

COLONIAL PARKWAY



Jamestown



Williamsburg



Yorktown

Colonial National Historical Park

VIRGINIA

Colonial Parkway

A TRIPLE MEMORIAL OF HISTORY IS HERE MADE ACCESSIBLE BY A SCENIC AND HISTORICALLY RICH PARKWAY

ON THE Virginia Peninsula 3 famous places—Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown—form a triangle only 10 miles at the base. Here, between the James and York Rivers, is compressed a great deal of early American history. The founding of the first permanent English settlement in 1607 at Jamestown, Va.; the establishment there of the first representative form of government in the New World; the flowering of colonial culture and growth of revolutionary sentiment at Williamsburg; and the winning of American independence at Yorktown are important milestones in our Nation's history.

Each place has a thrilling story of its own. Yet, they are connected stories, for things that happened at Jamestown led directly to Williamsburg, and events in Williamsburg in part led to the story unfolded at Yorktown. Because of their closeness geographically, and because of Colonial Parkway, it is easy and convenient to follow these pages of history in sequence through the very places of the history-making, from our colonial beginnings at Jamestown (1607) to our Nation's independence at Yorktown.

Colonial Parkway

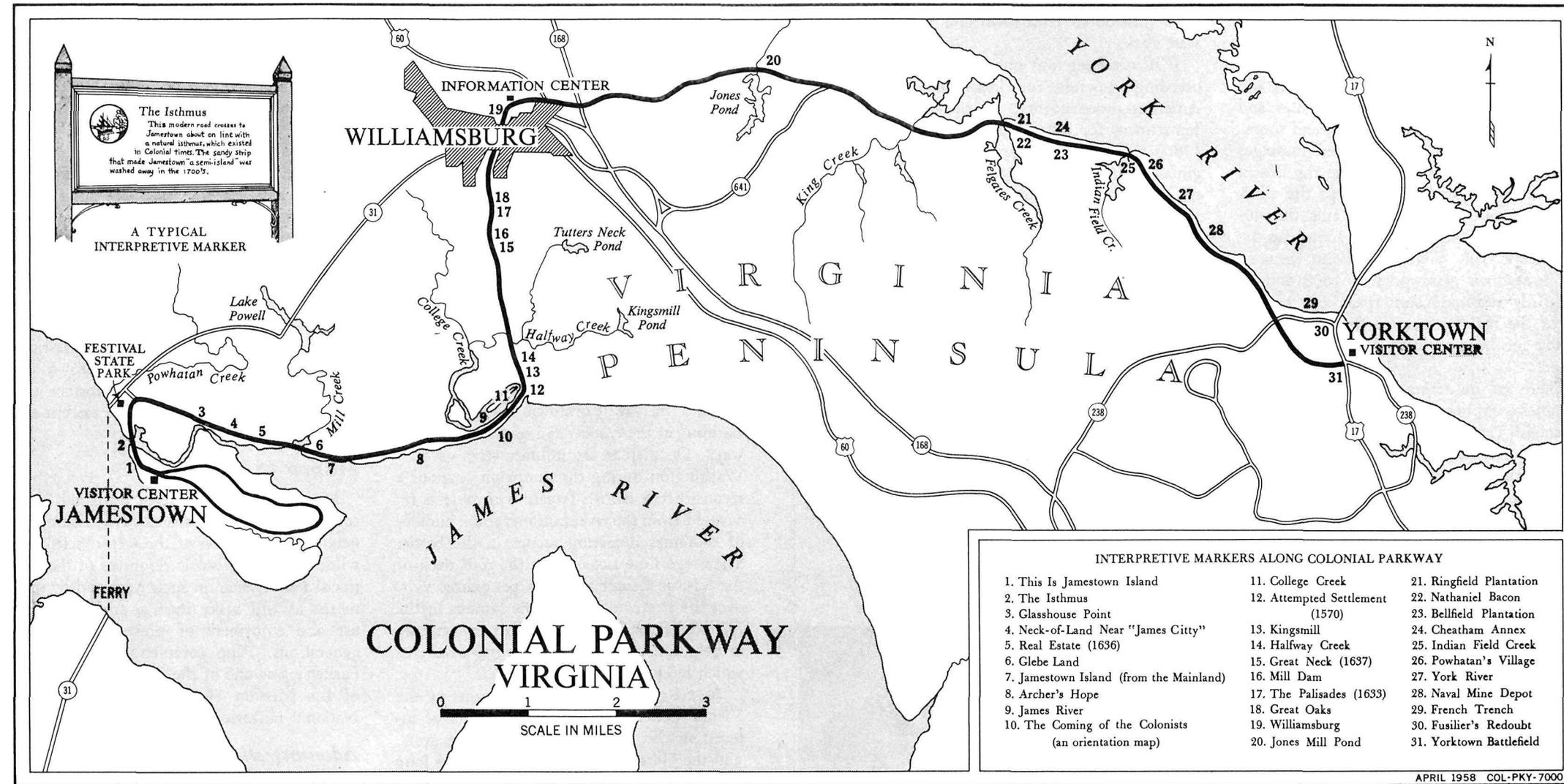
The motorway you drive today, for the most part, does not trace the paths of old colonial routes. The present route was

