

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Spanish Governor's Palace

AND/OR COMMON

Spanish Governor's Palace

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER 105 Military Plaza

CITY, TOWN

San Antonio

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

20th

STATE

Texas

CODE

48

COUNTY

Bexar

CODE

029

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

## ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☒ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME City of San Antonio, adm. by Department of Parks and Recreation

STREET &amp; NUMBER

950 East Hildebrand

CITY, TOWN

San Antonio

VICINITY OF

STATE

Texas

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE, Bexar County Courthouse  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET &amp; NUMBER

South Main Street 1 block south of Commerce Street

CITY, TOWN

San Antonio

STATE

Texas

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE



## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

---

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Spanish Governor's Palace is a long one-story, U-shaped building with three-foot thick walls of stone covered in lime plaster. The walls rise in a parapet above the flat roof with projecting downspouts or canales to carry rain water off the roof. There are two rooms and a loft which was once used to store food. The rooms in the rear open out onto a patio and a large courtyard. The pebbled paving is a reproduction, designed from a Spanish patio, but one similar to this is mentioned in historical documents.

By the 1920s, the building had long been neglected, and the rooms had been leased for various commercial purposes. It was saved only after it became unsafe for its tenants. The entrance hall was once the "Hole-in-the-Wall Bar" advertising nickle beer. The room to the right--the chapel--was used as a clothing store. The long room to the left, the ball room, was once a produce market; and the room beyond it was a tailor shop. It had also been used as a school at one time. The will of Jose Ignacio Perez from 1849 aided in the restoration as he had bequeathed each room separately to members of his family.

The building was purchased in 1928 by the city and was restored in 1929. The architect and contractors tried to preserve as much of the original building as possible. The rock and brick walls were in tact for the most part. Those walls that were replaced were done so on the basis of existing foundations. The lime plaster covering the walls now had to be added since the original had deteriorated over the years. The wooden lintels over the doorway are the originals. The tile floors in several of the rooms are the original; but had to be relaid since they were badly warped. The native flagstone was laid in place of that which was in the building at the time of the restoration and are said to have been used at one time as parts of the city streets. The doors were put on in 1929, but all were hand-carved according to the design of one remaining original door. The corrugated tin roof that covered the building was replaced with an authentic reproduction. Old telegraph poles and railroad ties were used for the ceiling. Because they look like telegraph poles rather than hand hewn vigas it produces a less than desirable result. The interior is furnished with authentic period pieces and is used as a museum of Spanish Colonial history.



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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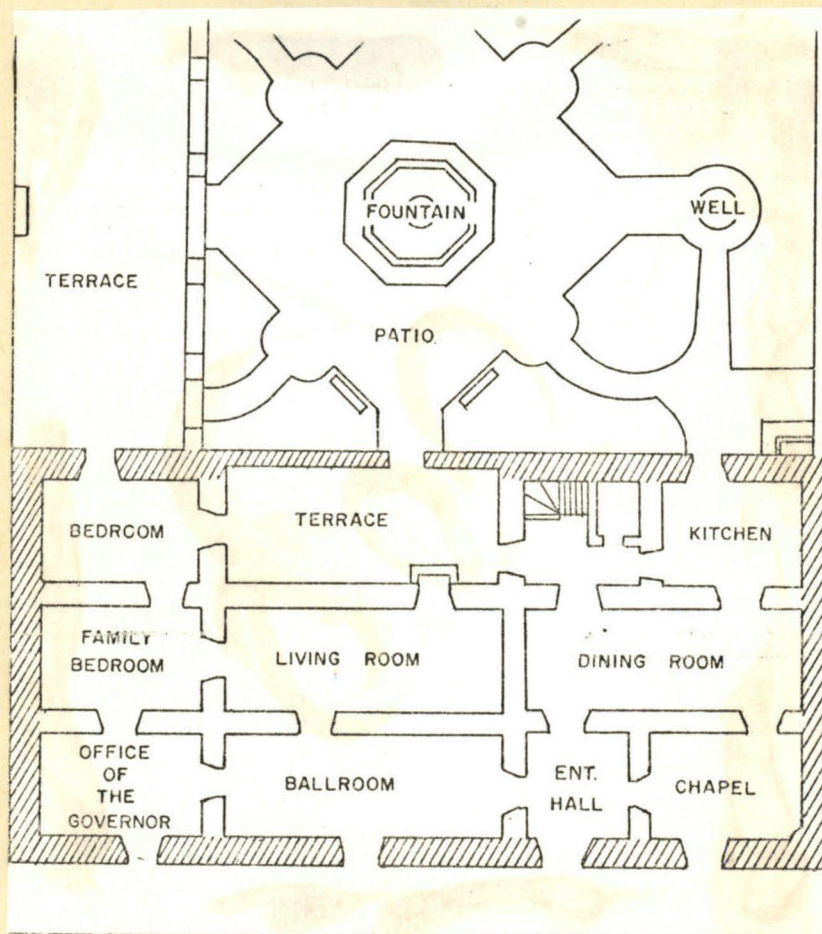
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

7



Floor plan for Governor's Palace, San Antonio, Texas



## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1749

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Erected in 1749 as the residence of the commanding officer of the San Antonio presidio, the Spanish Governor's Palace is a restored example of a large Spanish Colonial town house. It is also the only remaining example in Texas of an aristocratic 18th-century Spanish residence.

### HISTORY

The city of San Antonio was founded in 1718 by the Spanish Viceroy, the Marquis de Valero. It was a midpoint between the presidios of northern Mexico and those of the early Texas capital, Los Adaes, in the eastern part of the State. The East Texas settlements were not permanent, but they had been established as a buffer along the border of French territorial possessions.

The San Antonio Mission--San Antonio de Valero--(later known as the Alamo) was established at the city's founding. The accompanying fort--one half mile west--was called the Presidio San Antonio de Bexar.

The present structure of the Presidio was begun in 1722. All that remains is now called the Spanish Governor's Palace. This building was originally intended as the residence of the presidial commander, but it was later used as the home of several of the Spanish governors who resided in San Antonio. The presidio was built for the protection of the area Missions, because of the constant threat from the various Indian tribes of the region.

The original thatch buildings, by 1749, were replaced with permanent fire-proof structures including the walls, ramparts, warehouses, officer's quarters, soldiers' barracks, and the Commandancia which was located along the west side of the fortification. The Commandancia, the residence of the Captain of the Presidio, came to represent the seat of Government, when the Villa of San Fernando (San Antonio) was made the capital of the Province of Texas in 1772. After this, the Spanish governors resided in the Commandancia of the Presidio, which became known as the Governor's Palace. There were thirty-two governors between 1722 and approximately 1804.

(Continued)



## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See Continuance Sheet)

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1 acre

UTM REFERENCES

A 1 4 5 4 8 9 0 0 3 2 5 4 9 5 0  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B                                               
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C                                               
D                                             

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Spanish Governor's Palace occupies lot A6 of the block bounded by Military Plaza on the east, Dolorosa Street on the south, Calder Street on the west and West Commerce Street on the north. The house and its gardens extend east and west to the full width of the block as indicated on the sketch map (city location map, item A).

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Patricia Heintzelman, Architectural Historian, Landmark Review Project;  
original form prepared by Charles W. Snell, 1968.

ORGANIZATION  
Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service

DATE  
5/29/75

STREET & NUMBER  
1100 L Street NW.

TELEPHONE  
202-523-5464

CITY OR TOWN  
Washington

STATE  
D.C. 20240

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL   

STATE   

LOCAL   

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

12/12/96  
12/6/96



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

In 1804 the house was purchased by Igancio Perez, whose heirs retained the title until the city of San Antonio bought it in 1928. In the 1860's the house was used as a school house and later as a second-hand clothing store, restaurant and bar. By the time the city acquired it in 1928, the building had been considerably altered. The house was restored in 1929-30 and is now a museum with Spanish Colonial period furniture.

Since the dedication in 1931, the Governor's Palace has been under the supervision of the Department of Parks and Recreation of the city of San Antonio.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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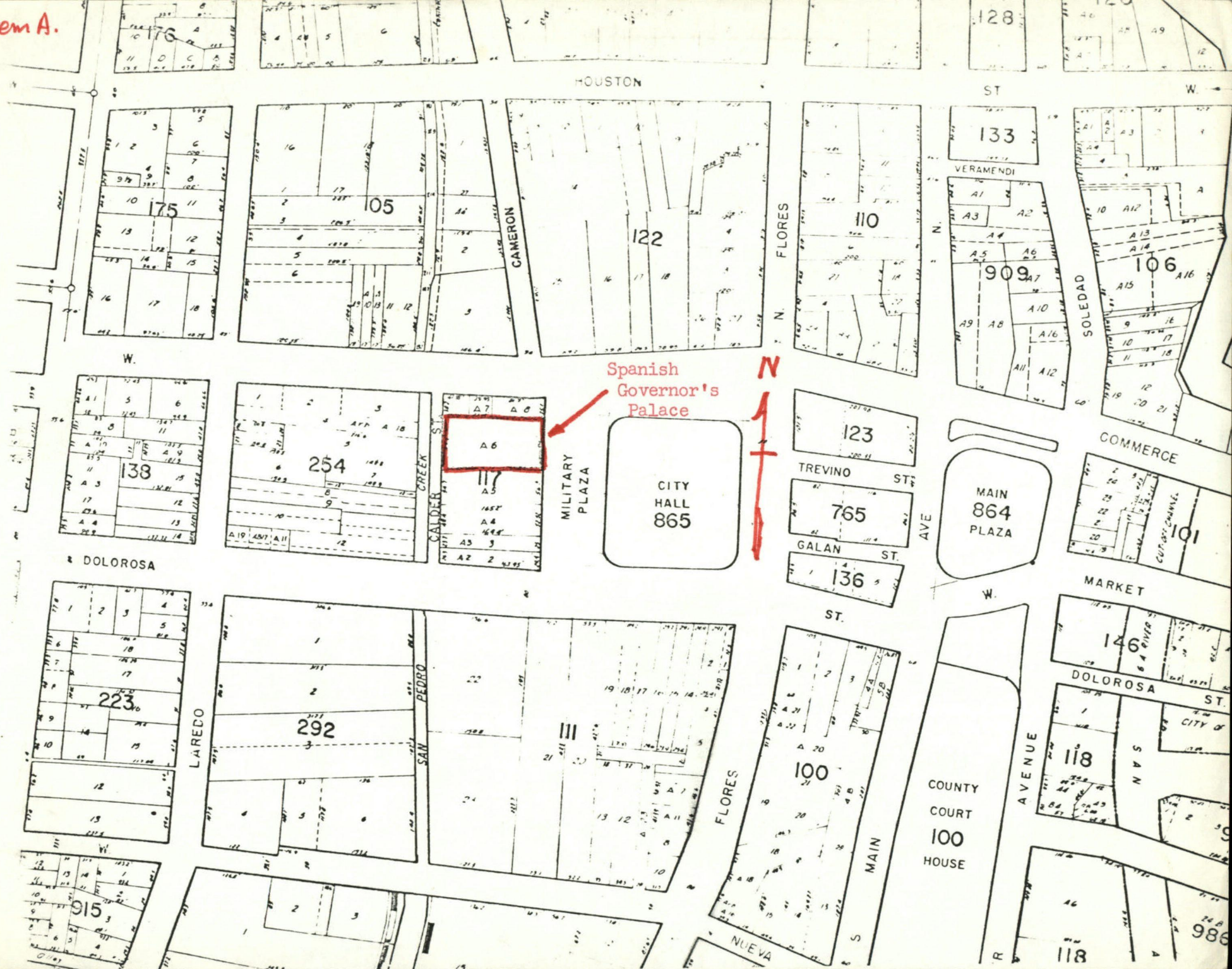
ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 1

Brackens, Dorothy K. and Redway, Maurine W., Early Texas Homes, Dallas, 1956.  
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Nicholson, Arnold, American Houses in History, New York, 1965.  
Ramsdell, Charles, San Antonio, A Historical and Pictorial Guide, Austin,  
1959.  
Sanford, Trent E., The Architecture of the Old Southwest, New York, 1950.



Item A.





Property

225  
*Spanish Governor's Palace*

*Boundary Definition*  
Rec'd ~~4.17.75~~  
8.4.75

State

*Texas*

Working Number

*NH L*

**TECHNICAL**

Photos \_\_\_\_\_

Maps \_\_\_\_\_

**CONTROL**

*OK 10.16.75*

**HISTORIAN**

*Boundary OK*  
*L. Wengert*  
*3 D 76*

**ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN**

**ARCHEOLOGIST**

**OTHER**

**HAER**

Inventory \_\_\_\_\_

Review \_\_\_\_\_

**REVIEW UNIT CHIEF**

*OK*  
*Cole*  
*11-5-75*

**BRANCH CHIEF**

**KEEPER**

*Wm*  
*12/6/74*

National Register Write-up \_\_\_\_\_

Send-back \_\_\_\_\_

Entered \_\_\_\_\_

Federal Register Entry \_\_\_\_\_

Re-submit \_\_\_\_\_

INT:2106-74







Original door, Spanish Governor's Palace



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES --| ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Spanish Governor's Palace

AND/OR COMMON

Spanish Governor's Palace

**2 LOCATION**

CITY, TOWN

San Antonio

\_\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Bexar

STATE

Texas

**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT

Patricia Heintzelman

DATE OF PHOTO February, 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service, 1100 L Street NW.,  
Washington, D.C. 20240

**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Original door.







Patio, Spanish Governor's Palace



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PHOTO NO.

Patio, Spanish Governor's Palace.







Front facade of Governor's Palace





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PHOTO NO.

Front facade of Governor's Palace.







View across Military Plaza to  
Spanish Governor's Palace



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PHOTO NO.

View across Military Plaza to Spanish Governor's Palace.







Stairs, Spanish Governor's Palace



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PHOTO NO.

Stairs, Spanish Governor's Palace.





Gardens, pebbled courtyard, Spanish  
Governor's Palace

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**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT

Patricia Heintzelman

DATE OF PHOTO

February, 1975

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Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service, 1100 L Street NW.,  
Washington, D.C. 20240

**4 IDENTIFICATION**

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PHOTO NO.

Gardens, pebbled courtyard, Spanish Governor's Palace.





