

Peninsula Pathfinders
Year Round Walk
Colonial Williamsburg
5/6/10/11 KM Trail Directions

START POINT: Best Western Williamsburg Historic District, 351 York St
GPS: N 37° 16' 07"; W 76° 41' 09"
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	Emergencies or Safety Concerns: Call 911 Directions Questions Contact: Pam Bowers (757) 869-6116
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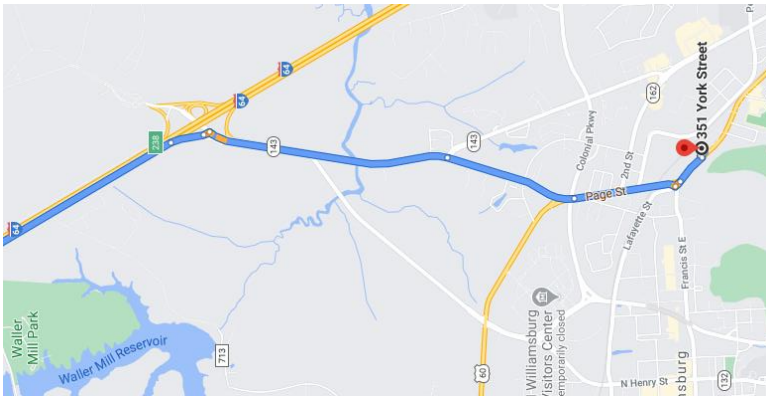
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Please use either the Online Start Box (OSB) or Physical Start Box (PSB) to register and complete the event. Do NOT mix and match, for example, by registering using the OSB then completing your event using the PSB nor signing the PSB log sheet. The sponsoring club only receives credit for an OSB participation when an OSB registration has been completed online by entering your participation date, distances, and any special programs using the OSB.

Driving Directions:

1. Take I-64 to Exit 242A to Humelsine Pkwy (Rte 199 W) toward Williamsburg for about 1.1 miles to the exit for US 60.
 2. Take the exit down the ramp to the traffic signal.
 3. Turn LEFT at the signal onto US 60 W (York St) and continue 1.9 miles to the hotel on your right.
- Restrooms** inside hotel, if open.

Driving Map:



Special Programs:

Little Free Libraries: # (6 and 11 km only)

Mayflower - 400th Anniversary Walk: #5

Rockin' Around the Clock: #49 (10/11 KM), #62

Virginia Cities: Williamsburg

Walking the USA A - Z: "W" for Williamsburg

Walking with America's Veterans: #7A (5/6 KM), #36 (10/11 KM), #48 (10/11 KM), #56 (10/11 KM)

Williamsburg was founded in 1632 as Middle Plantation, a fortified settlement on high ground between the James and York Rivers. The city served as the capital of the Colony and Commonwealth of Virginia from 1699 to 1780 and was the center of political events in Virginia leading to the American Revolution. The College of William & Mary, established in 1693, is the second-oldest institution of higher education in the United States and the only one of the nine colonial colleges located in the south; its alumni include three US Presidents as well as many other important figures in the nation's early history.

The city's tourism-based economy is driven by Colonial Williamsburg, the restored Historic Area of the city. Along with nearby Jamestown and Yorktown, Williamsburg forms part of the Historic Triangle, which attracts more than four million tourists each year. Modern Williamsburg is also a college town, inhabited in large part by William & Mary students, faculty, and staff.

These walk directions and maps may only be used in conjunction with a signed American Volkssport Association athletic waiver. All other uses are prohibited.

Walking Directions:

1. Turn right on York Street and continue to the traffic signal.
2. Turn LEFT and cross York St using the crosswalks, and continue on the left side of Francis St to the end of the brick sidewalk at Waller St.

Bassett Hall housed John D. Rockefeller, Jr. when he came to Williamsburg, and spearheaded the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg.

3. Turn RIGHT on Waller St and continue past Christiana Campbell's Tavern to the first street on your left. (Restrooms on the left near bus stop.)

4. Turn LEFT on Nicholson St and continue to the end of the street at the Palace Green. (1 KM at the Public Gaol). (Restrooms on the left at Botetourt)

In colonial days, the Gaol was Virginia's chief prison, which housed debtors and criminals and served as jail for the court in the Capitol.

