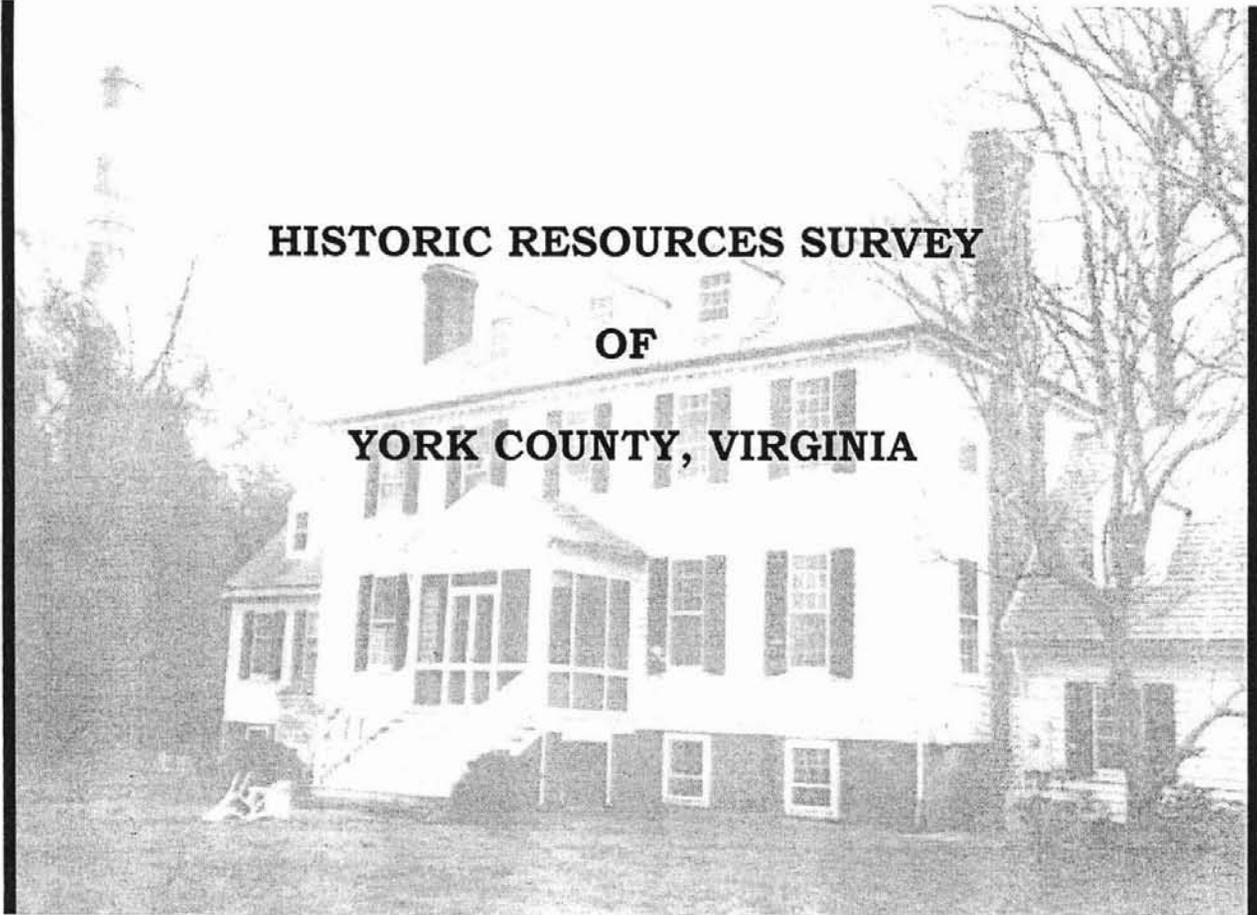


40-106

COST SHARE



**HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY
OF
YORK COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

By

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Abstract

Beginning in late 1998, and extending to late 1999, a comprehensive survey of historic structures within 45,000 acres of York County, Virginia was undertaken on behalf of the York County Planning Office and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. During the execution of this survey, a MAAR Associates, Inc. research staff surveyed a total of 212 historic properties located throughout within York County (including eight updates of previously surveyed properties). Of these structures, 21 were recorded to the Intensive level and 193 were recorded to the Reconnaissance level. In addition, hundreds of structures over the age of 50 years were circled on topographic maps, but not recorded on IPS forms. Seventeen architectural sites were recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, as was a single historic district, Seaford. Recommendations for further study and for preservation planning in York County are also presented.

Acknowledgments

Principal Investigator and Project Manager for the survey project was Ronald A. Thomas, President of MAI. Dr. Lauren C. Archibald, Preservation Planner, was in charge of all data gathering, and research and survey activities. Mr. Thomas and Dr. Archibald were assisted by Betty C. Zebooker, who was the author of the historic overview for this report. Architectural survey personnel included Jerome D. Traver and Lauren C. Archibald. Ms. Mary Ruffin Hanbury, Architectural Historian, was our project liaison from the Portsmouth Regional Office of the DHR. Margaret T. Peters, Survey Manager, also assisted us from the DHR offices in Richmond. Ms. Susan Horner and Suzanne K. Durham, Archivist, also from the DHR, provided assistance on this project.

Adam R. Kinsman, Planner with York County's Planning Division was the county liaison and afforded continuous assistance throughout the survey project. Adam A. Frisch, Chief, Computer Support Services, kindly provided the survey team with a county-wide land records data base. Dr. Jeffrey Duncan of Computer Support Services graciously helped the team prepare GIS maps for the survey.

A number of other individuals deserve mention, without whom the final survey document could not have been produced. Jennifer Cathey and Jessica Billy provided assistance with computer imputing on survey forms. Ms. Cathey, graduate student at the University of Delaware's Center for Historic Architecture and Design, also ably helped with historic site evaluation and analysis. Ms. Billy and Mr. Thomas undertook editing of the various project documents. Richard L. Green, Katherine Heite, and Chris B. Thomas assisted with mapping, graphic rendering and production tasks.

INTRODUCTION

Project Purpose and Survey Goals

On October 2, 1998, the Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Historic Resources (DHR), commissioned MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI) to conduct a cultural resources survey of 45,000 acres within York County, Virginia. The primary goal of the project was to conduct an architectural survey of standing historic resources in York County. All buildings over 50 years of age were to be surveyed. Of these, approximately 180 were to be recorded at a reconnaissance level and at least 20 at the intensive level. The remaining buildings over 50 years of age were to be circled on topographic maps, to be used in the future for planning and survey purposes. Survey products were to include IPS survey data on computer disks, a report, computer-generated reconnaissance and intensive-level survey forms, black and white photographs with negatives and color slides, and USGS topographic maps with site locations, as well as a scripted slide show, and public presentations.

This report, the final product of the survey, is intended to serve as a planning tool for making land-use decisions, and planning for future survey, evaluation, and treatment of historic architectural resources within the county. This year-long project was completed in December, 1999.

In February of 1997, the DHR solicited proposals from local governments and planning district commissions for the purpose of entering into cost sharing agreements for a broad range of survey and planning activities. Through competitive evaluation, York County's proposal was among those selected, and this "cost-share" project was funded jointly by York County's Planning Division and the DHR.

Survey Coverage and Study Area

This survey did not include federally-owned lands such as Camp Peary, Cheatham Annex, U.S. Coast Guard training center, Yorktown Naval Weapons Station, and Naval Fuel Depot; nor did it include National Park Service areas such as Yorktown National Park and the Colonial Parkway. The Yorktown Historic District was also not part of this survey. Since this project focused on above-ground resources, archaeological sites were not specifically considered, nor were cemeteries. Approximately 45,000 acres were surveyed during this project.

Survey Methodology

Meetings

A kick-off public meeting was held in York County held in November 1998 to introduce the project. The meeting was hosted in a county building in Yorktown and included MAI and County of York staff, and Mary Ruffin-Hanbury of the DHR. An initial

meeting was also held at the York County Planning Division for MAI staff to meet with planners and discuss the upcoming survey project. Present at the meeting were Matthew Croson and Lauren C. Archibald from MAI; and County of York staff including Adam R. Kinsman, Planner, Robert A. Baldwin, Chief Planner, and T.E. "Buzz" Williamson, York County Real Estate Appraiser. A final public presentation with slide show was presented in November 1999. The York County Historical Committee was also contacted during the project.

Background Research

Archives consulted included the archaeological and architectural files of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) and the Library of Virginia in Richmond, Virginia; Swem Library at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia; the Rockefeller Library at Colonial Williamsburg in Williamsburg, Virginia; the York County Library in Grafton, Virginia; various county offices; the York County History Committee in Yorktown, Virginia; the Morris Library at the University of Delaware in Newark, Delaware; and the in-house library at MAAR Associates, Inc. Appropriate on-line resources were also consulted.

It should also be recognized that the principal objective of the historical research undertaken as part of the resources survey was not to compile a comprehensive and detailed cultural history of York County, but rather to provide a general overview of the county's development over time to facilitate the dating, identification, and evaluation of potentially significant resources.

On-Site Survey

After holding initial county meetings and conducting preliminary background research, the York County survey window was subjected to a windshield survey. This was followed by a reconnaissance survey, which required visiting individual properties and filling out survey forms and taking exterior photographs. Finally, an intensive survey was conducted for 21 buildings, whereupon interiors of buildings were photographed, described, and sketched as floor plans.

This was a comprehensive survey, meaning that every road within the survey window was driven to look for all buildings over 50 years old. Modern subdivisions and recently developed areas were also subjected to windshield survey. All buildings which appeared to be at least 50 years of age were circled on United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps (7.5 minute series). In addition to using the *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (U.S. Department of Interior 1983), the project also utilized *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia*, published by Virginia's Department of Historic Resources (1999). Then, the survey team picked out the better examples of a wide range of types to record on IPS survey forms. This involved the second step of returning to the field to fill out IPS forms manually, and black and white photographs were taken and site plans drawn for each property

Project Setting

York County is located in the Hampton Roads region of southeastern Virginia and lies wholly within the Northern Coastal Plain Cultural Area of the state as defined by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR 1998; **Figure 1**). It extends for a distance of twenty-five miles along the south side of the York River from the Chesapeake Bay on the east to Skimino Creek on the west and occupies the northern side of a neck of land, commonly called the Peninsula, which separates the lower reaches of the York River from the lower reaches of the James River. York County averages about five miles in width and contains approximately 108 square miles of land (**Figure 2**; Salmon 1983:121). It is bounded on the north by the York River, on the south by Williamsburg, James City County and Newport News, on the east by Hampton and the Chesapeake Bay, and on the west by James City County (**Figure 2**). At the present time, York County is divided into four magisterial districts (Bruton, Nelson, Grafton, and Bethel). Bruton, Nelson, and Grafton Districts run cross-county and are roughly delineated by four of the county's principal streams¹ (**Figure 2**). Bethel District, which is located at the east end of York County, was originally part of the Poquoson District. The northern part of Poquoson District was incorporated, first as a town (1957) and then as a city (1975). Bethel District is the south part of the old Poquoson District which was not incorporated into the new community. Poquoson is no longer considered part of York County (Salmon 1983:154; Hegemann 1986:196).

About forty percent of the land in York County is federally-owned. Federal properties in York County include the Colonial National Historical Park, the Colonial Parkway, the United States Coast Guard Training Center, the United States Naval Supply Center, the United States Naval Supply Center Cheatham Annex, the United States Naval Weapons Station, Bethel Manor, and Camp Peary Naval Reservation (**Figure 3**). All of the above-mentioned federal properties as well as the Yorktown Village Historical District and the city of Poquoson were omitted from the York County survey area. As **Figure 3** indicates, the survey area was spatially concentrated in the eastern and western ends of the county. The exclusion of a large area in the center of the county not only substantially reduced the actual area covered by the survey but also substantively restricted the temporal and cultural parameters of the survey². For

¹ Bruton District, which is located at the west end of York County, extends from Skimino Creek to Kings Creek. Nelson District, which is located east of Bruton District, extends from Kings Creek to Back Creek, while Grafton District which is located east of Nelson District extends from Back Creek to the Poquoson River.

² Known sites located in the area omitted from the York County survey include the early seventeenth century settlement sites of John Utie, Robert Felgate, John West, and Nicholas Martiau, Yorktown, Fort York (a seventeenth century fortification located south of Yorktown) as well as the sites of several of the principal York County plantations such as *Ringfield*, *Bellfield*, *Ripon Hall*, and *Temple Farm*. Most of the significant loci associated with both the Revolutionary War and the Civil War were also located in areas excluded from the survey. Other historic loci located in areas excluded from the survey include a large section of the old colonial road between Yorktown and Williamsburg; as well as the known sites of several historic mills, landings, taverns, early churches, and small villages.

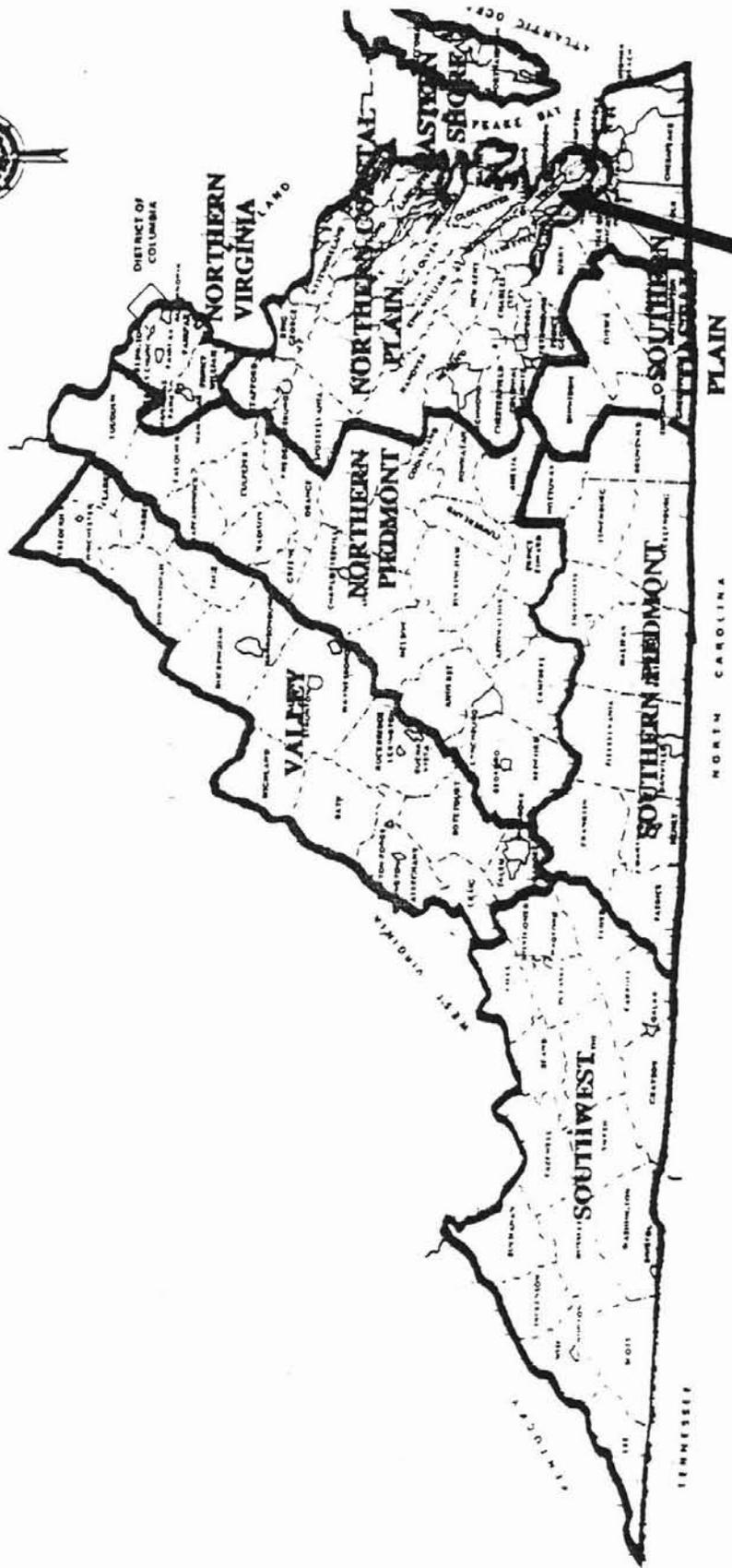


FIGURE 1
MAP OF VIRGINIA SHOWING CULTURAL
REGIONS DEFINED BY VDHR



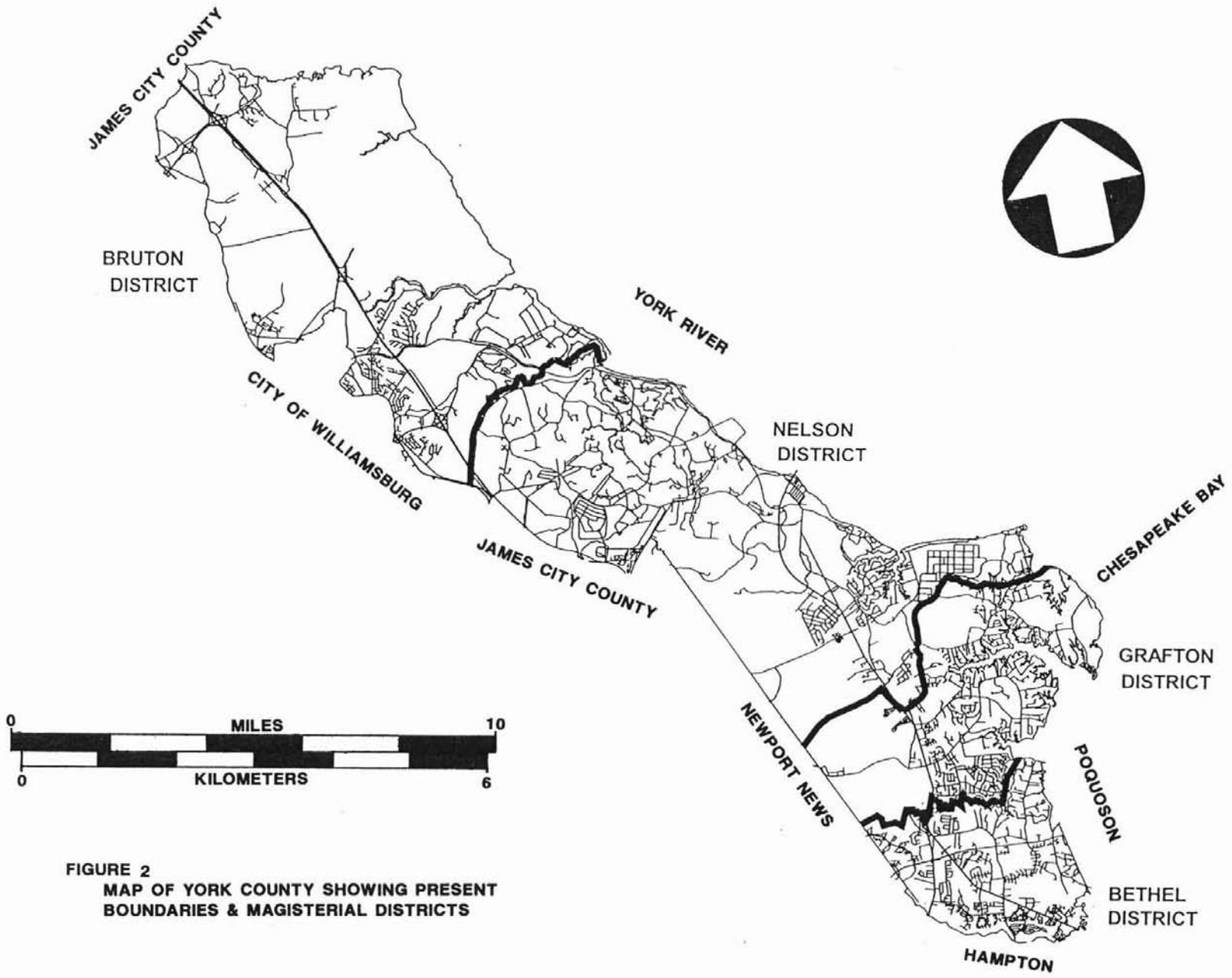


FIGURE 2
MAP OF YORK COUNTY SHOWING PRESENT
BOUNDARIES & MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS

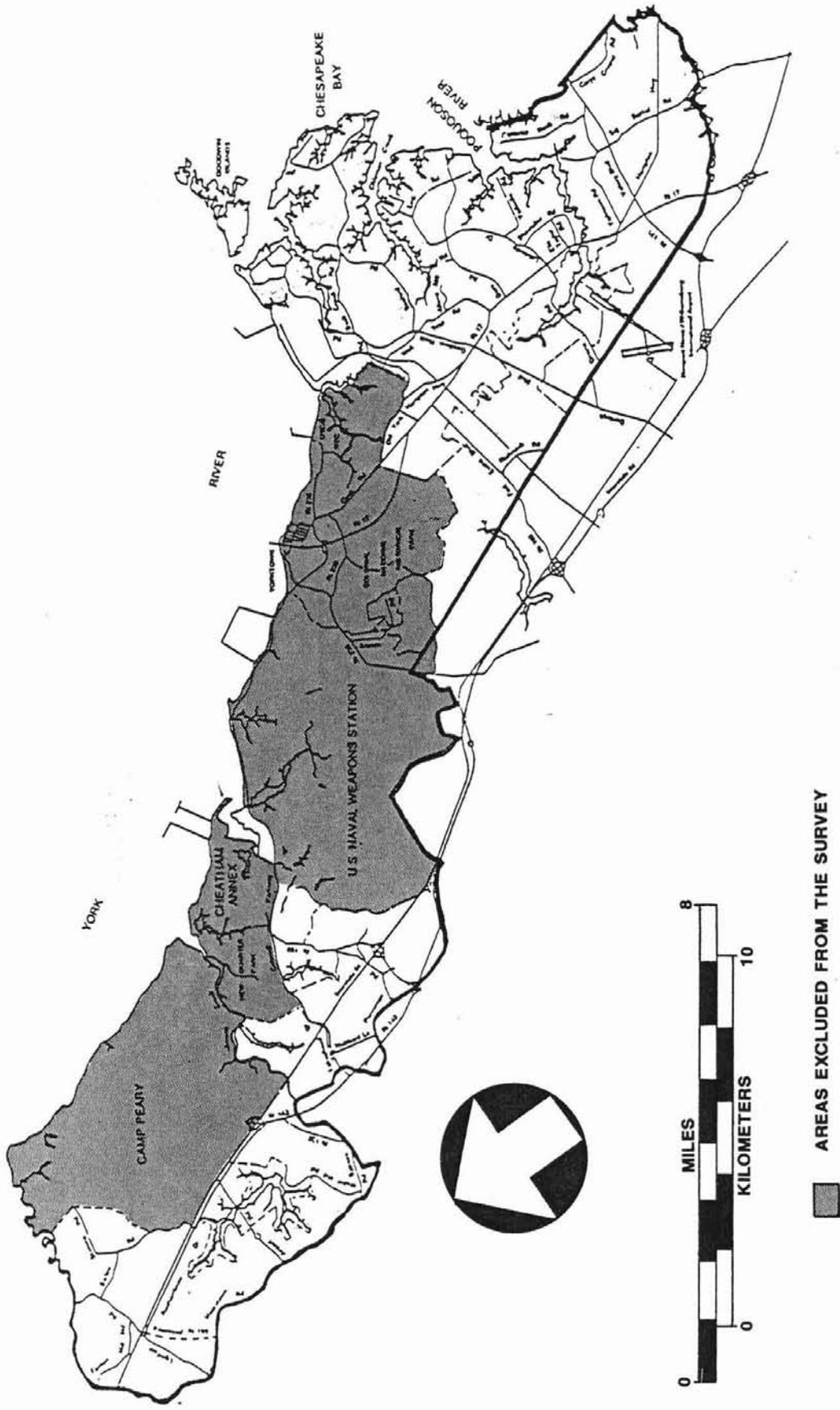


FIGURE 3
 MAP OF YORK COUNTY SHOWING AREAS
 EXCLUDED FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY AREA

example, it is anticipated that resources in the survey area are more likely to reflect nineteenth and twentieth century settlement patterns in York County, while seventeenth and eighteenth century settlement patterns are more likely to prevail in the areas which have been excluded from the survey. It is also anticipated that the Anglo-European population residing in the survey area prior to the Civil War was likely to consist of farmers and common planters rather than merchants and the plantation elite. Accordingly, dwellings in the survey area, especially those constructed before 1860, are expected to be smaller and less stylish than those which stood in the areas excluded from the survey. Likewise, the agricultural structures associated with these farms and small plantations were expected to be fewer in number, less elaborate, and less likely to serve specialized functions than those associated with larger plantations and farms. Since African-American slaves were not kept in large numbers by smaller establishments, it is thought that ethnic settlement patterns in the survey area were likely to reflect behavior quite different from those which characterized large plantations where the slave population might have numbered more than a hundred. Mill sites are more likely to be located in the upland areas at the west end of the survey area where the elevation of the land is higher, while commercial resources such as warehouses and landings are more likely to be encountered along the York River in the areas excluded from the survey.

