

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Sunray Agricultural Historic District

other names/site number Sunray Village (not incorporated)

2. Location

street & number Roughly bound by the Great Dismal Swamp and Interstate 64 not for publication
city or town Chesapeake vicinity
state Virginia Code VA county Chesapeake code 550 Zip 23221

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: _____ other (explain): _____
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. _____ Date of Action
 determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet. _____ Signature of Keeper
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Name of Property: **Sunray Agricultural Historic District**
Location: **City of Chesapeake, Virginia**

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
27	149	buildings
91	1	sites
69	167	structures
0	1	objects
187	318	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	Single family dwelling
DOMESTIC	Secondary structure
RELIGION	Religious facility
RELIGION	Church school
RELIGION	Church-related residence
EDUCATION	School
FUNERARY	Cemetery

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	Single dwelling
DOMESTIC	Multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC	Secondary structure
RELIGION	Religious facility
RELIGION	Church-related residence
FUNERARY	Cemetery

U. S. Department of the Interior
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Name of Property: Sunray Agricultural Historic District
Location: City of Chesapeake, Virginia

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Late Gothic Revival

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Other

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation BRICK, CONCRETE

Roof ASPHALT, METAL: Tin, ASBESTOS

Walls BRICK, WOOD: Weatherboard, Shingle, METAL: Aluminum, ASBESTOS, CONCRETE,
SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

Other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ETHNIC HERITAGE: European

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Name of Property: **Sunray Agricultural Historic District**
Location: **City of Chesapeake, Virginia**

Period of Significance 1908-1940

Significant Dates 1908 – Establishment of Sunray through the plat of Southern Homestead Company
1909 – Establishment of the Virginian Railroad
1915-1916 – Construction of Church
1921 – Formation of Farmers Political and Industrial Association of Bowers Hill

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Michale Pavlovetz, carpenter
Virginia State Board of Education

See Continuation Sheet for other Architects

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office.
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Name of Property: **Sunray Agricultural Historic District**
Location: **City of Chesapeake, Virginia**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1264

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing		
A	<u>18</u>	<u>374160</u>	<u>4071660</u>	C	<u>18</u>	<u>375010</u>	<u>4069560</u>
B	<u>18</u>	<u>374260</u>	<u>4071570</u>	D	<u>18</u>	<u>373430</u>	<u>4069290</u>

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kimble A. David, Architectural Historian

Organization _____ date: 11 June 2002

street & number P. O. Box 7638 telephone 757/623.3456

city or town: Norfolk state: VA zip code: 23509

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Sunray Agricultural Historic District
City of Chesapeake, Virginia

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Section 6 cont

Historic Functions

Cat: AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
TRANSPORTATION

Sub: Agricultural field
Animal facility
Agricultural outbuilding
Irrigation facility
Rail-related

Current Functions

Cat: AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

Sub: Agricultural field
Animal facility
Agricultural outbuilding
Irrigation facility

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**Sunray Agricultural Historic District
City of Chesapeake, Virginia**

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Architectural Description

Summary Architectural Description

The Sunray Agricultural Historic District is defined by agrarian fields divided by brackish-water ditches and early 20th century farmhouses with associated outbuildings in a rural setting. A single asphalt roadway flanked by brackish-water ditches accesses the district area. Early 20th century vernacular farmhouses are located throughout the district and are simple in form and treatment. Numerous agricultural buildings are clustered around the farmhouses and are found in the agricultural fields. Near the main entrance road to the farming community and the intersecting railroad tracks of the now defunct Virginian Railway, there are clustered institutional buildings, such as the Catholic Church with parish house and school, and the 1920-era public school, which eventually became the Bowers Hill post office. The Sunray community is nearby the historic village of Bowers Hill, which was the mid-point on the route between Portsmouth and Suffolk, Virginia at the junction of the Seaboard Airline Railroad and historic road connecting Portsmouth and Nansemond Counties. The district retains its integrity and reflects an early 20th century immigrant farming community.

Detailed Architectural Description

The Sunray Agricultural Historic District is characterized by flat lands divided by north-south and east-west oriented roadways. Lining the roadways are single-family dwellings dating to the early 20th century interspersed with mid-20th century dwellings.

The roadways are paved asphalt with brackish-water ditches to either side. Concrete or wood bridges, or earthworks facilitate access to properties from the roadways. The roadways are elevated from the agricultural fields and house sites. There are no curbs. Evidence of the original condition of the roadways can be seen at the current eastern terminus of East Road and Peach Road. The roads are unimproved, elevated sand and gravel roads with parallel, depressed tracks and an elevated, grassy center.

Tree stands, roadways and ditches divide the agrarian fields. The fields are rectangular in shape. Those south of the railroad line follow the original 1908 plat of the Southern Homestead Corporation, which are oriented north-south. Some are subdivided. The primary crops in Sunray are flowering bulbs and soybeans.

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Houses line the roadways and are mostly clustered in the northern part of the district, north of Sunray Avenue. South of Sunray Avenue, open fields and outbuildings surround the houses. The houses are set back approximately 25 feet from the road and are separated from the road by ditches. Houses constructed after 1950 retain similar setbacks, but in a few cases the houses are set farther back from the roadway.

By 1920, there were approximately 40 houses in Sunray. Most were modest single-family houses of 1-1/2 or 2 stories and constructed of wood. Siding is wood weatherboard and original roof treatments were standing-seam metal. The foundation of the dwellings is brick piers. An example of a simple farmhouses can be found at 321 Hertz Road. This house was constructed in 1923¹ for an immigrant farm family. The house incorporates turned porch posts, and cornice and window details. The centrally-placed, intersecting gable on the façade emphasizes the building's three bays, and facilitates lighting the upper story.

Carpenter, Michale Pavlovetz, designed his ornate house at 604 Homestead Avenue. It is evidence of his woodworking ability and creativity, which can be seen in the ornate parquet floors and symmetrical façade with low-raking gables articulated by semi-circular windows. It is the most ornate and one of the larger houses in the district. Its prominence is reinforced by its location adjacent to the village entrance and railroad tracks. Pavlovetz also provided his amateur architectural services and carpentry services to other members of the community in the construction of their dwellings.²

Another prominent house in Sunray is 545 Homestead Avenue, which is a two-story, three-bay, hipped roof, farmhouse south of the railroad tracks near St. Mary's Catholic Church. It is one of the earliest dwellings in Sunray. It retains its original outbuildings and integrity.

The Biernot Farm, 4333 East Road, is a good example of a larger agricultural property in Sunray. The dwelling is a two-story and was constructed in 1912. It has a three-bay façade with Colonial Revival details. To the rear of the property are open agricultural fields. To the immediate west are outbuildings that support the farming and dairy process. There is a barn with vertical wood siding and a standing-seam metal, gabled roof. In addition there is a silo and other smaller farm-related

¹ According to descendent residing at 344 Hertz Road, 30 January 2002.

² According to local residents, Michale Pavlovetz assisted other members of the farming community with the construction of their houses. The specific houses are unknown to current residents.

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buildings. Most are in a deteriorating state.

In addition to residential dwellings, there are institutional buildings clustered at the entrance of the district on Homestead Road at the Virginian Railroad tracks. The location of this group is directly related to the access if transportation to outlying communities, including Bowers Hill, to the immediate north, and Portsmouth, Norfolk and Suffolk via the railroad.

The Sunray School was constructed in 1922 in response to a need for public education in the area. It is a one-story brick building with a gable roof and Craftsman details. They include brackets under the eaves and exposed rafters. There is a brick circular vent (now filled) in the gable. Windows are grouped in threes on the side elevations and occupy most of the wall plane. The entrance incorporates double-leaf, multiple-light doors. The design of the building was standard and developed by the Virginia State Board of Education Design in the 1920s for school smaller buildings.

The original church in Sunray is St. Mary's Catholic Church. The church was constructed in 1915-1916, and dedicated in 1916. Gothic-revival in style, this church incorporates a prominent, projecting, square tower on the façade with a pyramidal roof that contains the main entrance. Window openings on the side elevations have pointed arches. The church has an open plan with a balcony on the east end and pulpit on the west end. Flanking the church is the church parish and rectory. The rectory, to the south, is a 2-story, Colonial-revival dwelling with a hipped roof and cross-plan. It retains its original standing-seam metal roof. The parish house, to the north of the church, is an elongated one-story building with a gable roof. There is also a cemetery on site, which is located to the south and west of the church and rectory. There are a few unmarked stone markers near a stand of trees.

The district is characterized by agricultural fields and single-family dwellings. The institutional core of the district is confined to its entrance of the district on Homestead Avenue at the Virginian Railroad Line. To the north of the district lie properties associated with the now defunct village of Bowers Hill and are not associated with the Sunray district. The district boundaries reflect the plan of the original Sunray community.

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City of Chesapeake, Virginia

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Resource Inventory

Tidal Ditch System

The tidal ditches are troughs that are parallel to original lot boundaries of the Southern Homestead 1908 plan. They line the roadways and divide property lines.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

Virginian Railroad Tracks

The abandoned railroad tracks are two parallel steel tracks located on elevated landmass. They are oriented east-west and connected to the Seaboard Roanoke railroad tracks to the west and the Norfolk and Western tracks to the east. They are currently in poor condition and are overgrown in the area.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

Agricultural fields

The agricultural fields are primarily located south of the Virginian Railroad tracks. They are oriented north-south according to the original Southern Homestead plan of 1908. Most are bound by residential property or roadways. They are flat with plow lines or crops, depending on the season. Most are currently planted with soybeans.

CONTRIBUTING (89 – sites)

300 Biernot Road

This Modern single-family dwelling is 1-1/2-stories with a brick foundation and frame structural system clad in aluminum siding. It dates to 1950. There is a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. Windows are 6/1, double-hung, wood sash, and the single leaf door is sheltered by a one-bay porch.

There is a two-car garage to the rear of the dwelling with 2 roll-up doors. It is concrete with a gable roof with asphalt shingles.

There is a large storage shed to the north of the garage of concrete construction and a catslide roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

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301 Biernot Road

This frame single-family dwelling is clad in vertical board and wood shingles. It was constructed in 1968 and has a gambrel roof with asphalt shingles. There is a single leaf door on the façade and 2/2 double-hung sash windows. There are also 2 overhead roll-up doors.

To the east of the dwelling is a 1-1/2-story frame dwelling clad in vinyl resting on a concrete block foundation. It has an asphalt shingle roof and elevated porch.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – buildings)

348 Biernot Road

This brick ranch-style house was constructed in 1950. It is brick construction with a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is a three-bay porch on the façade with turned posts. The windows are 1/1, double-hung sash.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

399 Biernot Road

This one-story frame single-family dwelling was constructed in 1930 and is clad in aluminum siding. The building style is Modern. It has a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and a shed porch supported by plain posts. The windows are 2/2, wood, double-hung sash and the door is wood single leaf.

There are two garages to the rear of the dwelling. They are frame with aluminum siding and gable roofs. They have overhead roll-up doors.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

429 Biernot Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1925 and is Colonial Revival style. It is frame construction clad in asbestos. The façade is three-bay with a central entrance sheltered with a gabled porch. The building has an L-plan with a cross gable ell to the rear. The roof is side-gable with asphalt shingles. There is a porch on the south elevation with a hipped roof.

