

VLR - 6-16-99  
NRHP - 10-01-99

NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Dogham, Doggams

other names/site number Dogham Farm DHR File # 018-0059

**2. Location**

street & number 1601 Dogham Lane N/A not for publication  
city or town Charles City vicinity X  
state Virginia code VA county Charles City code 036 zip code 23030

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination      request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant      nationally      statewide X locally.  
(      See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

McCarton Person August 23, 1999  
Signature of certifying official Date  
VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property      meets      does not meet the National Register criteria. (      See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register  
 removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
  
 other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

private  
 public-local  
 public-State  
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>  8  </u>	<u>  0  </u> buildings
<u>  2  </u>	<u>  0  </u> sites
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u> structures
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u> objects
<u> 10  </u>	<u>  0  </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register   0  

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

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**6. Function or Use**

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**Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)**

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single dwelling  
Domestic Secondary structure  
Agriculture/Subsistence Storage  
Agriculture/Subsistence Animal Facility  
Agriculture/Subsistence Agricultural Field  
Funerary Cemetery  
Industry Manufacturing (brick)

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**Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)**

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single dwelling  
Domestic Secondary structure  
Agriculture/Subsistence Agricultural Field  
Agriculture/Subsistence Storage  
Agriculture/Subsistence Animal Facility  
Funerary Cemetery

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**7. Description**

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**Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)**

Colonial  
Colonial Revival

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**Materials (Enter categories from instructions)**

foundation brick  
roof shingle: concrete  
walls wood: weatherboard  
  
other chimneys: brick

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

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- b removed from its original location.
- c a birthplace or a grave.
- d a cemetery.
- e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- f a commemorative property.
- g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement

Architecture

Ethnic Heritage (European)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance 1642-1949 Significant Dates 1642

\_\_\_\_\_ ca. 1940

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

Significant Person  
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above) \_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder Unknown

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

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

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Acreage of Property \_Approximately 312 acres

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

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

See continuation sheet.

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

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

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title John G. Zehmer, Jr., Architectural Historian and Ann Andrus, Historian, VDHR and Robert Mitchell, Dogham Partnership

organization Virginia Department of Historic Resources date April 1999

street & number 10 Courthouse Avenue telephone 804-863-1621

city or town Petersburg state VA zip code 23803

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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**Property Owner**

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

name The Dogham Company, c/o Edward D. Mitchell, Managing Partner

street & number Nations Bank Real Estate, PO Box 27025 tel. 804-788-3875

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23261-7025

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Page 1

Dogham  
Charles City County, Virginia

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**Summary Description**

As is typical of sites in Virginia that have been inhabited for over 350 years, the one-and-a-half story frame dwelling at Dogham in Charles City County reflects changes and enlargements that have been made by one generation after another. At Dogham, these improvements have been accomplished in a manner that leaves the main section well delineated while the unmistakable newer parts are carefully executed using a traditional vocabulary. Conversely, the other special architectural feature of Dogham is totally hidden. This is a group of anomalies that have been found in the framing of the oldest sections of the house. These include early sash-sawn ceiling joists of the first floor, unusually large Roman numerals on posts and studs, the use of heavy intermediate posts, the earlier than usual use of framing with ledgers and joists below the wall plate and the unusual placement of the dormers just above the roof cornice. These features tend to suggest an early 18<sup>th</sup>-century date for the original section, but information on 17<sup>th</sup>-century construction is so meager, that this unusual group of framing details may someday support family tradition of an earlier origin. In addition the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century cemetery, the ruins of a brick-making site that operated from the 1840s to the 1890s and a group of 20th century outbuildings reflect the long occupation of the property. All of these are found in a bucolic setting of flat fields surrounded by woodlands, which feature deep ravines made by the streams that lead to the James River that forms the eastern boundary of the property.

**Detailed Description**

The main house at Dogham is a rambling one-and-a-half -story frame structure roughly L-shaped in plan. Its oldest section is the center part of the east-west range. This is easily identified as a typical Virginia vernacular three-bay I-house with three dormer windows on each side of a gable roof between exterior end chimneys. The west chimney and all of the exterior woodwork appear to be of the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The dormers are unusual in that they are placed at the lower edge of the roof immediately above the eaves cornice. All the windows have square unadorned corner blocks and symmetrically molded architraves. The plan is the familiar center stair hall with a room on either side. On the inside of all the rooms in this part of the house is found woodwork consistent with the style and date of the exterior. The same architraves and corner blocks are found on doors and windows. The doors are of the typical Greek Revival type featuring four long vertical panels. In the hall is a simple stair with a newel square in section and plain rectangular balusters. It rises in one flight from an initial set of winders. The mantels are typical Greek Revival ones framing large fireplace openings. The one in the dining (east) room is a bit larger than the one across the hall in the parlor.

