

VLR - 3/5/00
NRHR 5/11/00

Braehead, VDHR #111-0306
City of Fredericksburg, Virginia
OMB No. 1024-0018

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

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 Braehead
other names/site number Howison House; VDHR File No. 111-0306

2. Location

street & number 123 Lee Drive Not for publication _____
city or town Fredericksburg vicinity _____
state Virginia code VA county Independent City code 630 zip code 22401

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.)

[Signature] 3/29/2000
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

4. National Park Service Certification

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): _____

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Non-contributing
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 2 </u> buildings
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 3 </u>	<u> 2 </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

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic

Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic

Sub: Single Dwelling

Agriculture/Subsistence

Storage

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Mid-19th Century/Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation brick
roof asphalt shingles
walls brick
other wood

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

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

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

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

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or 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)

Architecture
Military History

Period of Significance 1858-1864

Significant Dates 1858
1862
1863
1864

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

_____ NA _____

Cultural Affiliation _____

_____ NA _____

Architect/Builder _____

George Mullen _____

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

=====
9. Major Bibliographical References
=====

(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
x State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
x Federal agency Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National
Military Park, 120 Chatham Lane,
___ Local government Fredericksburg, VA 22401
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: Dept of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Ave., Richmond VA 23221

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10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property 18.88 acres

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

Table with 4 columns: Zone, Easting, Northing, Zone, Easting, Northing. Rows include coordinates for zones 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, plus a reference to a continuation sheet.

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

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

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Jennifer Macomber / Gary Stanton
organization Mary Washington College date 29 June 1999
street & number 1301 College Avenue telephone 540-654-1313
city or town Fredericksburg state VA zip code 22401-5358

=====
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)

=====
Property Owner
=====

name Wesley Graham Stephens, Braehead Enterprises, LC

street & number P.O. Box 157

telephone 540-992-2817

city or town Troutville

State VA zip code 24175
=====

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 & 8 Page 1

**Braehead, 111-0306
City of Fredericksburg, Virginia**

Summary Description

Braehead is located in the Lee Drive Battlefield Park within the boundaries of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park in the City of Fredericksburg, Virginia. It is a two-story brick structure of Greek Revival style, nine bays in width, with a square principal massing and a dependent massing connected by a hyphen. The main house has a double-pile, side-passage plan with hipped-roofed entrance porticos on the east and west facades. Built in 1858 by John Howison, it has remained in the Howison family throughout its existence. Today, Braehead is a private residence that is also operated as a bed and breakfast. The property also contains two contributing sites—ruins of a worked stone icehouse and the chimney base of an antebellum quarter. There are also two non-contributing structures associated with the property, a woodshed and frame barn built in the 1930s.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Braehead is a double-pile, side-passage plan residence with a two-story kitchen dependency to the south connected by a one-story hyphen. The hyphen serves as a connecting passage and service wing between the dependency and the main part of the house. The dwelling on the north end of the building is two stories high over a full basement and is capped by a hipped roof. The east and west entrances have raised, hipped-roof entrance porticos with square columns and balustrades. The kitchen dependency, located on the south end of the ensemble is two stories with a high foundation allowing a walk-in basement on the south side. The dependency also has a hipped roof. The foundation is brick laid in five-course American bond. Four brick chimneys rise above the building; two interior-end on the north side, one interior-end on the west side of the dependency, and one central chimney on the hyphen. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles. The principal east facade is three bays wide, with six-over-six double-hung sash windows.

The Side Passage House

The east and west elevations of the dwelling are both three-bay facades with , six-over-six double-hung sash windows with flat wooden lintels, and concrete sills. All of the windows have two-paneled, wood-louvered shutters, with cast iron holdbacks. The east and north facades are clearly superior laid in Flemish bond, pressed brick with smooth white mortar joints. The entrance porticos are located on the south end of the east and west facades. Two brick piers support each, with ten wooden stairs leading up to a wood landing. The porticos have four square columns, two of which are engaged in the facade, supporting a low hipped roof and overhanging eaves and cornice. Each entrance has a large, four-panel door, paneled reveals, and a stone sill. Only the east elevation,

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however, has a four-light rectangular transom. A set of double-screen doors protects the main doors.

