

ME: ARCHITECTURE

STATE: Virginia  
COUNTY: Prince George  
FOR NPS USE ONLY  
ENTRY DATE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**  
(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Brandon, Brandon Plantation "Lower Brandon"  
AND/OR HISTORIC:  
Brandon, Brandon Plantation "Lower Brandon"

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Brandon Plantation  
CITY OR TOWN:  
Spring Grove (near Burrowsville)  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
004  
STATE: Virginia CODE: 51 COUNTY: Prince George CODE: 149

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
Congressman Robert W. Daniel, Jr.  
STREET AND NUMBER:  
Brandon Plantation  
CITY OR TOWN:  
Spring Grove (near Burrowsville) 23881  
STATE: Virginia CODE: 51

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
Clerk of the Circuit Court, Prince George County Courthouse  
STREET AND NUMBER:  
106 & 460, across street from Guerin's store, Mailing addr. P.O. Bx. 98  
CITY OR TOWN:  
Prince George County 23875  
STATE: Virginia CODE: 51

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
History American Buildings Survey  
DATE OF SURVEY: 1935  
 Federal  State  County  Local  
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Library of Congress  
STREET AND NUMBER:  
Capitol Hill  
CITY OR TOWN:  
Washington  
STATE: D.C. CODE: 11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Virginia  
COUNTY: Prince George  
FOR NPS USE ONLY  
ENTRY NUMBER  
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

With Brandon, as with many other buildings, we have an example of European taste being imported into the colonies via the medium of the architectural handbook. Here it is a variant on the English Palladian style of Lord Burlington, but the same progression was repeated over and over again, regardless of style. Although half a century out of date with the Palladian movement in England. Brandon has the same separateness of parts and staccato accents typical of the genre.

The house is double-fronted, as were all of the finer ones in the South. This is especially true of those like Brandon, which had an important dependence upon river transport. The porticos at either front were added in the 19th century, and demonstrate a mildly incongruous jigsaw detailing when compared to the earlier more skilled Georgian joinery. The pineapple at the peak of the hipped roof center is the oft-used Georgian symbol of hospitality. The original 18th century lights were replaced throughout the house in the 19th century.

The exterior of Brandon is characterized by excellent uniform brickwork and an interesting massing of elements. The detail is sparse, but includes a fine, modillioned cornice in the central block with scrolled and carved modillions, and the pineapple finial. The minor cornices have uncarved modillions.

The interior of Brandon enjoys a good deal of 18th century panelling with handsomely-carved overmantels, dados, ballusters, chair rails, and other detail, although the interior of the central hall was replaced late in the 19th century after Yankee troops had occupied the house during the war and used paneling in that room as firewood.

The stair leading to the upper storey of the center block was originally a double run, rising at the southwest corner of the livingroom, whereas since the 19th century, it is a straight flight built against the south wall of the room. The broadstair has slender square ballusters characteristic of this later period. The entrance hall itself is bisected by a striking triple-arch screen, one of the finest features of the house, along with the Roman Doric cornice in the North wing and the Chinese Chippendale (lattice) ballustrade in that same wing. This last feature is a seldom-seen one (outside of New England), although there are examples in Williamsburg. It derives from use of the form in England in the 18th century, as at Boughton House, for example.

The Morris plan gives a clue to the original arrangement of the Hall. This apparently consisted of a large salon facing the river, with an entrance across one front and the stair ascending at one end. The Chippendale trelis stair in the North wing probably had a counterpart in the original stair of the main hall. In spite of the smallness of that hall, a full Doric entablature is used with triglyphs, metopes, and mutules. The South wing is simply trimmed, but has a fine example of a large kitchen fireplace.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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(Number all entries)

7. Description second page

Brandon Plantation still is worked as an agricultural enterprise, with nearly 7,000 acres controlled. A number of 20th century buildings have been constructed near the main house, but generally they are reasonably integrated into the site, although, of course, do not contribute to the national significance of the National Historic Landmark. As may be seen, for instance, from the sketch map, a pair of flanking buildings were constructed in the 1920's and now are used as a garage and a so-called game house. There is an obvious sensitivity to the land front of Brandon and they acceptably compliment the long and low profile of the 18th century buildings. Beyond the "game house" is a block house with narrow slit windows, probably built in the 17th or very early 18th century. Otherwise, the grounds of the property are dotted with such modern conveniences as tennis courts and swimming pool but again, sensitively treated and screened carefully from intruding into the vista of the Brandon House itself.

While Brandon is surrounded by a very large tract of land which now is maintained as farm and woodland, a boundary around the house and gardens may be devised by a combination of natural features and state highways, creating a perimeter around an area of slightly less than 110 acres. The James River bounds the property at the Northeast, and from a point determining the Northeast boundary limit where a tree-line meets the river, the boundary proceeds southwesterly along the line of that stand of trees, and then beyond it directly to a junction with state highway 653. The line then continues southeasterly along that road to a point where it joins state route 611 and follows that route first northeasterly, then southeasterly, and finally northeasterly, departing from 611 where that route begins to bend easterly. At that point, the boundary continues straight into the James River.

**3. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian |  16th Century |  18th Century |  20th Century  
 15th Century |  17th Century |  19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) plan completed c. 1765-1770

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political           | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science             | _____  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture  | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture           | _____  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater             | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation      | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |  |  |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

The plan of Brandon was completed about 1765-1770, and represents an excellent example of a brick plantation house in the style of Palladio's "Roman Country House". That plan is completely different from those of early and middle-Georgian houses of the Southern Colonies, which, typically, comprised a large central block, two and a half or three stories, with detached dependencies. Brandon, on the other hand, and the country house style it represents, is an extended, multiple-part, symmetrical arrangement of connected units two storeys high at the center, decreasing to low one-storey hyphens and wings, accented by two-storey terminal pavilions at the ends. The Brandon Plantation House, its formal gardens, and its vista to the James River, link the history of the property securely with the first struggling days of the Virginia Colony. It also might afford a glimpse into the emerging architectural genius of Thomas Jefferson, who may very well have designed the 1765-1770 plan. Finally, Brandon represents one of the longest continuous agricultural enterprises in the United States, insofar as there is historical evidence to support the claim that the land has been tended there from 1614 definitely, and possibly from as early as 1607.

The first buildings at Brandon were erected sometime before 1720, when the property was acquired by Nathaniel Harrison from a group of three owners who in turn had acquired the land from the original grantee in 1637, John Martin, Esq. In 1720, Harrison acquired two four-room buildings, each of one-and-a-half storeys, aligned with the James River. They were arranged in fact with such precision as to suggest that they might have been intended as wings or dependencies of a great house.

Harrison never occupied the house but rather lived on the estates of his successive wives in Stafford and Warwick Counties. His son Nathaniel, however, did assume tenancy and it was he who undertook about 1765-1770, the completion of the Brandon complex substantially as it stands today. It was then that a center structure of two storeys was built, flanked by those of one storey. The two earlier buildings were converted from 1 1/2 storeys into 2 storey ones and connected by one storey hyphens to the center group. Since Thomas Jefferson, 22 years old in 1765, had been one of the groomsmen at the younger Harrison's wedding in 1765, family tradition has attributed the completion of the Brandon scheme to

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture (New York, 1952).  
 T. T. Waterman, The Mansion of Virginia (Chapel Hill N.C. 1946).  
 William H. Pierson, American Buildings and their Architects; The Colonial and Neo-Classical Styles (New York, 1970).  
 Robert Lancaster, Historic Virginia Homes and Churches (Phila., 1915).  
 Architects Emergency Committee, Great Georgian Houses of America, Vol. I (New York, 1933).

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	UTM	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes
NW		18.322640.4125130	0 . "	0	.	"	0	.	"
NE		18.323360.4125400	0 . "						
SE		18.323620.4125020	0 . "						
SW		18.322800.4124680	0 . "						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 105.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE:  
 James Dillon Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION: National Historic Landmarks, Landmark Review Project      DATE: 10/17/74

STREET AND NUMBER:  
 1100 L. Street

CITY OR TOWN: Washington      STATE: D.C.      CODE: 11

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS) Landmark Designated: Apr. 15, 1970  
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation      date

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS) Primary Certified: 9-18-75  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Chief, Hist. & Arch. Surveys      date

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boundary Affirmed: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Keeper of The National Register      date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE

Virginia

COUNTY

Prince George

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(NATIONAL HISTORIC  
LANDMARKS)

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

8. Significance second page.

him. Additionally, there is an arguable case for this attribution purely on the grounds of Architectural History. T. T. Waterman, for instance, has attributed Brandon to Mister Jefferson because of its radically different design when compared to typical Virginia-Georgian designs. While Robert Morris' Select Architecture, published in 1757, had found its way to the Tidewater area within a few years, it was used only rarely. Jefferson however, owned a copy of Select Architecture, and it is readily demonstrable that the plan of Brandon, as well as its general massing, come directly from plates in Morris' book.



1969 NPS Photo

56552

Form No. 10-301a  
(7/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)*

STATE Virginia	
COUNTY Prince George	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: Brandon Plantation; Lower Brandon			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Brandon			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER: Brandon Plantation			
CITY OR TOWN: Spring Grove (near Burrowsville)			
STATE: Virginia	CODE 51	COUNTY: Prince George	CODE 149
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>			
PHOTO CREDIT: Charles Snell			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: NPS, NHL, Wash., D.C.			
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. West elevation; center block, hyphens, and wings. This "historic" photograph verified by personal visit by James Dillon, NHL Program, Landmark Review Project, July 1974.			

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1973-729-152/1446 III-1

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK



1969 NPS Photo

5658

Form No. 10-301a  
(7/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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West elevation. Center block and hyphens.  
This "historic" photograph verified by personal visit by James Dillon,  
NHL program, July 1974.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1973-729-152/1446 III-1

**NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK**



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
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STATE:

Virginia

CODE

51

COUNTY:

Prince George

CODE

149

**3. PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT: James Dillon

DATE OF PHOTO: 1974

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

National Historic Landmarks File, NPS

**4. IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

South Wing; large kitchen fireplace.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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DATE OF PHOTO: July 1974

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

NHL file, Washington, D.C.

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DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Chinese Chippendale stair in the North Wing.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)*

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**3. MAP REFERENCE**

SOURCE:  
U.S.G.S. Map. 7.5 minute series. Brandon Quadrangle.

SCALE: 1:24,000.

DATE: 1965

**4. REQUIREMENTS**

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

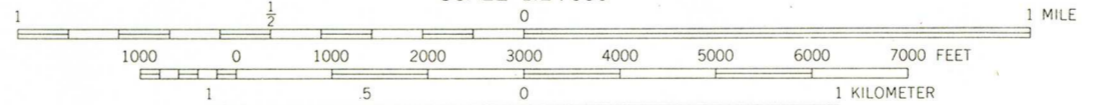
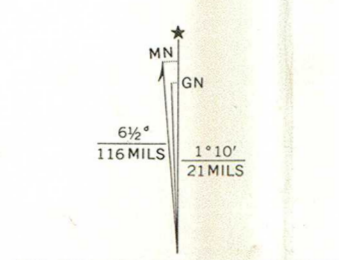
1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.



Brandon Plantation. U.S.G.S. Map, 7.5  
minute series. Brandon Quadrangle

1965	Scale 1:24,000
UM	18,322610, 4125130
	18,323360, 4125100
	18,323620, 4125020
	18,322800, 4124680

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1965  
Supersedes USC&GS map dated 1952  
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS  
Chart 530 (1964). This information is not intended for  
navigational purposes  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum.  
10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system,  
south zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 18, shown in blue  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL  
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER  
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2 FEET  
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242  
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———  
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———  
○ State Route

BRANDON, VA.  
SW/4 TOANO 15' QUADRANGLE  
N3715—W7652.5/7.5  
1965  
AMS 5658 IV SW—SERIES V834

THEME: ARCHITECTURE

STATE: Virginia  
COUNTY: Prince George  
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(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)  
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STREET AND NUMBER: on Courthouse Road off Route 106, 3 miles from the junction of 106 & 460, across street from Guerin's store, Mailing addr. P.O. Bx. 98  
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STREET AND NUMBER: Capitol Hill  
CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: D.C. CODE: 11

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(Number all entries)

7. Description second page

Brandon Plantation still is worked as an agricultural enterprise, with nearly 7,000 acres controlled. A number of 20th century buildings have been constructed near the main house, but generally they are reasonably integrated into the site, although, of course, do not contribute to the national significance of the National Historic Landmark. As may be seen, for instance, from the sketch map, a pair of flanking buildings were constructed in the 1920's and now are used as a garage and a so-called game house. There is an obvious sensitivity to the land front of Brandon and they acceptably compliment the long and low profile of the 18th century buildings. Beyond the "game house" is a block house with narrow slit windows, probably built in the 17th or very early 18th century. Otherwise, the grounds of the property are dotted with such modern conveniences as tennis courts and swimming pool but again, sensitively treated and screened carefully from intruding into the vista of the Brandon house itself.

While Brandon is surrounded by a very large tract of land which now is maintained as farm and woodland, a boundary around the house and gardens may be devised by a combination of natural features and state highways, creating a perimeter around an area of slightly less than 110 acres. The James River bounds the property at the Northeast, and from a point determining the Northeast boundary limit where a tree-line meets the river, the boundary proceeds southwesterly along the line of that stand of trees, and then beyond it directly to a junction with state highway 653. The line then continues southeasterly along that road to a point where it joins state route 611 and follows that route first northeasterly, then southeasterly, and finally northeasterly, departing from 611 where that route begins to bend easterly. At that point, the boundary continues straight into the James River.

**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                       |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century            |                                       |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) plan completed c. 1765-1770

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political           | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science             | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture  | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture           | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater             | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation      | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |  |  |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The plan of Brandon was completed about 1765-1770, and represents an excellent example of a brick plantation house in the style of Palladio's "Roman Country House". That plan is completely different from those of early and middle-Georgian houses of the Southern Colonies, which, typically, comprised a large central block, two and a half or three stories, with detached dependencies. Brandon, on the other hand, and the country house style it represents, is an extended, multiple-part, symmetrical arrangement of connected units two storeys high at the center, decreasing to low one-storey hyphens and wings, accented by two-storey terminal pavilions at the ends. The Brandon Plantation House, its formal gardens, and its vista to the James River, link the history of the property securely with the first struggling days of the Virginia Colony. It also might afford a glimpse into the emerging architectural genius of Thomas Jefferson, who may very well have designed the 1765-1770 plan. Finally, Brandon represents one of the longest continuous agricultural enterprises in the United States, insofar as there is historical evidence to support the claim that the land has been tended there from 1614 definitely, and possibly from as early as 1607.

The first buildings at Brandon were erected sometime before 1720, when the property was acquired by Nathaniel Harrison from a group of three owners who in turn had acquired the land from the original grantee in 1637, John Martin, Esq. In 1720, Harrison acquired two four-room buildings, each of one-and-a-half storeys, aligned with the James River. They were arranged in fact with such precision as to suggest that they might have been intended as wings or dependencies of a great house.

Harrison never occupied the house but rather lived on the estates of his successive wives in Stafford and Warwick Counties. His son Nathaniel, however, did assume tenancy and it was he who undertook about 1765-1770, the completion of the Brandon complex substantially as it stands today. It was then that a center structure of two storeys was built, flanked by those of one storey. The two earlier buildings were converted from 1 1/2 storeys into 2 storey ones and connected by one storey hyphens to the center group. Since Thomas Jefferson, 22 years old in 1765, had been one of the groomsmen at the younger Harrison's wedding in 1765, family tradition has attributed the completion of the Brandon scheme to

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(NATIONAL HISTORIC  
LANDMARK)

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Virginia	
COUNTY Prince George	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance second page.

him. Additionally, there is an arguable case for this attribution purely on the grounds of Architectural History. T. T. Waterman, for instance, has attributed Brandon to Mister Jefferson because of its radically different design when compared to typical Virginia-Georgian designs. While Robert Morris' Select Architecture, published in 1757, had found its way to the Tidewater area within a few years, it was used only rarely. Jefferson however, owned a copy of Select Architecture, and it is readily demonstrable that the plan of Brandon, as well as its general massing, come directly from plates in Morris' book.

