

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name West Point Historic District

other names/site number DHR File No. 325-02

2. Location

street & number Kirby, Main, and Lee Streets: First through Thirteenth Streets not for publication N/A

city or town West Point 3 vicinity N/A

state Virginia code VA county Kina William code 101 zip code 23181

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

McCott / Director of Reference Information August 20, 1996
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____ Signature of the Keeper	_____ Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other. (explain:)	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
254	34	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
255	34	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
- DOMESTIC: hotel
- RELIGION: religious facility
- GOVERNMENT: town hall
- GOVERNMENT: post office
- EDUCATION: school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
- RELIGION: religious facility
- GOVERNMENT: town hall
- GOVERNMENT: post office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Victorian Italianate
- Queen Anne
- Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation BRICK
- walls WOOD: weatherboard
- BRICK
- roof METAL: tin
- WOOD
- other STUCCO

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
COMMERCE
TRANSPORTATION
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

ca. 1850 to 1945

Significant Dates

1860

1861

1870

1914

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

- Davis, William C. - builder
Nedzey and Broaddus - builders
Donahoe, S. R. - builder
Hall, A. W. - builder

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Dept. of Historic Resources

221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219

West Point Historic District
Name or Property

King William County, VA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 96 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 340780 4155600
Zone Easting Northing
2 18 341300 4155740

3 18 341560 4154680
Zone Easting Northing
4 18 341280 4154560

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David A. Edwards, Architectural Historian; Margaret T. Peters, Historian
organization Virginia Department of Historic Resources date September 25, 1995
street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3143
city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23219

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

West Point Historic District
King William County, Virginia

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

The West Point Historic District is located in the town of West Point, Virginia, twenty-five miles northwest of Williamsburg. Originally an Indian village and then a colonial plantation, West Point became a thriving commercial port and resort destination in the late 1800s due to its location on a peninsula at the convergence of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi rivers. The designation of West Point as the first terminus of the Richmond York River Railroad was also a factor in its growth. The town has a grid pattern of streets and blocks comprised of half-acre lots. Main Street is the primary north-south thoroughfare on which most of the district's late-19th- and early-20th-century commercial and religious buildings are located as well as many fine dwellings. Other north-south streets are Kirby Street to the west of Main and Lee Street to the east. Nearly all of the structures along these streets are residential. Beginning at the tip of the peninsula with First Street, the town's east-west streets continue north in numerical order to Thirteenth Street. The district's architecture is impressive for its variety of late-19th- and early-20th-century styles and building types.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS:

Although West Point's history dates back to the Colonial period and earlier, no buildings survive before the mid-19th century. Most of the town's earliest structures were destroyed by two devastating fires. The first occurred during the Civil War. Set by the Union troops occupying the town, the fire destroyed almost the entire community. The second fire occurred in May of 1903. Of unknown origin, it destroyed fifty-three structures.

One of the oldest surviving houses in town is the ca. 1850 William Mitchell House located at 303 Main Street. The house was built for William Mitchell who owned the first grocery in West Point. A two-story, frame and weatherboard dwelling on a raised brick basement, the Mitchell House also features an exterior end brick chimney.

The ca. 1850 Anderson-Mayo House is located at 323 Sixth Street (photo 1). It is a two-story, frame, hip-roofed dwelling on a raised brick basement. A three-bay hip-roofed porch, supported by brick and wood piers, has slender square posts and a simple balustrade. The front entrance has a four-light transom and sidelights. This house type is more commonly found in the Southside region of Virginia.

Other early structures dating from the 1870s and 1880s, before the beginning of the resort era, are the Ware House, the William Healy House, the Dudley-Aumack House, and the Hughes House.

The ca. 1870 Ware House at 1105 Main Street is a simple vernacular dwelling with its gable-end facing the street. It also features a wraparound porch and a molded cornice with slight returns. It was built by local builder S. R. Donahue.

The ca. 1883 William Healy House at 429 Fourth Street and the 1887-88 Dudley-Aumack House at 216 Main Street (photo 2) are two of the few brick dwellings in the district. Both are two-story, side-passage-plan buildings with shallow segmental-arched wooden window heads. The Dudley-Aumack House, with its heavy bracketed wooden cornice, is a good example of the Victorian

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Italianate style.

Locally believed to be the old Colonial Hotel, the ca. 1884 Hughes House (photo 3) at 215 Main Street is a frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, vernacular structure with tall floor-to-ceiling first-floor windows, side bay windows, and a two-story porch with decorative sawn details characteristic of many late Victorian dwellings in the town.

Three churches in town also date to the 1880s; St. John's Episcopal Church, Mt. Nebo Baptist Church, and West Point United Methodist Church. The 1882 Gothic Revival-style St. John's Episcopal Church is the oldest surviving church in the district. Located at 916 Main Street, it is a gable-roofed structure with a projecting front entrance tower with octagonal belfry and pointed-arched windows with diamond tracery.

Mt. Nebo Baptist Church (photo 4), located at 1224 Kirby Street, is the second church to occupy the site. The first church was a small frame structure on Kent Street (near Kirby Street) which was moved to the Kirby Street site in 1876. The present church was built in 1887 to better accommodate the growing African-American congregation. It is a brick Gothic Revival-style building with an asymmetrical square entrance tower and pointed-arched stained-glass windows.

The West Point United Methodist Church (photo 5), located at 1024 Main Street, was built in 1889. It is a massive brick Gothic Revival-style building with a sweeping gable roof, brick buttresses, pointed-arched stained-glass windows, and an asymmetrical bell tower with a spire.

Resort hotels flourished in West Point during the late 19th century. Constructed in 1885 as the crown jewel of the waterfront, the Terminal Hotel stood at 314 First Street until 1926 when it burned to the ground. The Terminal was an imposing two-hundred-room Victorian resort hotel. It was built in the Queen Anne style with several corner towers and multi-level wraparound porches displaying an abundance of decorative sawn work.

The Terminal Hotel was part of an extensive resort complex that paralleled the York River waterfront at the tip of the peninsula. This complex also included a boardwalk, swimming pools, ice cream parlors, bars, restaurants, a merry-go-round, and another large resort hotel, the Beach Park.

The Beach Park Hotel was situated in the middle of the boardwalk and was placed on ten-foot-high piers with an adjacent social club and dancing pavilion. The hotel burned in 1910 and was not rebuilt, signaling the decline of the resort industry in West Point.

One of the few resort hotel buildings that has managed to survive is the O'Connor Hotel and annex located at 316-328 Fifth Street. Built around 1895, the former hotel (currently a residence) is a large, two-story, frame, vernacular structure with a Colonial Revival front entrance portico. The annex (photo 6) is a row of three attached one-story Victorian vernacular cottages featuring porches with turned posts and a spindle frieze. A picket fence extends along the sidewalk in front of the cottages. Each cottage probably was rented to a family.

The Treat-Medlin House, built in 1898 and located at 1023 Lee Street, is one of the few Victorian Italianate-style dwellings in the district. It is a frame and weatherboard hip-roofed dwelling with bracketed eaves and gables, a front bay window, and a front porch with turned posts, a turned balustrade, and a spindle frieze. According to local tradition, the small attached

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West Point Historic District
King William County, Virginia

office to the south, was built in 1861 and was used as the West Point post office.

The majority of dwellings in the district were constructed between 1895 and 1910. Most houses can be described as Victorian vernacular structures, but some are good examples of the popular Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles.

West Point's late-19th-century Victorian vernacular dwellings are often rectangular, gable- or hip-roofed, frame and weatherboard structures with front porches displaying decorative sawn details. The houses at 434 and 440 Fourth Street (photo 7), 409 (photo 8), 1002, and 1027 Main Street, and 827 Lee Street are good examples.

Queen Anne-style houses in West Point often possess asymmetrical massing, projecting gables, towers, bay windows, and wraparound porches with turned posts or classical columns. Three good examples are located at 113 Main Street (photo 9), 913 Main Street, and 711 Lee Street. Some houses blend elements of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles such as the houses located at 124 Main Street (photo 10) with its dentil cornice and Tuscan-columned porch, the Bland House, built by contractor William C. Davis, at 1205 Main Street (photo 11) with its circular tower and Ionic-columned porch, and the McAllister-Riddle House at 1002 Kirby Street (photo 12).

Commercial buildings from the turn of the century have segmental- or round-arched windows, decorative brickwork, and stepped front parapets. Examples are located at 623, 709-711, 716-718, and 727 Main Street (photo 13). The Oddfellows Lodge Building at 712-714 Main Street is also a good example of the building type. These buildings and similar ones comprise the bulk of the town's commercial area between Sixth and Ninth Streets. While nearly all the commercial buildings are constructed of brick, a prominent turn-of-the-century frame commercial building has survived at the northwest corner of Eighth and Main Streets; the former Bland Grocery Store is a two-story, six-bay, hip-roofed building with a bracketed cornice.

The opening of the new pulp mill in the 1920s and its later expansion in the 1930s created another flurry of construction activity. Although most dwellings from this period were inspired by the Craftsman Movement, examples of the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles are also seen. Vernacular examples are typically one- or two-story, gable-roofed structures with wide overhanging eaves and full-width front porches featuring square wooden posts on brick piers. Examples include the dwellings at 407, 415, and 501 Lee Street, 426 Second Street, and 335 First Street.

Two houses in the district are known to residents as mail-ordered Sears, Roebuck and Company houses that arrived in West Point by railroad and erected at 511 and 921 Lee Street. The house at 511 Lee Street (photo 14) dates to 1928 and features a front porch with paired Tuscan columns supporting a broken-pedimented gable roof. Known in the Sears catalog as the "Crescent", it displays bungalow and Colonial Revival features.