The principal block of the dwelling has a side-passage plan with double parlors. A dog-leg, open-string, bracketed staircase leads from the north wall of the side passage up to the second floor, while below a straight run staircase leads down to the basement. The brackets have a running wave ornamentation. The newel post is turned and surprisingly delicate for Greek Revival houses of the late 1850s. There is a round handrail and square balusters. The staircase and architrave molding in the passage are painted in faux graining to imitate mahogany. The spandrel is paneled. The basement and second floor have the identical plan of a side passage and two rooms of equal size.

The double parlors in the basement and on the first floor have a set of large pocket doors that allow the space to serve as one large room. On the first floor, the floor consists of tongue-and-groove stained heart pine boards of uniform width. The walls and ceiling are plastered. All the windows are recessed, and are framed by paneled reveals and a paneled apron below. The moldings are quirked cymas with birds-eye maple graining over the entire surface. All of the openings on the first floor, except the cellar door, are surrounded by classical architrave trim accented with corner block paterae. The trim has a wood grained faux finish, imitating birds-eye maple on the window casings in the parlors and sycamore on the door architraves in the parlors. All of the doors, including the large pocket doors, have four recessed panels and porcelain door knobs and keyhole covers. Both of the parlors have identical fireplaces and mantels. Each wooden mantel consists of broad chamfered pilasters, a plain frieze, and a molded shelf. A faux marble finish in either black or Portoro survives although it is badly crazed. The hearths are all slate.

The basement plan is the same as the first floor plan. The door and window surrounds are wood grained as on the first floor. The classical detailing, however, is not present. Both of the dining rooms have identical fireplaces. The surround is decorated in the same marbling effect as those on the first floor, but it is not as apparent. The chimney pieces have an arched entablature and short, wide engaged pilasters on either side of the fireplace with straight mantel shelves. In the west parlor, the fireplace has been closed off. There is a concrete hearth in the east parlor, and a slate hearth in the west parlor.

The second floor has two chambers and a side passage. The window and door surrounds are painted and lack classical detailing. The four-paneled doors are painted as well. There are identical fireplaces present in both of the rooms. They are very similar in style to the ones in the first-floor parlors. The surround of the fireplaces is painted white. The chimney backs have a plain entablature and an engaged pilaster on each side of the fireplace. The pilasters are plain in decoration. The marbling effect is not present, but both have slate hearths. Recently, the Stephens' have remodeled the second floor. Two bathrooms have been added in the side passage. They are divided by a

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framed, non-supporting partition wall. This wall also divides a window. The bathrooms in the hyphen are also recent renovations.

The dependencies

The hyphen is set back sixteen feet from the plane of the east facade of the house to add to the differentiation of the social and service areas of the dwelling. The hyphen has four bays with six-over-six double-hung sash windows at the basement level and nine-over-nine double-hung sash on the first story. The first-story windows have the same prominent concrete sills as the other windows on the facade, but the basement windows do not. The hyphen contains a longitudinal passage, three chambers, and two full baths on the first floor, and a passage, kitchen, and two smaller rooms in the basement level. One of the chambers originally had been two rooms, but the dividing wall was removed, making it one large room. The hallway of the hyphen leads to the dependency. The hall ends at a staircase that leads down to the kitchen, while another staircase leads up to the second floor. The kitchen dependency on the south end of the building is two bays wide with six-over-six, symmetrical, double-hung sash windows. All the windows have prominent concrete sills (replacements for earlier wooden sills) and two-paneled, wood-louvered shutters with hold backs.

The brick bond on the kitchen dependency and the hyphen is 5-course American bond. There is a distinct difference between the brickwork of the first and second stories. The second-story masonry is a darker red color, suggesting that different bricks were used in constructing the second-story.

Other resources on the property

South of the house is a non-contributing wood shed that serves as a storage area constructed in the 1930s. Southeast of the house are the contributing ruins of an icehouse that date from the period of the house's construction. Just down the hill from the remains of the icehouse is a large frame barn built in the 1930s and non-contributing. In the woods, further out from the house on the southwestern part of the property, is the chimney base of a nineteenth-century quarters which is a contributing resource.