Across the street from the George Tucker House, note the large Compton Oak tree on your left. This tree is a state and national champion Compton Oak specimen tree, due to its size.

5. At the T-intersection, turn RIGHT and make a "U" around the curve, walking in front of the Governor's Palace, and continue to the first street on the right. (Restrooms on the right just before the Palace)

THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE - When completed in 1722, the residence of Virginia's royal governor was considered one of the finest such buildings in British America. Sited at the end of a broad, imposing green, the governor's residence terminated the primary north-south axis of the town. The high visibility and symmetrical formality of this complex reinforced the importance of the governorship in the eyes of Virginians. The construction of the Governor's Palace began in 1706. Governor Alexander Spotswood moved into the house by 1716. With the coming of the American Revolution, Virginia's last royal governor, John Murray, fourth Earl of Dunmore, fled Williamsburg. The Palace then served as a residence for the first two governors of the new Commonwealth of Virginia, Patrick Henry and Thomas

Jefferson. The seat of government and the governor's residence moved to Richmond in 1780. American forces used the vacant Palace as a hospital following the siege of Yorktown. On the night of December 22, 1781, fire broke out in the Palace, and in three hours it had burned to the ground. Based on new research the Palace entry hall was recently updated.

On your right, after the curve, is the **Robert Carter House** (no sign), a gray-green house next to palace. It has a McKenzie sign at the far end of the breezeway. (Mayflower - 400th Anniversary Special Program) See more info about Robert Carter in start/finish notebook.)

ROBERT CARTER HOUSE. Robert Carter III (1728-1804), who, according to the Colonial Williamsburg website, served on the Virginia Council from 1758-1772 under governors Dinwiddie, Fauquier, Botetourt, and Dunmore. In 1761, he moved his large family to Williamsburg, into the house which had been built by his grandfather. He took part in discussions about British authority in Virginia before the Revolution. He and a young Thomas Jefferson were exposed to Enlightenment ideas by men like George Wythe and Governor Francis Fauquier. During this time, Carter enrolled Dennis, an enslaved

boy, in the Bray School in Williamsburg, where he learned to read the Bible. In 1791, he executed a deed of emancipation to free all his slaves, as rapidly as Virginia law permitted.

6. Turn **RIGHT** on Prince George St and continue out of the colonial area for four blocks to N Armistead Ave, bearing a little right at N Boundary St. (There are several nice places to eat along this stretch, as well as two ice cream parlors!) **(2 KM at Prince George St)** (**Restrooms** at William and Mary Bookstore on the left)

7. Turn **LEFT** on N Armistead Ave and continue one block to Richmond Rd.

Trail Split

10/11 KM walkers: continue with Direction #8 on the next page.

5/6 KM walkers:

A. Turn **LEFT** on Richmond Rd and continue to the end of the road at Boundary St.

5/6 KM walkers (cont.):

Just past 121 Richmond Rd on your left is a flagpole with a memorial to 1LT Todd Weaver (Walking with America's Veterans Special Program).

B. CAREFULLY cross Boundary St using the crosswalk a little to the left and then turn RIGHT a short distance to the pedestrian mall at Duke of Gloucester (DoG) St (no sign; Talbots on your left).

C. Turn LEFT on DoG St and continue to its end at the Old Capitol.

D. Continue with Direction #62.

8. CAREFULLY cross Richmond Rd and almost immediately turn RIGHT to the brick posts. (Look up to see why this is called the King and Queen Gate.)

9. Turn LEFT through the posts to the brick sidewalk.

10. Follow the brick sidewalk to the LEFT between the large tree to your left and a brick building to the second brick path on your right.

11. Turn RIGHT and continue with the Sunken Garden on your left to a pathway just beyond James Blair Hall, passing statues of James Monroe and James Blair. **(3 KM at Blair Hall)**

James Monroe, 5th U.S. President attended the College of William & Mary until he left in 1776 to fight in the Revolutionary War.

James Blair was a clergyman in the church of England. He was also a missionary and an educator, best known as the founder of the College of William and Mary.

The SUNKEN GARDEN serves as a place for relaxation and recreation. Its design follows the spirit of 18th century English gardens, which abandoned the geometric parterres of Europe in favor of sweeping lawns, intended to uplift the spirit by leading the eye toward a distant, natural setting.

