

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only

received JUL 30 1979

date entered SEP 2 1980

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Durazno Plantation

and/or common

2. Location

S of Jones Creek off TX 36

One mile south of State Highway 36 at end of
street & number unmarked private drive not for publication

city, town Jones Creek mic. vicinity of congressional district 22

state Texas code E048 county Brazoria code 039

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. Percival T. Beacroft, Jr.

street & number Rosemont Plantation

city, town Woodville vicinity of state Mississippi 39669

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Brazoria County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Angleton state Texas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records Texas Historical Commission

city, town Austin state Texas

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Brazoria County was one of the first in Texas to be systematically settled by Anglos. During the 1830's, its fertile level land and semi-tropical climate allowed an agricultural lifestyle comparable to the one prevalent in the older Southern states, from where its first residents hailed. Although agribusiness and oil refining have changed the landscape, the vegetational and topographic setting of Durazno Plantation is strongly reminiscent of its ante-bellum heyday.

Durazno Plantation was first settled during the late 1840's. At that time, it consisted of several simple buildings serving residential and farm functions. Much of the original complex has been demolished over the years; other elements remain either intact or as incorporated into the later house. Two structures known to have been connected by the later construction are a plantation office and the detached kitchen. Built in a style typical of early colonies, the office was a one story structure with three fireplaces, wood shingle roof, and a six-bay inset porch. Investigation during the repair of the present kitchen revealed that the original was of logs. Another log building, used for living space, was located east of the office near the cistern. An old photo indicates it was covered by weatherboards and boards-and-battens, and was pierced by 6/6 windows. This house has been removed. Still remaining from the ante-bellum period unaltered is a brick gatepost, once half of a pair, and a brick cistern. A log carriage house, later used as a smoke house, still stands on the property as a storage shed, but was covered with weather boards early in this century. The log construction is clearly visible on the interior. Once a prominent feature, but now evident only from brick chimney ruins, was a string of approximately 12 slave cabins. The last surviving cabin was described as a one room structure built around 4 live oaks or bois d'arc timbers sunk in the ground and with framing placed around them. A door and window faced south, another door pierced the north wall. A fireplace occupied the west wall. The room measured approximately 10'x10' and the floor was about 12" off the ground. It burned in 1959, shortly after its restoration.

The main house dates from 1909. Extant structures formed the base for what became a typical early twentieth century farmhouse. It is a one story frame house, covered with clapboards and painted white. The hip roof is covered with asbestos shingles. The main entrance, facing south toward the gate, was moved to the north facade. The former entrance porch was enclosed with screening. What had been a porch at the rear of the house was completely enclosed to form a hall. Its brick floor attests to its earlier function. A four bay porch extends from there.

Many other features express the almost organic evolution the Durazno house has undergone. Most of the windows are 2/2 double hung sash, except for the 6/6 and one small casement in the kitchen, which are the only visible reminders of the old log kitchen hidden in the walls. On the east facade, metal casements delineate another recent porch enclosure. Door sizes vary,

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including an exceptionally wide back door that dates from the plantation office building, and a typical Victorian pocket door. The interior plan also is highly irregular, but forms a comfortable and liveable space.

Many associated structures besides the aforementioned log shed, cistern, and gatepost occupy the nominated property. Just north of the house is a rusted syrup kettle, possibly left from the sugar processing period. To the northeast are 3 small nondescript barn outbuildings constructed in the twentieth century. Another frame shed lies approximately 150' southwest of the house. To its north is a frame playhouse, built in the same moderate late Victorian style as parts of the main building. A Carpenter Gothic church completes the group. Also white frame, it features pointed arch windows and a separately roofed entryway. Built in about 1900 in nearby Perry's Landing, the Second Presbyterian Church was moved onto the Durazno property during the 1940's. Although an unusual addition to the farmstead, the church building appears natural in its setting, since the materials and scale are comparable to the house. It is used for storage.

The final elements contributing to the Durazno property's significance is a slave cemetery, located approximately 225 meters northwest of the house. Buried there are members of the Hobbs, Edwards, and Hardaman families, all of whom served the Bryans. Descendants of the slaves have pointed out the unmarked site. Reconnaissance by a professional archeologist indicated they are correct. Judging from ground cover, rodent activity, and other clues, an estimate of 1000 square meters can be made for the site's extent. It is further threatened by additional pipelines, which already cross the cemetery.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
	<input type="checkbox"/> invention			

Specific dates 1828, 1840's, 1909 **Builder/Architect** William Joel Bryan

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Durazno Plantation was one of the earliest and most important plantations of the state's colonial period. It was the place Stephen F. Austin, the "Father of Texas," dreamed of taking his fiancée, diarist Mary Austin Holley, to settle, and was developed by Austin's nephew, William Joel Bryan. He and many other members of the Bryan family, raised at or associated with Durazno, went on to contribute their talents in various fields. Although the home no longer appears as the original, the farmstead's good state of preservation offers unique opportunities for further archeological and architectural investigation.

The plantation was part of a 7 1/3 league grant of land to Stephen F. Austin from Mexico dated May 31, 1828. He intended to deed 200 acres of the Durazno tract, next to the more developed Peach Point settlement, to his cousin Mary. She identified it in her diary of 1835-38 as the "paradise on earth" where she and Stephen would build their home after their marriage. His untimely death in 1836 crushed that dream. The property's first appearance by name ("Durazno" means "peach" in Spanish) in legal documents dates from 1847 in a deed from Emily M. Perry (Austin's sister) to her son William Joel Bryan.

Bryan was born in 1815 in Missouri and moved to Texas in 1831, settling in Brazoria County in 1832 as a farmer. In 1835 he served in the Brazoria County volunteers in the Texas Army and was with his famous uncle during the siege of Bexar. He traveled with Sam Houston in the army's retreat across Texas but was ill at the time of the battle of San Jacinto. In 1840 Bryan married Lavinia Perry and settled at Durazno Plantation. He developed it as a thriving cotton and cattle center. Sugar processing was a major industry in the area at the time, and Durazno also profited from that crop. Durazno was dubbed the "Hub" by newspaperman Oscar Nation to denote its position in the county. The Bryans were the parents of seven children, four of whom served in the Confederate Army. At his own expense, Bryan fed the Confederate troops stationed at the mouth of the Brazos. In 1865 he granted the Houston and Texas Central Railroad a right-of-way through his land in Brazos County, and the townsite which was projected was named in his honor. He later gave the town of Bryan financial assistance and helped establish its bank. One of his dreams was the development of a deep-water port at the mouth of the Brazos. He was an active member of the Texas Veterans Association until his death in 1903. Descendants remember him as a crusty humorous gambler, like many early plantation owners. During his residence at Durazno, he was the acknowledged leader of the large Austin/Bryan/Perry clan.

William Joel Bryan's brothers shared his prominence. Guy Morrison Bryan was an ambitious politician, serving in the Texas Legislature, U.S.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Handbook of Texas, Texas State Historical Association, 1952.

J.P. Bryan, "The Texas Diary of Mary Austin Holley, 1835-38", Texas Quarterly, vol. VIII, p. 108.

