

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Monterey Old Town District

AND/OR COMMON

Monterey Old Town District

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Monterey

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

12th

STATE

California

VICINITY OF

CODE  
006

COUNTY

Monterey

CODE  
053

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY

DISTRICT

BUILDING(S)

STRUCTURE

SITE

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

Multiple, public and private

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

County Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER

240 Church Street

CITY, TOWN

Salinas

STATE

California

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" 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 Old Monterey Historic District must be admitted to be a patchy visual experience, but one (in two areas) which nevertheless contains a very noteworthy collection of mid-nineteenth century California adobes. The area has, of course, been built around by various styles, and has been developed with later styles within the district too.

The northern section of the district, the one which skirts the Southwestern-most section of Monterey Bay, includes such noteworthy structures as the Customs House Plaza (adobe), the first brick building in California, the first theatre in California (adobe), the Casa Pacifica, the Casa del Oro (adobe), and the Doud House. The northern area is probably the more visited of the two, with a greater tourist appeal, engendered by the open State Monuments and the carinal arcade atmosphere of the nearby wharf, with its shops and glitter.

The southern area of the district is largely residential, with a significant portion of the central business district. It includes such notable buildings as the Larkin House, prototype for the Monterey style, the Sherman Headquarters, a tiny adobe in which the young junior officer was once quartered adjacent to the Larkin House, the Casa Amesti (adobe), owned by the National Trust, the Stokes Adobe, Colton Hall, the first Greek-revival structure built on the Pacific Coast in 1847-49, the Casa Gutierrez (adobe), the so-called House of the Four Winds, another two-story adobe built by Thomas Larkin, and the First Federal Courthouse, a typical Spanish-colonial townhouse built in 1836-39, and later used by the first U.S. Federal court.

#### Southern Historic District Buildings:

1. Casa Alvarado, located at 510 Dutra Street and privately owned. Erected in 1836, the walls of this traditional one-story adobe are sheathed with clapboard. The house was the residence of Don Juan Bautista Alvarado during his term as Governor of California from 1836 to 1842. The house is now used as a private residence.
2. Vasquez Adobe, located on Dutra Street between Jefferson and Madison Streets and owned by the city of Monterey. Originally a typical one-story adobe house, the second story and the two-story porches are of wood and were added late in the 19th century. The structure is now used for municipal offices.

(Continued)

# 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 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 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

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Thomas Larkin, the most important

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Two sections of Monterey, California, enjoy more significant collections of early adobe buildings, illustrating the Mexican-colonial, Spanish-colonial, and early-American periods of architecture, than anywhere else in the U.S.A. The mixture of earlier one-story adobes, and the subsequent two-story adobes of the "Monterey-colonial" style, is cohesive enough to convey a strong feeling for the mid-19th century streetscapes of the colonial capital, in these two designated areas.

### History

Monterey, California, was not only the Spanish and Mexican capital of California for most of the period between 1776 and 1849, but also the stronghold of European civilization on the American Pacific Coast, and the hub of social, economic, and political activities in California. Monterey was founded as a presidio on June 3, 1770, as the second of the four presidios established by the Spanish in California.

Early in the 1820's, the inhabitants began to construct their houses outside the adobe walls of the fort and Monterey was formally authorized as a town or pueblo by the Mexican government in 1827. By 1830, the population was about 500, and in 1845, it numbered approximately 750. Old Monterey was then a tangle of narrow streets irregularly laid out, and its some 200 buildings were widely scattered.

In the 20th century, Monterey expanded, demolished, and rebuilt, until only a few dozen of the 19th century historic structures still stand. Many are widely scattered with the former open areas between them now occupied by modern structures that impair the historic scene. Two pockets of historic structures, however, have survived. They contain good examples of Spanish and Mexican colonial period buildings in such numbers and without serious intrusions so as to preserve and convey an accurate impression of mid-19th century Monterey.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Largely extracted from previous file reports done for the National Historic Landmarks Program.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bancroft, Hubert, History of California (San Francisco, 1884-90).

Dana, Richard Henry, Two Years Before the Mast (Cleveland, 19\_\_).