12. At the pathway to the right, enter the Tyler Family Garden.

The busts are Lyon Gardiner Tyler who

was the 17th president of William & Mary, 1888-1919; his father, 10th U.S. President, John Tyler, who served as rector and chancellor of the university; and Lyon Gardiner Tyler's grandfather, John Tyler, Sr. who was 18th governor of Virginia.

13. Return back to the sidewalk alongside the Sunken Garden.

14. Turn RIGHT and continue a short distance to the end of the Sunken Garden to the Y-intersection.

15. Bear LEFT on the brick path around the end of the Sunken Garden to the first path on the right, passing Crim Dell Meadow on your right.

Note the tall two dawn redwood trees here. (They have spreading bases.) These trees were thought to be extinct for 13 million years until 1946 when living trees were found in China. A William & Mary professor obtained seeds during a 1948 trip to the Belgian national botanical garden and shipped them back to be grown at William & Mary. The bronze statue "Spring," which has students "studying" on the grass, is towards the back of the meadow, as is a path to Crim Dell Bridge.

16. Turn RIGHT on the brownstone paved road and continue to its end at Landrum Rd.

17. Turn RIGHT on Landrum Rd (no sign) and continue to the Phoenix Crest in front of a curved brick wall.

Short trail split:

If you cannot walk up steps or if it's icy or very muddy, continue straight on Landrum Rd to the crosswalk just past Swem Library and go to Direction #22.

18. Turn RIGHT a short distance to the "Wildflower Refuge" sign.

19. Turn LEFT on the path and continue through the woods to the T-intersection.

20. Turn LEFT and continue up the steps to the sidewalk at Landrum Rd (no sign).

21. Turn RIGHT and continue to the crosswalk just past Swem Library. (If you get to Ukrop Way, you've gone too far.)

22. Turn LEFT on the crosswalk and continue up a slight hill to its end.

23. Turn RIGHT on the brick path to the next intersection at the top of the hill, passing the Omohundro Institute of Early American History.

24. Bear LEFT at a 45-degree angle and continue to the sun dial in the middle of the square. (NOTE: *Swem Library was Princeton Review's 2019 Best College Library in the US.*) **(4 KM at the sundial)**

25. Standing at the sundial with your back to Swem Library, take the path at 1:00 toward the Muscarelle Museum at your front left.

26. At the 6-way intersection before the museum, take the second path on the right heading toward Jones Hall with Small Hall on your right.

27. Turn RIGHT at the Jones Hall sign and continue to Emergency Post #44.

28. Bear RIGHT and then LEFT around Small Hall on the brick path and down the ramp to the street.

29. Cross both roads using the crosswalks to the opposite corner near the bridge and parking lot.

30. Cross the bridge and continue on the right side of Ukrop Way to Yates Rd, passing several dorms and fraternity houses on your right and the main dining hall and tennis courts on your left.

31. Bear RIGHT on Yates Rd to the first crosswalk.

32. Turn LEFT and cross Yates Rd and then RIGHT to continue a short distance on the left side of Yates Rd to a brown gravel paved road with a Fire Lane sign on your left.

33. Turn LEFT on the road, going up the hill toward several dormitories to a brick path on the right.

34. Bear RIGHT on the brick path, passing Lion L/K dorms, to its end at the brown gravel paved road.

35. Turn RIGHT, continuing up the hill to the green Throwing Events Area sign. **(5 KM at emergency pole)**

36. Turn RIGHT onto a brick path, then quickly LEFT through the parking lot onto the road (Harrison Rd—no sign) to the T-intersection at Richmond Rd.

Just before the STOP sign is a sidewalk to the church building, which serves as the Catholic Campus Ministry for William & Mary. On the side of the entryway is a plaque for the "Memorial Walk" (Walking with America's Veterans Special Programs). Take the stone walkway from the plaque toward Richmond Rd to see the state names and other memorial names.

37. Turn RIGHT on Richmond Rd and continue to the traffic signal at Stadium Dr.

At the signal, look to the right to see the Griffin statue, William & Mary's new mascot at the flagpole.

38. Cross and turn RIGHT on Stadium Dr and follow the sidewalk on the left side of the parking lot to the bus shelter, passing Zable Stadium on your right.

