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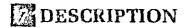
Form No 10-300 REV. (9 /77)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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FOR NPS USE ONLY

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TITLE		_			
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CONDITION

__DETERIORATED

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

X_EXCELLENT __GOOD

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X_ALTERED

X_ORIGINAL SITE

__MOVED

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Martin's Brandon Church is located at the junction of routes 10 and 1201 in Burrows-ville, Prince George County, in what is essentially a rural setting. The edifice was constructed in 1855-56 near the site of an earlier 18th-century frame structure.

The structure sits on a brick foundation, and the walls are constructed of brick covered with scored stucco painted pink. The present finish dates to a refurbishing of 1962. The main (east) entrance is contained within a gable-roof porch. The entrance consists of round-head batten double doors, original to the structure. The porch is approached by brick steps flanked by iron rails. Both the steps and the rails are recent additions. A secondary entrance is found on the south elevation in the bell The entrance also has round-head batten doors. In addition to the entrance, the tower has round-arch, stained-glass windows and louvred lancets in the belfry. The tower is covered by a flared pyramidal roof with a cross finial. Fenestration consists of both round-arch, multi-paned sash and casement windows as well as stainedglass windows. A small, round stained-glass window, that was removed from the earlier church and dates to 1845, is found on the north wall. That and the other stained-glass windows are later replacements. The east and west elevations have clasping buttresses which are also covered with scored stucco. A small brick chimney with a corbeled cap is at the northeast corner. The rear (north) wall was pierced for a hyphen that connects the church with the 1952-53 parish hall.

The church interior was refurbished in 1961 when the present carpeting and lights were installed. The sanctuary has undergone a number of alterations, the altar and reredos dating to 1963. The exposed roof truss and gallery are original features. The gallery with its finely carved rail contains slave benches as well as pews which are believed to be original. The altar reading desk dates to 1891 and the baptismal font to 1881. The church silver dates as early as 1655 and is still owned by the congregation.

The church cemeteries are located to the east and west of the church. The graves date to the 19th and 20th centuries. Of particular interest is the Smith family lot which retains its original cast-iron fence.

RCC

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property consists of three acres and includes the church, cemeteries, and a small portion of the churchynrd in the front (south) of the church within the limits of route 1201. The church is situated between two cemeteries that date to the late 19th and 20th centuries.

SIGNIFICANCE

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SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1855-56	BUILDER/ARCI	HITECT Attributed t Architects	o Niernsee and Neilson,

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Martin's Brandon Church, the fourth church of one of the oldest parishes in Virginia, exemplifies ecclesiastical architectural taste at the time of the revival of the Episcopal Church in Virginia. Attributed to the Baltimore architectural firm of Niernsee and Neilson, the present Tuscan-style church was consecrated in 1857 and stands across the road from the site of an earlier 18th-century frame church. A chalice and paten left to the congregation by a parishioner in 1656 are believed to be the oldest Communion silver in this country in continuous possession of the original parish.

The land on which the present church is situated was first patented in 1618 by Captain John Martin and called "Martin's Brandon." When the land was repatented in 1643 by John Sadler and Richard Quincey, the patent mentioned a glebe, indicating the presence of an established congregation. A court order established the parish in 1655, by which time the second house of worship erected on the original parish plantation was already in bad repair. The following year John Westrope bequeathed to the church its prized silver Communion chalice and paten as well as a sum of money and tobacco for the repair of the church. In 1703, when Prince George County was formed from Charles City County, Martin's Brandon Parish was enlarged by the inclusion of Westover and Weyanoke parishes south of the James River. The parish grew considerably, and a new frame church was erected in 1723. The last colonial church building of Brandon parish is believed to be the place where Colonel William Byrd met his men on his way to run the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina in 1728.

