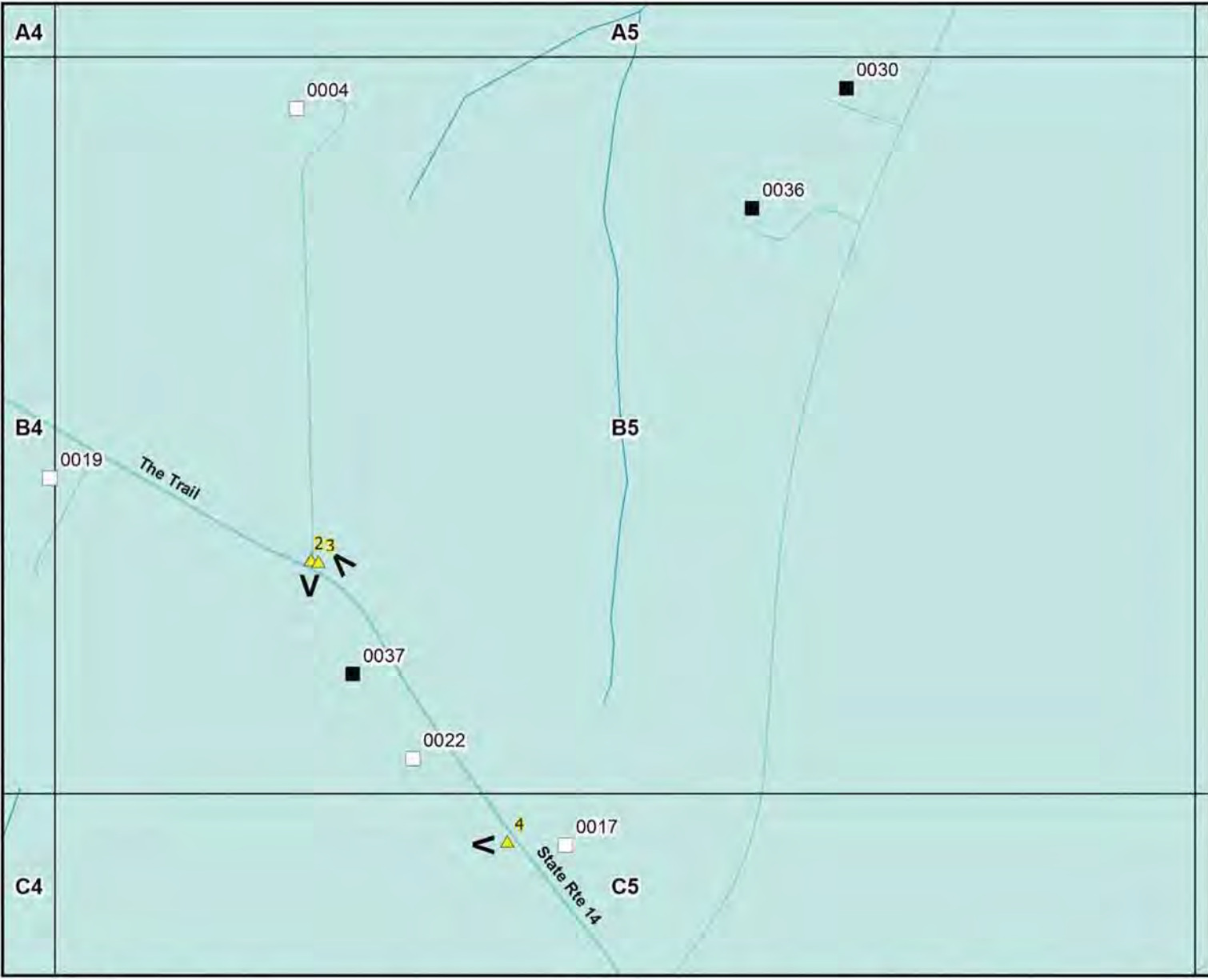


- Contributing Primary Resource
- Non-Contributing Primary Resource
- Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
- Map Index
- Bruington Rural Historic District
- Roads
- Water/Streams

B5

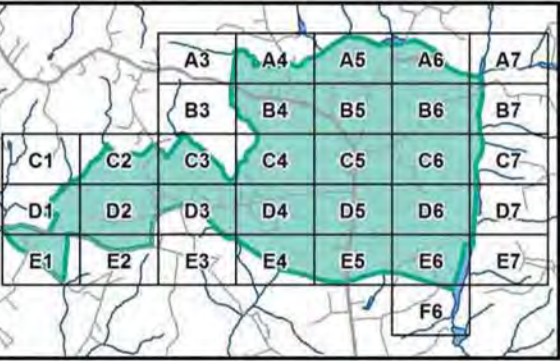
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



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**Bruington
Rural Historic District
Sketch Map
King and Queen County, VA
DHR# 049-5025**

All numbers are preceded by
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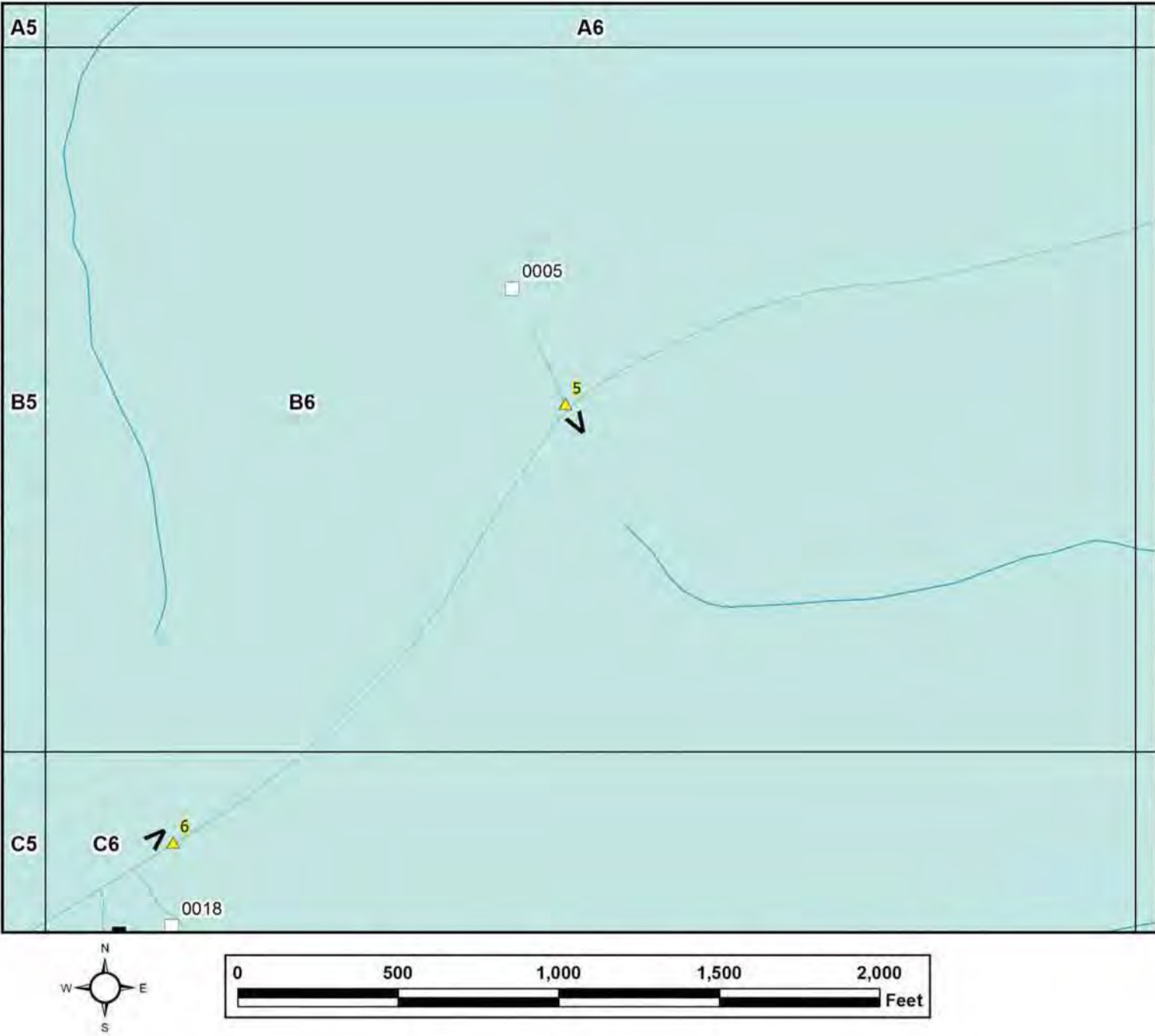


- ☐ Contributing Primary Resource
- ☒ Non-Contributing Primary Resource
-  Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
-  Map Index
-  Bruington Rural Historic District
-  Roads
-  Water/Streams

B6

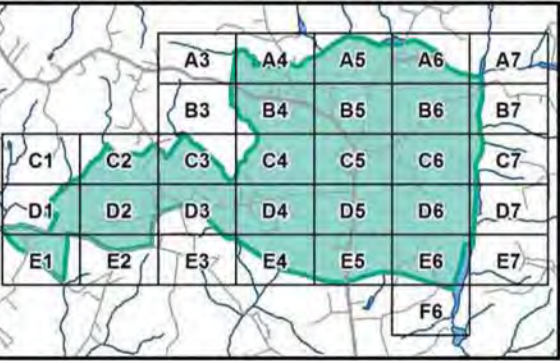
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**Bruington
Rural Historic District
Sketch Map
King and Queen County, VA
DHR# 049-5025**

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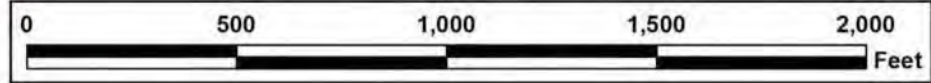
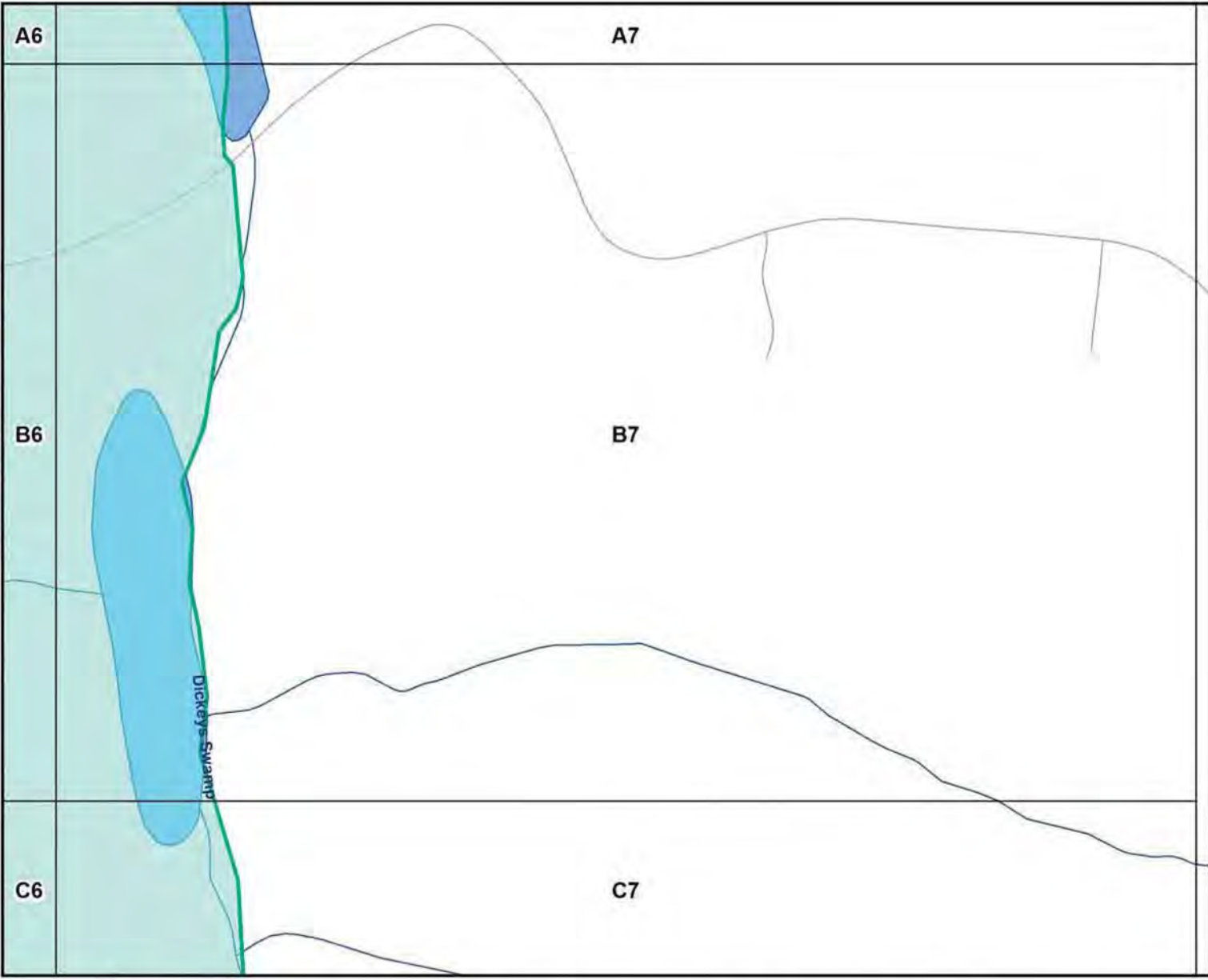


- ☐ Contributing Primary Resource
- ☒ Non-Contributing Primary Resource
- Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
- Map Index
- Bruington Rural Historic District
- Roads
- Water/Streams

B7

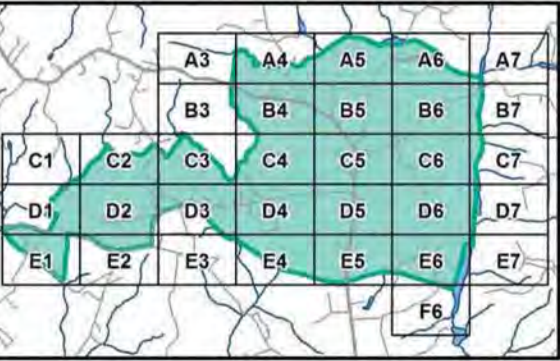
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**Bruington
Rural Historic District
Sketch Map
King and Queen County, VA
DHR# 049-5025**