39. Bear RIGHT across the parking lot access road to the sidewalk.

40. Turn LEFT and continue past the tables next to the Sadler Center onto the road back to the T-intersection with posts at Landrum Dr. **(Restrooms in Sadler)**

At the base of the hill, there is a small pond on your left with a heron statue. This is Crim Dell. The bridge was a gift from the Class of 1964. Campus lore says two people crossing the bridge while holding hands will be lifelong friends and, if they kiss, lifelong lovers.

41. Turn LEFT on the brick sidewalk up the hill to the brown gravel paved road just before the dormitory.

42. Turn LEFT on the service road and continue to the intersection with a brick path, passing Grace Warren Landrum Hall on your right. **(6 KM at Landrum Hall)**

43. Bear LEFT at about 10:00 uphill to the emergency pole.

44. Turn RIGHT on the brick path between the brown railings and continue along the side of the Sunken Garden to the first brick path past McGlothlin-Street Hall.

45. Turn RIGHT on the brick path toward the brick wall and then LEFT to the statue of Thomas Jefferson.

Thomas Jefferson was a student at William & Mary and graduated after two years, studying under George Wythe. He became the third President of the United States.

46. Continue to the LEFT to another brick path and then LEFT to return to the path along the Sunken Garden.

47. Turn LEFT and continue to the intersection past the wooden picket fence.

48. Turn RIGHT and continue to a tree on your left with combat boots.

This is a memorial to 1LT Todd Weaver. There are often flowers and painted rocks here. (Walking with America's Veterans Special Program)

49. Return back through the opening in the fence and then straight to the front doors of the Wren Building, with two cannons on the porch.

The SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN BUILDING is the oldest college building in the United States. The Wren Building was constructed 1695-1700. The Wren Building is still used as an academic building, offices, and classrooms.

After the Civil War's Battle of Williamsburg, on May 5, 1862, Union soldiers occupied the City of Williamsburg and controlled the lower Peninsula, east of Williamsburg. The Confederate capital was in Richmond, and Confederates controlled the area west of Williamsburg. Pickets were stationed just past the Wren Building and it served as an unofficial boundary between the U.S. and the Confederacy. The Wren Building was used as a hospital after the battle. An article in the Daily Press said, "Despite Williamsburg's insignificance in the scheme of the Civil War, Confederates tried at least three times to take back the town. In September

1862, the Rebels took control for a few hours. The Union retaliated by burning the College of William & Mary." "Another attempt in March 1863 led to brief Confederate control, even fighting on Duke of Gloucester St. The Union shelled the town, and the Confederates withdrew. When a third attempt was repelled two weeks later, no significant raids followed." After the Wren Building was burned by Union soldiers in 1862, its ruins were linked by long earthworks to the Brafferton Building (1723) and President's house and office (still seen today to your left and right). Ten-foot tall log palisades blocked Jamestown and Richmond roads, marking the westernmost Union outpost on the Peninsula.

At the statue, if you turn around and look back at the Wren Building, there is a clock in the tower (Rockin' Around the Clock Special Program).

50. Turn RIGHT and continue past the statue of Lord Botetourt to the end of the sidewalk at the road (Boundary St—sign on the right).

Norborne Berkeley, 4th Baron Botetourt, was the Royal Governor of Virginia from 1768 to 1770 and a member of the Board of Visitors at the college. He was buried

in the crypt beneath the chapel of the Wren building. This statue is dressed up by students for various occasions, such as Charter Day on February 8.

51. After passing through the white picket fence, turn RIGHT to the crosswalk.

52. CAREFULLY turn LEFT and cross Boundary St and enter Merchant's Square. (Tourists are often confused at this corner, known as "College Corner" or "Confusion Corner" and may not stop.)

53. Continue through Merchant's Square on the pedestrian walkway for one block to S Henry St.

Conceived in 1927 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and Rev. W.A.R. Goodwin, Merchant's Square is considered one of the first planned shopping districts in the US. Small shops throughout Williamsburg moved into a centrally located area that used architecture that was in harmony with the restoration's character. All telephone wires were placed underground, and modern-day technologies such as air-conditioning ducts and garage equipment were hidden

with shrubs and plantings to keep the area historical accurate.

54. Turn RIGHT on S Henry St and continue one block to the traffic signal at Francis St. **(7 KM)**
(Restrooms on the right in Henry Street Shops)

55. Cross both streets to the corner nearest the Art Museum and continue on the left side of S Henry St for one block to Court St.