Deed Records of Brazoria County.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property approx. 129

Quadrangle name Jones Creek

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	5	2	6	1	5	0	5	3	2	0	5	8	7	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

B

1	5	2	6	1	7	3	5	3	2	0	5	0	9	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

C

1	5	2	6	1	1	3	5	3	2	0	4	9	4	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

D

1	5	2	6	0	8	8	9	3	2	0	5	7	2	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

E

Zone	Easting			Northing										

F

Zone	Easting			Northing										

G

Zone	Easting			Northing										

H

Zone	Easting			Northing										

Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property is enclosed by a polygon as drawn on the attached USGS quadrangle map. The polygon ABCD contains all known historic and archeological resources and encourages maintenance of a proper context.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lissa Anderson, Coordinator of Nominations

organization Texas Historical Commission date July 17, 1979

street & number P.O. Box 12276 telephone 512-475-3094

city or town Austin state Texas 78711

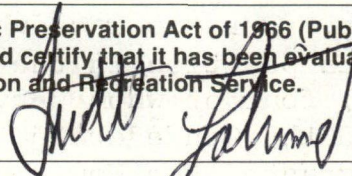
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

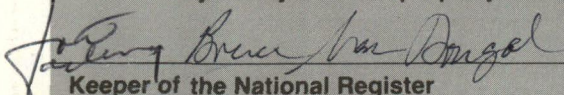


title State Historic Preservation Officer

date July 18, 1979

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


Keeper of the National Register

date 9-2-80

Attest: Beth Grosvener

date 8/27/80

Chief of Registration

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Congress, and as Texas' representative at the Trans-Mississippi Headquarters in Marshall. Moses Austin Bryan followed a military and clerical career, accompanying Stephen F. Austin as secretary to Saltillo, Mexico and interpreting for the post-battle conference between Sam Houston and Santa Anna, besides performing less exotic battle duties. Evidently, the older brother's remaining on the family farm and maintaining the agricultural base allowed him to keep his title of clan leader in contrast to his brothers more spectacular accomplishments. The three were close companions, and presumably spent many good times together at Durazno.

The plantation remained in the Bryan family until 1928. During that period, it underwent various alterations and additions, the most extensive being the transformation of the main buildings into a twentieth century farmhouse. R.E.L. Stringfellow owned the property until the 1940's; his wife continued ownership until the early 1970's, when it passed to Mrs. Stringfellow's nephew Percival Beacroft Jr. Mr. Beacroft's mother Pollye lives at Durazno and maintains the property well.

Although the site no longer appears as an ante-bellum plantation, the amount of historic fabric remaining intact is considerable. The original office building and kitchen wing are still contained within the present house, and offer additional architectural research opportunities. The absence of intrusive new construction makes the entire house environs available for archeological investigation to determine the location and nature of outbuildings, slave cabins, and the slave cemetery. The archeological record will add depth and detail to a reconstruction of plantation life on the Texas Gulf Coast.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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Unpublished monograph by Hallie Bryan Perry, on file at THC.
Unpublished monograph by Percival Beacroft, Jr., on file at THC.
Interviews between Mr. Beacroft and J.P. Bryan, Mrs. R.E.L. Stringfellow,
Mr. Stephen S. Perry, Van Randon, Obie Hobbs, Rogers Rossaw.
Various dates.
Interviews between Lissa Anderson and Pollye Beacroft (March 16, 1979)
and Percival Beacroft, Jr. (July 17, 1979).

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Durazno Plantation 10 1
CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER PAGE

Boundary justification:

Inclusion of a large amount of property in the nominated land is advisable primarily because the extent of historic archeological remains is not known. As indicated on the site plan, the edges of the slave cemetery and slave cabins ruins area are not exactly determined. Remains of slave cabins are believed to extend to the eastern limits of the Beacroft property, and possibly beyond. It is quite likely that additional artifacts will be found in other areas not yet investigated, due to the plantation's long and prominent history. Although an ostensibly arbitrary boundary, it encloses a maximum of potential sites that may contribute more archeological data. Allowance for a proper environmental context is also crucial for Durazno Plantation's maintenance of significance. Because of increased commercial activity in the general vicinity, the large acreage is recommended to help retain the present ambiance. All the property nominated was part of the original plantation.

Property Durazo Plantation

State W. (Virginia) Working Number 7.30.79.1805

80004081

TECHNICAL

Photos 14
Maps 1+1+1

CONTROL

OK 7.30.79

~~the~~ Neither the house nor the complex look the same as they did, but I think the nomination makes a good case for eligibility under criteria D. Call for info - see Hold sheet. 9/26/79. Sketch map rec'd 10/23. The state did not send a better VBD; only a justification of acreage and the arbitrary nature of the boundaries.

accept
Grossman
10/31/79

HISTORIAN

However, since the boundaries would be arbitrary anyway, and since one corner (NW) can be fairly accurately located in the real world, and since the placement of the other 0.7M pts follows from that, I think we can accept it as is in this case - I do not think we should make a general practice of accepting VBDs on boundary justifications. I'd like to see what an archaeologist + arch. hist. have to say about this.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

No real archeological info. Should have potential if slave cabin remains, etc exist undisturbed. No justification for entire area - see parcels in areas that seem to me to be the extent of known resources.

NEAREST COMMENT BY BUSH.

The major significance of this property is historical/archaeological; the period when it achieved significance is 1828-1903, according to the information in the nomination. But the ~~building~~ buildings on the site have changed so extensively since 1903 - by expansion, new construction, demolition, and even moving of the church onto the property - that case for eligibility needs to be made in terms of criterion D, or in terms of overall value of the site - slave cemetery, general configuration of plantation insofar as it's still visible. I think they've made an adequate case for a marginal nomination + would accept.

Arch. Historian

HAER

Accept Inventory _____
O'Connell
3/6/80 Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

accept
Grossman
8/27/80

BRANCH CHIEF

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION IS MINIMALLY ACCEPTABLE. DEFENSE IN TERMS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL IS INADEQUATE BUT SINCE BOUNDS ARE ARBITRARY ~~ESTABLISHED~~ AND HISTORICAL ACREAGE IS MOST SETTING BOUNDS WITH ARCHEOLOGY IN MIND IS NOT UNREASONABLE.

ACCEPT
Mike Deegan
9-2-80

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____
Federal Register Entry 2.3.81

Send-back _____
Re-submit _____

Entered SEP 2 1980

Property

Durazzo Plantation

State

W. (Brazoria)

Working Number

7.30.79.1805

80004081

TECHNICAL

Photos

14

Maps

1+1+1

CONTROL

OK 7.30.79 PL

HISTORIAN

Neither the house nor the complex look the same as they did, but I think the nomination makes a good case for eligibility under criteria D. Call for imp - see Hold sheet. 9/26/79. Sketch map rec'd 10/23. Site - state did not send a better VBD; only a justification of acreage and the arbitrary nature of the boundaries.

accept
Grossman
10/31/79

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

However, since the boundaries would be arbitrary anyway, and since one corner (NW) can be fairly accurately located in the real world, and since the placement of the other UTM pts follows from that, I think we can accept it as is in this case - I do not think we should make a general practice of accepting UTM's on VBD's on boundary justifications. I'd like to see what an archaeologist + arch. hist. have to say about this.

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

The major significance of this property is historical/archaeological; the period when it achieved significance is 1828-1903, according to the information in the nomination. But the buildings on the site have changed so extensively since 1903 - by expansion, new construction, demolition, and even moving of the church onto the property - that case for eligibility needs to be made in terms of criterion D, or in terms of overall value of the site - slave cemetery, general configuration of plantation insofar as it's still visible. I think they've made an adequate case for a marginal nomination + would accept.

Arch. Historian

HAER

Accept

Inventory

O'Connell

3/6/80

Review

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

accept

Grossman

8/27/80

BRANCH CHIEF

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION IS MINIMALLY ACCEPTABLE. DEFENSE IN TERMS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL IS INADEQUATE BUT SINCE BOUNDS ARE ARBITRARY AND HISTORICAL ACREAGE IS MOST SETTING, BOUNDS WITH ARCHEOLOGY IN MIND IS NOT UNREASONABLE.