Environmental Setting

The York River is a wide, slow-moving river which extends approximately sixty miles from the Chesapeake Bay to the juncture of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi Rivers at West Point, Virginia. It averages about three miles wide for most of its length except at Yorktown, where it narrows to about a mile wide. The George P. Coleman Memorial Bridge presently crosses the York River at this location (United States 1984b). Technically, the York River is actually an estuary of the Chesapeake Bay. It is tidal and saline or brackish for its entire length and features a deep, natural channel which has been utilized by both commercial and military shipping since the seventeenth century (Tyler 1920; Trudell 1971; Hodges et al. 1985). With the exception of a small area north of Yorktown where red marl cliffs overlook the river (United States 1984b), tidal flats border the river for the entire length of the county (United States 1983, 1984a, 1984c). The unrestricted view of the river from high ground at the York River Cliffs was undoubtedly a factor in the military importance of this locus during both the Revolutionary War and the Civil War.

A low-lying ridge which separates the watershed of the York River from that of the James River runs more or less down the middle of the Peninsula along the southern boundary of York County. This upland ridge ranges in elevation from only 35 feet above sea level at the southeast end of the county (United States 1965) to a maximum elevation of 110 feet above sea level in the western part of the county (United States 1984a). Numerous streams of no more than three or four miles in length have their headwaters in this upland ridge; some flow north across York County to empty into the York or Poquoson Rivers, while others flow south and empty into

the James River. Only a few feet difference in elevation determines in what direction these peninsular rivers flow. During the seventeenth century, these tributary streams were commonly used as convenient boundaries between land grants (Nugent 1963, 1977, 1979). A few of the county's larger streams provided sufficient water power to support small mills, a few of which continued to operate well into the nineteenth century. At the present time, most of these historic mills have ceased to exist except as names of ponds or reservoirs such as Harwood Mill Reservoir, Waller Mill Reservoir, Jones Millpond, and Bigler Millpond (United States 1983 and 1984a). Some of the county's larger creeks were navigable for some distance upstream and provided convenient, sheltered anchorage sites for craft ranging from canoes to small coasting vessels. Two of the most important historic landings were at Yorktown, a designated tobacco port, where large ships could anchor off the town, and Capital Landing at the head of navigation on Queens Creek which provided access to Williamsburg from the York River by lighters.

The topographical variation between the east and west sections of York County is dramatic. East of U.S. Route 17, the land is relatively flat and slopes gently to a low-lying upland ridge. This area is characterized by numerous tidal creeks, small islands (particularly along Chesapeake Bay) and salt marshes (United States 1986b, Hodges et al. 1985). West of U.S. 17, the central ridge becomes more pronounced and the terrain becomes very irregular as creeks meander through steep ravines and upland forested swamps (United States 1984a; Hodges et al. 1985).

York County soils are generally poor in quality and particularly susceptible to erosion. They are thin, highly acidic, sandy in texture and lack natural organic content. (Hodges et al. 1979:45-6). During the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, tobacco was the principal crop raised in York County. By the mid-eighteenth century, the county's poor soil, coupled with destructive historic farming practices, resulted in the abandonment of tobacco cultivation with farmers and planters either shifting to commercial grain crops and animal husbandry or abandoning the land altogether in favor of more fertile land elsewhere. By 1850, more than 46,000 acres of land in York County were categorized as farmland, of which 20,817 acres consisted of cultivated fields (United States 1854). Despite the ravages of the Civil War, more than 43,000 acres of farmland existed in York County in 1870, of which 20,665 acres were listed as cultivated fields (United States 1872b); and, as late as 1910, over 50,000 acres of York County were considered farmland, of which more than 23,000 acres were listed as cultivated fields (United States 1910b). Although farming served as the basis for York County's economy throughout the nineteenth century, it was not a particularly productive agricultural area compared with other regions of Virginia (United States 1854, 1872b, 1910b). After 1910, farming declined in importance; and, by the mid-twentieth century, it no longer played a significant role in the economy of York County. In 1978, only 3,200 acres of land in York County were actively farmed, of which 1,499 acres consisted of cultivated fields (Hodges et al. 1989:45). In 1997, the Department of Agriculture recorded 1976 acres of land cultivated within the County. Since 1978, commercial agriculture has vanished almost completely from York County as farmland has been developed with tract housing and shopping centers.

Despite extensive development, much of York County remains wooded with federal land accounting for a large part of the county's forested areas. Most of York County's upland woods are second-growth forests of mixed hardwoods and pines which probably closely resembles the original upland forests of the region . Low-lying wooded areas also include pine and oak as well as ash, box elder, and red maple (Hodges et al. 1989:47). The principal vegetation in areas covered by salt marshes consists of grasses such as salt hay.

The woods, wetlands and marginal waters of York County provide diverse habitats for a wide variety of wildlife and fish. Deer, turkey, squirrels, foxes, opossum, skunks, rabbits, and racoons are found in wooded areas, while fur-bearing animals such as muskrat, mink, beaver and otter live in the upland swamps. Many of these species, such as deer, rabbits and racoons, have proven compatible with modern development and can still be found in most parts of the county. Since the York River is saline, it supports all of the species of saltwater fish common to Chesapeake Bay as well as crabs and oysters (Hodges et al. 1989:49). The avian population is likewise diverse. Owls, woodpeckers, hawks and a large variety of small birds populate forested areas while gulls, bald eagles and osprey are found along the York River. Seasonally, ducks and geese may be found along the county's streams and marshes (Hodges et al. 1989:45).

HISTORIC OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT FOR YORK COUNTY

Civil History

Initially, all of the early Virginia settlements were under the authority of the Virginia Company and governed directly from Jamestown. The exception to this were the so-called "particular plantations." As an inducement to attract settlers to Virginia once news of the *Starving Time* had reached England, large tracts of land were offered by the Virginia Company to anyone with sufficient wealth to transport new settlers to Virginia at their own expense. One of the inducements to invest in the "particular plantations" was the proviso that these new settlements would not be subject to laws passed by the Company for Jamestown and the other settlements.

During the early 1620s, the Virginia Company divided the James River settlements into four ancient boroughs or corporations, including James City, Elizabeth City (originally Kecoughtan), the City of Henrico, and Charles City (Cocke 1964:31). Since there were no settlements established along the York River before 1630, it appears no civil jurisdiction existed there.

In 1634, the Virginia assembly reorganized the colony by dividing the settled areas of Virginia into eight counties, originally called shires after their English counterparts. At this time, the four existing corporations or boroughs became counties and four new counties were created including Warwick County, Isle of Wright County, Accomac County, and Charles River County. In 1643, the name of Charles River County was changed to York County (Cocke 1964; Salmon 1983). As originally laid out, York County was significantly larger than the present county. As more people settled along the upper reaches of the York River and its tributary streams, new counties were formed. Gloucester County was formed from that part of York County located north of the York River in 1653; and in 1654, the western part of York County was set off as New Kent County (Salmon 1983: 110, 114-115). Subsequently, a small part of York County was also ceded to James City County (Salmon 1983:112).

Even to the present day, York County is governed largely at the county level through the County Court as it has been since its inception in the 1630s. Initially, the county court met in the private dwellings of various citizens. In 1658, a dwelling owned by Robert Baldrey at the village of York on Wormeleys Creek was rented for use by the court. The court continued to meet at this location for nearly twenty years (Tyler 1920: 236-237). In 1678, a dwelling belonging to the estate of Thomas Hanford near the head of Felgate Creek was rented for use as a court house. The court met here until 1680 when the court house was moved to its own building at French Ordinary. The court continued to meet at French Ordinary until 1698, when it moved to Yorktown where it has remained to the present day (Tyler 1920 256-257).

At the present time, York County is divided into four magisterial districts (Bruton, Nelson, Grafton, and Bethel) (**Figure 3**). The magisterial districts, which are first mentioned in the 1870 census (United States 1870), were probably created in the

mid-nineteenth century. Bethel District and Poquoson were originally a single magisterial district called the Poquoson District.

When the northern part of Poquoson District was incorporated first as a town and later as a city, called Poquoson, Bethel District was created from the remains of the original Poquoson District.

In lieu of an organized system of municipal subdivisions in the rural counties of Virginia, location and place of residence was commonly described by using the names of bounding property owners, by giving names to tracts of land or plantation names, and by reference to named geographic features like coves, necks, points, swamps and marshes, or to man-made features such as landings, roads, and dams and by parish affiliation.

Parish Divisions

Until 1786, the Church of England was the established church of Virginia, which meant that Anglican parishes were defined by law, churches were built from public funds, and the clergy was maintained at public expense (Salmon 1983: 167). The first churches in Virginia which are sometimes called "plantation churches" were apparently established on a much less formal basis when there were enough people in a newly-settled area to form a congregation (Cocke 1964: 169). The organization of these early parishes is often unrecorded but their existence can be verified by references in other types of historical documents such as deeds, probate records and private journals (Cocke 1964:169).

Seven historic parishes have been identified in York County, all but two of which either ceased to exist or merged with other parishes before the end of the seventeenth century. Of these parishes, only two - Bruton Parish and Yorkhampton Parish - survived into the nineteenth century. These early parishes included:

- New Poquoson Parish - A plantation church established ca. 1635 served settlers living in the east end of York County between Back River and the Poquoson River. In 1692, the name of the parish was changed from New Poquoson Parish to Charles Parish. This Parish was never officially extinguished and is presently considered to be dormant (Cocke 1964:171-172). The area originally served by this parish was included in the bounds of Yorkhampton Parish when it was established in 1707 (**Figure 4**).
- York Parish - A plantation parish established at York Plantation (Fort York) as early as 1632 to serve the settlers in the vicinity of Wormley Creek. In 1638, there is evidence for a minister at York Parish. In 1707, York Parish merged with Hampton Parish to form Yorkhampton Parish (Cocke 1964:172; **Figure 4**).

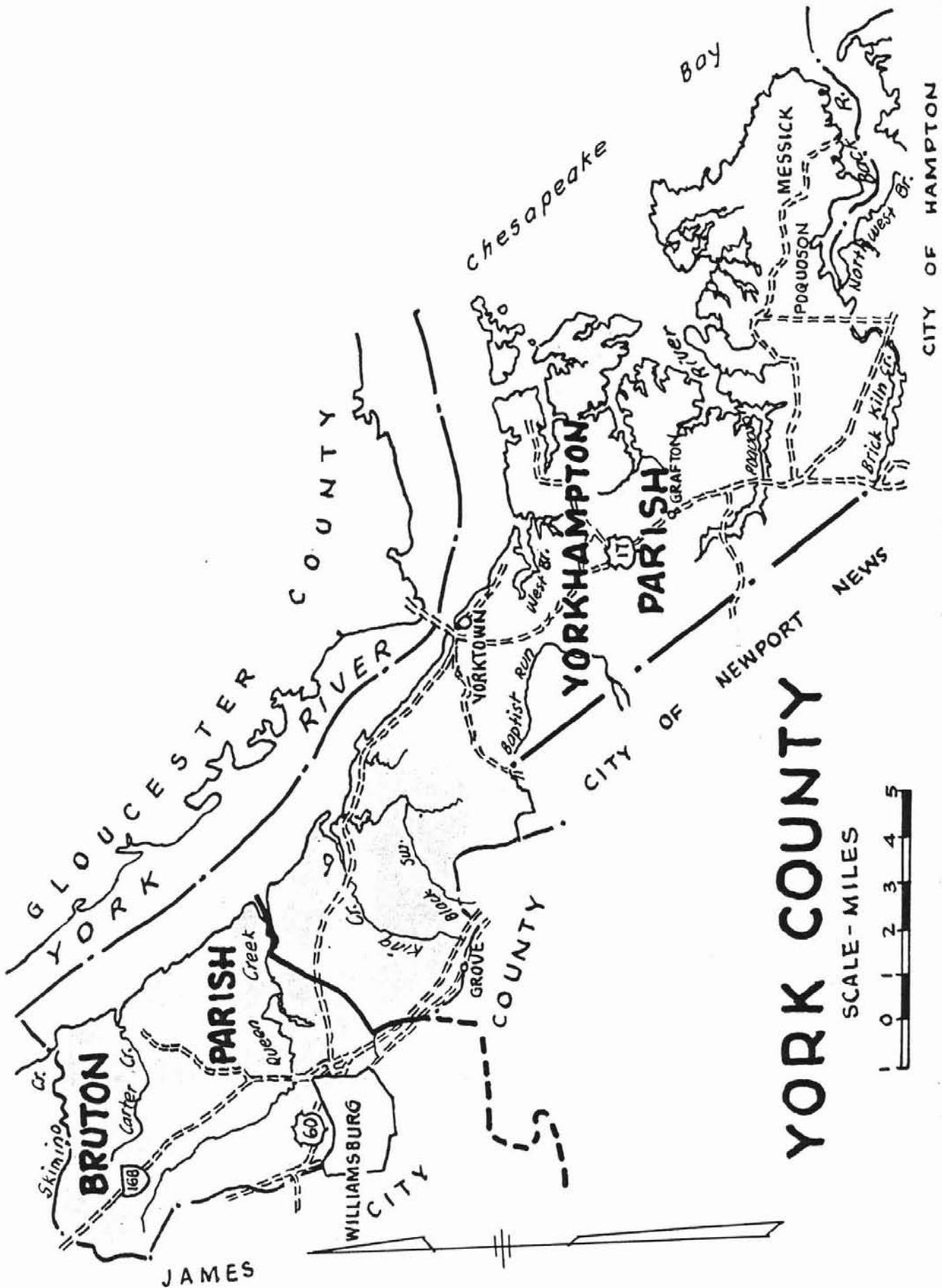


FIGURE 4
MAP SHOWING EARLY PARISH DIVISIONS IN YORK COUNTY

- Chiskiack Parish - The first plantation parish established in York County was in existence as early as 1635 when the George Keth [sic] is mentioned in land grant records as "Clarke & Pastor of Kishiak [sic]" (Nugent 1963:29). This parish was formally established by law in 1640. It extended from King's Creek to Skimono Creek and included Middle Plantation. The name of the Parish was changed to Hampton Parish in 1643 and, in 1707, it merged with York Parish to form Yorkhampton Parish (Cocke 1964:173).
- Middle Plantation Parish - Probably separated from Chiskiack Parish after 1640. In 1658, Harrop Parish in James City County and Middle Plantation Parish in York County were merged to form Middletowne Parish. Middletowne Parish ceased to exist in 1674 when it combined with Marston Parish in James City County to form Bruton Parish (Cocke 1964:175-176).
- Middletowne Parish - Formed in 1658 by the merger of Harrop Parish in James City County and Middle Plantation in York County, Middletowne Parish was extinguished in 1674 with the establishment of Bruton Parish (Cocke 1964:175-176).
- Bruton Parish - Formed in 1674 when Harrop Parish in James City County and Middletown Parish in York County were merged (**Figure 4**).
- Yorkhampton Parish - Formed in 1707 when York Parish and Hampton Parish were merged (**Figure 4**).

By the 1640s, parish affiliations were often used as place names to identify the location of property or place of residence (i.e. Nugent 1963:136, 158). By the first decade of the eighteenth century, the "plantation parishes" were largely eliminated and the whole of York County was included in two large parishes: Bruton Parish and Yorkhampton Parish (**Figure 4**). The consolidation of the plantation parishes into two large parishes suggests that travel throughout York County was both safe and convenient by the early eighteenth century.

Only two other denominations were established in York County during the eighteenth century: a small Quaker meetinghouse which was located in the north end of the county at Burkes Corner near Skimono Creek (which ceased to exist ca. 1808 [Outlaw 1974]) and the Baptist Church at Grafton which was established in 1775.

Historic Contexts

It should also be recognized that the principal objective of the historical research undertaken as part of the resources survey was not to compile a comprehensive and detailed cultural history of York County, but rather to provide a general overview of the county's development over time to facilitate the dating, identification, and evaluation or potentially significant resources. The cultural periods utilized for the historic overview of York County are those defined by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources as relevant to the broad patterns of Virginia's historical development, namely: (VDHR 1998:17-25):

Contact Period (1600 -1715)
Settlement to Society (1607 - 1750)

Colony to Nation (1750 - 1789)
Early National Period (1789 - 1830)
Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860)
Civil War (1861 - 1865)
Reconstruction and Growth (1865 - 1917)
World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)
The New Dominion (1945 - present)

DHR Historic Themes

Within the above-mentioned cultural periods, seventeen historic themes have been defined by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, fourteen of which were considered relevant to architectural resources identified in the York County survey, namely (VDHR 1998: 26-30):

Domestic
Subsistence/Agriculture
Government/Law/Politics
Health Care/Medicine
Military/Defense
Religion
Social
Recreation/Arts
Transportation/Communication
Industrial/Processing/Extraction
Settlement Patterns
Architecture/Community Planning
Technology/Engineering
Commerce/Trade

Contact Period (1600-1715)

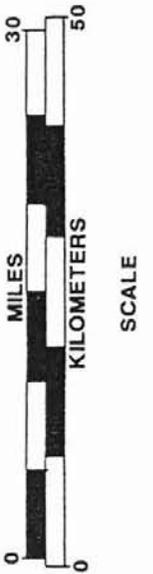
When the English settled on the James River in 1607, the Coastal Plain region of Virginia was occupied by a number of Algonquin-speaking, Native American tribes who lived in permanent and semi-permanent villages located along the major rivers and creeks (**Figure 5**). Subsistence among the Native American population was based on agriculture supplemented by hunting and gathering (Hranicky 1973:81). Generally speaking, this period is characterized by a continuation of late Woodland cultural patterns with the introduction of European goods. It is estimated that 12,000 to 13,000 Native Americans inhabited the Coastal Plain region of Virginia at the beginning of the seventeenth century (Salmon 1983:7, VDHR 1998: 18).

Initial contacts between Europeans and the Native American tribes of the Coastal Plain region of Virginia probably occurred in the mid-sixteenth century when Spanish, Portuguese, and English explorers entered the Chesapeake Bay. However, the settlement at Jamestown was probably the first prolonged contact with Europeans experienced by most of the Native Americans living in the area. Shortly after the first settlers arrived at Jamestown, relations between the English and their Native American neighbors rapidly deteriorated into open warfare. Hostilities continued off



FIGURE 5

JOHN SMITH'S MAP OF VIRGINIA CA. AD 1612



and on for several years until a well-equipped English military force finally arrived at Jamestown and easily defeated a loose alliance of local tribes that had been forged under Powhatan. In 1614, a peace treaty was negotiated with Powhatan which secured the James River settlements for the English but peace was short-lived. In 1618, Powhatan died and was succeeded by the more war-like Opechancanough³.

When Opechancanough came to power in 1618, there were still less than 400 English settlers in Virginia. However, between 1618 and 1621, forty-two ships filled with new colonists were sent out to Virginia. Despite the fact that more than 3,000 people set out for Virginia during this period, attrition from disease and hunger resulted in a net population gain of only 1,000 settlers (Hume 1994: 362). Nonetheless, this represented a significant increase in the size of the English settlements in Virginia. By 1622, Opechancanough had apparently come to the conclusion that further expansion of the English settlements posed a serious threat to the survival of traditional tribal cultures and launched a series of well-orchestrated surprise attacks on several English settlements, with the obvious intent of destroying the entire colony. Although the attacks resulted in the death of more than 300 people and the abandonment of many outlying settlements, it did not succeed in driving the English from the James River.

Hostilities between the English and the Native American tribes led by Opechancanough continued for the next ten years. Indeed, the first English settlement in York County was authorized in 1630, for the specific purpose of providing a buffer settlement between the established English settlements on the James River and hostile Native American tribes (Tyler 1920: 232; Morton 1960:123).

Between 1632 and 1644, a tentative peace prevailed in Virginia; but in 1644, Opechancanough again attacked English settlements in more remote locations, this time killing 500 people. However, the English settlements were much larger and stronger than they had been in 1622 and responded promptly to the attack. Opechancanough was quickly captured and taken to Jamestown where he was imprisoned and ultimately murdered. The threat of any retaliation on the part of the Native American population was forestalled by quickly removing them from the settled areas of Virginia and relocating them beyond the mid-seventeenth century frontier in what is now King William County (Salmon 1983:8, Hume 1994: 393-394).

Hostilities between colonists and the Native American population of the Tidewater region resumed briefly in the 1670s; and it was not until 1677 that a peace treaty was finally negotiated with the remnants of the region's principal tribes. Thereafter, the Native American tribes of the Coastal Plain region posed no threat to the English settlements in Virginia. Approximately 9,000 descendants of these tribes have maintained their cultural identity to the present day, some of whom continue to live on reservation lands in King William County (Salmon 1983:8).

³Opechancanough is referred to as Powhatan's brother in some sources and simply as a kinsman in others.

Settlement to Society (1607 - 1750)

In 1607, the Virginia Company established the first permanent English colony in North America on Jamestown Island in the James River. Only 280 people came to Virginia during the first three years of settlement, many of whom died during the rigors of the first few years called the "starving time." The small settlement survived the initial hardships but did not prosper; and ten years after settlement, the James River settlement included no more than 300 people. By 1621, the population had grown threefold and was estimated at 1,200, nearly one-third of whom were subsequently killed in the Native American uprising of 1622. More settlers died in the plague which followed. Despite hunger, disease and the hostility of local Native American tribes, new settlers continued to flock to Virginia throughout the 1620s. By 1628, more than 3,000 people were living in Virginia (Morgan 1960; Nugent 1963). Settlements were located on both sides of the James River as far upstream as the present site of Richmond, at Elizabeth City, and on the Eastern Shore. Although the York River is located just a few miles north of Jamestown, the Virginia Company never apparently made any effort to establish settlements there (**Figure 6**). In 1625, the charter of the Virginia Company was withdrawn, and Virginia became a royal colony. Shortly thereafter, the first settlements were established on the York River.

In 1630, the Council took two major steps to prevent further incursions by local Native American tribes (Tyler 1920; Morton 1960). First, it was decided to construct a palisade across the Peninsula from the James River to the York River, terminating at an abandoned Native American village called Chiskiack⁴ (Trudell 1971:38-39; Hegemann 1986:50). Second, it was decided to establish a settlement at Chiskiack on the York River in the area between Kings Creek and the present site of Yorktown⁵. As an inducement to settle at Chiskiack, the Council offered fifty acres of land to anyone who settled there during the first year of settlement and 25 acres of land to anyone who settled there (some sources say survived) the second year (Tyler 1920: 232-233; Morton 1960: 123). The bonus for settling at Chiskiack was given in addition to the existing system of granting land to newcomers by the head right system⁶. Among the principal settlers who ventured to the York River were John Utie, Robert Felgate, John West, Nicholas Martinu, and Henry Lee. By 1634, 510 people were living in York County, then called Charles River County (Robinson 1992:36). By the mid-seventeenth century, each of the five early settlement sites at Chiskiack had become major tobacco plantations.

⁴ There are many variant spellings of the name of this early settlement. None seems to be preferred or more common than the others. Even original sources such as land grant records (Nugent 1963, 1976 and 1979) do not agree on the spelling of this word

⁵ To what extent the English settlement between Kings Creek and the present site of Yorktown reflected the boundaries of the Native American village at Chiskiack is unknown.

⁶ The head right system gave 50 acres of land to anyone who paid their own way to Virginia and 50 acres more for each person whose passage they paid including wives, children, and servants. African-Americans were originally included in the head right.