56. Cross and bear LEFT on the brick sidewalk into Bicentennial Park to the opposite corner of the park at Nassau St.

Near the opposite corner is a Blue Star Veteran's Memorial marker (Walking with America's Veterans).

57. Turn LEFT on Nassau St and continue one block to W Court St.

58. Turn RIGHT on the crosswalk to cross Nassau St and then LEFT to continue on the right side of Nassau St for one block to Francis St.

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Note the archaeological dig for the Custis House on this side of the street. This 4-acre site belonged to John Custis IV, a wealthy plantation-owner, horticulturist, and first father-in-law to Martha Dandridge Custis Washington. He was noted for his extensive gardens. Colonial Williamsburg began this current dig in 2019, and it is funded for 5 years.

59. Cross and turn LEFT on Francis St and continue one block to the traffic signal at Henry St.

60. Turn RIGHT on Henry St for one block to DoG St. **(8 KM at Lot P4 parking sign)**

Note the archaeological dig for the First Baptist Church on the corner of Francis and Nassau St.

61. Turn RIGHT on DoG St and continue to its end at the Old Capital. **(9 KM at Kings Arms Tavern)** (Restrooms on the left at Botetourt)

BRUTON PARISH CHURCH (on your left) - The tombs, gravestones, and site of a modest brick church completed in 1683 are reminders of the small 17th century hamlet that was transformed into Williamsburg by Governor Nicholson's plan for a new city designed to be a fit seat for

the colonial capital of Virginia. Bruton Parish Church, an Episcopal church in continuous use since 1715, is a reminder of the part that religion played in the lives of 18th century Virginians at a time when church and state were united. The walls and windows are original, as is the west gallery where students at the College of William and Mary sat. You can still see initials they carved in the handrail. Tradition says the stone baptismal font was brought from an earlier church at Jamestown. In colonial days it was considered to be an honor to be buried within the church. Among the graves in Bruton Parish Church is that of royal governor Francis Fauquier.

THE MAGAZINE (on your right) was erected in 1715 after lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood urgently requested a "good substantial house of brick" in which to store the arms and ammunition dispatched from London for the defense of the colony. Governor Spotswood is credited with the Magazine's unusual octagonal design. During the night of April 20-21, 1775, the Magazine played a dramatic role in an incident that did much to precipitate the Revolution in Virginia. Governor Dunmore ordered British marines under cover of darkness to remove the town's powder which was stored in the Magazine. Dunmore's act was a reprisal against the Second Virginia Convention for passing an act to assemble and train the militia. Public indignation

rose to fever pitch. Troops were mustered. Patrick Henry led a group of armed volunteers from Hanover County toward the capital, demanding the return of the powder or payment for it. Governor Dunmore, heeding the counsel of town leaders, backed down, payment was made, and the "rebels" dispersed. An uneasy quiet prevailed until news of the battles at Lexington and Concord on April 19 reached Williamsburg a few days later.

THE COURTHOUSE (on your left), an original building, serves as an orientation landmark. (Note the stocks!) From the courthouse, the Capitol is visible "down" Duke of Gloucester Street and Bruton Parish Church and the Wren Building at the College of William and Mary may be seen "up" the street. The Governor's Palace is located to the north. Two courts met regularly in the Courthouse, the James City County Court and the municipal court (known as the Hustings Court) for the city of Williamsburg. The onlookers who often filled the courthouse on court days got their fill of debtor and creditor tales, wife beaters, pig stealers, and more. The theatricality of the proceedings was heightened because convicted offenders were usually punished immediately after the verdict. Often this meant public flogging at the whipping post conveniently located just outside the courthouse. Other convicts were locked in the stocks or pillory where they were exposed to public ridicule and abuse.

