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 VLR 07/17/1973
 NRHP 09/21/1973

047-0082

47-82

Form 10-300
 (Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Virginia
COUNTY: James City
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:
 Governor's Land Archaeological District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
 See Continuation Sheet

CITY OR TOWN:

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
 First; Thomas N. Downing

STATE: Virginia CODE: 51 COUNTY: James City CODE: 095

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
 Various Ownership

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: James City County STATE: Virginia CODE: 51

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
 James City County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Williamsburg STATE: Virginia CODE: 51

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1971 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

STREET AND NUMBER:
 Room 1116 Ninth Street State Office Building

CITY OR TOWN: Richmond STATE: Virginia CODE: 51

STATE: Virginia

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE
 The Virginia Company of London's 1618 instructions to Sir George Yeardley (called "The Great Charter") specified the area to be set aside for the Governor's land as three thousand acres [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. The portion of that area included in this nomination is the land known to have been most heavily settled during the seventeenth century. [REDACTED]

Some modern commercial and housing development has occurred in the south-eastern part of the area, [REDACTED], but the majority of the area is undisturbed forest and farmland.

Within this area is located a concentration of known structure sites dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Numerous other potential archaeological sites whose exact locations have not been determined are known to exist from a map of the Governor's Land, made by John Soane for Lord Culpeper in 1683, showing locations of houses occupied by "his Excell's present tenants." From early maps, it is also possible to plot the seventeenth century road connecting Green Spring with Jamestown.

Sites known from the 1683 map are:

Green Spring 47-32-1 (also 47-6)

Sir William Berkeley became Royal Governor of Virginia in 1642 and the following year he acquired nine hundred and forty acres of land adjoining the Governor's Land. He subsequently enlarged his plantation, Green Spring, and by 1649 he had constructed a mansion on the land, [REDACTED]

Archaeological excavation by Louis Caywood for the National Park Service in 1954 and 1955 centered on Berkeley's E-shaped "Manor House" and a contiguous later L-shaped "Mansion House." A crude drawing of Green Spring on the 1683 map could be interpreted as showing that both the Manor and at least part of the Mansion existed contemporaneously at that date. Benjamin Henry Latrobe painted a watercolor of the Mansion soon before it was demolished circa 1796, and his illustration shows that by then the old Manor house had disappeared. Latrobe shows the brick Mansion with an elevated main floor and a hipped roof with a double tier of dormers. A wooden porch supported by piers and an arcaded single-bay projection with curvilinear gable are on the south facade. The north wing which gives the house its L-shaped plan appears to be an addition. Latrobe also shows the curving garden wall which formed a fore-court to the south. The wall was found by Caywood to cut through a part of the Manor foundations, and so it post-dates demolition of the Manor.

Ruined walls of a small English bond brick building called "the jail" survive at the site. Nothing remains above ground of a house built at Green Spring by William Ludwell Lee about 1796, and the site has not been excavated.

Green Spring Road 47-82-2

The 1683 map shows the curving course of the road [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Portions of the road are discernible in the woods west of the William Ollister site and a boundary marker inscribed "WL". A 1781 Revolutionary War map by Jean-Nicolas Desandrouins establishes that by that date the northern end of the road has been straightened to form an axial approach to Green Spring, called "the measured mile". The seventeenth century road ran west of the Drummond house, but the 1781 map shows that by

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7. (2)

then the old road had been abandoned in favor of a later one east of the house. The 1683 map and a 1690 land plat in the Ambler manuscript collection, Library of Congress, [redacted]

[redacted]. In 1940 J. C. Harrington, National Park Service archaeologist, located traces of the Green Spring Road [redacted].

Capt. William Armiges 47-82-3

The house site is located beside the James River, [redacted]. Although the area has been encroached upon by a subdivision road, the site may be intact.

Mrs. Sarah Drummond 47-82-4

The Drummond house site is identified with a known structure site in the center of the cultivated field east of the present A. L. White house. Brick foundations appear to be intact below grade, and associated surface artifacts range in date from the second half of the seventeenth century through the third quarter of the eighteenth century. The site is distinguished as an area of dark soil with a heavy surface concentration of glass, local and kaolin smoking pipe fragments, delft, porcelain, English and Rhenish saltglaze stoneware, and local earthenware shards.

