

HISTORIC RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

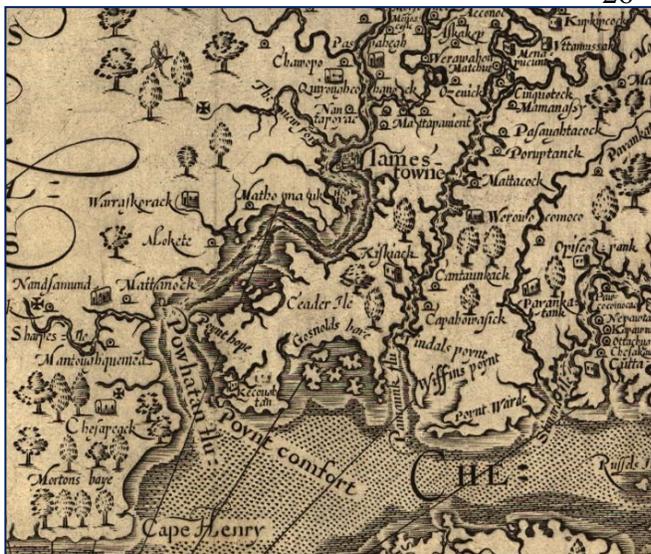
York County and the surrounding region are rich in both historic archaeological and architectural resources, and preservation of these resources while maintaining appropriate opportunities for development is an ongoing challenge. For the benefit of residents, commercial interests, and developers, it is important to plan ahead for the identification and preservation of these resources, rather than having to respond in a reactive or haphazard manner after development is proposed. Given the County's rich history, it is not surprising that citizens feel preservation of historic sites and structures should be one of the County's top priorities. The Historic Resources element contains a summary of efforts made thus far in the preservation of the County's historic resources as well as recommendations for objectives and implementation strategies to further historic resource preservation goals.

County History

The following summary includes references from the Historic Overview chapter of the 2000 *Historic Resources Survey of York County, Virginia*, prepared in conjunction with a matching grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) and in coordination with the York County Planning Division.

Long before the English first occupied the York County area, the land was home to the Chiskiack Indians, part of the Powhatan Confederacy of the larger Algonquin nation. These natives, whose subsistence was supported by agriculture supplemented by hunting, fishing, and foraging, lived in settlements located along the major streams and rivers of the Peninsula. It is estimated that over 13,000 Indians inhabited the coastal plain region of Virginia at the beginning of the 17th Century.

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Portion of the 1612 map "Virginia"
Prepared by John Smith and William Hole; Published 1624
Courtesy of the Library of Congress

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At the time of the first European contact in the mid-16th Century, the Chiskiack occupied a village of the same name along the banks of the York River. Spanish Jesuits attempted to establish a mission near the village in the middle 1550's, but conflict between the two groups resulted in the Spanish abandonment of the mission. When Captain John Smith and fellow English settlers arrived at Jamestown in 1607, the Chiskiack village numbered about 200 people. The location of the village (labeled "Kiskiack") is shown on John Smith's 1612 Map of Virginia.

The English settlers' desire to expand into Powhatan lands beyond Jamestown, coupled with their goal of converting native peoples to English religion and culture, created discord between the two peoples, which was followed by hostilities on both sides.

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In March 1622, Powhatan Indians launched a series of attacks on English settlements in Virginia, which resulted in the loss of up to a third of the colony's English population. In retaliation, the English initiated their own war with the goal of annihilating and removing natives from lands claimed by the English. The Chiskiack people, who originally occupied the area around King's and Felgate's Creeks in York County,

53 were especially affected by the English reprisals. They subsequently abandoned their village and relocated
54 north to the Middle Peninsula area.

55
56 The first English settlements in York County, Chiskiack (near the site of the abandoned Powhatan village)
57 and Fort York, were established in 1630 to provide a buffer between the existing English settlements on
58 the James River and Powhatan Indian villages to the west. Development of these settlements included a
59 palisade between the James and York Rivers, terminating at Chiskiack. In 1633, Fort York was designated
60 as a port of entry for Virginia.

61
62 In 1634, the Virginia Assembly organized the Virginia colony into eight shires, or counties, one of which
63 was Charles River Shire (named for King Charles I). In 1643, the name of Charles River Shire was changed
64 to York County (named for Yorkshire, England and James, Duke of York and second son of King Charles I).
65 By 1640, the majority of the land east of the palisade was held under English land patents, and by the
66 1650s, York County was fully integrated into a plantation system producing grains and other foodstuffs,
67 lumber and firewood, various livestock, and tobacco. As the population grew along the York River and
68 new settlements developed, the Counties of Gloucester (1651) and New Kent (1654) were divided out of
69 York County lands, and a portion of the western part of the county was ceded to James City County.

70
71 Under the Virginia Port Act of 1691, Yorktown was established by the Virginia Assembly as an official
72 shipping port to serve York County and the surrounding area. The town, initially platted with 85 lots,
73 quickly became a thriving port and business center. Exports included tobacco and other agricultural
74 products and imports from Europe and Asia included household goods, wines and liquors, furniture,
75 firearms, spices, and books. The importation of slaves from Africa also contributed significantly to the
76 region's economy and culture.

77
78 The institution of slavery developed along with the tobacco economy of the region, and some of York
79 County's initial settlers brought Africans with them to work their plantations as early as the 1630s.
80 Tobacco was an economically important crop in the Virginia tidewater area from its introduction as a
81 major export commodity by John Rolfe in the early 1600s through the mid-18th century. Virginia's agrarian
82 economy became dependent on slave labor to grow and harvest the valuable, but labor intensive, crop.
83 Yorktown served as one of the colonies' principle slave ports until the Revolutionary War. Between 1619
84 and 1774, over 390 vessels brought captured Africans to Virginia, and it is estimated that between 1698
85 and 1771, over 31,000 of those Africans disembarked and were sold as slaves at the port of Yorktown.

86
87 The Revolutionary War brought great hardship to the County. Much of Yorktown was destroyed, and the
88 country surrounding it was damaged and ransacked by both Colonial and British Army troops. Yorktown
89 is most noted as the site of the 1781 siege of the British Army by allied American and French forces under
90 General George Washington, the Comte de Grasse, and the Comte de Rochambeau. During the summer
91 of 1781, British General Charles Cornwallis arrived in Yorktown following a battle campaign in the
92 Carolinas and western Virginia. He was under orders from General Henry Clinton, Commander-in-Chief of
93 the British Army in North America, to secure a deep-water port for the British fleet in the Chesapeake Bay.
94 At the same time, American troops under General George Washington and French allied troops under
95 Lieutenant General comte de Rochambeau were moving south toward Virginia from New York with the
96 goal of capturing Cornwallis. As Washington and Rochambeau marched south, French Admiral comte de
97 Grasse had sailed from the West Indies to the Chesapeake Bay, bringing reinforcements to Washington
98 and Rochambeau. On September 5, 1781, at the Battle of the Capes, the French fleet successfully engaged
99 the British fleet, led by Admiral Sir Thomas Graves, who had been sent to assist Cornwallis at Yorktown.
100 Following the battle, de Grasse established a blockade across the bay, cutting off British Navy aid and
101 preventing an escape by Cornwallis. The combined French and American forces laid siege to Yorktown,
102 and Cornwallis formally surrendered during a ceremony held at the Augustine Moore House on October
103 19, 1781. The pivotal event was a contributing factor in the cessation of the War and subsequent peace
104 negotiations.

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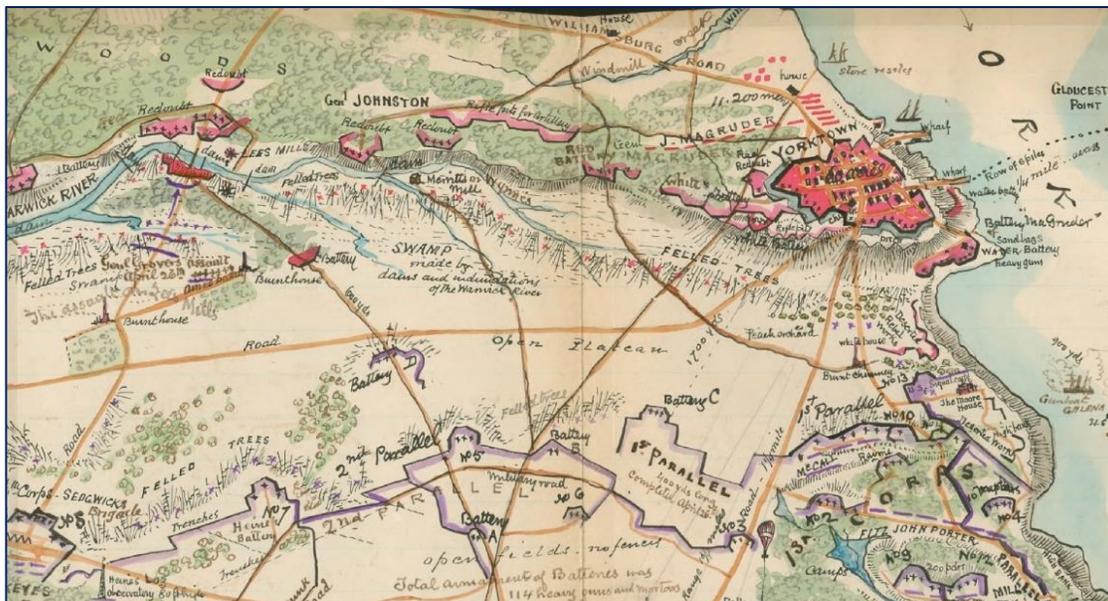


Following a slow recovery from the Revolutionary War, the County remained rural and agricultural in nature through the 19th Century. By the end of the 18th Century, the tobacco trade had fallen into decline due to drought, depletion of the soil from the nutrient-demanding crop, and the shift of shipping operations to more northerly ports such as Fredericksburg. Wheat and grain crops, shellfish, livestock, and forestry products replaced tobacco as the County's economic base.

The economy continued to be slow during the early part of the 19th Century, and little new industry was developed. Industrial census figures from this period indicate several gristmills on the larger streams, such as Burwell's Mill (aka Whitaker's Mill) at King's Creek Plantation, and numerous looms for the manufacture of linen and wool textiles. According to the 1850 Census, the County population comprised 1,825 whites, 2,181 African-American slaves and 454 free African-Americans. Almost half of the households in the county listed farming as their principal occupation. Oystering and fishing ranked second to farming as an occupation. Other occupations included storekeepers, retail merchants, carpenters, bricklayers, lawyers, physicians, and clergymen.