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture (New York, 1952).  
 T. T. Waterman, The Mansion of Virginia (Chapel Hill N.C. 1946).  
 William H. Pierson, American Buildings and their Architects; The Colonial and Neo-Classical Styles (New York, 1970).  
 Robert Lancaster, Historic Virginia Homes and Churches (Phila., 1915).  
 Architects Emergency Committee, Great Georgian Houses of America, Vol. I (New York, 1933).

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES			
CORNER	UTM	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		
		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW		18.322640.4125130	76.000000.000000		0			0
NE		18.323360.4125400	76.000000.000000					
SE		18.323620.4125020	76.000000.000000					
SW		18.322800.4124680	76.000000.000000					

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 105

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE:  
James Dillon Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION: National Historic Landmarks, Landmark Review Project      DATE: 10/17/74

STREET AND NUMBER:  
1100 L. Street

CITY OR TOWN: Washington      STATE: D.C.      CODE: 11

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

**NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

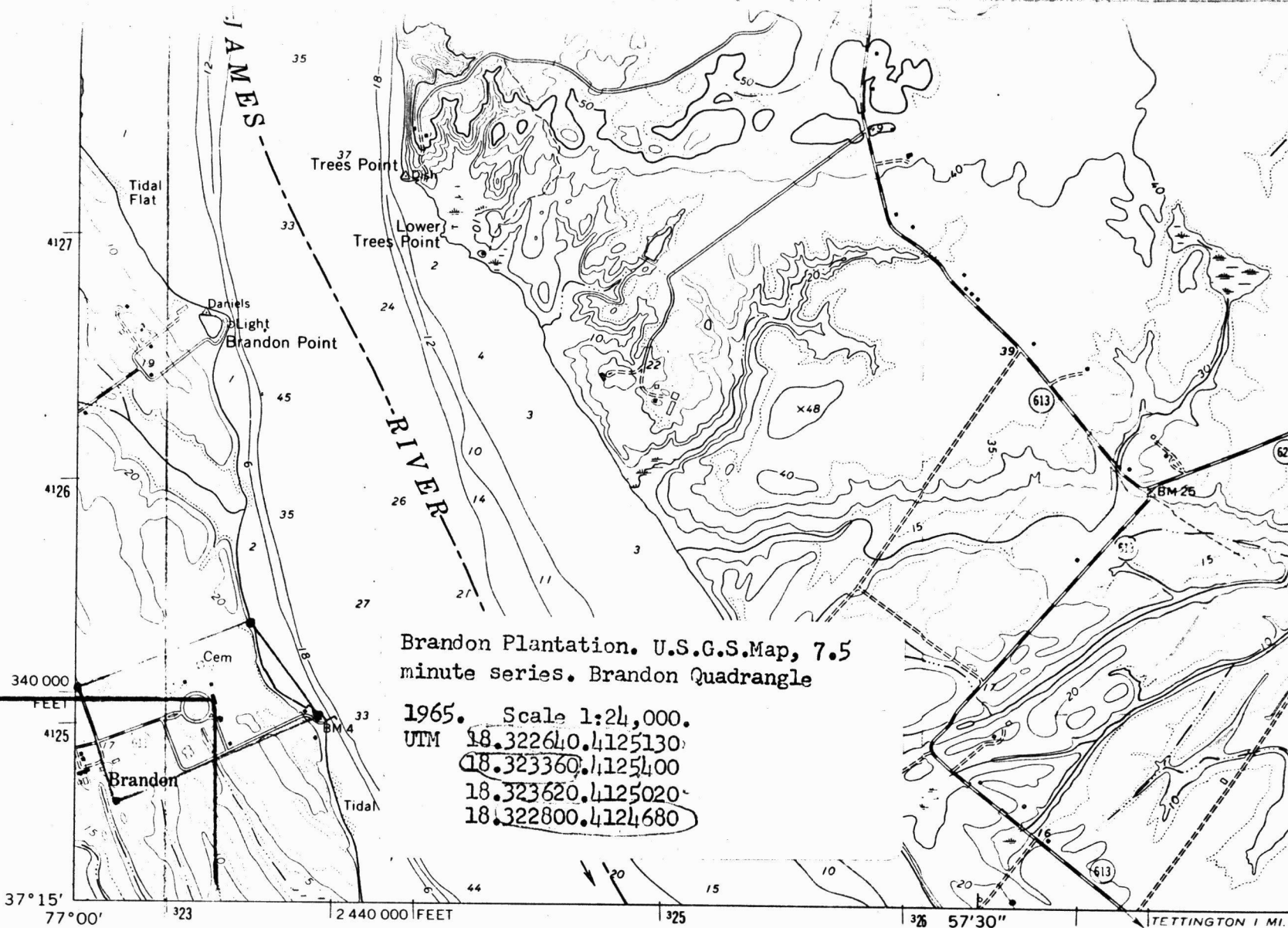
(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Designated: Apr 15, 1970  
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: 9-18-75  
 Chief, Field Office  
 Arch. Surveys

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Deputy Assistant  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



Brandon Plantation. U.S.G.S. Map, 7.5 minute series. Brandon Quadrangle

1965. Scale 1:24,000.  
 UTM 18.322640.4125130  
 18.323360.4125400  
 18.323620.4125020  
 18.322800.4124680

(SAVEDGE)  
5558 II NE

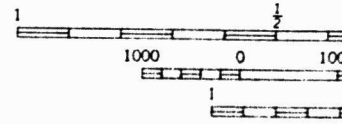
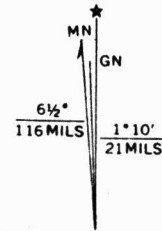
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
 photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1965  
 Supersedes USC&GS map dated 1952

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS  
 Chart 530 (1964). This information is not intended for  
 navigational purposes

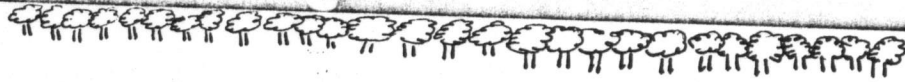
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum



DOTTE

DEPTH CURVES AND SHORELINE SHOWN

LINE of TREES



ROUTE 653

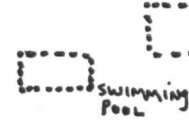
20th Century Cottage



FAMILY GRAVEYARD

BLACKHOUSE

GAME HOUSE



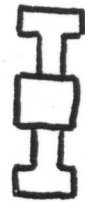
SWIMMING POOL

TENNIS COURT

PRIVY

ROUTE 611

office



PRIVY

GARAGE

SHED

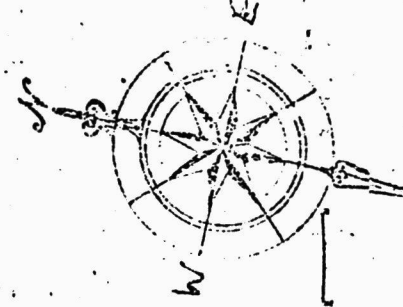
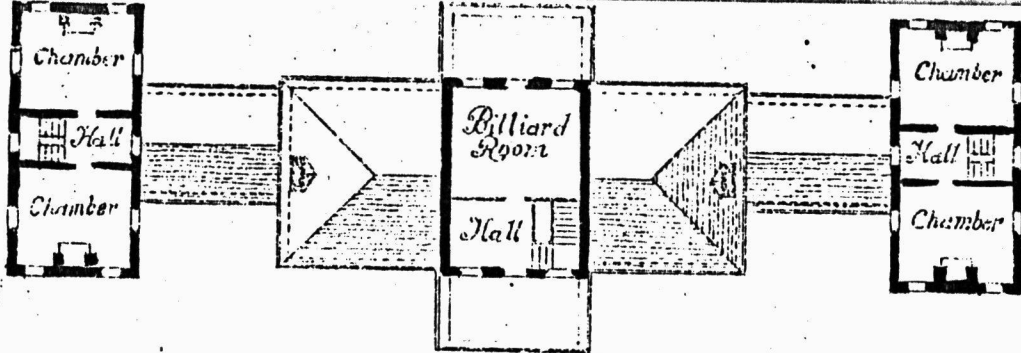
PASTURE

20th CENTURY Cottage

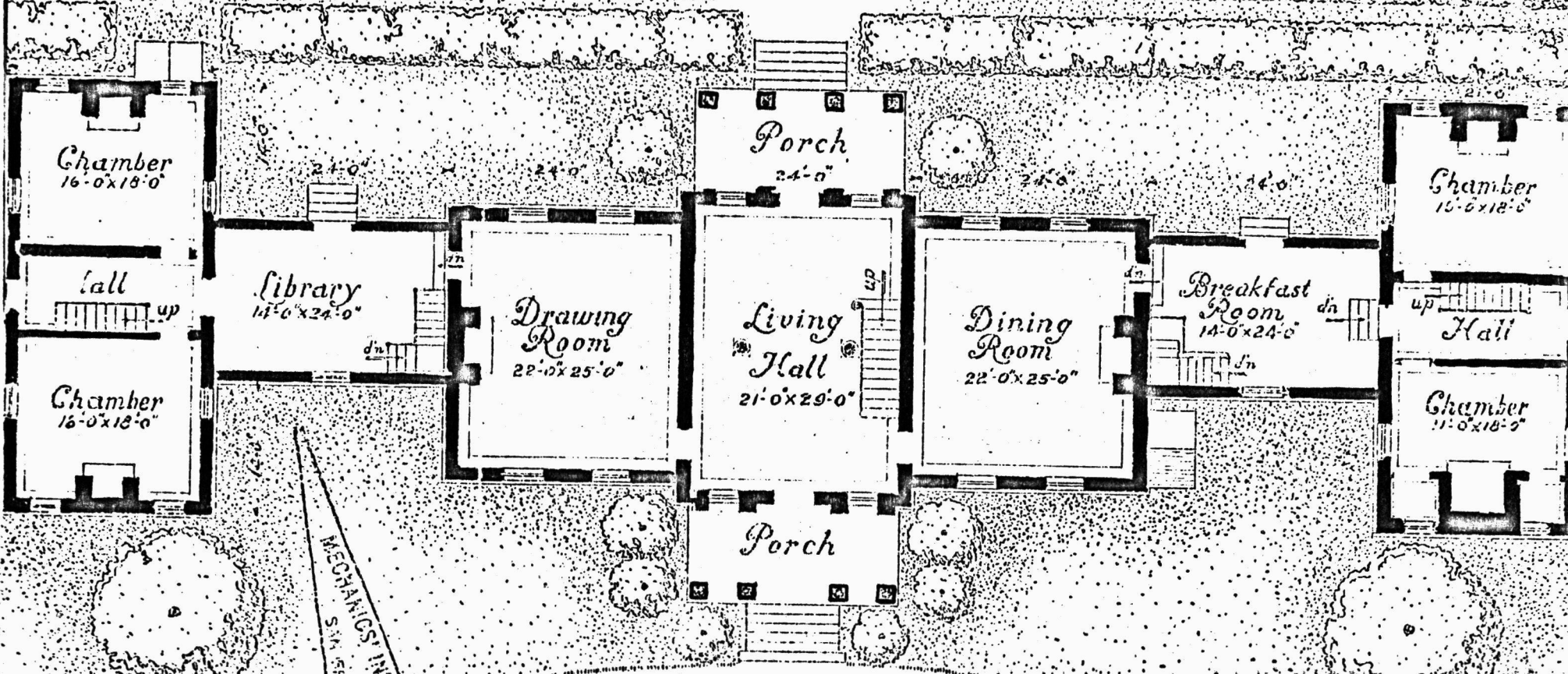
20th CENTURY cottage

BRANDON

Prince George County  
VIRGINIA



Second Floor Plan  
Scale 1/32 in. = 1 foot.



STATE	Virginia	
COUNTY	Prince George	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)*

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: Brandon Plantation; Lower Brandon			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Brandon			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER: Brandon Plantation			
CITY OR TOWN: Spring Grove (near Burrowsville)			
STATE: Virginia	CODE 51	COUNTY: Prince George	CODE 149
<b>3. MAP REFERENCE</b>			
SOURCE: Sketch map of Brandon drawn by James Dillon, 1974. Not to scale.			
SCALE: none			
DATE: September 1974			
<b>4. REQUIREMENTS</b>			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

STATE	Virginia	
COUNTY	Prince George	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)*

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: Brandon; Lower Brandon			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Brandon Plantation			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER: Brandon Plantation			
CITY OR TOWN: Spring Grove (near Burrowsville).			
STATE: Virginia	CODE 51	COUNTY: Prince George	CODE 149
<b>3. MAP REFERENCE</b>			
SOURCE: U.S.G.S. Map. 7.5 minute series. Brandon Quadrangle.			
SCALE: 1:24,000.			
DATE: 1965			
<b>4. REQUIREMENTS</b>			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Virginia	
COUNTY	
Prince George	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Brandon, Lower Brandon			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Brandon Plantation			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Brandon Plantation			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Spring Grove (near Burrowsville)			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Virginia	51	Prince George	149
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: James Dillon			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1974			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
National Historic Landmarks File, NPS			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
South Wing; large kitchen fireplace.			

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Virginia	
COUNTY	
Prince George	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Brandon; Lower Brandon.			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Brandon Plantation			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Brandon Plantation			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Spring Grove (near Burrowsville)			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Virginia	51	Prince George	149
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: James Dillon			
DATE OF PHOTO: July 1974			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
NHL file, Washington, D.C.			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Chinese Chippendale stair in the North Wing.			

301a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	Virginia	
COUNTY	Prince George	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	

**NAME**

**COMMON:** Brandon Plantation; Lower Brandon

**AND/OR HISTORIC:** Brandon

**LOCATION**

**STREET AND NUMBER:** Brandon Plantation

**CITY OR TOWN:** Spring Grove (near Burrowsville)

<b>STATE:</b> Virginia	<b>CODE:</b> 51	<b>COUNTY:</b> Prince George	<b>CODE:</b> 149
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**PHOTO REFERENCE**

**PHOTO CREDIT:** Charles Snell

**DATE OF PHOTO:** 1969

**NEGATIVE FILED AT:** NPS, NHL, Wash., D.C.

**IDENTIFICATION**

**DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.**

West elevation; center block, hyphens, and wings.  
This "historic" photograph verified by personal visit by James Dillon,  
NHL Program, Landmark Review Project, July 1974.

01a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	Virginia	
COUNTY	Prince George	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	

**NAME**

**COMMON:** Brandon Plantation; Lower Brandon

**AND/OR HISTORIC:** Brandon

**LOCATION**

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**CITY OR TOWN:** Spring Grove (near Burrowsville)

<b>STATE:</b> Virginia	<b>CODE:</b> 51	<b>COUNTY:</b> Prince George	<b>CODE:</b> 149
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**PHOTO REFERENCE**

**PHOTO CREDIT:** Charles Snell, NPS

**DATE OF PHOTO:** 1969

**NEGATIVE FILED AT:** NPS, NHL, Wash., D.C.

**IDENTIFICATION**

**DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.**

West elevation. Center block and hyphens.  
This "historic" photograph verified by personal visit by James Dillon,  
NHL program, July 1974.



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

A1619-DOS

APR 13 1970

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior  
Through: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife,  
Parks, and Marine Resources *2/3 4/14*

**Acting**  
From: Director, National Park Service

Subject: National Historic Landmark recommendations, 61st meeting  
of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites,  
Buildings and Monuments

Enclosed herewith is the memorandum of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments summarizing its findings and recommendations on the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings partial theme study of "Colonial Architecture." This memorandum makes two principal recommendations: (1) That 77 sites encompassed by this study be declared eligible for National Historic Landmark status. These are listed under Sections A, B, C, and D of the memorandum; (2) That 41 of these sites be given further consideration in long range plans for addition to the National Park System.

We recommend that you approve the Advisory Board's memorandum, and that it be returned to this office to become a part of the permanent record of actions recommended by the Board and approved by you.

