

RECONNAISSANCE AND INTENSIVE SURVEY OF  
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES IN THE CITY OF  
CHESAPEAKE, VIRGINIA

(RFP# 97-98-18)



*The Lindsay House (131-0253)*

Prepared for

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## ABSTRACT

In December 1997, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) contracted with John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA), to conduct a survey of the architectural resources in the city of Chesapeake, Virginia. Chesapeake had been the subject of a reconnaissance survey conducted by The History Store in 1987 that identified approximately 1,500 resources. The 1997-1998 survey was undertaken to update and expand the 1987 document by recording 200 properties at the reconnaissance level and 20 additional properties at the intensive level of survey. As part of the contract agreement, JMA prepared two preliminary information forms for potentially eligible historic districts: Oaklette, an early-twentieth-century neighborhood in the Indian River area; and Blue Ridge, a late-nineteenth-to-early twentieth-century rural community centered around the site of the former Norfolk & Southern Centerville station in Fentress.

The architectural survey was confined to the Phase I area as delineated by the City of Chesapeake and the VDHR. The Phase I area consists of the urban and suburban portions of Chesapeake, roughly the northern half of the city. This is the area of most rapid development, where the greatest number of the city's historic resources are most likely to be impacted by the city's growth. The Phase II area, or southern Chesapeake, will be covered in future survey efforts. Survey priority was given to properties previously unrecorded through survey; properties with the greatest architectural integrity and/or potential for National Register eligibility; resources under represented in previous surveys, such as bridges, non-domestic architecture, and mid-twentieth-century architecture; and properties threatened by development, deterioration, or major alteration. Two hundred three properties were surveyed at the reconnaissance level. In consultation with the Chesapeake Historic Preservation Commission (HPC), 20 properties were identified for intensive survey based on the goals of the HPC for highlighting and preserving the significant cultural resources of the city. Intensive candidates were chosen based on their potential for inclusion in the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register, their representation of a theme, type or context, or their representation of architecturally significant or interesting properties threatened by development or deterioration. Alternates were chosen in cases where property owners were not available to provide interior access.

The most common themes or historic contexts in order of representation in the survey are as follows: domestic, subsistence/agriculture, architecture/community planning, religion, funerary, transportation/communication, settlement patterns, commerce/trade, education, technology/engineering, social, health care/medicine, industry, landscape, and recreation/arts. Several of the properties are representative of more than one context or theme.

Based on the results of the survey, JMA recommends seven individual properties as potentially eligible for individual listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places: The Lindsay House (ca. 1850 [131-0253]) under criteria B and C; and the Pavlovetz House (ca.1923 [131-0389]), the Old Portlock House (ca. 1789 [131-0603]), the Colonna House Boat (1927 [131-0553]), the Great Bridge School (1924; 1945-47 [131-0342]), the Norfolk-Portsmouth/Jordan Bridge (1928 [131-5033]), and the Great Bridge Bridge and Keeper's House (1942 [131-5039]), all under criterion C. In addition, JMA recommends further investigation of the Sunray community in Bowers Hill as a potential historic district under criteria A and C; the investigation of Crestwood, company housing built in the 1930s and 1940s, under criterion C; and investigation of the grave of Elizabeth Curtis Wallace in Deep Creek Lock Park Cemetery (131-0052), under criterion B, consideration C. Also recommended is the execution of the long-pending Deep Creek Historic District National Register nomination. Further investigation is warranted in the pursuit of multiple property nominations of gambrel-roofed houses and early- to mid-nineteenth-century side-hall-plan houses Chesapeake.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In October 1997, the VDHR solicited proposals from local governments and planning district commissions for the purpose of entering into cost-share agreements for a broad range of survey and planning activities. Through competitive evaluation, the proposal submitted by the City of Chesapeake to survey architectural resources in the urban and suburban sections of the city was among those selected.

In December 1997, John Milner Associates (JMA) was selected to complete the survey and documentation of approximately 220 resources in the City of Chesapeake and to prepare two preliminary information forms for previously identified potential historic districts. The first public meeting was held in January 1998 to discuss the survey. The consultant attended the meeting and presented information concerning the project purpose, goals, methodology, and schedule. Fieldwork commenced in July 1998 and was completed in September 1998. During the course of the fieldwork, the consultant met with the representative from the Planning Department and with the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) to present a progress report on the fieldwork, to address comments and suggestions on potential survey candidates, and to discuss and select candidates for intensive survey. A sampling of survey forms was reviewed by the architectural historian in the Portsmouth Regional Office of the VDHR in mid-September. A draft of the survey report was submitted to the City of Chesapeake in early October 1998. The final draft of the report was submitted in January 1999, and a public meeting was held on January 14, 1999, to inform the public of the survey findings and recommendations.

### 1.1 Project Purpose and Goals

In 1996, the City of Chesapeake adopted a Historic Preservation Plan to define goals and strategies for planning- and community-based preservation efforts. This plan identified a need for detailed survey and identification of historic resources significant to the history of the community and worthy of preservation (Chesapeake 1996a). The purpose of the survey of Chesapeake's historic architectural resources was to identify and evaluate properties previously unrecorded through survey, properties with the greatest architectural integrity and/or potential for National Register eligibility; resources underrepresented in previous surveys, such as bridges, non-domestic architecture, and mid-twentieth-century architecture; and properties threatened by development, deterioration, or major alteration.

The survey was confined to the Phase I area of the city, defined as the northern urban and suburban portions of Chesapeake (Figure 1). Based on background research undertaken prior to the fieldwork and in consideration of the explosive growth of the city, many resources previously recorded were expected to have been demolished or otherwise destroyed. The consultant also expected to encounter previously unsurveyed resources. Previously identified potentially significant properties were prioritized for survey, followed by threatened properties and previously unrecorded resources. Two hundred three properties were surveyed at the reconnaissance level, and 20 were surveyed at the intensive level. The results of the survey and consultant's recommendations are to be used in concert with the historic preservation plan to inform future planning decisions.

In addition to survey and evaluation, preliminary information forms (PIFs) were completed for two potential historic districts: Oaklette, an early-twentieth-century neighborhood in the Indian River area; and Blue Ridge/Fentress, a late-nineteenth-to-early-twentieth-century rural community centered around the site of the former Norfolk & Southern Centerville station in Fentress (Appendix J and K). Additional research was undertaken to assess the potential for a boundary increase of the existing South Norfolk Historic District (131-0055).

# CITY OF CHESAPEAKE

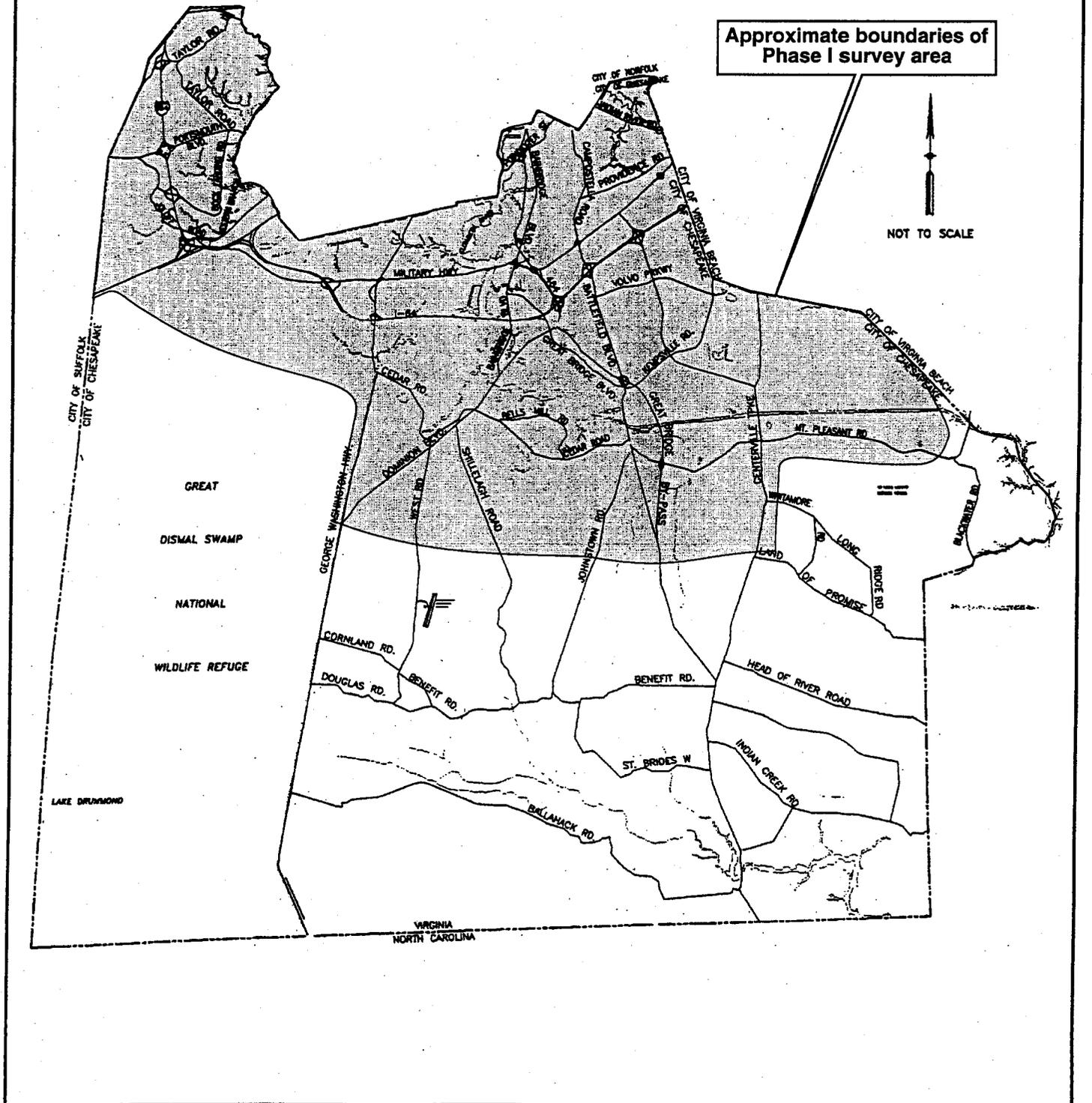


Figure 1. Map of Chesapeake showing approximate boundaries of the Phase I survey area. (Map: Chesapeake Planning Department).

A scripted slide show was developed to highlight the architectural history and resources of the city of Chesapeake. The slide show is intended for use as an educational tool for schools and other interested groups (Appendix L).

## **1.2 Survey Products**

The following materials were produced by JMA during the course of the project:

### *1.2.1 Architectural Survey Forms*

Two sets (one to VDHR; one to the City of Chesapeake) of 200 IPS-generated reconnaissance-level survey forms and two sets of accompanying labeled black-and-white photographs. These forms include descriptions of primary and secondary resources of each property, an evaluation of the significance of the property within its local and architectural context, labeled black-and-white photos, and a site plan. Additional materials, such as maps, plans or historic photos, accompany some forms.

Two sets (one to VDHR; one to the City of Chesapeake) of 20 IPS-generated intensive-level survey forms, and two sets of accompanying photographs. These forms include descriptions of primary and secondary resources of each property, interior investigation and description, an evaluation of the significance of the property within its local and architectural context, labeled black-and-white photos of both interior and exterior views, a floor-plan, and a site plan. Additional materials, such as slides, maps, plans or historic photos accompany some forms.

Two diskettes containing the IPS survey data were provided, one each to VDHR and the City of Chesapeake.

### *1.2.2 Survey Report*

Twelve bound and illustrated copies of this report and two loose-leaf copies were produced. The VDHR received five bound and one loose-leaf copy; the City of Chesapeake received seven bound and one loose-leaf copy. This report was also presented on diskette in MS Word 6.0.

### *1.2.3 Photo Negatives*

One set of all negatives produced during the survey was processed according to VDHR standards and submitted to VDHR upon completion of the project.

### *1.2.4 Preliminary Information Forms*

Two PIFs, one for Oaklette and one for Blue Ridge/Fentress, and supporting documentation were submitted to the VDHR for consideration by the evaluation team (Appendix J and K).

### *1.2.5 Maps*

Two sets of maps were produced, one each to VDHR and the City of Chesapeake. All surveyed properties were located on USGS topographic 7.5' quad maps. Each property is indicated with a survey number and address. In urban areas not detailed on the USGS quads, planimetric maps were provided. Due to size considerations and in accordance with an agreement between the client and consultant, USGS maps with planimetric supplements were provided in place of the entire planimetric basemap. Copies of the city planimetric maps pertaining to each property were included in each site file. USGS maps with proposed historic districts indicated in pencil were submitted to the VDHR.

### *1.2.6 Slide Presentation*

A scripted slide presentation was prepared and submitted to the City of Chesapeake. This presentation provides a general architectural history of the city, highlighting the significant surveyed properties and the unique architectural and historical character of Chesapeake (Appendix L).

### **1.3 Project Team**

Richard Meyer served as senior project manager; Douglas C. McVarish, project architectural historian, conducted preliminary background research and attended the first public meeting; Kerri Culhane, project architectural historian, performed all fieldwork and historical research, completed the IPS survey forms, wrote the PIFs, wrote the survey report, and developed the slide show. Ms. Culhane also met with the Historic Preservation Commission, attended the second public meeting, and presented recommendations to the National Register Evaluation Team at VDHR.

## 2.0 SURVEY METHODS

The survey report and survey products were produced in accordance with the U.S. National Park Service standards and guidelines outlined in *Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (Derry et al. 1977), the VDHR's "How to Use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection and Treatment Projects" (VDHR 1992) and "Historic Context Guidelines for Preparing Cultural Resource Survey Reports" (Kern 1997). The survey report was produced in accordance with VDHR's "Guidelines for Preparing Architectural Survey Reports for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources" (VDHR 1995) and the *Chicago Manual of Style* (University of Chicago Press 1993).

Prior to undertaking fieldwork, research was conducted at VDHR, the Library of Virginia, and the Wallace Room of the Chesapeake Public Library to develop a context in which to study Chesapeake's architecture. The city's planning documents, newspaper articles, and a preliminary windshield survey of the Phase I area suggested that the high level of development in the area would have the greatest impact on Chesapeake's historic resources, most of which were historically associated with agriculture. Historic maps, including U.S.G.S topographic quads and the Sykes and Gwathmey map of 1877, were consulted to identify the potential locations of historic properties.

Due to the swampy character of much of inland Chesapeake, settlement occurred gradually. The eighteenth-century resources were expected to be found primarily near the major river routes. Chesapeake's typical development in the nineteenth to the early twentieth century had consisted of small concentrations of buildings in villages along major transportation routes, for example, the canal, main turnpikes or rivers. Houses were predicted in proximity to the village clusters or in immediately outlying areas. Areas with drainage systems integrated into the landscape were other predictors for finding nineteenth- and twentieth-century resources.

Given Chesapeake's agricultural history, a predominance of agriculture-related properties was predicted. Due to the level of development, few intact and/or unaltered farmsteads were expected to be found. Within the villages, civic, commercial, and religious buildings were expected, including schools and churches.

