

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic USS Yorktown (CV-10)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Charleston Harbor

not for publication

city, town Mt. Pleasant vicinity of

state South Carolina code 045 county Charleston code 019

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Patriots Point Development Authority, State of South Carolina

street & number P.O. Box 986

city, town Mt. Pleasant vicinity of

state South Carolina 29464

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Charleston County Courthouse

street & number 2 Courthouse Square

city, town Charleston

state South Carolina 29401

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title National Register Nomination Form has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division

city, town Washington

state DC 20013-7127

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	N/A original site
<u>X</u> good	___ ruins	<u>X</u> altered	N/A moved date
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

USS Yorktown (CV-10) was laid down at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company on December 1, 1941. After the outbreak of the war, work on USS Yorktown was accelerated and she was launched on January 21, 1943 and was commissioned on April 15, 1943. USS Yorktown was to have been named USS Bon Homme Richard but soon after the Battle of Midway, in which the old USS Yorktown (CV-5) was sunk, the navy announced that CV-10 would be renamed USS Yorktown. Another Essex class carrier (CV-31) was later named USS Bon Homme Richard.

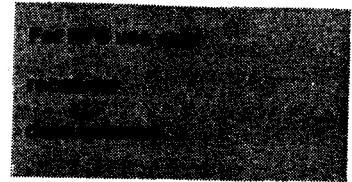
USS Yorktown was the second Essex class carrier to be laid down by the United States. The Essex class was a half-way design. Carriers of that class were developed after the end of the Washington Naval Treaty and were thus considerably larger than comparable ships designed earlier. However, the outbreak of the war and the need to rush ships into action meant that they would be developed from earlier treaty-bound designs.¹ The Essex class was essentially an enlarged improved version of the previous Yorktown class featuring added antiaircraft armament, new high pressure boilers, new en echelon machinery arrangement, better underwater protection, more powerful catapults, and a second armoured deck on the hanger level.²

Specific ship data concerning USS Yorktown is:

- Displacement: 27,000 tons standard / 36,000 tons full load
- Length: 872 feet
- Width: 148 feet
- Draft: 28 feet full load
- Machinery: 4-Shaft Westinghouse Turbines, 8 Babcock & Wilcox Boilers
- Range: 15,000 miles at 15 knots
- Armour: Belt 4-2.5 inches, hanger deck 2.5 inches, armour deck over belt 1.5 inches
- Armament: 90 plus aircraft, 12-5 inch/.38 caliber guns, various combinations of antiaircraft guns
- Crew: 3,400 wartime

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Continuation sheet

Item number

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During the Korean War USS Yorktown had all guns, except four-5 inch guns, removed; updated electronics installed; and steam catapults and stronger arresting cables, capable of handling jets, installed. USS Yorktown was extensively modernized by the Navy in 1955-58 and was converted from an attack (CVA) carrier to an antisubmarine (CVS) carrier. During this modernization a new angled flight deck, hurricane bow and escalators were added. USS Yorktown has remained in this configuration since 1958 with ultimate tonnage rising to 45,000 tons.³

USS Yorktown is in good condition and although extensively modernized since the war she retains much of her World War II integrity. Her basic hull design, machinery, operational equipment and hundreds of compartments remain intact. USS Yorktown is now operated as a memorial and museum ship in Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina by the Patriots Point Naval and Maritime Museum.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		

Specific dates 1941-1943 Builder/Architect Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)
Role of the Aircraft Carrier in World War II

In the years after World War I the nature and conception of naval power was changed by the perfection of the airplane and the rise of the aircraft carrier. Supporters of airpower argued that the battleship as the principal capital ship of the navy was obsolete because of the long reach of naval aircraft. This view was strengthened early in World War II when the British carried out a carrier strike on the Italian battlefleet at Taranto on November 11, 1940. Subsequent Japanese carrier strikes on the American battlefleet at Pearl Harbor and on the British ships HMS Prince of Wales and HMS Repulse confirmed the new order of naval strategy. The Pacific war of 1941-1945 against Japan was fought over vast stretches of ocean employing aircraft carriers as highly mobile weapons capable of destroying enemy ships and bases at great distances. The success of the Japanese in the early phases of the war and the Americans in the later stages of the war was attributed to a large extent to the successes of the carrier battlegroups deployed by each side. The defeat of the Japanese aircraft carriers by 1944 was preview to the surrender of Japan in 1945.

Significance

USS Yorktown represents American aircraft carriers that fought against Japan in World War II for the following reasons:

1. USS Yorktown is a representative of the Essex class aircraft carriers. These ships were first ordered in 1940 and were ready for action by 1943. The Essex class aircraft carriers formed the core of the fast carrier task forces that won the war in the Pacific. After 1945 the Essex class formed the core of the postwar carrier fleet of the United States.
2. USS Yorktown was the second Essex Class carrier built by the United States. She was commissioned in April 1943 and fought against Japan for more than two years. Her planes inflicted heavy damage on the Japanese at Truk and the Marianas, and she supported American ground troops in the Philippines, at Iwo Jima, and at Okinawa. She received eleven battle stars and a Presidential Unit Citation for her World War II service.
3. USS Yorktown is in good condition and although extensively modernized her basic hull design, operational machinery, engines and hundreds of compartments remain intact from World War II. No World War II Essex class carrier has survived intact. USS Intrepid, the only other World War II Essex class carrier preserved as a memorial ship, has also been modernized.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property N/A
Quadrangle name Charleston, South Carolina

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

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Verbal boundary description and justification

N/A

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Harry A. Butowsky
organization National Park Service date May 1985
street & number Division of History telephone (202) 343-8168
city or town Washington state DC 20013-7127

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

For NPS use only

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

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date _____