The garage to the rear is concrete block with a gable roof.

The large vehicle storage building is metal sided with a gable roof and large oversize roll-up door.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

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437 Biernot Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1975. It is brick with a side-gable roof. It has a metal single leaf door sheltered by a two-bay incorporated porch. There is a roll-up door on the façade accessing the garage.

There is a small shed of frame construction clad in metal siding. It has a double-leaf wood door.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

421 Carlisle Road

This single-family dwelling is a brick ranch with a side gable roof treated with asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1972. There is a two-bay porch on the façade with a pediment supported by wood posts. The windows are 8/8, double-hung sash. There is an incorporated garage under the main roof.

There is a frame garage with wood siding with a gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is a metal roll-up door and single leaf door on the façade.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

425 Carlisle Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1971 in the Modern ranch style. It is brick with a hipped roof treated with asphalt shingles. There are two roll-up garage doors on the side elevation and a single leaf door on the façade. The windows are paired and double-hung sash.

There are three garages on the site. Two have gambrel roofs and one is a gable roof. They are wood-frame with wood siding. The roofs are asphalt shingles and the garage doors are roll-up.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (3 – structures)

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441 Carlisle Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1976 and is a typical Modern frame ranch-style house. It has paired windows on the façade and a single leaf door. The dwelling is one-story with a side gable roof and vinyl siding.

There is a 1-1/2-story frame garage clad in vinyl siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

301 Compaz Road

This one-story brick ranch-style house was constructed in 1955. It has a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The windows are 6/6, double-hung sash and the main entrance is comprised of a single leaf door.

There is a wood frame garage clad in wood siding. A large roll-up door dominates the façade. The garage has a gable roof treated with asphalt shingles.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

304 Compaz Road

This two-story single-family dwelling was constructed in 1953. It is constructed of concrete with parging. The windows are double-hung sash. The roof is side-gable with asphalt shingles. There is a one-story porch addition on the northeast corner.

There is a one-story concrete garage with a gable roof.

There is a wood frame shed with wood siding and gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

305 Compaz Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1955 and is a frame building clad in vinyl siding. It has a single leaf door and metal double-hung sash windows. The roof is gable with asphalt shingles.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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312 Compaz Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1954 and is a frame ranch story house clad in vinyl siding. The roof is a side-gable treated with asphalt shingles. The door is metal and single leaf, and the windows are 6/6, wood, double-hung sash.

There is a one-story garage with metal roll-up door on the façade. It is frame clad in vinyl siding and the gable roof is treated with asphalt shingles.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

316 Compaz Road

This one-story, brick ranch single-family dwelling was constructed in 1969. It has a side-gable roof treated with asphalt shingles. Windows are 1/1, double-hung sash and there is an exterior brick chimney on the façade. To the rear of the dwelling is a screened porch with shed roof.

There is a one-story wood frame shed with wood siding and a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

317 Compaz Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1955. It was frame construction clad in vinyl siding and has a side-gable roof treated with asphalt shingles. It has metal, 1/1, double-hung sash windows and a metal single leaf door.

There is a frame garage with aluminum siding and gable roof. It has a roll-up door on the façade.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

328 Compaz Road

This brick ranch-style single-family dwelling was constructed in 1965. It has a side-gable roof pierced with an interior brick chimney. The windows are double-hung sash and the door is single leaf. There is a garage, roll-up door on the façade.

There is a one-story frame garage clad in metal siding. It has a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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329 Compaz Road

This brick ranch-style single-family dwelling was constructed in 1960. It has a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is a large exterior brick chimney and a gabled porch roof supported by wood piers. There is a single leaf door on the façade and the windows are 1/1 double-hung sash.

A wood frame garage clad in wood siding has a gable roof and roll-up door.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

333 Compaz Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1964. It is a brick ranch-style building with a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The windows are double-hung sash and single leaf door.

There is a two-car garage constructed of brick with a gable roof and wood roll-up doors.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

337 Compaz Road

This frame single-family dwelling is clad in vinyl siding. It has a cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1960 with sliding windows and a single leaf door.

There is a wood frame garage with gable roof and wood siding to the rear of the dwelling.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

340 Compaz Road

This single-family dwelling is constructed of brick in a ranch style in 1961. It has a side-gable roof with asphalt treatment. The windows are 2/2, double-hung sash and the dwelling has a single leaf door.

There is a frame 2-car garage clad in vinyl siding with a gable roof and oversized garage door.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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341 Compaz Road

This one-story brick, ranch-style single-family dwelling was constructed in 1960. It has a double-hung sash windows and a single leaf door. The roof is side-gable with asphalt shingles

There is a gabled-roof frame garage clad in vinyl siding. It has a roll-up door and single leaf door.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

344 Compaz Road

This one-story brick, ranch-style single-family dwelling was constructed in 1969. It has a double-hung sash windows and a single leaf door. The roof is side-gable with asphalt shingles. There is a screened porch on the side elevation.

There is a gabled-roof frame garage clad in vinyl siding. It has two roll-up doors and a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

345 Compaz Road

This two-story frame, Modern-style single-family dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and was constructed in 1947. It has a double-hung sash windows and a single leaf door. The roof is side-gable and hipped with asphalt shingles

There is a gabled-roof frame garage clad in vinyl siding. It has a roll-up door and single leaf door.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4248 East Road

This 2-story, single-family American foursquare building was constructed in 1920. It is frame construction with aluminum siding and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. There is a two-story porch on the façade with a hipped roof.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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4300 East Road

This one-story brick, ranch-style single-family dwelling was constructed in 1966. It has a double-hung sash windows and a single leaf door. The roof is side-gable with asphalt shingles and there is a roll-up door on the side of the façade.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

4304 East Road

This one-story frame, ranch-style single-family dwelling clad in vinyl siding was constructed in 1954. It has a multi-light casement windows and a single leaf door. The roof is side-gable with a cross gable projecting on the façade with an incorporated porch and asphalt shingles.

There is a gambrel-roof frame shed clad in wood siding. It has a double-leaf.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4309 East Road

This one-story brick, ranch-style single-family dwelling was constructed in 1975. It has a double-hung sash windows and a single leaf door. The roof is side-gable with asphalt shingles. There is a roll-up garage door on the façade.

There is a gabled-roof frame garage clad in wood siding. It has a catslide roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4316 East Road

This 2-story Colonial Revival dwelling was constructed in 1990. It is brick construction with a side-gable roof treated with asphalt shingles. It has a monumental porch on the façade with wood columns. The windows are double-hung sash. There is a garage ell on the side elevation with a large roll-up door.

A gambrel-roof garage is located on the site with tow roll-up doors. It is frame construction clad in wood siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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4333 East Road

Biernot Farm

This single-family dwelling is 2 stories and was constructed in 1912. It is frame construction with asbestos shingle siding and a hipped roof with asphalt shingle treatment. The façade is 4-bay with a 4-bay porch with turned posts. The windows are 2/2, double-hung sash, and the door is paneled wood. There is a central interior brick chimney.

The kitchen is a small 1-story frame building with weatherboard siding and a side-gable roof with standing-seam metal treatment.

There is a frame shed with a gable roof.

There is a frame shed with a shed roof.

There is a wood frame dairy barn with vertical board treatment and a gable roof.

There is a wood frame dairy with a catslide roof and small shed extension.

There is a concrete silo, which dates to 1930.

There are two equipment sheds, with shed roofs and vertical board siding that date to 1930.

A wine shed is located to the southeast of the house with wood siding. It dates to 1910.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (9 – buildings)

4336 East Road

This one-story brick, ranch-style single-family dwelling was constructed in 1975. It has a double-hung sash windows and a single leaf door. The roof is side-gable with asphalt shingles. There is a roll-up garage door on the façade.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

4340 East Road

This one-story brick, ranch-style single-family dwelling was constructed in 1975. It has a double-hung sash windows and a single leaf door. The roof is side-gable with asphalt shingles. There is a roll-up garage door on the façade.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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4400 East Road

This one-story frame, ranch-style single-family dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and was constructed in 1975. It has a metal casement windows and a single leaf door. The roof is side-gable with asphalt shingles. There is a two-bay porch supported with turned posts.

There is a gabled-roof frame garage clad in vinyl siding. It has gable roof and roll-up doors.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4401 East Road

This 1-1/2 story single-family dwelling is frame construction with vinyl siding. It was constructed in 1988 and has a side-gable roof. The porch is six-bay. There are two dormers on the façade. An exterior brick chimney is located on the side elevation.

There is a gabled garage clad in vinyl siding with a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4404 East Road

This 1-story single-family dwelling is frame construction with vinyl siding. It was constructed in 1970 and has a side-gable roof. There is a screened porch on the façade with a flat roof.

There is a gabled garage clad in vinyl siding with a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4420 East Road

Bowers Hill Baptist Church

This church was constructed in 1978. It is frame construction clad in metal siding. It is L-shaped with a gable roof. There is a metal porch surmounted by a spire. The foundation is concrete slab.

There is a concrete block shed on site.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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321 Hertz Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed circa 1910 in the Colonial Revival style. It is 1-1/2-stories of frame construction with weatherboard siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. The façade is 5 bays wide with a side-gable roof with a central intersecting gable. The intersection gable accents the 3-bay porch with turned posts.

To the south of the dwelling is a frame shed with weatherboard siding and a gable roof with metal treatment. There is a large door on the façade.

There is a modern garage of frame construction clad in vinyl siding. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

344 Hertz Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1947. It is frame construction clad in aluminum siding. The roof is side-gable treated with asphalt shingles. The windows are 6/6, wood, double-hung sash and the door is single leaf.

The garage is frame clad in aluminum siding. It has a roll-up door with double-hung sash windows. There is also a gable roof with asphalt shingles.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

352 Hertz Road

The single-family dwelling was constructed in 1986. The building is concrete block on the first story and wood frame in the gable. The windows are casement and there is a single-leaf door. The roof is gable treated with asphalt shingles.

A barn on site is constructed of concrete with a gambrel roof. The end wall is frame with sliding double-leaf doors.

A garage on site is frame construction with a roll-up door. It has a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

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353 Hertz Road

Bowers Hill-Sunray Community Center

This community center is concrete block with a side-gable roof. A projecting gabled block with single leaf door articulates the entrance. The windows are 2/2, double-hung sash.

A monument is located near the entrance marking the death of a resident during World War II.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – object)

376 Hertz Road

This one-story frame, ranch-style single-family dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and was constructed in 1965. It has a metal double-hung sash windows and a single leaf door. The roof is hipped with asphalt shingles. There is a roll-up garage door on the facade.

There is a gabled-roof frame garage clad in vinyl siding. It has gable roof and roll-up doors.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

377 Hertz Road

This one-story frame, ranch-style single-family dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and was constructed in 1965. It has a metal double-hung sash windows and a single leaf door. The roof is hipped with asphalt shingles. There is a roll-up garage door on the facade.

There is a 2-story frame garage on site constructed of concrete block with a vinyl-sided frame second story. It has a gable roof and deck off the second story.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

384 Hertz Road

This one-story frame, ranch-style single-family dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and was constructed in 1965. It has a metal double-hung sash windows and a single leaf door. The roof is hipped with asphalt shingles. There is a roll-up garage door on the facade.

