Reconnaissance Architectural Survey Report

City of Williamsburg

prepared by
Frazier Associates

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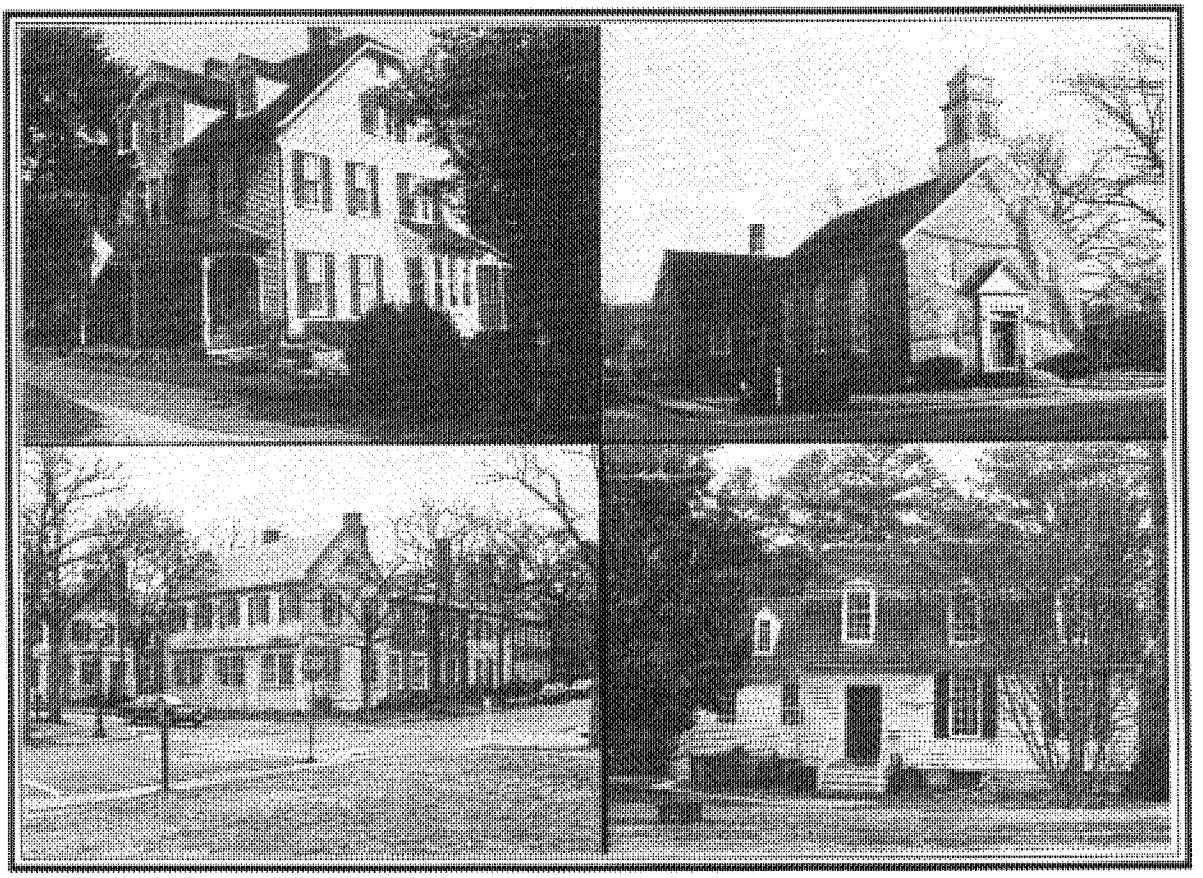

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City of Williamsburg

Planning Department
Reed T. Nester, Planning Director
Kathleen A. Maher, Planner

Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

Roberta Reid, Assistant Architectural Collections Manager
and Associate Conservator

Project Consultants

Frazier Associates
121 South Augusta Street
Staunton, Virginia 24401
William T. Frazier, Principal
Ann McCleary, Project Manager
Randall Skeirik, Surveyor
Lisa Tucker, Surveyor

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SURVEY METHODOLOGY

BACKGROUND TO SURVEY

In June of 1991, the City of Williamsburg undertook a reconnaissance survey of its architectural resources, through a grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). Although a limited amount of survey had been conducted outside the historic area, the city recognized the need to better identify and record its resources to assist with future planning efforts.

With the establishment of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in the 1930s the awareness of the value and importance of American history and historic preservation came earlier to the City of Williamsburg than most other areas of the United States. These early preservation efforts led to the restoration and reconstruction of numerous colonial structures and to considerable architectural, historical and archaeological research on Virginia's colonial history.

Despite, or perhaps because of, Colonial Williamsburg's intense interest in the eighteenth century, little attention had been paid to prehistoric, seventeenth, nineteenth or twentieth century settlement and related cultural resources. This situation was first addressed in 1984 when the Department of Archaeological Excavation at Colonial Williamsburg applied to the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks (now VDHR) for a grant to prepare cultural resource management plans for James City County, York County and the cities of Williamsburg and Poquoson. The result of this effort, issued in 1985, was a 1,200-page document intended to serve as a planning tool for these Tidewater communities.

The report, based on the Resource Protection Planning Process (RP3) format developed by the National Park Service, outlined twenty-three "study units" or areas of historic importance, twenty specific historical periods, and three historical themes that were significant in the development of Williamsburg and the surrounding counties. The report assessed the level of survey of each of the "study units" and highlighted areas requiring further study.

To augment the 1985 report and make it a more useful tool for planners, the Department of Archaeological Research at Colonial Williamsburg prepared revisions to the report. The first revision, a more succinct product, was completed in 1986. In 1991, a new report, entitled "Resource Protection Planning Revisited: James City County, York County, and City of Williamsburg" was prepared to make the report findings more useful to planners. All three reports addressed the need for resource identification. The planning recommendations for Williamsburg included a comprehensive architectural survey.

The need for the identification of architectural resources in the City of Williamsburg was particularly acute as neglect and mounting development pressures were resulting in the continued demolition of existing structures. On August 16, 1991, after receiving a grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), the City of Williamsburg issued a request for proposals to conduct a comprehensive architectural survey of the City's Architectural Preservation District as it is defined by the City's Zoning Ordinance, and as recommended by the Comprehensive Plan.

The City of Williamsburg hired Frazier Associates of Staunton, Virginia, to conduct the survey. William T. Frazier, principal, was responsible for the survey. Lisa Tucker served as project manager and prepared the initial historic context. Randall Skeirik conducted the field survey and prepared the architectural analysis. Ann McCleary served as the project editor, writing the historic context with Lisa Tucker, and advising on the architectural analysis.

SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The reconnaissance survey area was roughly three square miles in area and included four hundred buildings which were more than fifty years in age. The Planning Department of the City of Williamsburg prepared a list of the properties to be surveyed. The survey focused primarily on the city's Architectural Preservation District, defined for the purposes of this report as the expanded district adopted in 1991. The survey included a number of buildings associated now with the College of William and Mary, many of which were houses remodeled into office space. These buildings had been preliminarily surveyed as part of the VDHR state-owned building survey. The city's survey list included three buildings within the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area, defined for the purposes of this report as that outlined in Chapter 21-411(B) in the zoning ordinance.

The objectives of the survey were to:

(1) Document VDHR's historic contexts in relation to major themes of the City's historical and architectural development;
(2) Record at the reconnaissance level all historic resources over fifty years old;
(3) Record at the intensive level:
  (a) All pre-1860 resources
  (b) Post-1860 resources eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register or National Register of Historic Places.
  (c) Representative examples of cultural resources over fifty years old.
(4) Identify for further research the historic resources important to the development of the City of Williamsburg, especially during the era predating the advent of the restoration of the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area.
(5) Identify potential National Register Historic Districts and properties significant on the local, state and federal levels.
(6) Produce recommendations for further research, including historic resources under fifty years old important to the development of the City of Williamsburg.
(7) Produce recommendations for a local inventory of significant architecture.

SURVEY METHODS AND RESEARCH DESIGN

The first phase of the project was to develop the historic context for the survey, based on the eighteen historic themes specified by the VDHR for state historic contexts. Frazier Associates relied heavily on the historic contexts developed for the RP3 report for the survey area, a report which reflects the most current level of research about Williamsburg's history. Other research materials included a variety of secondary sources on Williamsburg history and the City's Comprehensive Plan. Kathleen A. Maher, Planner for the City, helped direct and review the research and to gather additional information that was needed.

At the beginning of this survey, the VDHR's previous survey efforts for the City of Williamsburg had included eighty-nine properties. The majority of these were in the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area, seven were on the campus of William and Mary, and an additional twelve were historic archaeological sites. Only thirty-three previously surveyed properties were in the proposed or already adopted Architectural Preservation District (APD). The APD contains the earliest historic neighborhoods outside the Historic Area, largely early-twentieth century in character, and the major early corridors within the city limits.

In conducting the field work phase, surveyors from Frazier Associates utilized dates of construction listed in the city tax roles to make initial determinations of properties eligible for survey. Properties for which no date information was available were visually inspected to make a determination of their approximate age. All

buildings within the survey area that were determined to have been constructed prior to 1942 were recorded on a form specially designed by Frazier Associates. This form, based on the VDHR survey form, was designed to expedite the transfer of the survey information which was collected into the new computerized Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) data base being developed by the National Park Service.

In addition to written recordation, each eligible structure was photographed. A complete set of these photographs will be submitted to both the City of Williamsburg and to VDHR. The approximate footprint of all surveyed properties was then recorded on the appropriate parcel of the city tax map. In all, Frazier Associates surveyed four hundred properties at the reconnaissance level.

At the completion of the reconnaissance survey, Frazier Associates, in consultation with the City of Williamsburg Planning Department, identified thirteen structures which merited intensive level documentation. Of these, permission was obtained to permit the intensive survey of eleven properties. The intensive survey documentation included more thorough interior and exterior photographic documentation, collection of historical information from the owners, a more complete description and architectural evaluation of the exterior and interior features, and a floor-plan sketch with exterior dimensions.

The final phase of the survey project was the completion of this written project report, integrating the eighteen historic context with an analysis of the surveyed architectural resources by the same themes. This report makes recommendations for additional survey work and National Register nominations and for public education and protection measures for the City of Williamsburg.

SUMMARY OF SURVEY DATA

Building Construction Dates

The majority of the buildings included in the Williamsburg survey date to the twentieth century. Only five properties date to the eighteenth century. Within the range of the twentieth century, the largest concentration is between 1930 and 1940, with 213 of the recorded properties. Ninety properties date between 1920 and 1929, and twenty-nine each within the first and second decades of the twentieth century.

Building Types

The most common building type within the survey was the domestic residence. Of the four hundred properties surveyed 345 fell into this category. Nineteen stores are located within the commercial districts near Merchant Square and along the transportation arteries. Seven buildings were documented as bed and breakfast establishments, although it may be to identify others through additional historical research. Other types of cultural resources survive in small numbers, generally no more than five in any given category.

Architectural Style

Not surprisingly, the most common architectural style within the survey area is the Colonial Revival. There are several variations on this style, including one Classical Revival, 124 national interpretations of the Colonial Revival, twenty-three Dutch Colonial Revivals, twenty-one Virginia Gambrel-Roof Colonial Revival dwellings, and thirty-eight examples of the Georgian Revival. These variations on the Colonial Revival style are discussed further under the Domestic theme. Another nine examples were recorded as Vernacular Colonial Revival. The next largest category was the Vernacular Twentieth Century, which involved largely

domestic residences.
Other architectural styles appear among the city's domestic resources. These include twenty-five examples of Vernacular Victorian residences, two of Queen Anne, five vernacular interpretations of the Queen Anne, seventeen Bungalows, and twenty-one Four Squares. The City contains a scattering of other styles in small numbers, including one Greek Revival, one Prairie Style, one Vernacular Tudor Revival, and one log house.

HISTORIC CONTEXT AND ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Historic Context

The present-day City of Williamsburg is located in the center of the Virginia Peninsula, in a region settled by Native Americans approximately 12,000 years ago. Although no prehistoric sites have been identified within the city boundaries, it is believed that Indians lived in or passed through this land. Algonquin-speakers of the Powhatan Confederacy inhabited the Virginia Peninsula by the early seventeenth century.

By the 1620s, English settlers began to move away from the Jamestown settlement to seek new lands further inland, along the major waterways. The tobacco agricultural system exhausted Virginia's soils, leading planters to seek new land for subsequent plantings. These settlers brought a dispersed plantation settlement, with large tracts of land reserved for tobacco.

In 1633, the Colony of Virginia established Middle Plantation in the center of the Virginia Peninsula, between the York and James Rivers. While one of the goals of this settlement was to provide better defense for Jamestown, colonists soon realized that the Middle Plantation site was also better for other reasons, with higher ground and better soil drainage, good water, a more central location with good river transportation, and less vulnerable to the mosquitos that plagued the Jamestown area. Middle Plantation grew slowly during the mid-seventeenth century, but by the third quarter of the century, "it was recognized as the very Heart and Centre of the Country," second only to Jamestown. In 1674, it became part of Bruton Parish. The College of William and Mary was chartered in Middle Plantation in 1693, reflecting its increased status as a commercial center.[1]

After the Jamestown State House burned, Governor Francis Nicholson made Middle Plantation the seat of the colonial government in 1698, due to its more central location and healthier climate. The community was renamed Williamsburg to honor England's current monarch, King William. At this time, the town of Williamsburg had Bruton Parish Church, an ordinary, several stores, two mills, a smith's shop, a grammar school, and the College of William and Mary.[2]

Governor Nicholson originally considered a cipher plan with the street layout forming a "W" and an intersecting "M." The final plan which was implemented consisted of a regularized grid with radiating avenues. The first brick capitol building in the colonies was built in Williamsburg between 1701 and 1705, soon followed by a prison. The College of William and Mary, which had been chartered in 1693, and the new government buildings anchored Nicholson's plan of Williamsburg. Houses filled in the lots adjoining the major structures.[3]

Williamsburg grew quickly during its first decade as the colonial capital. By 1701-2, besides the church and school, Williamsburg had the State House, the Bishop's residence, stores, homes, eight ordinaries or inns, and a magazine. By the mid-eighteenth century, the town had a year-round population of about 1,500 residents. During the "Public Times," the spring and fall meetings of the General Assembly and courts, the population often swelled to five or six thousand people.[4]

Williamsburg depended on the rivers on each side of the peninsula to provide water transportation, one of the primary forms of transportation in the Tidewater region during the colonial period. Williamsburg developed two ports, Queen Mary's Port on Queen's Creek (later Capital Landing) and Princess Anne's Port on College Creek (College Landing).

At the height of its commercial activity in 1779, the population of Williamsburg was approximately two-thousand people. The 1782 enumeration recorded 1,424 residents, of which 722 were white and 702 black. This census listed 184 households in the city. By 1795, after the capital had moved to Richmond, the population had dropped to 1,200. The population in 1820 remained about the same as 1795, but with a change in the character of the population, seen by the twenty percent increase in white males and nineteen percent decrease in slaves.[5]

Following the Revolutionary War, some slave-owners began to free their slaves, although this practice slowed with the anti-abolition campaigns of the early nineteenth century. The number of freed blacks grew steadily at this time, increasing in James City County from 150 in 1800 to 571 in 1830. The number almost doubled by 1860, when the one-thousand freed blacks comprised over one-third of the black population. Many freed blacks continued to work in the agricultural sector. While some remained as tenants, an increasing number of freed blacks purchased farm land between 1830 and 1860. Other blacks continued to work in the trades, in tanneries, sawmills, and fisheries, as well as bricklayers, watermen, blacksmiths, and mechanics. Skilled freed blacks began to migrate into urban areas, such as Williamsburg.[6]

Freed black communities began to be established in the antebellum period, largely in the rural areas. Those freed-black properties identified in the town of Williamsburg are individual properties, not clusters of houses. Two black communities emerged after the Civil War, one on York Street and one at the location of the Williamsburg Inn. In the early twentieth century, some Williamsburg neighborhoods contained both black and white residents, but with the new Jim Crow regulations and the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, many blacks moved out to Armistead Avenue west of the colonial area or to the vicinity of Franklin Street north of the colonial area. One of the few surviving early-twentieth-century black neighborhoods in Williamsburg is Braxton Court, a middle-class subdivision developed by a black resident, with the majority of the houses built by blacks in the 1920s and 1930s.[7]

Williamsburg experienced little growth outside its eighteenth-century boundaries in the nineteenth century, but development pressure increased in the early twentieth century. The growth of the College of William and Mary, the influx of military personnel on the new bases, and the establishment of Colonial Williamsburg in 1926 contributed to the city's growth in the early twentieth century. The Sanborn Company maps of 1904, 1910, and 1921 show an increase in buildings in Williamsburg and the surrounding area. In 1902, the western boundary of Williamsburg was moved to incorporate the College of William and Mary, including land that prior to World War I was farmland and forest. In 1907, the college expanded and added a library, science hall, gymnasium, and dormitories.[8]

During the early twentieth century, several neighborhoods were established around the older core. The first was Peacock Hill which was located near the late-nineteenth-century railroad station, followed n 1908 by Tazewell Hall Park on South England Street. The development at Peacock Hill began in 1894, when the Wheatland Farm was subdivided into large tracts, which were subsequently subdivided into smaller lots, many of which were improved by turn-of-the century dwellings. Tazewell Hall, a significant eighteenth-century historic house, was moved to provide access to real estate development near the downtown core of Williamsburg. In 1925, Williamsburg annexed two farms from York County, and these were then subdivided, the Bozarth Farm into West Williamsburg Heights and the Bright Farm into College Terrace. Several other subdivisions followed in the 1930s and 1940s, including

Chandler Court (late 1920s); Pollard Park (1931, 1938-9); Rollo, now Newport Avenue (1936); Indian Springs (1939); and Burns Lane (1930s and 1940s).

The advent of tourism in and around Williamsburg has helped shape settlement patterns. In the late 1920s, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation established Merchant's Square, a Colonial Revival-styled commercial development at the end of the Duke of Gloucester Street, adjacent to the colonial district. Commercial development has occurred along several of the travel arteries through the town. Capitol Landing Road features commercial development from the mid-twentieth century through the present. York Street, which leads to Busch Gardens, and Richmond Road contain more recent commercial development which is primarily oriented toward the many tourists that visit the area each year.

Today, Williamsburg has a population of 11,530, which includes approximately 5,500 students.[9]

Surveyed Resources

The earliest development in what is now the City of Williamsburg took place in the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area, a section of the City which was not included in the scope of this survey. Outside of the Historic Area, very few eighteenth-century structures remain, and those that do have all been relocated from other sites.

During the nineteenth century, after the capital was relocated to Richmond, development occurred in only a few areas adjacent to the Historic Area. African-American communities of freed slaves formed immediately east and south of the colonial city while a new white community formed near the College of William and Mary. Most of the construction in and around Williamsburg during this period was residential in character.

Various development forces throughout the first half of the twentieth century acted to spur the growth and development of Williamsburg. In response to increasing demand, residential developments were laid out to the south and west of the colonial city. The area west of the town, known as Peacock Hill and bounded roughly by Prince George, Boundary, Lafayette and Henry streets, remained largely undeveloped until after the turn-of-the-century while an area known as Tazewell Hall Park was platted on South England Street in 1908.

The demand for housing in the 1920s was spurred in part by the continued revitalization of the College of William and Mary. This resulted in the development of College Terrace, a residential area located on the north side of the campus northwest of the colonial city.

In the 1930s, the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg acted in many ways to encourage the construction of new buildings adjacent to the Historic Area. The influx of tourists visiting Colonial Williamsburg stimulated the construction of hotels, motels and restaurants along the automobile routes leading into the city. Several early motels are located northeast of the colonial city along Capitol Landing Road. Other hotels and restaurants have since been constructed along Richmond Road and York Street, both main arteries into the city.

In the decade before World War II, as the College of William and Mary and Colonial Williamsburg continued to prosper, to accommodate the growing population, several new subdivisions were platted. These included Chandler Court, Pollard Park, Indian Springs, Capitol Heights and other areas spreading out from the colonial center, adjacent to major access roads.

New retail facilities were constructed adjoining the Historic Area both in Merchants Square and the downtown area along Prince George Street and later in

strip shopping centers in outlying areas of the city primarily along major routes into the city.

U.S. involvement in World War II saw the development of numerous military facilities in the Tidewater area which also affected the need for retail and residential facilities in the areas surrounding the colonial center. As the population in the Tidewater area has continued to grow throughout the second half of this century, pressure continues to mount to develop the remaining undeveloped areas within the city and to redevelop many areas with existing structures.

ETHNICITY AND IMMIGRATION

Historic Context

The first settlers of Williamsburg were predominantly British and African immigrants. English settlers began to move into Middle Plantation in the 1630s and many engaged in tobacco farming. This settlers established an English society in the New World. The architectural forms, both in building construction and in plan type, clearly reflect the English roots of these settlers.

Africans were first imported to Virginia in 1619 to serve as slaves on Virginia's tobacco plantations. The slave population grew during the seventeenth century but increased more during the early eighteenth century due to an expanding slave trade. By 1750 approximately forty percent of the population in the James City County and York County area were black. While many remained as slaves, others moved into Williamsburg and became craftsmen, domestic servants, or laborers.[10]

According to recent historical studies, blacks retained a distinctive autonomous ethnic identity. Cohesive African communities began to form in slave quarters after 1740, as the increase in slaves began to include more native born blacks and fewer imported Africans. While in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, blacks lived in scattered parts of the plantation, such as barns, attics, or outbuildings, by the mid-eighteenth century, more blacks were residing in slave quarters or settlements. Within these quarters, nuclear families often had their own dwelling area, while individuals lived in small additions. Domestic servants lived closer to the plantation house, often in domestic outbuildings, while field hands lived in quarters closer to the fields. Slave quarters were generally small and impermanent, of log construction, but other times of frame or brick.[11]

Urban areas, such as Williamsburg or the colonial ports of Capitol and College Landing, offered opportunities for skilled black crafts people and for domestic servants. In the eighteenth century, freed blacks tended to live in dispersed residences throughout the town. Slaves were housed either within the owner's house, in the hallways or other small rooms, or sometimes in detached outbuildings, such as kitchens or laundries.[12]

Freed black communities began to form slowly in the eighteenth century, but with greater numbers by the nineteenth century, particularly after the Civil War. These settlements sometimes incorporated a church, which offered a focus for the community. By 1776, blacks in the Williamsburg area had formed the First Baptist Church.[13]

The character of Williamsburg's population became more diverse in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Late nineteenth-century census data shows that a number of newcomers from the northeastern United States, largely New York and New Jersey, were settling in this area.) In 1870, 150 New Yorkers had relocated to the Williamsburg area along with forty-eight from Maryland, twenty-seven from Pennsylvania, and seventy-seven from North Carolina. In

1880, ninety people relocated from New Jersey to Williamsburg. As the northern capitalists moved south, many of the freed slaves moved north to find work. In 1889, fewer skilled blacks were working in Williamsburg than before the Civil War.[14]

In the late 1890s, Norwegians settled at Norge near Williamsburg. A land and excursion agent for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Carl Bergh, encouraged Scandinavians, mainly Norwegians, to immigrate into James City County. In 1879, a Mennonite community settled in Denbigh.[15]

Williamsburg's tourist industry began to develop in the early-twentieth century, sparked by a growing public interest in colonial history and the 1907 bicentennial celebration at Jamestown. The tourist industry attracted a Greek population to Yorktown and Williamsburg in the early twentieth century, just before World War I. The Greeks, who came from Newport News, became involved in numerous business opportunities relating to the restaurant and hotel trade in Williamsburg.[16]

The population of the Williamsburg area has become more diverse in the twentieth century. The increased urban development of the Virginia Peninsula region, with the establishment of numerous military bases around the city and the growth of Colonial Williamsburg and the College of William and Mary, have brought more people with different ethnic backgrounds to settle in Williamsburg. Recently, many retired people have built homes here or have moved in to nearby retirement communities, adding to the diversity of the communities.

Surveyed Resources

The strongest ethnic influences in Williamsburg buildings are English, drawn from the backgrounds of the earliest settlers into this community. The largest concentration of colonial buildings both inside and outside the Historic Area show this English influence most clearly. The majority of the buildings which remain outside the Historic Area date after the mid-nineteenth century. By this time, the United States had established a national identity, and the architectural styles of the Victorian era were relatively homogeneous throughout the country.

The few buildings which pre-date the nineteenth century have all been relocated to their current sites and show the same English influences as the buildings within the Historic Area. Two of these buildings are located at 410 and 420 Tyler Street while a third can be found at 523 Newport Avenue. All of these buildings are residential in character. No slave quarters or other buildings relating to African-American culture are associated with these properties.

African-American history in the eighteenth century within Williamsburg has recently received considerable research by the Colonial Williamsburg, but any buildings from this period that would be associated with blacks would be largely in the Historic Area. The structures of the African-American communities of the nineteenth century which were founded by freed slaves after the Civil War generally demonstrated the same vernacular influences as other buildings constructed during that period. However, few buildings representative of these communities remain in the survey area.

In the twentieth century, the primary influence in Williamsburg, and much of the rest of the country, was the Colonial Revival. The effect of the Colonial Revival in Williamsburg was considerably stronger than in other areas resulting from the immediate influence of the nearby restorations at Colonial Williamsburg. This was true of all of Williamsburg's neighborhoods including the African-American neighborhood of Braxton Court, built for and by African-Americans.

RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC

Historic Context

The English settlers to the Williamsburg area brought building traditions that had developed in their native lands. English architecture proved to be quite regional, with different construction techniques and building plans found throughout the country. The seventeenth century architecture in the Tidewater area reflected a variety of English characteristics, from variations on post-hole construction techniques to typical regional plan types.

By the late seventeenth century and throughout the eighteenth century, most planters in the Williamsburg area, including the wealthy planters, would have lived in relatively small one or two room houses. The two-room plan featured a larger hall, or family entertaining room, entered from the outside, and a parlor, with entry from the hall. These dwellings were generally one-and-one-half stories in elevation and built of frame construction, often more permanent than the earthfast structures which dominated the seventeenth century landscape.[17]

The full Georgian house, with a central passage and a double-pile plan, entered into the local building vocabulary for the most wealthy planters beginning in the early eighteenth century. The first example of this plan was the Governor's Palace, built in 1706. Identified with the tobacco gentry, these more formal and larger eighteenth-century houses were known for their grandeur, often with elaborate interior woodwork and exterior decoration.[18]

Approximately eighty-eight original eighteenth-century buildings remain in Williamsburg. The increased survival rates reflect the more permanent types of building construction, often with brick foundations or sometimes built entirely of brick. Many of the early residences in Williamsburg housed residents involved with the government or the college.

Mutual Assurance Society records offer some documentation about the size of domestic residences in the early nineteenth century. Since more wealthy people insured their homes, this evidence provides a view of the larger, better houses of the time. The average house had dimensions of 50 feet by 27 feet, and 1,400 square feet of living space. Eighty-four percent of the houses were constructed of wood, with the remaining sixteen percent of brick. The average value of the insured dwellings was $1,000. These houses tended to be 1 1/2 stories with steep gabled roofs and end chimneys. Three plans are suggested in these records, a single-pile central-passage plan, a double-pile side-passage plan, or a double-pile central passage plan. One house in Williamsburg was valued at $5,000.[19]

Many insurance records provide some documentation about the related outbuildings that provided domestic services. While most outbuildings ranged in value from $100 to $141, one was valued as high as $750. Eighty-eight percent of these outbuildings were constructed of wood. The average size was 26 feet by 18 feet, or five-hundred square feet.[20]

An economic upswing around 1825 encouraged some residents to built larger houses in the antebellum period. The classic I-house, with a two-story, single-pile center-hall plan, became popular during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. With this "great rebuilding" of the antebellum years, Williamsburg area residents constructed new houses or renovated or redecorated older houses in the Colonial style. In 1835, Joseph Martin's New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia mentioned 200 houses in Williamsburg. Twenty years later, a contemporary observer commented on signs of progress in Williamsburg, noting "numerous private residences" in 1855.[21]

By the late nineteenth century,

contemporary observers noted that many of the older homes had fallen into disrepair. Daniel and Elizabeth Gilman's accounts of Williamsburg in 1887 describe a slumbering community once the "centre of an elegant country aristocracy," and the buildings "instead of that air of decorous well kept respectability everything ruined and out of repair."[22]

Still, during the late nineteenth century, new residences continued to be built, but not in great numbers. The area now called Peacock Hill was developed with more pretentious frame houses illustrating a variety of popular styles. R. S. Henley and Samuel Harris purchased the 438-acre Wheatland Farm in 1894, and divided the farm into large sections. R. S. Henley, and later his widow, Ida, who appear to have lived in the farmhouse, sold lots on Scotland Street in the late 1890s, on which the residents built stylish Queen Anne houses. The subsequent owners continued to subdivide the property in the first decade of the twentieth century, when more houses were constructed. Robert L. Spencer, who acquired a four acre block on the south side of Scotland Street, subdivided this property into lots, which were developed in the late 1890s and early 1900s. Many of these turn-of-the-twentieth-century structures have been torn down during the last few decades.[23]

A second turn-of-the-century residential community evolved along South England Street in 1908. Originally called Tazewell Hall Park, this was the location of a large eighteenth century house, called Tazewell. This house was moved to construct South England Street. It sat along the side of the road until it was later moved and reconstructed in Newport News. The Thorpe family built several houses in this subdivision through the 1910s, including 503 and 507 Tyler Street.

The turn-of-the-century architecture in Williamsburg reflects the influence of popular pattern book designs. The nineteenth century witnessed a major change in housing plans and styles. Beginning in the early nineteenth century, a variety of builder's guides were published for carpenters and builders, suggesting details and forms for interior decoration, many of which were adopted in some fashion by local builders. These early books featured the revival styles popular at the time of the Revolution, beginning with the Federal style, which drew on Roman forms, and by the early-nineteenth century, the Greek Revival styles.