The Sutton House at 921 Lee Street is the other known Sears mail-ordered house. Erected in the 1920s, it features a central front gable with cutaway bay window and two flanking side porches.

The historic district's lone example of the Tudor Revival style is the Gouldman House at 1216 Main Street. Built in 1923, the stuccoed house has a hipped roof with an asymmetrical front gable, many sash and casement windows, and wide overhanging eaves with arched areas over second-story windows

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reminiscent of medieval thatched roofs.

Three houses at 1102 Lee Street, 307 First Street (photo 15), and 222 Twelfth Street are particularly good examples of the Colonial Revival style. They have symmetrical facades, pedimented entrance porches, and gambrel roofs with full shed-roofed dormers.

First Baptist Church at 412 Main Street (photo 16) is a good example of a church designed in the Colonial Revival style. Built in 1926 to replace a Carpenter Gothic-style church that burned, the present building occupies the oldest documented site in the district. The church was built over a burial ground containing graves of white settlers from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Architecturally the church is impressive with its two-story pedimented portico and domed louvered cupola.

The U.S. Post Office (photo 17) located at 925 Main Street is a fine example of a government building erected in the Colonial Revival style. The 1931 English-bond brick building has a mansard roof, stone dentil cornice, central portico with columns highlighted by Temple of the Winds capitals, and large multi-pane sash windows with stone panels above. It is one of the finest buildings in town.

The West Point Town Office Building (photo 20), located at 329 Sixth Street, is also a Colonial Revival-style government building. Built in the 1920s, it is a one-story, English-bond brick, hip-roofed structure with glazed headers, projecting end pavilions, and a central entrance with transom framed by classical wood trim. Originally the building also housed the local fire department. When the fire department relocated, care was taken to enclose the truck bays with matching brickwork and windows.

Two prominent buildings that exhibit characteristics of the Neoclassical style are seen at 720 and 802 Main Street. The building at 720 Main Street (photo 18) was originally the State Bank of West Point and later the post office. Built in the 1920s, the two-story, flat-roofed, brick building has a facade dominated by paired two-story Doric brick pilasters supporting a full entablature and a pedimented gable.

A more impressive example of the Neoclassical style is the Citizens and Exchange Bank at 802 Main Street (photo 19). Built in 1923 as the Citizens and Farmers Bank, it is a large, two-story, brick structure with an elaborate entrance treatment consisting of a pedimented entrance flanked by a pair of fluted Ionic columns on bases. The columns support an entablature with a frieze inscribed with the name of the bank. Above the entablature is a stone parapet featuring a cartouche festooned with garlands.

The Beverly Allen School is a modest example of a vernacular educational building at 221 Thirteenth Street. Built in the 1930s, it is a simple, brick, gable-roofed structure with two rows of 6/6 sash windows, one on either side of a flat-roofed entrance porch. Currently used as a civic center, it was the town's African-American high school for many years. It was named for Beverly Allen, the first African-American teacher in West Point.

One of the few surviving industrial buildings in the historic district is the large, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed structure at 225 Fifth Street (photo 21). Originally built around 1910 as a dress factory and currently vacant, the building represents the many factories, mostly marine industries, that once lined the railroad and shoreline of the peninsula.

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The physical character of the historic district has changed little since the 1940s. Most new development in town has occurred north of the district and along U.S. Route 30 which leads to the bridges over the Pamunkey and Mattaponi rivers. Only a few buildings have been constructed in the district since the 1940s; however, a recent effort by the town and merchants to restore commercial storefronts along Main Street continues to be successful. The historic district has retained the feel of a small southern town. Its streetscapes are softened by lines of majestic oaks and elms that provide shade to the seemingly endless rows of porches.

WEST POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

Note: All buildings are contributing unless marked (NC) indicating noncontributing status. Entries for properties are arranged in numerical order by address along north-south streets from west to east (Kirby, Main, and Lee Streets) followed by entries arranged by address along east-west streets from south to north (First through Thirteenth Streets).

KIRBY STREET

718 Kirby St., ca. 1920, one-story, frame and bricktex, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with entrance porch with square posts and stick balustrade

724-726 Kirby St., ca. 1895, two-story, frame with asphalt shingles, four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with interior brick chimney

812 Kirby St., ca. 1930, one-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with tapered posts atop brick piers

818 Kirby St., ca. 1930, one-story, frame with vinyl siding, four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width, enclosed, front porch with tapered posts atop brick piers

903 Kirby St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width enclosed front porch

913 Kirby St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with square posts and enclosed balustrade and rear shed-roofed addition

919 Kirby St., ca. 1940, one-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width enclosed front porch

923 Kirby St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with 2/2 sash windows; original porch removed

1002 Kirby St., McAllister-Riddle House, 1912, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, six-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, two-story porch on rear ell with enclosed lower level and upper level with Doric columns and turned balustrade,

1003 Kirby St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with entrance transom and sidelights

1009 Kirby St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with turned posts

1014 Kirby St., ca. 1940, two-story, frame with stuccoed facade, three-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with gabled entrance porch with Tuscan columns

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King William County, Virginia

1021 Kirby St., ca. 1907, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, shed-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with square posts and parapet with molded cornice and decorative sawn brackets

1027 Kirby St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with square posts and bracketed eaves

1105 Kirby St., ca. 1915, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, two-bay, cross gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width recessed front porch with cast-metal supports and wraparound side porch off rear ell with square posts atop brick piers

1118 Kirby St., ca. 1945, 1/2-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, Cape Cod-style dwelling with a brick shed-roofed side addition and gabled dormers

1119 Kirby St., ca. 1910, two-story frame with asbestos shingles, three bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with Tuscan columns

1121 Kirby St., ca. 1945, 1/2-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, Cape Cod-style dwelling with side porch with square posts and gabled dormers

1203 Kirby St., ca. 1930, two-story, frame with stuccoed facade, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with side porch with tapered posts atop brick piers and flat-roofed rear addition

1208 Kirby St., ca. 1915, two-story, frame with stuccoed facade, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width, enclosed, front porch

1214 Kirby St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with Tuscan columns

1221 Kirby St., 1960s, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling (NC)

1223 Kirby St., 1960s, one-story, frame and brick veneer, four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling (NC)

1224 Kirby St., Mt. Nebo Baptist Church, 1887, one-story, brick with vinyl siding, nine-bay, gable-roofed, Gothic Revival-style structure with projecting pyramidal-roofed tower, pointed-arched stained glass windows, and bracketed eaves

1227-29 Kirby St., 1920s, two-story, frame and vinyl-sided front with asbestos-shingled sides, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular building with beauty salon on first floor and residence above; 1940s, concrete-block, 1/2-story, south addition

1302 Kirby St., ca. 1930, one-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, clipped gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with gabled entrance portico with Tuscan columns and turned balustrade and arched ceiling

1308 Kirby St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with one-story, four-bay, porch with turned posts

MAIN STREET

112 Main St., ca. 1900, 2 1/2-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, cross gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a side entrance porch with turned posts, cast-metal supports and balustrade and molded cornice with slight returns

113 Main St., ca. 1903, 2 1/2-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with two-story bay window topped by a flat roof, wraparound porch with turned posts and decorative sawn balustrade; decorative sawn work and shingles in gable

124 Main St., ca. 1907, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with asymmetrical gables, wraparound front porch with Tuscan colonettes atop brick piers and turned balustrade, and dentil molding on porch cornice and below eaves of house

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West Point Historic District
King William County, Virginia

125 Main St., 1920s, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, two-bay, gable-roofed, Craftsman-style dwelling with a hip-roofed entrance porch with square posts and stick balustrade

205 Main St., 1960s, one-story, brick and weatherboard, five-bay, Ranch-style dwelling with recessed front entrance porch with a square post (NC)

215 Main St., Hughes House, ca.1884, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with entrance transom and sidelights and two-story, full-width front porch with square posts, decorative sawn brackets, and stick balustrade on upper level

216 Main St., Dudley-Aumack House, 1887-1888, two-story, brick, three-bay, shed-roofed, Victorian Italianate-style dwelling with segmental-arched windows and entrance, ground floor triple-sash windows on entrance elevation, and a bracketed cornice with paneled frieze

221 Main St., Capt. George Carlton House, ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, hip-roofed, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with entrance transom and wraparound porch with paneled square columns

226 Main St., Davis House, ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with gabled entrance porch with square posts and turned balustrade

302 Main St., Robinson-Courtney House, ca. 1900, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with gabled entrance porch with turned posts

303 Main St., William Mitchell House, ca. 1850, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with square columns and turned balustrade

309 Main St., ca. 1950, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with broken pediment over entrance (NC)

311-329 Main St., ca. 1960, two-story, brick, twenty-bay modern multi-unit residential building (NC)

314 Main St., Denmead House, ca. 1940, one-story, frame with vinyl siding, four-bay, vernacular dwelling with gabled entrance porch with square posts

320 Main St., Corr House, ca. 1900, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, four-bay, cross gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with projecting two-story bay window and gabled entrance porch with square posts

328 Main St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with entrance transom and ground-floor triple-sash windows

403 Main St., ca. 1895, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with central front gable, entrance transom, and wraparound porch with Ionic columns, turned balustrade, and dentil molding

409 Main St., Pye Chandler House, ca. 1895, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with two-bay front porch with turned posts, decorative sawn brackets, and spindle frieze

412 Main St., First Baptist Church, 1926, two-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style structure with pedimented portico with Tuscan columns, plain frieze and architrave, and lunette in gable; domed cupola

429 Main St., 1940s, two-story, brick, three-bay, hip-roofed Colonial Revival-style dwelling with recessed entrance with pedimented frontispiece; pedimented central gable; currently used as the First Baptist Church parsonage