There is a gabled-roof frame shed clad in wood siding. It has side-gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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329 Homestead Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed circa 1910 in the Colonial Revival style. It is 1-1/2-stories of frame construction with brick veneer siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. The façade is 4 bays wide with a side-gable roof with a central intersecting gable. The intersection gable accents the 4-bay porch with turned posts. The gable ends have gable returns. There is a central brick chimney.

There are two garages with metal siding and metal roofs.

There is a wood sided shed with a gable roof.

There is a wood barn/storage with wood siding and a gable roof.

There is a wood sided garage with a gable roof

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (3 – structures)

341 Homestead Road

This single-family brick ranch dwelling has a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is a garage door on the façade and interior brick chimney. The windows are 1/1 double-hung sash and the door is single leaf. It was constructed in 1960.

There is a frame shed with a gambrel roof and wood siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

345 Homestead Road

This 1-1/2-story Cape Code, single-family dwelling was constructed in 1940. It is frame construction with applied asbestos siding. There are two gabled roof dormers on the façade with 3/1 double-hung sash windows. The porch on the façade is gabled with gable returns and turned posts. The door is single leaf.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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357 Homestead Road

This 1-1/2-story Cape Code, single-family dwelling was constructed in 1950. It is frame construction with applied asbestos siding. There are two gabled roof dormers on the façade with 3/1 double-hung sash windows. The porch on the façade is gabled with gable returns and turned posts. The door is single leaf.

There is a gabled wood frame garage with metal siding.

There is a frame shed with a gambrel roof and wood siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

365 Homestead Road

This single-family brick ranch dwelling has a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is a garage door on the side elevation. The windows are metal and the door is single leaf within an incorporated porch. It was constructed in 1950.

There is a frame shed with a gambrel roof and wood siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

400 Homestead Road

This hipped roof Bungalow was constructed in 1928. It is frame construction clad in asbestos siding and rests on a brick foundation. There are hipped roof dormers on each elevation with double-hung sash windows. The façade is dominated by a three-bay porch with turned posts.

There is a frame garage with metal siding and a metal door.

There is a barn/garage with a catslide roof and horizontal board siding applied to the frame structural system.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

417 Homestead Road

This one-story frame, ranch-style single-family dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and was constructed in 1969. It has a metal double-hung sash windows and a single leaf door. The roof is hipped with asphalt shingles. There is a roll-up garage door on the facade.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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432 Homestead Road

This 1-story, single-family dwelling was constructed circa 1930 and is frame construction with asbestos shingles. The windows are 2/2 double-hung sash and wood single leaf door. The roof is a side gable with an intersecting gable with applied asphalt shingles and interior chimney. The porch is one-bay and hipped roof.

There is a one-story outbuilding with 2/2 wood windows and wood siding. The roof is gable with an exterior chimney.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

444 Homestead Road

This 2-story dwelling was constructed in 1987. The dwelling is frame with vinyl siding. The roof is gable with an intersecting gable with applied asphalt shingles. There is a five-bay porch on the façade with turned posts. To the north is a garage ell with a cross-gable roof.

There is an oversized wood frame garage with wood siding and a gable roof.

There is a new barn with gable roof, wood siding and oversized sliding doors.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

500 Homestead Road

This one-story ranch single-family dwelling was constructed in 1955. It is frame construction with asbestos siding and a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is a one-story porch on the façade with plain posts.

There is a garage with asbestos siding, gable roof, and roll-up and single leaf doors.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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501 Homestead Road

The primary dwelling is a one-story, brick ranch single-family dwelling with a gable roof. The windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. The roof is gable with asphalt shingles. The building was constructed in 1970.

There is another dwelling on site, which is frame construction with vinyl siding. The roof is side-gable with asphalt shingles. The door is single leaf and the windows are double-hung.

There is a frame shed with gable roof and double-leaf wood door.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – buildings)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

505 Homestead Road

This one-story, brick ranch style single-family was constructed in 1975. It has a cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The windows are 6/6, double-hung sash and the door is single leaf. On the façade there is a large roll-up door.

There is a one-story gabled-roof frame shed with flat roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

509 Homestead Road

This brick ranch, single-family dwelling was constructed in 1977. It has a side gable roof with asphalt shingles and garage opening, which has been converted into a screened porch. The door is single leaf and is sheltered by an aluminum awning.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

515 Homestead Road

This Modern, 1-1/2-story, single-family dwelling was constructed in 1993. It is frame construction with applied vinyl siding. There are two intersection gables on the façade with two gabled dormers between. The intersecting gables have projecting canted bays. The windows are double-hung and the single leaf door is sheltered by an incorporated porch with turned posts.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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500 block Homestead Road
Sunray Cemetery

The cemetery contains stone grave markings without inscriptions. There is a metal cross and metal fence on site.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – site)

536 Homestead Road
St. Mary's Catholic Church Rectory

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1915 in the Colonial Revival style. It is frame construction with aluminum siding treatment, and a hipped roof with standing-seam metal treatment.

The dwelling is 2-1/2 stories with a projecting central entrance block surmounted by a hipped-roof dormer. There is a single-bay porch on the façade.

There is a 1-1/2-car garage located to the immediate northwest of the primary dwelling. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingle treatment and is of frame construction with vinyl siding. There is a roll-up garage door and single leaf door on the façade.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

540 Homestead Road
St. Mary's Catholic Church

This simple Carpenter Gothic Revival style church was constructed in 1916. The church has a central entrance articulated by a tower with pyramidal roof. The main roof is gable with standing-seam metal treatment. The church is frame construction with vinyl siding. Windows on the north and south elevation are pointed with 2/2 double-hung wood sashes. The main doors on the façade are wood, double-leaf.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

544 Homestead Road
St. Mary's Catholic Church Fellowship Hall

This 1-story church-related building was constructed in 1920 and designed in the Colonial Revival style. It is frame construction with vinyl siding and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles. The façade has 3 bays with a central entrance. The entrance is sheltered by a hipped roof porch supported by battered piers. There is an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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545 Homestead Road

This 2-story single-family dwelling was constructed circa 1915 and is designed in the Colonial Revival style. It has a three-bay façade with central entrance articulated by a gabled, 1-story, 1-bay porch. The Dwelling is frame construction with weatherboard treatment. The roof is hipped with asphalt shingles and an interior brick chimney with corbelled cap. The primary windows are 2/2, double-hung sash.

There is a wood frame barn with vertical board siding and a gable roof with standing-seam metal treatment to the south of the dwelling. The barn was constructed circa 1915 and has a large wood barn door. It is in a deteriorating state.

In addition to the barn, there is a concrete block 1-1/2-garage that is 1 story with a wood paneled roll-up door. The roof is a gable with asphalt shingles.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

601 Homestead Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1942. It is frame construction clad in vinyl siding. The roof is side-gable with an intersection gable on the façade. The windows are double-hung sash.

There is a one-car garage on site of frame construction and vinyl siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

604 Homestead Road

Pavlovetz House

This single-family dwelling is a 2-1/2-story, three-bay wide symmetrical frame house with stretcher-bond brick veneer on first floor, and wood shingle siding on second. It was constructed in 1923 in the Colonial Revival style. The main roof is a gable with asphalt shingle treatment. Two gablettes set into eave each with semicircular window with spoke-like muntins. Cornice recessed below gablettes and across pediment, and widened over corners (like cornice returns) and over balcony atop portico. Two outer bays project, central bay (with portico) recessed. Portico is one-story, one-bay with square brick posts. Turned balustrade around balcony atop portico, with heavy turned newels at corners. The porte-cochere on south side of house is similarly treated. First floor windows, wood 3/1 sashes flanking larger 4/1 central window. Second floor has paired 3/1 sash windows. North side of house has one-story hip-roofed addition, which may be an enclosure of a sunroom or porch (interior has French doors). There is

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a gable dormer on the west side of the roof (in the rear), and a one-story hip-roofed "T". Single-leaf paneled wood entry door. The plan of this house is most similar to a central passage, double pile house, but the central hall does not extend to the rear of the house and ends in a partition wall between the front hall and a closet/furnace room in the back of the house. The entry hall is approximately 10' wide and contains the open stair and door to the living room along the north wall, and doors to the dining room and kitchen along the south wall. Stair has simple balusters with banister ending in a spiral. The most notable feature of the first floor is the parquet floors in the dining room, hall, and living room. Each is executed in a different pattern and all were designed and laid by the builder (and father of current resident), Michael Pavlovetz. The floor in the hall is a basket weave pattern oak with a Greek key motif in darker woods forming a border. Where the stair curves out at the bottom step, the border curves around and continues along the wall. The living room located on the north end of the house has an oak herringbone pattern for the background and a woven border of darker woods. In the center of the living room floor is a six-sided star pattern with an overlay radiating out from the center and intertwined with a hexagonal border. The living room also contains a wood chimneypiece of with a fluted keystone below the mantle. The light fixture is original to the house and is a four-tiered chandelier of pot metal with pendant prisms. The north wall of the living room contains French doors (wood and multi-pane glass) leading to what is now a bedroom. The west wall flanking the chimneypiece is a door to a rear room, also a bedroom. The walls of the living room have been finished in vertical wood paneling (mid-twentieth century), but are plaster beneath. The dining room has a basket weave floor of a different style than the hall (hall is made up of 4 vertical strips of wood forming squares set perpendicular to one another; the dining room has an regular pattern of 12-15" strips with smaller squares of wood set perpendicular, creating the illusion of woven flooring). The border of the dining room is the most complex of the three floors, and consists of at least four tones of wood creating a stylized helical pattern. The west wall of the dining room contains a door to the kitchen. End Interior Description

West of the house is a large yard encircled by five outbuildings.

There is a small tenant house dating to the 1920s, wood-frame with asbestos siding. It has a gable roof.

To the west of the tenant house is a shed constructed in the 1930s with weatherboard siding treatment on the wood frame. It has an exposed brick foundation.

Another similar shed is located to the immediate northwest of the dwelling with vertical wood siding on a frame structural system. It rests on brick piers and has a gable roof clad in corrugated metal.

South of the shed is a large wood frame barn with corrugated metal siding. It dates to the

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1930s and has a gable roof.

There is a large frame barn and garage combination on the south boundary with corrugated metal siding with a gable roof with asbestos siding. There is a double-leaf door.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (5 – structures)

605 Homestead Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1950 and is frame construction with asbestos siding. The roof is hipped with asphalt shingles. The door is single leaf and the windows are double-hung.

There is a detached carport supported by wood posts and a flat roof.

There is a metal shed with gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

609 Homestead Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1930 and is one-story with a gabled, single-bay porch. The dwelling is wood frame clad in asbestos shingles. The windows are 3/1, double-hung sash and the door is single leaf. There is an ell containing an intersecting gable and roll-up garage door.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

613 Homestead Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1930 and is one-story with a gabled, single-bay porch. The dwelling is wood frame clad in weatherboard siding. The windows are 1/1 double-hung sash and the door is single leaf.

