

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS) INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:
Virginia

COUNTY:
James City

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Carter's Grove Plantation

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Carter's Grove Plantation

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Route 60, James City County

CITY OR TOWN:
vicinity of Williamsburg

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
001

STATE: Virginia

CODE: 51

COUNTY: James City

CODE: 095

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"/> Public <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	The kitchen dependency is occupied by Mr. & Mrs. McGinley. The rest of the house is open to the public.
<input 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:
Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., Carlisle H. Humelsine, President

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Williamsburg

STATE:
Virginia

CODE:
51

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Clerk of the Circuit Court P.O. Box 385

STREET AND NUMBER:
Court Street (2 blocks south of Duke of Gloucester)

CITY OR TOWN:
Williamsburg

STATE:
Virginia

CODE:
51

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1939, 1941 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:
Capitol Hill

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
D.C.

CODE:
11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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COUNTY: James City

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Carter's Grove, a few miles from Williamsburg Virginia has been, since 1928, a five-part structure, in the manner of a late-Georgian design. It was built by David Minitree, a Williamsburg builder, from 1750-1753 for Carter Burwell, grandson of Robert 'King' Carter of Corotoman and was probably designed by the architect Richard Taliefferro. Its design derives from William Salmon's book published in 1734, Palladio Londonensis, or The London Art of Building. Until this century, Carter's Grove was a two-story mansion with flanking, balanced, completely detached dependencies. It had a low-pitched (about 40 degrees) hipped roof, unbroken by the fourteen dormers which today mark the exterior. Carter's Grove was the culmination of Virginia's early-Georgian style, and remained virtually unchanged for over 150 years.

In 1908, a hyphen was constructed, connecting the kitchen to the house, and in 1928 when the property was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Archibald MacCrae, very extensive changes were made to the fabric of the building. The roof was raised eleven feet, the hyphen to the kitchen was rebuilt, and a similar one was added to the other side of the house. Both of the flanking outbuildings were broadened and were changed from 1 to 1½ stories.

All of the this notwithstanding however, Carter's Grove is an extremely beautiful example of Southern Colonial architecture, although appearing today in a style later than the original conception. The interiors of the first floor are without peer in the Southern Colonies. Paneled throughout in pine and walnut, they present a stunning atmosphere which captures the grace and elegance of the Georgian colonial experience in Virginia.

The exterior of Carter's Grove is in dark red bricks laid in a Flemish bond. A double moulded brick water table and a rubbed brick belt course articulate the location of separate functions. The moulded and gauged brick entrance at the North (land) front is a tour-de-force of great skill and beauty. The one at the river front (South) is slightly less so since it is scarred by the incisions of vandals. The striking and surprisingly elaborate interior of Carter's Grove was and is prepared for by the great visual simplicity of the exterior. Some of that is lost now with less area of blank wall space, and a greater sense of movement created by the new lines of the dormers, hyphens, barrel tops on the chimneys of the dependencies, and so on.

The entrance hall, the most impressive room in the house, introduces us, through its symmetry, sweeping archway, and grand staircase, to the insistent formality of this Georgian house. The room is fully paneled with pine, with a full entablature around it, while each of the openings is framed by perfectly executed Ionic pilasters. Throughout Carter's Grove, the architectural detail is not only beautiful, but authentic in its classical proportions, setting a new standard of 'correctness' in colonial America.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

6. 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. 1750-1753

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 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

Carter's Grove plantation was constructed from 1750-1753 for Carter Burwell, grandson of Robert 'King' Carter of Corotoman. It was built by David Minitree, a Williamsburg builder, with the interior joinery executed by Richard Bayliss, an Englishman brought here specifically for that purpose. The original design of Carter's Grove is derived from William Salmon's Palladio Londonensis, or The London Art of Building of 1734 and was likely designed from that source by Richard Talieferro, the Williamsburg architect. Carter's Grove represented the culmination of the early-Georgian Virginia plantation house with a two story central block flanked by completely detached, balanced dependencies. Its appearance was radically changed in 1928 and today exemplifies the broad, sweeping five-part plan more prevalent about 1775. The exterior of Carter's Grove is quite simple, in its early-Georgian manner (although now livened by the 20th century dormers, barrel-top chimneys, broad hyphens, and so on) but represents a real tour-de-force in some of its brickwork. The double-moulded water table, the rubbed brick belt course, and the handsomely-executed moulded and gauged entranceways at the North and South fronts stand out. The first floor interiors are of unparalleled beauty in the South. Executed not only with an obvious skill and appeal, the carving and panelling shows a standard of 'correctness' in classical detail which had not been seen before in colonial America.