York County was once again the focus of military activity during the Peninsula Campaign of the Civil War. Following the June 1861 Battle of Big Bethel near the Hampton/York County border, Confederate troops under the command of Major General John Magruder established a base of operations in Yorktown. Thousands of Confederate soldiers and slaves had completed a line of fourteen redoubts across the peninsula west of Yorktown and constructed additional fortifications around the village by spring 1862. The preserved remains of two of these redoubts can be seen today in the County's New Quarter Park. Meanwhile, Union Major General George McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, had been moving troops up the Peninsula toward Yorktown from Fort Monroe in Hampton. Union forces established

157 defensive positions south and east of Yorktown, and McClellan directed the construction of several Union
158 siege gun batteries near Yorktown. The Clark House, which still exists today in the Marlbank area of York
159 County, was used as McClellan's headquarters, and a substantial Union encampment was established in
160 the area. Before major combat activity was initiated between the two armies in Yorktown, the
161 Confederate army withdrew toward Williamsburg on May 4, 1862. Pursuing Union troops engaged the
162 Confederate army at the Battle of Williamsburg on the following day, which resulted in a further
163 Confederate withdrawal to Richmond. Yorktown remained under Union occupation as a supply depot and
164 military garrison until Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant ordered the town abandoned in 1864.



Detail of "Siege of Yorktown" from the Army Diary of the War of the Rebellion, 1861 - 5
By Robert Knox Snedon
Courtesy of the Library of Virginia

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167 By 1865, numerous farms had been abandoned, and grain and livestock production fell dramatically. With
168 the emancipation of African-American slaves, the plantation system of agriculture ceased to exist. The
169 County, like much of the country, fell into an economic depression, from which it was slow to recover.
170 Many of the large plantations were divided into smaller parcels and sold, leased, or worked on shares. By
171 the last quarter of the century, the number of farms in the County increased, while their average size
172 decreased. The 1870 Census indicates that more than two-thirds of the farms in the County contained less
173 than 20 acres. This Census also indicates that only seven manufacturing businesses existed in the County,
174 including a sawmill and two flour mills, and only 36 people were employed in manufacturing.

175
176 The trend of decreasing farm size continued into the early 20th Century. A total of 960 farms were reported
177 in the 1910 Census, more than 80% of which were owner-occupied. Grain crops continued to be the
178 primary agriculture product, with livestock, poultry, hay, sorghum, potatoes, and peanuts also being
179 produced. This Census reported no manufacturing businesses in the County.

180
181 A noticeable change in the development of the County was the establishment of several village centers.
182 The villages were typically located at a crossroads containing a post office, school or church, store, and a
183 few dwellings. The remnants of these communities exist today in Dare, Tabb, Seaford, Yorkville,
184 Hornsbyville, Harris Grove, Dandy, Grove, Lackey, Magruder, and Skimino. Of additional note are the two
185 now vanished villages of Charles Corner and Uniontown.
186

187 Charles Corner once existed on land now developed as the U.S. Naval Weapons Station Yorktown (NWSY).
188 Following the end of the Civil War, several free African-American villages were established on the
189 Peninsula, including Charles Corner, located at the crossroads of the Williamsburg-Yorktown Road and
190 Cheesecake Road near King's and Felgate's Creeks. Located on lands once occupied by large plantations,
191 the self-reliant village was established by freedmen who settled on the land during the Union occupation
192 of the County during the Civil War. After the War, many of these freedmen were able to purchase property
193 from insolvent plantation owners no longer able to maintain their lands without slave labor. In 1918, the
194 federal government acquired almost 11,000 acres of land west of Yorktown by eminent domain for the
195 establishment of a new Naval Mine Depot (now NWSY). The acquisition included the village of Charles
196 Corner, where residents were forced to abandon their community and relocate elsewhere in the County.
197

198 The village of Uniontown (also known as Slabtown) was once located just south of Yorktown village on
199 land now part of the U.S. National Park Service Colonial National Historical Park. The village was first
200 settled as an African-American "contraband" camp in 1862 at the time of the Union Army occupation of
201 Yorktown. Refugees from slavery that escaped to Union strongholds, such as Yorktown, were deemed
202 "contraband of war" and were granted their freedom by Congressional action. The Union Army
203 established three camps in the area, one being Uniontown, to provide refugees with housing and
204 improved living conditions. Following the end of the War, as had happened at Charles Corner, many of
205 the Uniontown freedmen were able to purchase land they had settled upon. By the end of the 19th
206 century, the community's population was almost as large as neighboring Yorktown. In 1930, in response
207 to public concern over the potential loss of historically significant Yorktown Battlefield land, the National
208 Park Service Colonial National Monument (later to become Colonial National Historical Park) was
209 established on lands adjacent to Uniontown. Long-range plans for the park included acquisition of lands
210 covering the full expanse of the 18th Century battlefield area, which included Uniontown. Between the
211 1950s and 1970s, Congressional funding was allocated for that purpose, and by 1977 the last Uniontown
212 property was purchased and the property owner relocated off of the battlefield land.
213

214 During the first half of the 20th Century, the establishment of industrial and military facilities greatly
215 changed development patterns in the County. Just prior to World War I, the DuPont Corporation
216 purchased 4,000 acres of farmland on the York River for a dynamite plant and constructed the town of
217 Penniman to house its workers. Before the plant went into production, the federal government acquired
218 the facility (now developed as Cheatham Annex, a part of NWSY), and developed a shell-loading plant on
219 the site. At the end of the war, the plant was closed and the town of Penniman disappeared. Today, the
220 Penniman Road name is all that remains of the original residential development, and the military
221 installation is used as a U.S. Navy supply depot.



*Detail of "Panorama showing village, power house, shell loading lines and police barracks, Penniman, Va."
Photo by John A. Dick; June 6, 1918*

Courtesy of the Library of Congress

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223 Development of the previously mentioned NWSY added to the military presence in the County during the
224 World War I era. The Atlantic Fleet was based in Norfolk during the War, and a regional fuel oil depot
225 serving the Navy was located on the present-day site of U.S. Coast Guard Training Center Yorktown. In
226 1942, the Navy established a Mine Warfare School on part of the fuel depot land. The U.S. Coast Guard
227 took possession of the school in 1959, and the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve Training Center was

228 commissioned that same year. Just prior to World War II, the federal government established Camp Peary
229 on the York River between Queen’s and Skimino Creeks as a Navy training facility for construction
230 battalions. The facility was also used as a German prisoner-of-war camp during WWII, and many prisoners
231 worked on farms in the area during their internment. The facility continues today as an armed forces
232 experimental training facility. Areas of the County not associated with military activities remained rural in
233 nature during the first half of the 20th Century, and farming and shellfish continued to be the main basis
234 of the county’s economy. Cash crops included corn, soybeans, truck crops, oysters, crabs, and scallops.
235

236 Following World War II, the County and the Peninsula experienced rapid suburban development. Military
237 installations in York County established during WWI and WWII (Camp Peary, Naval Weapons Station
238 Yorktown, Coast Guard Training Center Yorktown), as well as Fort Eustis Army Base in Newport News,
239 Langley Air Force Base in Hampton, and Naval Station Norfolk in Norfolk, became permanent installations,
240 and personnel stationed at the facilities added to the area population. In addition to housing military
241 personnel, York County also became a bedroom community for non-military residents working elsewhere
242 in the region. Suburban development was initially concentrated in the southern and eastern parts of the
243 County, but has since spread throughout the County. Today, the economy of the County is primarily
244 oriented toward retail, service, and tourism industries; however, the Navy remains the largest employer
245 in the County.
246

247 **EXISTING RESOURCES**

248
249 Historical resources are classified as “above ground” or architectural, and “below ground” or
250 archaeological. Architectural resources can include dwellings, non-residential buildings, outbuildings,
251 wharves, monuments, bridges, or earthworks. Archaeological resources can include remains of hearths,
252 weapons, tools, trash pits, pottery, utensils, human or animal remains, wells, building foundations, or
253 fence lines. York County has a wealth of both types of resources.
254

255 One of the first comprehensive reports identifying historical resources and giving recommendations for
256 their preservation for York County as well as Williamsburg and James City County was the 1986 report,
257 *Toward a Resource Protection Process*, prepared by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (CWF)
258 Department of Archaeological Research with grant monies from the Virginia Department of Historic
259 Resources (VDHR). This report was updated in 1990 and is one of the current reference documents for
260 the County Zoning Ordinance Historic Resources Management overlay district. Information and research
261 sources for the majority of sites identified in the report come primarily from archives and reports held by
262 the VDHR. Updates to the VDHR archives are made continuously, and many more sites have been
263 identified and cataloged since publication of the 1990 report, which listed a total of 71 architectural sites
264 and 536 archaeological sites in the County.
265

266 In June 2000, the *Historic Resources Survey of York County, Virginia* report was completed by the County
267 utilizing matching grant funds from the VDHR. The report consists of an architectural survey of the
268 standing historic buildings (over fifty years of age) in the County, exclusive of land owned by the federal
269 government (attached as Appendix A). The report also contains an evaluation of specific buildings having
270 merit for preservation as well as recommendations for future historic preservation actions by the County.
271 All buildings surveyed were reported to the VDHR and their recorded information is included in the VDHR
272 archives. Cultural resource surveys and reports have been completed on federally-owned land in the
273 County by military agencies and the National Park Service (NPS), and report data is contained within VDHR
274 archives.
275

276 The VDHR maintains a digital record and cartographic archive of historic sites in the state, and the County
277 participates in its data sharing system for an annual fee. Current VDHR records list 738 architectural and

278 1,198 archaeological sites within the County. A listing of the architectural sites is contained in Appendix
279 A.

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281 **Virginia Landmarks Register/National Register of Historic Places**

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283 The following are listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the National Register of Historic
284 Places (NRHP).

285

- 286 • Grace Church, Main Street, Yorktown

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288 In November 1696, Governor Francis Nicholson pledged 20 pounds sterling for the construction of a
289 church in Yorktown, and in 1697, the York-Hampton Parish Church was built on Main Street. The
290 church, now accessed via Church Street, is one of the few surviving colonial structures built of marl.
291 During the Revolutionary War, Lord Cornwallis used the church as a magazine. Following destruction
292 from fire in 1814, the church was reconstructed in 1848 and its name changed to Grace Church. During
293 the Civil War, the building was used as a hospital.

294

- 295 • The Old Custom House, Main Street, Yorktown

296

297 This two-story brick storehouse was built in
298 1720 by Richard Ambler, custom collector, and
299 served in the early-to-mid eighteenth and
300 nineteenth centuries as one of the oldest
301 Colonial customhouses. Because of Yorktown's
302 importance in the tobacco trade, the Custom
303 House may well have been the best known
304 public building of its day in Virginia after the
305 Capitol and Governor's Palace in Williamsburg.
306 It served as a barracks for Revolutionary War
307 soldiers, and from May 1861 to March 1862
308 Confederate General John Magruder used the
309 building as his headquarters before relocating to
310 Lee Hall. In 1882 the building was sold to an
311 African-American physician, Dr. D.M. McNorton,
312 who used the building for his office. A school for
313 African-American children was held on the
314 second-floor landing, and Dr. McNorton's
315 daughter taught music there. The current owner
316 is the Comte de Grasse Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who purchased the
317 property in 1924. Following extensive renovations, the site was opened to the public for historic tours
318 in 1930. The building also houses a small museum relating the history of the site and the DAR
319 contributions to its 20th Century revitalization.

320

- 321 • Kiskiack, or Lee House, Naval Weapons Station Yorktown

322

323 This is a brick farmhouse built during the late seventeenth century. Henry Lee obtained a patent for
324 the property in 1641. Lee served as a justice for the Court of York and was a member of the Virginia
325 House of Burgesses.

