

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Virginia
COUNTY: Independent City FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Bruton Parish Church

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Bruton Parish Church

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Northwest corner, Duke of Gloucester Street and The Palace Green

CITY OR TOWN:
Williamsburg

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
001

STATE: Virginia CODE: 51 COUNTY: Independent City CODE: 830

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 	<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 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 type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	BPC has been famous for its musical presentations since the 18th century. It still is used for that purpose.
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Bruton Parish Episcopal Church

STREET AND NUMBER:
Duke of Gloucester Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Williamsburg

STATE:
Virginia

CODE:
51

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Clerk, Circuit Court

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

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 385

CITY OR TOWN:
Williamsburg

STATE:
Virginia

CODE:
51

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey (photographs, 2)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1937 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

STATE: Virginia
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7. DESCRIPTION (AS QUANTIFIED)

CONDITION	GRADE (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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg Virginia is a simple eighteenth century church whose fundamental virtues are those of proportion. It was built 1711-1715, with its tower added in 1769. It reveals a beautiful mixture of gothic and renaissance features. The roofline for instance, is that of a steeply pitched gable (gothic), while one of the most imposing visual features of the building is its use of roundheaded and then altogether round windows (renaissance).

The earlier part of the church was built before English patternbooks began to be published in the 1720's, and its style derives at least in part from the influence of the high style of the Wren-baroque architects of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries in England. Most importantly, the plan itself is a medieval one, the cruciform being a symbolic form which has persisted throughout the entire christian era. Aside from the scarcely-comparable Saint Paul's Cathedral, Sir Christopher Wren never designed a cruciform church, although some of his churches appear to be so from the interior. Virginia alone of the American colonies accepted the cruciform plan and Bruton Parish Church was the prototype of that design which spawned such outstanding work as Christ Church in nearby Lancaster County in 1732. It would seem moreover that the only surviving cruciform churches built in the American colonies before Bruton Parish Church are The Swedish Lutheran Churches of Gloria Dei in Wilmington Delaware and Philadelphia Pennsylvania, built 1698-1700.

The exterior of this simple church whose dimensions are 103'9" west to east and 38'10" north-south, is laid in a handsome Flemish bond with an irregular pattern of glazed headers. Some difference in color may be seen between the plum-colored tower added in 1769 and the lighter red of the earlier nave and transepts. The church is of one storey, 23' high with walls 2 and 1/2 ft. thick. The tower is three storeys, rising to a height of 100 feet. The spire of Bruton Church appears to be in the style of James Gibbs and it has been suggested that its movement through two octagons to the spire might have been inspired by the much more polished example given by Saint Michael's at Charleston, South Carolina, completed ten years earlier.

The exterior is punctuated by round-arched and circular windows, while a simple modillion cornice livens the eavesline. The interior of Bruton Church is one of the simplest of all Georgian churches. It's restoration to eighteenth century appearance has established an effective contrast between the flat, white, plastered ceilings, and the richness of the woodwork. The latter is a mixture of original and reconstructed work.

The role of the church as something of a theatre for the display of pomp and ceremony, of rank and position, is suggested in the variety of pews and the placement of galleries in the church. The royal governor

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
- 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1711-1715, 1769

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Bruton Parish Church (1711-1715, 1769) was probably designed by Royal Governor Alexander Spotswood in 1711, with its western tower added later in the century. The church represents the first to be built in a cruciform plan in the Virginia Colony. Since that plan became a common form only in that colony, Bruton Parish Church was a prototype. Its classical details demonstrate a mixture of drastically simplified Wren-type forms with a persistent conservative survival of medieval ideas. It is the earliest church in the American colonies to reflect the infusion of English Renaissance style, and marks a sharp contrast to the medieval survival of nearby churches such as the Newport Parish Church, for instance. Its exterior details such as roundheaded and circular windows, as well as its interior, with a flat, suspended, plaster ceiling surmounting a broad, coved cornice, supplant earlier more gothic features like the pointed window and visible roof trusses.