There is a garage with vinyl siding with a gable roof. It is 1-1/2-stories with a window and roll-up garage door on the façade.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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621 Homestead Road

Sunray School, Bowers Hill Post Office, Sunray Recreation Center

This school building dates to 1922 and was designed by the State Board of Education. The school is 7-course American bond brick. The façade is three-bay with a central recessed entrance. The entrance is comprised of a wood with lights, double-leaf door. The windows are 9/9, double-hung sash and dominate the north and south elevations. To the rear of the building is an additional with similar treatment. The roof is a gable with brackets under the eaves and asphalt shingles.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

629 Homestead Road

The Chesapeake Fire Station was constructed in 1970. It is Modern style with a vertical emphasis and large overhead rolling doors. The windows are awnings. The material treatment is brick and concrete.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

4524 Old State Road

This Colonial Revival one-story, single-family dwelling was constructed in 1939. It is frame construction clad in vinyl siding. The roof is side gable with intersecting gable articulating the entrance. The stoop has a gabled overhang with bracketing details. The windows are 6/1, wood double-hung sash.

There is a storage building to the rear of the dwelling that has numerous additions. The original building is wood frame with applied vertical wood siding and a catslide roof. Added is a gabled wood frame block with an open porch.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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4540 Old State Road

This 1-1/2-story Bungalow is frame construction clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling was constructed in 1925 and has a dominant centrally placed wall dormer on the façade with a decorative cornice and able returns. There are three 3/1 double-hung wood sash windows in the dormer. The full-front porch is current screened but retains its hipped roof. There is an interior brick chimney with corbelled cap. There is a similar dormer on the side-gable roof on rear of the dwelling.

There are two outbuildings on site, including a 1-1/2-car garage with vinyl siding, gable roof, and roll-up door.

The other outbuilding is a frame storage building with vertical board siding with a standing-seam, catslide roof.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4548 Old State Road

This dwelling was constructed in 1951. It is frame construction clad in aluminum siding. The roof is side-gable with an intersecting gable on the façade. There is screened room on the side elevation and an interior brick chimney. The windows are 1/1 double-hung sash.

There is a large-scale storage building with metal siding and metal roof.

There is a garage with wood siding and a catslide roof.

There is a vertical board garage with a standing seam metal roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

Peach Road (4333)

This large-scale barn is located in a cow pasture. It has horizontal wood siding applied to a wood structural system. The roof is gable.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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4409 Peach Road

This 1-1/2 story frame single-family dwelling is clad in wood shingles and was constructed in 1950. It has a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is an ell connecting the dwelling to a gabled garage with wood roll-up door. The windows are 6/6 and 8/8, double-hung sash.

There is a modern gambrel roof shed with wood siding.

There is an open store shed with a side-gable roof and wood siding.

There is a concrete block garage with gable roof

There is a wood garage with a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (4 – structures)

4416 Peach Road

This single-family dwelling is one-story with a side-gable roof. The roof is treated with asphalt shingles. The dwelling is brick with 6/6, double-hung sash windows. There is a garage door on the side elevation and the building was constructed in 1973.

There is a wood frame garage with a gable roof

To the rear of the property are two farm buildings. There is a storage shed with vertical wood siding and a gable roof.

There is also a long livestock shelter with a catslide roof and horizontal wood siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4529 Peach Road

This single-family dwelling is one-story with a side-gable roof. The roof is treated with asphalt shingles. The dwelling is brick with double-hung sash windows. There is a garage door on the façade under an intersecting gable. The building was constructed in 1968.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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4633 Peach Road

This single-family dwelling is one-story, brick construction with a side gable roof. IT was constructed in 1970.

There is a large garage with a side-gable roof and clad in vinyl siding.

There is a large metal storage building with a side-gable roof.

There is a vertical board storage building with a standing seam metal roof.

There is a large shingled barn with an asphalt shingle roof.

There is a barn with two open porches on the north and south elevations. It has a side-bale roof and is frame construction.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (4 – structures)

4705 Peach Road

This single-family, brick, ranch dwelling was constructed in 1975. It incorporates a side-gable roof with an intersecting gable with recessed porch. There are two garage doors on the façade and a central interior chimney.

A small wood shed is located on site with a catslide roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4716 Peach Road

This small one-story Colonial Revival dwelling is frame with aluminum siding and standing-seam metal, side-gable roof. The building was constructed in 1940.

There is a small shed to the rear of the house with horizontal board and a metal shed roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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4724 Peach Road

This single-family dwelling is a brick ranch with hipped roof, incorporated porch and interior brick chimney. The dwelling was constructed in 1964.

There is a barn with vertical board siding and standing-seam metal, gable roof.

There is a three-bay garage with a shed room, metal siding and wood structural system.

There is a wood coop with wood siding and a shed roof, and wood door.

There is a metal storage shed with corrugated siding and metal, gable roof.

There is a wood shed with a shed roof, wood siding and single leaf door.

There is a small cold storage building with flat roof.

There is a low-raking gable roof shed with wood door and wood sliding.

There is a small coop with a shed roof and wood siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (7 – structures)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

648 Seldon Road

This dwelling is a one-story brick ranch constructed in 1964. It has a hipped roof, double-hung sash windows and single leaf door. There is a garage door on the façade.

A large garage lies to the north with a side-gable roof. It is frame construction.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4605 Sondej Road

This one-story single-family dwelling was constructed in 1950. It has paired double-hung sash windows on the façade and a single-leaf door. The dwelling is frame construction with asbestos siding, and has a side gable roof with asphalt shingles.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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4609 Sondej Road

This wood frame brick ranch, single-family dwelling is clad in vinyl siding. It has a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is an intersecting gable above the entrance and a shed roof dormer on the roof. It was constructed in 1940.

There are two sheds with wood siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

4613 Sondej Road

This one-story frame ranch house is clad in vinyl siding and was constructed in 1983. It has a side-gable roof with a central interior brick chimney.

There are three outbuildings constructed of corrugated metal siding on a metal frame. They have flat roofs.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (3 – structures)

4617 Sondej Road

This one-story single-family dwelling is a 1930s Bungalow with a gable roof and hipped roof porch. The porch roof is supported by turned posts. The windows are 1/1 double-hung sash and the building is clad in vinyl siding. There is an intersecting gable addition on the rear.

There is a vertical board garage with gable roof.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4625 Sondej Road

This 1998 ranch single-family dwelling has a hipped roof with L-shaped plan. The building is brick with an incorporated porch. There are garage doors on the side elevation.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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4635 Sondej Road

This 1-1/2 story brick Modern house has a dominant porch on the façade with a gable. There is an intersecting gable on the end of the façade. It was constructed in 1998.

There are two metal frame garages on site with metal siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

4641 Sondej Road

This house foundation is concrete block. The house is currently under construction. (2002)

There is a historic barn to the rear of the property. It has a standing seam metal, gable roof and is frame construction with vertical board siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – site)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4701 Sondej Road

This 1920 Bungalow is 1-1/2-stories with a frame structural system clad in asbestos siding. The roof is side gable with asphalt shingles. There are wall dormers on the façade and rear with gable roofs. The windows are 6/6, double-hung sash. The façade is dominated by a hipped porch roof supported by turned posts.

There is a garage with a catslide roof and vertical board siding.

There is a barn/shed with vertical board siding and a gable roof

There is a modern shed with a single leaf door and gable roof.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4717 Sondej Road

This one-story brick ranch house was constructed in 1961. It has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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4723 Sondej Road

This brick ranch has an L-shaped plan was constructed in 1980. It has a side-gable roof with an intersecting gable on the west end. ‘

There is a wood frame garage with a gable roof.

There is a wood shed with a gable roof

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

4725 Sondej Road

This 1-1/2 story frame dwelling was constructed 1950 and has Cape Cod elements. There is a hipped dormer on the façade and a one-story ell on the east elevation. The building is frame clad in vinyl siding.

There is a corrugated metal Quonset hut on site, which serves as a garage.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4733 Sondej Road

This 1-story brick ranch-style single-family dwelling has a hipped roof with one-bay porch. The dwelling was constructed in 1959.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

4741 Sondej Road

This 1-1/2-story dwelling is frame clad in vinyl siding and was constructed in 1960. It has a side-gable roof with an intersecting gable on the façade. It is currently being rehabilitated.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

4753 Sondej Road

This one-story frame dwelling was constructed in 1961 and is clad in vinyl siding. It has a side-gable roof with an intersecting gable. There is a screened porch on the side elevation.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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4809 Sondej Road

This one-story single-family dwelling was constructed in 1930. It is frame with vinyl siding and a cross-gable roof. The gable on the façade forms the porch roof. The porch is supported by wood posts. The gables have returns and boxed cornices.

There is a shed with wood siding and gable roof.

There are two storage buildings with metal siding and low-raking gable roofs.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

4821 Sondej Road

This is a garage with wood siding and a gable roof. It is in deteriorated state.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4833 Sondej Road

This brick ranch dwelling was constructed in 1958. It has a hipped roof with an incorporated porch.

There is a two-car garage with a hipped roof. It is brick with two garage doors.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4869 Sondej Road

This garage is frame construction with wood siding. The roof is gambrel with asphalt shingles. The windows are 6/6, double-hung sash, and there is a single leaf door on the side elevation.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4909 Sondej Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1950 and is frame construction clad in vinyl siding. The roof is side-gable with asphalt shingles and there are two intersecting gables. One gable forms the porch roof and the other gable forms the garage entrance. The garage has a roll-up door.

There is an open carport to the west of the building with wood framing and a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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4305 Sunray Road

This one-story single-family dwelling was constructed in 1920. It is frame construction with vinyl siding. The dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The roof is a side-gable with asphalt shingles. There is a screened porch on the façade with a hipped roof.

There is a wood frame shed on the site with a shed roof.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4336 Sunray Road

This single-family brick Cape Cod dwelling was constructed in 1950. It is brick with a projecting entrance surmounted by an intersecting gable. There are two gabled dormers on the roof and a garage incorporated into an ell on the west elevation.

There are two greenhouses on site with metal frames.

There is a carport with open wood frame attached to a wood garage.

There is a concrete block storage building and garage with flat roof.

There is a brick garage with a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (4 – structures)

4337 Sunray Road

This modern Split-level dwelling was constructed in 1965. It is brick and frame construction with a hipped roof. There is an exterior chimney.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

4349 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling is designed in a Colonial Revival style with a side-gable roof. The building is frame clad in vinyl siding. There is a projecting gabled porch sheltering the entrance. The building was constructed in 1946.

There is a garage on site with asbestos siding and a roll-up garage door.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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4353 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling is wood frame clad in vinyl siding. The roof is side-gable with asphalt shingles. The windows are 6/6, double-hung sash. The building was constructed in 1955.

There is a small wood-frame shed with a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4400 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling is a Cape Cod, 1-1/2-story building with three evenly spaced roof dormers. There is a gabled porch on the façade and roll-up door. It is frame with wood siding and was constructed in 1960.

There is a concrete garage with a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4401 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling is a brick ranch-style dwelling with a gabled porch on the façade. There is a roll-up door on the façade. The building was constructed in 1965.

There is a wood-frame barn on site with vertical board siding. The roof is standing seam metal.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4402 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1960. It is frame construction clad in vinyl siding. The roof is a cross-gable with asphalt shingles. There is an interior brick chimney.

There is a wood-frame shed on site with a shed roof and ell with wood siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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4405 Sunray Road

This dwelling was constructed in 1955. It is frame clad in vinyl siding. The windows are 1/1, double-hung sash. There is an ell on the side elevation with a side-gable roof. The main roof is side gable with asphalt shingles.