*Harthon L. Price*

Enclosure

Approved: APR 15 1970

*Walter Hickel*  
Secretary of the Interior



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 8, 1969

## Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Partial study of "Colonial Architecture" comprising sites in eighteen States and the District of Columbia

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 61st meeting in Washington, D. C., October 6-9, 1969, having carefully evaluated the partial study of "Colonial Architecture," submits the following statements with recommendations:

A. Of the sites included in the study, the following are recognized as nationally significant in illustrating or commemorating the history of the United States, and it is recommended that they be declared eligible for designation as Registered National Historic Landmarks with boundaries, as appropriate, described in attachments:

### Alaska

1. Church of the Holy Ascension, Unalaska
2. Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, Kenai

### California

3. Anza House
4. Jose Castro House
5. Estudillo House
6. Fort Ross Commander's House
7. Fort Ross Russian Orthodox Church
8. Guajome Ranchhouse
9. Los Alamos Ranchhouse
10. Los Cerritos Ranchhouse
11. Monterey Old Town Historic District
12. Petaluma Adobe
13. San Diego Mission Church
14. San Juan Bautista Plaza Historic District
15. San Luis Rey Mission Church
16. Vhay House

Delaware

17. Aspendale

Florida

18. Llambias House
19. Oldest House
20. St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District

Illinois

21. Church of the Holy Family
22. Pierre Menard House

Louisiana

23. Keller (Homeplace) Plantation House
24. Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop
25. Mayor Girod House
26. Madame John's Legacy
27. Parlange Plantation House
28. Presbytere

Maryland

29. Brice House
30. Chase-Lloyd House
31. Chestertown Historic District
32. His Lordship's Kindness
33. London Town Publik House
34. Montpelier
35. Mount Clare
36. Resurrection Manor
37. Tulip Hill
38. West St. Mary's Manor
39. Wye House

Missouri

40. Louis Bolduc House

New Mexico

41. San Estevan del Rey Mission Church
42. San Francisco de Assissi Mission Church
43. San Jose de Gracia Church

North Carolina

44. Chowan County Courthouse
45. Cupola House
46. Palmer-Marsh House
47. Single Brothers' House

South Carolina

48. Brick House Ruin
49. William Gibbes House
50. Hampton Plantation
51. Heyward-Washington House
52. Middleburg Plantation
53. Pompion Hill Chapel
54. St. James' Episcopal Church, Goose Creek
55. St. James' Episcopal Church, Santee
56. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church

Texas

57. Mission Concepcion
58. Spanish Governor's Palace

Virginia

59. Brandon
60. Bruton Parish Church
61. Carter's Grove
62. Christ Church, Alexandria
63. Kenmore
64. Sabine Hall
65. James Semple House
66. Shirley
67. Waterford Historic District
68. Wythe House
69. Yeocomico Church

Washington

70. Fort Nisqually Granary

B. Three sites included in the portion of Colonial Architecture that considered the Middle Colonies are recognized as nationally significant and it is recommended that they be declared eligible for designation as Registered National Historic Landmarks:

1. William Trent House, New Jersey
2. Christ Church, Pennsylvania
3. Carpenters' Hall, Pennsylvania

C. Two sites included in this study are recognized as nationally significant in Theme IV, "Spanish Exploration and Settlement." It is recommended that they be declared eligible for recognition as Registered National Historic Landmarks:

1. La Purisima Mission, California
2. Cathedral of St. Augustine, Florida

D. Two sites not originally included within this study are recommended for designation as National Historic Landmarks within Theme XX, Subtheme, "Architecture."

1. El Santuario de Chimayo, New Mexico
2. Peyton Randolph House, Virginia

E. Other Recommendations:

1. That the following sites be placed in the category of "Other Sites Considered:"

California

- (1) Avila House
- (2) La Casa de Cota de la Cuesta
- (3) La Casa de Eduardo de la Cuesta
- (4) Covarrubias Adobe
- (5) De La Guerra Adobe
- (6) El Cuartel
- (7) Guadalupe (Olivera) Ranch House No. 1
- (8) Hill-Carrillo Adobe
- (9) Ortega House

- (10) Plaza Church
- (11) Rocha House
- (12) San Diego Old Town Historic District
- (13) San Juan Capistrano Mission Church

District of Columbia

- (14) Alva Belmont House

Illinois

- (15) Cahokia Courthouse
- (16) Cahokia Historic District

Louisiana

- (17) Darby Plantation House
- (18) Ormond Plantation

Maryland

- (19) Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church
- (20) Genesar
- (21) Hammond Manor House
- (22) Kilmarock (Burleane Hall)
- (23) Ogle Hall
- (24) Otterbein Church
- (25) Patuxent Manor House
- (26) St. John's Episcopal Church, Broad Creek
- (27) St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kent County
- (28) Talbot County Court House
- (29) Third Haven Meeting House
- (30) Trinity Episcopal Church, Dorchester County

Missouri

- (31) Jean Baptiste Valle House

New Mexico

- (32) San Geronimo de Taos Mission Church

North Carolina

- (33) Bath Historic District
- (34) St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edenton
- (35) St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Bath
- (36) Tryon Palace, Original (West) Wing

South Carolina

- (37) Branford-Horry House
- (38) Fenwick Hall
- (39) Medway Plantation
- (40) Thomas Rose House
- (41) Col. John Stuart House
- (42) Sword Gate House

Virginia

- (43) Berkeley Plantation
- (44) Brafferton Hall, College of William and Mary
- (45) The Glebe House
- (46) Noland's Ferry House
- (47) Pohick Church
- (48) President's House, College of William and Mary
- (49) Smithfield Plantation
- (50) Tazewell House

West Virginia

- (51) Crane (Lord Fairfax) House
- (52) Mordington (Happy Retreat)
- (53) Governor Tiffin House

2. That the following sites be given further study under this theme:

California

- (1) Olivas Adobe
- (2) San Gabriel Mission Church

Colorado

- (3) Baca House

Connecticut

- (4) Hatheway House

Delaware

- (5) Christ Church, Laurel
- (6) Prince George's Chapel

Florida

- (7) Spanish Treasurer's House

Louisiana

- (8) African House, Melrose Plantation
- (9) Creole Cottage
- (10) Louis Arceneaux House
- (11) E. D. White Memorial Cottage
- (12) Voisin Plantation House
- (13) Spanish Custom House
- (14) Erariste Blanc House
- (15) Montegut House
- (16) Bank of the United States
- (17) Absinthe House
- (18) Cathedral of St. Louis

Maryland

- (19) Carroll Mansion
- (20) Providence Plantation
- (21) Queen Anne's County Courthouse
- (22) Horatio Sharp (Rideout) House
- (23) Scott House
- (24) St. John's Episcopal Church, Hillsboro
- (25) St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Church Hill
- (26) St. Luke's Episcopal Church or Tuckahoe Chapel, Queenstown
- (27) Old Wye Church
- (28) Doughoregan Manor

New Mexico - Florida

- (29) Pascual Martinez Ranch House
- (30) Santa Fe and Albuquerque and Pensacola town plans

North Carolina

- (31) Breezeway type of Colonial House
- (32) Edenton Historic District
- (33) Hayes Plantation House
- (34) Sycamore Plantation

South Carolina

- (35) Edward's House
- (36) Edisto Hall

Virginia

- (37) Battersea
- (38) Blandfield
- (39) Carlyle House
- (40) Dulaney House
- (41) Elmwood
- (42) Hanover Tavern
- (43) Hanover Courthouse
- (44) King William Courthouse
- (45) Long Bridge Ordinary
- (46) Marmion
- (47) Powhatan Courthouse
- (48) Powhatan Tavern
- (49) Three-story wooden row houses, south side of 200 block of Prince Street in Alexandria
- (50) Smithfield Courthouse
- (51) Washington Historic District
- (52) Wetherburn's Tavern
- (53) Fincastle Historic District

West Virginia

- (54) Harewood
- (55) Sweet Springs

F. The National Park System includes the following structures that are importantly related to this study:

1. Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona
2. Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida
3. Fort Matanzas National Monument, Florida

4. Hampton National Historic Site, Maryland
5. Nelson House, Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia
6. San Jose Mission Church, Texas

G. Forty-eight sites related to this theme have been classified as possessing national significance in other theme studies. These are:

Importantly Related to Colonial Architecture

1. Russian Mission Orphanage, Alaska
2. San Xavier del Bac Mission Church, Arizona
3. Carmel Mission Church, California
4. Larkin House, California
5. Old Custom House, California
6. Royal Presidio Chapel, California
7. Santa Barbara Mission Church, California
8. Sonoma Pueblo Historic District, California (with boundaries enlarged and defined in the attachments)
9. Savannah Historic District, Georgia
10. The Cabildo, Louisiana
11. Ursuline Convent, Louisiana
12. Vieux Carre Historic District, Louisiana
13. Jackson Square, Louisiana
14. Colonial Annapolis Historic District, Maryland
15. Hammond-Harwood House, Maryland
16. Maryland State House, Maryland
17. Whitehall, Maryland
18. Ste. Genevieve Historic District, Missouri
19. Palace of the Governors, New Mexico
20. Old Salem Historic District, North Carolina
21. Miles Brewton House, South Carolina
22. Robert Brewton House, South Carolina
23. Charleston Historic District, South Carolina (with boundaries enlarged and defined in the attachments)
24. Drayton Hall, South Carolina
25. Mulberry Plantation, South Carolina
26. St. Michael's Episcopal Church, South Carolina
27. Presidio de La Bahia, Texas
28. Alexandria Historic District, Virginia
29. Bacon's Castle, Virginia
30. Christ Church, Lancaster County, Virginia

31. Colonial Williamsburg Historic District, Virginia
32. Gadsby's Tavern, Virginia
33. Gunston Hall, Virginia
34. Mount Airy, Virginia
35. Mount Vernon, Virginia
36. St. Luke's Church, Virginia
37. Stratford Hall, Virginia
38. Adam Thoroughgood House, Virginia
39. Tuckahoe Plantation, Virginia
40. Westover, Virginia
41. Wren Building, College of William and Mary, Virginia

Also Related to Colonial Architecture

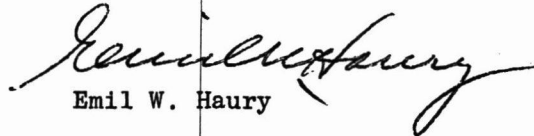
42. Erskine House, Alaska
43. St. Michael's Cathedral, Alaska
44. Commandant's House, Presidio of San Francisco, California
45. Las Trampas Plaza Historic District, New Mexico
46. Salem Tavern, Old Salem, North Carolina
47. The Alamo, Texas
48. Rising Sun Tavern, Virginia

H. The Board recommends that the Old State (Colony) House in Newport, Rhode Island, a Landmark previously placed in the category of Also Related to Colonial Architecture, be noted as being Importantly Related to Colonial Architecture.

I. The following sites are judged of such prime significance as to merit further study for possible addition to the National Park System. It is recognized that many, such as Colonial Williamsburg, are being adequately preserved at present and are not available. Because unforeseen contingencies may change present circumstances, such sites should nevertheless be identified as potential units of the system and noted for long-range consideration in the evolution of the National Park System Plan.

1. Russian Mission Orphanage, Alaska
2. San Xavier del Bac Mission Church, Arizona
3. Fort Ross, California
4. Guajome Ranchhouse, California
5. Los Alamos Ranchhouse, California
6. Monterey Old Town Historic District, California

7. Petaluma Adobe, California
8. Royal Presidio Chapel, California
9. Santa Barbara Mission Church, California
10. Church of the Holy Family, Illinois
11. Parlange Plantation House, Louisiana
12. Vieux Carre Historic District, Louisiana
13. Colonial Annapolis Historic District, Maryland
14. Resurrection Manor, Maryland
15. Tulip Hill, Maryland
16. Whitehall, Maryland
17. Wye House, Maryland
18. Ste. Genevieve Historic District, Missouri
19. San Estevan del Rey Mission Church (Acoma), New Mexico
20. San Jose de Gracia Church (Las Trampas), New Mexico
21. Old Salem Historic District, North Carolina
22. Charleston Historic District, South Carolina
23. Drayton Hall, South Carolina
24. Mulberry Plantation, South Carolina
25. St. James Episcopal Church, Goose Creek, South Carolina
26. St. James Episcopal Church, Santee, South Carolina
27. Mission Concepcion (San Antonio Missions Park Proposal), Texas
28. Presidio de la Bahia (Goliad Complex), Texas
29. Alexandria Historic District, Virginia
30. Brandon, Virginia
31. Bacon's Castle, Virginia
32. Christ Church, Lancaster County, Virginia
33. Colonial Williamsburg Historic District, Virginia
34. Gunston Hall, Virginia
35. Mount Airy, Virginia
36. Mount Vernon, Virginia
37. St. Luke's Church, Virginia
38. Shirley, Virginia
39. Stratford Hall, Virginia
40. Adam Thoroughgood House, Virginia
41. Westover, Virginia

  
Emil W. Haury

Approved: APR 15 1970

  
Secretary of the Interior

11  
MAY 5 1970

Dear Senator Byrd:

I am pleased to inform you that the following listed sites, described in the enclosures, have been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States. These sites are:

Brandon

Bruton Parish Church  
Carter's Grove  
Christ Church (Alexandria)  
Kenmore  
Peyton Randolph House  
Sabine Hall  
James Semple House  
Shirley  
Waterford Historic District  
Wythe House  
Yeocomico Church

These sites have been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendations of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folder, each of these sites is eligible to receive a certificate and plaque designating it a National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owners and provide them with the proper application forms.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places the property on the National Register of Historic Places. Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, entry on the National Register provides each Landmark with safeguards against damage by Federal undertakings and fulfills one qualification for participation in a grant-in-aid program to assist in its preservation. Further information about these provisions of the law is contained in the enclosed folder describing the National Register.

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites in your State, I wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Walter J. Hickel

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Harry F. Byrd, Jr.  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:  
Regional Director; Southeast  
HHS-Mr. Sheely

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

Special Agent in Charge  
Department of the Interior

Special Agent in Charge  
Department of the Interior

Special Agent in Charge  
Department of the Interior

Special Agent in Charge  
Department of the Interior

Special Agent in Charge  
Department of the Interior

Special Agent in Charge  
Department of the Interior

Special Agent in Charge  
Department of the Interior

MAY 5 1970

Dear Senator Spong:

I am pleased to inform you that the following listed sites, described in the enclosures, have been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States. These sites are:

Brandon  
Bruton Parish Church  
Carter's Grove  
Christ Church (Alexandria)  
Kenmore  
Peyton Randolph House  
Sabine Hall  
James Semple House  
Shirley  
Waterford Historic District  
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In recognizing the historical importance of these sites in your State, I wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Walter J. Hickel

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. William B. Spong, Jr.  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:  
Regional Director; Southeast  
HHS-Mr. Sheely

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

MAY 5 1970

Dear Mr. Abbitt:

I am pleased to inform you that Brandon, described in the enclosure, has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

This site has been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendation of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folder, the site is eligible to receive a certificate and plaque designating it a National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owner and provide him with the proper application forms.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places the property on the National Register of Historic Places. Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, entry on the National Register provides each Landmark with safeguards against damage by Federal undertakings and fulfills one qualification for participation in a grant-in-aid program to assist in its preservation. Further information about these provisions of the law is contained in the enclosed folder describing the National Register.

In recognizing the historical importance of this site in your State, I wish to commend the owner for the care and preservation of this property.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Walter J. Hickel  
Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Watkins M. Abbitt  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:

Regional Director; Southeast  
HHS-Mr. Sheely

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release Sunday, May 10, 1970

Waindel (202) 343-4214

## 80 HISTORIC SITES ANNOUNCED ELIGIBLE FOR LANDMARK STATUS

Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel today announced the eligibility of 80 buildings and places in 18 States for designation as National Historic Landmarks.

All but a few of the selections are based upon a National Park Service theme study of colonial architecture which included structures identified with Spanish, French, Russian and English colonization of what is now the United States.

California leads today's listing with 15 sites identified with Spanish and Russian colonization. Virginia and Maryland each have 11, and South Carolina nine, all associated with the English. Other States represented include Alaska, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas and Washington.