Spanish Governor's Palace, San Antonio, Texas

4761

4761 Spanish Governor's Palace, 1749,  
105 Military Plaza,  
San Antonio, Texas.

N.P.S. Photo, 1968

NATIONAL  
HISTORIC  
LANDMARK



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

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**1 NAME**

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**2 LOCATION**

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San Antonio

\_\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Bexar

STATE

Texas

**3 MAP REFERENCE**

SOURCE

City location map (item A)

SCALE

1" = 200'

DATE unknown

**4 REQUIREMENTS**

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

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COUNTY

Bexar

STATE

Texas

**3 MAP REFERENCE**

SOURCE

U.S.G.S. 7.5' series, San Antonio East Quadrangle

SCALE

1:24,000

DATE

1967

**4 REQUIREMENTS**

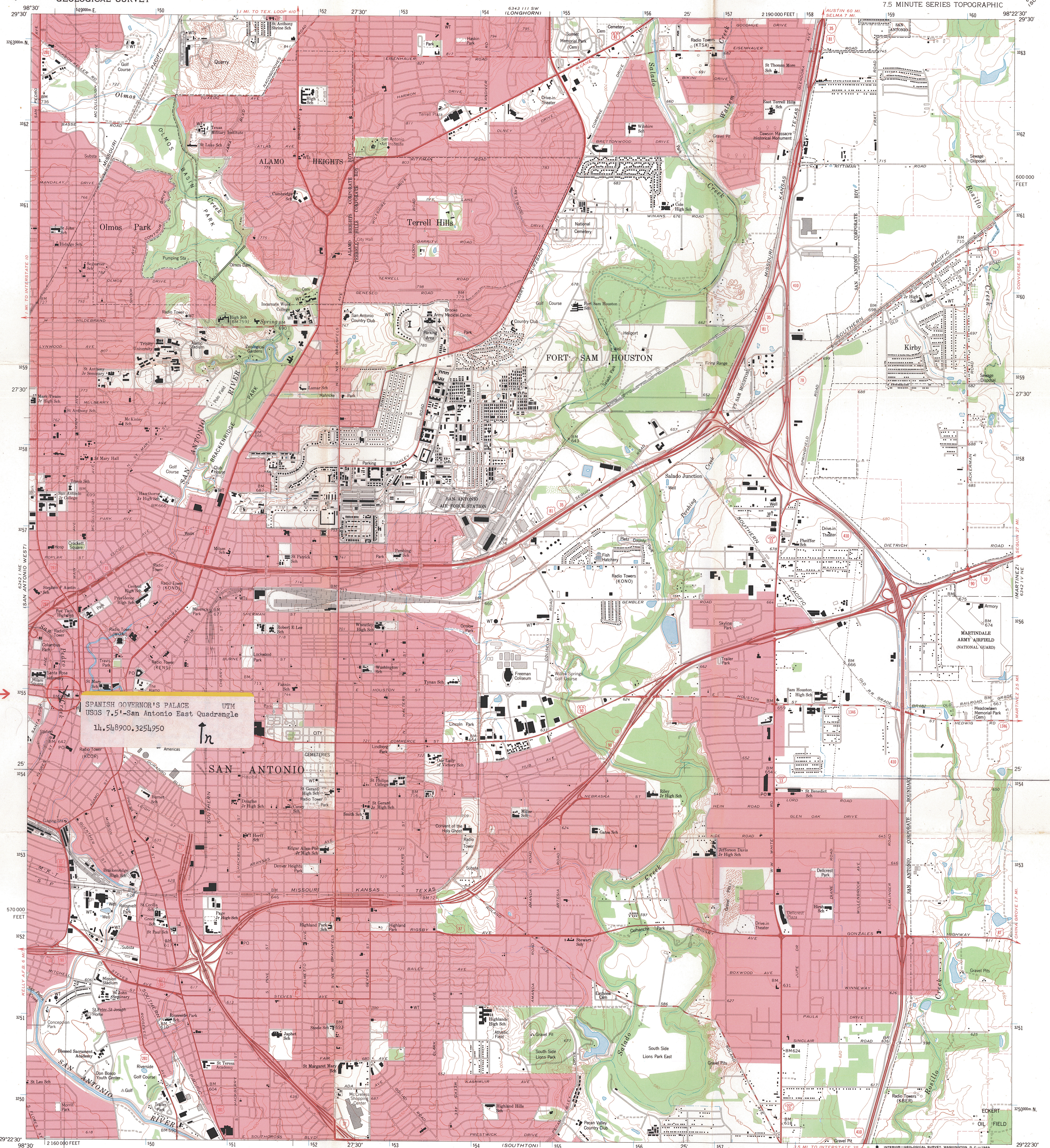
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

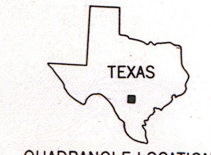
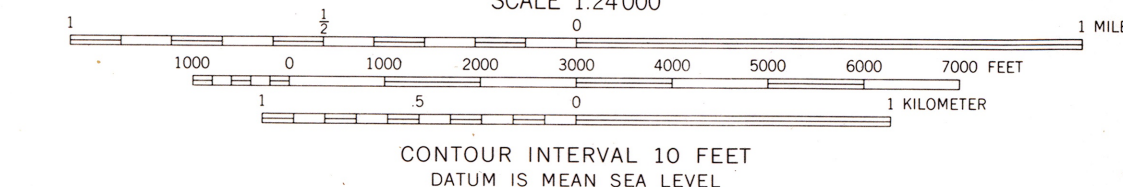
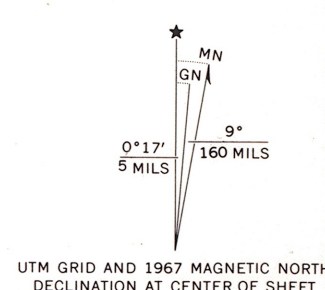


UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SAN ANTONIO EAST QUADRANGLE  
TEXAS-BEXAR CO.  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES TOPOGRAPHIC



Mapped by the Army Map Service  
Edited and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1952. Field annotated 1953. Revised by Geological Survey  
from aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1967.  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system,  
south central zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 14, shown in blue  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines



ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———  
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———  
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SAN ANTONIO EAST, TEX.  
N2922.5-W9822.5/7.5

1967

AMS 6342 IV NW - SERIES V882





# 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 *LH 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.

*Harmon L. Rice*

Enclosure

Approved: APR 15 1970

*Walter H. 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

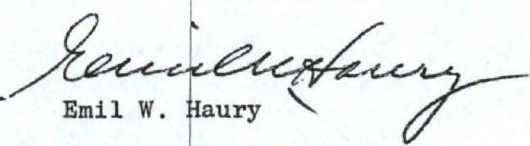
H. The Board recommends that the Old State (Colony) House in Newport, Rhode Island, a Landmark previously placed in the category of Also Related to Colonial Architecture, be noted as being Importantly Related to Colonial Architecture.

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.

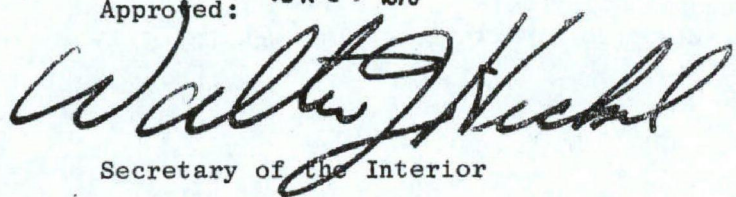
1. Russian Mission Orphanage, Alaska
2. San Xavier del Bac Mission Church, Arizona
3. Fort Ross, California
4. Guajome Ranchhouse, California
5. Los Alamos Ranchhouse, California
6. Monterey Old Town Historic District, California



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



MAY 5 1970

Dear Senator Yarborough:

I am pleased to inform you that the Mission Concepcion and the Spanish Governor's Palace, described in the enclosures, have been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States.

These sites have been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendations of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folder, each of these sites is eligible to receive a certificate and plaque designating it a National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owners and provide them with the proper application forms.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places the property on the National Register of Historic Places. Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, entry on the National Register provides each Landmark with safeguards against damage by Federal undertakings and fulfills one qualification for participation in a grant-in-aid program to assist in its preservation. Further information about these provisions of the law is contained in the enclosed folder describing the National Register.

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites in your State, I wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Walter J. Hickel

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Ralph W. Yarborough  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:

Regional Director; Southwest  
HHS-Mr. Sheely

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH



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Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Henry B. Gonzalez  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

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Regional Director; Southwest

HHS-Mr. Sheely

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HHS



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Secretary of the Interior

Hon. John G. Tower  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:

Regional Director; Southwest  
HHS-Mr. Sheely

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release Sunday, May 10, 1970

Waindel (202) 343-4214

## 80 HISTORIC SITES ANNOUNCED ELIGIBLE FOR LANDMARK STATUS

Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel today announced the eligibility of 80 buildings and places in 18 States for designation as National Historic Landmarks.

All but a few of the selections are based upon a National Park Service theme study of colonial architecture which included structures identified with Spanish, French, Russian and English colonization of what is now the United States.

California leads today's listing with 15 sites identified with Spanish and Russian colonization. Virginia and Maryland each have 11, and South Carolina nine, all associated with the English. Other States represented include Alaska, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas and Washington.

Other landmark designations of colonial architecture in the New England and Middle Atlantic States were made earlier.

A total of 886 sites have been declared eligible for landmark status since compilation was begun in 1960.

Recommendations are made to Secretary Hickel by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, a nonsalaried public body set up by statute. All sites so designated are included in the National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the Department of the Interior's National Park Service under the National Historic Preservation Act.

While not owned or administered by the Service, Historic Landmarks are recognized as a means of encouraging the preservation of historically significant properties. Owners of the individual sites are invited to apply to the Service for bronze plaques and certificates which identify the locations as Historic Landmarks, at which time they are officially so designated.

The States and their newly eligible sites in alphabetical order by states, include:



1. Church of the Holy Ascension, Village of Unalaska, Dutch Harbor, Unalaska Island, Alaska. Comparison between a photograph of 1884 and one of recent date suggests strongly that the central portion of the Church of the Holy Ascension dates from the original construction of 1825-1826. This would make the church the oldest Russian-constructed church still standing in the United States. With the destruction of St. Michael's Cathedral at Sitka in 1966, the Church of the Holy Ascension is also now the finest and best-preserved example in Alaska of a 19th century Russian Orthodox Church constructed on the Pskov or cruciform ground plan. The church is in good condition and in active use.

2. Russian Orthodox Mission Church, Kenai, on the east shore of Cook Inlet, Alaska. The mission church, dating from 1894, is a fine and well-preserved example in Alaska of a 19th century Russian Orthodox Church constructed on a vessel or quadrilateral ground plan. The building is in good condition and its congregation is an active one.

3. Anza House, Third and Franklin Streets, San Juan Bautista, California. Constructed by Juan De Anza in the period 1820-1840, this one-story dwelling is a splendid and little-altered example of a typical small two-room adobe town house of the Mexican period. The structure also includes early (1840-1850) American construction features. The unrestored building is privately owned and not open to visitors.

4. Jose Castro House, on the south side of the Plaza, San Juan Bautista, California. The two-story Monterey Colonial type is illustrated by the José Castro adobe, an outstanding and little-altered example of this style. The structure survived virtually intact and unaltered from 1840-1841 well into the 20th century. The restoration since 1933 has been accurately and carefully done. Open to visitors, the Castro House is furnished with pieces of the Mexican period.

5. Estudillo House, 4000 Mason Street, Old Town, San Diego, California. The Estudillo House, erected in 1827-1829, is an extremely good example in the United States of a typical large Spanish-Mexican Colonial one-story adobe town house. The house is furnished with period furniture. It is in good condition and is open to visitors.

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6. Fort Ross Commander's House, within Fort Ross State Historical Monument, on California Route 1, 13 miles north of Jenner, Sonoma County, California. This excellent, rare and little-altered example well illustrates the Russian-built log house. The Commander's House is largely an original building. Since Fort Ross became a State Historical Monument in 1928, the house has been carefully repaired and restored. It is open to visitors.

7. Fort Ross Russian Orthodox Church, within Fort Ross State Historical Monument, on California Route 1, 13 miles north of Jenner, Sonoma County, California. The Russian Orthodox Chapel at Fort Ross, built about 1828, is a rare example of a log church constructed on the Russian vessel or quadrilateral plan. The earthquake of 1906 shattered the Chapel, except for its roof and two towers, and the building collapsed. The walls were reassembled, and the building was restored by the State in 1915-1917. Further historical research later revealed that errors, particularly in the fenestration, had been made in the early restoration. It became necessary to do considerable repairing of the building in 1955-1957, and the early mistakes were eliminated. The Chapel is open to visitors.

8. Guajome Ranchhouse, 2½ miles northeast of Vista, San Diego County, California. The Guajome Ranchhouse, erected in 1852-1853, exemplifies the traditional Spanish-Mexican one-story adobe hacienda with an inner and outer courtyard plan. Unlike most other Spanish-Mexican ranchos in the United States, the numerous original Rancho Guajome service buildings have survived virtually intact. Only a small part of the main ranchhouse has been remodeled in any way. The main house, which is still a private residence, is not open to visitors.

9. Los Alamos Ranchhouse, on the left of U.S. 101 about three miles west of Los Alamos, Santa Barbara County, California. An unusually fine example of the smaller type of traditional one-story Spanish-Mexican hacienda is the Los Alamos Ranchhouse, built about 1840. Its original rural ranch setting has also been preserved virtually intact. The house has been carefully restored, but some alterations have been made. These changes include the installation of central heating, electricity and two picture windows. The original overall appearance, however, has not been greatly changed. The house is used as a residence and is not open to visitors.



10. Los Cerritos Ranchhouse, 4600 Virginia Road, Long Beach, California. A magnificent example of a courtyard ranchhouse in which the Monterey Colonial style is combined with the traditional Spanish-Mexican plan is found in Los Cerritos Ranchhouse erected in 1844. The building is a large and impressive example of domestic adobe architecture in southern California. The house, maintained in excellent condition, is now exhibited as a historic house and museum and is also used as a historical library. The original ranching setting has been destroyed by the growth of the City of Long Beach, but the house itself is preserved in very attractive grounds.

11. La Purisima Mission, near Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, California. While it was never a major mission, La Purisima was representative of the California missions. Diligent and patient examination of historical records and photographs, interviews with early settlers, and detailed archeological and structural study has made possible the almost complete reconstruction of the mission compound as it existed around 1828. La Purisima is an outstanding and authentic reconstructed example of a complete mission complex. There are absolutely no intrusions on the original rural historic scene. The Mission's location, protected by considerable acreage and by hills on three sides, should insure the future preservation of this setting. It is administered as a State Historic Park and is open to the public.

12. Monterey Old Town Historic District, Monterey, California. Monterey's Old Town, with its surviving collection of some 43 adobe structures, is a remarkably rich illustration of the Spanish-Mexican Colonial era. Its mixture of one-story adobes, constructed in the traditional manner, with the newer two-story adobes built in the Monterey Colonial style, creates a blend of architectures that is unique in the United States.

Two pockets of historic structures, the southern and northern historic districts, have survived and are being recognized in this designation. These two sections contain good examples of Spanish-Mexican Colonial period buildings in such numbers and without serious intrusions so as to preserve and convey an accurate impression of mid-19th century Monterey.

13. Petaluma Adobe, Casa Grande Road at Adobe Road, four miles east of Petaluma, Sonoma County, California. The Petaluma Adobe, built in 1836-1846 is a magnificent example of a great single-courtyard ranchhouse in which Monterey Colonial style is combined with the traditional Spanish-Mexican plan. The Petaluma Adobe is also unusual in its size; it is one of the largest examples of domestic adobe architecture in the United States. Restoration of surviving wings of this great house is now nearly complete. It is open to visitors.



14. San Diego Mission Church, Friars Road, five miles east of Old Town San Diego, San Diego County, California. The simpler style of architecture utilized in most California mission churches is seen in the San Diego Mission Church (1808-1813), an excellent restored example. Restoration of the church began in 1930-1931 and on February 2, 1941, the restored structure was rededicated as a parish church.
15. San Juan Bautista Plaza Historic District, San Juan Bautista, California. San Juan Bautista is a striking architectural example in the United States of a 19th century village built on the traditional Spanish-Mexican Colonial plaza plan. The five structures fronting on the Plaza, erected between 1813 and 1874, have been carefully restored, and there are no modern intrusions.
16. San Luis Rey Mission Church, on State Route 76, four miles east of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. Among California mission churches, San Luis Rey is very important because of the extent of surviving original construction and workmanship. It is also important in the design and beauty of its architectural composition. Although in ruined condition, the remains of the church and other mission buildings were still quite extensive in 1893. Since that date a program of gradual restoration and reconstruction has been carried out and nearly completed. The structures are maintained in excellent condition, and the church and some of the mission buildings are open to the public.
17. Vhay House, 835 Laguna Street, Santa Barbara, California. Built by Raphael Gonzales around 1825, the Vhay House is an excellent example of a traditional medium-sized adobe town house of the Mexican period. The house was restored in the 1920's. In this work brick fireplaces and chimneys and tile floors were installed. Several new windows were also added in the original front. The restored adobe is in excellent condition, is used as a residence and is not open to the public.
18. Aspendale, on State Route 300, about one mile west of Kenton, Kent County, Delaware. Aspendale (1771-1773) is a virtually unaltered example of a moderate-sized brick farmhouse conservatively and finely designed in the early Georgian style. The main house is adjoined at the west end by an older one-and-a-half story frame service wing. The rooms of the house, upstairs and down, are very finely paneled, and the paneling, the hardware, and the paint on the woodwork are original. Only a portion of the window glass has been replaced. Aspendale is privately owned and is not open to visitors.