326

- 327 • Sessions-Pope-Shield House, Main Street, Yorktown

328



Old Custom House *courtesy of National Park Service*

329 This one-and-a-half story brick dwelling is considered one of the finest examples of mid-eighteenth
330 century colonial architecture. The building has remained intact for close to 300 years. During the Civil
331 War, the building served as headquarters for Union General Henry M. Naglee following the
332 abandonment of the town by the Confederates. The property has remained in the Shield family since
333 1901, and has hosted Presidents Wilson, Harding, Hoover, and Franklin Roosevelt.

- 334
- 335 • Porto Bello, Camp Peary
- 336

337 This plantation site was once the dwelling of Lord Dunmore, Virginia's last royal governor. A small
338 brick house remains today, but there were originally several other plantation buildings on this site,
339 including workshops, barns, and stables. It was from here that Lord Dunmore fled to his ship the
340 *Fowey* on the York River to escape patriot hostility in 1775.

- 341
- 342 • Yorktown Shipwrecks
- 343

344 This area contains the remains of British ships sunk in the York River during the siege of 1781. Known
345 ships include the 44-gun *Charon*, the 28-gun frigate *Guadaloupe*, the 44-gun frigate *Fowey*, and a
346 number of smaller ships and boats.

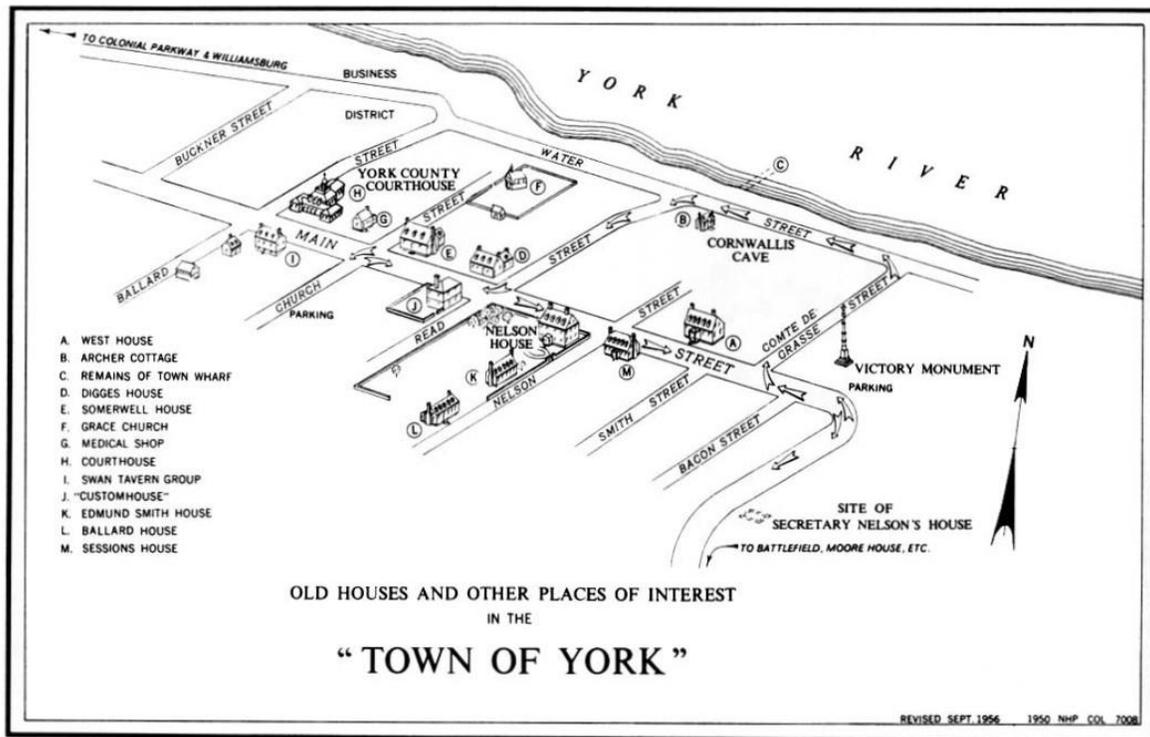
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- 348 • Queen Mary's Port, Capitol Landing, York County and Williamsburg
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350 This area contains the archaeological remains of facilities associated with the commercial port
351 established by the Virginia Assembly in 1699. The port, active and thriving through the end of the
352 Revolutionary War, was located on Queen's Creek at the end of Capitol Landing Road (then called
353 Queen's Road). This road served as the main travel way between the port and the City of Williamsburg.
354 The area once contained a public wharf, tobacco inspection warehouses, taverns, and several bridges
355 across Queen's Creek that provided valuable transportation links for the residents of Williamsburg
356 and upper York County. A ferry also ran between Capitol Landing across the York River to Gloucester
357 County during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

- 358
- 359 • Yorktown Historic District
- 360

361 The Historic District encompasses approximately 4,500 acres of land, and includes portions of the
362 Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown Village, the Moore House, Yorktown Battlefield, Surrender
363 Field, Commander's Headquarters, and cemeteries. Yorktown village was established in 1691 by the
364 Virginia Port Act on land originally part of the Captain Nicholas Martiau tract. The 50-acre village was
365 laid out in 85 half-acre lots on the bluffs above the York River. The original street and lot lines remain
366 to this day. Land was left between the town lots and the river for development of wharves, stores and
367 lodgings. The town was a prosperous commercial port for much of the eighteenth century. The town
368 is best known as the site of the Revolutionary War siege and surrender of the British army under Major
369 General Lord Charles Cornwallis to General George Washington, the Comte de Grasse, and the Comte
370 de Rochambeau in 1781. Following the destruction of much of the town during the siege of 1781, the
371 town changed from a commercial center to a quiet village. During the Civil War, the town was first
372 occupied by Confederate forces under Major General John Magruder from May 1861 to May 1862,
373 and later served as a troop dispatch area and supply staging area for Union forces under Major
374 General George McClellan. Some of the fortifications constructed during the war are still visible. The
375 town contains numerous historic buildings, including Grace Church, the Pope-Sessions-Shield House,
376 Dudley Diggs House (West House), Thomas Pate House (Cole Digges House), Old Custom House,
377 Nelson House, and the William Rogers pottery kilns. The NPS has undertaken archaeological
378 investigations at the kiln site, and has built an interpretive center around the site.

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1956 Tourist Map of Yorktown

Courtesy of National Park Service

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- William Gooch Tomb and York Village Archaeological Site, U.S. Coast Guard Training Center

William Gooch was a member of the House of Burgesses, and was appointed to the Council in 1655. York Village was the forerunner of Yorktown, established two miles to the west in 1691. The first permanent English settlement on the York River was established on land surrounding the Gooch tomb. Trenches east of the tomb are remnants of Union Battery No. 4, which was mounted with seacoast mortar guns in 1862 during the Civil War Peninsula Campaign.

- Bryan Manor Plantation, 1½ miles east of Williamsburg

This archaeological site contains the remains of a mid-eighteenth century plantation complex and includes a tabletop tombstone dating to 1760. A second cemetery area dates to the nineteenth century and grave markers bear the names of members of the Lee family. Frederick Bryan purchased the property in 1757 and built a brick plantation house on the property. During the 1760s, Bryan served as York County Sheriff and was a vestryman at Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg.

- Bruton Parish Poorhouse Archaeological Site, near Route 132 and Interstate 64

This site contains the intact remains of an eighteenth century workhouse for the poor, which was established by an act of the Virginia legislature in 1755. The facility was established at the request of Bruton Parish Church, which provided institutional care for the poor of the Williamsburg area.

- Dam #1 Battlefield Site, York County and Newport News

407 This Civil War battlefield site, the majority of which is located in Newport News Park, contains
408 archaeological remains of the noted battle in which Confederate Major General John Magruder
409 successfully repelled an attack by Union Major General George McClellan on April 16, 1862.
410

- 411 • Whitaker’s Mill Archaeological Complex, near Route 199 and Water Country Parkway

412 This site contains the archaeological remains of a mill site dating to the 17th Century, an 18th Century
413 road trace, brick kiln, and defensive fortifications and encampments associated with both the
414 Revolutionary War and the Civil War Peninsula Campaign.
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416

417 Museums

418 York County is home to several museums providing exhibits and programs interpreting the County’s
419 history from prehistoric times to the present day.
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421

422 **The American Revolution Museum at Yorktown**, operated by the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, is
423 located on Water Street near the Yorktown Battlefield. The facility, first established in 1976 as the
424 Yorktown Victory Center, maintains a historical focus of the period leading up to the American Revolution
425 through the adoption of the Constitution and Bill of Rights at the end of the 18th Century. The Foundation
426 implemented a major expansion of the facility in 2016, which included replacement of the 1976 museum
427 building with a larger building and enhanced indoor and outdoor exhibits and activities. Indoor galleries
428 feature dioramas, period artifacts, interactive exhibits, and a 180-degree surround theater. Outdoor living
429 history exhibits include a Continental Army encampment that includes tents for soldiers and officers,
430 surgeon and quartermaster’s quarters, drill field, and an artillery demonstration area. Visitors can interact
431 with historical interpreters representing soldiers and others found in an 18th Century military camp. A
432 recreated 1780s family farm includes a farm house, kitchen, tobacco barn, quarters for enslaved people,
433 farm fields, and an orchard. The farm offers visitors the opportunity to interact with historical interpreters
434 and participate in daily farm chores and activities.
435

436 **The York County Historical Museum** is located in York Hall on Main Street in the center of the Yorktown
437 village historical area. The museum contains artifacts, educational information, and exhibits about York
438 County’s past, including regional Native American culture, African-American history, Colonial Yorktown,
439 Revolutionary and Civil War periods, and the 20th Century. The Museum on Main, an extension of the
440 York Hall museum, is located next to York Hall in the Medicine Shop building, a recreated 18th Century
441 building owned by the NPS. The museum hosts changing special exhibits that include artifacts, photos,
442 artwork, and interpretive displays depicting major events in the County’s history. Exhibits have included
443 images of Yorktown during the Civil War and the County’s African-American history.
444