Chesapeake's situation in Tidewater and the number of waterways, both created and natural, which fracture the landscape created a high probability for locating bridges, aqueducts, or other features, such as drainage ditches, engineered to overcome aquatic impediments.

Working with the Planning Department and the Historic Preservation Commission, "high-probability" and "high-priority" areas within the Phase I portion of the city were defined for survey. A street-by-street survey was then conducted by the consultant. Properties surveyed at the reconnaissance level were chosen based on field evaluations of significance or integrity, the level of effort of previous survey coverage or lack of survey coverage, and impending threats from development or neglect. Chosen for intensive survey properties found to be unique resources that appeared to meet eligibility requirements for the NRHP; that were of particular interest to the history and development of the City of Chesapeake; that possessed architectural integrity but did not appear individually eligible; or that appeared eligible as part of a district or multiple property nomination. As intensive-survey candidates were identified, those made accessible by owners and those accessible to the public were surveyed.

Upon the completion of fieldwork, each property was entered into the IPS database. Previously surveyed properties were recorded under their respective VDHR site file number, which consists of the city's designated number (131) followed by the four-digit individual property number (e.g., 131-0000). Where several unassociated properties were listed under one number, as was the case for several properties in

South Norfolk that were previously surveyed as streetscapes, the first property retained the number and the other properties were assigned new individual numbers. In cases where multiple numbers were assigned to individual properties with secondary resources (e.g., 131-0603/0604/0605, the Old Portlock House, smoke house, and cemetery), the primary resource retained its number, and the secondary resources were assigned three-part numbers (e.g 131-0603, 131-0603-0001 and 131-0603-0002). Previously unsurveyed properties were assigned numbers from 131-5002 and proceeding in numerical order. Each property was evaluated for its significance, Virginia Landmarks and National Register potential, and integrity.

## 3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

### 3.1 Introduction

The city of Chesapeake is located in the northern coastal plain of southeastern Virginia (Figure 2). Though classified as an independent city by the Commonwealth of Virginia, Chesapeake's size and character is that of a county. The city is approximately 353 square miles in area, stretching from the North Carolina-Virginia border, north to the Western and Southern Branches of the Elizabeth River, and the cities of Portsmouth and Norfolk. To the west is the city of Suffolk; to the east is the city of Virginia Beach. The topography is flat, with numerous creeks, wetlands, and swamps. The most significant natural feature is the Great Dismal Swamp, which encompasses southwestern Chesapeake. Initially an impediment to settlement, the Great Dismal Swamp has impacted the growth and character of the city perhaps more than any other single natural feature. The Great Dismal Swamp is now mostly protected as a wildlife refuge, totaling more than 54,133 acres within the city boundaries (Chesapeake Planning Department 1998:1). Since the area's earliest settlement in the seventeenth century, what is now the city of Chesapeake has developed three distinct characters: northern Chesapeake in the South Norfolk vicinity is primarily urban; central Chesapeake's development pattern is suburban; and southern Chesapeake retains its rural character and is the location of most of the working farms in the city.

Chesapeake has been cited as the fastest growing city in the Commonwealth (Chesapeake Planning Department 1998:1; Chesapeake Planning Department 1996a:3). The 1990 census recorded 151,979 inhabitants. Current population estimates for the city place the population at 195,149 (Chesapeake Planning Department 1998:1). The largest factor in the city's growth is the sprawling suburban development that continues to eat away at former agricultural land and encroaches on the wetlands of central Chesapeake and the Western Branch.

The following historic context is based primarily on the extensive work of Parramore et al., *Norfolk: The First Four Centuries* (1994); Cross and Cross, *Pictorial History Of Chesapeake* (1985), National Register of Historic Places nominations for The Battle of Great Bridge and The Great Dismal Swamp; Raymond Harper, *The History of South Norfolk 1661-1963* (1996), the clipping files of the Chesapeake Public Library and Norfolk Public Library, and various primary and secondary sources, as cited.

### 3.2 European Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

In 1607, Captain Christopher Newport and his expedition sailed into the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay and down the Chesapeake (Elizabeth) River. Newport noted cultivation and apparent native villages along the shores of the river (Norfolk Advertising Board 1937:3; Parramore, et al. 1994:20-21). The native population at the time was reported to be the Chesapeian tribe, which existed outside the powerful Powhatan confederacy. The Chesapeian town of Ski-co-ak was reported to be near the location of present-day Norfolk. Conflicting accounts asserted the demise of the Chesapeians. William Strachey, secretary of Jamestown Colony from 1610-1612, wrote that the Chesapeians were destroyed by Powhatan prior to 1607 (Parramore, et al. 1994:20). Others reported that it was not until Thomas Willoughby's offensive in 1627 that the Chesapeians were destroyed or run off the land (Parramore, et al. 1994:30). Whichever version is to be believed, native hostility towards the colonists, either from the Chesapeians or other unidentified tribes, prevented colonial settlement of what is now the city of Chesapeake until the 1630s.

Five years after the Indian Massacre of 1622, which devastated the colony, Thomas Willoughby led an offensive to drive off hostile tribes in southeastern Virginia. Willoughby's effort of 1627 met with apparent success. Within the decade, southeastern Virginia was settled by the colonists (Parramore, et al. 1994:30).

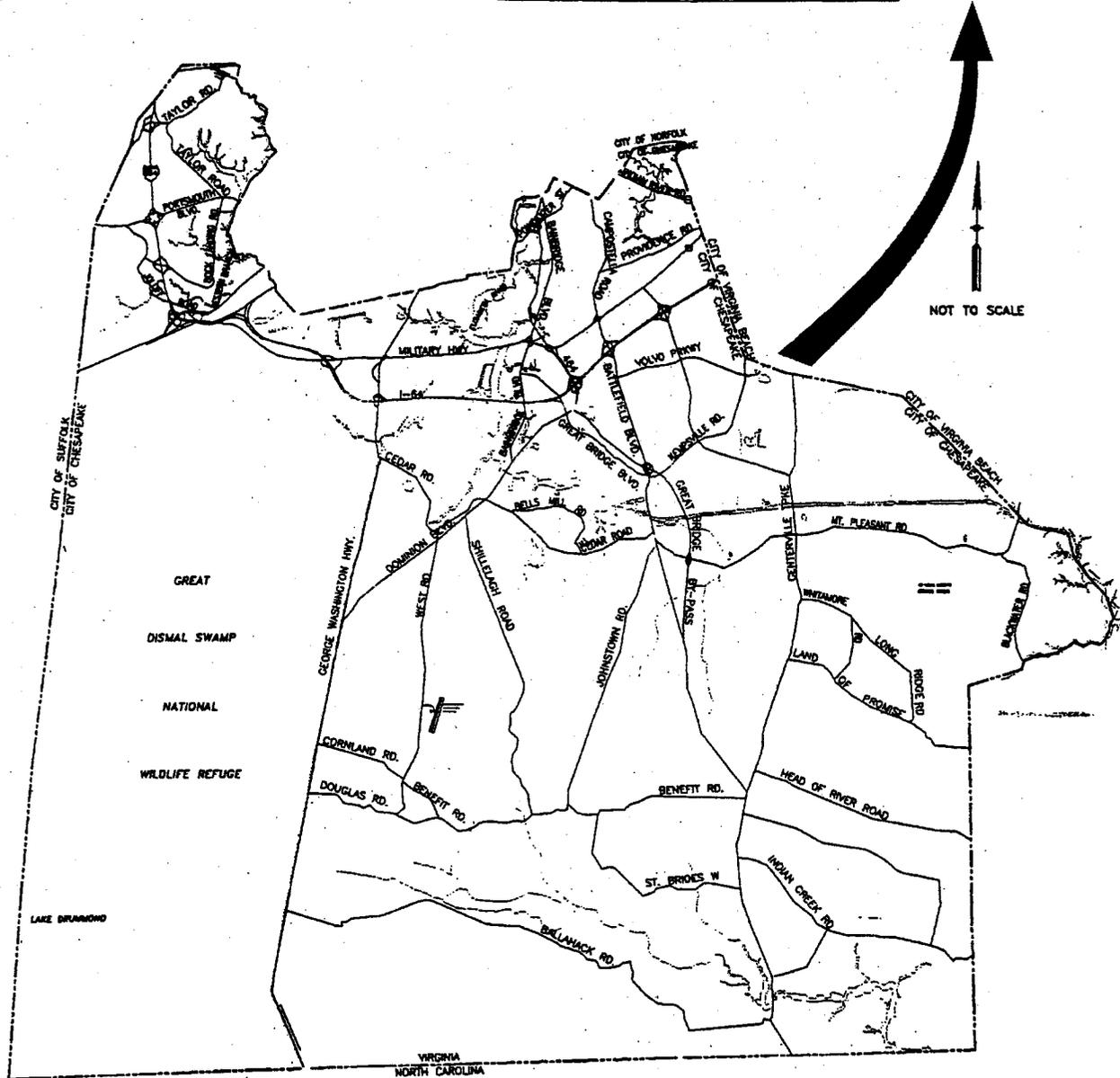


Figure 2. The city of Chesapeake and its location in the Commonwealth of Virginia. (Map: Chesapeake Planning Department).

To manage the expanding population of the Virginia Colony, eight shires were devised in 1634. Each shire would be its own political division within the colony as a whole. What is today the city of Chesapeake was encompassed in Elizabeth City County, named for the daughter of James I (Salmon and Campbell 1994:109).

In 1635, Adam Thorowgood received a grant of 5,320 acres in Elizabeth City County on the west bank of the mouth of the Chesapeian River, which he renamed the Lynnhaven. The grant was the largest private grant in the colony, and it was there that Thorowgood established his plantation. Thorowgood was followed by an influx of new settlers. In response to the increase in population in southeastern Virginia, New Norfolk County was created from the shire of Elizabeth City in 1636. In 1637, New Norfolk was divided into Upper and Lower Norfolk Counties, Lower Norfolk corresponding to modern cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Chesapeake (Parramore, et al. 1994:31; Salmon and Campbell 1994:109-115).

The soils of Lower Norfolk were not well suited to the cultivation of tobacco, the cash crop of the Virginia Colony. Plantations cultivated corn and wheat, and raised beef, pork, and other livestock. The swamps and woods of Lower Norfolk provided shingles and planks of juniper, oak, and cypress and pine tar and pitch. Lower Norfolk traded its goods with the northern colonies, Europe, and the West Indies, in exchange for rum, sugar, and manufactures (Parramore, et al. 1994:51).

The dominant Christian denomination of the Virginia Colony was Anglican, following the doctrine of the Church of England. The first service in Lower Norfolk was held at the home of Adam Thorowgood in 1637, and a church was built by 1639. Royalist Governor Berkeley sought to suppress the Puritans, though Puritanism was practiced in Lower Norfolk throughout the seventeenth century (Parramore, et al. 1994:32). In 1656, Quaker Elizabeth Harris settled in Lower Norfolk. The Quakers were ordered expelled from the colony in 1658, though they still met throughout the 1660s under threat of arrest (Parramore, et al. 1994:48-49).

The plantation was the seat of business and society in colonial Virginia during the seventeenth century. There were no towns established; hence, no central point for the import and export of goods. Towns would have provided a locus for industry and diversification of the economy from the tobacco trade. In 1655, an act was presented to the assembly to authorize the creation of ports and markets that would have established a town in Lower Norfolk. Though passed in Virginia, the act was rejected by the King. In 1680, a similar act was pushed through the assembly. The act for "the Encouragement of Trade and Manufactures" would establish a town in each county. Fifty acres would be purchased and half-acre lots platted out. Lower Norfolk acted quickly to establish a town. John Ferebee surveyed 50 acres on the north bank of the Elizabeth River. By 1681, when the act was rescinded by the King, Norfolk Town was already established and populated (Parramore, et al. 1994:51-52).

Continued growth in Lower Norfolk County led to its division into Princess Anne and Norfolk counties in 1691. Princess Anne encompassed lands east of the Lynnhaven River, corresponding to modern Virginia Beach. Norfolk County encompassed the land between the Hampton Roads and the North Carolina border, including present-day Chesapeake (Parramore, et al. 1994:53-54; Salmon, et al. 1994:115).

Plantation life and now town-life persisted into the eighteenth century. William Byrd arrived in Norfolk Town in 1728 on his way to survey the Virginia-North Carolina border. Byrd noted the advantages of Norfolk: its secure harbor, prime location for trade and shipping, and the industry of the inhabitants (Parramore, et al. 1994:66). Byrd was accompanied by local residents as far as Great Bridge along the road to North Carolina, one of two that headed south to the border. Byrd then continued south to the Northwest River, on which he crossed the disputed border into North Carolina. Perhaps owing to his first-hand experience of traveling via colonial roads through rural Norfolk County and North Carolina,

Byrd was among the first to suggest the development of a canal or artificial waterway to connect the Albemarle Sound with the Nansemond and Elizabeth Rivers. Such a waterway would facilitate trade and open up the interior of the county to settlement (Cross and Cross 1985:51).

Roads of colonial Virginia, established under act of the assembly in 1632, were neither the most pleasant nor efficient means of travel (Cross and Cross 1985:30). Water routes were relied upon to hasten journeys and lessen the discomfort of arduous overland travel. Norfolk had been served by ferries since 1636, but the interior of the county remained largely inaccessible. Two roads extended south to North Carolina from Portsmouth and Norfolk. The "Great Road to North Carolina" passed through Great Bridge, which grew into a small village. Another road skirted the Great Dismal Swamp, which persisted as a miry obstacle to expeditious trade between North Carolina and Virginia (Figure 3). Central and southern Norfolk County not served by the crude roads or a waterway remained sparsely populated.

Norfolk Town became Norfolk Borough in 1736 (Stewart 1902:193; Cross and Cross 1985:31). The Borough grew to include warehouses with naval stores, lumber, and iron. There were shipbuilders, roperies, taverns, the Anglican church, the courthouse, and single family dwellings and tenements (Martin 1836:247; Parramore, et al. 1994:72). By the mid-eighteenth century, Norfolk was a center of the grain trade. Wheat and corn produced in the county was exported through Norfolk Borough, which became the largest exporter of corn in the colony and the third largest exporter of wheat (Parramore, et al. 1994:78).

### **3.3 Colony to Nation (1750-1789)**

Norfolk Borough continued to grow into a considerable town. Population in the county grew, and in 1761 the citizens petitioned for the division of the county into three parishes, each to be served by a parish church (Cross and Cross 1985:33). The present city of Chesapeake fell into the Portsmouth and St. Brides parishes, while the Borough of Norfolk fell into Elizabeth City Parish. By the late-eighteenth century, Presbyterians, Anglicans, Methodists, and Quakers practiced their religion in Norfolk or Norfolk County. The Cutherells were the first practicing Methodists in Norfolk County. The Cutherell Meeting House, built in 1770, stood near Great Bridge (Stewart 1902:842).