ACCEPT

MARK DEYAL

9.2.80

KEEPER

National Register Write-up

Send-back

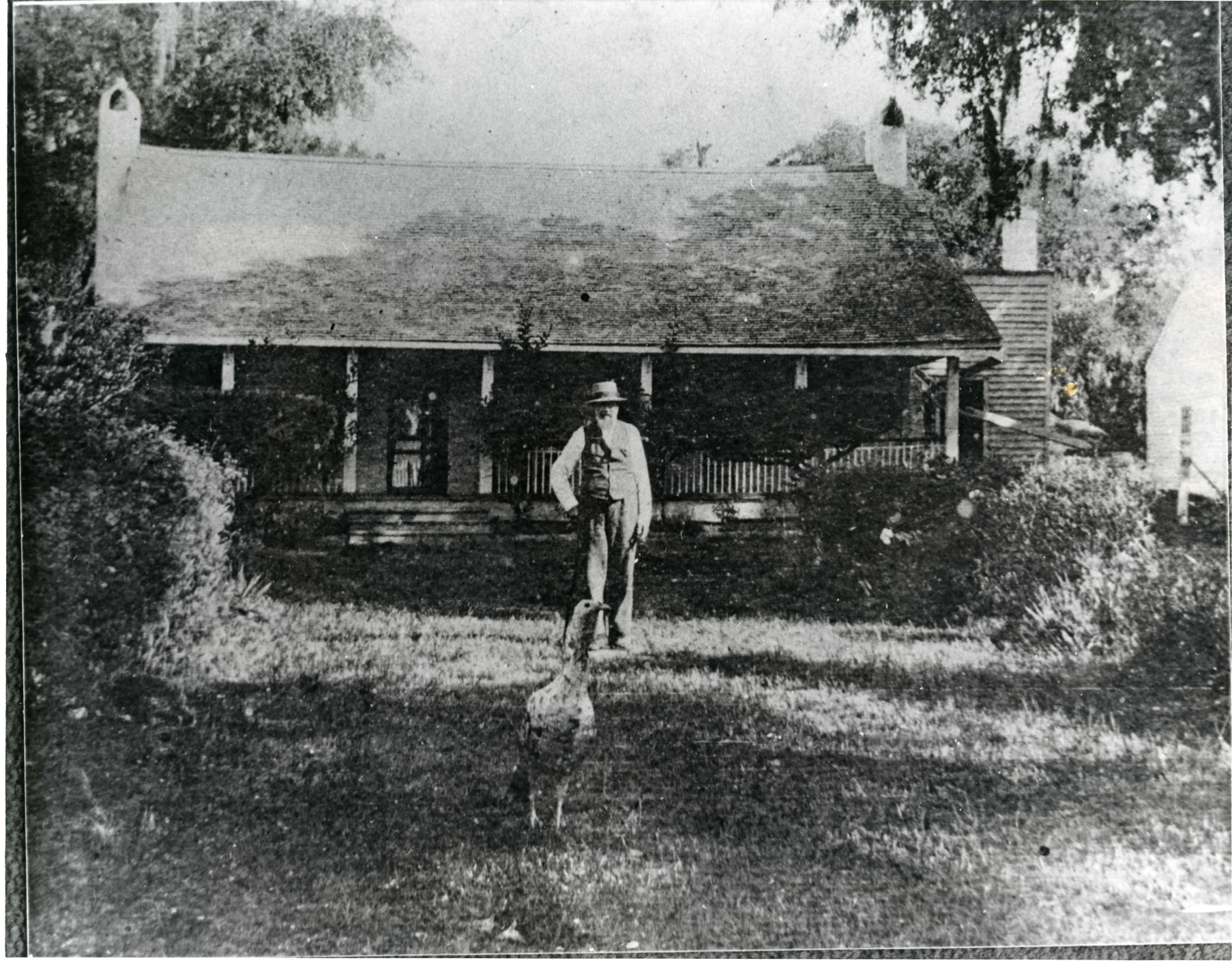
Entered

Federal Register Entry

2.3.81

Re-submit

SEP 2 1980



Durazno Plantation
Jones Creek, Brazoria County, Texas

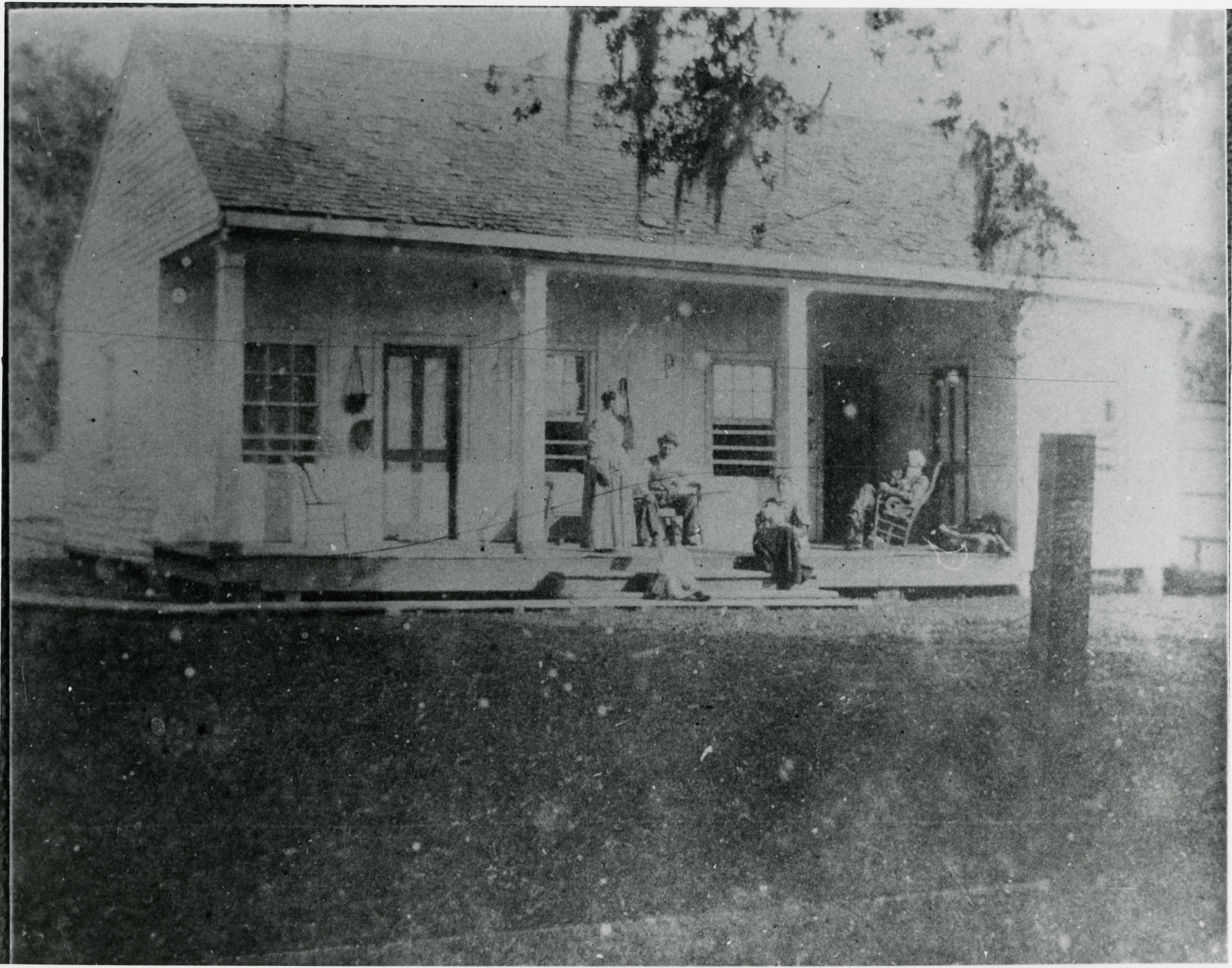
Photo courtesy of Pollye Beacroft, copied
by Texas Historical Commission. Date
unknown, probably approx. 1890.