Owned today by the Colonial Williamsburg Corporation, Carter's Grove is maintained in excellent condition and is open to the public for eight months of the year.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

William H. Pierson, Jr., American Buildings and Their Architects (New York, 1970).
 Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture (New York, 1952).
 Ivor Noël Hume, Digging for Carter's Grove (Williamsburg, 1974).
 T. T. Waterman, The Mansions of Virginia (Chapel Hill, 1946).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	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	0	0		0	0	
NE	See Continuation Sheet					
SE	0	0		0	0	
SW	0	0		0	0	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 406.9

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
James Dillon, Architectural Historian, Landmarks Review Program

ORGANIZATION: Historic Sites Survey, NPS DATE: October 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:
1100 L Street

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: D.C. CODE: 11

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 (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Title _____

Date (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

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

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS) Designated: Apr. 15, 1970 date

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Boundary Certified: 6-20-75 date

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS) Date _____

Chlot. Insp. & Arch. Surv. 3

ATTEST: _____

Boundary Affirmed: 7/2/75 date

Keeper of The National Register

Director, OAHHP

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(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

7. Description: (1) Carter's Grove Plantation

The most arresting visual feature of the entrance room is the broad and sweeping elliptical archway which nearly reaches from one side of the room to the other. Through the arch, one sees the rather ceremonial stair to the upper story. Its ballusters are round-shafted and all of the same pattern, with three of them to a tread. The handrail and ballusters are of walnut, while nearly all of the other paneling and carving in the house was done in pine which today has acquired an extremely beautiful and mellow honey tone. This results from the oil of the paint which covered the interiors of Carter's Grove for two centuries. Painting was certainly the fashion during the eighteenth century, but it was removed and the paneling waxed during the 1928 restoration.

The other rooms on the first floor are also a treasure of classically carved detail and of marble mantels. Some of those decorative elements were probably imported from London, as Richard Bayliss was brought from England to carry out the woodwork for David Minitree, the builder.

The original holding at Carter's Grove is estimated to have been 1400 acres, a small portion indeed of King Carter's 300,000, and today the holding is down to a mere 522 acres, less than half the original. The question of what buildings, plantings, and activities were once a part of that land, was turned over to a team of archeologists in June 1970, who made a quick (fourteen month) study of this large area. Their report was published as Digging for Carter's Grove by Ivor Noël Hume in 1974 and among other details, outlines their findings of artifacts, outbuildings, brick kilns, wells, and so on. That report shows, among other things, that the original approach road is now by-passed, that there is no definite evidence of a wharf having stood at Carter's Grove during the eighteenth century, that a large number of the dard-red bricks for Carter's Grove were probably made right on the property, that oystershell lime mortar was still being used here in the middle of the eighteenth century, that some sort of colonial building which has not been yet identified stood immediately to the north and east of the kitchen, that there were tanning pits and an ice-house, or possibly two, built nearby, and that our appreciation of the landscaping at Carter's Grove derives more from subsequent development than from eighteenth century work.

The wharf and the landscaping deserve further mention. It had been hoped when the dig began that some evidence could be found connecting the known existence of a wharf built in the nineteenth century, with the one that was known to have existed at Trebell's Landing in the eighteenth. The only surviving map is a 1782 French military map showing the site of that landing, where intensive activity took place during the American Revolution. No evidence could be found, however, that the later wharf was on the same site as Trebell's Landing. It is entirely possible that the eighteenth century Carter's Grove never did have a wharf of its own, but instead

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Virginia	
COUNTY James City	
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7. Description: (2) Carter's Grove Plantation

simply relied upon the common practice of off-loading merchandise in shallow-draft lighters and then beaching them, or alternatively, they may have simply carried bulk goods overland from Yorktown or elsewhere.

The huge tulip poplars which today dominate the south front of Carter's Grove, and are themselves a century old, are the antithesis of eighteenth century taste, which sought the carefully controlled vista in preference to the kind of dominance we have now. Then, the house was to be the center of the landscape, a focal point, not shrouded as today, in its private world of shade trees.

The site today of the attractive boxwood garden near the dairy, was nothing so genteel in the eighteenth century. Then, it was a kitchen yard paved with brick bats, oystershells, and domestic rubbish to give it a good drainage surface.

Immediately to the south of the house where the ground drops off through terraces and fields to the river, a fenced-off area existed, 242 feet wide and 540 feet towards the river. Most likely, these were beds of vegetables with the flat area nearest the house used for a flower garden, the two possibly divided by a wall, a hedge, or just the falling of the terrace. This thesis could be proved or disproved by archeologically excavating the area, but has not been done for fear of damaging the root systems of the poplars. It is clear, however, that any re-creation of a colonial environment by the Colonial Williamsburg Corporation will have to bear closely in mind the discrepancy between what we think the eighteenth century may have been about and what it actually was.