502 Main St., West Point Christian Church, 1906, one-story, frame with vinyl siding, two-bay, gable-roofed, Gothic Revival-style structure with pyramidal-roofed, square, entrance tower with decorative shingles, bracketed eaves, and pointed-arched transom over a double-leaf entrance; pointed-arched windows; 1947-48 Sunday school addition

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505 Main St., Trice Hotel; Carden House, ca. 1900, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, six-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with entrance transom and sidelights, full-width front porch with square columns and gabled entrance, and molded cornice with slight returns; currently West Point Adult Home

508 Main St., Cook House, ca. 1900, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with central front gable and two-bay front porch with square posts

511 Main St., 1920s, 2 1/2-story, frame with asbestos shingles, one-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a shed-roofed dormer

513 Main St., Bristow House, 1940s, 1/2-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with side porch with Tuscan columns; large, central, front chimney flanked by two French doors

516 Main St., Clopton House, ca. 1907, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with central front gable, entrance transom, and wraparound porch with Ionic columns and turned balustrade

520 Main St., 1992, 2 1/2-story, frame with vinyl siding, two-bay, gable-roofed, Neo-Victorian-style dwelling with asymmetrical gables, two-story bay window topped by a gable, and two-story, wraparound porch with turned posts and balustrade

525 Main St., Pumphrey House, ca. 1890, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with gable entrance porch with square posts and bracketed, molded cornice with slight returns

526 Main St., James O'Connor House, ca. 1895, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with entrance transom and sidelights and full-width front porch with turned posts and dentil molding

602 Main St., 1950s, one-story, brick, three-bay, flat-roofed, modern commercial building with modern plate-glass windows; currently Dollar General Store (NC)

605 Main St., ca. 1895, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a central front gable and wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, decorative sawn balustrade, and dentil molding

611 Main St., Cole House, ca. 1905, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with central front gable, entrance transom, ground-floor triple-sash windows, and wraparound porch with turned posts and decorative sawn balustrade

614-616 Main St., Trice-Moore Building, ca. 1930, one-story, brick, eight-bay, flat-roofed, vernacular commercial building with modern plate-glass storefront windows and brick parapet with simple cornice; currently The Gathering Place Restaurant and Gloria's Salon of Hair Fashion

618-622 Main St., Anderson Buildings, 1920-1930, two-story, concrete block with vertical wooden siding, six-bay, flat-roofed vernacular commercial building with modern plate-glass windows and false mansard roof; originally a theatre; currently Boyd Sears, Attorney and The Flower Cart

621 Main St., Leggett Department Store, ca. 1912, two-story, brick, five-bay, shed-roofed, vernacular commercial building with modern storefront, segmental-arched windows on second floor, and intricate brick parapet; currently Citizens & Farmers Bank Operation Building

623 Main St., Clark's Barber Shop, ca. 1900, two-story, brick, three-bay, shed-roofed, vernacular commercial building with modern plate-glass windows, segmental-arched windows on second floor, and corbeled brick parapet

624-626 Main St., Abtyrs Confectionery, ca. 1900, one-story, brick, two-bay, shed-roofed, vernacular commercial building with modern storefront, false mansard roof, and plain brick parapet; currently West Point Chiropractic Clinic and Old Dominion Eye Care Center

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628 Main St., ca. 1900, one-story, brick, three-bay, shed-roofed, vernacular commercial building with modern storefront, false mansard roof, and plain brick parapet; currently West Point Dental Center

702-704 Main St., A&P and Bray's Drugs, ca. 1905, one-story, brick, six-bay, shed-roofed, vernacular commercial building with modern plate-glass storefront and simple brick parapet; currently Caprio, Attorney office

705 Main St., Morvitz-Cabe Clothing Store, ca. 1905, two-story, brick, six-bay, shed-roofed vernacular commercial building with modern plate-glass storefront, segmental-arched windows on second floor, and simple brick parapet; currently Radio Shack

706-710 Main St., Peyton Lee's Clothing Store, ca. 1920, one-story, brick, five-bay, shed-roofed, vernacular commercial building with modern storefront and plain brick parapet; currently Richardson's Clothing Store and Carlton's Barber Shop

709-711 Main St., Morgan Treat Building, ca. 1905, two-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed, Victorian commercial building with round-arched windows and entrances and a corbeled, stepped, brick parapet; currently Amy's Florist

712-714 Main St., Oddfellows Lodge, 1905, two-story, brick, six-bay, vernacular commercial building with modern plate-glass storefront, segmental-arched windows on second floor, and a decorative brick parapet; currently Sears and M'Lady M'Lord Hair Salon

713-721 Main St., Talley Furniture, ca. 1905, one-story, brick, ten-bay, shed-roofed, vernacular commercial building with modern plate-glass storefront and a brick and cast-metal parapet;

716-718 Main St., W.C. Davis Hardware, ca. 1905, two-story, brick, six-bay, shed-roofed, Victorian commercial building with recessed entrances, segmental-arched windows, and a decorative brick, stepped parapet; currently Unique Gifts and an attorney office

720 Main St., State Bank of West Point; Farmers & Mechanics Bank, 1920s, two-story, brick, five-bay, shed-roofed, Neoclassical-style commercial building with pedimented gable over main entrance, paired brick pilasters, pedimented gable roof over one section of building, and a brick parapet over another section

727 Main St., Horowitz Meat Market, ca. 1905, three-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed, Victorian commercial building with modern plate-glass storefront, segmental-arched windows on second floor, and an elaborate, stepped, brick parapet; currently Wyatt- Ogg Furniture

801-805 Main St., Sam Bland Grocery Store, ca. 1895, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, six-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular commercial building with modern plate-glass storefront, hip roof attached to facade between stories, and parapet with bracketed cornice; currently True Value Hardware and Heath Jewelers

802 Main St., Citizens & Exchange Bank, 1923, two-story, brick, four-bay, shed-roofed, Neoclassical-style commercial building with a pedimented gable over entrance, fluted Ionic columns supporting a large entablature, and a detailed, brick parapet; currently Citizens & Farmers Bank

807 Main St., ca. 1905, one-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular commercial building with modern plate-glass storefront and pedimented end gable; currently Jordan's Cleaners

813 Main St., Whaley's Jewelry Store, ca. 1905, two-story, frame with stuccoed facade, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular commercial building with modern plate-glass storefront; currently Palmer Law Offices

815-817 Main St., ca. 1920, two-story, rusticated concrete block, four-bay, shed-roofed, vernacular commercial building with modern plate-glass storefront and crenelated parapet; currently Carlton's TV

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816 Main St., J.L. & Richmond Bland Office, ca. 1907, one-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular commercial building with entrance transom and full-width front porch with turned posts and decorative sawn brackets

818 Main St., Sutton & Causey Law Offices, 1930s, one-story, brick, three-bay, shed-roofed, vernacular commercial building with modern plate-glass storefront and detailed brick facade and parapet

826 Main St., 1978, 1/2-story, frame with aluminum siding, five-bay, Colonial Revival-style, commercial building with gabled entrance porch with square posts and balustrade and gabled dormers (NC)

827-829 Main St., Chandler & Nance Store, ca. 1905, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular commercial building with modern plate-glass storefront and stepped wooden parapet; currently Dr. O. A. Bristow Office

902 Main St., Ridgeway Boarding House, 1920s, 2 1/2-story, brick, six-bay, pyramidal hip-roofed, vernacular commercial building with recessed, panelled entrance with bracketed, mansard-roofed hood; currently West Point Health Care Center

907 Main St., ca. 1905, two-story, frame with brick veneer and aluminum siding, seven-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular commercial building with modern storefront and flat-roofed addition; currently W. E. Wills Insurance and West Point Florist

909 Main St., Douglas Mitchell, Attorney, 1960s, one-story, brick, two-bay, flat-roofed Colonial Revival-style, commercial building with plain brick parapet with a molded cornice (NC)

913 Main St., Skrlec House; Anthony Tokar House, ca. 1905, 1/2-story, concrete block, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style commercial building with octagonal corner tower and pedimented arcade

913 A Main St., Skrlec Shoe Shop; Tokarz Shoe Shop, ca. 1905, one-story, concrete block, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, vernacular commercial building with stepped false front and decorative sawn work in gables

916 Main St., St. John's Episcopal Church, 1882, one-story, frame with aluminum siding, one-bay, gable-roofed structure with central front entrance tower with octagonal belfry, broken-pedimented entrance, and pointed-arched windows with diamond tracery

925 Main St., U.S. Post Office, 1931, 1/2-story, brick, five-bay, mansard-roofed Colonial Revival-style building with entrance portico with Temple of the Winds columns, full entablature, and pediment

1002 Main St., Joseph L. Bland House, ca. 1905, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with one-story bay window, full-width front porch with turned posts, decorative sawn brackets, and spindle frieze; decorative sawn work and shingles in front gable

1003 Main St., Bowden House, ca. 1895, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, cross gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with two-story bay window, wraparound porch with turned posts, and second-story gable-roofed porch with tripled posts and shingle-clad parapet

1015 Main St., Ned Bland House, ca. 1900, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, two-bay, cross gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with two-story bay window topped by a gable, wraparound porch with fluted, round columns, and decorative sawn work and wood shingles in gables

1024 Main St., West Point United Methodist Church, 1889, one-story, brick, four-bay, gable-roofed, Gothic Revival-style structure with asymmetrically placed, square entrance tower with pyramidal steeple, pointed-arched windows, and bracketed eaves