By the mid-nineteenth century, a wider range of publications were available, proposing a variety of romantic revival styles, more rationalized house plans, and the appropriate decorative features. The mid-century books featured styles such as the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. By the end of the nineteenth century, These popular pattern books include the French Second Empire, the Stick Style, and the Queen Anne, all of which evoked design elements from the past.

Pattern books also proposed major changes in house plans. New, more formal rooms were frequently found, such as the parlor or other social spaces. The service area of the house also received more attention, especially by such early reformers as Harriet Beecher Stowe, who carefully evaluated the arrangement and use of the kitchen in her book, American Woman's Home, published in 1869. Some architects began to propose more open plans as the century progressed, with spaces flowing more freely into one another. By the later part of the century, books often included space for water closets and bathrooms.

Technological innovations also influenced housing design during the industrial revolution of the nineteenth century. Building construction moved from post-and-beam technology to a lighter-weight balloon frame. Building parts became increasingly standardized and prefabricated. Door and sash factories began to produce many of the necessary building parts by the end of the century.

The jigsaw and other new tools allowed for more elaborate sawn woodwork, which often decorated houses in the Queen Anne and Stick styles.

Many of American houses during the nineteenth century copied elements of these popular styles. Although pattern book designs appeared more frequently in the north and the midwest, Virgintans did not embrace these new designs wholeheartedly. More often, Virginia builders might be inspired by the decoration, applying new styles such as jigsawn woodwork or bracketed cornices, to vernacular plans.

One of the most important changes in Virginia architecture at this time was the gradual move, on the part of some builders and owners, from the box-like vernacular forms to variations of the irregular forms found in the popular architectural literature. The late-nineteenth century houses at Peacock Hill in Williamsburg most clearly demonstrated this attraction to the popular Victorian styles. Many are not necessarily one specific style, but reflect different elements of these new designs.

By the early twentieth century, cleaner and simpler architectural forms and styles began to replace the elaborate, irregular romantic designs of the Victorian period. Houses became simpler in both plan and design. The box-like Four Square plan eliminated the more elaborate decoration and moved back to more basic designs. Four Squares became popular in Williamsburg in the 1920s. These designs usually featured a two-bay elevation, often with paired windows; a simpler front porch; and a hipped roof, often with a front dormer.

One of the most popular new housing forms in the early twentieth century was the bungalow, a more modern plan popularized through magazines and pattern books. Bungalows evolved from the small-scale Queen Anne cottages in the late nineteenth century, with elements of the Craftsmen movement, the Stick Style, and even a Japanese flavor. These dwellings were constructed of more natural materials, including cobblestone, brick, and shingles, which were often stained brown. The roofs featured wide overhangs, with exposed rafters or knee braces. Inside, the plan was more compact, allowing for an open circulation of space throughout the living areas, but privacy in the sleeping areas. Bungalows became an economical form of housing for many Americans, offering a practical small house form. Mail order catalogs like Sears, Roebuck and Company and other building supply companies sold bungalow plans and kits. Bungalows were an ideal housing form and style for small houses throughout Virginia and the United States.

Clearly the most dominant architectural style in Colonial Williamsburg's twentieth century residential communities is the Colonial Revival. This style became popular for small houses throughout the country in the early twentieth century, particularly in small towns and suburban developments. The United States' Centennial celebration in 1876 sparked an interest in seventeenth and eighteenth century architecture. This interest in colonial houses, as well as colonial history, led to more research and study of the country's colonial architecture. The Queen Anne style of the late-nineteenth century incorporated some elements of the Colonial Revival. By the early twentieth century, colonial houses were being restored throughout the East Coast. Popular magazines often featured articles in these restorations, providing details for new construction as well as promoting tourism to these historic sites.

Colonial Revival residences can be found in Williamsburg beginning in the early twentieth century, inspired by the national interest in America's past. One of the most important influences on the development of this style occurred in Williamsburg in the 1920s -- the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg. The restoration efforts at

nearby Colonial Williamsburg were promoted through a variety of popular magazines, inspiring builders of small, modest-sized homes to look towards the Colonial Revival for new house styles and plans. These designs usually featured a symmetrical facade, central front entrance, dormers on a one-story dwelling, and a wide array of Colonial detailing, from elaborate door surrounds to modillioned cornices.

The Colonial Revival designs in Williamsburg before the restoration reflect the national movements of this style, including the gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival inspired by restoration work in the early Dutch settlements in upstate New York. Williamsburg's restoration inspired a new variation of the Colonial Revival style. The Virginia Gambrel Colonial Revival, emerging in the late 1920s, featured a 1 1/2 story house, with single gabled or shed-roofed dormers, and a symmetrical facade with central entrance.

The need for housing increased in Williamsburg, due to a growing population at the new military bases, the growth of the College of William and Mary and the restorations at Colonial Williamsburg. Some residents were displaced from the Historic Area, as the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation purchased the land within the present-day Historic Area. The Foundation razed many post-eighteenth-century buildings and restored others into house museums.

Several subdivisions were created around the historic areas beginning in the 1920s. In 1925, the West Williamsburg Heights and College Terrace neighborhoods were formed from two farms--the Bozarth Farm and the Bright Farm, annexed from York County. The Bozarth Farm was subdivided into fifty-one lots, creating Williamsburg's first subdivision, West Williamsburg Heights. William and Mary subdivided the land in the Bright Farm into thirty-eight lots, and in 1928 offered lots to faculty for housing. A few were used for offices and fraternity houses. Chandler Court was also platted in the 1920s.[24]

Several subdivisions were platted in the 1930s and 1940s. Pollard Park was established in 1931, and enlarged in 1938-9. Newport Avenue, originally called "Rollo," was platted in 1936. Burns Lane was subdivided by Mattie C. Burns in the 1930s and 1940s. Carrie V. and Monifer Williams established Indian Springs in 1939. Bob Braxton established Braxton Court, a black neighborhood, in the 1930s and 1940s.

The restoration efforts at Colonial Williamsburg influenced the Colonial Revival neighborhoods along Richmond Road and Jamestown Road, including Burns Lane Subdivision, Indian Springs, Pollard Park, and West Williamsburg Heights. In some cases, Colonial Williamsburg craftsmen designed houses that replicated the style of the buildings in the historic area. Mr. Love, a Colonial Williamsburg craftsmen, designed a house at 706 College Terrace in the Virginia Gambrel Colonial Revival style in 1935. Elton Holland, another Colonial Williamsburg carpenter, constructed two houses, at 601 and 605 Richmond Road. The house at 605 was his residence, built circa 1928; the adjacent property was built as a tourist home.

Surveyed Resources

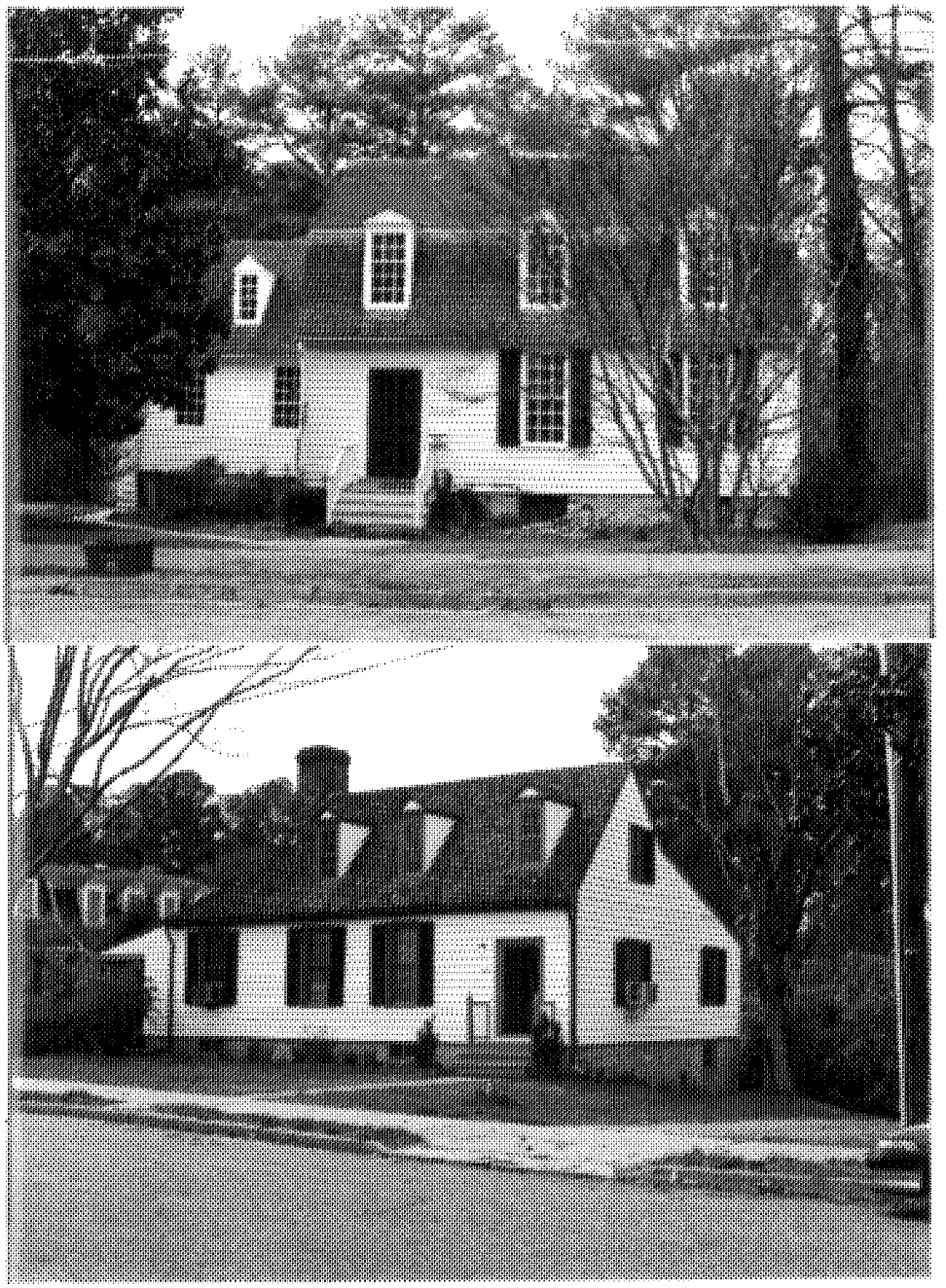
With its long history, the City of Williamsburg has examples of architecture that are representative of virtually every period of American history from the eighteenth century onward. The earliest buildings in Williamsburg are concentrated in the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area which was not included within the scope of the survey, but a few eighteenth century buildings are located in the survey area.

Stylistically, these are true colonial buildings. They reflect the traditions

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY HOUSES

Top Photograph:
410 Tyler Street
(137-437)

Bottom Photograph:
420 Tyler Street
(137-438)



EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY HOUSES

Photograph:
The William Bird III House
(137-455)

brought over from England by the settlers and later the influences from the English pattern book. Through these pattern books, American designers could copy styles and motifs recently made popular in Europe.

Two colonial buildings are located at 410 Tyler Street (137-437) and 420 Tyler Street (137-438). Built in 1753, 410 Tyler Street is a three-bay, gambrel-roof dwelling with a side entry and a two-bay, 1 1/2 story gable-roofed addition to one side. 420 Tyler Street, constructed in 1760 also has three bays and a side entry, but unlike 410, it has a gable roof with pedimented gable dormers and a rear shed addition. It also has a one-bay side addition with a hipped roof from which extends a one-bay, shed-roof porch. Both of these houses have beaded, lap siding and wood-shingle roofs.

Another dwelling dating from the eighteenth century is found at 523 Newport Avenue (137-420). This circa 1750 house is 1 1/2 stories in height and five bays in width. The entry door, while in the center bay, is not centered on the facade, thus suggesting that the building may once have had a three-bay, side-entry plan similar to the house at 420 Tyler Street. While both of the houses on Tyler Street are entirely of frame construction, this house was constructed with masonry end walls, a form common to Tidewater houses during this period. A fourth Colonial dwelling surviving in the city is Bel-Mede, at 209 Burns Lane. Built circa 1770, this house was relocated from Southampton County to Williamsburg in 1947.

None of these buildings now occupy their original sites and although they retain their historic character, they are now located in twentieth-century subdivisions and have lost their integrity of location and site.

While there is a wealth of eighteenth century buildings in Williamsburg, the nineteenth century is not well represented architecturally. Within the survey area, only about a dozen buildings from this era remain. Although this was a century when many architectural styles were in popular, the majority of the nineteenth-century buildings in Williamsburg are vernacular, meaning that they were not influenced by nationally popular styles and typically have little ornamentation. Some houses from the end of the nineteenth century begin to show influences of the Queen Anne style, although most of these examples are not extremely ornate.

The earliest of the nineteenth-century dwellings is a house, located at 426 Ireland Street (137-421). This dwelling, which may date to the end of the eighteenth century, is a three-bay side-gable dwelling of brick masonry construction. The house has been renovated considerably over the years and has lost much of its integrity, both on the interior and the exterior. Alterations to this building include the replacement of the windows and doors, the removal of the front porch and chimney, and the replacement of the roofing material. The interior has also been substantially remodeled so that none of the original interior finishes survive. This house, now vacant, is owned by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

The original brick section of the house at 520 Jamestown Road (137-170) was constructed around 1830. It has two stories and a single-room plan. A winder stair was probably originally located in one corner. Sometime around 1890, a one-bay wood-framed addition was made to the original brick side gable house along with a perpendicular gabled wing. This addition reflected the late-nineteenth-century preference for irregular massing. While the original brick section is quite plain, the additions display such period detail as a dentiled cornice with returns, decorative shingles in the gable end and a projecting bay window. Except for the loss of the stair in the original section, both sections of this house retain a high degree of integrity on the interior and the exterior.

Two surveyed houses date from the mid-

nineteenth century. The Bright Farmhouse, a stylish double-pile, central-passage brick dwelling at 500 Richmond Road (137-213), is discussed in more detail under the Subsistence/Agriculture theme. The Bowden-Armistead House, (137-39), dating to circa 1860, is an outstanding and well-preserved example of Greek Revival domestic architecture. Like the Bright House, this dwelling is a brick, double-pile, central-passage design. The Bowden-Armistead House is discussed in greater detail under Potential National Register Properties.

Ten buildings survive from the last twenty years of the nineteenth century, largely in the Tazewell Park (now known as Colonial Extension) and Peacock Hill neighborhoods. Three vernacular, two-story, wood-frame dwellings date from circa 1880: 1038 Capitol Landing Road (137-82), the Bozarth Farmhouse located at 206 Virginia Avenue (137-288), and 255 Richmond Road (137-277). The first two remain in use as houses, but the building on Richmond Road has been converted to commercial use. The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 1038 Capitol Landing Road most likely began as a two-room, hall-parlor plan. It is one of the few buildings within the survey area whose site retains an essentially rural character. The house has been entirely remodeled inside, and has been enlarged by a two-story ell addition to the rear and a large shed extension of the front porch. The dwelling at 255 Richmond Road, now housing Master Craftsman Jewelry, has a gable-end facade with a central entrance. The front elevation has been altered with an applied brick veneer and a pedimented front gable with a dentiled cornice to mimic the Colonial Revival style. It is unlikely that this building retains much integrity. The Bozarth Farmhouse, a two-story frame farmhouse, is discussed in greater detail under the theme of Subsistence/ Agriculture.

Dating from the last decade of the century are three buildings, 307 Capitol Landing Road (137-114), 703 Page Street (137-120) and the Dora Armistead House at 467 Duke of Gloucester Street (137-142). The dwelling at 307 Capitol Landing Road is a two-story, wood-frame Queen Anne residence relocated to this site in 1932. It retains its exterior character in spite of the fact that its walls have been covered with asbestos shingles, but because it has been relocated and has non-matching replacement materials, the integrity of this structure has been compromised. 703 Page Street is a simple, vernacular, front-gable dwelling with a two-bay, hip-roofed front porch. It is similar in appearance to what 255 Richmond Road would have looked like before its alteration. The exterior appears to have undergone little change and retains a high degree of integrity. The Dora Armistead House is a rare nineteenth century building surviving on Duke of Gloucester Street, in the heart of the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area. Located adjacent to the colonial capital building, this large, wood-framed, two-and-one-half-story Victorian vernacular house features a clipped, side-gable roof and a large central inset gable dormer flanked by two smaller gabled dormers. Across the front at the first floor is a hip-roofed porch with a central gable above the entry. The Dora Armistead House, which is cared for by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, retains a high degree of exterior and interior integrity, and is one of the best preserved dwellings from this period in the city.

Two additional houses date from the last decade of the nineteenth century: 401 Capitol Landing Road (137-110), built in 1895, and 427 Scotland Street (137-311), dating from around 1898. Like its neighbor at 307 Capitol Landing Road, 401 Capitol Landing Road was relocated to this site in 1932. It is a large, simple, wood-framed, front-gable dwelling that has such Colonial Revival trappings as a lunette window and modillioned cornice. Replacement materials include asbestos shingle siding and asphalt shingles on the roof. A large gable-roofed front porch has been added to the front elevation. Although this building

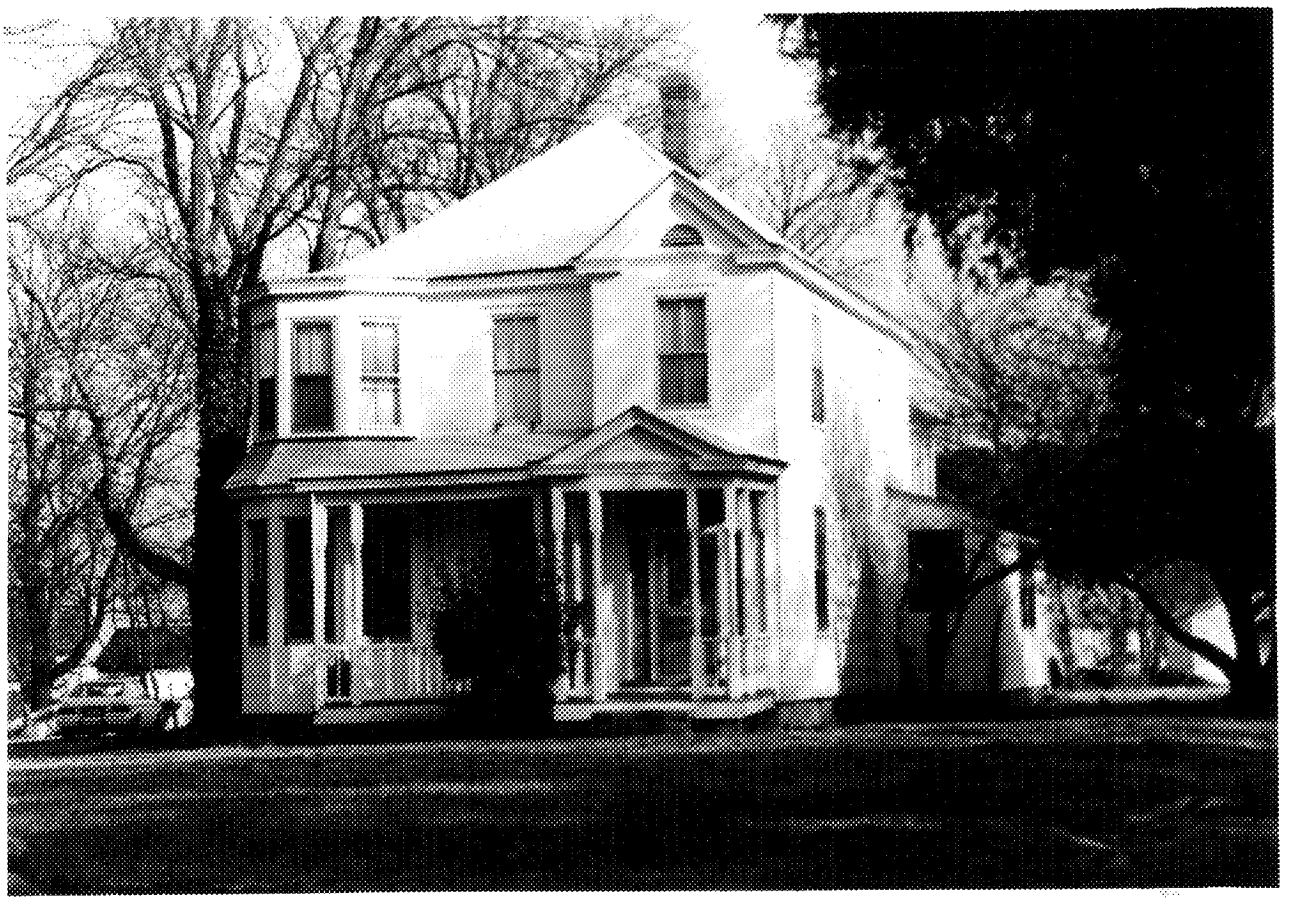
NINETEENTH-CENTURY HOUSES

Top Photograph:
Bowden Armistead House
(137-39)

Bottom Photograph:
520 Jamestown Road
(137-170)

LATE NINETEENTH-CENTURY HOUSES

Photograph:
307 Capitol Landing Road
(137-114)



LATE NINETEENTH-CENTURY HOUSES

Photograph:
401 Capitol Landing Road
(137-110)

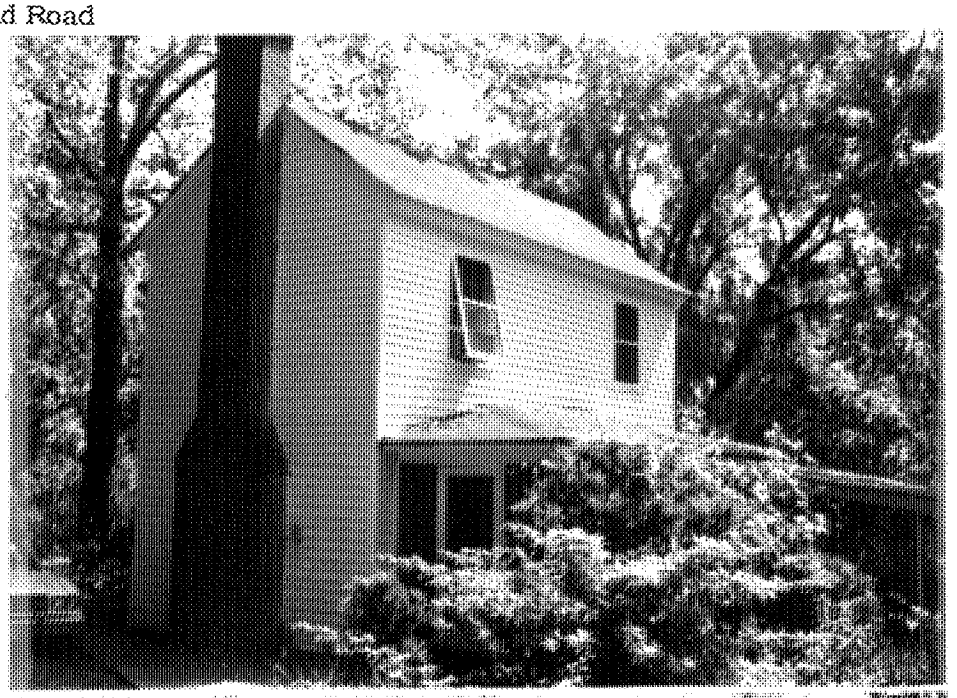
LATE NINETEENTH-CENTURY HOUSES

Photograph:
Dora Armistead House
(137-142)

LATE-NINETEENTH TO EARLY-TWENTIETH CENTURY VERNACULAR HOUSES

Top Photograph:
1038 Capitol Landing Road
(137-82)

Bottom Photograph:
727 Richmond Road
(137-232)



EARLY-TWENTIETH CENTURY HOUSES

Top Photograph:
415 Scotland Street
(137-308)

Bottom Photograph:
402 Scotland Street
(137-307)

OTHER EARLY-TO MID-TWENTIETH-CENTURY STYLE HOUSES

BUNGALOW
Capitol Landing Road
(137-97)

OTHER EARLY-TO MID-TWENTIETH-CENTURY STYLE HOUSES

LOG
Top Photograph:
Capitol Landing Road
(137-98)

VERNACULAR TUDOR REVIVAL
Bottom Photograph:
203 Harrison Road
(137-236)

retains its basic exterior character, its relocation, Colonial Revival alterations and the use of inappropriate replacement materials have compromised its integrity.

Although not as large as the Dora Armistead House, the house at 427 Scotland Street has similar massing and a clipped, side-gable roof. However, in place of the central inset dormer, it has a simple perpendicular gable with no flanking dormers. While both houses have a full-width, hip-roofed front porch with a central gable, the boxy appearance of the paired square Doric posts here suggest that they may be later replacements. Aside from the possible porch alterations, this house appears to retain a high degree of integrity.

With the revitalization of the College of William and Mary and the founding of Colonial Williamsburg, the twentieth century witnessed an explosion of new construction throughout the city. The majority of the buildings which were included in this survey are houses that were constructed between 1900 and 1940. Of these, well over half represent some form of the Colonial Revival style.

Of the twentieth-century houses not constructed in the Colonial Revival style, nearly all date from the first two decades of the century. After that time, the Colonial Revival came to dominate nearly every neighborhood and subdivision in the city. Despite the predominance of the Colonial Revival style other architectural styles are represented in the Williamsburg neighborhoods.

Stylistically, the earliest buildings of the twentieth century are hold-overs from the previous century. These include vernacular dwellings such as those found at 349 Scotland Street (137-306) built in 1904, 528 Scotland Street (137-314) built in 1910, 503 Tyler Street (137-439) built around 1910, and 507 Tyler Street (137-440) built in 1905. All of these houses are wood-framed, two-story front-gable houses with wooden lap siding and molded cornices that return at the gable ends. The Queen Anne dwelling at 402 Scotland Street (137-307) was built around 1900. Built of wood-frame construction, it displays such Queen Anne features as a steeply pitched hip roof, a dominant pedimented front gable with a cutaway bay window, and a full-width wrap-around porch.

By 1915 the American Four Square began to appear in Williamsburg. Along the 200, 300 and 400 blocks of Jamestown Road more than a half-dozen Four Squares were constructed between the years of 1915 and 1940 (137- 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165 and 167). During this period Four Squares were also built at locations throughout the city including 404 South England Street (137-423) and 733 Scotland Street (137-315). The American Four Square is typically two stories in height with a simple, square plan and a hipped roof. Other common details include a central, hipped dormer, full-width front porch, and sometimes paired, double-hung sash.

A few houses were inspired by the Craftsmen movement and later the Prairie style. The Craftsman-inspired Bungalow style is represented by the house located at 602 Capitol Landing Road (137-97) which has a low-pitched gable roof, overhanging eave, and a gable-roofed porch supported by tapered wood columns on brick plinths. An elaborate example of the Prairie style is The Beeches at 1030 Capitol Landing Road (137-84). This large, square shaped block, with hipped roof and large overhang, appears virtually unaltered except for the enclosure of part of the front porch.

The Colonial Revival, first popularized at the American Centennial Exhibition in 1876, did not begin to gain widespread popular appeal in the area of residential architecture until the 1920s. It is at this time that the first Colonial Revival houses begin to appear in Williamsburg. As a national style, Colonial Revival can be subdivided into three broad categories, Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, and

Dutch Colonial Revival all of which are well represented in Williamsburg.

The survey recorded a total of 173 Colonial Revival houses. Of these, only four were constructed before 1920, forty were built between 1920 and 1929, seventy nine were constructed in the 1930s, and fifty (nearly one-third) date from 1940 and 1941, the last two years of the survey. The national variations on the Colonial Revival style in Williamsburg are typified by a one- or two-story, side-gable dwelling of either brick or frame construction. The surveyed properties typically exhibit two different plans and fenestration patterns; the first is a three-bay, symmetrical facade with central entrance and the second a three-bay, side-entrance facade. In both types, the front door is accentuated either by a decorative pediment above engaged pilasters or a gabled portico supported by freestanding columns. Frequently the doors will also have sidelights and/or a fanlight. Other common characteristics include multi-light double-hung sash with shutters, a dentiled or modillioned cornice and multiple dormers.

611 Richmond Road (137-224) and 614 Richmond Road (137-226) represent typical variations on the national Colonial Revival style. Both houses have two-story, three-bay facades with side-gable roofs, however, 611 Richmond Road is of wood-frame construction with a gabled portico and a flat-roofed sunroom while 614 Richmond Road has a brick facade, a very shallow gabled portico and side porch with a steep gable roof.

The Georgian Revival style is similar in most respects to Colonial Revival but tends to be somewhat more formal and sometimes larger than the Colonial Revival. The survey recorded a total of twenty eight Williamsburg Georgian Revival houses which typically have a five-bay facade, highlighted by a central entrance with broken pediment surround. Other details include those listed above for the Colonial Revival. Ornamentation often appears in greater abundance on these houses. Many have side wings, including both porches and sunrooms.

An unusual example of a Georgian Revival building is the St. Bede'e Rectory located at 601 College Terrace (137-202). It is a large, 2 1/2-story building with a symmetrical seven-bay facade. The three central bays are sheltered by a two-story, pedimented-gable portico with Doric columns and a modillioned cornice. Its ornamentation includes jack arches with keystones above the first floor windows and a front entry with a transom, sidelights and a broken-pedimented gable surround.

The survey recorded twenty-three examples of the Dutch Colonial style. Twelve, or more than half, date from the 1920s, primarily between 1920 and 1925. An additional eight date from the 1930s. This chronological distribution of Dutch Colonial Revival houses is reflected in the popular literature of the early 1920s. The Sears, Roebuck Catalog of Houses for 1926 includes thirteen examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival, which are clearly modeled after the Dutch architecture in New York, and given such names as the "Rembrandt," the "Tarryton," the "Van Page," and the "Van Dorn".[25] At the same time, this catalog lists only one "English" Colonial Revival and one generic Colonial Revival, both styles which would become more popular in the next decade.