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**Braehead, 111-0306
City of Fredericksburg, Virginia**

Statement of Significance

Braehead is architecturally significant for its exterior and interior architectural features. The house is a rare variation of the side-passage plan--double parlors with basement double dining rooms and with an attached service wing. Although this form is the dominant late antebellum floor plan in the City of Fredericksburg, the side-passage plan is rarely employed on rural estates in Spotsylvania County in that period. The interior retains the faux graining and decorative moldings of the Greek Revival in the late antebellum period and has remained little changed since it was built. Braehead is also significant for the prominent role it played during the Civil War, in the Battles of Fredericksburg in 1862, 1863, and 1864. The house was a reference point for both Union and Confederate troop movements along the southern end of the battlefield, frequently mentioned in battle orders and after action reports. General Robert E. Lee's headquarters, known today as Lee's Hill, was located on the plantation property associated with Braehead. Today, Braehead is the only nineteenth-century house surviving at the southern end of the Fredericksburg Battlefield.

Historical Background

Braehead, built in 1858, was the home of the Howison family.¹ The house was named for the Howison's' original home in Scotland.² Situated on the brow of a hill, the house overlooks the Rappahannock River. In 1852, John Howison acquired close to 1100 acres of land from John S. Wellford. The Braehead property occupied about 585 acres of this tract.³ When Howison purchased the property, there was a mill, known as Drummond's Mill, a sandstone quarry, as well as several outbuildings on the land. The outbuildings included an overseer's house, a brick slave quarters, and a brick barn. Howison tore down two brick structures built by John L. Wellford and constructed Braehead in their place. Some of the bricks used to construct the house were burnt on Howison's property, while the pressed brick for the north and east elevations of the principal massing was purchased from George Mullen, who owned a brick yard in Wellford's field.⁴ The stone for the door and window sills was quarried on his land as well. Howison operated a prosperous farm at Braehead; the 1860 United States Census recorded that he had animals valued at \$1200, and the land had produced 800 bushels of wheat, 1000 bushels of corn, and 1000 bushels of oats in the preceding year. He owned one slave and hired 13 others to work for him.⁵ Despite the quality of his holdings, John Howison was heavily indebted and financially struggling at the beginning of the Civil War.

In 1867, John Howison sold the property to his brother, Robert Reed Howison.⁶ Then in 1868, Robert Reed Howison conveyed the land to his wife, Mary E. Howison but he continued to act as the trustee.⁷ Between 1868 and 1950 the property was divided between the three children of Robert Reed Howison and Mary E. Howison. Helen J. Howison, Samuel Graham Howison, and

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Mary Howison, the children, all had a portion of the property, but each of their shares were further divided among Margaret Howison Smith, Mary Graham Howison, Nannie Howison Stephens, and Mary Howison.⁸ In 1981, Nannie H. Stephens obtained one-third interest in the property from Mary Graham Howison.⁹ Then in 1982, J. Brooks Smith received one-third interest from Margaret H. Smith.¹⁰ Three years later, in 1985, Wesley Graham Stephens received one-third interest in the property from J. Brooks and Bernice T. Smith.¹¹ In January of 1995, he received the other two-thirds interest from his mother, Nannie Watkins Howison Stephens.¹² In December of 1995, Wesley Graham Stephens, the current owner, divided the property among Trina A. Stephens and Sandra L. Stephens. Since Braehead is currently operating as a bed and breakfast facility, it is listed in the deed as Braehead Enterprises, LC.¹³

The house is significant today as a rural employment of an urban house form and for the integrity of the interior finishes. The double parlor with pocket doors that open to expand the entertaining spaces creates a need to create equivalent decorative treatment in each space. Braehead expands this flexibility to the double basement dining spaces and to the very wide passage (eleven feet), comparable to Fairview (VDHR 88-0012). The house also represents an unusual construction, not found in any other house in this region, that combined the principal massing of the house designed in Greek Revival style with Flemish bond, pressed brick facades facing north and east (towards Fredericksburg and the Rappahannock River), and a single hyphen and dependency designated for service built completely with stock bricks in common bond. This is evident on both the exterior as well as the interior of the house. On the first floor of the interior, all the door and window surrounds are accented with classical architraves with fine quality wood grain faux finish.

The fireplaces in the parlors are very finely ornamented with a painted faux marble finish. The wood surfaces in the basement and first floor have only received one layer of paint in the past 140 years.