445 **The Custom House**, located on Main Street in Yorktown, was built in 1720 by local businessman and
446 custom collector Richard Ambler. The building is listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the
447 National Register of Historic Places. The building was acquired by the Comte de Grasse Chapter of the
448 Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) in 1924, and following extensive renovations to the building
449 and grounds, was opened for tours as a museum building in 1930. Exhibits include personal items once
450 belonging to George Washington, Declaration of Independence signer Thomas Nelson, and the Comte de
451 Grasse, as well as displays relating the history of Yorktown and the contributions of the DAR to the
452 building’s preservation.
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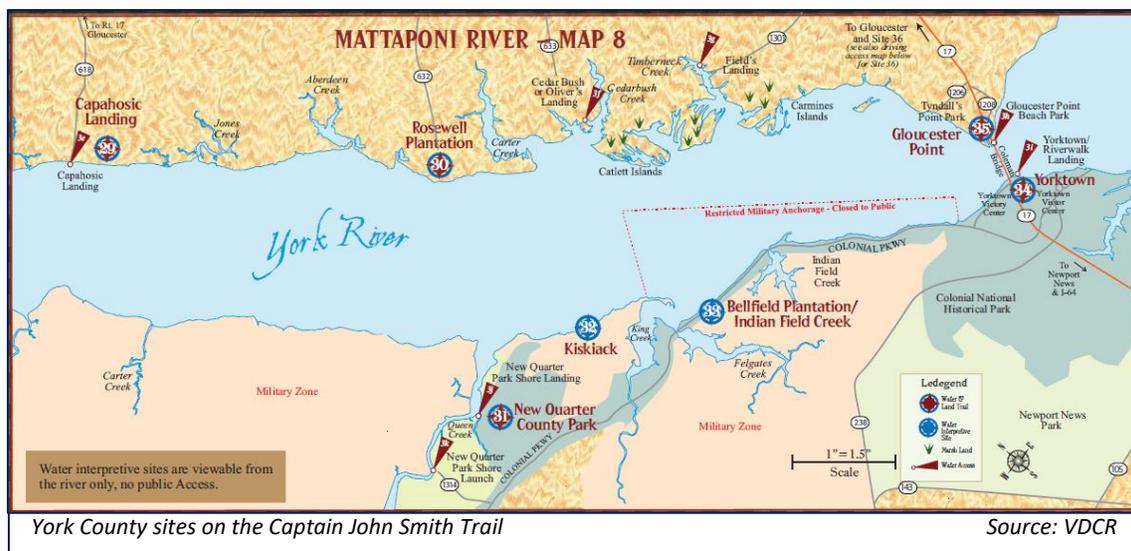
454 **The Watermen’s Museum**, located on the York River off of Water Street in Yorktown village, was founded
455 in 1981 as a part of the 200th anniversary celebration of the Siege of Yorktown. The museum interprets
456 the history of the men and women in the fishing industry of the Chesapeake Bay, from the time of Indian
457 settlements to the present day. The lives and history of those people associated with the service and

458 support of watermen and their vessels are also promoted in Museum programs and exhibits. Programs
459 include living history events, boat-building, student camps, and maritime related public education and
460 recreation events.
461

462 **Colonial National Historical Park**, owned and maintained by NPS, includes the Yorktown Battlefield,
463 Jamestown Island, and Colonial Parkway. The 10,221-acre park was first established by Congress as a
464 National Monument in 1930, and designated a National Historical Park in 1936. The Yorktown Battlefield
465 Visitor Center, constructed in 1957, offers visitor orientation films, interpretive presentations and guided
466 tours, and exhibits focusing on the 1781 Siege of Yorktown and other local history. The Battlefield Park
467 area includes auto and bicycle tour roads and a portion of the historic Colonial Parkway. The Yorktown
468 Victory Monument, located at the eastern end of Main Street near the visitor center, was constructed to
469 commemorate the October 19, 1781 surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General George Washington.
470 Construction of the monument did not start until 1881, when the cornerstone was laid during the opening
471 ceremonies for the Yorktown Centennial Celebration. The monument was completed in 1884, when the
472 Lady Liberty figure was installed on the top of the structure. Park facilities also include the National
473 Cemetery, located off of Cook Road just south of the Ballard Street intersection. The cemetery was
474 established by the U.S. War Department in 1866 and was transferred to the NPS in 1933. A small visitor
475 center is located on the site, and the cemetery contains 2,204 burials; 747 of known persons and 1,436
476 unknown. Most burials are of Union soldiers, and there are also graves of ten Confederate soldiers and
477 three wives. West of the cemetery is the former site of Uniontown (also called Slabtown), an African-
478 American community first established by the Union Army during the Civil War as a camp to house slaves
479 seeking freedom at the Union-controlled Yorktown garrison. The NPS has installed an interpretive marker
480 telling the story of the community near the visitor parking area at the National Cemetery. The NPS owns
481 several historic properties in the Yorktown village area, including the Thomas Nelson House (circa 1730),
482 Augustine Moore House (circa 1730), and the Poor Potter archaeological site, where remains of the
483 pottery kilns operated by William Rogers in the early 1700s can be seen.
484

485 Designated Historic Trails

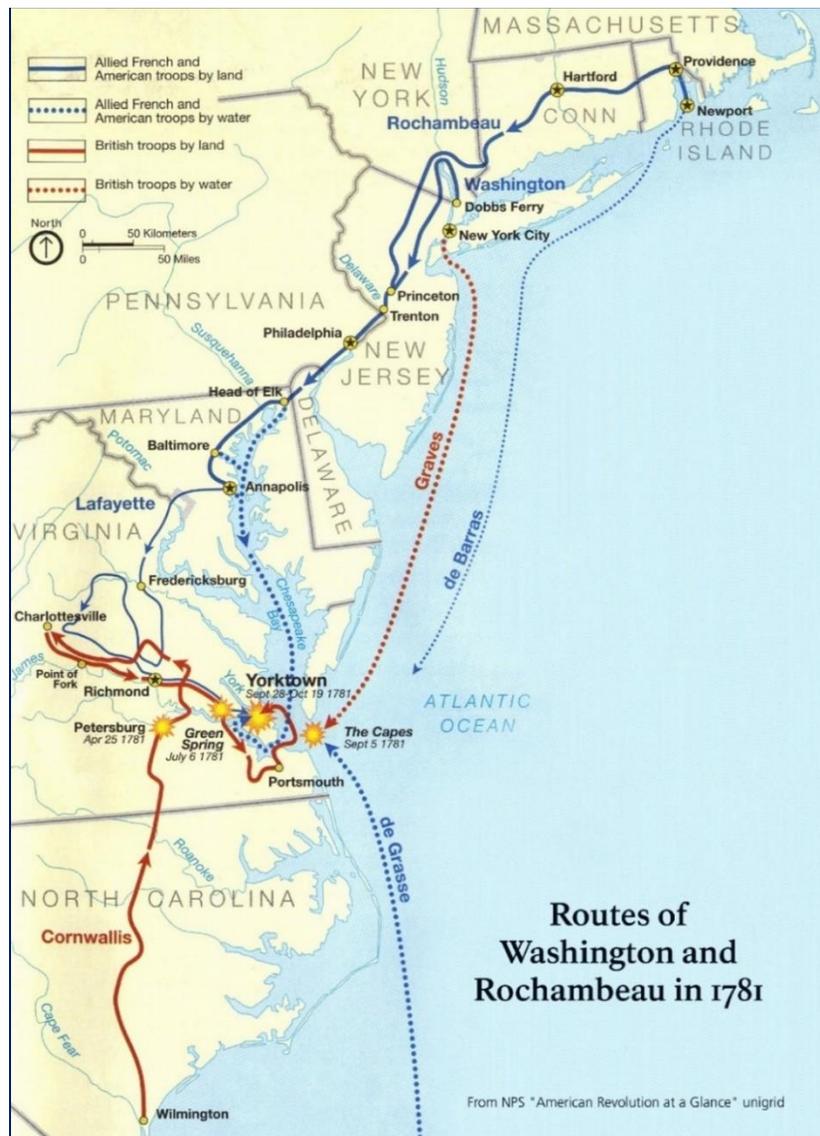
486
487 In 2011, the County participated with the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation in the
488 establishment of York County's section of the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, the
489 nation's first water trail. The trail follows the York River along the length of the County where, between
490 1607 and 1609, Captain John Smith explored and documented the landscapes, natural resources, and
491 American Indian cultures around the Chesapeake Bay. The trail program includes driving and water access
492 guide maps, interpretive markers, and information brochures for each segment of the trail.



York County sites on the Captain John Smith Trail

Source: VDCR

493 In March 2009 Congress designated the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route (W3R) as a
494 National Historic Trail, one of several historically significant trails included in the trails program
495 administered by the NPS. The land and water trail corridor, which extends from Newport, Rhode Island
496 to Yorktown, includes the many routes used by allied French and American forces between 1781 and 1783
497 for communications, troop dispatch, and supplies during the Revolutionary War. In 1781, American and
498 French troops traversed the route from the north to a final destination that ended with the siege of
499 Yorktown and the surrender of Major General Cornwallis to General Washington. The trail corridor also
500 includes the armies' return routes taken toward northern colonies following Cornwallis' surrender. The
501 NPS partners with the U.S. Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route Association, a non-profit
502 organization dedicated to identifying, preserving, and publically promoting W3R documents, routes, and
503 associated historic sites within the thirteen W3R states. Each of the states has its own state organization,
504 including the Virginia Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route Association (W3R-VA), dedicated to
505 the promotion, preservation, and commemoration of the W3R routes through Virginia and the
506 Chesapeake Bay.
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Historical Markers

The County has several historical highway markers installed under the VDHR Historical Marker Program. Participation in the program is a valuable means to help educate the public on state history as well as promote tourism. Any person or organization can submit a proposal for a highway marker. To qualify for a state historical marker, a person, place, event, or institution must have state or national historical significance attained fifty or more years in the past. The Virginia Department of Transportation retains responsibility for the installation of new markers and the maintenance of existing ones. Currently, York County has historical markers displaying the following information:

- Mary Aggie and the Benefit of Clergy – Goosley Road, Yorktown

“Mary Aggie, an enslaved woman, was convicted of theft in York County in 1730. Lt. Gov. William Gooch, impressed with Aggie’s profession of faith when she had sued previously for her freedom, supported her 1730 claim for “benefit of clergy,” which then allowed only white men to escape the harshest penalties for most first time offenses by reading a passage from the Bible. Gooch’s support resulted in Aggie’s pardon on the condition that she be sold out of Virginia. In 1732, the General Assembly extended a modified form of benefit of clergy to all races and to women. Aggie probably never knew her plea’s significant legal effect. Virginia abolished the benefit by 1848.”

- Patrick Napier, Colonial Surgeon – Merrimac Trail, Williamsburg

“Nearby lived “Patrick Napier of Queens Creek in the County of Yorke surgeon,” one of the earliest surgeons of Scottish descent in Virginia. Born about 1634, and apprenticed to the surgeon general of the Scottish army defeated by Cromwell in 1650, Patrick Napier arrived here before 1655. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Robert Booth, Clerk of York County Court and a member of the House of Burgesses. By horse and boat, Napier attended the sick, performed surgery, and bled his patients, and dispensed various remedies consistent with the practice of medicine in the mid-17th century. He died in 1669. He was the progenitor of most of the Napiers in America.”

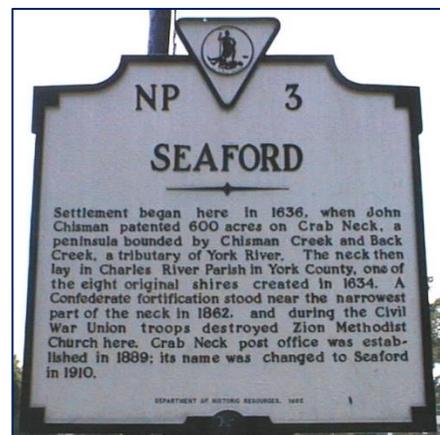
- Vineyard Tract - Penniman Road, Williamsburg

“Here was an experimental farm for the culture of grapes established by the Virginia government in 1769. On this tract stood a hospital of the French-American army in 1781.”