The Dutch Colonial Revival is distinguished by it use of a gambrel roof. Most often this style incorporates a full-width shed dormer across the front but sometimes uses several smaller shed or gabled dormers. It is almost always 1 1/2 stories in height and typically has less decorative ornamentation than the Colonial or Georgian Revival. The Williamsburg examples use primarily frame construction, but sometimes brick masonry is used on the first level.

The majority of Dutch Colonial houses have three-bay facades with a central entrance

which is often sheltered with a projecting single-bay portico.

A typical example of the Dutch Colonial Revival is 608 College Terrace (137-206). It displays the gambrel roof, full-width shed dormer, central entry and gabled portico typical of this style. This example also shows how brick was sometimes used on the first level and how sunrooms were frequently added to one side.

A common feature on all three types of Colonial Revival houses is the one-story side porch or sunroom. Georgian Revival houses often feature such wings on both ends in order to maintain their formal symmetry. A 1926 Sears, Roebuck Catalog of Houses advertised the sunroom as the "Year Around Porch," and sold kits to build such porches as separate features that customers could buy to add to their designs.[26]

The reconstructions at Colonial Williamsburg fueled the popularity of the Colonial Revival styles both locally and across the nation and inspired a new variation called here the Virginia Gambrel Roof Colonial Revival. Like its Dutch Colonial Revival cousin, the Virginia Gambrel Roof style has a 1 1/2-story gambrel roof form except that here the lower half of the gambrel is nearly vertical, creating an almost full second story. Instead of the shed dormer, this variation incorporates individual gabled dormers, usually aligning with the three-bays of the first floor facade. Because of the steep slope of the roof, the individual dormers project out only a short distance from the roof. The majority of these examples are frame, and some feature the exterior end chimneys that were common in the colonial period.

Preliminary research suggests that the Virginia Gambrel Colonial Revival style was inspired by the restoration efforts at Colonial Williamsburg, creating a popular interpretation of the types of building being documented and restored. Twenty-one examples of this style were recorded in this survey project of which only two pre-date the restoration effort. The majority, nineteen of the surveyed examples, date from between 1930 and 1941, with sixteen dating after 1936.

706 College Terrace (137-211) is a typical example of the Virginia Gambrel Roof Colonial Revival style. It has the usual wood-frame construction and three-bay facade with gabled-dormers that are aligned with the openings below . Like many other houses in the city it has side additions.

Other twentieth-century architectural styles can be found scattered among the Colonial Revival neighborhoods. One popular suburban vernacular style was the Tudor Revival, popularized through popular domestic magazines. The house at 203 Harrison Street (137-236) exemplifies this style; it is characterized by a steeply-pitched gable roof, wood-shingle siding, shed dormer, and double-hung and casement windows. There is a twentieth-century log house located at 601 Capitol Landing Road (137-98) which is distinguished by its shallow side-gable roof and projecting gable roof porch. It appears to be of true log construction with saddle-notched corner joints.

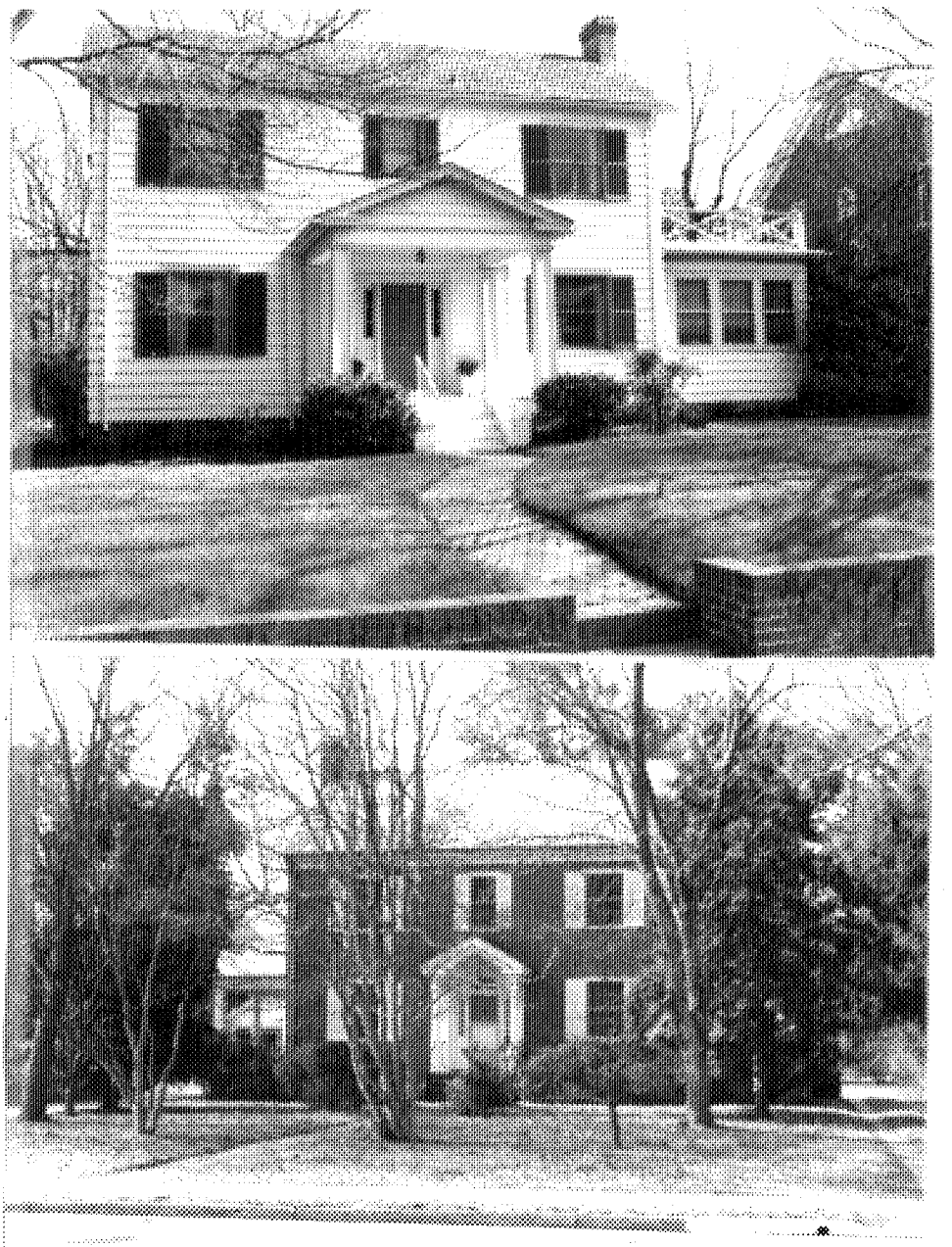
Williamsburg is a city with a number of cohesive residential neighborhoods which exhibit relatively distinct architectural styles. One of the earliest, dating from the turn of the century, is Peacock Hill which, because of decay and demolition, now contains only the remnants of the significant late-nineteenth-century neighborhood it once was.

More complete neighborhoods, dating largely from the 1920s include West Williamsburg Heights and College Terrace and Chandler Court. West Williamsburg Heights and College Terrace both provide excellent illustrations of the 1920s and 1930s Colonial Revival architectural styles while Chandler Court presents a very

COLONIAL REVIVAL HOUSES

Top Photograph:
611 Richmond Road
(137-224)

Bottom Photograph:
614 Richmond Road
(137-226)



GEORGIAN REVIVAL HOUSE

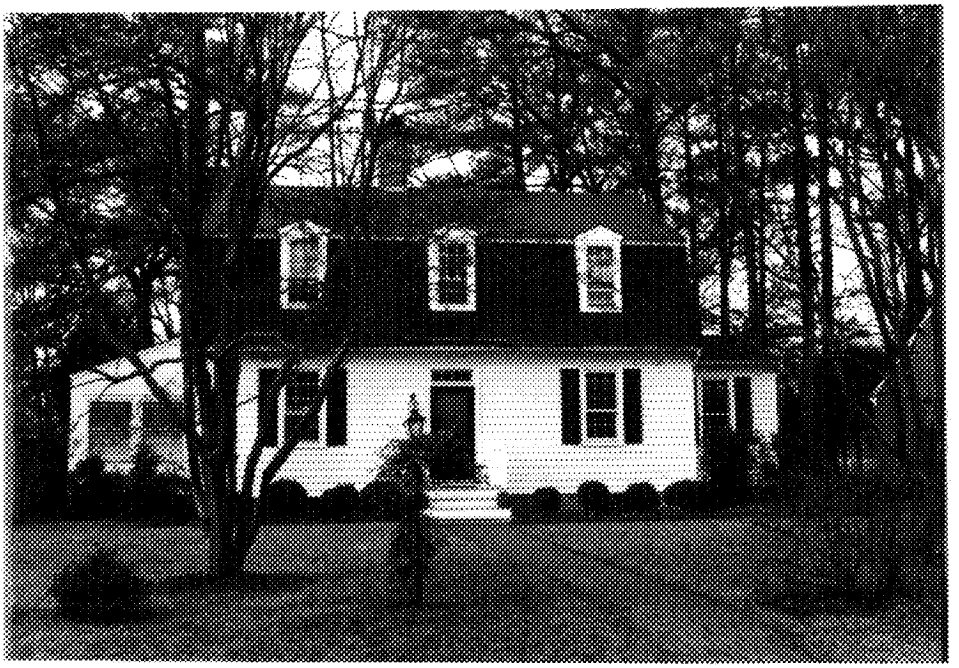
St. Bede's Rectory
601 College Terrace
(137-202)

DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL HOUSE

608 College Terrace
(137-206)

VIRGINIA GAMBREL ROOF COLONIAL REVIVAL HOUSE

706 College Terrace
(137-211)



cohesive neighborhood,dating largely to the late 1920s with an assortment of well-preserved primarily Colonial Revival homes.

Of the neighborhoods with homes dating from the 1930s, Pollard Park retains the most consistent collection of Colonial Revival buildings of that period. Another significant neighborhood established in this decade is Braxton Court, which is discussed further in the section on Potential Historic Districts. Other surveyed communities, including Burns Lane, Indian Springs and Rollo have many Colonial Revival buildings dating from the 1930s which are interspersed with later, post-war residences which were beyond the scope of this survey.

RELIGION

Historic Context

The established church in the Virginia colony during the colonial period was the Anglican Church, the Church of England. The Anglican church was divided into parishes based on geographic areas, which could include several plantations, a single "hundred," or a town. Williamsburg became part of Bruton Parish, which was created in 1674 by combining Middleton and Marston parishes. The original Bruton Parish Church congregation was formed in 1674 . The present Church was completed in 1715 and the bell tower added in 1769. It was restored in 1907 by J. Stewart Barray, a New York architect.[27]

Though the Anglican church dominated colonial life in Virginia, other dissenting religions arose during the colony's first century. By the late seventeenth century, Quakers were worshipping in private homes in the Williamsburg area. Baptist missionaries began to preach in Yorktown by the early eighteenth century, but it was not until the last quarter of that century that this sect attracted a larger membership.[28]

African-Americans participated in religious worship during the colonial period, sometimes in outdoor brush arbors. By the eighteenth century, Bruton Parish Church allowed blacks to worship there, baptizing over one thousand slaves in the second half of the eighteenth century. Occasionally, black preachers held religious meetings in the Williamsburg area, but by 1832 a law was passed that prohibited all blacks from preaching.[29]

African-Americans were drawn to the Baptist religion during the religious revivals of the eighteenth century. Before 1793, the black community had applied for membership in the Dover Association, an association for black Baptists. In 1855, the black congregation on Nassau Street built a brick church, replacing a stable that they have previously used for services. This was the earliest Baptist Church in Williamsburg. Some blacks worshipped in white congregations. In the late 1820s, the Zion Baptist Church, a predominantly white church, also had a large black membership.[30]

The Methodist religion was introduced to Williamsburg as early as 1772 and became a part of the preaching circuit in 1785, with largely white members. By 1790, the "Williamsburg Circuit" included 536 whites and 175 blacks. Another division of the Tidewater protestants gave birth to the Cambellites in the 1830s and the 1840s.[31]

In the late nineteenth century, new immigrants to the area brought other protestant denominations. The Mennonites, who had settled Denbigh in the 1890s, later established a Mennonite Church in Williamsburg, in the former Lutheran Parish House. The Scandinavians in Norge built a Lutheran Church in that community. The Christian Science Church, established in Williamsburg by Elizabeth Coleman, built its first permanent building in 1919.[32]

By 1898, Williamsburg had two black churches, a Methodist church, two white

Baptist Churches, an Episcopal Church, and a Presbyterian Church. The Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists all had churches on the Duke of Gloucester Street while the Presbyterians were on the Palace Green.[33]

Many of Williamsburg's active churches date to the twentieth century. The Presbyterian Church moved to Richmond Road where a new structure was erected in 1931. A new Catholic church was built on Richmond Road circa 1930, a Baptist church on Scotland Street and one on Richmond Road, a Methodist Church on Jamestown Road, and a First Church of the Christ Scientist on Jamestown Road. The Lutheran Church, built between 1959 and 1969, is based on a Jeffersonian design.[34]

Surveyed Resources

The earliest religious resources in Williamsburg were located in what is now the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area, a part of the city which was not included within the scope of this survey. It was not until the twentieth century that any churches or synagogues were located outside of the historic area.

The churches which fell within the domain of this survey include the Williamsburg Baptist Church (137-278), the Williamsburg Presbyterian Church (137-279) and Saint Bede's Catholic Church (137-218), all clustered along a short length of Richmond Road northwest of the campus of the College of William and Mary. A predominantly African-American church, the Mt. Ararat Baptist Church (137-464), is located on Franklin Street immediately north of the Historic Area. The Temple Beth El (137-458) can be found in a predominantly residential neighborhood on Jamestown Road, across from the College of William and Mary.

Without exception, these early-twentieth-century churches were constructed in the Colonial Revival style. Their sanctuaries are all similar in that they are of brick construction and have gable roofs oriented towards the street. While all draw on the Colonial Revival vocabulary, each incorporates features in different combinations to achieve varying effects.

The largest of the churches, the Williamsburg Baptist Church, constructed in 1933, presents an imposing temple front to the street. A three-bay brick arcade with engaged Doric pilasters projects out from the front of the building supporting an entablature and modillioned pediment. Above the pedimented front stands a large steeple with a square base, on which rests an octagonal lantern and spire. To either side of the rear of the sanctuary are large two-and-one-half-story transepts, which give the church a "T" plan. To one side is a two-story, hipped-roof chapter house, also constructed of brick in the Colonial Revival style.

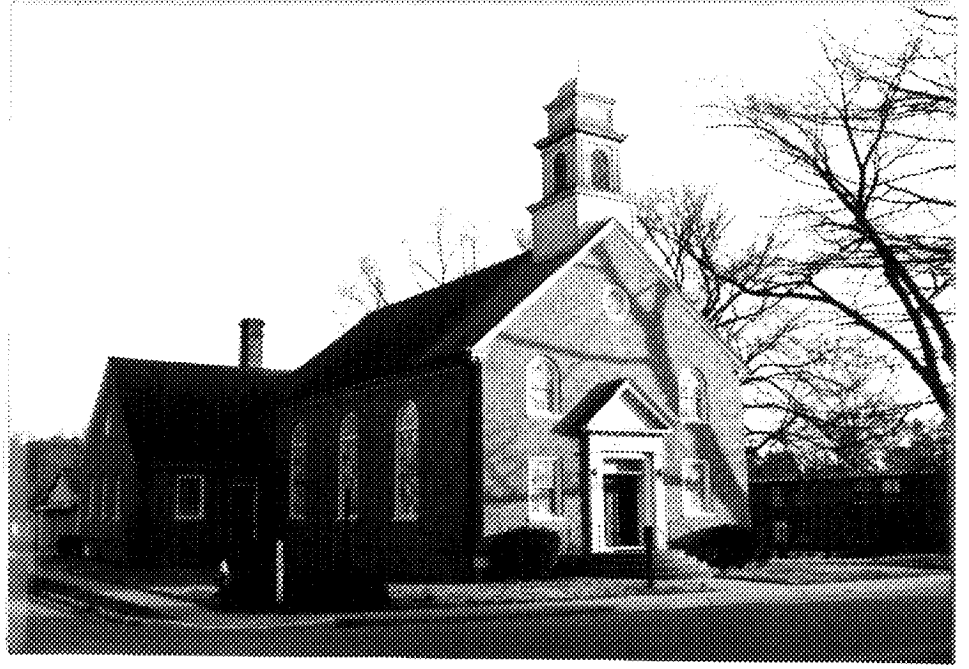
Just down the street from the Williamsburg Baptist Church is the Williamsburg Presbyterian Church. The original section of this simply-ornamented church, constructed in 1931, has a one-bay facade which faces the street and a single door with a broken pediment surround. The side walls of the sanctuary have large round-headed windows and a modillioned cornice. At either side, towards the rear of the sanctuary, there is a one-bay transept creating a cruciform plan. Over the years several additions have been made to the original building connecting to the rear elevation of one transept, until now the building has roughly a "U" shape plan. The most recent addition, under construction at the time of the survey, faces the street and was designed with the same massing, scale, and materials as the original section.

On the opposite side of Richmond Road and closer to the center of the city is St. Bede's Catholic Church. Like the Presbyterian church it has had several additions. The original section of this church was constructed in 1933 and faces Harrison Street. A larger sanctuary has since been

CHURCHES

Top Photograph:
St. Bede's Catholic Church
(137-218)

Bottom Photograph:
Mt. Ararat Baptist Church
(137-464)



built which connects at right angles with the back of the original sanctuary and faces Richmond Road; there is a steeple above the junction of these two sanctuaries. Unlike the other churches, St. Bede's has recessed entries and flat-headed windows.

Mt. Ararat Baptist Church, built in 1932, is very similar in form, scale, and massing to the Presbyterian church. Like the Presbyterian church, it also has a three-bay nave with round-headed windows and a modillioned cornice. It differs, however, in that it has a three-bay, two-story facade, a "T"-shaped plan, and a short, square steeple.

Although none of these churches were inspected on the interior, the exteriors of the original sections all appear to remain essentially unaltered and retain a high degree of integrity.

The Temple Beth El is located in what was to originally have been a small Colonial Revival commercial building, which was located in the Historic Area. It is residential in scale with two multi-light display windows flanking the central paired-entrance door. The side-gable roof has three gabled dormers and a gambrel-roofed addition has been constructed on the rear of the building. The exterior of the original front section of the building does not appear to have been much altered since its construction in 1930.

HEALTH CARE

Historic Context

Williamsburg boasted an unusual and revolutionary health care facility for the colonial era, what is now known as Eastern State Hospital. When four people determined to be of unsound minds were confined to the Williamsburg jail in 1766, Governor Francis Fauquier recommended that a hospital for the insane be established. Virginia pioneered the movement for care of the insane by establishing the first publicly supported mental hospital in the New World, for "idiots, lunatics, and other persons of unsound mind." The 1769-70 session of the Virginia General Assembly appointed the founding trustees of the hospital, which included many prominent Williamsburg residents. Dr. Thomas Walker, of Albemarle County, sold four acres of land on Francis Street for the new complex. Architect Robert Smith from Philadelphia drew up the plans and specifications for the new building.[35]

The hospital opened in 1773 under the supervision of local businessman James Galt and its first doctor, John de Sequerya. The original 1773 buildings were destroyed by fire in 1885, with new buildings rebuilt on the same site. In the twentieth century, the hospital moved away from the historic center of Williamsburg to a more modern facility on Ironbound Road.[36]

The Galt family was closely associated with the running of the hospital through the antebellum period, beginning with James Galt who was the first superintendent appointed in 1773. William Trebell Galt succeeded James from 1800 until 1826, when he was replaced by Dickie Galt who served until 1836. Other Galts associated with the institution were Dr. John Minson Galt (1808), who later became Surgeon General for the United States; Dr. Alexander Galt (1800-1841); and Mary Elizabeth Galt (1773-1778). The last member of the Galt family to work at the asylum was John Minson Galt II, from 1841 until 1862. Galt was a leader in the practice of psychiatry and became known for his book, The Treatment of Insanity.[37]

Besides the mental hospital, Williamsburg had numerous resident physicians offering medical care, as in other Virginia towns. Martin's 1835 Gazetteer lists five physicians working in Williamsburg during that year. A pamphlet published by the Williamsburg Business Men's Association in 1900 boasts one dentist and three resident physicians, one of whom was

HOSPITAL

Photograph:
BELL'S HOSPITAL
(137-251)

employed by Eastern State Hospital. The brochure devoted an entire section to the "healthfulness" of living in Williamsburg.[38]

Public health became an increasing concern among Virginia residents in the early twentieth century, when numerous local governments began to employ public health nurses to better educate the residents. During this time, two clinics were established in the Williamsburg. Bell's Hospital was established by Baxter Bell in the early twentieth century, providing health care for white residents.

Across the street was the Tucker Clinic. A black facility, called Blayton's Clinic, was built by the mid-twentieth-century in the triangular parcel of land bounded by Armistead, Scotland, and Prince George Streets.[39]

The Williamsburg Community Hospital, a modern hospital, was built in 1961 on a larger twenty-two acre site. The city completed a new public health building in 1969.

Surveyed Resources

Of all the buildings in the City of Williamsburg that have been associated with health care, only one building remains which was within the scope of this survey. The most famous hospital in Williamsburg, the colonial "Maison de Fou", later Eastern State Hospital, burned in 1885. Its nineteenth century replacement has since been demolished to make room for the reconstruction of the original colonial hospital building as part of Colonial Williamsburg.

The city contained two small clinics in the mid-twentieth-century. Blayton's Clinic, a medical facility located in the heart of an early-twentieth-century black community, was located west of downtown on Scotland and Prince George Streets. This has since been razed, along with most of the structures associated with the African-American community that was once located here.

Bell's Hospital (137-251) remains within the survey area. This early-twentieth-century building resembles a large brick, four-square design. It is square in plan, two stories in height, and has a raised basement and a hipped roof. Its front entrance has been modified and a two-story addition has been constructed to the rear. Now in use as an office building, it is located in a predominantly residential area off Jamestown Road.

EDUCATION

Historic Context

Education has been an integral part of Williamsburg community since its formation. The first educational institution in present-day Williamsburg began in the late seventeenth century, before the formal establishment of the town. At the request of James Blair, a cleric living in Williamsburg, King William and Queen Mary founded the College of William and Mary in Virginia in 1693. The College has played a central role throughout the development of Williamsburg. It has been associated with the Anglican church, and its presidents often served as rectors in the Bruton Parish and as members of the Governor's Council. In the colonial era, government, religion and education were closely bound.[40]

The College of William and Mary, originally designed as a quadrangle, housed a grammar school for the local gentry's sons. In its early years, many planters along the James and York Rivers sent their children to school here. The curriculum centered on moral philosophy as taught by clerics. The grammar school curriculum spanned four years, while the college program followed Oxford and Cambridge, requiring four years for a Bachelor of Arts and seven years for a Master's degree. Despite the presence of the College of William and Mary, many of

Virginia's upper class still went to England for an education.[41]

The College grew during the eighteenth century, with funding from duties, taxes on tobacco, real estate earnings, private funds, and gifts from the Virginia General Assembly. During this time, the chapel, the Brafferton Building and the President's House were constructed. The annual enrollment grew to sixty to seventy students through the eve of the Revolution. In 1779, the school became a University. By the early nineteenth century, the College began to decline, suffering from lower fluctuating enrollments and less financial support from the government and from England.[42]

Educational opportunities for Williamsburg residents were available through private schools, many of which were short-lived, throughout the eighteenth century. Local residents could attend William and Mary's Grammar School, which opened in 1710. The town did not house an official parish school, but instead relied on "little School(s) to teach to read, and write, and arithmetic," noting that these are "set up wherever there happens to be a convenient number of scholars." By the late eighteenth century, Williamsburg had a variety of schools for both sexes, including Miss Hallam's School for females, the School for Indians in the Brafferton building of the College, a Grammar School for boys at the College, and the advanced educational opportunities at the College.[43]

One of the most unusual schools established in the eighteenth century was the Matthew Whaley School for the Indigent. In 1705, the mother of Matthew Whaley established a school on the west side of Capitol Landing Road in memory of her son who had died. This school was first called Mattey's School. Her will specified that the piece of land and the schoolhouse for Mattey's School and the schoolmaster's dwelling be given to Bruton Parish Church to continue to provide an education for the "neediest" in the parish. Legal complications delayed the settlement of the funds, from the time of her death in 1742 until 1865. In 1867, the newly-endowed Grammar and Matty School, opened in the Brafferton Building. With the endowment funds, the school constructed a new four-room school building, called the Matthew Whaley School, which opened in 1870 on the Palace Green. When public education was mandated throughout the state, the city and James City County rented the Whaley School as a public school. At the time that the restoration work in Colonial Williamsburg began, the Mattey School, and the adjacent Williamsburg High School, were razed. The new high school, built in 1931, was given the name Matthew Whaley School.[44]

Several schools provided educational opportunities for women during the colonial and antebellum periods. In the eighteenth century, women's education focused on music, dance, and sometimes French or painting, but rarely went beyond the elementary level. Mrs. Nell, who announced plans for her girl's school in 1776, stated that students would learn "Reading, Tambour, and other kinds of Needle Work," along with the guitar, dancing, and writing. Sarah Hallam ran a girls' boarding school following the Revolutionary War. The antebellum period witnessed an increased interest in women's education. By 1805, the Williamsburg Female Academy was open.' The Academy operated through the mid-nineteenth century, with the building of a new brick "Kitchen" and "Music House" by 1851, located on the "old Capitol square." In 1854, Mariah F. Clopton turned the Apollo Room of the Raleigh Tavern into the Raleigh Institute for Girls. In the mid-nineteenth century, the Griffen House on Francis Street taught girls and boys under the instruction of Gabriela Galt.[45]

Boys received a different kind of education than girls. For the most part, the boys associated with the College of William and Mary's president and his family and

received their education from the grammar school at William and Mary. When this practice was suspended between 1780 and 1792 due to lack of sufficient funds, the Reverend John Bracken taught boys at his home on Francis Street. The Virginia Gazette included advertisements for three private boys' schools in the eighteenth century.[46]

A group of London philanthropists organized a school for blacks in Williamsburg in 1760, most likely at the northeast corner of Ireland and South Henry Streets and probably later on Capitol Landing Road. The school began with twenty-four students its first year, but had increased to thirty within nine years, when the white students were dismissed. The school closed in 1774.[47]

Efforts at public education began in Virginia in 1818 and 1846, with statewide legislation to maintain schools for the poor. Williamsburg established schools according to these laws in 1846, but the town's efforts were not extremely successful. More powerful legislation was passed in 1869, which required public education opportunities for all Virginia students. Williamsburg operated these schools with James City County and York County until 1887.[48]

The first schools met in rented rooms. In 1873, the school board rented the recently constructed Matthew Whaley School, and later various rooms throughout town. In 1874, the School Board constructed their first schoolhouse, a two-room building on Francis Street, for black children. In 1898, the four-room Nicholson School, on Nicholson Street, was completed for white city and county students, with a population of one-hundred students its first year. Between 1900 and 1910, the black school was moved to Nicholson Street, with the primary classes meeting in the black Odd Fellows Lounge and the upper classes in the government barracks structure. At this time, 130 black students attended the Williamsburg and James City County schools.[49]

The early twentieth century witnessed numerous changes to the public schools, including the consolidation of smaller schools and improved opportunities for black education. In 1921, the Williamsburg High School was constructed on the Palace Green. Three years later, the James City County Training School was built in Williamsburg for town and rural black students. Schools built through the Rosenwald fund offered educational reform for black students in the early twentieth century, with improved vocational training to include agriculture and home economics.[50]

When John D. Rockefeller acquired the Palace Green in 1928, the property on which the Williamsburg High School and the Matthew Whaley School were located, both buildings were razed for the palace reconstruction. Williamsburg built a new, fully-accredited high school for black students in 1940 on Capitol Landing Road. Called Bruton Heights, this large, modern school featured seventeen classrooms, a gymnasium, an auditorium, library, home economics cottage and industrial arts building, thus becoming one of the best-equipped schools in Virginia. The federal government and gifts from John D. Rockefeller funded the school construction.[51]

By the early twentieth century, Williamsburg boasted other educational facilities. In 1905, the Education Board of the Norfolk Presbytery selected Williamsburg as a location to build a female seminary. The day and boarding school opened on Nassau Street in 1910, but was demolished in 1929.[52]

After the Civil War, William and Mary suffered financial problems. The College needed to rebuild the main school building which had been burned during the war. By 1882, William and Mary had developed serious financial debt and ceased operations for six years. The College

reopened again in 1888 due largely to the efforts of President Lyon G. Tyler, who added normal instruction and training to the general college courses. The College still struggled until 1906, when all of the school property was transferred to the Commonwealth of Virginia and the school became a state agency. The College prospered during Julian Chandler's presidency, which began in 1922, and enrollment rose to approximately 1000 students. The College of William and Mary has continued to grow through the present day, with a population of 7,500 students today.[83]

Surveyed Resources

Despite a long tradition of educational institutions located in and around the City of Williamsburg, only two buildings which relate directly to the theme of education now remain within the survey area. These are the Matthew Whaley School (137-302) and the Bruton Heights School (137-75).

The Matthew Whaley School is a large two-and-one-half-story brick Georgian Revival building constructed in 1930. The school is located on a large parcel of land just to the north of the Historic Area.

The front elevation of this building observes strict axial symmetry. The three central bays project out beyond the face of the flanking wings and, at the first floor, have a brick arcade which creates a sheltered entranceway. This central pavilion is capped with a pedimented gable roof, and two massive brick chimneys rise from the roof to its rear. The flanking wings each have twelve bays and four, gabled dormers. Centered on the roof of each wing is an octagonal lantern.

The exterior of the Matthew Whaley School has been little altered and retains a high degree of integrity. On the interior, the central area, which includes the main vertical circulation space, retains much of its original character although the classroom spaces have been considerably altered.