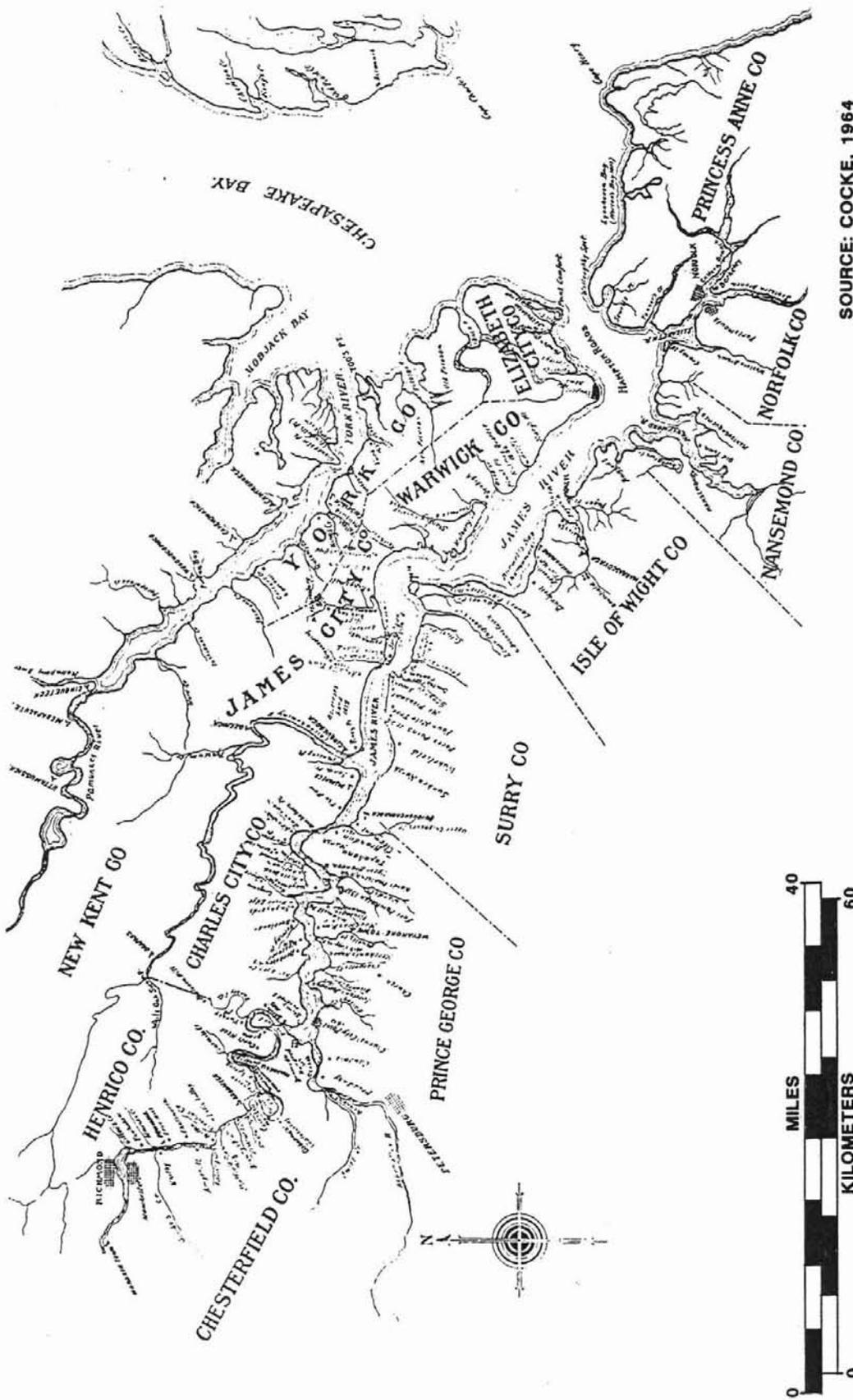


FIGURE 6
 MAP SHOWING EARLY SETTLEMENTS
 SITES ON THE PENINSULA ca. 1630

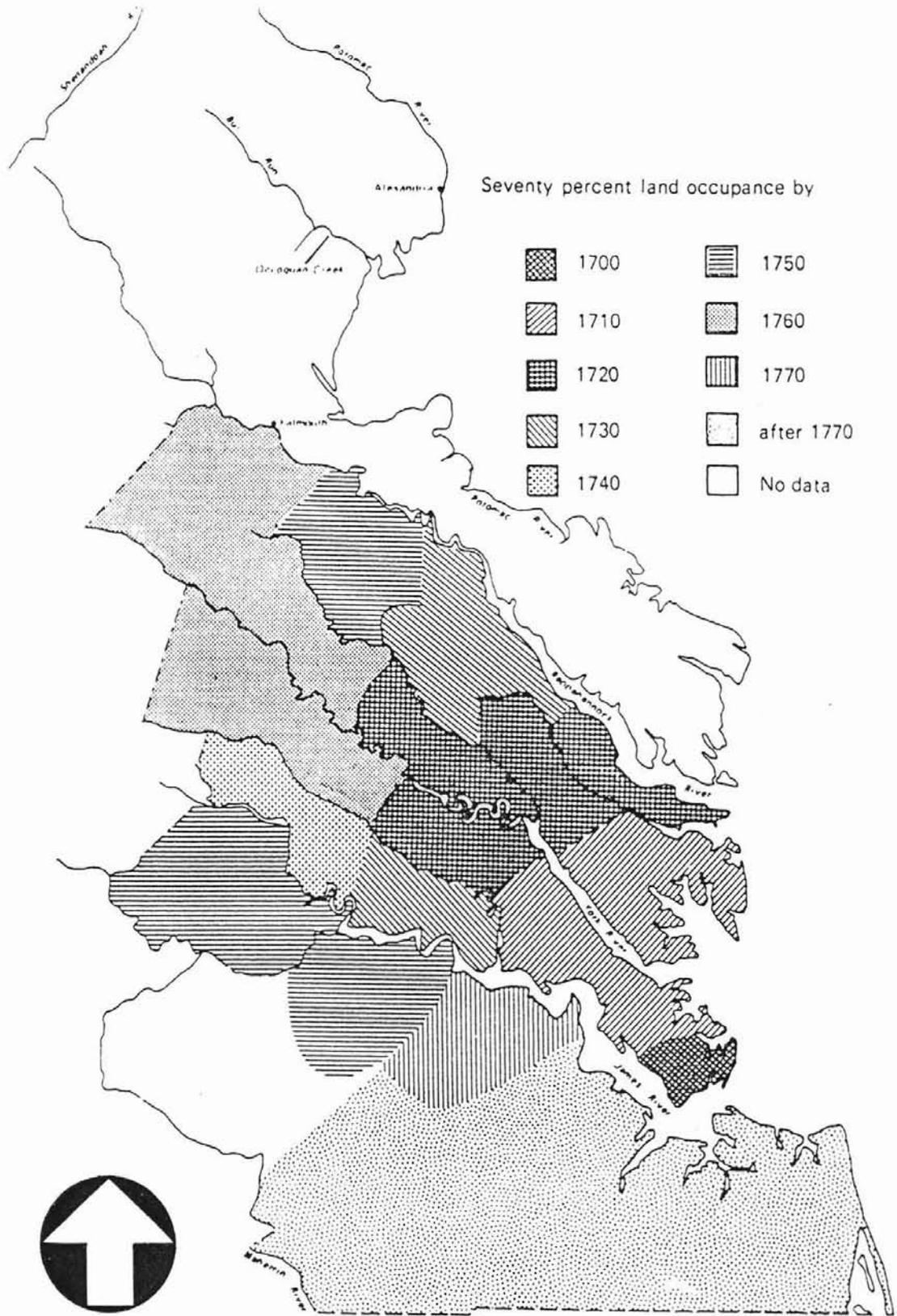
Shortly after the first settlements were made at Chiskiack, new settlements were also established throughout York County. In the early 1630s, a fortification called York Fort was erected east of Chiskiack at the mouth of Wormley Creek. A small village developed around the fortification; and, in 1633, it was designated as a port of entry for Virginia (Trudell 1971:38-39). The establishment of Fort York several miles south of the settlement at Chiskiack suggests that it was actually erected to defend the York River settlements from invasion by other European nations rather than incursions by the local Native American population. York served the principal village in York County during most of the seventeenth century and was the county seat from 1658 to 1678 (Tyler 1920: 236-237). York declined with the founding of Yorktown in 1691, and the village ceased to exist after 1700 (Tyler 1920:236-7).

New Poquoson, located at the east end of York County between Back Creek and the Poquoson River, was settled primarily by individuals from Elizabeth City rather than the James River settlements (Watkins 1988). Settlement of the area along Queens Creek and Middle Plantation dates largely to the late 1630s. By 1640, the entire area east of the palisade had been largely settled; and during the 1640's, much of the land beyond the palisade between Queens Creek and Skimino Creek was also taken up (Nugent 1963). After 1646, the palisade was no longer mentioned in land grants (Nugent 1963: 167). By 1650, the frontier had moved beyond York County, and the area on the south side of the York River was fully integrated into the plantation system of tobacco cultivation which dominated the economy of Virginia until the Civil War. By 1710, at least seventy percent of the land in York County including nearly all of the tillable land was occupied (**Figure 7**).

As early as 1610, tobacco was cultivated at James Fort; and in 1614, the first commercial cargo of tobacco was shipped to England from the James River (Salmon: 1983:11; Noel Hume 1994: 367). Within a decade, commercial tobacco cultivation was underway throughout the settled portions of Virginia. The plantation system and the institution of slavery developed as integral components of the tobacco economy in response to the labor-intensive nature of tobacco cultivation. African-Americans came with the initial settlers in York County in the 1630s and have represented a significant proportion of the county's population ever since.

For more than two hundred years, settlement patterns in the Coastal Plain region of Virginia were dominated by ranks of large, privately-owned plantations fronting on the region's principal rivers and streams. Even when tobacco production declined and was replaced by other forms of agriculture, the footprint of the colonial tobacco plantations remained. As late as 1910, the United States Census Report on Agriculture commented on the continuing dominance of the plantation model in Virginia (United States 1913b: 774).

In 1870, the plantation which had been the common farm unit in a large part of the state during the first half of the century, still existed to a considerable extent and the large farms of that period are accounted for mainly by the fact that each plantation was reported as one farm.



SOURCE: O'MARA, 1983

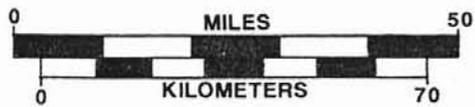


FIGURE 7
MAP SHOWING SETTLEMENT FRONTIER
IN TIDEWATER VIRGINIA 1700-1770

Although the large plantations dominated the tobacco economy of the Coastal Plain Region of Virginia, there were also small farms and plantations consisting of a few hundred acres worked by the farmer or common planter himself with the help of a small number of slaves or servants. These small planters generally relied heavily on large plantation owners for commercial services including the warehousing, sale, and trans-shipment of their tobacco (Stiverson 1977).

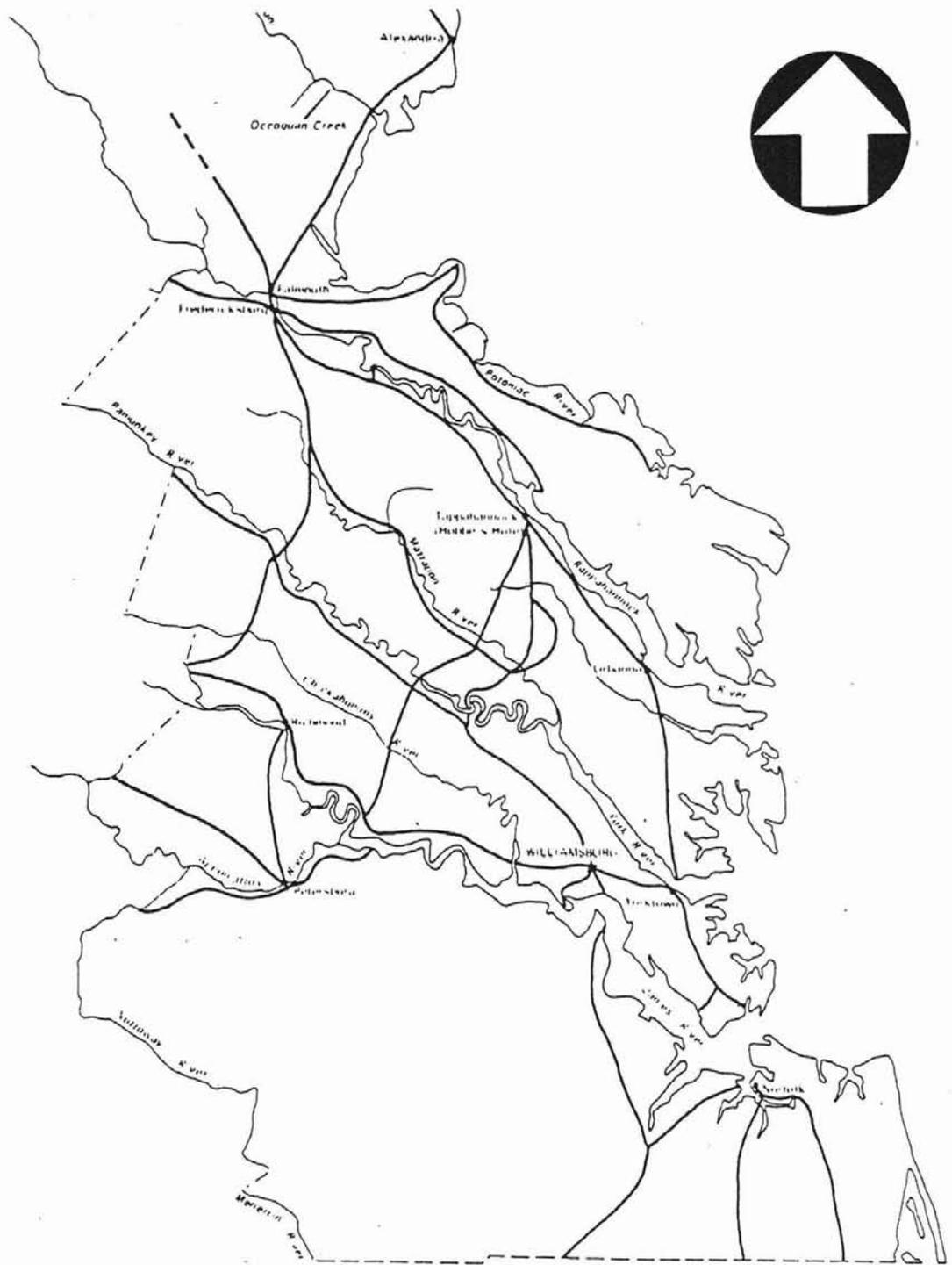
Yorktown was created by the Virginia Assembly in 1691 specifically to facilitate the tobacco trade; and during the first half of the eighteenth century, it was the principal port for the entire lower Coastal Plain region of Virginia (Trudell 1971). As O'Mara has pointed out, more tobacco was exported from Yorktown during the first quarter of the eighteenth century than was exported from the next three Virginia ports combined (O'Mara 1983:99). Yorktown was also a center for the slave trade (Trudell 1971:53)

As late as 1750, Yorktown was the only town in York County. On the other hand, some of the county's large plantations such as Ripon Hall (Farmer 1993:49; Walse 1997) represented population clusters of as many as 100 people (planter's household, slaves, and other employees) and served as focal points of both Anglo-American and Afro-American society. The plantations were also centers of industry and commerce as well as agricultural production. In fact, the county's large plantations actually approximated the size of many small towns and villages in the Middle Atlantic and New England colonies and provided a setting for community life that encompassed many of the functions and characteristics exhibited by towns and villages in other colonies.

Unlike many sections of the Coastal Plain region of Virginia, most parts of York County were accessible by road as well as by water (**Figure 4**). By the mid-seventeenth century, the Peninsula was criss-crossed by a network of paths, the routes of which were sufficiently well-established to serve as reference points for property boundaries (Nugent 1963, 1977). Many of these early paths probably dated to the prehistoric occupation of the region. Included among these early paths were: the Horse Path through Middle Plantation; New Poquoson Path and Denby Path in the east end of the county; and Old Mill Path, Warreny Path, Hot Water Path, and Richohock Path at the west end of the county. By 1750, the network of paths had become a well-established network of colonial roads which connected Yorktown with Williamsburg, Hampton, and Newport News (**Figure 8**).

Colony to Nation (1750 - 1789)

From its beginnings in the early seventeenth century, the tobacco economy of eastern Virginia had been characterized by alternating periods of decline and recovery. After 1750, the tobacco economy of York County fell into a decline from which it never recovered. Drought and depletion of the soil combined to produce small crop yields and a poor quality product which translated into less income for the planter. Larger tobacco planters who had the means to do so, simply abandoned their unproductive fields and moved their base of operations to more fertile land upriver. However, at the



SOURCE: O'MARA, 1983

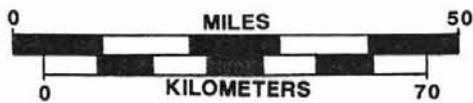


FIGURE 8
MAP SHOWING PRINCIPAL ROADS
IN TIDEWATER VIRGINIA ca. 1750

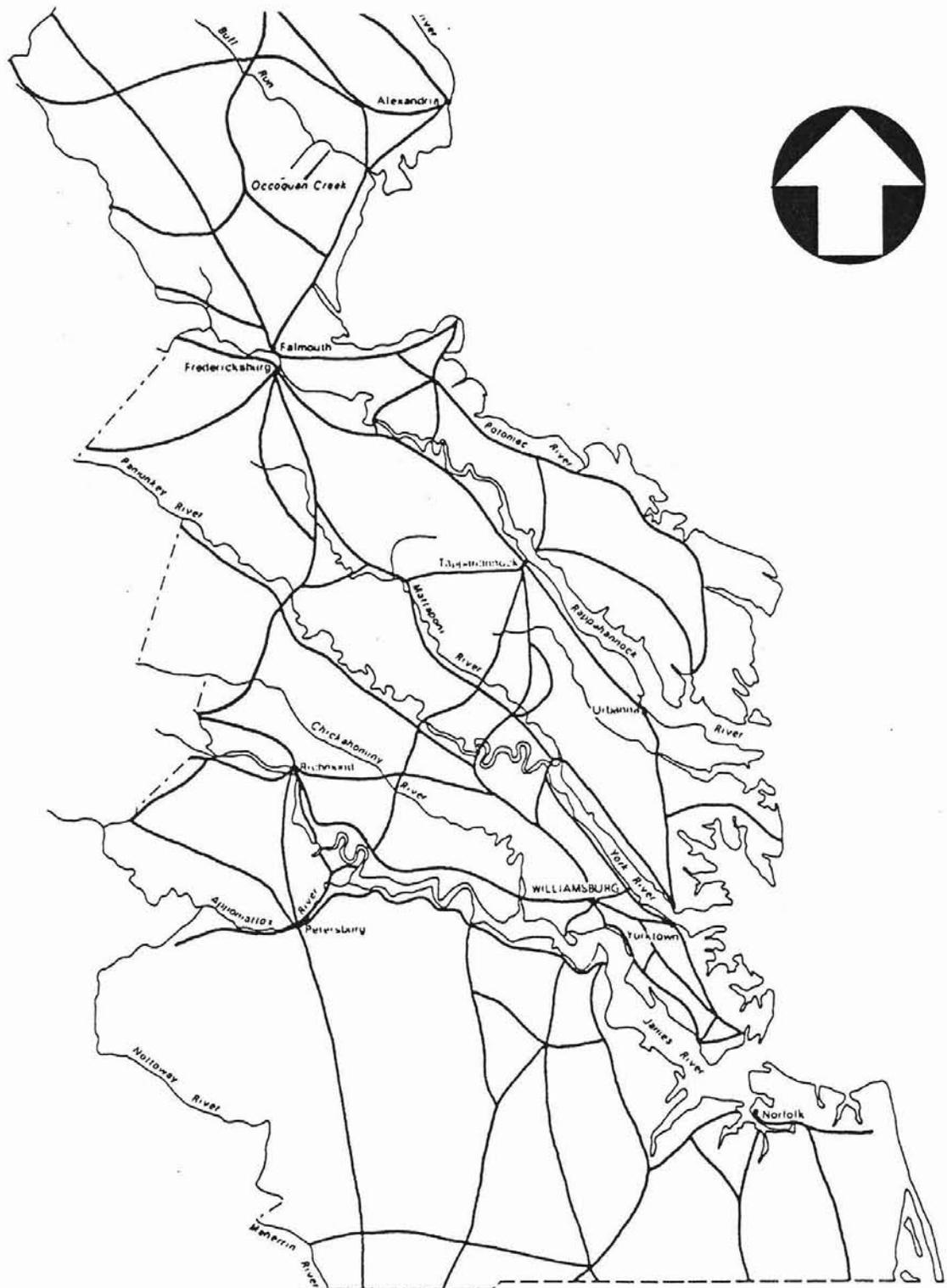
same time that traditional patterns of tobacco production were changing in eastern Virginia, fundamental changes were also taking place in the English market. For nearly 150 years, the Virginia tobacco trade had been controlled by London-based consignment merchants, many of whom were based at Yorktown. However, after 1750, Scottish merchants, particularly those from Glasgow, assumed control over the Virginia tobacco trade and shifted their base of operations from tidewater ports like Yorktown to up-river ports. Fredericksburg and Falmouth on the Rappahannock River are two examples of these new upriver port towns which emerged as major tobacco ports between 1750 and 1760 (O'Mara 1983:102-103; Archibald and Zebooker 1999). After the mid-eighteenth century, tobacco cultivation never regained its preeminent position in the economy of York County.

During the 1760s and 1770s, the existing plantations remained largely intact but tobacco was replaced by commercial grain crops such as wheat and corn, animal husbandry, and the utilization of natural resources such as timber and naval stores. The introduction of these new products altered the traditional patterns of plantation work. While tobacco cultivation involved the intensive, year-round employment of a large work force, the cultivation of wheat and other grain crops required a much smaller work force employed on a seasonal basis with short periods of intensive labor required for only few weeks of the year during planting and harvest. In short, the vast cadres of slave labor required to raise tobacco were no longer necessary for general farming and animal husbandry. During this period, many African-American slaves were sold away to plantations in the deep South where labor-intensive crops such as rice, indigo, sugar cane, and cotton still required a large work force.

The transition from tobacco cultivation to general farming also changed the configuration and appearance of the plantation. New field patterns were introduced, fields were fenced, livestock was pastured rather than free-ranged, and specialized agricultural structures such as barns and granaries were introduced. Many plantations ceased to be owner-occupied (at least on a permanent basis), as the center of plantation social life moved inland to the new upriver centers of tobacco cultivation.

To a large extent, Yorktown never profited from the changing agricultural economy in York County. After 1750, new port towns such as Hampton and Norfolk developed as trans-shipment points for the grain crops of eastern Virginia (O' Mara 1983:105). The changing patterns of agricultural land use with its greater need for processing grains crops at upland mill sites and delivering crops to regional markets are reflected in the elaboration of the road system in York County during the second half of the eighteenth century (**Figures 8 and 9**).

The events of the Revolutionary War were particularly devastating to York County. Not only was Yorktown completely destroyed by the English, but the surrounding countryside was subject to the predations of the Virginia militia throughout the entire war. As Trudell has pointed out, the first claims for damages against the Virginia militia date as early as 1776 (Trudell 1971:55).



SOURCE: O'MARA, 1983



FIGURE 9
 MAP SHOWING PRINCIPAL ROADS
 IN TIDEWATER VIRGINIA ca. 1770

Early National Period (1789 - 1830)

York County remained largely rural and agricultural throughout the nineteenth century. According to the first federal census made in 1790, the population of York County numbered only 5,233, more than half of whom were African-American slaves. York County's population also included 358 free persons of color (United States 1790). Whether the county's free African-American population formed a physically-defined community or communities is unclear. However, as later settlement patterns suggest, the free population of African-Americans in York County probably did not live in conditions much different from those of their enslaved compatriots and tended to remain in areas where the slave population was greatest.