Griffin, Helen S., Casas and Courtyards: Historic Adobes of California (Oakland, 1955).

Kirker, Harold, California's Architectural Frontier (San Marino, 1960).

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY c. 80.3 (38.7 in Northern district and 41.6 in southern district)  
UTM REFERENCES

A | 1, 0 | 5 9, 8 | 8, 0, 0 | 4, 0 5, 1 | 4, 0, 0 |

B | 1, 0 | 5 9 9 | 3 2, 0 | 4, 0 5, 1 | 2, 8, 0 |

ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
C | 1, 0 | 5 9, 9 | 1, 2, 0 | 4, 0 5, 0 | 2, 6, 0 |

ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
D | 1, 0 | 5 9 8 | 5 8, 0 | 4, 0 5, 0 | 3, 6, 0 |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See continuation sheet)

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 / TITLE

James Dillon, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service

DATE

April 8, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L Street, NW.

TELEPHONE

(202) 523-5464

CITY OR TOWN

Washington,

STATE

D.C. 20240

## 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.

Designated according to the  
April 15, 1976  
date

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Boundary Certified:

*George F. Emery*  
DATE June 21, 1978 date

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

11/24/78

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Monterey Old Town District

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3. Casa de la Totre, located at 502 Pierce Street and privately owned. A stypical one-story adobe house of three rooms and an entrance hall, the residence was erected in 1852 and subsequently enlarged by several 9th century frame lean-to additions. The little altered house is now a private residence.

4. Gordon House, located at 527 Pierce Street and privately owned. Built in 1849-1850 by Philip Roach, this simple one-story house was one of the first prefabricated frame house to be constructed in Monterey. It is now used as a private residence.

5. Colton Hall, located on Friendly Plaza facing Pacific Street, between Jefferson and Madison Streets, and owned by the City of Monterey. Built in 1847-49 by the Reverend Colton, mayor and dictator of American-occupied Monterey, this building was the first Greek Revival structure to be erected on the Pacific Coast. The large, two-story stone building measures 70 x 30 feet and has a central two-story pedimented portico that is supported by two fluted columns of the Ionic order. Of considerable architectural interest, it is used as a museum and is open to visitors. The stone one-story, former town jail, erected in 1854, and located just south and to the rear of Colton Hall, is also open to visitors as a museum.

6. Underwood-Brown Adobe, located at the south end of Friendly Plaza, facing Pacific Street and near Madison Street, and owned by the City of Monterey. The older portion of this one-story adobe was constructed in 1845 by Santiago (James) Stokes.

7. Casa Guttierrez, located at 590 Calle Principal and owned by the State of California. Built in 1841-42, this two-story adobe was erected by Joaquin Guttierrez. Typical of the period, the restored house is administered by the State Department of Parks and Recreation and is open to visitors.

8. House of the Four Winds, located at 540 Calle Principal and owned by the Monterey Women's Club. This two-story adobe was built by Thomas O. Larking, American merchant and master builder, in 1835 and used by him as a store. The restored house is now the headquarters of the Monterey Women's Club.