The Bruton Heights School, like the Matthew Whaley School, was constructed in the Georgian Revival style and observes a strict axial formality. However, unlike the Matthew Whaley School, the Bruton Heights School has had a series of sizeable additions made over the years. The original plan was "H" shaped with the central section having two and one-half stories with five bays and three dormers on a hipped roof. The wings, now mostly obscured by the later additions, are two stories in height and also have hipped roofs. Centered on the front roof of each wing is a large pedimented gable with a modillioned cornice. While the original section of the school building retains its original materials and character, the large additions obscure the original design and compromise the exterior integrity of the structure. Likewise, the interior of the building has undergone considerable renovations over time and has lost much of its integrity. The building is now owned by Colonial Williamsburg and they plan to convert it for use as the Bruton Heights School Education Center. In the course of this conversion, Colonial Williamsburg will demolish the later additions and restore the original school and gymnasium.

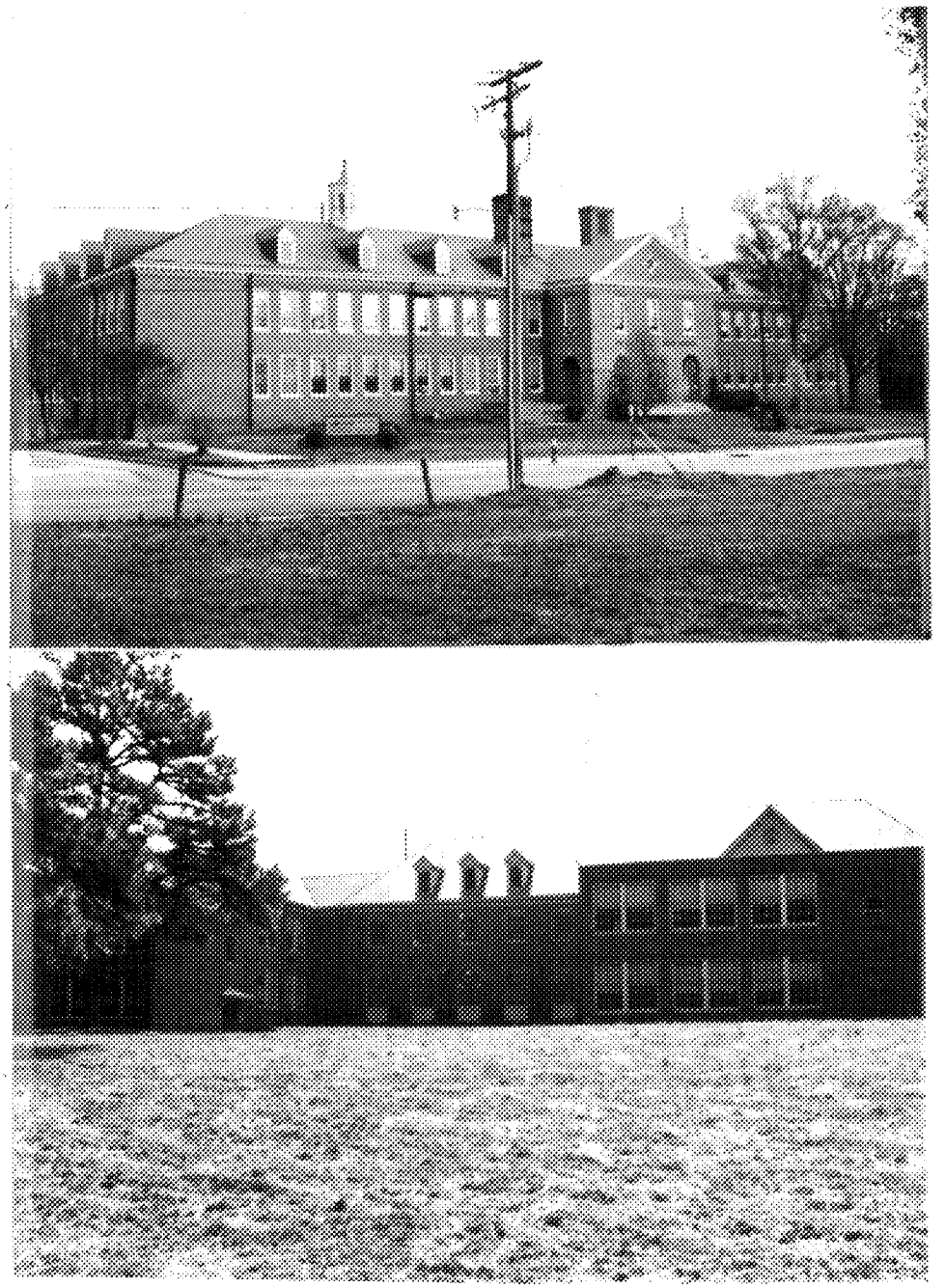
Located on the grounds of the Bruton Heights School are two associated buildings. The first is a school administration building, probably the home economics cottage, which is similar in style and materials to the school building although residential in character and scale. Also on the grounds is a brick maintenance building, formerly the industrial arts center, rectangular in plan with a standing-seam metal hipped roof with three gables. The maintenance building has a large contemporary flat-roofed addition.

The buildings located on the campus of the College of William and Mary were surveyed previously as part of the effort to document state-owned buildings and so were not

EDUCATION

Top Photograph:
Matthew Whaley School
(137-302)

Bottom Photograph:
Bruton Heights School
(137-75)



EDUCATION

PROPOSED COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY EXTENDED HISTORIC DISTRICT

Top photograph:
151-153 Richmond Road
(137-283)

Center Photograph:
Prince George House
524 Prince George Street
(137-299)

Bottom Photograph:
522 Prince George Street
(137-298)

included within the scope of this survey. One block of buildings has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, including several offices, fraternity houses, and Sorority Court. Other buildings which indirectly relate to the theme of education are the buildings, predominantly located along or adjacent to Richmond Road near the campus of the College of William and Mary, which have been acquired or constructed by the College. While some appear to have been constructed specifically to serve as sorority houses (such as Sorority Court), the majority of these buildings were originally constructed as private residences and have either been converted to office space for the College or are now used for student housing. These buildings are discussed under the Residential/Domestic theme.

MILITARY

Historic Context

Williamsburg is located in a strategic position in the Virginia peninsula, flanked by two important rivers, the York and James Rivers. Military considerations figured into the decision for its establishment and later for moving the capital here. Middle Plantation was intended to provide a western defense to Jamestown from possible Indian massacres, like the one in Jamestown in 1622. By the end of the seventeenth century, Virginia colonists considered this site more protected than those in the Hampton Roads area or than the first settlement at Jamestown. When the colonial capital was moved from Jamestown to Williamsburg, one of the reasons given was that Williamsburg's more inland site was out of the range of ships' guns, and thus could be better protected. In 1780, the capital was moved from Williamsburg to Richmond out of fear of attack.[54]

Williamsburg played an important role in the events leading up to the Revolutionary War. In 1776, the Revolutionary Council of Virginia met here to discuss a possible war against England. No battles took place in Williamsburg, although Cornwallis took Williamsburg and remained there until from June 25 to July 4, 1781. American troops under the direction of General George Washington marched on Williamsburg on June 27 and continued on to Yorktown, where the English surrendered in October of 1781. During the Revolutionary War, the Governor's Palace and the Capitol Buildings were used as hospitals for wounded soldiers.[55]

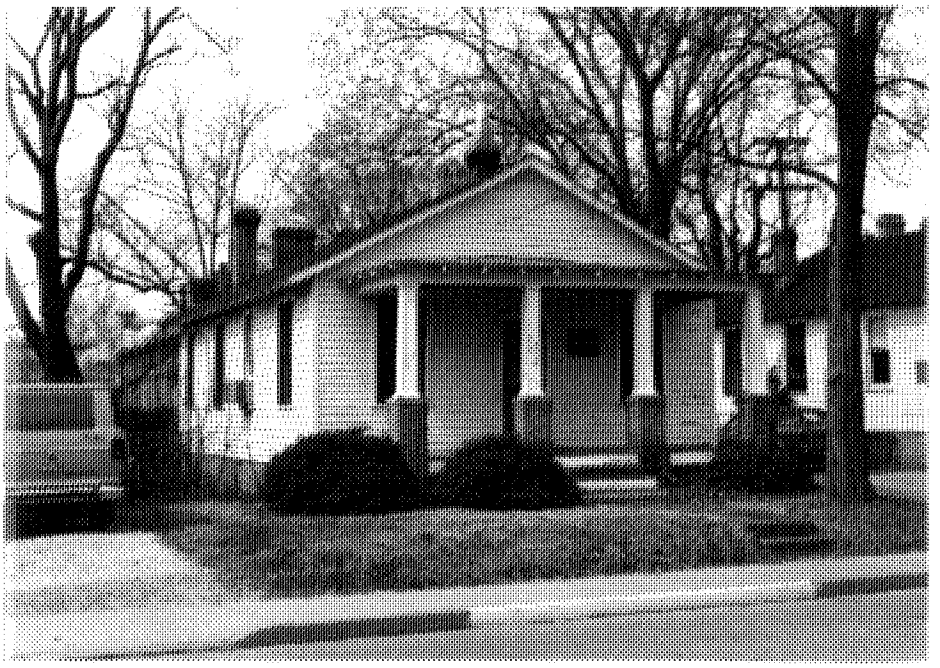
Williamsburg was under union occupation during three years of the Civil War, due in part to its strategic location between the Confederate Capital at Richmond and the Union base at Fort Monroe, and as the closest port to Richmond. The Union troops took over Williamsburg in May 1862 and remained here through the end of 1865. The occupation brought considerable destruction to the town, including the burning of the Wren Building at William and Mary and the dismantling of some houses for firewood. Many of the finer homes, such as the Vest and the Palmer Houses, were inhabited by troops. Other residences were used to hospitalize the wounded.[56]

In 1916, DuPont opened the Penniman Gunpowder Factory, a munitions factory, to produce artillery shells for the escalating first World War. By 1918, the factory was employing 10,000 people. A small "shanty town" was built near the factory, reportedly of cardboard and other materials, where many of the workers resided, but others commuted by train from Williamsburg. At the close of the war, artillery shells were no longer needed, so the factory closed after only three years of operations. Several houses were moved from Penniman to Williamsburg after the factory closed.[57]

In the early twentieth century, many military bases were established in the Tidewater and Hampton Roads area of Virginia, bringing commercial and

MILITARY

Photograph:
206 South Boundary Street
(137-343)



residential development to Williamsburg. In 1918, the Atlantic Fleet of the United States Navy took up residence on "Naval Mine Depot" along the York River to test and store mines during the War. During World War II, this base grew to 1,134 military personnel and 2,300 civilians workers. Also located near Williamsburg was Fort Eustis, so named in 1923, and now the site of the U.S. Army Transportation Center. Fort Eustis has become a small military city, with a shopping center, restaurants, and libraries. The Navy's Cheatham Annex was built in 1943 at the Penniman site to house military supplies and now operates eighteen warehouses. Camp Peary was established during World War II as a training base for Seabees, after which it became the U.S. Naval Training and Distribution Center.[58]

Surveyed Resources

Despite the impact the military has had on the City of Williamsburg throughout its history there are virtually no structures within the survey area which have a military connection. The one exception is a cluster of three modest buildings which are worker dwellings associated with the World War I era Penniman Gunpowder Factory. These buildings at 204 (137-344), 206 (137-343) and 208 (137-342) South Boundary Street were relocated to this site after the end of World War I when the plant was closed.[59]

These three buildings, residential in character, are virtually identical wood-framed structures, similar in form to other modest worker housing units found elsewhere in Virginia. They are rectangular in plan with front gable roofs, three bays wide with the entry in the center bay, and are three- or four-bays deep. All have four-bay, hipped-roof porches, two with Roman Doric columns and the third with square wood piers on brick plinths.

COMMERCE/TRADE

Historic Context

Williamsburg became a commercial center for the farming economy of Middle Plantation and its surrounding plantations by the late seventeenth century. The small town that had been established by 1699, when the capitol moved here, already boasted an ordinary, several stores, two mills, and a smith's shop. Within its first few years as the colonial capital, Williamsburg had gained seven more ordinaries and inns and several additional stores. Commercial development occurred both within the town and at its ports along the James and York Rivers. These ports, Queen Mary's Port on the York River and Princess Anne's Port on the James, became the setting for tobacco warehouses, other warehouses, and ordinaries.[60]

With its political role as Virginia's capital, Williamsburg became a thriving commercial center in the eighteenth century. Much of the growth was attributable to the public business that occurred here, both with the General Assembly and the Courts. During the "Public Times," when the burgesses met and the courts were in session, the town's population swelled to five or six thousand people, requiring the services of inns, ordinaries, stores, and boarding houses. Throughout the eighteenth century, the students attending the College needed commercial services, and some local residents boarded students in their homes.

The major tobacco planters, through their role as middlemen, controlled much of the early trade of the area. They sold not only their own crops but those of the poorer farmers, offering them in return a credit against their crops. Through this manipulation of the trade network, the wealthy planters were able to maintain considerable control over the local commercial economy. By the eighteenth century, some Scottish merchants had established stores in the colonies and

began to take over much of this tobacco trade, purchasing tobacco from planters and offering English goods.[61]

By the 1730s, Williamsburg had become a leading urban center. With the growth of a market economy, skilled crafts people began to move into urban areas such as Williamsburg. As fewer goods were produced on the plantation, planters depended more on local merchants and urban crafts people to provide the needed foods, furnishings, and tools. Williamsburg merchants imported English goods as well as other American-made goods to sell. A wealthy merchant class developed in Williamsburg in the eighteenth century, although some merchants were planters or middle-class tradesmen providing a service for the gentry.[62]

Williamsburg's commercial core was the Duke of Gloucester Street, its main road. Many of these early commercial sites were in some manner connected with the merchant's residence, being either in the same building or in adjacent buildings on the same lot.

As the eighteenth century progressed, other young Virginia communities continued to grow further inland along the James and Rappahannock River basins, such as Fredericksburg or Richmond. By the third quarter of the eighteenth century, these new towns had begun to take over much of the trade and marketing activity previously in Williamsburg.. Even before the capital left Williamsburg, this older urban area had begun a period of gradual commercial decline.[63]

After the Virginia colonial government moved to Richmond in 1780, Williamsburg lost many of its residents and businesses to the new capital. Williamsburg still remained the county seat and trading center for James City County, so it retained a certain measure of commercial trade related to the county government operations. Williamsburg became a trading center for the surrounding agricultural community, becoming in many ways a typical small eastern Virginia town.[64]

The Mutual Assurance Records between 1796 and 1818 offer an insight into the commercial architecture of Williamsburg at the turn-of-the-nineteenth century. These records describe fourteen commercial structures, ranging from shops and taverns to offices and even a counting house. The majority of these structures, nine buildings, were of wood construction, with an average size of 20 to 40 feet and an average value of $200.[65]

The antebellum period was a time of slow growth for Williamsburg. Joseph Martin's New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, describes the state of trade in Williamsburg in 1835. At the time, there were sixteen stores, four merchant mills, three tanyards, a sadler shop, a "manufactory" and nine attorneys. Williamsburg's weekly market day persisted through the Civil War, bringing together farmers from James River and York River plantations.[66]

In October of 1881, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was completed to Williamsburg, ushering in a new phase of commercial development. The train provided transportation to Yorktown for its Centennial, but offered a stop at Williamsburg for visitors to see the city's colonial sites. The new transportation network provided by the railroad offered commercial opportunities and provided a boost to the existing mercantile trade. The railroad station at Toano, ten miles west of Williamsburg, became an important shipping center for farmers, opening up new northern and western markets for such goods as "melons, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, and other early varieties of vegetables."[67]

In 1900, the Williamsburg Business Men's Association formed and produced a promotional booklet to stimulate the local economy. The booklet, "Facts About Williamsburg," provides a profile of the

commercial community in 1900. At that time Williamsburg had numerous people involved in professional services, including five lawyers, three insurance agents, and two doctors. The brochure boasted that Williamsburg had twenty-four general stores, with stock values ranging from $200 up to $20,000 in merchandise. Some of these stores were up to thirty years old at the time. Among the trades, the town had a wheelwright, blacksmith, and wood and coal yards.[66]

At the turn of the century, several new businesses were established in Williamsburg, boosting the local economy. George Preston founded the Peninsula Bank in 1898; Arthur Dunmore opened the Ice Factory; the Williamsburg Knitting Mill commenced operations; and Bozarth Brothers Planing Mill began production. The turn of the century also marked the beginning of several black-owned businesses in Williamsburg, including Samuel Harris' Cheap Store, the Crump Restaurant, Crutchfield Barber Shop and Tea House, Hitchen's Store, Skinner's Tinner, and a meat market.[68]

Economic growth in the twentieth century was sparked by several factors, including the establishment of neighboring military bases, the growth of the College of William and Mary, and the creation of Colonial Williamsburg as a tourist destination. Since the 1920s, many new commercial businesses have been established in Williamsburg, catering both to the growing residential population and to the tourist trade.

One of the most important early-twentieth-century commercial areas in the city is Merchants Square, one of the first Colonial Revival-styled shopping centers in the United States. The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation established this as a commercial center to provide public shopping facilities near the Historic Area, while raising funds for the Foundation. Today, this area caters to tourists, with numerous specialty shops and stores. Colonial Williamsburg also has specialty stores located in the Historic Area, and one, the Craft Shop, previously the visitors center, remains in the survey area.

The earliest commercial trade occurred closest to the Historic Area and the historic downtown community. Since Colonial Williamsburg has acquired much of this property, commercial activities moved to the major travel corridors outside the center of town. Williamsburg now has an extensive network of stores, restaurants, and motels within its boundaries as well as in the areas adjacent to the city. The Williamsburg Pottery, an outlet shopping center, is a major travel destination in the region.

Today, much of the local economy is based on tourism, with nearly twenty-five percent of the urban jobs in retail trade and over forty-five percent in services. Over two-thirds of the service jobs are in motels and lodging, and fifty-six percent of retail employment is in restaurants.[70]

Surveyed Resources

Although Williamsburg has had a long historical association with commerce and trade, there are no buildings within the survey area which pre-date the turn of the century and were historically associated with commercial functions.

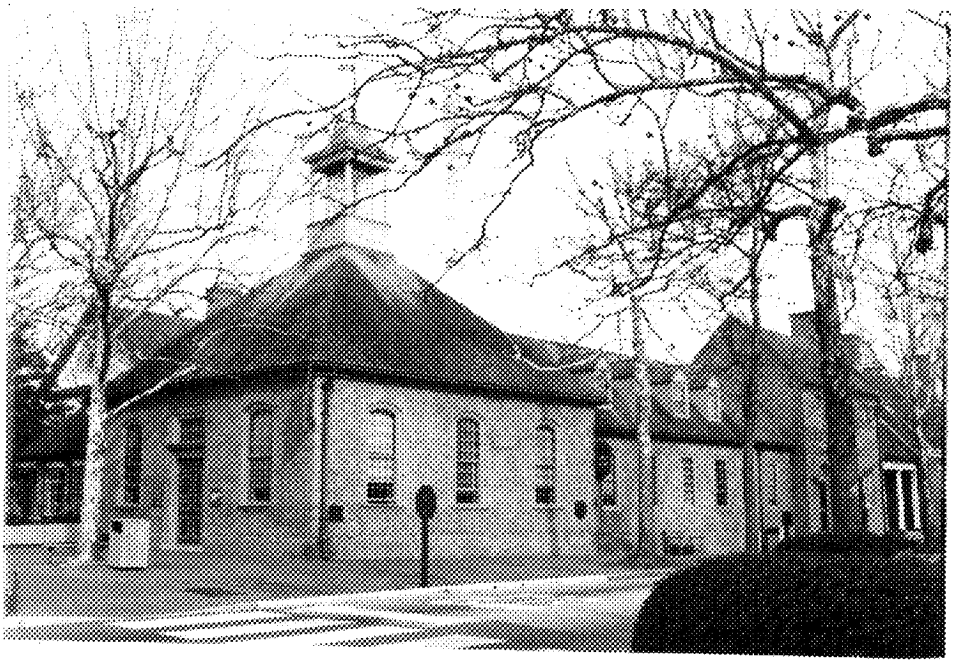
The two major areas of the city where commercial buildings can be found are in a small part of the downtown area located primarily along Prince George Street and in Merchants Square, primarily on Duke of Gloucester Street adjacent to Boundary and Henry Streets. A few early commercial establishments, such as motels and restaurants which were founded in response to the growing demand for tourist services, can also be found along some of the major routes leading into the city, especially Capitol Landing Road.

Historically, commerce was carried out in

BANK

MERCHANT'S SQUARE

Photograph:
Crestar Bank
401 Duke of Gloucester Street
(137-326)



STORES

MERCHANTS SQUARE

Top Photograph:
403-29 Duke of Gloucester Street
(137-476)

Bottom Photograph:
414-43 Duke of Gloucester Street
(137-475)

STORES

Top Photograph:
Goodwin Building
124 North Henry Street
(137-363)

Bottom Photograph:
Hitchens Building
441-447 Prince George Street
(137-294)

RESTAURANTS

Top Photograph:
Paul's Deli
761-765 Scotland Street
(137-321)

Bottom Photograph:
College Delly
336 Richmond Road
(137-272)

what is now the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area. When the Historic Area was created in the 1930, Colonial Williamsburg built the commercial structures in Merchants Square. Located just outside the Historic Area at its western end, these commercial buildings were all designed in the Colonial Revival style to blend with the buildings in the Historic Area. Large buildings such as 403-429 (137-476), 414-443 (137-475) and 403-15 (137-477) Duke of Gloucester Street were broken up into discrete parts which utilize different materials or material treatments in order to present the appearance of a string of separate, but connected, buildings in scale with those in the Historic Area.

One of the earliest twentieth-century buildings on Duke of Gloucester Street, dating from 1932, is a freestanding building which now houses the Crestar Bank (137-326); it is the only bank in the City of Williamsburg that is located in the survey area. The bank, along with all of the buildings in Merchants Square, appear to retain a high degree of integrity in their exterior character.

One block to the north, on Prince George Street, many buildings such as the Sacalis Building (137-293) and the Hutchens Building (137-294) are contemporary with the shops on Duke of Gloucester Street. These were constructed in part to accommodate businesses displaced from the newly created Historic Area. Like the buildings on Duke of Gloucester Street, these buildings utilized the Colonial Revival style even though they were not directly associated with Colonial Williamsburg.

Nearby, on the corner of Prince George and North Henry Streets, the Goodwin Building (137-363) is a large Georgian Revival/ Colonial Revival office building dating from 1941. Even more than the buildings on Duke of Gloucester Street, the Goodwin Building utilizes irregular massing and different material and stylistic treatments to present the appearance of a series of smaller connected buildings.

West on Prince George Street and north on Boundary Street the architecture begins to make a transition to more typically residential styled and scaled buildings. Many of these residential buildings have now been converted to commercial uses.

Three restaurants, Paul's Deli, The Green Leaf Cafe, and the College Delly, were also included in this survey. These were in two-buildings, both of which date to ca.1940. All of these restaurants, located near the junction of Richmond Road and Scotland Street, are Colonial Revival-influenced buildings and appear to cater more to students from the College of William and Mary than to the tourists from Colonial Williamsburg.

Paul's Deli, and The Green Leaf Cafe are among the business which occupy the building at 761-765 Scotland Street (137-321). This building has multi-light display windows and slate shingles and gabled dormers on a false, side-gable roof. This is intended to present the appearance of a small row of shops, when in fact the building extends well back from the street and has a flat roof.

The College Delly, located at 336 Richmond Road (137-272), is housed in a small brick building that was formerly a service station. It has a side-gable roof, casement sash, and a prominent chimney and is now essentially residential in character. With its somewhat contemporary detailing, this building is only vaguely Colonial Revival in style.

SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE

Historic Context

Middle Plantation began as an agricultural settlement of large tobacco plantations, owned by a wealthy and influential planter elite. To a certain extent, the social status of these planters was determined by the number of slaves that they owned. In 1783, thirty-eight percent of the population

in James City County owned more than twenty-one slaves.[71]

Although the majority of the population lived on these large plantations, some small planters, owning less land and a few slaves managed to produce a small income. They often remained in debt to larger tobacco farmers, who controlled the marketing and trade of tobacco. Tenant farms were also found in the area, often on marginal land.[72]

Slaves were important for the labor-intensive production of tobacco. Approximately seventy-five percent of all planters owned slaves, but those with large-scale tobacco plantations owned the largest numbers. Slaves provided not only agricultural labor but also specialized skills, from crafts to household service. Large plantations often had their own black craftsmen, such as blacksmiths, coopers, carpenters, spinners, and weaving, coopering, carpentry, spinning and weaving. Besides their important contribution to the plantation economy, skilled slaves also brought a greater resale value. Unfortunately little is known about the life of urban slaves, and no positively identified servants quarters have been found.[73]

Tobacco continued to play an important role throughout the seventeenth century, although tobacco production began to decrease by the end of the century with the depletion of the soils. Area planters brought their tobacco to the ports at Capitol and College Landings, which continued in a prosperous tobacco trade, with tobacco warehouses and inspectors, until 1778 when the number of inspectors dropped to one.[74]

Beginning in the late seventeenth century, with the decline of tobacco, Virginia planters began to diversify their crop production, turning to corn and wheat and later potatoes. Wheat cultivation increased throughout the eighteenth century, particularly after the Revolution. Area farmers exported wheat from Norfolk to Richmond, which became one of the largest flour-milling centers. Some farmers began to specialize in livestock, including beef and dairy cattle.[75]

In the early nineteenth century, the character of agricultural operations in the Tidewater region changed. With the lack of land for second and third generations, many young adults began to move west with the opening of new territories. As a result, large landowners acquired more land, further expanding their plantations. By 1825, agriculture was experiencing an upsurge, due partly to a period of agricultural reform that encouraged farmers to practice better farming techniques. One of the most important agricultural reforms was the application of marl to improve the depleted Tidewater soils. By 1841, Edward Ruffin noted in the Farmer's Register that the area around Williamsburg was "showing spectacular improvements from the hard times of the 1820s", with the rates of crop production doubling and tripling.[76]

At the eve of the Civil War, in 1859, William Rogers, traveling through James City County found" all along the roads proofs of prosperous and improved agriculture." Williamsburg farmers were raising larger amounts of hay, wheat, and to a lesser extent corn. More area farmers had become engaged in market gardening, shipping produce from Norfolk, and in dairy farming.[77]

The transformations in agricultural work changed the work of slaves in the Williamsburg area. With the difficult economic years of the early nineteenth century, many farmers needed to sell their slaves. The move to mixed-crop agriculture required less agricultural labor which also allowed some Williamsburg planters to hire out their slaves to tobacco factories, coal mines, or iron manufactories near Richmond. By this time, most of the slave owners in James City County owned less than ten slaves, and over half owned less than five.[78]

After the Civil War, farm productivity dropped in half between 1860 and 1880. Larger plantations, averaging 512 acres, were broken into smaller farms, averaging 125 acres, during this same period. Many blacks who had worked as slaves stayed as tenant farmers or sharecroppers, since they lacked the capital to purchase farm land for themselves. Some tenant farmers continued to live in former slave quarters; those who built new residences used the same forms as those found in former slave quarters. The closer the tenant houses were to urban areas, the more quickly they changed to respond to new domestic plans and ideas.[79]

Access to markets for area farmers improved after 1881, with the construction of the railroad through Williamsburg. The railroad made truck farming more profitable, and Irish potatoes became the primary cash crop. A directory of James City County in 1898 describes truck farming as one of its leading agricultural enterprises. The railroad station at Toano became the center of an important truck farming trade, with a barrel factory to help package and store the marketed goods.[80]

The promotional pamphlet published by the Business Men's Association in 1900 describes the area's farms as ranging in size from one-hundred acres to two-thousand acres. Many farms sustained two crops each year, due to the mild climate of the Tidewater area. Watered by running streams, these farms supported such crops as corn, wheat, rye, oats, peanuts, and barley in addition to such fruits and vegetables as beans, peas, melons, potatoes, tomatoes, and berries.[81]

In the early twentieth century, agriculture continued to be an important part of the regional economy, with fifty percent of the James City County land under cultivation. Dairy farming continued to be a large and viable industry which was particularly strong through the 1940s. In 1923, James City County had the only cooperative dairy in the region. As agriculture became more industrialized, farms in the area began to consolidate in order to remain competitive and to allow for the acquisition of new agricultural technology.

Surveyed Resources

Williamsburg has been closely associated with agriculture for virtually all of its first 250 years, serving as a market center for the surrounding agricultural land. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, development pressures began to increase and gradually, over the past one-hundred years, the agricultural land around the city has been sold off and subdivided. This trend has accelerated through the twentieth century until now, within the limits of the City of Williamsburg, there is little remaining evidence of the agricultural past.

Two farmhouses, those from the Bright Farm (137-213) on Richmond Road and the Bozarth Farm (137-288) at 206 Virginia Avenue, can still be found amidst the Colonial Revival neighborhoods. Located in close proximity to each other, these farmhouses are on or near Richmond Road just to the northwest of the modern downtown. Both were originally in York County, but the farms were annexed into the city by 1925.

The mid-nineteenth-century Bright Farmhouse has been acquired by the College of William and Mary and is now used for offices. The building is a large, two-story brick residence with a gable roof and a bracketed cornice at the eaves; between the brackets is a paneled frieze. The gable ends have a modillioned cornice and the Victorian proportioned windows have segmental-arched heads. While the exterior of this building retains much of the character bestowed by its exuberant detailing, the full-width front porch has been removed, the front entry has been lowered and given a Colonial Revival-styled surround, and the interior has been substantially altered to accommodate the

FARMHOUSES

Top Photograph:
Bozarth Farmhouse
(137-288)

Bottom Photograph:
Bright Farmhouse
(137-213)

new offices. In total, these changes have served to compromise the overall integrity of the building.

The Bozarth Farmhouse is a more modest wood-framed, vernacular dwelling dating from the later half of the nineteenth century. It originally appears to have had a "T" plan with a cross-gable roof. Several additions and alterations have been made over time, including the partial enclosure and screening of the wraparound porch, all of which tend to obscure the original design of the building and compromise the building's integrity.