In Virginia, as elsewhere in America, the political revolution against the English government in 1776 also became an ecclesiastical revolution against the English church. Fully disestablished by 1784, the Church lost the most valuable source of income for its clergy in 1802 when the General Assembly vested the glebe farmlands and other colonial property of the Church in the state at large. The seizure of church property, which followed a long petition campaign by Baptists and Presbyterians in favor of confiscation and redistribution, resulted in the collapse of the parish system throughout the Diocese of Virginia. Martin's Brandon Church was no exception, and the church remained abandoned for many years.

By 1829 the Virginia Episcopal Church was well on its way to revival, due largely to the efforts of William Meade, Episcopal historian and reformer. Meade revived the church according to a deliberate plan which included the securing of an evangelical bishop for Virginia, the establishment of the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, and a conciliatory approach to other religious denominations. Through Meade's influence both before and after he became bishop in 1840, the church gradually returned to a position of prestige with renewed membership among the old families. It is not known exactly when the Brandon Church reopened. Vestry records indicate a building campaign in 1852-53, and services

EMMAJOR BIBLIOGRAPI				
Cocke, C.F. <u>Parish Lines of t</u> Library, 1964.	the Diocese of	Southern Virgini	ia. Richmond: V	irginia State
Holmes David Lynn In 1991	from March 1	7 01		
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ORGANIZATION			DATE	
Virginia Historic I	andmarks Commi	ssion	July 1980)
STREET & NUMBER 221 Governor Street	_		TELEPHONE	
CITY OR TOWN			(804), 786-3144 STATE	177
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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROP	ERTY IS INCLUDED I	N THE NATIONAL REG	ISTER DATE	
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CHIEF OF REGISTRATION				

FHR-8-300A (11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

FOR HORS USE ONLY RECEIVED DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Martin's Brandon Church, Prince George Co., Va.

CONTINUATION SHEET

#1

ITEM NUMBER 6, 8 PAGE 1

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

(2) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey 1968, 1975 State Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 221 Governor Street Richmond, Virginia 23219

8. SIGNIFICANCE

at the church are noted in the <u>Southern Churchman</u> throughout the 1850s. Bishop John Johns formally consecrated the present church building on November 8, 1857.

While the church's interior has undergone numerous modifications, the exterior remains in a good state of preservation. The attribution to Baltimore architects Niernsee and Neilson is based on a stylistic comparison of the church to documented examples of that firm's ecclesiastical works. A comparison with Spesutia Church, St. George's Parish, Harford County, Maryland, shows distinct similarities. Approximately the same size and proportions, both Tuscan-style churches feature the same gabled entry, clasping buttresses, rounded windows, and engaged bell tower. A Baltimore edifice, St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church, has a steeple similar to that found on Brandon Church. The firm's reputation was known to Virginia congregations through the Southern Churchman, which listed Niernsee and Neilson as the architects of Grace Church in Baltimore in its December 20, 1852, issue. J. Crawford Neilson's objituary mentions his designs for "many public and private buildings at Staunton, Va."², and his biographical notice in Men of Mark in Maryland (1882) calls attention to many prominent examples of his work in the Commonwealth, including the Richmond Tobacco Exchange and Robert E. Lee's Mausoleum.³

MTP/VDS/RCC

¹ Southern Churchman, Vol. XXII, #47.

²The <u>Sun</u> (Baltimore), December 20, 1900, p. 7, c. 6.

Men of Mark in Maryland, "City of Baltimore--J. Crawford Neilson," 1882, p. 334.

FHR-8-300A (11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

RECLIVED

FOR HORS USE ONLY

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

DATE ENTERED

Martin's Brandon Church, Prince George Co., Va.

CONTINUATION SHEET

#2

ITEM NUMBER

10 PAGE .

1

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - Verbal Boundary Description

extending about 100' E to NE corner of eastern cemetery; thence extending about 200' NE along NW cemetery line; thence extending about 250' SE along NE cemetery line to N side of route 1201; thence extending about 500' WSW along said side, then about 200' WNW along said side to point of origin.