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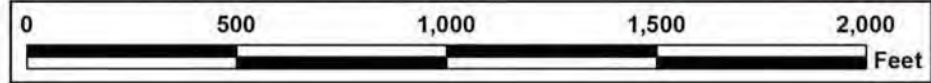
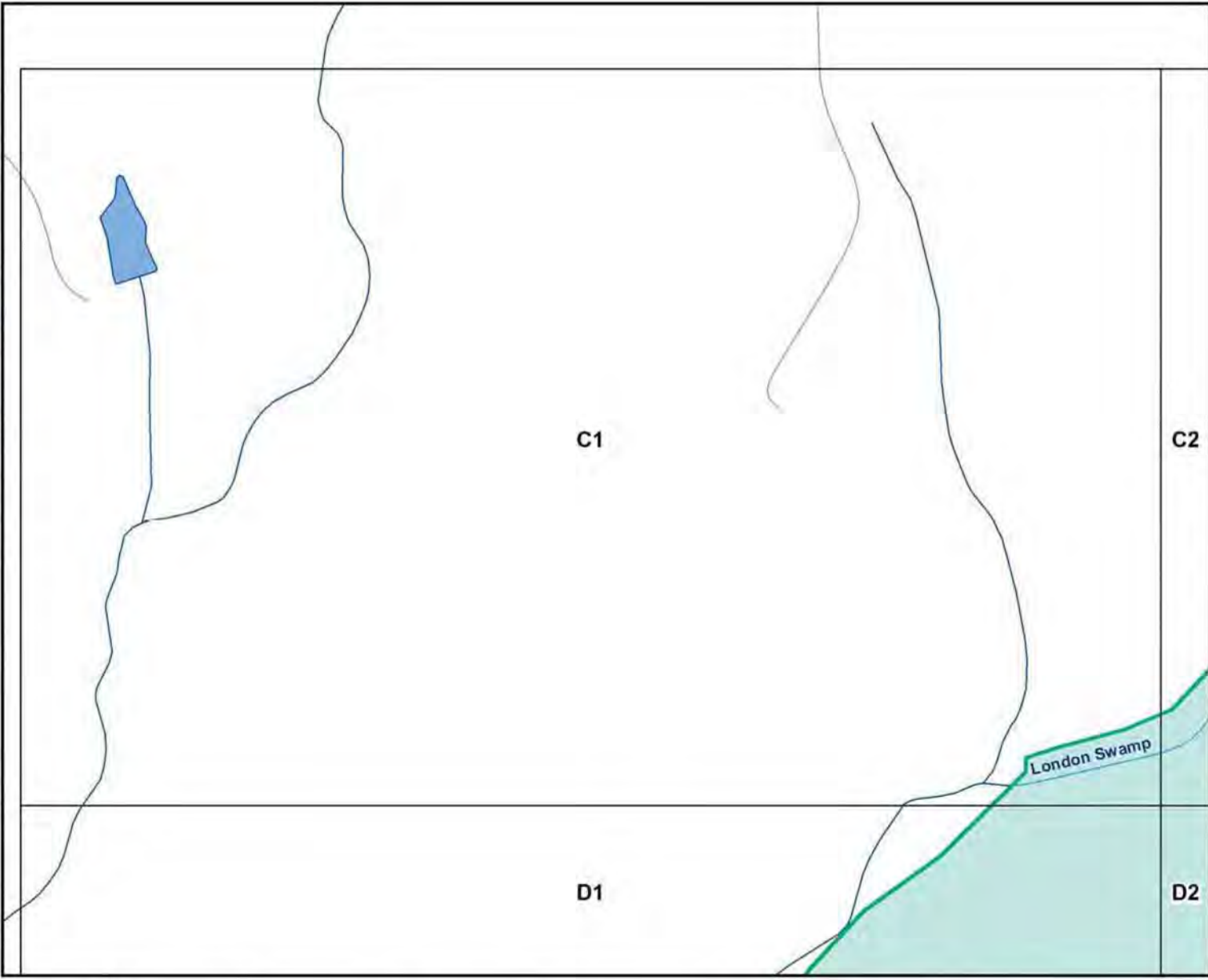


- ☐ Contributing Primary Resource
- ☒ Non-Contributing Primary Resource
- Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
- Map Index
- Bruington Rural Historic District
- Roads
- Water/Streams

C1

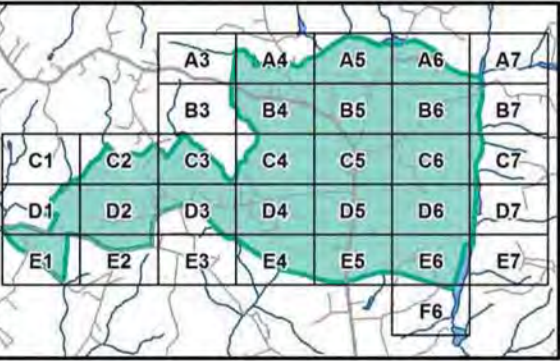
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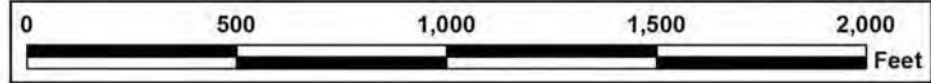
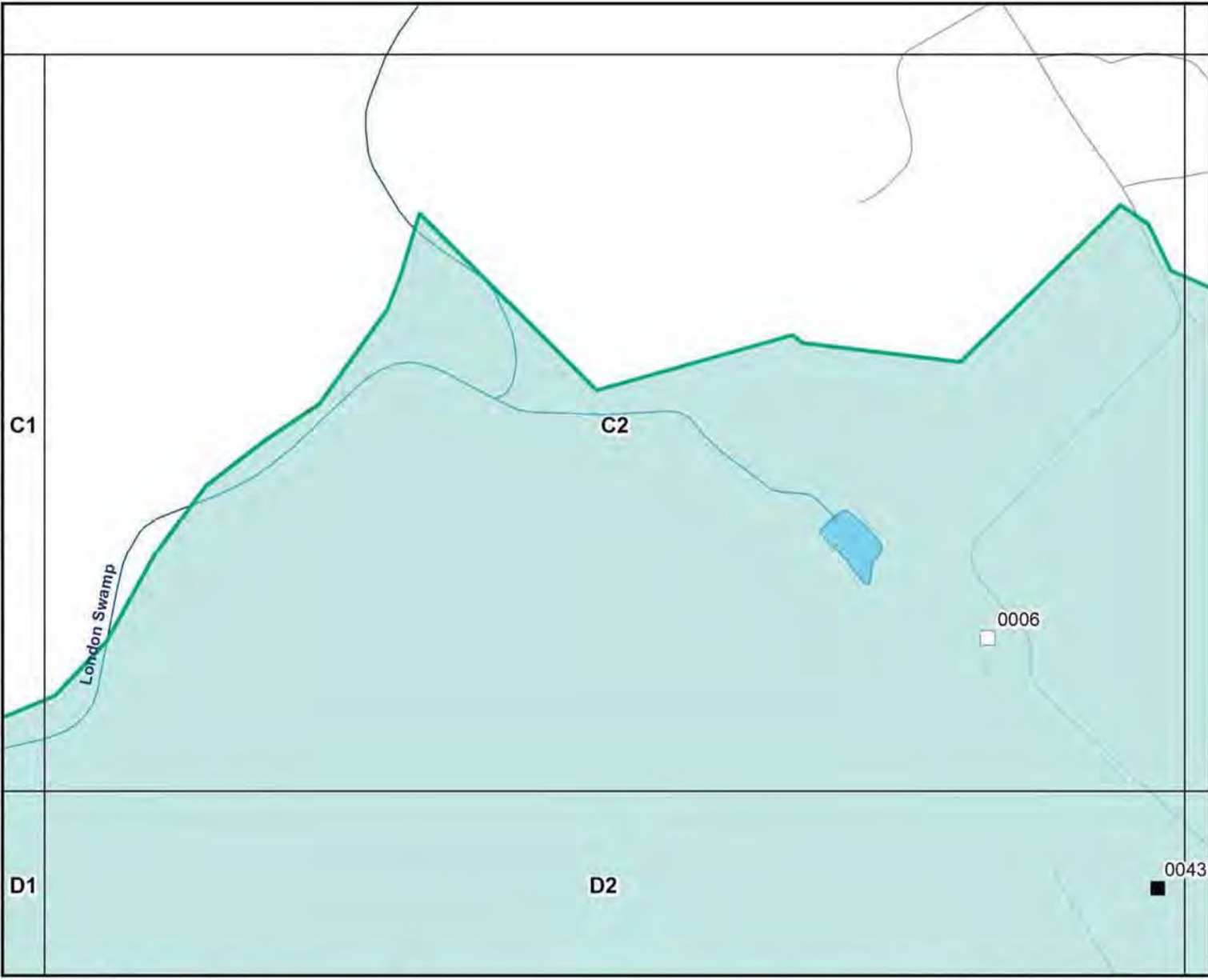


- Contributing Primary Resource
- Non-Contributing Primary Resource
- ▲ Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
- Map Index
- Bruington Rural Historic District
- Roads
- Water/Streams

C2

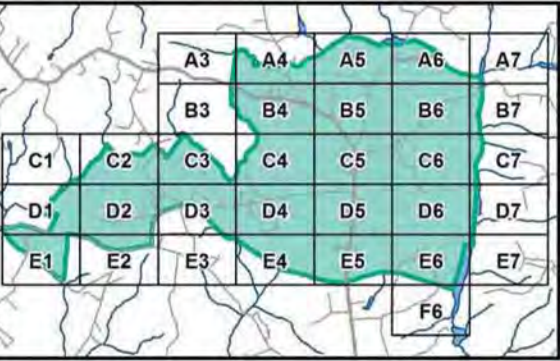
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**Bruington
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King and Queen County, VA
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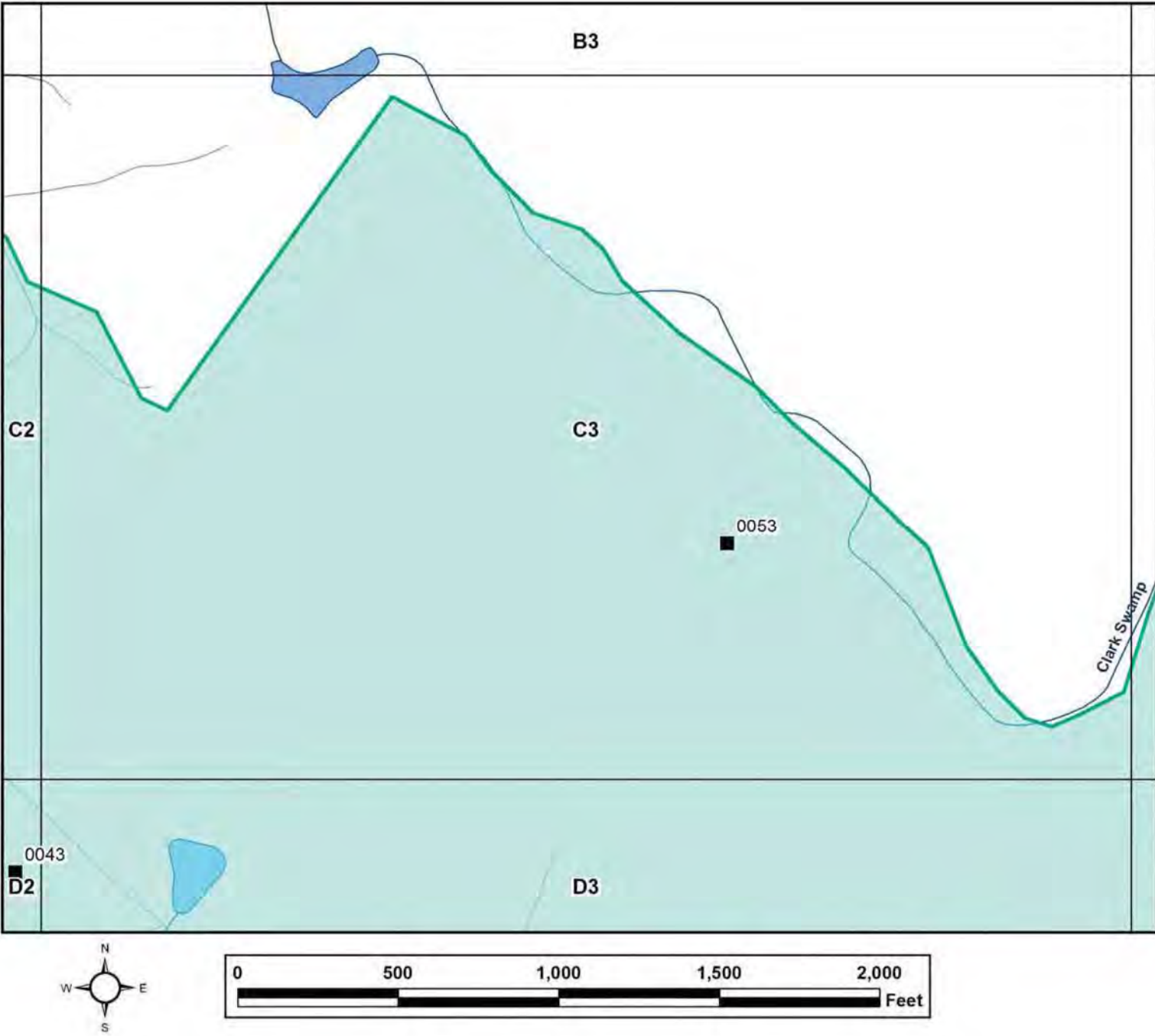


- ☐ Contributing Primary Resource
- ☒ Non-Contributing Primary Resource
- Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
- Map Index
- Bruington Rural Historic District
- Roads
- Water/Streams

C3

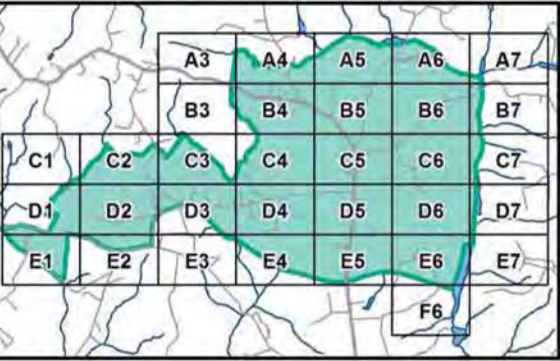
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**Bruington
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King and Queen County, VA
DHR# 049-5025**