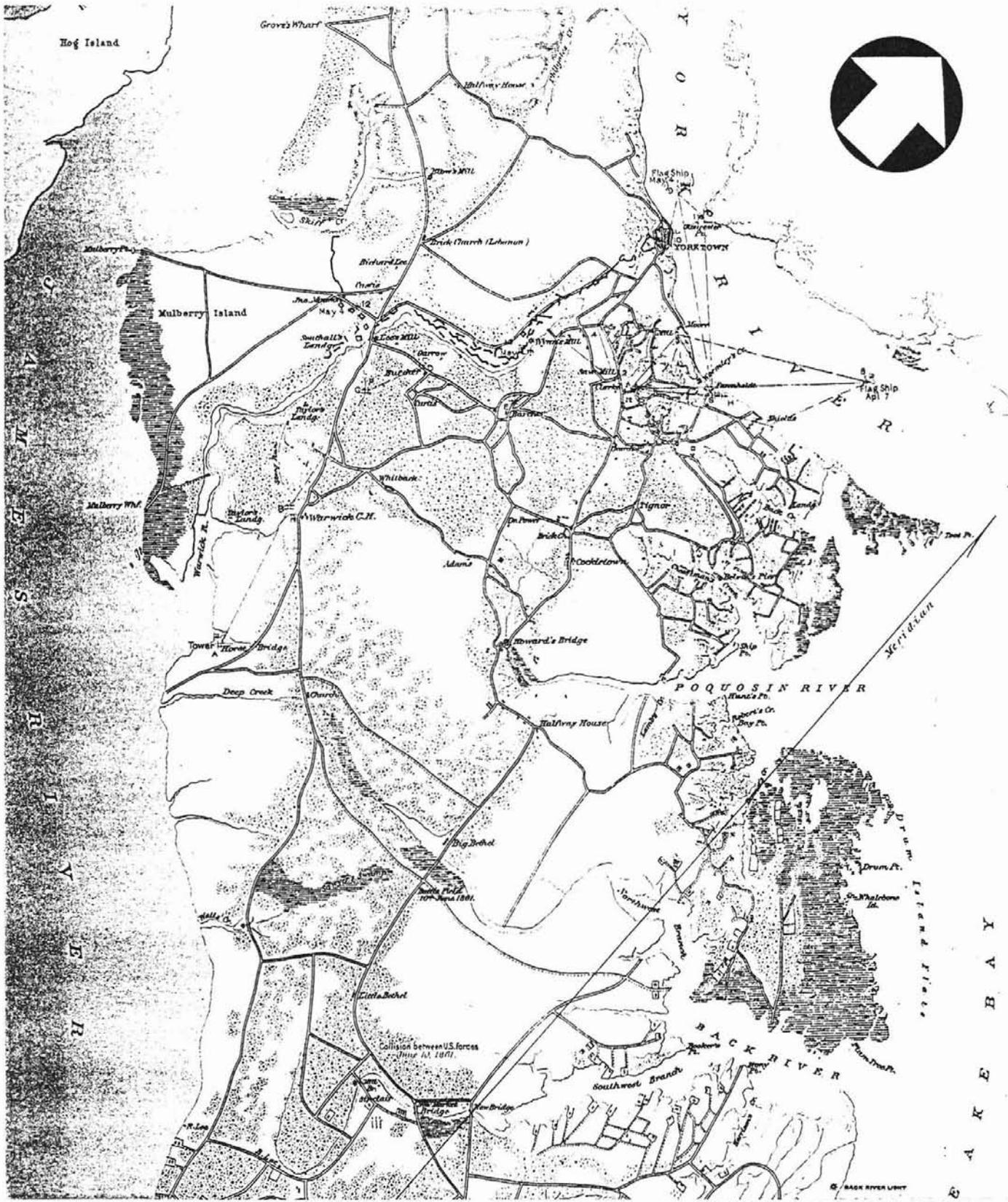
During the early years of the nineteenth century, the population of York County was virtually unchanged (United States 1814). The industrial and agricultural surveys which accompanied the population census for 1810 (Cox 1814) suggest that the economy was stagnant. Tobacco production was low; there were no commercial mills in the county, although there were several small grist mills in the upland sections of the county at the headwaters of the larger streams. Many of the mills were plantation-related such as Burwell's Mill at Kings Creek Plantation (Walse 1997). There were four distilleries, no breweries, and no forges and furnaces. The industrial census lists soap, hides, shoes and saddlery among the county's manufactured products, but none were listed in sufficient quantities to suggest any well-established industries. There were also 131 looms manufacturing some linen and wool textiles (Cox 1814).

Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860)

During the mid-nineteenth century, the established plantation-oriented colonial settlement patterns remained largely intact (**Figures 10 and 11**). The 1850 census provides a rather complete picture of York County as it existed on the eve of the Civil War (United States 1850, 1854). The population had changed little since 1810, numbering 1,825 whites, 2,181 African-American slaves, and 454 free African-Americans. A total of 442 households were identified York County in 1850, including 362 White households and 80 African-Americans households⁷. All of the households in York County (both White and African-American) lived in single-family dwellings. Nearly two-thirds of the White householders (62.2 percent) owned land, while slightly less than 12 percent of the African-Americans householders were listed as landowners (United States 1850). A total of 50 householders who were listed as farmers owned no real estate. The distribution of landless farmers was more or less proportional to the racial composition of the population as a whole.

There were a total of 161 farms in York County in 1850, and nearly half of the

⁷ A White household is defined as any household which was headed by a person racially designated as White while an African-American household is defined as any household which was headed by a person racially designated as a Negro or Mulatto.



SOURCE: DAVIS ET AL, 1978

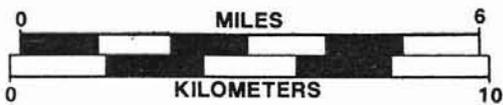


FIGURE 10
MAP SHOWING THE EASTERN PART
OF YORK COUNTY IN 1862

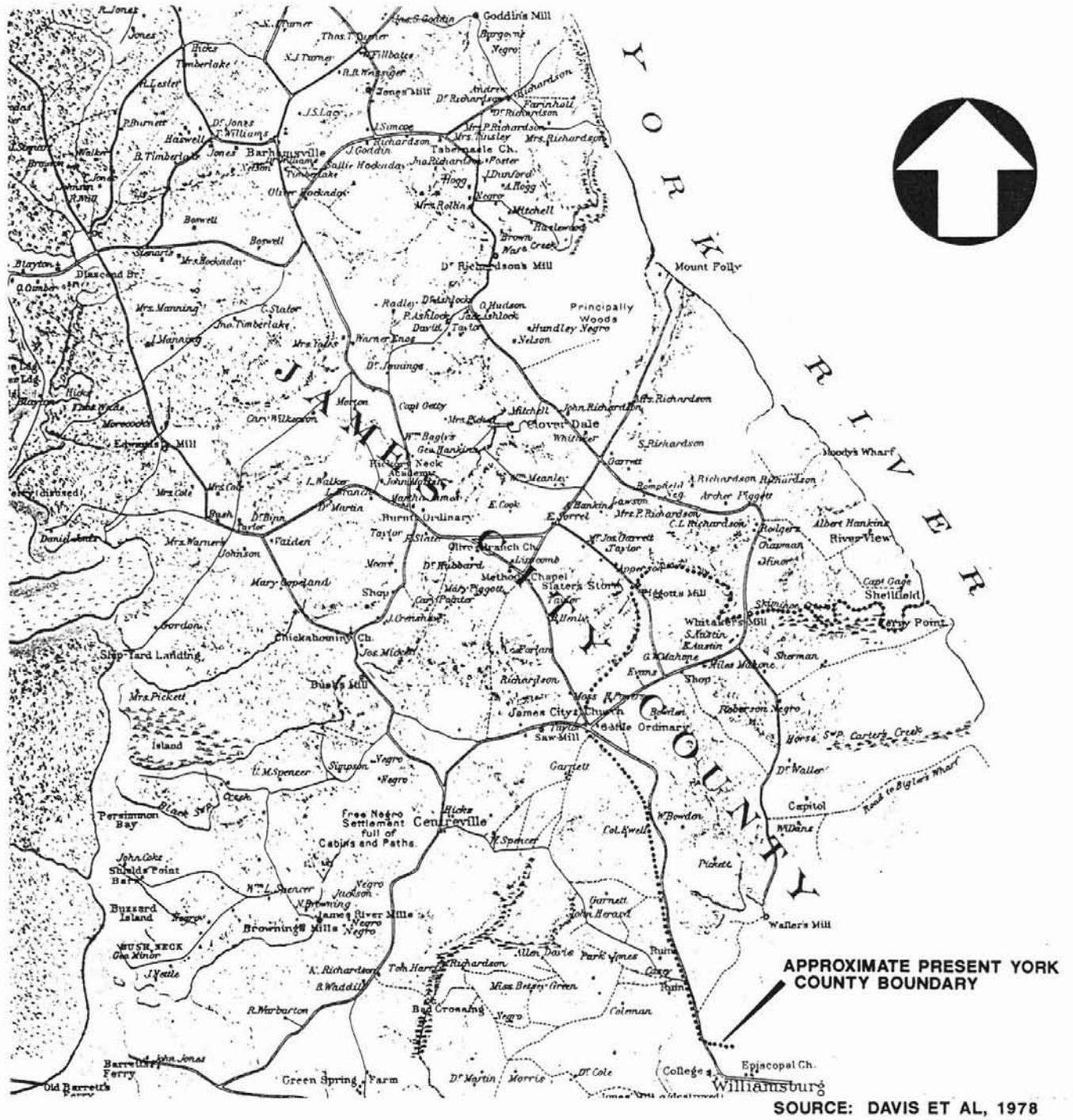


FIGURE 11
 MAP SHOWING THE WESTERN PART
 OF YORK COUNTY IN 1864

county's householders (45.7 percent) were listed by the federal population census as farmers (United States 1850). There were nine overseers listed in the population census, suggesting that the traditional organization of plantation work still existed in York County. The average farm in York County contained 288.8 acres of land. The average number of livestock per farm unit included four horses or mules, twenty-four neat cattle, seven sheep and thirty-four swine. The principal cash crop was corn (148,335 bushels), followed by wheat (27,650 bushels), and rye or oats (25,951 bushels combined). Small amounts of potatoes, peas, beans and flax seed were also produced. The agricultural census indicates that no tobacco was raised in York County in 1850 (United States 1854:330).

After farming, the most popular occupation in York County appears to have been oystering and fishing. The federal population census for 1850 listed 60 oyster men and 10 fishermen (United States 1850). Both whites and free African-Americans engaged in harvesting oysters, but not in racially-mixed contexts. Oyster men were usually listed in the census in racially-segregated clusters of five or ten households, suggesting small fishing villages.

No manufactured goods were listed for York County in 1850, although the population census listed a tanner and a miller. Other craftsmen living in York County included a wheelwright, several shoemakers and tailors, a ship carpenter, a number of general carpenters, several brick layers and a coach maker (United States 1850). Commercial and service occupations included several storekeepers, a sea captain and two sailors, more than a dozen merchants, a hotel keeper, a tavern keeper, a post master, and a customs collector (United States 1850). The professions included several lawyers, eleven physicians, three clergymen, and two professors of law who were presumably associated with the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg but lived in York County (United States 1850).

During the mid-nineteenth century, Yorktown continued to serve as the principal town and county seat of York County, while Williamsburg, Newport News and Hampton were also readily accessible to York County residents. In short, prior to the Civil War, there was actually little impetus for the development of towns and villages in York County. The county was sparsely populated⁸ and it appears that Yorktown and other nearby towns outside of York County met the market needs of the county's residents. Cockletown (Grafton) is the only area which appears to have emerged as a recognizable village in the period before 1860. This community appears on Civil War maps of York County (**Figure 10**).

Civil War (1861 - 1865)

The Civil War completely devastated the lower Peninsula. Several battles and major skirmishes were fought in and around York County, and Yorktown was under siege for the second time in less than a century. Both Confederate and Union troops literally

⁸ Rough calculations from census data suggest a population density of approximately 38 people per square mile counting the slave population of York County. This does not allow for the concentration of population at Yorktown.

marched back and forth across York County on several occasions and even areas peripheral to the major battles and troop movements were subject to periodic raids. By 1865, many farms were abandoned and numerous livestock were either killed or stolen. Grain production fell by as much as one-half and cattle prices declined significantly (Kerr-Ritchie 1999:96-87).

More significant than the physical damage to agricultural land was the new set of social relationships created by emancipation. According to a census of the African-American population made by the federal government in 1865, the African-American population of York County numbered over four thousand, an increase of 61.5 percent since 1850 (United States 1865). Of this population, less than half (44.6 percent) of the African-American population was either receiving some kind of support from the government or was considered capable of supporting themselves⁹ (United States 1865). There appears to have been no mass movement of African-Americans out of York County after emancipation. Indeed, in 1865, most African-Americans appeared to be living on the same farms and plantations where they had been slaves and a few individuals has already arranged to work shares (United States 1865). Others were listed as laborers and oyster men, jobs traditionally held by open free African-American residents of York County before the Civil War. Many former slaves were experienced farmers, and their numbers also included a variety of skilled craftsmen such as wheelwrights, dressmakers, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, coopers, basket makers, and teamsters. Although most African-Americans had the skills to be self-supporting after the Civil War, they had little or no assets to invest in land, livestock or raw materials; they owned no tools or equipment, and there was no credit available to them. Nonetheless, it appears that most of York County's ex-slaves chose to remain in familiar surroundings, so the population of York County was virtually unchanged (United States 1865).

Reconstruction and Growth (1865 - 1917)

Immediately after the Civil War, the federal government held a substantial amount of confiscated land in the Coastal Plain region of Virginia, most of which was eventually returned to its pre-war owners. Although most former plantation owners in York County regained their land, the plantation system no longer existed and the wealth that had been invested in their slaves was simply gone and could not be recouped. In the years immediately following the war, depression was widespread, land values fell, and farm productivity decreased sharply. Recovery was very slow, especially in agricultural areas such as York County which had been in decline before the Civil War. Many ex-slave holders adapted to the new conditions by dividing their plantations into smaller tracts of land which were either sold as family farms, leased for rent, or worked on shares (Morgan 1992).

The 1870 census (United States 1872a. 1872b) provides a rather depressing picture of York County five years after the end of the Civil War. In 1870, there were 7,198

⁹ This included 74 individuals who were dependants of soldiers and sailors, 651 individuals who were dependents of the government and 1245 able-bodied adults.

people living in York County, 2,507 of whom were white and 4,691 of whom were African-American. The population tended to be racially segregated: nearly three-quarters of the white population lived in the east half of York County while nearly three-quarters of the African-American population lived in the west half of the county (**Table 1**). Since most of the large plantations had been clustered along the York River in Bruton and Nelson Districts, the racial patterning of the population in 1870 supports the inference that, after emancipation, many of the county's ex-slaves tended to remain on the plantations where they had been enslaved.

Table 1: Distribution of York County's Population by Race and Magisterial District in 1870
(Source: United States Census)

District	White Population	African-American Population
Bruton	14.8%	31.3 %
Nelson	10.8 %	41.5 %
Grafton	33.7%	12.5 %
Poquoson	40.7 %	14.7 %

Between 1850 and 1870, the total number of households in York County increased from 442 to 771. This increase in the number of households can be attributed largely to population growth since average family size was relatively stable. (United States 1854, 1872a). Virtually all of York County households continued to reside in single-family dwellings.

The total number of farms increased dramatically after the Civil War from a total of 161 farms in 1850 to 778 farms in 1870. At the same time the number of farms increased, the average farm size fell from 288.8 acres of land in 1850 to 245.7 acres in 1870. More than two-thirds of the farms in York County in 1870 contained less than 20 acres (United States 1854, 1872b).

Although the actual number of acres under cultivation in York County hardly changed between 1850 and 1870, the devastation of agricultural resources during the Civil War is reflected dramatically by farm production (United States 1854, 1872b). The average number of livestock per farm unit dropped dramatically from an average of four horses or mules, twenty-four neat cattle, seven sheep and thirty-four swine per farm unit in 1850 to less than one horse or mule, three cattle, less than one sheep, and six swine per farm unit in 1870. Likewise, crop yields were significantly reduced. For example, corn yields dropped by more than 41,00 bushels and wheat yields by more than 24,000 bushels.

By 1870, seven manufacturing establishments were identified in York County, including two flour mills and a saw mill. Motive power consisted of five steam engines

and three water wheels. Only 36 people, including two women, were employed in manufacturing.

By 1910, the total population of York County had increased to 7,757 including 3,993 whites and 3,764 African-Americans. Most households continued to live in single-family dwellings (United States 1913a).

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, York County farms continued to grow in number and decrease in size. By 1910, the plantation had ceased to exist as a recognizable feature, and the family farm became the basic unit of agricultural production. At this time, there were a total of 960 farms in York County, more than 80 percent of which were owner-occupied. A total of 110 farms were occupied by tenants and 53 were professionally managed (United States 1913b). Between 1880 and 1910, there was a long-range trend of increasing African-American land ownership, although African-Americans were often restricted to the purchase of marginal land in small parcels (Morgan 1992: 206-7). For example, in 1910, farms owned by whites averaged 127 acres in size and had an average value of \$3582 while farms owned by African-Americans averaged only 46.5 acres in size and were valued at an average of only \$940 (United States 1913a). Livestock numbers had not fully recovered, and large animal husbandry (cattle and swine) played a smaller role in the county's agricultural economy than it had in earlier years. By 1910, poultry was listed as a product of York County farms. Corn yields rose to more than 160,00 bushels while other grain yields fell dramatically. Crop yields of hay, potatoes and sorghum also increased while peanuts had been introduced as a new cash crop (United States 1913b).

There had been no railroad construction in York County until the late nineteenth century. In 1881, the C & O Railroad built a spur line specifically to convey passengers to Yorktown for the centennial celebration of the conclusion of the Revolutionary War (West 1977:141). The railroad had little impact on economic development and introduced no new settlement patterns in the county. By 1910, Virginia's growing industrial economy was centered in cities such as Richmond, Norfolk, and Newport News. No manufacturing was reported in York County (United States 1913c).

The major development in York County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was the emergence of a network of small cross-road villages and hamlets. These small communities, which were typically located at a crossroads included a post office, a school or a church, along with a store, a few dwellings, and possibly the shop of a blacksmith or a mechanic. Modern communities such as Tabb in the Bethel District; Dare, Seaford (Crab Neck), and Yorkville in Grafton District, Hornsbyville, Harris Grove, Dancy, Grove and Lackey in the Nelson District; and Oak Tree, Magruder, and Skimono in the Bruton District date to this period in the historical development of York County.

World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)

During World War I, traditional settlement patterns in York County were dramatically altered by industrial and military development. The military bases not only altered traditional settlement patterns but also offered new opportunities for employment for the civilian population of the county. At the same time, the introduction of a large number of military personnel and their dependents exceeded the capacity of the county's existing residential space, schools and roads.

Prior to the beginning of World War I, the Dupont Corporation purchased 4,000 acres of land on the York River where it planned to erect a dynamite plant. Along with the new industrial plant, Dupont built the town of Penniman to house its workers. Before the plant actually went into production, the facility was taken over by the federal government as a shell-loading plant. When World War I was over, the shell-loading facility was closed and the town of Penniman was abandoned, but the property remained a military installation and is presently known as the Cheatham Annex of the Naval Weapons Station. The town of Penniman has vanished completely except for the preservation of its name in Penniman Road (Hegemann 1886:190). The facility is presently used as a supply depot.

In 1917, the United States Navy also purchased more than 12,000 acres of land west of Yorktown on which it established the Navy Mine Depot. This military facility is now called the Naval Weapons Station (Trudell 1971:167; United States 1984b; United States 1984c). During World War I, the Atlantic fleet was based at Yorktown, and the fuel oil depot for the Fifth Naval District was located just south of Yorktown. The fuel oil depot is presently occupied as the United States Coast Guard Reserve Training Center (Trudell 1971:55; United States 1983).

During the 1930s, the federal government, through the National Park Service, initially became involved in the preservation of the Yorktown Battlefield. Today, Colonial National Park contains 9,000 acres in the Peninsula including Jamestown, the Yorktown Battlefield, and the Cape Memorial, as well as the Colonial Parkway which connects Jamestown and Yorktown (United States 1983, 1984a and 1984b).

In 1942, the federal government established Camp Peary on the York River between Kings Creek and Queens Creek to train the Navy's construction battalions (Seabeds). After World War II, the facility was used for a short time as a supply depot. It was briefly deactivated as a military base in 1947 but re-opened in 1951 as the Armed Forces Experimental Training Activity reservation (Hegemann 1986:37-38; United States 1984a).

Those parts of York County which were not directly affected by military activities remained largely rural during the first half of the twentieth century; and farming continued to play an important role in York County's economy until the end of World War II. Tractors and fertilizers were introduced and wetlands drained to create new agricultural land. Traditional crops such as corn and potatoes continued to be raised, and soybeans were introduced as a cash crop. Truck gardening became an

important agricultural activity. Principal truck crops included spinach, kale, and strawberries, all of which did well in the sandy soils of the region.

The New Dominion (1945 - present)

Following World War II, York County experienced rapid suburban development. Unlike 1918, when the military bases in York County were largely abandoned at the end of World War I, most of the World War II military bases in York County as well as nearby Fort Eustis in Newport News and Langley Air Force Base in Hampton became permanent installations and their personnel became permanent additions to the county's population. Along with a permanent military population, York County has also become a bedroom community for employees in the private sector of Newport News and Hampton. Suburban development is presently concentrated in the south-central and eastern parts of the county (United States 1983, 1984a). Housing types in York County range from trailer parks to upscale housing developments, the majority of which include single-family homes.

Two modern developments which have visually altered the geography of the county are the construction of I-64 and the construction of a series of reservoirs along the central ridge of the Peninsula. Although the I-64 highway was originally built through a relatively undeveloped area on the south side of York County, the placement of interchanges was often an important factor in determining the configuration of subsequent suburban development (United States 1984a, 1984d). A similar phenomenon took place in the mid-nineteenth century when the location of railroad stations frequently reorganized the demographics of an area with regard to future development.

In order to provide water for the burgeoning population of the Peninsula, a series of reservoirs have been constructed along the ridge line on the south edge of the county, creating large artificial lakes like Waller Mill Reservoir (United States 1984a) and Harwood's Mill Reservoir (United States 1983). Construction of these reservoirs has not only altered the visual impact of the landscape along the south edge of the county, but they have also subsumed the historic mill sites after which they were named.

Today, the economy of York County is primarily retail and service-oriented with a dual function. On one hand, commercial development is geared to providing shopping centers, banks and other conveniences for the rapidly expanding suburban community in York County. On the other hand, commercial development is also geared to providing accommodations, restaurants, and other attractions for the tourists who visit the county's historic sites.

REPRESENTATIVE BUILDING TYPES

Domestic/Residential

Places of residence are by far the most numerous of the building types observed in the course of the York County survey. This section describes residential architecture according to DHR chronological historic periods. Like churches, early dwellings share a common reliance on traditional forms and materials. At the same time, for residences of people who could afford stylistic nuances, style became a remarkable feature, especially in post-Civil War years. In York County, residences are primarily of one sub-type: single family homes. Multiple housing such as apartment buildings, which may be prevalent in urbanized areas near and within large cities such as Richmond or Norfolk, were not found during the survey of York County. Following the Civil War and earlier, with a few Georgian references, style often dictated plan. On a county-wide level, popular style is recognizable on residences built from the late nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries; most apparent with the bungalow and its Craftsman variations, the American four-square, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival.

Residences proposed for family life range from rectangular buildings to irregular plans which, with the Queen Anne and other high Victorian styles, allow spaces to break with the confines of the traditional box. Although style becomes a significant factor, especially after the Civil War in York County, family houses are essentially shelters for living. Choice as to plan and form, and subsequent cumulative patterns are important factors as well. Plans before 1840 relate to various arrangements of spaces into room/passage relationships. Other plans result from adding sections to the original forms.

Academic house forms appeared on the landscape as early as the Colonial Settlement (ca. 1630-1750) period. The large frame residence near Tabb known locally as Thorpland (**Plate 1: 99-5035**) is the only standing building from this time period found during the survey. It was built in sections, with a hip-roofed main core and front dormers. Additional wings were added on one side and to the rear of the house. Furthermore, it is the only early clipped, gambrel-roof dwelling observed during the survey. It may date from the second quarter of the seventeenth century, but this has not been confirmed. Situated on a tributary of Monroe Creek, this is reputed to be one of the oldest extant dwellings in the region. An intensive survey could not be conducted on this property, but the exterior configuration suggests that it is built on a central hall plan, with two rooms on each



Plate 1: "Thorpland" House, Facing North

side of the hall.

A modest, and early period residence observed during this survey is the Meyerhoffer House (**Plate 2: 99-5024**), located on the riverfront near Grafton. As a New England-style "salt-box" house, this building is especially unusual in York County. The building is said to have been transported down to Virginia by barge from Connecticut. It has been rehabilitated for use as a contemporary residence.



