

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 the 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 future objectives and implementation strategies to further historic resource preservation goals.

County History

The following summary is an update of 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 and in coordination with the York County Planning Division.

At the time the first permanent English colony in the New World was established at Jamestown in 1607, the region was occupied by Algonquin-speaking Powhatan Indians. 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.

Initial amicable relations with the Indians during the first decade of English settlement declined as cultural differences and the English desire for increased land ownership created conflicts. The first English settlements in York County, Chiskiack and Fort York, were established in 1630 to provide a buffer between the existing settlements on the James River and the Indian settlements to the west. Development of these settlements included a palisade between the James and York Rivers, terminating at Chiskiack. In 1633, the fortification settlement was designated as a port of entry for Virginia. Several instances of open warfare between the English and Indians occurred during the middle of the 17th Century, and in 1677 a peace treaty was negotiated between the English and Powhatan nations.

In 1634, the Virginia Assembly organized the Virginia colony into eight shires, or counties, one of which was Charles River Shire (named for King Charles I). In 1643, the name of Charles River Shire was changed to York County (named for Yorkshire, England and James, Duke of York and second son of King Charles I). As the population grew along the York River and new settlements developed, the Counties of Gloucester (1653) and New Kent (1654) were divided out of York County lands, and a portion of the western part of the County was ceded to James City County. York County is the only county on the James-York peninsula with intact court records to this period. The majority of the middle peninsula town and county records were destroyed during the Civil War.

By 1640, the majority of the land east of the palisade had been developed, and by the 1650s, York County was integrated into the plantation system of tobacco cultivation, the main agricultural crop that dominated the economy of the region up until the time of the Civil War. The institution of slavery developed along with the tobacco economy of the region, and York County's initial settlers brought Africans with them to work their plantations as early as the 1630s.

Yorktown was established by the Virginia Assembly in 1691, and during the first half of the 18th century the town was the principal port for the tobacco and slave trades serving the Virginia coastal plain region. After the mid-1800s, the tobacco trade fell into decline because of drought, depletion of the soil from the nutrient-demanding crop, and the shift of shipping operations to more northerly ports such as Fredericksburg. During the mid-1800s, wheat and grain crops, livestock, and forestry products replaced tobacco as the County's economic base. Tobacco cultivation required a large work force on a year-round basis, while producing these commodities needed a smaller work force during a seasonal time frame. As a result, many African-Americans were sold to plantations in the Deep South during this period.

The Revolutionary War brought great hardship to the County. Much of Yorktown was destroyed, and the country surrounding it was damaged and ransacked by both Colonial and British Army troops. Yorktown is most noted as the site of the 1781 siege of the British Army by allied American and French forces under General George Washington, the Comte de Grasse, and the Comte de Rochambeau. During the summer of 1781, British General Charles Cornwallis arrived in Yorktown following a battle campaign in the Carolinas and western Virginia. He was under orders from General Henry Clinton, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in North America, to secure a deep-water port for the British fleet in the Chesapeake Bay. At the same time, American troops under General George Washington and French allied troops under the Comte de Rochambeau were moving south toward Virginia from New York with a goal of capturing Cornwallis. As Washington and Rochambeau marched south, French admiral Lieutenant General Comte de Grasse sailed from the West Indies to the Chesapeake Bay, bringing reinforcements to Washington and Rochambeau. His fleet successfully engaged the British fleet led by Sir Thomas Graves, who had been sent to relieve Cornwallis, and following the Battle of the Chesapeake on September 5, 1781, de Grasse established a blockade across the bay, cutting off seaward aid or escape for Cornwallis. The combined French and American forces lay siege to the British army, and Cornwallis formally surrendered during a ceremony held at the Augustine Moore House on October 19, 1781. The pivotal event was a contributing factor in the cessation of the War and subsequent peace negotiations.

Following a slow recovery from the Revolutionary War, the County remained rural and agricultural in nature through the 19th Century. The economy was slow during the early part of the century, and little 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 fortifications around Yorktown and across the peninsula west of the town by the Spring of 1862. 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 defensive positions south and east of Yorktown, and McClellan directed the construction of several Union siege gun batteries near Yorktown. The Clark House, which still exists today in the Marlbank area of York County, was used as McClellan's headquarters, and a substantial Union encampment was established in the area. Before major combat activity was initiated between the two armies in Yorktown, the Confederate army withdrew toward Williamsburg in early May 1862. Union troops engaged the Confederate army in the Battle of Williamsburg immediately following the withdrawal, which resulted in a further Confederate withdrawal to Richmond. Yorktown remained under Union occupation as a supply

depot and military garrison until Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant ordered the town abandoned in 1864.

By 1865, numerous farms had been abandoned, and grain and livestock production fell dramatically. With the emancipation of African-American slaves, the plantation system of agriculture ceased to exist. The County, like much of the country, fell into an economic depression, from which it was slow to recover. Many of the large plantations were divided into smaller parcels and sold, leased or worked on shares.

By the last quarter of the century, the number of farms in the County increased, while their average size decreased. The 1870 Census indicates that more than two-thirds of the farms in the County contained less than 20 acres. This Census also indicates that only seven manufacturing businesses existed in the County, including a sawmill and two flour mills, and that only 36 people were employed in manufacturing.

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

A noticeable change in the development of the County was the establishment of several village centers. The villages were typically located at a crossroads containing a post office, school or church, store, and a few dwellings. The remnants of these communities exist today in Dare, Tabb, Seaford, Yorkville, Hornsbyville, Harris Grove, Dandy, Grove, Lackey, Magruder and Skimino.

