



30. WHITE HOUSE - This farm was once owned by Martha Custis Washington and by Mary Curtis Lee, wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee. The York River Railroad ran through White House Farm and served as a strategic location for General McClelland to launch his offensive against Richmond. When the campaign fell apart, the house, along with union stores and the rail-road bridge, were burned one step ahead of the advancing Confederate forces.

31. POPLAR GROVE - This brick home is just down the river from Elsing Green in New Kent County on the Pamunkey River. It commands a beautiful view of the river and some of the most beautiful fresh water marshes along this river.

32. ELSING GREEN - Elsing Green was built by Carter Braxton in 1758. The house is a U-shaped, two-story brick house with a hipped roof. Built to take advantage of all possible air movement, all rooms open into one main hall to allow free air passage within the house. The notable brickwork is laid in Flemish bond with a scattering of glazed headers. Dissatisfied with the house, Braxton sold the home to John Bassett shortly after it was built. Today, the house stands among a beautiful vista overlooking the Pamunkey.

33. LIBERTY HALL - This is an old wooden home of weatherboard siding which has been painstakingly restored. It stands above Elsing Green on a bend in the river.

35. PAMUNKEY INDIAN RESERVATION - When the English arrived in 1607, eastern Virginia was inhabited by the Confederation of Weroance Powhatan. Through conquest and inheritance he had been able to assemble this vast empire. The fiercest of his thirty tribes were the Pamunkeys who occupied the territory now known as King William County. Their civilization centered on the river. They were hunters and gatherers, who also cultivated maize and other crops. They held the fertile bottomlands along the Pamunkey which would bring them into direct conflict with the settlers who were moving up the tributaries of the Chesapeake. In order to put an end to the campaigns against the colonists, they were permanently reserved land in King William County May 29, 1677. Whether by choice or coercion they were given 500 acres of wet bottom land; conducive for farming, fishing and trapping. Unfortunately this was not enough to support an entire community and many tribesmen had to seek employment off the reservation. Around the mid-18th century the custom of hereditary rule was abolished by the Pamunkeys, and elections were instituted to provide for efficient leadership. These elections are held every four years. Through this leadership they have established a working museum, among other things, that has rapidly become a Native American Center in Virginia. The modern museum features a unique set of exhibits depicting indigenous life in the region from 11,000 years ago.

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- MPRA Annual River Cleanup Station (Launch)
- MPRA Water Quality Monitoring Station
- Public Launch & Access Site

kilometers

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miles

0 1