- Seaford - Seaford Road, Seaford

“Settlement began here in 1636, when John Chisman patented 600 acres on Crab Neck, a peninsula bounded by Chisman Creek and Back Creek, a tributary of York River. The neck then lay in Charles River Parish in York County, one of the eight original shires created in 1634. A Confederate fortification stood near the narrowest part of the neck until 1862, and during the Civil War Union troops destroyed Zion Methodist Church here. Crab Neck post office was established in 1889; its name was changed to Seaford in 1910.”

- Whitaker’s House - Pocahontas Trail, Williamsburg



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“A mile north of the road is Whitaker’s House, headquarters of General W.F. Smith, Battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862.”

- Charles Church - Hampton Highway and George Washington Memorial Highway, Tabb

“About one mile east, on north (left-hand) side of road (see stone marker and old foundations) stood the last colonial church of Charles Parish, built about 1709 and burned a century later on the site of two earlier churches of the Parish, built about 1636 and 1692. This Parish was first known as New Poquoson Parish in 1692 and was renamed Charles Parish in 1692.”

- Goodwin Neck - Goodwin Neck Road, Seaford

“This area, locally known as Dandy, was part of the land granted by John Chew July 6, 1636, and was sold by his heirs to James Goodwin, a member of the House of Burgesses from Jamestown, August 27, 1668. The area was strategically important to British General Charles Cornwallis and to Confederate General John B. Magruder, who erected earth redoubts at the head of several creeks on Goodwin Neck.”

- York County – George Washington Memorial Highway (Route 17) at the Newport News line

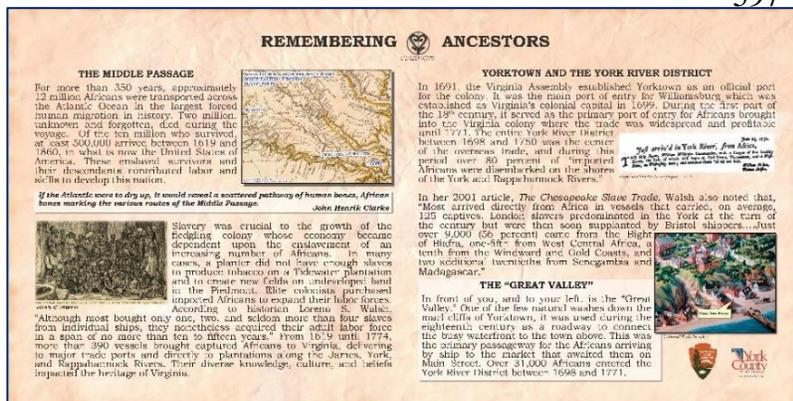
“One of the eight original shires formed in 1634. First called Charles River, which was named for King Charles I. The name was changed in 1643 to York for Yorkshire, England. Cornwallis’s surrender, October 19, 1781 took place at Yorktown.”

In addition to the noted VDHR markers, the County also has interpretive signage installed by the NPS, Civil Wars Trails, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, and York County Divisions of Parks and Recreation and Tourism Development.

The NPS has installed many interpretive signs throughout the Yorktown Battlefield area, along the Colonial Parkway, and within the Yorktown village. In addition to signage interpreting history related to Revolutionary War events, the NPS has also installed signs relating the stories of the early Native American cultures, first English settlements, African-American history, Civil War Peninsula Campaign, local military installations, York County during the World Wars, and the importance of the York River in the history of the County.

597

This marker, which tells the story of the Middle Passage slave trade, is one of many interpretive signs installed in the Yorktown village area. It is located off of Water Street and was installed by the National Park Service and York County. The sign, sponsored by the international Middle Passage Ceremonies and Port Markers Project and the York County Middle Passage Committee, was the first installed in the country as part of the Middle Passage Project.



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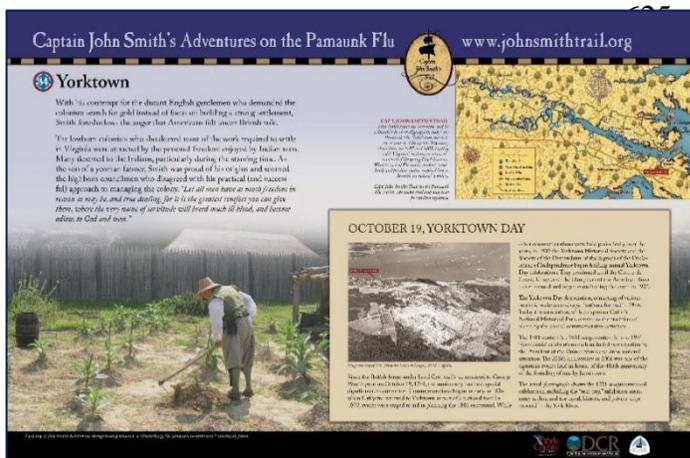
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612 Three Captain John Smith Historic Trail markers as described below are located in York County at Riverwalk
613 Landing, New Quarter Park, and at the corner of Main and Ballard Streets in the Yorktown village.

- 614 • New Quarter Park

615 This sign tells the story of the 16th Century Jesuit mission named Ajacan, located in the vicinity of the
616 Park, and the American Indian Paquinquino, who was captured and educated by the Spanish to serve
617 as a guide and interpreter at the mission before leaving to return to his native people. The sign also
618 tells about life on the 18th Century plantation owned by Robert “King” Carter and located on a portion
619 of the present-day park property.

- 620 • Corner of Ballard and Main Streets



621 This sign tells about John Smith's
622 management of the original English colony
623 and the friction between the affluent
624 sponsors of the settlement project, who
625 wanted the colonists to search for
626 treasure, and the practical Smith, who was
627 more concerned with building a strong
628 sustainable community. The sign also
629 relates the history of the Yorktown Day
630 commemoration.

- 631 • Riverwalk Landing

632 This sign tells about the Powhatan Indian settlement and trading center called Kiskiack, located on
633 the York River in the vicinity of present day Yorktown. Colonists at Jamestown traded copper for shell
634 beads and corn from the Indians. Also included on the sign is information gained from archaeological
635 research on the Kiskiack site, which includes evidence of a 17th Century fort, an 18th Century home
636 site, and 18th and 19th Century occupation of the area by both Revolutionary and Civil War soldiers.

637 Three interpretive markers have been installed in the County through the Civil War Trails program. They
638 are located at the Yorktown waterfront, New Quarter Park, and near the intersection of Goosley Road and
639 Route 17. They are among the more than 1,000 interpretive signs installed by the non-profit organization
640 at Civil War sites in Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, West Virginia, and North Carolina. The waterfront sign
641 tells of the Confederate occupation of Yorktown under General John Magruder in early 1862, the
642 subsequent siege of the town by Union forces under General George McClellan, and later use of the town
643 and river as a Union garrison and staging area for later troop advances. The sign on Goosley Road describes
644 the Confederate earthworks surrounding Yorktown and tells of the Union Army of the Potomac's advance
645 toward Yorktown, installation of heavy artillery aimed at the town, and later withdrawal of Confederate
646 forces toward Williamsburg. The New Quarter Park marker tells of several Confederate earthworks
647 located in the park area that were installed with others across the Peninsula to delay a Union advance
648 toward Richmond. In early May 1862, the present-day park area was part of the Battle of Williamsburg.
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The *Yorktown Master Plan* adopted by the Board of Supervisors in 1993 included a recommendation to install historical interpretive signs along the Yorktown riverfront walkway. In December 2010 the recommendation became a reality when 28 signs were installed following much research work and collaboration among the York County Historical Museum, Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Watermen’s Museum, National Park Service, and County Planning and Parks and Recreation staff. The signs display the images and stories of varied natural and historical events related to the river and the County from the time of the earliest American Indian inhabitants to modern-day watermen’s use of the river.



Riverwalk Statues

Three statues have been installed at Riverwalk Landing in celebration and recognition of the French and American alliance during the Revolutionary War. French Admiral Francois Joseph Paul, comte de Grasse, French Volunteer Major General Marquis de Lafayette, and Continental Army General George Washington stand as if in conversation by the York River. A statue of French Lieutenant General Jean-Baptiste-Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau, is scheduled to be added to the renowned group in autumn 2020. Organizations contributing resources for installation of the four statues include York County, American Friends of Lafayette, Celebrate Yorktown Committee of the Yorktown Foundation, Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, Association of the Order of Lafayette, and the Maryland Society Sons of the American Revolution.

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PLANNING ISSUES FOR THE FUTURE

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Although the Comprehensive Plan is a document that focuses on the future, it is important not to lose sight of York County’s past and the need to preserve the County’s rich historical heritage. In fact, the subtitle of the County’s original 1991 Comprehensive Plan was “Preserving the Past, Ensuring the Future.” With a balanced approach, it is possible to preserve individual property rights and historic resources at the same time, and the County has undertaken several initiatives intended to ensure that development is sensitive to our history.

The Yorktown Village Activity zoning district was initially established in 1981 as the PD-VA (Planned Development-Village Activity) district. With the 1995 County-wide comprehensive rewrite of the Zoning Ordinance, its name was changed to YVA (Yorktown Village Activity), but its basic purpose, to protect Yorktown’s special character, remains the same. The stated intent of this district is to:

1. Recognize Yorktown which, because of its national and international significance, its unique development history and the interrelatedness of historic, residential and commercial land uses, warrants the application of a special approach to further development; and

- 712
713 2. Recognize and implement the Yorktown Master Plan as an overall guide to the future
714 redevelopment of Yorktown; and
715
716 3. Provide development opportunities for a variety of land uses which will contribute to and
717 complement the unique character and village atmosphere of Yorktown; and
718
719 4. Promote economical and efficient land use, an improved level of amenities, innovative design,
720 and unified development; and
721
722 5. Encourage pedestrian and bicycle-scale development in Yorktown and make the community
723 more amenable to pedestrians and bicyclists.
724

725 Special review procedures are required for development in this district, and development proposals must
726 adequately address the above issues.
727

728 Section 24.1-374 of the County Zoning Ordinance, *Historic Resources Management Overlay district (HRM)*
729 was adopted to “*protect the historic cultural resources of the county by ensuring that historic buildings*
730 *and archeological sites are acknowledged, properly documented, and protected or recovered as*
731 *development activity occurs.*” The HRM, which applies to all properties containing architectural or
732 archaeological resources as listed in the VDHR database, requires the study and evaluation (as for
733 eligibility for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register or National Register of Historic Places) of such
734 resources prior to any proposed development activity. Studies must meet applicable criteria set forth in
735 standards and guidelines published by VDHR and the Secretary of the Interior for archaeological
736 preservation and historic building rehabilitation. Where such resources cannot be preserved in place,
737 appropriate further data and resource recovery and documentation studies are required. VDHR is
738 available to provide technical assistance in reviewing studies for compliance with noted standards and
739 guidelines.
740