Norfolk, a port and trade center, was becoming ethnically diverse. European nationalities were represented, including English, Dutch, Scottish, and French. Turks, marginalized and assimilated native Americans, and blacks and mulattos, both free and enslaved, lived in Norfolk and Norfolk County (Parramore, et al. 1994:46-47). Quaker and Methodist activity on Norfolk County led to petitions for easing manumission restrictions. The first slave to be manumitted in Norfolk County was granted freedom in 1789 (Bogger 1997:11).

George Washington and partners in the Dismal Swamp Land Company laid claim to 40,000 acres of the estimated 1,000 square miles of the Dismal Swamp in 1763. The company excavated a five-mile ditch east from Lake Drummond and drained portions of the swamp to enable the harvest and transportation of lumber and wood products (Wilkinson and Yarborough 1965:4). Shingle and plank production increased during the mid-eighteenth century, perhaps facilitated by the Land Company's efforts. Runaway slaves sought refuge and work in the swamp. They were later followed by freed blacks, who answered newspaper ads for black labor in the Dismal Swamp (Bogger 1997:55-56; Renfrew 1997a:3).

Both the Norfolk Borough and Norfolk County were ravaged by smallpox outbreaks during the mid-eighteenth century. Those who survived the epidemics were then faced with a new struggle--the impending rebellion against England. The Stamp Act of 1765 and Tea Act of 1773, which attempted to impose taxes

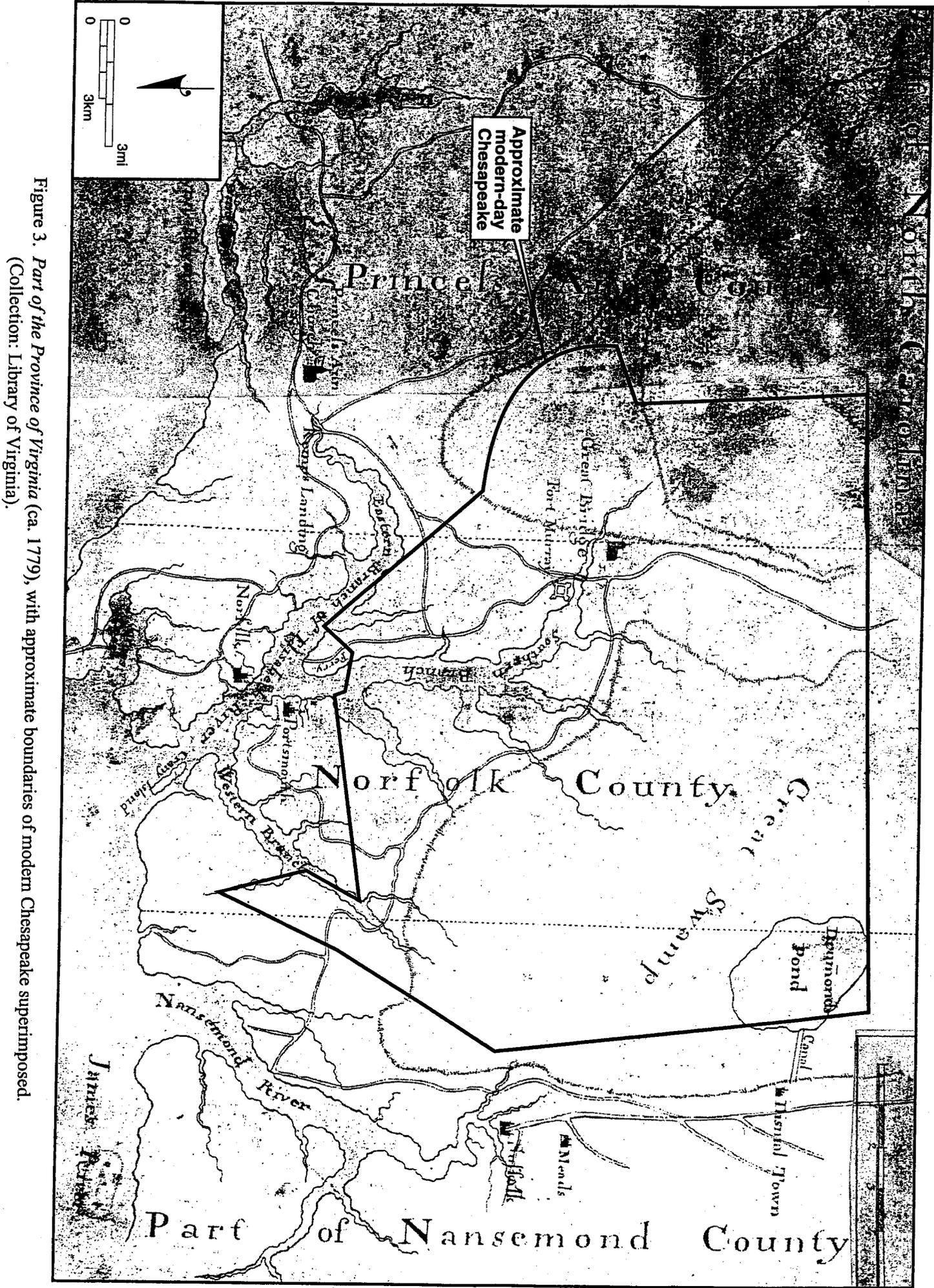


Figure 3. Part of the Province of Virginia (ca. 1779), with approximate boundaries of modern Chesapeake superimposed. (Collection: Library of Virginia).

and tariffs on exports without the exchange of representation in the British parliament, led to the rebellion of colonists against British rule. As a major port in the colonies, Norfolk would be acutely affected by the imposition of prohibitive taxes and tariffs (Norfolk Advertising Board 1937:21-22). Norfolk had a significant loyalist population, though there remained enough patriotic opposition to fight against the British. In 1775, Lord Dunmore fled Williamsburg, positioning himself aboard a ship on the Elizabeth River. Hampton Roads was blockaded by the British, effectively shutting down Norfolk's trade-based economy. The blockade and ensuing destruction of Norfolk by the British undoubtedly helped turn some of the Loyalists and sympathizers against the crown.

The British were involved in raids and marches across Norfolk County throughout the duration of the war. The most significant battle in Norfolk County was the Battle of Great Bridge. Loyalist Governor Dunmore fortified Great Bridge in 1775 in an effort to disrupt supply lines and trade between Norfolk and the Carolinas. Great Bridge, a burgeoning transshipment center and gateway to the Great Road to Carolina, would have been a strategic point for the British, had they held the fort. On December 9, 1775, however, the British were routed by the Patriots, and forced to abandon their position. Withdrawing to Norfolk Harbor, the British bombarded the borough, forcing Norfolk into capitulation. On January 1, 1776, Norfolk was virtually destroyed by Dunmore (Virginia Landmarks Commission 1970:n.p.; Parramore, et al. 1994:86-96). Great Bridge was again fortified in 1781, under the command of Loyalist John Graves Simcoe, but no conflicts of the magnitude of the Battle of Great Bridge arose.

After the surrender at Yorktown in 1781, Norfolk was rebuilt and the Norfolk County inhabitants returned to plantation life. Norfolk resumed its activities as a port and outlet for products of the county and swamp (Norfolk Advertising Board 1937:32). Buoyed by the defeat of the British and the hopes of self-determination, Virginia in the 1780s was filled with expansionist plans. Central to the expansion of trade and markets were canal and transportation ventures. The Potomac Company (C&O Canal) in Northern Virginia and the James River Canal Company in Richmond were authorized by the Virginia General Assembly in 1784. The Dismal Swamp Canal Company was authorized in 1787 (Williams 1911:119).

### **3.4 Early National Period (1789-1830)**

By 1793, work on the Dismal Swamp Canal had begun. The canal was hand excavated, largely by slave labor. The canal was dug south from Deep Creek, a branch of the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River, and north from Joice's Creek, a tributary of the Pasquotank River in North Carolina, a total distance of 22 miles (Martin 1836:244; Parramore et al. 1994:147-148). The laborious task of hand digging the canal was not initially completed until 1805, when shallow-draft, flat-bottomed boats plied the canal. A toll road flanking the canal was opened that year, with tolls funding continued work on the canal (Parramore, et al. 1994:147; U.S.A.C.E. 1988, n.p.). Soon after the Dismal Swamp Canal Company was incorporated in 1814, the first 20-ton ship loaded with bacon and brandy arrived in Norfolk from Scotland Neck, North Carolina. A steady stream of juniper and cypress shingles and planks, rails, and poles were floated out of the swamp on the way to Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York and beyond (Parramore, et al. 1994:148; Renfrew 1997a:4; Williams 1911:119) By 1829, federal money funded improvements to the canal that enabled vessels with deeper drafts to enter the waterway. Larger vessels meant larger amounts of cargo could be traded between the Chesapeake Bay and the Albemarle Sound of North Carolina (U.S.A.C.E. 1988:n.p.).

The first quarter of the nineteenth century saw the importance of an inland waterway, highlighted by the British blockade of Norfolk Harbor during the War of 1812. In 1807, the Chesapeake and Leopard Affair played out in the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, the culmination of nearly a year of British incursions and impressment in American waters (Peterson 1970:15). Between 1807 and 1809, Norfolk and Portsmouth suffered under embargo, followed by Nonimportation Acts (Mosier 1997:1). The ensuing war led to the blockade of Hampton Roads by the British, damaging Norfolk's position as a primary port and market.

William Tatham, who advised President Thomas Jefferson on the situation in Norfolk and Tidewater Virginia, urged the development of an inland waterway connecting the Currituck Sound of North Carolina with Norfolk via the North Landing River. Such a canal would enable shipment of goods and facilitate troop movements inland, traversing Norfolk County, thus avoiding the dangers of the British-held Hampton Roads. Tatham envisioned a canal to supplement the Dismal Swamp Canal under construction at the time. Tatham believed both canals would enhance Norfolk's position as port and market in peacetime (Peterson 1970:92-94). It was not until the 1850s that Tatham's vision was realized in the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal (Peterson 1970:107-108).

Norfolk lost more ground in the 1810s, when British West Indies, a profitable trade destination since the colonial era, was closed to American vessels. New York eclipsed Norfolk as a port with the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825. Compounding Norfolk's problems was the advent of shallower-draft steamers that could serve upriver ports like Richmond and West Point directly, cutting out Norfolk entirely (Parramore, et al. 1994:149).

The Dismal Swamp Canal was making its importance known as a major trade route between Norfolk and North Carolina, delivering to port trade goods from the surrounding counties. The Gosport Navy Yard was founded in 1801 in Portsmouth (Norfolk County 1907:10). In 1826-1827, the navy expanded the yard with the addition of a stone drydock. Such a project, along with other military fortifications in the Hampton Roads area, brought a promise of federal money and the reinvigoration of Norfolk's flagging economy. The materials for the construction of the dry dock were shipped via the Dismal Swamp Canal, which was improved with federal funds (Parramore, et al. 1994:150).

The village of Deep Creek grew prosperous during this period. In 1801 the Malachi Cherry house (Cherry Manor [131-0037]) was constructed in the center of the village. The Great Bridge community was also thriving as a center for trade via the Great Road to North Carolina. The town of Great Bridge was incorporated in 1829 (Williams 1911:176).

In other parts of the county during this period, agriculture continued to be the main economic base. The plantation and farm houses of this period that survive include several of the county's distinctive gambrel-roofed houses, including the Old Portlock House in Portlock (ca. 1789 [131-0603]) (Figure 4), Chimney Corners (131-0010) and Pinetta (131-0002) (Figure 5) in the Indian River area, all ca. 1789-1790; the Henry Butt House (ca. 1814 [131-0049]) (Figure 6) and Butt-Edson House (ca. 1820-30 [131-0292]) (Figure 7) of Butt Station. The earliest portion of Wildwood (131-0436), built ca. 1812, was constructed near the Hodges Ferry landing during this period.

### **3.5 Antebellum Period (1830-1860)**

The antebellum period in Norfolk County, as in much of Virginia, was defined by the advent of the railroad. In 1834, Norfolk was receiving regular shipment of goods from the counties of Isle of Wight and Southampton via the incomplete Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad (P&R) line. In 1835, the P&R was considered "likely to exercise a very important influence upon the destinies of the whole section of country through which it will pass" (Martin 1836:244). The rail connection between Portsmouth and the Roanoke River at Weldon, North Carolina, was completed in 1836 (Parramore, et al. 1994, 161-162), with the intention of enabling Norfolk to compete with the fall line ports of Petersburg and Richmond, which had overtaken Norfolk's port advantage since the advent of the steamship and railroad. The P&R was short-lived, however. Unable to compete with Petersburg, the P&R was sold to a Boston consortium in 1846 and reorganized as the Seaboard & Roanoke (Parramore, et al. 1994:174).

Canal improvements enhanced access to transportation routes and increased fortunes in the area. The canal brought continued prosperity and growth to the tiny village of Deep Creek, described in 1835 as a "flourishing depot . . . nearly equidistant between the towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth" (Martin 1836, 246). The village in 1835 contained "25 dwelling houses, 6 general stores, 2 taverns, 1 house of public worship, free for all denominations, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 2 boot and shoe factories and two tailors" (Martin 1836:246). Deep Creek's profitable trade in juniper lumber with New York and Philadelphia was also cited.

In 1843, the Gilmerton Cut was made as a shortcut in the canal from Deep Creek to the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River. The village of Gilmerton soon developed around the cut. Built during this period was the Greek Revival Weston House (ca. 1841 [131-0524]) (Figure 8), in Gilmerton. In Deep Creek, canal-induced prosperity enabled the building of high-style houses, such as the Hendren-Creekmur House (1846-1847 [131-0001]) (Figure 9), also in the Greek Revival style.

The late 1830s heralded changes in rural farming tradition. Edmund Ruffin, editor of *The Farmer's Register*, considered farming in the counties as "rude and degraded," citing the need for a shift from plantation farming to the cultivation of fresh fruits, vegetables, and berries (Parramore, et al. 1994:171). Norfolk County was prime land with a temperate climate, suitable for growing produce. Cottage gardening or truck farming, as it would become known, increased in popularity among the county's farmers, when its profitability was demonstrated by Richard Cox. Cox was a New Jersey truck farmer who started a farm and greenhouse on the Western Branch in 1844 (Parramore, et al. 1994:171-172). By mid-century, truck farms proliferated in Norfolk County, serving the demand of the Northern market for early produce. Large plantations were cut into smaller farms, as reflected in the architectural history of Norfolk County. By the mid-nineteenth century and throughout the late nineteenth century, farms of a hundred acres or less with an I-house or two-story, side-hall dwelling were located throughout the county (Figure 10).

In 1845, Norfolk Borough became a city (Parramore, et al. 1994:168). Growth continued in the county as farms flourished. By 1859, a new canal was opened to facilitate trade, connecting the Albemarle Sound to the Chesapeake Bay. Work began on the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal (131-0044) in 1855. The canal cut through the agricultural land of Norfolk County, from the North Landing River to Great Bridge and the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River (Figure 11) (Brown 1981:2-3). The masonry double-gated reversible-head guard lock at Great Bridge was the first of its kind built in the country (Brown 1981:4).