19. Cathedral of St. Augustine, Cathedral Street between Charlotte and St. George Streets, St. Augustine, Florida. The Parish of St. Augustine, established in 1594, preserves records that date from 1595. Plans for the church were prepared by the Royal Engineer Mariano de la Rocque. The plan was typical of many Spanish 18th century town churches. When completed in 1797, the structure was considered to be the finest parish church in Spanish Florida. When the Diocese of St. Augustine was established in 1870, the church became the Catholic Cathedral of St. Augustine. A fire in 1887 completely gutted the church, leaving only the four stone walls standing. In 1887-1888 the building was restored in part and greatly enlarged by the New York City architect James Renwick. The original facade and about 75 feet of each side wall were retained and restored; but beyond this point the original walls were demolished and a large new rear section added which changed the original rectangular plan to the present cruciform one. The present six-story bell tower designed in the Spanish Renaissance style was also added at that time.

The Cathedral of St. Augustine is an active church and is also open to visitors.

20. Llambias House, 31 St. Francis Street, St. Augustine, Florida. Erected prior to 1763 and reaching its final form by 1788, the Llambias House is a restored example of an organic growth dwelling built on a variation of the "St. Augustine" plan. The "St. Augustine" type of residence was developed by the Spanish between 1703 and 1763 to meet the local climatic needs of Florida. In the period 1763-1783 the English added further refinements to this plan, so that extant examples reflect both Spanish and English architectural influences. Restoration of the Llambias House was accomplished in 1954. The late 18th century appearance of the house, including the interior, is being preserved.

21. Oldest House, 14 St. Francis Street, St. Augustine, Florida. In its organic growth between about 1723 and 1790, the Oldest House reflects both Spanish and English architectural influences. In its final form the house is illustrative of a Colonial town house built on the "St. Augustine" plan. In 1959-1960, after extensive archeological, architectural and historical research, the St. Augustine Historical Society carefully restored the house to its late 18th century appearance. It is well maintained and is open to visitors.

22. St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District, St. Augustine, Florida. City planning was an early feature of Spanish colonization, and St. Augustine is the earliest extant example of a European planned community, as well as the first permanent European settlement, within the United States. Established as a military base in 1565, a town slowly grew up around the Castillo de San Marcos.



In 1598 St. Augustine's town plaza, market place, and street system were established. The physical layout of St. Augustine is still its most distinctive feature; it has the pattern of a typical 16th century Spanish colonial walled town. The original town plan, little-altered, is still in effect and there are also some 30 surviving 18th century buildings still standing within the limits of the former walls.

23. St. Catherine's Island, 10 miles off the Georgia Coast between St. Catherine's Sound and Sapelo Sound, Liberty County, Georgia. From 1566 to 1684, St. Catherine's Island was one of the most important Spanish mission centers in the southeastern United States. In 1765 it became the plantation home of Button Gwinnett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. After 1876 it was rapidly developed into one of the finest country estates and private game preserves in the nation. Of special interest are the undisturbed site of the Mission of Santa Catalina, numerous Indian mounds, and residences and slaves' quarters dating from the 18th century. Owned by the Edward Noble Foundation, the island is not open to the public.

24. Church of the Holy Family, on East First Street, just off Illinois 3, Cahokia, Illinois. The Church of the Holy Family, erected between 1786 and 1799, is a fine extant example in the United States of a typical French Colonial church of upright log construction. This largely unaltered edifice is a unique example of a once common type of structure. The church is well maintained and is open to visitors.

25. Pierre Menard House, Fort Kaskaskia State Park, Randolph County, Illinois. The Menard House erected about 1802, is a beautiful and largely original example of a large French Colonial "raised cottage" Louisiana-type plantation house. In 1927 the State of Illinois acquired the house and 201 acres of surrounding land to form Fort Kaskaskia State Park. The Menard House has been open to the public as an historic house since that year.

26. Keller (Homeplace) Plantation House, on State Route 18, one-half mile south of Hahnville Post Office, Saint Charles Parish, Louisiana. The Keller (Homeplace) Plantation House is a fine and very slightly altered example of a large French Colonial "raised cottage." Built by the Fortier family around 1801, the house has been in the Keller family since the 1880's. The house is maintained in excellent condition and is a private residence not open to the public.

27. Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop, 941 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Sometime between 1772 and 1791, Jean and Pierre Lafitte built a small one-story home in New Orleans. Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop, as it has come to be known, is a good example of a French



Colonial Louis XV town house of brique-tte-entre-poteaux construction. It is well-maintained and is open to the public.

29. Mayor Girod House, 500 Chartres Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Nicholas Girod, Mayor of New Orleans from 1812 to 1815, built a large house in 1814; his brother had built the smaller two-story service wing in 1797. The house is an imposing Louis XVI essay in urban design and is quite comparable to many similar structures built in the large towns of France during the same period. The structure is in good condition, and portions of it are open to the public.

30. Madam John's Legacy, 632 Dumaine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Erected sometime between 1722 and 1728, and rebuilt in 1788, Madam John's Legacy is an outstanding surviving example in the United States of a French Colonial town house of the "raised cottage" type. The residence is also one of the oldest extant historic structures in New Orleans. Normally open to visitors as a historic house, Madam John's is temporarily closed until a program of restoration has been completed.

31. Parlange Plantation House, at the junction of State Routes 1 and 78, near Mix, Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana. A classic example of the two-story "raised cottage" type of house as it developed in the lower Mississippi can be seen in Parlange Plantation House (ca. 1750). The virtually unaltered house is maintained in excellent condition and has never been restored. The house is a private residence and is not open to the general public.

32. The Presbytère, 713 Chartres Street, Jackson Square, New Orleans, Louisiana. The Presbytère, originally known as the Casa Curial, was designed by Gilberto Guillemard in 1791 as the rectory of the St. Louis Cathedral. Construction halted in 1798 and the building remained unfinished, only one-story high, until it was completed by the wardens of St. Louis in 1813. Constructed on the same lines as the Cabildo (1795), the Presbytère is a massive two-story building of stuccoed brick, with a full panoply of Renaissance architectural forms. The rear wing was added in 1840 and the French mansard roof, which now forms a third story, in 1847. The condition of the building is excellent, and it is open to the public.

33. Brice House, 42 East Street, Annapolis, Maryland. The superb design, the boldness and simplicity in handling the great masses of this structure, and its scale make the Brice House (1766-1773) one of the most imposing brick buildings in American Georgian architecture. Its exterior with its lack of the usual classic pediments and pilasters, is almost early-Georgian in its simplicity, while its elaborate and splendid interiors, attributed to William Buckland, are mostly late-Georgian in character. The Brice House is also



remarkable because its original 18th century structural material and adornments have survived virtually unaltered. In excellent condition, the house is used as a residence and is not open to the public.

33. Chase-Lloyd House, 22 Maryland Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland. The Chase-Lloyd House, built between 1769-1774 and with interiors by William Buckland, is one of the first of the large, full three-story brick Georgian town houses to be erected in the English colonies. Its every detail evidences an effort to achieve the ultimate in magnificence. It ranks as one of the finest of its type in the country. The first floor of the house has been altered very little and is open to visitors. The upper two floors are used as a home for elderly women.

34. Chestertown Historic District, Chestertown, Maryland. Chestertown's growth as a major port began in 1730, when its owner, Simon Wilmer, resurveyed his land and laid out the existing gridiron plan of streets and house lots. From about 1750-1790 the town flourished as the chief tobacco and wheat shipping port of Maryland's Eastern Shore. During this period merchants and planters constructed fine Georgian brick town houses in the town. Some 50 of these structures still stand.

35. His Lordship's Kindness, 3.5 miles west of Rosaryville, Prince George's County, Maryland. The central block of His Lordship's Kindness, built about 1735 and possibly designed by a professional English architect, is a superb example of an elegant, correct and carefully detailed early-Georgian country house. With wings and hyphens apparently added near the end of the 18th century, it is also an excellent example of a late-Georgian five-part plantation house composition. The roof shape of this house is a rare survival of the transitional roof shape between the gable and the full hip or hip on hip roof. Used as a residence, His Lordship's Kindness is not open to visitors.

36. London Town Publik House on south bank of South River, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. London Town Publik House, erected around 1745-1750, is a good example of a large, seven-bay wide, brick inn of excellent Georgian design. Its original simple interiors are unaltered. Plans are underway to rehabilitate the interior and utilize the house as a museum for Indian artifacts. The house will also be open to visitors as an example of a Colonial Tavern.



37. Montpelier on State Route 197, south of Laurel 2.1 miles, Prince George's County, Maryland. The central block of Montpelier (1740-1751) is a distinguished and superior example of an early-Georgian brick plantation house. With its wings and hyphens added in 1770-1771 and its interiors redecorated at the same time, Montpelier is also a superb example of a late-Georgian five-part plantation house composition. The structure incorporates several early examples of architectural features that were to become popular in the Federal period, such as a fanlight door and polygonal bays. Both house and grounds are in excellent condition and are open to visitors on a limited schedule.
38. Mount Clare, Carroll Park, Baltimore, Maryland. Superior Georgian architectural qualities are found in Mount Clare (1763-1767). An excellent example of a Southern brick plantation house, Mount Clare's existing wings and hyphens are of later construction. The main house is in excellent condition and is open as a historic house.
39. Resurrection Manor, near Hollywood, St. Marys County, Maryland. Resurrection Manor, built about 1660 and subsequently enlarged, is a splendid and unrestored example of a small 17th century brick farm house. The house is an excellent illustration of the evolution of a typical Southern one-room brick structure into a hall-and-parlor plan house. The house is as yet unrestored and not open to visitors.
40. Star-Spangled Banner Flag House, 844 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland. The Flag House is a two-and-one half story, corner row house of salmon brick laid in Flemish bond. Apparently built in 1793 and added to in 1820, the house is a fine late example of the Colonial tradition for smaller urban houses in the Middle Atlantic States. In this home, Mary Young Pickersgill made the flag that flew over Fort McHenry during the Battle of Baltimore in 1814 and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star-Spangled Banner." The restored Star-Spangled Banner Flag House is open to the public.
41. Tulip Hill, near Galesville, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The central block of Tulip Hill (1755-1756), is a superb and little-altered example of an early Georgian brick plantation house in the South. With its wings and hyphens added in 1787-1790, Tulip Hill is also a very distinguished example of a five-part composition country house. Tulip Hill is in good condition; it is a residence and is not open to visitors.
42. West St. Mary's Manor, near Drayden, St. Marys County, Maryland. A small William and Mary brick-and-frame country house can be seen in west St. Mary's Manor (1700-1730), an outstanding and rare example.



The manor house is a transitional house with center hall separating two main front rooms and two narrow back rooms. It illustrates a point in the shift from the one and two room plans of 17th century Southern houses to the larger and more symmetrical room arrangements of 18th century structures. The carefully restored farmhouse is in excellent condition. It is used as a residence and is not open to visitors.

43. Wye House, on Miles Neck River 6.9 miles northwest of Easton, Talbot County, Maryland. The transition from late-Georgian to early Federal is illustrated in the Wye House, built 1781-1784 and achieving its final form by 1799. Possibly designed by Robert Key, architect and carpenter of Annapolis, Wye House is a seven-part "Roman Country House" composition. It is an outstanding example of a large Southern frame plantation house. Still an operating plantation, the mansion is used as a residence and is not open to visitors.

44. Longwood, near Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi. The noted Philadelphia architect, Samuel Sloan, designed and erected Longwood (1860-1862). It is the largest and most elaborate of the octagon houses built in the United States. Longwood is also one of the finest surviving examples of an Oriental Revival style residence, illustrating the architectural romanticism that flourished in mid-19th century America. It uniquely combines stylistic eclecticism (both Moslem and Italianate) with the octagonal form.

45. Louis Bolduc House, 123 South Main Street, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. The Bolduc House (ca. 1785) is a splendid and little-altered example of a French Colonial house of poteaux-sur-sole (posts on the sill, with stone foundation) construction, with bouzillage (clay and grass) wall filling. After some years of neglect, the house was restored to its 18th century appearance in 1956-1957. It is in good condition and is open to visitors as a historic house exhibit.

46. William Trent House, 539 South Warren Street, Trenton, New Jersey. The William Trent House (1719) is a distinguished example of an early Georgian house designed in the William and Mary or Queen Anne style. Of red brick with white trim the house's handsome simplicity of straight lines is accentuated by bare arched windows--the shutters are inside--the bold cornice, and the absence of classically enriched doorways. The house was carefully restored in 1936-1937 and is now furnished with period furniture of the early 18th century. The fine garden, grounds and house are all maintained in excellent condition. The house is open to visitors during April through October.



47. El Santuario de Chimayó, Chimayó, New Mexico. A very well-preserved and unrestored example of a small adobe pueblo church with superb original religious paintings is the Santuario at Chimayó. The low flat-roofed adobe church, set in a wall-enclosed garden, has two twin tapering front towers with belfries. The interior is notable for its original Spanish-Indian decorations - a heavy timber ceiling of closely spaced vigas (beams) supported on carved brackets and the simple plaster walls lined with a low painted dado and hung with numerous religious paintings. Behind the draped altar is a high reredos, decorated with painted conventional designs and religious symbols. The Santuario is still an active church and is open to visitors.
48. San Estevan del Rey Mission Church, State 23, 13 miles south of its junction with U.S. 66, Acoma, New Mexico. The great church of San Estevan del Rey Mission, built between 1629 and 1642 and repaired in 1799-1800, is a superb Spanish Colonial Mission church in New Mexico. The Spanish Colonial architecture of New Mexico is markedly different from that of the other mission fields in the United States. Less magnificent than the baroque architecture of Texas and Arizona, and more primitive than the missions of California, the unique character of the New Mexican missions resides in their almost perfect blend of Indian and Spanish influences. The New Mexican churches are Spanish in plan and general form, but they owe much of their construction and decorative detail to the tradition of the Pueblo Indians. The church is still used for religious purposes at festival time and is open to the public.
49. San Francisco de Assisi Mission Church on the Plaza, Ranchos de Taos, Taos County, New Mexico. The picturesque San Francisco de Assisi Mission Church is probably the best known and most photographed of all New Mexico mission churches. The church, built between 1772 and 1816, is a large and excellent example of a Spanish Colonial church of New Mexico. It is in excellent condition after being thoroughly restored in 1967. The church still serves an active parish and is open to visitors.
50. San José de Gracia Church, Las Trampas, Taos County, New Mexico. The Spanish Colonial pueblo churches in New Mexico are remarkably well illustrated by the Church of San José de Gracia (1760-1776). Until the 1920's, the Trampas area remained so isolated and its economy retarded that it was unaffected by American fashions of the late 19th century. It is to this cultural and economic isolation that the remarkably unaltered state of the church is due. San José is an active parish church and is open to visitors.



51. Chowan County Courthouse, East King Street, Edenton, North Carolina. In 1715 the North Carolina Assembly passed an act to build a courthouse to house the Assembly in Edenton; the first building was completed in 1719. The second and existing courthouse, designed in the late Georgian style, was constructed in 1767. Its architect and builder was probably Gilbert Leigh of Edenton, who is believed to have come originally from Williamsburg, Virginia. The Chowan County Courthouse is a superb surviving example of Georgian public building architecture. The Courthouse has been altered very little and retains most of its original interiors. It is still used as the county's courthouse and is open to visitors.

52. Cupola House, 408 South Broad Street, Edenton, North Carolina. Built for Richard Sanderson about 1725 and remodeled by Francis Corbin in 1756-1758, the Cupola House is an architecturally significant example of a timber-framed residence that illustrates the transition from 17th century to 18th century Georgian architectural styles. It is a rare surviving house in the Southern colonies that carries a Jacobean second-story "jetty" or overhang.

The house is original and unaltered, except for the fine Georgian paneling of two major rooms which was removed in 1918. Owned by the City of Edenton, the Cupola House was restored in 1964-1966 and the missing paneling of the two rooms reconstructed; the house is open to visitors.

53. Palmer-Marsh House, Main Street, Bath, North Carolina. Both business and residential purposes were served by the Palmer-Marsh House in its original construction (ca. 1744). It is a large two-story frame house with an imposing two-story, single-pent chimney. The house underwent some "modernization" in the 19th century. A restoration in 1960-1962 removed these features, and the missing features were reconstructed. The major portion of the fabric of this house is original. Its condition is excellent, and it is open to the public.

