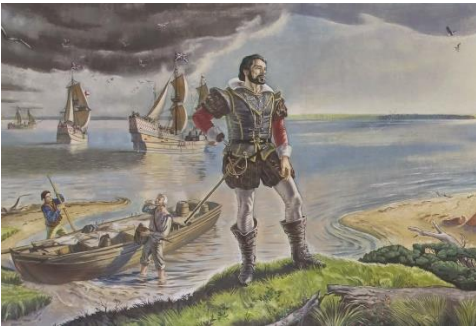


Discover the History of Newport News, Virginia



NAMESAKE

No one knows for sure where Newport News got its name, but "Newport News" first appears in the Virginia Company records in 1619. The most widely accepted folktale is that the city is the namesake of Captain Christopher Newport, commander of *Susan Constant*, flagship of the three-ship English fleet and overall command of the other two ships on that initial voyage, the *Godspeed* and the *Discovery*, that landed on Jamestown Island in 1607. He made several voyages to Newport News in the early days of the Jamestown Colony, bringing "good news" of supplies and settlers.

DAY 1 – Afternoon Arrival

Visit Jamestown Settlement where it all began! A living-history museum with a re-creation of a circa 1610 fort and a Powhatan Indian village. The three ship replicas, *Susan Constant*, *Godspeed*, and *Discovery*, are also harbored here and everyone is welcome to board and explore. Inside the main building, the Jamestown Settlement galleries provide a setting for one of the most varied collections of objects relating to the nation's beginnings in 17th-century Virginia.

Tonight enjoy dinner at Tucanos Brazilian Grill at its Center at Oyster Point. Tucanos offers CHURRASCO (shoe-HAS-ko) style dining, a fusion of South American and European cultures where fresh meats and vegetables are grilled and brought directly to your table by their servers. They also offer an extensive salad bar, a meal all in itself. Then enjoy a casual walk around the beautiful 5-acre fountain, shop at one of many retail stores, or grab some dessert at City Center Ice Cream!

DAY 2 – Day of Exploring Newport News

Constructed in 1769 for the Harwood family, **Endview Plantation** is one of the last remaining colonial buildings in Newport News. The Georgian-style house was located in close proximity to the route taken by the Continental Army and Virginia militia on their advance to the 1781 battle that ended the Revolutionary War. Dr. Humphrey Harwood Curtis, a physician and a great-grandson of William Harwood, acquired the property in 1858. In 1861, he organized a volunteer Confederate militia company known as the Warwick Beauregards to provide local defense in the early months of the Civil War. During the 1862 Peninsula Campaign, Confederate generals Lafayette McLaws and Robert Toombs headquartered on the

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plantation, at which time the Curtis family relocated to a different part of Virginia. At the conclusion of the Civil War, the Curtis family returned and Dr. Curtis resumed his medical practice. The property remained in the Harwood/Curtis family until 1985. An exhibit along with a guided house tour provide information on the home's history, 400 years of family ties to the property, and Dr. Curtis's 19th-century medical practice. A nature trail, medicinal herb garden, outbuildings, and wayside markers are located on the grounds.

Lee Hall Mansion is an Italianate residence built in 1859 by prominent planter, Richard Decatur Lee, for his family. Only three years after the house's completion, the Lees fled their home as the Peninsula became one of the first battlegrounds of the Civil War. Built on high ground, Lee Hall Mansion had a natural and commanding view of the countryside. Consequently, between April and May of 1862, it served as a Confederate headquarters for Major General John Bankhead Magruder and General Joseph E. Johnston. From this location, Magruder and Johnston directed the defense of the Peninsula against Major General George B. McClellan's advancing Union Army. A small skirmish was fought on the property on May 4, 1862. After the Civil War, the Lees returned to the house and resided there until 1871. The property passed through several owners and was lived in through most of the 20th century. Admission to Lee Hall Mansion includes access to the Peninsula Campaign Gallery as well as a guided tour of the historic house. Wayside panels located on a looped trail around the house provide further information on the history of the house, grounds, and occupants.

Tour the **Lee Hall Depot**. In order to talk about this venue, the story of one of Newport News' founding fathers, Collis Potter Huntington, has to be told. In

the late 1850's, Huntington was part of the Big Four who formed the Central Pacific Railroad company to create the western link of America's First Transcontinental Railroad. Huntington oversaw the construction from the East.

After that he continued developing other major interstate lines such as the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway (C&O). In 1881 he opened the pathway for West Virginia coal to reach the harbor of Hampton Roads for export shipping. He also developed the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. As part of that development, the Peninsula Extension of the C&O and the Lee Hall Depot was established. Here exhibits highlighting the impact of the railroad on Warwick County and the City of Newport News as well as information on railroad history and Lee Hall village can be found.

Lunch at **Smoke BBQ**. Smoke BBQ prepares all their dishes just as they do for their family and friends. Using fresh, local, natural ingredients with hardwood smoked meats makes this restaurant and catering services the best in the area

Sit back and relax as we continue on with a driving tour of Newport News' Southeast Community.

Newport News Shipbuilding – The largest industrial employer of Virginia, this shipyard is the sole builder of nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and partners with General Dynamics Electric Boat to build nuclear-powered submarines.

Tugboat Dorothy – The first ship built at Newport News Shipbuilding, this 90-foot tugboat was launched into the James River in 1890. Since 1976, it has been on display outside the shipyard as a tribute to the price and craftsmanship of the shipbuilders of Newport News.

Victory Arch – During World War I, Newport News was selected as a second port of Embarkation; the first was New York City. More than

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250,000 soldiers left Newport News for Europe, along with four million tons of supplies, and close to 500,000 horses and mules. On November 11, 1918, World War I ended and the city's embarkation camps were converted into receiving facilities. Dedicated in 1919 and reconstructed in 1962, more than 441,000 doughboys found their way back home through this majestic arch in Newport News.

Monitor-Merrimack Overlook – Here you can see where the famous Battle of the Ironclads took place between the Confederate *Virginia* and the Union USS *Monitor*. Tomorrow you'll learn more about this when you visit The Mariners' Museum and Park.

This evening, enjoy a tour and dinner at the **Virginia Living Museum**. Just one visit here brings you in contact with more habitats, wildlife and plant species than would be encountered in a lifetime of outdoor adventures in Virginia! Enjoy dinner as you explore this "living" museum!

DAY 3 – Depart By Noon

Tour **The Mariners' Museum and Park/USS Monitor Center**. This museum was founded in 1930 by Archer Milton Huntington (son of Collis P. Huntington). Archer and his wife, Anna, acquired 800 acres and constructed a natural park and dam to create the Mariners' Lake. Anna, a sculptor, placed several of her pieces throughout the park – the most notable is Lions Bridge. The building now holds 90,000 sq.ft. of galleries, research library, and over 35,000 maritime artifacts from around the world. Designated as America's National Maritime Museum by Congress, it is one of the largest maritime museums in North America. The library contains the largest maritime history collection in

the Western Hemisphere. Then there is the USS *Monitor* Center! Home to artifacts from the ironclad *Monitor*, famous in the Battle of Hampton Roads in 1862 during the Civil War.