In the years following the turn of the eighteenth century the population of Williamsburg expanded rapidly and was especially swollen during those parts of the year when the Assembly was meeting. The Capitol was moved to Williamsburg from Jamestown in 1699, and one result of the new growth was the strain placed upon the facilities at The Bruton Parish Church. Several wooden structures had stood near the present site at Duke of Gloucester Street and The Palace Green, and so too had stood at least two brick churches. By November 1710, the vestry of the church felt compelled to petition the assembly "for their Generous Contribution towards same", that is an alleviation of the crowded situation at the church. The result was not only the funds that they had requested, but a design for a new building from the hand of the colony's Royal Governor himself, Alexander Spotswood. The plan was for the church was to be one 75' X 28' with two wings on each side, each one 22 feet. The governor proposed that the vestry build only 53 feet of the 75, and that he would take care of remaining part out of his own pocket. Apparently he did so, but in 1712 he decided to shorten each arm from an interior length of 19 feet to one of 14 feet 6 inches.

The church was in use by 1715, although the roof was not shingled until 1717. In December 1749, a certain Emery Hughes agreed with the vestry

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Marcus Whiffen, The Public Buildings of Williamsburg (Williamsburg 1958).
 William H. Pierson, Jr., American Buildings and their Architects: The Colonial Period (New York, 1970).
 Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture (New York 1952).
 L. A. Coffin and A.C. Holden, Brick Architecture of the Colonial Period in "Maryland and Virginia" (New York, 1919).
 Stephen P. Dorsey, Early English Churches in America, 1607-1807 (New York, 1952).
 James S. Rawlings, Virginia's Colonial Churches, An Architectural Guide (Richmond, 1963).

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	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
				UTM		
				18.348980.4126180		

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **less than 1 acre**

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

ORGANIZATION: National Historic Landmarks, Landmark Review Project DATE: 10/4/74

STREET AND NUMBER:
1100 L. Street, N.W.

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

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Name _____

Title _____

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Date _____

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

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS) Landmark Designated: May 19, 1970
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation date

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS) Boundary Certified: June 6, 1975
 Date _____ Chief, Hist. & Arch. Surveys date

ATTEST: _____
 Boundary Affirmed: [Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register 7/2/75
 Director, OAHIP date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE	
Virginia	
COUNTY	
Independent City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARK)

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries) 7. Description second page

and his family occupied the most prominent pew to the northeast of the crossing, and over his chair was a canopy with a valance. Square pews were reserved for members of The House of Burgesses. The rector and the Surveyor General occupied pews in the choir, while the common people sat in the nave, men to the north, women to the south. Students were allowed in the west gallery along with some indians, while servants were permitted to stand in the north gallery.

In 1749, the vestry contracted with Emery Hughes for the construction of a wall around the Bruton Parish Churchyard. The property owned by the parish at that time consisted of three lots, two contained within the new wall, and the third adjacent to the West. The latter was used as a parking area for carriages and is now occupied by a handsome Greek Revival style brick house. Since the original wall still survives around the churchyard, it would seem most reasonable to set the boundary of this landmark to be co-extensive with that wall. It extends from the junction of Duke of Gloucester Street and Palace Green 323 feet west to a point where it turns to the north for a distance of 194 feet to a point where the wall turns east for 330 feet to a point where it finally turns south for 182 feet returning to the point at the junction of The Palace Green and Duke of Gloucester Street.

STATE
Virginia

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

COUNTY
Independent City

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

(Continuation Sheet)

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance second page

to build the churchyard wall for 290 pounds. In February 1751, the vestry decided to build an addition to the church, and a year later, the House of Burgesses resolved to make the enlargement of the church a "country charge". The addition took the form of a 22 foot extension at the chancel end, making that part of the church east of the crossing precisely equal in size to the nave to the west of it.

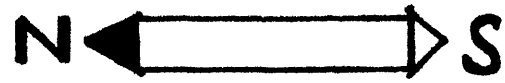
In December 1768, first steps were taken towards erection of a steeple, built by Benjamin Powell one of the prominent tradesmen of the town. Before this time Bruton had nothing more than a bell-cote.

Bruton Parish Church came through the Revolution unharmed and continued to serve as an Anglican place of worship. By the end of the century however it had fallen into disrepair owing to the financial distress of the disestablishment.