During the first half of the 20th century, industrial and military development greatly changed development patterns in the County. Just prior to World War I, the DuPont Corporation purchased 4,000 acres of farmland on the York River for a dynamite plant and constructed the town of Penniman to house its workers. Before the plant went into production, the Federal Government took over the facility, now known as Cheatham Annex, and developed a shell-loading plant. At the end of the war, the plant was closed and the town of Penniman disappeared. Today the Penniman Road name is all that remains of the original residential development, and the military installation is used as a supply depot. In 1917, the Navy purchased 12,000 acres of land west of Yorktown and established the Naval Weapons Station. The Atlantic Fleet was based in Norfolk during the First World War, and the regional fuel oil depot serving the Navy was located on the present-day site of the U.S. Coast Guard Training Center. The Federal Government established Camp Peary in 1942 on the York River between King Creek and Queen Creek as a Navy training facility for construction battalions. The facility was used as a prisoner-of-war camp during World War II, and many prisoners worked on farms in the area during their internment. The facility continues today as an armed forces experimental training facility. Areas not affected by military activities remained rural in nature during the first half of the 20th century, and farming and shellfish continued to be the main basis of the County's economy. Cash crops included corn, soybeans, truck crops, oysters, crabs and scallops.

Following World War II, the County experienced rapid suburban development. Military bases in the County and in Newport News (Fort Eustis) and Hampton (Langley Air Force Base) used during the war became permanent installations, and personnel stationed at the facilities added to the area population. In addition to housing military personnel, York County also became a bedroom community for employees of the private sector in Newport News and Hampton. Suburban development was initially concentrated in the southern and eastern parts of the County but has since spread throughout the County. Today, the economy of the County is primarily oriented toward the retail, service, and tourism industries.

EXISTING RESOURCES

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

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

In June 2000 the report *Historic Resources Survey of York County, Virginia* was completed by the County utilizing matching grant funds from the VHDR. The report consists of an architectural survey of the standing historic buildings (over 50 years of age) in the County, exclusive of land owned by the federal government (attached as Appendix A). The report also contains an evaluation of specific buildings having merit for preservation as well as recommendations for future historic preservation actions by the County. All buildings surveyed were reported to the VDHR and their recorded information is included in the VDHR archives. Cultural resource surveys and reports have been completed on federally-owned land in the County by military agencies and the National Park Service, and report data is contained within VDHR archives.

The VDHR maintains a digital record and cartographic archive of historic sites in the state, and the County participates in their data sharing system. Current VHDR records list 692 architectural and 1,319 archaeological sites within the County. A listing and map of the architectural sites is contained in Appendix A.

Virginia Landmark Register/National Register of Historic Places

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

- Grace Church, Main Street, Yorktown

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

- The Old Custom House, Main Street, Yorktown

This two-story brick storehouse was built in 1720 by Richard Ambler, custom collector, and served in the early-to-mid eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as one of the oldest Colonial customhouses. Because of Yorktown's importance in the tobacco trade, the Custom House may well have been the best known public building of its day in Virginia after the Capitol and Governor's Palace in Williamsburg. From May 1861 to March 1862 Confederate General John Magruder used the building as his headquarters before relocating to Lee Hall. In 1882 the building was sold to an African-American physician, Dr. D.M. McNorton, who used the building for his office. A school for black children was held on the second floor landing, and Dr. McNorton's daughter taught music there.



Old Custom House

Source: National Park Service

- Kiskiack, or Lee House, Naval Weapons Station

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

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

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

- Porto Bello, Camp Peary

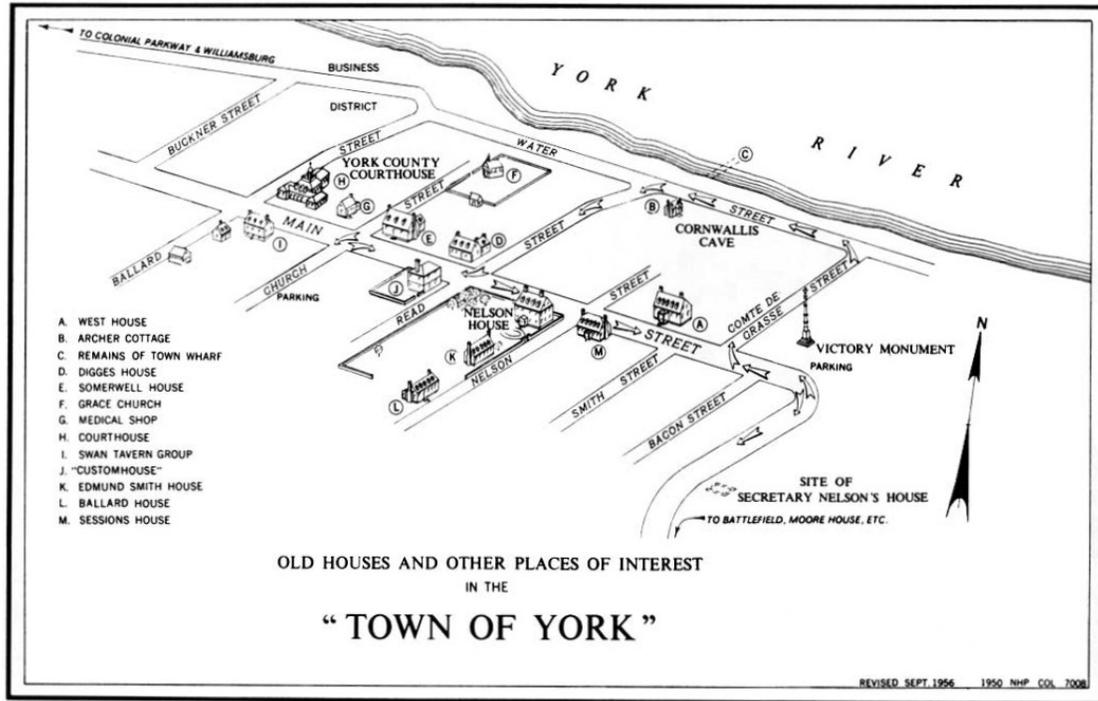
This plantation site was once the dwelling of Lord Dunmore, Virginia's last royal governor. A small brick house remains today, but there were originally several other plantation buildings on this site, including workshops, barns and stables. It was from here that Lord Dunmore fled to his ship the *Fowey*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