Plate 2: Meyerhoffer House, Facing North

While Georgian styles and their derivatives exist and/or existed in York County, these seem to be primarily expressed at plantations sites on a large scale and are not found in smaller variants. Original and reconstructed buildings from the Colonial Settlement Period (1630 - 1750) as well as the Colony to Nation Period (1750 - 1789) may be found in Yorktown, which was outside the purview of the survey. Also, known plantation mansions in York County were and are located in areas that are presently federally-owned lands and which were also not included in this survey. Some of these are briefly discussed below, however, in an effort to provide background for the early period in York County.

Even before the start of construction of Georgian style brick manor houses in about 1720, the plantation "great house" had become the center of most rural activity in the colony. In the area north of Felgates Creek which is now located on the Naval Weapons Station, John West first built his one-story brick manor house (Ivey 1996:A-3D). This 1630's house was about 700 feet back from the river and was 47 feet long and 34 feet wide. It was laid up in Flemish bond with glazed headers; the foundation was 28 inches thick and it had a full basement with square brick tiles. The roof was gabled and there were a few mulberry trees near the foundation. The house was described as having "a parlor, yellow passage, yellow roome, ye back rooms against ye large roome, the red roome, the garretts, the back room, the sellar and the kitching." After the house burned the Diggs built another house nearby which was later called "Bellfield" (Hatch 1970). William Diggs sold this house shortly after the Revolutionary War. Today, both of these house sites are archaeological sites.

Another seventeenth century brick house was built by Henry Lee in 1647, and this house still stands within the Yorktown Naval Weapons Station. Three other large colonial period plantations, none extant today, were located north of Queens Creek: Rippon Hall, Vaux Hall and Porto Bello, all located in what is now Camp Peary.

The Georgian style is defined by a formal arrangement of parts utilizing a symmetrical layout, with classical detailing. Georgian houses persisted throughout the eighteenth century and in some cases, into the first quarter of the nineteenth century. One such example from this later period is the Marlbank Farm (99-14). It is an elegant, frame dwelling featuring a denticulated cornice and a pedimented portico.

There is at least one good example in York County from the Colony to Nation Period (1750 - 1789): the Waterview or Farinholt House (**Plate 3: 99-0006**), currently known as the Dabney House. This residence was used as a General McClellan's headquarters in 1862. The brick basement is laid in Flemish bond and the house features tall brick chimneys with smaller, added wings on each end. Porches were probably added later. Another example of properties from this time period includes the Bryan Manor Plantation (Bryan Site 99-65), which was located east of Williamsburg near Queens Creek Road and is apparently no longer standing.



Plate 3: Farinholt House, Facing South



Plate 4: Richard Byrd House Ruins, Facing Southeast

A number of other early historic properties in York County have been demolished or have deteriorated to become archaeological sites. Many of these have been recorded on site forms at the DHR. The Richard Byrd (Shields) House (**Plate 4: 99-5161**) near Williamsburg stands as a brick shell of a colonial period building lying on the so-called "Brickhouse Tract" as shown on a 1904 plat of the property. This resource might possess more historic and archaeological significance than architectural merit.

The plantation "great house" was still the center of most rural activity in the area during the early nineteenth century (Bagby 1908:260). During the Early National Period (1789-1830), plantations such as Ringfield and Bellfield had large spacious mansions with two stories overlooking the York River. While plantations were still in existence at this time, there were probably more small farms in York County during the early nineteenth century than during the

earlier colonial period. The Hogg Family House (99-88) at Old Wormley Creek Road, a small, frame, one story house, may be one such example. The Virginia Farm Group (99-5) had a one and one-half story frame farmhouse with outbuildings located near Grafton. The buildings on that property are no longer standing. Marlbank Farm (99-14) is an early nineteenth century property situated near Yorktown. It is an elegant, frame dwelling featuring a denticulated cornice and pedimented portico.

An extant brick residence from the Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860) is Cherry Hall (99-3) located near Lightfoot. This gable-roofed, two-story building with English basement and dormers and paired end chimneys exhibits Federal stylistic features. A DHR site form from 1955 dates the building to about 1840, but indicates that it contained eighteenth-century details on the inside. The building is now unoccupied and is endangered by neglect. A request to survey this property was not granted.

On Old Wormley Creek Road are the two frame James Cook houses (99-71 and 99-75). They date from ca. 1840 and ca. 1846, and feature hall-parlor and hall plans, respectively. They are modest in size and detailing, with two-bay facades and side gable roofs. These rare survivors are characteristic of rural houses from the mid-nineteenth century in the area. Unfortunately, however, both buildings are unoccupied and severely deteriorated. The Smith Farm (99-5053), situated on the waterfront, was built in 1840 and has received later additions. It possesses numerous frame outbuildings and continues to operate as a small farm. The Union army occupied portions of the Smith Farm (99-5053) as well. On Patrick's Creek Road, the Wornom/Burcher house still survives as an example of a mid-nineteenth century I-house with wood cladding and a brick gable-end chimney.

The Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865 - 1917) embodies a broader diversity of styles than earlier periods. In York County, this period is primarily represented by vernacular variations of Victorian styles and I-house forms. The traditional I-house forms usually are one room deep by two (or more) wide by two rooms deep, and many have ells on the rear. The gable roof faces away from the street, and exterior, gable-end chimneys and symmetrical facades are other common characteristics. The Wornom/Burcher house (**Plate 5: 99-5065**) noted above is one early example of this form, as is the Moore Farm House (99-5059) on Dare Road.



Plate 5: Wornom/Burcher House, Facing Southwest

A variation on the relatively simple I-house form is adding a center cross-gable. An example of this is found at a house on Hornsbyville Road (99-5062-0001) in the community of Hornsbyville. The house, now abandoned, was built ca. 1910 and exemplifies one of early period houses in Hornsbyville. Located in Dare, a somewhat older community to the east of Hornsbyville, is Moore's Farm House (99-5059), which is an excellent example of the pervasive I-house form with a front porch, but one which lacks any end chimneys. Occasionally, some late Victorian-era houses are obscured by twentieth-century porch treatments, such as 99-5017 on Denbigh Boulevard.



Plate 6: House on Dare Road, Facing Southeast

While most houses from this period have two to two and one-half stories, smaller houses are also found. A good and fairly diminutive example is located in Dare, a one and one-half story frame building with cross-gables and hipped-roof front porch (**Plate 6: 99-5050**). Most one and one-half story plans such as this one allowed only the ground floor as living space.

The two and one-half story plans, especially with ell, greatly increased usable living space, such as the

house (99-5036) on Calthorp Neck Road. Unlike the earlier I-houses dating from the turn of the century, many houses built during the first quarter of the twentieth century moved chimneys from the exterior to the interior as gas heating was introduced. Concomitantly, the chimney stacks became smaller, as seen at Calthorp Neck Road (**Plate 7: 99-5036**).



Plate 7: House on Calthorp Neck Rd., Facing Southeast



Plate 8: Two-Bay House in Tabb, Northeast Elevation

A variant on the common side-gable form was the front-gabled house, which appear to be rare in York County. The street front side of the house was always narrower than a side-gable plan. Whereas side-gable buildings were typically enlarged from the back, as there was less versatility with narrow-fronted houses. For example, a small side wing was added to ca. 1920, two-bay houses in Tabb 99-5034 and 99-5038 (**Plate 8:99-5038**), which changed their street scape appearance. Porches, such as

the hipped-roof porch on this house, continue to be found on domestic buildings from this period.

Some of the early twentieth century houses in York County utilized Queen Anne features, such as a cross-gable plan with bay windows, but usually with minimal Queen Anne-type ornamentation as exemplified in spindle work, half-timbering, carved brackets, and textured shingles. An example of this form is the W. W. Sparrer House near Seaford (**Plate 9: 99-5032**). The house inventoried as 99-5033 in Dare, is a good York County example of a Queen Anne house, and features a steeply-pitched hip roof, cross-gables, a large bay window, and decorative glazing on one of the primary windows.



Plate 9: W.W. Sparrer House, Facing Northeast

Other common national styles from this period in York County include the bungalow, Colonial Revival, and American Four Square. Although these styles begin to appear in certain areas of the country as early as the late nineteenth century, they appear more regularly in York County by ca. 1920 to the 1930's for bungalows and American Four-Squares, and through the late 1940s (and later) for Colonial Revival styles. Consequently, these will be discussed in the following section under World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945).

The World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945) period in York County saw a continuation of early twentieth styles, including bungalows, American Four-Squares, a range of Colonial Revival buildings.

A typical bungalow is a single-story house with gently pitched broad gables, brick chimneys, column posts which support a wide front porch, and exposed rafters. In York County, bungalows were usually modest in size and detail, and most were constructed of wood, such as 99-5013, a County-owned property on Cook Road (**Plate 10:99-5013**). This building features a side-gable roof with large front dormer and paired wood columns on the front porch, supported by prominent brick piers. Another typical example is found on Waller Mill Road (99-5093), which instead has a front gable roof, bracketed eaves, and no dormer.



Plate 10: Property on Cook Road, Facing Northwest

A large proportion of historic residences in York County are not bungalows in the traditional sense, but variations thereof. These are straightforward frame cottages with one or one and one-half stories, often without porches or adornment. An example of this form includes 99-5081 in Lackey, with a single story, one room deep by one room wide, with a side gable roof. Another example from Lackey is the front-gable cottage (99-5082), with one story and screened front porch. Some of these house types are very small, including 99-5090 located in the Oaktree community.



Plate 11: Carmines House, Facing Northeast

The American Four-Square house is so named for the form of the building rather than the style, with house being square, usually with a hip roof and hip roof porch, and rising two stories high. Many of these examples feature dormer windows with hip roofs, such as the Carmines House in Tabb (**Plate 11: 99-5133**), which is unusual in the county not only for its full wrap around porch, but also for its revival of Flemish bond brickwork.

Although this house type has acquired its own distinctive appellation, it falls within the Colonial Revival style group. Examples of Four-Squares which abound in York County, include 99-5078 and 99-5080 in Lackey, and 99-5110-0021 and 99-5110-0020 in Seaford. While building material is typically wood, the latter house is brick.

The Colonial Revival style, as its name implies, refers to a revival of styles that were popular during the Colonial Settlement (1630-1750) and Colony to Nation (1750-1789) periods. For York County, this included English styles such as Georgian and Federal. Although the Dutch did not have a presence in York County, a few Dutch Colonial house types are present. Colonial Revival houses take on nearly every type of roof shape, including variants of gable, hip, pyramidal, and gambrel roofs. Colonial Revival styles persist to the present day ("neo-colonial"), and in waterfront locations in York County, some of these residences are comprehensive adaptations of grand Georgian mansions.

A late example of a Colonial Revival house type is found on Penniman Road (99-5094), dating from 1947 and of brick construction, with symmetrical facade, dormers, and gabled entry stoop. Near Yorktown is a pair of houses on Lafayette Road (99-5162, 99-5164) built in 1924, one of which is less Colonial Revival than an eclectic combination of Craftsman, Tudor Revival & French Eclectic styles all in one (**Plate 12: 99-5162**). An example with clipped gable ends is seen on Queens Creek Road (99-5101), also with symmetrical facade and dormers. A very plain example of this form is on Newman Road (99-5106, No. 2001B), which features an extended roof line reminiscent of Cape Cod houses.



Plate 12: Eclectic House, Facing North



Plate 13: Harwood Mills Motel, Facing Southwest

Hotels, motels, motor courts, and temporary/transient housing facilities are included in the Domestic context. One such property from the post World War I period in York County is the Harwood Mills Motel Court (**Plate 13: 99-5149**) in Grafton. It consists of a series of small, masonry, gable-roof cottages fronting on Route 17. These cottages are duplexes, with two units per building. Shown on a 1942 map as seven

buildings, there are only three today, and they appear to be unoccupied. The others may have been demolished when Route 17 was widened.

Non-Residential Buildings and Structures

The following paragraphs describe non-residential buildings; however, since they are relatively few in number and occur only in a few DHR chronological historic periods, they are sub-divided by building type only.

Government/Law/Political

This grouping contains properties such as public administration buildings, service buildings, town halls, custom houses, and public works projects. The Williamsburg Water Filtration Plant (**Plate 14: 99-5167**) on Waller Mill Road was built in 1944 by the Public Works Administration just after the Waller Mill Reservoir was constructed in 1943 as a water source for Camp Peary. At the close of the second World War, it was turned over to the City of Williamsburg, and continues to be used today. The main office building, a brick structure, is Colonial Revival and falls within the World War I to World War II (1917-1945) period.

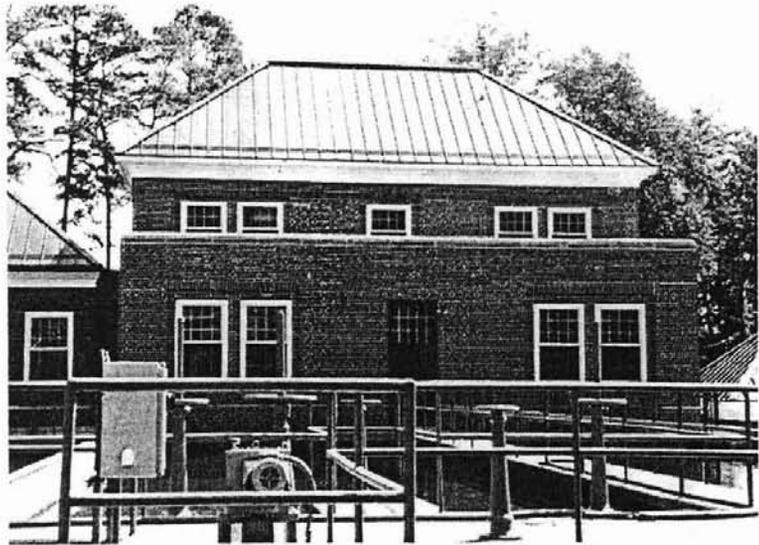


Plate 14: Williamsburg Water Filtration Plant, Facing North



Plate 15: Grafton Polling Building, Facing Southeast

Another property from this grouping is the Grafton Polling Building (**Plate 15: 99-5155**), a small frame structure built ca. 1910 which is preserved near the Grafton Fire Station No. 1.

Architecture/Community Planning

Most of those structures discussed in the above category (Government/Law/Politic) may fall within the category of Architecture (Community Planning), among them the Thomas Harris Law Office, the Williamsburg Water Filtration Plant (**Plate 14**) and the Grafton Polling Building (**Plate 15**). In addition, a few of the residences recorded during this and previous surveys can be classified as "high architecture", among them the Eugene Slaughter House (099-5110-0005) and the Farinholt House (099-0006).

Health Care/Medicine

This category of the built environment would include such structures as hospitals, doctor's offices, clinics, personal care homes and medical research facilities. Unfortunately, few such structures exist within the surveyed portion of York County.

Recreation/Arts

This category includes property types such as a movie theater, playhouse, music facility, dance hall, fairground, park, campground, sculpture, or auditorium. The sole Recreation/Arts property found during the survey was the York Drive-in Theater of Route 17 (**Plate 16**). Built in 1946, it served the community until it closed in 1989. This classic drive-in theater (99-5111) has been demolished since it was surveyed in the summer of 1999.

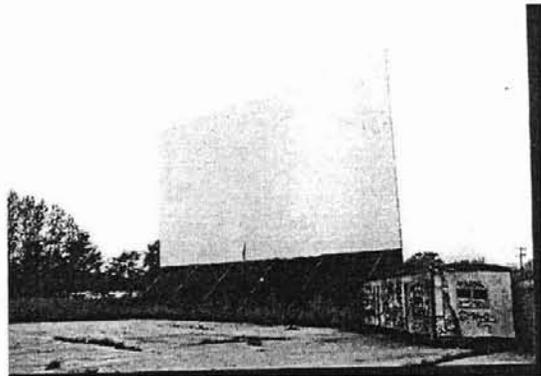


Plate 16: York Drive-in Theater,
Facing North

Social



Plate 17: Redmen Hall, Facing West

Examples would include a grange, union hall, masonic hall, fraternal and political organization, garden club, civic club, and community center. In Grafton, the Redmen Hall (**Plate 17: 99-5022**), built around 1890, was a fraternal organization used by Grafton's Redmen, Delaware Tribe #128. This was considered one of the largest fraternal organizations on the Peninsula. Although this late Victorian building is in fair to good condition, it is no longer used as a fraternal hall.

Industry/Processing/Extraction

These types of properties include quarries, mills, factories, shipyards, forges, kilns, power plants, and dams. One very good example for York County is Dawson's Crab Packing House (**Plate 18: 99- 5112**) in Dandy. The crab packing house, although no longer used as such, remains in excellent condition with original equipment still inside. Crab packing facilities such as these were once very common along York County's waterways.



Plate 18: Dawson's Crab Packing House,
Facing North

Transportation/Communication

This group includes roads, canals and locks, railroads, airports, wharves, piers, lighthouses, and boats/ferries. John Smith, the builder of the Smith Farm (99-5053), constructed a marine railway (Smith's Marine Railway) (**Plate 19:99-5079**) in 1842 on Chisman Creek. The railway consists of a pair of 12" by 12" logs laid down on land into the creek and bolted to pilings driven down in the creek bottom to be its track.

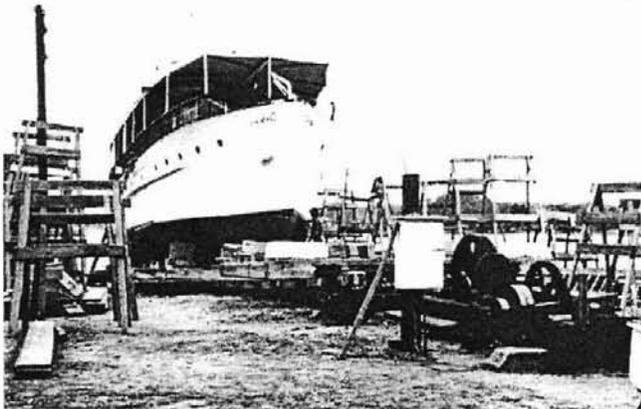


Plate 19: Smith's Marine Railway, Facing North

Atop this is a 1" x 4" flatiron and a wooden cradle, and wooden roller boxes are between the cradle and track for it to ride in and out of the water. A chain guides this cradle up and down on its track. Marine railway facilities are used for boat repair and like the crab packing houses, these were once more numerous in York County. Smith's Marine Railway historically serviced oyster and crab dredging boats, and continues to service a wider variety of boats today from up and down the East Coast.

This property appears to be eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register. Other examples of Transportation/Communication properties in York County include the Cheatham Annex Railroad Line (99-5175; built ca. 1941), the C & O Railroad Bed (99-5176; built ca. 1942), and the College Airport (99-5166) located near Williamsburg and built between 1945-1947.

Technology & Engineering

While very few structures exist to illustrate the influence of technology and engineering on the built environment of York County, the Smith Marine Railroad (099-5079) can be referenced to represent this category of structures.

Commerce/Trade

These properties may include businesses, banks, specialty stores, offices, restaurants, and warehouses. One historic bank was found during the survey in Seaford (99-5110-0012) which also served as a telephone exchange. This brick building was built in 1917 and has witnessed some insensitive alterations. The American Red Cross building (99-5016) on Route 17 is an example of a domestic-type, Colonial Revival building used for housing private organization offices. The Wainwright Store in Grafton is a good example of late nineteenth century vernacular architecture. The wood-clad store and house are especially unusual for York County because they are attached buildings fronting on the street, with the general store being connected by a breeze way. The Wainwright property also has one of the county's only Italianate-influenced buildings, featuring a front-gabled roof with cornice returns. The store, which operated until the mid-1980s, included a general store and a separate dry goods/milliner store. The Wainwright Store (**Plate 20:99-25**) was considered eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places (DHR letters January 4, 1995 and February 21, 1995) and determined to be eligible at the local level for significance in the areas of commerce and architecture.



Plate 20: Wainwright Store, Facing Southwest

Other historic stores recorded in York County are smaller than the Wainwright Store. The stores are domestic in scale, but distinguishable because of their display windows and their open first floor area. York County possesses a number of small general store buildings, but none appear to still be used for that purpose. The surviving examples date from the first quarter of the twentieth century, and include Sanders Store (99-5073), the store at Smith's Marine Railway (99-5079), Hopson Store (99-5132), and White's General Store (99-5110-0009). The Dare Grocery Store (99-5137) is an especially small, gable-roof structure which closed some twenty years ago.

Religious Structures

Among Religious buildings are churches, temples, meetinghouses, ceremonial sites, church schools, religious academies, and convents. York County has an interesting variety of active historic churches. During the survey, properties that were specifically attributed to the relatively narrow Civil War (1861 - 1865) period include the Grafton Christian Church, which is reported to have been used as a hospital by the Confederates in 1862, and also as a sentry post by the Union Army. The core of this church was built in 1834 and is a rectangular brick building, with interior balcony and gable end entrance.

The Bethel Baptist Church (**Plate 21: 99-5044**) in Tabb is a slightly later, frame church (ca. 1840) which has witnessed alterations. Like the Grafton Christian Church, this church is also reported to have been used as a hospital during the Civil War. On the same property as the Bethel Baptist Church is Charles Church, a handsome frame building built in 1927. The Dandy Baptist Chapel (99-5029) is a simply designed twentieth century frame church, with a single story and ell plan.

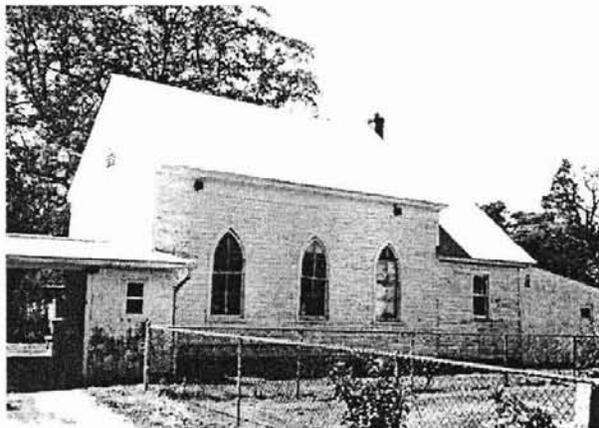


Plate 21: Bethel Baptist Church, Facing Northwest

Military/Defense

The Military/Defense group typically encompasses magazines, gun manufactories, armories, fortifications, battlefields, coast guard facilities, and military base. York County possesses various types of military and defense facilities, such as Camp Peary and Cheatham Annex, as well as battlefields such as the Yorktown Battlefield. Since these federally-owned properties are not included in this survey they are not discussed here. The Cheatham Annex Railroad Line (99-5176), noted above under Transportation/Communication is an example of one property that was included under this group because it was outside the boundaries of the base.

Subsistence/Agricultural

Subsistence/Agricultural properties are those which relate to procurement, processing, and food storage. Some specific types include family farmsteads, large plantations, farm outbuildings, tobacco warehouses, greenhouses, and gardens. Few large, historic crop production farms (including truck farms and orchards) were observed in York County. One possible exception is Kentucky Farm (99-5135). The house is historic but some of the outbuildings appear to be modern, some of which are used to

board horses. Another is the Calthorp Land Grant house (99-5035) near Tabb, the earliest standing building found during the survey, also retains a large number of historic outbuildings, including frame a smokehouse, barns, and storage sheds, and a brick and stone spring house. One of the few historic properties that continues farming is the Smith farm (99-5053), adjacent to Smith's Marine Railway and dating from 1840.

Some of the properties that currently serve as residences alone, were once small subsistence farms. An example of this is the Samuel Major Farm (**Plate 22: 99-5088**) in Burkes Corner. This late Victorian frame house was built ca. 1890, and has a corn crib, a smoke house, garden, barn, and several smaller outbuildings. Today, the property is no longer farmed, but it retains its historic landscape setting. The barn is especially unusual for York County with its clipped gable ends and cupola. On a later visit, the cupola had been blown down by a storm.



Plate 22: Samuel Major Farm, Barn, Facing Southeast

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

Survey Findings

The DHR Integrated Preservation Software system (IPS) is a computer database system developed by the National Park Service in 1984. The DHR's database includes a record for all previously surveyed properties, as well as all the new properties surveyed during this project. During the 1998-1999 survey by MAAR, a total of 212 historic properties were surveyed and listed in the database. This number includes 30 individual properties in the potentially eligible Seaford Historic District, and also in the potential Hornsbyville Historic District. Of the 212 properties surveyed, 21 were surveyed to the intensive level. A PIF form was filled out for Seaford, but not for Hornsbyville.