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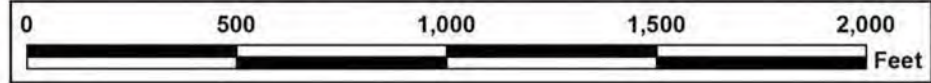
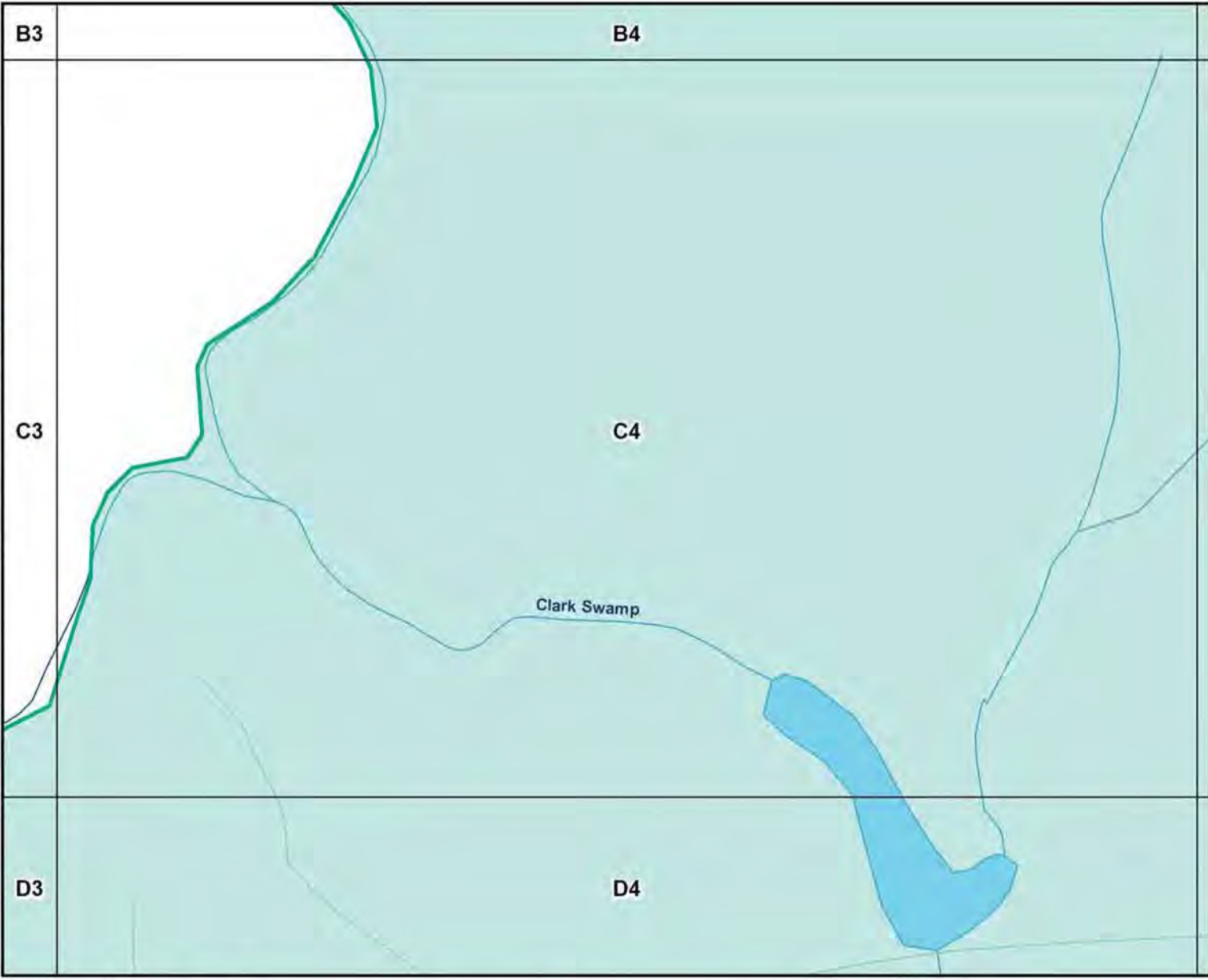


- Contributing Primary Resource
- Non-Contributing Primary Resource
- ▲ Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
- Map Index
- Bruington Rural Historic District
- Roads
- Water/Streams

C4

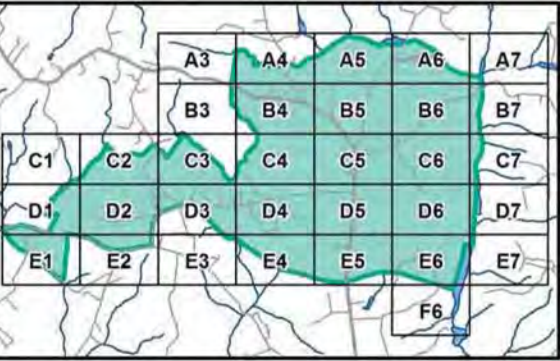
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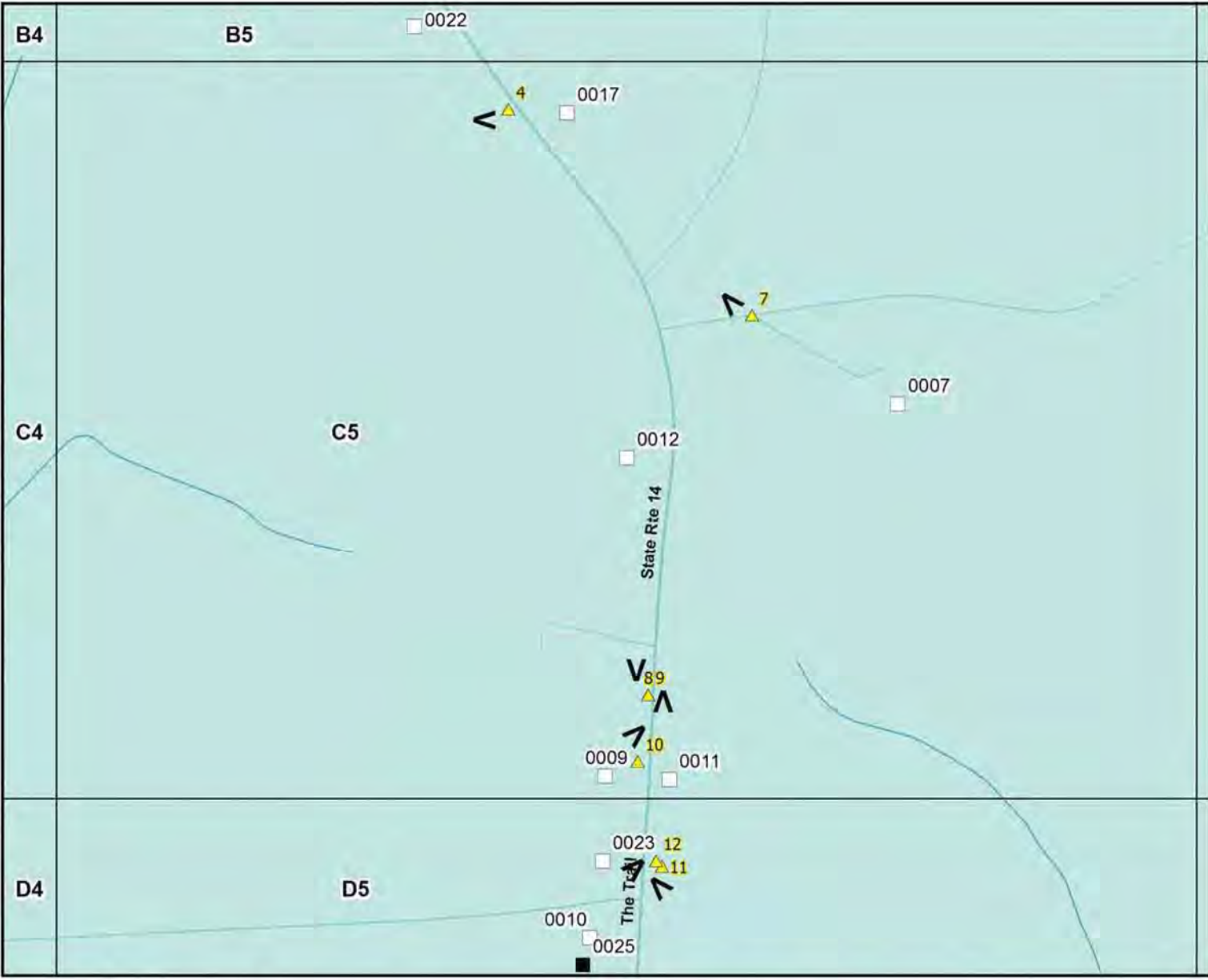


- Contributing Primary Resource
- Non-Contributing Primary Resource
- ▲ Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
- Map Index
- Bruington Rural Historic District
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- Water/Streams

C5

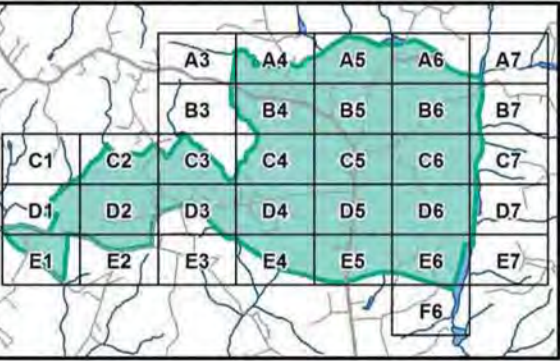
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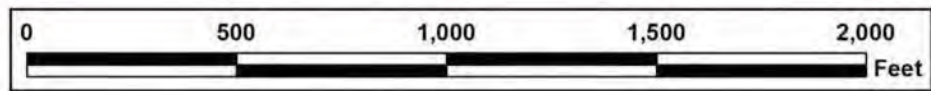
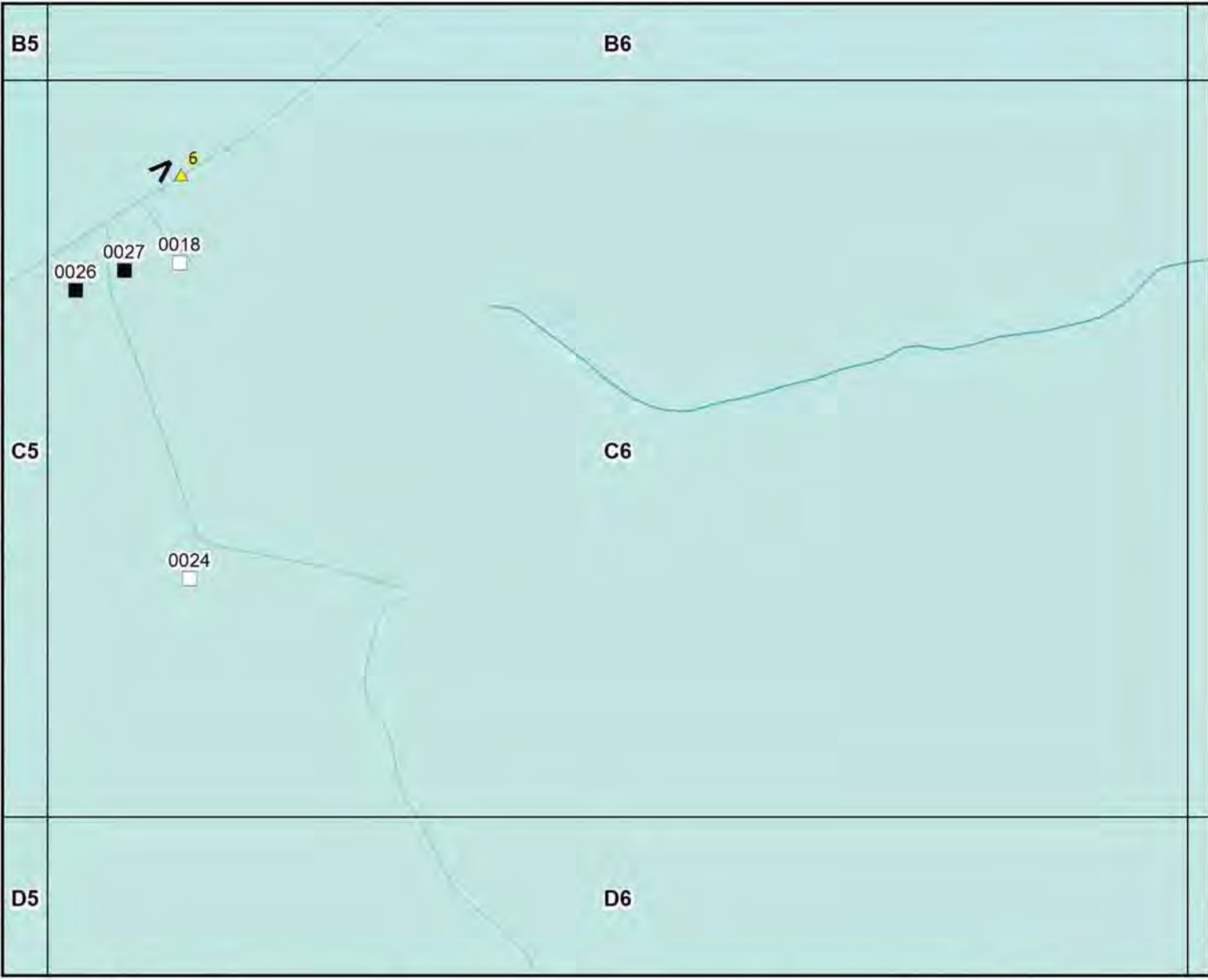


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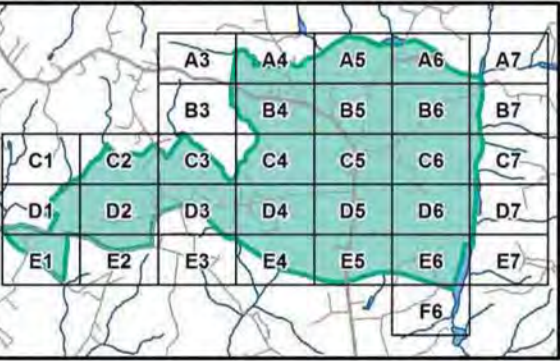