Taverns - Several taverns line Duke of Gloucester Street: Market Square Tavern, Brick House Tavern, Wetherburn's Tavern, King's Arms Tavern, Shields Tavern, Chowning's Tavern, and Raleigh Tavern. Some of these still serve meals in the tradition of the colonial days. Williamsburg's most famous tavern in the 18th century, the Raleigh, has been recently been modified after archaeology digs determined that it had a porch. Wetherburn's Tavern, a popular hostelry in 18th century Williamsburg, is one of the most important of the town's surviving buildings because it has been so thoroughly documented. The Brick House Tavern was built as a rental property in the late 1760s, providing 12 residences with separate entrances. Market Square Tavern, whose most celebrated lodger was Thomas Jefferson, has been a hostelry for more than 200 years. Chowning's Tavern was opened in 1766. Chowning's Tavern served as a commissary during the Union occupation of Williamsburg during the Civil War. It featured a large U.S. flag overhanging the sidewalk. The ladies of Williamsburg, disliking the Union troops, would walk in the street to avoid passing under the flag. The soldiers replaced the flag with a flag that stretched across the entire street!

THE CAPITOL - For 80 years Williamsburg was the political center of Virginia. The House of Burgesses and the

Council, the two houses of the legislature in colonial Virginia, met at the Capitol. Patrick Henry's fiery 1765 "Caesar-Brutus" speech, the May 15, 1776, Resolution for Independence, which led directly to the July 4 Declaration in Philadelphia, and the introduction of Thomas Jefferson's Statute for Religious Freedom, occurred on this site. The General Court, the colony's highest judicial tribunal, met twice yearly in the Capitol, which has been rebuilt on its original foundations.

The foundations of the original building were laid in 1701. As a drastic precaution against fire, Williamsburg's first Capitol was designed without chimneys, and the use of fire, candles, or tobacco was strictly prohibited. In time such safeguards were sacrificed to necessity and convenience. Two chimneys were added in 1723 and the building burned in 1747. A second Capitol was completed in 1753. It incorporated the surviving walls of its predecessor but differed in appearance. When Virginia's government moved to Richmond in 1780, the second building fell into disrepair and was destroyed by fire in 1832. Colonial Williamsburg reconstructed the first Capitol because it had greater architectural distinction, its rounded ends, for instance, being unique.

5/6 KM walkers: continue here.

62. Continue along the brick wall on the right side of the Old Capitol to a gravel path opposite the gate entrance.

If you turn around and look at the tower atop the Old Capitol, there is a clock (Rockin' Around the Clock Special Program)

63. With your back to the Old Capitol, continue on the gravel path one block to the paved road (Francis St—no sign).

64. Turn RIGHT on Francis St for a short distance to a crosswalk.

65. Turn LEFT and cross Francis St, then turn LEFT and continue on the right side of Francis St to the traffic signal at Route 60 (Lafayette/York Streets).

66. Using the crosswalks, cross Route 60 to the sidewalk on the opposite side.

Trail Split

6/11 KM walkers: continue with Direction #67 below.

5/10 KM walkers:

Turn RIGHT and continue on York St back to the Best Western Hotel and your vehicle.

67. Turn LEFT and cross the bridge to the first street on the right (Penniman Rd).

68. Turn RIGHT on Penniman Rd and continue to Work Nimbly at 201 Penniman Rd.

In the front of the building is a cute Little Free Library #45727 (Little Free Libraries Special Program).

69. Reverse direction and return to Route 60 (Page St).

70. Turn LEFT, cross the bridge again, and continue on Route 60 (Page/York St), bearing left at the traffic signal, back to the Best Western Hotel and your vehicle.