Sarah was the wife of William Drummond, a prominent citizen of the colony who was executed in 1677 for his support of the rebel Nathaniel Bacon. The Drummonds may have lived at this site before the Rebellion, for in 1648 a lease patent was issued to William for twenty-five acres in the Main. The Soane map assigns 234 acres to Mrs. Drummond. On October 29, 1666, a petition from Drummond "concerning the land called the Governor's Land in the main" was read in the House of Burgesses. A land plat surveyed June 5, 1712 for Philip Ludwell, and now in the Ambler collection, shows a rough sketch of the Drummond house in the same location east of the Green Spring Road. The land surveyed includes 102 acres to the south ascribed to Ludwell, and 235 acres ascribed to William Drummond. Another plat made for Ludwell on May twenty-seventh of the same year notes the northern boundary of his land: "from the Stump to the River divides this from the land of William Drummond."

Desandrouins's 1781 Revolutionary War map shows a plantation complex called "Mr. Harris" in this location. Archaeological excavation of the site will determine if the seventeenth century Drummond house was standing in 1781, or if it had been replaced by a later structure.

William Loyd 47-82-5

Although this site, [redacted], the archaeological evidence may not have been disturbed by modern construction.

The "Dwelling house" is shown on a plat of 1690 as being part of Henry Jenkins' seventy-six acres south of the Drummond line, this being part of the land noted above as Philip Ludwell's in 1712. The house may have been destroyed by 1712, for no building is shown in that location on either of the Ludwell plats of that date.

John Tallent 47-82-6

This house site, possibly undisturbed by modern construction, [redacted]

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[redacted]. A house also appears in this location on both 1712 Ludwell plats, and the structure is shown to be small in comparison with the Drummond house.

Daniell Workman 47-82-7

The site, [redacted], may have been disturbed by recent construction of a marina. Six buildings labeled "Humbler's Plantation" are shown in this area on a 1781 map.

John Hobson 47-82-8

Hobson's house site, [redacted], appears to be associated with a known structure site on commercial camp ground property. Brick rubble of apparently seventeenth or eighteenth century date was found below ground five hundred feet west of the camp swimming pool. The structure site is in an undeveloped wooded area and has not been disturbed by construction.

Joseph Petitt 47-82-9 445000B

A concentration of artifacts at this point in the large cultivated field probably relates to the Petitt house. The majority of the surface artifacts date from the second half of the seventeenth century, but some earlier material was also recovered. Surface material included fragments of North Devon, local Challis, and other earthenwares, square-based gin bottles, Rhenish bellarmines and Westerwald stoneware. Early ceramics found at the site include white-slipped red earthenware believed to be Italian and to date from the early seventeenth century, and fragments of an elaborate circa 1610 Westerwald jug paralleling examples found at Jamestown. Remains of the Petitt house probably survive below the plow zone in this area.

Hunt (first name illegible) 47-82-10

The Hunt house site is in the area [redacted], and its remains may have been disturbed by construction.

George & William Marrable 47-82-11

In the area identified as the Marrable house site is located a concentration of artifacts, including large numbers of poorly-fired pan roofing tiles. Some ceramics and glass from the surface of the site date to the second half of the eighteenth century, but most of the artifacts can be attributed to the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Challis and other earthenwares, delftware, porcelain, and kaolin and local-made pipes are present. Marbled redware dating from the first quarter of the seventeenth century and delft chimney tile were also found at the building site. The Marrable site is in a cultivated field, and building remains should survive. Although the pan tiles were probably used to roof the house, their poorly-fired appearance makes the existence of a tile kiln in the area a possibility.

Nothing is known of the Marrables' tenancy on the Governor's Land, but Nugent, in Abstracts of Land Patents 1666-1732 records that George Marable, Gent. received 135 acres in Jockey's Neck, [redacted]. Nugent also records that in 1715 William Marable patented thirteen acres "that bounds Mr. Marable's Jockey's Neck land."

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William Wilkinson 47-82-12

No indication of this site could be found in the cultivated field, so it is probably located in the wooded area [REDACTED].