Braehead is also significant because of its association with military history. It is the only house surviving at the southern portion of the Fredericksburg Battlefield. The house was located about three-fifths of a mile south of Hazel Run, and on the east slope of the heights stretching south from Lee's Hill. The house was a prominent landmark on the Confederate front line during the Battles of Fredericksburg in December of 1862 and May of 1863. During the 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg, Lee had his headquarters on the Braehead property at a point now called Lee's Hill, located northwest of the house. Both Generals Lee and Longstreet breakfasted at Braehead before the battle began.¹⁴ The divisions of Hood and Pickett, of the First corps, were located along the front of Lee's Hill between Hazel Run and Deep Run, which is the area where Howison's property was located.¹⁵ In June of 1863, Howison's property was occupied by members of Confederate General E. A. Perry's brigade. There were rifle-pits dug near the Howison house and along the railroad

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below. Braehead supplied over \$5,000 worth of supplies to the Confederate troops between September of 1861 and July of 1863.¹⁶ In May of 1864, the Union Army took control of Braehead, causing much destruction. The house also served as a hospital for Union soldiers.¹⁷ Evidence of Civil War graffiti survives in two places in the house. There are initials of a soldier carved in one of the window surrounds in the west parlor on the first floor and the name, D. H. Dickinson, Co. G. 22^d N.Y. Cavalry. May 26th 1864, penciled in the plaster wall in the basement level of the hyphen. Through all the abuse resulting from the Civil War, Braehead remains in much of its original condition.

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Notes

- ¹Spotsylvania County Land Records, 1859.
- ²N.M. Deadrick, "Braehead" (Fredericksburg: Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Society, 1983), 130, typewritten.
- ³Spotsylvania County Deed Book, OO, 31 December 1852, 143.
- ⁴Quoted from Mary Howison in Noel G. Harrison, *Fredericksburg Civil War Sites, The Virginia Civil War Battles and Leaders Series*, vol.2 (Lynchburg: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1995), 230. See also United States Census of Manufacturing, 1860. Schedule 5: Products of Industry in the Town of Fredericksburg, During the Year ending 1 June 1860, page 2.
- ⁵Noel G. Harrison, *Fredericksburg Civil War Sites, The Virginia Civil War Battles and Leaders Series*, vol.2 (Lynchburg: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1995), 229-30.
- ⁶Spotsylvania County Deed Book, SS, 25 March 1867, 323.
- ⁷Spotsylvania County Deed Book, SS, 20 July 1868, 423. The same deed is recorded in Fredericksburg in Deed Book X, page 481, signed 20 July 1868, but entered 24 August 1876.
- ⁸Spotsylvania County Deed Book, 152, 6 September 1950, 448.
- ⁹City of Fredericksburg Will Book, V, 10 April 1981, 261-263.
- ¹⁰City of Fredericksburg Will Book, W, 30 September 1982, 132.
- ¹¹City of Fredericksburg Deed Book, 197, 13 September 1985, 291.
- ¹²City of Fredericksburg Will Book, 31, 13 January 1995, 448.
- ¹³City of Fredericksburg Deed Book, 285, 28 December 1995, 611-19.
- ¹⁴Harrison, 230. The documentary sources for the event of the breakfast meal of Lee and Longstreet are Mary Howison, niece of John Howison in "Childhood Memories of Braehead and the Battle of Fredericksburg." and R. K. Charles, a Confederate soldier in "Events in the Battle of Fredericksburg." *Confederate Veteran*, XIV(February, 1906) p. 66.
- ¹⁵Clement Evans, ed., *Confederate Military History* (Wilmington: Broadfoot Publishing Co., 1987), 366.
- ¹⁶Harrison, 232.
- ¹⁷*Ibid.*, 230.

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**Braehead, #111-0306
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Bibliography

Primary Sources

- Charles, R. K., "Events in the Battle of Fredericksburg." *Confederate Veteran*, XIV. p. 66.
City of Fredericksburg Will Book V, 10 April 1981, 261-263.
City of Fredericksburg Will Book, W, 30 September 1982, 132.
City of Fredericksburg Deed Book 197, 13 September 1985, 291.
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City of Fredericksburg Deed Book 285, 28 December 1995, 611-619.
R. K. Charles, "Events in the Battle of Fredericksburg." *Confederate Veteran*, XIV:2 (February, 1906) pp. 65-68.
Howison, Mary. "Childhood Memories of Braehead and the Battle of Fredericksburg." Typescript, Collection of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Fredericksburg, Virginia. n.d.
"New House on Old Willis Site." *Virginia Herald* (11 August 1858), p. 2.
Spotsylvania County Deed Book OO, 31 December 1852, 143.
Spotsylvania County Deed Book SS, 25 March 1867, 323.
Spotsylvania County Deed Book SS, 20 July 1868, 423.
Spotsylvania County Deed Book, 152, 6 September 1950, 448.
Spotsylvania County Land Records, 1859.
The War of the Rebellion or Official Record, Series I, Vol. XXI, pp. 637, 1129; Vol. XXV/1, p. 839; Vol. XXV/2, pp. 354, 356, 392, 403; Vol. XXVII/3, p. 14.

