

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

SABINE HALL

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Sabine Hall

Other Name/Site Number:

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: 1.2. miles west of Warsaw via U.S. 360; 0.9 miles south on County 624

Not for publication:

City/Town: Warsaw

Vicinity: X

State: Virginia County: Richmond Code: 159

Zip Code: 22572

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property

Private: x
Public-Local:
Public-State:
Public-Federal:

Category of Property

Building(s): x
District:
Site:
Structure:
Object:

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

1

Noncontributing

buildings
sites
structures
objects
Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register:

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing:

**SABINE HALL**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

**4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this \_\_\_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Certifying Official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Commenting or Other Official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal Agency and Bureau

**5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- \_\_\_\_ Entered in the National Register
- \_\_\_\_ Determined eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_\_ Determined not eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_\_ Removed from the National Register
- \_\_\_\_ Other (explain):

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

**SABINE HALL**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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**6. FUNCTION OR USE**

Historic: Domestic Sub: single dwelling

Current: Domestic Sub: single dwelling

**7. DESCRIPTION**

Architectural Classification: Colonial: Georgian

Materials:

Foundation:

Walls: brick

Roof:

Other:

**SABINE HALL**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

**Page 4**

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

**Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.**

Built about 1730 in the early Georgian style, Sabine Hall's exterior design was extensively remodeled into the Classic Revival mode in 1830-40. The original interior plan and the superb early Georgian woodwork, however, have been preserved largely intact and unaltered.

Sabine Hall was erected about 1729-30 for Landon Carter, one of Robert "King" Carter's three sons. The architect is unknown. Constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, Sabine Hall – as originally built – was two stories high over a low basement and had a high-pitched hipped roof and two pair of end chimneys. The plantation house was about 60 feet long and 42 feet deep. The northeast (front) and southwest (garden or river) elevations were identical and each was seven bays long. Centered in each façade was a narrow pavilion, one-bay wide, trimmed with rusticated joints of Portland stone. The entrance doors, situated in these pavilions, were topped by flat segmental stone arches with scrolled keystones. Above these keystones were stone cornices (now replaced in wood) which supported pedestals running beneath the second floor windows. The existing entrance doors and transoms dated from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The second floor line is marked by a string course of gauged brick laid in Flemish bond and the roof line by a stone cornice, fully molded and enriched with a dentil band.

The windows have stone sills and flat stone lintels with raised keystones. The window jambs have rich rubbed-brick dressing, but these are concealed by the existing 19<sup>th</sup>-century shutters, which also change the intent of the original design. The first floor windows have nine over nine lights and those on the second floor are reduced in size to six over nine lights. This diminution gives the design vigor and increases the apparent height of the building.

In the period 1830-40 the exterior underwent many alterations that were intended to change the design to Classic Revival: the high hipped roof was flattened in pitch; the windows were reshaped; the entrance doors and transoms replaced; and the existing large two-story portico, supported by four Tuscan columns, was added to the northeast (front) elevation. The brick walls were also covered with a light cement wash, traces of which are still to be seen, and the existing broad one-story porch was constructed across the entire southwest (rear) elevation, over an 18<sup>th</sup>-century paved terrace.<sup>1</sup> The effect of the exterior, now so changed by the porticos and painted walls, originally must have had interesting contrast with the strong vertical of the pavilions and the horizontals of the stone lintels and sills in the brick walls.

The mansion originally had two detached one-story brick dependencies, flanking the house and spaced 162 feet apart. In 1805 the southeast dependency was described as a "covered way" and measured 40 by 24 feet in size; the northwest building was the kitchen, 44 by 22 feet. The original kitchen is said to have been demolished in the period 1830-40. The existing northwest wing was built and connected to the house in 1929 and the old southeast wing was also then remodeled and lengthened.

The superb interior Early Georgian woodwork is largely intact and the plan of the main house has also been only slightly altered. In plan Sabine Hall has a large central hall, nearly 18 feet wide and 38 feet long, extending through the house. At each end of the hall there is a center door with a window on either side, giving the hall ample light and thorough cross ventilation. One the southeast side, the house is divided into two square rooms, one in either corner, and these are separated by an eight-foot wide cross-hall, which contains the stair. To the northwest of the hall there are two unequal-sized rooms; the large library in the front corner and the

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<sup>1</sup> The chimneys, except for the southwest stack, have also all been rebuilt.

**SABINE HALL****Page 5**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

smaller drawing room in the rear corner.<sup>2</sup> This plan is repeated on the second floor, where there are four bedrooms, except that the two chambers on the northwest side of the hall are of equal size. The only changes from the original first floor arrangements lie in the space between the northwest chimneys and the partition between the drawing room and library. These two rooms now have a wide connecting double door dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, which replaced the original single door. The space between the northwest chimneys may have once contained a secondary stairs and a pantry, perhaps reached by an exterior side door.

Most of the first floor rooms, and also the second floor hall, have full paneling detailed with the rich panel mold. The panels of the dado correspond to those in the tall field above and both the base and chair rail are molded. The paneling in the entrance hall is particularly effective; the long northwest wall displays a superb range of panels unbroken for its whole length, except at the ends where the doors to the room occur. On the southeast side the paneled walls are broken in the center by a broad elliptical arch to the stair hall. This arch is framed by Doric pilasters on pedestals, and these carry a full entablature. The wood molding has been adapted from Plate XIV of William Salmon's Palladio Londinensis (1734). The four interior doors, of the six-panel type, are topped by an entablature that was probably added in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The fine walnut balusters of the stair are spiraled above vase turnings and they support a molded handrail, which terminates in a shallow half-turn above a fluted newel. The step ends are simple scrolled consoles. The lofty stair well is paneled its complete height and in the southeast wall appears a very tall landing window. In the second floor mail hall the original panels were removed in the 19<sup>th</sup>-century, but the styles and rails were left and the fields plastered, so that the effect is much the same.