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9. Sherman's Headquarters, located at 464 Calle Principal and owned by the State of California. The small one-story adobe was built by Thomas O. Larkin in 1834 and was used as quarters by Lieutenant William Tecumseh Sherman from 1847 to 1849, and General Henry W. Halleck, Secretary of State after the American occupation of California. Administered by the State Department of Parks and Recreation, the restored house is open to visitors.
10. Larkin House, located at 510 Calle Principal and owned by the State of California. Already a Registered National Historic Landmark, this structure was erected by Thomas O. Larkin in 1835-37 and is architecturally significant as the original prototype of the Monterey Colonial house. The two-story adobe house with broad two-story veranda around three sides is 46 feet wide and 52 feet long. The house is administered by the State Department of Parks and Recreation and is open to visitors.
11. Casa Alvarado, located at 490-98 Alvarado Street at its junction with Jefferson Street and privately owned. Originally a one-story adobe, this structure served as the office of Juan Bautista Alvarado, Governor of California from 1836 to 1842. A frame upper-story was added in 1874 and this was completely rebuilt in 1936. The altered building contains shops.
12. Cooper-Molera Adobe, located at the intersection of Alvarado, Munras, and Polk Streets (at 508 Munras Street) and privately owned. This long, two-story, adobe with a wooden balcony was erected by Captain John Roger Cooper, half-brother of Thomas O. Larkin, in 1829. In addition to the main house, there is a large reinforced barn and an adobe-walled enclosed garden.
13. Casa Amesti, located at 516 Polk Street and owned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. A two-storied, balconied adobe, erected in stages between 1834 and 1855 by Don Jose Amesti, is a handsome example of a typical Monterey Colonial townhouse. The building, measuring 41-1/2 feet by 84 feet, has been restored and is open to visitors.
14. First Federal Courthouse, located at 599 Polk Street and privately owned. A good example of a typical one-story Spanish Colonial townhouse, this building was erected by Don Jose Joaquin de la Torre in 1836-39. In 1851-52, the house was used as a courthouse by the first U.S. Federal court held in Monterey.

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Monterey Old Town District

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Northern Historic District Buildings:

1. Old Custom House, located at 115 Alvarado Street, owned by the State of California, and administered by the Department of Parks and Recreation. Already a Registered National Historic Landmark, the Old Custom House, erected in 1827-1846, is an excellent example of Monterey Colonial public building architecture and also the oldest extant public building on the Pacific Coast. The Custom House, which is 135 feet long and 34 feet wide, is a long, low, one-story, tile-roofed adobe building with two-story wings located at the north and south ends. The structure is open to visitors.

2. Pacific House, located at 200-222 Calle Principal at Scott Street, owned by the State of California and administered by the Department of Parks and Recreation. Constructed in 1847, the Pacific House is an excellent example of the application of the Monterey Colonial style to commercial buildings. Constructed by David Wright for Thomas O. Larkin, the rectangular-shaped, two-story adobe measured 72 by 42 feet. The building has a centilever, covered wooden balcony around all four sides and a hipped roof. The building was first rented to the United States Quartermaster for use as offices and the storage of military supplies during the Mexican War. In 1849, it became a boarding house and salon known as the Pacific House. Restored in 1925, the adobe was donated to the State in 1954 and is now open to visitors as a museum.

3. Casa del Oro, located at 200 Oliver Street at its junction with Scott Street, owned by the State of California, and administered by the Department of Parks and Recreation. A two-story adobe built by Thomas O. Larkin in 1844, Casa de Oro was first used as a hospital for American sailors, and then, during the Mexican War, as quarters for American troops. After 1848, it was utilized as a general store. The house, donated to the State in 1939 and restored in 1959, is open to visitors.

4. First Theater, located at the southwest corner of Pacific and Scott Streets, owned by the State of California, and administered by the Department of Parks and Recreation. A typical one-story adobe built by Jack Swan in 1846-47 as boardinghouse and barroom. In 1848, it was occupied by American troops who utilized it as the first theater in California. The building was donated to the State in 1906 and restored as a theater in 1937. The structure is open to visitors as a museum.

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5. Old Whaling Station, located at 391 Decatur Street and privately owned. This two-story adobe was erected in 1855 by Captain J. P. Davenport as a boardinghouse for a company of 17 Portuguese whalers known as the Gold Company. Using two small craft, they engaged in coastal whaling, hunting the humpback and California grey whale in Monterey Bay. The covered balcony on the second story was added in 1903 when the adobe was restored. The house is now a private residence.

6. First Brick House, located at 351 Decatur Street and privately owned. Built in 1847-48 by A. G. Lawrie for Duncan Dickinson, a member of the 1846 Donner Party of overland emigrants, this was the first firedbrick domestic structure to be erected on the Pacific Coast. The two-story house is built on a simple rectangular box plan. Originally the house had six rooms, three on each floor and those on the first floor had dirt-packed floors. There is a small balcony over the front entrance. The structure is now used as a private residence.