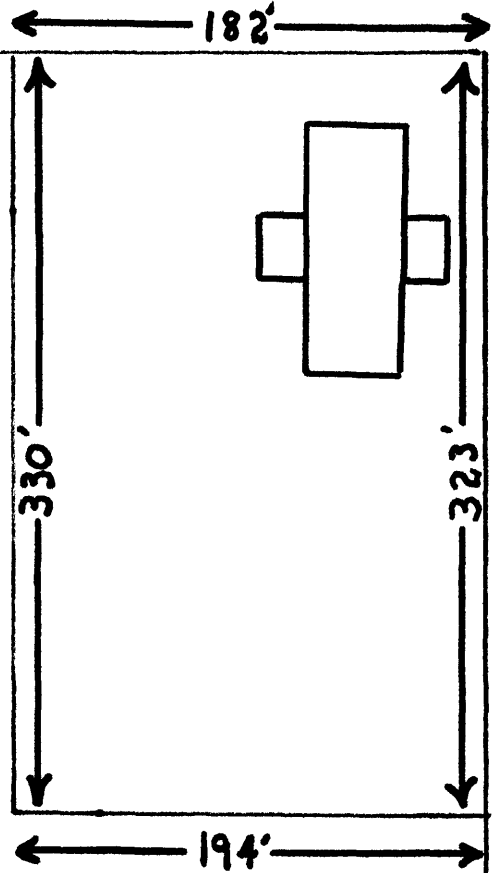
The pews were cut down in 1829, while it was further altered by partitions and stoves in 1838-40. Much of the old woodwork was sold. Some attempt at repairs and alterations was made in 1886 but their extent is unknown.

In 1902 when Rev. William A.R. Goodwin, Rector of St. John's Petersburg was invited to be rector of Bruton Parish, he made it a condition of his acceptance that the vestry allow him to restore Bruton Parish Church. J. Stewart Barney, a New York City architect, was hired, and if nothing else, a certain stylistic consistency was imposed upon Bruton Parish's interiors. In 1938-1942, Colonial Williamsburg, Inc. completed that partial restoration of the church to its present late-eighteenth century appearance. The exterior is largely original, while on the interior, a good deal of the windows and their frames, the West doorway, the railing, turned ballusters, and the framing of the West Gallery, are original. The church is maintained in excellent condition and, while still active as a church, is also open to visitors. Frequent musical recitals open to the public are held at the church.

BRUTON PARISH CHURCH



THE PALACE GREEN



DUKE of GLOUCESTER STREET



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.

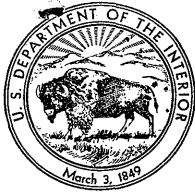
We recommend that you approve the Advisory Board's memorandum, and that it be returned to this office to become a part of the permanent record of actions recommended by the Board and approved by you.

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

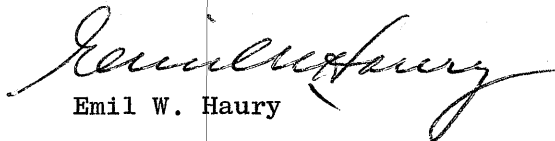
42. Erskine House, Alaska
43. St. Michael's Cathedral, Alaska
44. Commandant's House, Presidio of San Francisco, California
45. Las Trampas Plaza Historic District, New Mexico
46. Salem Tavern, Old Salem, North Carolina
47. The Alamo, Texas
48. Rising Sun Tavern, Virginia

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.

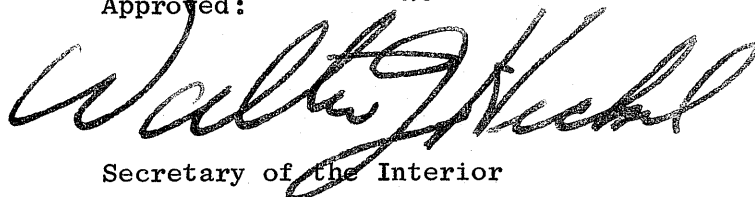
I. The following sites are judged of such prime significance as to merit further study for possible addition to the National Park System. It is recognized that many, such as Colonial Williamsburg, are being adequately preserved at present and are not available. Because unforeseen contingencies may change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