Other landmark designations of colonial architecture in the New England and Middle Atlantic States were made earlier.

A total of 886 sites have been declared eligible for landmark status since compilation was begun in 1960.

Recommendations are made to Secretary Hickel by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, a nonsalaried public body set up by statute. All sites so designated are included in the National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the Department of the Interior's National Park Service under the National Historic Preservation Act.

While not owned or administered by the Service, Historic Landmarks are recognized as a means of encouraging the preservation of historically significant properties. Owners of the individual sites are invited to apply to the Service for bronze plaques and certificates which identify the locations as Historic Landmarks, at which time they are officially so designated.

The States and their newly eligible sites in alphabetical order by states, include:

1. Church of the Holy Ascension, Village of Unalaska, Dutch Harbor, Unalaska Island, Alaska. Comparison between a photograph of 1884 and one of recent date suggests strongly that the central portion of the Church of the Holy Ascension dates from the original construction of 1825-1826. This would make the church the oldest Russian-constructed church still standing in the United States. With the destruction of St. Michael's Cathedral at Sitka in 1966, the Church of the Holy Ascension is also now the finest and best-preserved example in Alaska of a 19th century Russian Orthodox Church constructed on the Pskov or cruciform ground plan. The church is in good condition and in active use.

2. Russian Orthodox Mission Church, Kenai, on the east shore of Cook Inlet, Alaska. The mission church, dating from 1894, is a fine and well-preserved example in Alaska of a 19th century Russian Orthodox Church constructed on a vessel or quadrilateral ground plan. The building is in good condition and its congregation is an active one.

3. Anza House, Third and Franklin Streets, San Juan Bautista, California. Constructed by Juan De Anza in the period 1820-1840, this one-story dwelling is a splendid and little-altered example of a typical small two-room adobe town house of the Mexican period. The structure also includes early (1840-1850) American construction features. The unrestored building is privately owned and not open to visitors.

4. Jose Castro House, on the south side of the Plaza, San Juan Bautista, California. The two-story Monterey Colonial type is illustrated by the José Castro adobe, an outstanding and little-altered example of this style. The structure survived virtually intact and unaltered from 1840-1841 well into the 20th century. The restoration since 1933 has been accurately and carefully done. Open to visitors, the Castro House is furnished with pieces of the Mexican period.

5. Estudillo House, 4000 Mason Street, Old Town, San Diego, California. The Estudillo House, erected in 1827-1829, is an extremely good example in the United States of a typical large Spanish-Mexican Colonial one-story adobe town house. The house is furnished with period furniture. It is in good condition and is open to visitors.

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6. Fort Ross Commander's House, within Fort Ross State Historical Monument, on California Route 1, 13 miles north of Jenner, Sonoma County, California. This excellent, rare and little-altered example well illustrates the Russian-built log house. The Commander's House is largely an original building. Since Fort Ross became a State Historical Monument in 1928, the house has been carefully repaired and restored. It is open to visitors.

7. Fort Ross Russian Orthodox Church, within Fort Ross State Historical Monument, on California Route 1, 13 miles north of Jenner, Sonoma County, California. The Russian Orthodox Chapel at Fort Ross, built about 1828, is a rare example of a log church constructed on the Russian vessel or quadrilateral plan. The earthquake of 1906 shattered the Chapel, except for its roof and two towers, and the building collapsed. The walls were reassembled, and the building was restored by the State in 1915-1917. Further historical research later revealed that errors, particularly in the fenestration, had been made in the early restoration. It became necessary to do considerable repairing of the building in 1955-1957, and the early mistakes were eliminated. The Chapel is open to visitors.

8. Guajome Ranchhouse, 2½ miles northeast of Vista, San Diego County, California. The Guajome Ranchhouse, erected in 1852-1853, exemplifies the traditional Spanish-Mexican one-story adobe hacienda with an inner and outer courtyard plan. Unlike most other Spanish-Mexican ranchos in the United States, the numerous original Rancho Guajome service buildings have survived virtually intact. Only a small part of the main ranchhouse has been remodeled in any way. The main house, which is still a private residence, is not open to visitors.

9. Los Alamos Ranchhouse, on the left of U.S. 101 about three miles west of Los Alamos, Santa Barbara County, California. An unusually fine example of the smaller type of traditional one-story Spanish-Mexican hacienda is the Los Alamos Ranchhouse, built about 1840. Its original rural ranch setting has also been preserved virtually intact. The house has been carefully restored, but some alterations have been made. These changes include the installation of central heating, electricity and two picture windows. The original overall appearance, however, has not been greatly changed. The house is used as a residence and is not open to visitors.

10. Los Cerritos Ranchhouse, 4600 Virginia Road, Long Beach, California. A magnificent example of a courtyard ranchhouse in which the Monterey Colonial style is combined with the traditional Spanish-Mexican plan is found in Los Cerritos Ranchhouse erected in 1844. The building is a large and impressive example of domestic adobe architecture in southern California. The house, maintained in excellent condition, is now exhibited as a historic house and museum and is also used as a historical library. The original ranching setting has been destroyed by the growth of the City of Long Beach, but the house itself is preserved in very attractive grounds.

11. La Purisima Mission, near Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, California. While it was never a major mission, La Purisima was representative of the California missions. Diligent and patient examination of historical records and photographs, interviews with early settlers, and detailed archeological and structural study has made possible the almost complete reconstruction of the mission compound as it existed around 1828. La Purisima is an outstanding and authentic reconstructed example of a complete mission complex. There are absolutely no intrusions on the original rural historic scene. The Mission's location, protected by considerable acreage and by hills on three sides, should insure the future preservation of this setting. It is administered as a State Historic Park and is open to the public.

12. Monterey Old Town Historic District, Monterey, California. Monterey's Old Town, with its surviving collection of some 43 adobe structures, is a remarkably rich illustration of the Spanish-Mexican Colonial era. Its mixture of one-story adobes, constructed in the traditional manner, with the newer two-story adobes built in the Monterey Colonial style, creates a blend of architectures that is unique in the United States.

Two pockets of historic structures, the southern and northern historic districts, have survived and are being recognized in this designation. These two sections contain good examples of Spanish-Mexican Colonial period buildings in such numbers and without serious intrusions so as to preserve and convey an accurate impression of mid-19th century Monterey.

13. Petaluma Adobe, Casa Grande Road at Adobe Road, four miles east of Petaluma, Sonoma County, California. The Petaluma Adobe, built in 1836-1846 is a magnificent example of a great single-courtyard ranchhouse in which Monterey Colonial style is combined with the traditional Spanish-Mexican plan. The Petaluma Adobe is also unusual in its size; it is one of the largest examples of domestic adobe architecture in the United States. Restoration of surviving wings of this great house is now nearly complete. It is open to visitors.

14. San Diego Mission Church, Friars Road, five miles east of Old Town San Diego, San Diego County, California. The simpler style of architecture utilized in most California mission churches is seen in the San Diego Mission Church (1808-1813), an excellent restored example. Restoration of the church began in 1930-1931 and on February 2, 1941, the restored structure was rededicated as a parish church.
15. San Juan Bautista Plaza Historic District, San Juan Bautista, California. San Juan Bautista is a striking architectural example in the United States of a 19th century village built on the traditional Spanish-Mexican Colonial plaza plan. The five structures fronting on the Plaza, erected between 1813 and 1874, have been carefully restored, and there are no modern intrusions.
16. San Luis Rey Mission Church, on State Route 76, four miles east of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. Among California mission churches, San Luis Rey is very important because of the extent of surviving original construction and workmanship. It is also important in the design and beauty of its architectural composition. Although in ruined condition, the remains of the church and other mission buildings were still quite extensive in 1893. Since that date a program of gradual restoration and reconstruction has been carried out and nearly completed. The structures are maintained in excellent condition, and the church and some of the mission buildings are open to the public.
17. Vhay House, 835 Laguna Street, Santa Barbara, California. Built by Raphael Gonzales around 1825, the Vhay House is an excellent example of a traditional medium-sized adobe town house of the Mexican period. The house was restored in the 1920's. In this work brick fireplaces and chimneys and tile floors were installed. Several new windows were also added in the original front. The restored adobe is in excellent condition, is used as a residence and is not open to the public.
18. Aspendale, on State Route 300, about one mile west of Kenton, Kent County, Delaware. Aspendale (1771-1773) is a virtually unaltered example of a moderate-sized brick farmhouse conservatively and finely designed in the early Georgian style. The main house is adjoined at the west end by an older one-and-a-half story frame service wing. The rooms of the house, upstairs and down, are very finely paneled, and the paneling, the hardware, and the paint on the woodwork are original. Only a portion of the window glass has been replaced. Aspendale is privately owned and is not open to visitors.

19. Cathedral of St. Augustine, Cathedral Street between Charlotte and St. George Streets, St. Augustine, Florida. The Parish of St. Augustine, established in 1594, preserves records that date from 1595. Plans for the church were prepared by the Royal Engineer Mariano de la Rocque. The plan was typical of many Spanish 18th century town churches. When completed in 1797, the structure was considered to be the finest parish church in Spanish Florida. When the Diocese of St. Augustine was established in 1870, the church became the Catholic Cathedral of St. Augustine. A fire in 1887 completely gutted the church, leaving only the four stone walls standing. In 1887-1888 the building was restored in part and greatly enlarged by the New York City architect James Renwick. The original facade and about 75 feet of each side wall were retained and restored; but beyond this point the original walls were demolished and a large new rear section added which changed the original rectangular plan to the present cruciform one. The present six-story bell tower designed in the Spanish Renaissance style was also added at that time.

The Cathedral of St. Augustine is an active church and is also open to visitors.

20. Llambias House, 31 St. Francis Street, St. Augustine, Florida. Erected prior to 1763 and reaching its final form by 1788, the Llambias House is a restored example of an organic growth dwelling built on a variation of the "St. Augustine" plan. The "St. Augustine" type of residence was developed by the Spanish between 1703 and 1763 to meet the local climatic needs of Florida. In the period 1763-1783 the English added further refinements to this plan, so that extant examples reflect both Spanish and English architectural influences. Restoration of the Llambias House was accomplished in 1954. The late 18th century appearance of the house, including the interior, is being preserved.

21. Oldest House, 14 St. Francis Street, St. Augustine, Florida. In its organic growth between about 1723 and 1790, the Oldest House reflects both Spanish and English architectural influences. In its final form the house is illustrative of a Colonial town house built on the "St. Augustine" plan. In 1959-1960, after extensive archeological, architectural and historical research, the St. Augustine Historical Society carefully restored the house to its late 18th century appearance. It is well maintained and is open to visitors.

22. St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District, St. Augustine, Florida. City planning was an early feature of Spanish colonization, and St. Augustine is the earliest extant example of a European planned community, as well as the first permanent European settlement, within the United States. Established as a military base in 1565, a town slowly grew up around the Castillo de San Marcos.

In 1598 St. Augustine's town plaza, market place, and street system were established. The physical layout of St. Augustine is still its most distinctive feature; it has the pattern of a typical 16th century Spanish colonial walled town. The original town plan, little-altered, is still in effect and there are also some 30 surviving 18th century buildings still standing within the limits of the former walls.

23. St. Catherine's Island, 10 miles off the Georgia Coast between St. Catherine's Sound and Sapelo Sound, Liberty County, Georgia. From 1566 to 1684, St. Catherine's Island was one of the most important Spanish mission centers in the southeastern United States. In 1765 it became the plantation home of Button Gwinnett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. After 1876 it was rapidly developed into one of the finest country estates and private game preserves in the nation. Of special interest are the undisturbed site of the Mission of Santa Catalina, numerous Indian mounds, and residences and slaves' quarters dating from the 18th century. Owned by the Edward Noble Foundation, the island is not open to the public.

24. Church of the Holy Family, on East First Street, just off Illinois 3, Cahokia, Illinois. The Church of the Holy Family, erected between 1786 and 1799, is a fine extant example in the United States of a typical French Colonial church of upright log construction. This largely unaltered edifice is a unique example of a once common type of structure. The church is well maintained and is open to visitors.

25. Pierre Menard House, Fort Kaskaskia State Park, Randolph County, Illinois. The Menard House erected about 1802, is a beautiful and largely original example of a large French Colonial "raised cottage" Louisiana-type plantation house. In 1927 the State of Illinois acquired the house and 201 acres of surrounding land to form Fort Kaskaskia State Park. The Menard House has been open to the public as an historic house since that year.

26. Keller (Homeplace) Plantation House, on State Route 18, one-half mile south of Hahnville Post Office, Saint Charles Parish, Louisiana. The Keller (Homeplace) Plantation House is a fine and very slightly altered example of a large French Colonial "raised cottage." Built by the Fortier family around 1801, the house has been in the Keller family since the 1880's. The house is maintained in excellent condition and is a private residence not open to the public.

27. Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop, 941 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Sometime between 1772 and 1791, Jean and Pierre Lafitte built a small one-story home in New Orleans. Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop, as it has come to be known, is a good example of a French

Colonial Louis XV town house of brique-entre-poteaux construction. It is well-maintained and is open to the public.

28. Mayor Girod House, 500 Chartres Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Nicholas Girod, Mayor of New Orleans from 1812 to 1815, built a large house in 1814; his brother had built the smaller two-story service wing in 1797. The house is an imposing Louis XVI essay in urban design and is quite comparable to many similar structures built in the large towns of France during the same period. The structure is in good condition, and portions of it are open to the public.

29. Madam John's Legacy, 632 Dumaine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Erected sometime between 1722 and 1728, and rebuilt in 1788, Madam John's Legacy is an outstanding surviving example in the United States of a French Colonial town house of the "raised cottage" type. The residence is also one of the oldest extant historic structures in New Orleans. Normally open to visitors as a historic house, Madam John's is temporarily closed until a program of restoration has been completed.

30. Parlange Plantation House, at the junction of State Routes 1 and 78, near Mix, Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana. A classic example of the two-story "raised cottage" type of house as it developed in the lower Mississippi can be seen in Parlange Plantation House (ca. 1750). The virtually unaltered house is maintained in excellent condition and has never been restored. The house is a private residence and is not open to the general public.

31. The Presbytère, 713 Chartres Street, Jackson Square, New Orleans, Louisiana. The Presbytère, originally known as the Casa Curial, was designed by Gilberto Guillemard in 1791 as the rectory of the St. Louis Cathedral. Construction halted in 1798 and the building remained unfinished, only one-story high, until it was completed by the wardens of St. Louis in 1813. Constructed on the same lines as the Cabildo (1795), the Presbytère is a massive two-story building of stuccoed brick, with a full panoply of Renaissance architectural forms. The rear wing was added in 1840 and the French mansard roof, which now forms a third story, in 1847. The condition of the building is excellent, and it is open to the public.

32. Brice House, 42 East Street, Annapolis, Maryland. The superb design, the boldness and simplicity in handling the great masses of this structure, and its scale make the Brice House (1766-1773) one of the most imposing brick buildings in American Georgian architecture. Its exterior with its lack of the usual classic pediments and pilasters, is almost early-Georgian in its simplicity, while its elaborate and splendid interiors, attributed to William Buckland, are mostly late-Georgian in character. The Brice House is also

remarkable because its original 18th century structural material and adornments have survived virtually unaltered. In excellent condition, the house is used as a residence and is not open to the public.