741 Subsequent to the completion of the 1990 CWF *Resource Protection Planning* report, the Board of
742 Supervisors adopted two important planning documents that, in part, emphasize preservation of the
743 historical character of the village of Yorktown. The *Yorktown Master Plan* was adopted March 4, 1993
744 with a stated goal to “Create in Yorktown a vibrant community of people living, working, learning, visiting
745 and playing; while enhancing its national stature, and respecting and preserving its continuing history,
746 environment and character.” The Plan is referenced in the Zoning Ordinance with respect to
747 administration of the Yorktown Village Activity zoning district. The Plan includes the following objectives.
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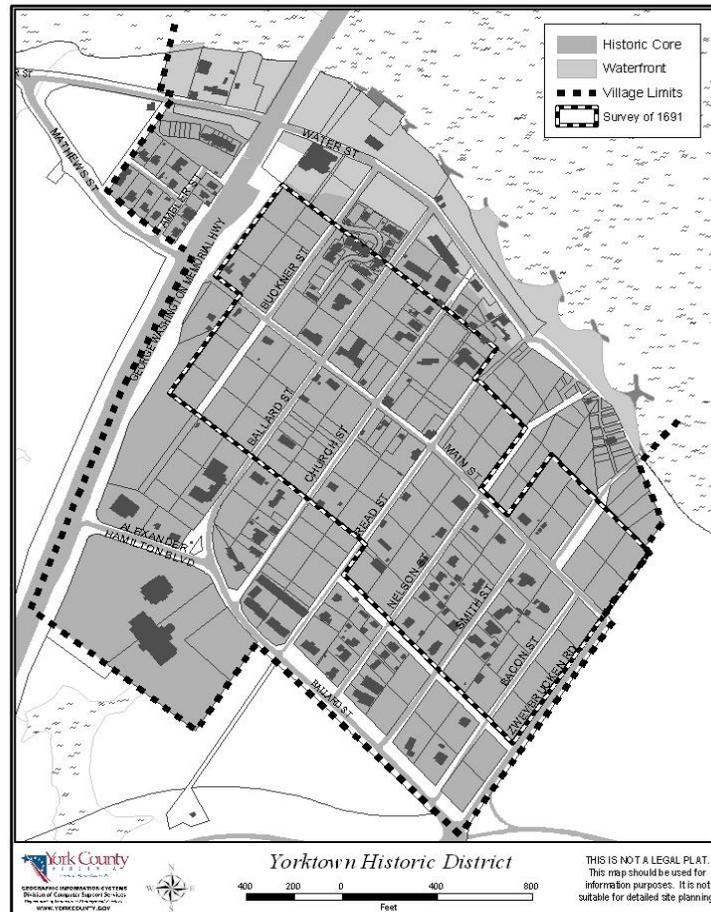
749 “Provide for public improvement projects in Yorktown that are consistent with the direction provided
750 by the “Focus on Yorktown” concept plan, responsive to the historic context of the Town, sensitive to
751 the concerns of Yorktown’s residents, adaptable to modern functional requirements, and
752 economically feasible from an engineering perspective.
753

754 Provide opportunities and encouragement for a range of land uses on privately owned land that
755 complements the Town’s historic character and is feasible from a market perspective.
756

757 Serve as the basis on which to develop a set of design guidelines for Yorktown’s streets, architecture
758 and landscape.”
759

760 The *Yorktown Historic District and Design Guidelines* were adopted by the Board of Supervisors on
761 December 2, 2003. The guidelines contain the following goals for the Yorktown Historic District and the
762 two distinct character areas therein, identified as the Historic Core and the Waterfront. As shown on the
763 Yorktown Historic District map, the Historic Core contains the majority of the town’s significant

764 architectural resources and includes areas of the village within the original survey of 1691 as well as
765 adjacent areas of topographic similarity. The Waterfront generally comprises the area between the crest
766 of the bluffs that run along the south side of Water Street and the York River.
767



768 **Historic District**

- 769
- 770 • *Protect Yorktown’s village character and its historic, cultural, and natural resources.*
 - 771
 - 772 • *Promote better understanding, appreciation, and use of Yorktown’s historic, cultural, and natural*
 - 773 *resources on the part of Village and County residents, property owners, merchants, County of York*
 - 774 *officials, National Park Service personnel, and visitors.*
 - 775
 - 776 • *Promote better understanding, appreciation, and use of Yorktown’s historic, cultural, and natural*
 - 777 *resources on the part of the Village and County residents, property owners, merchants, County of*
 - 778 *York officials, National Park personnel, and visitors.*
 - 779

780 **The Historic Core**

- 781
- 782 • *Preserve and protect all pivotal resources (pre-1866); encourage the appropriate maintenance,*
 - 783 *repair, and supplemental design of all contributing resources (post-Civil War); encourage*
 - 784 *compatibility of non-contributing structures with pivotal and contributing resources.*

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- *Decrease the impact of new construction or site development and ensure that new construction is appropriate to the history and village character of Yorktown, as well as to the commercial recreational, and cultural character of the Waterfront.*

The Waterfront

- *Promote the appropriate maintenance, repair and supplemental design of all contributing resources, and encourage the compatibility of non-contributing structures and features, in accordance with the Waterfront’s existing commercial, recreational, and historical character.*
- *Ensure that new construction is appropriate to the history and village character of Yorktown, as well as to the commercial, recreational, and cultural character of the Waterfront.*

The opportunity exists for additional historic properties to be added to the historic registers, and the County continues to participate in the National Register of Historic Places and Virginia Landmarks Register programs. The Register programs set forth specific standards for evaluating the significance of properties to recognize the accomplishments of all peoples who have made a significant contribution to the history and heritage of the state and/or nation. The criteria are designed to guide state and local governments, federal agencies, and others in evaluating potential entries for the National or State Registers.

Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

- 835 B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for
836 architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a
837 historic person or event; or
838
- 839 C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate
840 site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
841
- 842 D. A cemetery which derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent
843 importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic
844 events; or
845
- 846 E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented
847 in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or
848 structure with the same association has survived; or
849
- 850 F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has
851 invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
852
- 853 G. A property achieving significance within the past fifty years if it is of exceptional importance.
854

855 Tourism is a major component of the County's economy, and utilizing the County's historical assets for
856 heritage tourism is and should continue to be encouraged. Promotion of these assets can serve to protect
857 valuable historical resources, educate residents and visitors about local history, build stronger
858 communities with a better "sense of place," and promote economic vitality. Building private and public
859 partnerships to meet tourism needs is essential. Key groups can include educators, property owners,
860 tourism professionals, hotel/motel, retail and restaurant owners, curators and preservationists, local
861 government staff, officials, and volunteers. Participation in events such as the Jamestown 2007, American
862 Civil War Sesquicentennial, 100th Anniversary of WWI, 75th Anniversary of WWII, and the upcoming
863 America 250 Anniversary of American Independence commemorations provides opportunities to
864 promote regional historic resources and realize the benefits of heritage tourism. Another example of a
865 successful event of international significance was the visit of the French tall ship *L'Hermione* to Yorktown
866 in 2015. The ship is a replica of the frigate that brought the Marquis de Lafayette to Boston in 1780 and
867 was later present in Yorktown during the Siege of 1781. Looking to the future, it will be important to
868 capitalize on technology and communications advances in efforts to promote heritage tourism in the
869 County and the region to a worldwide audience.



French frigate *L'Hermione* fires her cannon as she sails into Yorktown on June 5, 2015. Yorktown was her first stop in the United States during a commemorative voyage celebrating the alliance of the French and American armies during the Revolutionary War. The visit was a huge tourism success, and numerous partners and sponsors hosted events for thousands of visitors in Yorktown during the ship's 3-day visit.

870
871 Both the 1990 CWF survey and the 2000 County architectural resources survey included several
872 recommendations for historic preservation actions the County should consider. The following objectives
873 and strategies include recommendations from these reports as well as input from members of the York
874 County Historical Committee and the general public.
875

876 877 **HISTORIC RESOURCES GOAL, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES**

878 **Goal**

879 Identify, preserve, protect, and enhance the County's existing and future historical resources.
880

881 **Objective 1: Maintain accurate and up-to-date inventories of known archaeological and architectural** 882 **resources.**

- 883
- 884 1. Coordinate the sharing of information (as through VDHR) as inventories are conducted on the large
885 percentage of federally-owned land in the County.
 - 886 2. Initiate a County-wide evaluation of identified archaeological sites.
887

888
889 As noted earlier, an inventory and evaluation of the County's historic architectural resources was
890 conducted in 2000. A similar evaluation of known archaeological sites is needed to identify and
891 prioritize those resources meeting criteria for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and/or the
892 National Register of Historic Places. Special attention should be given to the Yorktown Historic Core,
893 which is recognized in the VDHR database as a historic district. Such a study would include an
894 assessment of sites having especially valuable historical significance and would formulate
895 management strategies for the preservation of such sites. County GIS (Geographic Information
896 System) resources should be utilized to maintain these and other historic resources maps and
897 associated archival data.
898

- 899 3. Support and promote the efforts of the York County Historical Museum, a non-profit organization that
900 owns and maintains an extensive archive facility dedicated to the preservation of County related
901 historical artifacts.
902

903
904 In addition to operating the public museum, the organization maintains regularly-updated detailed
905 digital records of the artifacts in its repository located in their Museum facility in York Hall.
906

907 **Objective 2: Ensure that important historic resources are identified, evaluated, preserved, and** 908 **protected throughout the development process.**

- 909 1. Utilize the VDHR data sharing system in reviewing and evaluating development proposals for
910 compliance with the Historic Resources Management overlay zoning district provisions of the Zoning
911 Ordinance and engage the services of VDHR staff for technical assistance.
912

913
914 The VDHR database, accessed through a GIS mapping system, provides general locations of
915 architectural and archaeological resources, and is not accurate to the level of an engineered survey
916 (especially in reference to archaeological resources). It should be used as tool to determine those
917 areas having a high potential for the existence of historic resources. Many mapped sites are based on
918 old (and therefore potentially inaccurate) maps and land records, prompting the need for more
919 detailed study as set forth in the Historic Resources Management overlay district in the County Zoning
920

921 Ordinance. One example of such a resource is historic cemeteries, which often extend beyond the
922 location of existing headstones.

923
924 2. Participate as a consulting party in Section 106 reviews of federal projects in the County.

925
926 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires federal agencies to
927 consider the effects on historic properties of projects they carry out, assist, fund, permit, license, or
928 approve. If a federal or federally-funded project has the potential to affect historic properties, a
929 Section 106 review will take place, and the sponsoring agency will invite interested parties, including
930 the local government in whose jurisdiction the project is located, to participate as consulting parties.
931 The agency coordinates with consulting parties in evaluating historic properties, the potential project
932 effects on such properties, and possible means of avoiding or mitigating adverse effects on such
933 properties. For example, the County served as a consulting party for the Interstate 64 corridor study
934 conducted by VDOT in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration.

935
936 **Objective 3: Promote public awareness of County historic resources for persons of all ages for the**
937 **educational, civic, and economic benefit of the County and its citizens.**

938
939 1. Establish and maintain a County historical sign/marker program.

940
941 Numerous informational signs and interpretive markers have been installed in the County by
942 organizations such as the National Park Service, Virginia Department of Historic Resources,
943 Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Virginia Civil
944 War Trails, and York County. They serve as valuable tools to educate the public about and promote
945 heritage tourism for the County. In coordination with local historical organizations, an inventory of
946 existing signs and markers, including sign content and location, should be compiled along with a list
947 of suggested new signs needed to expand promotion of local sites and their stories.