South facade of plantation office, with
William Joel Bryan at center.

Photo #1/14

JUL 30 1979

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Durazno Plantation
Jones Creek, Brazoria County, Texas

Photo courtesy of Pollye Beacroft, copied by
Texas Historical Commission. Date unknown.

Log house covered with weatherboards and
boards-and-battens. South facade.

Photo #2 ~~1/4~~

JUL 30 1979

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Durazno Plantation
Jones Creek, Brazoria County, Texas

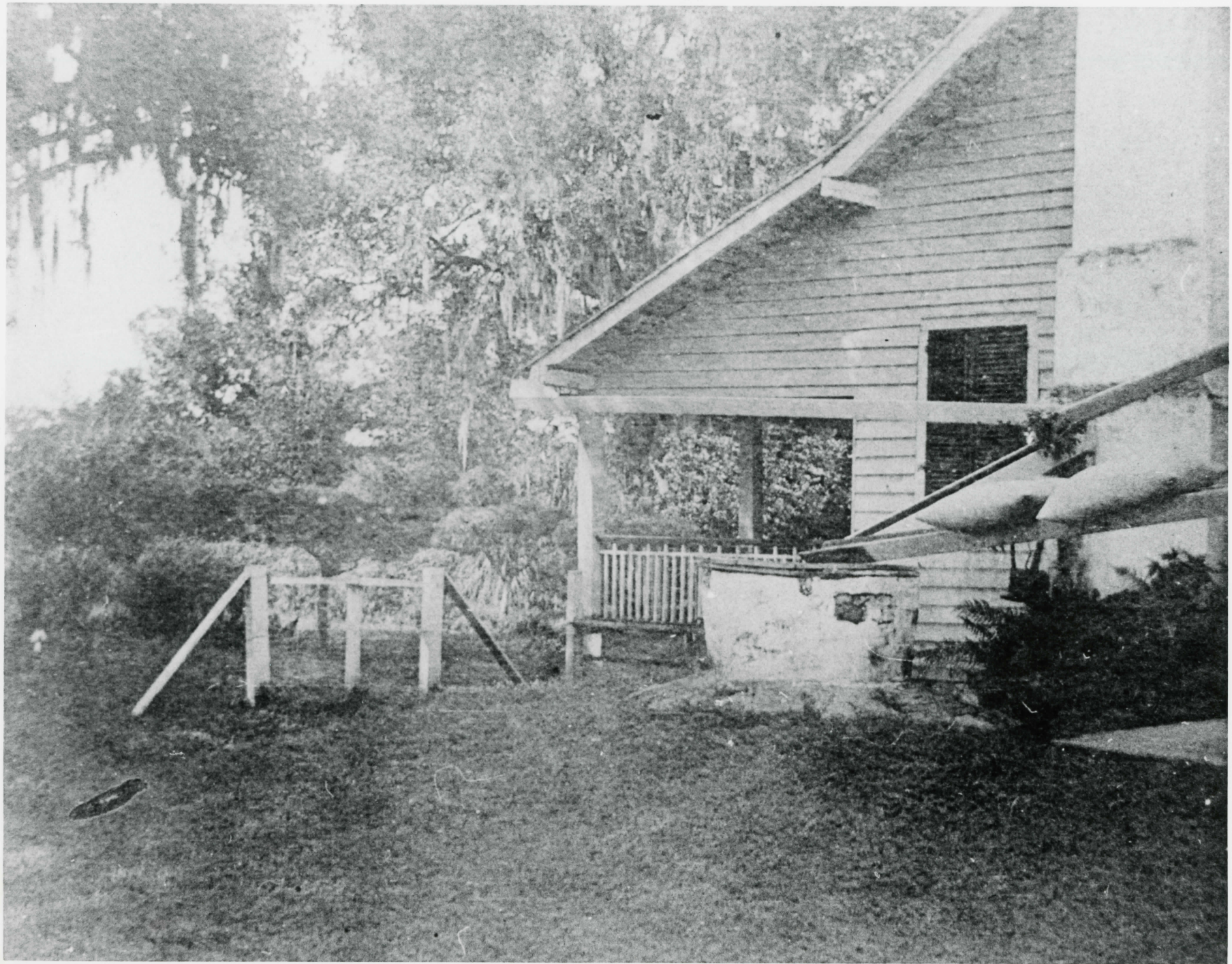
Photo courtesy of Pollye Beacroft, copied by
Texas Historical Commission. Date unknown,
pre-1909.

West facade of plantation office.

Photo #3 / 14

JUL 30 1979

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Durazno Plantation
Jones Creek, Brazoria County, Texas

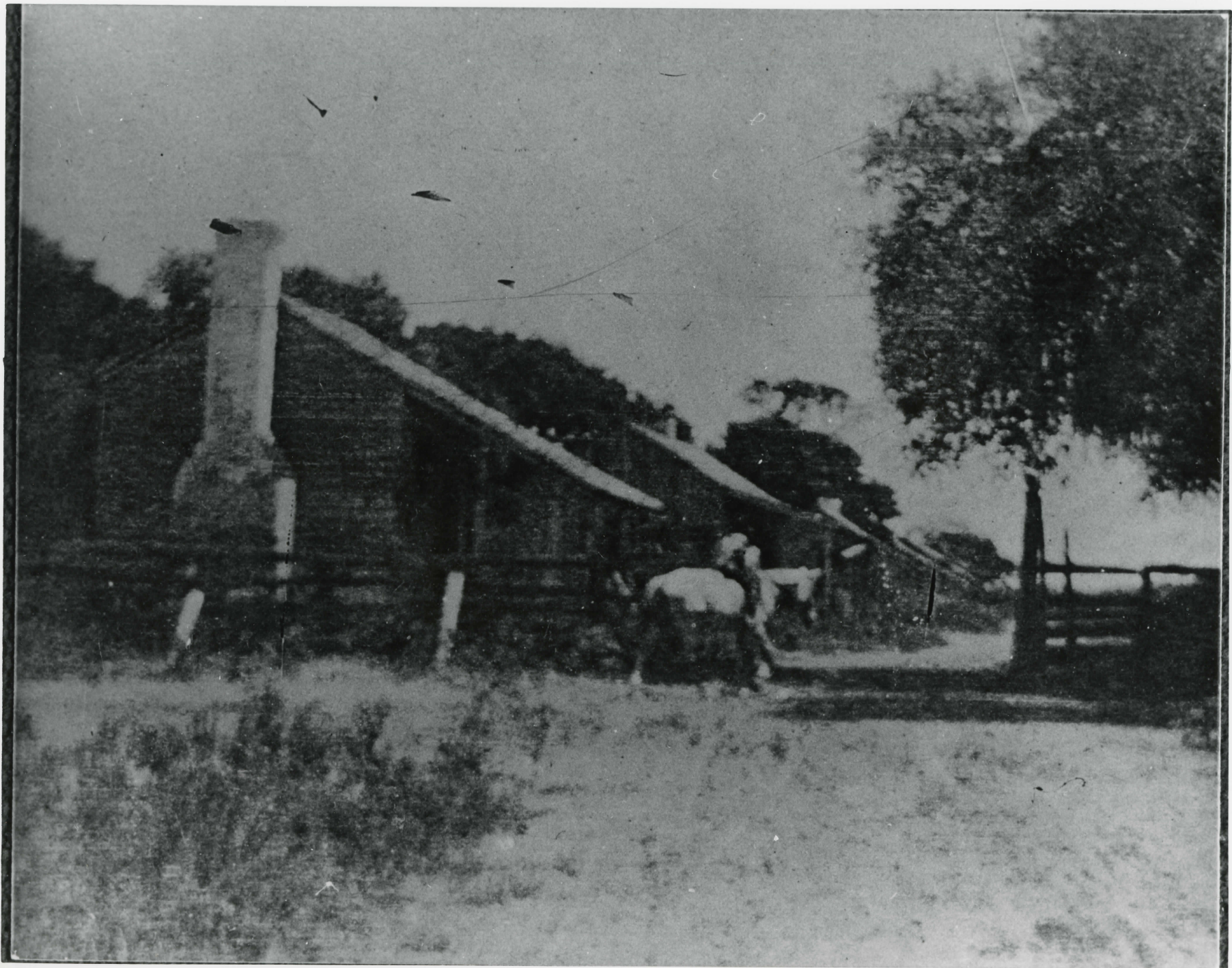
Photo courtesy of Pollye Beacroft, copied by
Texas Historical Commission. Date unknown,
pre-1909.