- ☐ Contributing Primary Resource
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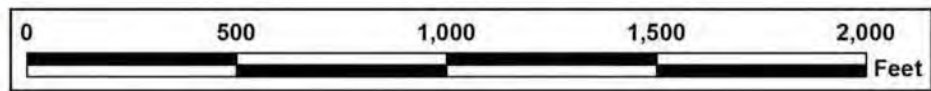
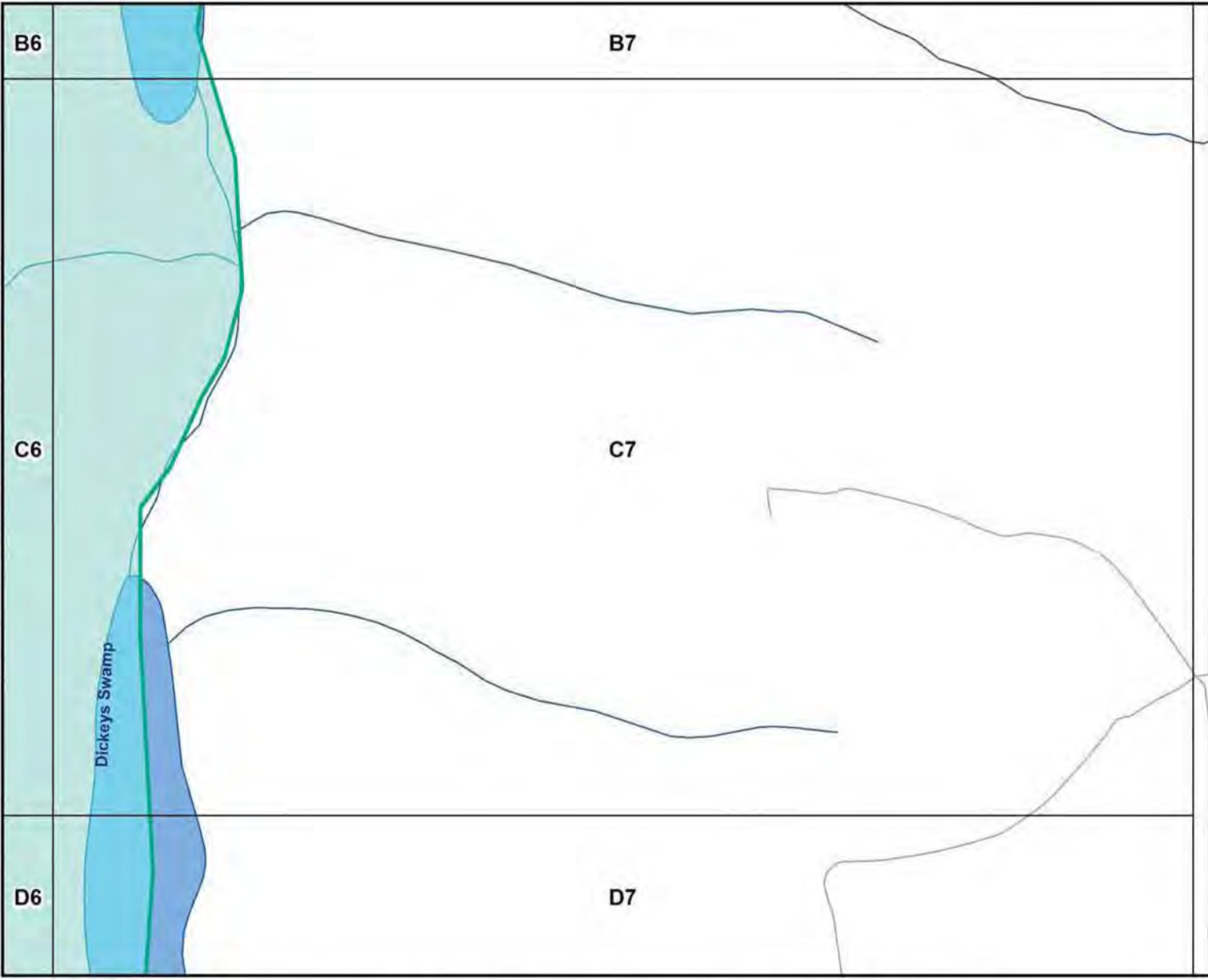


- ☐ Contributing Primary Resource
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- Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
- Map Index
- Bruington Rural Historic District
- Roads
- Water/Streams

C7

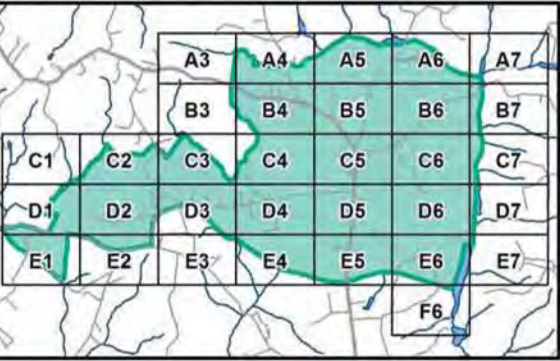
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**Bruington
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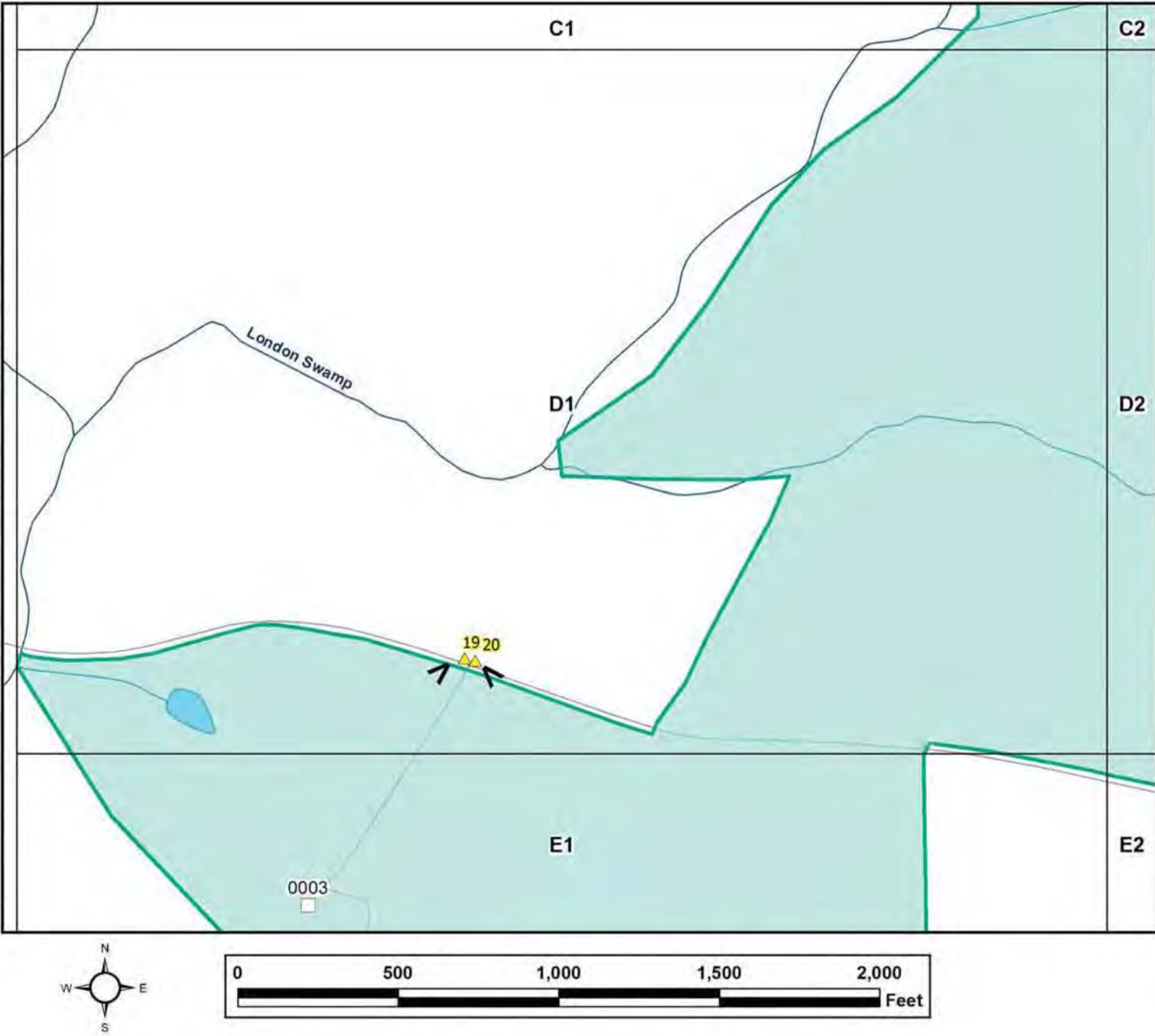


- Contributing Primary Resource
- Non-Contributing Primary Resource
- ▲ Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
- Map Index
- Bruington Rural Historic District
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D1

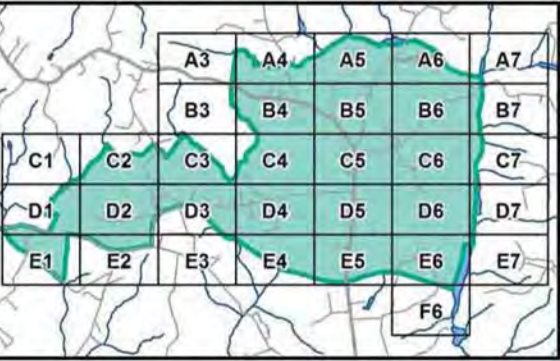
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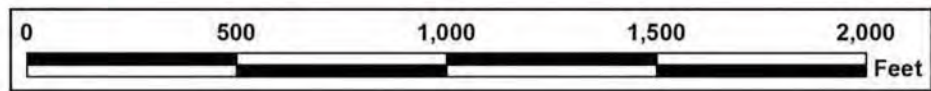


- ☐ Contributing Primary Resource
- ☒ Non-Contributing Primary Resource
- ☒ Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
- ☐ Map Index
- ☒ Bruington Rural Historic District
- ☐ Roads
- ☒ Water/Streams

D2

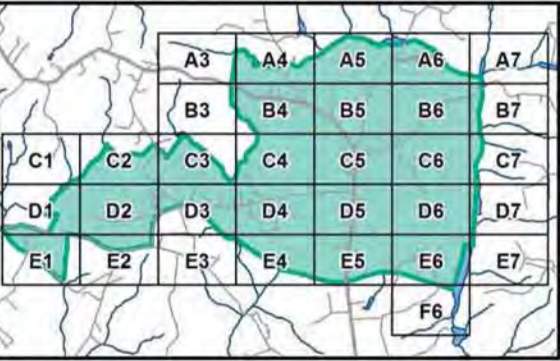
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**Bruington
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DHR# 049-5025**

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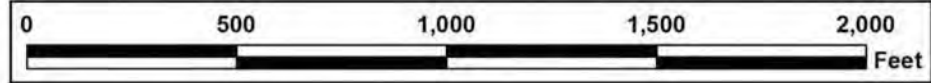
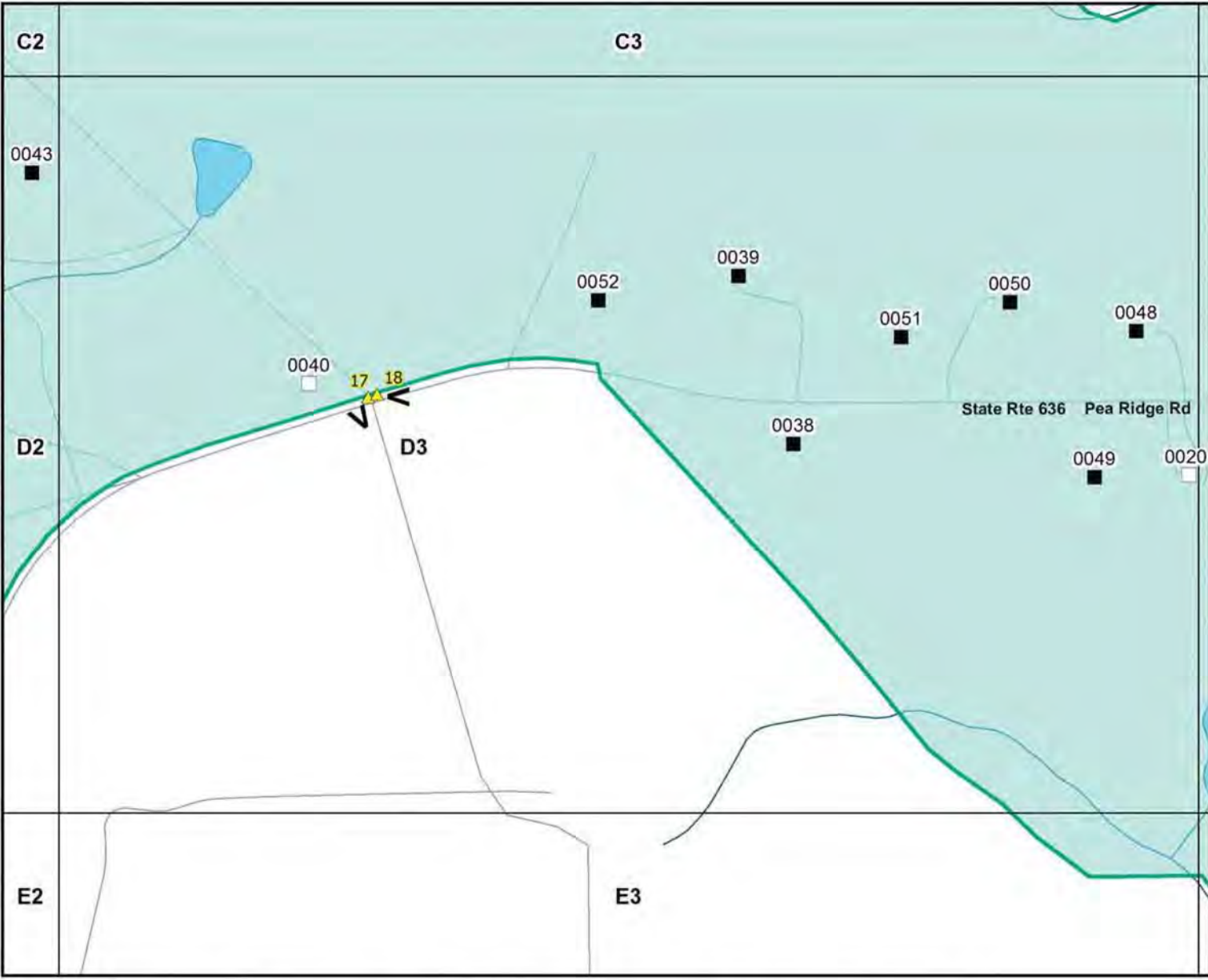


- Contributing Primary Resource
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- ▲ Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
- Map Index
- Bruington Rural Historic District
- Roads
- Water/Streams