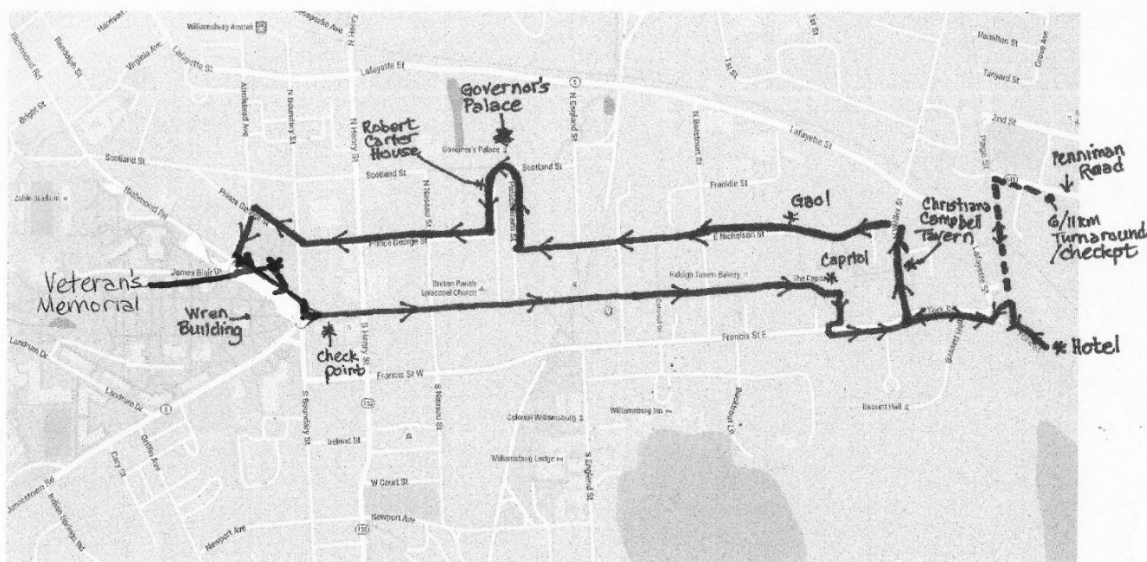
We hope you enjoyed your walk in Colonial Williamsburg. There are also year-round walks in nearby Jamestown and Yorktown (2 different walks) to help round out your day.

Don't forget to log into the OSB system to complete your walk and the registration process.

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If you are interested in purchasing the A-award for this event, please send a check for \$6 payable to Peninsula Pathfinders to Pam Bowers, 100 Andrews Circle, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

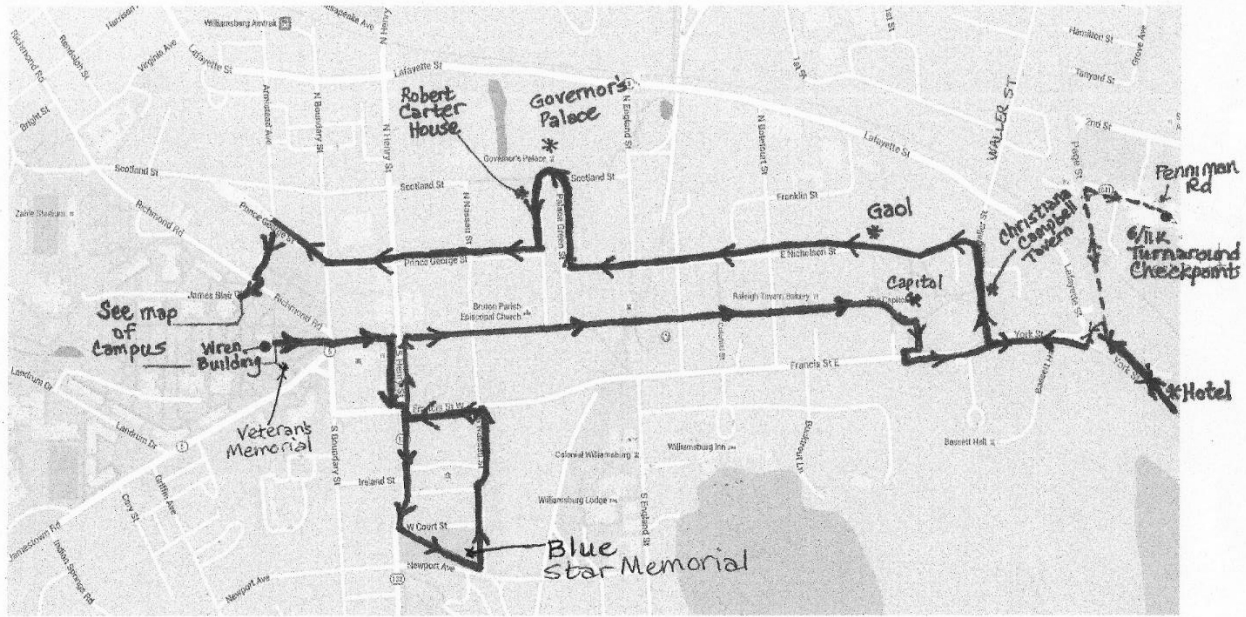
5/6 KM Walking Map:



Colonial Williamsburg Volksmarch Map

5 km
6 km add --- (for Little Free Libraries)

10/11 KM Walking Maps:



Colonial Williamsburg Volksmarch Map

10 km

11 km add ---
(for Little Free Libraries)