A total of 160 properties were previously inventoried on DHR's database. Only about 72 were in the county at large (non-federal lands); many are archaeological sites; and still others have been destroyed since original survey. Eight properties were resurveyed, and were selected because earlier survey forms were either missing or provided minimal information. Others that were not surveyed included a variety of resources. Since this project focused on above-ground resources, archaeological sites were not specifically considered. Survey Nos. 99-114 through 99-123 buildings were surveyed along Mooretown Road in 1996 and did not require re-survey. Most of the previously surveyed properties are in Historic Yorktown and on federally-owned land such as Camp Peary, Cheatham Annex, U.S. Coast Guard training center, Naval Weapons Station, and Naval Fuel Depot, and National Park Service areas including Yorktown National Park and the Colonial Parkway. Over one-third of York County land is federally owned, and these above mentioned-areas were not part of this survey.

National Register of Historic Places Criteria

Potentially significant historic properties include districts, structures, objects, or sites which are at least 50 years old and which meet at least one National Register criterion. Criteria used in the evaluation process are specified in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60, National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4). To be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, a historic property(s) must possess:

the quality of significance in American History, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture [that] 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 lack individual distinction, or
- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

There are several criteria considerations. Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or 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 significant primarily 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 other appropriate site or building directly associated with his/her productive life, or
- (d) a cemetery which derives its primary significance 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 historic significance, or
- (g) a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance (36 CFR 60.4).

The physical characteristics and historic significance of the overall property are examined when conducting National Register evaluations. While a property in its entirety may be considered eligible based on Criteria A, B, C, and/or D, specific data is also required for individual components therein based on date, function, history, and physical characteristics, and other information. Resources that do not relate in a

significant way to the overall property may contribute if they independently meet the National Register criteria.

A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or b) it independently meets the National Register criteria. A non-contributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was not present during the period of significance, b) due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, or c) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

Threatened Properties

Some of the surveyed resources were determined to be threatened by deterioration, development, pending demolition, degeneration by neglect, as well as other factors. In the fourth category (degeneration by neglect) were often buildings that were unoccupied and/or abandoned. Some examples of noteworthy properties that are threatened include (but are not limited to) the following:

99-3	Cherry Hall (deterioration)
99-5030	Seaford Yacht Club (possible demolition plans)
99-5031	Lockley Family House (Seaford; abandoned)
99-5110-0007	Boyd House (Seaford; unoccupied)
99-71	Cooke House (abandoned)
99-75	Cooke House (abandoned)

Previously Surveyed Properties

A faithful attempt was made to relocate previously surveyed properties during the survey. Those that were obviously demolished are noted below. Number 99-76 was erroneously marked on the original USGS map; this was re-marked on our own survey maps as we did an intensive survey on it. Others that were not resurveyed for this project also had mapping mistakes which should eventually be corrected by the DHR. These include but are not necessarily limited to: 99-03 (Cherry Hall) and 99-77, which was not on the original USGS map. Site No. 99-98 is plotted on the USGS map, but no site form exists. However, The DHR site form for 99-77 actually corresponds with the location of 99-88 in the field. In addition, some previously surveyed buildings, such as 99-74, 99-78, 99-79, and 99-7 had survey forms at the DHR but were never mapped on USGS maps. These three properties were, indeed, found in the field, using street addresses, but were not resurveyed for this project. Another property, 99-

73, had a specific street address but could not be found in the field at that location, and may have been mis-surveyed since no building was ever known to have stood there. A number of DHR survey files are empty, but no structures do, in fact, exist in the field for these site numbers. Although it is beyond the scope of this survey, it is recommended that these and all other corrections be made in the DHR files and in the county files.

Demolished Properties

In addition to the currently threatened resources, are those resources that were previously inventoried on DHR files, but have been demolished or are in ruins. These resources are listed below:

99-5001:	Building on Route 143 near I-64
99-5002:	Building on Route 143 near I-64
99-5003:	Building on Route 143 near I-64
99-5:	Virginia Farm Group building
99-5001:	James A. Hogge House on Route 143
99-5002:	David B. Dodrill House on Route 143
99-5003:	Laura Mae Fletcher/Hogge house on Route 143
99-87:	House, 1105 Waterview Road
99-86:	House, 1109 Waterview Road

Two properties newly recorded during this survey have recently been demolished:

99-5111:	York Drive-In theater on Route 17
99-5076:	Robinson House near Yorktown

DHR Cultural Themes

The Department of Historic Resources has 18 themes for Virginia's cultural history from prehistoric times to the present. All properties surveyed for this project relate to one or more of the defined themes, with the Domestic theme being the most prominent. A frequency report for York County appears below:

<u>DHR/IPS Historic Themes</u>	<u>Number of Occurrences</u>
Architecture/Community Planning	2
Commerce/Trade	9
Domestic	193
Education	0
Funerary	0
Government/Law Political	3
Industry/Processing/Extraction	3
Military/Defense	4
Recreation/Arts	1
Religion	6
Social	2

Subsistence/Agriculture	6
Technology/Engineering	1
Transportation/Communication	4

DHR Architectural Styles

Of the architectural styles available in the IPS system, the most frequently occurring styles were the vernacular and vernacular derivatives of late nineteenth and twentieth century styles. These are classified as Late Victorian, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, Other, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow/Craftsman. The earliest (chronological) styles such as Colonial, Early Republic, Georgian, and Federal up to distinctive mid-twentieth century styles such as Gothic Revival and Italianate styles occurred the fewest number of times during the survey. The IPS breakdown for York County appears below:

<u>DHR/IPS Architectural Style</u>	<u>Number of Occurrences</u>
Bungalow/Craftsman	22
Classical Revival	1
Colonial	3
Colonial Revival	24
Commercial Style	1
Early Republic	1
Federal	1
Georgian	2
Gothic Revival	2
Italianate	1
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals	2
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements	71
Late Victorian	27
Mid 19th Century	4
Other	111
Postmedieval English	1
Queen Anne	10
Modern Movement	1
No Style Listed	1

Periods of Construction

As suggested in the above discussions, most properties recorded during this survey dated from the later, post Civil War period, as follows:

<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Number of Occurrences</u>
AD 1680 - 1689	1
AD 1700 - 1709	1
AD 1750 - 1759	1
AD 1790 - 1799	2

AD 1800 - 1809	1
AD 1820 - 1829	1
AD 1830 - 1839	2
AD 1840 - 1849	5
AD 1850 - 1859	3
AD 1860 - 1869	1
AD 1870 - 1879	10
AD 1880 - 1889	11
AD 1890 - 1899	19
AD 1900 - 1909	26
AD 1910 - 1919	32
AD 1920 - 1929	45
AD 1930 - 1939	26
AD 1940 - 1949	25

National Register and Virginia Landmarks Commission Properties

At present, there are nine listed properties in York County, including Yorktown (99-57). Yorktown is considered to be within the Colonial National Historic Park, and there are also other separately listed properties in the Park. Other examples of listed properties include archaeological sites, such as the Yorktown Shipwrecks (99-60). Since all of the sites are on federal lands, none of these listed properties are within areas covered by this survey.

Although Yorktown was not a component of this survey project, it is described briefly since it is such an important historic concentration of buildings and features in York County. Established in 1691, lands were surveyed on the bluff above the river, and wharves, stores, and lodgings were built on the common land on the beach below the town. This unique town includes the features on the nearby battlefield, where the last battle of the Revolutionary War was fought and won, ending with the surrender of the British Army. Yorktown Village was listed in the Virginia Historic Landmark register in 1966, and in the National Register in 1973. Also, a 1933 to 1938 HABS documentation has been completed, which included approximately 20 separate resources. Yorktown features a fine collection of late 17th century and 18th century sites. Individually recorded properties in Yorktown include Grace Church (99-10), the Somerwell House, the Old Customs House (99-0004), the Thomas Pate House (99-0027), the Edmund Smith House (99-0037), and William Rogers Pottery Kiln (99-0001), the Nelson House (99-0017), the Session-Shield House (99-0019), and the Swan Tavern (99-0021). Other elements of the District consist of earthworks, cemeteries, commanders headquarters, "Surrender Field", and the Moore House (99-16), the place where the British agreed to lay down their arms.

Properties Surveyed to the Intensive Level

Properties surveyed to the Intensive level are listed below:

Grafton Christian Church	(99-11)
Fred Hogg House	(99-76)
Lonnie Sawyer House	(99-5012)
Thomas Harris Law Office	(99-5018)
Meyerhoffer House	(99-5024)
Barrs House	(99-5037)
Sallie Smith House	(99-5041)
Moore House	(99-5048)
Smith Farm	(99-5053)
Smith's Marine Railway	(99-5079)
Samuel Major Farm	(99-5088)
Levorsen House	(99-5105)
Dabney Hudgins House	(99-5110-0002)
Ironmonger House	(99-5110-0004)
Eugene Slaight House	(99-5110-0005)
White's General Store	(99-5110-0009)
E. W. Mills House	(99-5110-0024)
Dawson Crab Packing Company	(99-5112)
Dawson House	(99-5113)
Charles Parish Glebe/ Presson House	(99-5131)
Hopson House and Store	(99-5132)

Recommendations for Potential National Register Properties

Research at the DHR archives indicates that at least two properties considered during this survey have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register: the Wainwright Store (99-25) in Grafton, and Marlbank (99-0014) near Yorktown. During the 1998-1999 survey, the following additional properties appeared to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These are listed below:

Smith's Marine Railway 99-5079

The marine railway was established in 1842 by John Perrin Smith, and is still operated by the Smith family. It is the only functioning marine railway in the area, and is an excellent example of the continuation of mid-nineteenth century technology and engineering. The railway site also includes various outbuildings and a historic store/office. The Smith Marine Railway appears to be eligible under Criterion C (for technology and engineering) and Criterion A (development of the Chesapeake marine economy).

Smith Farm 99-5053

Built by John Perrin Smith in 1840, the Smith Farm property is the residence and farm of the Smith family who run the adjacent Smith Marine Railway. Small family farmsteads are now exceedingly rare in York County. The Smith Farm appears eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C and an example of a York County farmstead Criterion A for its association with the Smith's Marine Railway.

Barrs House 99-5037

This is a New England "salt-box" style, with a rear shed roof and a short steep roof on the front. According to local informants, the house was brought to this location by barge, probably in the first two decades of the eighteenth century. It is in good condition and house appears to be eligible under Criterion C as a very unusual, imported example of an early colonial-period house.

Charles Parish Glebe/Presson House 99-5131

The Charles Parish Glebe/Presson House may be unique in York County and it appears to be eligible under Criterion C as a good example of early nineteenth century architecture and under Criterion A for its association with the Charles Parish Glebe. It retains very high integrity of setting on the landscape and also features a number of early twentieth century outbuildings, such as barns, silo, shed, etc. Although these outbuildings are not contemporaneous with the house, they probably served the same functions, and were situated like the original dependencies on a smaller scale.

Thorpland 99-5035

This farmstead appears to be one of the earliest group of standing buildings in the County at large outside Yorktown. Of frame construction on a Flemish bond basement, it features a gambrel roof with clipped gable ends and three dormers across the front. It still retains a smokehouse, barn, stone spring house, and other outbuildings. Only limited access was available for this property and an Intensive survey could not be conducted. However, it deserves further research and appears to be a likely candidate for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Fred Hogg House 99-76

The Fred Hogg house is a fine example of a late nineteenth century vernacular dwelling that has been maintained for generations and features unusual ceiling woodwork on the interior. It retains good integrity in its rural setting near Old Wormley Creek, and appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Levin Smith Home and Law Office 99-5043

Located in Tabb (formerly known as Smithville), this 2 ½ - story late Victorian building features decorative first and second story porches and historically served as the residence, law office, store, and post office. Levin Smith served as the York County Treasurer and continues to be owned by the Smith family. The property was not included during the Intensive survey, but deserves further research to determine its significance. The reconnaissance survey indicates that it may be potentially significant under Criteria A, C, and possibly, B.

Grafton Christian Church 99-11

The Grafton Christian Church is a good, and rare, local example of a protestant church that was built on-site. Similar to the "plain style" meeting houses of the time, its core is a rectangular brick building with galleried interior and gable-end entrance (originally). It is also historically significant for its role as a hospital during the Civil War. The Grafton Christian Church and the associated cemetery appears to be eligible under Criterion A. Since it derives its primary significance from historical importance, it satisfies Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties.

Dawson Crab Packing Plant 99-5112

The Dawson Crab Packing Plant was founded in 1947 by Leslie Dawson and his father, Winton. The one story structure was built at the end of wharf so that crabbing boats could unload their cargo at the front of the processing plant. The plant has its own steam boiler (still present) which heated the water for cooking and processing the crab meat. The packing house, although closed, retains excellent integrity of setting and nearly all original equipment. It is a good example of a mid-twentieth century crab packing plant, a historically important industry in this area. Dawson's Packing Company appears eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria C and A.

Dawson House 99-5113

This waterfront house was built by Winton Dawson, father of the present owner, Leslie Dawson, between 1915 and 1920. Leslie Dawson, who is about 80 years old, was born in this house. He and his father started the Dawson Crab Packing Plant (next door) in 1947. Although parts of the interior have been modernized, the house maintains the look and scale of an early twentieth century vernacular dwelling. Its significance lies in its association with the adjacent Dawson Crab Packing Co., Inc., a facility that began operating in 1947. As such, the Dawson House appears to be eligible under Criterion A.

Samuel Major Farm 99-5088

Built around 1880, the Samuel Major Farm is an example of a vernacular farmstead in upper York County and retains good integrity of form, fabric, and overall rural setting. Its associated barn features a cupola and is a rare type in York County. Part of the cupola was wind-blown in a storm since this survey was begun. The Samuel Major Farm appears to be eligible under Criterion A for its association with turn-of-the century life ways of African American families in York County.

Thomas Harris Law Office 99-5018

The Harris Law Office is a unique surviving building type in York County. It is notable for its charming architectural detail and its use as a law office. Both the exterior and interior of the building retain good architectural integrity and detail, including the wood paneled walls and tongue in groove ceiling with raised crown molding. The Thomas Harris Law Office appears eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Hogg Family House 99-88

This small building was not surveyed to the Intensive level, but deserves further consideration as there are very few standing properties from the Early National Period (1789-1830) in York County. The frame house has 1 ½ - stories, with exterior brick chimney and a side and rear addition. The house is associated with the Hogg family of York County, and it appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Waterview (Farinholt) 99-0006

This frame mansion on the York River is a prime example of Georgian architecture in the area. Bricks are laid in Flemish bond and the house features tall brick chimneys with smaller, added wings on each end. The Waterview Mansion, which had wings added in the twentieth century, was built about 1790 and is located on a tract known historically as the Wormley Creek Estate. In 1862, this house became General McClellan's headquarters and Federal Battery No. 1. The location afforded a clear view of the Yorktown beach two miles distant. Waterview appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C and A.

Moore House 99-5048

This Craftsman-like bungalow is unusual in that it was apparently the first brick house built in Dare, and for being one of the finest examples of its type observed in the county. Unassuming from the outside, there is extensive woodwork and trim throughout the inside, even in a small closet bathroom. The Moore House is a local

example of craftsmanship from the late period of Stickley-inspired house building, and the property appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

The following two properties did not appear to individually eligible, but would be eligible as part of a thematic commercial group and a thematic residential group, respectively:

Hopson Store and House 99-5132

The Hopson store was built around 1919 by Kelly and Abney Hopson, parents of Mr. Julius Hopson who will soon be 80. The store was operated as a one-room country store. The store also had gas pumps at one time. It is closed and now used for storage. Also on the property is a four-square house built by the same family. The Hopson property is notable for being a country store in York County, most of which are gone. If a commercial thematic study were developed for York County, it would clearly be a contributing element under Criterion C, but it does not appear to be individually eligible at this time.

Lonnie Sawyer House 99-5012

The Lonnie Sawyer house is a good example of a 1920s bungalow with clipped gable ends and displays high integrity of form and materials. Bungalows may be differentiated by relatively minor variations, such as clipping the gable ends, using hip roofs, adding or more dormers, porch and porch support types, orientation of roof to the street; and simple embellishments such as glazed door surrounds and transoms, etc. With its simple clipped gable form, this is the best example of its type found in the county. While not appearing to be individually eligible, it may be contributing as part of a thematic architectural group.

Seaford Historic District 99-5110-0001 to 0029

The Seaford area was formerly known as Crab Neck, and the first local post office was established in 1889. Seaford is a semi-rural, single-family residential district, with small industries being concentrated directly on Back Creek along Shirley Road. Historically, many residents of the Crab Neck depended upon fishing and crabbing for a livelihood, and on the community's deep water landing which was established as "Slaight's Wharf" on part of the old Ironmonger Plantation sometime in the late nineteenth century. Slaight's Wharf, because it could be utilized by larger vessels, had a steamer service on a river boat system that could move produce and passengers from Norfolk, Old Point, Yorktown, Gloucester Point and points up the Chesapeake Bay. The district is characterized by houses ranging in date from the late nineteenth century to the 1940s, with the largest number dating from ca. 1900 to the 1930s. The boundary defined for Seaford contains about 75 structures which are at least 50 years or old and appear to be contributing to the district. Of these, 25 were recorded on IPS Reconnaissance Forms and five were recorded on IPS Intensive Forms. In addition to

those recorded, there appear to be an additional 45 that may be considered contributing to the district. Seaford contains one of the few geographically distinctive clusters of historic buildings in York County. The district appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Recommendations for Further Research

During the survey, all properties were evaluated against National Register of Historic Places criteria. Only a handful of properties appeared to be individually eligible, and at least one historic district -- Seaford, also appeared to be eligible. However, many properties that were not eligible on an individual basis could potentially be eligible as part of a thematic or property type group, which may not necessarily be geographically contiguous. In addition, some communities or villages were observed during this survey that may deserve more study to ascertain National Register eligibility, or at least, significance at the local level. Those discussed below are examples only and other communities might also be considered, such as Harris Grove. All of this would require additional research beyond the scope of this survey, but some recommendations are provided below.

Hornsbyville

Hornsbyville is a small village located south of Wormley Creek on Hornsbyville Road (route 718) on both sides of the intersection with Wolf Trap Road (Route 630). By 1982, a post office had been established in this community, which was then named Tampico. The village appears to have been built up by the first decade of twentieth century, and in 1922 the town's name was changed to Hornsbyville. With the exception of Seaford, this area witnessed the closest concentration of historic buildings in the survey. The earliest buildings date from the late nineteenth century, peaking during the 1920s-1930s period, with a later wave occurring during the 1940s. These are almost exclusively single-family residences. During the survey, each building was assessed as potentially Contributing or Non-Contributing, and a proposed boundary has been defined. Consequently, tripartite field numbers for ten selected properties were inventoried in Hornsbyville: 99-5062-0001 through 99-5062-0010. It is suggested that a PIF form be prepared for this potential historic district.

Dandy

Dandy is located at the end of the Goodwin Neck peninsula and is bounded by Back Creek, the York River, and Amoco/Virginia Power industrial complex. Dandy was a post office established on Goodwins Neck in 1906, and houses were located on lanes off of a road now encompassed by Dandy Loop Road. Some houses and piers are on the waterfronts, and there are also marinas and boat repair shops. A total of seven historic properties were recorded on IPS survey forms in Dandy: 99-5111 through 99-5119. Using historic coastal maps and USGS maps, such as those from 1944, could

help to show features such as wharfs, buildings, and roads from that time period. Such maps are available at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg.

Grafton

The former village of Grafton was named for the Grafton post office in 1872. It is located near Route 17 -- the former York-Hampton Stage Road, and some of the physical remains of Grafton village are located on Grafton Drive (Route 621) just to the west of Route 17. Although many of the historic properties here no longer exist, the possibility of creating a small historic district should be investigated for the area along Grafton Drive. A very well-preserved historic site, the Wainwright Store and house (99-25) has already been determined eligible in Grafton. During this survey, at least four other properties were recorded, including 99-5019, 99-5022, 99-5155, and 99-5156. The booklet *York County's Grafton the Way it Used to Be* contains some useful photographs and historic information on this village (Wood 1991).

Tabb

Tabb was apparently an important historic community in the lower county. It is located in the southeastern part of the county, with Route 17 (George Washington Memorial Highway), Victory Boulevard (Route 171), and Hampton Highway (Route 134) the primary roads through this area. Unfortunately, all these roads have and modern subdivisions have taken a toll on historic buildings in Tabb, and this once residential area now also serves office and commercial uses. While a number of historic buildings were recorded here during the survey, there no longer seems to be a viable historic district in the area.

Dare

Dare is on the eastern side of the county and is generally bounded by the Poquoson River and Chisman Creek, with Dare and Link Roads being the primary arteries. The area continues to serve single-family residential purposes. A number of historic properties were recorded throughout Dare, but the area does not appear to comprise a distinctive historic district. This may be because the properties are dispersed, and anchor buildings such as historic grocery stores, schools, etc. seem to be lacking today. Nevertheless, the area was important for water-related activities and could be investigated further as a potential discontinuous district.

Potential Contexts for Specific Property Types/Thematic Evaluations:

African-American Communities

Further study should be conducted of the predominantly African-American communities such as Lackey, Tabb, Mooretown, Burkes Corner, and others. Such

studies should include life ways, family traditions, church life, occupational patterns, and other topics. Magruder is an example of a black community that was displaced by federal land acquisition for the establishment of Camp Peary. A regional planning document published by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation for this area suggests that a study be undertaken to assess the land purchase's effects on displacement and dispersal of residents (1986:543). The Samuel Major Farm (99-5088; 207 Oaktree Road) is noteworthy as an example of a late Victorian farmstead built by an African-American farmer. While the land is no longer farmed, the property is held in the family.

Historic Farmsteads

The 1986 Colonial Williamsburg Foundation study recommended a historic architectural survey of existing agricultural farm complexes as a step toward maintaining a "rural ambience" in York County (1986:542). During this survey, there appeared to be relatively few surviving historic farm complexes, which may be due in part to attrition from neglect, abandonment, and demolition for subdivision development since 1986. The Virginia Farm Group site (99-5) in the southeast part of the county no longer exists. Some properties observed during this survey still had outbuildings, but the residents were no longer farming the land so the outbuildings tended to fall into disrepair and deterioration by neglect. Still, it may be possible to explore farmstead layout patterns, using the outbuildings or at least their footprints to produce farm building plans in relation to the main house, the land/fields, and the primary road and farm lanes. Orthographic maps available in York County's Computer Services Division could be useful for this, along with the 1940s; it should be noted, however, that the standard 7.5" USGS maps usually only show the largest outbuildings such as barns, and omit the smaller ones such as sheds, corn cribs, outhouses, etc.

Vernacular Housing Types

The majority of properties observed during the survey post-dated the Civil War. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, typical house forms included: I-houses; late Victorian derivatives with ells or rear additions, and a "telescope" house with the additions occurring to the side and in diminishing size. In the twentieth century, some of the latter two forms persisted into the 'teens, until Four-Squares and bungalows began to dominate the landscape. Also noted were a large number of small, 1 to 1 ½ - story, gable-roofed dwellings that fit no special style category but which represent the local vernacular traditions. In the second quarter of the twentieth century, a variety of Colonial Revival houses were also seen. An excellent example of a cluster of these is to the east of historic Yorktown near the York River (99-5162 through 5164). All of these residential housing types could be explored in terms of thematic groupings on a County-wide level.

Marine Resources

The marine resource theme is an important one for York County, particularly the lower county with historic Goodwin Neck, Crab Neck, and Fish Neck and all areas along the Poquoson River, Back Creek, Claxton Creek, and Chisman Creek. Maps from the 1850s to the 1940s are available for these areas. Many residents of those areas depended upon fishing and crabbing for a livelihood, which appears to have all but disappeared today. As such, historic marine resources in York County may also be one of the most threatened resource types. Resource types could include but not be limited to fishing facilities, crab packing/processing houses (Dawson's Crab Packing Company 99-5112), marine railways (Smith's Marine Railway 99-5079 and Captain Harry White's Crab House and Marine Railway 99-5110-0013), and fishing and crabbing grounds such as those near Seaford along Back Creek and other creeks. Also of importance are historic wharfs and landings, such as Slight's Wharf in Seaford, as well as marinas and landings. Again in Seaford, an historic steamer landing was located at Slight's Wharf. The river boat system could move produce and passengers from Norfolk, Old Point, Yorktown, Gloucester Point, and points up the Chesapeake Bay. A marine resources study would require extensive informant interviews with watermen and relatives and descendants of watermen in the area.