33. Chase-Lloyd House, 22 Maryland Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland. The Chase-Lloyd House, built between 1769-1774 and with interiors by William Buckland, is one of the first of the large, full three-story brick Georgian town houses to be erected in the English colonies. Its every detail evidences an effort to achieve the ultimate in magnificence. It ranks as one of the finest of its type in the country. The first floor of the house has been altered very little and is open to visitors. The upper two floors are used as a home for elderly women.
34. Chestertown Historic District, Chestertown, Maryland. Chestertown's growth as a major port began in 1730, when its owner, Simon Wilmer, resurveyed his land and laid out the existing gridiron plan of streets and house lots. From about 1750-1790 the town flourished as the chief tobacco and wheat shipping port of Maryland's Eastern Shore. During this period merchants and planters constructed fine Georgian brick town houses in the town. Some 50 of these structures still stand.
35. His Lordship's Kindness, 3.5 miles west of Rosaryville, Prince George's County, Maryland. The central block of His Lordship's Kindness, built about 1735 and possibly designed by a professional English architect, is a superb example of an elegant, correct and carefully detailed early-Georgian country house. With wings and hyphens apparently added near the end of the 18th century, it is also an excellent example of a late-Georgian five-part plantation house composition. The roof shape of this house is a rare survival of the transitional roof shape between the gable and the full hip or hip on hip roof. Used as a residence, His Lordship's Kindness is not open to visitors.
36. London Town Publik House on south bank of South River, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. London Town Publik House, erected around 1745-1750, is a good example of a large, seven-bay wide, brick inn of excellent Georgian design. Its original simple interiors are unaltered. Plans are underway to rehabilitate the interior and utilize the house as a museum for Indian artifacts. The house will also be open to visitors as an example of a Colonial Tavern.

37. Montpelier on State Route 197, south of Laurel 2.1 miles, Prince George's County, Maryland. The central block of Montpelier (1740-1751) is a distinguished and superior example of an early-Georgian brick plantation house. With its wings and hyphens added in 1770-1771 and its interiors redecorated at the same time, Montpelier is also a superb example of a late-Georgian five-part plantation house composition. The structure incorporates several early examples of architectural features that were to become popular in the Federal period, such as a fanlight door and polygonal bays. Both house and grounds are in excellent condition and are open to visitors on a limited schedule.

38. Mount Clare, Carroll Park, Baltimore, Maryland. Superior Georgian architectural qualities are found in Mount Clare (1763-1767). An excellent example of a Southern brick plantation house, Mount Clare's existing wings and hyphens are of later construction. The main house is in excellent condition and is open as a historic house.

39. Resurrection Manor, near Hollywood, St. Marys County, Maryland. Resurrection Manor, built about 1660 and subsequently enlarged, is a splendid and unrestored example of a small 17th century brick farm house. The house is an excellent illustration of the evolution of a typical Southern one-room brick structure into a hall-and-parlor plan house. The house is as yet unrestored and not open to visitors.

40. Star-Spangled Banner Flag House, 844 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland. The Flag House is a two-and-one half story, corner row house of salmon brick laid in Flemish bond. Apparently built in 1793 and added to in 1820, the house is a fine late example of the Colonial tradition for smaller urban houses in the Middle Atlantic States. In this home, Mary Young Pickersgill made the flag that flew over Fort McHenry during the Battle of Baltimore in 1814 and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star-Spangled Banner." The restored Star-Spangled Banner Flag House is open to the public.

41. Tulip Hill, near Galesville, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The central block of Tulip Hill (1755-1756), is a superb and little-altered example of an early Georgian brick plantation house in the South. With its wings and hyphens added in 1787-1790, Tulip Hill is also a very distinguished example of a five-part composition country house. Tulip Hill is in good condition; it is a residence and is not open to visitors.

42. West St. Mary's Manor, near Drayden, St. Marys County, Maryland. A small William and Mary brick-and-frame country house can be seen in west St. Mary's Manor (1700-1730), an outstanding and rare example.

The manor house is a transitional house with center hall separating two main front rooms and two narrow back rooms. It illustrates a point in the shift from the one and two room plans of 17th century Southern houses to the larger and more symmetrical room arrangements of 18th century structures. The carefully restored farmhouse is in excellent condition. It is used as a residence and is not open to visitors.

43. Wye House, on Miles Neck River 6.9 miles northwest of Easton, Talbot County, Maryland. The transition from late-Georgian to early Federal is illustrated in the Wye House, built 1781-1784 and achieving its final form by 1799. Possibly designed by Robert Key, architect and carpenter of Annapolis, Wye House is a seven-part "Roman Country House" composition. It is an outstanding example of a large Southern frame plantation house. Still an operating plantation, the mansion is used as a residence and is not open to visitors.

44. Longwood, near Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi. The noted Philadelphia architect, Samuel Sloan, designed and erected Longwood (1860-1862). It is the largest and most elaborate of the octagon houses built in the United States. Longwood is also one of the finest surviving examples of an Oriental Revival style residence, illustrating the architectural romanticism that flourished in mid-19th century America. It uniquely combines stylistic eclecticism (both Moslem and Italianate) with the octagonal form.

45. Louis Bolduc House, 123 South Main Street, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. The Bolduc House (ca. 1785) is a splendid and little-altered example of a French Colonial house of poteaux-sur-sole (posts on the sill, with stone foundation) construction, with bouzillage (clay and grass) wall filling. After some years of neglect, the house was restored to its 18th century appearance in 1956-1957. It is in good condition and is open to visitors as a historic house exhibit.

46. William Trent House, 539 South Warren Street, Trenton, New Jersey. The William Trent House (1719) is a distinguished example of an early Georgian house designed in the William and Mary or Queen Anne style. Of red brick with white trim the house's handsome simplicity of straight lines is accentuated by bare arched windows--the shutters are inside--the bold cornice, and the absence of classically enriched doorways. The house was carefully restored in 1936-1937 and is now furnished with period furniture of the early 18th century. The fine garden, grounds and house are all maintained in excellent condition. The house is open to visitors during April through October.

47. El Santuario de Chimayó, Chimayó, New Mexico. A very well-preserved and unrestored example of a small adobe pueblo church with superb original religious paintings is the Santuario at Chimayó. The low flat-roofed adobe church, set in a wall-enclosed garden, has two twin tapering front towers with belfries. The interior is notable for its original Spanish-Indian decorations - a heavy timber ceiling of closely spaced vigas (beams) supported on carved brackets and the simple plaster walls lined with a low painted dado and hung with numerous religious paintings. Behind the draped altar is a high reredos, decorated with painted conventional designs and religious symbols. The Santuario is still an active church and is open to visitors.

48. San Estevan del Rey Mission Church, State 23, 13 miles south of its junction with U.S. 66, Acoma, New Mexico. The great church of San Estevan del Rey Mission, built between 1629 and 1642 and repaired in 1799-1800, is a superb Spanish Colonial Mission church in New Mexico. The Spanish Colonial architecture of New Mexico is markedly different from that of the other mission fields in the United States. Less magnificent than the baroque architecture of Texas and Arizona, and more primitive than the missions of California, the unique character of the New Mexican missions resides in their almost perfect blend of Indian and Spanish influences. The New Mexican churches are Spanish in plan and general form, but they owe much of their construction and decorative detail to the tradition of the Pueblo Indians. The church is still used for religious purposes at festival time and is open to the public.

49. San Francisco de Assisi Mission Church on the Plaza, Ranchos de Taos, Taos County, New Mexico. The picturesque San Francisco de Assisi Mission Church is probably the best known and most photographed of all New Mexico mission churches. The church, built between 1772 and 1816, is a large and excellent example of a Spanish Colonial church of New Mexico. It is in excellent condition after being thoroughly restored in 1967. The church still serves an active parish and is open to visitors.

50. San José de Gracia Church, Las Trampas, Taos County, New Mexico. The Spanish Colonial pueblo churches in New Mexico are remarkably well illustrated by the Church of San José de Gracia (1760-1776). Until the 1920's, the Trampas area remained so isolated and its economy retarded that it was unaffected by American fashions of the late 19th century. It is to this cultural and economic isolation that the remarkably unaltered state of the church is due. San José is an active parish church and is open to visitors.

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51. Chowan County Courthouse, East King Street, Edenton, North Carolina. In 1715 the North Carolina Assembly passed an act to build a courthouse to house the Assembly in Edenton; the first building was completed in 1719. The second and existing courthouse, designed in the late Georgian style, was constructed in 1767. Its architect and builder was probably Gilbert Leigh of Edenton, who is believed to have come originally from Williamsburg, Virginia. The Chowan County Courthouse is a superb surviving example of Georgian public building architecture. The Courthouse has been altered very little and retains most of its original interiors. It is still used as the county's courthouse and is open to visitors.

52. Cupola House, 408 South Broad Street, Edenton, North Carolina. Built for Richard Sanderson about 1725 and remodeled by Francis Corbin in 1756-1758, the Cupola House is an architecturally significant example of a timber-framed residence that illustrates the transition from 17th century to 18th century Georgian architectural styles. It is a rare surviving house in the Southern colonies that carries a Jacobean second-story "jetty" or overhang.

The house is original and unaltered, except for the fine Georgian paneling of two major rooms which was removed in 1918. Owned by the City of Edenton, the Cupola House was restored in 1964-1966 and the missing paneling of the two rooms reconstructed; the house is open to visitors.

53. Palmer-Marsh House, Main Street, Bath, North Carolina. Both business and residential purposes were served by the Palmer-Marsh House in its original construction (ca. 1744). It is a large two-story frame house with an imposing two-story, single-pent chimney. The house underwent some "modernization" in the 19th century. A restoration in 1960-1962 removed these features, and the missing features were reconstructed. The major portion of the fabric of this house is original. Its condition is excellent, and it is open to the public.

54. Single Brothers' House, southwest corner of South Main and Academy Streets, Old Salem, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The Single Brothers' House, erected in two stages in 1768-1769 and 1786, is a magnificent and original example of German traditional half-timber construction. The building is also the earliest major building still standing in the Moravian community of Old Salem. The Single Brothers' House has remained the property of the Moravian Church since it was first built, and it was in excellent condition when Old Salem, Inc. was granted permission under a long term lease to restore the building and open it to the public. Restoration has been expertly accomplished.

55. Carpenters' Hall, 320 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Carpenters' Hall (1770-1771) is one of the finest examples of late Georgian public building architecture in the United States. Constructed as a guild hall by a group of master builders known as the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, their hall also served as the meeting place of the First Continental Congress in 1774. The building has been used since 1857 as a historical museum. The restored building is still owned by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia and is open to visitors.
56. Christ Church, on Second Street between Market and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Christ Church (1727-1754) is one of the finest Georgian colonial churches in the United States and probably the most ornate of this group. The design of Christ Church is generally attributed to Dr. John Kearsley, a noted amateur architect, who superintended the construction of the main body of the building between 1727 and 1744. The tower and steeple, completed in 1754, was designed by John Harrison and built by Robert Smith and John Armstrong, carpenters, and Robert Palmer, mason. The exterior is elaborate with Georgian architectural dress. The commanding feature of the exterior is the great Palladian window at the east end. Lighting the chancel, this window is topped by carved keystones and medallions and rich Ionic entablature. Great spiral scrolls also flank the crowning pediment decorated with bulbous urns. The still active church is open to visitors.
57. Brick House Ruin, Edisto Island, Charleston County, South Carolina. Paul Hamilton, a wealthy planter built the Brick House in the period 1725-1730. It is a unique and important architectural example of a two-story brick plantation house designed in the Henry IV style. The house illustrates the French Huguenot influence on colonial architecture in South Carolina. Measured architectural drawings and photographs of the exterior and interior of this splendid house were made prior to its destruction by fire in 1929. Today only the ruined walls of this structure still stand. Privately owned, the still-impressive ruins of Brick House are not open to visitors.
58. William Gibbes House, 64 South Battery, Charleston, South Carolina. The Charleston two-story wooden "double house" is exemplified in the William Gibbes House. It is one of the finest two-story frame late-Georgian town houses built in the American colonies. It is believed that Gibbes erected the house around 1779; it was redecorated in the Adam manner in 1794. The residence is in excellent condition and is usually open to visitors only during the annual garden tour week.

59. Hampton Plantation, near McClellanville, Charleston County, South Carolina. Hampton, erected in 1735, greatly enlarged after 1757, and with final additions made in 1790-1791, is an excellent example of a modest-sized frame structure that evolved through organic growth into a large unified Georgian frame country house. The structure includes one of the earliest examples of the use of the giant portico in American domestic architecture and Hampton is a fine example of a large two-and-a-half story frame Georgian plantation house in South Carolina. The house is in good condition and is usually open to visitors.
60. Heyward-Washington House, 87 Church Street, Charleston, South Carolina. Daniel Heyward, a rice planter of Euhaws, purchased this lot and existing house in 1770. Shortly thereafter, it is believed, Heyward demolished the building and erected the present three-story town house and some of its dependencies. It is an extremely fine and little-altered example of a three-story brick Georgian town house, or "double house." Thomas Heyward, Jr., a signer of the Declaration of Independence, acquired the house on his father's death in 1777. In May 1791, when President Washington visited Charleston on his Southern tour, the city rented the house for Washington's use. The house is in excellent condition and is open to visitors as a historic house exhibit.
61. Middleburg Plantation, on the Cooper River near Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Middleburg, erected about 1699, is a splendid example of a transitional two-story frame plantation house. The structure retains the medieval plan of one-room thickness and also the exposed post and girt construction of the 17th century, but is two stories in height. Probably the oldest extant wooden house in South Carolina, Middleburg's plan of a single line of rooms also forecasts the basic plan of Charleston's Georgian "single house" of the 18th century. The plantation house has undergone remarkably little alteration since the end of the 18th century. The house is used as a residence and is not open to visitors.
62. Pompion Hill Chapel, near Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Pompion Hill Chapel, erected in 1763-1765, is a miniature Georgian masterpiece, original and unaltered. The chapel, built on a typical rectangular plan, is among the finest and best preserved of South Carolina's numerous small, 18th century, country parish, brick churches. The quality of its design and workmanship are superb and the fabric, including the interior woodwork, is original. The chapel is in excellent condition and is only used for religious services on special occasions. It is usually open to visitors during the period of the garden tours.
63. St. James' Church, Goose Creek, Berkeley County, South Carolina. St. James Church at Goose Creek, built by wealthy Barbadian planters in 1713-1719, was one of the first true Georgian churches to be erected

in the English colonies. An architectural gem, the elaborate interior of this rectangular brick church is one of the finest of all small 18th century country parish churches in the United States. Although the building has been somewhat altered and has required considerable restoration, much of the exterior fabric and most of the interior woodwork are original. Only an annual service and occasional special services are now held in St. James' Church.

64. St. James' Church, near Santee River, 17 miles south of Georgetown, Charleston County, South Carolina. An effort was made in the last third of the 18th century to give South Carolina's small Georgian country churches a more sophisticated exterior design. St. James' Church, Santee, is an excellent and little-altered example of this change. St. James' exterior has a new impressiveness, as it includes architectural features not found in earlier brick churches built on similar plans. The Georgian body of St. James' is preceded, both front and rear, by classic pedimented porticos, each three bays wide. While these porticos lack the full vocabulary of Roman Doric details, they are nonetheless remarkably complete. A Palladian window is centered in the east end. The doors and windows are topped by fanlights and round brick arches and the windows have exterior paneled shutters. The church is now used for religious services only on special occasions and the structure is usually open to visitors during garden tour week.

65. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, near St. Stephen, Berkeley County, South Carolina. St. Stephen's Church is an excellent and well-preserved small Georgian country parish church that possesses distinctive architectural features: these include a high gambrel roof with Jacobean curvilinear gables, exterior brick Doric pilasters, and an interior ornamented tray ceiling. Francis Villepontoux and A. Howard provided the brick for the church and acted as its architects; William Axson was the master mason. The reredos behind the altar at the east end are unusually impressive. The fabric of the building, including the interior woodwork, is original. The church is still used for religious services.

66. Mission Concepción, 807 Mission Road, San Antonio, Texas. Mission Nuestra Señora De La Purísima Concepción de Acuña was founded by the Franciscan friars in 1716 in the East Texas field, but conflicts with the French and Indians caused its transfer to the San Antonio area in 1731. The mission church, designed in the baroque style, begun in 1731 and completed in 1755, is a monumental structure. The ruined church and mission were occupied by the United States Army in 1849 and minor repairs were made to the buildings. Not until 1887, however, was the church again repaired and utilized for religious purposes. Aside from the addition of tile floors,

replacement of doors, and a reroofing of the infirmary, the great church stands much as it did in the 18th century. The existing original construction includes the walls, towers, tunnel vaulting over the nave, and also the dome of the church, as well as most of the convento. Still used as an active church, it is open to visitors.

