

PH0026123

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland	
COUNTY: Prince George's	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70.4.19. 0216 0002	DATE 4/17/70

1. NAME

COMMON:
Montpelier

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Snowden-Long House, New Birmingham

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Maryland Route 197

CITY OR TOWN:
Laurel

STATE Maryland	CODE 19	COUNTY: Prince George's	CODE 033
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: (Joint ownership -- see continuation sheet)
The Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission

STREET AND NUMBER:
8787 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Silver Spring

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
19

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Prince George's County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
14735 Main Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Upper Marlboro

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
19

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey (see continuation sheet)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1964

Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
D. C.

CODE:
08

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Prince George's
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Montpelier is located approximately ten miles south of the city of Laurel, Maryland, on the west side of Maryland Route 197 about four miles north of its interchange with the Baltimore-Washington Parkway.

The exact date of construction is unknown, but it is known that the land was held intact until 1790.

Montpelier is a Maryland five-part Georgian country house consisting of a large main block (two stories plus attic), hyphens and two rectangular wings (added c. 1770) each with a three-sided bay on the garden (east) gable-end. The central block is comprised of five bays on the west, the three center bays of which are part of a slightly projecting pavilion topped by a pediment with a large bulls-eye window in the center. This pediment gable projects from an otherwise hipped roof of steep pitch with a trace of bell-cast in its slope. Two tall chimney stacks rise from halfway up the side hips of the slate roof. The brick work is Flemish bond except for an all-header belt course; there is a two-brick, molded water table above the high base. The joints have a quarter-inch wide mortar joint, also used on the Hammond-Harwood House, Annapolis, Maryland. All the windows have splayed brick lintels of gauged brick. The entrance doorways on the front (southeast) and rear (northwest) are almost identical having fluted pilasters, metope, and are topped with an open pediment. The east doorway has a fanlight with Chinese-Gothic tracery; there are shaped stone steps. A modillion and dentil cornice adorn the main block. Each of the hyphens (one-and-a-half-story) has two smaller windows and a doorway; the wings have one dormer on the east side. A caretaker's house (twentieth century) has been added on to the west, but follows the scale and style of the west side of the wings. The interior is decorated with mid-Georgian carvings, with fluted pilasters, dentil cornices, molded chair rails, and fireplace mantels in the manner of Abraham Swan. The west drawing room is fully panelled and includes a secret panel leading to a staircase alongside the chimney.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Montpelier is one of the Georgian houses in the Palladian country-house-tradition in America. Although added (probably by William Buckland) about 1770, the wings may have been intended originally to make the house a five-part Maryland house equivalent to the Roman country-house type after the manner of Robert Morris' Rural Architecture (1750). Aside from the overall horizontal arrangement, the central block illustrates the Georgian passion for symmetry and proportion and demonstrates the artistic dependence of this style on English prototypes, and ultimately, on the Renaissance.

[see continuation sheet]

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) c. 1748-1783

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

General George Washington, his wife Martha Washington, their nephew Robert Lewis, and Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams the second President, and the mother of John Quincy Adams the sixth President, were among the visitors to Montpelier.

George Washington, traveling from Mt. Vernon to the Constitutional Convention, spent the night of May 9, 1787 at the mansion. The President remembered in his diary "...feeling very severely a violent headache and a sick stomach, I went to bed early." However, Washington's impression of Montpelier was favorable for he stopped there again on September 21, 1787, on his return from the Philadelphia Convention to Virginia.

On May 18, 1789, Martha Washington, accompanied by her nephew Robert Lewis, stayed at Montpelier while en route to the Innauguration of President Washington in New York City.

Thomas Snowden (1722-1770) built the central block of the house, probably after 1740. He had inherited the 10,000 acre, seventeenth-century landholding from his father Richard Snowden, the c. 1670 owner of the Patuxent Ironworks. Richard Snowden had, in turn, inherited the same landholdings from his Quaker, Roundhead, father Richard Snowden, a Welshman who immigrated to the colonies before 1669. The restoration of Charles the Second in 1666 may have influenced his decision to emigrate.

Major Snowden (1751-1803), who served Maryland during the American Revolution, married Ann Ridgley of Anne Arundel County. Their wedding was so elaborate that Major Snowden was refused entry into the Quaker meeting. The Friends allowed him to return only after he had liberated one-hundred of his slaves.

After Major Snowden died in 1803, Montpelier went to his son Nicholas Snowden (1786-1831) although in his will the

[see continuation sheet]

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Recorders: John S. Hewins, Government Relations Coordinator,
The Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning
Commission, 8787 Georgia Ave., Silver Spring,
Maryland 20907; October 22, 1969

Michael Bourne, Maryland Historical Trust, P.O.
Box 1704, Annapolis, Md.