There is a small cold-storage building on site, which is concrete block with a gable roof.

There are two concrete silos with conical, metal roofs.

There is a wood shed with wood siding and a gable roof.

There is a garage building with wood siding and a catslide roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (4 – structures)

4412 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling is wood-frame clad in vinyl siding. It was constructed in 1960 and has a side-gable roof. The windows are 1/1, double-hung sash.

There is a small, gable-roof shed on site.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4413 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1961, and is a typical ranch-style house. It is brick with a side-gable roof. There is a garage door on the façade and an interior brick chimney.

There is a concrete block shed with a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4416 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling is wood frame clad in vinyl siding. It has a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The windows are 6/6, double-hung sash. The porch is Colonial Revival in style with a gable roof supported by wood posts. The building was constructed in 1946.

There is a two-car garage with roll-up doors and a gable roof. It is frame clad in vinyl siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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4421 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1941. It is a one-story, frame building clad in vinyl siding. There is a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The porch has a hipped roof and is enclosed.

There is a barns on site with a metal roof and vertical board siding.

A large garage is located on site with sliding garage doors and a side gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4424 Sunray Road

This dwelling was constructed in 1965 and is a brick ranch-style building. It has a hipped roof with a garage door on the façade.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

4428 Sunray Road

This dwelling is a brick ranch was constructed in 1965. It has a hipped roof with a garage door on the façade.

There is a frame shed on site.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4436 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1955. It is a brick ranch-style building with a side-gable roof and a stoop.

Here is a brick garage with a gable roof

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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4504 Sunray Road

This brick, ranch-style single-family dwelling and was constructed in 1955. It has a hipped roof with two central brick chimneys with corbelled cap. The porch is incorporated under the roof with a battered pier. It has a roll-up door on the façade.

There is a brick garage with a roll-up door and hipped roof.

There is a corrugated metal Quonset hut garage on site.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

4505 Sunray Road

This 2-story dwelling is an American foursquare single-family dwelling dating to 1920. It is frame construction with aluminum siding. The roof is hipped with asphalt shingles. The windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. The porch is 2-bay with clustered battered piers on brick bases.

There is a garage on site with a side-gable roof and is wood frame.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4509 Sunray Road

This frame dwelling is clad in asbestos siding. It has a side gable roof with an intersecting gable. The porch has a hipped roof. There are two interior brick chimneys. The building was constructed in 1950.

There is a garage on site with a side-gable roof and is wood frame.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4513 Sunray Road

This duplex was constructed in 1955. It is a brick ranch-style building with a central brick chimney. The roof is hipped. There is a large garage addition on the side elevation with a gambrel roof, which is two-stories. It has two garage doors and is frame with aluminum siding.

There is a wood-frame garage on site.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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4515 (4517) Sunray Road

This brick ranch-style single-family dwelling is one-story. It has a hipped roof with intersecting gables articulating the garage and main entrance. This building was constructed in 1955.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

4520 Sunray Road

This Colonial Revival/Bungalow hybrid single-family dwelling is concrete block. It has a hipped roof. The porch is one-bay surmounted by a hipped roof.

There is a concrete block garage on site.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4524 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1969. It is a brick and frame ranch-style building. It has a porte cochere on the side elevation.

There are two wood frame sheds on site with a gable roof.

There is a wood frame garage on site with a gable roof

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

4528 Sunray Road

This is a ranch-style single-family dwelling constructed in 1950. It is frame construction clad in asbestos siding. The roof is a side gable and there is a gabled-roof porch on the façade.

There is a large-scale garage on site with a roll up door, gambrel roof and wood siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4533 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1995 in a Modern style. It has a dwelling block and garage block connected via an enclosed bridge. The dwelling is frame and clad in vinyl. The roof is side gable with intersecting gables.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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4616 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1954. It is a 1-1/2 story concrete block dwelling with a side gable roof. There is a porch on the façade and a shed roof dormer on the side-gable roof.

A garage is on site with a roll-up door and side gable roof.

There is a vertical board barn on site with a gambrel roof

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

4632 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1963. It is frame construction clad in asbestos siding. A screened porch dominates the façade.

There is an animal shelter with vertical board siding and a catslide, metal roof.

There is a small shed with vertical board siding and a shed roof.

There are five sheds with wood siding and gable roofs.

There is a barn with board siding and a gable roof.

There is an open storage building with a catslide roof and vertical board siding

There is a small concrete cold storage building with a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (5 – structures)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (5 – structure)

4640 Sunray Road

This brick ranch single-family dwelling was constructed in 1959. It has a hipped roof and garage door on the façade.

There is a small greenhouse on site.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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4704 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1925. It is frame clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling is not oriented to the roadway. There is a screened porch on the façade elevation.

There is a small gambrel roof shed on site of frame construction.

There is a garage with a roll-up door, and gable roof.

There is a barn with vertical board siding and a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structure)

4709 Sunray Road

This 1-1/2 story Bungalow is frame construction clad in vinyl siding and brick veneer. There is a gabled roof dormer on the façade with hipped roof porch attached at the base. The porch has turned posts. There is a one-story gabled ell off the rear of the building.

There is storage shed with vertical board siding and a shed roof.

There is a vertical board garage with gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

4712 Sunray Road

This one-story frame ranch-style single-family dwelling is clad in vinyl siding. There is a side gable roof with wide eaves and asphalt shingles.

There is a large Quonset hut on site with single leaf doors and constructed of metal.

There are two sheds on site with gable roof and board siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

4713 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1989. It is brick construction with a side gable roof.

There are two greenhouses on site with metal frames.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

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4720 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1947. It is frame construction with vinyl siding. The porch is gable with wood posts.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

4721 Sunray Road

This single-story brick ranch dwelling has a side-gable roof with intersecting hipped roof. It was constructed in 1955.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

4724 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1995. It is a side-gable roof with an intersecting gable. There are three dormers on the façade and porch with turned posts.

There is a garage with a gable roof and roll-up door.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4725 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1965. It is a brick ranch with an intersecting gable. The porch is incorporated under the intersecting gable.

There is side-gable roof, garage on site of frame construction.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4729 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1939. It has a side-gable roof with a gabled dormer. The building is frame with aluminum siding.

There are two garages on site. Both are frame with gable roofs.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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4733 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling is a simple ranch-style building with a side gable roof. It is frame clad in vinyl siding with an incorporated porch.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

4736 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling is brick-ranch style. It was constructed in 1950. It has a side-gable roof with a centrally placed intersecting gable with an incorporated porch.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

4737 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling is a simple frame ranch-style frame building clad in vinyl siding with a side gable roof. It has a central chimney and deck. It was constructed in 1955.

There is a frame garage on site.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4740 Sunray Road

This single family–dwelling was constructed in 1959. It is frame clad in aluminum siding. The roof is side gable with asphalt shingles.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

4744 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling is ranch-style. It was constructed in 1971 and is brick with hipped roofs. There is a central chimney. The façade is symmetrical with a double-leaf central door flanked by window groupings.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

4745 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling is frame construction clad in aluminum siding. It was constructed in 1955. The roof is hipped.

There is a barn to the rear of the dwelling.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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4749 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1935. It is a modified Bungalow with 1-1/2-stories. There are two gabled roof dormers on the façade. The porch dominates the first story with battered piers. The façade is symmetrical.

There is a small coop on site that is frame with a gable roof.

There is a garage on site with an oversized garage door and gable roof. The garage is frame.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4752 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling is brick ranch-style and was constructed in 1965. It has a cross-gable roof. It has been fire damaged and is being rehabilitated.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

4757 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling is a frame ranch clad in asbestos siding. It has a gabled porch on the façade. The roof is a side gable.

There are two outbuildings on site, which are frame with metal and asbestos siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

4800 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1988. It is a simple ranch dwelling of frame construction clad in vinyl siding. There are two intersecting gables on the façade with boxed cornices.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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4801 Sunray Road

This building is a single-family dwelling of frame construction clad in vinyl siding. It is a typical 1-story brick ranch with a side gable roof.

There are two barns on site with vertical board siding and gable roofs.

There are two sheds on site clad in metal and board siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

4809 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1937. It is a modified Bungalow/Cape Cod-style building. It is frame construction clad in vinyl siding. The roof is gable with gable dormers. The entrance is on the gable end with an overhang.

There is concrete block garage with gable roof on site.

There is a barn on site with board siding and a catslide roof.

There is a frame garage on site with vertical board siding and a gable roof.

There is a small shed on site with a gable roof.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

4812 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling is a typical brick ranch with a hipped roof and intersecting hip-over-gable roofs. There is an interior brick chimney. The building was constructed in 1961.

There is a metal carport on site.

There is a large garage with a barn appearance of frame construction clad in wood siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

4821 Sunray Road

This frame ranch-style single-family dwelling was constructed in 1992. It is clad in vinyl and have a front porch incorporated under the main roof. There is a garage ell on the end with a large roll-up door.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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4825 Sunray Road

This one-story single-family dwelling is a brick ranch. It has a single leaf door and a garage ell on the façade. It was constructed in 1962.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

4832 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1984. It is a typical frame ranch clad in vinyl siding. The façade is symmetrical and there is a garage ell on the side elevation.

There is an outbuilding on site, which is frame with a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4833 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1958. It is concrete block with a hipped roof.

There is a large garage on site with a shed roof addition.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4840 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1966. It is a frame building clad in vinyl siding. There is an awning on the façade serving as the porch.

There is a one-story garage with a gable roof on site.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4841 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling is a frame ranch clad in vinyl. It has a hip-over-gable roof with asphalt shingles. It was constructed in 1955.

There is frame garage on site clad in asbestos siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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4848 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed circa 1970. It is a frame building clad in vinyl siding. It has a side-gable roof.

There is a side-gable garage of frame construction with a symmetrical façade.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4849 Sunray Road

This one-story single-family dwelling is a brick ranch. It has a single leaf door and a garage ell on the façade. It was constructed in 1963.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

4853 Sunray Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1961. It is frame clad in vinyl and brick veneer. It has a side-gable roof with a shed porch roof.

There is a garage on site with a side-gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

4861 Sunray Road

This one-story, single-family dwelling was constructed in 1954. It is frame clad in vinyl siding. The roof is side gable with an intersecting gable on the façade. There is a small one-story porch.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

301 Truitt Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1991. It is brick ranch with a side-gable roof. It has a pedimented porch roof supported by wood posts.

There is a wood frame barn with vertical board siding and gable roof on site.

There is a frame garage on site

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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341 Truitt Road

This one-story, brick, ranch-style, single-family dwelling was constructed in 1963. It has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles.

There is a metal carport on site.

There is a double-car garage in a barn form with a gambrel roof and aluminum siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

401 Truitt Road

This one-story, frame, ranch-style, single-family dwelling was constructed circa 1970. It has a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding.

There is a 1-1/2-car garage on site that is frame construction with a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

420 Truitt Road

This single-family dwelling has a frame structural system clad in aluminum siding. It has a gable roof. There is an enclosed porch on the façade. It was constructed in 1941.