Preservation Planning Recommendations for York County

Land Use Issues

Over one-third of 108 square miles in York County is owned by the federal government, and include military installations totaling over 21,000 acres and the Colonial National Historical Park, totaling 3,900 acres. At least another 6,600 acres is held as reservoirs and watershed land. In all, municipal and federal lands comprise 46 percent of the land area in the county. The second major land use is residential (approximately 25 percent), particularly single family dwelling, with commercial and industrial development being comparatively minimal (3.4 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively). In 1983, total developable residential land was 12,988 acres; by 1991, this figure declined to 7,326 acres. Concomitantly, the largest number of acres were allotted to low density housing (1 dwelling unit per acre), followed by medium density housing (1.75 dwelling units per acre), high density housing (3 dwelling units per acre), with the very smallest allocations for "multi-family" housing (10 dwelling units per acre). Of all the categories, low density housing and to a lesser extent, medium density housing have been the most popular residential land uses between 1983 and 1991 (County of York 1993:36-39; Colonial Williamsburg Foundation 1986:533). Extensive development, primarily residential in the form of subdivisions, has been taking place in York County in recent decades. This factor has, and will continue to pose a threat to historic buildings in the county, most of which are residential. Privately-owned farms also have substantially diminished in the county; today, the remaining agricultural lands are commercial in nature and located primarily near the

Lightfoot and Skimono areas. Among other recommendations, York County's 1993 *Executive Summary Comprehensive Plan* suggests the development of "land use strategies and designations that will provide a maximum "build-out" population in the County of 80,000 residents (County of York 1993)".

In reference to historic preservation, the *Executive Summary* notes that the county should "preserve and protect the historic and architectural character of Yorktown through the adoption of a historic zoning district classification" (County of York 1993:38). The 1995 Zoning Ordinance, Sec. 24.1-374 adopted a Historic Resources Management Overlay District (HRM) (County of York 1995). This provision reaches beyond Yorktown to include other historic buildings and archaeological sites elsewhere in the county, as well. As its data base, the HRM overlay district incorporates the historic and archaeological sites identified in *Resource Protection Planning Revisited: James City County, York County, and City of Williamsburg*, prepared by the Department of Archaeological Research, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (Moodey 1991). The *Resource Protection Planning* (also known as "RP3") study was apparently the first such document to apply the concept of historic thematic "study units" to the region, and it provided a general inventory of known and/or previously recorded sites, both for standing buildings and archaeological sites. It did not, however, include comprehensive field work to inventory other historic sites.

The intent of York County's HRM overlay district is to "protect the historic cultural resources of the county by ensuring that historic buildings and archeological sites are acknowledged and incorporated into the overall design of a proposed development," and may require both architectural and archaeological studies prior to development. This HRM overlay district is a commendable step toward preservation planning in York County.

The 1991 RP3 study had also produced an earlier, companion document entitled *Toward a Resource Protection Process* that covered the same three jurisdictions, as well as the City of Poquoson (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation 1986). This document included preservation planning recommendations for the four jurisdictions. Some of these recommendations such as those pertaining to historic ordinances and Certified Local Government are still appropriate today.

Historic Preservation Plan or Element

Although the county has a Yorktown Master Plan, it should also consider adopting a Historic Preservation Plan or Element to be amended into the County's current comprehensive plan (County of York 1993). The overall Historic Preservation Element would be applicable to all historic sites in the County outside of Yorktown. Since the format of the comprehensive plan uses separate subject areas as "elements", this would be an ideal way to easily incorporate a historic preservation component to the existing plan. Among objectives to be included in this plan should be:

- Define local preservation issues and goals
- Integrate preservation goals with other goals of the County Comprehensive Plan
- Identify strategies and actions necessary to achieve the preservation objectives
- Explore tax and other financial incentives for historic rehabilitation (see discussion below)
- Establish a plan for implementation.

Financial Incentives for Historic Preservation

Virginia, the nation, and some local governments have a variety of financial incentive programs in place that help encourage preservation. While there are some outright grants available, such moneys are limited and many of state and federal historic preservation incentives come in the form of tax credits and tax abatements that may be used by property owners when rehabilitating a historic structure. As part of the preservation plan, York County should explore these untapped programs. Information is available from the DHR which has a booklet entitled "Financial Incentives Guide," and additional general information is available from the Petersburg DHR office. MAAR Associates, Inc. has recently completed an economic development plan for Falmouth, Stafford County, Virginia, which examined a variety of financial incentives for historic preservation.

Historic Zoning

The County of York already provides for an Historic Resources Management Overlay District (HRM) in their zoning code. As it is written, it applies to all areas of the county which have historic and archaeological resources present on the site as identified by the study entitled *Resource Protection Planning Revisited: James City County, York County, and City of Williamsburg* prepared by the Department of Archaeological Research, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (Moodey 1991). The aforementioned study was completed in 1991, and consisted almost exclusively of previously recorded archaeological sites, with only a small number of historic standing structures. Therefore, it is important that all other sites recorded at the DHR be incorporated by reference into the HRM overlay district provisions. Also, the zoning code should be amended to include: 1) properties recorded during the present survey 2) properties that were observed in the field and circled on USGS topographic maps, but not recorded on survey forms (a component of the present survey), and 3) any as yet unrecorded historic properties that may be discovered in future surveys in York County.

Certified Local Government and Historic Preservation Ordinance

The county should consider developing a historic ordinance that would allow for the designation of locally-significant sites. This should provide regulations and an advisory board to evaluate requests for development of historically significant properties. One of the county's Land Use Objectives is to "[p]reserve, protect and enhance cultural,

environmental, and historic areas”, and this would be in keeping with that objective. Local, state, or nationally-listed historic properties could become eligible for a number of rehabilitation tax incentives, which need further exploration for York County.

Through the Certified Local Government (CLG) program, local governments may become partners with the DHR under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. As CLGs, local governments benefit from technical assistance, training, and information from the DHR and from the National Park Service, and they have a more formal role in the state's National Register process. Also, CLGs are eligible to apply for federal matching grants from Virginia's CLG fund, and there are now 24 CLGs in Virginia. While the grants are usually fairly small, they may be used as seed money to attract funding from a local government as well as the private sector.

To become eligible to become a CLG, the major requirement is that York County enact a historic preservation ordinance, and create a review board to administer it. The CLG calls for certain specialties for those who sit on the review board. The county may wish to combine this body with the existing York County History Committee, or create a separate entity to meet the CLG requirements.

Local History Center and Historic Study Topics

York County should allocate or seek funds to create and maintain a local historic archive at a repository. Historic photographs of the county, when available, should be stored here and solicitations should be made to local citizens for donating such materials (**Plate 23**). The York County History Committee has expressed interest in this. For future surveys or studies, watermen, fishing, and boating are among the historic themes that has emerged from the present survey. For example, a survey of the folklore and oral tradition of watermen and fishing communities such as Dare, Dandy, and Seaford could be studied. This is especially important, as many of the historic properties such as marine railways, packing houses, docks, marinas, other associated structures; as well as the activities and watermen themselves are fast disappearing in York County. During this survey, we noticed that many waterfront historic properties had been heavily altered and/or demolished in order to augment or preserve waterfront view sheds.



Plate 23: Historic Photo of Ironmonger House

Geographic Information System (GIS)

York County's GIS system should be updated to show all historic resources surveyed since the 1991 study by Colonial Williamsburg (Moodey 1991). This will help in making land use and other planning decisions.

Transportation Issues

As part of the preservation planning process, York County should review not only subdivisions, new construction, demolition, etc., but also road/highway projects which may affect historic properties. The *Six-Year Secondary Road Improvement Plan*, describes priorities and locations of anticipated road projects in the county. As these projects unfold, their affects on historic properties should be monitored. Major thoroughfares such as Route 17, connectors to I-64 such as Route 143, and the recently extended Route 199 have and will continue to pose threats to historic resources as improvements are made. Specifically mentioned in the *Six-Year Secondary Road Improvement Plan* (County of York 1997) include (but are not limited to) Wolftrap Road, Hornsbyville Road, Dare Road, Big Bethel Road, all of which may be in the vicinity of potentially significant historic properties. Plotting of historic properties vis-a-vis road improvement projects could be done on the GIS system.

Archaeological Data Base

Although the College of William and Mary had completed an effort to construct an archaeological data base for York County, there is a need to integrate this information into a coordinated updated historical overview. There been in the past an emphasis on the identification and protection of significant structures, with little concern for the preservation of their physical and cultural settings. With the increasing pressure brought to bear on vacant and marginally utilized land throughout Virginia, it is essential that potentially significant archaeological resources be identified, recorded, and, where necessary, preserved before they are permanently lost. The following suggests four principal goals for the identification and protection of archaeological resources in York County:

- Identify areas of the county where archaeological resources are most likely to exist.
- Describe anticipated resources and assess their potential significance.
- Assess the integrity of the projected archaeological data base.
- Suggest research priorities that will provide the data needed to formulate archaeologically sensitive management strategies.

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Appendix A

List of Properties Surveyed To the Reconnaissance Level in York County

<u>File Folder</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>DHR Identification Number</u>	
MAI	Farinholt House	099-0006	
	Marlbank Farm	099-0014	
	Wainwright Store & House	099-0025	
	James Cook House	099-0071	
	James Cook House	099-0075	
MAI	Hogg Family House	099-0088	
	Henry Allen House	099-5010	
	Abidjah, Edlow House	099-5011	
	Cook Farm	099-5013	
	Tabb Farm	099-5014	
MAI	Nottingham Place	099-5015	
	American Red Cross Building	099-5016	
	Tom Curtis House	099-5017	
	Methodist Parsonage	099-5019	
	Burts Road House	099-5020	
MAI	John G. Martin House	099-5021	
	Redman Hall	099-5022	
	White-Ramer House	099-5023	
	Thacker House	099-5025	
	Walden House	099-5026	
	Wakeside Drive House	099-5027	
	MAI	Dare Road House	099-5028
Dandy Baptist Church		099-5029	
Seaford Yacht Club		099-5030	
Lockley Family House		099-5031	
W.W. Sparrer, House		099-5032	
MAI		Dare Road House	099-5033
		Wilson House	099-5034
	Calthrope Land Grant House	099-5035	
	Calthrop Neck Road house	099-5036	
	Wilson House	099-5038	
MAI	Kubesh House	099-5039	
	Pharr House	099-5040	
	Smith Farm House	099-5042	
	Yorktown Road House	099-5043	
MAI	Bethel Baptist Church	099-5044	
	Wainwright House	099-5045	
	Colonna House	099-5046	
	Shoemaker House	099-5047	
	Wynne Road House	099-5049	
MAI	Dare Road House	099-5050	
	Wynne Road House	099-5051	
	Mitchell House	099-5052	
	Wallace K. Smith House	099-5054	
	James K. Smith House	099-5055	

MAI	Shinn House	099-5056
	William Roos House	099-5057
	George D. Cole House	099-5058
	Moore Farm House	099-5059
	Moore House	099-5060
	Moore Family House	099-5061
MAI	Hornsbyville Road House	099-5062-0001
	" "	099-5062-0002
	Hornsbyville Baptist Church	099-5062-0003
	Wilcher House	099-5062-0004
	Hornsbyville Road House	099-5062-0005
MAI	" "	099-5062-0006
	" "	099-5062-0007
	" "	099-5062-0008
	" "	099-5062-0009
	Shields House	099-5062-0010
MAI	Knox Sawmill & Lumber Co.	099-5063
	Patricks Creek Road House	099-5064
	Burcher/Wornom House	099-5065
	Carey's Chapel Road House	099-5066
MAI	Banks House	099-5067
	Middleton House	099-5068
	Mansion Road House	099-5069
	Pearl Hautz House	099-5070
	Daugharty House	099-5071
MAI	Sanders House	099-5072
	Sanders Store	099-5073
	Andrew Nettles House	099-5074
	Theatre Road House	099-5075
	Robinson House	099-5076
MAI	Nanny Bright House	099-5077
	& Rental Cabins	
	Old Williamsburg Road House	099-5078
	Dogwood Road House	099-5080
	Maple Road House	099-5081
	" "	099-5082
MAI	Church Road House	099-5083
	Brown House	099-5084
	Yorkville Road House	099-5085
	Wilkinson Road House	099-5086
	Gulden House	099-5087
MAI	Oak Tree Road House	099-5089
	R. E. Jones House	099-5090
	Oak Grove Baptist Church	099-5091
	Waller Mill Road House	099-5092
	" "	099-5093
MAI	Penniman Road House	099-5094
	" "	099-5095
	Semple Farm House	099-5096
	Heritage Free Will Baptist Church	099-5097
	Queens Creek Road House	099-5098
MAI	" "	099-5099
	" "	099-5100
	" "	099-5101
	Penniman Road House	099-5102

	" "	099-5103
MAI	Springfield Road House	099-5104
	Newman Road House	099-5106
	Lighfoot Road House	099-5107
	Lighfoot Road House	099-5108
	East Rochambeau Road Garage	099-5109
MAI	Gaston Wornam House	099-5110-0001
	Dr. Powell House	099-5110-0002
	Seaford Road House	099-5110-0003
	Barber House	099-5110-0006
	Claxton Creek Road House	099-5110-0007
	Landing Road House	099-5110-0008
MAI	Hornsby House	099-5110-0010
	" "	099-5110-0011
	Bank/Telephone Exchange	099-5110-0012
	Captain Harry White House	099-5110-0013
	Back Creek Road House	099-5110-0014
MAI	Gaston Wornam House	099-5110-0015
	Farr House	099-5110-0016
	Truston House	099-5110-0017
	Mills House	099-5110-0018
	Rutherford House	099-5110-0019
MAI	Taylor House	099-5110-0020
	Back Creek Road House	099-5110-0022
	" "	099-5110-0023
	White House	099-5110-0025
MAI	Eliza Teagle/Denny House	099-5110-0026
	Back Creek Road House	099-5110-0027
	Zion United Methodist Church	099-5110-0028
	Angle House	099-5110-0029
MAI	York Drive In	099-5111
	Dandy Loop Road House	099-5114
	" "	099-5115
MAI	" "	099-5116
	" "	099-5117
	" "	099-5118
	" "	099-5119
	" "	099-5120
MAI	Hudson House	099-5121
	Bramsford House	099-5122
	Goodwin Neck Road House	099-5123
	Piercy House	099-5124
MAI	Dandy Loop Road House	099-5125
	Presson/Joe McClure House	099-5126
	Dare Road House	099-5127
	Albert S. Russell House	099-5128
	Rachel Griffin House	099-5129
MAI	Yorktown Road House	099-5130
	Glebe Spring Road House	099-3133
	Big Bethel Road House	099-5134
	Kentucky Farm	099-5135
	Sidney Dawson House	099-5136
	Dare Grocery Store	099-5137
	Carl L. Pittman House	099-5138
	Charles/Hadden House	099-5139

MAI	Forrest/Swanson House	099-5140
	Csstellow/Eubank House	099-5141
	Wainwright/Borden House	099-5142
	Gordon House	099-5143
	Railway Road House	099-5144
MAI	" "	099-5145
	Old Lakeside Road House	099-5146
	Burt's Road House	099-5147
	Old Lakeside Road House	099-5148
	Harwood Mills Motel Court	099-5149
MAI	Dawson House	099-5150
	Morse Mier House	099-5152
	Jacobson Farm	099-5153
	Queens Creek Road House	099-5154
	Grafton Polling Building	099-5155
MAI	Grafton Drive House	099-5156
	Richneck Road House	099-5157
	Melvin Parker House	099-5158
	Bay Tree Manor	099-5159
	Shields/Clark House	099-5160
MAI	Byrd/Shields House	099-5161
	Cornwallis Road House	099-5162
	" "	099-5163
	Lafayette Road House	099-5164
	Morehead Road House	099-5165
MAI	College Airport	099-5166
	Williamsburg Water Filtration Plant	099-5167
	Yorktown Road House	099-5168
	Hampton Highway/York	099-5170
	Psychiatric & Counseling Services	
	Cooke House	099-5171
MAI	Hudgins/Owens House	099-5172
	Yorktown Road House	099-5173
	Bethel Baptist Church	099-5174
	Cheatham Annex Railroad Line	099-5175
	C & O Railroad Bed	099-5176
MAI	Queens Creek Bridge	099-5177
	Waller Mill Road Hosue	099-5178

Appendix B

List of Properties Surveyed to the Intensive Level

<u>File Folder</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>DHR Identification Number</u>
MAI	Grafton Christian Church	099-0011
MAI	Fred Hogg House	099-0076
MAI	Lonnie Sawyer House	099-5012
MAI	Thomas Harris Law Office	099-5018
MAI	Meyerhoffer House	099-5024
MAI	Barrs House	099-5037
MAI	Charles Smith House	099-5041
MAI	Moore House	099-5048
MAI	Smith Farm	099-5053
MAI	Smith's Marine Railway	099-5079
MAI	Samuel Major Farm	099-5088
MAI	Levorsen House	099-5105
MAI	Ironmonger House	099-5110-0004
MAI	Eugene Slaight House	099-5110-0005
MAI	White's General Store	099-5110-0009
MAI	Dabney Hudgins House	099-5110-0021
MAI	Moore House	099-5110-0024
MAI	Dawson's Crab Packing Plant	099-5112
MAI	Dawson House	099-5113
MAI	The Glebe/Presson House	099-5131
MAI	Hopson House & Store	099-5132

HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT

DHR ID #	DHR HIST. CXT	QUAD	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
099-0006	Domestic Military/Defense	Poquoson West	1790	ca Farinholt House Dabney House Waterview Mansion
099-0011	Religion	Poquoson West	1834	Grafton Christian Church
099-0014	Domestic	Poquoson West	1837	Marlbank Farm
099-0025	Commerce/Trade Domestic	Poquoson West	1892	Wainwright Store and House
099-0071	Domestic	Poquoson West	1846	Cooke, James, House
099-0075	Domestic	Poquoson West	1840	Cooke, James, House
099-0076	Domestic	Poquoson West	1898-1899	Hogg, Fred, House
099-0088	Domestic	Poquoson West	1790-1810	Hogg Family House Stack, Pete, House
099-5010	Domestic	Poquoson West	1923	Allen, Henry, House
099-5011	Domestic	Poquoson West	1880	Edlow, Abidjah, House
099-5012	Domestic	Poquoson West	1934	Sawyer, Lonnie, House
099-5013	Domestic	Poquoson West	1928	Cook Farm
099-5014	Domestic	Poquoson West	1875-1900	Tabb Farm Virginia Trailer and RV Sales
099-5015	Domestic	Poquoson West	1903-1990	Nottingham Place Nora Bell House
099-5016	Domestic	Poquoson West	1937	American Red Cross Building
099-5017	Domestic	Poquoson West	1880	Curtis, Tom, House Curtis, Carrie Wray, House
099-5018	Architecture/Community Planning Government/Law/Political	Poquoson West	1900-1910	Harris, Thomas, Law Office
099-5019	Domestic	Poquoson West	1873	Methodist Parsonage F. C. Martin House
099-5020	Domestic	Poquoson West	1939	House, Burts Road
099-5021	Domestic	Poquoson West	1890-1910	Martin, John G., House
099-5022	Social	Poquoson West	1890 ca	Redmen Hall
099-5023	Domestic	Poquoson West	1906	White-Ramer House
099-5024	Domestic	Poquoson West	1820-1840	Tabb/Davis House Meyerhoffer House
099-5025	Domestic	Poquoson West	1850	Thacker House
099-5026	Domestic	Poquoson West	1885	Walden House
099-5027	Domestic	Poquoson West	1910	House, Wakeside Drive
099-5028	Domestic	Poquoson West	1895	House, Dare Road
099-5029	Religion	Poquoson West	1935-1945	Dandy Baptist Chapel
099-5030	Domestic Social	Poquoson West	1850-1890	Seaford Yacht Club

099-5031	Domestic	Poquoson West	1900 ca	Lockley Family House
099-5032	Domestic	Poquoson West	1908	Sparrer, W. W., House Campbell House
099-5033	Domestic	Poquoson West	1910	House, Dare Road
099-5034	Domestic	Poquoson West	1920	Wilson House
099-5035	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture	Poquoson West	1680-1700	Thorpland
099-5036	Domestic	Poquoson West	1910	House, Calthrop Neck Road
099-5037	Domestic	Poquoson West	1800-1850	Barrs House
099-5038	Domestic	Poquoson West	1920	House, Calthorpe Neck Road Wilson House
099-5039	Domestic	Poquoson West	1892	Kubesh House
099-5040	Domestic	Poquoson West	1920	Pharr House
099-5041	Domestic	Poquoson West	1850 ca	Smith, Sally, House Tabb Post Office Pickreign House
099-5042	Domestic	Poquoson West	1870 ca	Smith Farm House
099-5043	Domestic	Poquoson West	1870	House, Yorktown Rd.
099-5044	Domestic Religion	Poquoson West	1840	Bethel Baptist Church Charles Church Storage
099-5045	Domestic	Poquoson West	1906	Wainwright House
099-5046	Domestic	Poquoson West	1870-1890	Colonna House
099-5047	Domestic	Poquoson West	1876	Shoemaker House
099-5048	Domestic	Poquoson West	1932	Moore House
099-5049	Domestic	Poquoson West	1904	House, Wynne Road
099-5050	Domestic	Poquoson West	1890-1910	House, Dare Road
099-5051	Domestic	Poquoson West	1904	House, Wynne Road
099-5052	Domestic	Poquoson West	1945	Mitchell House
099-5053	Domestic	Poquoson West	1840	Smith Farm House
099-5054	Domestic	Poquoson West	1904	Smith, Wallace K., House
099-5055	Domestic	Poquoson West	1934	Smith, James K., House
099-5056	Domestic	Poquoson West	1943	Shinn House
099-5057	Domestic	Poquoson West	1910-1925	Roos, William, House
099-5058	Domestic	Poquoson West	1880 ca	Cole, George D., House
099-5059	Domestic	Poquoson West	1880	Moore Farm House
099-5060	Domestic	Poquoson West	1926-1927	Moore House
099-5061	Domestic	Poquoson West	1926-1927	Moore Family House
099-5062-0001	Domestic	Poquoson West	1910	House, Hornsbyville Road
099-5062-0002	Domestic	Poquoson West	1910-1930	House, Hornsbyville Road
099-5062-0003	Domestic	Poquoson West	1890 ca	Hornsbyville Baptist Church
099-5062-0004	Domestic	Poquoson West	1900-1920	Wilcher House
099-5062-0005	Domestic		1925	House, Hornsbyville Road
099-5062-0006	Domestic	Poquoson West	1943	House, Hornsbyville Road
099-5062-0007	Domestic	Poquoson West	1938	House, Hornsbyville Rd.
099-5062-0008	Domestic	Poquoson West	1937	House, Hornsbyville Road
099-5062-0009	Domestic	Poquoson West	1936	House, Hornsbyville Road
099-5062-0010	Domestic	Poquoson West	1938	Shields House