1027 Main St., Richmond Bland House, ca. 1905, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with central front gable, wraparound front porch with Doric columns, and decorative sawn work and shingles in gables

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1102 Main St., Scott Broaddus House, ca. 1905, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, hip-roofed, Victorian Italianate-style dwelling with wraparound porch with square columns and bracketed eaves

1105 Main St., Ware House, ca. 1870, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular commercial building with wraparound porch and molded cornice with slight returns; built by contractor S. R. Donahoe

1107 Main St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with floor-to-ceiling 2/2 sash windows, a small entrance portico, and a two-bay porch

1108-1110 Main St., 1970s?, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, four-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular multi-unit residential structure (NC)

1114-16 Main St., ca. 1910, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, four-bay, false mansard-roofed, vernacular residential duplex with full-width front porch with Tuscan columns

1118 Main St., Peyton Leigh House, 1920s, 2 1/2-story, frame with wood shingles, three-bay, pyramidal hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with square posts atop brick piers

1121 Main St., 1930s, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with gabled entrance porch with round columns and gabled dormer

1126 Main St., J. Forest Leigh House, 1917-1918, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, four-bay, cross gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and molded cornice with slight returns

1127 Main St., Dr. & Mrs. Malcolm Harris House, 1926, 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, hip-roofed, Bungalow-style dwelling with enclosed, full-width front porch, gabled entrance porch, and casement windows; built by contractors Nedzey and Broaddus

1205 Main St., Sam Bland House, 1903, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, five-bay, cross gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with one-story bay window and a wraparound porch with Ionic columns and turned balustrade; built by contractor William C. Davis

1215 Main St., McClellan House, 1946-1947, 1/2-story, brick, four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with large, central, front chimney and gabled dormers; built by contractor A. W. Hall

1216 Main St., Gouldman House, 1923, two-story, frame with stuccoed, four-bay, gable-roofed, Tudor Revival-style dwelling with asymmetrical front gable, corner entrance, and curved eaves over some second-story windows

1224 Main St., Lee Treat House, ca. 1906, 2 1/2-story, frame with aluminum siding, five-bay, pyramidal hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with entrance portico with Ionic columns and pedimented gable roof; gabled dormers

1225 Main St., 1950s, one-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with screened porch (NC)

1303-1305 Main St., ca. 1915, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, six-bay, false mansard-roofed, vernacular residential duplex with full-width front porch with Tuscan columns, bracketed eaves, and gabled dormers

1304 Main St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width screened front porch with square columns atop brick pier

1309 Main St., ca. 1915, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a three-bay porch with Tuscan columns

1317 Main St., Thacker House, ca. 1907, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns

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LEE STREET

- 109 Lee St., 1920s, 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with two-bay front porch with square columns
- 112 Lee St., ca. 1910, 1-story, three-bay, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with gable front
- 113 Lee St., ca. 1930, one-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with screened front porch with Tuscan columns
- 121 Lee St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, two-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with entrance transom and sidelights and pent on first floor
- 229 Lee St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with front porch with square posts and stick balustrade
- 303 Lee St., ca. 1970, one-story, frame with vinyl siding, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with side entrance porch with square post and stick balustrade (NC)
- 309 Lee St., ca. 1940, one-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with enclosed front porch
- 315 Lee St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with screened front porch with chamfered posts
- 407 Lee St., ca. 1940, 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed Bungalow-style dwelling with wraparound front porch with tapered posts atop brick piers; molded cornice with slight returns and side gable dormers
- 415 Lee St., 1930s, 1/2-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with 3/1 sash windows, full-width front porch with square columns, and central gabled dormer with molded cornice with slight returns
- 501 Lee St., 1920s, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, four-bay, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling with wraparound porch with square columns atop brick piers, stick balustrade, and dentil molding
- 511 Lee St., 1928, one-story, frame with artificial siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with gabled front portico with paired round columns and arched ceiling; entrance sidelights; a Sears, Roebuck & Co. mail-ordered house known as the "Crescent"
- 525 Lee St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with asymmetrically projecting gables and wraparound porch with Ionic columns, turned balustrade, and dentil molding
- 601 Lee St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width screened front porch with square posts
- 609 Lee St., 1930s, 1/2-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, hip-roofed, Bungalow-style dwelling with glass-enclosed front porch with square columns atop rusticated concrete block piers
- 621 Lee St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with turned posts and balustrade and one-story side addition with wraparound porch
- 622 Lee St., 1920s, one-story, frame with artificial siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with screened front porch and molded cornice with slight returns
- 627 Lee St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with square posts and balustrade and bracketed cornice
- 702 Lee St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with asbestos shingle siding, hipped-roof, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with square posts
- 703 Lee St., ca. 1940, 2 1/2-story, frame with asbestos shingles, five-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with gabled entrance porch with square posts and gabled dormers

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708 Lee St., ca. 1940, 1/2-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with gabled dormers and central brick chimney

711 Lee St., ca. 1900, 2 1/2-story, frame with aluminum siding, four-bay, gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with asymmetrically projecting gables, hexagonal tower, and wraparound porch with paired round colonettes and turned balustrade

716 Lee St., ca. 1940, one-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with central brick chimney

720 Lee St., ca. 1940, 1/2-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with 6/1 sash windows and bracketed hood with curved ceiling over entrance

725 Lee St., 1950s, 1/2-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a two-bay front porch with square posts (NC)

728 Lee St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a two-bay screened front porch with turned posts

800 Lee St., ca. 1905, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with two-story bay window topped by a gable with decorative sawn work and scalloped shingles

801 Lee St., 1920s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with wraparound porch with Doric columns

806 Lee St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with two-story bay window topped by a gable and three-bay front porch with square posts

809 Lee St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, shed-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with square posts

815 Lee St., ca. 1905, one-story, frame with aluminum siding, four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with exterior end brick and concrete block chimney

826 Lee St., ca. 1895, 2 1/2-story, frame with aluminum siding, five-bay, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with two-story, front porch with chamfered square posts, turned balustrade, and decorative sawn work; central gabled dormer with decorative sawn work

827 Lee St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a sun room addition to one side, full-width front porch with square posts and decorative sawn brackets; ornate frieze and bracketed eaves

900 Lee St., ca. 1905, two-story, frame with asbestos shingle, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with one-bay wraparound porch with round columns and molded cornice with slight returns

901 Lee St., ca. 1905, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, five-bay, cross gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with wraparound porch with round colonettes atop paneled piers and turned balustrade

908 Lee St., ca. 1905, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with turned posts and decorative sawn brackets; entrance transom and sidelights

914 Lee St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, four-bay, cross gable-roofed, dwelling with bracketed hood over entrance and two-bay side porch with square posts and Chippendale railing

921 Lee St., Sutton House, 1920s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with central front gable with one-bay front porch with flared eaves and two-bay side porch both with Tuscan columns and turned balustrade; a Sears, Roebuck & Co. mail-ordered house

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926 Lee St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with two-story bay window topped by a gable and wraparound porch with turned posts and decorative sawn balustrade

1002 Lee St., ca. 1905, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with two-story bay window topped by a gable, wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and turned balustrade; decorative sawn work in gables

1005 Lee St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard, five-bay, cross gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with wraparound porch with round columns

1014 Lee St., ca. 1945, 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with pilasters and cornice at entrance and one-story side porch

1020 Lee St., ca. 1920, 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with tapered square columns and molded cornice with slight returns

1023 Lee St., Treat-Medlin House, 1898, two-story, frame and weatherboard, six-bay, hip-roofed, Victorian Italianate-style dwelling with a four-bay front porch with turned posts, balustrade, and spindle frieze; bracketed eaves

1026 Lee St., ca. 1940, 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, five-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with gabled entrance porch with square columns and arched ceiling

1102 Lee St., ca. 1920, 1/2-story, frame with aluminum siding, two-bay, gambrel-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with full-width front porch with pedimented projection and Tuscan columns

1103 Lee St., ca. 1940, 1/2-story, frame with asbestos shingle, three-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with gabled entrance porch with square columns and arched ceiling; enclosed side porch and gabled dormers

1107 Lee St., 1950s, 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with asymmetrical front gable and enclosed full-width front porch (NC)

1114 Lee St., ca. 1910, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with Tuscan columns and turned balustrade; pedimented gable dormers

1121 Lee St., ca. 1905, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with central front gable and wraparound porch with turned posts

1124 Lee St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, two-bay, hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style dwelling with asymmetrically projecting gables and wraparound front porch with Tuscan columns, turned balustrade, and dentil molding

1127 Lee St., ca. 1990, 1/2-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with gabled entrance porch with square posts and turned balustrade (NC)

1204 Lee St., ca. 1990, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with recessed entrance with sidelight (NC)

1208 Lee St., ca. 1990, one-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, vernacular dwelling with gabled entrance porch with paired turned posts and balustrade (NC)

1212 Lee St., ca. 1930, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with turned posts

1216 Lee St., Miracle Revival Church, ca. 1915, one-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular structure

1304 Lee St., ca. 1930, two-story, frame with artificial siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular commercial building with two-story, gable-roofed porch on south side and molded cornice with slight returns

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FIRST STREET

241 First St., Windy Point, ca. 1930, 1/2-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial-style dwelling with full-width screened front porch with square posts

307 First St., ca. 1930, 1/2-story, frame with wooden shingles and vinyl siding, three-bay, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial-style dwelling with entrance portico with square columns and pedimented gable roof

312-314 First St., open field; site of Beach Park Hotel, swimming pool, boardwalk, shooting gallery, dance pavilion, and merry-go-round; contributing site

327 First St., 1970s, two-story, brick, five-bay, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with entrance porch with Tuscan columns and simple entablature (NC)