The difference in fireplace size is a clue to the fact that the "original house," reached its present configuration as the result of at least two different phases of construction. On the exterior the chimney to the dining room fireplace is also much larger than the chimney at the other end of the house. Examination of the framing of the walls has confirmed that the present dining room and hall constituted a small house. There was a full basement room with a fireplace below and first and second floor rooms each with fireplaces. To this core was added the present parlor. The upstairs rooms were changed as the house was expanded to reach their present state. The exact roof form of the area over the oldest section is not known.

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Dogham  
Charles City County, Virginia

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It is interesting to note that the rooms on the second floor have much greater headroom than most of the ubiquitous half-story rooms found across Virginia. This is accomplished by the positioning of the dormers just above the exterior cornice as well as the use of ledgers to support the joists of the second floor well below the wall plate.

In summation it is safe to say that both parts of the original house were built before 1810, some of it possibly long before that date. Near the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the exterior was re-clad, much of the roof rebuilt, and most of the interior woodwork installed. Such a refurbishing is not at all unusual and is, in fact, one of the basic phenomena of frame construction in Virginia. The house remained this way for the next 100 years. From old photographs it is evident that there was a one-story wing on the east end of the house. This stood on brick piers and was probably a late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century addition. It was removed in the 1940s.

In the 1930's a frame sleeping porch and bathroom were added at the end of the center hall on the north side of the house. These were done in the general style of the house and in the Colonial Revival mode of the day. In the 1940s the Richmond contracting firm, Claiborne & Taylor constructed additions running north and south at the east end of the house. Because of the grade change at that location the west side which faces the front of the old house is a story and a half, while the back facing east is a story and a half above a full one-story brick basement. The section connecting to the old house replaces the one-story wing known from old photographs and includes what is known as the "flower room." To the north of this connector are a kitchen and a servant's room and bath. In the east wing itself are a series of bed and bathrooms on the two upper floors and a playroom on the lower level. These additions were executed in the then popular Colonial Revival style. They repeat without exactly copying the elements of the old house at Dogham—pedimented dormers, green louvred shutters, small paned sash, simulated wooden shingles and shouldered end chimneys.

Along the south side of the large field that lies to the west of the house is a line of farm buildings dating from the 1930s and 1940s. These include two cottages, a garage-shop, pheasant house all built in the 1940s and a chicken house, stable, and barn built in the 1930s. All are simple utilitarian buildings that form a complex most of which is fenced. In the edge of the woods just south of the eastern end of the farm buildings is the family cemetery including the marked graves of six members of the Royall and Hogan families. They are John Pleasant Royall, d.1898; his wife Mary, d. 1911; their son William, d.1858; their daughters Alice, d. 1947 and Ida, d. 1934; Ida's husband William J. Hogan, d. 1926; and their son, William S., d. 1927. The cemetery is somewhat over grown, but is bordered by a thick band of daffodils forming a large square about 40 feet on each side. At the end of the open land is the James River. To the right (north) of the opening, is the beginning of the stretch of woods that forms the north boundary of the property. In this wood near the river are the remains of a brick manufactory that operated from the 1840s to the 1890s. There are piles of brick and the remains of at least three round kilns. The brick manufactory was operated by William H. Parrish of Richmond.



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Dogham  
Charles City County, Virginia

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Dogham with its woods, fields, riverfront, and picturesque house is unmistakably Virginian. It is representative of the simple houses that abounded in the past and have been skillfully renewed by succeeding generations of owners.