Secondary Sources

- Deadrick, N.M. "Braehead." Spotsylvania County W.P.A. Historical Inventory. Volume I. Richmond, Va: Works Progress Administration of Virginia, 1935-3?. Pp. 130-133. Typewritten.
Evans, Clement, ed. *Confederate Military History*. Wilmington: Broadfoot Publishing Co., 1987.
Harrison, Noel G. *Fredericksburg Civil War Sites*. The Virginia Civil War Battles and Leaders Series, vol. "Historic Architectural Survey Report of Spotsylvania County, Virginia." Manuscript Final Report prepared by Traceries for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and Spotsylvania County, 1996. p.190.
Mansfield, James Roger. *A History of Early Spotsylvania*. Orange: Virginia, Green Publishers, 1977.
Trina A. Stephens. "Twice Forty Years of Learning: An Educational Biography of Robert Reed Howison (1820-1906). Ph.d. Thesis. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1998.

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**Braehead, #111-0306
City of Fredericksburg, Virginia**

Verbal boundary description

The boundaries of the proposed property are found on Tax Map A10, Section 123, City of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes all of the surviving historic resources associated with Braehead.

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Section Photographs Page 10

**Braehead, #111-0306
City of Fredericksburg, Virginia**

All photographs are of:

Braehead

Location: City of Fredericksburg

Jennifer Macomber, photographer

Location of negatives: Department of Historic Resources, 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond,
VA 23221.

DATE: September 1997

VIEW OF: Principal facade of house; northeast oblique; view looking southwest

NEG NO: 17620: 4

PHOTO 1 Of 17

DATE: September 1997

VIEW OF: Driveway and house; northwest oblique; view looking southeast

NEG NO: 17620: 5

PHOTO 2 Of 17

DATE: September 1997

VIEW OF: Principal east elevation; view looking northwest

NEG NO: 17620: 12

PHOTO 3 Of 17

DATE: November 1997

VIEW OF: Wood shed south of house; view looking southeast

NEG NO: 17619: 7

PHOTO 4 Of 17

DATE: November 1997

VIEW OF: Barn on property; southeast of house; view looking southeast

NEG NO: 17619: 11

PHOTO 5 Of 17

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Braehead, #111-0306
City of Fredericksburg, Virginia

DATE: November 1997

VIEW OF: Ruins of icehouse; southeast of house; view looking southeast

NEG NO: 17619: 8

PHOTO 6 Of 17

DATE: November 1997

VIEW OF: Ruins of chimney of tenants' quarters; southwest of house; view looking southwest

NEG NO: 17619: 3

PHOTO 7 Of 17

DATE: November 1997

VIEW OF: Side passage in house; first floor; view looking west

NEG NO: 17619: 13

PHOTO 8 Of 17

DATE: November 1997

VIEW OF: Staircase in side passage; first floor; view looking north

NEG NO: 17619: 14

PHOTO 9 Of 17

DATE: September 1997

VIEW OF: Double parlors (west parlor in foreground); first floor; view looking northeast

NEG NO: 17620: 20A

PHOTO 10 Of 17

DATE: September 1997

VIEW OF: Fireplace in east parlor; first floor; view looking north

NEG NO: 17620: 16A

PHOTO 11 Of 17

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Section Photographs Page 12

Braehead, #111-0306
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DATE: September 1997

VIEW OF: Detail of classical architrave and corner block paterae; doorway from side passage to east parlor; first floor; view looking north

NEG NO: 17620: 18A

PHOTO 12 Of 17

DATE: September 1997

VIEW OF: Doorway from side passage to east parlor; first floor; view looking north

NEG NO: 17620: 17A

PHOTO 13 Of 17

DATE: November 1997

VIEW OF: Faux-finished paneled reveal and apron; west parlor window; first floor; view looking west