Southeast corner of plantation office.

Photo #4

JUL 30 1979

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Durazno Plantation
Jones Creek, Brazoria County, Texas

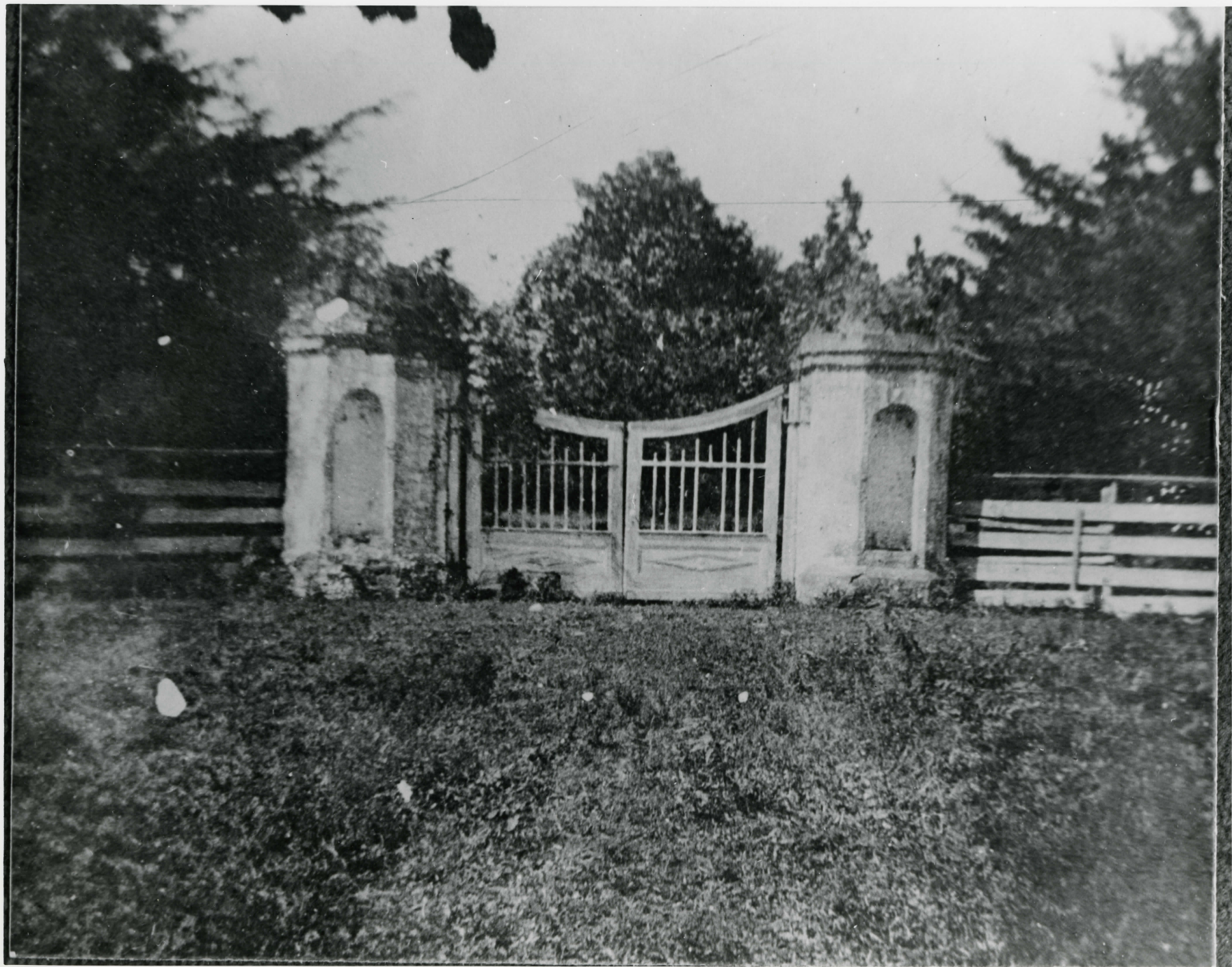
Photo courtesy of Pollye Beacroft, copied by
Texas Historical Commission. Date unknown.

Slave cabins to east of main buildings.

Photo #5/14

JUL 30 1979

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Durazno Plantation
Jones Creek, Brazoria County, Texas