### **3.6 Civil War (1861-1865)**

The interior of Norfolk County saw little of action during the Civil War, though Deep Creek and the Western part of the county were occupied by Union forces (Figure 12). The occupation of the area was recorded by Elizabeth Curtis Wallace of Glencoe in her *Glencoe Diary*. Cherry Manor (ca. 1801 [131-0037]) and the Hendren-Creekmur House (1846-1847 [131-0001]) (Figure 9) in Deep Creek were reportedly used as a hospital and barracks for injured and infirm soldiers.

Though no battles of note took place in Norfolk County, county men fought in regiments mustered out of the area. The Dismal Swamp Rangers, who mustered out of Deep Creek in 1861, were attached to Company A of the 3rd Virginia Volunteer Regiment (History Page 1998:1). Members of the regiment from local families included Jolliffs, Browns, Cherrys, Creekmores, Culpeppers, Hanburys, Hodges, Westons, among others (History Page 1998:3-6).

The Dismal Swamp Canal, a strategic supply line for either side, was heavily damaged during the war. It was reopened for passenger service in 1866 (U.S.A.C.E. 1988:n.p.).

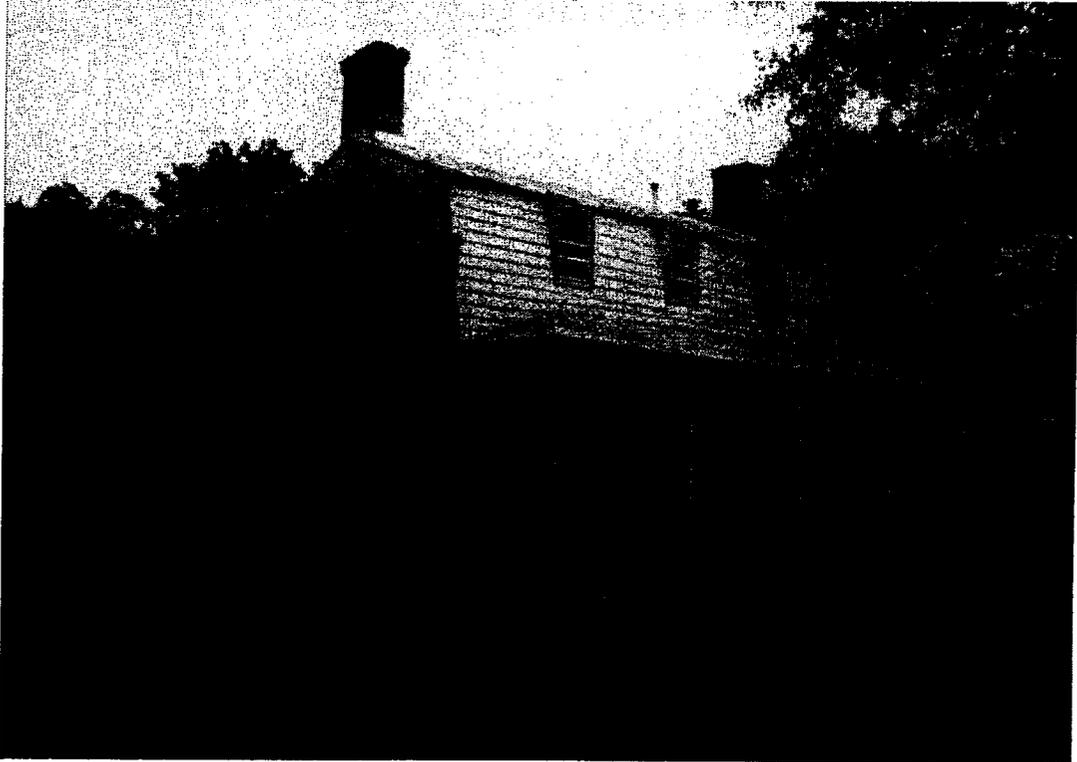


Figure 4. Old Portlock House/Roseville (ca.1789 [131-0603]), looking northeast.



Figure 5. Pinetta/The Murray House (ca. 1790 [131-0002]), looking north.

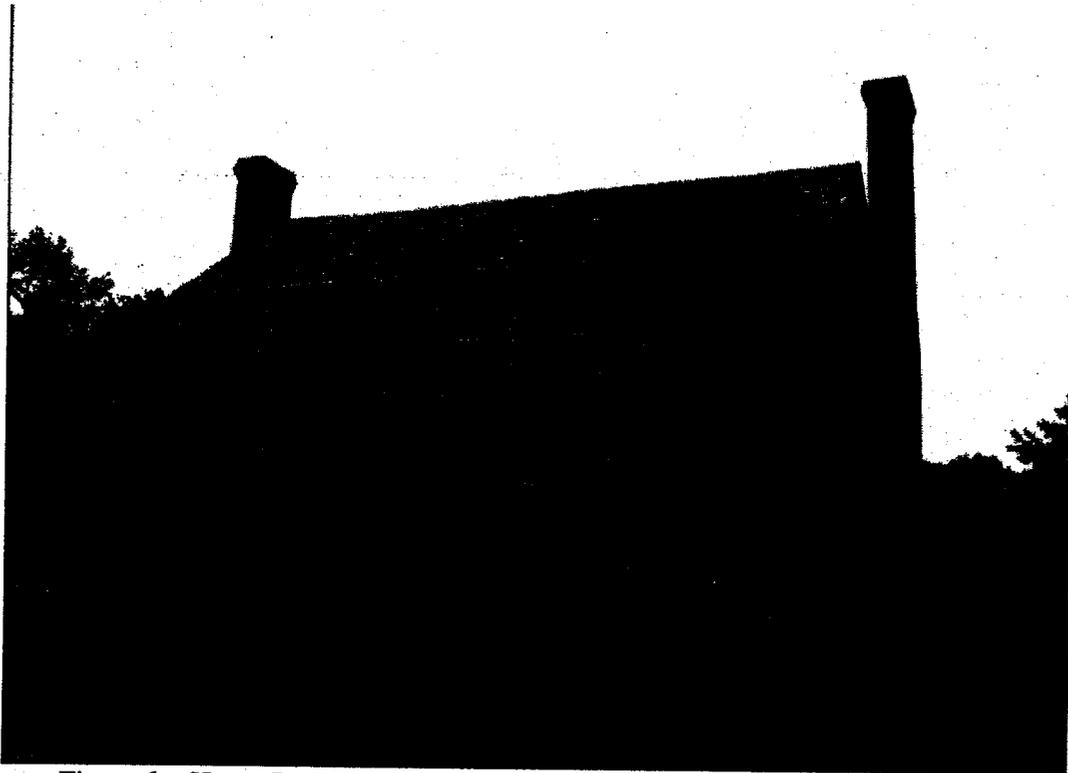


Figure 6. Henry Butt House (ca. 1814 [131-0049]), looking south.

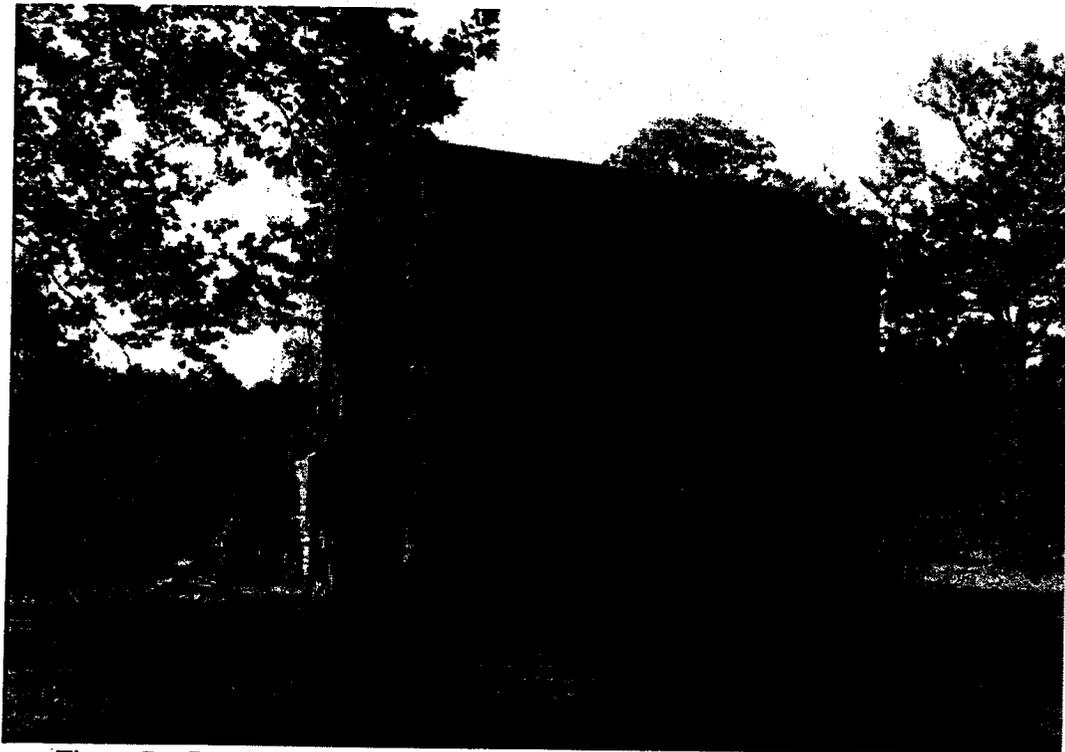


Figure 7. Butt-Edson House (1820-1830 [131-0292]), looking southwest.

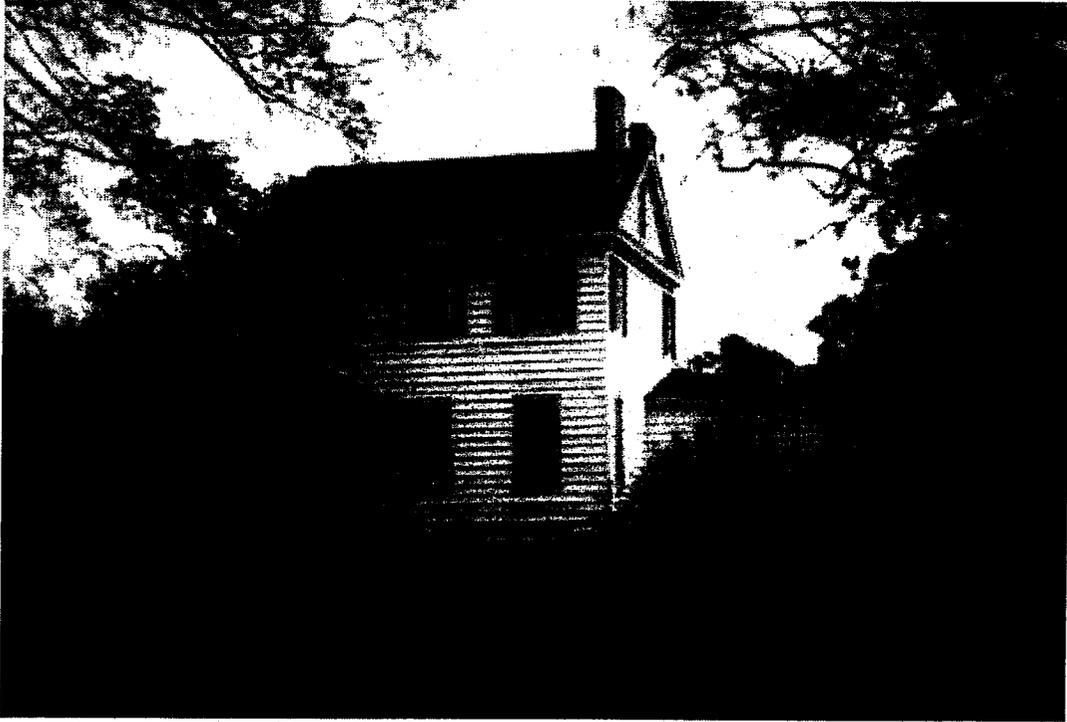


Figure 8. Weston House, (ca. 1841 [131-0524]), looking east.

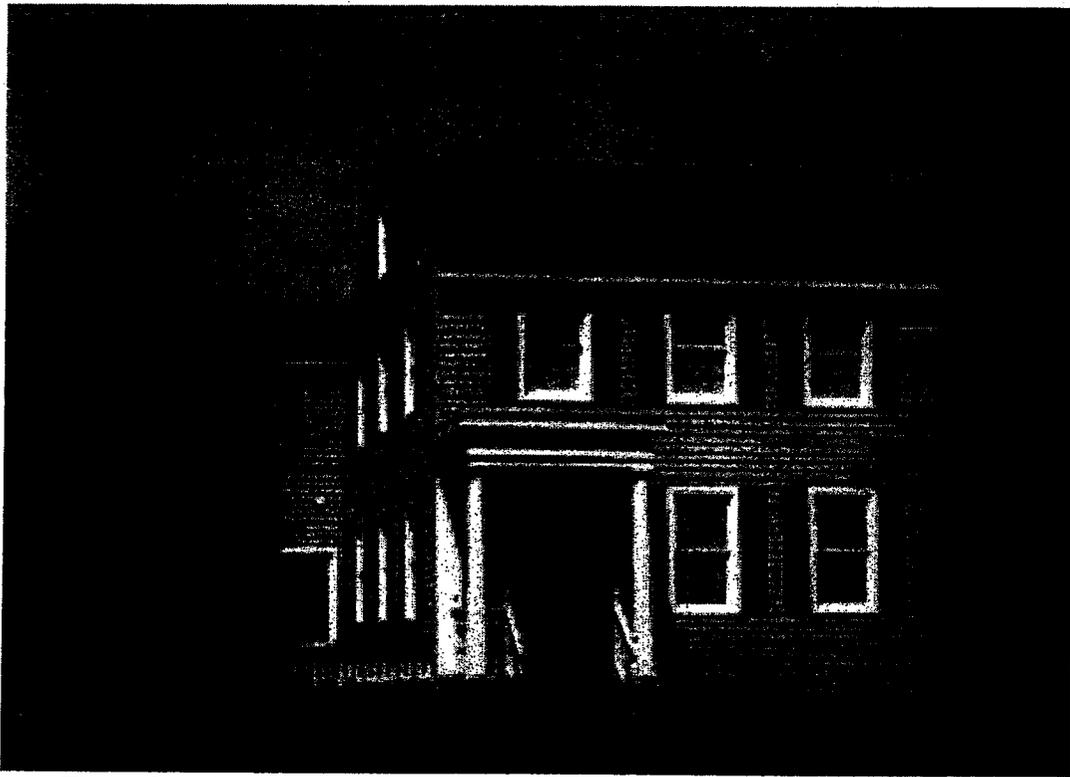


Figure 9. Hendren-Creekmur House (1846-1847 [131-0001]), looking west.