- Yorktown Shipwrecks

This area contains the remains of British ships sunk off Yorktown during the siege of 1781. Known ships include the 44-gun *Charon*, the 28-gun frigate *Guadaloupe*, the 44-gun frigate *Fowey*, and a number of smaller ships and boats.

- Yorktown Historic District

The Historic District encompasses approximately 4,500 acres of land, and includes portions of the Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown Village, the Moore House, Yorktown Battlefield, Surrender Field, Commander's Headquarters and cemeteries. Yorktown village



1956 Tourist Map of Historic Yorktown

Source: National Park Service

was established in 1691 by the Virginia Port Act on land originally part of the Captain Nicholas Martiau tract. The 50-acre village was laid out in 85 half-acre lots on the bluffs above the York River. The original street and lot lines remain to this day. Land was left between the town lots and the river for development of wharves, stores and lodgings. The town was a prosperous commercial port for much of the eighteenth century. The town is best known as the site of the Revolutionary War siege and surrender of the British army under Major General Lord Charles Cornwallis to General George Washington, the Comte de Grasse, and the Comte de Rochambeau in 1781. Following the destruction of much of the town during the siege of 1781, the town changed from a commercial center to a quiet village. During the Civil War, the town was first occupied by Confederate forces under Major General John Magruder from May 1861 to May 1862, and later served as a troop dispatch area and supply staging area for Union forces under Major General George McClellan. Some of the fortifications constructed during the war are still visible. The town contains numerous historic buildings, including Grace Church, the Pope-Sessions-Shield House, Dudley Diggs House (West House), Thomas Pate House (Cole Digges House), Old Custom House, Nelson House, and the William Rogers pottery kilns. The National Park Service has undertaken archaeological investigations at the kiln site, and has built an interpretive center around the site.

- 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 mounted seacoast mortar guns during the 1862 Union siege of the town.

- 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 grave area dates to the nineteenth century and bears 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 & I-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 the Bruton Parish Church, which provided institutional care for the poor of the Williamsburg area.

- Queen Mary's Port, Capitol Landing, York County and Williamsburg

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

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

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

- Whitaker's Mill Archaeological Complex, near Route 199 & Water Country Parkway

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

Museums

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



The Yorktown Victory Center, operated by the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, is located on Water Street near the Yorktown Battlefield. The facility, established in 1976, maintains a historical focus of the period leading up to the American Revolution through the adoption of the Constitution and Bill of Rights at the end of the 18th Century. Outdoor exhibits include a recreated 1780s farm, and a Continental Army encampment.

Proposed plan for the American Revolution Museum at Yorktown

Indoor facilities include exhibition galleries with dioramas highlighting the roles of people on both sides of the Revolutionary War conflict, exhibits documenting Yorktown's history as a commercial port, and a theater showing interpretive films describing Yorktown and its role during the Revolutionary War period.

The Foundation is in the process of implementing a new master plan for the site that will involve replacement of the existing museum with a new and larger building, a new and re-designed circulation/parking arrangement, and enhanced outdoor interpretative exhibits. The expansion is planned for completion in 2016, when the facility will be renamed the American Revolution Museum at Yorktown.

The York County Historical Museum is located in York Hall on Main Street in the center of the Yorktown village historical area. The museum contains artifacts, educational information and exhibits about York County's past including information about regional Native American culture, Colonial Yorktown, Revolutionary and Civil War periods, and the 20th Century. The Museum on Main, located on Main Street in the historic area, is an extension of the main York Hall museum. Changing exhibits include artifacts, photos, artwork, and a historic timeline depicting major events in the County's history.

The Watermen's Museum, located on the York River in the historic village area of Yorktown, was founded in 1981. The museum interprets the history of the men and women in the fishing industry of the Chesapeake Bay, from the time of Indian settlements to the present day. The lives and history of those people associated with the service and support of watermen and their vessels are also promoted in Museum programs and exhibits.