While both of these houses remain on sizeable lots, all traces of historic outbuildings have disappeared with the exception of a wood-framed shed at the Bozarth Farm.

GOVERNMENT/LAW/POLITICAL

Historic Context

Virginia's first government was closely tied to the Church of England and the English Crown. The government system included a royal governor, who answered to the King or Queen of England. The General Court, composed of a dozen prominent colonial planters appointed by the crown, served as Virginia's highest judicial court. Each county elected representatives to serve as burgesses in the General Assembly. Before 1643, the Burgesses and Court met together, but during this year the two meetings were separated. The House of Burgesses grew into a prominent institution by the mid-eighteenth century.[82]

Each county had its own separate government. The Court was composed of Justices of the Peace, meeting once a month to issue marriage licenses, settle estates, develop plans for roads and ferries, and conduct court business and try cases. The other major government positions were the sheriff, who collected levies and enforced laws; the Clerk, who maintained the county's official records; and the county lieutenant, who was responsible for the militia.[83]

The Church of England was the established church in the Virginia colony. The colony was divided into parishes, which were managed by vestries. The vestry, a committee of laymen, maintained a considerable amount of control over local affairs besides the church, and many members of the vestry moved into other political positions.[84]

Middle Plantation was established by the General Assembly in 1633. The town of Williamsburg was created in 1699, with the establishment of the colonial government here after the fire at Jamestown. Williamsburg was considered more centrally-located for the growing Virginia colony, and it also boasted a better climate and more protected site from the waterways. The colonial government erected several buildings in Williamsburg in the early eighteenth century for government business. These new buildings, which anchored Governor Nicholson's plan of the new town, included the Capitol building, the Governor's Palace, the 1770 Courthouse, a powder magazine at the center of town, a brick prison, and the jail.[85]

In 1715, the courthouse for James City County moved to Williamsburg from Jamestown. As the colonial capital, the town still continued to be governed by acts of the General Assembly, rather than the local government.[86]

One of the most important government resources in Williamsburg was the Williamsburg Public Hospital, the first mental health facility of its kind to be built in the New World. Previous to its construction, mentally ill or "insane" persons were housed in private residences, poor houses, or jails. The new hospital reflected the beginning of an important movement in the care of the mentally ill.

The College of William and Mary had strong ties to the colonial government in the eighteenth century. The College received government funds, particularly for such programs as the Indian School, established by Governor Nicholson in 1700 to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic to selected members of the Indian communities. The College housed government operations when the colony's government first moved to Williamsburg until the capitol was completed in May 1704, and after the Capitol building burned again, between 1747 and 1754.[87]

In 1780, the colonial government moved to Richmond, a more secure location. All the related Virginia government organizations and politicians moved to Richmond, leaving Williamsburg with only the county government responsibilities. In some cases, as with the 1701 jail, Williamsburg continued to use the earlier government buildings for county government uses.[88]

Although care of the poor began as the responsibility of private individuals or churches, it became the responsibility of the local governments after the Revolutionary War, with the separation of church and state. In Williamsburg, formal facilities for care for the indigent had begun in 1755, when Bruton Parish Church requested permission to build a "workhouse" for the poor. By the early nineteenth century, Virginia counties maintained poor houses or almshouses to provide housing for the indigent, until the state took over this responsibility in the early twentieth century.[89]

In 1722, Williamsburg was established as an incorporated city. The government was patterned after the English municipal borough found in eighteenth-century England. The city charter specified the government positions. The mayor, recorder, and six alderman were designated the justices of peace. The justices of the peace had almost complete authority, acting as legislators and judges. In addition to these positions, the city charter included twelve common councilman, one representative to the House of Burgesses, and a town clerk.[90]

After the Civil War, when closed corporation government was banned, the structure of the city government changed. According to specific legislation passed by the 1870 Assembly, Williamsburg's new structure, as a city of less than five-thousand inhabitants, included one mayor, twelve councilmen, four justices, one city sergeant, one commissioner of the revenue, one collector, one overseer of the poor, and one street commissioner. A later act of 1884 provided additional changes to the government structure, reducing the number of councilmen from twelve to six. The mayor remained an unpaid position, as did the councilmen, with paid positions of city sergeant and commissioner of revenue. The treasurer, commonwealth's attorney, clerk of the courts, and sheriff were elected jointly between Williamsburg and James City County.[91]

In 1906, the College of William and Mary, after struggling to maintain a solid economic base for several decades, sold its property to the Commonwealth of Virginia. Since that time, the College has grown, particularly in the 1920s and 1930s due to strong presidential leadership. The College has remained a government agency, and provides many employment opportunities.

In the early twentieth century, more national and state government programs were established in Virginia's cities and counties. It was during this era that public health and social welfare programs began. These programs escalated during the depression years of the 1930s, when Williamsburg participated in federal relief programs associated with the Public Works Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). A CCC camp was located in James City County, to help with construction projects at Lake Matoaka.

In 1931, the City of Williamsburg adopted a

GOVERNMENT

Redevelopment and
Housing Authority
400 North Boundary Street
(137-354)

new charter, drawn largely from the National Municipal League. In 1930, the city recognized that the government system was not operating efficiently, and transferred responsibilities from the sergeant to the city engineer, creating an embryonic form of the city manager. The new charter called for a city manager, and five council members. The mayor was no longer elected by general election, but was chosen among the council members. Throughout most of its history, Williamsburg has coordinated services with James City County, particularly in the areas of education and the courts.[82]

The older city government buildings were largely in what is now the Historic Area. A former municipal building was located on South England Street, between Francis and Duke of Gloucester Streets. The fire department was also situated on Francis Street. The present government buildings, located near the Transportation Center, largely postdate the survey period, with the majority dating to the last three decades. The Stryker Building and Courthouse were constructed in 1967, the Williamsburg Regional Library in 1973, the Police Station and Fire Station in 1978, the Municipal Building in 1988, and the Post Office in 1990.[83]

Today, approximately one-quarter of Williamsburg jobs are in the government sector, including the College of William and Mary, the neighboring military bases, and other related government organizations.[84]

Surveyed Resources

Despite Williamsburg's early history as the Colonial Capital, few historic buildings relating to the theme of government remain. Only one building, at 400 N. Boundary Street (137-354), falls within the scope of this survey. This building formerly housed all city offices and the city shop and at one time the police station. This is now the office of the City of Williamsburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority. Constructed around 1920 this small brick building has a side-gable front section which gives the building an almost residential character. To the rear is a flat-roofed section which betrays the building's more utilitarian origins. Utilizing a molded brick parapet cap, which helps give the building a somewhat Colonial Revival appearance, the building features industrial steel sash more typically characteristic of modern buildings from this era.

Buildings within the survey area that are associated with the College of William and Mary, while related to the theme of government, are discussed under the Residential/Domestic theme.

SOCIAL

Historic Context

As the colonial capital of Virginia, Williamsburg became an important center of social activity and gained an increasing cosmopolitan character. The "Public Times," the meetings of the burgesses and the courts, brought thousands of visitors to Williamsburg. A variety of social gatherings and planned activities offered social diversions and entertainments to visitors. Williamsburg was the site of Virginia's first playhouses, established in 1716 near the Governor's Palace. As the trading center for the surrounding plantations, Williamsburg also provided entertainment for the wealthy plantation owners who came to town to conduct their business.[85]

One organization that held an important place in Williamsburg's history was the Masonic Lodge, which functioned as a social and charitable organization. Established possibly as early as 1751, the Masonic Lodge grew throughout the century, with 205 members by 1755, after which the membership numbers began to decline. During the late eighteenth century, the Lodge boasted many prominent members, including James

Monroe, St. George Tucker, Henry Tazewell, William Short, Simeon Deane, Dr. James McClurg, and Peyton Randolph. George Washington apparently sat in the elaborately carved mason's chair, donated by Lord Botetourt, whenever he visited the Williamsburg chapter. The Masonic Lodge functioned as a social and charitable group. It survived the nineteenth century, but with a smaller membership. In the early twentieth century, the Lodge built a reconstruction of the old Masonic Lodge Hall on the site of an eighteenth century meeting place.[96]

After the colonial government moved to Richmond, social activities and entertainment declined in Williamsburg. In the early nineteenth century, travelers noted that the city was "dull, forsaken, and melancholy," without any amusements but the "infamous one of gambling." Travel accounts by Daniel and Elizabeth Gilmans in 1887 refer to the once aristocratic gentry of Williamsburg and its illustrious past in contrast to its stagnant present.[97]

Williamsburg still remained a college town; much of the social life in the nineteenth century was built around college life. One visitor remarked that the town would be dull without "the College and the Court and the Lunatics." According to one local resident, whose memories were recorded in 1923, Williamsburg's "main interest centered in the College or William and Mary," and the "college and its professors dominated the social life in Williamsburg at this time."[98]

By the end of the nineteenth century, a number of social organizations formed in Williamsburg. In 1889, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA)--the oldest regional preservation society in the United States--formed a branch at the Tayloe House in February of 1889. This was called the Colonial Capitol branch. In 1888, the organization acquired the Powder Magazine structure to protect it from deterioration. The APVA has continued to be an integral part of the preservation effort in much of Virginia and owns a number of historic properties.[99]

The Kate Custis Circle of the King's Daughters was formed in 1888 to work on charitable causes in the community. This women's social organization, beginning with fifteen to twenty women members, collected clothes, delivered food, and helped to arrange and fund housing for the growing indigent population.[100]

The Business Men's Association pamphlet about Williamsburg mentioned several other social organizations in the town in 1898, including the Young Men's Christian Association and Magruder-Ewell Camp of Confederate Veterans. The brochure noted that "other social and fraternal organizations have continued to provide important public welfare assistance in the twentieth century." The Lion's Club, which began as a businessman's club, reorganized as Lion's International in 1917 to provide public service to the community.[101]

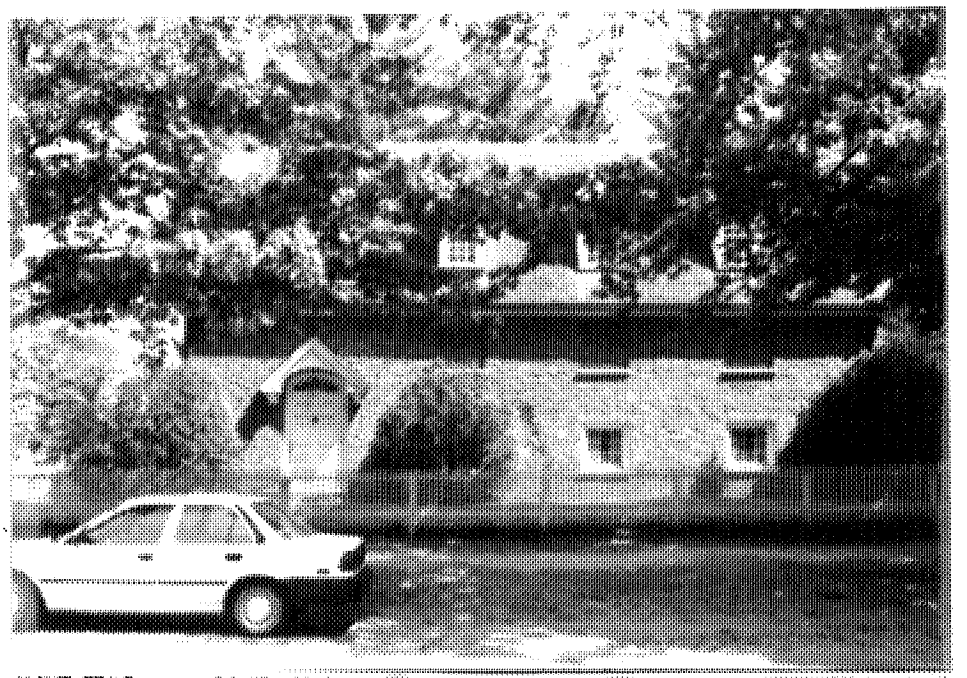
The black community had several social organizations, including the Odd Fellows Lodge, which was located on Nicholson Street in the early twentieth century. The black community honored 1 January as Emancipation and Proclamation Day, celebrating with a parade from the Odd Fellows Lodge to the west end of Duke of Gloucester Street.[102]

Other social organizations are discussed in various manuscript collections housed at the Swem Library at the College of William and Mary, including the Flora Adams Darling Papers (Founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution); the Anne Chapman Papers (Civic League, Public Library of Williamsburg); the Papers of the Williamsburg Civic Organization; as well as the personal papers of many residents describing social customs in Williamsburg.

SOCIAL MEETING FACILITIES

Top Photograph:
Masonic Lodge
(137-449)

Bottom Photograph:
Sorority Court
(137-286)



TYPICAL FRATERNITY HOUSE

Photograph:
Kappa Alpha Theta
155 Richmond Road
(137-282)

Surveyed Resources

Of the many social organizations which have been associated with the City of Williamsburg over the years, few are expressed architecturally within the survey area.

One organization which has long been present in the city, and still maintains its connection there is the Masonic Lodge. The current Masonic Lodge (137-449) located at 233 East Frances Street was constructed around 1930 and was reportedly designed by an architect associated with Colonial Williamsburg. It was designed in the Colonial Revival style, with brick bearing walls and a raised basement. The fireplace of the original meeting hall which stood on this site is reported to have been incorporated into the basement of the new structure. The first floor is occupied by the almost windowless ceremonial space which is open to the building's roof. On the exterior of the building, except for one gable end, the first floor windows (which correspond in size and location to the basement widows below) are expressed only as brick infilled openings. The side gable roof has four, gabled dormers which also align with the basement windows below. The dormers are false and are not expressed on the interior of the building.

Other social organizations which remain active in the city are the fraternities and sororities associated with the College of William and Mary. Many fraternity and sorority houses are located in residential buildings along Richmond Road across from the campus.
Sorority Court (137-286), a grouping of five Colonial Revival buildings arranged around a courtyard in "U" configuration, appear to have been built specifically to function as sorority houses. This group of buildings is located within a potentially-eligible district of the College of William and Mary bounded by Boundary, Armistead and Prince George Streets, and Richmond Road. Of these five buildings, four are nearly identical, being two-and-one-half-story brick structures with side-gable roofs, gabled-dormers and exterior-end chimneys. Each also has a massive brick porch with a hipped roof and a center gable above the brick-arched entranceway. The fifth house, located at the base of the "U" is similar in scale and materials to the other four, but it has paired interior chimneys and a steep hipped roof rather than the side gable. Like the other buildings in Sorority Court, it has gabled dormers and an identical brick porch.

Some fraternity houses were built as such, but in other cases residences were remodeled into fraternities. College Terrace, a planned community originally connected with the College of William and Mary, contains several houses built as fraternities. These include the 1931 Theta Delta Chi House at 606 Richmond Road (137-222), the 1933 Sigma Nu House at 601 College Terrace (137-202), the 1934 Lambda Chi Alpha House at 607 Richmond Road (137-223), and the 1940 Kappa Sigma House at 700 Richmond Road (137-228).[103]

RECREATION/ARTS

Historic Context

As an important urban community, Williamsburg offered numerous recreational and arts activities. Music and dancing were an important part of Williamsburg social life. Between 1716 and 1776, there were seven teachers of dance and music in Williamsburg, such as Semuel Levinston, who petitioned to hold dancing classes at the College in the mid-eighteenth century. Music teachers taught violin, harpsichord, spinet, guitar, oboe, organ, flute, and French horn.[104]

The theater was an important part of early Williamsburg entertainment. William Levingston, a merchant, brought the theater to Williamsburg in 1716. After

Levingston, the theater passed into the hands of John Tazewell and then to Edmund Randolph. St. George Tucker purchased the lot containing the theater in 1779. The Revolution forced a suspension of theater activities, which never fully recovered after the capital moved to Richmond.[105]

Public events offered opportunities for recreation. Livestock sales, auctions, and even fairs coincided with the "Public Times" in April and October. The Spring Fair took place on 23 April, St. George's Day, in celebration of England's Patron Saint. During this time visiting troops would perform Shakespeare and other plays on Waller Street.[106]

Another popular form of entertainment in early Williamsburg seems to have centered around alcohol consumption and gambling. The Flat Hat Club, formed in 1750 as an academic society, soon became a drinking club. The same occurred with Phi Beta Kappa which was formed in 1776. Drinking and gambling also took place at Williamsburg's two dozen inns, taverns and ordinaries. The John P. Taliaferro papers contain a letter from William Lawson Fauntleroy at White Hall to John Taliaferro during which he describes his week in Williamsburg as "drunk the whole time." [107]

Gambling with cards and betting on horses were another form of entertainment in Williamsburg. Kentucky resident John Brown noted in 1792 that "vice prevailed" in Williamsburg. Various papers held at the Swem Library support this view. Card-playing continued to be a popular form of entertainment through the Civil War period. A story told by local residents describes Generals George Armstrong Custer and Robert E. Lee while they were in Williamsburg. Apparently they played cards, one acting as the North and the other acting as the South.[108]

Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the College of William and Mary offered a variety of educational opportunities. The faculty and students engaged in picnics and other entertainments and the College has continued to offer and sponsor recreational and arts programs for residents and tourists through the present day.

Tourism to Williamsburg began in the late nineteenth century. The railroad which ran to Yorktown, to celebrate its Centennial, offered a stop in Williamsburg to visit the historic sites of this colonial capital. Steamers traveling along the James River through the mid-1920s offered sight-seeing excursions for tourists, with view of "Historical Battlefields, Old Colonial Manors, and scenes of great interest." Colonial Williamsburg began its restoration efforts in the 1920s, drawing on the historic character of the city. The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation has created an extensive outdoor history museum with living history programs, historic house museums, and a variety of interpretive programs and exhibits. Williamsburg also has the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Museum, one of the best museums of this type in the country.

In addition to Colonial Williamsburg, the area now boasts several large recreational facilities for area visitors, including the Williamsburg Pottery Factory, Busch Gardens, and Water Country U.S.A. With the growing tourist trade, the area around the city has a number of campgrounds and recreational facilities for visitors to Williamsburg. The City of Williamsburg has established ten parks in the past few decades. Five are passive parks, of historical interest or aesthetic beauty. One of these is a park at the historic College Landing.

Surveyed Resources

While the Williamsburg area abounds in recreational opportunities, few buildings representing this theme exist within the limits of the survey area.

RECREATION

RECONSTRUCTED TAVERN

700 Goodwin Street
(137-473)

The Williamsburg Theater (137-475), a movie house, is located at 414-443 Duke of Gloucester Street. This building, one of those built by Colonial Williamsburg as part of its retail/commercial component in Merchants Square, is discussed further under the topic of Commerce/Trade.

A residential building located at 219 North Boundary (137-350) has been converted to commercial use as the 20th Century Gallery, a gallery with works of art for sale.

The building at 700 Goodwin Street (137-473) was reportedly built as a tavern during the early Colonial Williamsburg restorations, and was later relocated here. This 1 1/2 story frame dwelling is characteristic of those in the Historic Area, but it has had several later additions.

Numerous art and recreational facilities exist within the Historic Area of Colonial Williamsburg as well as on the campus of the College of William and Mary, however, these facilities fall beyond the scope of this survey, as do the parks which are maintained by the City of Williamsburg.

TRANSPORTATION/ COMMUNICATION

Historic Context

One of Williamsburg's major forms of transportation during the colonial period, and through the nineteenth century, was water travel along the adjacent rivers. With its convenient location between the York and James River, Williamsburg sought access to both rivers. Queen Mary's Port, later called Capital Landing, was established where Queen's Creek drained into the York River; Princess Anne's Port, later College Landing, was created where College Creek drained into the James River. Both ports were established in 1699, and the rivers were made navigable by sloops. Each port had warehouses to store tobacco, and other merchandise; ordinaries; homes; and several plantations. Archaeological investigations at College Landing have revealed sites for a ferry, cart and boat rental, and a brewhouse.[109]

Transportation became increasingly important when Williamsburg served as the colonial capital, since burgesses and others needing to do business in the capital traveled to the city. A network of early roads developed to provide inland transportation. The two main roads to Williamsburg were the Stage Road, present-day Richmond Road, connecting Williamsburg to Richmond, and the road that follows modern U.S. Route 17 from Yorktown. Williamsburg had over two dozen inns, ordinaries, and other lodging facilities to serve its many travelers and visitors.[110]

Williamsburg depended on transportation along the James River through the antebellum period. In the early nineteenth century, manufactured products and agricultural goods were shipped from its landings and wharves. A steamboat was traveling along the river by 1843, offering additional transportation facilities. After the war, local residents depended upon water transportation to send farm products to Richmond and other markets, up until the 1940s. Steamers continued to travel along the James through the mid-1920s, offering transportation for both agricultural goods and tourists, offering view of "Historical Battlefields, Old Colonial Manors, and scenes of great interest."[111]

The most significant new development in transportation facilities occurred with the construction of the railroad through Williamsburg in 1881, in conjunction with the Centennial at Yorktown. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was financed by Collis Huntington and coincided with the opening of the Newport News shipyard, also financed by Huntington. The tracks were first laid directly through the Duke of Gloucester Street, but were moved the following year. Besides bringing tourists, the railroad

offered a new transportation network for farm products. The railroad stations established along the route soon became commercial and residential centers. Williamsburg had a station by 1893. Toano, a station several miles outside the city, provided a shipping center for farm products and a barrel factory. Railroad agent Carl Bergh recruited Scandinavian immigrants from the Midwest to settle near what became the Norge station.[112]

The promotional publication of theWilliamsburg Business Men's Association described the state of transportation and communication at the turn of the century. At that time, six passenger trains made the York and James Rivers accessible. The steamer "Pocahantas" ran between Norfolk and Richmond daily and cost $1.50 for a one way ticket and $2.50 for a round trip. Western Union Telegraph Company and Adams' Express Company both had offices at the railroad station. In addition, there were five mail runs daily, three heading east and two west. The papers from the north and Richmond could be delivered by nine in the morning. At that time, the telephone had not reached Williamsburg. The brochure also mentions the local paper, The Virginia Gazette, which was published weekly, and had been in existence since 1736.[113]

Since Williamsburg residents depended heavily on the natural transportation arteries provided by rivers and creeks, major road improvements did not occur until the early twentieth century. Many turnpikes were chartered and constructed in Virginia during the antebellum period in an early effort to improve transportation facilities, but none were through Williamsburg or in the Williamsburg area.

After the Civil War, local residents noted that the roads were in poor condition, suffering destruction from use during the war and from a lack of maintenance. The first hard-surfaced road was not built through Williamsburg until 1906, when, in anticipation of the Jamestown Exposition, the road between Williamsburg and Jamestown was paved. By 1920, The Williamsburg/Richmond state road had been improved. While major transportation arteries witnessed the earliest improvements, as late as 1940 more than one-quarter of the local farms were not on paved roads.[114]

The road improvements brought a number of changes to the Williamsburg area. Most significantly, more visitors traveled to Williamsburg to see its historic sites and to consider locating industries or speculating on land in this vicinity. The increased travel by tourists, combined with a growing population employed by the military and by several emerging industries, required a network of service industries, including gas stations, restaurants, and other lodging facilities along the major roadways, such as U. S. Route 60.

The tourist trade, sparked by the development of Colonial Williamsburg, brought a boom to transportation-related facilities. In the early years of the restoration, the only hotel was the Colonial Inn. The owners of several of the larger Colonial Revival homes in the city often opened their houses at "Tourist Homes." Some buildings were built specifically as tourist homes, while others were adapted to that use. In 1937, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation opened the Williamsburg Inn, designed by architects Perry, Shaw and Hepburn to accommodate the growing tourist trade which had outgrown the Colonial Inn.[115]

By the 1940s, more tourist facilities were needed, sparking a boom in commercial tourist development in the city. Motels, hotels, restaurants, and other lodging and dining facilities have been established throughout Williamsburg and in the adjacent county land. Today, over forty-five percent of the jobs are in the service sector, with three-quarters of these being in motels and other lodging facilities.[116]

TRANSPORTATION

RAILROAD DEPOT

Photograph:
Transportation Center
(137-250)

To provide better transportation between the area's historic sites, the Colonial National Monument Parkway was established by the United States Department of Interior as part of Colonial National Historical Park and is administered by the National Park Service. The section of the parkway between Williamsburg and Yorktown was completed in 1942 and the section to Jamestown in 1957. The construction of U. S. Interstate 64 through the Virginia Peninsula has spread this modern commercial development out towards the interstate exits and along the major travel corridors from the interstate to the City of Williamsburg.[117]

Surveyed Resources

Early modes of transportation into and out of Williamsburg focused on its network of natural waterways. The early river ports fell into disuse in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, with the advent of the railroads and better road transportation. Eventually these ports were abandoned; they now represent archaeological sites which were beyond the scope of this survey. Also beyond the scope of this survey were the early and reconstructed taverns and inns which are located in the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area.

Williamsburg became a stop on the railroad when it was constructed in 1881. A train station was constructed in Williamsburg in 1893. Sometime around 1935 a new train station was constructed at 468 North Boundary Street. This is now known as the Transportation Center (137-250) having incorporated the functions of a bus terminal and rental car center.

The brick passenger terminal is Georgian Revival in style with the entrance sheltered by a large pedimented gable-roofed portico, with a dentiled cornice and entablature supported by paired Ionic columns. The terminal has a side-gable roof with interior-end chimneys and two-bay flanking wings. The brick work is Flemish bond with queen closers and jack arches and stone keystones above the door and window openings. The interior of the passenger terminal is finished with glazed tiles and dark-stained wood trim with a beamed plaster ceiling.

To one side of the passenger terminal is the freight wing, the roof of which steps down slightly from that of the passenger terminal. Except for the last three bays which appear to be a later addition, the freight wing is constructed of the same materials as the passenger terminal having similar jack arches, stone keystones, and queen closers. The last three bays of the freight wing, unlike the rest of the station, are of wood-frame construction with lap siding on a brick foundation. The concrete loading platform which runs the length of both the passenger terminal and the freight wing is sheltered by a flat roof supported by round cast-iron columns and curved iron brackets. On both the interior and the exterior, the Transportation Center retains a high degree of integrity.

Other resources associated with the theme of transportation include the many facilities which have developed to serve the travelers that are now attracted to Williamsburg. These include hotels, motels, guest houses, and bed-and-breakfast facilities.

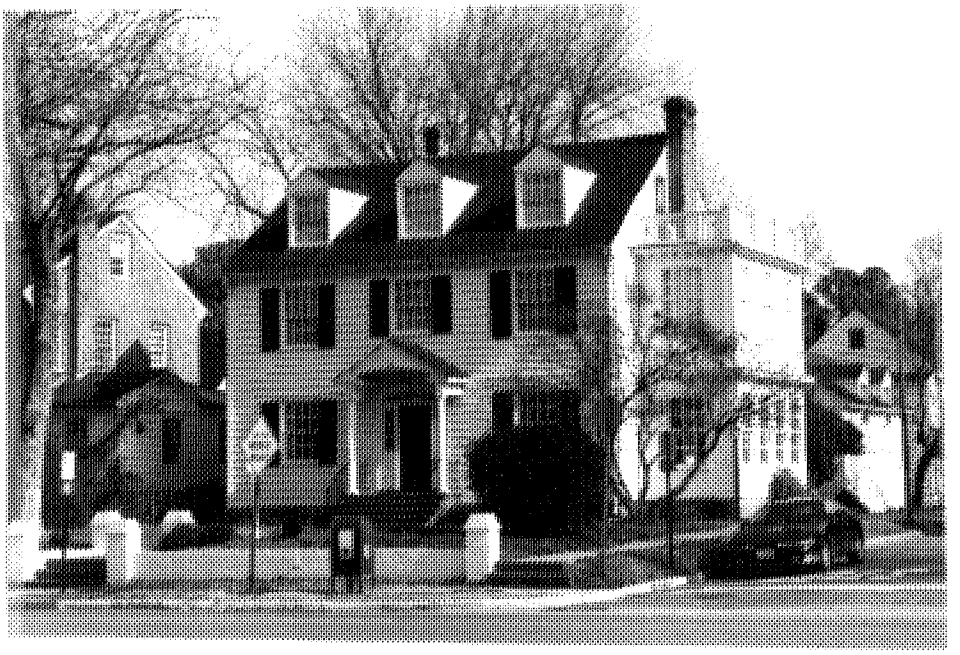
Preliminary research on West Williamsburg Heights and Colonial Terrace has identified several buildings constructed as tourist homes. These buildings are predominantly Colonial Revival in style and residential in scale and character. These included the Saunders House, Dream Walldell at 302 Harrison Ave;, the H.D. Bozarth House at 501 Richmond Road, the W.J. Holland House at 601 Richmond Road, "The Selby" at 702 College Terrace and Garrett's Tourist Home at 720 College Terrace. These buildings were all included within the survey.