948
949 2. Support and coordinate with local, regional, state, national, and international historic preservation
950 and tourism organizations in joint efforts to engage the public and encourage visitation to York
951 County's historic sites.

952
953 Many opportunities exist for the County to partner with agencies and organizations in promoting
954 heritage tourism. The County supports the efforts of several local organizations dedicated to the
955 promotion of York County history, including, but not limited to, the Celebrate Yorktown Committee,
956 York County Historical Committee, and the York County Historical Museum. Tourism agencies such as
957 the Virginia Tourism Corporation, York County Chamber of Commerce, Greater Williamsburg Chamber
958 & Tourism Alliance, and agencies operating regional visitor centers provide valuable media sources to
959 publicize information about historic sites and related special events. It is also important to participate
960 with and support organizations promoting regional historic preservation and promotion efforts such
961 as the National and Virginia Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route Associations, American
962 Battlefield Trust, Civil War Trails, Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, Virginia Alliance of Museums,
963 Peninsula Museum Forum, and Preservation Virginia.

964
965 Sources for grants and other funding resources should be explored for preservation activities.
966 Opportunities exist with local, state, and federal government grant programs, non-profit
967 organizations, and/or tax incentive programs for a variety of preservation activities. Valuable
968 partnerships can be formed in pursuing funding for projects benefitting both the County and like-
969 minded preservation organizations.

970
971 3. Assist and participate in history-related public education activities with local schools and community
972 groups.

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978

4. Utilize global communication and internet assets to promote County historic resources.

York County Historical Architectural Resources Appendix A

Source: Virginia Department of Historical Resources, March 2013

VDHR ID	Resource Name	Register Eligible?
099-0001	William Rogers (Poor Potter's) Kiln	
099-0002	Bellefield Site & Cemetery	
099-0003	Cherry Hall	
099-0004	Customs House, Main & Read streets	V/N
099-0005	Virginia Farm Group	
099-0006	Farinholt House/Water View	
099-0007	Shields Site (A)	
099-0008	Foundations, SE Main & Church Streets	
099-0009	Foundations, SW Main & Church Streets	
099-0010	Grace (Episcopal) Church; Thomas Nelson Jr. Grave	V/N
099-0011	Grafton Christian Church	
099-0012	Kiskiack	V/N
099-0013	Somerwell House (Lightfoot)	
099-0014	Marlbank House	E
099-0015	Medical Shop	
099-0016	Moore House	
099-0017	Nelson House (York Hall)	
099-0018	Ringfield	
099-0019	Pope-Sessions-Shield House (Shield House)	V/N
099-0020	Coleman Bridge	E
099-0021	Swan Tavern	
099-0022	Dudley Digges House (West House)	
099-0023	Wharf Building (Passenger, Freight Shed, Old Post Office)	
099-0024	W.H. Banks House	
099-0025	Wainwright Store	E
099-0026	Mouquin House (Camp Peary Quarters 13 & 14)	E
099-0027	Thomas Pate House (Cole Digges House)	
099-0028	York County Courthouse	
099-0031	Oxford Tide Mill	
099-0034	Archer House	
099-0035	Ballard House	
099-0036	Marl Cave	
099-0037	Edmund Smith House	
099-0038	Confederate Peninsular Defenses Fort 7	
099-0039	Confederate Peninsular Defenses Fort 8	
099-0040	Confederate Peninsular Defenses Fort 9	
099-0041	Confederate Peninsular Defenses Fort 10	
099-0042	Confederate Peninsular Defenses Fort 11	
099-0043	Confederate Peninsular Defenses Fort 12	
099-0044	Confederate Peninsular Defenses Fort 13	
099-0045	Confederate Peninsular Defenses Fort 14	
099-0046	Tue Marshes Lighthouse	
099-0047	York Spit Lighthouse	
099-0048	Rippon Hall	
099-0049	Whitakers House Site	
099-0050	Porto Bello	V/N
099-0051	House Site (Camp Peary)	

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099-0052	Braxton House Site	
099-0053	Mr. Bill House Site	
099-0054	Travis House Site	
099-0055	Quaker Site	
099-0056	Piggott's Mill (Fenton Mill)	
099-0057	Yorktown Historic District	V/N
099-0057-0001	Yorktown Victory Monument-SOS	
099-0058	Yorktown Shipwrecks	V/N
099-0059	Structure Site (Queen's Lake Subdivision)	
099-0060	Gooch Tomb & York Village Archaeological Site	V/N
099-0062	Custis Plantation Site	
099-0063	New Quarter Site	
099-0064	Hubbard Lane Site	
099-0065	Bryan Manor Plantation Site	V/N
099-0066	House	
099-0070	Bruton Parish Poorhouse site	V/N
099-0071	House, Old Wormley Creek Road	
099-0073	House, 1334 Waterview Road	
099-0074	House, 717 Waterview Road	
099-0075	House, Old Wormley Creek Road	
099-0076	Fred Hogg House, 716 Old Wormley Creek Road	E
099-0077	House, 806 Old Wormley Creek Road	
099-0078	House, 7908 G.W. Memorial Highway	
099-0079	House, New Quarter	
099-0080	House, 100 Ambler Street	
099-0081	Crawford House, 106 Ambler Street	
099-0082	House, 108 Ambler Street	
099-0083	First Mate Seafood Restaurant, Water Street	
099-0084	Service Station/House, Water Street	
099-0085	House, 102 Ambler Street	
099-0086	Emergency Fuel Oil Facility	
099-0087	House, Rt. 631	
099-0088	House, Old Wormley Creek Road	
099-0096	Naval Weapons Station Quarters A	
099-0097	Naval Weapons Station Quarters B	
099-0098	Naval Weapons Station Quarters C	
099-0099	Naval Weapons Station Quarters D	
099-0100	Naval Weapons Station Quarters E	
099-0101	Naval Weapons Station Quarters F	
099-0102	Naval Weapons Station Quarters G	
099-0103	Naval Weapons Station Quarters M	
099-0104	Naval Weapons Station Quarters N	
099-0105	Yorktown Naval Weapons Station Historic District	
099-0105-0001	Yorktown Naval Weapons Station (YNWS) Mine Fill Plant 1	
099-0105-0002	YNWS Mine Assembly Plant 1	
099-0105-0003	YNWS Motor Assembly/Rocket Plant	
099-0105-0004	YNWS Mine Filling Plant 3	
099-0105-0005	YNWS Advance Base Portable Mine Assembly	
099-0105-0006	YNWS Experimental Building	
099-0105-0007	YNWS Mine Assembly/Torpedo Plant 2	
099-0105-0008	YNWS Special Mine Assembly/Demolition Plant	
099-0105-0009	YNWS Pilot Loading Plant	
099-0105-0010	YNWS TNT Reclamation Plant	
099-0105-0011	YNWS Mine Filling Plant 2	

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099-0105-0012	YNWS Unfusing Plant	
099-0105-0015	YNWS Mine Parts Storage, Building 3	
099-0106	A.R. Carter House, 5825 G.W. Memorial Highway	
099-0107	Ernest E. Amory House	
099-0108	SOS-John Henry Printing Press	
099-0109	SOS-Flame and Cross	
099-0110	SOS-White French Cross to War Dead	
099-0111	SOS-Percy the Bear	
099-0112	SOS-St. Joan of Arc	
099-0113	SOS-Greek Sculptures at Nick's Seafood Pavilion Restaurant	
099-0114	Cedar Valley Farm	
099-0115	Piggot House, 1614 Mooretown Road	
099-0116	J. Piggot House, 6166 Mooretown Road	
099-0117	House, 6086 Mooretown Road	
099-0118	Hooker, David House	
099-0119	House, Mooretown Road	
099-0120	House, 325 Ewell Road	
099-0121	G.M. Milburn House, 5476 Mooretown Road	
099-0122	Mershon Farm, Route 60	
099-0123	Terepin Station, Route 60	
099-0132	Commercial Building, Water Street	
099-0133	House, Route 199	
099-0134	House, Route.199	
099-0135	House, New Quarter	
099-0136	House, 1401 Waterview Road	
099-0137	House, 1300 block, Waterview Road	
099-0138	House, Hornsbyville	
099-0139	House, 811 Waterview Road	
099-0140	House, 915 Waterview Road	
099-0141	House, 100 Oak Point Drive	
099-0142	House, 711 Waterview Road	
099-0143	House, 707 Waterview Road	
099-0144	House, 701 Waterview Road	
099-0145	House, Branch Lane	
099-0146	House, 813 Old Wormley Creek Road	
099-0147	House, Route 199	
099-0148	Halfway House site	
099-0149	Charles Church site	
099-0150	Spencer site	
099-0151	Powder Horn, Engraved (HABS)	
099-5001	Hogue House, 1995 Merrimac Trail	
099-5002	Dodrill House, 1997 Merrimac Trail	
099-5003	Hogge House & Woodworks, 1999 Merrimac Trail	
099-5004	Earthworks, Kings Creek Plantation	
099-5005	Cherry Hall, 10 Fenton Mill Road	
099-5006	Bridge #2005, I-64 spanning Colonial Parkway	
099-5007	Bridge #2006, I-64 spanning Colonial Parkway	
099-5008	Bridge, Rt 238, spanning Colonial Parkway	
099-5009	Bridge #1900, Rt 134, spanning Brick Kiln Creek	
099-5010	Henry Allen House	
099-5011	Abidjah Edlow House	
099-5012	Lonnie Sawyer House	
099-5013	Cook Farm	
099-5014	Tabb Farm	

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099-5015	Nottingham Place	
099-5016	American Red Cross	
099-5017	Tom Curtis House	
099-5018	Harris-Thomas Law Office	E
099-5019	Methodist Parsonage	
099-5020	House, 210 Burts Road	
099-5021	John Martin House, 5425 G. W. Memorial Highway	
099-5022	Redmen Hall	
099-5023	White-Ramer House	
099-5024	Tabb-Davis House (Meyerhoffer House)	E
099-5025	Thacker House	
099-5026	Walden House	
099-5027	House, 2303 Lakeside Drive	
099-5028	House, Dare Road	
099-5029	Dandy Baptist Chapel	
099-5030	Seaford Yacht Club	
099-5031	Lockley Family House	
099-5032	W.W. Sparrer House	
099-5033	House, Dare Road	
099-5034	Wilson House	
099-5035	Thorpland	
099-5036	House, Calthrop Neck Road	
099-5037	Barrs House, 209 Sylvia Drive	E
099-5038	House, 708 Calthrop Neck Road	
099-5039	Kubesh House	
099-5040	Pharr House	
099-5041	Tabb Post Office (Sally Smith House)	E
099-5042	Smith Farm House	
099-5043	House, Yorktown Road	
099-5044	Bethel Baptist Church	
099-5045	Wainwright House	
099-5046	Colonna House	
099-5047	Shoemaker House	
099-5048	Moore House	E
099-5049	House, Wynne Road	
099-5050	House, Dare Road	
099-5051	House, Wynne Road	
099-5052	Mitchell House	
099-5053	Smith Farm House	E
099-5054	Wallace K. Smith House	
099-5055	James K. Smith House	
099-5056	Shinn House	
099-5057	William Roos House	
099-5058	George D. Cole House	
099-5059	Moore Farm House	
099-5060	Moore House	
099-5061	Moore Family House	
099-5062	Hornsbyville Historic District	
099-5062-0001	House, 816 Hornsbyville Road	
099-5062-0002	House, 1113 Hornsbyville Road	
099-5062-0003	Hornsbyville Baptist Church	
099-5062-0004	House, 918 Hornsbyville Road, Wilcher House	
099-5062-0005	House, 1020 Hornsbyville Road	
099-5062-0006	House, 1319 Hornsbyville Road	