Colonial National Historical Park, owned and maintained by the National Park Service, includes the Yorktown Battlefield, Jamestown Island, and the Colonial Parkway. The 10,221-acre park was first established by Congress as a National Monument in 1930, and was designated a National Historic Park in 1936. The Yorktown Battlefield Visitor Center, constructed in 1957, offers visitor orientation films, interpretive presentations and guided tours, and exhibits focusing on the 1781 Siege of Yorktown and other local history. The Battlefield includes auto and bicycle tour roads with interpretive signage recounting the events and important places associated with the Siege. The Yorktown Victory Monument, located at the eastern end of Main Street near the visitor center, was constructed to commemorate the October 19,

1781 British troop surrender. A resolution by Congress to raise a monument was adopted ten days after the surrender. Construction of the monument did not start until 1881, when the cornerstone was laid during the opening ceremonies for the Yorktown Centennial Celebration. The monument was completed in 1884, when the Lady Liberty figurine was installed on the top of the structure. Park facilities also include the National Cemetery, located off of Cook Road just south of the Ballard Street intersection. The cemetery was established by the U.S. War Department in 1866 and was transferred to the National Park Service in 1933. A small visitor center is located on the site, and the cemetery contains 2,204 burials; 747 are of known persons and 1,436 unknown. Most burials are of Union soldiers, and graves of 10 Confederate soldiers and three wives are identified. The National Park Service also owns several historic properties in the Yorktown village area, including the Thomas Nelson House (circa 1730), Augustine Moore House (circa 1730), and the Poor Potter archaeological site, where remains of the pottery kilns operated by William Rogers in the early 1700s can be seen.

Designated Historic Trails

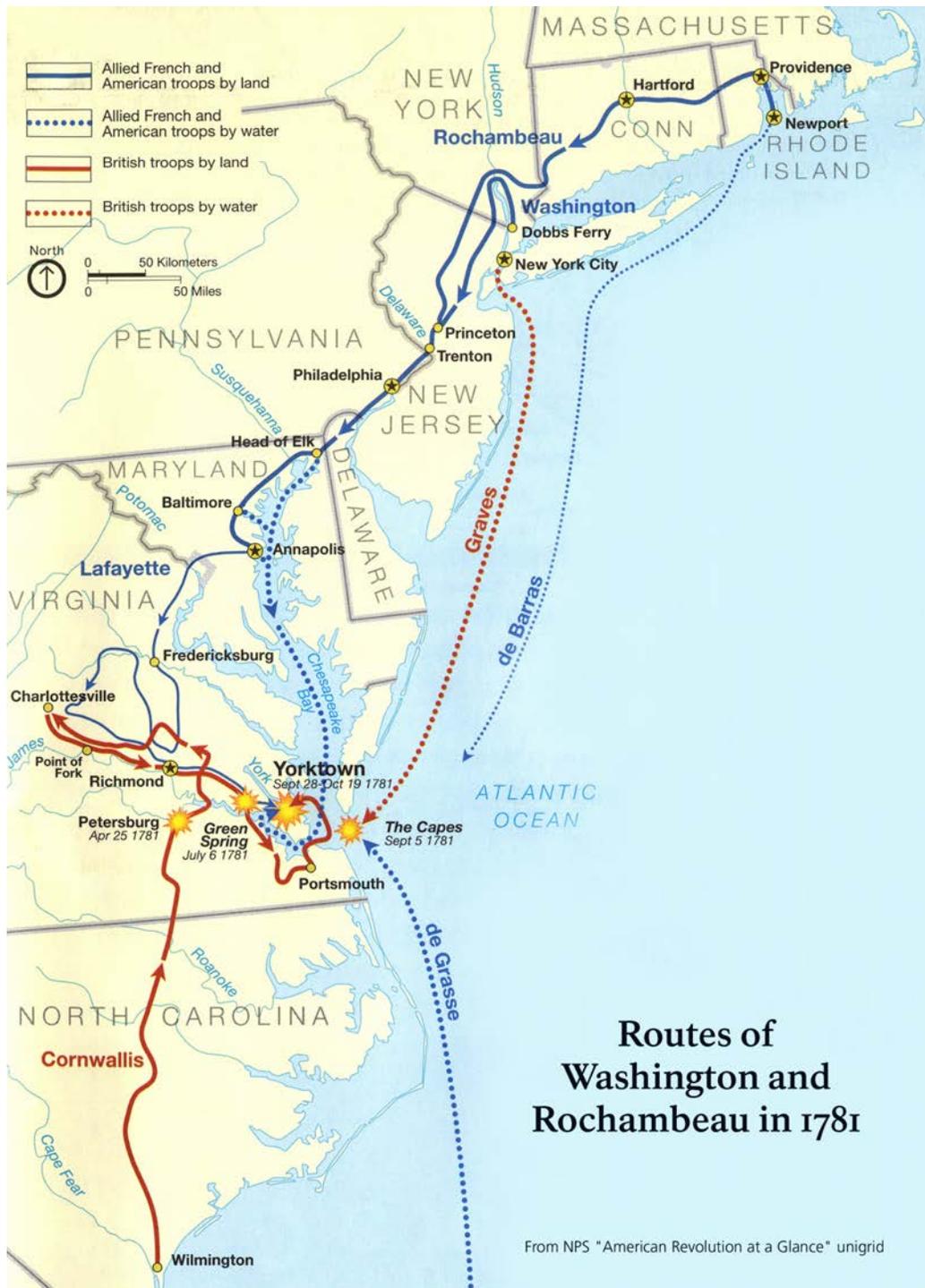
In 2011, the County participated with the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation in the establishment of York County's section of the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, the nation's first water trail. The trail follows the York River along the length of the County where,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



York County sites on the Captain John Smith Trail

Source: VDCR

In March 2009 Congress designated the Washington Rochambeau Revolutionary Route (WR3) as a National Historic Trail. The land and water trail, which extends to Yorktown from Newport, Rhode Island, marks the route used by French and American forces between 1774 and 1783 for communications, troop dispatch, and supplies during the Revolutionary War. In 1781, American and French troops traversed the route from the north to a final destination that ended with the siege of Yorktown and surrender of Major General Lord Charles Cornwallis to General George Washington, the Comte de Grasse, and the Comte de Rochambeau on October 19, 1781. In 2009, staff from the County Planning and Parks and Recreation Divisions assisted consulting staff from the National Park Service and the VDHR in completing the WR3 report for the state of Virginia.