D3

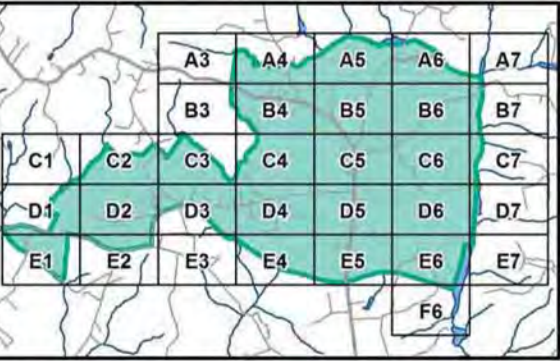
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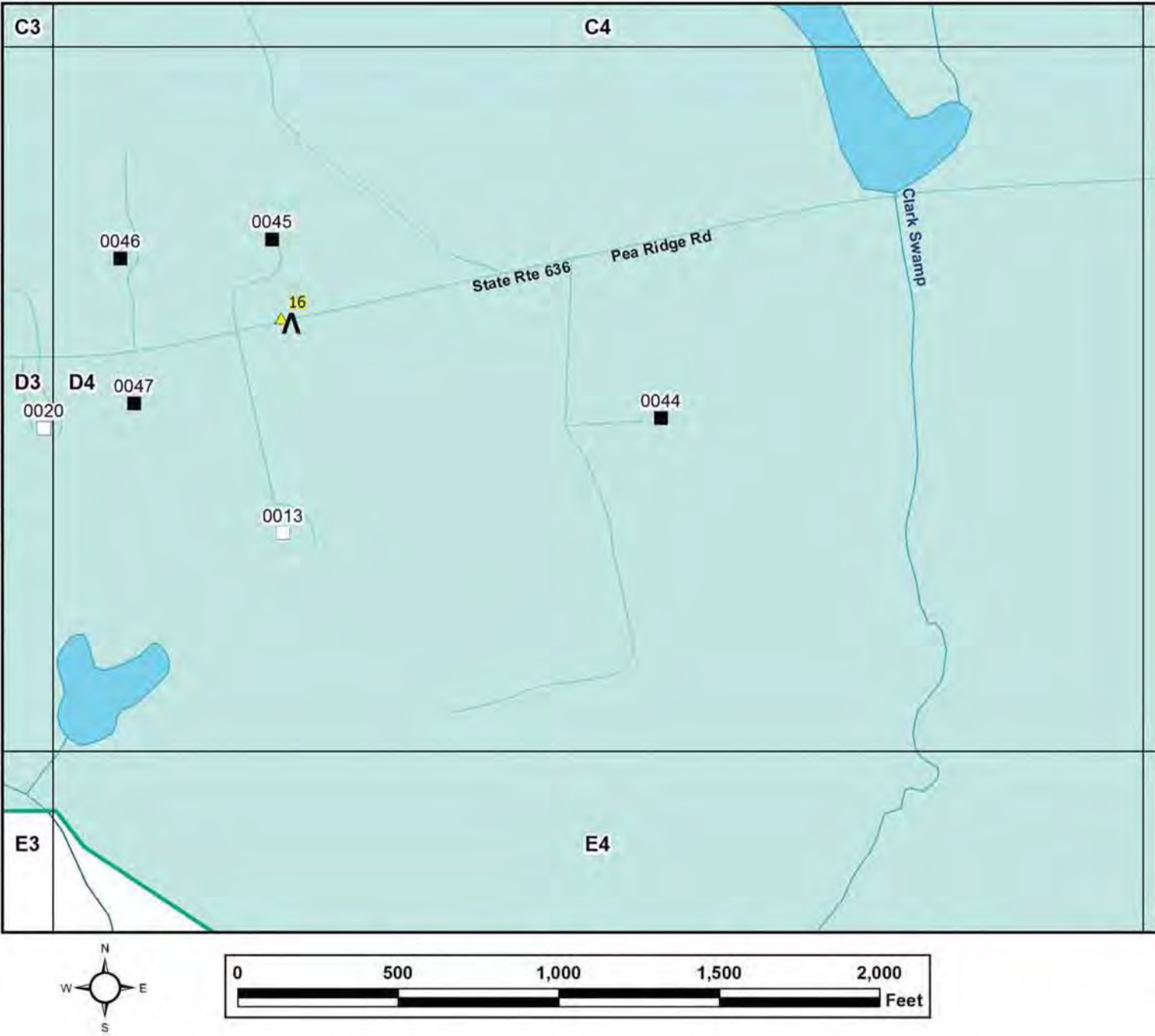


- ☐ Contributing Primary Resource
- ☒ Non-Contributing Primary Resource
- ☒ Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
- ☐ Map Index
- ☒ Bruington Rural Historic District
- ☐ Roads
- ☒ Water/Streams

D4

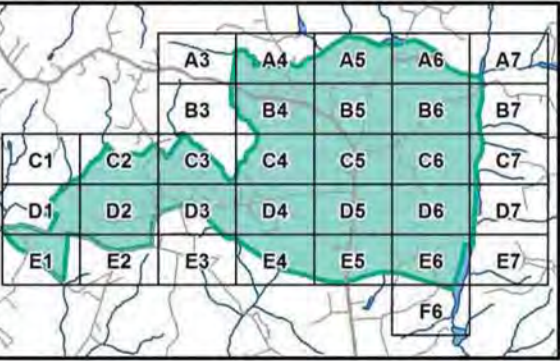
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King and Queen County, VA
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District # 049-5025-

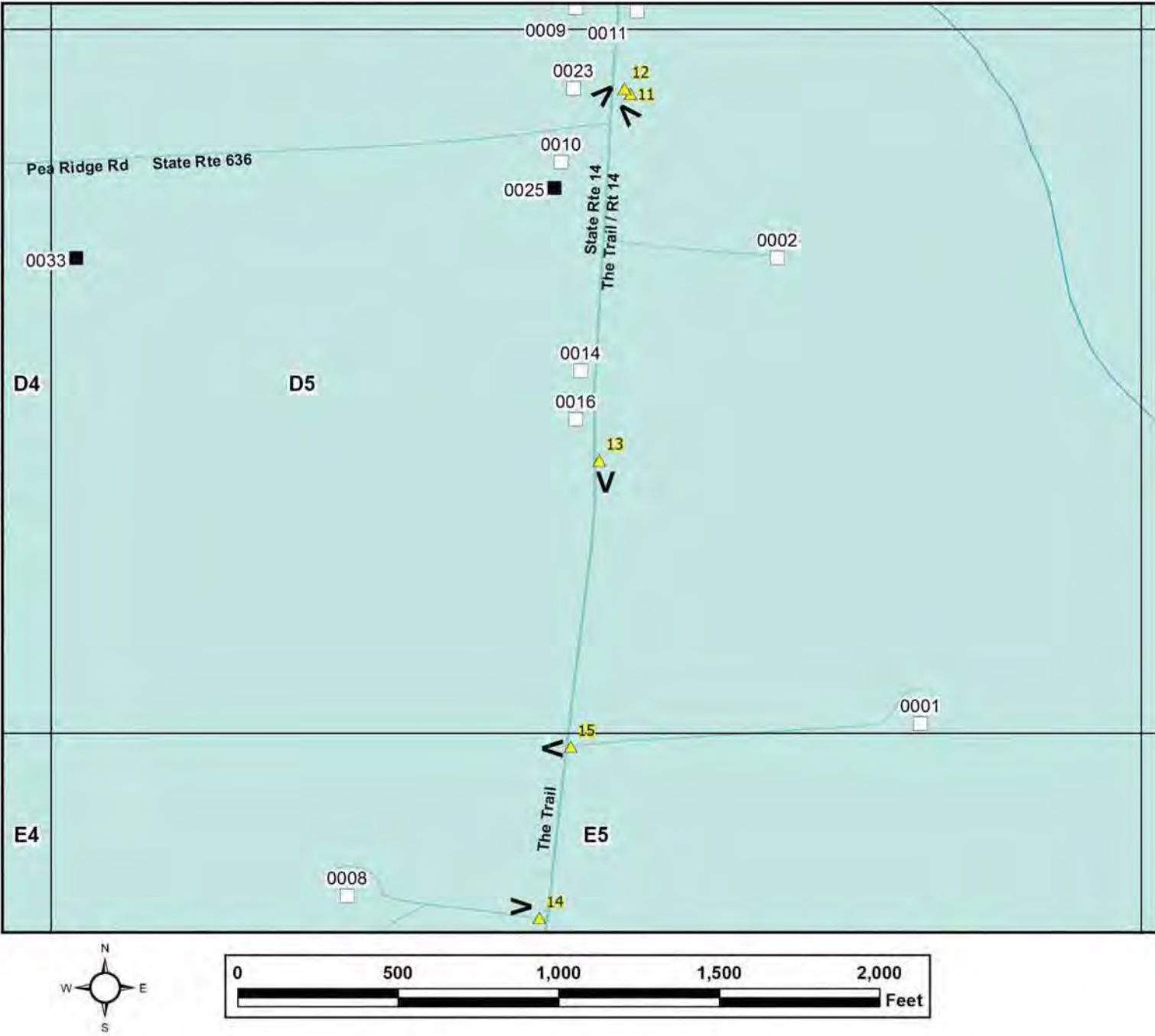


- Contributing Primary Resource
- Non-Contributing Primary Resource
- ▲ Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
- Map Index
- Bruington Rural Historic District
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- Water/Streams

D5

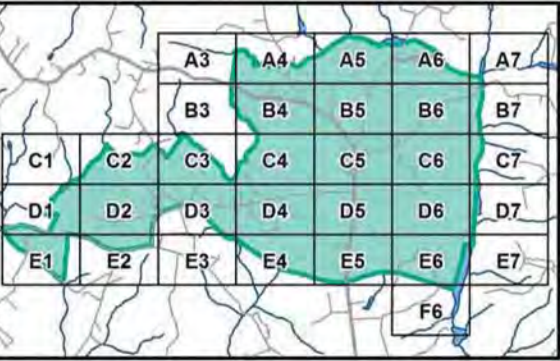
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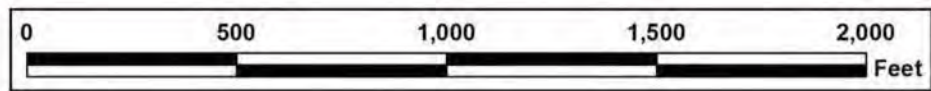
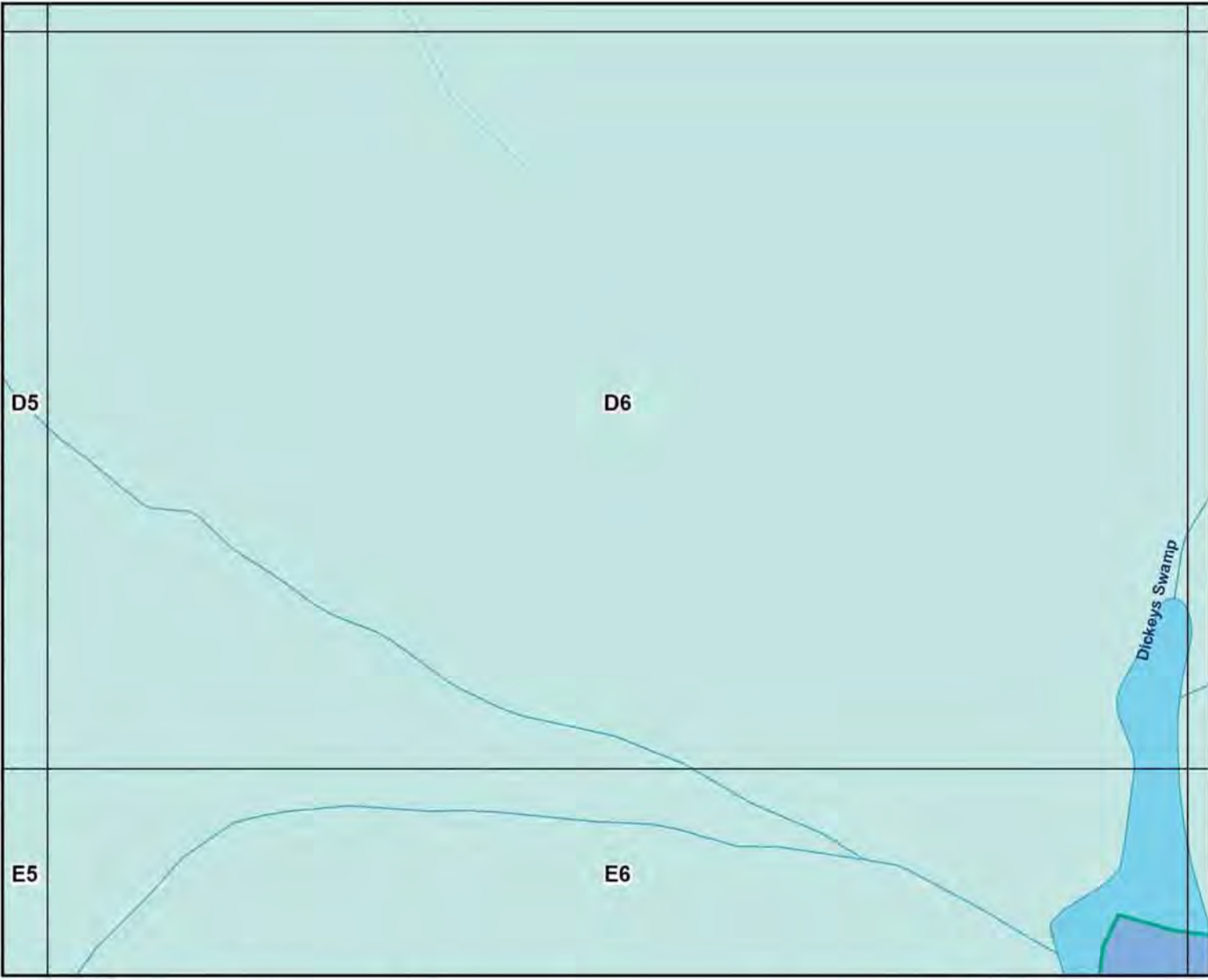


- Contributing Primary Resource
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- Map Index
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- Water/Streams

D6

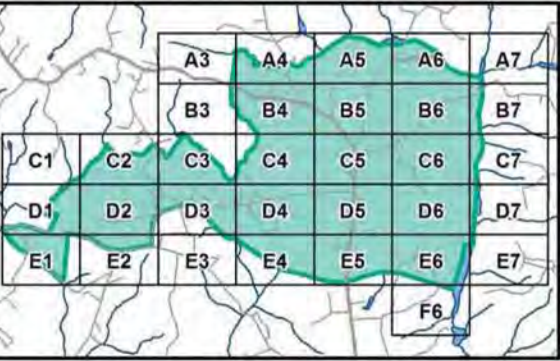
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**Bruington
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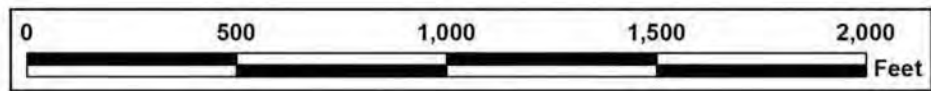
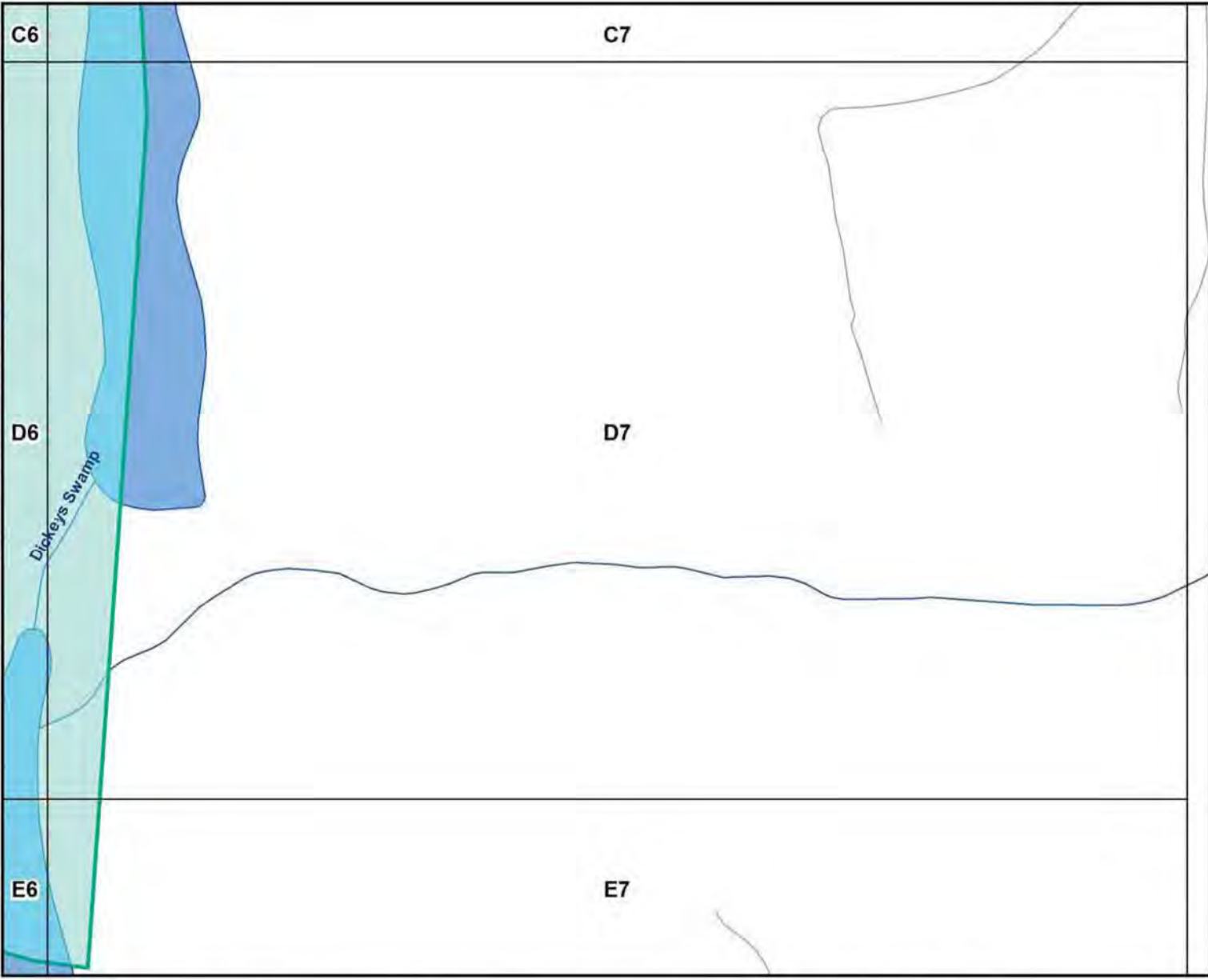