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The Old Monterey National Historic Landmark District is a non-contiguous two-part area in the heart of Monterey which, through its collection of early buildings of the colonial and early-American periods, conveys an atmosphere of the pioneer days of this California town.

The two areas may be referred to as the northern and southern districts. The northern area is bounded in the following way: beginning at the northeast corner of Scott and Van Buren Streets, the boundary line runs north along the east side of Van Buren to the first lot line on the east side of Van Buren north of Seeno Street. The line then runs east along that lot line to Pacific Street, and crosses Pacific Street in the shortest possible line to the northwesternmost point of an unnamed street east of Pacific Street running perpendicular to Olivier Street from Pacific Street, to Monterey Bay. The boundary follows the north side of that street extended to the Bay. The wharf at the eastern end of this unnamed street is not part of the district, being simply an attachment, used to shelter junk shops, tourist traps, and the like. The boundary line follows south and east along the shore line, to a point east of the Custom House, where the boundary of the Custom House meets the shore line. The boundary follows the perimeter of the Custom House Plaza to the point where the Plaza meets Olivier Street. The boundary then crosses west over Olivier Street to the most extreme southeast point of the property lot of the Casa De Oro, at the Southwest corner of Scott and Olivier Streets. The boundary follows that lot line generally west and then north, to Pacific Street, and then crosses Pacific Street to the most extreme southeastern point of the property lot of the so-called "First-Theatre" at the Southwest corner of Pacific and Scott Streets. The boundary follows that lot line west and then north, to the point where it runs into Scott Street. The line then crosses from that point northwest to the northeast corner of Scott and Van Buren Streets, which is the starting point.

The southern area is bounded in the following way: beginning at the southeast corner of Jefferson and Van Buren Streets, the line runs east along the south curb of Jefferson Street, to the southwestern corner of Jefferson Street, and Calle Principale. From there it crosses Calle Principale, diagonally northeast to the western extremity of the southernmost lot on the east side of Calle Principale, between Jefferson and Franklin Streets. The boundary follows easterly, the northern side of that lot and the one adjacent to the east, until it reaches Alvarado Street. It then follows the

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property line south along the west curb of Alvarado, to the junction with Pearl and Polk Streets. From the corner, the line then continues diagonally southeast, across Polk Street, and then along the northern side of The Cooper-Molera adobe property (the south curb of Munras Street), to its easternmost point, then turning south and following the rear property lines of that property, the next lot south on Polk Street, and thirdly, that of the First Federal Court property, which occupies the southeast corner of Hartnell and Polk Streets. The boundary then continues directly across Hartnell Street to the southeastern boundary of the Stokes Adobe, and follows that property line, first southwest, and then northwest, to its junction with a short piece of the very bottom of Calle Principale. The boundary then proceeds directly across the street to the northeast corner of Madison and Pacific Streets, following the north curblin e of Madison Street, west, across Dutra Street to the northeast corner of Madison and Van Buren Streets. The line then turns north, following the east curblin e of Van Buren Street to the southeast corner of Jefferson and Van Buren Streets, which was the starting point.

The red lines on the attached photocopy map, entitled "H" Historical Modifying Zone Map, Planning Commission, City of Monterey dated March, 1968, show the above described boundaries. The boundary has not been inserted on the USGS Quadrangle since that map does not contain features necessary to show the boundaries adequately.



# 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: <sup>Acting</sup> 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.

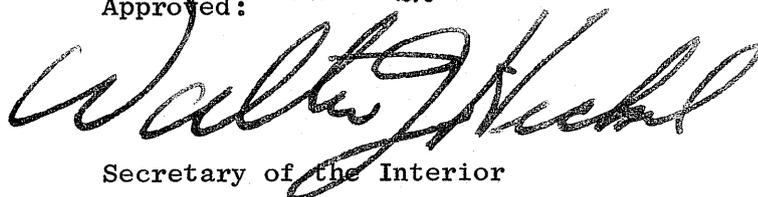
I. The following sites are judged of such prime significance as to merit further study for possible addition to the National Park System. It is recognized that many, such as Colonial Williamsburg, are being adequately preserved at present and are not available. Because unforeseen contingencies may change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