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099-5062-0007	House, 1301 Hornsbyville Road	
099-5062-0008	House, 1116 Hornsbyville Road	
099-5062-0009	House, 1319 Hornsbyville Road	
099-5062-0010	House, 1207 Hornsbyville Road	
099-5063	Knox Sawmill and Lumber	
099-5064	House, Patricks Creek Road	
099-5065	Wornom House	
099-5066	House, Carey's Chapel Road	
099-5067	Banks House	
099-5068	Middleton House	
099-5069	House, Mansion Road	
099-5070	Hautz, Pearl House	
099-5071	Daugharty House	
099-5072	Sanders House	
099-5072	Sanders House	
099-5073	Sanders Store	
099-5074	Andrew Nettles House	
099-5075	House, Theatre Road	
099-5076	Robinson House	
099-5077	Nanny Bright House and Cabins	
099-5078	House, Old Williamsburg Road	
099-5079	Smiths Marine Railway	E
099-5080	House, Dogwood Road	
099-5081	House, Maple Road	
099-5082	House, Maple Road	
099-5083	House, Church Road	
099-5084	Brown House	
099-5085	House, Yorkville Road	
099-5086	House, Wilkinson Road	
099-5087	Gulden House	
099-5088	Samuel Major Farm & Barn	E
099-5089	House, Oak Tree Road	
099-5090	R.E. Jones House	
099-5091	Oak Grove Baptist Church	
099-5092	House, Waller Mill Road	
099-5093	House, Waller Mill Road	
099-5094	House, Penniman Road	
099-5095	House, Penniman Road	
099-5096	Semple Farm House	
099-5097	Heritage Free Will Baptist Church	
099-5098	House, Queens Creek Road	
099-5099	House, Queens Creek Road	
099-5100	House, Queens Creek Road	
099-5101	House, Queens Creek Road	
099-5102	House, Penniman Road	
099-5103	House, Penniman Road	
099-5104	House, Springfield Road	
099-5105	Levorsen House	E
099-5106	Houses, Newman Road	
099-5107	House, Lightfoot Road	
099-5108	House, Lightfoot Road	
099-5109	Garage, East Rochambeau Road	
099-5110	Seaford Historic District	E
099-5110-0001	Gaston Wornam House/Michael Cotter House and Barber Shop, 2205	

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	Seaford Road	
099-5110-0002	Dr. Powell House, 117 Woods Road	
099-5110-0003	House, 2307 Seaford Road	
099-5110-0004	Ironmonger House, 2414 Seaford Road (Parsons House)	E
099-5110-0005	Eugene Slight House, 2405 Seaford Road (Teresa Walton House)	E
099-5110-0006	Barber House, 817 Back Creek Road	
099-5110-0007	House, 119 Claxton Creek Road	
099-5110-0008	House, 129 Landing Road	
099-5110-0009	Store, 1001 Back Creek Road (White's General Store)	E
099-5110-0010	Hornsby House, 1300 Back Creek Road	
099-5110-0011	Hornsby House, 1304 Back Creek Road	
099-5110-0012	Bank/Telephone Exchange	
099-5110-0013	Captain Harry White House, Crab House, 123 White's Lane (Marine Railway)	
099-5110-0014	House, 1324 Back Creek Road	
099-5110-0015	Gaston Wornam House, 1326 Back Creek Road	
099-5110-0016	Farr House, 1402 Back Creek Road	
099-5110-0017	Truston House, 1407 Back Creek Road	
099-5110-0018	Mills House, 1421 Back Creek Road	
099-5110-0019	Rutherford House, 1504 Back Creek Road	
099-5110-0020	William Taylor House, 1610 Back Creek Road	
099-5110-0021	Dabney Hudgins House, 1615 Back Creek Road	E
099-5110-0022	House, 1626 Back Creek Road	
099-5110-0023	House, 1723 Back Creek Road	
099-5110-0024	E. W. Mills House, 105 Shirley Road	E
099-5110-0025	White House, 110 Shirley Road	
099-5110-0026	Denny House, 401 Shirley Road	
099-5110-0027	House, 1630 Back Creek Road	
099-5110-0028	Zion United Methodist Church	
099-5110-0029	Angle House, 2800 Seaford Road	
099-5111	York Drive In	
099-5112	Dawsons Packing Company	E
099-5113	Dawson House	E
099-5114	House, Dandy Loop Road	
099-5115	House, Dandy Loop Road	
099-5116	House, Dandy Loop Road	
099-5117	House, Dandy Loop Road	
099-5118	House, Dandy Loop Road	
099-5119	House, Dandy Loop Road	
099-5120	House, Dandy Loop Road	
099-5121	Hudson House	
099-5122	Bramsford House	
099-5123	House, Goodwin Neck Road	
099-5124	Piercy House	
099-5125	House, Dandy Loop Road	
099-5126	Presson House	
099-5127	House, Dare Road	
099-5128	Albert S. Russell House	
099-5129	Rachel Griffin House	
099-5130	House, Yorktown Road	
099-5131	Presson House (Charles Parish Glebe/Pleasant Dale)	E
099-5132	Hopson Store and House	E
099-5133	Carmines House	
099-5134	House, Big Bethel Road	

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099-5135	Kentucky Farm	
099-5136	Sidney Dawson House	
099-5137	Dare Grocery Store	
099-5138	Carl L. Pittman House	
099-5139	Charles Kemp House	
099-5140	Forrest House	
099-5141	Eubank House	
099-5142	Wainwright House	
099-5143	Gordon House	
099-5144	House, Railway Road	
099-5145	House, Railway Road	
099-5146	House, Old Lakeside Drive	
099-5147	House, Burt's Road	
099-5148	House, Old Lakeside Drive	
099-5149	Harwood Mills Motel Court, 4225 G. W. Memorial Highway	
099-5150	Dawson House	
099-5152	Morse Mier House	
099-5153	Jacobson Farm	
099-5154	House, Queens Creek Road	
099-5155	Grafton Polling Building	
099-5156	House, Grafton Drive	
099-5157	House, Richneck Road	
099-5158	Melvin Parker House, 2427 Pocahontas Trail	
099-5159	Bay Tree Manor	
099-5160	Shields House	
099-5161	Richard Byrd House	
099-5162	House, Cornwallis Road	
099-5163	House, Cornwallis Road	
099-5164	House, Lafayette Road	
099-5165	House, Moore House Road	
099-5166	College Airport	
099-5167	Water Filtration Plant	
099-5168	House, Yorktown Road	
099-5170	York Psychiatric Counseling	
099-5171	Cooke House	
099-5172	Hudgins House	
099-5173	House, Yorktown Road	
099-5174	Bethel Baptist Church	
099-5175	Cheatham Annex Railroad Line	
099-5176	C&O Railroad Bed	
099-5177	Bridge, Route 143, Queens Creek	
099-5178	House, Waller Mill Road	
099-5209	John Granville King House, 8401 G.W. Memorial Highway	
099-5210	Elizabeth Callaham House, 8609 G.W. Memorial Highway	
099-5211	Jake Zalumas House, 8631 G.W. Memorial Highway	
099-5212	Minnie Hogge House, 8630 G.W. Memorial Highway	
099-5213	Richardson Garage, 102 Cook Rd	
099-5214	Samuel L. Richardson House, 106 Cook Road	
099-5215	Harold Cassel House, 8715 G. W. Memorial Highway	
099-5216	Wastewater Treatment Facility, Coast Guard Training Center	
099-5217	Arthur Minkins House, 2431 Pocahontas Tr	
099-5218	Terrance A. Cleary House, 2429 Pocahontas Tr	
099-5219	Gerald L. Stewart House, 2425 Pocahontas Tr	
099-5220	York River Presbyterian Church	

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099-5221	Camp Peary Quarters M-2	
099-5222	Magruder House, Structure M-1	
099-5223	Nelson-Brown House, Water St	
099-5224	Quarter 204, 219 Church St	
099-5225	Quarter 205, 220 Church St	
099-5226	Quarter 4, Camp Peary	
099-5227	Residence 93, Camp Peary	
099-5228	Camp Peary Quarters 3	
099-5229	Camp Peary Quarters 27	
099-5230	Camp Peary Quarters 23	
099-5231	Camp Peary Quarters 16	
099-5232	Camp Peary Quarters 6	
099-5233	Camp Peary Quarters 5	
099-5234	Quarters M-8, Camp Peary	
099-5235	House, 218 E Yorktown Rd	
099-5236	House, 208 E Yorktown Rd	
099-5237	Combs's Store, 1618 Cary's Chapel Rd	
099-5238	House, 1604 Cary's Chapel Rd	
099-5239	House, 1518 Cary's Chapel Rd	
099-5240	Magruder Village Historic District	
099-5241	Yorktown and Yorktown Battlefield (Colonial National Monument/Historical Park)	E
099-5242	Harwoods Mill Reservoir Filtration Plant, 3629 George Washington Memorial Hwy	
099-5243	Commercial building, 4033 George Washington Memorial Hwy	
099-5244	House, 101 Charlene Court	
099-5245	House, 109 Charlene Court	
099-5246	Commercial Building, 4703 George Washington Memorial Hwy	
099-5247	Houses, 4933/4935 George Washington Memorial Hwy	
099-5248	House, 5012 George Washington Memorial Hwy	
099-5249	House, 201 Burts Road	
099-5250	Commercial Building, 5627 George Washington Memorial Hwy	
099-5251	House, 1212 Penniman Rd	
099-5252	House, 1301 Penniman Rd	
099-5260	Douglass School	
099-5261	House, 1311 Penniman Rd	
099-5262	House, 1313 Penniman Rd	
099-5263	House, 1315 Penniman Rd	
099-5264	James Weldon Johnson School (African American); Yorktown MS	E
099-5265	Public Works #1600a, Camp Peary	
099-5266	Public Works #1600b, Camp Peary	
099-5267	Fire House #1608, Camp Peary	
099-5268	CAB #1621, Camp Peary	
099-5269	Sales Store #1605, Camp Peary	
099-5270	PW Heavy Equipment Shop/Garage #1613, Camp Peary	
099-5271	Warehouse #2801, Camp Peary	
099-5273	Bryan-Lee Cemetery, situated between I-64 and Panther Place	E
099-5274	Rose Hill Hunt Club, off Baptist Run Road	
099-5275	Burwell's Mill Complex Archaeological District (Whittaker's Mill)	V/N

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