chosen not only to give access to the many historic spots, but also to take advantage of the natural beauty of this tidewater countryside. A broad right-of-way of woodlands and shoreline assures the preservation of the scene.

The parkway starts at the Visitor Center on Jamestown Island and ends at the Yorktown Visitor Center—passing near the door of the Williamsburg Information Center. These are the best points of departure for seeing the individual areas.

The parkway route is outward from Jamestown Island over a sandbar to Glasshouse Point. An isthmus, which later washed away, existed there in colonial times. It was, for the colonists, the way to the west and the hinterland. In the vicinity of the Glasshouse, and Virginia's Festival Park, Colonial Parkway takes a great bend to cross Powhatan Creek and then courses eastward along Back River and the Thoroughfare which separate Jamestown Island from the mainland. The parkway follows the James River for 3 miles—then, at College Creek, turns inland through the woods until Williamsburg is reached.

There the parkway passes under the restored city by means of a tunnel—a device to reduce the number of automobiles on the colonial streets. Just beyond the tunnel is the entrance to the Williamsburg Informa-



1. This Is Jamestown Island	11. College Creek	21. Ringfield Plantation
2. The Isthmus	12. Attempted Settlement (1570)	22. Nathaniel Bacon
3. Glasshouse Point	13. Kingsmill	23. Bellfield Plantation
4. Neck-of-Land Near "James City"	14. Halfway Creek	24. Cheatham Annex
5. Real Estate (1636)	15. Great Neck (1637)	25. Indian Field Creek
6. Glebe Land	16. Mill Dam	26. Powhatan's Village
7. Jamestown Island (from the Mainland)	17. The Palisades (1633)	27. York River
8. Archer's Hope	18. Great Oaks	28. Naval Mine Depot
9. James River	19. Williamsburg	29. French Trench
10. The Coming of the Colonists (an orientation map)	20. Jones Mill Pond	30. Fusilier's Redoubt
		31. Yorktown Battlefield

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tion Center. Headed for Yorktown the parkway takes you past the Cheatham Annex and U. S. Naval Mine Depot, whose piers can be seen jutting into a blue-watered harbor. This is the York River, which is less river than estuary or arm of the Chesapeake Bay. The parkway follows the riverbanks for 6 miles—terminating in the battlefield on the cliffs above Yorktown where "port facilities and good harbor" attracted Cornwallis in 1781.

Parking turnouts or overlooks have been provided at various points of interest along

Colonial Parkway so that you may drive to the side and pause in safety. At each such point, informational signs tell of the history and the legend of the countryside, or explain its natural features. Another parkway facility of interest to many is the large and scenic Ringfield Picnic Area where free rest facilities, drinking water, and picnic tables are provided. Picnicking is also permitted at Festival State Park Picnic Area near Jamestown.

Jamestown was established May 13, 1607, as the first permanent English settlement in the New World. Out of stockaded "James

Fort," built close on the shore of the James River, grew "James City." For 92 years (1607-99) this was the capital city of Virginia. For 13 of those years it constituted the lone English toehold along the Atlantic seaboard. The concept of representative government, one of our proudest institutions, first took root here at Jamestown in 1619 on transplant from the mother country.

After the turn of the 18th century, "James City" slowly disappeared as the center of life, for the colony moved inland. Even though there is no longer a living town at

Jamestown, there are many reminders of its first century. Today, the island in its entirety is a national memorial jointly preserved by the National Park Service and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

The first point to visit at Jamestown is the modern Visitor Center building just across the footbridge from the parking area. There you will find information and guidance which will orient you and help you get the most meaning from your visit. Exhibits in this building trace the story of Jamestown—

The National Park System, of which Colonial National Historical Park is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and inspiration of its people.

its life and times. Many objects, once used by the settlers, have been unearthed from the Jamestown ruins and are on display.