099-5063	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Poquoson West	1940	ca	Knox Sawmill and Lumber
099-5064	Domestic	Poquoson West	1900		House, Patricks Creek Road
099-5065	Domestic	Poquoson West	1880	ca	Wornom House Burcher House
099-5066	Domestic	Newport News North	1910	ca	House, Carey's Chapel Rd.
099-5067	Domestic	Newport News North	1936-1937		Banks House
099-5068	Domestic	Newport News North	1948		Middleton House
099-5069	Domestic	Newport News North	1945		House, Mansion Road
099-5070	Domestic	Newport News North	1875-1900		Hautz, Pearl, House
099-5071	Domestic	Newport News North	1930	ca	Daugharty House
099-5072	Domestic	Newport News North	1865-1914		Sanders House
099-5073	Commerce/Trade	Newport News North	1900-1920		Sanders Store
099-5074	Domestic	Newport News North	1890-1910		Nettles, Andrew, House
099-5075	Domestic	Newport News North	1920-1930		House, Theatre Road
099-5076	Domestic	Yorktown	1890-1910		Robinson House
099-5077	Domestic	Yorktown	1915-1925		Bright, Nanny, House and Rental Cabins
099-5078	Domestic	Yorktown	1910-1925		House, Old Williamsburg Rd
099-5079	Technology/Engineering	Poquoson West	1842		Smith's Marine Railway
099-5080	Domestic	Yorktown	1910-1925		House, Dogwood Rd.
099-5081	Domestic	Yorktown	1910-1925		House, Maple Road
099-5082	Domestic	Yorktown	1925-1935		House, Maple Road
099-5083	Domestic	Yorktown	1925-1935		House, Church Rd.
099-5084	Domestic	Yorktown	1920-1930		Brown House
099-5085	Domestic	Poquoson West	1898		House, Yorkville Road
099-5086	Domestic	Williamsburg	1945-1955		House, Wilkinson Rd.
099-5087	Domestic	Williamsburg	1900	ca	Gulden House
099-5088	Domestic	Williamsburg	1890	ca	Major, Samuel, Farm
	Subsistence/Agriculture				
099-5089	Domestic	Williamsburg	1920-1940		House, Oak Tree Rd.
099-5090	Domestic	Williamsburg	1946		Jones, R. E., House
099-5091	Religion	Williamsburg	1925-1935		Oak Grove Baptist Church
099-5092	Domestic	Williamsburg	1920-1930		House, Waller Mill Road
099-5093	Domestic	Williamsburg	1934		House, Waller Mill Road
099-5094	Domestic	Williamsburg	1947		House, Penniman Road
099-5095	Domestic	Williamsburg	1920		House, Penniman Road
099-5096	Domestic	Williamsburg	1890		Semple Farm House
099-5097	Domestic	Williamsburg	1925-1935		Heritage Free Will Baptist Church Cottages
099-5098	Domestic	Williamsburg	1870-1890		House, Queens Creek Road
099-5099	Domestic	Williamsburg	1905-1925		House, Queens Creek Road
099-5100	Domestic	Williamsburg	1935-1945		House, Queens Creek Road
099-5101	Domestic	Williamsburg	1945		House, Queens Creek Road
099-5102	Domestic	Williamsburg	1890-1910		House, Penniman Road
099-5103	Domestic	Williamsburg	1936		House, Penniman Road
099-5104	Domestic	Williamsburg	1890-1910		House, Springfield Road
099-5105	Domestic	Williamsburg	1875-1900		Levorsen House House, Williamsburg Pottery Road
	Subsistence/Agriculture				
099-5106	Domestic	Williamsburg	1945	-55	Houses, Newman Road

099-5107	Domestic	Williamsburg	1920-1930	House, Lightfoot Road
099-5108	Domestic	Williamsburg	1935-1940	House, Lightfoot Road
099-5109	Domestic	Williamsburg	1925-1935	Garage, East Rochambeau Rd.
	Subsistence/Agriculture			
099-5110-0001	Domestic	Poquoson West	1890 ca	Wornam, Gaston, House Cotter, Michael, House and Barber Shop
099-5110-0002	Domestic	Poquoson West	1920	Dr. Powell House
099-5110-0003	Domestic	Poquoson West	1918	House, Seaford Road
099-5110-0004	Domestic	Poquoson West	1910	Ironmonger House Parsons House
099-5110-0005	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic	Williamsburg	1896 ca	Slaight, Eugene, House Walton, Terasa, House
099-5110-0006	Domestic	Poquoson West	1906	Barber House
099-5110-0007	Domestic	Poquoson West	1900 ca	House, Claxton Creek Road
099-5110-0008	Domestic	Poquoson West	1916	House, Landing Road
099-5110-0009	Commerce/Trade Domestic	Poquoson West	1920-1930	White's General Store
099-5110-0010	Domestic	Poquoson West	1917-1918	Hornsby House
099-5110-0011	Domestic	Poquoson West	1915	Hornsby House
099-5110-0012	Commerce/Trade	Poquoson West	1905-1920	Bank/Telephone Exchange
099-5110-0013	Commerce/Trade	Poquoson West	1938	White, Captain Harry, House House, Marine Railway, Crab House
099-5110-0014	Domestic	Poquoson West	1901	House, Back Creek Road
099-5110-0015	Domestic	Poquoson West	1933	Wornam, Gaston, House
099-5110-0016	Domestic	Poquoson West	1901	Farr House
099-5110-0017	Domestic	Poquoson West	1880	Truston House
099-5110-0018	Domestic	Poquoson West	1947	Mills House
099-5110-0019	Domestic	Poquoson West	1941	Rutherford House
099-5110-0020	Domestic	Poquoson West	1913	Taylor House
099-5110-0021	Domestic	Poquoson West	1929	Hudgins, Dabney, House
099-5110-0022	Domestic	Poquoson West	1920	House, Back Creek Road
099-5110-0023	Domestic	Poquoson West	1934	House, Back Creek Road
099-5110-0024	Commerce/Trade Domestic	Poquoson West	1920	Mills, E. W., House Moore House
099-5110-0025	Domestic	Poquoson West	1940	White House
099-5110-0026	Domestic	Poquoson West	1900 ca	Teagle, Eliza, House Denny House
099-5110-0027	Domestic	Poquoson West	1915	House, Back Creek Road
099-5110-0028	Religion	Poquoson West	1949	Zion United Methodist Church
099-5110-0029	Domestic	Poquoson West	1923	Angle House
099-5111	Recreation/Arts	Poquoson West	1946	York Drive-In
099-5112	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Poquoson West	1947	Dawson's Packing Company

099-5113	Commerce/Trade Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction	Poquoson West	1920	Dawson House
099-5114	Domestic	Poquoson West	1920	House, Dandy Loop Road
099-5115	Domestic	Poquoson West	1930 ca	House, Dandy Loop Road
099-5116	Domestic	Poquoson West	1920 ca	House, Dandy Loop Road
099-5117	Domestic	Poquoson West	1920 ca	House, Dandy Loop Road
099-5118	Domestic	Poquoson West	1941	House, Dandy Loop Road
099-5119	Domestic	Poquoson West	1920-1930	House, Dandy Loop Road
099-5120	Domestic	Poquoson West	1910	House, Dandy Loop Road
099-5121	Domestic	Poquoson West	1930-1940	Hudson House
099-5122	Domestic	Poquoson West	1915	Bramsford House
099-5123	Domestic	Poquoson West	1910	House, Goodwin Neck Rd.
099-5124	Domestic	Poquoson West	1910	Piercy House
099-5125	Domestic	Poquoson West	1910 ca	House, Dandy Loop Road
099-5126	Domestic	Poquoson West	1870	Presson House McClure, Joe, House
099-5127	Domestic	Poquoson West	1909	House, Dare Road
099-5128	Domestic	Newport News North	1918	Russell, Albert S., House
099-5129	Domestic	Poquoson West	1910-1920	Griffin, Rachel, House
099-5130	Domestic	Poquoson West	1910	House, Yorktown Road
099-5131	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture	Poquoson West	1700-1799	The Charles Parish Glebe/Presson House Pleasant Dale Taylor, Ruby Pauline House
099-5132	Commerce/Trade Domestic	Poquoson West	1910-1920	Hopson Store and House
099-5133	Domestic	Poquoson West	1920-1930	Carmines House
099-5134	Domestic	Newport News North	1920 ca	House, Big Bethel Road
099-5135	Domestic	Poquoson West	1920-1930	Kentucky Farm
099-5136	Domestic	Poquoson West	1932	Dawson, Sidney, House
099-5137	Commerce/Trade	Poquoson West	1900-1930	Dare Grocery Store
099-5138	Domestic	Poquoson West	1930 ca	Pittman, Carl L., House
099-5139	Domestic	Poquoson West	1880 ca	Charles, Kemp House Hadden, Mary, House
099-5140	Domestic	Poquoson West	1923	Forrest House Swanson House
099-5141	Domestic	Poquoson West	1886 ca	Eubank House
099-5142	Domestic	Poquoson West	1906	Wainwright House Borden, Benton L., House
099-5143	Domestic	Poquoson West	1900 ca	Gordon House
099-5144	Domestic	Poquoson West	1920	House, Railway Road
099-5145	Domestic	Poquoson West	1880-1900	House, Railway Road
099-5146	Domestic	Poquoson West	1920-1930	House, Old Lakeside Drive
099-5147	Domestic	Poquoson West	1910-1925	House, Burt's Road
099-5148	Domestic	Poquoson West	1920-1930	House, Old Lakeside Dr.
099-5149	Domestic	Poquoson West	1930-1940	Harwood Mills Motel Court
099-5150	Domestic	Poquoson West	1890-1905	Dawson House
099-5152	Domestic	Poquoson West	1900-1910	Mier, Morse House

099-5153	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture	Williamsburg	1880-1900	Jacobson Farm
099-5154	Domestic Military/Defense	Williamsburg	1919	House, Queens Creek Road
099-5155	Government/Law/Political	Poquoson West	1910	Grafton Polling Building
099-5156	Domestic	Poquoson West	1910 ca	House, Grafton Drive
099-5157	Domestic	Yorktown	1930-1940	House, Richneck Road
099-5158	Domestic	Hog Island	1935	Parker, Melvin House
099-5159	Domestic	Poquoson West	1940	Bay Tree Manor Bailey, Charles E., House
099-5160	Domestic	Poquoson West	1913	Shields House Clark, Frances, House
099-5161	Domestic	Williamsburg	1750-1800	Byrd, Richard, House Shields House
099-5162	Domestic	Poquoson West	1925 ca	House, Cornwallis Road
099-5163	Domestic	Poquoson West	1925 ca	House, Cornwallis Road
099-5164	Domestic	Poquoson West	1925 ca	House, Lafayette Road
099-5165	Domestic	Poquoson West	1927	House, Moore House Road
099-5166	Transportation/Communication	Williamsburg	1945-1947	College Airport
099-5167	Government/Law/Political	Williamsburg	1944	Williamsburg Water Filtration Plant
099-5168	Domestic	Poquoson West	1920-1930	House, Yorktown Road
099-5170	Domestic	Poquoson West NN North	1920-1930	House, Hampton Hwy. York Psychiatric and Counseling Services
099-5171	Domestic	Poquoson West	1920-1930	Cooke House
099-5172	Domestic	Poquoson West	1900 ca	Hudgins House Owens, William, House
099-5173	Domestic	Poquoson West	1896	House, Yorktown Road
099-5174	Religion	Poquoson West	1927	Bethel Baptist Church Charles Church
099-5175	Military/Defense Transportation/Communication	Williamsburg	1941 ca	Cheatham Annex Railroad Line
099-5176	Military/Defense Transportation/Communication	Poquoson West Williamsburg	1942 ca	C & O Railroad Bed
099-5177	Transportation/Communication	Williamsburg	1944	Queens Creek Bridge
099-5178	Domestic	Williamsburg	1941	House, Waller Mill Road

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SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
099-0006	1790	ca Farinholt House Dabney House Waterview Mansion	POQUOSON WEST
099-0011	1834	Grafton Christian Church	POQUOSON WEST
099-0014	1837	Marlbank Farm	POQUOSON WEST
099-0025	1892	Wainwright Store and House	POQUOSON WEST
099-0071	1846	Cooke, James, House	POQUOSON WEST
099-0075	1840	Cooke, James, House	POQUOSON WEST
099-0076	1898-1899	Hogg, Fred, House	POQUOSON WEST
099-0088	1790-1810	Hogg Family House Stack, Pete, House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5010	1923	Allen, Henry, House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5011	1880	Edlow, Abidjah, House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5012	1934	Sawyer, Lonnie, House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5013	1928	Cook Farm	POQUOSON WEST
099-5014	1875-1900	Tabb Farm Virginia Trailer and RV Sales	POQUOSON WEST
099-5015	1903-1990	Nottingham Place Nora Bell House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5016	1937	American Red Cross Building	POQUOSON WEST
099-5017	1880	Curtis, Tom, House Curtis, Carrie Wray, House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5018	1900-1910	Harris, Thomas, Law Office	POQUOSON WEST

099-5096	1890	Semple Farm House	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5097	1925-1935	Heritage Free Will Baptist Church Cottages	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5098	1870-1890	House, Queens Creek Road	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5099	1905-1925	House, Queens Creek Road	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5100	1935-1945	House, Queens Creek Road	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5101	1945	House, Queens Creek Road	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5102	1890-1910	House, Penniman Road	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5103	1936	House, Penniman Road	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5104	1890-1910	House, Springfield Road	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5105	1875-1900	Levorsen House House, Williamsburg Pottery Road	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5106	1945 -55	Houses, Newman Road	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5107	1920-1930	House, Lightfoot Road	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5108	1935-1940	House, Lightfoot Road	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5109	1925-1935	Garage, East Rochambeau Road	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5110-0001	1890	ca Wornam, Gaston, House Cotter, Michael, House and Barber Shop	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0002	1920	Dr. Powell House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0003	1918	House, Seaford Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0004	1910	Ironmonger House Parsons House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0005	1896	ca Slaight, Eugene, House Walton, Teresa, House	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5110-0006	1906	Barber House	POQUOSON WEST

099-5110-0007	1900	ca House, Claxton Creek Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0008	1916	House, Landing Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0009	1920-1930	White's General Store	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0010	1917-1918	Hornsby House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0011	1915	Hornsby House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0012	1905-1920	Bank/Telephone Exchange	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0013	1938	White, Captain Harry, House, Marine Railway, Crab House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0014	1901	House, Back Creek Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0015	1933	Wornam, Gaston, House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0016	1901	Farr House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0017	1880	Truston House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0018	1947	Mills House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0019	1941	Rutherford House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0020	1913	Taylor House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0021	1929	Hudgins, Dabney, House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0022	1920	House, Back Creek Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0023	1934	House, Back Creek Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0024	1920	Mills, E. W., House Moore House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0025	1940	White House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0026	1900	ca Teagle, Eliza, House Denny House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0027	1915	House, Back Creek Road	POQUOSON WEST

099-5110-0028	1949	Zion United Methodist Church	POQUOSON WEST
099-5110-0029	1923	Angle House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5111	1946	York Drive-In	POQUOSON WEST
099-5112	1947	Dawson's Packing Company	POQUOSON WEST
099-5113	1920	Dawson House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5114	1920	House, Dandy Loop Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5115	1930	ca House, Dandy Loop Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5116	1920	ca House, Dandy Loop Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5117	1920	ca House, Dandy Loop Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5118	1941	House, Dandy Loop Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5119	1920-1930	House, Dandy Loop Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5120	1910	House, Dandy Loop Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5121	1930-1940	Hudson House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5122	1915	Bramsford House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5123	1910	House, Goodwin Neck Rd.	POQUOSON WEST
099-5124	1910	Piercy House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5125	1910	ca House, Dandy Loop Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5126	1870	Presson House McClure, Joe, House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5127	1909	House, Dare Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5128	1918	Russell, Albert S., House	NEWPORT NEWS NORTH
099-5129	1910-1920	Griffin, Rachel, House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5130	1910	House, Yorktown Road	POQUOSON WEST

099-5131	1700-1799 The Charles Parish Glebe/Presson House Pleasant Dale Taylor, Ruby Pauline House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5132	1910-1920 Hopson Store and House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5133	1920-1930 Carmines House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5134	1920 ca House, Big Bethel Road	NEWPORT NEWS NORTH
099-5135	1920-1930 Kentucky Farm	POQUOSON WEST
099-5136	1932 Dawson, Sidney, House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5137	1900-1930 Dare Grocery Store	POQUOSON WEST
099-5138	1930 ca Pittman, Carl L., House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5139	1880 ca Charles, Kemp House Hadden, Mary, House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5140	1923 Forrest House Swanson House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5141	1886 ca Eubank House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5142	1906 Wainwright House Borden, Benton L., House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5143	1900 ca Gordon House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5144	1920 House, Railway Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5145	1880-1900 House, Railway Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5146	1920-1930 House, Old Lakeside Drive	POQUOSON WEST
099-5147	1910-1925 House, Burt's Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5148	1920-1930 House, Old Lakeside Dr.	POQUOSON WEST
099-5149	1930-1940 Harwood Mills Motel Court	POQUOSON WEST
099-5150	1890-1905 Dawson House	POQUOSON WEST

099-5152	1900-1910 Mier, Morse House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5153	1880-1900 Jacobson Farm	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5154	1919 House, Queens Creek Road	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5155	1910 Grafton Polling Building	POQUOSON WEST
099-5156	1910 ca House, Grafton Drive	POQUOSON WEST
099-5157	1930-1940 House, Richneck Road	YORKTOWN
099-5158	1935 Parker, Melvin House	HOG ISLAND
099-5159	1940 Bay Tree Manor Bailey, Charles E., House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5160	1913 Shields House Clark, Frances, House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5161	1750-1800 Byrd, Richard, House Shields House	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5162	1925 ca House, Cornwallis Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5163	1925 ca House, Cornwallis Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5164	1925 ca House, Lafayette Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5165	1927 House, Moore House Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5166	1945-1947 College Airport	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5167	1944 Williamsburg Water Filtration Plant	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5168	1920-1930 House, Yorktown Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5170	1920-1930 House, Hampton Highway York Psychiatric and Counseling Services	POQUOSON WEST
099-5171	1920-1930 Cooke House	POQUOSON WEST
099-5172	1900 ca Hudgins House Owens, William, House	POQUOSON WEST

099-5173	1896	House, Yorktown Road	POQUOSON WEST
099-5174	1927	Bethel Baptist Church Charles Church	POQUOSON WEST
099-5175	1941	ca Cheatham Annex Railroad Line	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5176	1942	ca C & O Railroad Bed	POQUOSON WEST
099-5177	1944	Queens Creek Bridge	WILLIAMSBURG
099-5178	1941	House, Waller Mill Road	WILLIAMSBURG

212 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

RESOURCE NAME -

Allen, Henry, House
American Red Cross Building
Angle House
Bank/Telephone Exchange
Banks House
Barber House
Barrs House
Bay Tree Manor
Bethel Baptist Church
Bethel Baptist Church
Bramsford House
Bright, Nanny, House and Rental
Cabins
Brown House
Byrd, Richard, House
C & O Railroad Bed
Carmines House
Charles, Kemp House
Cheatham Annex Railroad Line
Cole, George D., House
College Airport
Colonna House
Cook Farm
Cooke House
Cooke, James, House
Cooke, James, House
Curtis, Tom, House
Dandy Baptist Chapel
Dare Grocery Store
Daugharty House
Dawson House
Dawson House
Dawson's Packing Company
Dawson, Sidney, House
Dr. Powell House
Edlow, Abidjah, House
Eubank House
Farinholt House
Farr House
Forrest House
Garage, East Rochambeau Road

Gordon House
Grafton Christian Church
Grafton Polling Building
Griffin, Rachel, House
Gulden House
Harris, Thomas, Law Office
Harwood Mills Motel Court
Hautz, Pearl, House
Heritage Free Will Baptist Church
 Cottages
Hogg Family House
Hogg, Fred, House
Hopson Store and House
Hornsby House
Hornsby House
Hornsbyville Baptist Church
House, Back Creek Road
House, Back Creek Road
House, Back Creek Road
House, Back Creek Road
House, Big Bethel Road
House, Burt's Road
House, Burts Road
House, Calthorpe Neck Road
House, Calthrop Neck Road
House, Carey's Chapel Rd.
House, Church Rd.
House, Claxton Creek Road
House, Cornwallis Road
House, Cornwallis Road
House, Dandy Loop Road
House, Dare Road
House, Dare Road
House, Dare Road
House, Dare Road
House, Dogwood Rd.
House, Goodwin Neck Rd.
House, Grafton Drive

House, Hampton Highway
House, Hornsbyville Rd.
House, Hornsbyville Road
House, Lafayette Road
House, Landing Road
House, Lightfoot Road
House, Lightfoot Road
House, Mansion Road
House, Maple Road
House, Maple Road
House, Moore House Road
House, Oak Tree Rd.
House, Old Lakeside Dr.
House, Old Lakeside Drive
House, Old Williamsburg Road
House, Patricks Creek Road
House, Penniman Road
House, Penniman Road
House, Penniman Road
House, Penniman Road
House, Queens Creek Road
House, Railway Road
House, Railway Road
House, Richneck Road
House, Seaford Road
House, Springfield Road
House, Theatre Road
House, Wakeside Drive
House, Waller Mill Road
House, Waller Mill Road
House, Waller Mill Road
House, Wilkinson Rd.
House, Wynne Road
House, Wynne Road
House, Yorktown Rd.
House, Yorktown Road

House, Yorktown Road
House, Yorktown Road
House, Yorkville Road
Houses, Newman Road
Hudgins House
Hudgins, Dabney, House
Hudson House
Ironmonger House
Jacobson Farm
Jones, R. E., House
Kentucky Farm
Knox Sawmill and Lumber
Kubesh House
Levorsen House
Lockley Family House
Major, Samuel, Farm
Marlbank Farm
Martin, John G., House
Methodist Parsonage
Middleton House
Mier, Morse House
Mills House
Mills, E. W., House
Mitchell House
Moore Family House
Moore Farm House
Moore House
Moore House
Nettles, Andrew, House
Nottingham Place
Oak Grove Baptist Church
Parker, Melvin House
Pharr House
Piercy House
Pittman, Carl L., House
Presson House
Queens Creek Bridge
Redmen Hall
Robinson House
Roos, William, House
Russell, Albert S., House
Rutherford House
Sanders House
Sanders Store
Sawyer, Lonnie, House

Seaford Yacht Club
Semple Farm House
Shields House
Shields House
Shinn House
Shoemaker House
Slaight, Eugene, House
Smith Farm House
Smith Farm House
Smith's Marine Railway
Smith, James K., House
Smith, Sally, House
Smith, Wallace K., House
Sparrer, W. W., House
Tabb Farm
Tabb/Davis House
Taylor House
Teagle, Eliza, House
Thacker House
The Charles Parish Glebe/Presson
House
Thorpland
Truston House
Wainwright House
Wainwright House
Wainwright Store and House
Walden House
White House
White's General Store
White, Captain Harry, House, Marine
Railway, Crab House
White-Ramer House
Wilcher House
Williamsburg Water Filtration Plant
Wilson House
Wornam, Gaston, House
Wornam, Gaston, House
Wornom House
York Drive-In
Zion United Methodist Church

212 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

099-5115	1930 ca	House, Dandy Loop Road
099-5157	1930-1940	House, Richneck Road
099-5121	1930-1940	Hudson House
099-5138	1930 ca	Pittman, Carl L., House
099-5136	1932	Dawson, Sidney, House
099-5048	1932	Moore House
099-5110-0015	1933	Wornam, Gaston, House
099-5110-0023	1934	House, Back Creek Road
099-5093	1934	House, Waller Mill Road
099-5012	1934	Sawyer, Lonnie, House
099-5055	1934	Smith, James K., House
099-5029	1935-1945	Dandy Baptist Chapel
099-5108	1935-1940	House, Lightfoot Road
099-5100	1935-1945	House, Queens Creek Road
099-5158	1935	Parker, Melvin House
099-5067	1936-1937	Banks House
099-5062-0009	1936	House, Hornsbyville Road
099-5103	1936	House, Penniman Road
099-5016	1937	American Red Cross Building
099-5062-0008	1937	House, Hornsbyville Road
099-5062-0007	1938	House, Hornsbyville Rd.
099-5062-0010	1938	Shields House
099-5110-0013	1938	White, Captain Harry, House, Marine Railway, Crab House
099-5020	1939	House, Burts Road
099-5159	1940	Bay Tree Manor
099-5063	1940 ca	Bailey, Charles E., House
099-5110-0025	1940	Knox Sawmill and Lumber White House
099-5175	1941 ca	Cheatham Annex Railroad Line
099-5118	1941	House, Dandy Loop Road
099-5178	1941	House, Waller Mill Road
099-5110-0019	1941	Rutherford House
099-5176	1942 ca	C & O Railroad Bed
099-5062-0006	1943	House, Hornsbyville Road
099-5056	1943	Shinn House
099-5177	1944	Queens Creek Bridge
099-5167	1944	Williamsburg Water Filtration Plant
099-5166	1945-1947	College Airport
099-5069	1945	House, Mansion Road
099-5101	1945	House, Queens Creek Road
099-5086	1945-1955	House, Wilkinson Rd.
099-5106	1945 -55	Houses, Newman Road
099-5052	1945	Mitchell House
099-5090	1946	Jones, R. E., House
099-5111	1946	York Drive-In
099-5112	1947	Dawson's Packing Company
099-5094	1947	House, Penniman Road
099-5110-0018	1947	Mills House
099-5068	1948	Middleton House
099-5110-0028	1949	Zion United Methodist Church