William Morgan, Maryland Historical Trust, P.O.
Box 1704, Annapolis, Md., June 3, 1969

[see continuation sheet]

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	39° 3' 49"	76° 50' 55"		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	39° 4' 08"	76° 50' 20"				
SE	39° 3' 51"	76° 50' 50"				
SW	39° 3' 27"	76° 50' 50"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **110 acres**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Mrs. Preston Parish, Keeper of the Maryland Register

ORGANIZATION: **Maryland Historical Trust** DATE: **Jan. 15, 1970**

STREET AND NUMBER:
P. O. Box 1704

CITY OR TOWN: **Annapolis** STATE: **Maryland** CODE: **19**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name *Orlando Ridout IV*
Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer
for Maryland

Date **JAN 16 1970**

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

Ernest Allen Connelly
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

APR 17 1970

Date _____

ATTEST:
William J. Smith
Keeper of The National Register

Date **FEB 26 1970**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Prince George's	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
70-4-19-0002	

(Number all entries)

Montpelier

#4. OWNER OF PROPERTY continued

(joint ownership)

Breckenridge Long Willcox (Mrs. Arnold Willcox)

3804 Bradely Avenue

Chevy Chase, Maryland code: 19

#6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS continued

Maryland Register of historic sites and landmarks

1969

Maryland Historical Trust

P. O. Box 1704

Annapolis, Maryland code: 19

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

Montpelier illustrates the then height of fashion in the projecting pavilion with pediment (immediate predecessor of the full-height portico), the doorway with gothic fanlight tracery (a very early instance of an arched doorway in America), the five-part plan, and in the gardens, especially the gazebo. Hugh Morrison calls Montpelier, along with Tulip Hill and Whitehall, among the finest and most interesting mansions of the mid-eighteenth century.

The house is set within a formal Georgian garden containing boxwood, box trees, and a garden gazebo; a plan of the gardens, as well as of the house itself, are found in Great Georgian Houses of America.

The garden, directly in front of the house, is composed of three terraces. The formal plan for the boxwood planting is laid out in the form of a cross. The trunk of the cross was once a walkway from the front door down to the lowest terrace. The boxwood maze beyond the south wing is believed to be over two-hundred years old. The boxwood, in some cases, is over nine feet high.

No one is certain of the origin of the boxwood.

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(Number all entries)

Montpelier

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

Tradition alleges that the slips came from Wales (the native home of the first Richard Snowden), were replanted at Birmingham, Anne Arundel County, the Maryland home of the same Snowden, and subsequently replanted at Montpelier, the home of Snowden's grandson. Another tradition purports that the slips may have come from the home of Ann Ridgely, the wife of Major Thomas Snowden (1751-1803). Some credence is given the story that George Washington took some slips of boxwood from Montpelier and used them in his own gardens at Mount Vernon.

At the end of the boxwood allée stands a rare extant hexagonal eighteenth-century summerhouse which is similar to the garden house at the Redwood Library in Newport, Rhode Island (illustrated in Carl Bridenbaugh, Peter Harrison, 1949), and to the summerhouse at the Usher-Royall Palace, Medford, Massachusetts (destroyed, but illustrated in John Mead Howells, Lost Examples of Colonial Architecture, 1931, Plate 169), possibly by Samuel McIntire. Few eighteenth-century garden structures remain, which is unfortunate in that new expressions of taste often appear first in the garden. The similarity of this summerhouse to the dome of the Annapolis State House is striking and suggests an oriental-Chinese source, popularized at the time by English books such as William Halfpenny's New Designs for Chinese Temples, Triumphal Arches, Gardens, Seats, and Palings (1752) and by the furniture maker Thomas Chippendale (c. 1750). "Chinese" structures in Europe such as Sir William Chambers' Pagoda at Kew Gardens and the Pagodenberg at Sans Souci made Chinese gazebos fashionable.

Prior to the plastering of the garden gazebo a number of years ago, the walls were covered with writing, poetry, and the names of people who had visited there for a span of over a hundred years.

Each side of the gazebo has an arched window with Gothic (or Chinese Chippendale) sash; the doorway has a similar form, enhanced by a keystone in the arch. There is a small dentil cornice below the lower roof and a turned finial on the top of the upper roof. The horizontal siding is applied in shiplap method.

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(Continuation Sheet)

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ENTRY NUMBER 70.4.19.0002	DATE

(Number all entries)

Montpelier

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

Major did not refer to Montpelier by name. The next owner was Julianna Maria Snowden, a daughter of Nicholas Snowden, who married a Baltimore doctor, Theodore Jenkins, in 1835. After the death of her husband in 1866, Mrs. Jenkins managed the property and upon her death willed Montpelier to her unmarried daughters.