- Contributing Primary Resource
- Non-Contributing Primary Resource
- ▲ Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
- Map Index
- Bruington Rural Historic District
- Roads
- Water/Streams

D7

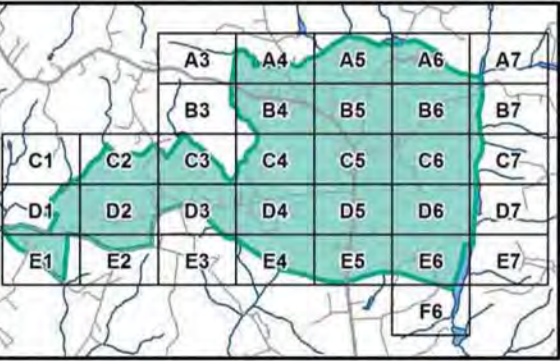
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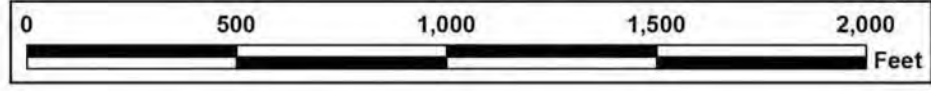
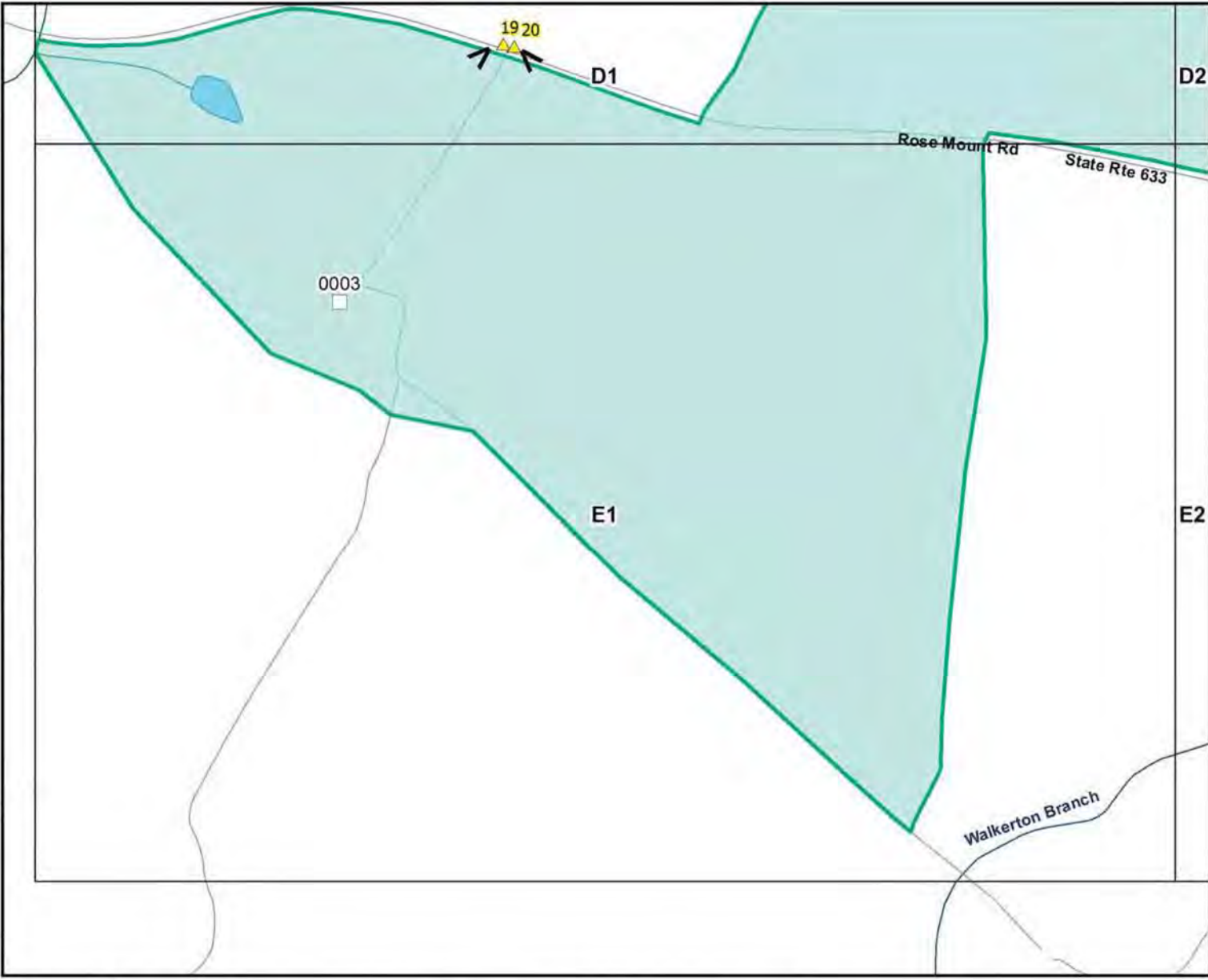


- Contributing Primary Resource
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- ▲ Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
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E1

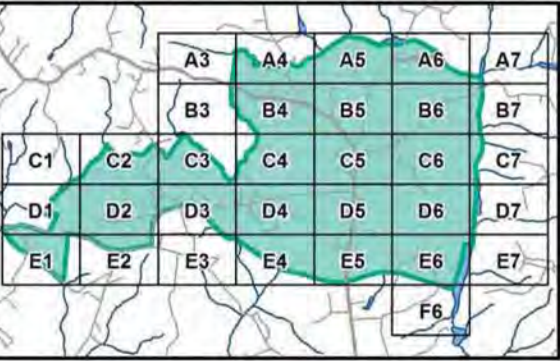
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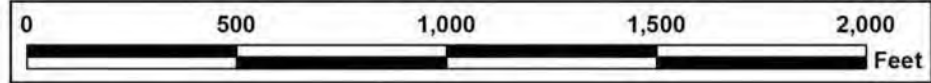
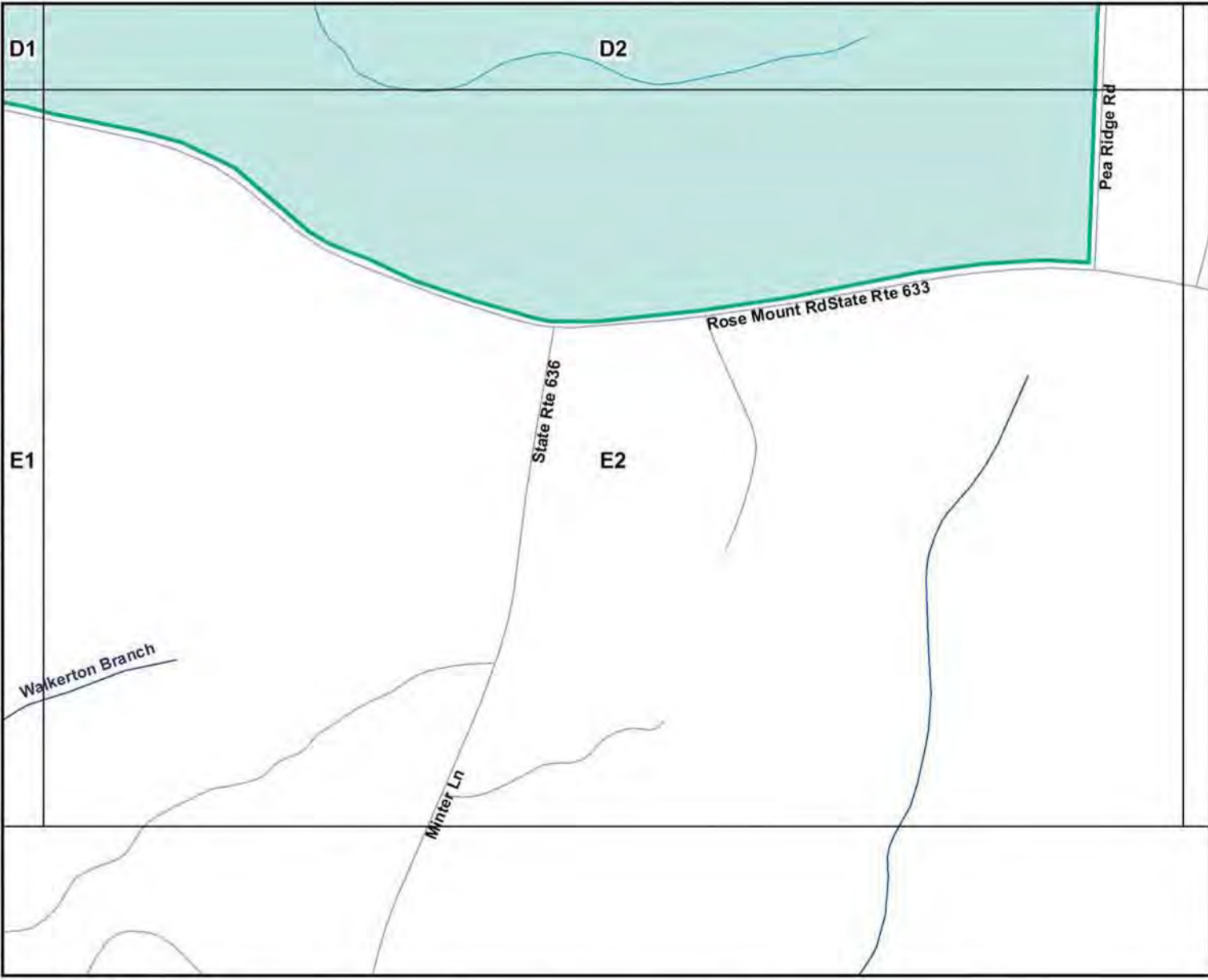


- ☐ Contributing Primary Resource
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E2

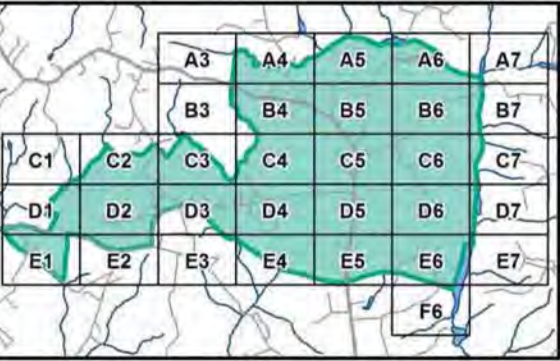
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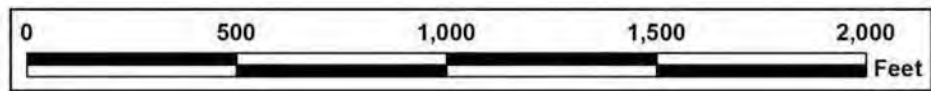
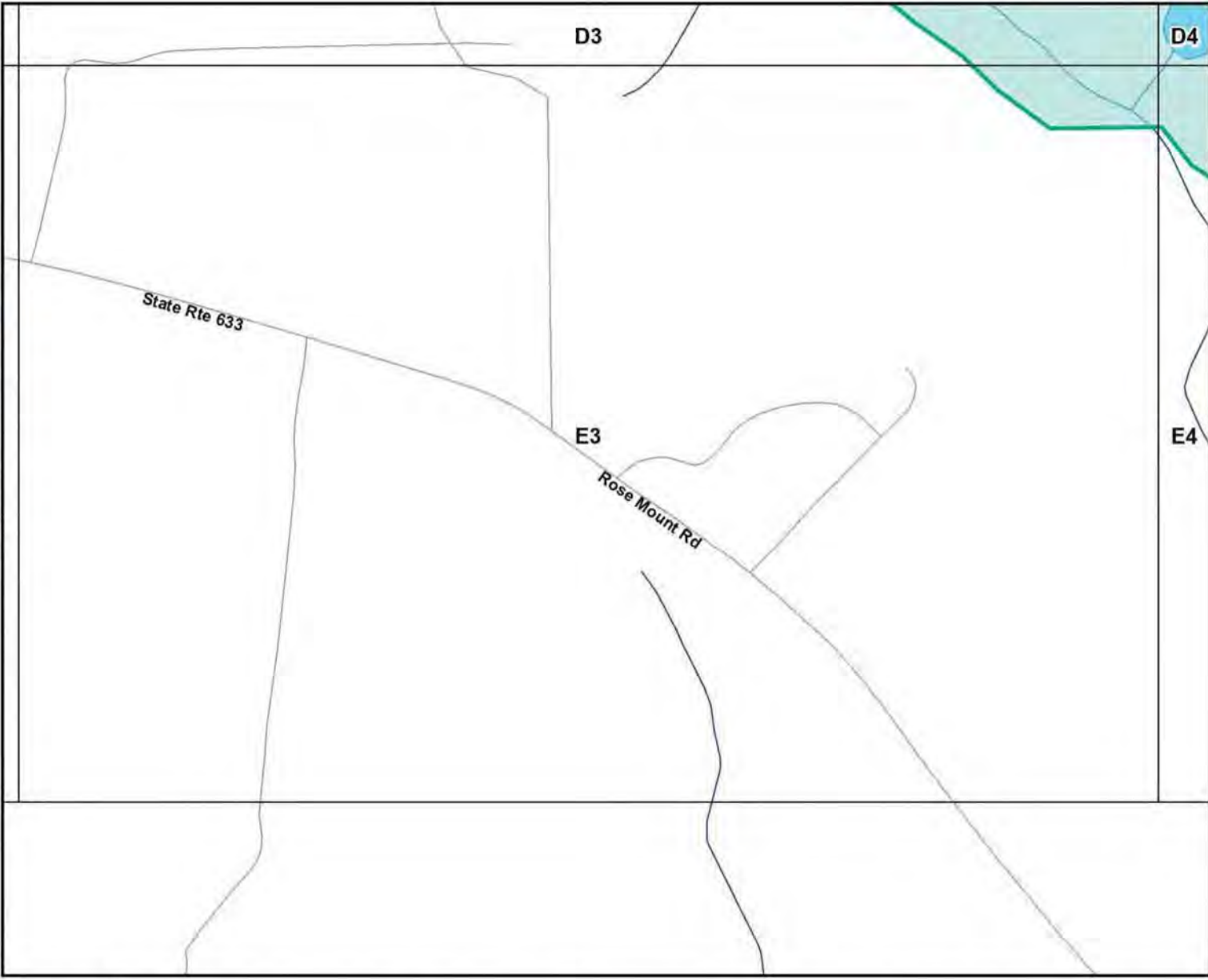