54. Single Brothers' House, southwest corner of South Main and Academy Streets, Old Salem, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The Single Brothers' House, erected in two stages in 1768-1769 and 1786, is a magnificent and original example of German traditional half-timber construction. The building is also the earliest major building still standing in the Moravian community of Old Salem. The Single Brothers' House has remained the property of the Moravian Church since it was first built, and it was in excellent condition when Old Salem, Inc. was granted permission under a long term lease to restore the building and open it to the public. Restoration has been expertly accomplished.



55. Carpenters' Hall, 320 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Carpenters' Hall (1770-1771) is one of the finest examples of late Georgian public building architecture in the United States. Constructed as a guild hall by a group of master builders known as the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, their hall also served as the meeting place of the First Continental Congress in 1774. The building has been used since 1857 as a historical museum. The restored building is still owned by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia and is open to visitors.

56. Christ Church, on Second Street between Market and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Christ Church (1727-1754) is one of the finest Georgian colonial churches in the United States and probably the most ornate of this group. The design of Christ Church is generally attributed to Dr. John Kearsley, a noted amateur architect, who superintended the construction of the main body of the building between 1727 and 1744. The tower and steeple, completed in 1754, was designed by John Harrison and built by Robert Smith and John Armstrong, carpenters, and Robert Palmer, mason. The exterior is elaborate with Georgian architectural dress. The commanding feature of the exterior is the great Palladian window at the east end. Lighting the chancel, this window is topped by carved keystones and medallions and rich Ionic entablature. Great spiral scrolls also flank the crowning pediment decorated with bulbous urns. The still active church is open to visitors.

57. Brick House Ruin, Edisto Island, Charleston County, South Carolina. Paul Hamilton, a wealthy planter built the Brick House in the period 1725-1730. It is a unique and important architectural example of a two-story brick plantation house designed in the Henry IV style. The house illustrates the French Huguenot influence on colonial architecture in South Carolina. Measured architectural drawings and photographs of the exterior and interior of this splendid house were made prior to its destruction by fire in 1929. Today only the ruined walls of this structure still stand. Privately owned, the still-impressive ruins of Brick House are not open to visitors.

58. William Gibbes House, 64 South Battery, Charleston, South Carolina. The Charleston two-story wooden "double house" is exemplified in the William Gibbes House. It is one of the finest two-story frame late-Georgian town houses built in the American colonies. It is believed that Gibbes erected the house around 1779; it was redecorated in the Adam manner in 1794. The residence is in excellent condition and is usually open to visitors only during the annual garden tour week.

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59. Hampton Plantation, near McClellanville, Charleston County, South Carolina. Hampton, erected in 1735, greatly enlarged after 1757, and with final additions made in 1790-1791, is an excellent example of a modest-sized frame structure that evolved through organic growth into a large unified Georgian frame country house. The structure includes one of the earliest examples of the use of the giant portico in American domestic architecture and Hampton is a fine example of a large two-and-a-half story frame Georgian plantation house in South Carolina. The house is in good condition and is usually open to visitors.

60. Heyward-Washington House, 87 Church Street, Charleston, South Carolina. Daniel Heyward, a rice planter of Euhaws, purchased this lot and existing house in 1770. Shortly thereafter, it is believed, Heyward demolished the building and erected the present three-story town house and some of its dependencies. It is an extremely fine and little-altered example of a three-story brick Georgian town house, or "double house." Thomas Heyward, Jr., a signer of the Declaration of Independence, acquired the house on his father's death in 1777. In May 1791, when President Washington visited Charleston on his Southern tour, the city rented the house for Washington's use. The house is in excellent condition and is open to visitors as a historic house exhibit.

61. Middleburg Plantation, on the Cooper River near Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Middleburg, erected about 1699, is a splendid example of a transitional two-story frame plantation house. The structure retains the medieval plan of one-room thickness and also the exposed post and girt construction of the 17th century, but is two stories in height. Probably the oldest extant wooden house in South Carolina, Middleburg's plan of a single line of rooms also forecasts the basic plan of Charleston's Georgian "single house" of the 18th century. The plantation house has undergone remarkably little alteration since the end of the 18th century. The house is used as a residence and is not open to visitors.

62. Pompion Hill Chapel, near Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Pompion Hill Chapel, erected in 1763-1765, is a miniature Georgian masterpiece, original and unaltered. The chapel, built on a typical rectangular plan, is among the finest and best preserved of South Carolina's numerous small, 18th century, country parish, brick churches. The quality of its design and workmanship are superb and the fabric, including the interior woodwork, is original. The chapel is in excellent condition and is only used for religious services on special occasions. It is usually open to visitors during the period of the garden tours.

63. St. James' Church, Goose Creek, Berkeley County, South Carolina. St. James Church at Goose Creek, built by wealthy Barbadian planters in 1713-1719, was one of the first true Georgian churches to be erected



in the English colonies. An architectural gem, the elaborate interior of this rectangular brick church is one of the finest of all small 18th century country parish churches in the United States. Although the building has been somewhat altered and has required considerable restoration, much of the exterior fabric and most of the interior woodwork are original. Only an annual service and occasional special services are now held in St. James' Church.

64. St. James' Church, near Santee River, 17 miles south of Georgetown, Charleston County, South Carolina. An effort was made in the last third of the 18th century to give South Carolina's small Georgian country churches a more sophisticated exterior design. St. James' Church, Santee, is an excellent and little-altered example of this change. St. James' exterior has a new impressiveness, as it includes architectural features not found in earlier brick churches built on similar plans. The Georgian body of St. James' is preceded, both front and rear, by classic pedimented porticos, each three bays wide. While these porticos lack the full vocabulary of Roman Doric details, they are nonetheless remarkably complete. A Palladian window is centered in the east end. The doors and windows are topped by fanlights and round brick arches and the windows have exterior paneled shutters. The church is now used for religious services only on special occasions and the structure is usually open to visitors during garden tour week.

65. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, near St. Stephen, Berkeley County, South Carolina. St. Stephen's Church is an excellent and well-preserved small Georgian country parish church that possesses distinctive architectural features: these include a high gambrel roof with Jacobean curvilinear gables, exterior brick Doric pilasters, and an interior ornamented tray ceiling. Francis Villepontoux and A. Howard provided the brick for the church and acted as its architects; William Axson was the master mason. The reredos behind the altar at the east end are unusually impressive. The fabric of the building, including the interior woodwork, is original. The church is still used for religious services.

66. Mission Concepción, 807 Mission Road, San Antonio, Texas. Mission Neustra Senora De La Purisima Concepción de Acuna was founded by the Franciscan friars in 1716 in the East Texas field, but conflicts with the French and Indians caused its transfer to the San Antonio area in 1731. The mission church, designed in the baroque style, begun in 1731 and completed in 1755, is a monumental structure. The ruined church and mission were occupied by the United States Army in 1849 and minor repairs were made to the buildings. Not until 1887, however, was the church again repaired and utilized for religious purposes. Aside from the addition of tile floors,



replacement of doors, and a reroofing of the infirmary, the great church stands much as it did in the 18th century. The existing original construction includes the walls, towers, tunnel vaulting over the nave, and also the dome of the church, as well as most of the convento. Still used as an active church, it is open to visitors.

67. Spanish Governor's Palace, 105 Military Plaza, San Antonio, Texas. Erected in 1749 as the residence of the commanding officer of the San Antonio presidio, the Spanish Governor's Palace is an excellent and well-restored example of a large Spanish Colonial town house. It is also the only remaining example in Texas of an aristocratic 18th century Spanish residence. Now open to visitors as a museum, the Spanish Governor's Palace is furnished with period pieces.

68. Brandon, near Burrowsville, Prince George County, Virginia. A superior example of a brick plantation house erected in the "Roman Country House" style of Palladio is found in Brandon (1765-1770). The plan layout of the late Georgian "country house" is completely different from that of early and middle Georgian houses of the Southern colonies. In place of the large central block, two-and-a-half or three stories high, with detached dependencies, the "country house" had a long series of connected units, two stories high in the middle, decreasing to low one-story wings and passages, and sometimes accented by two-story terminal pavilions at the ends. This type of plan had many advantages in the South: most rooms were on the ground floor, and the main stair and huge central hall could be minimized; all rooms had cross-ventilation; and the kitchen, though located in an end pavilion, was at least under the same roof, and not too far distant from the dining room. The mansion is maintained in excellent condition and is used as a private residence. The formal gardens and grounds, however, are open to visitors.

69. Bruton Parish Church, Duke of Gloucester Street, Williamsburg, Virginia. Governor Alexander Spotswood designed Bruton Parish Church in the early Georgian style and it was constructed in 1712-1715. It was the first cruciform church to be built in Virginia and the fourth religious edifice with a cross plan to be constructed in the English colonies. In Virginia alone, however, did the cruciform church become a frequent 18th-century type and Bruton Parish Church was that colony's prototype. As the court church of Virginia, Bruton Parish Church was closely associated with political activities in the colony; in addition to being used for religious services, which were attended by the Royal Governor, his Council, and the House of Burgesses, it was the scene of many colorful ceremonies that were part of the affairs of state. In 1905-1907, under the initiative of the rector, Dr. William A. R. Goodwin, a partial restoration was made. In 1938-1942 Colonial Williamsburg, Inc. completed the restoration of the church to its 18th century appearance. Still active as a church, it is also open to visitors.



70. Carter's Grove, on the James River, six miles south of Williamsburg, James City County, Virginia. Carter's Grove (1750-1753) represents the culmination of the early Georgian style in Virginia. The superb woodwork of the interior, done by Richard Baylis, an English carpenter who was brought to Virginia for this purpose, is generally regarded by architectural historians to be the finest example of early Georgian paneling in the United States. Constructed of dark red brick laid in Flemish bond, the large plantation house (as originally built) was two stories high, had a low-pitched hipped roof with a slight flare at the eaves, and two end chimneys. In 1927-1929 the original exterior design of Carter's Grove was altered: the roof-tree of the low-pitched roof was raised 11 feet and 14 dormers inserted, thus creating a new floor. The original detached dependencies were widened, heightened, and connected to the east and west ends of the main house by hyphens. These alterations changed the exterior design from an early Georgian house of the 1750 period to that of a five-part late Georgian composition of the 1775 period. The superb and original interior paneling of the main house, however, was not altered and was restored. Owned by the Sealantic Fund, Inc., and administered by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., Carter's Grove is open to visitors.

71. Christ Church, southeast corner of Cameron and Columbus Streets, Alexandria, Virginia. Christ Church, Alexandria, designed by James Wren and erected in 1767-1773 is a superior and little-altered survivor of the type of small rectangular two-story brick church that was utilized in Virginia during the last third of the 18th century. Although Christ Church has been somewhat enhanced by the additions of galleries and a tower in the period 1785-1818, the structure has never been abandoned nor had its interior features removed. The interior reflects organic change and includes both 18th and 19th century woodwork. Still active as a church, it is also open to visitors.

72. Kenmore, 1201 Washington Avenue, Fredericksburg, Virginia. Extraordinary richness is displayed in the first floor plaster ceilings of Kenmore. Executed in the late Georgian style by itinerant French craftsmen and Hessian prisoners of war between 1770 and 1778, these four ceilings, as a group, are unrivaled in 18th century American architecture. The house was erected about 1752 in the early Georgian style. Maintained in an excellent condition, Kenmore is open to visitors as a historic house exhibit.

73. Peyton Randolph House, Nicholson at North England Street, Williamsburg, Virginia. The Peyton Randolph House is a very early and superb example of an early Georgian frame house with fine and largely original interiors. The house was erected in three steps between 1715



and 1725. The oldest portion, the west end, was constructed by William Robertson in 1715 or 1716. The east end was built as a separate house around 1724 by Sir John Randolph, who acquired the older house and soon united the two structures into a single house with a symmetrical facade seven bays long by building a connecting center section. The main rooms are fully and finely paneled, and most of these early Georgian interiors are original. Owned by Colonial Williamsburg, the Peyton Randolph House has been restored and is open to visitors.

74. Sabine Hall, near Warsaw, Richmond County, Virginia. Sabine Hall is notable for its superb early Georgian interiors and for the original and little-altered plan of the main house. Built of brick laid in Flemish bond, Sabine Hall (as originally designed) was two stories high over a low basement and had a high-pitched roof and two pair of end chimneys. In the period 1830-1840 the exterior was altered to change the original early Georgian design to that of Classic Revival: the high hipped roof was flattened in pitch, the windows were resashed, the entrance doors and transoms replaced, and the large existing two-story portico, supported by four Tuscan columns, was added to the center of the front elevation. The broad one-story porch across the rear facade was also constructed at this time. The mansion also originally had two detached one-story brick dependencies. The existing wings, which are connected to the main house, were erected in 1929. The original plan of the main house and its splendid early Georgian woodwork, however, are still virtually intact. Privately owned, Sabine Hall is not open to visitors.

75. James Semple House, south side of Francis Street between Blair and Waller Streets, Williamsburg, Virginia. One of Williamsburg's finest Colonial residences is the James Semple House. It was erected about 1770-1780 and probably designed by Thomas Jefferson. The house is a superb example of a "Roman Country House" adapted for use as a frame town house. Colonial Williamsburg acquired the house and restored it (1937-1938). Maintained in excellent condition, the Semple House is used as a private residence and is not open to visitors.

76. Shirley, near Charles City, Charles City County, Virginia. The Governor's Palace in Williamsburg seems to have served as a model for Shirley (1765-1769), an extremely fine and little-altered example of a late Georgian Virginia plantation house. Shirley's two-story porticos, its mansard roof, suspended stair, rich interior paneling, and its unusual plan (which lacks the customary center hall)--all combine to give this mansion an extraordinary degree of individuality for a house designed in the Georgian style. The house has not been greatly altered. It was restored in the mid-1950's and is in excellent condition. The plantation is still in agricultural operation and only the first floor of the house is open to visitors.



77. Waterford Historic District, Waterford, Virginia. Waterford is a splendid and little-altered example of a small inland 18th-century and early 19th-century mill town that is still preserved in its completely unaltered rural setting. Growing in three distinct stages - in 1750, 1800, and 1812 - each area of the expanded town is richly illustrated with good architectural examples of the typical buildings of that particular period. Waterford still has approximately 90 stone, brick, wood, and log historic structures. Of these 25 date from the 18th century, 40 are of the period 1801 to 1835, 15 were erected between 1836 and 1853, and 10 date from the 1854-1882 period. The Waterford Foundation is dedicated to restoring the town. Each October the Foundation sponsors a house tour and crafts exhibit as a means of raising funds for the restoration project.

78. Wythe House, on the west side of the Palace Green, Williamsburg, Virginia. Richard Taliaferro, important early Virginia architect, designed and built the Wythe House about 1755. It is one of Virginia's finest examples of a Georgian town house. This was the home, from 1755 to 1791, of George Wythe, a member of the House of Burgesses, Mayor of Williamsburg, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and professor of law at William and Mary. Few alterations have been made in the house, and it is maintained in excellent condition and opened to visitors by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.

79. Yeocomico Church, near Hague, Westmoreland County, Virginia. Built in 1706, Yeocomico Episcopal Church is an early, rare, and excellent example of a small transitional country church that includes both medieval (17th century) and Georgian (18th century) features. The present T-shaped brick church was originally constructed in the form of a simple rectangle, but in the 18th century the existing leg of the T was added to the north (rear) elevation. The builders of both sections, nevertheless, were consistent in their methods of construction: there is not a right angle in either portion, the brick work of both sections are a mixture of irregular bond, with English bond predominating, both the 1706 entrance porch projecting from the south front and the later north (rear) wing are off-center to the west, and the porch and wing do not line up. Inside the porch of the church there is an enormous Tudor battened door, six feet wide and eight feet high, that also includes the architecturally famous wicket door - a smaller separate door with its own hinges, set in the main door. Comprised of two thicknesses of five vertical panels, the great door is original and is believed to have come from the parish's first church, a frame structure constructed in 1655. The interior woodwork largely dates from 1820 and later. Restored in 1928, 1939, and 1958-1959, Yeocomico Church is still used for religious services.