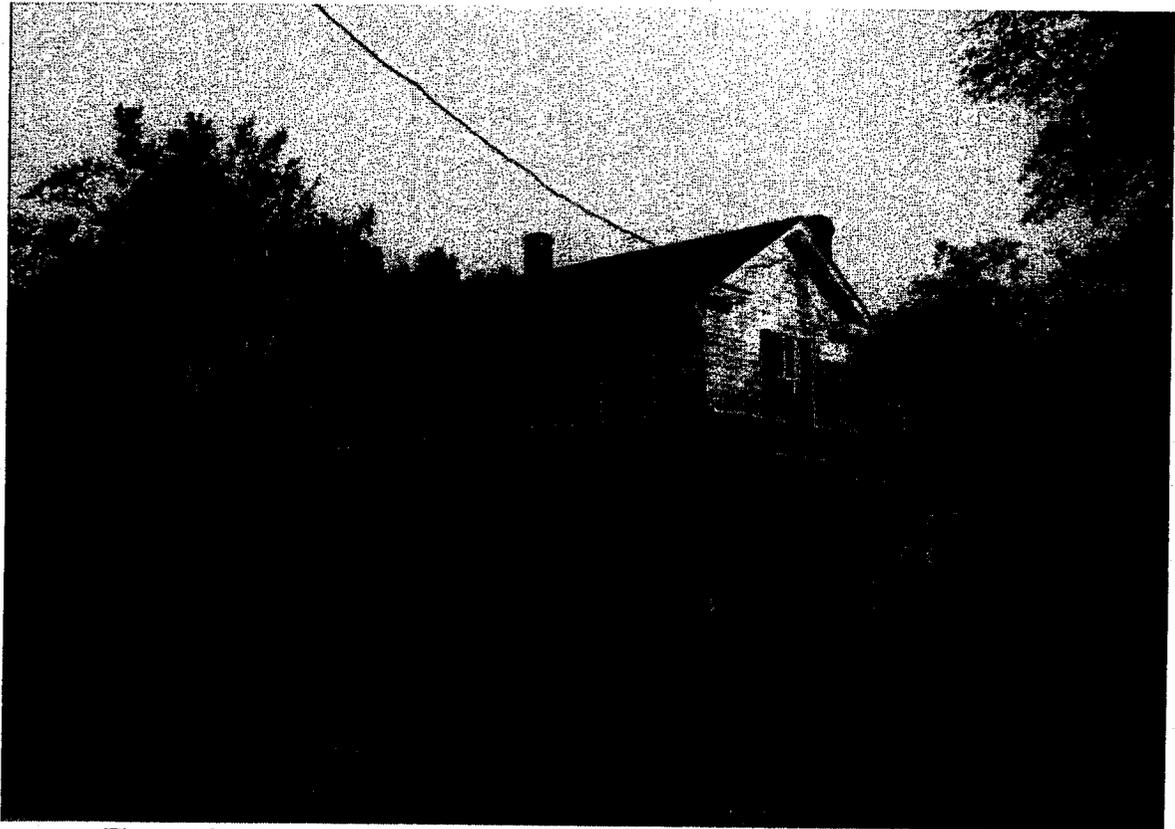


Figure 10. House, 2712 Gilmerton Road (ca. 1880 [131-0518]), looking northeast.



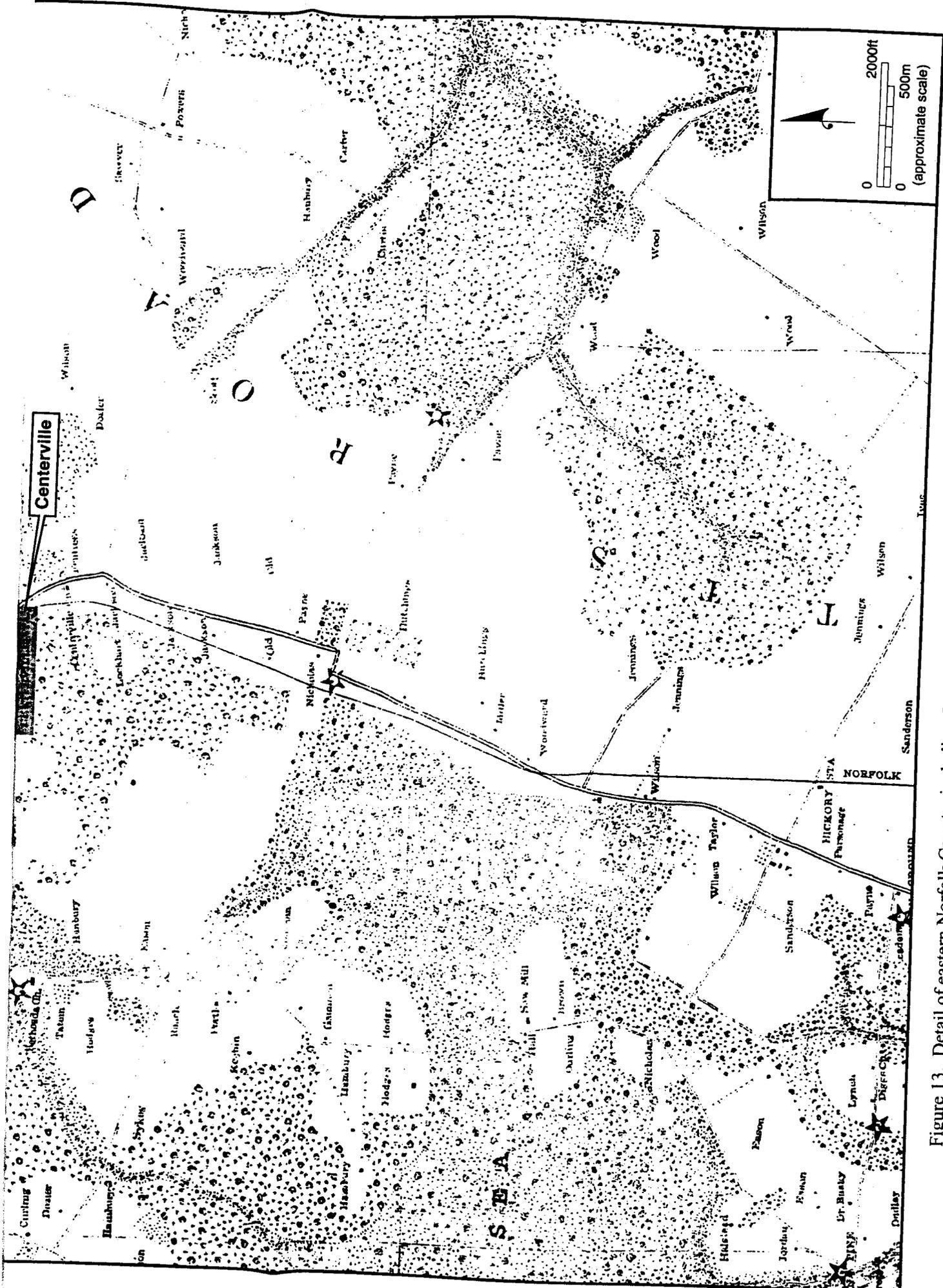


Figure 13. Detail of eastern Norfolk County, including Great Bridge, Centerville and the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal. From Sykes & Gwathmey, *Map of Norfolk County* (1887), collection of the Library of Virginia.

### 3.7 Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

Norfolk County returned to agricultural pursuits in the Reconstruction period. The late nineteenth century and early twentieth century were considered the heyday of truck farming in Tidewater Virginia and eastern North Carolina. Transportation by canal, river, and rail enabled truckers to ship produce expeditiously to northern states (Industrial Commission 1912:21-37).

In 1870, the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad was chartered to expedite trade between Norfolk and North Carolina (Brown 1981:125; Prince 1972:5-7). The 73-mile railroad was constructed in 1880-1881 between Norfolk and Edenton, North Carolina, on the Albemarle Sound. The route traversed the length of Norfolk County, through prime truck-farming territory. In 1883, the railroad was renamed Norfolk Southern. Stations in the county included Butts, Centreville (Fentress), Hickory, St. Brides, and Northwest (Prince 1972:5-7) (Figure 13 and 14). The community of Centerville grew up around the station, and farms in the vicinity took advantage of the rail line to ship their produce.

Spinach, kale, peas, beans, berries, corn, wheat, and peanuts were produced in abundance in Norfolk County. According to a promotional pamphlet produced by the railroad around the turn of the century, "the territory traversed by the Norfolk Southern Railroad [affords a] wealth of natural opportunities for agricultural and industrial supremacy" (Croxtton n.d.:2). The pamphlet estimated that 25 million people benefited from the produce of Tidewater truck farms (Croxtton n.d.:6). In 1909, the Truck Farm Experiment Station was established in Norfolk to develop varieties of crops and farming techniques to enhance yield (VPI 1909).

During the reconstruction period, Ambrose Harvey Lindsay, owner of the Lindsay House (ca. 1850 [131-0253]) (Figure 15), was considered to be the most successful farmer in Norfolk County (Stewart 1902:957-957). A native of Currituck County, North Carolina, Lindsay moved to Norfolk County in 1858. Lindsay gained prominence in the county as a major producer of horsetooth corn, holding over 3,000 acres in cultivation. Lindsay practiced share cropping, which eventually led to a brief economic crises from which he eventually recovered. The Lindsay family operated the Cumberland Dairy in the early twentieth century, shipping their products via the Lindsay/Herring Canal (131-0051) (Morgan 1998; Stewart 1902:958).

During the first decade of the twentieth century, Polish immigrants began settling in the Bowers Hill area. An agricultural community named Sunray was laid out there around the turn of the century. The Biernot Farm (1912 [131-0396]) operated as a dairy. Other farms, homes, and businesses were built during this period. In 1915, St. Mary's Catholic Church (131-0391) (Figure 16), the first Catholic church in Norfolk County, was founded on Homestead Road, in the center of the Sunray Community.

In 1897, the U.S. Navy expanded its St. Julien's Creek Ammunition Depot in Portsmouth. The St. Julien's Creek Annex to the Naval Yard was located in Norfolk County at the Portsmouth line.

Several public schools were built in Norfolk County just prior to World War I. With funding provided by the Mann Act, schools were built in Deep Creek and Great Bridge between 1908 and 1910. As school districts were consolidated, newer, larger buildings were constructed to accommodate the larger student body (Deep Creek 1957:n.p). It was not until after the war that construction of the present Deep Creek Intermediate (1923;1947;1952 [131-0494]) and Great Bridge School (1924;1947;1961 [131-0342]) (Figure 17) was begun.

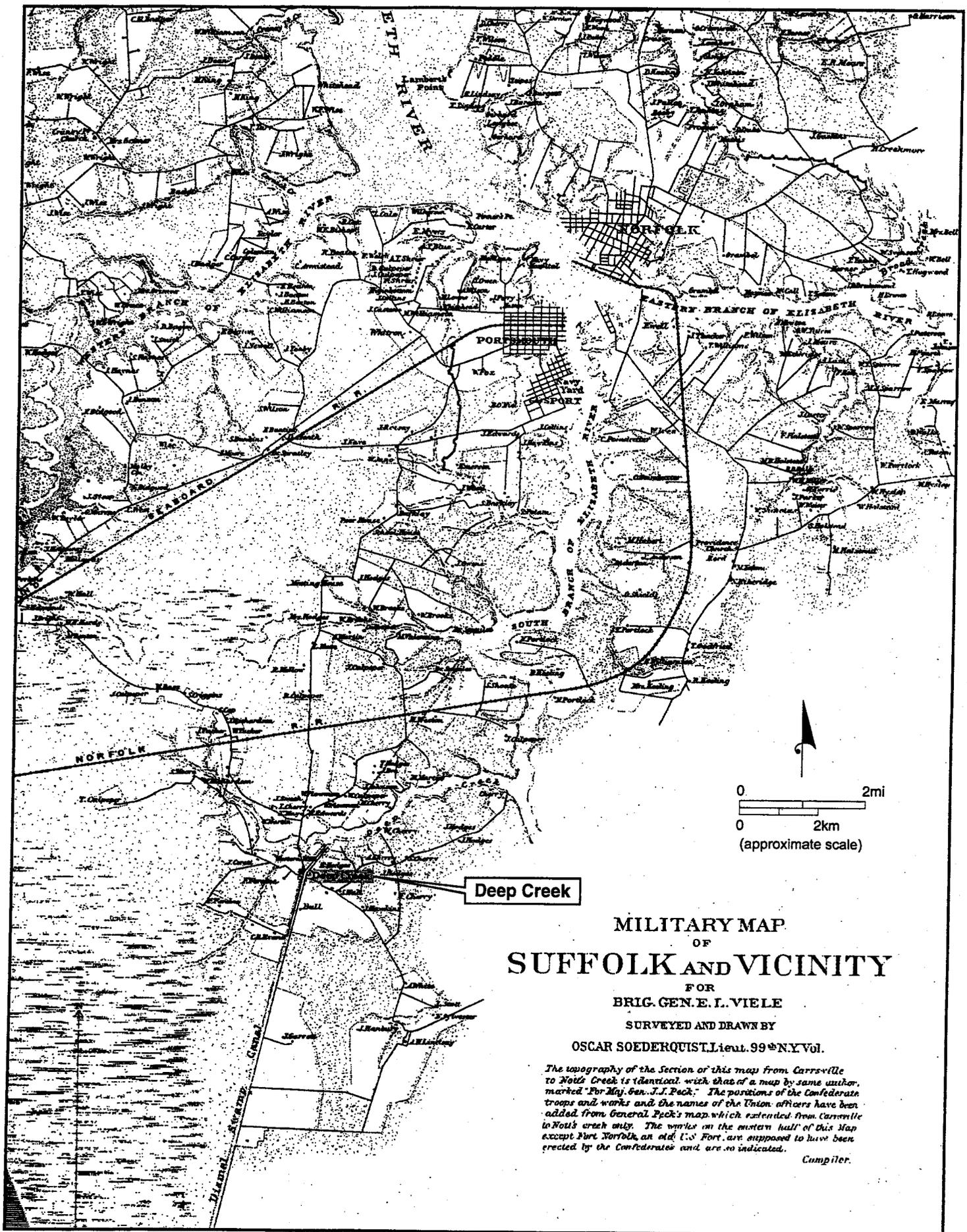


Figure 12. Military Map of Suffolk and Vicinity (ca. 1861-1865) showing northern and western Norfolk County, including Deep Creek (U.S. War Department, *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War* 1978, Plate XXVI).