- ☐ Contributing Primary Resource
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- Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
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E3

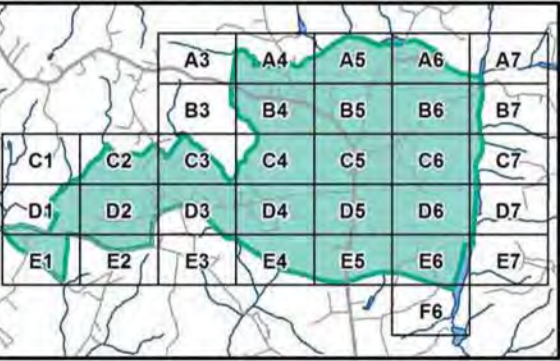
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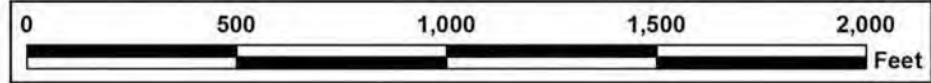
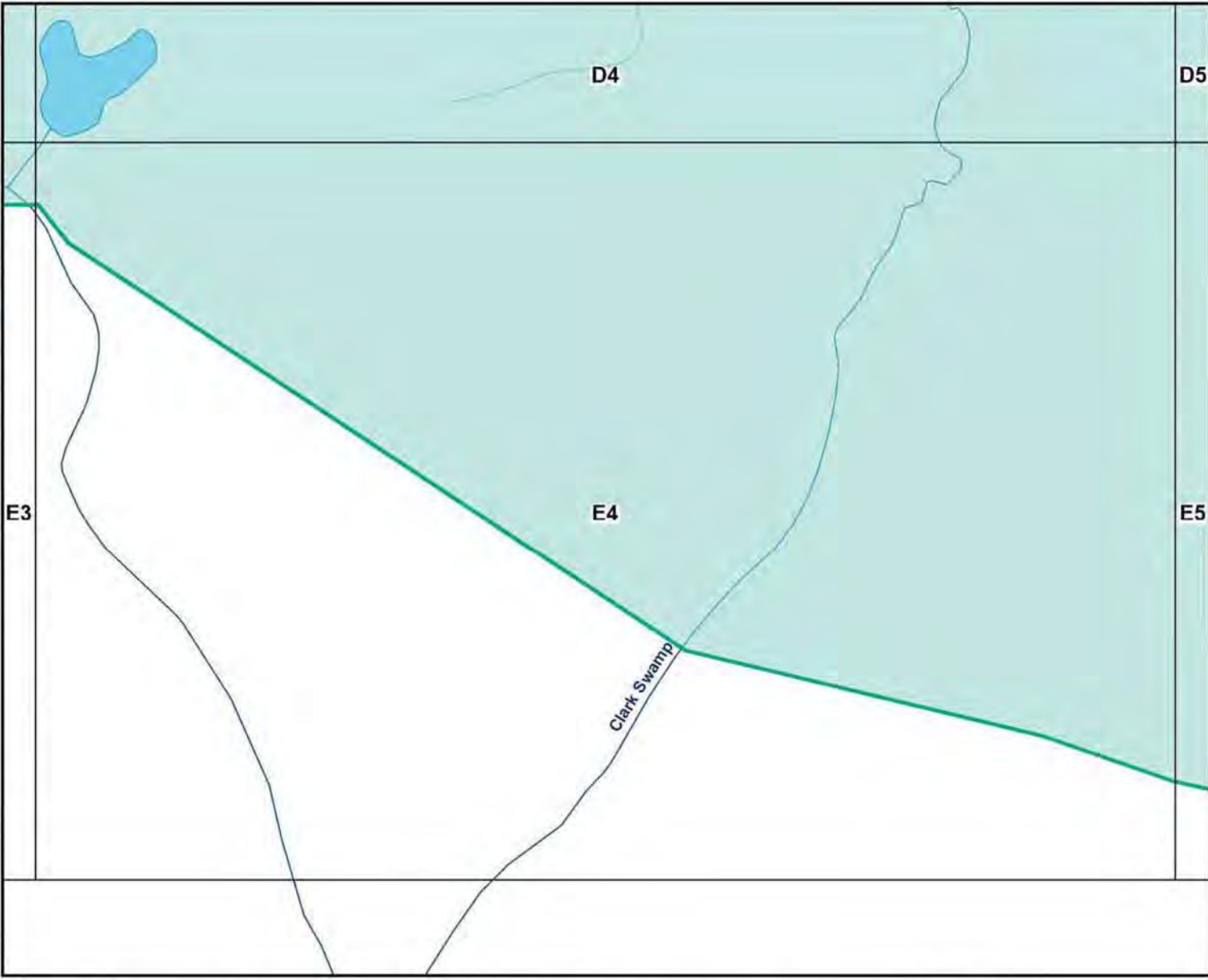


- Contributing Primary Resource
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E4

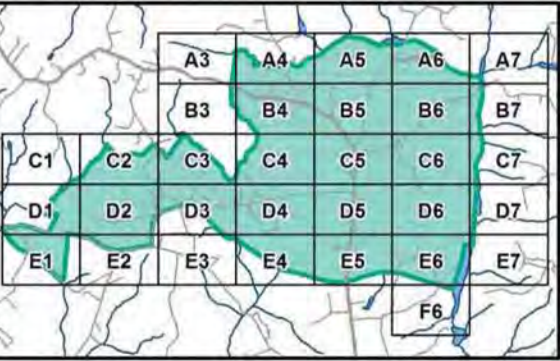
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




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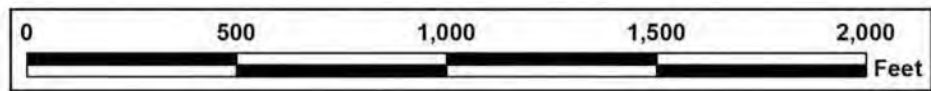
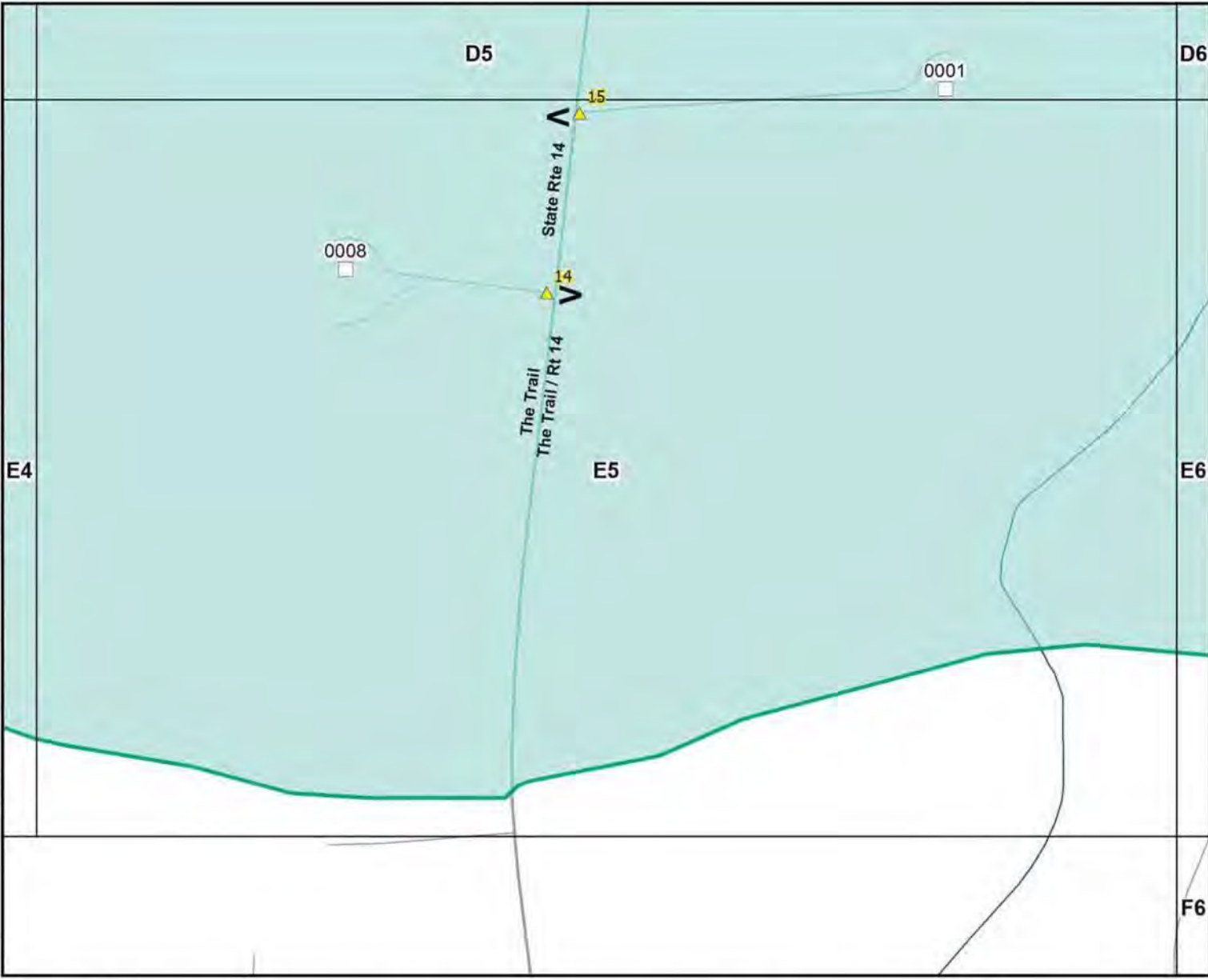


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-  Water/Streams

E5

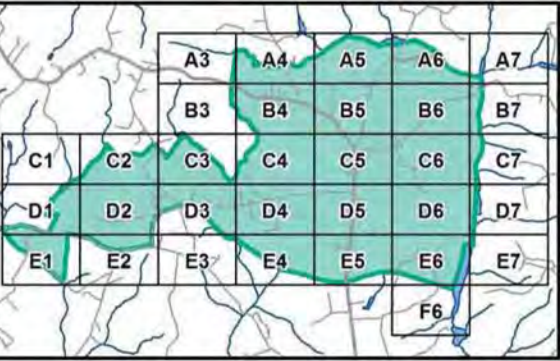
Map Page 29 of 32

Map produced in ArcGIS
by DATA Investigations, LLC
April 2018



**Bruington
Rural Historic District
Sketch Map
King and Queen County, VA
DHR# 049-5025**

All numbers are preceded by
District # 049-5025-

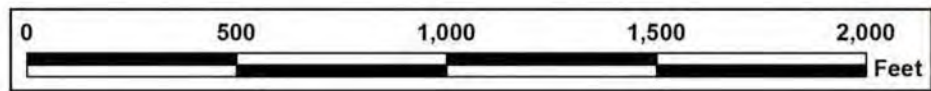
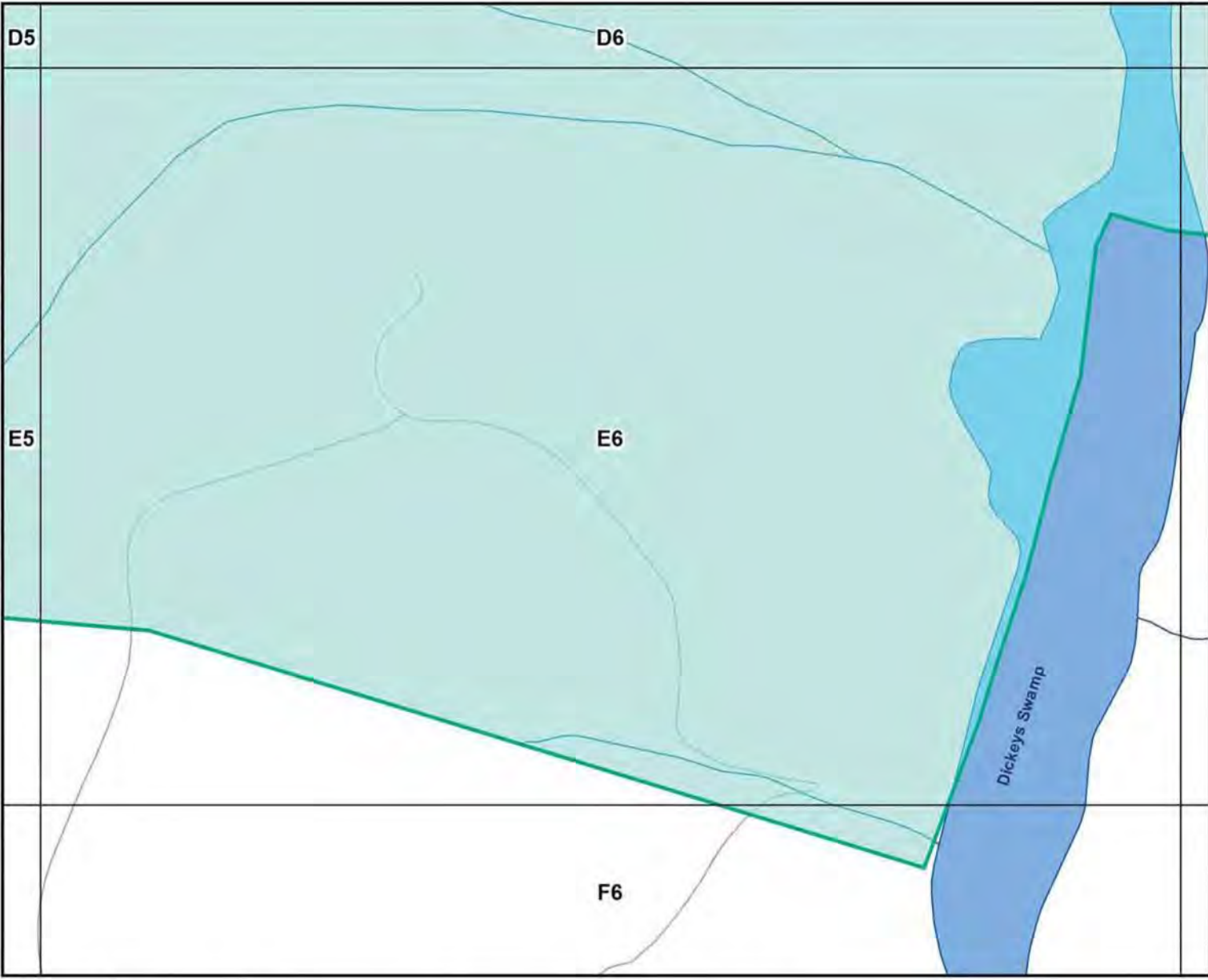