30. Fort Nisqually Granary, Point Defiance Park, Tacoma, Washington. Fort Nisqually was built in 1833 by Archibald McDonald on Puget Sound for the Hudson's Bay Company to serve as a communication and supply center for the Company's northern posts on the coast of British Columbia. In addition, in 1840, Fort Nisqually became the headquarters of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, a subsidiary corporation of the Hudson's Bay Company. It was then rebuilt and enlarged. Only two original buildings of the Fort, the Granary and Factor's House were still standing in 1934. The Granary, built in 1843, is a surviving original example of the Hudson's Bay Company's "post-in-the-sill" or Canadian method of log construction. This type of log construction was widely used by fur traders, missionaries, and settlers in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington prior to 1846. The Granary and Factor's House have been removed from their original site and restored in Point Defiance Park at Tacoma. The rest of Fort Nisqually has been reconstructed around the two original structures. The Fort is open to visitors.





# United States Department of the Interior

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

801 19TH STREET, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34-HH

MAY 20 1970

### Memorandum

To: Director, Southwest Region

From: Chief Historian

Subject: Manufacture of National Historic Landmark plaques

Secretary Hickel has declared eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks the 80 sites recommended to him by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments at its 61st meeting on October 6-9, 1969. In line with Director Hartzog's policy of preparing plaques well in advance of requests for presentation programs, we suggest that orders be placed for the manufacture of plaques for the following six Landmarks:

El Santuario de Chimayo	New Mexico
San Estevan del Rey Mission Church	New Mexico
San Francisco de Assisi Mission Church	New Mexico
San Jose de Gracia Church	New Mexico
Mission Concepcion	Texas
Spanish Governor's Palace	Texas

/S/ ROBERT M. UTLEY

Robert M. Utley

cc:

T-Mr. Butterfield

HMS-Mr. Sheely

GSCattanach/vf/5/15/70

HP-New Mexico--El Santuario de Chimayo

--San Estevan del Rey Mission Church

--San Francisco de Assisi Mission Church

--San Jose de Gracia Church

HP-Texas--Mission Concepcion

HP-Texas--Spanish Governor's Palace

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN FH



MAY 5 1970

Dear Senator Yarborough:

I am pleased to inform you that the Mission Concepcion and the Spanish Governor's Palace, described in the enclosures, have been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States.

These sites have been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendations of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folder, each of these sites is eligible to receive a certificate and plaque designating it a National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owners and provide them with the proper application forms.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places the property on the National Register of Historic Places. Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, entry on the National Register provides each Landmark with safeguards against damage by Federal undertakings and fulfills one qualification for participation in a grant-in-aid program to assist in its preservation. Further information about these provisions of the law is contained in the enclosed folder describing the National Register.

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites in your State, I wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Walter J. Hickel

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Ralph W. Yarborough  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures,

cc:

Regional Director; Southwest  
HHS-Mr. Sheely

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH



H34 HH

JUN 22 1970

Mr. Gerald C. Henekel, Jr.  
City Manager  
City Hall  
Military Plaza  
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Dear Mr. Henekel:

We are pleased to inform you that the Spanish Governor's Palace, described briefly in the enclosure, has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States, and is thus eligible for registration as a National Historic Landmark.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is a permanent register of nationally significant historic and archeological sites. Its purpose is to identify and recognize these sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Eligible Landmark sites are chosen through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; and approved by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosed leaflet, recognition and registration of Landmark sites are afforded by certificates and bronze plaques, which are provided free of charge to the owners or administrators of these sites upon their application and agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices. If you wish to apply for the certificate and plaque, copies of the application form are enclosed. The form should be completed in triplicate and two copies returned to the National Park Service. You may retain the third copy for your records.

We will be happy to have the Spanish Governor's Palace included in the Registry.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. N. Jensen

ASSOCIATE

Director

Enclosures

cc:

~~Regional~~ Director; Southwest

HHS- Mr. Sheely

T- Mr. Butterfield

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

H. J. Sheely: KP 6/1/70



JUL 20 2 28 PM '70

HHS

July 1, 1970

(Date)

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr.  
Director  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

As the (owner, owners) of Spanish Governor's Palace  
(Name of site)  
located in San Antonio Bexar Texas  
(City) (County) (State)

(I,we) hereby make formal application for a certificate (☒) and a bronze plaque, 17" x 18" (☒) designating this historic property a National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as desired.)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having national significance and worthy of National Historic Landmark status, (I,we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (my,our) ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (I,we) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. (I,we) agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing Landmark status.

4. If, for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the National Historic Landmark certificate nor the plaque will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

*Gerald C. Henckel*

Gerald C. Henckel, Jr.  
City Manager



H34-HH

August 6, 1970

Mr. Gerald C. Henckel, Jr.  
City Manager  
City Hall  
Military Plaza  
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Dear Mr. Henckel:

Thank you for your application of July 1 requesting the certificate and plaque designating the Spanish Governor's Palace as a National Historic Landmark. We are proceeding with the preparation of the certificate and plaque.

Our Southwest Regional Office administers the National Historic Landmark program in Texas. Mr. Frank F. Kowski, Director of the Region, will inform you when the certificate and plaque for the Spanish Governor's Palace have been completed. Should you wish the help of the Service in arranging ceremonies for the presentation, Mr. Kowski will be glad to assist you. His address is: Mr. Frank F. Kowski, Director, Southwest Regional Office, National Park Service, Old Santa Fe Trail, P. O. Box 728, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501.

We are pleased to know that you plan to accept designation as a National Historic Landmark for the Spanish Governor's Palace.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ ROBERT M. UTLEY

Robert M. Utley  
Chief Historian

Enclosure

cc:  
Director, Southwest w/c of application  
T-Mr. Butterfield  
HHS-Mr. Sheely

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

HJSheely:kp 8/6/70

HP - Texas - Spanish Governor's Palace



December 22, 1970

Dr. William Murtagh  
Keeper of the Register  
National Parks Service  
801 19th Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Bill:

We are enclosing the standard submission forms for the Mission Concepcion and the Spanish Governor's Palace in San Antonio. Much of the material has been derived from the xeroxed copies of the material you sent us with your May, 1970 Newsletter on the National Park Service theme study of colonial architecture. This may be duplication, for we understand that that these two sites have already been accepted, but it will help us keep our State files in order.

Sincerely,

Truett Latimer  
State Liaison Officer

By:

M. Wayne Bell, AIA  
Project Director

TL/MWB/pbs  
Enclosures

DEC 30 1970



Southwest Region  
P.O. Box 728  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

H34-C

PHH

JUN - 2 1972

Mr. Gerald C. Henckel, Jr.  
City Manager, City Hall  
Military Plaza  
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Dear Mr. Henckel:

We are pleased to advise you that the National Historic Landmark plaque for the Spanish Governor's Palace has arrived. We regret the delay caused by a possible question of name of the site and the mix up in ordering in which we were at fault. Be that as it may, the plaque is now on hand.

A copy of this letter will alert our Washington Office that a certificate signed by the Secretary of the Interior will be needed.

If you wish to arrange a presentation ceremony for the plaque and certificate we will be happy to participate if you so desire. If you do not wish a presentation ceremony we will ship the plaque and certificate to the address you prefer.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED)

Theodore R. Thompson  
Acting Director, Southwest Region

cc:

Director, National Park Service, WASO (2)





Texas State Historical Survey Committee  
Box 12276, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711  
Truett Latimer  
Executive Director

January 4, 1972

Dr. Robert J. Mullen  
Chief, Bureau of Registration  
National Register  
801 19th Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Bob:

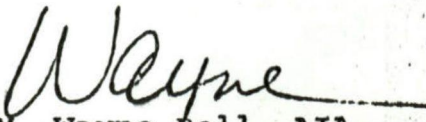
Under separate cover we are forwarding corrections for the National Register submissions which were rechecked here in our office and found to be in error. I trust that this means of correction will not confuse the issue.

There may possibly still be errors but to date these are the only ones we have discovered. If you will notify us of any errors of which you are aware we will be glad to treat the submissions similarly.

Sincerely,

Truett Latimer  
State Liaison Officer

By:

  
M. Wayne Bell, AIA  
Project Director

TL/MWB/pbs



*Karen*

H34-HH

Date:

*6/30/72*

## Memorandum

To: The files

From: Historian

Subject: Congressional notification of Landmark presentation ceremony for Spanish Governor's Palace

*Regional Office, National Park Service*  
Mr. Michael A. Becker of the Southwest ~~notified~~ *confirmed*

~~me~~ by telephone on June 29, 1970 that a ceremony will be

held at the Spanish Governor's Palace, Santa Fe, on Wednesday, July 5,

at 2:30 p. m.. Mr. Becker

will present the Landmark plaque  
 to Mayor of Santa Fe.

In order to inform Senators Clinton P. Anderson

and Joseph M. Montoya and Representative Manuel

Lujan of the ceremony, I called their

offices on June 30 and gave the information to Delores Carson,

Press Aide for Senator Anderson, Frank Silby, Press Aide for

Senator Montoya, and Beverly Herring, Project Director for  
Congressman Lujan.

*Robert S. Gamble*  
 (signed)  
 Historian



PHHS

H30-FH

JUL 13 1972

Hon. Manuel Iujan  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Iujan:

We want to take this opportunity to offer an apology for the misinformation recently communicated to you about a National Historic Landmark dedication ceremony. This arose, quite simply, from staff error. The ceremony was at the Spanish Governor's Palace in San Antonio, Texas, rather than at the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe.

The Palace of the Governors has long been a National Historic Landmark, indeed one of the most significant and distinguished on the list of landmarks. A dedication ceremony was held there some years ago.

We deeply regret any inconvenience or embarrassment our action has caused and hope you will accept our most earnest apology.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Robert M. Utley

Director

Office of Archeology  
and Historic Preservation

cc:  
Director-SWRegion (2))  
PH-Mr. Utley  
LOS-Miss Wood  
FNP:RMUtley:crb:7-12-72





# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34-PHH

JUL 13 1972

## Memorandum

To: The Files

From: Chief, Historic Sites Survey

Subject: Congressional notification of landmark presentation ceremony for Spanish Governor's Palace, Texas

Mr. Michael A. Becker of the Southwest Regional Office, National Park Service confirmed by telephone on June 29, 1972 that a ceremony will be held at the Spanish Governor's Palace, San Antonio on Wednesday, July 5th at 2:30 p.m. Mr. Becker will present the landmark plaque and certificate to Mayor Gatti.

By staff error the Congressional delegation of New Mexico was notified of this ceremony on Friday, June 30. We learned of this on Monday, July 3, and promptly by telephone corrected the error with the New Mexico delegation and notified the appropriate members of the Texas delegation.

I talked with Mr. Jack Devore, Press Secretary in Senator Lloyd Bentsen's office; Miss Martha Booth in Senator John Tower's office; Miss Murray in Representative Abraham Kazen's office (She promised to get the word out.); Miss Mena in Representative Henry G. Gonzalez' office (She said she would inform him.); and Mrs. Helen Pauley in Representative O. C. Fisher's office (She said that she would notify the press secretary).

In contacting the three members of the New Mexico delegation we apologized for the original error and explained that the confusion must have arisen from the existence of the Palace of the Governor's in Santa Fe. This is already a landmark. Talked with Miss Beverly Herring in the office of Rep. Manuel Lujan, Jr. She was very understanding and said that she would explain to Mr. Lujan. It was necessary to call the Santa Fe District Office of Senator Joseph Montoya. There Miss Margaret Larragoite was equally understanding. Mr. Claude Wood, assistant in Senator Clinton P. Anderson's office, indicated that they had made no announcement and that there was therefore no problem.

*Horace Sheely*  
Horace J. Sheely, Jr.



National Parks Centennial 1872-1972





Texas State Historical Survey Committee  
Box 12276, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711  
Truett Latimer  
Executive Director

July 26, 1972

JUL 28 1972

H	131
HH	
HA	
HHA	
HR	

Mr. Robert M. Utley, Chief  
Office of Archeology & Historic  
Preservation  
National Parks Service, Room 1220  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Bob:

At the February meeting of the State Liaison Officers in Washington, there was considerable controversy about the designation of National Historic Landmarks within states without the prior knowledge of the State Liaison Officer. As a case in point, I am sending a copy of two newspaper clippings which we received in our office recently. This is the first we knew that the Spanish Governor's Palace in San Antonio had been designated as a National Historic Landmark.

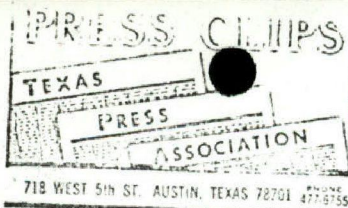
If you have not received the Resolution passed by the State Liaison Officers on communication pertaining to this from Mr. Robert Williams or other members of the liaison officer's group, please let me know and I will send this along for your use. As a matter of fact, I will go ahead and enclose a copy of the minutes of our February meeting with a copy of the Resolution so that you can have this.

Sincerely,

Truett Latimer  
Executive Director

pf





San Antonio News  
San Antonio, Texas

JUL - 6 1972

## Spanish Governor's Palace gets plaque

A federal National Landmark designation was scheduled to be conferred on one of San Antonio's oldest and most historic structures Wednesday afternoon.

Due to receive the designation and plaque is the Spanish Governor's Palace.

The designation is the second for a San Antonio historic building. Mission San Jose was the first. A third historic structure, Mission Concepcion, is due to be designated a National Landmark next month.

M.J. Becker, an official with the Santa Fe regional office of the Department of the Interior's National Park Service, will present the plaque.

Scheduled to accept the designation on behalf of the city will be Mayor John Gatti.

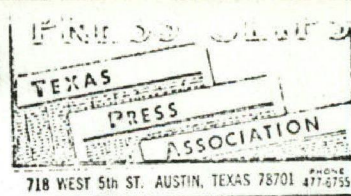
Henry Guerra, of the State Historical Survey Committee, will be master of ceremonies.

Mrs. R. Gene Osborne of San Antonio Conservation Society will give a brief talk on the palace and its architecture.

The city purchased the Governor's Palace in 1929 for \$55,000 from Jose Ignacio Perez, a resident of Spain.

Subsequently, the city spent \$29,514 to restore the building to its original, colonial state. It was opened to the public March 4, 1931.

Since its opening, a spokesman at the city's Parks and Recreation Department estimates, two million persons have visited the palace. In the past nine months, 50,000 have visited the historic building.



Wichita Falls Times  
Wichita Falls, Texas

JUL - 6 1972

## San Antonio Palace Formally Made Landmark

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP) — The 18th-Century Spanish Governor's Palace, the origin of its name lost in the history of the Spanish colonial period, has been formally designated as a National Historic Landmark.

"This is the first time it has been recognized as an architectural gem of the United States," said M. J. Becker, an official of the Santa Fe regional office of the National Park Service.

Becker presented Mayor John Gatti a plaque Wednesday in ceremonies officially recognizing the rustic yet elegant adobe-walled building, described as the only remaining example in Texas of an aristocratic early Spanish home.

Becker said the palace, long recognized by the city and state, now is officially deemed a "special part of the national heritage" and takes its place with three other San Antonio attractions that have received landmark recognition—including the Alamo, shrine of Texas independence.

Historians say the palace was completed in 1749 and served as headquarters of the commander of Spanish troops in this South Texas city.

According to historian Charles Ramsdell, it probably got its name from the tenure of Ignacio Perez, who lived in it while governor of Texas under Spanish rule in the early 1800s.

Located in downtown San Antonio across from City Hall, the Spanish Governor's Palace was bought by the city in 1928 and restored in 1929-30. Since then, officials estimate more than two million persons have visited the building.





# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Southwest Region

P.O. Box 728

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34-C

HH

OCT 22 1971

OCT 26 9 33 AM '71  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON OFFICE

## Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service  
Attention: Chief, Office of Archeology and  
Historic Preservation

From: Assistant Director, Cooperative Programs

Subject: National Landmark Plaques

Your memorandum of December 14, 1970 requested we halt activity in regards to a presentation of a certificate or plaque to owners of the "Spanish Governor's Palace" due to a possible difference of opinion as to its proper title.

We would appreciate further information on the subject since our representative will be in San Antonio on Landmark business within the next month or two.

*instructed to use this  
title in phone conversation  
10/28/71 - Sheely with Mike Becken.*  
In duplicate

*Charles K. Boatner*  
Charles K. Boatner

OCT 27 1971

DIVISION OF HISTORY	
SURNAME	DATE
✓ HH	Ra 10/27
HHP	
✓ HHS	11/8 10/28
answered by phone	
file	



MINUTES NO. 10

CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
LIAISON OFFICERS

Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.  
February 27, 1972, 5:30 p.m.