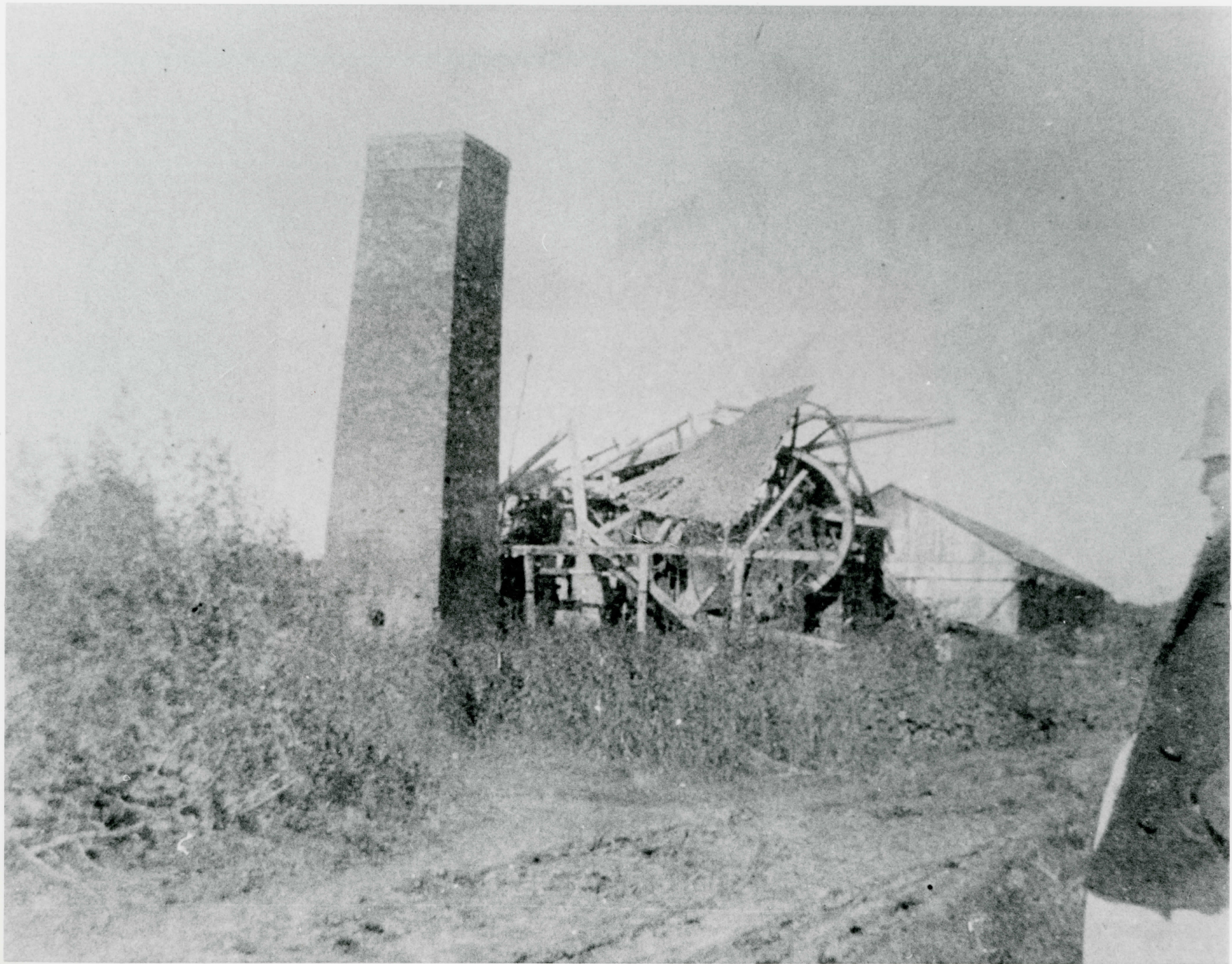
Photo courtesy of Pollye Beacroft, copied by
Texas Historical Commission. Date unknown.

Gate to south of main buildings.

Photo #6/14

JUL 30 1979

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Durazno Plantation
Jones Creek, Brazoria County, Texas

Photo courtesy of Pollye Beacroft, copied by
Texas Historical Commission. Date unknown.

Sugar mill; exact location on property
unknown.

Photo #7/14

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Durazno Plantation
Jones Creek, Brazoria County, Texas

Photo by Mike Yancey, Texas Historical
Commission, 1976

North elevation of main house.

Photo #8/14

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Durazno Plantation
Jones Creek, Brazoria County, Texas

Photo by Mike Yancey, Texas Historical
Commission, 1976

Northeast oblique, showing kitchen wing on
left with casement.

Photo #9/14

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Durazno Plantation
Jones Creek, Brazoria County, Texas

Photo by Mike Yancey, Texas Historical
Commission, 1976

Southeast oblique of main house, showing
enclosed porch remaining from plantation
office.

Photo #10/14

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Durazno Plantation
Jones Creek, Brazoria County, Texas

Photo by Mike Yancey, Texas Historical
Commission, 1976

Southwest oblique of main house, showing
early 20th c. additions.

Photo #11/14

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Durazno Plantation
Jones Creek, Brazoria County, Texas

Photo by Mike Yancey, Texas Historical
Commission, 1976

Second Presbyterian Church building, southeast
oblique.

Photo #12/14

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Durazno Plantation
Jones Creek, Brazoria County, Texas

Photo by Mike Yancey, Texas Historical
Commission, 1976

Remainder of brick gatepost to south of
main house.

Photo #13/14

JUL 30 1979

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Durazno Plantation
Jones Creek, Brazoria County, Texas

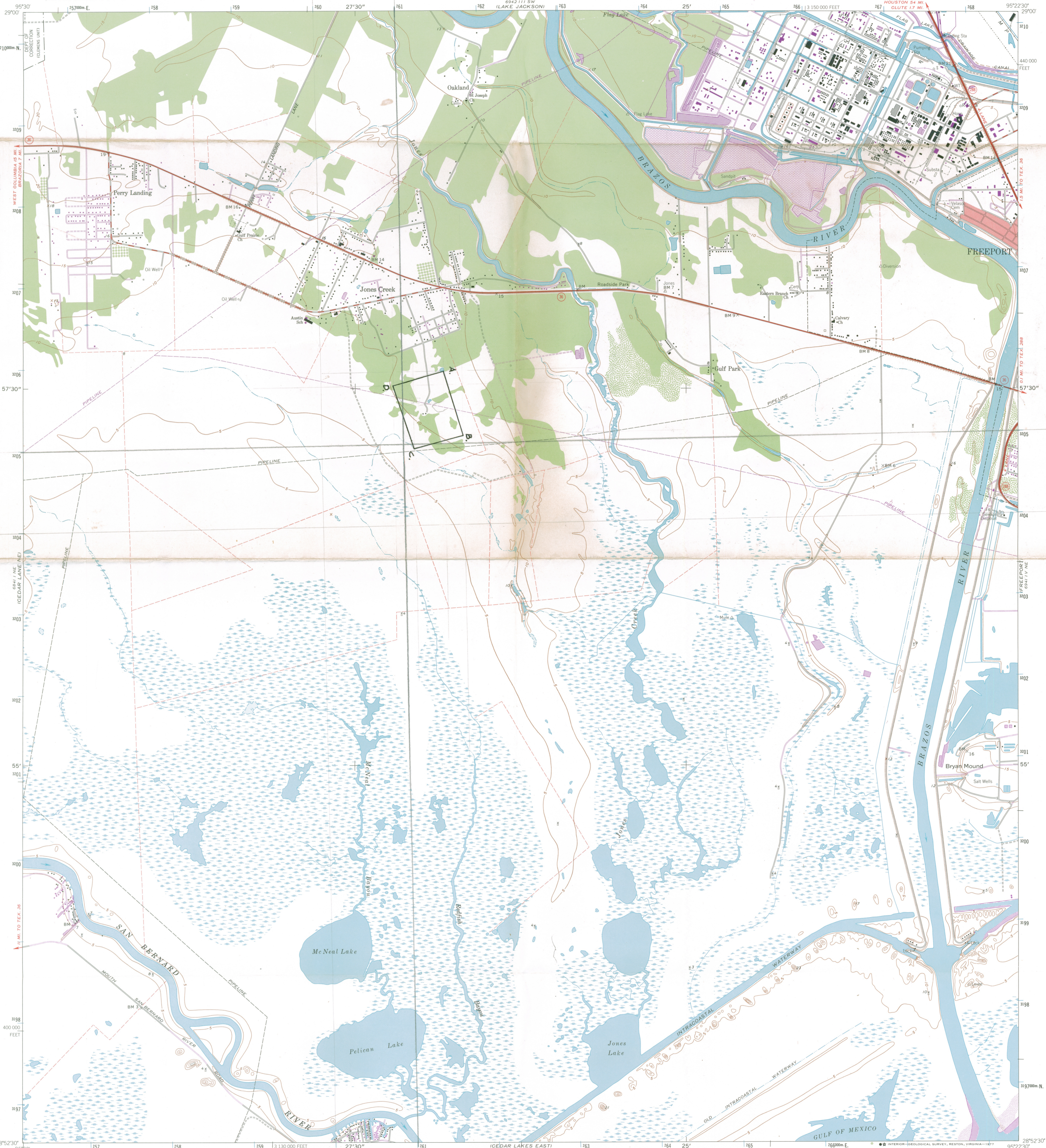
Photo by Mike Yancey, Texas Historical
Commission, 1976

Interior of storage shed, showing formed
log construction.