Mr. William Sherwood 47-82-13

An eighteenth century gambrel-roof frame house stood during this century in the vicinity of the Sherwood house site and a 1781 map shows buildings labeled "Mr. Wilkesson" in this area. A concentration of surface artifacts [REDACTED] date from late seventeenth through the nineteenth century.

Nugent records that Mr. William Sherwood purchased 28 1/2 acres [REDACTED] from John Fulcher in 1681, and that in 1690 he gained ownership of 150 acres on the island.

William Ollister 47-82-14

An early house foundation, [REDACTED], appears to be in the Ollister house location shown on the 1683 map. The foundation was discovered below the sod several years ago, but the site has not been excavated, and nothing is known of the house's plan.

James Bayly 47-82-15 (N/M)

The site, [REDACTED], is in an undisturbed wooded area.

Thomas Easter 47-82-16 (N/M)

The site [REDACTED] would appear to be undisturbed.

Three unnamed houses [REDACTED]. Remains of the buildings should survive, as there is no modern development in the area. Houses are also shown in this area on the 1781 French map. A circle within a square marked with an X on the Soane map seems to locate a building of unknown nature [REDACTED].

Another unnumbered house is shown [REDACTED]. It [REDACTED] was probably destroyed by that construction.

Sites not shown on the 1683 map are:

Main Church 47-82-17

A church is shown on the 1781 map [REDACTED]. George Carrington Mason, in Colonial Churches of Tidewater Virginia (p. 15) writes that the Main Church was built about 1750 to replace old Jamestown Church, whose location was thought to be inconvenient. Bishop Meade wrote in 1857 that the Main Church had recently been demolished.

Boundary Marker 47-82-18

An early boundary marker and ditch survive [REDACTED]. The rectangular stone has finished flat surfaces and beveled edges, and is inscribed with the initials WL separated by a star. The workmanship of the stone has an eighteenth century appearance.

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Domestic Site

47-82-19

Road construction in 1965 cut through a refuse deposit at the eastern edge of First Colony subdivision. Sections of the pit or cellar fill remained in the banks to each side of the road. The larger deposit on the west side was excavated by John W. Weaver, and found to contain glass and ceramics of circa 1700 date. The collection, including a number of restorable stoneware and earthenware vessels and an unusual scalloped delftware bowl, is preserved in the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission collections. Other domestic remains of the period should survive in the undeveloped area around the site.

E.A.C.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate) <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian; <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century			
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)			
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Communications <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Invention <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Literature <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Political <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- losophy <input type="checkbox"/> Science <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- itarian <input type="checkbox"/> Theater <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) archaeology_____ history_____ _____ _____ _____
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			
<p>The land adjoining the road between Jamestown Island and Governor William Berkeley's house [REDACTED] was one of the earliest settled areas of the Virginia Colony outside Jamestown. Within this area are concentrated a number of seventeenth century building sites that could yield information important to the understanding of life in Virginia's first century of colonization.</p> <p>The Virginia Company's November 18, 1618 charter directed Governor George Yeardley to set aside as the Governor's Land three thousand acres of the mainland or "Main" [REDACTED] "formerly conquered or purchased from the Paspohegh Indians." Within this area was located Argall's Town, a settlement established in 1617 and named for Captain Samuel Argall, who contracted with settlers at Martins Hundred to clear ground and erect houses there. In 1619 Argall's Town was represented in the first House of Burgesses by Thomas Pawlett and Mr. Gourgainey, but the settlement is believed to have been abandoned soon after establishment of the Governor's Land.</p> <p>Fifty tenants were sent with Yeardley to cultivate the Governor's Land. The tenants were to retain half their profits, the other half going for support of the Governor's office. In a list of men and supplies sent to Virginia by the Company in 1619, eighty tenants, "besides fiftie sent the former spring" were assigned to the Governor's Land. John Rolfe stated in a January 1619/20 letter to the Company that the boundaries of the Land had been established. However, the Council noted in a letter the following January that of the hundred or more tenants that should be on the Land, Sir Francis Wyatt had received only forty-six. When the Virginia Company's Charter was revoked in 1624, the old tenant system was abandoned, and the land was leased to individuals.</p> <p>The census of 1624 records that thirty-six people (thirty males and six females) were living at the Main, the largest household being Thomas Bunn, his wife, son, a maid, and four other servants. Also living there in 1624 was Chaplain Nicholas Martian, a Protestant Wallon who came from England in the <u>Francis Bonaventure</u> in 1620. Martian was later a Burgess for York County, and he is said to have taken a leading part in the 1635 rebellion against Governor John Harvey. Apparently some early residents of the Governor's Land were not contented with their situation, for a General Court order of January, 1624 reiterated permission for these inhabitants to move, as a result of the decayed condition of their houses, poor strength for defence, and poor quality of the land. In 1672 Susannah Chiles received a grant of "20 acres in Passbehave for 99 years on account of buildings and improvements on the Main there, made by Walter Chiles, her</p>			