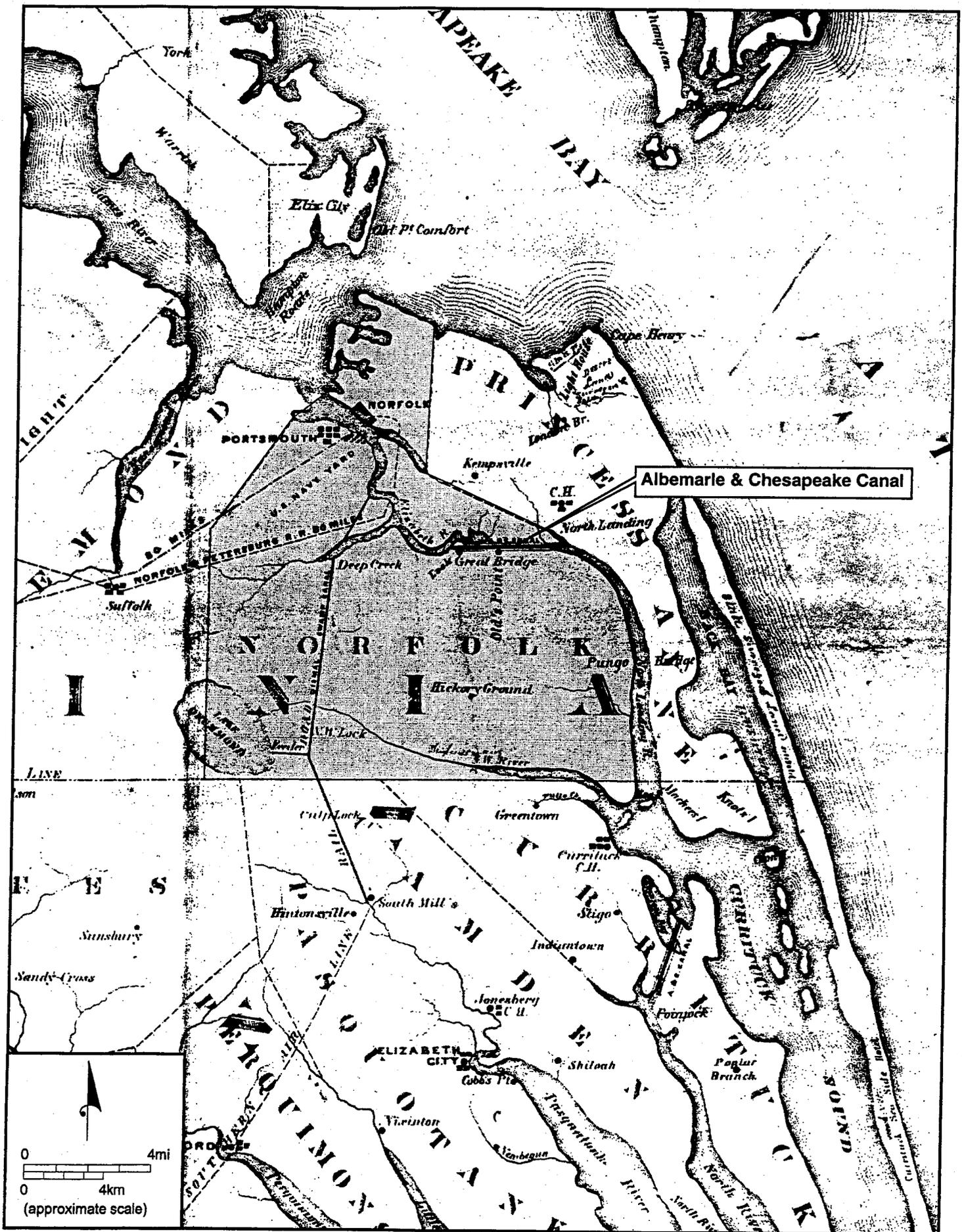


Figure 11. Map showing the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal in Norfolk County (John Lathrop 1857 in Cross & Cross, *Chesapeake: A Pictorial History* 1985).

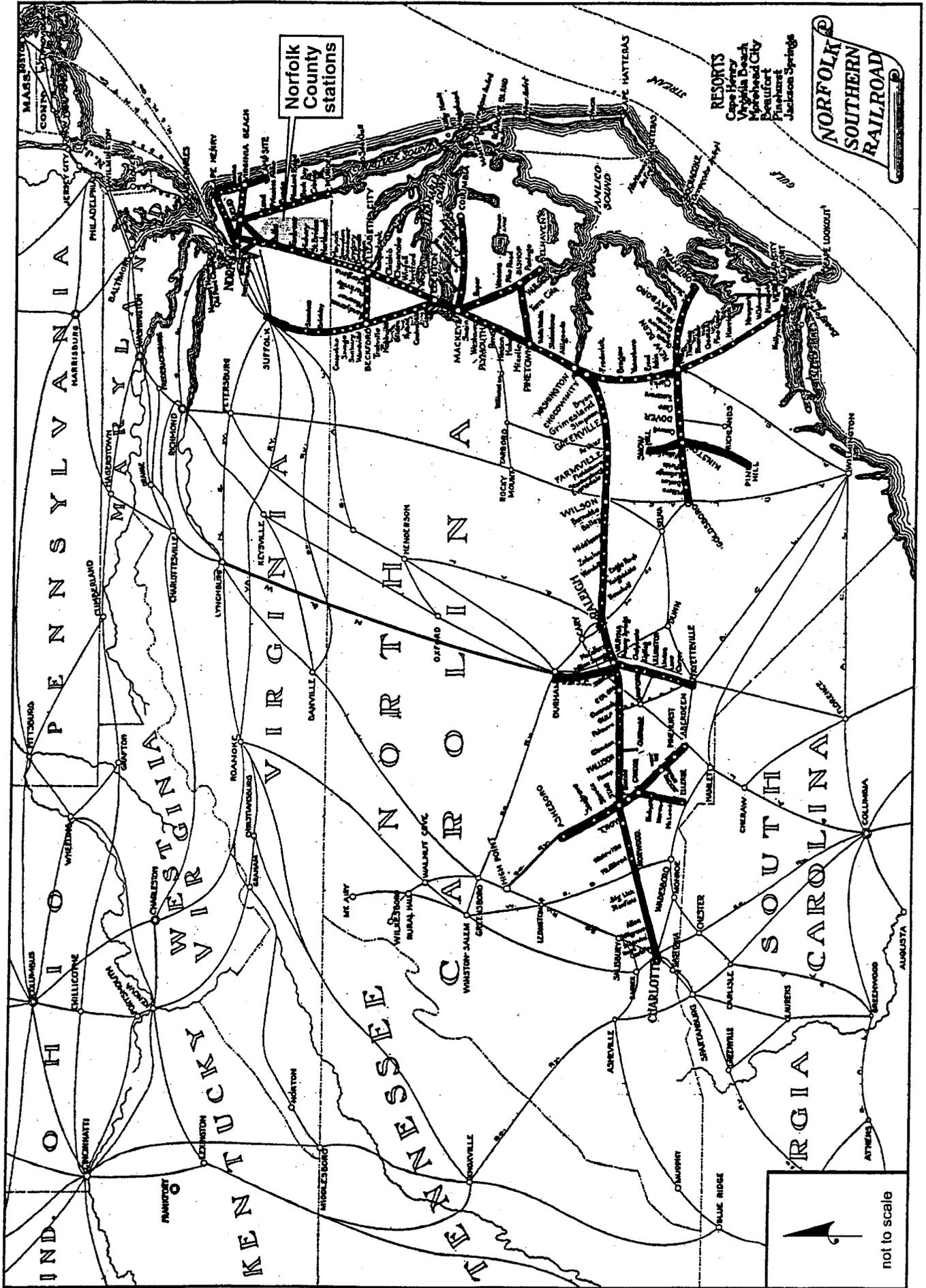


Figure 14. Map of the Norfolk Southern Railroad, ca. 1920, with stations in Norfolk County highlighted. (Prince, *Norfolk Southern Railroad* 1972).



Figure 15. Lindsay House, (ca. 1850 [131-0253]), looking southwest.

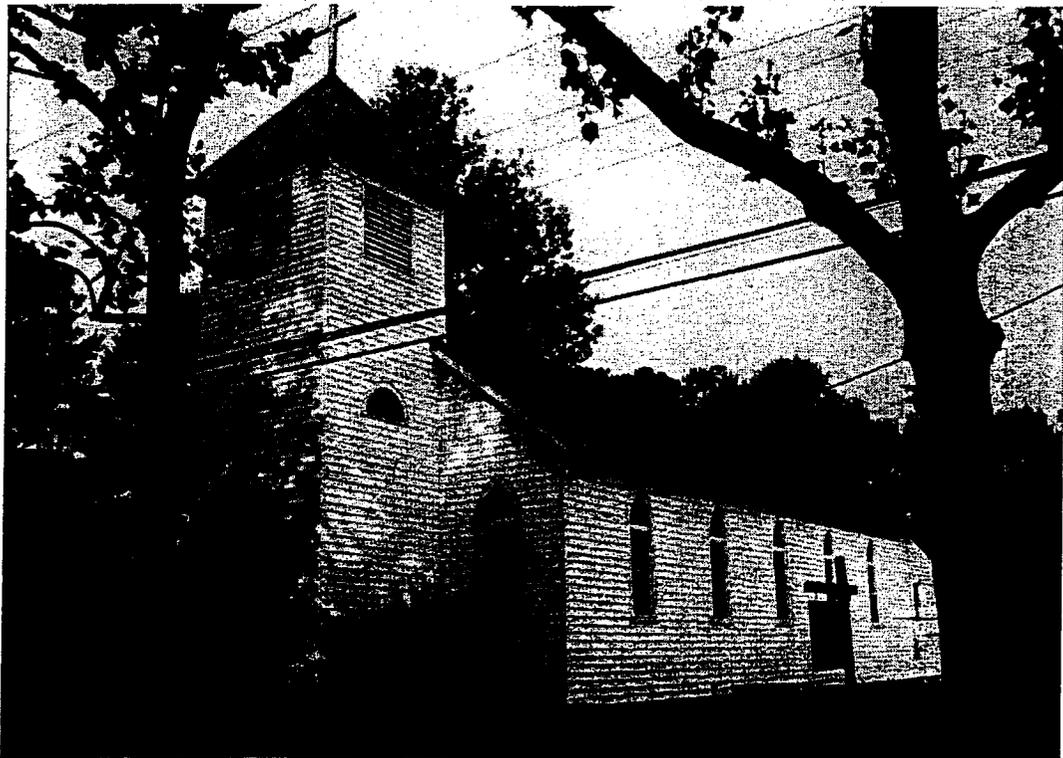


Figure 16. St. Mary's Catholic Church (1915-1916; 131-0391)), looking southwest.

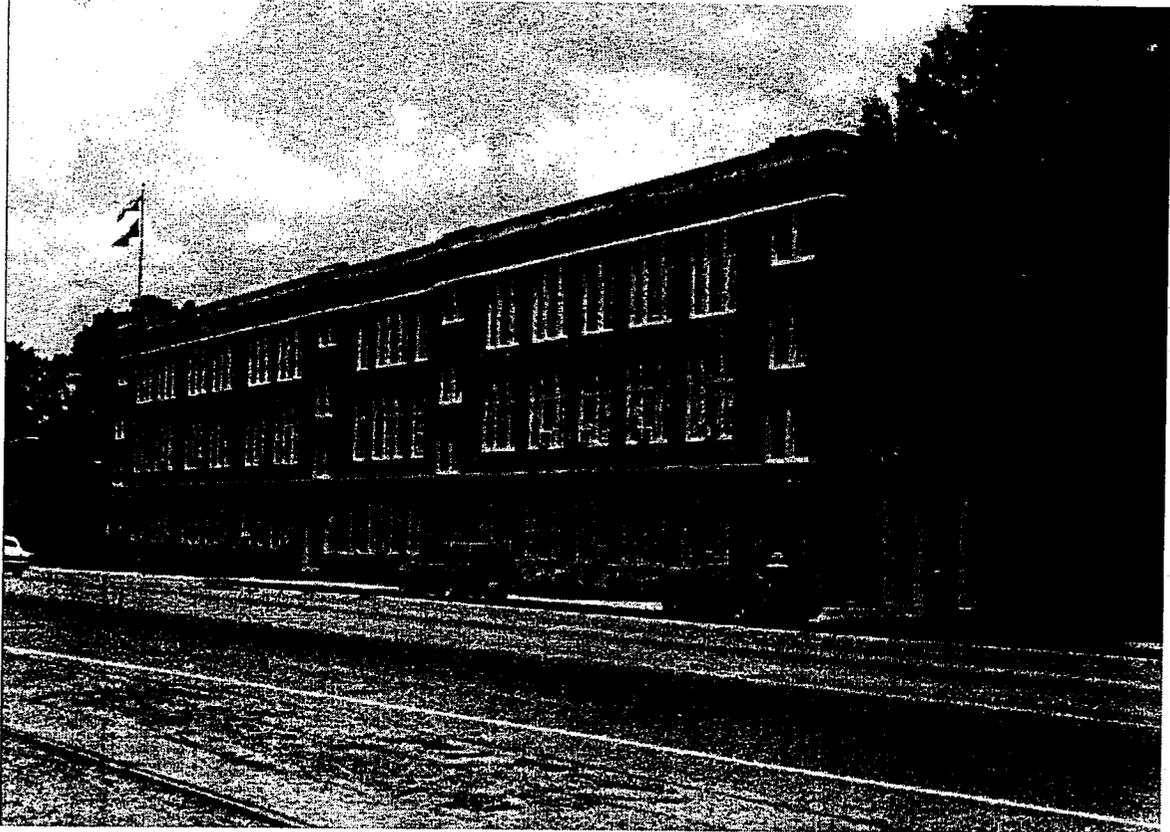


Figure 17. Great Bridge School (1924;1947;1961 [131-0342]), looking northeast.

### **3.8 World War I to World War II (1917-1945)**

The proximity of Norfolk County to the U.S. Naval installations and shipyards of Norfolk and Portsmouth greatly impacted the county's growth, population, and development (Virginia Conservation Commission 1944:7-13). The Navy yards provided a steady source of labor to county residents, particularly in wartime. Even prior to the war, many county residents worked in the shipyards to supplement their income from small-scale truck farms. War increased production in the yards, providing more work for county residents and work for the masses of workers who flooded Norfolk and the surrounding counties.

South Norfolk, which had been a village in Norfolk County since 1908, was incorporated in 1919. By 1920, the town met the population requirements (under 100,000 inhabitants) to become a city of the second class (Harper 1996:122), and in 1921, status as a city of the second class was officially conferred.

Substandard housing stock in Norfolk and the surrounding counties induced the military to build temporary housing to accommodate the influx of workers seeking jobs related to the war effort. Between 1940 and 1943, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk County, and Princess Anne County built or were in the process of building 26,356 new houses and apartments with public and private funding (Lewis 1943, n.p.). In addition to housing, temporary structures, such as Quonset huts, were constructed for use by the military. After the war, many huts were decommissioned. Some appear to have survived in Chesapeake and are used as garages and storage sheds.

Improvements in yield and the pursuit of work off the farm led to the decreasing size of farms and farmhouses. Many farmers were employed off of the farm, in shipyards or factories of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Produce and other agricultural products supplemented factory wages. Many farmhouses of the second quarter of the twentieth century were Craftsman-style bungalows, such as the Cutherell House (1925 [131-0499]) (Figure 18), a marked shift from the predominance of the two-story I-house 40 years before. Bungalows of all shapes and sizes were built throughout the county. Streetcar suburbs of Norfolk found the size and ease of construction of the bungalows conducive to suburban residential developments, such as those in the Oaklette (Figure 19) and Norfolk Highlands communities.

Industrial growth and lack of adequate affordable housing stock in the county induced the Smith-Douglas Fertilizer Company to construct company housing. Between 1937 and the end of the 1940s, over 300 frame and concrete-block houses were constructed in Crestwood (Figure 20). They rented for about \$5.00 per week (Crestwood 1998:6-7).