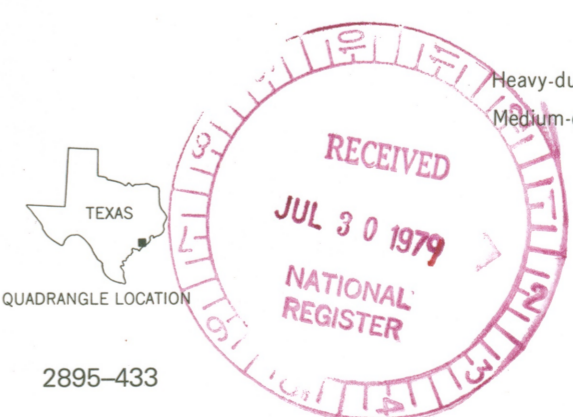
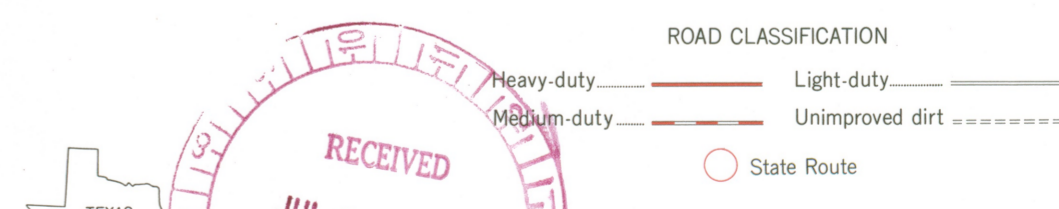
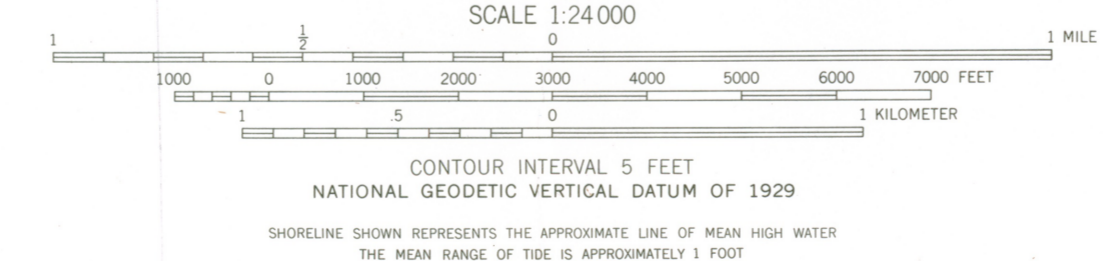
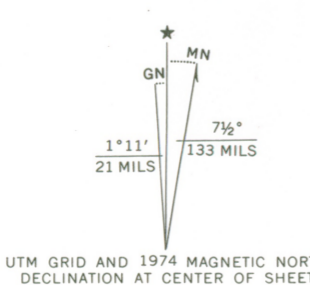
Photo #14/14 - JUL 30 1979

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DURAZNO PLANTATION
JONES CREEK, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS
UTM REFERENCES:
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C. 15/261135/3204940 D. 15/260861/3205120



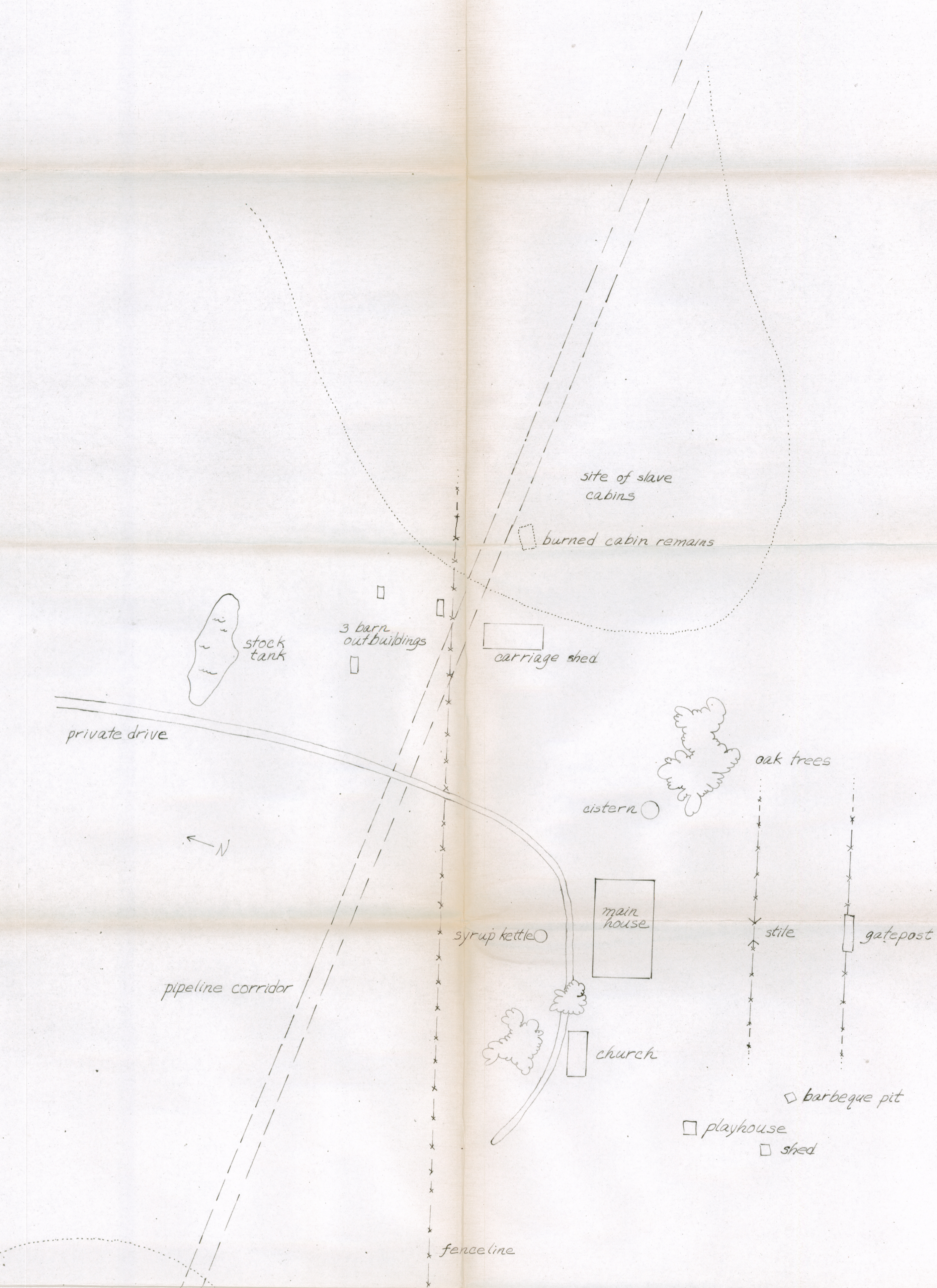
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, USCE, and Tennessee Valley Authority
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1962. Topography from 1:24 000-scale AMS map of
Jones Creek quadrangle. Original map by photogrammetric methods and
planetable surveys 1943. Revised 1963
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, south central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1974. This information not field checked