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8.
husband, according to an order of the General Court of June 7th, 1638, for strengthening the Main [redacted], by leasing it out in parcels."

Sometime before 1649 Sir William Berkeley built his country house, Green Spring, [redacted]. The house, called by Lady Berkeley "the finest seat in America and the only tollerable place for a Governor," was connected with Jamestown [redacted]. Green Spring was the scene of much political activity and Sir William's varied agricultural experiments. There he tried raising rice, flax, silk, and grapes. Evidence for pottery and glass making has also been found at the site.

The area around Jamestown was the scene of dramatic action during Bacon's Rebellion in 1676, and Green Spring was captured and occupied for several weeks by Bacon's men. Green Spring was used as the seat of the colony's government for some time after the burning of Jamestown. Half-way between Green Spring and Jamestown, just east of the Green Spring Road, stood the house of William Drummond, one of Bacon's two foremost supporters. Drummond, earlier governor of the province of Carolina, was executed by Berkeley in January, 1677 for his role in the rebellion. The area adjoining Drummond's house and the Green Spring Road was the scene of Bacon's advance on Jamestown when the capitol was beseiged and burned in September, 1676.

The Governor's Land was the location of another military conflict a hundred years later towards the end of the Revolutionary War. On July 4, 1781, Lord Cornwallis moved his British forces toward Jamestown in order to ferry them across the James River for a march to Portsmouth. The major part of the British army camped on the Main, and on July 6 they engaged an American unit of about 800 men commanded by the Marquis de Lafayette and General Anthony Wayne.

The Governor's Land holds great potential for archaeological excavation. The land was occupied soon after 1607, and the locations of eighteen dwellings there in 1683 are known from a map made for Thomas Lord Culpeper. Revolutionary War-period maps show that a number of later buildings had been constructed. Green Spring is the only site that has been excavated. The rest of the area has sustained little modern development and most of the sites should be undisturbed. The historical association of the Drummond house site would make it an especially interesting archaeological project, and the entire complex of sites represents a unique opportunity to study the architecture and artifacts of Virginia's early settlement.

An extension of the Colonial Parkway, connecting Jamestown Island with Green Spring and passing by the Drummond house site, would be a valuable addition to the Colonial Historical Park. Such a project should be undertaken soon, for although Green Spring is owned by the National Park Service, the Governor's Land between it and Jamestown is privately owned and prime for commercial development.

E.A.C.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Ambler Papers, unpublished collection of land records, manuscript Division, Library of Congress.
 Bemiss, Samuel M., ed., The Three Charters of the Virginia Company of London, 350th Anniversary Booklet, Williamsburg, 1957.
 Caywood, Louis R., Excavations at Green Spring Plantation, Yorktown, 1955.
 Desandrouins, Jean-Nicolas, "Plan of the terrain of the right bank of James River across from Jamestown in Virginia", 1781, Rochambeau collection, map #51, Library of Congress.
 Harrington, J. C., comp., "Preliminary Historic Base Map, Jamestown Island to Green Spring", Sept., 1940, National Park Service,

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	██████████	██████████	0	.	.
NE	██████████	██████████			
SE	██████████	██████████			
SW	██████████	██████████			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 2,068 acres.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

ORGANIZATION: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission DATE: July, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:
 Room 1116 Ninth Street State Office Building

CITY OR TOWN: Richmond STATE: Virginia CODE: 51

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Junius R. Fishburne, Jr., Director
 Title: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

Date: _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date: _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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(July 1969)

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[REDACTED]

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- Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown.
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