Members present are listed on Exhibit 1.

Dr. Richard Hale asked the chairman of the nominating committee to report on the recent election. The chairman reported that all officers nominated were duly elected. The new president is Robert Williams, elected with no dissenting vote. The other officers are:

1st Vice-President--George Shirk, Oklahoma

2nd Vice-President--Russell W. Fridley, Minnesota

Secretary-Treasurer--Truett Latimer, Texas

Northeast ---Ann Parish, Maryland; Daniel Porter, Ohio; Mark Lawton, New York; William B. Pinney, Vermont

Southeast--James Moody, Virginia; Mrs. Mary Gregory Jewett, Georgia

Midwest--Nyle Miller, Kansas; William Marshall, Colorado

Southwest--Dennis McCarthy, Arizona; David W. King, New Mexico

Ex-officio member, Executive Committee--Richard Hale

The meeting was turned over to Mr. Williams who introduced Dr. Murtagh and Dr. Bradford, each of whom welcomed the participants, congratulated the new president, and left.

Mr. Williams passed out notes on items and questions State Liaison Officers have written to him about giving guidelines at the meeting. As promised at the last meeting in San Diego, Mr. Williams planned to talk about creating better input into the program as a whole, creating better communication among State Liaison Officers and between State Liaison Officers and the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. (At this point he also stated that he wished his term of office to be limited to exactly one year, as stated in the constitution.) He stated the need for development of communications with each other and with Washington while the decision-making is going on, not after the decisions are made. He would like to discuss getting into working groups to work on some known problems. (He passed out guidelines for forming committees.) Mr. Williams said that he has already appointed the Finance Committee because Hartzog asked for a meeting about Congressional problems with appropriations and reauthorization. He asked for opinions on



his idea of committees.

The question of distance was brought up. Mr. Williams agreed that this would be a problem but hoped it would not be insurmountable. He felt that enough communication by phone and letter could be made to make a meaningful contribution. He said that the committees would not have to handle all problems, but could help on some, such as the State Plan.

A suggestion was made from the floor for an additional committee for the coordination of the activities of the Historic Preservation Fund and for Land and Water Conservation Fund Officers, since in some cases the SLOs are different for the two different fundings.

Mr. Williams said that the suggestion would be considered in appointing the committees. It was asked how many committees Mr. Williams planned on. He said that there would be the present standing committee for general problems, the four committees or a committee and four subcommittees, then the finance committee--six committees in all.

It was asked where the ecology groups' places were in this. It was brought up that in Connecticut the parks, forest service, and two other agencies had been combined into the Department of Ecology.

Mr. Williams said that the subject was too broad to deal with at this meeting. He said he would like to deal only with the elements of the program.

Dr. Hale stated that he saw the need for these committees and many more. Others agreed with the need for committees.

Charles Lee, South Carolina, suggested that care be taken that committees not be created without duties.

Mr. Williams said that his suggested committees were not final, that the number was flexible. He asked how many brought lists of things in the guidelines that they did or did not like. He asked how many responded by phone or in writing about those guidelines. He also asked if the group would rather give their questions to OAHP or to a committee appointed from the group.

A suggestion was made from the floor that the group may want to consider having just one contact with Washington, rather than committees. In other words, have just one person appointed to each



area of problems, instead of a whole committee.

Mr. Williams said that he was not looking for a consensus of all SLOs, only some input of opinions. He did not want a voting system.

The reply from the floor was that there was still a need for an initiator, a single person to initiate the action.

Another suggestion from the floor was that the president receive all questions, channel them to the proper committee, and see that action is taken by the committee.

The question was raised as to how three or five people would be able to speak for all the states. It was pointed out that now, at least, the members have had the option of talking to OAHF themselves about problems and that most problems have been solved this way.

Mr. Williams said that the general feeling in San Diego had been that the OAHF had acted without regard to the wishes of the states, without the states' participating. He said that he and the Executive Committee did not want to have to react on short notice from Washington and speak for the whole group as they have had to do in the past.

A suggestion was made from the floor that when the president and the Executive Committee are called upon to make a quick decision that they take the initiative in delaying action until the proper committee can be notified.

Mr. Williams said that would be fine, but what would happen after the delay was gained?

A suggestion was made that a representative from each region be held responsible for getting opinions from his region.

Mr. Williams said that this might work, but that it would still not allow time for the individual officers to consider the question if all were called on the phone by the representative and asked for an answer.

It was asked from the floor if the group could pressure OAHF to advise them of a decision that needs to be made with time to make a decision, rather than spring it on the president.

Mr. Williams said that they would agree to that if they had someone



to work with, but this would still not leave enough time to contact everyone. He said that the SLOs have been asking questions of OAHP without realizing that the questions were creating policy. He said that the questions ought to go to a committee before going to Washington.

A statement was made from the floor that:

1. Mr. Robert Williams had been elected president of the National Conference of State Liaison Officers.
2. The constitution authorizes him to appoint committees that he wants.
3. There was a motion on the floor that in effect gives the group's support to that constitutional mandate.

There was a call for a vote by Mr. Williams. The vote was a unanimous approval.

A suggestion was made that the committees be made up of the officers in each region. Mr. Williams said that this was probably the way it would be worked.

Mr. Williams turned the attention to questions that SLOs have written to him about.

The first letter asked if this group was the proper group to make a study of the antiquities laws of the Federal and state governments and requested that suggestions for improvement be made by January 1, 1973.

At this point Mr. Williams asked that it be considered whether or not this was the group to do the job, and if so, whether or not the group wished to undertake it.

The letter went on to bring up the fact that several states would be or were involved in the process of restructuring their antiquities code and would also have to deal with Federal antiquities laws. Dr. C. R. McGimsey, III's A Study of Antiquities Laws was mentioned in the letter as a possible source of information. The letter also stated that a set of guidelines from Washington for a model antiquities code was used but did not seem to fit the problems of the particular state.

Dr. McGimsey said that he thought that the group was a good initiating group for the project because it represented all the states, but that it would need to broaden its expertise because the problem



The next item brought up by Mr. Williams concerned a complaint that some SLOs were not being notified when there was work being done on a National Historic Landmark in their state. Mr. Williams said that the answer from OAHP on this complaint was:

1. It is a strict policy of OAHP to notify the SLO when they go into the state to work in an NHL.
2. It was a clerical error.

One of the SLOs said that a property in his state had been made an NHL after their own state board had turned the property down for the National Register, and that they found out about it when the newspaper called to ask about the property.

A resolution was presented: Whereas, on occasion in the past embarrassment has been experienced at the state level as a result of the tardy receipt of information on the designation of National Historic Landmarks, be it resolved by the State Liaison Officers that the director of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation be respectfully requested to consider the advantages of furnishing to the State Liaison Officer copies of Congressional notification of such designated properties for National Historic Landmark status within his state, said State Liaison Officer agreeing to withhold such information until after the date set for news release by the director of OAHP.

Mr. Williams said that OAHP agreed to this resolution.

Some of the members asked that they be notified before the site becomes an NHL, i.e. while the nomination was being prepared. One member said that it was really just a matter of courtesy, since OAHP has the authority to make properties NHL.

One of the members who is on the Consulting Committee for the National Historic Landmarks, said that there is a five- or six-month lag between the time the Committee and the staff finish their work and the property becomes an NHL so the SLOs could be brought in at this time. He suggested that this be added to the resolution.

Another suggestion was made from the floor that SLOs be provided with the complete National Register form on any property made a National Historic Landmark.

The resolution was withdrawn and a motion made instead to appoint a committee consisting of Charles Lee, Jim Smith, and Jim Moody to work with OAHP to reach a satisfactory solution to the problem. Committee Resolution attached as Exhibit II.

President Williams adjourned the meeting at 10:20 p.m.

Submitted by: Truett Latimer  
Secretary



also involved archeologists, architects and historians who each have their own problems. Also he suggested that his book be used only as one source, not as the source, especially since it is directed toward archeology. He said also, that the model legislation was not the answer but that it would give points that should be considered.

Mr. Williams agreed with him. He said that the committee chairman would have to be a member of the SLO Conference but that the rest of the committee did not, so there would be plenty of room for the necessary expertise.

The question of funding was raised and the possibility of a grant was mentioned.

A statement was made that the National Trust for Historic Preservation should be brought into the project. It was brought up that Mr. James Biddle, president of the National Trust, thought that any action taken by the Trust should be in agreement with the State Liaison Officers.

Mr. Williams suggested that the group make a request to the National Trust to conduct this study and if the Trust turns down the request, that the group consider taking up the project themselves. The suggestion was accepted unanimously.

A suggestion was made that in the resolution there ought to be two things:

1. The SLOs are willing to cooperate with the Trust.
2. The SLCs will be kept informed of progress on the study.

Mr. Williams asked that these statements be incorporated.

Mr. Howard of Alabama offered to turn over the information they have already gathered in their own study of the antiquities laws of other states to whomever undertakes the study.

Mr. McGimsey offered his copies of all archeological laws in the states to the study.

Mr. Williams asked that it be put into the request to the Trust that the group offered any help it could give. He assumed that the Trust would also get in touch with the necessary professional groups such as the American Institute of Architects.



PARTICIPANTS

Orlando Ridout	Maryland
Lawrence Stuart	Maine
John W. Briggs	Maine
Bette E. Meyer	Washington
Richard A. Enney	Wisconsin
David W. King	New Mexico
J. Robert Beauvais	New Mexico
Paul H. Westedt	Wyoming
Merle Wells	Idaho
James Morton Smith	Wisconsin
William E. Henderson	Arkansas
Jack E. Porter	Arkansas
Henry N. Barkhausen	Illinois
Orval L. Henderson, Jr.	Missouri
Gerald S. Stepcraft	Missouri
Hubert L. Harper	Tennessee
H. G. Jones	North Carolina
Milo B. Howard, Jr.	Alabama
Eric Hatch	Connecticut
Wayne Bell	Texas
James Bryant	Michigan
Samuel A. Milstein	Michigan
Gary L. Hume	Texas
Mary Jewett	Georgia
William Mitchell	Georgia
Randy F. Numindy	Georgia
Charles R. McGimsey, III	Arkansas
Jim Gleieto	South Dakota
Gary H. Orbush	Utah
H. Donald Kirkland	Florida
W. E. Marshall	Colorado
Richard Pankratz	Kansas
Nyle H. Miller	Kansas
Mary Herbert	Massachusetts
Richard Hale	Massachusetts
William Penn Mott	California
Charles E. Parrish	Kentucky
Eric Cronkhite	Nevada
Ted Smith	Alaska
Judith Kitchen	Ohio
Elbert Hilliard	Mississippi
Ned Frost	Wyoming
Truett Latimer	Texas



J. W. Moody, Jr.  
W. B. Pinney  
Frederick C. Williamson  
Dan Malkovich  
Mrs. Thomas J. Rulf  
Mrs. James W. Fant  
Charles E. Lee  
Wes Woodgerd

Virginia  
Vermont  
Rhode Island  
Illinois  
South Carolina  
South Carolina  
South Carolina  
Montana



June 12, 1972

RESOLUTION

We, the National Conference of State Liaison Officers, recognize the legal authority of the National Park Service to designate National Historic Landmarks through its established mechanisms and procedures but we also recognize that the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended, created a joint venture in Federal-State cooperation, a partnership in preservation. Such a partnership involves joint responsibilities not only in the 50-50 funding of the program but also in other areas of mutual concern. To that end we think it desirable--indeed, mandatory--that the closest links of communication and consultation be established at all levels of preservation activities so that both components in this National effort--the Federal and the State--can keep abreast of the rapidly evolving program.

We therefore urge the National Park Service to send to each State Liaison Officer a notification when work first begins on designating a National Historic Landmark, when a Field Representative comes into a State to gather information for his report, and when a site nomination as a Landmark is ready for submission to the Landmark Consulting Committee.

At that point, it would be extremely desirable for the proposed nomination to go to the State Liaison Officer for comment before it is presented to the Landmark Consulting Committee. It would also be helpful if the State Liaison Officer received notification of designation at the same time that the Congressional Representatives do, even though the official announcement will come from Washington.

Finally, we request that the Landmark Office follow through promptly between the announcement of the designation and the presentation of the plaque indicating Landmark status. In this way the partnership between the Federal Office and the State Liaison Officer can function more effectively as responsible agents cooperating in a preservation program that is truly National.





IN REPLY REFER TO:

# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Southwest Region  
P.O. Box 728  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

RECEIVED  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON OFFICE

AUG 3 9 06 AM '72

H34-C

JUL 31 1972

## Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service  
Attention: Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

From: Acting Assistant Director, Cooperative Activities

Subject: Dedication - Spanish Governor's Palace, San Antonio, Texas

Enclosed are the program for the presentation of Historic Landmark Plaque, Spanish Governor's Palace, July 5, 1972, remarks for Mayor Gatti's acceptance of the Plaque and remarks of M. J. Becker who represented the National Park Service for this dedication.

The program went off as scheduled with even the weather cooperating by having an overcast day. Public attendance at the ceremony was very disappointing with only a handful of staunch preservationists on hand. TV press coverage was very good. Clippings from other cities are enclosed. Our source of clippings from the City of San Antonio did not produce any.

The National Park Service representative was requested to deliver a four or five minute talk on "What is a National Landmark?"

  
Luther T. Peterson, Jr.

In duplicate

Enclosures



National Parks Centennial 1872-1972





# CITY OF SAN ANTONIO

P. O. BOX 9066  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78285

September 9, 1975

Mr. Horace J. Sheely, Jr.  
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Sheely:

Last October I wrote to you asking if it would be possible for you to order us a new national historic landmark certificate for the Spanish Governor's Palace.

The older one we had became faded and dirty from time. You informed me it would be possible when you put your next order in with the engraver.

Could you give us some idea when we could expect it.

Sincerely Yours,

Nora F. Ward  
Curator, Spanish  
Governor's Palace





# CITY OF SAN ANTONIO

P. O. BOX 9066

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78285

*Miss  
Shealy*

NPS

SEP 26 1974

INFO. OFFICE

*September 22, 1974*

*Dear Sirs,*

*During the last past years  
our National Historic Landmark  
Certificate has become very dirty  
and torn.*

*Would you please send us another  
duplicate Certificate or advise us  
how to go about getting another.*

*Thank you,  
Nora Ward,  
Curator*



AUG 15 1972

H30-PH

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PHH  
HP-Texas, Spanish Governor's Palace

Mr. Truett Latimer  
Executive Director  
Texas State Historical Survey Committee  
Box 12276, Capitol Station  
Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Truett:

Thank you for your letter of July 26 with its enclosures.

I am sorry if the presentation of the plaque for the Spanish Governors' Palace in San Antonio caused you embarrassment. The property has been eligible for landmark status since April 1970, but only now have the owners requested a presentation ceremony.

We have not until now had an opportunity to see the text of the resolution adopted by the SLO's in February. Based on the copy enclosed with your letter, I am sending our response directly to Bob Williams for such use as he may wish to make of it. A copy is enclosed for your information.

We want to do everything we can, consistent with the conditions and requirements of our own situation, to work closely with the SLO's and to avoid embarrassing or complicating their lives in any way. Bureaucracy being what it is, I am sure there will be lapses. We'll do our best to prevent them.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Utley  
Director, Office of Archeology  
and Historic Preservation

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Robert Williams, Director, Division of Archives, History and  
Records Management, Department of State, 401 East Gaines St.  
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Director, Southwest Region, w/c of inc.

note: original by filed  
in Landmark procedure  
per #35.

cc: LI  
PHR  
PHH  
FNP:RMUtley:rrm 8/8/72



H3417-PS

October 23, 1974

Mrs. Nora Ward, Curator  
Spanish Governor's Palace  
105 Military Plaza  
P. O. Box 9066  
San Antonio, Texas 78285

Dear Mrs. Ward:

We will be pleased to order the preparation of a new national historic landmark certificate for the Spanish Governor's Palace when we place our next order with the engraver.

Thank you for bringing your need for a replacement to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

Horace J. Sheely, Jr.