There is a garage on site that is frame with a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

421 Truitt Road

This Modern dwelling is frame construction with board siding. It was constructed circa 1990 and has a projecting garage block on the south side of the façade.

There is a small shed/workshop on site of frame construction with vinyl siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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428 Truitt Road

This one-story, brick and frame, ranch-style, single-family dwelling was constructed circa 1980. It has a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The main dwelling is brick and an ell on the north elevation is frame.

There is a double-car garage in a barn form with a gambrel roof and aluminum siding.

There is a frame barn with vertical board siding and a metal roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

433 Truitt Road

This ranch dwelling is frame clad in brick and vinyl siding. There is an awning on the façade and metal carport on the south corner.

There is a frame garage on site with a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

436 Truitt Road

This hipped-roof ranch dwelling was constructed circa 1970. It is brick and is set back from the roadway.

There is a carport constructed of metal.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

440 Truitt Road

This side-gable-roof ranch dwelling was constructed in 1978. It is brick and has a garage door on the façade. The building is two major blocks with varying rooflines.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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500 Truitt Road

This single-family dwelling is frame construction with vinyl siding. The roof is gable with asphalt shingle. There is a gable porch on the façade and ell to the rear.

There is a wood board garage with gable roof on site.

There is a barn on site with wood siding and a metal roof.

There is another storage building on site with wood siding and a metal roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

501 Truitt Road

This side-gable-roof ranch dwelling was constructed in 1968. It is brick with double-hung sash windows and a single leaf door.

There is a frame garage on site with a gable roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

508 Truitt Road

This dwelling is a 1-1/2-story brick building constructed in 1950. It has a side-gable roof, central entrance and double-hung sash windows.

There is a frame shed on site with a gable roof. The shed is connected to another shed.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

509 Truitt Road

This brick ranch-style dwelling has a side-gable roof with wide eaves. The windows are awnings and the door is recessed from the façade wall. It was constructed in 1966.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

513-515 Truitt Road

This duplex is a typical ranch-style dwelling with a central block flanked by entrance blocks at the end elevations. The building is brick with grouped windows on the façade. The roof is side-gable with asphalt shingles. The building dates to 1955.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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520 Truitt Road

This single-family dwelling dates to 1942. It is a simple wood frame building clad in vinyl siding. There is a hipped roof porch on the façade supported by cast-iron posts.

There is a corrugated metal garage on site with a gable roof.

There is a historic barn on site with vertical board siding and a standing-seam metal roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

527 Truitt Road

This single-family dwelling is set back from the road. It was constructed in 1944 and is a one-story, wood frame building clad in asbestos siding. The primary roof is side-gable with an intersecting gable forming the garage.

There are two historic sheds on site. They are both frame. One has a shed roof, the other a gable roof. Both have wood siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

529 Truitt Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1955. It is frame e clad in asbestos siding. The roof is side gable with asphalt shingles

There is an oversized she on site with a gable roof. It is frame clad in vinyl siding.

There is a shed on site with vertical board siding and a metal roof.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

533 Truitt Road

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1958. It is frame e clad in asbestos siding. The roof is side gable with asphalt shingles. There is a screened porch on the façade.

A gabled-roof garage is located on site with vinyl siding.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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536 Truitt Road

This brick ranch-style single-family dwelling was constructed in 1962. It has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. There is a porch on the east elevation.

There is a garage on site with a gambrel roof, paired windows and garage door. It is frame.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

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Statement of Significance (con't)

Summary Statement of Significance

The Sunray Agricultural Historic District was a planned agrarian community of Polish immigrants from the early 20th century. Poles who immigrated to the United States were encouraged by prospects of work in industrial centers, mining colonies and agricultural communities from New York to Chicago. The land on which Sunray is located was purchased by a real estate developer, and in conjunction with shipping agents out of New York who assisted with the relocation of Polish immigrants, they created a Polish agricultural community on undeveloped tidal marshes of the Great Dismal Swamp. The colony thrived from its arrival in the 1910s, draining and farming the land, building a church and school, and forming a community organization to protect residents' interests. Located between Portsmouth and Suffolk, access to these major cities was via railroad connections located to the north. The community retains its Polish heritage and agricultural function.

Statement of Significance

The Sunray Agricultural Historic District was formerly marshland located just north of the Great Dismal Swamp. The property was part of a 4890-acre tract of land owned by Joshua Fort, which he purchased in 1805. Fort owned much of what was Sunray and Bowers Hill at the border of Norfolk and Nansemond Counties. His lands became known as "Fort Land". After his death in 1855, his property passed through various hands before being trusted to John R. Kilby. Kilby sold the property to Enoch Ghio and Robert J. Neely in 1867.¹

Robert J. Neely was a prominent lumber merchant who was born in Bucks County, PA. He and his brother, William, moved to Southampton County, Virginia in 1855. They formed a lumber business under the firm name, R. J. and W. Neely, and operated a plant in Franklin, Virginia. During the Civil War, both men served the Confederate military in Richmond. At the close of the war, both men returned to Franklin, but soon relocated their business to Portsmouth, Virginia. The brothers purchased two wharves on the Portsmouth waterfront and operated a lumber business at the corner of Crawford Street and London Boulevard. In addition to selling lumber, they also sold doors, sashes, blinds, and other assorted wood products provided from the "Fort Land."²

¹ Norfolk County Deed Records, City of Chesapeake, VA.

² Steward, William H., History of Norfolk County and representative citizens, Chicago, Biographical Publishing Co., 1902, 537-538.

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The “Fort Land” was later sold to Oliver D. Jackson and his wife Jennie. With a \$5000 debt looming over the property dating to the 1867 purchase, the property was sold shortly thereafter in 1899 to the Franklin Land and Lumber Company of Franklin, Ohio with offices in Norfolk, Virginia. They agreed to pay \$10,750 and the remaining payment of \$4750 still owed on the \$5000 debt.³ Most of the directors of the corporation resided in Columbus, Ohio, except for O. D. Jackson, who was the initial grantor of the property. The primary function of the company was to produce timber products and sell the land.⁴

The connection between Franklin Land and Lumber, and Oliver D. Jackson derives from Jackson’s origins in Akron County, Ohio. Jackson was a native of Ohio and began in business owning the Akron Iron Company. He sold this business in 1882 and began to deal in coal mining property. He is responsible for establishing coalmines in Jacksonville, Athens County, Ohio. He later relocated to Columbus, Ohio and sold \$3.4 million in mining property. In 1895, Jackson moved to Norfolk County. He established O. D. Jackson Realty in 1898, housing his office in the Monticello Hotel. The primary function of his business was to promote the Southern colonies and industrial enterprises in the region. A major element of his business was the brokering of large suburban tracts, timberland, and agricultural tracts. In addition to lands in Virginia, he also brokered land sales in North Carolina.⁵

Franklin Land and Lumber Company made the Ohio Trust Company a trustee in their endeavor to sell property within the unnamed area. Ohio Trust and Franklin Land and Lumber were directly linked by common directors and officers. Ohio Trust provided loans and guarantees for the property, and listed their primary function as the seller of lands.⁶

Additional involvement in the project appears in Southern Homestead Corporation in 1907, which is also based in Norfolk. Southern Homestead Corporation was incorporated with the purpose of attracting immigrants to the area, and selling them property to homestead. The name “Southern Homestead” is most likely an adaptation of the Southern Homestead Act of 1866, in which the United States Congress encouraged the sale of property to freedmen or whites loyal to the Union.⁷

³ Norfolk County Deed Records.

⁴ Virginia State Corporation Commission Records.

⁵ Stewart, 1021.

⁶ Virginia State Corporation Commission Records.

⁷ Lanza, Michael L., Agriarianism and reconstruction politics: the Southern Homestead Act, Baton Rouge: Louisiana

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Their first transaction in Norfolk County is with Ohio Trust Company in late 1907 for the sale of parcels of land. They also sold a right-of-way to the now defunct Virginian Railway to lay tracks that linked with the Seaboard Airline tracks that traveled through the town of Bowers Hill to the north. In 1910, a decree is made giving Southern Homestead a large tract of land belonging to Franklin Land and Lumber Company.⁸

Southern Homestead's acquisition of the additional land from Franklin Land and Lumber Company led to the creation of a plat south of the railroad, which divided the property into lots. The lots were connected via slightly elevated roadways, which were formed from the soft earth of the marshlands. By building up the roadways ditches were created flanking the roads. The earliest map of the area shows five roadways with additional ditches mostly to the south of the Virginian railroad line. The roads were called "soft roads" that were undeveloped, and similar to those found in the Great Dismal Swamp.⁹

The plan of Sunray is similar to the ditch plan of the Great Dismal Swamp, which connects the swampland, Great Dismal Swamp Lake, Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal system and river system of the Elizabeth River. The Plan of R. J. Neely's Land Near Bowers Hill, Norfolk County, Virginia drawn in 1885 shows the established railroad of the Seaboard Airline railroad and the Norfolk and Western railroad connected via a ditch system that leads from Bowers Hill, southwest, through the current plan of Sunray. This ditch will parallel the future Homestead Road of the Southern Homestead Corporation plan of 1908. Additional ditches are seen in the Neely plan including and angled ditch oriented north-south that parallels Carlisle Road.¹⁰

At some point prior to the creation of the Sunray community, a small railroad system was placed on the soft roads that adhere to the R. J. Neely plan. The railroad system provided transport of timber products from the lands to Bowers Hill. According to local residents, the railroad system was abandoned during the early years shortly after the first residents arrived and began improving their land for farming. The tracks were located along Homestead Road and Carlisle Road, and reflect in the 1908 Southern Homestead map.¹¹

State University, 1990, 6.

⁸ Norfolk County Deed Records.

⁹ Map of Southern Homestead Corporation, Norfolk County Clerk's Office.

¹⁰ "Plan of R. J. Neely's Land near Bowers Hill Norfolk County VA." May 1885. Bascom Sykes, Surveyor of Norfolk County Area, Norfolk County Clerks Office.

¹¹ Map of Southern Homestead Corporation, Norfolk County Clerks Office, and interview with Gary Szymanski.

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In addition to Southern Homestead Corporation, two patrons of the potential development were Isidor and Rose Herz of New York. They stimulated the project by purchasing land from Southern Homestead Corporation and assisted in the sale of the property to new immigrants from Poland. From mid 1909 to the end of 1909, either Isidor or the couple purchased multiple lots from Southern Homestead Corporation, and in turn sold them over the next ten years.¹² Isidor was an agent for a local steamship company, which provided transport of immigrants to the United States.¹³

The link between Southern Homestead and the Herzs was through an officer in Southern Homestead, Ulysses Truitt, who appears as an officer and director in the corporation. Ulysses Truitt was also a steamship agent based in New York.¹⁴ H. A. Hertz, another officer in the Southern Homestead Corporation may have been a relation or associate, and appears in Norfolk for only a brief period dealing in the sale of real property.¹⁵

In 1915, Isidor Herz and Ulysses Truitt, an officer of Southern Homestead, formed the United States Colonization Corporation. Its primary purpose was to attract immigrants to the area and “colonize” it. United States Colonization sells numerous lots to immigrants between 1915 and 1918.¹⁶

Virginia has one of the smallest Polish immigrant populations, which makes this community’s formation a rarity in Virginia’s history. According to 1910 statistics, most Poles settled in the northeastern states and upper Midwestern states. Of the 3 million Poles that had immigrated to the United States by 1910, Virginia is lumped in with the other 22 states that collectively have a population of 10,000 Poles.¹⁷

As early as 1864, President Abraham Lincoln encouraged immigration by Europeans to the United States as it pushed its boundaries farther west. The initiation of the program was based in a need to populate the west and to stimulate the agricultural economy. The area west of the Mississippi River was largely agrarian, and the only states established were those on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and the west coast states of California, Oregon and Nevada.