Source: National Park Service

Historical Markers

The County has several historical highway markers installed under the VHDR 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 50 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:

- Patrick Napier, Colonial Surgeon – Merrimac Trail, Williamsburg

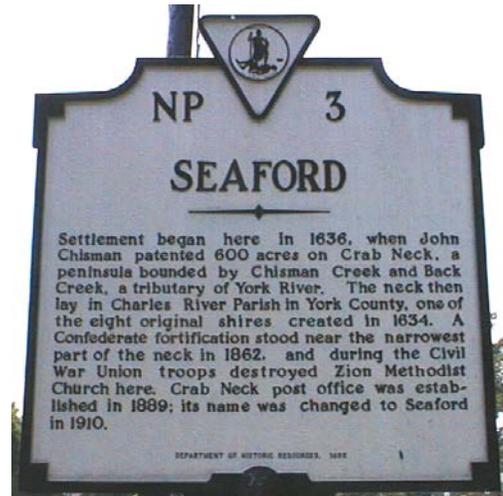
“Nearby lived “Patrick Napier of Queens Creek in the County of Yorke surgeon,” one of the earliest surgeons of Scottish descent in Virginia. Born about 1634, and apprenticed to the surgeon general of the Scottish army defeated by Cromwell in 1650, Patrick Napier arrived here before 1655. He married Elizabeth, 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

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

- Charles Church - Hampton Highway and GW 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 National Park Service, The Civil Wars Trails, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, and the County Parks and Recreation Division.

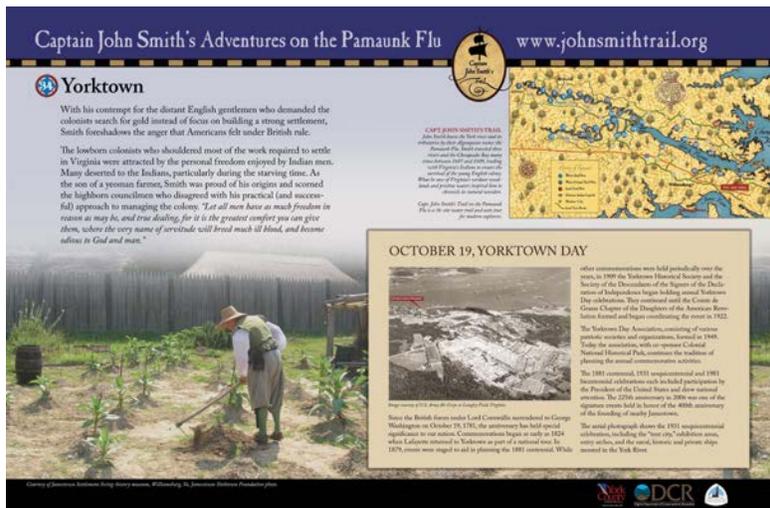
The National Park Service has installed many interpretive signs throughout the Yorktown Battlefield area, along the Colonial Parkway, and within the Yorktown village. In addition to signage interpreting history related to Revolutionary War events, NPS has also installed signs containing information about the Civil War Peninsula Campaign, Cheatham Annex, the Naval Weapons Station, early American Indian settlements, the African-American settlement near the National Cemetery known as Slabtown, and notable historic homes and personages.

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

- New Quarter Park

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

- Corner of Ballard and Main Streets



This sign tells about John Smith’s management of the original English colony and the friction between the affluent sponsors of the settlement project, who wanted the colonists to search for treasure, and the practical Smith, who was more concerned with building a strong sustainable community. The sign also relates the history of the Yorktown Day commemoration.

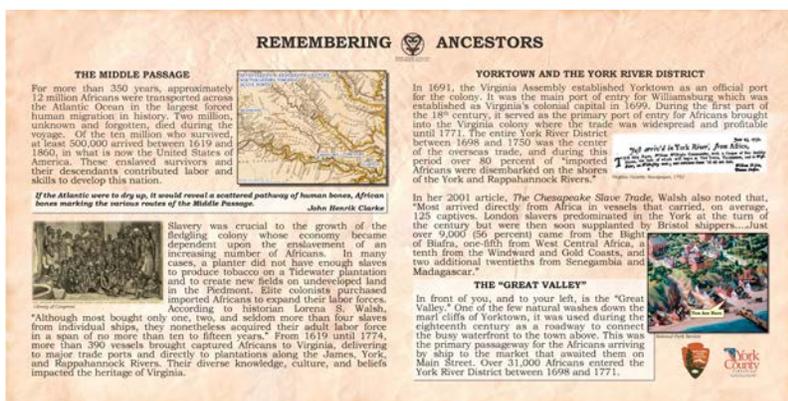
- Riverwalk Landing

This sign tells about the Powhatan Indian settlement and trading center called Kiskiack, located on the York River in the vicinity of present day Yorktown. Colonists at Jamestown traded copper for shell beads and corn from the Indians. Also included on the sign is information gained from archaeological research on the Kiskiack site, which includes

evidence of a 17th Century fort, an 18th Century home site, and 18th and 19th Century occupation of the area by both Revolutionary and Civil War soldiers.