Horace J. Sheely, Jr.  
Chief, Historic Sites Survey

FNP:HJ Sheely:mdw 10/23/74  
bcc: Regional Director, Southwest Region ) w/c inc.  
Director's Reading File  
DI  
PS(HSS)-Sheely )

HP - Texas - Spanish Governor's Palace

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PS(HSS)



KP Ross 10/24/75

H3417-PS

October 24, 1975

Mrs. Nora F. Ward  
Curator, Spanish Governor's  
Palace  
105 Military Plaza  
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Dear Mrs. Ward:

Thank you for your letter asking us about the Spanish Governor's  
Palace certificate. The certificate was received about two weeks  
ago and has now been appropriately signed. We hope the delay did  
not inconvenience you in anyway.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Horace J. Sheely, Jr.

Horace J. Sheely, Jr.  
Chief, Historic Sites  
Survey

Enclosure

FNP:KP Ross:kr 10/24/75

bcc: Regional Director, Southwest Region w/c inc.

Director's Reading File

DI

~~PS~~-Sheely w/c inc.

HP - Texas - Spanish Governor's Palace

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PS(HSS)



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE Texas	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. Theme XX - Architecture (Colonial), IV,
3. NAME(S) OF SITE Spanish Governor's Palace	4. APPROX. ACREAGE 2 acres
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) 105 Military Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County.	
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) City of San Antonio; administered by the San Antonio Conservation Society.	
7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)	

Erected in 1749 as the residence of the commanding officer of the San Antonio Presidio, the Spanish Governor's Palace is an excellent and well-restored example of a large Spanish Colonial townhouse. It is also the only remaining example in Texas of an aristocratic 18th century Spanish residence.

### History

The three-foot-thick walls of the long, one-story, U-shaped building are stone, lime-plastered, and rise in a parapet above the flat roof. Over the magnificent paneled carved main entrance door is a keystone bearing the arms of the Hapsburgs and the date 1749. Wrought iron grilles bar the windows on the street front and projecting downspouts or canales carry the rain water off the roof. There are 10 rooms and a loft, where food was stored. The floors are of flagstone or tile. To the right of the entrance hall, which extends through the house from front to rear, are three rooms: in front the family chapel, then the dining room, and in the rear, the kitchen. To the left of the hall are two very long narrow rooms, the ballroom in front and living room, to the rear, and beyond these are three bedrooms. Overhead the exposed hand-hewn rafters are of cypress. Both the dining room and ballroom have hooded fireplaces. The rooms in the rear open out onto a patio.

The property somehow came into the possession of Luis Antonio Menchaca, captain of the presidio, in 1763 and remained in the possession of his family until 1803. In 1804 the house was purchased by Ignacio Pérez, whose heirs retained the title until the City of San Antonio bought it for \$55,000 in 1928. It is probable that the house acquired its name of

(Continued)

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)

See page 2.

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, IIABS, etc.)

See page 2.

10. PHOTOGRAPHS • 4760-63 ATTACHED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	11. CONDITION Excellent	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) Museum	13. DATE OF VISIT March 23, 1968
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) Charles W. Snell	15. TITLE Historian	16. DATE Apr. 9, 1968	

\* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/4 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS  
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) ... Page 2.

STATE Texas	NAME(S) OF SITE The Spanish Governor's Palace
----------------	--

8. Bibliographical References.

Texas, A Guide to the Lone Star State (American Guide Series) (New York, 1959), 338; Trent E. Sanford, The Architecture of the Old Southwest (New York, 1950), 160; Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture (New York, 1952), 201; James G. VanDerPool, "Historical Development of Architecture in the U.S.A., 1632-1912," (N.P.S. Typescript, 1966), 101; Arnold Nicholson, American Houses in History (New York, 1965), 233-236; Dorothy K. Bracken and Maurine W. Redway, Early Texas Homes (Dallas, 1956), 8-10; Charles Ramsdell, San Antonio, A Historical and Pictorial Guide (Austin, 1959), 110-115; Walter P. Webb, ed., The Handbook of Texas (Austin, 1954) Vol. II, p. 649; Dorothy K. Bracken and Maurine W. Redway, Early Texas Homes (Dallas, 8-10.

9. Reports and Studies:

Historic American Building Survey: None.

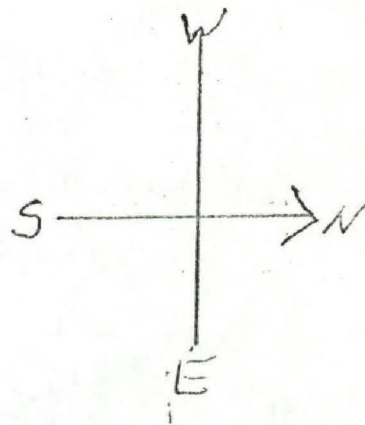
7. Importance and Description (Continued)

Governor's Palace as a result of Ignacio Pérez's tenure of office as governor of Texas from 1815 to 1817.

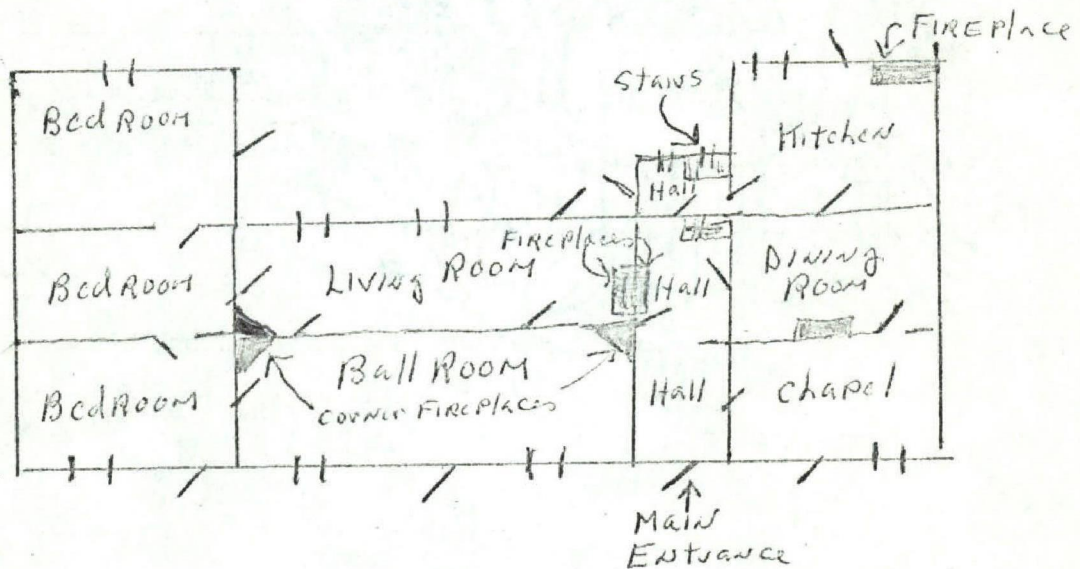
Present Appearance

- In the 1860's the house was used as a school house and later, as a second-hand clothing store, restaurant, and bar. By the time the city acquired it in 1928 for the purpose of restoration, the building had been considerably altered. The house was restored in 1929-1930, under the direction of Harvey P. Smith, architect. Now open to visitors as a museum, the Spanish Governor's Palace is furnished with Spanish Colonial period pieces.





Patio



Street Front

Sketch Plan of the  
Spanish Governor's Palace,  
San Antonio, Texas

C.W.S 4/9/68







Negative No. 4760

Subject Spanish Governor's Palace, 1749 (East (Front) Elevation

Date Mar. 23, '68 Locality San Antonio, Texas By Charles W. Snell





Negative No. 4761 ✓

Subject Spanish Governor's Palace, 1749 (East (front) elevation)

Date Mar. 23, '68 Locality San Antonio, Texas By Charles W. Snell





Negative No. 4762

Subject Spanish Governor's Palace, 1749, Rear (West) Elevation

105 Military Plaza  
Date Mar. 23, '68 Locality San Antonio, Texas

By Charles W. Snell





45SPAN



Negative No. 4763

Subject Spanish Governor's Palace, 1749 East (front) Elevation

Date Mar. 23, '68 Locality 105 Military Plaza, San Antonio, By Charles W. Snell  
Texas







Spanish Governor's Palace, 1749  
East (front) Elevation  
105 Military Plaza  
San Antonio, Texas

March 23, 1968

Charles W. Snell

Western Reg. Neg. 4760





Spanish Governor's Palace, 1749  
East (front) elevation  
105 Military Plaza  
San Antonio, Texas

March 23, 1968

Charles W. Snell

Western Reg. Neg. 4761





Spanish Governor's Palace, 1749  
Rear (West) Elevation

105 Military Plaza  
San Antonio, Texas

March 23, 1968

Charles W. Snell

Western Reg. Neg. 4762





Spanish Governor's Palace, 1749  
East (front) Elevation

105 Military Plaza  
San Antonio, Texas

March 23, 1968

Charles W. Snell

Western Reg. Neg. 4763



NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK  
BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

SITE Spanish Governor's Palace

LOCATION La Villita, downtown San Antonio, Texas

DAY(S) VISITED June 26 1977  
Month Day(s) Year

VISITED BY Charles K. Boatner  
(Name)  
Field Assistant to the  
Regional Director  
(Title)  
819 Taylor Street  
Fort Worth, Texas 76102  
(Address)  
On FTS; 334-3143  
(Phone Number)

PERSON(S) CONTACTED, WITH TITLE(S) \_\_\_\_\_  
Mrs. Nora F. Ward  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

REPORT SUBMITTED BY:

Name Charles K. Boatner  
Field Assistant to the  
Title Regional Director

Signature Charles K. Boatner

Date Sept 13, 1977



REPORT

- I. Did you have any difficulty making contact with the owner or administrator in advance of your visit? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X If yes, please describe:
- II. Did you feel that your visit was welcome? X not welcome? \_\_\_\_\_  
If not, please describe circumstances:
- III. Was the material provided by SWRO ample and helpful? Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_  
If not, please explain:
- IV. Approximately how long did you spend at the site? Two hours.
- V. Please describe the condition of the site (structure(s), grounds, furnishings, etc.)  
  
Clean, well maintained. Some false canales on the exterior need replacing or repairing as the wood is rotting.
- VI. Based on the reasons for the original designation, is it your opinion that the integrity of the site is being adequately maintained? Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_  
If no, please explain:
- VII. Please describe in detail the management of the site (owner-managed, employee-managed, government-managed, etc.):  
  
Owned by the City of San Antonio, charged to the city's Department of Parks and Recreation
- VIII. In your opinion, is the site management adequate? Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_ If you have any reservations, please describe:



IX. Is the site used for commercial purposes? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X If yes, does this present any problems related to maintaining the integrity of the site? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, please describe:

X. Please describe any financial problems related to the site:

XI. What other problems did you encounter, if any?

XII. What specific suggestions, if any, did you make to the owner or administrator?  
Mrs. Ward said she would appreciate a visit and inspection by one of our restoration specialists.

XIII. What follow-up action do you suggest for the SWRO and/or others?  
That the Southwest Region have a restoration specialist visit the Governor's Palace and view the previous restoration work with integrity specifically in mind.

XIV. Is there any urgency regarding the suggested action? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X  
If yes, please clarify:

XV. If this site is being managed under the terms of a signed agreement, has the plaque been mounted? Yes x No \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, describe exact location. If no, please explain why it has not been accepted or not been mounted. Also, describe location of the Certificate.

Plaque mounted along with Texas Historical plaque on exterior, certificate in the interior

Questions?

(PLEASE ENCLOSE PHOTOS, CLIPPINGS, COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE, OR ANY OTHER MATERIALS WHICH WILL SUPPLEMENT THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE REPORT)

See handwritten notes, previously supplied to SWRegion.



SPANISH GOVERNOR'S PALACE  
Addendum

The 268 year old residence, with 2½ foot rubble stone lime plastered walls generally is in good condition, especially in the field of daily maintenance.

However, one of the original beams over the door, cypress of approximately 6" width is cracked and the crack is enlarging, and the three rooms that are tiled (thought to be original) need cleaning to bring out the colors. Flagstone on the floors in all other rooms has considerably darkened and need cleaning.

Mrs. Nora F. Ward, the curator, under questioning, said that she would appreciate a visit and inspection by one of our restoration specialists to make some recommendations on these two problems.

The City of San Antonio owns the building and operates it through the City's Department of Parks and Recreation, R.D. Darner, director. The department within the last 12 months has patched wall cracks and printed the walls, as well as correcting a problem at the front door where sidewalk water during rains would drain down into the entrance room (below the sidewalk level).

Some of the decorative beams - canales - also might need replacement or repair.

The new certificate, requested by Mrs. Ward, has arrived and, encased in plastic, has been hung to replace the old torn certificate.

C.B.



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Spanish Governor's Palace, San Antonio, Texas

Erected in 1749 as the residence of the commanding officer of the San Antonio presidio, the Spanish Governor's Palace is an excellent and well-restored example of a large Spanish Colonial town house. It is also the only remaining example in Texas of an aristocratic 18th-century Spanish residence.

The three-foot-thick walls of the long, one-story, U-shaped building are stone, lime-plastered, and rise in a parapet above the flat roof. Over the magnificent paneled carved main entrance door is a keystone bearing the arms of the Hapsburgs and the date 1749. Wrought iron grilles bar the windows on the street front and projecting downspouts or canales carry the rain water off the roof. There are 10 rooms and a loft, where food was stored. The floors are of flagstone or tile. The rooms in the rear open out onto a patio.

The property somehow came into the possession of Luis Antonio Menchaca, captain of the presidio, in 1763 and remained in the possession of his family until 1803. In 1804 the house was purchased by Ignacio Perez, whose heirs retained the title until the City of San Antonio bought it in 1928. It is probable that the house acquired its name of Governor's Palace as a result of Ignacio Perez's tenure of office as governor of Texas from 1815 to 1817.

In the 1860's the house was used as a school house and later, as a second-hand clothing store, restaurant, and bar. By the time the city acquired it in 1928 for the purpose of restoration, the building had been considerably altered. The house was restored in 1929-1930. Now open to visitors as a museum, the Spanish Governor's Palace is furnished with Spanish Colonial period pieces.

\* \* \* \* \*

NSHSB: 1/5/70  
C W S



## Site of National Significance

### Spanish Governor's Palace, Texas

Location: 105 Military Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County.

Ownership: City of San Antonio; administered by the  
San Antonio Conservation Society.

### Statement of Significance

Erected in 1749 as the residence of the commanding officer of the San Antonio presidio, the Spanish Governor's Palace is an excellent and well-restored example of a large Spanish Colonial townhouse. It is also the only remaining example in Texas of an aristocratic 18th century Spanish residence.

### History

The three-foot-thick walls of the long, one-story, U-shaped building are stone, lime-plastered, and rise in a parapet above the flat roof. Over the magnificent paneled carved main entrance door is a keystone bearing the arms of the Hapsburgs and the date 1749. Wrought iron grilles bar the windows on the street front and projecting downspouts or canales carry the rain water off the roof. There are 10 rooms and a loft, where food was stored. The floors are of flagstone or tile. To the right of the entrance hall, which extends through the house from front to rear, are three rooms: in front the family chapel, then the dining room, and in the rear, the kitchen. To the left of the hall are two very long narrow rooms, the ballroom in front and living room, to the rear, and beyond these are three bedrooms. Overhead the exposed hand-hewn rafters are of cypress. Both the dining room and ballroom have hooded fireplaces. The rooms in the rear open out onto a patio.

The property somehow came into the possession of Luis Antonio Menchaca, captain of the presidio, in 1763 and remained in the possession of his family until 1803. In 1804 the house was purchased by Ignacio Perez, whose heirs retained the title until the City of San Antonio bought it for \$55,000 in 1928. It is probable that the house acquired its name of Governor's Palace as a result of Ignacio Perez's tenure of office as governor of Texas from 1815 to 1817.



### Condition

In the 1860's the house was used as a school house and later, as a second-hand clothing store, restaurant, and bar. By the time the city acquired it in 1928 for the purpose of restoration, the building had been considerably altered. The house was restored in 1929-1930, under the direction of Harvey P. Smith, architect. Now open to visitors as a museum, the Spanish Governor's Palace is furnished with Spanish Colonial period pieces.