67. Spanish Governor's Palace, 105 Military Plaza, San Antonio, Texas. Erected in 1749 as the residence of the commanding officer of the San Antonio presidio, the Spanish Governor's Palace is an excellent and well-restored example of a large Spanish Colonial town house. It is also the only remaining example in Texas of an aristocratic 18th century Spanish residence. Now open to visitors as a museum, the Spanish Governor's Palace is furnished with period pieces.

68. Brandon, near Burrowsville, Prince George County, Virginia. A superior example of a brick plantation house erected in the "Roman Country House" style of Palladio is found in Brandon (1765-1770). The plan layout of the late Georgian "country house" is completely different from that of early and middle Georgian houses of the Southern colonies. In place of the large central block, two-and-a-half or three stories high, with detached dependencies, the "country house" had a long series of connected units, two stories high in the middle, decreasing to low one-story wings and passages, and sometimes accented by two-story terminal pavilions at the ends. This type of plan had many advantages in the South: most rooms were on the ground floor, and the main stair and huge central hall could be minimized; all rooms had cross-ventilation; and the kitchen, though located in an end pavilion, was at least under the same roof, and not too far distant from the dining room. The mansion is maintained in excellent condition and is used as a private residence. The formal gardens and grounds, however, are open to visitors.

69. Bruton Parish Church, Duke of Gloucester Street, Williamsburg, Virginia. Governor Alexander Spotswood designed Bruton Parish Church in the early Georgian style and it was constructed in 1712-1715. It was the first cruciform church to be built in Virginia and the fourth religious edifice with a cross plan to be constructed in the English colonies. In Virginia alone, however, did the cruciform church become a frequent 18th-century type and Bruton Parish Church was that colony's prototype. As the court church of Virginia, Bruton Parish Church was closely associated with political activities in the colony; in addition to being used for religious services, which were attended by the Royal Governor, his Council, and the House of Burgesses, it was the scene of many colorful ceremonies that were part of the affairs of state. In 1905-1907, under the initiative of the rector, Dr. William A. R. Goodwin, a partial restoration was made. In 1938-1942 Colonial Williamsburg, Inc. completed the restoration of the church to its 18th century appearance. Still active as a church, it is also open to visitors.

70. Carter's Grove, on the James River, six miles south of Williamsburg, James City County, Virginia. Carter's Grove (1750-1753) represents the culmination of the early Georgian style in Virginia. The superb woodwork of the interior, done by Richard Baylis, an English carpenter who was brought to Virginia for this purpose, is generally regarded by architectural historians to be the finest example of early Georgian paneling in the United States. Constructed of dark red brick laid in Flemish bond, the large plantation house (as originally built) was two stories high, had a low-pitched hipped roof with a slight flare at the eaves, and two end chimneys. In 1927-1929 the original exterior design of Carter's Grove was altered: the roof-tree of the low-pitched roof was raised 11 feet and 14 dormers inserted, thus creating a new floor. The original detached dependencies were widened, heightened, and connected to the east and west ends of the main house by hyphens. These alterations changed the exterior design from an early Georgian house of the 1750 period to that of a five-part late Georgian composition of the 1775 period. The superb and original interior paneling of the main house, however, was not altered and was restored. Owned by the Sealantic Fund, Inc., and administered by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., Carter's Grove is open to visitors.

71. Christ Church, southeast corner of Cameron and Columbus Streets, Alexandria, Virginia. Christ Church, Alexandria, designed by James Wren and erected in 1767-1773 is a superior and little-altered survivor of the type of small rectangular two-story brick church that was utilized in Virginia during the last third of the 18th century. Although Christ Church has been somewhat enhanced by the additions of galleries and a tower in the period 1785-1818, the structure has never been abandoned nor had its interior features removed. The interior reflects organic change and includes both 18th and 19th century woodwork. Still active as a church, it is also open to visitors.

72. Kenmore, 1201 Washington Avenue, Fredericksburg, Virginia. Extraordinary richness is displayed in the first floor plaster ceilings of Kenmore. Executed in the late Georgian style by itinerant French craftsmen and Hessian prisoners of war between 1770 and 1778, these four ceilings, as a group, are unrivaled in 18th century American architecture. The house was erected about 1752 in the early Georgian style. Maintained in an excellent condition, Kenmore is open to visitors as a historic house exhibit.

73. Peyton Randolph House, Nicholson at North England Street, Williamsburg, Virginia. The Peyton Randolph House is a very early and superb example of an early Georgian frame house with fine and largely original interiors. The house was erected in three steps between 1715

and 1725. The oldest portion, the west end, was constructed by William Robertson in 1715 or 1716. The east end was built as a separate house around 1724 by Sir John Randolph, who acquired the older house and soon united the two structures into a single house with a symmetrical facade seven bays long by building a connecting center section. The main rooms are fully and finely paneled, and most of these early Georgian interiors are original. Owned by Colonial Williamsburg, the Peyton Randolph House has been restored and is open to visitors.

74. Sabine Hall, near Warsaw, Richmond County, Virginia.

Sabine Hall is notable for its superb early Georgian interiors and for the original and little-altered plan of the main house. Built of brick laid in Flemish bond, Sabine Hall (as originally designed) was two stories high over a low basement and had a high-pitched roof and two pair of end chimneys. In the period 1830-1840 the exterior was altered to change the original early Georgian design to that of Classic Revival: the high hipped roof was flattened in pitch, the windows were resashed, the entrance doors and transoms replaced, and the large existing two-story portico, supported by four Tuscan columns, was added to the center of the front elevation. The broad one-story porch across the rear facade was also constructed at this time. The mansion also originally had two detached one-story brick dependencies. The existing wings, which are connected to the main house, were erected in 1929. The original plan of the main house and its splendid early Georgian woodwork, however, are still virtually intact. Privately owned, Sabine Hall is not open to visitors.

75. James Semple House, south side of Francis Street between Blair and Waller Streets, Williamsburg, Virginia. One of Williamsburg's finest Colonial residences is the James Semple House. It was erected about 1770-1780 and probably designed by Thomas Jefferson. The house is a superb example of a "Roman Country House" adapted for use as a frame town house. Colonial Williamsburg acquired the house and restored it (1937-1938). Maintained in excellent condition, the Semple House is used as a private residence and is not open to visitors.

76. Shirley, near Charles City, Charles City County, Virginia.

The Governor's Palace in Williamsburg seems to have served as a model for Shirley (1765-1769), an extremely fine and little-altered example of a late Georgian Virginia plantation house. Shirley's two-story porticos, its mansard roof, suspended stair, rich interior paneling, and its unusual plan (which lacks the customary center hall)--all combine to give this mansion an extraordinary degree of individuality for a house designed in the Georgian style. The house has not been greatly altered. It was restored in the mid-1950's and is in excellent condition. The plantation is still in agricultural operation and only the first floor of the house is open to visitors.

77. Waterford Historic District, Waterford, Virginia. Waterford is a splendid and little-altered example of a small inland 18th-century and early 19th-century mill town that is still preserved in its completely unaltered rural setting. Growing in three distinct stages - in 1750, 1800, and 1812 - each area of the expanded town is richly illustrated with good architectural examples of the typical buildings of that particular period. Waterford still has approximately 90 stone, brick, wood, and log historic structures. Of these 25 date from the 18th century, 40 are of the period 1801 to 1835, 15 were erected between 1836 and 1853, and 10 date from the 1854-1882 period. The Waterford Foundation is dedicated to restoring the town. Each October the Foundation sponsors a house tour and crafts exhibit as a means of raising funds for the restoration project.

78. Wythe House, on the west side of the Palace Green, Williamsburg, Virginia. Richard Taliaferro, important early Virginia architect, designed and built the Wythe House about 1755. It is one of Virginia's finest examples of a Georgian town house. This was the home, from 1755 to 1791, of George Wythe, a member of the House of Burgesses, Mayor of Williamsburg, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and professor of law at William and Mary. Few alterations have been made in the house, and it is maintained in excellent condition and opened to visitors by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.

79. Yeocomico Church, near Hague, Westmoreland County, Virginia. Built in 1706, Yeocomico Episcopal Church is an early, rare, and excellent example of a small transitional country church that includes both medieval (17th century) and Georgian (18th century) features. The present T-shaped brick church was originally constructed in the form of a simple rectangle, but in the 18th century the existing leg of the T was added to the north (rear) elevation. The builders of both sections, nevertheless, were consistent in their methods of construction: there is not a right angle in either portion, the brick work of both sections are a mixture of irregular bond, with English bond predominating, both the 1706 entrance porch projecting from the south front and the later north (rear) wing are off-center to the west, and the porch and wing do not line up. Inside the porch of the church there is an enormous Tudor battened door, six feet wide and eight feet high, that also includes the architecturally famous wicket door - a smaller separate door with its own hinges, set in the main door. Comprised of two thicknesses of five vertical panels, the great door is original and is believed to have come from the parish's first church, a frame structure constructed in 1655. The interior woodwork largely dates from 1820 and later. Restored in 1928, 1939, and 1958-1959, Yeocomico Church is still used for religious services.

30. Fort Nisqually Granary, Point Defiance Park, Tacoma, Washington. Fort Nisqually was built in 1833 by Archibald McDonald on Puget Sound for the Hudson's Bay Company to serve as a communication and supply center for the Company's northern posts on the coast of British Columbia. In addition, in 1840, Fort Nisqually became the headquarters of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, a subsidiary corporation of the Hudson's Bay Company. It was then rebuilt and enlarged. Only two original buildings of the Fort, the Granary and Factor's House were still standing in 1934. The Granary, built in 1843, is a surviving original example of the Hudson's Bay Company's "post-in-the-sill" or Canadian method of log construction. This type of log construction was widely used by fur traders, missionaries, and settlers in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington prior to 1846. The Granary and Factor's House have been removed from their original site and restored in Point Defiance Park at Tacoma. The rest of Fort Nisqually has been reconstructed around the two original structures. The Fort is open to visitors.

CR Braxton 5/11  
CShull  
Rogers  
Bradford  
Murtagh  
Utley  
T. Wood 5/11  
Whelan 7/14

Va.

H34-PHR

MAY 14 1973

Honorable Robert W. Daniel, Jr.  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Daniel:

Thank you for your letter concerning an error in the listing of Brandon in Prince Georges County, Virginia, in the 1972 hardback publication of the National Register of Historic Places. We apologize for this late response to your letter.

We are pleased to know that the house and gardens are open to the public, and we have added this information to our file on the property. The designation "not accessible to the public" will be deleted from the next hardback edition of the National Register which will be published in 1976.

The National Register does not distribute plaques or certificates to owners of National Register properties. However, some States do maintain such a program. You may wish to consult the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, Dr. Junius R. Fishburne, Jr., Executive Director, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, State Ninth Street Office Building, Room 1106, Richmond, Virginia 23219, concerning the bronze plaque which you mention in your letter.

We appreciate your interest in historic preservation.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Utley

Director Office of Archeology  
and Historic Preservation

cc:  
Dr. Junius R. Fishburne, Jr.  
Executive Director  
Virginia Historic Landmarks  
Commission  
State Ninth Street Office Building  
Room 1106  
Richmond, Virginia 23219) w/c of inc.

Director - Northeast Region) w/c of inc.

(BASIC FILE REMAINED IN PHR)  
FNP:CShull:lbb:5-11-73  
cc: LI - Mr. Keely ) w/c of inc.  
PHR )  
LOS )

H34-HH

JUN 22 1970

Mr. Robert W. Daniel, Jr.

~~Brandon~~

~~Barrowsville, Prince George County~~  
~~Virginia 23075~~

Brandon Plantation

Spring Grove, Virginia

23881

Dear Mr. Daniel:

We are pleased to inform you that Brandon, described briefly in the enclosure, has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States, and is thus eligible for registration as a National Historic Landmark.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is a permanent register of nationally significant historic and archeological sites. Its purpose is to identify and recognize these sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Eligible Landmark sites are chosen through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; and approved by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosed leaflet, recognition and registration of Landmark sites are afforded by certificates and bronze plaques, which are provided free of charge to the owners or administrators of these sites upon their application and agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices. If you wish to apply for the certificate and plaque, copies of the application form are enclosed. The form should be completed in triplicate and two copies returned to the National Park Service. You may retain the third copy for your records.

We will be happy to have Brandon included in the Registry.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. N. Jensen

ASSOCIATE Director

Enclosures

cc:

Regional Director; Southeast

HHS-Mr. Sheely

T- Mr. Butterfield

ASSOCIATE

HJSheely:mc 6/8/70

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

26 June 1970  
(Date)

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr.  
Director  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

As the (owner, owners) of Brandon  
(Name of site)  
located ~~at~~ near Burrowsville Prince George Virginia  
(City) (County) (State)

(I, ~~we~~) hereby make formal application for a certificate () and a bronze plaque, 17" x 18" () designating this historic property a National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as desired.)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having national significance and worthy of National Historic Landmark status, (I, ~~we~~) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (my, ~~our~~) ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (I, ~~we~~) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. (I, ~~we~~) agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing Landmark status.

4. If, for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the National Historic Landmark certificate nor the plaque will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

*Robert W. Daniel, Jr.*

# Trandon Plantatio..

SPRING GROVE, VIRGINIA 23881

RECEIVED  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON OFFICE  
JUL 6 11 54 AM '70  
TELEPHONE 93/866-2416

ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR., OWNER  
RIS W. CLEMENTS, MANAGER

H34

July 2, 1970

HH5

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr.  
Director  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

I am returning to you the two copies of the application form for the National Historic Landmark certificate and plaque.

Please note that our correct address is that appearing on this letterhead, not what you used in your letter to us: H34-HH.

We should be pleased to have a visit from you or your representative at any time.

Sincerely yours,

*Robert W. Daniel, Jr.*

Robert W. Daniel, Jr.

RWD/mtp

Enclosure

H3417-PS

*J. Dillon 8th July*

JUL 9 1974

Mr. Morris Clements  
Manager  
Brandon Plantation  
Burrowsville, Virginia 23875

Dear Mr. Clements:

Attached please find a copy of a letter mailed to Congressman Robert W. Daniel, the owner of Brandon Plantation. I think you will find it self-explanatory.

In a conversation on June 26 with Architectural Historian James Dillon, Mr. Daniel indicated that further contact concerning Mr. Dillon's visit to Brandon should be carried on with you.

Any help you might be able to give to Mr. Dillon will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Horace J. Sheely, Jr.

Horace J. Sheely, Jr.  
Chief, Historic Sites  
Survey

Enclosure

FNP:J Dillon:mc 7/8/74

bcc: Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region  
D-Director's Reading File

DI

PS(HSS)-Mr. Sheely

PS(HSS)-Mr. Dillon

HP-Virginia-Brandon

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PS(HSS)

H34-HH

July 9, 1970

Mr. Robert W. Daniel, Jr.  
Brandon Plantation  
Spring Grove, Virginia 23861

Dear Mr. Daniel:

Thank you for your letter of July 2 submitting the application for the certificate and plaque designating Brandon as a National Historic Landmark. We are proceeding with the preparation of the certificate and plaque.

Our Southeast Regional Office administers the National Historic Landmark program in Virginia. Mr. J. Leonard Volz, Director of the Region, will inform you when the certificate and plaque for Brandon have been completed. Should you wish the help of the Service in arranging ceremonies for the presentation, Mr. Volz will be glad to assist you. His address is: Mr. J. Leonard Volz, Director, Southeast Region, National Park Service, Federal Building, P.O. Box 10008, 400 North Eighth Street, Richmond, Virginia 23240.

We are pleased to know that you plan to accept designation as a National Historic Landmark for Brandon.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) ROY E. APPLEMAN

Roy E. Appleman  
Acting Chief Historian

cc:

Director, Southeast Region w/c application & w/c inc.

T - Mr. Butterfield w/c inc.

HHS - Mr. Sheely w/c inc.

HJSheely:mc 7/9/70

HP - Virginia - Brandon

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR.  
4TH DISTRICT, VIRGINIA

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

April 25, 1973



Mr. Ronald H. Walker, Director  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Walker:

As you know, the Congressman is appreciative of your letter of April 6th and for the National Register of Historic Places which you sent to him.