Polish immigration to the United States can be traced back to the creation of the Commission of

¹² Norfolk County Deed Records.

¹³ New York City Directories. 1905-1920.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Norfolk City Directories. 1908-1915.

¹⁶ Norfolk County Deed Records.

¹⁷ Fox, Paul, Poles in America, Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1970, 62.

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Immigration under the United States State Department that President Abraham Lincoln advocated in 1864. Virginia followed suit in 1866, passing laws to encourage immigration to support its growing and diverse economy. Though immigration until 1890 was slow, unrest in Europe in the late 19th century would accelerate European emigration to such large numbers that the United States government was required to build additional immigrant processing buildings and enact restrictions on the number of immigrants by the 1920s.¹⁸

The earliest mass immigration of Poles was due to the political state of Poland from 1795 to 1918. The subjugation of Poland by Prussia, Russia and Austria left many Poles without land, employment, and culture. In addition to the subjugation of the Polish state, Poland was an underdeveloped country dominated by a corrupt monarchy, and self-serving aristocracy.¹⁹ Poland was made up of a largely peasant population that was agricultural in nature, with a 70% to 80% agrarian population.²⁰

The peasant population held small tracts of land, which did not allow the average Polish family to support itself. Their primitive means of farming also required family members to participate in the agricultural process. The need to focus on supporting themselves led to low production of agricultural goods for sale in urban centers. There were no opportunities to augment their income through additional agrarian labor, such as farming a large estate, since the harvest seasons were the same for all farmers. There was little industrial-related employment due to a lack of development of the cities and of capital to support major industry.²¹

In addition to economic issues, there were between 100 to 200 days of religious holidays depending on the region of the country. These days were reserved for praying and fasting, and work ceased during these periods. The poor peasant class also bore the tax burden of the country due to the tax structure extant in Poland.²²

Immigration began in the 1870s from Poland due to the poor economic situation and high rate of poverty. What intensified the emigration was the continued repression of the Polish peoples by the immigrants that were occupying Poland from Prussia, Russia and Austria. In addition, this

¹⁸ Wyrwal, Joseph Anthony, America's Polish heritage; a social history of the Poles in America, Detroit: Endurance Press, 1961, 119-120.

¹⁹ Fox, 36.

²⁰ Ibid, 38.

²¹ Ibid, 39-41.

²² Ibid, 41-42.

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immigration by outsiders, there was a crop failure in 1876, lockout in the textile industry and intensive persecution of the native Poles and their customs.²³

While the economic failure and high rates of poverty may have been the catalyst for emigration, the attraction to immigrate to the United States had its source in the profiteering by agents of steamship companies, and American companies who sought inexpensive labor. Lucky Polish emigrants also wrote to their native homeland of success in America through the availability of employment and land for farming. Most Poles upon arriving in America had little money and were relegated to working in factories in the east coast cities. Some were able to travel to the mining towns in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. The regular labor and livable wage was an attraction to the Poles, and many immigrated to the United States.²⁴

In most cases, single males or married males immigrated first, bringing over family members or wives upon their acquisition of funds to pay for steerage.²⁵ Many Poles lived in the same areas of a locality, populating their a community of their own. Their industriousness led to the establishment of strong communities with churches, schools, and self-sufficient social and economic structures. Status competition was the Poles' strength and they did not spend their earned income frivolously on luxuries. They sought to be free of mortgages and formed independent organizations to govern their tightly knit communities.²⁶

Sunray's residents can be traced back to this type of immigration and the community is an example of this type of community development. The community was formed by agents and real estate developers who sought to profit from new immigrants by either providing for their immediate relocation or by attracting those who had arrived, but wished to acquire land for farming. Since most Poles were farmers, the attraction of inexpensive land was great.

The tale of the Polish immigrant can be traced through one such Sunray resident of the early 20th century, Mary Barnak. Mary Barnak, born Marya Barnak in Austria-Poland, immigrated to the United States from Polska Ostwiva. She traveled on the ship Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse out of Bremen, Germany, and arrived on New York's Ellis Island October 21, 1903. She was 26 years old and was traveling with her infant son Franz. Her intention was to meet with her husband, Josef

²³ Ibid, 59.

²⁴ Lopata, Helena, Polish Americans, New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers, 1994, 53.

²⁵ Ibid, 54.

²⁶ Ibid, 56-57.

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Barnak, who had immigrated to the United States earlier that year and had settled in Fayette, West Virginia, most likely working in a coal mine. She arrived with \$5.00 in her pocket and began the long trip to West Virginia.²⁷ The couple reunited and had three children in West Virginia before settling in Sunray.²⁸

The first appearance of the Barnak family in Sunray is a land sale in 1910. Joseph Barnak purchased land from Franklin Land and Lumber Company and the family relocated in Sunray.²⁹ They purchased additional parcels of land between 1910 and 1917 amassing a substantial land holding in Sunray. Barnak became a community leader along with other large landholders. Franz (Frank) Barnak would later operate Sunray's only store at the intersection of Sunray and Homestead Roads in the middle of the district.³⁰

The Sunray community was further stimulated when Portsmouth Suburban Water was given a right-of-way in 1909 to lay water pipes to the area. In addition to infrastructure stimulus, the sale of a right-of-way to Virginian Railway would assist in marketing the property to transport agricultural goods directly from the Sunray community. The town immediately to the north was Bowers Hill³¹, which was connected to Suffolk and Portsmouth via the Seaboard Airline railroad. The sale allowed the Virginian Railway Company to lay track at the north boundary of Southern Homestead's tracts, which would give the residents a direct connection to Norfolk.

The Virginian Railroad was a major contribution to the settlement of Sunray in the 1910s. The Virginian Railroad was a "dream" for former Standard Oil magnate, H. H. Rogers. Rogers was a New Englander who made his first millions affiliated with John D. Rockefeller in the investment of the oil fields in Pennsylvania. Rogers associated with Colonel William N. Page of West Virginia to form the Virginian Railroad, which connected the coalmines of western Virginia and West Virginia to Sewalls Point (currently Sewells Point) in Norfolk, Virginia. This connection provided a means

²⁷ List or Manifest of Alien Passengers of the U.S. Immigration Officer at Port of Arrival. SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sailing from Bremen, October 13, 1903 Arriving at the Port of New York, 1903. List 3, Lines 1 and 2.

²⁸ 1920 Census, Deep Creek Magisterial District, Supervisor District 2, Enumeration District No. 129, Sheet 16A and 1930 Census, Deep Creek Magisterial District, Supervisors District No. 14, Enumeration District 65-3, Sheet 14A.

²⁹ Norfolk County Deed Book 417, page 280. August 8, 1915.

³⁰ Interview with Gary Szymanski and Paul Zydron.

³¹ Region known as Bowers Hill presently.

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of shipping coal via ship various locations from Sewalls Point.³²

The Virginian Railroad was formed from a merger of the Tidewater Railroad and the Deepwater Railroad in 1907. The Deepwater Railroad was begun in 1898 by Colonel Page in West Virginia to facilitate the transport of goods from Page's lumber business. The railroad was comprised originally of a 4 mile spur that connected to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from Deepwater, West Virginia. In 1902, their charter allowed them to extend to the Virginia coalfields.³³

Colonel William N. Page began the Tidewater Railroad in 1904 with financial backing from H. H. Rogers. The goal of the railroad was to run a track from Sewalls Point to the coalfields in western Virginia, which would eventually connect with the Deepwater Railroad. In March 1907, Tidewater Railroad was in the process of laying 330 miles of track from Sewalls Point to western Virginia, when the Deepwater Railroad merged with it. The two became the Virginian Railroad in 1909 when the track had been completed and the railroad opened.

Passenger service began July 12, 1909 on the Virginia Railroad stopping at stations between Sewalls Point and Deepwater, West Virginia. One of the stops along the route was Sunray Station, which was a daily stop on the railroad. The station was located adjacent to the church on the south side of the railroad tracks. The station was a small platform, according to local residents.³⁴

In 1925 Rogers agreed to lease the Virginian Railroad to Norfolk and Western Railroad for 999 years due to Norfolk and Western's interest in acquiring the lines from the coal piers on Sewalls Point. Permission was denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission due to the concern over the monopoly of the coal piers and shipping from Norfolk. In 1959, permission was finally granted and the Virginian officially became Norfolk and Western's line. It was closed shortly thereafter since established routes to the western part of the state were already in possession by Norfolk and Western. Sunray no longer had an active railroad traveling through its community.³⁵

In 1912, the Franklin Land and Lumber Company sold a parcel of land adjacent to the railroad tracks to the trustees of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. The property was located on Homestead

³² Prince, Richard W., Norfolk & Western Railway—Pocahontas coal carrier: precision transportation, Millard, Nebraska: R. E. Prince, 1980, 261.

³³ Ibid, 261.

³⁴ Ibid, 262, and interview with Gary Szymanski.

³⁵ Ibid, 261-265.

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Road and was comprised of approximately 6½ acres of land. The trustees of the church were Julius Symansky (Szymanski), John Zawada, Stanley Jaskowiak, and W. D. Brickell (one of the officers out of Columbus, OH of Franklin Land and Lumber). This premium site was sold for \$1 for a “church, school, and cemetery.” The community constructed the buildings on site from 1915 to 1916.³⁶

Religion was an important part of Polish life. As discussed previously, Poland was a religious country dominated by a strong belief in the Catholic faith. The need for a church was not just based in religion. The church and its grounds provided a source for communal space, where the community could congregate and was the center of the community structure. The church building grouping is typical of a Polish community. The need to provide just a meeting place was not the only motivation, but also a location for the education of the community children. The school provided education based in religion, strong moral values, discipline, and Polish heritage, which was lost in public schools.³⁷ Though the school was constructed, it only served the community a short while as the community was petitioning for a public school at the same time as the church school was being constructed.

Most of the new inhabitants of Sunray could read, and there was no public school in Sunray, though there was a church school associated with St. Mary’s Church. A desire for a public school was the impetus for the sale of a tract of land for a school building. In August 1916, the Franklin Land and Lumber Company sold a parcel to the School Board of Deep Creek Magisterial District, No. 2 of the County of Norfolk for \$1 to construct a public school. While the land was sold in 1916, the school was not constructed until 1922.³⁸

The 1908 Southern Homestead Corporation part of Property Plat 1 shows 18 buildings on the roadways that had been developed. (The buildings were added after 1908, but reflect the early building in the area.) While the founding of the community was settled by 1909, purchasing of the land by new immigrants was not common until 1911. Between 1911 and 1915 most lots were bought and sold in Sunray, and by 1920, there were almost 200 people living in Sunray in 39 head of household families.³⁹

³⁶ Norfolk County Deeds.

³⁷ Fox, 92-93.