Three interpretive markers have been installed in the County through the Civil War Trails program. They are located at the Yorktown waterfront, New Quarter Park, and at the corner of Goosley Road and Route 17 and are among the 1,000+ interpretive signs installed by the non-profit organization at Civil War sites in Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, West Virginia and North Carolina. The waterfront sign tells of the Confederate occupation of Yorktown under General John Magruder in early 1862, the subsequent siege of the town by Union forces under General George McClellan, and later use of the town and river as a Union garrison and staging area for later Union advances. The sign on Goosley Road describes the Confederate earthworks surrounding Yorktown and tells of the Union Army of the Potomac's advance toward Yorktown, installation of heavy artillery aimed at the town, and later withdrawal of Confederate forces toward Williamsburg. The New Quarter Park marker tells of several Confederate earthworks located in the park area that were installed with others across the peninsula to delay a Union advance toward Richmond. In early May 1862, the present-day park area was part of the Battle of Williamsburg.

The Yorktown Master Plan included the 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 between 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.



On Memorial Day 2013, an interpretive marker was installed by the National Park Service at the base of the Great Valley on the Yorktown waterfront in remembrance of those Africans and their descendants that were part of the Middle Passage transatlantic slave trade. The sign tells the story of the millions of Africans who died during the Atlantic Ocean crossings or were sold into slavery upon landing at ports such as Yorktown, which

was a principal Virginia slave port in the 17th and 18th centuries. The sign was sponsored by the international Middle Passage Ceremonies and Port Markers Project and the Yorktown Middle Passage Committee, a local committee whose members included representatives from various historical, academic, governmental, and religious organizations. The marker is the first to be installed in the country as part of the Middle Passage Project.

An interpretive marker for the Washington Rochambeau Revolutionary Route is installed near the Fusiliers Redoubt off of the Colonial Parkway near the Yorktown Victory Center. The marker interprets the history of events leading up to the siege of Yorktown in 1781, including American and French troop advances from the north by Generals Washington and Rochambeau and the establishment of French naval defenses in the Chesapeake Bay under the command of Admiral Comte de Grasse.

CITIZEN INPUT

Historic preservation continues to be extremely important to County residents. Historic preservation represented one of the citizens' top priorities throughout the public input process conducted as part of the 2005 Comprehensive Plan. Based on the results of a citizen telephone survey, conducted in preparation for that Plan update, preservation of historic sites and structures ranked second in importance only to protection of the natural environment. The average ranking of this goal was 4.52 on a scale of 1 to 5. In addition, more than two-thirds of County residents (69.2%) considered it "extremely important" to preserve historic sites and structures in the County, and this support was strong in both the lower County (70.5%) and the upper County (64.2%). While the 2012 telephone survey did not include any specific questions about historic resources, there is no evidence to suggest that the importance of historic preservation has diminished.

The strong public support for historic preservation is, of course, not limited to York County. When citizens were asked what they liked most about living in the Historic Triangle at the joint community forums conducted with James City County and Williamsburg in early 2012, one of the most frequent responses was the presence of historic sites and resources.

PLANNING ISSUES FOR THE FUTURE

In addition to the afore-mentioned archaeological and architectural surveys, the County has undertaken several activities addressing preservation of historical resources.

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 rezoning its name was changed, but its basic purpose, to protect Yorktown's special character, was 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
- (2) Recognize and implement the Yorktown Master Plan as an overall guide to the future redevelopment of Yorktown; and
- (3) Provide development opportunities for a variety of land uses which will contribute to and complement the unique character and village atmosphere of Yorktown; and
- (4) Promote economical and efficient land use, an improved level of amenities, innovative design, and unified development; and
- (5) Encourage pedestrian and bicycle-scale development in Yorktown and make the community more amenable to pedestrians and bicyclists."

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

Subsequent to the completion of the 1990 CWF Resource Protection Planning report, the Board of Supervisors adopted two important planning documents that, in part, emphasize preservation of the historical character of the village of Yorktown. The *Yorktown Master Plan* was adopted March 4, 1993 with a stated goal to "Create in Yorktown a vibrant community of people living, working, learning, visiting and playing; while enhancing its national stature, and respecting and preserving its continuing history, environment and character." The Plan is referenced in the

Zoning Ordinance with respect to administration of the Yorktown Village Activity zoning district. The Plan includes the following objectives.

“Provide for public improvement projects in Yorktown that are consistent with the direction provided by the “Focus on Yorktown” concept plan, responsive to the historic context of the Town, sensitive to the concerns of Yorktown’s residents, adaptable to modern functional requirements, and economically feasible from an engineering perspective.

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

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

The *Yorktown Historic District and Design Guidelines* were adopted by the Board of Supervisors on December 2, 2003. The guidelines contain the following goals for the Yorktown Historic District and the two distinct character areas therein, identified as the Historic Core and the Waterfront. As shown on the Yorktown Historic District map, the Historic Core contains the majority of the town’s significant architectural resources and includes areas of the village within the original survey of 1691 as well as adjacent areas of topographic similarity. The Waterfront generally comprises the area between the crest of the bluffs that run along the south side of Water Street and the York River.