Transportation improvements during this period included the Norfolk-Portsmouth Bridge (Jordan Bridge, 1928 [131-5033]) (Figure 21), which replaced the ferry from South Norfolk to Portsmouth (Harper 1996:218). The Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal had been taken over by the federal government in 1913 (Brown 1981:1). The Great Bridge (131-5039), spanning the canal (now the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway), was replaced by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942-43 (U.S.A.C.E. 1995:18).

### **3.9 The New Dominion (1945-Present)**

The conversion from wartime military to post-war military and private industry continued to be the major source of the area's employment and prosperity. Industry in Norfolk and Portsmouth was booming. Many residents of Norfolk County continued to work in the Naval shipyards, and many abandoned truck farming for steady employment in industry.

In 1949, the city of South Norfolk annexed adjacent communities, including the town of Portlock and the Money Point industrial area (Harper 1996:125). In 1963, the city of South Norfolk and Norfolk County consolidated into the city of Chesapeake. Its population at the time of the consolidation was 78,153. The city government center was located near the geographic center of the city, near Great Bridge. In the ensuing 35 years, the city increased its population by 150 percent (Chesapeake 1998:1).

Chesapeake continues its expansive growth, and business and industry located in and around the county provide jobs for a workforce that lives primarily in suburban-style developments. Some farms still operate, though most of the working farms are located in southern Chesapeake and areas not served by city infrastructure.

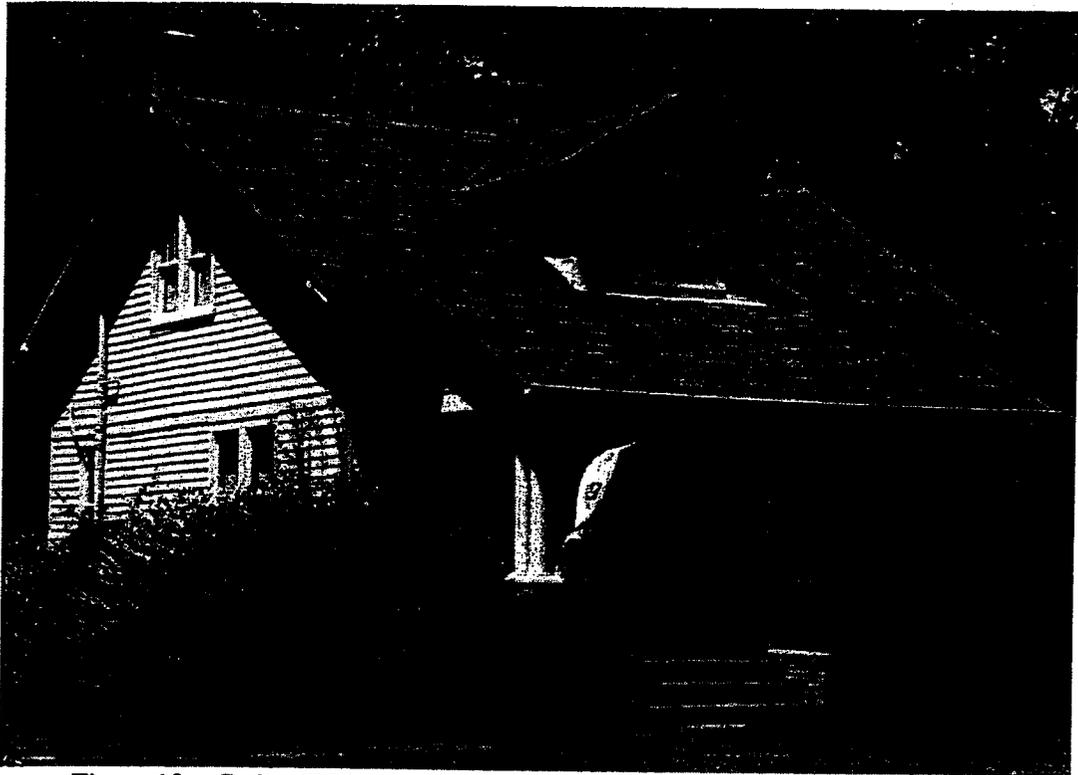


Figure 18. Cutherell House, (1925 [131-0499]), looking north.

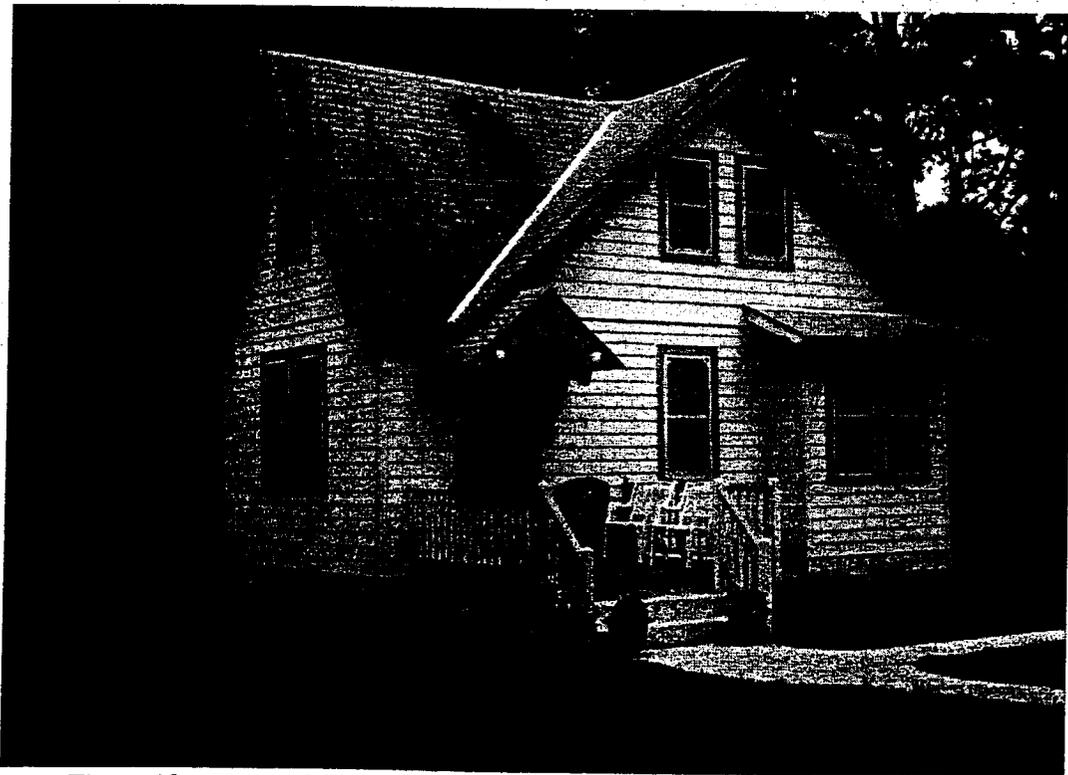


Figure 19. House, 945 St. Lawrence Avenue, Oaklette (ca. 1935 [131-5008]), looking north.

## 4.0 SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS AND RESULTS

### 4.1 Previously Identified Cultural Resources

Prior to the undertaking of this survey, Chesapeake had 1,686 recorded historic resources (Appendix A). Four resources are currently listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register: The Dismal Swamp Canal and associated resources (131-0035); the Battle of Great Bridge Site (131-0023/44CS20-23); Wallace-ton (131-0379); and the 796-building South Norfolk Historic District (131-0055).

Wallaceton is the only architectural property in Chesapeake listed individually in the state and national registers. The History Store's 1987 reconnaissance survey report recommended three properties as potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register: Beechwood (1853 [131-0008]); Poplar Hill (1807 [131-0414]); and Wildwood (1812 [131-0436]) (The History Store 1987:59-60). No action has been taken on a Beechwood, Poplar Hill, or Wildwood nomination. The Butt-Edson House (1820-1830 [131-0292]) (Figure 7) in Butts Station was recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register during a Phase II architectural evaluation undertaken by the Virginia Commonwealth University Archaeological Research Center in 1990 (Boyd and Harbury 1990:37). This evaluation cited the Butt-Edson House's significance under Criterion C for its design and method of construction. No further evaluation or nomination has been made of the property.

The History Store recommended six potential multiple property nominations: gambrel-roofed houses of the late eighteenth century; early-to-mid-nineteenth-century side-hall-plan houses; early-twentieth-century schools; transportation- and canal-related properties; and a more general nomination of locally significant properties (The History Store 1987:60-62). A successful federal nomination was made of the Dismal Swamp Canal and associated properties (including the Gilmerton Cut) in 1988.

Two potential historic districts were identified through the 1987 survey, one of which, the South Norfolk Historic District, was listed in the National Register in 1989 (The History Store 1989). The other recommended district, the Deep Creek Historic District, was determined potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register, but the nomination was not pursued due to community opposition. A resubmittal of the nomination is being considered (The History Store 1987:62; Renfrew 1997b:1998).

A nomination was made for the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal (131-0044) in 1973, but this nomination was unsuccessful (Kuhlmann 1973). The canal was again determined potentially eligible by the VDHR in 1990, but no new nomination was pursued. The St. Julien's Creek Annex Historic District (131-5001), associated with the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register (USN 1998:2-5).

Two-hundred twenty-three resources were recorded during the course of this survey. Of these resources, 151 were previously identified through earlier surveys and include houses, cemeteries, churches, schools, a houseboat, and a canal. Appendix B contains an index of all properties surveyed during the course of this project. Appendix C contains a summary description of each property with a statement of each property's significance.

### 4.2 Survey Findings

This survey recorded 223 properties in the Phase I area of Chesapeake (Appendices B and C). The construction dates of these properties range from post 1747 to the late 1940s, a range of over two centuries (Appendix D). The recorded properties represent a range of themes and historic contexts that reflect the development of the city from its early domestic and agricultural settlement to the modern impact of industry and suburban growth (Appendix E). Several of the properties surveyed represent more than one

historic context. In order of predominance, historic contexts represented include domestic (189 properties); subsistence/agriculture (31 properties); architecture/community planning (11 properties); religion (11 properties); settlement patterns (9 properties); funerary (8 properties); transportation/communication (7 properties); commerce/trade (5 properties); education (4 properties); social (2 properties); health care/medicine (1 property); industry (1 property); landscape (1 property); recreation/arts (1 property); and technology/engineering (1 property).

Recorded during the course of this survey were 183 single dwellings, 2 double houses, a representative sampling of properties in one district, 8 churches, 7 cemeteries, 4 commercial or mixed-use buildings, 3 schools, 2 railroad-related buildings (depots), 1 canal, 1 houseboat, 1 medical office, 1 smoke house, 1 log outbuilding, 1 power plant, 1 barn converted to a dwelling, 1 archeological site, 1 bridge tender's building, 1 fellowship hall, 1 meeting hall, and 1 service station and garage (Appendix F). Seventy-two of the 223 recorded properties were previously unidentified resources.

### **4.3 Architectural Resources**

Chesapeake is a modern city composed of discrete historic communities. Chesapeake has been an independent city since 1963, but the inhabitants of the city still identify themselves as being from a particular community within the larger city. Some of the communities were villages in Norfolk County, such as Centerville, Deep Creek, and Great Bridge, while others refer to a more general area, such as Butts Station and Western Branch. In the Phase I area, properties were surveyed in the following identified communities or areas: Bells Mill, Bowers Hill/Sunray, Butts Station, Centerville/Fentress, Deep Creek, Gilmerton, Grassfield, Great Bridge, Oak Grove, Oaklette, Portlock, South Norfolk, and Western Branch (Figure 22). The communities each contain the resources particular to the historical development and economy of the area. Essential to the preservation of the historic resources of an area is the recognition and preservation of the community character, of which the architecture is an extension.

### **4.4 Domestic Architecture**

Chesapeake's earliest extant architecture is domestic in character and more readily classified by type than style (Appendix G). The most distinctive architecture is that of the gambrel-roofed houses of the late eighteenth century. These houses are one and one-half-stories in height and are characterized by two unequal sloping planes of the roof. The plans of these houses vary. The half-story windows are located in the lower plane. The gambrel, or "Dutch roof" as it was more commonly called in the south, is related to an English building tradition of the seventeenth century, so its use by English settlers in eighteenth-century Norfolk County would not have been unprecedented (Lounsbury 1994:125). The number and variants of this type that remain are an interesting component of Chesapeake's architectural history. Roseville/Old Portlock House (ca. 1789 [131-0603]), Pinetta/The Murray House (ca. 1790 [131-0002]), and Chimney Corners (ca. 1799 [131-0010]) are examples of this house type (Figures 4 and 5).

Another early tradition in Tidewater was the hall-parlor plan (McAlester and McAlester 1994:80). This simple two-room plan was used from the seventeenth century into the early nineteenth century. Old Portlock House (ca. 1789 [131-0603]) and Henry Butt House (ca. 1814 [131-0049]) are two examples of the plan with different stylistic treatments (Figures 4 and 6). Old Portlock House belongs to the gambrel-roofed type of houses, with stylistic variations. Old Portlock House is frame with brick end walls, one with an interior chimney, one with an exterior chimney. The Henry Butt House reflects the Georgian style and is a symmetrical five-bay-wide frame house with two exterior end chimneys. The earliest portion of the Caleb Williamson House (ca. 1790 or earlier; 1822 [131-0015]) was built on a hall-parlor plan (Figure 23). It was built as a one-and-a-half-story gable-end frame house with narrow dormers and a central chimney.

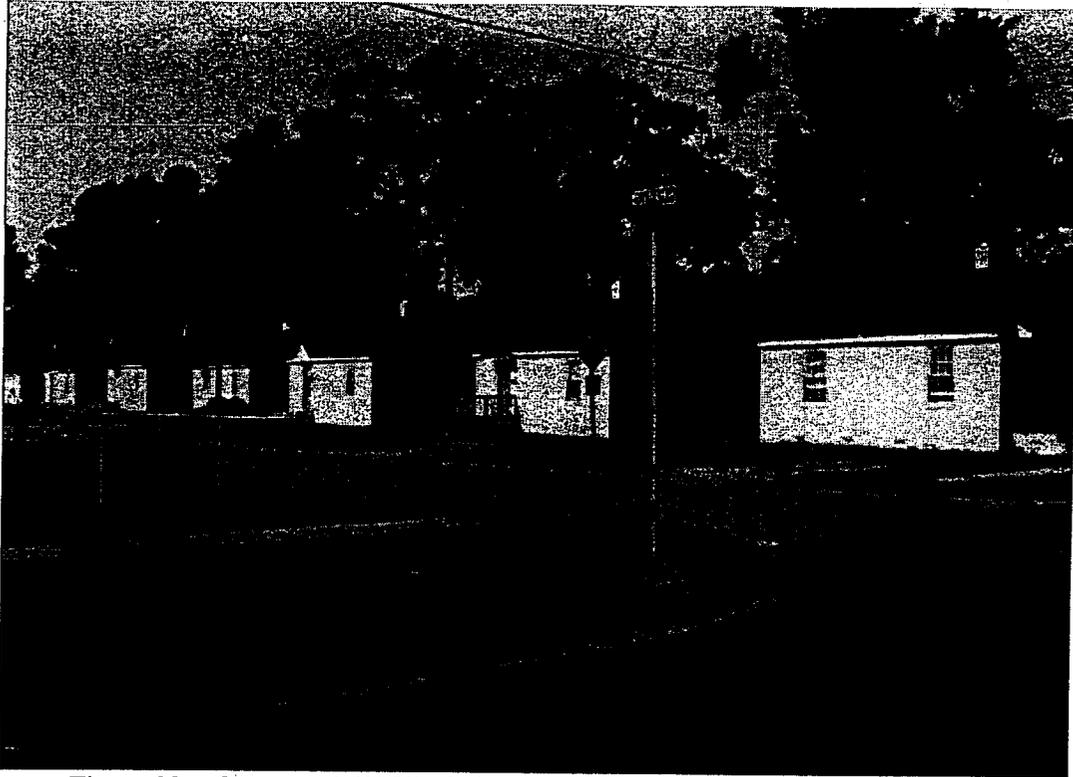


Figure 20. Crestwood (1937-1949 [131-5065]). Streetscape, looking southwest.