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Dogham  
Charles City County, Virginia

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**Statement of Significance**

The house at Dogham Farm, on the north side of the James River in Charles City County, Virginia, was built on 600 acres of land patented by Joseph Royall in 1642. The house is a one-and-a-half story frame dwelling sited in the center of an approximately 309-acre tract above a creek valley with woodlands to the east and fields and pastures stretching westward to the James River. Professional opinion cannot confirm a construction date for the house, but portions of it may date to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is significant as an example of a Colonial-period dwelling with distinctive framing characteristics that, in the opinion of architectural historians at Colonial Williamsburg, represent a "detour" in the evolution of framing techniques in Virginia. Repairs and additions made to the property in the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries were carefully executed leaving the older section of the house well defined. The families that acquired and lived at Dogham, including Joseph Royall, his wife Katherine Banks, and her second husband, Henry Isham, were part of the westward expansion of Virginia during the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This westward expansion helped to transform Virginia from a collection of struggling settlements to a prosperous colony. The Royalls and the Ishams, along with other Virginia families, also assumed social and governmental roles in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century and foreshadowed the establishment of a Virginia "tidewater aristocracy." Dogham Farm is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criteria A and C. In addition to the house, the property also contains seven contributing twentieth-century outbuildings and two contributing sites including the site of a commercial brick making operation with three round kilns, and a cemetery containing the marked graves of seven Royall family members who died between 1858 and 1947. The property with both open fields and wooded acreage, its setting on the James River and its collection of resources retains its historically rural character and reflects the influence of the several generations that have lived at Dogham Farm.

**Historical Background**

Joseph Royall was twenty-two when he emigrated to Virginia, arriving aboard the ship *Charitie* in July of 1622. He was probably born and raised in London, a descendant of an old Norman family who went to England with the "Conquest". However in the rigid social structure of his time he was not classified as a member of the "gentry" and commenced life in the New World as a "servant" of Luke and Alice Boyse. He is recorded as being with the Boyses on "ye Neck-of-Land, Corporation of Charles City" on January 24, 1622.<sup>1</sup>

Except for a suit against him in 1626 brought by Alice Boyse and his marriage to Thomasin, his first wife, in 1629, little is known of Royall's activities or whereabouts between 1626 and 1637 when he began acquiring land in the frontier counties of Henrico and Charles City. On August 15, 1637, Royall patented 300 acres in Henrico County southeast of Turkey Island Creek taking advantage of the "headright," a rule whereby an individual was granted 50 acres for each person he transported to the colony. Among those listed as being transported were his wife, Thomasin, his "now wife Ann" and his brother Henry.<sup>2</sup> His next patent was dated May 4, 1638 when he acquired 200 acres in "Chas City Co." in Diggs Hundred.<sup>3</sup> And

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finally on August 20, 1642, Royall patented 600 acres above Shirley Hundred for transporting twelve people.<sup>4</sup> It was this property he named "Doggams" and which would thereafter be considered the ancestral home of the Royall family in Virginia. According to a longstanding tradition in the Royall family "Doggams" is a variation of a French name for a stream in Normandy from whence the family went to England.<sup>5</sup>

The fate of Royall's wife, Thomasin, and where he resided during the years he was accumulating an estate are not known. Probably after 1642 he lived in primitive quarters at Dogham because of its proximity to Shirley Hundred and other settlers and because it afforded somewhat great security from Indian raids. Wherever he was living it is likely that he was exposed in some way to the last major confrontation between the Indians and the English settlers that occurred in Charles City County and surrounding areas in the spring of 1644 claiming over 500 lives. What is certain is that sometime before 1645 he lost his second wife Ann. Still childless, in 1645 he returned to England and married Katherine Banks, of Canterbury.<sup>6</sup> In 1646 Katherine gave birth to the couple's only son, Joseph, Jr., "at the ancestral home, Doghams, on the James River".<sup>7</sup> Joseph Royall died in 1654 or early 1655. Soon thereafter Katherine married Henry Isham of Bermuda Hundred, a settlement near present day Hopewell.

Unlike Joseph Royall and many of the earlier settlers of Virginia, Henry Isham was a member of the gentry, the second son of William Isham of Pytchley Manor in Northamptonshire and his wife Mary Brett, sister of Sir Edward Brett of Kent. The Ishams were an ancient Northamptonshire family and were avid Royalists during the English Civil War. Most likely, therefore, Henry's emigration to Virginia in 1650 is attributable to the Royal Governor Sir William Berkeley whose most important project during the Commonwealth (1649-1660) was "recruitment of a Royalist elite for Virginia".<sup>8</sup> Opposition to the Cromwell regime and Governor Berkeley's encouragement resulted in a wave of upper class immigrants to the colony in the middle of the 17th century. Among them was what author David Hackett Fischer has called the "Northampton cousinage", a group of families centered around the Ishams which included Washingtons, Randolphs and Spencers of Althrop.<sup>9</sup> Henceforth these immigrants would become a close knit ruling elite of Virginia; their descendants would become the great planters, politically powerful Tidewater aristocrats and politicians of the 18th and early 19th centuries. Through their daughters, the descendants of Henry and Katherine Isham would be among them.<sup>10</sup>