From the center a walking tour extends over the town site along the old streets and paths to the Church, the statehouse sites, and the ruins of early houses, taverns, and shops. Paintings, markers, and recorded messages along the way help you imagine the life in the colony. A motor road loops the wild-wood section of the island, and the 40-minute drive around this road completes the Jamestown visit. Glasshouse Point, scene of the Jamestown glassworks of 1608 and its faithfully restored counterpart, lies on the tip of the mainland across the isthmus and to the left as you leave Jamestown Island proper.

There are no eating or lodging facilities at Jamestown; however, you may lunch at the Mermaid Tavern in Festival State Park adjacent to Glasshouse Point. The state park, created for the 350th Jamestown anniversary, also features an off-site reproduction of "James Fort"; the reconstructed ships, *Susan Constant*, *Godspeed*, and *Discovery*; Powhatan's Indian Lodge; and other educational

exhibits. During 1958 a single ticket covers admission to Jamestown and to Festival State Park.

Williamsburg was one of the important breeding grounds for ideas that led to American independence. As the successor to Jamestown, for 80 influential years (1700-1780) this town was the capital of the Virginia Colony and a leading cultural and political center. Here George Washington, Patrick Henry, George Wythe, Thomas Jefferson, George Mason, and other patriots debated the course of America's future.

In 1926, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., became interested in 18th-century Williamsburg and, in the years since, has made possible the restoration that exists today. The purpose of Colonial Williamsburg is to re-create accurately the environment of the men and women of 18th-century Williamsburg—that "the future might learn from the past."

Exhibits include the Capitol, Governors' Palace, Raleigh Tavern, Public Gaol, Magazine, several craft shops, and many handsome gardens. A visit can best be planned at the Information Center adjacent to Colonial Parkway where there is information about

special activities and accommodations. Most important is a fine introductory film, "The Story of a Patriot." Free buses operate between the Information Center and the restored area. Of particular interest in Williamsburg, too, are Bruton Parish Church and the College of William and Mary, founded in 1693.

Yorktown throughout the 1700's was a port town, busy with colonial exports and imports. In 1781 this town, built over and under the York River cliffs, became the final battleground of the American Revolution. Here Cornwallis and his British Army surrendered to George Washington's Allied American and French Armies. Here our Nation's independence was assured.

The events of the siege and the story of the Town of York are set forth in special exhibits in the Yorktown Visitor Center building at the eastern end of Colonial Parkway. On display are military tents used by Washington during the campaign; part of a reconstructed British frigate with objects recovered from the river bottom; and a number of dioramas depicting scenes in the battle. The Siege Line Lookout on the roof deck of the Visitor Center affords a panoramic view over the strategic areas of the famous battle. National Park Service historians are on duty to help you understand the course of events which led to victory.

A self-guided motor drive begins at the Visitor Center and circles the points of interest in the battlefield, encampment areas, and the old town. Along the tour are long twisting fortifications, and the famous redoubts with old cannons in place—some of them fired at Yorktown. There is the Moore House, where terms of surrender were drawn; the site of Washington's Headquarters; the "Customhouse," a landmark on Main Street; Grace Church (1697); old town houses; and Cornwallis' Cave.

Yorktown is a going village today, and there are eating and lodging facilities. These are principally in the town and north and south along U. S. 17, which extends through the town and across the York River on the George P. Coleman Memorial Bridge.

About Your Visit

There are no service stations along the Colonial Parkway and the speed limit is 45 miles per hour. There are no charges, or fees, except in the case of commercial vehicles, and the roadway is normally open at all times. National Park rangers patrol the road for your safety. They welcome opportunities to inform you or otherwise help toward enjoyment of your visit. Questions can be answered, too, at the Jamestown and Yorktown Visitor Centers. The former is at the western and the latter at the eastern end of the parkway.

Mission 66

Mission 66 is a program designed to be completed by 1966 which will assure the maximum protection of the scenic, scientific, wilderness, and historic resources of the National Park System in such ways and by such means as will make them available for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. The completion of Colonial Parkway was one of the initial achievements of the Mission 66 program for Colonial National Historical Park.

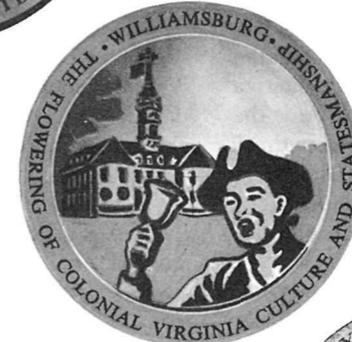
Administration

The Colonial Parkway is administered by the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. Colonial National Historical Park also includes Jamestown, Yorktown Battlefield, and the Cape Henry Memorial at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. A superintendent, whose address is Yorktown, Va., is in immediate charge.

COLONIAL PARKWAY



Jamestown



Williamsburg



Yorktown

A parkway vista.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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