The information with respect to Brandon listed on Page 523 is unfortunately incorrect. It is requested that this be changed in the next edition. At the bottom of the paragraph, it is stated that the plantation is "private; not accessible to the public." The plantation, so far as I know, has never been closed to the public. During Garden Week, the gardens are open at a cost of \$1.00 and the lower floor of the house at a cost of 50¢. Additionally, the gardens are open year round at the same cost and the house is open at times other than Garden Week to groups and tours by appointment.

At the time Brandon was listed in the National Register, it was stated that a bronze plaque would be provided for display. The bronze plaque has never been received.

We will be grateful if you will look into these two matters and advise us.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

  
Thad S. Murray

Administrative Assistant



"Wagner, Marc \DHR)"  
<Marc.Wagner@dhr.virginia.gov>

02/09/2007 04:22 PM  
EST

To: <Patty\_Henry@nps.gov>  
cc: "Andrus, Ann \DHR)" <Ann.Andrus@dhr.virginia.gov>  
Subject: Brandon Plantation Map

Hi Patty:

A few months ago we were trying to pin down more definite boundaries for the Brandon Plantation NHL. All we have here is an ancient NRHP nomination with a big square that extends well beyond the property (and is now vexing some of the adjacent owners).

You had called and mentioned that you had a map for the NHL which showed more precise boundaries.

Could you fax a copy of that to us (804-367-2391)?

If the fax shows a good boundary, I may request a mailed hard copy so we have a good copy for the file. I am copying my colleague Ann Andrus, Director of our Capital Region Office. She is working directly with the parties interested in the matter.

Your assistance is much appreciated!

Sincerely,  
Marc

Marc C. Wagner  
Director, Resource Information Division  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
2801 Kensington Avenue  
Richmond, Virginia 23228  
P: 804-367-2323 Ex. 115/F: 804-367-2391  
DHR website: <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/home.htm>  
Register web page: <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/register/register.htm>

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS


BIENNIAL INSPECTION REPORT OF

BRANDON

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1. Date of inspection May 7 1973. Inspected by: Frank S. Melvin  
Landmark Specialist  
Virginia State Office  
Box 10008  
Richmond, Virginia 23240
2. Owner of landmark: Mr. Robert W. Daniel (U. S. Congressman)
3. Present use of landmark: Private residence - Living Farm
4. Location of plaque: Presented 5/7/73. To be installed near entrance gate
5. Location of certificate: Unknown. Apparently, none has ever been issued.
6. Physical condition: Superior
7. Special problems: None. Grounds are open to public. Grounds are particularly well groomed and beautiful. Mansion is not open to public but may be visited by special groups by appointment.
8. Suggestions offered: None
9. Persons contacted: Mr. Morris Clements, Farm Manager  
Miss Hilda Cunningham, Social Secretary
10. Additional comments: I presented bronze plaque to Mr. Clements. Then Miss Sullivan gave me a tour through the Mansion. It is immaculate in every sense of the word.

  
Frank S. Melvin

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL  
HISTORIC & NATURAL  
LANDMARKS

Presentation Ceremony Report

Name of landmark: Brandon Plantation, Spring Grove, Virginia

Date: May 7, 1973

Location of Ceremony: Brandon Plantation

Presentation made by: Frank S. Melvin, Virginia State Office, National  
Park Service, Richmond, Virginia

Presentation made to: Mr. Morris Clements, Plantation Manager

Distinguished Guests: None

Remarks:

The records reflect that the owner of this landmark, U. S. Congressman Robert W. Daniel, applied for the landmark certificate and plaque on June 26, 1970. The records do not reflect the date as to when the plaque was received in the Richmond office of the NPS (then the Southeast Regional Office) but I assume it was received in 1971. There is no indication that the NPS ever contacted Congressman Daniel after receiving the plaque.

When I made the biennial visit to Brandon on May 7, 1973, I took the plaque out of our storage room and took it with me. When I arrived at Brandon the first thing the plantation manager asked me was "What ever happened to that plaque we were supposed to get?" I told him that I had it with me, so I gave it to him, and he was very pleased. This seemed to be an easy way out for the NPS who apparently erred in not getting the plaque to Brandon earlier. No one outside the NPS knows of our error in this matter.



Signature

Site of National Significance

Brandon, Virginia

Location: Prince Georges County, 0.6 miles east of Burrowsville via State Route 10, and north 1.2 miles on County 611, then left on County 600, 5.6 miles to house.

Ownership: Mr. Robert W. Daniel, Jr., Brandon, Burrowsville, Prince Georges County, Virginia 23875.

Statement of Significance

Brandon, built about 1765-70, is probably the finest example in Virginia of a brick plantation house erected in the "Roman Country House" style of Palladio.<sup>1</sup> The plan layout of the late Georgian "Country House" is completely different from that of early and middle Georgian houses of the Southern colonies. In place of the large central block, two-and-a-half or three stories high, with detached dependencies, the "country house" had a long series of connected units, two stories high in the middle, decreasing to low one-story wings and passages, and sometimes accented by two-story terminal pavilions at the ends. This type of plan had many advantages in the South: most rooms were on the ground floor, and the main stair and huge central hall could be minimized; all rooms had cross-ventilation; and the kitchen, though located in an end pavilion, was at least under the same roof, and not too far distant from the dining room.

History

Brandon was built for Nathaniel Harrison, probably about 1765-70; family tradition attributes the design to the 22-year old Thomas Jefferson who was best man at his friend's wedding in 1765. The source of the plan was undoubtedly Plate III in Robert Morris's Select Architecture (London, 1757), a book little used in the colonies but a favorite possession of Jefferson's.

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<sup>1</sup>Whitehall, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, built 1764-65 and extensively enlarged in 1769, is probably the finest example of a "Roman Country House" in the United States. Its plan, however, is somewhat different from Brandon's. Whitehall does not have a second floor in the central block, but does possess a giant portico, which Brandon lacks.

Brandon is a large house, finely designed and well-built, and presents a totally different architectural effect from the traditional Georgian mansion. Low, strung out, Brandon's structure is divided into small scale units, which give it a refreshing variety, and an intimate, human scale in contrast to the aristocratic hauteur of the other large Southern Georgian plantation houses of the period. The central block of Brandon, 72 feet wide, is comprised of three large rooms, only the middle room rising to a second story, the others being covered by low hipped roofs. Two small low passages, each 24 feet long, connect the central block with the two two-story hipped-roof terminal building, each 21 feet wide and 45 feet deep. This five part scheme, 162 feet in length, is interestingly composed, with its repeated hipped roofs --the central one dominating --its receding and diminishing shapes --and the strong simple masses of the projecting end pavilions.<sup>2</sup> The brick walls of the mansion are of Flemish bond; the central block has a fine modillioned cornice with scrolled and carved modillions, and an elaborate pineapple finial tops the apex of the center two-story hipped roof. The minor cornices have uncarved modillions.

The first floor of the center block has three large rooms: a living hall in the center, the drawing room to the north and the dining room to the south. The living hall is now divided midway of its depth by a triple arcade of Corinthian columns and elliptical arches. Ascending to the second floor is a broad stair with slender square balusters characteristic of the early 19th-century, simple handrail, and brackets carved with Empire-type ornament. The quality of the stair design and detail is good and it appears that this stair was added and the design of the room was changed about 1800. In the original arrangement there was probably a large salon facing the east or river front and an entrance hall across the west or land front, with a stair ascending at one end. The interiors of the other main rooms, however, still have their fine original 18th-century paneling, which is very tall and narrow, and their fully membered cornices.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>The two end wings are older than the central block. Originally they were four-room one-and-a-half story brick houses that had been symmetrically placed and evidently intended as wings for a later central house. In 1765-70 these two houses were raised to two-full stories, their roofs were hipped, and the interior of the north wing was paneled and used for chambers. The kitchen was placed in the south wing.

<sup>3</sup>One of the paneled walls in the drawing room was damaged during the Civil War and has been replaced.

The fireplace in each of these rooms have frontispiece mantels with large overmantel panels framed by architraves, broken with crossetts. The dining room overmantel is topped by a full pediment and the drawing room one by a broken pediment. The north two-story end wing has a small stair with a fine 18th-century Chinese lattice rail. The adjoining rooms, both upstairs and down in this wing, are paneled. The south wing, which contained the service quarters, is simply trimmed but has a good example of a large kitchen fireplace.

#### Condition

The house remained in the hands of the Harrison family until 1926, when the mansion and 4,400 acres of land were acquired by the late Robert William Daniel, Sr. In the early 19th century the exterior of Brandon suffered several alterations: these included the additions of the existing one-story Classic Revival drawf-porticos on the east and west facades of the central block, the removal of the two original pedimented proches of these elevations, and the replacement of all original 18th-century sash by early 19th-century sash with larger lights and narrower muntins. The original exterior appearance of the house before these changes shown in a sketch made prior to these alterations by J. P. Farley; the sketch is preserved at Brandon. The mansion is maintained in excellent condition and is used as a private residence. The formal gardens and grounds, however, are open to visitors.

References: Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture (New York, 1952), 297, 370-71; Lewis A. Coffin and A. C. Holden, Brick Architecture of the Colonial Period in Maryland and Virginia (New York, 1919), 21, Plates 94, 96, large photos; J. M. Corner and E. Soderholtz, Domestic Colonial Architecture in Maryland and Virginia (Boston, 1892), Plates 39-41, large photos; Great Georgian Houses of America (2 vols., 1933-37), Vol. I, 103-109, including plans of the house; Fiske Kimball, Domestic Architecture of the American Colonies and of the Early Republic (New York, 1922), 131; Robert A. Lancaster, Historic Virginia Homes and Churches (Philadelphia, 1915), 63-68; Richard Pratt, A Treasury of Early American Homes (New York, 1949), 44-45; William B. O'Neal, Architecture in Virginia (New York, 1968), 57; Edith T. Sale, Interiors of Virginia Houses of Colonial Times (Richmond, 1927), 343-358; Edith T. Sale, Manors of Virginia in Colonial Times (Philadelphia, 1909), 150-158; Virginia, A Guide to the Old Dominion (American Guide Series) (New York, 1940), 178, 351; Thomas T. Waterman, The Dwellings of Colonial America (Chapel Hill), 67, 69; Thomas T. Waterman, The Mansions of Virginia (Chapel Hill, 1946), 367-373, 414;

(4)

Wayne Andrews, Architecture Ambition and Americans  
(New York, 1955), 17; Thomas E. Tallmadge, The Story of Archi-  
tecture in America (London, 1928), 49, 53. Historic American  
Buildings Survey: (1 photo, 1935).

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Brandon, Prince George County, Virginia

Brandon, built about 1765-70, is a superior example of a brick plantation house erected in the "Roman Country House" style of Palladio. The plan layout of the late Georgian "Country House" is completely different from that of early and middle Georgian houses of the Southern colonies. In place of the large central block, two-and-a-half or three stories high, with detached dependencies, the "country house" had a long series of connected units, two stories high in the middle, decreasing to low one-story wings and passages, and sometimes accented by two-story terminal pavilions at the ends. This type of plan had many advantages in the South: most rooms were on the ground floor, and the main stair and huge central hall could be minimized; all rooms had cross-ventilation; and the kitchen, though located in an end pavilion, was at least under the same roof, and not too far distant from the dining room.

Brandon was built for Nathaniel Harrison, probably about 1765-70; family tradition attributes the design to the 22-year old Thomas Jefferson who was best man at his friend's wedding in 1765. The source of the plan was undoubtedly Plate III in Robert Morris's Select Architecture (London, 1757), a book little used in the colonies but a favorite possession of Jefferson's.

The house remained in the hands of the Harrison family until 1926, when the mansion and 4,400 acres of land were sold. In the early 19th century the exterior of Brandon suffered several alterations: these included the additions of the existing one-story Classic Revival dwarf-porticos on the east and west facades of the central block, the removal of the two original pedimented porches of these elevations, and the replacement of all original 18th-century sash by early 19th-century sash with larger lights and narrower muntins. The original exterior appearance of the house before these changes is shown in a sketch made prior to these alterations by J. P. Farley. The sketch is preserved at Brandon. The mansion is maintained in excellent condition and is used as a private residence. The formal gardens and grounds, however, are open to visitors.

\* \* \* \* \*

NSHSB: 1/5/70  
CWS

HABS  
VA  
75-BRANDU  
1-

BRANDON (Residence)  
Brandon P.O. Vic., Prince George County, Va.

Owner: Robert Daniel

Date of Erection: 18th century

Architect: Unknown

Builder: (Owner) Benjamin Harrison

Present Condition: Excellent

Number of Stories: Main block and terminal pavillion, 2 stories;  
Wings and connections, 1 story.

Materials of Construction: Brick

Other Existing Records: "Great Georgian Houses"; "Interiors of  
Virginia Houses", Edith Tunis Sale; "Virginia  
Homes and Gardens", Virginia Garden Club, etc.

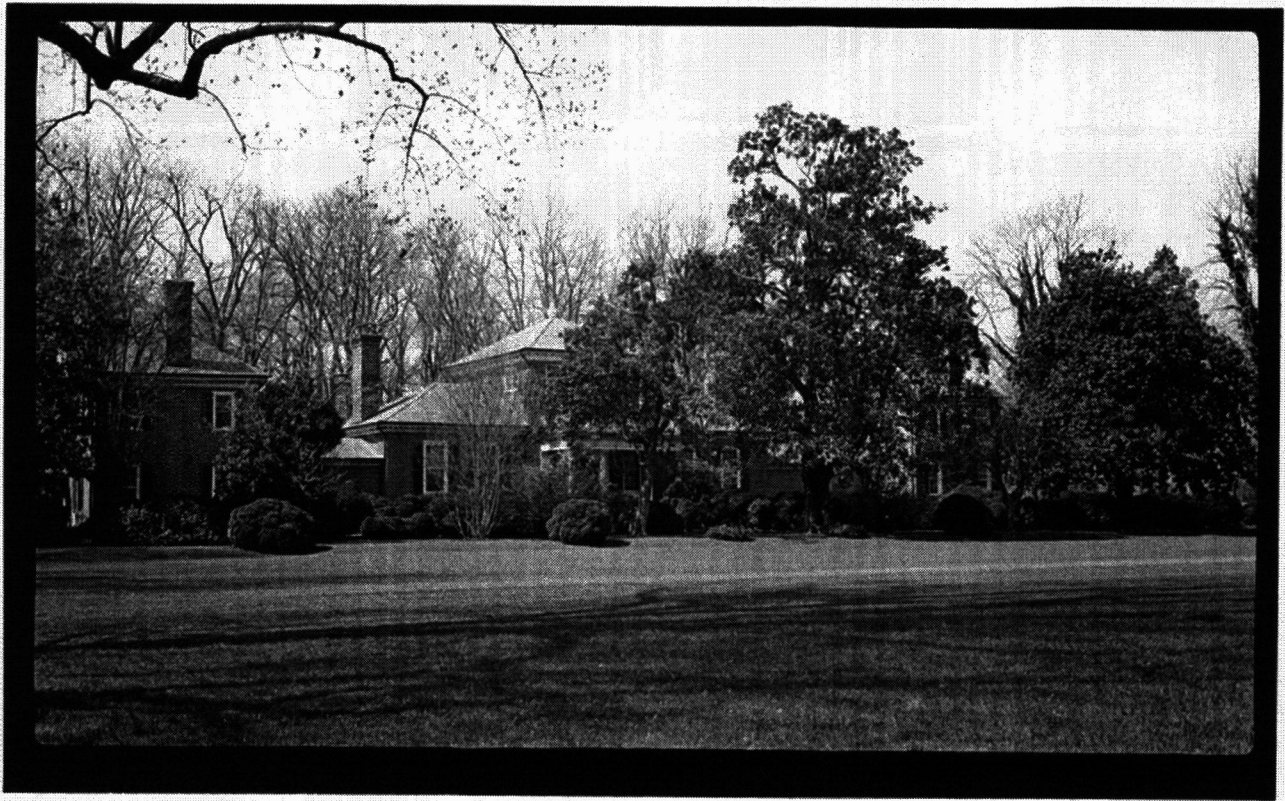
Additional Data: The Brandon estate was in the Harrison ownership for over 200 years before it was sold in the 1920's to the present owner. It was not the principle residence of the owners until about 1770 when Benjamin Harrison (b.1742) became domiciled there after his marriage. Nathaniel Harrison, his father (1703-1791) was married twice. During his first marriage he lived in Warwick County near his wife's family. In 1748, after her death, he remarried and moved to Stafford County. In 1765 the Virginia Assembly docked the entail on the Coggins Point estate (1973 acres) owned by Harrison, so that the funds could be applied to the maintenance of the Brandon Estate (7,000 acres). It is probable that at this time the mansion was built. In it is incorporated a small earlier house of two rooms and a central hall. This was raised to two stories when the mansion was built. The building consists of seven units; the central block, wings, connections and terminal pavillions.