Henry Isham died in 1676 having been active in local affairs in Charles City County as a Justice and a social leader and having made one known trip back to England in 1660.<sup>11</sup> Isham was among those who encouraged Nathaniel Bacon, a neighbor at Curles Neck,<sup>12</sup> to assume leadership of a group opposed to Governor Berkeley in what became known as Bacon's Rebellion. Because of the date of Isham's death, two sources have concluded that Isham was punished for his opposition to the Governor.<sup>13</sup> A third source, however, documents Isham's presence at meetings with Bacon, but states authoritatively that "Isham remained faithful to . . . the governor."<sup>14</sup>

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Upon Henry Isham's death his son, Henry II, inherited Dogham. The exact date of young Henry's birth is not known but by 1677 he was old enough to go to England to fulfill the condition of a legacy that required him to reside in England for a year. He was taken ill on the return voyage and died. In his will dated November 13, 1678, he left "...my plantation in Charles City County in Virginia-/commonly known by ye name of Doggams... to be equally divided between my two sisters Mts Mary Randolph and Mts Anne Isham." He designated his friend and brother-in-law William Randolph to be his executor.<sup>15</sup>

At the time Henry Isham wrote his will, his sister Mary was newly wed to William Randolph. Later generations would dub the couple the "Adam and Eve of Virginia society".<sup>16</sup> Among Mary Isham Randolph's descendants who have roots at Dogham and played notable roles in American history were Peyton Randolph (grandson), Thomas Jefferson (great grandson), and John Marshall (great, great grandson).<sup>17</sup> Anne Isham married her brother-in-law, Colonel Francis Eppes. His sister was married to her half brother, Joseph Royall, Jr.

Katherine Banks Royall Isham, the last member of the first generation residents of Dogham, died in 1686. She and her husbands helped transform Virginia from a small colony struggling to exist to an increasingly prosperous society governed by self confident men of substance accustomed to authority. Sometime after 1678 when Mary Isham Randolph and Anne Isham inherited the property from their brother, Henry Isham II, ownership of Dogham passed back to their half brother, Joseph Royall, or his descendants. It remained in the hands of the Royall family until 1929, although at some point, Dogham was apparently divided between Royall family members. The deeds sometimes record the property as being 300 acres.<sup>18</sup>

By 1898 John Pleasant Royall owned 578 ½ acres of the original 600 acres patented by Joseph Royall. John Pleasant Royall's will, probated July 21, 1898, divided the property between his daughters, Ida and Alice. Ida received the house at Dogham and 300 acres. Alice received 278 ½ acres of the neighboring estate Royall called Riverview.<sup>19</sup> In May 1929, Ida Royall Hogan and her son William Lewis Hogan sold Dogham to James Pinckney Harrison of Richmond, Virginia. This transaction returned Dogham to the Isham descendants of Katherine Banks. Henry Isham was the sixth great-grandfather of Mr. Harrison. James Pinckney Harrison died in 1968, leaving Dogham to his son James Pinckney Harrison, Jr. His sister, Roxane Harrison Mitchell, her husband and their children in a family partnership, the Dogham Partnership, purchased Dogham in 1988. Subsequently Mr. & Mrs. Mitchell gave their interests to their children so that Dogham Farm is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. James Pinckney Harrison's Mitchell grandchildren, direct descendants of Henry and Katherine Isham.

#### Dogham House

While early Charles City County deed books, order books and various family members' wills make reference to Dogham, it is difficult to determine when the earliest portions of the house were constructed. Oral tradition in the Royall family dates the house to 1652.<sup>20</sup> Two publications describing historic Virginia

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plantations also date Dogham to 1652.<sup>21 22</sup> Neither publication, however, identifies its source. The repair and restoration done in 1989 showed the house to be of early construction, but no conclusive evidence was found to prove or disprove a 17th century origin.<sup>23</sup> In 1997 and again in June 1998, Mark R. Wenger, Architectural Historian of Colonial Williamsburg, inspected the house. In Mr. Wenger's opinion portions of the house may well date to the early 18th century, other portions to a later date, but no later than 1810.<sup>24</sup> In his letter evaluating Dogham Mr. Wenger states that whatever the date of the earliest portion of the house:

Dogham is extraordinary for having been framed with joists bearing on ledgers in the wrought nail period. Also unusual is the dormer placement that arises from this framing technique. I can recall no other early examples of these features, though others doubtless exist. Finally the house is very important for the early appearance of circular-sawn material in the roof frame. Dogham thus represents an important detour in the evolution of framing techniques here in Virginia. Even if one were to ignore the potentially early date of the structure, its important historical associations and the rich life there early in this century, the anomalous frame of this house would be more than sufficient to warrant its inclusion on the National Register.