331 First St., 1950s, 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with four gabled dormers and one-story wing (NC)

335 First St., 1920s, 1/2-story, frame and wooden shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, Craftsman-style dwelling with full-width front porch with arched openings

415 First St., ca. 1895, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width screened front porch with Doric columns

425 First St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with asymmetrical front gable with decorative sawn work and shingles in gable

429 First St., 1930s, 1/2-story, frame with aluminum siding, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with central gabled dormer and recessed entrance marked by decorative sawn brackets

435 First St., 1920s, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with gabled entrance porch with paired square columns

SECOND STREET

318 Second St., ca. 1940, one-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with an enclosed gabled entrance porch with square columns

321 Second St., ca. 1930, 1/2-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width screened front porch with square posts and molded cornice with slight returns

328 Second St., 1960s, one-story, brick, five-bay, gable-roofed Ranch-style dwelling (NC)

329 Second St., 1940s, 1/2-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with gabled dormers

411 Second St., 1950s, one-story, frame and weatherboard, four-bay, gable-roofed Ranch-style dwelling with recessed front porch (NC)

415 Second St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with square posts and balustrade; flat-roofed rear addition

416 Second St., ca. 1980, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, six-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with pyramidal hip-roofed entrance porch with square posts and Chippendale balustrade; shed-roofed dormer (NC)

421 Second St., ca. 1930, 1/2-story, frame with aluminum siding, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with two-bay front porch and molded cornice with slight returns

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426 Second St., ca. 1930, 1/2-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with tapered posts atop brick piers; molded cornice with slight returns

429 Second St., ca. 1905, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, shed-roofed, vernacular dwelling with plain parapet and entrance portico with square columns and pedimented gable roof

437 Second St., ca. 1930, 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with Tuscan columns and molded cornice with slight returns

439 Second St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with Tuscan columns

THIRD STREET

321 Third St., 1950s, 1/2-story, frame with aluminum siding, four-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with gabled entrance porch with square posts and turned balustrade (NC)

329 Third St., 1920s, one-story, frame with artificial siding, three-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with overhanging eaves with exposed rafters

415 Third St., ca. 1925, one-story, frame and board-and-batten, four-bay garage with attached modern utility shed with aluminum siding

416-420 Third St., 1970s, two-story, frame with vinyl siding and brick veneer, two-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style rowhouses with shed-roofed entrance porches (NC)

423 Third St., 1992, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, Neo Victorian-style dwelling with full-width front porch with chamfered posts and decorative sawn balustrade and brackets (NC)

429 Third St., ca. 1960, one-story, frame with stucco, three-bay, hip-roofed, Prairie-style dwelling with two large stuccoed chimneys on one elevation (NC)

430 Third St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with entrance flanked by fluted pilasters topped with transom and broken pediment

FOURTH STREET

331 Fourth St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width screened front porch with square columns atop brick piers

416 Fourth St., ca. 1890, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with central front gable, wraparound porch with turned posts, decorative sawn balustrade, brackets, and frieze; bracketed eaves

422 Fourth St., ca. 1993, one-story, frame with vinyl siding, four-bay, gable-roofed, Ranch-style dwelling with partially recessed two-bay front porch with turned posts and balustrade (NC)

423 Fourth St., ca. 1895, two-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with chamfered posts and decorative sawn brackets

426 Fourth St., ca. 1895, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, two-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with square posts and dentil molding

429 Fourth St., William Healy House, ca. 1883, two-story, brick, two-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with gabled entrance porch and turned balustrade

434 Fourth St., ca. 1895, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width screened front porch with turned posts, decorative sawn brackets, and dentil molding; bracketed eaves

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440 Fourth St., ca. 1895, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, five-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with wraparound porch with square posts and decorative sawn brackets

FIFTH STREET

225 Fifth St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, vernacular dress factory with 2/2 sash windows and concrete-block, flat-roofed, east addition; currently used by West Point Log Corp. for storage

316-318 Fifth St., O'Connor Hotel, ca. 1895, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, five-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with entrance portico with square columns and topped by a stick balustrade

317 Fifth St., 1940s, one-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with asymmetrically projecting gable and entrance porch with square posts

322, 324, 328 Fifth St., O'Connor Hotel Annex, ca. 1905, one-story, frame with vinyl siding, four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with two-bay front porch with turned posts, decorative sawn brackets, and spindle frieze

333 Fifth St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with wraparound porch with Tuscan columns

417 Fifth St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with entrance flanked by fluted pilasters and topped by a transom and pediment

424 Fifth St., ca. 1895, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with gabled entrance porch with square posts and side porch

429 Fifth St., ca. 1993, 1/2-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, Neo Victorian-style dwelling with full-width front porch with paired square posts, decorative sawn balustrade, and brackets (NC)

430 Fifth St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and dentil molding

431 Fifth St., ca. 1992, 1/2-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, Neo Victorian-style dwelling with full-width front porch with paired square posts, decorative sawn balustrade, and brackets (NC)

434 Fifth St., ca. 1895, two-story, frame and weatherboard, four-bay, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling with recessed front porch with paired turned posts and balustrade

SIXTH STREET

320 Sixth St., 1930s, 1/2-story, frame with asbestos shingles, four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a one-bay recessed entrance porch

323 Sixth St., Anderson-Mayo House, ca. 1850, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with raised basement and raised entrance porch with square columns and balustrade

326 Sixth St., 1920s, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, pyramidal-roofed, American Foursquare dwelling with full-width front porch with turned posts

329 Sixth St., West Point Town Office Building, 1920s, one-story, brick, eight-bay, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style building with transom over entrance

335 Sixth St., Scanton House, ca. 1912, one-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with central front gable and three-bay front porch with turned posts and balustrade

416 Sixth St., 1960s, one-story, brick, five-bay, gable-roofed, Ranch-style dwelling with

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West Point Historic District
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recessed entrance with sidelight and screened side porch (NC)

417 Sixth St., Sheriff Office, 1920s, one-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular building with gabled entrance porch with paired turned posts and cast-metal balustrade; originally a library

423 Sixth St., ca. 1930, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, hip-roofed, American Foursquare dwelling with full-width screened front porch with tapered posts atop brick piers

428 Sixth St., ca. 1930, 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three bay, cross gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with entrance porch with paired Tuscan columns

429 Sixth St., ca. 1930, 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, Bungalow-style dwelling with full-width screened front porch and central gabled dormer

SEVENTH STREET

300 Seventh St., Pierce Building, ca. 1915, two-story, concrete block and stucco, five-bay, shed-roofed, vernacular commercial building with segmental-arched openings; glass block windows on first floor; plain brick parapet

311 Seventh St., ca. 1930, one-story, frame with vinyl siding, two-bay, clipped gable-roofed, Craftsman-style dwelling with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters ends

312 Seventh St., Smith's Tailors and Cleaners, ca. 1895, one-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, shed-roofed, vernacular commercial building with false mansard roof; currently West Point Columbian Club

317 Seventh St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and bricktex, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular commercial building with two-story, full-width, front porch with square posts and parapet on second level

328 Seventh St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with bricktex, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with enclosed front porch

330 Seventh St., ca. 1905, one-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular commercial building with molded cornice with slight returns

416 Seventh St., ca. 1915, one-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with screened side porch

421 Seventh St., 1960s, one-story, concrete block with brick veneer facade, six-bay, flat-roofed, modern municipal building; currently West Point Fire Department (NC)

422 Seventh St., ca. 1895, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with central front gable with full-width front porch with turned posts

424 Seventh St., ca. 1915, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with entrance flanked by pilasters and topped by a transom and pediment

EIGHTH STREET

331 Eighth St., ca. 1930, one-story, frame and weatherboard, six-bay, vernacular commercial building with gable roof on oldest section and flat roof on more recent addition; currently Harvey the Pawnbroker

417 Eighth St., 1960s, two-story, brick, four-bay, gable-roofed modern commercial building (NC)

419 Eighth St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, five-bay, cross gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with two-story bay window topped by a gable; bracketed hood and transom over entrance; enclosed side porch; decorative shingles in gable

421 Eighth St., ca. 1960, 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style

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West Point Historic District
King William County, Virginia

dwelling with a screened porch (NC)

427 Eighth St., ca. 1905, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, cross gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with gabled entrance porch with square posts and arched ceiling

517 Eighth St., ca. 1915, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with enclosed front porch and molded cornice with slight returns

NINTH STREET

414 Ninth St., ca. 1895, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with gabled entrance porch with turned posts; two interior brick chimneys with corbelled tops

422 Ninth St., ca. 1895, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with wraparound porch with turned posts

423 Ninth St., ca. 1920, one-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with recessed screened entrance porch

428 Ninth St., ca. 1940, one-story, frame and weatherboard, five-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular building with bracketed hood over entrance; currently Dr. Mark Neale, Dentist

TENTH STREET

232 Tenth St., ca. 1970, one-story, frame with vinyl siding and brick veneer, four-bay, gable-roofed, Ranch-style dwelling (NC)

304 Tenth St., ca. 1940, 1/2-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with bracketed arched hood over entrance; gabled dormers

316 Tenth St., 1920s, 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, Craftsman-style dwelling with full-width screened front porch with tapered posts atop brick piers

317 Tenth St., ca. 1895, two-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with wraparound screened porch with Tuscan columns; entrance transom and sidelights

320 Tenth St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with gabled entrance porch with square posts

327 Tenth St., ca. 1905, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a two-story bay window topped by a flat roof and a wraparound porch with turned posts and stick balustrade

328 Tenth St., ca. 1895, two-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with wraparound porch with turned posts and balustrade; entrance transom

