

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Palmer-Marsh House

AND/OR COMMON

Palmer-Marsh House

2 LOCATIONSTREET & NUMBER east side of Main Street, just south of junction with Carteret
Street (Route 92)

__ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Bath

__ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

STATE

North Carolina

CODE

037

COUNTY

Beaufort

CODE

013

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

__DISTRICT

BUILDING(S)

__STRUCTURE

__SITÉ

__OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC

__PRIVATE

__BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

__IN PROCESS

__BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED

__UNOCCUPIED

__WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES: RESTRICTED

__YES: UNRESTRICTED

__NO

PRESENT USE

__AGRICULTURE

__COMMERCIAL

__EDUCATIONAL

__ENTERTAINMENT

__GOVERNMENT

__INDUSTRIAL

__MILITARY

MUSEUM

__PARK

__PRIVATE RESIDENCE

__RELIGIOUS

__SCIENTIFIC

__TRANSPORTATION

__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

State of North Carolina (Division of Archives and History, Historic Sites Section)

STREET & NUMBER

109 East Jones Street

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

North Carolina

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Beaufort County Courthouse, Registry of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

North Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

1962

FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Division of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington 20540

STATE

District of Columbia

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Palmer-Marsh House, built c. 1744, stands on the eastern side of Main Street near its intersection with Carteret Street (State Route 92) in Bath, North Carolina. The house is located one block above Bath Creek, a tributary of the Pamlico River, which was the source of Bath's prosperity as a commercial port during the first half of the 18th century. It is sited with its western end toward the street, front elevation facing south, and surrounded on the remaining three sides by lawns defined by white picket fences.

The Palmer-Marsh House is a two-story frame and clapboard building set on a brick-faced foundation above a full stone basement. Its attic story is covered by a gabled roof, marked at the eaves by a box cornice with returns. Windows are 9/9 double-hung sash with paneled blinds. The entrances, one in each of the four elevations, consist of paneled doors, slightly recessed, with simple molded surrounds. The major exterior feature of the house is the double chimney which rises at its eastern end. Laid in English bond, this massive structure is seventeen feet wide and four feet thick at its base; its two-story pent contains a small, tiled-floored closet at each level, each of them lighted by a 6/3 sash window. A second massive chimney with sloping weathering is located at the rear of the northwest corner of the house. The low shed room which abuts this chimney contains the entrance to the basement kitchen and root cellar, whose stone walls were constructed from ships' ballast.

Exposed structural framing outlines the plastered interior walls of the Palmer-Marsh House (the summer beam measures more than 50 feet in length). The main entrance, located at the center of the seven-bay southern facade, opens into a wide, floor-through center hall which also served as a dining room. A second entrance, at the center of the three-bay western facade (street side) gives access to the single wide room which occupies all of the first floor to the left of the hall. This room was used as a store by the first owner of the house, Michael Coutanch, and later as a parlor; according to local tradition, it also served as a council room on those occasions when North Carolina's colonial assembly convened in Bath. To the right of the hall are two equal-sized rooms, a sitting room, also known as the "ladies parlor," and Col. Palmer's study, which has a separate entrance on the eastern end of the house.

A quarter-turn stairway rises from the rear of the center hall; its handrail and balusters are constructed from four native woods--cedar, cypress, pine, and poplar. On the second floor of the house are five bedrooms: two on the eastern side which duplicate the plan of the sitting room and study below; two smaller rooms on the front side of the house; and a spacious master bedroom which occupies the western end of the floor above the store/parlor. The stairway continues to the attic story, which contains three small chambers, probably used as servants' quarters.

The Palmer-Marsh House was "modernized" somewhat during the 19th century; however, elements dating from that period were removed in the restoration of the house carried out in 1960-62. The major portion of the fabric of the house, including the wide-board heart-of-pine floors, is original. Only a few of the current items of furniture, most of them small pieces, are historically associated with the Palmer-Marsh House but all are appropriate to a building of its period and pretension.