### References:

Texas, A Guide to the Lone Star State (American Guide Series) (New York, 1959), 338; Trent E. Sanford, The Architecture of the Old Southwest (New York, 1950), 160; Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture, (New York, 1952), 201; James G. VanDerPool, "Historical Development of Architecture in the U.S.A., 1632-1912," (N.P.S. Typescript, 1966), 101; Arnold Nicholson, American Houses in History (New York, 1965), 233-236; Dorothy K. Bracken and Maurine W. Redway, Early Texas Homes (Dallas, 1956), 8-10; Charles Ramsdell, San Antonio, A Historical and Pictorial Guide (Austin, 1959), 110-115 Walter P. Webb, ed., The Handbook of Texas (Austin, 1954) Vol. II, p. 649.



PROGRAM FOR PRESENTATION OF HISTORIC LANDMARK PLAQUE

SPANISH GOVERNOR'S PALACE

July 5, 1972 - 2:30 PM

1. Mr. Frazer, Director, Parks and Recreation:

Introduce Mr. J.M. Becker, National Park Service

(One to Two Minutes)

2. Mr. J.M. Becker, National Park Service:

Opening remarks concerning the NPS National Landmark

Program in general

(Four to Five Minutes)

3. Representative of the San Antonio Conservation Society:

Speaks briefly on the architectural significance of the

Palace *Mr. R. Jean Cabern, V.P. for remarks presented.*

(Four to Five Minutes)

→ *Mr Becker Presents Plaque*

4. Mayor Gatti:

Acceptance remarks

(Four to Five Minutes)



REMARKS FOR MAYOR GATTI'S CONSIDERATION ACCEPTING PLAQUE  
FOR  
SPANISH GOVERNOR'S PALACE

A brief verse by Ferdinand P. Herff is most appropriate to this occasion:

I am a message hanging from these walls,  
In tribute to those plying conservation;  
For what they wrought on this historic spot  
Has earned our deepest veneration.

Our City's Spanish Governor's Palace is a living, breathing landmark, a source of great pride for our citizens and a "must see" attraction for thousands of visitors every year.

Mrs. Osborne of the Conservation Society has spoken to the architectural significance of this building. I would like to cite the City's part in preserving this historic landmark.

The building was acquired in 1929 for \$55,000 from Jose Ignacio Perez of Spain. Its condition was sadly deteriorated from neglect and a succession of commercial enterprises that included a bar, restaurant and second-hand clothing store.

Exhaustive research was conducted to insure that an authentic restoration was made. Twenty-nine thousand five hundred fourteen dollars and sixty-one cents (\$29,514.61) was expended to bring our Palace back to its rightful



dignity. On March 4, 1931, it was formally dedicated and opened to the public.

It is open every day of the year except Christmas. Because early records of attendance are sketchy, it is impossible to accurately cite the number of visitors since 1931. Two million is a conservative estimate. Visits are constantly increasing as its world-wide fame spreads. During the last nine months, we have recorded over 50,000 admissions.

Journalists from virtually every nation in the world have visited the Palace over the years and have unanimously acclaimed its charm and spread that word to their readers. As recently as May of this year, journalistic groups from West Germany and Japan toured the Palace.

Mr. Becker, we are extremely proud of our Palace and especially grateful to the National Park Service for the recognition you have accorded us today. We cherish this plaque and what it symbolizes. We assure you that we shall continue to maintain this historic landmark for the benefit of our people today and those who will follow us.

*The Mayor expanded his remarks to include a statement regarding restoration plans for the Old Market which adjoins the Spanish Governor's Palace.*

*MS*



Remarks: M.J. Becker, Dedication Spanish  
Governor's Palace, San Antonio, Texas - July 5, 1972

Your Honor, Major Gatti, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. Frazer, <sup>and people of</sup> ~~of~~ San Antonio.

We come together today to dedicate a National Historic Landmark. What is a National Historic Landmark? A National Historic Landmark is a Bunker Hill, a Mount Vernon, the Vieux Carre Historic District of New Orleans or the Porter Farm northeast of Dallas. More formally it is a district, site, building, structure or object nationally significant in American History, architecture, archeology or culture.

Irrespective of ownership, it is a special part of America's heritage, judged by the Secretary of the Interior to possess significance for all Americans and to be worthy of a place on the Department of Interior's roll of Landmarks commemorating the Nation's past.

The Antiquities Act of 1906 gave the Department authority for historic preservation on the public domain. This responsibility has been delegated to the National Park Service.

Congress widened the authority of the Service in the Historic Site Act of 1935, which states, " it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States." In addition to maintaining historic properties the National Park Service is authorized to conduct surveys, publish studies; and otherwise encourage the preservation of historic properties not owned by the Federal Government.



The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 expanded the preservation concept to historic places of State and local significance. This act pledged Federal matching grants for historic preservation, authorized an expanded National Register of historic properties worthy of preservation, and provided a measure of legal protection for such registered properties. The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings is the program for studying and identifying prospective National Historic Landmarks - which are a special classification of National Register properties.

The review of potential Landmarks is a cooperative process. Eminent experts in the pertinent discipline contribute their judgement in order that only qualified properties will be classified as National Historic Landmarks.

The field of American History has been divided into periods or themes, ranging from early man to the 20th century. Sites associated with the themes are surveyed and evaluated and the findings are presented in a formal study for each theme. These study reports are reviewed by a consulting committee composed of authorities in several fields of knowledge and then by the Secretary of Interior's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. The Advisory Board submits its recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior, who has final responsibility for declaring sites eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks.

The framers of the Historic Site Act recognized that only by joining the



efforts of the Federal Government to those of the State and local governments and private organizations and individuals, could the nation's preservation needs be met. The National Historic Landmark program was inaugurated in 1960 as one means of giving effect to this principle of cooperation.

There are at present 4014 National Historic Landmarks on the National Registry, there are 19 in the State of Texas, of these there are 4 in San Antonio. Landmark recognition calls attention to historic places judged to have exceptional value to the nation as a whole rather than to a particular state or locality.

Now, on behalf of the Secretary of Interior, Rogers C. B. Morton, and the Director of the National Park Service, George Hartzog, it is my very pleasant duty to present to Mayor Gatti this certificate and plaque designating the Spanish Governor's Palace a Registered National Historic Landmark -- possessing exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.



# Spanish Governor's Palace Named National Landmark

SAN ANTONIO (AP) — The 18th Century Spanish Governor's Palace, the origin of its name lost in the history of the Spanish colonial period, has been formally designated as a National Historic Landmark.

"This is the first time it has been recognized as an architectural gem of the United States," said M. J. Becker, an official of the Santa Fe regional office of the National Park Service.

Becker presented Mayor John Gatti a plaque Wednesday in ceremonies officially recognizing the rustic yet elegant adobe-walled building, described as the only remaining example in Texas of an aristocratic early Spanish home.

Becker said the palace, long recognized by the city and state, now is officially deemed a "special part of the national heritage" and takes its place with three other San Antonio attractions that have received landmark recognition—including the Alamo,

shrine of Texas independence.

Historians say the palace was completed in 1749 and served as headquarters of the commander of Spanish troops in this South Texas city.

According to historian Charles Ramsdell, it probably got its name from the tenure of Ignacio Perez, who lived in it while governor of Texas under Spanish rule in the early 1800s.

Located in downtown San Antonio across from City Hall, the Spanish Governor's Palace was bought by the city in 1928 and restored in 1929-30. Since then, officials estimate more than two million persons have visited the building.

Years before it was restored, it served as a public school and even as a tavern, historians say.



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AMERILLO NEWS

date unknown



The Governor's Palace, an integral part of the history of Texas, is cared for and operated by the Department of Parks and Recreation of the City of San Antonio. The "Palace" was not originally intended for the use it was to receive during the years to follow. It evolved from the establishment of the Presidio de San Antonio de Bexar (Fort of San Antonio of Bexar) which was built in 1718. The Presidio was specifically built for the protection of the Mission San Antonio de Valero which was named in honor of the Viceroy, the Marquis of Valero, and was to become known in the annals of history as the ALAMO.

In 1722, the Marquis of San Miguel de Aguayo, Governor General of the New Philippines, ordered the Presidio moved to an area closer to the Mission because of the constant threats of Indian attack and of fire. At this time, the original thatch buildings of the Presidio were replaced with fireproof adobe structures. Fernando Perez de Almazan, successor to Aguayo, completed the erection of the walls, ramparts, warehouses, officer's quarters, and soldier's barracks along with the west side of the fortifications, including the Commandancia (residence of the Captain of the Presidio).

Texas was a wilderness then held by Spain because of Spanish conquest of Mexico and subsequent exploration of the land north of the Rio Grande.

When the Villa of San Fernando (San Antonio), by reason of its strategic position, was made Capitol of the Spanish Province of Texas, the Spanish governors resided in the Commandancia of the Presidio, hence it came to be called the "Governor's

Palace". There were thirty-two such governors between 1722 and approximately 1821.

In 1928, the City of San Antonio realized that this structure must be preserved if future generations were to know, understand, and fully appreciate the history and heritage of San Antonio. In 1929, the City purchased the old Spanish Palace from the granddaughter of Jose Ignacio Perez of Spain for \$55,000. Perez had paid 800 pecos (\$800.00) for the building in 1804.

Through the years the building had fallen into a sad state of decay. It had been a second hand clothing store, a restaurant, and a bar room called "The Hole in the Wall". The front wall and parts of others were intact, but in desperate need of repair. Exhaustive research was conducted in order that the building might be restored in an authentic manner upon its old foundations. The will of Jose Ignacio Perez offered some help as he had bequeathed each room separately to members of his family.

Once restored, at a cost of \$29,514.61, the Spanish Governor's Palace was partially a restoration of the historic building that occupied this site and partially an authentic reproduction of a Spanish mission. The ten rooms and loft contained exhibits of the type of furniture used in early San Antonio.

A chain of historical events prompted the selection of March 4, 1931, for the formal dedication and opening of the restored Governor's Palace. The most important of these events being the founding of the Villa of San Fernando (San Antonio) in March, 1731.

Since this dedication in 1931, the Governor's Palace has been under the supervision of the Department of Parks and Recreation of the City of San Antonio and is open for tourists every day of the year except Christmas. The Department's efforts to preserve and care for this restored structure were publicly recognized in 1965 when the Sears and Roebuck Company chose to reproduce many of the articles to be found within the Governor's Palace.

It has been stated that the history of this nation is written in the symbols which are carved on the front doors of the Governor's Palace. This history is as follows: Reading down from the top on the right hand door, the sea-shells represent the mother country over the sea; the dragons are the dangers encountered by the first inhabitants of this country the baby face represents the new country which is America; the flower symbols and the cornucopia represents the land of flowers and plenty found in America; and the Indian head represent the Indians which were found in this country. The story is continued by reading up from the bottom of the left door. The medallion showing the head of a Spanish conquistador represents the Spaniards who came into this land of flowers and plenty (flower symbols) and by reason of their arms (the shields) conquered all the dangers (the dragons) including the Indians (mask of Indian Medicine Man) and so these first inhabitants won this land for the mother country over the sea (sea-shells).



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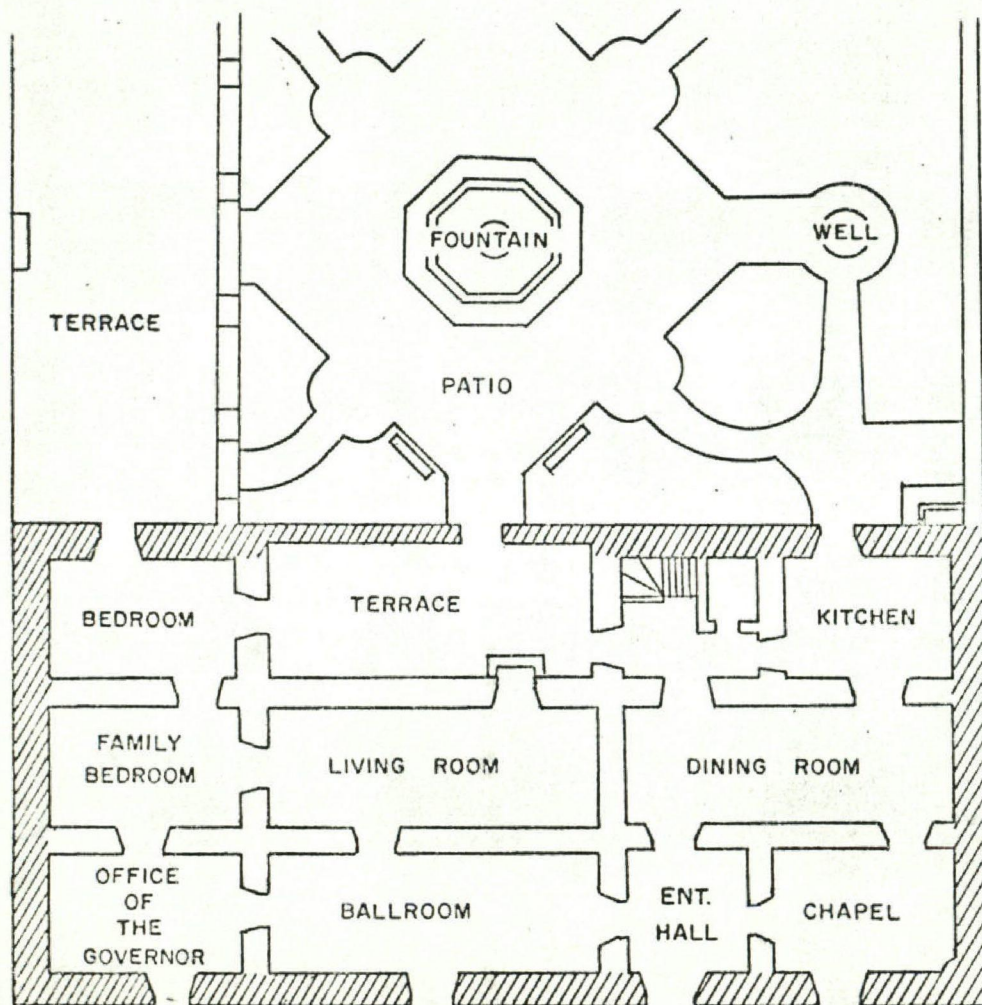
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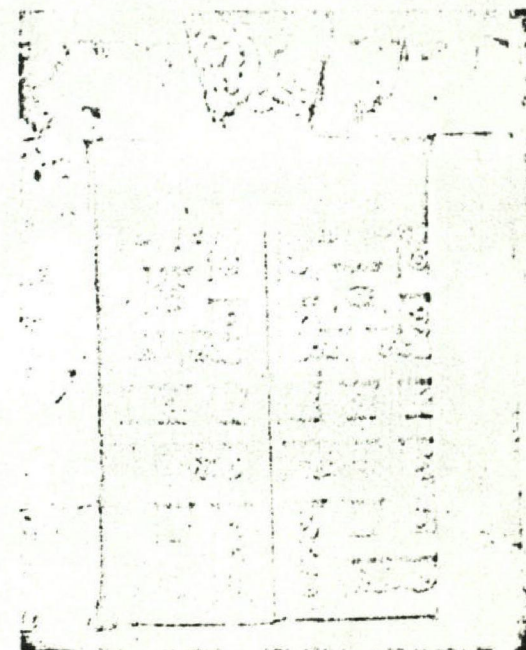
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MILITARY PLAZA

# GOVERNOR'S PALACE



DEPARTMENT OF PARKS  
AND RECREATION

CITY OF  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS



"THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE"



Did you take a leisurely stroll through the governor's residence last year? Approximately 75,000 persons in the world can say "yes". This is because visitors representing forty-nine of the fifty United States and from thirty-four foreign nations toured the old Spanish "Governor's Palace" in San Antonio, Texas, during 1966.

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Mrs. Elizabeth O. Graham, one of the first curators of the restored Governor's Palace, has said that the history of this nation is written in the symbols which are carved on the front doors of the building. This history is as follows:

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A small admission fee is now charged for touring this historical structure and patio. Approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million persons have visited the Spanish Governor's Palace since its formal dedication in 1931 and have learned of its colorful history through the stories told by the hostess in charge of each tour.