During restoration work in 1989 it was revealed that the eastern 60% of the house is the earliest portion, constructed with post and girth framing of hand-hewn oak. Structural joints "are laboriously pit sawn and hand-hewn into interlocking shapes and held fast by wooden pins."<sup>25</sup> Individual studs and posts are identified by large Roman numerals. The western 40% of the house was built at a later date using pine instead of oak and different construction techniques.<sup>26</sup> During restoration it was also evident the house had been repaired many times with extensive remodeling in the mid 19th century.<sup>27</sup> Charles City County tax records for 1865 carry a notation that taxes were reduced due to damages.<sup>28</sup> Most likely these were sustained during the Civil War either during the Union army's retreat to Harrison's Landing from Malvern Hill in 1862 or during later skirmishes. A number of Civil-war muskets and a cavalry saber remained in the house when the current owners acquired the property. Civil War era minie balls, a hand grenade and shell fragments have been discovered on the property.

The seven contributing outbuildings on the property are typical agricultural buildings constructed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century for tenants, storage, or to house chickens or other birds and horses. The brickyard, though currently overgrown, contains three round brick kilns and piles of brick. William H. Parrish of Richmond operated a commercial brick manufactory here from the 1840s through the 1890s. The Royall family cemetery, also overgrown, contains markers for seven family members including John Pleasant Royall, his wife and daughters.

The Mitchell family is concerned that real estate development moving west from Williamsburg and east from Richmond will eventually swallow up the land in Charles City County between the James River and Virginia Route 5 and some of the most historic areas in the country. They have carefully maintained the house and have preserved the open character of the surrounding farmland.

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Dogham  
Charles City County, Virginia

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Jr., concerning likely construction dates of Dogham house.

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Dogham Lane, Charles City, VA 23030.

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National Park Service

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Section 10

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Dogham  
Charles City County, Virginia

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**Geographical Data**

**UTM References**

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1.	18	301290	4137650
2.	18	301640	4137610
3.	18	301640	4137480
4.	18	301710	4137460
5.	18	301760	4137600
6.	18	302390	4137620
7.	18	302820	4137410
8.	18	302640	4136580
9.	18	302160	4136850
10.	18	301760	4136830
11.	18	301050	4137250

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The Dogham Farm property is identified as Charles City County tax parcels 35-6 (main tract of 293 acres) and 35-5 (brickyard tract of approximately 19 acres).

**Boundary Justification**

The approximately 312 acres making up Dogham Farm is the area inherited by Ida Royall Hogan from her father, John P. Royall, per his will of 1898 and traditionally known as "Dogham."

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Section Photo List Page 10

Dogham  
Charles City County, Virginia

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**Photographs**

The following items of information are common to all photographs:

Name of Property: Dogham Farm  
Location: Charles city County, Virginia  
Location of Negatives: Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR)

1. View of exterior from the northwest  
Photographer: Scott Brooks-Miller, VDHR, November 1998  
Negative #: 17484
2. View of south front of original section of house  
Photographer: Scott Brooks-Miller, VDHR, November 1998  
Negative #: 17484
3. View of 1940s addition from the southeast  
Photographer: Scott Brooks-Miller, VDHR, November 1998  
Negative #: 17484
4. View of center hall in original section of house  
Photographer: Scott Brooks-Miller, VDHR, November 1998  
Negative #: 17484
5. View of parlor  
Photographer: Scott Brooks-Miller, VDHR, November 1998  
Negative #: 17484
6. View of dining room  
Photographer: Scott Brooks-Miller, VDHR, November 1998  
Negative #: 17484
7. View of flower room  
Photographer: Scott Brooks-Miller, VDHR, November 1998  
Negative #: 17484
8. View of flower room  
Photographer: Scott Brooks-Miller, VDHR, November 1998  
Negative #: 17484
9. View of grouping of outbuildings  
Photographer: John G. Zehmer, VDHR, April 1999  
Negative #: 17498
10. View of brickyard ruins  
Photographer: John G. Zehmer, VDHR, April 1999  
Negative #: 17498