NEG NO: 17619: 23

PHOTO 14 Of 17

DATE: November 1997

VIEW OF: Fireplace; west parlor; basement; view looking north

NEG NO: 17619: 19

PHOTO 15 Of 17

DATE: November 1997

VIEW OF: Graffiti from Civil War soldier carved in wall; hyphen; basement; view looking west

NEG NO: 17619: 21

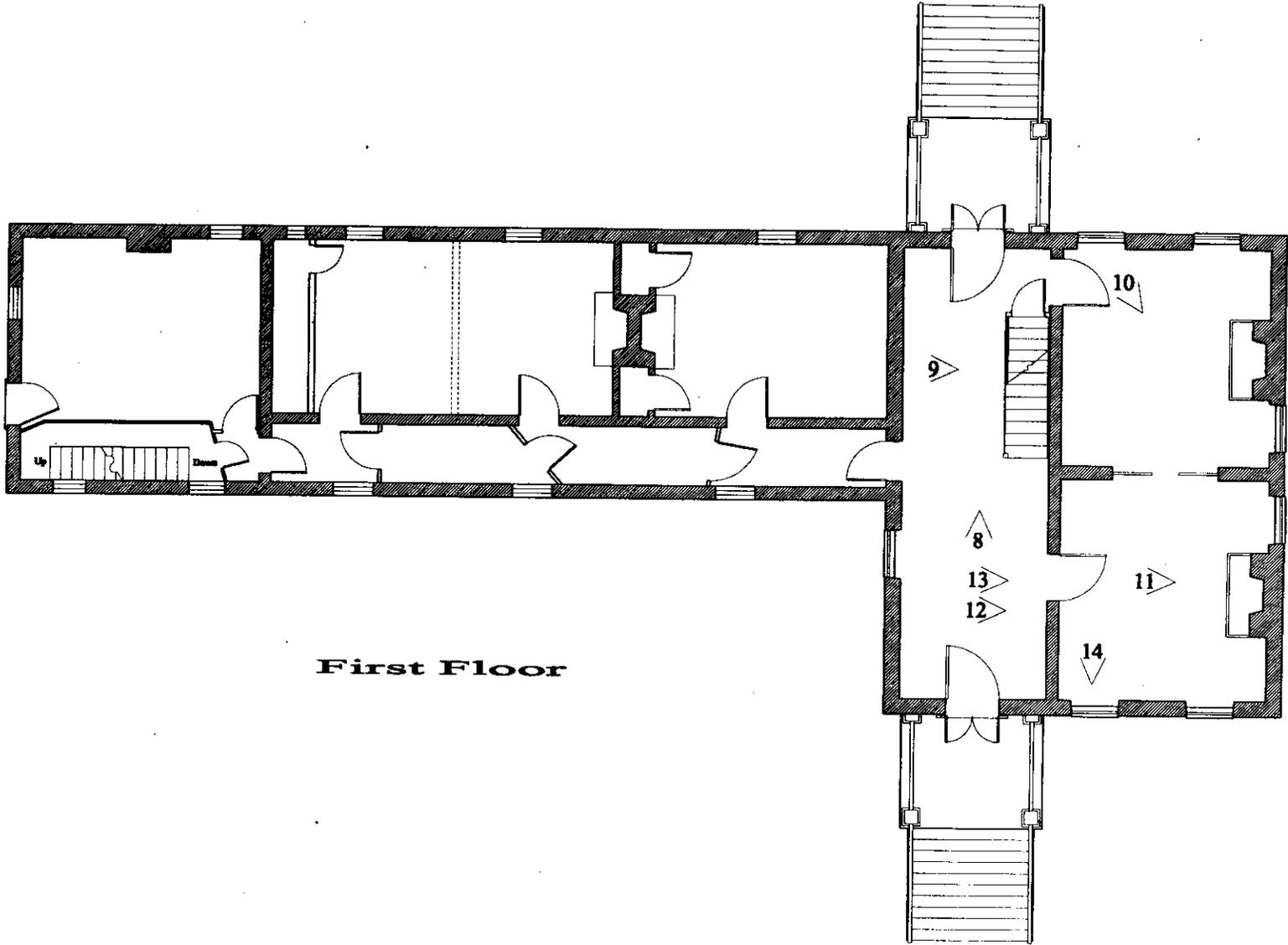
PHOTO 16 Of 17

DATE: September 1997

VIEW OF: East chamber; second floor; view looking northeast

NEG NO: 17620: 23A

PHOTO 17 Of 17



First Floor

1/4" = 1'