The central block now contains only a very large stair hall, but originally this was divided into a salon facing the river and a stair hall across the front. The partition was taken down, and the present

stair and arcade added about 1825 in the same style that is seen at Hampstead, New Kent County, and Horn Quarter, King William County. The wings contain only one large room each, as do the connections. On the second floor are three units without communications; two rooms and hall in the upper part of the central block and in either wing.

Author: Thomas T. Waterman  
Thomas T. Waterman

Approved: 10 10 40



# BRANDEIS, LOUIS

rambling summer house - center part is early 19th C.  
Hand-wrought latches  
central chimney stack with Dutch oven for baking in living room  
painted floors (now gray)

1st Floor- living room, grandfather(s) bdrm with closet and toilet,  
dining room, & kitchen  
there was porch on front (east) ~~side~~ and south side  
sunporch at northeast corner, off bdrm, added by Brandeis - worked there  
each summer; kept volumes of Official US Reports there at house for  
use; when retired in 1939, these were shipped back to DC  
sunporch not used much by Mrs R.

liked to see sun set, so added western alcove off dining room

house rented for one year; bought in 1920's

Upstairs: 4 bdrms, study; this study used by Mrs R. after Brandeis got  
to where couldn't climb stairs

To rear was servants' quarters and guest wing (1 bdrm for maid; 3 for guests)

Windmill for drawing water; lost in 1944 hurricane

Also small house where Mrs. B stayed part of time

Since B's death, wooden porch--pretty rotted, removed although frame remains  
to form a parterre (right word?)  
new brick terrace has replaced old wood floor

Brandeis died in 1941 - mattress arranged for convenience of grandmother  
Alice Brandeis in sun room.

at first landing of tiny stairway is sketch of Sir Thomas More - one ~~of~~  
~~for~~ whom Brandeis greatly admired. Other pictures of family as well

boathouse on Oyster River

Interview: Frank Gilbert (grandson of Brandeis)  
with Robert Gamble, 6/27/72

Louis Brandeis                      quotable notes on Chatham

Mason ---

page 582

Brandeis' life at Chatham was typical of the man's deep love of simplicity and reflected "the universal element of greatness -- the capacity to stand alone, to<sup>be</sup> independent of activities and judgments of the rest of mankind." (Philip Bernstein, "My Pilgrimage to Brandeis", The Reconstructionist, December 1941.)

page 593 quotes Jacob DeHaas (1929)

"In an old sweater under his heavy tweed jacket, cap on head, he saunters through the berry paths that lead from his Chatham home to the river inlet and to a chosen companion reveals his longings, hopes, and aspirations."

also on page 582 (see also above)

Amid these bare, familiar surroundings, remote from urban civilization, he pursued his extracurricular activities most assiduously. Men from all walks of life sought his advice and found it generously given.

Peare ---

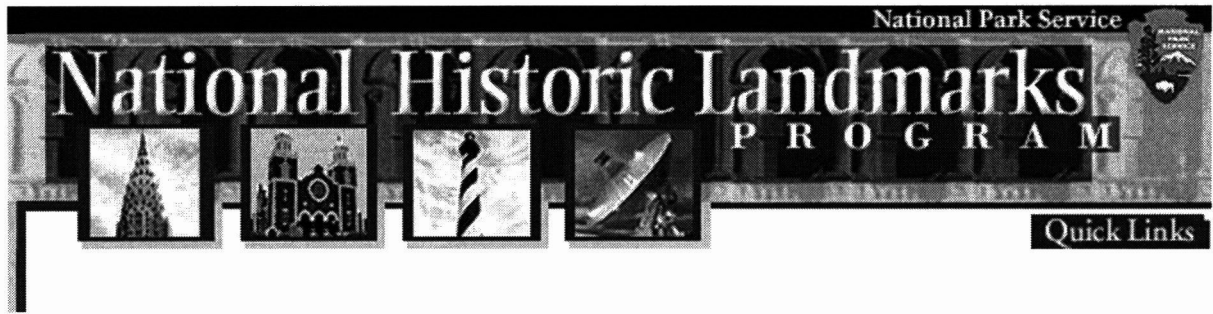
page 231

The country for them by then was in Chatham, an old historic whaling town far out on Cape Cod. They had rented a cottage there for the first time in 1922 and liked the place so well they went there ~~xx~~ every summer.

Mason again --

page 583

Between visits and the reading of certioraris there was life-giving leisure with his family. "I have, as usual, been working at law a part of the day," he wrote Otto Wehle from Chatham, August 29, 1929. "There were two opinions to write, and endless petitions for certiorari to occupy the working time. But there has been time for much else."



## Brandon

Burrowsville, Virginia

County of Prince George.

Brandon vicinity, west bank of James River at the end of Va. 611

National Register Number: 69000271

Property type: Domestic - single dwelling.

Resource type: Building.

Certified Local  
Government: NO

This NHL offers public access.

Please contact the NHL directly for visitor information.

Current use/information: Gardens and grounds are open to the public..

### **Statement of Significance (as of designation - April 15, 1970):**

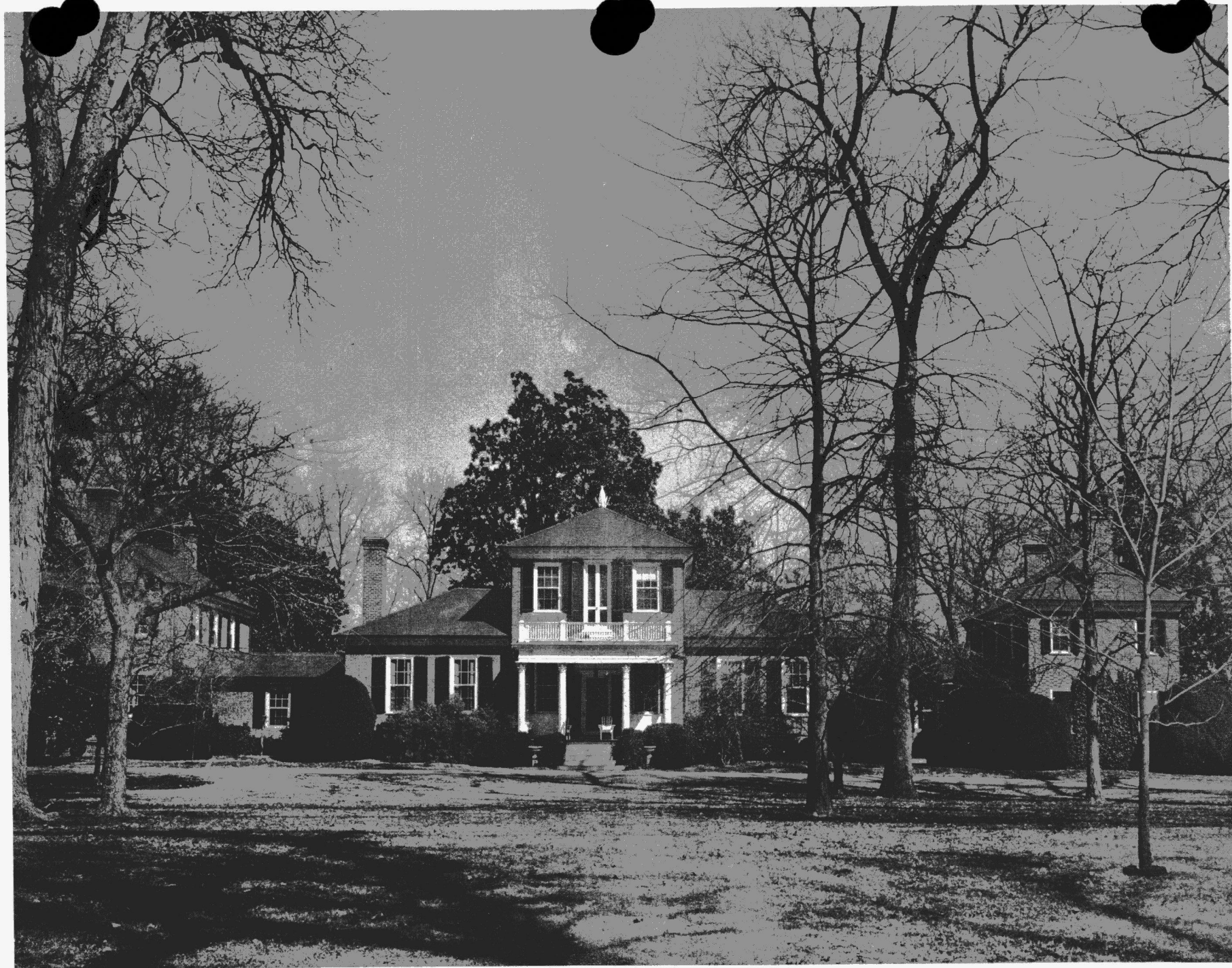
A plantation with many acres of farmland, woodland, and gardens, Brandon contains a main house which is an excellent example of a brick plantation house in a variant of the English Palladian style, differing from early and middle-Georgian houses in its extended, multiple part composition.

Comments and questions about the database may be directed to  
[NHL\\_info@nps.gov](mailto:NHL_info@nps.gov)

[Privacy & Disclaimer](#)

JJ/SEB/TCP





Brandon, Prince George County, Virginia

NPS Photo 1969

# Brandon


*A Famous James River Plantation  
in Virginia*



NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

1616 Land Grant

## Brandon

... ORIGINALLY A  VAST LAND GRANT TO JOHN MARTIN, COMPANION OF CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH, ON HIS FIRST VOYAGE TO AMERICA. ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OF THE JAMES RIVER ESTATES WITH SUPERB GARDENS EXTENDING TO THE RIVER.

Prince George County, Va.  
GARDENS OPEN DAILY 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

# Brandon



*A View of Center Aisle  
Looking Toward the River.*

**A**N early copy of the original patent conveying to John Martin, Esquire (1562-1632) the Brandon property is in the Virginia State Library. This document, dated 1616, conveying approximately 7,000 acres, bears the names of Pembroke, Southampton, Francis Bacon, John Smith and others.

Martin arrived in Virginia with Sir Christopher Newport's little fleet in 1607 and was a member of the original Council.

In all probability Martin was cultivating the Brandon site before he received his patent. Hamor's narrative of his visit to Powhatan in 1614 relates that he had seen Captain Martin's plantations. It is recorded that when Martin returned to England in 1616 on the ship *Treasurer* he took with him "A full cargo consisting of exceeding good tobac . . . potash, sturgeon and cavyarye and other such like commodities." It, therefore,

appears that Brandon now represents the longest continuous agricultural enterprise in the United States.

In 1637 John Sadler, Richard Quiney, merchants, and William Barber, mariner, bought Martin's Brandon. They, and their heirs, farmed it successfully until 1720 when it was sold to Nathaniel Harrison. It remained in possession of the Harrisons until 1926 when it was sold by them to the late Robert Williams Daniel, whose family still resides there. It is interesting to note that Thomas Quiney, son of Richard Quiney, married Judith Shakespeare, daughter of William Shakespeare.

Documentary evidence establishing the dates of the early buildings on Brandon, and the development of its existing gardens, is lacking. When Nathaniel Harrison bought the estate there were two four-room, one-

and-one-half-story brick houses almost in a north-and-south line, oriented to the James River to the east, and so precisely placed as to indicate that they were to be wings of a great house. These two houses were in all probability built in the 17th century by the associates Sadler, Quiney and Barber.

In a straight line north of these two brick houses is an ancient brick "Block House" built and used for a defense against Indian raids.

Nathaniel Harrison never made his residence on Brandon, but lived on the estates of his successive wives in Stafford and Warwick Counties. His son, Nathaniel Harrison, married in 1765. Acting as one of his groomsmen was his good friend, Thomas Jefferson, who designed the main house substantially as it now stands. This involved the erection of the center structure, the conversion of the two one-and-one-half-story earlier houses into two-story houses, and joining them to the center structure as the north and south wings of one building with a total frontage of 210 feet.

The house bears the bullet scars of two wars. A British ship in the Revolution fired a load of canister from the river, but the shots were spent and did no great damage. During the War Between the States the house was fired upon and occupied by Federal soldiers who used a considerable portion of the paneling in the living room for firewood.

Between the house and the river, some 300 yards away, lies the garden. Giant hardwoods, the great size of dwarf box, of the English yew trees, and the old-fashioned shrubs testify to the garden's age. On its south border there is still part of a row of pecan trees. One of these trees which is 23 feet in circumference was destroyed by the



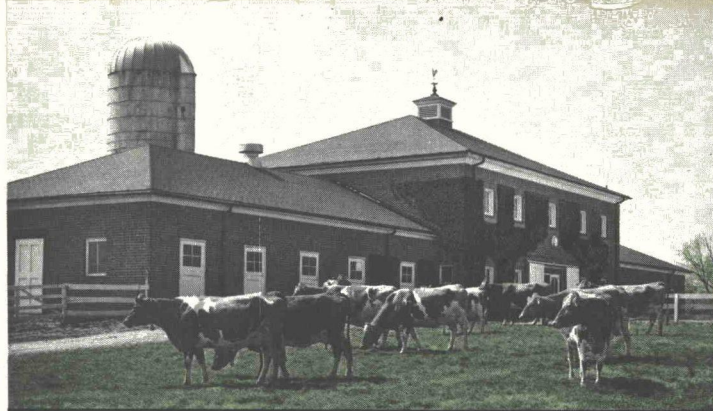
*Ancient Brick "Block House."*

hurricane in 1955, but the giant trunk still remains. These trees are not indigenous to Virginia but were brought from the West Indies, certainly over 300 years ago. An ancient and gnarled mulberry tree remains, relic of the silk industry which was to have been established at Jamestown. Wistaria hangs from the tops of ancient trees and the crape myrtle has grown to extraordinary heights.

The garden is reached from the house across an ample lawn 300 feet in width, and is bounded on the north and west by a double row of English boxwood and magnificent tulip poplars. Standing as silent sentinels on either side of the approach to the garden opposite the house are two great cucumber trees which, with the broad well-sodded walk through the garden, form a fascinating vista to the river.

Brandon Farm has approximately 4,400 acres, of which 1,800 is under cultivation. The principal crops and approximate acreage each year are: corn, 350 acres; oats, 150 acres; soybeans, 400 acres; wheat, 250 acres; barley, 30 acres; alfalfa, 60 acres; rye, 75 acres; and pasture, 400 acres.

There are fourteen families living on the farm and fifteen men are regularly employed.



*Registered Guernseys on Brandon.*

The dairy herd consist of 175 head of registered Guernseys. There are 125 head of beef cattle, and 75 brood sows, producing approximately 1,200 pigs annually which are grown and fattened for market.

All of the feed used to raise these groups of animals is produced on the farm and large quantities of hay and grain are sold each year.

During your visit to Brandon you are invited to observe our farming operation and to ask any questions of interest. We would be particularly interested in having you visit our registered Guernsey herd.

The woods and the marshes still protect large herds of Virginia deer, which may be seen at dawn and dusk grazing in the fields where thousands of Canada geese spend the Fall and Winter.

*From Williamsburg take Route 31 to Route 10.  
From Richmond take Route 1 to Route 10.*