- Contributing Primary Resource
- Non-Contributing Primary Resource
- ▲ Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
- Map Index
- Bruington Rural Historic District
- Roads
- Water/Streams

E6

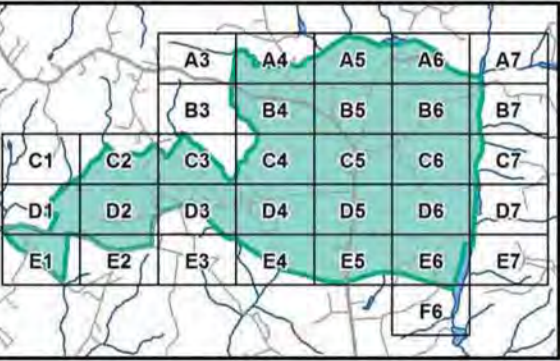
Map Page 30 of 32

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April 2018



**Bruington
Rural Historic District
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King and Queen County, VA
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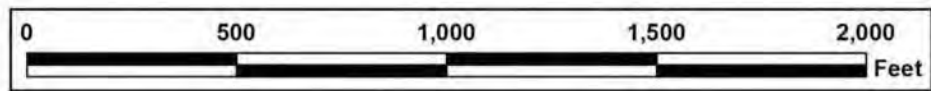
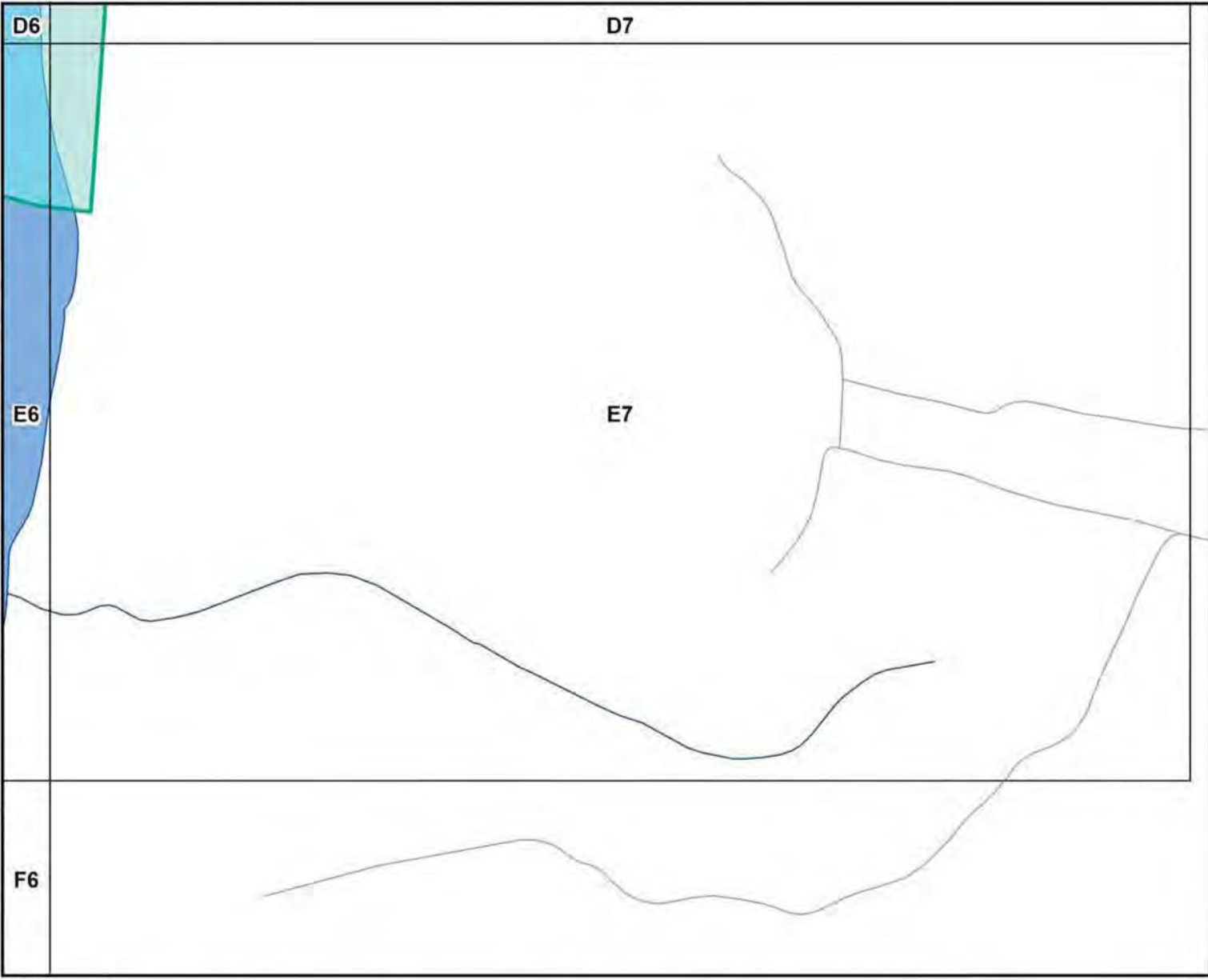


- Contributing Primary Resource
- Non-Contributing Primary Resource
- ▲ Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
- Map Index
- Bruington Rural Historic District
- Roads
- Water/Streams

E7

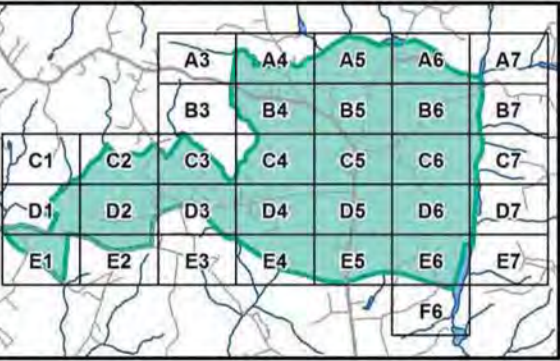
Map Page 31 of 32

Map produced in ArcGIS
by DATA Investigations, LLC
April 2018



**Bruington
Rural Historic District
Sketch Map
King and Queen County, VA
DHR# 049-5025**

All numbers are preceded by
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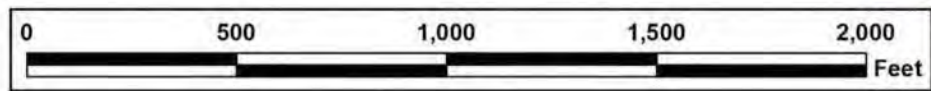
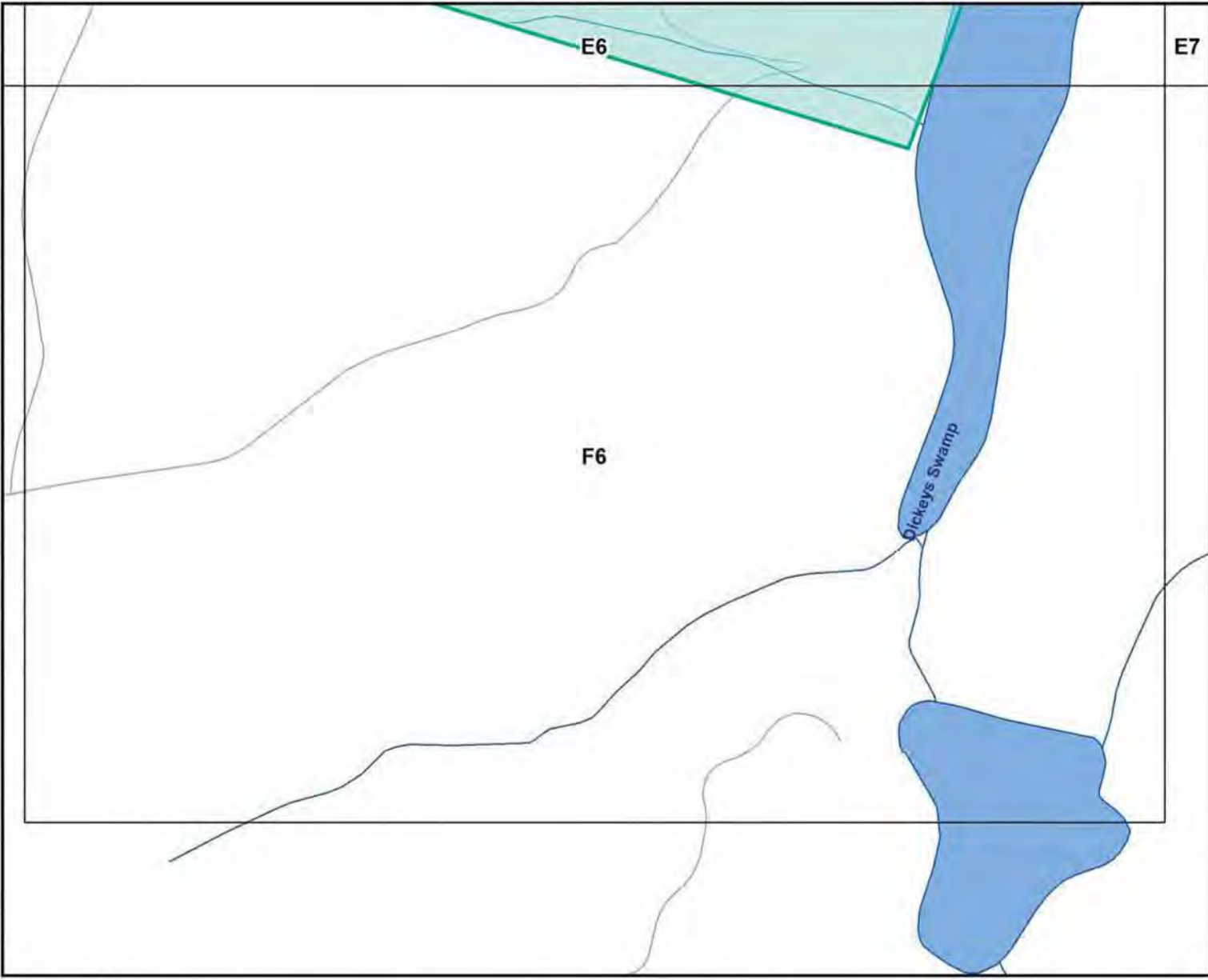


- ☐ Contributing Primary Resource
- ☒ Non-Contributing Primary Resource
- Photo Key (open wedge indicates direction)
- Map Index
- Bruington Rural Historic District
- Roads
- Water/Streams

F6

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Map produced in ArcGIS
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April 2018











































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Bruington Rural Historic District

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: VIRGINIA, King And Queen

Date Received:
1/31/2019

Date of Pending List:
2/12/2019

Date of 16th Day:
2/27/2019

Date of 45th Day:
3/18/2019

Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100003481

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

☐ Appeal

☐ SHPO Request

☐ Waiver

☐ Resubmission

☐ Other

☐ PDIL

☐ Landscape

☐ National

☐ Mobile Resource

☐ TCP

☐ CLG

☒ Text/Data Issue

☐ Photo

☐ Map/Boundary

☐ Period

☐ Less than 50 years

☒ Accept

☐ Return

☐ Reject

3/11/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Rural district featuring early plantation houses and many smaller farms and houses reflecting the post Civil War era. The road system remains much as it was and developed in the 19th century and the focal point of the district is the Baptist Church, whose leader, Robert Baylor Semple, was a significant figure in the establishment of the Baptist Church and baptist Mission in VA.

Recommendation/
Criteria

Accept / A, B, and C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275

Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

Bruington Rural Historic District

Bruington, Virginia
7 September, 2018

Dear Mrs. Lipford,

It is with great enthusiasm that I write to you in support of the nomination of the Bruington Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register. In the last three years I have worked with the King and Queen Historical Society to raise the funds necessary to pay for the research and application process and am very happy to see that we have reached this point. I wish very much that I could be present for the meeting on the 20th but will be out of the country.

Since I moved to Bruington 40 years ago to the house that my grandfather purchased in 1912 and where he had his first medical office, I have been very aware of how special this place is. When it was pointed out to me by a local archeologist what an impressive collection of beautifully preserved homes we had in Bruington and that we should consider applying for the honor of being named a historic district, I became very interested in pursuing that goal. Mr. Richard Gwathmey, who lived at "The Vineyard" often referred to Bruington as the "Garden Spot" of the State. His widow, Mrs. Betty Gwathmey was one of the early supporters of the nomination of Bruington as a historic district, but sadly, she passed away over a year ago. She was able to give a lot of information about her home to the researchers who came to study her long time residence, however, before her passing.

I am very grateful to the members of the local historical society who assisted in the research and fund raising, to the local residents who were very supportive in this process, and to the researchers who did the work to document what was necessary for the application. I am grateful to the county administration's support which was essential to the application and to the Department of Historic Resources for all of its help in this process.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "A. Lewis III" with a stylized flourish at the end.

Augustine W. Lewis, III, owner of "Norwood"



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

Matt Strickler
Secretary of Natural Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Julie V. Langan
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
www.dhr.virginia.gov

January 29, 2019

Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Bruington Rural Historic District, King and Queen County, Virginia

Dear Ms. Beasley:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Bruington Rural Historic District** to the National Register of Historic Places. Submitted for your review, the nomination has been considered, and approved, by the State Review Board and the Virginia SHPO has recommended it for listing.

This property has 61 owners and the Department of Historic Resources received no letters of objection concerning the nomination. Any letters of comment or objection have been copied at the end of the nomination material, along with any FPO notification letters.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. My direct phone line is 804-482-6439.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Lena Sweeten McDonald".

Lena Sweeten McDonald
National/State Register Historian

Enclosures

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391