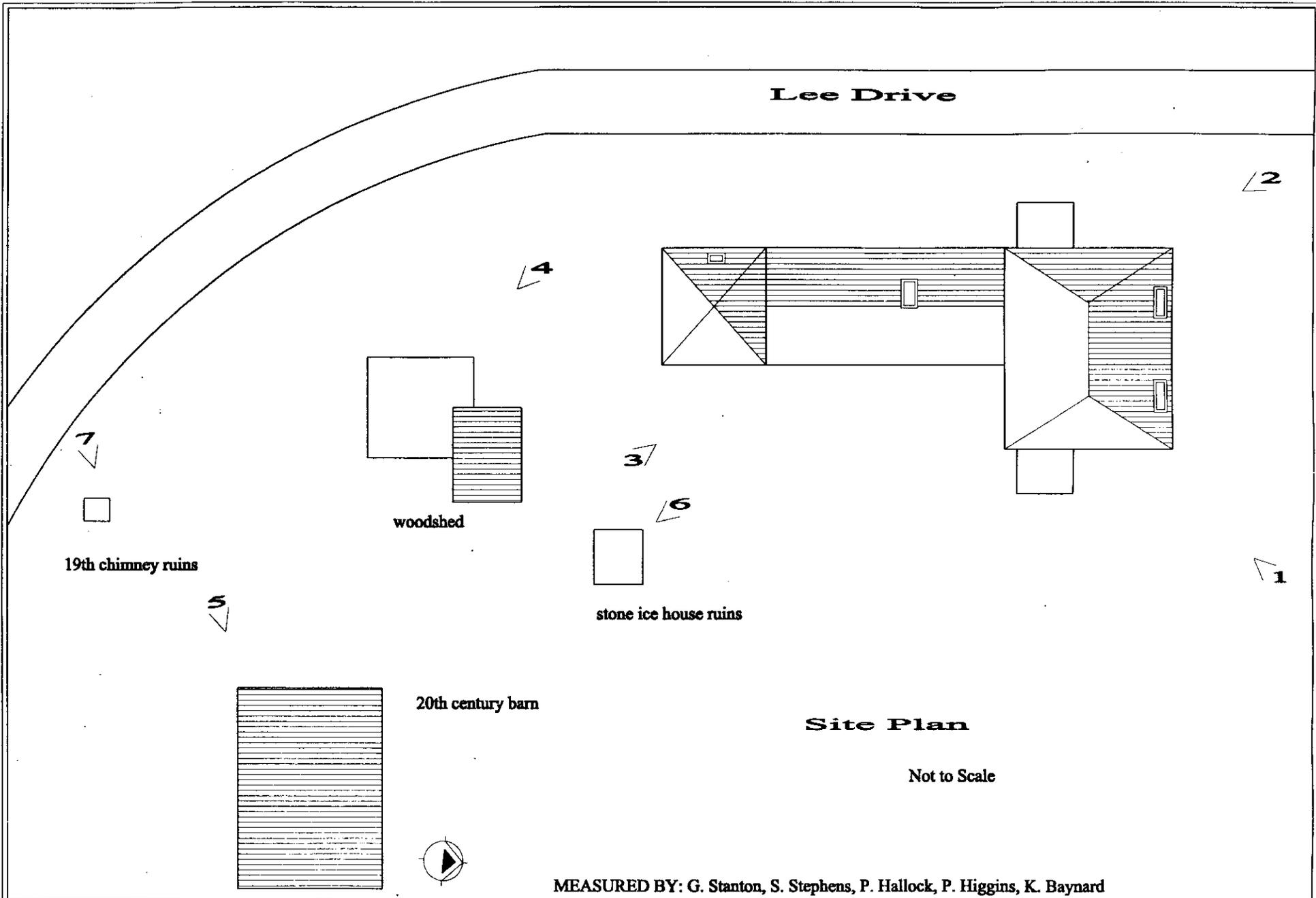
MEASURED BY: G. Stanton, S. Stephens, P. Hallock, P. Higgins, K. Baynard, M. Branch, B. Strobridge, P. Hayas

MARY WASHINGTON COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Braehead
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Gary Stanton
1 July 1999

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1



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Gary Stanton
15 July 1999

SHEET NUMBER
2