410 Tenth St., ca. 1895, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with turned posts and decorative sawn brackets

417 Tenth St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a two-story bay window topped by a hipped roof and a wraparound screened porch with tapered posts atop brick piers

421 Tenth St., ca. 1940, 1/2-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gambrel-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with gabled entrance porch with paired square posts and balustrade

422 Tenth St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with turned posts and shed-roofed addition

426 Tenth St., ca. 1895, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with asymmetrical front gable and three-bay front porch with cast-metal supports and balustrade

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516 Tenth St., 1940s, one-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with gabled entrance porch with slender columns and arched ceiling

520 Tenth St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with square posts

ELEVENTH STREET

217 Eleventh St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with 2/2 sash windows

303 Eleventh St., ca. 1910, one-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front screened porch with turned posts

311 Eleventh St., ca. 1920, 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front screened porch with Tuscan columns

315 Eleventh St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full width-front porch with tapered posts atop brick piers

321 Eleventh St., ca. 1920, 1/2-story, frame with vinyl siding, two-bay, gable-roofed, Bungalow-style dwelling with tapered shingled posts atop brick piers and shed-roofed dormer

327 Eleventh St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, five-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with wraparound porch with turned posts; molded cornice with slight returns

418 Eleventh St., ca. 1930, 1/2-story frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, Bungalow-style dwelling with full-width front screened porch with tapered posts atop brick piers; gabled dormers

427 Eleventh St., ca. 1915, 2 1/2-story, frame with aluminum siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with asymmetrical gable and gabled entrance porch with square posts and balustrade

429 Eleventh St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, pyramidal-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with tapered posts atop brick piers; entrance transom and sidelights

516 Eleventh St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front screened porch with square posts

517 Eleventh St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a gabled entrance porch with tapered posts; entrance transom

522 Eleventh St., 1940s, 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed, English Cottage-style dwelling with asymmetrical gable, large brick chimney in front, and enclosed side porch

528 Eleventh St., 1920s, 1/2-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, Craftsman-style dwelling with entrance porch with tapered posts atop brick piers; shed-roofed dormer above porch

529 Eleventh St., 1940s, 1/2-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with entrance flanked by pilasters and topped by a transom; gabled dormers

535 Eleventh St., ca. 1920, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a three-bay screened porch with turned posts

536 Eleventh St., ca. 1912, 2 1/2-story, frame with vinyl siding, two-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns

south of 536 Eleventh St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard vernacular dwelling with a front porch; originally faced F Street (no longer exists)

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538 Eleventh St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a full-length front porch

545 Eleventh St., 1920s, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a three-bay screened front porch with square posts

TWELFTH STREET

222 Twelfth St., 1920s, 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gambrel-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with arched, bracketed, entrance hood and entrance transom

229 Twelfth St., ca. 1910, two-story frame with vinyl siding, two-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with square posts and lattice balustrade

303 Twelfth St., ca. 1940, one-story, concrete block, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling

317 Twelfth St., 1920s, 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and gabled dormers

420 Twelfth St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with asymmetrical front gable and wraparound porch with cast-metal supports and balustrade

422 Twelfth St., ca. 1940, one-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with recessed, gabled, entrance porch

428 Twelfth St., 1950s, one-story, frame with vertical siding and asbestos shingles, three-bay, vernacular commercial building with gable and shed roofs (NC)

516 Twelfth St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with turned posts and balustrade

517 Twelfth St., 1970s, one-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, Ranch-style dwelling (NC)

522 Twelfth St., 1960s, one-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling (NC)

529 Twelfth St., ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front screened porch with turned posts

530 Twelfth St., ca. 1940, one-story, frame and weatherboard, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with enclosed front porch

532 Twelfth St., ca. 1940, one story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with asymmetrical gable, arched and bracketed entrance hood, and recessed one-bay porch with brick supports

535 Twelfth St., 1920s, 1/2-story, frame with vinyl siding, three-bay, gable-roofed, Bungalow-style dwelling with a screened front porch with square posts

rear of 535 Twelfth St., ca. 1910, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a two-bay front porch and central brick chimney

THIRTEENTH STREET

220 Thirteenth St., ca. 1920, two-story, frame with vinyl siding, two-bay, pyramidal-roofed, vernacular dwelling with full-width front porch with turned posts and decorative sawn brackets

221 Thirteenth St., 1930s, one-story, brick, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular African-American school with a flat-roofed entrance porch with square columns; currently the West Point Cultural Center

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314 Thirteenth St., ca. 1915, two-story, frame with asbestos shingles, two-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with gabled entrance porch with turned posts and a side screened porch

NC	318	12th st	325-2-310
	316	"	-311
	319	ee st.	-312
	312	8th st.	-313
	321	"	-314
	322	"	-315
	323	"	-316
	325	"	-317
	326	"	-318

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West Point Historic District
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Statement of Significance

"West Point has enjoyed a long and legendary history--a somewhat cyclical history marked by periods of substantial growth, decline and rebirth," writes a contemporary historian of the Town of West Point.¹ The historic district encompasses the main commercial and residential area of a tidewater Virginia town whose fortunes have ebbed and flowed over the past four centuries. Although West Point has roots from the earliest years of the colonial period when Jesuit priests settled on the west bank of the York River near an Indian village named Chiskiatic, its greatest significance derives chiefly from its prosperity and growth during the second half of the 19th century and reaching into the early decades of the 20th. Its geographic location on a peninsula at the confluence of the Mattaponi and Pamunkey rivers has allowed the town to remain basically intact in both size and plan. Moreover, its siting at the headwaters of a deep navigable tidal river made West Point an ideal eastern terminus for the Richmond and York River Railroad, that led to vibrant commercial activity and an attractive location for what is now the giant Chesapeake Corporation. The town's strong sense of its history combined with industry, recreation and commerce continue to sustain a solid community identity. As the only incorporated town in the three adjoining counties, West Point has evolved from an ancient Indian village to a modern industrial town of the late 20th century. Its remarkable collection of 19th- and 20th-century buildings -- dwellings both elaborate and modest, commercial buildings, structures associated with recreation, and institutional buildings--reflects the history of West Point from the period of its greatest growth and prosperity.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Spanish explorers were the first recorded Europeans to set foot in the vicinity of West Point. In 1558 King Philip II of Spain ordered the area known as the "Bahia de Santa Maria" (the Chesapeake Bay) to be settled in order to provide safe harbors against the English and French ships. A Spanish expedition in 1559, captured a young Indian nobleman with the intention of using him as a guide.² A 1570 expedition of Jesuit priests settled briefly on the west bank of the York River near an Indian village named Chiskiatic; this was the last Spanish expedition to the Chesapeake Bay region.

By the beginning of the 17th century the Algonquin Indians of coastal Virginia were aligned in a strong chiefdom headed by Powhatan of the Pamunkey tribe. The chiefdom fought fiercely against their Sioux neighbors who inhabited land farther to the west. Captain John Smith's 1612 map of Virginia shows the Indian village of Cinquoteck being situated at the present-day location of West Point.

In 1646 the Powhatan chiefdom signed a treaty of peace with the English. The treaty restricted the Indians to the land upriver from the

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York and the Pamunkey; the Indians were ordered to pay the colonial governor a tribute each year, a tradition that has been carried out faithfully each year ever since. Captain John West was granted 850 acres of land on the peninsula formerly occupied by the Indians at the confluence of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi rivers. The area, which was augmented by an additional patent of 3,000 acres became known as the West Point Plantation. Captain West's son inherited his father's estate. By the latter part of the 17th century, the General Assembly was anxious to encourage the building of towns, and in 1691 the General Assembly authorized the purchase of 50 acres of the West Point Plantation to be developed as a town. The town was to be called Delaware Town honoring Thomas West, father of Captain John West, Earl de la Warr.³ The fifty acres of Delaware Town were divided into 100 half-acre lots, 32 of which were sold by 1707.⁴ The town was to serve as a landing for ships coming from England and a mercantile center. A public quay was located on the east side of the peninsula on the Mattaponi River. Despite generous efforts of the West family, the town failed to thrive and ultimately reverted to the West Point Plantation.⁵

During the Revolutionary War, Delaware Town was used for importing supplies and arms. The French referred to this area as "West Point du Sud," to distinguish it from West Point, New York that ultimately became the United States Military Academy. French troops sent by Louis XVI of France to support the Americans against the British were quartered at Delaware Town during the peace negotiations following the surrender at Yorktown.

Ownership by the Braxton, Fitzhugh, and Taylor families resulted in the consolidation of the town lots into the Taylor Farm by 1839. As early as 1832, there had been recognition of the need for a rail line connecting Richmond with the York River. Although a charter for the railroad was granted by the General Assembly, it was not until the early 1850s that residents of King William and King and Queen counties revived the idea, establishing the Richmond and York River Railway Company. In January of 1855, stockholders of the new railroad company met to select the route and the eastern terminus of the railroad; it was at this meeting that West Point was chosen. With its harbor deep enough to accommodate any merchant ship in the country, Lt. Matthew Fontaine Maury, U.S.N. said:

West Point, with its accommodations and capabilities, stands, in the language of your engineer, 'preeminent,' and would be a singular oversight to ignore those capabilities of meeting all of the emergencies which its own success and the business of trade may call for."⁶

Following the selection of West Point as the terminus, the stockholders acquired 500 acres from William Penn Taylor and lots were offered for sale. The plan of the town of West Point as it exists today was laid out in 1860 by James M. Daniel.⁷ The Richmond and York River

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Railroad line was completed in 1859 with a temporary terminal at the White House across the Pamunkey River from West Point. The final link with West Point--the iron draw bridge across the Pamunkey--was not completed until April 1861. The trains then could meet their vessels at a dock established on the Mattaponi in the town of West Point. The new railroad prospered briefly; as a prime strategic military target, the rail lines were captured by Major General George McClellan during the Peninsula Campaign in 1862; the railroad and most of the buildings in the fledgling town were burned by the Union forces when they moved on toward Richmond in 1863. Only five buildings survive from the antebellum period in West Point: the William Mitchell House at 303 Main Street; the Harry P. Long House at 429 Fourth Street; the Dudley-Aumac House at 216 Main Street; the Mayo House at 323 Sixth Street built in 1853, and the Treat Post Office, built around 1861, that survives as the wing of the Treat-Medlin House at 1023 Lee Street.