Historic District

- *Protect Yorktown’s village character and its historic, cultural, and natural resources.*
- *Promote better understanding, appreciation, and use of Yorktown’s historic, cultural, and natural resources on the part of Village and County residents, property owners, merchants, County of York officials, National Park Service personnel, and visitors.*
- *Promote better understanding, appreciation, and use of Yorktown’s historic, cultural, and natural resources on the part of the Village and County residents, property owners, merchants, County of York officials, National Park personnel, and visitors.*

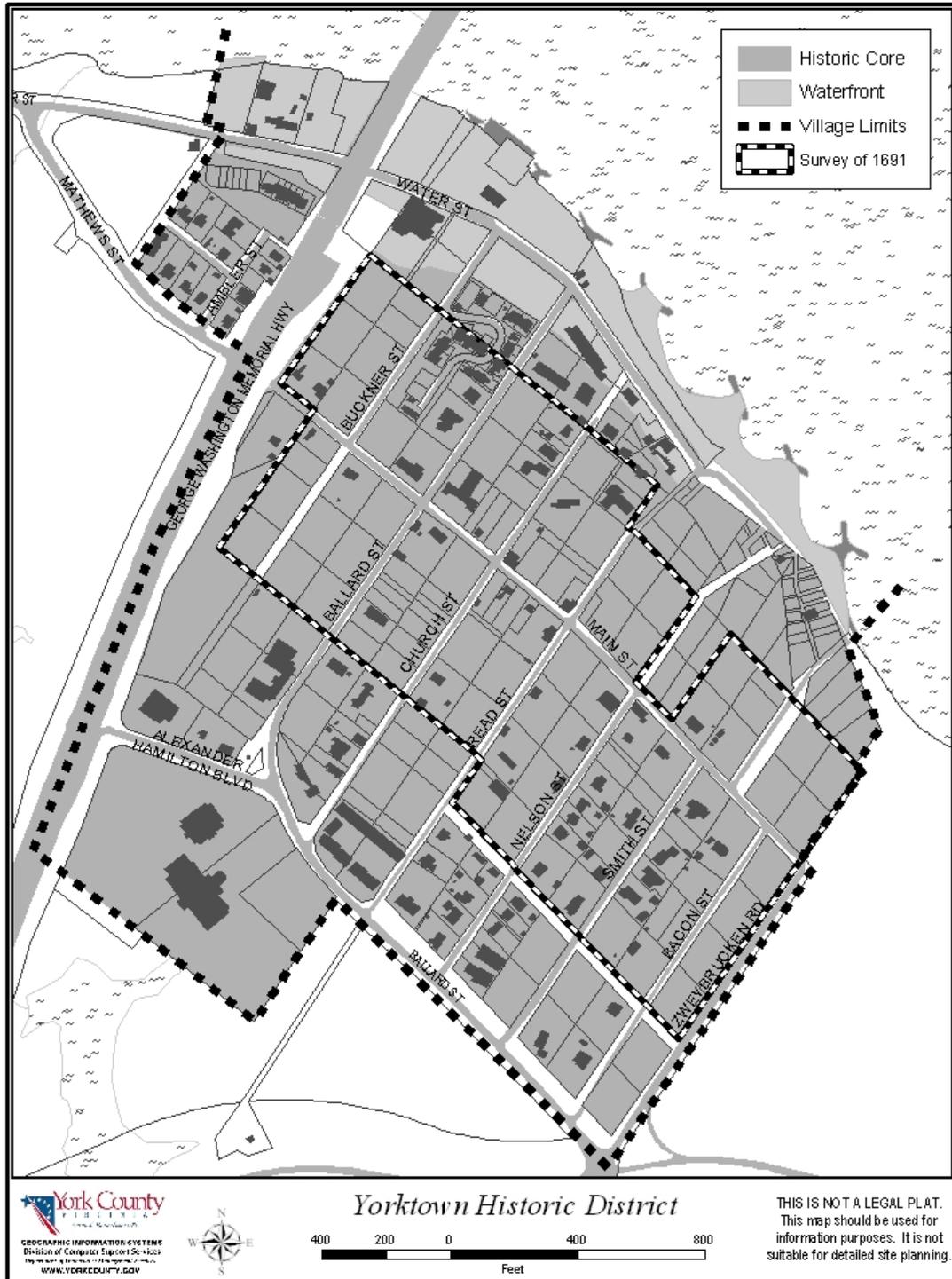
The Historic Core

- *Preserve and protect all pivotal resources (pre-1866); encourage the appropriate maintenance, repair and supplemental design of all contributing resources (post-Civil War); encourage compatibility of non-contributing structures with pivotal and contributing resources.*
- *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 Virginia Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War Commission was established in 2006 by the Virginia General Assembly to plan and promote commemoration activities for the 150th anniversary of Virginia's participation in the American Civil War. In 2009, the York County Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War Committee was established, and the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution supporting the State Commission and its work. The Committee is composed of representatives of the following:

- County of York
- City of Newport News, Division of Historic Services
- National Park Service
- United Daughters of the Confederacy, Peninsula Campaign Chapter
- Poquoson Historical Society
- Poquoson Historical Museum
- US Naval Weapons Station Yorktown
- Watermen's Museum
- York County Historical Museum
- York County Historical Committee
- York County Historical Society

Committee members also serve on the Historic Triangle Civil War Committee, established as a committee of the Historical Triangle Collaborative to plan and promote commemoration activities in the Williamsburg, James City County, and York County area. Since its inception, the York County Committee has organized and sponsored many commemoration activities including semi-annual "Hunt for History" programs, lectures, co-hosting of the Virginia Historical Society's "HistoryMobile" with the National Park Service, hosting the Virginia Historical Society's "An American Turning Point; the Civil War in Virginia" panel exhibit at the Tabb Library, a Civil War balloon reconnaissance exhibit, continuing art and photo exhibits at the Museum on Main, and sponsorship of the play "Kiss My Little Girls – 1861," based on the letters between Confederate Cavalryman Richard Watkins and his wife Mary, during the Civil War. The Committee will continue promoting commemoration activities for the duration of the 150th anniversary timeframe.