BOUNDARIES

Since the 500 acres remaining at Carter's Grove constitute the last remaining piece of the original holding and is still made up of fields and woods, not unlike the setting two centuries ago, there seems every reason to place a boundary line around this landmark co-extensive with the ownership lines today. Following Mrs. MacCrae's death in 1960, Carter's Grove was sold to the Sealantic Fund Inc., and a few years later turned over to Colonial Williamsburg Inc., the present owner. They have plans to develop the property further, now open to the public, into a working illustration of an eighteenth century southern plantation.

A plat map of the Colonial Williamsburg holding is attached with this form and it gives detailed information about the boundary. Essentially it is a 406 acre piece of land between state highway 60 and The James River, descending towards the river in a series of flat terraces and framed on either side by woods and ravines. It is designated therein as parcel I.

STATE Virginia	
COUNTY James City	
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(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

10. Geographical Data: (1)

Carter's Grove Plantation

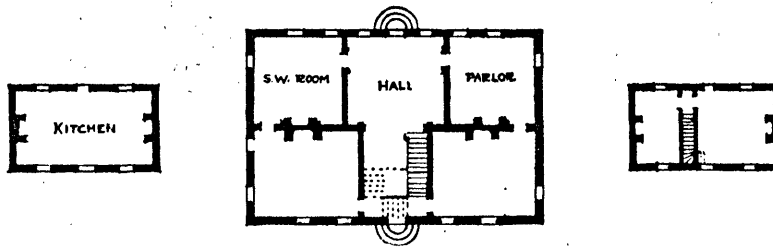
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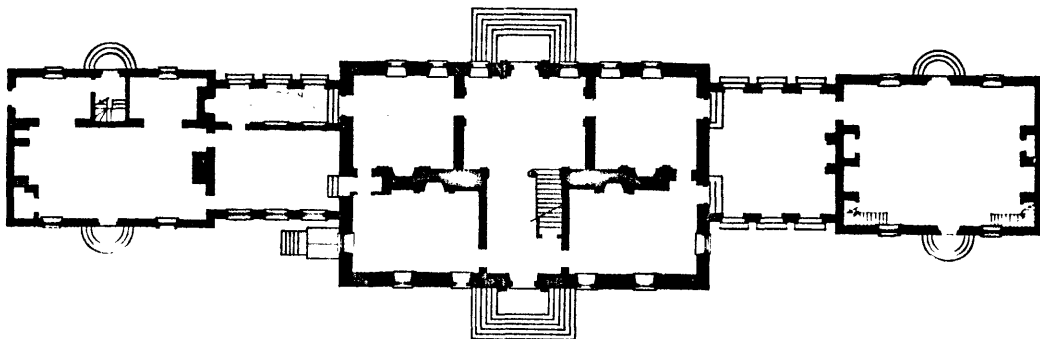
(Continuation Sheet)

STATE VIRGINIA	
COUNTY James City	
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(Number all entries)



Original first floor plan of Carter's Grove.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN AFTER 1928



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.

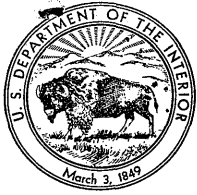
We recommend that you approve the Advisory Board's memorandum, and that it be returned to this office to become a part of the permanent record of actions recommended by the Board and approved by you.

Harthon L. Bice

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

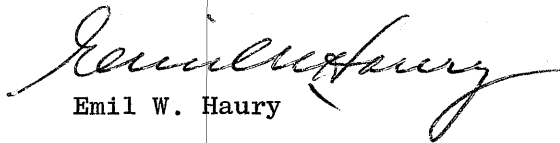
42. Erskine House, Alaska
43. St. Michael's Cathedral, Alaska
44. Commandant's House, Presidio of San Francisco, California
45. Las Trampas Plaza Historic District, New Mexico
46. Salem Tavern, Old Salem, North Carolina
47. The Alamo, Texas
48. Rising Sun Tavern, Virginia

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.

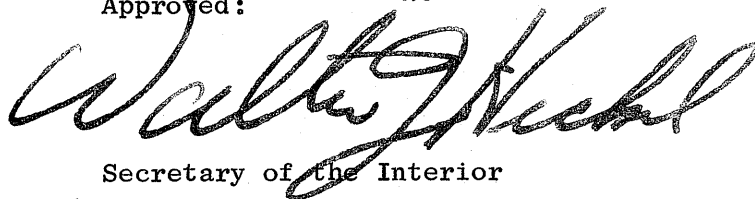
I. The following sites are judged of such prime significance as to merit further study for possible addition to the National Park System. It is recognized that many, such as Colonial Williamsburg, are being adequately preserved at present and are not available. Because unforeseen contingencies may change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