Of these guest homes, a notable example

TRANSPORTATION

TOURIST HOMES

Photograph:
Hollands Lodge Bed and Breakfast
(137-220)

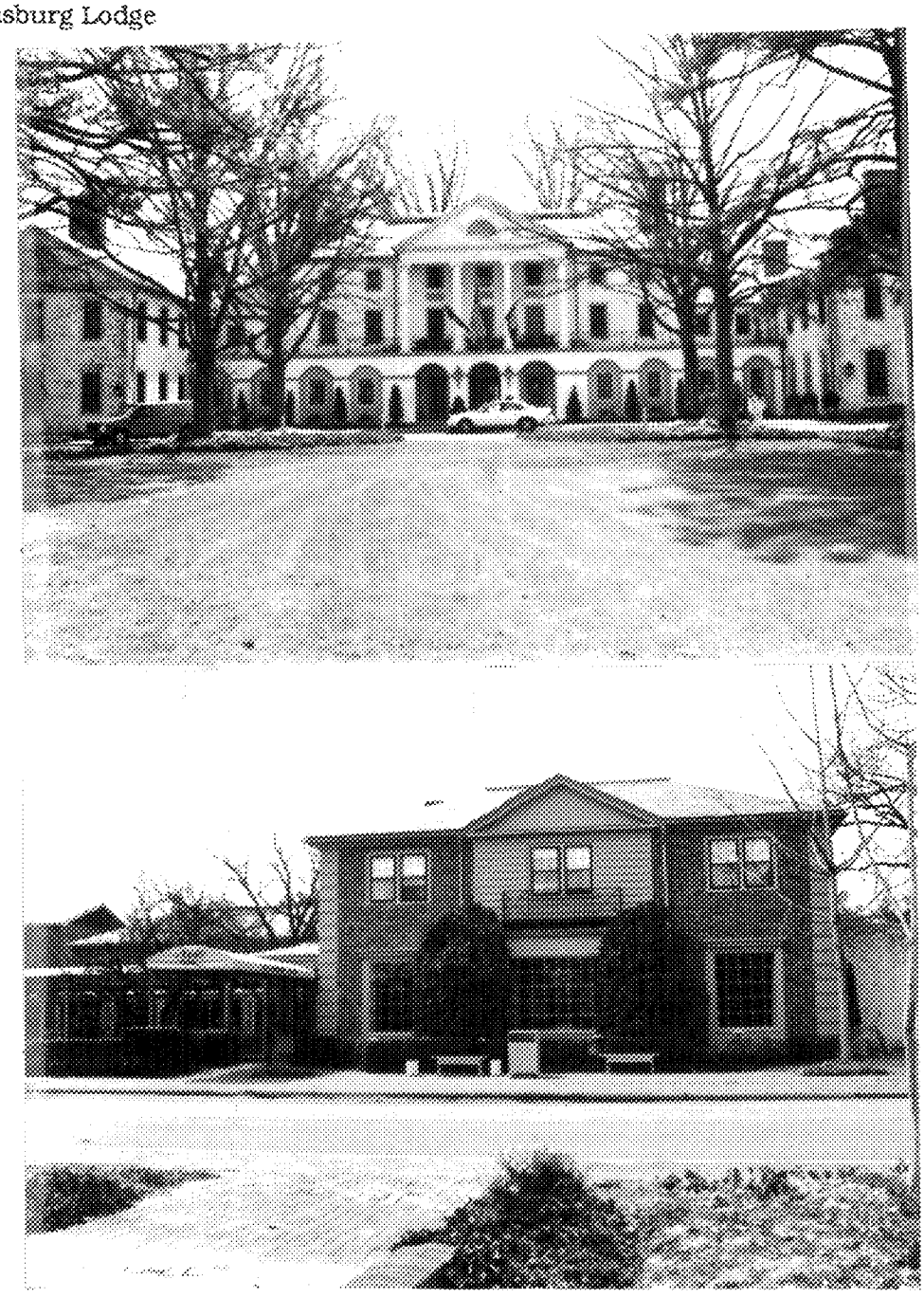


TRANSPORTATION

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG LODGING FACILITIES

Top Photograph:
The Williamsburg Inn
(137-451)

Bottom Photograph:
The Williamsburg Lodge
(137-453)



TRANSPORTATION

HOTELS

Top Photograph:
Pocahontas Motel
800 Capitol Landing Road
(137-94)

Bottom Photograph:
Motel Rochambeau
929 Capitol Landing Road
(137-88)

is Holland's Lodge Bed-and-Breakfast located at 601 Richmond Road (137-220). Constructed in 1929 by Colonial Williamsburg carpenter Elton Holland, it is a large 2 1/2 story Colonial/Georgian Revival structure with a side-gable roof and three pedimented dormers. Other features include a Georgian entry with sidelights and fanlight, a gabled portico with Roman Doric columns, a modillioned cornice, and two-story sun porch with a square picket balustrade on a flat roof. It retains a high degree of integrity.

Many other guest home facilities are concentrated along Richmond Road and others can be found scattered throughout the College Terrace, Capitol Heights and Pine Crest neighborhoods and on Jamestown Road.

Colonial Williamsburg constructed two hotels which are located in the survey area. The Williamsburg Inn (137-451) was built in 1936 specifically to house visitors to Colonial Williamsburg. It is a large, brick, Georgian Revival building with formal, symmetrical massing. The central block is three stories in height with a side-gable roof. At the first floor, there is a continuous eleven-bay brick arcade with the three central bays housing the main entrance. Above the entrance there is a large two-story portico with a pedimented gable roof supported by four Ionic columns. The second and third floors are recessed back behind the plane of the first floor arcade and portico. To either side of the central block there is a two-story brick wing with a perpendicular gable roof. The wings are almost identical, both having the same massing, pedimented gable ends with modillioned cornices, prominent chimneys and multi-light, double-hung sash. One wing differs in that it has segmental arched windows at the first floor while the windows in the other wing have flat heads.

Together, the central block and wings form a "H" plan but numerous additions have been made to the Inn since its initial construction. Overall, this building retains its integrity. It has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The other Colonial Williamsburg facility that was included in this survey is the Williamsburg Lodge (137-453). The original section was constructed in 1942. This building is less derivative than that of the Inn, reflecting contemporary twentieth-century building forms with applied Colonial Revival ornament. Facing the street is a three-bay, two-story brick main block with stone quoins at the corners. The main roof form is a shallow hip with a pedimented gable above the center bay. Flemish bond brickwork, six-over-six double-hung sash and multi-light display windows at the first floor all refer to colonial precedents. A two-story wing, forming an ell off of the main block, is set back behind a landscaped courtyard. The first floor of the wing has large plate-glass picture windows interspersed with multi-light bay windows. The second floor continues the motif of the main block with double-hung sash in masonry walls under a shallow hipped roof. Like the Inn, numerous additions have been made to the Lodge. It retains much of its integrity.

The survey recorded two hotels just within the survey period. The Motel Rochambeau (137-88), built about 1940, and the Pocahontas Motel (134-94), dating from 1939, are located along a stretch of Capitol Landing Road which is now interspersed with modest residential buildings and newer commercial buildings. These two early motels are similar in that their offices are located towards the front, facing the road, with the guest rooms extending back to the rear. The guest rooms are housed in long, low, one-story, gable-roofed buildings having a continuous porch which shelters the entrance doors. Both motels have been modernized so that their exterior integrity has been compromised.

FUNERARY

Historic Context

Williamsburg contains several different types of cemeteries. The two largest are community cemeteries, both located west of the Colonial Parkway on Virginia Primary Route 132, Henry Street. The Eastern State Hospital Cemetery has been used for burying former hospital patients. The city owns a sixteen-acre cemetery, called Cedar Grove. A stone wall encloses the Confederate cemetery that is in this burying ground. A black cemetery, the Birthright Cemetery, may have been associated with the African-American community on Francis Street.

Many early churches had related cemeteries, although there has been no systematic survey of these cemeteries either in the city or in the surrounding countryside. Probably the most famous church cemetery in Williamsburg is the Bruton Parish Church, a well-maintained cemetery located in the Bruton Parish Church Yard along the Duke of Gloucester Street in the Historic Area.

Little research has been done on small family plots that may have existed in Williamsburg. These proved common throughout Virginia during the colonial period through the twentieth century, but many are unmarked today and cannot be located without archaeological excavation or documentary research.

Surveyed Resources

The City of Williamsburg contains several cemeteries, however, none of these facilities were included within the scope of this survey. The only resource in this category which was included in the survey is the small building at 708-710 Cary Street (137-322) located just across the street from Bell's Hospital. This building is reputed to have served as a funeral home for the hospital.[118]

The funeral home is a small 1 1/2 story Colonial Revival building of residential scale and character. The brick walls are of Flemish bond and the three openings at the first floor have segmental arches. Two of the openings are doorways while the third has hinged carriage house doors which could have accommodated a hearse if the building had indeed been designed for use as a funeral home. The side-gable roof has three gabled dormers which are centered above the three openings below. The building has now been converted into two apartments and a garage and it is doubtful that the interior retains much integrity from its period of use as a funeral home. On the exterior, the roofing material has been replaced and it is likely that one of the three masonry openings has been converted from a window to a door. The exterior retains only a moderate degree of integrity.

ARCHITECTURE, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, AND COMMUNITY PLANNING

Historic Context

When the Colonial Capitol was moved from Jamestown to Middle Plantation, Governor Francis Nicholson was deeply involved with the planning of the layout for the new town. Duke of Gloucester Street provides the principal axis of the plan. The College of William and Mary is at the western end while the Capitol is at the other end. At the western end two streets converge upon the College at equal angles. Midway along the Duke of Gloucester Street is the Palace Green. The side streets are on a rectangular grid. As part of this new city plan, a powder magazine and jail were constructed and the Bruton Parish Church rebuilt. The lots were laid out in half-acres and sold with the provision that a suitable dwelling be built within two years. The plan represents a successful integration of city planning and scale. Its significance to

ARCHITECTURE/LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE/COMMUNITY PLANNING

Photograph:
601 Pollard Park
(137-406)

the history of city planning resides in its three dimensional approach.[119]

The city boundaries followed those established in the eighteenth century until 1902. The city has expanded its boundaries in the twentieth century to accommodate growth. Much of this land was developed into residential neighborhoods, which are discussed under the Domestic theme. Commercial development since this point in time has taken place along major roads heading out from the edges of Colonial Williamsburg at the center of the city.

The 1898 pamphlet from the Business Men's Association provides an description of the town to potential newcomers. The streets ran north-south and east-west and were named after well known Englishmen. They had excellent drainage and were well lighted by the Welsbach Lighting Company--a gas company--although plans for electric lights were being made. The brochure describes the roads as well travelled by tourists and other daily visitors.[120]

Interest in the colonial past of Williamsburg was awakened with the Centennial at Yorktown in 1881. In 1884, Williamsburg resident Mrs. Cynthia Coleman created the Catherine Coleman Memorial Society to raise funds to repair the grave markers at Bruton Parish Church in the 1880s. Coleman joined with Miss Mary Galt of Norfolk to form the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA), which held its first meeting in Williamsburg in 1889. The APVA became involved in a variety of activities which promoted regional history, focusing in the early years on preserving Jamestown Island in anticipation of the tercentenary of the Jamestown landing. In Williamsburg, the APVA restored the Colonial Powder Magazine and was give title to the Capitol by 1900. Three years later, the APVA began restoration of Bruton Parish Church. The APVA also worked towards constructing a hard surface road from Jamestown to Williamsburg in anticipation of the Jamestown Exposition.[121]

American interest in colonial sites increased in the twentieth century, as historic buildings along the east coast began to be "restored" for visitors traveling in their personal vehicles. As the colonial capital of Virginia, Williamsburg became the center of one of the largest restoration efforts in the United States. In the early 1920s, Reverend William Archer Rutherfoord Goodwin, rector at Bruton Parish Church, became concerned about preserving Williamsburg for this growing automobile tourist culture. Goodwin approached John D. Rockefeller to help fund such a restoration project, first at a Phi Beta Kappa dinner in New York City. Goodwin's first request involved only assistance for the College of William and Mary's Phi Beta Kappa building.

When Rockefeller came to visit, Goodwin showed him around the historic part of Williamsburg and discussed his vision for the restoration of the area. Once Rockefeller became interested in the project, Goodwin approached William Perry of the architectural firm Perry, Shaw, and Hepburn to begin work. Goodwin began to secretly buy up property in the historic area for Rockefeller. The restoration relied on two basic sources, the 1782 Frenchman's Map and the Bodleian Plate, along with additional historic maps. Many buildings were rebuilt during this period between 1927 and 1934. A special restoration committee recommended that all structures within the colonial district which did not date from the colonial era be destroyed.[122]

The establishment of Colonial Williamsburg has had a major impact on American history and on the development of eastern Virginia. Colonial Williamsburg has conducted an extensive historical, architectural historical, and archaeological investigation of this colonial capital, helping to reshape the history of the peninsula as well as American history in

general and to refine historical research strategies and techniques. From an economic point of view, the restoration has made Williamsburg an important travel destination, promoting a growing tourist trade upon which the city now depends.

The evolving restoration of Colonial Williamsburg popularized a Colonial Revival style based on the eighteenth century architecture of this town. This documentation and restoration of Virginia's colonial heritage influenced post-war architectural developments, particularly residential suburban communities. Colonial Williamsburg architects published official house plans, adapted to modern needs, in popular women's journals, such as the 1937 issue of House and Garden.[123]

In terms of architectural style, Williamsburg is remarkably cohesive. Many of the areas surrounding the colonial core have taken their vocabulary and forms from the colonial buildings. A recent preservation planning protection report prepared by Colonial Williamsburg noted that within York and James Counties and the cities of Poquoson and Williamsburg, 2,963 buildings constructed between 1910 and 1940 either influenced the development of or were influenced by the restorations at Colonial Williamsburg. During this time, besides the construction of new Colonial Revival buildings, the restorations at Williamsburg inspired some owners of older Tidewater homes to restore their buildings.[124]

Due to the nature of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, which conducted extensive restorations in Williamsburg, the town had a number of practicing architects. Architecture has become an important industry in the city. Although little research has been done on the architect-designed buildings in the town, preliminary research indicates the Colonial Williamsburg architects and crafts people participated in the design of a number of residences throughout the city. Pollard Park is reported to contain a number of architect-designed buildings. The house at 601 Pollard Park (137-406), for example, was designed by Thomas Waterman for Richard Morton, the long-term chairman of the History Department at the College of William and Mary. Additional historical research is needed to explore the relationship between these designers and builders and the evolution of the Colonial Revival style in Williamsburg. In some cases, Williamsburg designs were popularized through magazines to further promote the emerging Virginia Colonial Revival style across the United States. The twentieth-century subdivisions within the city should be studied with attention to the plans of these developments which tend to change from grid-like patterns to plans that respond to the natural contours of the landscape.

Surveyed Resources

While the plan for the colonial capital, devised in 1699, represented a concerted effort in town planning, the growth of the City of Williamsburg since the early twentieth century reflects typical contemporary responses to development pressures. Much of the area to either side of Richmond Road, Jamestown Road, Capitol Landing Road, and York Street, all of which are main arteries into the city, has been subdivided into primarily residential lots.

Earlier subdivisions were typically laid out in rectilinear grids while the later neighborhoods were often organized in free-form curves, sometimes as a response to topographical constraints and sometimes simply as a reflection of mid-twentieth century subdivision design. Examples of rectilinear plans can be found in such neighborhoods as West Williamsburg, College Terrace, Capitol Heights and Pine Crest. Curvilinear plans are represented by Indian Springs, Burns Lane and Pollard Park which is significant for incorporating a common park area for which the neighborhood residents pay a maintenance

fee.

While residential structures are also located on the major arteries, these sites are increasingly being utilized for commercial uses. Along Capitol Landing Road and York Street, these commercial facilities tend to be oriented towards the tourist trade while Richmond Road has seen the development of retail areas catering more to local residents as well. Among the major traffic arteries, only Jamestown Road has retained an essentially residential character. Residences which have been converted to tourist homes or bed-and-breakfast facilities can be found scattered throughout the city.

In the downtown area, Merchants Square is significant as a planned commercial area designed to integrate stylistically with the adjacent Historic Area. Merchants Square is discussed in detail under the theme of Commerce/Trade.

The pattern of development which centered first around the College of William and Mary and the colonial core of Williamsburg and later spread outward from these cores is readily apparent. These development patterns are discussed in greater detail under the theme of Settlement Patterns.

Other areas which would ordinarily fall within the context of this theme, including buildings exemplary of national styles, parks, gardens and landscaped cemeteries, while present in the City of Williamsburg were not included within the scope of this survey.

LANDSCAPE

Historic Context

Williamsburg is situated near the center of the Virginia Peninsula, between the James and York Rivers. The city has two major creeks that drain numerous tributaries --Queen's Creek into the York River and College Creek into the James River. Both of these rivers have been dammed, Queen's Creek forming Waller Mill Reservoir and College Creek creating Lake Matoaka. The stream beds feature wetlands and tidal marshes, particularly along Queen's Creek. The landscape is now relatively flat, although at one time, it featured several steep-sided ravines, now filled. The wooded areas have now been largely cleared, due to modern development. [125]

The city and state governments have developed several areas into parks and parkways. The City of Williamsburg has ten parks, of which five are "passive" parks which relate to landscape or historic sites. The U.S. Department of Interior built the landscaped Colonial Parkway as part of the Colonial National Historical Park. The parkway between Williamsburg and Yorktown was completed in 1942, and the section from Williamsburg to Jamestown in 1957.[126]

Surveyed Resources

Landscape features such as the Colonial Parkway, the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area, city parks, parking lots, plazas, gardens and street furniture, although present in the City of Williamsburg, were not included within the scope of this survey.

INDUSTRY AND PROCESSING,

Historic Context

As urban areas, such as Williamsburg, developed in the eighteenth century, some craftsmen left small plantations to relocate in these emerging commercial centers. Williamsburg had many specialized craftsmen by the early eighteenth century, including blacksmiths, gunsmiths, coopers, metalworkers, furniture makers, and jewelers. Other small industrial enterprises in urban areas included potteries, mills, and brick kilns. Williamsburg had a growing number of black artisans and

craftsmen. Research by Colonial Williamsburg suggests that many of the crafts people had a combined house/shop complex. Colonial Williamsburg has conducted numerous archaeological investigations of such sites within the historic area.[127]

Some of the industrial development in Williamsburg and the surrounding areas during the time of the Revolution helped to support the patriots' cause. In 1776, John Crawford operated the Williamsburg Manufactory, a network of cottage spinning and weaving crafts in factories and homes. A former Williamsburg armorer practiced gunsmithing at his forge.[128]

By the turn of the nineteenth century, Williamsburg had a number of mechanics including blacksmiths, chair makers, wheel wrights, sadlers and harness makers, boot and shoemakers, and tailors. The town had a dozen stores selling European and West Indian goods. The 1810 census notes a variety of small non-agricultural industries in the James City County area, including shoe and book making, and cotton fulling. James City County's local industries produced nails, copper, brass and tin valued at over $43,000 and cabinet ware valued at $2,000, and had tanneries and three mills.[129]

By the mid-nineteenth century, Martin's Gazetteer remarked upon the "new growth" of Williamsburg in 1835, with a "new Marketplace" and additions to the Lunatic Hospital. At this time, the town had sixteen stores, a manufactory, four merchant mills, three tanyards, a sadler's shop, a number of mechanics." In 1840, the County had one leather worker, ten men employed making carriages and wagons, two in furniture, five in retail stores, and eight in lumber yards. Twenty-six men were employed in the trades, five in commerce, and thirteen in navigating canals, lakes, and rivers. The 1860 census listed sawmills and lumber mills as major industries, with and eleven grist mills in James City County.

Throughout the nineteenth century, many industries were associated with agriculture, from the grist mills of the antebellum period to the barrel factory at Toano for the growing truck farming market.[130]

The Tidewater economy appeared to be reviving beginning in the late nineteenth century. Williamsburg had several industries either in or near its bounds, including Arthur Dunmore's Ice Factory, the Williamsburg Knitting Mill, and the Bozarth Brothers Planing Mill. By the 1920s, some Williamsburg residents worked in other nearby industries, such as the West Point Pulp Mill or the Newport News Shipyard. During World War I, the Penniman Munitions Plant manufactured ammunition supplies for the war efforts. Some blacks were attracted to the growing industrial base in Williamsburg in the early twentieth century, with many working at the Penniman shell-loading plant as well as Colonial Williamsburg and the College of William and Mary.[131]

By the 1970s, Williamsburg had a number of large industries offering employment to area residents and provide a major boost to the region's economy, including BASF Corporation, which has since left;, Anheuser-Busch; and American Oil Company.

Surveyed Resources

There are now no resources within the survey area which relate to this theme.

TECHNOLOGY/ ENGINEERING

Surveyed Resources

Williamsburg does not contain any significant resources related to this theme, except for the underground tunnel constructed under the historic area of Williamsburg for the Colonial Parkway. Although this resource was reportedly begun within the end of the survey period,

It was not completed until after World War II. This was not included in the survey listing for this project, but should be considered for future surveys.

Map provided by the City of Williamsburg
Planning Department
Shaded areas represent those which are
being proposed as possible
National Register Historic Districts

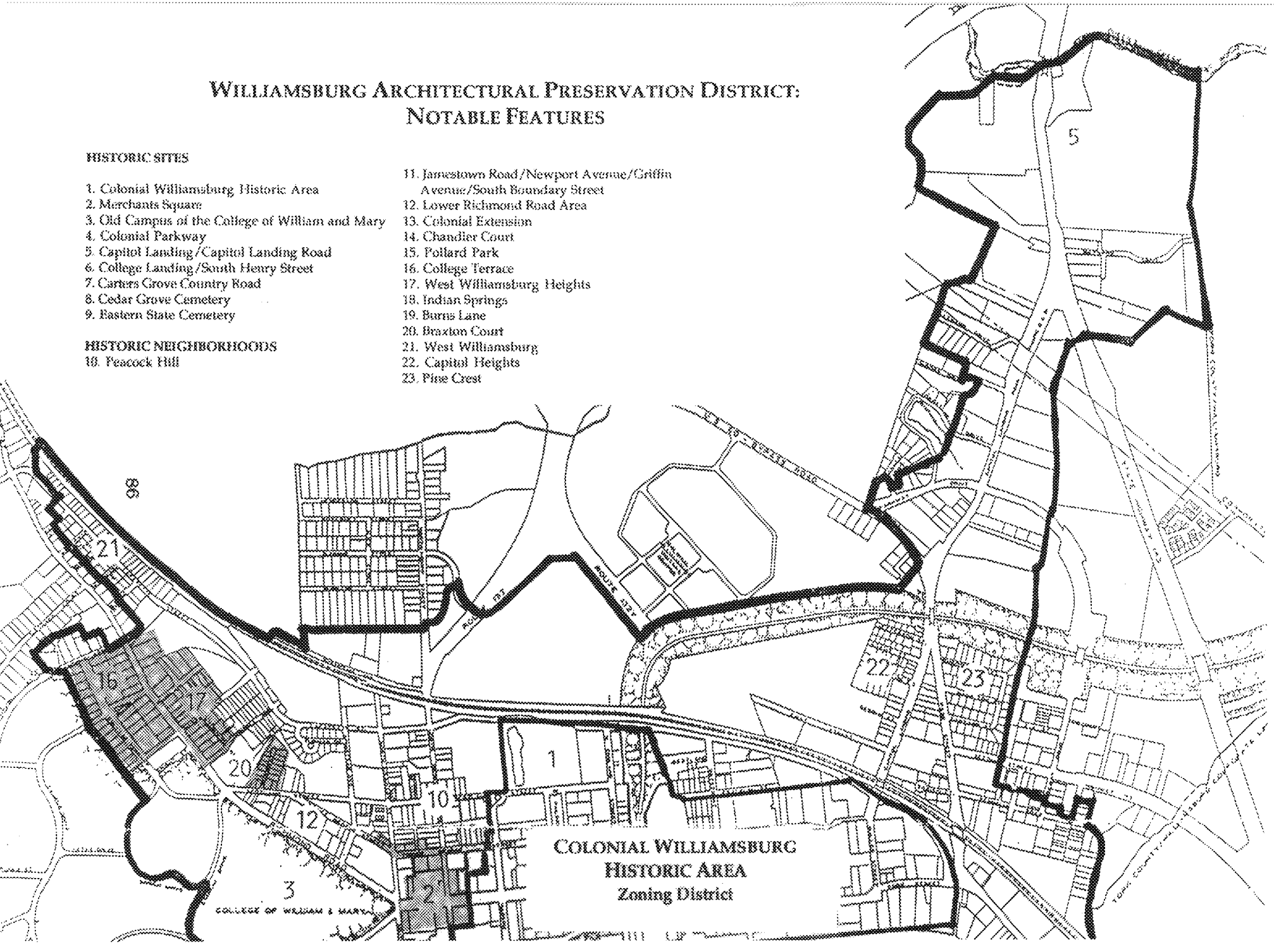
Williamsburg Architectural Preservation District: Notable Features

HISTORIC SITES

1. Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area
2. Merchants Square
3. Old Campus of the College of William and Mary
4. Colonial Parkway
5. Capitol Landing/Capitol Landing Road
6. College Landing/South Henry Street
7. Carters Grove Country Road
8. Cedar Grove Cemetery
9. Eastern State Cemetery

HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOODS

10. Peacock Hill
11. Jamestown Road/Newport Avenue/Griffin Avenue/South Boundary Street
12. Lower Richmond Road Area
13. Colonial Extension
14. Chandler Court
15. Pollard Park
16. College Terrace
17. West Williamsburg Heights
18. Indian Springs
19. Burns Lane
20. Braxton Court
21. West Williamsburg
22. Capitol Heights
23. Pine Crest



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL REGISTER AND SURVEY

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources administers two register programs -- the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Nominations for both registers are recommended to the boards which determine the eligibility of the property. The VDHR then sends appropriate nomination forms to the National Register of Historic Places. To be included on the National Register, property owners of individual historic property must consent to the designation. For historic districts, fifty-one percent of the property owners must dissent in writing if they do not desire National Register listing.

The National Register is seen as a planning tool to identify significant cultural resources. Listing on the National Register places no limits on property owners regarding their ability to alter a listed historic property. It does, however, require an assessment of the impact that any federally funded or licensed project may have on listed properties. If a proposed project is deemed to have the potential for negative impact on a listed property, alternatives are sought which will reduce that impact.

Income-producing properties which are listed on the National Register may qualify for federal tax credits for approved rehabilitation.

Historic structures can qualify for the National Register on the basis of three criteria:

(1) Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
(2) Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
(3) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The criteria for which each of these resources should be evaluated is listed at the end of each property description.

POTENTIAL INDIVIDUAL NOMINATIONS

Basset Hall (137-454)
Basset Hall is an eighteenth-century plantation complex associated with John D. Rockefeller, the founder of Colonial Williamsburg, in the early twentieth century. Rockefeller restored the house and its related buildings, and stayed in this house when he came to Williamsburg. The main dwelling is a two-story, five-bay frame structure with brick exterior-end chimneys. The house burned in a 1930 fire, destroying the roof and second floor, but the first floor woodwork remains intact and the remainder of the house was restored in the early restoration period. The property contains several domestic outbuildings which are rare outside the Historic Area. Criteria (A) and (C)

William Byrd House (137-455)
The William Byrd House is a rare eighteenth-century house surviving outside the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area. The brick house, built in the early 1770s and remodeled in the early nineteenth century, follows the typical contemporary form, with a 1 1/2 story elevation, five-bay facade, and exterior-end chimneys. The interior of this property was not inspected at the time of this survey, since it has already been documented by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Criteria (A) and (C).

Rabon House, 426 Ireland Street, (137-421)
The Rabon House is a rare surviving example of a mid-eighteenth century

domestic structure outside the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area. Although more historical documentation is still needed on this structure, the Frenchmen's Map of 1782 shows a building of this size on the site at that time. The exterior displays several significant features, including glazed headers, gauged jack arches, belt courses with unrubbed brick. It is the only known example of a two-room, central chimney plan, with corner chimneys to survive in the Chesapeake region. The interior has been heavily remodeled, but its exterior features are significant enough to make this an important feature of the Williamsburg landscape. Criteria (C)

520 Jamestown Road (137-170)
The original brick section of this house represents a rare survival of a mid-nineteenth century house in the city of Williamsburg. The original house was a two-story, rectangular plan, which has been remodeled both outside and inside. The wood-framed addition, which dates from ca. 1890 remains largely intact with the original stair balustrade, beaded wainscot and symmetrical trim with corner blocks. The exterior of the addition retains high degree of integrity. Criteria (C)

Bowden-Armistead House (137-39)
This house, constructed in 1860, represents the only remaining example of a late antebellum Greek Revival dwelling in the City of Williamsburg. Located on the Duke of Glouchester Street in the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area, it is a two-story brick, shallow hip-roofed dwelling having a molded wood cornice with modillions and a flat-roofed portico supported by paired Ionic columns. The interior presents an intact double-pile, center-hall plan with the stair enclosed in a corridor to the side of the center hall. The house retains its original trim, mantels, doors, and stairway. Criteria (C)

Dora Armistead House (137-142)
The Dora Armistead House is a rare Williamsburg survival of a late-nineteenth century, Victorian era dwelling. Dating from 1890, this two-story, wood-frame house features a symmetrical facade and box-like plan of the region's vernacular architecture, but it is decorated with a variety of popular, more stylish features. These include a porch with a cross gable over the entry, turned posts, sawn brackets and spindlework. The interior reflects a high degree of integrity, with the original mantels, doors, trim, and stairway on both the first and second floors. Now leased by the APVA, it is operated as a house museum. Criteria (C)

Matthew Whaley School (137-302)
This large, two-story, Georgian Revival school, constructed in 1929, displays a largely unaltered exterior with Flemish bond brickwork, modillioned cornice, slate roof with dormers and a pair of octagonal lanterns. Although suspended acoustical tile ceilings and fluorescent fixtures have been installed in the classrooms and the classroom doors have been replaced, the plan remains unaltered and the entry vestibule and main stair retain their paneled wainscot, wood trim and marble base, engaged Doric pilasters, beamed ceiling and dentiled cornice. This school remains in use today as an elementary school. Criteria (C)

Bruton Heights School (137-75)
Bruton Heights is a large 2 1/2-story brick Colonial Revival school built for black children in Williamsburg and James City County between 1938-40. This was the only black school in this area until 1966, and it served as a model for black education throughout the state. The school complex today retains its three original buildings, the main building with seventeen classrooms, auditorium, and gymnasium; a home economics cottage; and the industrial arts buildings. The exterior survives in excellent condition, with few alterations. This school has already been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Criteria (A) and (C)

Transportation Center (137-250)
The Transportation Center is a largely

intact early-twentieth-century example of a small train station. Built in 1935 in the Colonial Revival style, its design was clearly influenced by the restorations at Colonial Williamsburg. Both the brick exterior with its slate roof, Ionic-columned portico, dentiled cornice, queen closers, jack arches and stone keystones, and the interior with its ceramic tile, brass and marble finishes retain a high degree of integrity. Criteria (C)

The Beeches, 1030 Capitol Landing Road (137-84)
This building represents a well-preserved early-twentieth-century house of a type unusual for the Williamsburg area. Reflecting the influence of the Prairie style with its central block with hipped-roof and large overhang, subordinate side wing, hip-roofed carport and the diamond-paned sash in the double-hung windows, the exterior of this house appears largely unaltered except for the screened enclosure to one side of the full-width, front porch. While access to the interior of this building was not granted, it is reported to have a significant interior that retains a high degree of integrity. Criteria (C)

The Williamsburg Inn (137-79)
The Williamsburg Inn, constructed ca. 1936, was built to provide lodging for visitors to the newly established Colonial Williamsburg. The Inn reflects the formality of the Georgian Revival style which allows it to blend sympathetically with the buildings in the adjacent Historic Area. This large brick building is symmetrically massed with a three-story central block and a side gable roof. To either side of the central block is a two story brick wing with a perpendicular gable roof. Together, the central block and wings form an "H" plan; however, numerous additions have been made to the Inn since its initial construction. The Inn continues to function as a hotel and has already been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Criteria (A), (B), and (C)

The Craft House (137-452)
The Craft House, originally built ca. 1936 to serve as the visitor center for Colonial Williamsburg is now used by Colonial Williamsburg for retail purposes. It is Colonial Revival in style with a two-story central block with one-story wings to either side. Criteria (A), and (C)

POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Historic districts offer the opportunity to register significant groupings of related historic resources. The benefit of district designation is that it can allow for a greater appreciation of a historic resource when it is viewed as part of a cohesive whole within the broader historic and architectural context of its surroundings rather than as an isolated entity.