After the war, Alexander Dudley, one of the founders of the railroad and president of the Richmond and York River Railroad, quickly moved to rebuild by appealing to investors to seek second mortgages to help raise new funds. The rebuilding of the railway was accomplished shortly before Dudley's death in 1869. A milestone in the history of West Point was reached in 1870 when with a population of 75, the town became incorporated with a five-man council. The town grew rapidly, and by 1890 had exploded to a population of 2,018. Cotton continued to be the primary export and mainstay of shipping through the tidewater port. According to an 1888 Prospectus of Terminal Improvement of West Point, Va., an estimated 300,000 to 400,000 bales of cotton were shipped through West Point each year, making the town the fifth largest cotton port in the country. The town was described as having an electric light plan; artesian well water and ample hotel accommodations. The town was touted as being a "direct outlet for railroads controlled by the Richmond and West Point Terminal Co., comprising 6,000 miles of railroad, and being the direct outlet for the entire Richmond and Danville system."⁸ Primary among the advantages of West Point was that the York River had no falls like the James and Rappahannock rivers which tend to cause considerable silting that makes dock accessibility difficult.

It was during this period that West Point became an active commercial and manufacturing center. Manufactured products such as shingles, canning, marl production, brooms and hosiery highlighted the industrial scene. A cornstalk factory that manufactured caulking products occupied the site of the present Chesapeake Corporation.⁹ Following the depression of 1873, Thomas Clyde and his son, William P. Clyde, Philadelphia shipping magnates, bought the railroad and established the Baltimore Steamship Company, the Richmond and West Point terminal Railway and Ware House Company and acquired the Richmond and Danville Railroad that had links to the deep South.¹⁰ Later, the railroad was purchased and incorporated into the Southern Railway system. This railroad company consolidated with the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamship Company. West Point connected

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with Baltimore and other Chesapeake Bay ports. International exports boomed as well. Huge wharfs were built and cotton was shipped directly to international ports. Foreign ships deposited cargo at West Point. At the height of West Point's railroad and shipping industry, it was the fifth largest cotton port by volume in the United States. Many goods directed south from northern cities such as Baltimore, New York, Boston and Providence passed through the port.¹¹ The railroad and shipping boom halted abruptly when the railroad terminal was shifted to Portsmouth in 1896. The only services remaining were passenger services by both rail and steamship. This shift caused a severe economic depressing and financial difficulties in West Point, with property values falling as much as 50%. The population declined by 30%.

The height of West Point's 19th-century prosperity had been realized with the building of the 200-room Terminal Hotel on First Street on the banks of the York River in 1887. This undertaking of the Richmond entrepreneur James H. Dooley was said to have saved West Point from economic disaster when the newly organized Southern Railway decided to move its port terminal. The hotel touted a Beach Park with boardwalk, skating rink, dance pavilion, soda fountain, amusement rides and a smaller Beach Park Hotel for additional accommodations. Excursion trains brought hundreds of visitors to the community each day. Richmond's proximity (a trip of less than two hours) made visiting West Point an easy one-day trip. As early as 1870, West Point had been recognized as an important summer resort. Its scenic location as well as its delicious seafood and artesian water attracted visitors. The artesian water was believed to be good for dyspepsia and other ailments.¹² Visitors ate and drank at the 15 bars that were very popular in West Point. West Point enjoyed having a liquor license during a time when they were rare in Virginia. The transportation system to bring visitors to West Point was already in place, with travellers coming on an overnight steamship from Baltimore or on an afternoon train from Richmond. Other hotels of the period which have survived, include the O'Conner Hotel at 316 5th Street (1895); and the Royal Hotel, formerly the Clara Ridgeway Boarding House at 902 Main Street. The tourist trade began to decline around 1910 with the burning of Beach Park; due to a decline in hotel visitors, it was converted into an apartment house. The building, boardwalk and amusement park were destroyed by fire in 1926. West Point lost its privileged liquor license in 1913. West Point continued to provide hotel accommodations well into the 20th century. The Tidewater News announced ground breaking for the new Trice Hotel on Main Street in May of 1929. The news story goes on to say that Mrs. Robert Trice of Walkerton had purchased the old hotel (ca. 1900) property at 5th and Main streets and planned to remodel the whole building, adding rooms including a large dining room. In the same issue, an advertisement appears for a theatre, known as the "Wonderland Theatre,"¹³ showing that West Point continued to be a social and entertainment center for both the town and the surrounding counties.

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A number of churches were built in West Point following its incorporation in 1870. Prior to then, many of the denominations would share facilities and often worshipped in such varied places as railroad tool sheds and private residences.¹⁴ The first church built in West Point was known as the "free church," located on Main Street between Fourth and Fifth streets. This was believed to have been the site of a colonial Anglican church and tombstones dating as early as the 17th century have been found there.¹⁵ The "free church" was built in 1870 by the Methodists and used by other denominations as well. The church was replaced in 1927 by the First Baptist Church.¹⁶ In 1882 Episcopalians erected the frame church, St. John's, at 916 Main Street. The African-American congregation, organized in 1866, which had previously worshiped in a railroad tool shed built Mount Nebo Baptist Church at 1224 Kirby Street in 1887.

Methodists built a church at 1024 Main Street in 1889 where they continue to worship; at the corner of Main and Fifth streets stands the Disciples of Christ Church built in 1906. The Miracle Revival Church at 1216 Lee Street was built in 1920 as a public hall and meeting place for African-Americans.

The history of West Point's African American community is well illustrated in the life of Beverley Allen, Sr. Described in 1870 as a "free man of color," he purchased lot number 105 in January of 1870. He served on the West Point Town Council. His son, Beverly Allen, Jr. attended Hampton Institute and returned to West Point where he was a teacher for 35 years. The only black school in West Point was built on a lot at 3rd and E Streets that belonged to Beverley Allen, Sr. with help from the Freedman's Bureau. Its second location was at 2nd and D streets in the Seminary Building; in the early 20th century, a new building was erected on 13th Street that survives today. Beverley Allen, Jr. was its principal from 1881-1918. The building served as the school for blacks; by 1938 was graduating high school seniors. After 1954, the school returned to serving just elementary level grades. It was phased out in 1966.¹⁷

The next big turning point in West Point's history came in 1914 with the arrival of the pulp and paper mill which reinvigorated the economy of the town after the decline of its resort economy. West Point was an ideal location for the paper mill due to its railway accessibility to the midwest and the area's rich forest resources. A long tradition of manufacturing dating back to the 19th century provided an able and willing labor force. The paper mill was known as the Fox Paper Company, a subsidiary of the Chesapeake Pulp and Paper Company. The mill grew and expanded during the years of World War One; it was bought in 1918 by Elis Olsen and became part of the Chesapeake Corporation as it is today.

Ship building was another industry to surface after the decline of the resorts. This effort was launched in 1916 when the United States War Shipping Board commissioned the York River Ship Building Company to build wooden cargo ships to replace those lost during the war effort. Production was slow, and the war ended before any ships were completed. Two ships

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were finally produced, but only one ever saw use. More successful were other industries that sprang up as a result of the growth from the paper mill, such as a pickle factory, a furniture factory, a glove factory and a miniature pool table factory.¹⁸ All of these industries provided employment and prosperity for the town during the 1920s and 30s, resulting in the construction of a number of new homes.

An evaluation of the Sanborn insurance maps for West Point show that the town grew and prospered during the 1920s and 30s. A number of notable buildings were constructed during this period. Two new banks were built during the 1920s: the Citizens and Exchange and the Farmers and Mechanics Bank. In 1932 West Point joined many towns across the nation in welcoming a new post office. A front-page article in the Tidewater News of March 10, 1932 announced the completion of the building, describing it in great detail. Measuring 54 by 56 feet and three stories in height, the building was constructed by Algernon Blair from Montgomery, Alabama. The floors were described as "seasoned maple; the walls of "red matt-faced brick, [laid] in English bond; limestone coping and cornice and an "artistically ornate" entrance completed the edifice.

The Town of West Point today is an outstanding example of a well-preserved turn-of-the-century industrial town. It has retained its street plan and much of its domestic and commercial architectural fabric. Because its boundaries have remained relatively intact on three sides, being bordered by the Pamunkey, York, and Mattaponi rivers, it has kept its physical integrity of design. The Chesapeake Corporation's pulp and paper mill continues its more than 80-year dominance of the town. Its strategic location at the terminus of rail lines and on deep water navigable waterways continues to support its highly visible role as a thriving community, a role it has played almost continuously for nearly our centuries.

Endnotes

1. Nelson Wickstrom, The Political World of a Small Town: A Mirror Image of American Politics, Westport, Ct.,: Greenwood Press, 1993.
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3. Thomas West, Earl de la Warr, Governor of the Virginia colony in 1610, was credited with same the James Town colony when he sent to England for supply ships during the starving period in 1609.
4. Malcolm Hart Harris. Old New Kent County; Some Account of the Planters, Plantations and Places. 2 Vols. West Point, 1977.
5. Alonzo Thomas Dill, York River Yesterdays, Norfolk-Virginia Beach, 1984.