The windows throughout the house have paneled reveals and window seats. In the fully paneled large library the mantel on the fireplace wall is flanked by full-height fluted Doric pilasters. Over the mantel a cushion frieze and architrave are added to the cornice to form an entablature. All mantels in the house, except that in the drawing room, are early 19<sup>th</sup>-century replacements. The drawing room mantel is of imported red brown sandstone and has plain broad piers and a paneled lintel cut on the soffit to a scrolled arch form. The keystone is a carved grotesque mask. The fine paneling of the drawing room is original except along the fireplace wall, where it dates from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The house, used as a private residence, is maintained in excellent condition. The mansion and grounds are not open to visitors.

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<sup>2</sup> The central block of Mount Airy, erected in 1758-62 and located only three miles distant, has the same floor plan as Sabine Hall.

**SABINE HALL**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

Nationally: X Statewide:    Locally:   

Applicable National

Register Criteria:            A X B    C    D   

Criteria Considerations

(Exceptions):                A    B    C    D    E    F    G   

NHL Criteria:                 4

NHL Theme(s):

III. Expressing Cultural Values  
5. architecture, landscape architecture, and urban design

Areas of Significance:        Architecture

Period(s) of Significance:    1729-30; 1830-40

Significant Dates:

Significant Person(s):

Cultural Affiliation:

Architect/Builder:

Historic Contexts:            XVI. Architecture  
                                      B. Georgian

**SABINE HALL****Page 7**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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**State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.**

Erected about 1729-30 by Colonel Landon Carter, one of three sons of Robert "King" Carter, Sabine Hall is nationally significant for its architectural importance. Although the main house exterior was altered in 1764 and again in the early nineteenth century, the plan of the main house has been little changed. The ground floor rooms, the stair hall, and the second floor hall have superb early Georgian woodwork and paneling which give the house its outstanding architectural distinction. Also contributing to the architectural significance of the house is the elliptical arch separating the central hall and the stair hall, and the stair itself.

**SABINE HALL**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- Previously Listed in the National Register.
- Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
- Designated a National Historic Landmark.
- Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: #
- Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other (Specify Repository):



**SABINE HALL**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

**Page 9**

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

Acreage of Property: approx. 177.15 acres

UTM References:     **Zone Easting Northing**

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries form a rectangle delineated as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner at latitude 37°56'44"N – longitude 76°47'25"W, proceeding about 2500 feet to the east to the northeast corner at latitude 37°56'44" – longitude 76°46'54"W, then continuing south about 3100 feet to the southeast corner at latitude 37°56'13"N – longitude 76°46'54"W, then going west about 2500 feet to the southwest corner at latitude 37°56'13"N – longitude 76°47'25"W, then returning north about 3100 feet to the beginning, the northwest corner.

Precise boundaries, as described above, are recorded in red on a copy of U.S. Geological Survey Map: Tappahannock Quadrangle, Virginia 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic), 1944, on file in the National Historic Landmark Program files, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the portion of the original Sabine Hall plantation acreage that has historically included the Sabine Hall plantation main house.

**SABINE HALL**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

**Page 10**

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

Name/Title: Charles W. Snell

Address: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings  
National Park Service  
Washington, DC

Telephone:

Date: original documentation – 1970

Edited (original documentation placed on current NHL form) by:

Patty Henry  
National Park Service  
National Historic Landmarks Program  
1849 C St., N.W. (2280)  
Washington, DC 20240

Date: December 26, 2007

Telephone: (202) 354-2216

DESIGNATED A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK  
April 15, 1970



# 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.

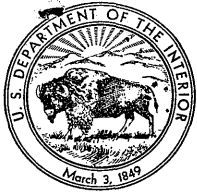
We recommend that you approve the Advisory Board's memorandum, and that it be returned to this office to become a part of the permanent record of actions recommended by the Board and approved by you.

*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

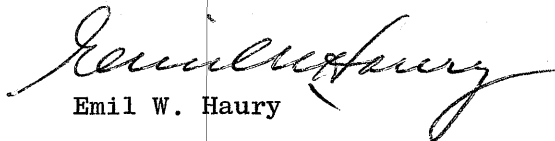
42. Erskine House, Alaska
43. St. Michael's Cathedral, Alaska
44. Commandant's House, Presidio of San Francisco, California
45. Las Trampas Plaza Historic District, New Mexico
46. Salem Tavern, Old Salem, North Carolina
47. The Alamo, Texas
48. Rising Sun Tavern, Virginia

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.

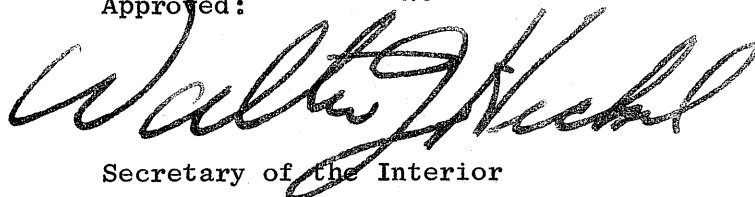
I. The following sites are judged of such prime significance as to merit further study for possible addition to the National Park System. It is recognized that many, such as Colonial Williamsburg, are being adequately preserved at present and are not available. Because unforeseen contingencies may change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