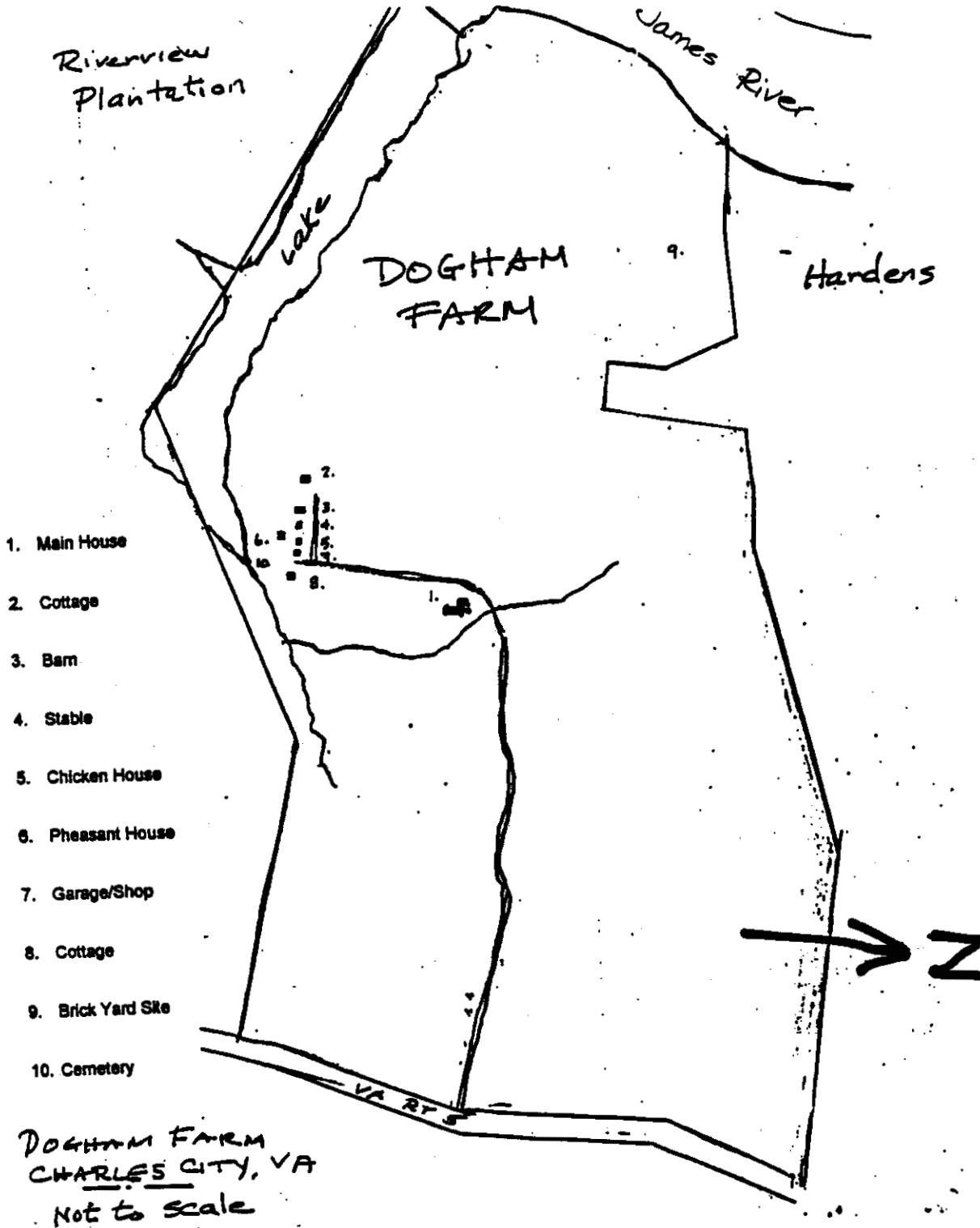


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Section Sketch Map Page 11

Dogham  
Charles City County, Virginia



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

77°15' 00" 301 302000-E 303 304 12' 30" 305 306  
37°22' 30"

4138000-N

Dogham Farm,  
Charles City Co., VA.

UTM References:

1. 18 301290 4137650  
4137
2. 18 301640 4137610
3. 18 301640 4137480
4. 18 301710 4137460
5. 18 301760 4137600
6. 18 302390 4137620
7. 18 302820 4137410  
4136
8. 18 302640 4136580
9. 18 302160 4136850
10. 18 301760 4136830
11. 18 301050 4137250

4135