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6. Lt. M. F. Maury, U.S.N., "report," Prospectus of the Terminal Improvement Company, (1888) quoting from statements made in 1855. p. 15.
7. Elizabeth S. Gray, "West Point's History Begins Almost with the Founding of a Nation," Two Hundred-Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of King William County, (Tidewater Review, West Point, Va., 1952), p. 6.
8. Prospectus of Terminal Improvement of West Point, Va. (1885).p. 1.
9. Mary Lipscomb, Recollections of Early West Point. (1931) pp. 17-19.
10. Dill, p. 75.
11. Dill, Tidewater Town, p. 16.
12. Dill, p. 15
13. Tidewater News, May 23, 1929, p. 1.
14. Dill, p. 13.
15. King William County, Virginia (Garrett and Massie, Richmond, 11925), p. 51.
16. Tidewater News, June 6, 1929 has a front-page story on the Second Anniversary of West Point's First Baptist Church.
17. Alice L. Reid, Negro Leadership 1870-1970. (pages unnumbered)
18. Gray, "West Point's History Begins," p. 13.

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Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

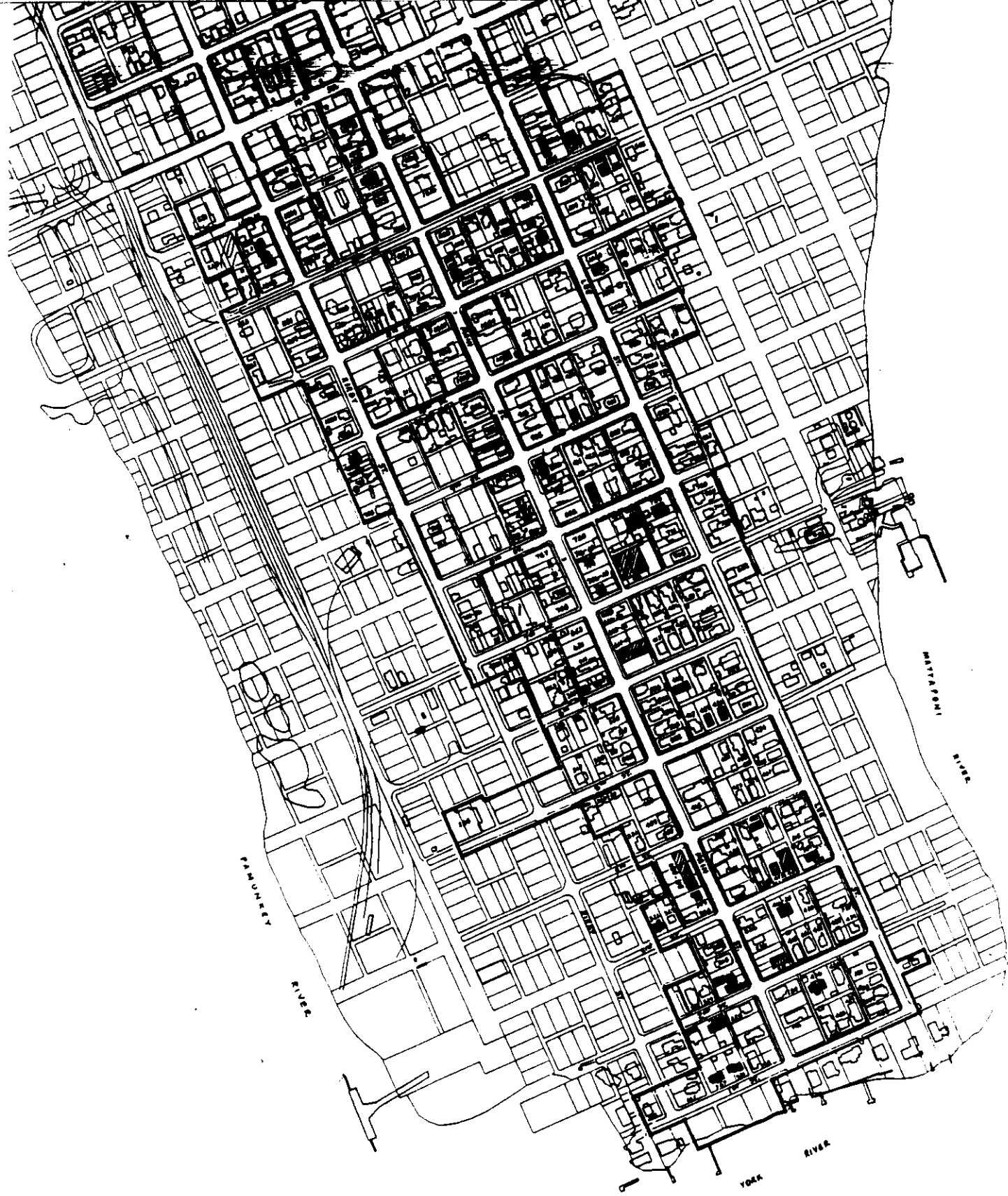
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

The boundaries of the West Point Historic District are indicated on the Accompanying base map which is drawn at a scale of 1" = 200'.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The boundaries of the West Point Historic District encompass the largest concentration of historic buildings in the town. Noncontributing buildings and vacant lots have been excluded where possible. The area north of Thirteenth Street has been excluded due to the large concentration of noncontributing commercial buildings along Fourteenth Street (U. S. Route 30).



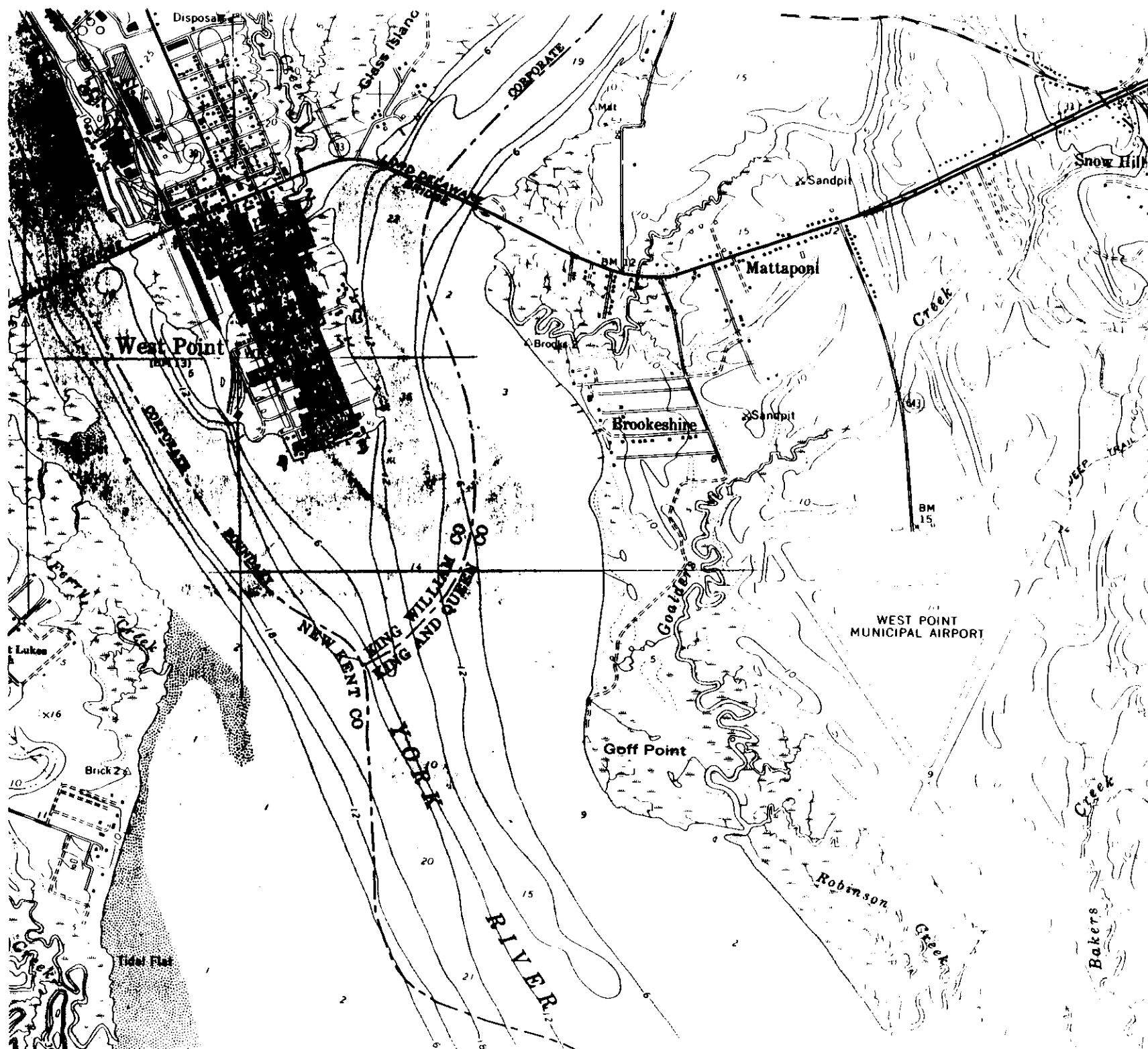
WEST POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT
King William County, Virginia

District Boundaries **—————**

Noncontributing Resources **▨**

Not to Scale





32°30"

4156

**WEST POINT
HISTORIC DISTRICT**

UTM REFERENCES:

1. 18/340780/4155600
2. 18/341300/4155740
3. 18/341560/4154680
4. 18/341280/4154560

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