Merchants Square/Prince George Street Commercial District
This proposed district would incorporate both the commercial area built by Colonial Williamsburg as Merchants Square and the related and adjoining private commercial area along Prince George Street. Both of these developments date to the 1930s and represent the earliest commercial area outside the Historic Area. Merchants Square includes seven buildings located along the 400 Block of Duke of Gloucester Street constructed as a commercial anchor at the west end of the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area. These large commercial buildings were designed to use a series of different materials, massings and roof forms to break-up the building mass and present the appearance of a row of smaller connected buildings. The private development along Prince George Street exhibits slightly different variations on the Colonial Revival commercial forms. The district would include six or seven buildings along Duke of Glouchester Street, four on Prince George Street, and one on Henry Street. Criteria (A), (B), and (C).

College Terrace/West Williamsburg Heights Historic District
These two adjacent neighborhoods are significant as two of the first subdivisions established in Williamsburg, as it grew from the success of the College and the restoration efforts of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. College Terrace was established on land, which was subdivided from the Bright Farm. Established in 1925, the College offered property first to the faculty. West Williamsburg Heights was originally the Bozarth Farm, but was also platted as a subdivision in 1925. Both neighborhoods display a collection of middle-class homes, mostly in the Colonial Revival style with a particularly nice selection of Dutch Colonial Revival and Virginia Gambrel Roof Colonial Revival structures. A large number of the houses in these neighborhoods date to the 1930s. A Preliminary Information Form which proposed National Register status for these neighborhoods estimated forty-two contributing and twenty non-contributing structures. This includes these two neighborhoods and the adjoining strip of Richmond Road, which features numerous contemporary and significant examples of Colonial Revival architecture which relate to these two neighborhoods. Criteria (A), (B), and (C).

Chandler Court Historic District
Chandler Court presents a small but very cohesive grouping of mostly Colonial Revival dwellings constructed predominantly during the second half of the 1920s. This neighborhood is located just south of Jamestown Road across from the campus of the College of William and Mary. The area was named after Julian A. C. Chandler, president of the College of William and Mary, and was developed by John Garland Pollard, a Virginia Governor and professor at the College of William and Mary in the late 1920s. Its buildings present an excellent study of the Colonial Revival architecture in Williamsburg in the early years of the restoration efforts. The plan of this development features a "court," or circular drive near the center and a formal entrance from Jamestown Road. The proposed district would include ten contributing properties. Criteria (C).

Pollard Park Historic District
Pollard Park is an excellent example of a 1930s residential neighborhood. It is significant both for its plan and its cohesive collection of Colonial Revival architecture, much of which may be architect-designed. This early planned neighborhood was developed by John Garland Pollard. The plan incorporates a landscaped ravine in the center, creating a park-like setting. This district would contain eight contributing dwellings. Criteria (B) and (C).

Braxton Court Historic District
Braxton Court is significant as an early-twentieth-century neighborhood developed and established by blacks. Since several of the other, earlier black communities are now gone, this is one of the few surviving neighborhoods established by blacks. Bob Braxton, a black city resident, platted the subdivision, and the houses were built for black residents. The architecture of the neighborhood reflects the variations on Colonial Revival and other early-twentieth-century suburban vernacular designs found throughout the city. This remains a predominantly black community today. The proposed district would include fourteen contributing buildings. Criteria (A) and (C).

Special Note:
William and Mary Proposed Historic District Extension
A previous survey of state-owned cultural resources has recommended an extension of the existing historic district for the College of William and Mary. This extension includes two areas where buildings were surveyed as part of this project. For further information about the boundaries of the district please contact the Virginia Department of Historic Resources or the City of Williamsburg Planning Department. Criteria (C)

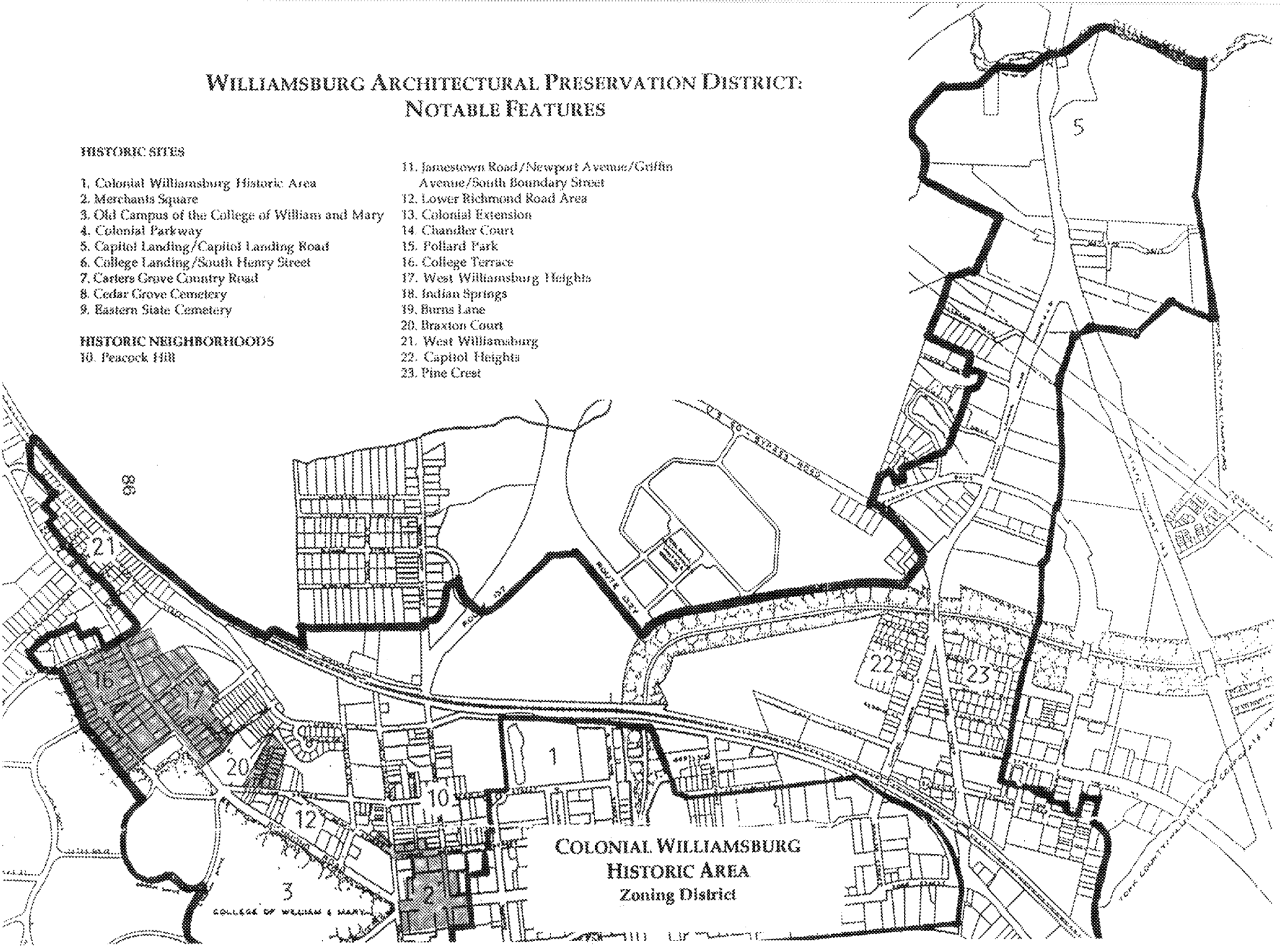
Williamsburg Architectural Preservation District: Notable Features

HISTORIC SITES

1. Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area
2. Merchants Square
3. Old Campus of the College of William and Mary
4. Colonial Parkway
5. Capitol Landing/Capitol Landing Road
6. College Landing/South Henry Street
7. Carters Grove Country Road
8. Cedar Grove Cemetery
9. Eastern State Cemetery

HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOODS

10. Peacock Hill
11. Jamestown Road/Newport Avenue/Griffin Avenue/South Boundary Street
12. Lower Richmond Road Area
13. Colonial Extension
14. Chandler Court
15. Pollard Park
16. College Terrace
17. West Williamsburg Heights
18. Indian Springs
19. Burns Lane
20. Braxton Court
21. West Williamsburg
22. Capitol Heights
23. Pine Crest



Map provided by the City of Williamsburg
Planning Department

Shaded areas represent those which are
being proposed as possible
National Register Historic Districts

FUTURE SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Threatened Buildings

As development pressures mount, additional property owners will be tempted to demolish residential structures to allow for the construction of more residential or commercial buildings. The emphasis placed on the history of colonial era in Williamsburg has resulted in a lack of regard for the architecture of later periods and a large number of buildings post-dating the Colonial era have already been lost. This is typified by the significant number of nineteenth-century buildings that have been lost in the Peacock Hill neighborhood.

Because of this emphasis on the colonial era, the buildings of the twentieth century also often become tempting targets for demolition especially now that they are reaching the age at which increased maintenance is required. This is especially true of those buildings which are located on the fringes of the downtown area or adjacent to other areas which have already been redeveloped for commercial uses.

Buildings which are in intact neighborhoods or which represent remnants of past neighborhoods that may be facing demolition should be documented in order to preserve a record of the City's development and to allow for the future analysis of all segments of the City's architecture.

Thematic Surveys

The influence of the restorations and reconstructions underway at Colonial Williamsburg influenced the development of that style locally and nationally. The reconnaissance survey identified Colonial Revival buildings that could be studied at an intensive level. This project should integrate historical research to identify other connections with Colonial Williamsburg, its architects, and its craftsmen. Selected, representative buildings could be documented through measured drawings and interior inspections, to determine the plans and decorative features associated with this style. A survey focusing on the Colonial Revival buildings in Williamsburg could provide valuable insight into the development of the Colonial Revival style throughout this century in the twentieth century.

Subsequent Surveys of Mid-Twentieth Century Architecture

Williamsburg has a substantial amount or architecture dating to the 1940s and 1950s that was not surveyed as part of this project. These buildings from the post-war building boom should be recorded within the next decade, updating the existing survey base.

Tourism Thematic Survey

In the twentieth century, Williamsburg has become an important travel destination for tourists. The city should consider a thematic survey that would document the range of architecture associated with the emerging tourist trade, including hotels, motels, tourist homes, restaurants, stores, and even major transportation arteries like Colonial Parkway. This survey should incorporate both architectural and archaeological sites to better document the development of the tourist trade in the city.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PLANNING

EDUCATION

Distribution of Survey Forms to Property Owners

While nearly everyone in the City of Williamsburg acknowledges the importance of preserving colonial architecture, many are not as likely to be aware of the contribution that nineteenth- and twentieth-century buildings make to defining the overall character of the city. An important tool available to educate the public about the range and importance of historical resources, especially those of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, is to distribute copies of the survey forms to the owners of the buildings which were surveyed.

Building Maintenance Information for Property Owners

Once property owners are made aware of the historic importance of their buildings, it is important to provide them with access to information on appropriate maintenance procedures. Many of the buildings in Williamsburg, while intended to replicate historical styles, have been altered through the use of inappropriate modern exterior finish treatments. The most common of these are asbestos and composition shingle siding and, within the last thirty years, aluminum and vinyl siding. Many roofs have also been recovered with asphalt shingles.

While these materials present a low maintenance finish, over time they not only acquire a different (and inappropriate) patina than the original materials, their application can in some cases lead to accelerated deterioration of the underlying building fabric by trapping moisture underneath.

Another important consideration is the availability of information to property owners on the design of appropriate additions and sympathetic alterations to existing buildings. Unsuitable replacement sash, poorly designed or sited additions, or the alteration or relocation of door and window openings are common examples of inappropriate changes to historic buildings.

More subtle than the threat of improper maintenance is the threat of no maintenance at all. Several buildings in Williamsburg have fallen prey to this type of "demolition by neglect" and others are currently threatened. Especially at risk are those buildings which are located on properties where the owner believes that a higher return could be achieved by placing the site under another use.

To assist building owners in the proper care of their properties, it is possible to produce technical rehabilitation brochures which would outline appropriate methods and treatments for the maintenance of historic structures. The design guidelines now in production can provide a great deal of information in this area of concern.

Tour Brochures

Thousands of tourists already visit Williamsburg each year to see the buildings in the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area and it would be beneficial to create a brochure which would guide these tourists to historic sites in "the other Williamsburg". In this way, it will be possible to develop an appreciation, by residents and visitors alike, for historic resources beyond those of the eighteenth century. Guides could be created for walking or driving tours encompassing both individually significant sites and areas where there are potential historic districts. In addition to route maps for the tours, text should be included to describe the importance of the resources explaining, for instance, the relationship between authentic colonial-era buildings and the Colonial Revival houses of the twentieth century. Much of the information required for this purpose can be gleaned from the survey forms and this report.

Audio-Visual Presentations on Historic Resources

Audio-visual presentations can be a highly effective technique for public education about historic preservation. Through slide presentations or videotaped programs, the value of the City's historic resources, the different areas and periods of development and their unique characteristics could be illustrated. Examples of appropriate preservation and maintenance procedures could also be illustrated through these means.

As a part of this survey project, Frazier Associates has developed a slide program describing the survey process and the resources that were surveyed within the City of Williamsburg.

Local Awards

Awards made by a local historical society or preservation organization can showcase the special efforts of property owners who make the effort to protect their historic resources. Recognition for good preservation practices will not only encourage other property owners to follow these examples, it can also serve as a highly effective method of educating the public regarding good preservation techniques.

Newspaper Articles

A series of articles in the local newspaper could highlight the historic resources of Williamsburg that are located outside the Historic Area and emphasize the importance of maintaining the character of individual buildings and neighborhoods. Articles could focus on different themes such as architectural styles and types, different historical eras or the technical aspects of building maintenance. The photographs, report and survey forms produced in conjunction with this survey can provide the background information necessary for these articles.

Cable Television Information Series

Local cable network television stations could carry a program or series of programs on the history of Williamsburg and the Tidewater area, the development of the colonial capital and the evolution of the City of Williamsburg after the relocation of the capital. Such a program could highlight specific properties or groups of properties from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to increase local knowledge and interest in such sites. Future shows could concentrate on single properties and sites that are significant in the community's history.

Education of the Local Real Estate Community

A program could be given to familiarize the local real estate community with the various historic structures, especially those from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, that are located throughout the city. This presentation could also clarify the implications of landmark designation and review the local, state and federal preservation programs which are currently in place or may be available in the future.

Measured Drawings by Local Educational Institutions

The documentation of threatened properties could be included as a part of an architecture or building technology class in conjunction with local schools, community colleges or area universities. The classes would be responsible for measuring, drawing and photographically documenting structures which are threatened by demolition or neglect.

Creation of a Local Archive

An archive could be created in the city library where donated historical materials could be protected for use in future local historical research. Because the eighteenth century is already well documented, any new archives could focus on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Any project of this type should be implemented in cooperation with any active local historical societies and the city.

Heritage Education in the Schools

Heritage education in the schools is an important tool for developing students interest in the history and historic resources of their city. A book is available from the Preservation Alliance of Virginia called the "Heritage Education Workbook" which describes different processes used for educational preservation programs in the schools. Those developing a heritage program should work closely with local educators to accommodate the differences in teaching techniques between school districts.

PROTECTION

National Register Nominations

An important aspect of any program to protect local resources is the listing of properties or districts on the National Register of Historic Places. A popular misconception is that National Register listing will restrict the property owners' ability to make alterations to their property. To the contrary, National Register designation places no limits on an owners rights, it simply acknowledges the importance of the resource in the context of local, state or national history or architecture. Once the importance of a building or district has been recognized, the owner(s) and the state and local governments have additional incentives to protect these resources. In addition, the federal government is required to investigate alternatives to any federally funded or licensed project that will have an adverse impact on National Register listed properties.

Review of Current Zoning Regulations for Potential Impact on Historic Sites

Now that the City's historic sites have been identified by this survey, the impact that the current zoning regulations have on historic properties should be reviewed. When zoning regulations are created prior to the evaluation of the significance of affected properties, it may result in situations where the zoning regulations could encourage the destruction of historic properties.

As outlined in the Comprehensive Plan, zoning provisions for a historic district should assure that new construction projects will have similar lot sizes, building heights, and building sizes relative to the existing historic properties in the district. In addition, the zoning regulations of an individual property should not allow for incompatible uses which may compromise the historic character of the building. New zoning classifications may need to be established to facilitate historic preservation objectives.

Expanding Duties of the Architectural Review Board

The duties of the Architectural Review Board could be expanded so that the Board also functions as a preservation advisory board. The Board could assist in the implementation of preservation on which sites or areas to include in tour brochures and meeting with property owners to advocate the listing of significant buildings or districts on the National Register of Historic Places. Also, as vacancies occur on the Board, at least one person should be appointed who has professional training or equivalent experience in architectural history.

Easement Program

An easement program would provide property owners with a vehicle for the long term protection of their historic properties. After the donation of a perpetual easement (a restriction in the deed) to either the local government or a nonprofit organization, the receiving agency would monitor the property on a regular basis to insure compliance with the terms of the easement. By including in the easement the donation of certain development rights, the owner may also be able to qualify for certain federal tax benefits. As an alternative, the City of Williamsburg could directly

purchase easements from the owners of historic properties.

Tax Incentives for Historic Preservation

Other tax incentives are available for preservation activities in addition to the federal tax deductions for easement donations mentioned above. At the local level, a tax abatement program should be considered to encourage the rehabilitation of older properties as defined in state enabling legislation. At the federal level, investment tax credits for the rehabilitation of income-producing buildings are available for properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic Site Entry into City Geographic Information Base (GIS)

If the City of Williamsburg adopts the Geographic Information System in the future, the historic sites that have been identified through this survey process should be entered into the City's system. Including a symbol to identify each historic property on the city's zoning maps will assure that the historic status of a property is presented along with the other information that is known about the parcel when re-zoning is proposed. This would also alert the building inspections department to the historic status of any property for which a building permit application has been received. The owner could then be referred to the architectural review board if such action were appropriate.

Public Properties' Acquisition

The city could establish a program to acquire historic properties for public purposes or as tourist attractions. Such a program could help protect the city's heritage when the resource is threatened by demolition or neglect, or if it is an significant historical resource. Local organizations might be willing to help fund such projects and to create endowments for their continued operations.

Zoning Conditions for Historic Sites

When owners of historic properties apply for special use permits and special exceptions, there is the opportunity for the City to impose conditions on the approval or the request. Conditions can be tailored to the circumstances surrounding the request and should be designed to encourage that the integrity and character of the historic property be retained. In addition, when a rezoning is requested for an historic property, the owner may voluntarily proffer conditions relating to he rezoning.

In addition, the local zoning ordinance authorizes the Architectural Review Board to recommend to the Board of Zoning Appeals that exceptions to the normal zoning requirements be granted when it is deemed necessary to retain and enhance the neighborhood's historic appearance and character. This alternative can be important in encouraging the preservation of historic buildings through adaptive use.

Preservation Strategies in the City's Comprehensive Plan

Chapter VIII-Historic Areas Plan of the City's Comprehensive Plan of 1989 puts forth many worthwhile recommendations for the implementation of historic preservation measures. It identifies proposed Architectural Preservation Districts which "should be protected from adverse influences, and new uses, structures and signs should be in keeping with the character of the district." It also identifies Corridor Protection Districts, provides guidelines for new construction, signs and awnings. It also provided the impetus for the creation of the architecture review board. The recommendations contained in this report should be reviewed and, when appropriate, incorporated into the Comprehensive Plan when it is updated.

Certified Local Government Designation

The City of Williamsburg may want to consider designation as a Certified Local Government. This program can provide funding for some of the activities listed in the recommendations section of this report. This program is partnership between the U. S. Department of the Interior and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources which recognizes communities that have developed a professional and comprehensive local historic preservation program.

RESOURCES FOR PRESERVATION

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 809
Washington, D. C. 20036
(202) 786-0503

American Association for State and Local History
172 2nd Avenue, North, Suite 202
Nashville, Tennessee 37201
(615) 255-2971

American Association for Museums
1225 I Street, NW, Suite 200
Washington, D. C. 20005
(202) 289-1818

Association for Preservation Technology International
P. O. Box 8178
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22404
(703) 373-1621

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
Hall of the States, Suite 332
444 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20001
(301) 663-6149

National Center for Preservation Law
1015 31st Street, NW, Suite 400
Washington, D. C. 20007
(202) 338-0392

National Park Service
Preservation Assistance Division, Technical Preservation Services
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127
(202) 343-9573

National Park Service
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
(215) 597-7018

National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 673-4000

National Trust Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
6401 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19144
(215) 438-2886

Preservation Action
1350 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 401
Washington, D. C. 20007
(202) 659-0915

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities
2300 East Grace Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23223
(804) 648-1889

Preservation Alliance of Virginia
P.O. Box 1407
Staunton, Virginia 24401
(703) 886-4362

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 786-3143

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
P. O. Box C
Williamsburg, Virginia 23187
(804)-229-1000

Swem Library
Special Collections
College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia 22185

Williamsburg Historic Records Association
P. O. Box 1708
Williamsburg, Virginia 23187

Architectural Review Board
Department of Planning
City of Williamsburg
401 Lafayette Street
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185
(804)-220-6130

Association for the Preservation of Virginia
Antiquities, Colonial Capitol Branch
467 Duke of Gloucester Street
Williamsburg, Virginia 22185
(804)-229-0412

Department of Planning
City of Williamsburg
Reed T. Nester, Planning Director
Kathleen A. Maher, Planner
401 Lafayette Street
Williamsburg, Virginia
(804)-220-6130

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APPENDIX A:
Numerical Listing of Surveyed Resources
City of Williamsburg

137-0039-001	121	Duke of Gloucester Street	Bowden - Armistead House
137-0075-001	301	First Street	Bruton Heights School
137-0080-001	244	South Boundary Street	Baptist Student Center
137-0081-001	1037	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0082-001	1038	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0083-001	1031	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0084-001	1030	Capitol Landing Road	The Beeches
137-0085-001	1018	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0086-001	1011	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0087-001	1009	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0088-001	929	Capitol Landing Road	Motel Rochambeau
137-0089-001	908	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0090-001	819	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0091-001	811	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0092-001	806	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0093-001	805	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0094-001	800	Capitol Landing Road	Pocahontas Motel
137-0095-001	706	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0096-001	603	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0097-001	602	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0098-001	601	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0099-001	511	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0100-001	507	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0101-001	506	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0102-001	505	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0103-001	504	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0104-001	503	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0105-001	502	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0106-001	500	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0107-001	508	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0108-001	407	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0109-001	406	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0110-001	401	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0111-001	401	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0112-001	400	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0113-001	305	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0114-001	307	Capital Landing Road	
137-0115-001	303	Capitol Landing Road	Governor's Trace Bed & Breakfast
137-0116-001	118	Penniman Road	
137-0117-001	122	Penniman Street	
137-0118-001	505	Parkway Drive	
137-0119-001	503	Parkway Drive	
137-0120-001	703	Page Street	
137-0121-001	109	Jefferson Street	
137-0122-001	106	Adams Street	
137-0123-001	104	Washington Street	
137-0124-001	108	Washington Street	

137-0125-001	109	Washington Street	
137-0126-001	110	Washington Street	
137-0127-001	704	Monumental Street	Hites Guest Home, Bed & Breakfast
137-0128-001	706	Monumental Street	
137-0129-001	708	Monumental Street	
137-0130-001	710	Monumental Street	
137-0131-001	714	Monumental Street	
137-0132-001	506	Grove Avenue	
137-0133-001	7	Grove Avenue	
137-0134-001	700	Hamilton Street	
137-0135-001	701	Hamilton Street	
137-0136-001	704	Hamilton Street	
137-0137-001	705	Hamilton Street	
137-0138-001	709	Hamilton Street	
137-0139-001	711	Hamilton Street	
137-0140-001	713	Hamilton Street	
137-0141-001	717	Hamilton Street	
137-0142-001	467	Duke of Gloucester Street	Dora Armistead House
137-0143-001	116	Indian Springs Road	
137-0144-001	117	Indian Springs Road	
137-0145-001	121	Indian Springs Road	
137-0146-001	124	Indian Springs Road	
137-0147-001	128	Indian Springs Road	
137-0148-001	135	Indian Springs Road	
137-0149-001	139	Indian Springs Road	
137-0150-001	141	Indian Springs Road	
137-0151-001	201	Indian Springs Road	
137-0152-001	202	Indian Springs Road	
137-0153-001	204	Indian Springs Road	
137-0154-001	205	Indian Springs Road	
137-0155-001	301	Indian Springs Road	
137-0156-001	322	Indian Springs Road	
137-0157-001	216	Jamestown Road	Off Campus Student Center
137-0158-001	218	Jamestown Road	
137-0159-001	224	Jamestown Road	Office of Admin. and Finance - College of William and Mary
137-0160-001	232	Jamestown Road	
137-0161-001	234	Jamestown Road	Office of Internal Audit -- College of William and Mary
137-0162-001	308	Jamestown Road	
137-0163-001	312	Jamestown Road	
137-0164-001	314	Jamestown Road	
137-0165-001	336	Jamestown Road	
137-0166-001	338	Jamestown Road	
137-0167-001	402	Jamestown Road	
137-0168-001	404	Jamestown Road	Office of Auxilliary Services -- College of William and Mary
137-0169-001	406	Jamestown Road	
137-0170-001	520	Jamestown Road	
137-0171-001	604	Jamestown Road	
137-0172-001	608	Jamestown Road	
137-0173-001	626	Jamestown Road	

137-0174-001	700	Jamestown Road	
137-0175-001	702	Jamestown Road	
137-0176-001	704	Jamestown Road	
137-0177-001	718	Jamestown Road	
137-0178-001	627	Powell Street	
137-0179-001	701	Powell Street	
137-0180-001	703	Powell Street	
137-0181-001	704	Powell Street	
137-0182-001	705	Powell Street	
137-0183-001	721	Lafayette Street	
137-0184-001	723	Lafayette Street	
137-0185-001	725	Lafayette Street	
137-0186-001	727	Lafayette Street	
137-0187-001	801	Lafayette Street	
137-0188-001	803	Lafayette Street	
137-0189-001	901	Lafayette Street	
137-0190-001	1009	Lafayette Street	
137-0191-001	1209	Lafayette Street	
137-0192-001	1213	Lafayette Street	
137-0193-001	104	Westover Street	
137-0194-001	106	Westover Street	
137-0195-001	101	Wythe Avenue	
137-0196-001	102	Wythe Avenue	
137-0197-001	105	Wythe Avenue	
137-0198-001	106	Wythe Avenue	
137-0199-001	107	Wythe Avenue	
137-0200-001	105	Brooks Street	
137-0201-001	110	Brooks Street	
137-0202-001	601	College Terrace	St. Bede's Rectory
137-0203-001	602	College Terrace	
137-0204-001	605	College Terrace	
137-0205-001	606	College Terrace	
137-0206-001	608	College Terrace	
137-0207-001	614	College Terrace	
137-0208-001	616	College Terrace	
137-0209-001	702	College Terrace	
137-0210-001	705	College Terrace	
137-0211-001	706	College Terrace	
137-0212-001	714	College Terrace	
137-0213-001	500	Richmond Road	Alumni House
137-0214-001	501	Richmond Road	Colonial Capitol Bed & Breakfast
137-0215-001	503	Richmond Road	
137-0216-001	505	Richmond Road	
137-0217-001	517	Richmond Road	The Homestay Bed & Breakfast
137-0218-001	520	Richmond Road	Saint Bede's Catholic Church
137-0219-001	600	Richmond Road	
137-0220-001	601	Richmond Road	Hollands Lodge Bed & Breakfast
137-0221-001	605	Richmond Road	Applewood Colonial Bed & Breakfast
137-0222-001	606	Richmond Road	Sussex
137-0223-001	607	Richmond Road	
137-0224-001	611	Richmond Road	