A map of Bath drawn by Claude Joseph Sauthier in 1769 indicates that Col. Palmer's

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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1744 BUILDER/ARCHITECT not known

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Palmer-Marsh House, built in Bath c. 1744, is one of North Carolina's oldest extant houses and an excellent and well-preserved example of a substantial colonial town house designed for both residential and commercial purposes. Significant features of the two-story frame and clapboard building are the large first floor room which spans its western end (used as a store, a parlor, and possibly as a council room) and the massive brick double chimney which rises at its eastern end. Though "modernized" somewhat during the 19th century, the house was completely restored in 1960-62; the major portion of its fabric is original. Now owned by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Historic Sites Section, the Palmer-Marsh House is open to the public throughout the year.

Historical Background

The Palmer-Marsh House was erected c. 1744, during the prosperous era when the town of Bath was the Center of government and chief port for North Carolina. Its first owner was Michael Coutanch, a French merchant who had moved to Bath from Boston. Coutanch served as a commissioner for Bath and was elected the town's representative to North Carolina's colonial assembly.

Some twenty years after it was constructed, the house was acquired by Robert Palmer, Esq., who was Bath's leading citizen until he moved to New Bern in 1771. A native of Scotland, Palmer had come to North Carolina and Bath in 1753 with a commission naming him Collector in the Port of Bath. In 1764 Palmer was appointed a member of the colony's Royal Council. He took part in the Cherokee survey of 1767 and served as adjutant-general on the staff of Governor William Tryon (with the rank of lieutenant general during the Regulator's War). A Loyalist, Palmer returned to England with the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, leaving his American holdings to his son William, who retained the Bath house until 1796.

In 1802 the house was purchased by brothers Jonathan and Daniel Gould Marsh, ship-owners and merchants from Providence, Rhode Island. The Marsh family retained the house until 1915, "modernizing" it somewhat during the 19th century. During 1960-62, the house was restored by the Historic Bath Commission in cooperation with the Beaufort Historic Society and the Historic Sites Section of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Since 1963 the Palmer-Marsh House has been owned by the State of North Carolina; it is open to the public throughout the year, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, 1 to 5 p.m. Sunday. A visitor's center, located east of the Palmer-Marsh House on Carteret Street, serves this and other historic properties in Bath.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Alcott, John V. Colonial Homes of North Carolina (Raleigh, 1963).
 Marsh, Kenneth F, and Blanche. Colonial Bath (Asheville, 1966).
 Robinson, Blackwell P., ed. The North Carolina Guide (American Guide Series, Chapel Hill, 1955).
 Waterman, Thomas T. and F. B. Johnston. The Early Architecture of North Carolina (Chapel Hill, 1941).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1.6 (approximate)

UTM REFERENCES Lat. 35° 28' 36" Long. 76° 48' 51"

A	_____	_____	_____	B	_____	_____	_____
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	_____	_____	_____	D	_____	_____	_____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Boundaries of the National Historic Landmark designation for the Palmer-Marsh House (shown in red on the accompanying Bath survey map) are defined as follows: beginning at the intersection of the eastern curblin of Main Street and the southern curblin of Carteret Street (State Route 92); thence, easterly along said southern curblin, 275 feet more or less, to a point (the western edge of the property occupied by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History Visitor's Center); thence, (cont'd)

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 Polly M. Rettig, Historian, Landmark Review Project; original form prepared by Charles W. Snell, Historian, 1/5/70

ORGANIZATION Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service DATE 3/12/75

STREET & NUMBER 1100 L Street NW TELEPHONE 202-523-5464

CITY OR TOWN Washington STATE District of Columbia

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 National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE N/A National Historic Landmark

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE 2/11/77

ATTEST

DATE 12/8/76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

Palmer-Marsh
CONTINUATION SHEET House ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

house (the only residence identified on it by name) originally had several buildings, including a barn, dairy, well house and smokehouse. The latter two were reconstructed during the restoration of the house. The well house, located near the rear door and kitchen entrance, is a square, open-sided structure of wood set on a low brick platform; its pyramid-shaped, shingled roof is surmounted by a slender spike finial. Further north of the house stands the smokehouse, a square structure covered with flush siding; its steep roof, also pyramid-shaped, is covered with clapboards and capped by a low finial.