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

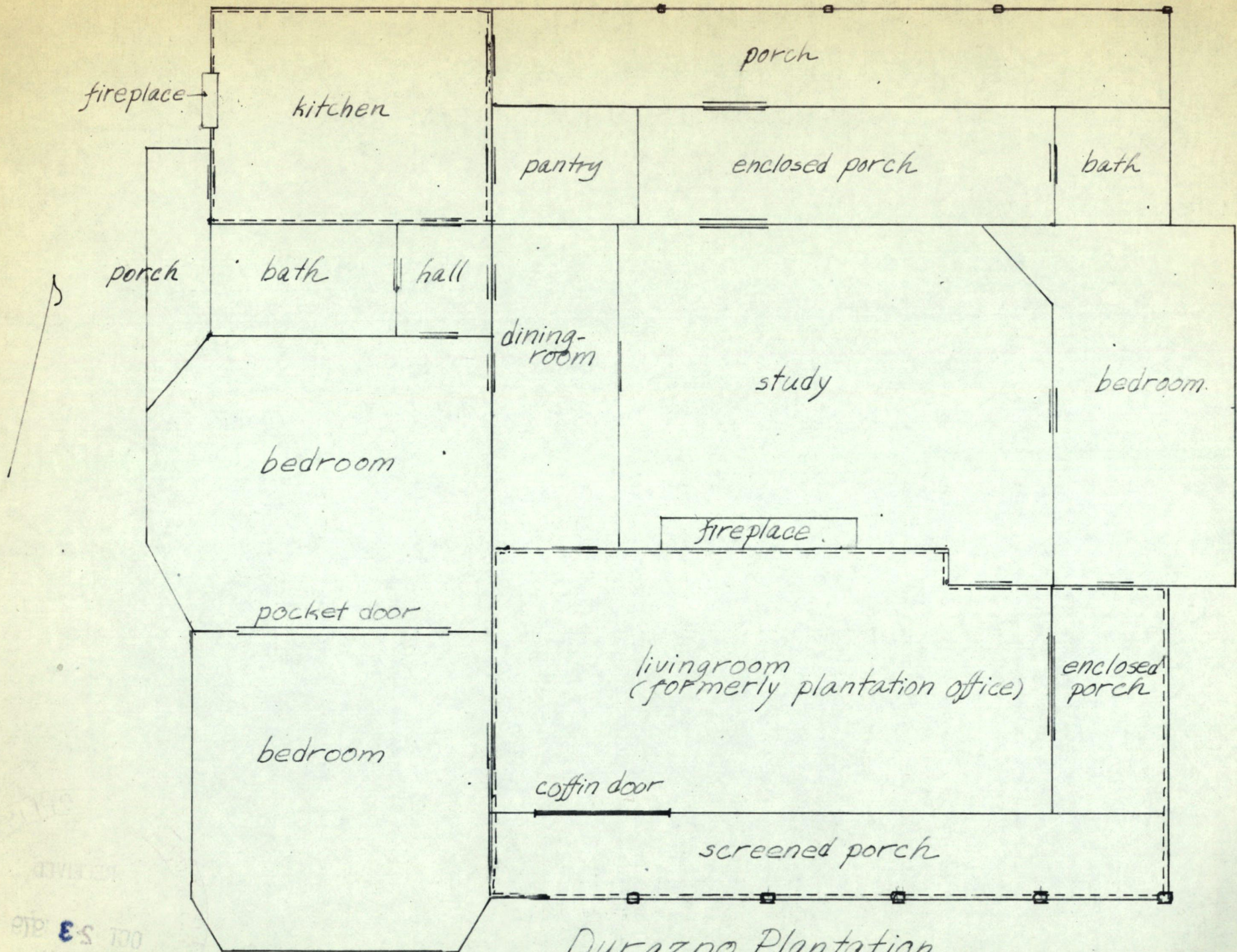
JONES CREEK, TEX.
N2852.5-W9522.5/7.5
1963
PHOTOREVISED 1974
AMS 6941 IV NW—SERIES V882

SEP 2 1980



Durazno Plantation
 Jones Creek, Brazoria County, Texas
 Site plan
 Relationships are accurate. No scale.
 Fences continue into underbrush.





Durazno Plantation
 Jones Creek, Brazoria County, Texas
 Floor plan, Measurements approximate
 --- original plantation buildings

ES 100



SEP 2 1980

NAME OF PROPERTY Durango Plantation STATE TX

Date Information Requested/Date Put in "Hold" Drawer: 9/26/79

Date to Be Pulled from "Hold" Drawer: 10/26/79
(30 Days from Date Requested)

Information Requested From: Lissa Anderson

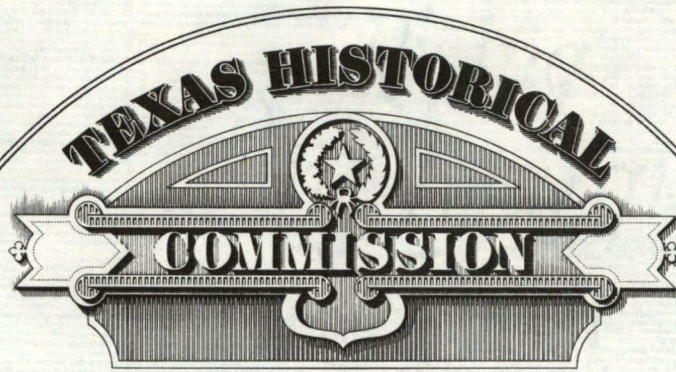
Information Requested/Reason Nomination Is Being Held:

sketch maps : 1) site plan
2) house

more specific VBD

Beth Groves
Reviewer

TRUETT LATIMER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



P. O. BOX 12276
AUSTIN TEXAS 78711

October 18, 1979

Dear Beth:

Enclosed is the additional material you requested for the Durazno Plantation nomination: site plan, floor plan, and boundary justification.

Please let me know if you need more information. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lissa Anderson", is written over a horizontal line.

Lissa Anderson
Director of Survey and Nominations
National Register Programs in Texas

Enclosure

Ms. Beth Grosvenor
National Register Review Staff
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Pension Building
440 G Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20243

The State Agency for Historic Preservation



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Sir:

Enclosed for the attention of the Bureau are two copies of the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the [illegible] in [illegible] State. The nomination was prepared by the [illegible] and is being submitted to the Bureau for review and comment.

I would be glad to provide you with more information if you are interested.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

Director, Bureau of Land Management
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20250

Enclosure



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE TEXAS

Date Entered SEP 2 1980

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Staacke Brothers Building	San Antonio Bexar County
de la Pena, Silverio, Drugstore and Post Office	Rio Grande City Starr County
Durazno Plantation	Jones Creek Brazoria County

Also Notified

Honorable John G. Tower
Honorable Lloyd Bentsen
Honorable Henry B. Gonzalez
Honorable E. (Kika) de la Garza
Honorable Ronald E. Paul

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Truett Latimer
Executive Director
Texas State Historical
Commission
P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

NR BYERS/msd 9/17/80

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.

HISTORICPRESENT

1909 house
office
kitchen
gateposts
log house
carriage house
slave cabins (12)
brick cistern

1909 house w/ office + kitchen
brick gatepost
brick cistern
log carriage house (smokehouse) = shed
chimneys from slave cabins
3 20th C. barns
frame shed
playhouse
church (c. 1900; moved to site, 1940's)
used for storage
slave cemetery

ALTERATIONS TO HOUSE

door changed, S → N
entrance porch enclosed (now the rear)
former rear porch enclosed as hall + porch added
double-hung windows
E porch enclosure w/ metal casements
roof (formerly gabled) now hipped