York County School students visit the HistoryMobile at the Yorktown Battlefield

The County continues to participate in the National and Virginia State Register programs, and County Zoning Ordinance regulations require review of identified sites cataloged in VDHR databases during development activities. 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 state and/or country's history and heritage. 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
- B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. A cemetery which derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

- F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Tourism is a major component of the County's economy, and utilizing the County's historical assets for heritage tourism is and should continue to be encouraged. Promotion of these assets can serve to protect valuable historical resources, educate residents and visitors about local history, build stronger communities with a better "sense of place," and promote economic vitality. Building private and public partnerships to meet tourism needs is essential. Key groups can include educators, property owners, tourism professionals, hotel/motel, retail and restaurant owners, curators and preservationists, local government staff, officials, and volunteers. Participation in events such as the Jamestown 2007 and American Civil War Sesquicentennial commemorations provides opportunities to promote regional historic resources and realize the benefits of heritage tourism. Looking to the future, it will be important to capitalize on technology and communications advances in efforts to promote heritage tourism in the County and the region to a worldwide audience.

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

GOAL, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Goal

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

Objectives

1. Update inventories of known archaeological and architectural resources on a regular basis.
2. Continue efforts to coordinate the sharing of information (as through VDHR) as inventories are conducted on the large percentage of the County's riverfront property, especially rich in historic resources, that is owned by the federal government.
3. Give increased attention to the documentation, inventory, and evaluation of African-American resources.
4. Initiate a regional survey and evaluation study of mill sites, particularly those that played an important role in the maintenance of the historic plantation system.
5. Explore funding options for preservation activities.
6. Consider establishment of historic or neighborhood protection districts in historically significant communities.
7. Maintain a local historic archives repository.
8. Promote public education and awareness of County historic resources for persons of all ages, and utilize these resources for the educational, civic, and economic benefit of the County and its citizens.

9. As was done with architectural resources, complete a comprehensive archaeological resources inventory to identify archaeologically sensitive areas of the County.
10. Promote heritage tourism in the County.

Implementation Strategies

1. Combine open/green space preservation with preservation of historic resources where feasible. (S)
2. Utilize current VHDR databases and archives in reviewing and evaluating development proposals, especially in context of the Historic Resources Management overlay zoning district. (S)
3. Require a survey and evaluation report of all known historic sites in conjunction with the submission of all subdivision plans, site plans, and rezoning and special use permit applications that include a conceptual development plan, said evaluation to be prepared in accordance with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia*, and require protection of resources deemed significant throughout the development process. (S)
4. Continue to encourage property owners to seek recognition of significant resources through the Virginia Historic Landmarks and National Register of Historic Places programs. (S)
5. Utilize VHDR staff for technical assistance in administering Zoning Ordinance Section 24.1-374, Historic Resources Management overlay district, and with the evaluation of historic sites during rezoning, special use permit, site plan and subdivision plan approval processes. (S)
6. Update the County *Historic Resources Survey* at the time of each Comprehensive Plan update. (M)
7. Initiate a county-wide evaluation study of identified archaeological sites, with special attention being given to early native Indian populations. Assess the significance of and formulate management strategies for the preservation of especially sensitive sites. (S)
8. Consider undertaking a comprehensive archaeological resources inventory of the Yorktown Historic Core area as delineated in the *Yorktown Historic District and Design Guidelines*. (M)
9. Utilize GIS (geographic information system) capabilities to maintain maps and associated archival data. (S)
10. Maintain an ongoing photographic archive of historic sites. (S)
11. Establish and maintain a historical sign/marker program to promote preservation and public education of historic resources in the County. (S)
12. Seek recognition of and inventory known African-American historic sites, such as the Uniontown area located on National Park Service Land near Cook Road and the Magruder community located on Camp Peary. (S)
13. Initiate an architectural investigation of historic farming complexes. (M)
14. Assist and participate in public education activities with local schools and community groups. (S)

15. Continue active participation in historical commemoration programs such as the Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War, and develop ongoing heritage-themed programs and events to promote County historic resources. (S)
16. Promote historic resources by contributing information through global communication and internet sites. (S)
17. Maintain and update surveys and databases of public and private cemeteries (with landowner permission) within the County. (S)
18. Inventory and evaluate historic mill complexes, including Burwell's Mill (Whittaker's Mill), Ludwell's Mill, and Piggot's Mill archaeological sites. (M)
19. Seek and procure available funding from local, state, federal, and non-profit organizations and/or tax incentive programs for preservation activities and work to meet such eligibility or certification standards as may be required by those programs. (S)
20. Consider neighborhood or historic preservation districts for Dare, Hornsbyville, Seaford, Tabb, Dandy, Grove, Yorkville, Lackey, Magruder and Skimino. (M)
21. Prioritize sites deemed eligible for inclusion on the Virginia Landmarks Register and/or the National Register of Historic Places, and initiate applications for their certification under these programs. (S)

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	

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099-0049	Whitakers House Site	
099-0050	Porto Bello	V/N
099-0051	House Site (Camp Peary)	
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	

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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	
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	

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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	
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	

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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	
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	

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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 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	

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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	
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	

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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	
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	

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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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