On the broad lawn to the east of the Palmer-Marsh House (and included in the National Historic Landmark designation for it) is a small private burial ground. The practice of providing a family plot "on the place" was long a custom in North Carolina, particularly in rural areas. Though the oldest headstone in the Palmer-Marsh plot dates from 1758, the majority of the stones mark the graves of Marsh family members. Michael Coutanch is also interred there.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

Palmer-Marsh
CONTINUATION SHEET House ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

southerly along a direct line to the northeast corner of a residential property fronting on Main Street (next south of the Palmer-Marsh House); thence, westerly along the northern line of said residential property to the eastern curblineline of Main Street; thence, northerly along said eastern curblineline to the point of beginning.

Note: the small frame and clapboard structure located at the southeast corner of Main and Carteret Streets is included in these boundaries for convenience in definition but does not contribute to the national significance of the Palmer-Marsh House; built during the late 19th century as a blacksmith shop, that structure now serves as combined exhibit/storage space for the nearby Visitor's Center.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

A1619-DOS

APR 13 1970

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior
Through: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife,
Parks, and Marine Resources

LP
4/14

From: ^{Acting} Director, National Park Service

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

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

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

Harthon L. Price

Enclosure

Approved: APR 15 1970

Walter Hickel
Secretary of the Interior



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 8, 1969

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

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

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

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

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

Alaska

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

California

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

Delaware

17. Aspendale

Florida

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

Illinois

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

Louisiana

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

Maryland

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

Missouri

40. Louis Bolduc House

New Mexico

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

North Carolina

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

South Carolina

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

Texas

57. Mission Concepcion
58. Spanish Governor's Palace

Virginia

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

Washington

70. Fort Nisqually Granary

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. Other Recommendations:

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

California

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

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

District of Columbia

- (14) Alva Belmont House

Illinois

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

Louisiana

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

Maryland

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

Missouri

- (31) Jean Baptiste Valle House

New Mexico

- (32) San Geronimo de Taos Mission Church

North Carolina

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

South Carolina

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

Virginia

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

West Virginia

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

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

California

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

Colorado

- (3) Baca House

Connecticut

- (4) Hatheway House

Delaware

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

Florida

- (7) Spanish Treasurer's House

Louisiana

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

Maryland

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

New Mexico - Florida

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

North Carolina

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

South Carolina

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

Virginia

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

West Virginia

- (54) Harewood
- (55) Sweet Springs

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

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

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

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

Importantly Related to Colonial Architecture

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

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

Also Related to Colonial Architecture

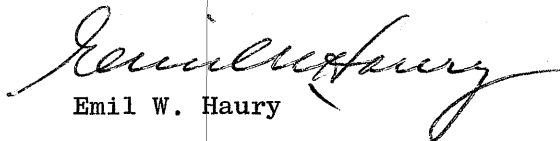
42. Erskine House, Alaska
43. St. Michael's Cathedral, Alaska
44. Commandant's House, Presidio of San Francisco, California
45. Las Trampas Plaza Historic District, New Mexico
46. Salem Tavern, Old Salem, North Carolina
47. The Alamo, Texas
48. Rising Sun Tavern, Virginia

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

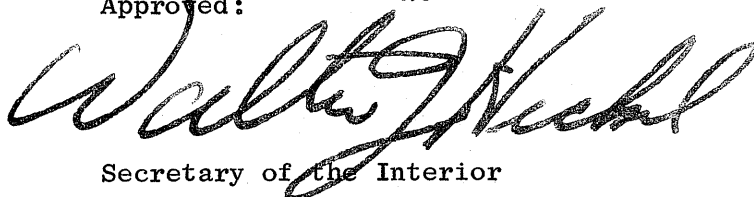
I. The following sites are judged of such prime significance as to merit further study for possible addition to the National Park System. It is recognized that many, such as Colonial Williamsburg, are being adequately preserved at present and are not available. Because unforeseen contingencies may change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

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

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


Emil W. Haury

Approved: APR 15 1970


Secretary of the Interior