137-0225-001	612	Richmond Road	
137-0226-001	614	Richmond Road	
137-0227-001	616	Richmond Road	
137-0228-001	700	Richmond Road	
137-0229-001	708	Richmond Road	The Elms
137-0230-001	711	Richmond Road	
137-0231-001	719	Richmond Road	
137-0232-001	727	Richmond Road	
137-0233-001	110	Harrison Avenue	
137-0234-001	200	Harrison Avenue	
137-0235-001	201	Harrison Avenue	
137-0236-001	203	Harrison Avenue	
137-0237-001	206	Harrison Avenue	
137-0238-001	209	Harrison Avenue	
137-0239-001	211	Harrison Avenue	
137-0240-001	213	Harrison Avenue	
137-0241-001	215	Harrison Avenue	
137-0242-001	217	Harrison Avenue	
137-0243-001	302	Harrison Avenue	Guerdon Glen
137-0244-001	111	Nelson Avenue	
137-0245-001	200	Nelson Avenue	
137-0246-001	205	Nelson Avenue	
137-0247-001	206	Nelson Avenue	
137-0248-001	207	Nelson Avenue	
137-0249-001	210	Nelson Avenue	
137-0250-001	468	North Boundary Street	Transportation Center
137-0251-001	109	Carry Street	Bell's Hospital
137-0252-001	110	Carry Street	
137-0253-001	201	Carey Street	
137-0254-001	207	Carey Street	
137-0255-001	303	Carey Street	
137-0256-001	309	Carey Street	
137-0257-001	310	Carey Street	
137-0258-001	100	Braxton Court	
137-0260-001	104	Braxton Court	
137-0262-001	106	Braxton Court	
137-0263-001	110	Braxton Court	
137-0264-001	114	Braxton Court	
137-0265-001	116	Braxton Court	
137-0266-001	118	Braxton Court	
137-0267-001	120	Braxton Court	
137-0268-001	124	Braxton Court	
137-0269-001	125	Braxton Court	
137-0270-001	126	Braxton Court	
137-0271-001	128	Braxton Court	
137-0272-001	336	Richmond Road	College Delly
137-0273-001	333	Richmond Road	
137-0274-001	331	Richmond Road	
137-0275-001	327	Richmond Road	College of William and Mary-Center for Archaeological Research
137-0276-001	303	Richmond Road	College of William and Mary-Personnel Services 137-0277-001

137-0277-001	255	Richmond Road	Master Craftsman Jewelry
137-0278-001	227	Richmond Road	Williamsburg Baptist Church
137-0279-001	215	Richmond Road	Williamsburg Presbyterian Church
137-0280-001	205	Richmond Road	Alpha Epsilon Omega
137-0281-001	209	Burns Lane	Bel-Mede
137-0282-001	155	Richmond Road	Kappa Alpha Theta
137-0283-001	151	Richmond Road	
137-0284-001		Richmond Road	Phi Mu
137-0285-001		Richmond Road	Alpha Gamma
137-0286-001		Richmond Road	Sorority Court
137-0287-001	125	Richmond Road	College of William and Mary- Department of Religion
137-0288-001	206	Virginia Avenue	Bozarth Farmhouse
137-0289-001	506	Randolph Street	
137-0290-001	509	Randolph Street	
137-0291-001	314	Prince George Street	Bruton Parish Rectory
137-0292-001	421	Prince George Street	Armisted Building
137-0293-001	429	Prince George Street	Sacalis Building
137-0294-001	441	Prince George Street	Hitchens Building
137-0295-001	501	Prince George Street	The Imperial Building
137-0296-001	517	Prince George Street	The Band Box
137-0297-001	519	Prince George Street	Headlines Hair Shop
137-0298-001	522	Prince George Street	College of William and Mary- Project Mandala
137-0299-001	524	Prince George Street	Prince George House
137-0300-001	608	Prince George Street	
137-0301-001	630	Prince George Street	College of William and Mary- General Accounting Office
137-0302-001	301	Scotland Street	Matthew Whaley School
137-0303-001	321	Scotland Street	
137-0304-001	322	Scotland Street	
137-0305-001	324	Scotland Street	
137-0306-001	349	Scotland Street	
137-0307-001	402	Scotland Street	
137-0308-001	415	Scotland Street	
137-0310-001	424	Scotland Street	
137-0311-001	427	Scotland Street	
137-0312-001	435	Scotland Street	
137-0313-001	514	Scotland Street	
137-0314-001	528	Scotland Street	
137-0315-001	733	Scotland Street	
137-0316-001	736	Scotland Street	
137-0317-001	743	Scotland Street	
137-0318-001	745	Scotland Street	
137-0319-001	747-A	Scotland Street	
137-0320-001	755	Scotland Street	
137-0321-001	761	Scotland Street	Paul's Deli / Green Leaf Cafe / Bikes Unlimited
137-0322-001	708-10	Cary Street	
137-0323-001	200	Nassau Street	Goodwin House
137-0324-001	331	Duke of GloucestorStreet	Bruton Parish House and Office
137-0325-001	345	Duke of Gloucestor Street	Casey's

137-0326-001	401	Duke of Gloucestor Street	Crestar Bank
137-0327-001	436	Duke of Gloucester	Williamsburg Drug Company
137-0328-001	204	Lafayette Street	
137-0329-001	126	Armistead Avenue	
137-0330-001	195	Armistead Avenue	
137-0331-001	197	Armistead Avenue	
137-0332-001	199	Armistead Avenue	Peninsula Legal Aid
137-0333-001	203	Armistead Avenue	
137-0334-001	409	South Boundary Street	
137-0335-001	315	South Boundary Street	
137-0336-001	314	South Boundary Street	
137-0337-001	313	South Boundary Street	
137-0338-001	312	South Boundary Street	
137-0339-001	309	South Boundary Street	
137-0340-001	308	South Boundary Street	
137-0341-001	307	South Boundary Street	
137-0342-001	208	South Boundary Street	Circle K
137-0343-001	206	South Boundary Street	WATS
137-0344-001	204	South Boundary Street	College of Williams and Mary-Parking Service
137-0345-001	105	North Boundary Street	Old Methodist Parsonage
137-0346-001	110	North Boundary Street	College of William and Mary-Conf. Srvc. and Special Programing
137-0347-001	112	North Boundary Street	College Apartments / American Studies Program
137-0348-001	209	North Boundary Street	
137-0349-001	213	North Boundary Street	
137-0350-001	219	North Boundary	The 20th Century Gallery
137-0351-001	221	North Boundary Street	
137-0352-001	305	North Boundary Street	
137-0353-001	307	North Boundary Street	
137-0354-001	400	North Boundary	Redevelopment and Housing Authority
137-0355-001	356	North Henry Street	
137-0356-001	333	North Henry Street	
137-0357-001	332	North Henry Street	
137-0358-001	331	North Henry Street	
137-0359-001	327	North Henry Street	
137-0360-001	245	North Henry Street	
137-0361-001	220\220-A North Henry Street		
137-0362-001	212	North Henry Street	
137-0363-001	124	North Henry Street	Goodwin Building
137-0364-001	110	South Henry Street	Old Post Office
137-0365-001	408	South Henry Street	
137-0366-001	430	South Henry Street	
137-0367-001	434	South Henry Street	
137-0368-001	604	South Henry Street	
137-0369-001	608	South Henry Street	
137-0370-001	620	South Henry Street	
137-0371-001	621	South Henry Street	
137-0372-001	623	South Henry Street	

137-0373-001	624	South Henry Street	
137-0374-001	626	South Henry Street	
137-0375-001	626	A,B,C South Henry Street	
137-0376-001	714	South Henry Street	
137-0377-001	800	South Henry Street	
137-0378-001	101	Griffin Avenue	
137-0379-001	114	Griffin Avenue	
137-0380-001	118	Griffin Avenue	
137-0381-001	119	Griffin Avenue	
137-0382-001	201	Griffin Avenue	
137-0383-001	205	Griffin Avenue	
137-0384-001	207	Griffin Avenue	
137-0385-001	230	Griffin Avenue	
137-0386-001	302	Griffin Avenue	
137-0387-001	303	Griffin Avenue	
137-0388-001	314	Griffin Avenue	
137-0389-001	405	Griffin Avenue	
137-0390-001	103	Carey Street	
137-0391-001	601	Wythe Lane	
137-0392-001	605	Wythe Lane	
137-0393-001	100	Chandler Court	
137-0394-001	101	Chandler Court	
137-0395-001	116	Chandler Court	
137-0396-001	119	Chandler Court	
137-0397-001	121	Chandler Court	
137-0398-001	123	Chandler Court	
137-0399-001	129	Chandler Court	
137-0400-001	131	Chandler Court	
137-0401-001	134	Chandler Court	
137-0402-001	140	Chandler Court	
137-0403-001	400	Norfolk Avenue	
137-0404-001	404	Norfolk Avenue	
137-0405-001	1	Ballard Lane	
137-0406-001	601	Pollard Park	
137-0407-001	706	Pollard Park	
137-0408-001	604	Pollard Park	
137-0409-001	608	Pollard Park	
137-0410-001	610	Pollard Park	
137-0411-001	501	Newport Avenue	
137-0412-001	502	Newport Avenue	
137-0413-001	505	Newport Avenue	
137-0414-001	511	Newport Avenue	
137-0415-001	512	Newport Avenue	
137-0416-001	513	Newport Avenue	
137-0417-001	516	Newport Avenue	
137-0418-001	520	Newport Avenue	
137-0419-001	521	Newport Avenue	
137-0420-001	523	Newport Avenue	Cedar Ridge
137-0421-001	426	Ireland Street	Rabon House
137-0422-001	434	Ireland Road	
137-0423-001	404	South England Street	
137-0424-001	410	South England Street	

137-0425-001	412	South England Street	
137-0426-001	414	South England Street	
137-0427-001	416	South England Street	
137-0428-001	503	South England Street	
137-0429-001	505	South England Street	
137-0430-001	507	South England Street	
137-0431-001	509	South England Street	
137-0432-001	515	South England Street	
137-0433-001	104	Williamsburg Avenue	
137-0434-001	106	Williamsburg Avenue	
137-0435-001	107	Williamsburg Avenue	
137-0436-001	111	Williamsburg Avenue	
137-0437-001	410	Tyler Street	Powell - Hallam House
137-0438-001	420	Tyler Street	James Galt House
137-0439-001	503	Tyler Street	
137-0440-001	507	Tyler Street	
137-0441-001	508	Tyler Street	
137-0442-001	509	Tyler Street	
137-0443-001	510	Tyler Street	
137-0444-001	528	Tyler Street	William Baker House
137-0445-001	621 1/2	South Henry Street	
137-0446-001	609	Richmond Road	
137-0447-001	106	Washington Street	
137-0448-001	404	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0449-001	233	East Francis Street	Masonic Temple
137-0450-001	1002	Capitol Landing Road	
137-0451-001	136	East Francis Street	The Williamsburg Inn
137-0452-001	305	South England Street	Craft House
137-0453-001	310	South England Street	The Williamsburg Lodge
137-0454-001		East Francis Street	Basset Hall
137-0455-001	410	West Francis Street	William Byrd III House and Stable
137-0456-001	3	Pollard Park	
137-0457-001	600	Pollard Park	
137-0458-001	600	Jamestown Road	Temple Bethel
137-0459-001	616	Jamestown Road	The Cedars Guest House
137-0460-001	721	Jamestown Road	
137-0461-001	704	College Terrace	
137-0462-001	209 1/2	Harrison Street	
137-0463-001	111	Washington Street	
137-0464-001	400	Franklin Street	Mount Ararat Baptist Church
137-0465-001		Franklin Street	Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Stables and Carriage House
137-0466-001	315	Penniman Road	
137-0467-001	319	Penniman Road	
137-0468-001	323	Penniman Road	
137-0469-001	331	Penniman Road	
137-0470-001	311	Cary Street	
137-0471-001	513	Prince George Street	Kinko's
137-0472-001	201	Nelson Avenue	
137-0473-001	700	Goodwin Street	
137-0474-001	400-41	Duke of Gloucester Street	
137-0475-001	414-43	Duke of Gloucester Street	

137-0476-001	403-29 Duke of Gloucester Street
137-0477-001	403-15 Duke of Gloucester Street

APPENDIX B:
Alphabetical Listing of Surveyed Resources
City of Williamsburg

File Number	Street Number	Street Name
137-0122-001	106	Adams Street
137-0329-001	126	Armistead Avenue
137-0330-001	195	Armistead Avenue
137-0331-001	197	Armistead Avenue
137-0332-001	199	Armistead Avenue
137-0405-001	1	Ballard Lane
137-0345-001	105	North Boundary Street
137-0346-001	110	North Boundary Street
137-0347-001	112	North Boundary Street
137-0348-001	209	North Boundary Street
137-0349-001	213	North Boundary Street
137-0350-001	219	North Boundary
137-0351-001	221	North Boundary Street
137-0352-001	305	North Boundary Street
137-0353-001	307	North Boundary Street
137-0354-001	400	North Boundary
137-0250-001	468	North Boundary Street
137-0344-001	204	South Boundary Street
137-0343-001	206	South Boundary Street
137-0342-001	208	South Boundary Street
137-0080-001	244	South Boundary Street
137-0341-001	307	South Boundary Street
137-0340-001	308	South Boundary Street
137-0339-001	309	South Boundary Street
137-0338-001	312	South Boundary Street
137-0337-001	313	South Boundary Street
137-0336-001	314	South Boundary Street
137-0335-001	315	South Boundary Street
137-0334-001	409	South Boundary Street
137-0258-001	100	Braxton Court
137-0260-001	104	Braxton Court
137-0262-001	106	Braxton Court
137-0263-001	110	Braxton Court
137-0264-001	114	Braxton Court
137-0265-001	116	Braxton Court
137-0266-001	118	Braxton Court
137-0267-001	120	Braxton Court
137-0268-001	124	Braxton Court
137-0269-001	125	Braxton Court
137-0270-001	126	Braxton Court
137-0271-001	128	Braxton Court
137-0200-001	105	Brooks Street
137-0201-001	110	Brooks Street

137-0281-001	209	Burns Lane
137-0114-001	307	Capital Landing Road
137-0115-001	303	Capitol Landing Road
137-0113-001	305	Capitol Landing Road
137-0112-001	400	Capitol Landing Road
137-0111-001	401	Capitol Landing Road
137-0110-001	401A	Capitol Landing Road
137-0448-001	404	Capitol Landing Road
137-0109-001	406	Capitol Landing Road
137-0108-001	407	Capitol Landing Road
137-0106-001	500	Capitol Landing Road
137-0105-001	502	Capitol Landing Road
137-0104-001	503	Capitol Landing Road
137-0103-001	504	Capitol Landing Road
137-0102-001	505	Capitol Landing Road
137-0101-001	506	Capitol Landing Road
137-0100-001	507	Capitol Landing Road
137-0107-001	508	Capitol Landing Road
137-0099-001	511	Capitol Landing Road
137-0098-001	601	Capitol Landing Road
137-0097-001	602	Capitol Landing Road
137-0096-001	603	Capitol Landing Road
137-0095-001	706	Capitol Landing Road
137-0094-001	800	Capitol Landing Road
137-0093-001	805	Capitol Landing Road
137-0092-001	806	Capitol Landing Road
137-0091-001	811	Capitol Landing Road
137-0090-001	819	Capitol Landing Road
137-0089-001	908	Capitol Landing Road
137-0088-001	929	Capitol Landing Road
137-0450-001	1002	Capitol Landing Road
137-0087-001	1009	Capitol Landing Road
137-0086-001	1011	Capitol Landing Road
137-0085-001	1018	Capitol Landing Road
137-0084-001	1030	Capitol Landing Road
137-0083-001	1031	Capitol Landing Road
137-0081-001	1037	Capitol Landing Road
137-0082-001	1038	Capitol Landing Road
137-0390-001	103	Cary Street
137-0251-001	109	Cary Street
137-0252-001	110	Cary Street
137-0253-001	201	Cary Street
137-0254-001	207	Cary Street
137-0255-001	303	Cary Street
137-0256-001	309	Cary Street
137-0257-001	310	Cary Street
137-0470-001	311	Cary Street
137-0322-001	708-10	Cary Street
137-0393-001	100	Chandler Court
137-0394-001	101	Chandler Court
137-0395-001	116	Chandler Court
137-0396-001	119	Chandler Court

137-0397-001	121	Chandler Court
137-0398-001	123	Chandler Court
137-0399-001	129	Chandler Court
137-0400-001	131	Chandler Court
137-0401-001	134	Chandler Court
137-0402-001	140	Chandler Court
137-0202-001	601	College Terrace
137-0203-001	602	College Terrace
137-0204-001	605	College Terrace
137-0205-001	606	College Terrace
137-0206-001	608	College Terrace
137-0207-001	614	College Terrace
137-0208-001	616	College Terrace
137-0209-001	702	College Terrace
137-0461-001	704	College Terrace
137-0210-001	705	College Terrace
137-0211-001	706	College Terrace
137-0212-001	714	College Terrace
137-0039-001	121	Duke of Gloucester Street
137-0324-001	331	Duke of GloucestorStreet
137-0325-001	345	Duke of Gloucestor Street
137-0474-001	400-41	Duke of Gloucester Street
137-0326-001	401	Duke of Gloucestor Street
137-0477-001	403-15	Duke of Gloucester Street
137-0476-001	403-29	Duke of Gloucester Street
137-0475-001	414-43	Duke of Gloucester Street
137-0327-001	436	Duke of Gloucester Street
137-0142-001	467	Duke of Gloucester Street
137-0452-001	305	South England Street
137-0453-001	310	South England Street
137-0423-001	404	South England Street
137-0365-001	408	South Henry Street
137-0424-001	410	South England Street
137-0425-001	412	South England Street
137-0426-001	414	South England Street
137-0427-001	416	South England Street
137-0428-001	503	South England Street
137-0429-001	505	South England Street
137-0430-001	507	South England Street
137-0431-001	509	South England Street
137-0432-001	515	South England Street
137-0075-001	301	First Street
137-0454-001		East Francis Street
137-0451-001	136	East Francis Street
137-0449-001	233	East Francis Street
137-0465-001		Franklin Street
137-0464-001	400	Franklin Street
137-0473-001	700	Goodwin Street
137-0378-001	101	Griffin Avenue
137-0379-001	114	Griffin Avenue
137-0380-001	118	Griffin Avenue
137-0381-001	119	Griffin Avenue

137-0382-001	201	Griffin Avenue
137-0383-001	205	Griffin Avenue
137-0384-001	207	Griffin Avenue
137-0385-001	230	Griffin Avenue
137-0386-001	302	Griffin Avenue
137-0387-001	303	Griffin Avenue
137-0388-001	314	Griffin Avenue
137-0389-001	405	Griffin Avenue
137-0132-001	506	Grove Avenue
137-0133-001	7	Grove Avenue
137-0134-001	700	Hamilton Street
137-0135-001	701	Hamilton Street
137-0136-001	704	Hamilton Street
137-0137-001	705	Hamilton Street
137-0138-001	709	Hamilton Street
137-0139-001	711	Hamilton Street
137-0140-001	713	Hamilton Street
137-0141-001	717	Hamilton Street
137-0233-001	110	Harrison Avenue
137-0234-001	200	Harrison Avenue
137-0235-001	201	Harrison Avenue
137-0236-001	203	Harrison Avenue
137-0237-001	206	Harrison Avenue
137-0238-001	209	Harrison Avenue
137-0462-001	209 1/2	Harrison Street
137-0239-001	211	Harrison Avenue
137-0240-001	213	Harrison Avenue
137-0241-001	215	Harrison Avenue
137-0242-001	217	Harrison Avenue
137-0243-001	302	Harrison Avenue
137-0363-001	124	North Henry Street
137-0362-001	212	North Henry Street
137-0361-001	220/220-A	North Henry Street
137-0360-001	245	North Henry Street
137-0359-001	327	North Henry Street
137-0358-001	331	North Henry Street
137-0357-001	332	North Henry Street
137-0356-001	333	North Henry Street
137-0355-001	356	North Henry Street
137-0364-001	110	South Henry Street
137-0366-001	430	South Henry Street
137-0367-001	434	South Henry Street
137-0368-001	604	South Henry Street
137-0369-001	608	South Henry Street
137-0370-001	620	South Henry Street
137-0371-001	621	South Henry Street
137-0445-001	621 1/2	South Henry Street
137-0372-001	623	South Henry Street
137-0373-001	624	South Henry Street
137-0374-001	626	South Henry Street
137-0375-001	626 A,B,C	South Henry Street
137-0376-001	714	South Henry Street

137-0377-001	800	South Henry Street
137-0143-001	116	Indian Springs Road
137-0144-001	117	Indian Springs Road
137-0145-001	121	Indian Springs Road
137-0146-001	124	Indian Springs Road
137-0147-001	128	Indian Springs Road
137-0148-001	135	Indian Springs Road
137-0149-001	139	Indian Springs Road
137-0150-001	141	Indian Springs Road
137-0151-001	201	Indian Springs Road
137-0152-001	202	Indian Springs Road
137-0153-001	204	Indian Springs Road
137-0154-001	205	Indian Springs Road
137-0155-001	301	Indian Springs Road
137-0156-001	322	Indian Springs Road
137-0421-001	426	Ireland Street
137-0422-001	434	Ireland Road
137-0157-001	216	Jamestown Road
137-0158-001	218	Jamestown Road
137-0159-001	224	Jamestown Road
137-0160-001	232	Jamestown Road
137-0161-001	234	Jamestown Road
137-0162-001	308	Jamestown Road
137-0163-001	312	Jamestown Road
137-0164-001	314	Jamestown Road
137-0165-001	336	Jamestown Road
137-0166-001	338	Jamestown Road
137-0167-001	402	Jamestown Road
137-0168-001	404	Jamestown Road
137-0169-001	406	Jamestown Road
137-0170-001	520	Jamestown Road
137-0458-001	600	Jamestown Road
137-0171-001	604	Jamestown Road
137-0172-001	608	Jamestown Road
137-0459-001	616	Jamestown Road
137-0173-001	626	Jamestown Road
137-0174-001	700	Jamestown Road
137-0175-001	702	Jamestown Road
137-0176-001	704	Jamestown Road
137-0177-001	718	Jamestown Road
137-0460-001	721	Jamestown Road
137-0121-001	109	Jefferson Street
137-0328-001	204	Lafayette Street
137-0183-001	721	Lafayette Street
137-0184-001	723	Lafayette Street
137-0185-001	725	Lafayette Street
137-0186-001	727	Lafayette Street
137-0187-001	801	Lafayette Street
137-0188-001	803	Lafayette Street
137-0189-001	901	Lafayette Street
137-0190-001	1009	Lafayette Street
137-0191-001	1209	Lafayette Street

137-0192-001	1213	Lafayette Street
1137-0127-001	704	Monumental Street
137-0128-001	706	Monumental Street
137-0129-001	708	Monumental Street
137-0130-001	710	Monumental Street
137-0131-001	714	Monumental Street
137-0323-001	200	Nassau Street
137-0244-001	111	Nelson Avenue
137-0245-001	200	Nelson Avenue
137-0472-001	201	Nelson Avenue
137-0246-001	205	Nelson Avenue
137-0247-001	206	Nelson Avenue
137-0248-001	207	Nelson Avenue
137-0249-001	210	Nelson Avenue
137-0411-001	501	Newport Avenue
137-0412-001	502	Newport Avenue
137-0413-001	505	Newport Avenue
137-0414-001	511	Newport Avenue
137-0415-001	512	Newport Avenue
137-0416-001	513	Newport Avenue
137-0417-001	516	Newport Avenue
137-0418-001	520	Newport Avenue
137-0419-001	521	Newport Avenue
137-0420-001	523	Newport Avenue
137-0403-001	400	Norfolk Avenue
137-0404-001	404	Norfolk Avenue
137-0120-001	703	Page Street
137-0119-001	503	Parkway Drive
137-0118-001	505	Parkway Drive
137-0116-001	118	Penniman Road
137-0117-001	122	Penniman Street
137-0466-001	315	Penniman Road
137-0467-001	319	Penniman Road
137-0468-001	323	Penniman Road
137-0469-001	331	Penniman Road
137-0456-001	3	Pollard Park
137-0457-001	600	Pollard Park
137-0406-001	601	Pollard Park
137-0408-001	604	Pollard Park
137-0409-001	608	Pollard Park
137-0410-001	610	Pollard Park
137-0407-001	706	Pollard Park
137-0178-001	627	Powell Street
137-0179-001	701	Powell Street
137-0180-001	703	Powell Street
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137-0291-001	314	Prince George Street
137-0292-001	421	Prince George Street
137-0293-001	429	Prince George Street
137-0294-001	441	Prince George Street
137-0295-001	501	Prince George Street

137-0471-001	513	Prince George Street
137-0296-001	517	Prince George Street
137-0297-001	519	Prince George Street
137-0298-001	522	Prince George Street
137-0299-001	524	Prince George Street
137-0300-001	608	Prince George Street
137-0301-001	630	Prince George Street
137-0289-001	506	Randolph Street
137-0290-001	509	Randolph Street
137-0284-001		Richmond Road
137-0285-001		Richmond Road
137-0286-001		Richmond Road
137-0287-001	125	Richmond Road
137-0283-001	151	Richmond Road
137-0282-001	155	Richmond Road
137-0280-001	205	Richmond Road
137-0279-001	215	Richmond Road
137-0278-001	227	Richmond Road
137-0277-001	255	Richmond Road
137-0276-001	303	Richmond Road
137-0275-001	327	Richmond Road
137-0274-001	331	Richmond Road
137-0273-001	333	Richmond Road
137-0272-001	336	Richmond Road
137-0213-001	500	Richmond Road
137-0214-001	501	Richmond Road
137-0215-001	503	Richmond Road
137-0216-001	505	Richmond Road
137-0217-001	517	Richmond Road
137-0218-001	520	Richmond Road
137-0219-001	600	Richmond Road
137-0220-001	601	Richmond Road
137-0221-001	605	Richmond Road
137-0222-001	606	Richmond Road
137-0223-001	607	Richmond Road
137-0446-001	609	Richmond Road
137-0224-001	611	Richmond Road
137-0225-001	612	Richmond Road
137-0226-001	614	Richmond Road
137-0227-001	616	Richmond Road
137-0228-001	700	Richmond Road
137-0229-001	708	Richmond Road
137-0230-001	711	Richmond Road
137-0231-001	719	Richmond Road
137-0232-001	727	Richmond Road
137-0302-001	301	Scotland Street
137-0303-001	321	Scotland Street
137-0304-001	322	Scotland Street
137-0305-001	324	Scotland Street
137-0306-001	349	Scotland Street
137-0307-001	402	Scotland Street
137-0308-001	415	Scotland Street

137-0310-001	424	Scotland Street
137-0311-001	427	Scotland Street
137-0312-001	435	Scotland Street
137-0313-001	514	Scotland Street
137-0314-001	528	Scotland Street
137-0315-001	733	Scotland Street
137-0316-001	736	Scotland Street
137-0317-001	743	Scotland Street
137-0318-001	745	Scotland Street
137-0319-001	747-A	Scotland Street
137-0320-001	755	Scotland Street
137-0321-001	761	Scotland Street
137-0437-001	410	Tyler Street
137-0438-001	420	Tyler Street
137-0439-001	503	Tyler Street
137-0440-001	507	Tyler Street
137-0441-001	508	Tyler Street
137-0442-001	509	Tyler Street
137-0443-001	510	Tyler Street
137-0444-001	528	Tyler Street
137-0288-001	206	Virginia Avenue
137-0123-001	104	Washington Street
137-0447-001	106	Washington Street
137-0124-001	108	Washington Street
137-0125-001	109	Washington Street
137-0126-001	110	Washington Street
137-0463-001	111	Washington Street
137-0455-001	410	West Francis Street
137-0193-001	104	Westover Street
137-0194-001	106	Westover Street
137-0433-001	104	Williamsburg Avenue
137-0434-001	106	Williamsburg Avenue
137-0435-001	107	Williamsburg Avenue
137-0436-001	111	Williamsburg Avenue
137-0195-001	101	Wythe Avenue
137-0196-001	102	Wythe Avenue
137-0197-001	105	Wythe Avenue
137-0198-001	106	Wythe Avenue
137-0199-001	107	Wythe Avenue
137-0391-001	601	Wythe Lane
137-0392-001	605	Wythe Lane

ENDNOTES

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137-0174-001	700	Jamestown Road	
137-0175-001	702	Jamestown Road	
137-0176-001	704	Jamestown Road	
137-0177-001	718	Jamestown Road	
137-0178-001	627	Powell Street	
137-0179-001	701	Powell Street	
137-0180-001	703	Powell Street	
137-0181-001	704	Powell Street	
137-0182-001	705	Powell Street	
137-0183-001	721	Lafayette Street	
137-0184-001	723	Lafayette Street	
137-0185-001	725	Lafayette Street	
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137-0188-001	803	Lafayette Street	
137-0189-001	901	Lafayette Street	
137-0190-001	1009	Lafayette Street	
137-0191-001	1209	Lafayette Street	
137-0192-001	1213	Lafayette Street	
137-0193-001	104	Westover Street	
137-0194-001	106	Westover Street	
137-0195-001	101	Wythe Avenue	
137-0196-001	102	Wythe Avenue	
137-0197-001	105	Wythe Avenue	
137-0198-001	106	Wythe Avenue	
137-0199-001	107	Wythe Avenue	
137-0200-001	105	Brooks Street	
137-0201-001	110	Brooks Street	
137-0202-001	601	College Terrace	St. Bede's Rectory
137-0203-001	602	College Terrace	
137-0204-001	605	College Terrace	
137-0205-001	606	College Terrace	
137-0206-001	608	College Terrace	
137-0207-001	614	College Terrace	
137-0208-001	616	College Terrace	
137-0209-001	702	College Terrace	
137-0210-001	705	College Terrace	
137-0211-001	706	College Terrace	
137-0212-001	714	College Terrace	
137-0213-001	500	Richmond Road	Alumni House
137-0214-001	501	Richmond Road	Colonial Capitol Bed & Breakfast
137-0215-001	503	Richmond Road	
137-0216-001	505	Richmond Road	
137-0217-001	517	Richmond Road	The Homestay Bed & Breakfast
137-0218-001	520	Richmond Road	Saint Bede's Catholic Church
137-0219-001	600	Richmond Road	
137-0220-001	601	Richmond Road	Hollands Lodge Bed & Breakfast
137-0221-001	605	Richmond Road	Applewood Colonial Bed & Breakfast
137-0222-001	606	Richmond Road	Sussex
137-0223-001	607	Richmond Road	
137-0224-001	611	Richmond Road	