From the 1890's Montpelier passed through a succession of owners including Miss Eleanor Fitzgibbon who, in 1918, made alterations to the decorative interior woodwork. From 1928 to 1958 The Honorable Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State under Presidents Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt, lived at Montpelier.

The twentieth-century additions of a kitchen and servant's quarters, extended from the south wing, and a seven-stall garage were built by His Excellency, the Minister from Belgium, Mr. Emmanuel Havenith.

#9. REFERENCES continued

- Recorders (cont.): Nancy A. Miller, Maryland Historical Trust, P. O. Box 1704, Annapolis, Md., October 1969
- Bowie, Effie Gwynn, Across the Years in Prince George's County..., Richmond: Garrett and Massie, 1947
- Rinn, David F., "A Survey of Existing Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Buildings in Prince George's County, Maryland," (dissertation Catholic University, Washington, D. C.) Jan. 1968
- Powell, Henry Fletcher, Tercentenary History of Maryland..., 4 vols., Chicago and Baltimore: S.J. Clarke, 1925
- Morrison, Hugh, Early American Architecture From the First Colonial Settlements to the National Period, New York: Oxford University Press, 1952; pp 384, 385
- Beirne, Rosamond Randall, and John Henry Scarff, William Buckland 1734-1774 Architect of Virginia and Maryland, Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1958

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Prince George's	
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ENTRY NUMBER 70.4.19.0002	DATE

(Number all entries)

Montpelier



#9. REFERENCES continued

- Buswell, David H. (for the Prince George's County Historical Society), "A Brief History of 'Montpelier,'" (typescript), Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission, (no date), on file at Maryland Historical Trust
- National Lumber Manufacturers Association, White Pine Monograph Series, Vol. XVI, No. 1
- Forman, Henry Chandlee, Maryland Architecture, Cambridge, Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 1968
- Davis, Deering, Annapolis Houses 1700-1775, no place: Architectural Book Publishing Company, 1947
- Interview by Michael Bourne with James C. Wilfong, Jr., President (1969-70), Prince George's County Historical Society
- American Institute of Architects, Great Georgian Houses, 2 vols., New York: Kalkhoff Press, 1933, 1937
- Baum, Dwight James, et al, Editorial Committee, Architectural Emergency Committee, Great Georgian Houses in America, 2 vols., New York: Kalkhoff Press, 1933, Vol. I, pp 161-168
- Bridenbaugh, Carl, Peter Harrison, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C., 1949
- Howells, John Mead, Lost Examples of Colonial Architecture, Dover, 1931, illus. plate #169
- "The Adams Papers: Part III, Servants of Young Republic," Life, May 25, 1962 (copyright)
- Fitzpatrick, J. C. (ed.), The Diaries of George Washington, 4 vols., Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1925
- Works Progress Administration, Maryland, A Guide to the Old State, American Guide Series, New York: Oxford Press, 1940
- Lewis, Robert, "A Journey From Fredricksburg, Virginia to New York," Maryland Historical Magazine, (June 1958), pp 180-185
- Halfpenny, William, New Designs for Chinese Temples, Triumphal Arches, Gardens, Seats and Palings, 1750. Library of Congress, Wash., D. C., call number NA 8450.H2



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.

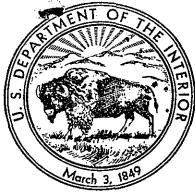
We recommend that you approve the Advisory Board's memorandum, and that it be returned to this office to become a part of the permanent record of actions recommended by the Board and approved by you.

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

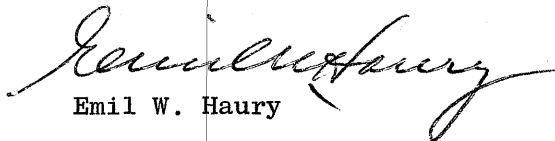
42. Erskine House, Alaska
43. St. Michael's Cathedral, Alaska
44. Commandant's House, Presidio of San Francisco, California
45. Las Trampas Plaza Historic District, New Mexico
46. Salem Tavern, Old Salem, North Carolina
47. The Alamo, Texas
48. Rising Sun Tavern, Virginia

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.

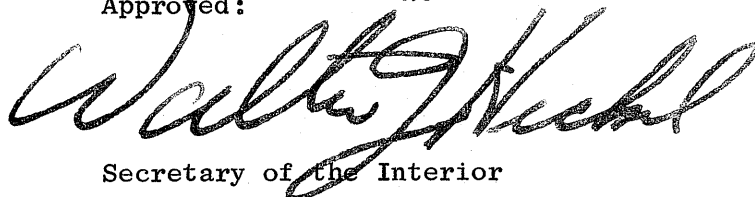
I. The following sites are judged of such prime significance as to merit further study for possible addition to the National Park System. It is recognized that many, such as Colonial Williamsburg, are being adequately preserved at present and are not available. Because unforeseen contingencies may change 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