³⁸ Norfolk County Deeds.

³⁹ United States Census, 1920.

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Most of the families were of Polish descent and had immigrated to the United States between 1900 and 1915. From census records, most of the children were born in Virginia, while some older children were born in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and New York. Mixed within this predominantly Polish community was a few families of English settlers, who occupied land closer to Bowers Hill. And by 1920, the area had been officially called Sunray Village, not incorporated.

Though none of the current citizens recall why the community named itself Sunray, that name appears as early as the 1920 census. It appears from early records that the community named itself Sunray informally, but considered itself part of Bowers Hill. This is concluded from a number of documents produced during this period. Members of the Polish community formed the incorporation of the Farmers Political and Industrial Association of Bowers Hill, Virginia, and they change their name in 1935 to the Sunray Farmers' Association of Bowers Hill, Virginia. The Sunray Bulb Farm incorporated in 1923 and the 1920 census refers to the Sunray Village.⁴⁰

The name "Sunray" most likely has a religious connotation. Poles and the residents of Sunray were Catholic and had a strong religious background. The sun is a symbol of Christ, and "a woman clothed in the sun" is believed to refer to St. Mary the Virgin.⁴¹ It also may reflect the fertility of the soil and the ability to grow most any crop in Sunray.

The road names in Sunray reflect the developmental and ethnic heritage of the community. Homestead Road is the main entrance to the community, and was named in honor of the Southern Homestead Corporation. East Road leads east of Homestead Road. Carlisle Road and Hertz (Herz) Road still remain. Herz, now Hertz was named in honor of Isidor Herz and his wife, and/or H. A. Hertz of Norfolk. Franklin Road, for the Franklin Land and Lumber Company, has been renamed Sunray Road. Sondej Road was laid east-west just south of the railroad tracks to the Sondej property to the west of the church. Biernot Road was named for the Biernot family who owned property of the east side of Sunray. Truitt Road was named for Ulysses Truitt, director of Southern Homestead and United States Colonization Corporations.

In 1921, a small group of Sunray residents formed the Farmers Political and Industrial Association of Bowers Hill, Virginia. Their primary function was to "...advance, promote and protect the interest of the residential farming, and commercial community situated at Bowers Hill..." Another function of the group was to create and maintain a cemetery at Bowers Hill. Five local truck

⁴⁰ State Corporation Commission Records.

⁴¹ Metford, J.C.J, Dictionary of Christian Lore and Legend, p. 234.

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farmers; John Cichorz, Joseph Biernat (Biernot), Frank Dragon, John Zydron, and John Dragon were the initial officers and represented the approximately 15 truck farmers of the area. At the first election held, officers are listed as Frank Dragon, president; John Dragon, vice-president; Joseph Shemenshy, recording secretary; B. Sondej, financial secretary; Joseph Janusz, corresponding secretary; Anton Sondej, treasurer; and John Zydron, doorkeeper.⁴² In 1935, the association changed its name to the Sunray Farmers' Association of Bowers Hill, Virginia, distinguishing them among the growing Bowers Hill area.⁴³

Though their primary function was to advance, promote and protect the community, they also served other functions. According to their bylaws, they served as a mediation service or local "court" for residents in case of disputes. Disputes could range from land-related, such as clearing ditches and the impact to neighboring farms to gossiping. The community-group met monthly and collected dues. It has evolved into a group that primarily "advances, promote(s) and protect(s)" community interests of a typical civic group. The Sunray Farmers' Association constructed a community center in the 1950s on Hertz Road in the middle of the district. The association is still active today, though focuses on the stability of the community and impact of modern intrusions.

The organization was formed with the assistance of a Polish-immigrant attorney from Richmond. According to documents of the Sunray Farmers' Association, Joseph Janusz was the attorney of record for the group and helped them organize. He assisted them with the creation of their bylaws and organizational structure. He is thought of as the "founder" of the Sunray community.⁴⁴

This type of organization was typical of the Polish communities in the United States during the early 20th century. American-immigrant Poles were very politically knowledgeable, which was encouraged by organizations such as the Polish National Alliance (PNA). The Alliance was formed in 1880 to assist new Polish immigrants acclimate themselves to their new American home.⁴⁵ They were well known in the Polish community and published annual calendars distributed nationwide and the constitution in both Polish and English. As early as 1910, they provided reception homes in cities where new immigrants landed, such as New York. This allowed immigrants to have a temporary home prior to their migration to other parts of the United States, or to acquire permanent lodging. The PNA also formed a "Colonization Commission" to assist new immigrants with the

⁴² Sunray Farmers' Association Bylaws.

⁴³ State Corporation Commission Records.

⁴⁴ Documents obtained from Gary Szymanski of the Sunray Farmers Association, including letters and record books.

⁴⁵ Wyrwal, 192.

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acquisition of employment or relocation to areas with employment opportunities. The assistance of this organization was widespread and it created an organized political atmosphere in Polish communities in America.⁴⁶

Early residents of Sunray were mostly farmers. They grew crops for their families and surrounding families either working on a barter system or selling goods to adjacent farms. In addition to being a self-sustaining community, they also sold their goods at market. According to Frank Zydron, his grandparents took excess crops to the Portsmouth market via horse and buggy. They also placed agricultural goods, such as strawberries and white potatoes, on small boats at Williams Spring Farm nearby on the Western Branch of the Elizabeth River that would be taken to Portsmouth and loaded on a bay liner that would transport the goods to Baltimore or other ports north.

Within the community also resided a carpenter, Michale Pavlovetz. Pavlovetz constructed a prominent house for his family at the entrance to Sunray across from the Sunray School. Most residents were laborers for the farms within the area. There were a few residents who were employed outside of the community, such as an apprentice for the U.S. Shipyard (Norfolk Naval Shipyard) in Portsmouth or factory workers.⁴⁷

During World War II, the Norfolk Naval shipyard employed numerous Sunray residents. To facilitate transport of the residents to the yard, which was approximately 8 miles from the community, there was a daily bus that ran between Sunray and the shipyard.⁴⁸

The area had been completely platted by 1940 as seen today. Additional land had been drained and farmed to the west and south of the original tracts between the 1910s and 1940.

Families retained their property throughout the 20th century, subdividing lots for family members. The giving of parcels or subdividing parcels of land to descendants was commonly practiced in Poland, and this tradition continued in Sunray. Additional houses were constructed dating to the 1950s, which coincided with the aging of the second-generation immigrants. Descendants of the original farm families still reside in Sunray and some still maintain their farms or farm adjacent farms.

⁴⁶ Ibid, 196-199.

⁴⁷ United States Census Records, 1920 and 1930.

⁴⁸ Interviews with Gary Szymanski and Paul Zydron.

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The Sunray Agricultural Historic District is an example of an early 20th century Polish-immigrant agricultural community. It retains integrity in terms of form, planning, and development. It meets National Register Criteria A (Event) for its association with Agriculture and Ethnic Heritage-European, and Criteria C (Architecture) for its association with Community Planning and Development, and Architecture.

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Sunray Agricultural Historic District
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City of Chesapeake, Virginia**

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Virginia Department of Historic Resources Files

Virginia State Corporation Commission Records

Virginia State Department of Education Architectural Drawings

1920 United States Census, Norfolk County, Deep Creek District

1930 United States Census, Norfolk, County, Deep Creek District

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Geographical Data (con't)

UTM References (con't)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
E	<u>18</u>	<u>372390</u>	<u>4069940</u>
F	<u>18</u>	<u>371420</u>	<u>4070800</u>
G	<u>18</u>	<u>371890</u>	<u>4071130</u>
H	<u>18</u>	<u>373570</u>	<u>4071870</u>
I	<u>18</u>	<u>373770</u>	<u>4071950</u>

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are inclusive of the following parcel numbers:

Cheapeake City Map Section 0320:

- Parcel 60, north of ditch, approximately 1800 feet south of Peach Road
- Parcels 61 to 72, inclusive
- Parcels 78 to 88, inclusive
- Parcel 78A
- Parcel 88A
- Parcels 90 to 92, inclusive

Chesapeake City Map Section 0310:

- Parcels 29 to 30
- Parcels 32 to 35, inclusive
- Parcels 36, 60 and 61, north of ditch, approximately 1800 feet south of Peach Road
- Parcels 43 to 54, inclusive
- Parcels 57 to 59, inclusive

Chesapeake City Map Section 0230:

- Parcels 1 to 3, inclusive
- Parcel 4B
- Parcels 31 to 75, inclusive
- Parcels 79 to 93, inclusive

Chesapeake City Map Section 0220:

- Parcel 10

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Parcel 11A

Parcels 12 to 14, inclusive, approximately 800 feet east of Truitt Road

Parcels 15 to 111, inclusive

Parcels 111A to 111C, inclusive

Boundary Justification

The boundaries reflect the original Southern Homestead Corporation plat of 1908 and the 1914 plat of the Franklin Land and Lumber Company. They include the primary developed land of those parcels.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Key:

1. Name of historic district
2. Location of historic district
3. Name of photographer
4. Date of photograph
5. Location of original negative
6. Description of view
7. Photograph number

District Photographs:

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of fields with Pavlovetz House (604 Homestead Road)
7. Number 1

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of fields from Sunray and Biernot Roads
7. Number 2

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of 423 Homestead Road from Carlisle Road
7. Number 3

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1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of fields on Sunray Road
7. Number 4

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of 321 Hertz Road from Peach Road
7. Number 5

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of 321 Hertz Road from Peach Road
7. Number 6

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of fields from Biernot Road
7. Number 7

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of farm buildings on East Road
7. Number 8

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1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of 545 Homestead Road barn
7. Number 9

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of Ditch canal on Peach Road
7. Number 10

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of Ditch canal parallel to Sondej Road
7. Number 11

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of Ditch canal on Sondej Road
7. Number 12

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of Ditch canal on Sunray Road

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7. Number 13

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of soft road (unimproved), east of Peach Road
7. Number 14

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of soft road (unimproved), south of Biernot Road
7. Number 15

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of abandoned Virginian Railroad tracks
7. Number 16

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of 321 Hertz Road, northwest oblique
7. Number 17

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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6. View of 4305 Sunray Road, northeast oblique
7. Number 18

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of 4632 Sunray Road, southwest oblique
7. Number 19

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of 4701 Sondej Road, northeast oblique
7. Number 20

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of 629 Homestead Road, southwest oblique
7. Number 21

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of 4540 Old State Road, southwest oblique
7. Number 22

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002

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5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of 4505 Sunray Road, northwest oblique
7. Number 23

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of Biernot Farm house, 4333 East Road, north façade
7. Number 24

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of 429 Biernot Road, southwest oblique
7. Number 25

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of Pavlovetz House, 604 Homestead Road, 604 Homestead Road, east façade
7. Number 26

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of St. Mary's Church Rectory and Church, 536 and 540 Homestead Road, southeast oblique
7. Number 27

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David

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4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of St. Mary's Church, 540 Homestead Road, east façade
7. Number 28

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of St. Mary's Church Rectory, 536 Homestead Road, northeast oblique
7. Number 29

1. Sunray Agricultural Historic District
2. Chesapeake, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. May 2002
5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources
6. View of Sunray School, 621 Homestead Road, southwest oblique
7. Number 30