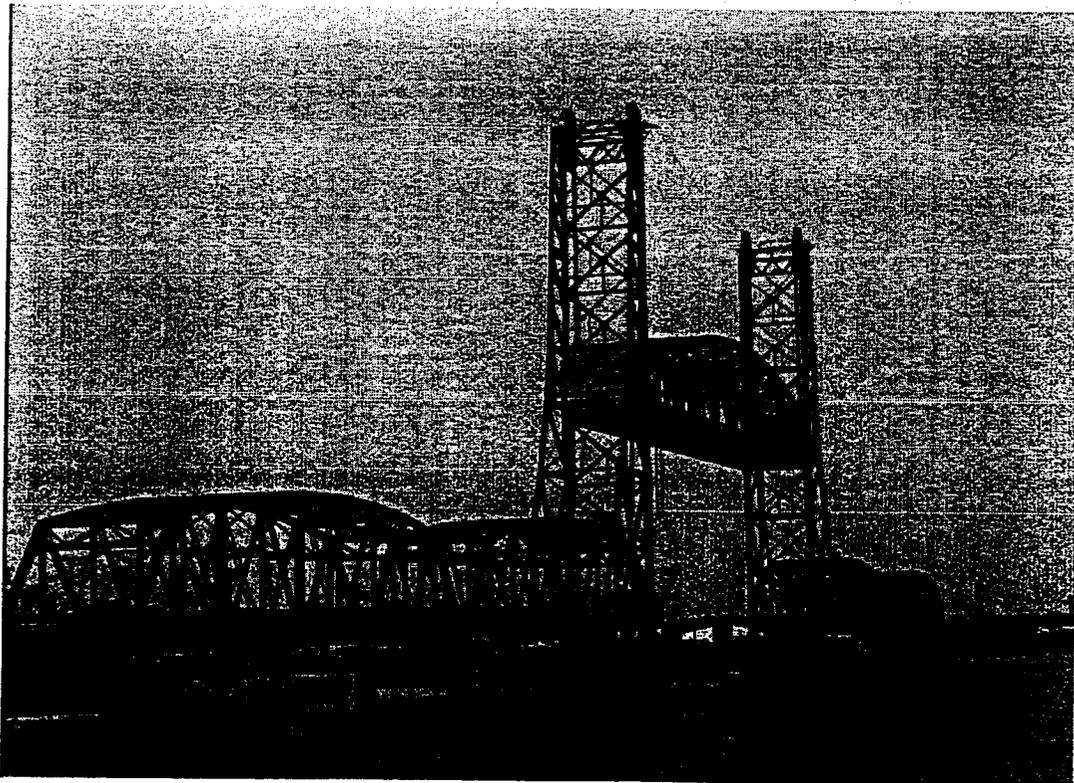


Figure 21. Jordan Bridge (1928 [131-5033]), looking west.

# CITY OF CHESAPEAKE

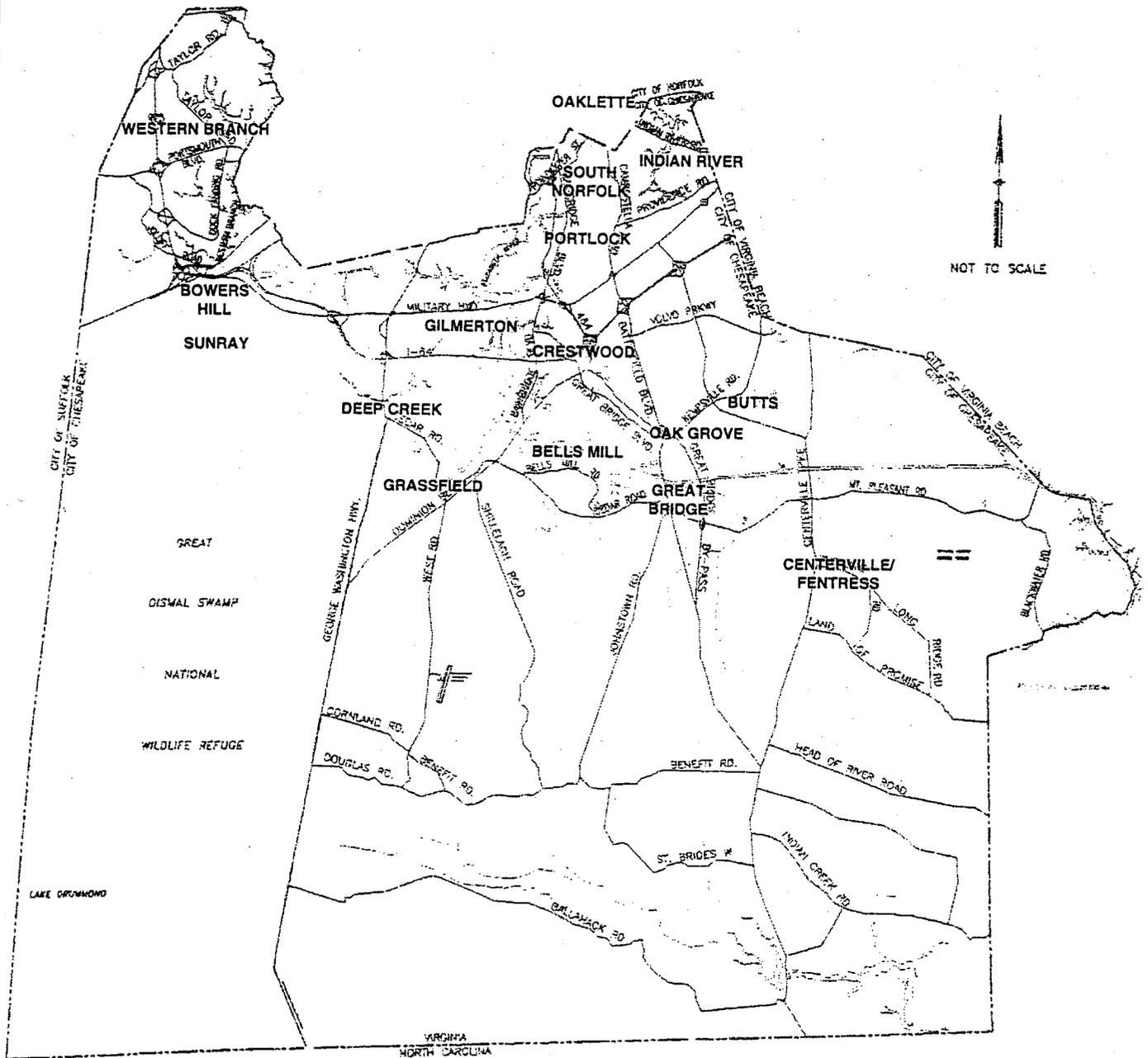


Figure 22. Map of Chesapeake showing communities cited in the survey report and documentation. (Map: Chesapeake Planning Department).

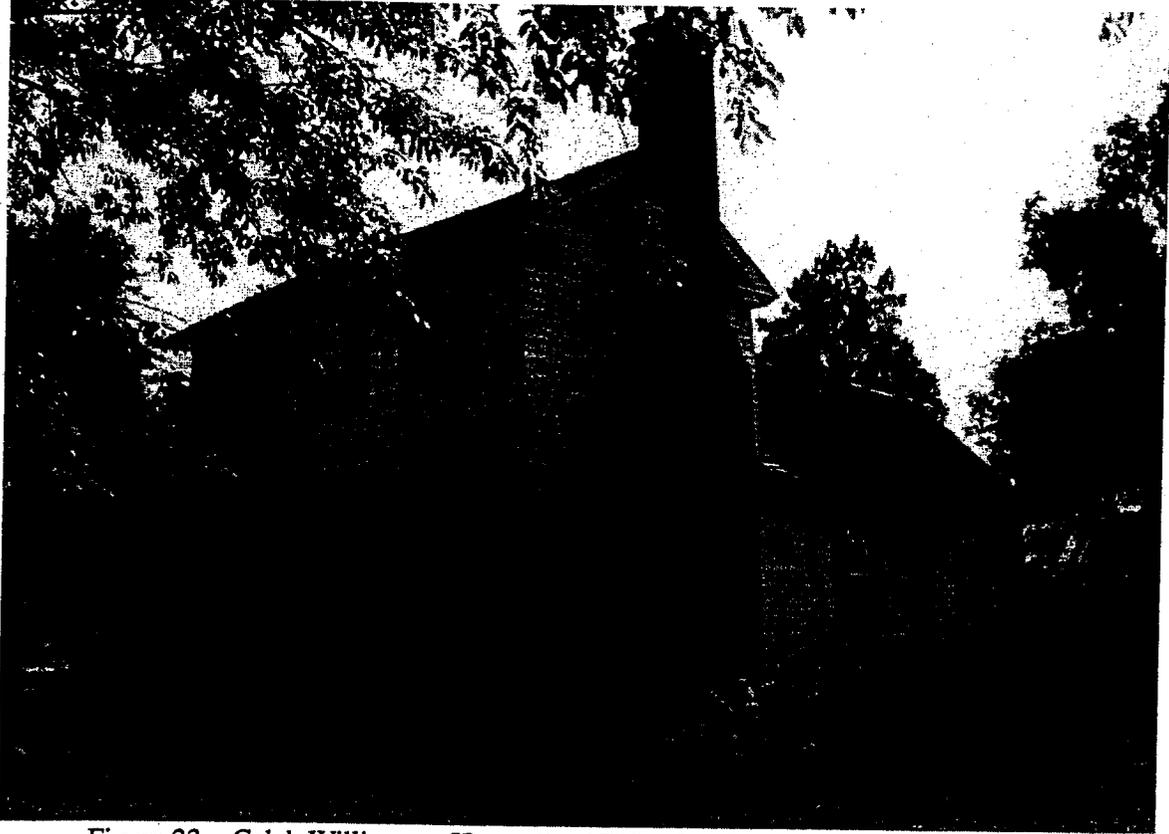


Figure 23. Caleb Williamson House (ca. 1790; 1822 [131-0015]), looking west south west.

Side-hall plan houses were built throughout Norfolk County between the early and mid-nineteenth century. The side-hall plan consisted of an entry hall containing a stair to the second story paired with a single room. Other examples expanded the plan to two rooms deep. The Butt-Edson (ca. 1820 [131-0292]) (Figure 7), William Williamson (ca. 1820 [131-0016], and Caleb Williamson (ca. 1790;1822 [131-0015]) (Figure 23) houses are examples of early-nineteenth-century, single-pile, side-hall plans. Each is a gable-roofed, two-story, three-bay-wide frame structure with exterior end chimney(s) located on the end opposite the hall. Cherry Manor (ca. 1801 [131-0037]) is similarly built on a side-hall plan, with ca. 1860 alterations. The side-hall type persisted until the mid-nineteenth century and included diminutive examples such as the two-bay-wide single-pile frame house at 1108 Hillwell (ca. 1856 [131-5042]) (Figure 24). The Parkerson House (ca. 1840-1865 [131-0384]), the house at 332 Centerville Turnpike (1850-1865 [131-0169]), the house at 1404 Jolliff Road, (ca. 1850 [131-0399]), and the house at 3400 Old Mill (ca. 1860-1880 [131-0455]) are other examples.

The side-hall plan was the basis for some Federal and Greek Revival houses built between the 1820s and 1860s in Deep Creek, Great Bridge, Gilmerton, and other parts of the county. High-style houses were generally located in villages or close to a major transportation route, including a river, canal or highway. Two Greek Revival examples surveyed include double-pile side-hall dwellings like the Weston House (ca. 1841 [131-0524]) (Figure 8) in Gilmerton and the Hendren-Creekmur House (1846-1847 [131-0001]) (Figure 9) in Deep Creek. The Weston House is frame, two stories high, three bays wide, with a pedimented side-gable roof and two interior end chimneys. This house is very similar to Glencoe (1841 [131-0007]); destroyed 1977), built near the Northwest Canal Locks. The Hendren-Creekmur House is two stories high, three bays wide, with a side-gabled roof and two interior end chimneys (though one chimney has been removed). Notable Greek Revival details include the one-story, one-bay stoa-style portico and the unusual octagonal lights in the sidelights and transom.

By the mid-nineteenth century the I-house type, defined by a central hall flanked by a single room on either side, was built with greater frequency throughout the county. I-houses are generally two stories in height, with a symmetrical three- to five-bay-wide facade. An exterior door is typically located at each end of the central hall, creating a breezeway for air circulation. Examples dating from ca. 1850 into the twentieth century were surveyed. The earliest examples in Chesapeake date from ca. 1850, tend to be five bays wide, and may include Greek Revival details. These include the Lindsay House (ca. 1850 [131-0253]) (Figure 15), Wit's End Farmhouse (ca. 1853 [131-303]), and the house at 4708 Charlton Drive (ca. 1850-1860 [131-0400]). Other examples are the house at 3208 Old Mill Road (1850-1880 [131-0451]) and the Upton Farm (ca. 1850-1870 [131-0789]) and Glemming Farm (1872 [131-0423]), both of which have been heavily altered.

The Lindsay house is perhaps the least altered example of the mid-nineteenth-century five-bay I-house. The frame house has two exterior end chimneys, one at each end, and contains simplified but refined Greek Revival-derived wood work. Wit's End Farm House is frame and has been sided in asbestos. There are two interior end chimneys, one at either end. Evidence suggests that the house exhibited corner pilasters and a fine dentil motif is used in the rake. The interior retains three simple wooden Greek Revival mantles. Number 4708 Charlton Drive is similar to Wit's End, excluding the dentil and pilaster details. The exterior of 4708 Charlton has been sided in vinyl, but retains Italianate cornice brackets.

The I-house type remained popular into the twentieth century. Accordingly, numerous examples of three-bay-wide vernacular adaptations are located throughout Chesapeake. A few notable examples of the type are as follows. The house at 2712 Gilmerton Road (ca. 1880 [131-0518]) has an interior chimney and a wraparound porch with unusual tapered supports (Figure 10). Lambert Farm House (ca. 1880-1900 [131-0192]), near Centerville/Fentress, is a modest and largely unaltered (though deteriorated) example, with

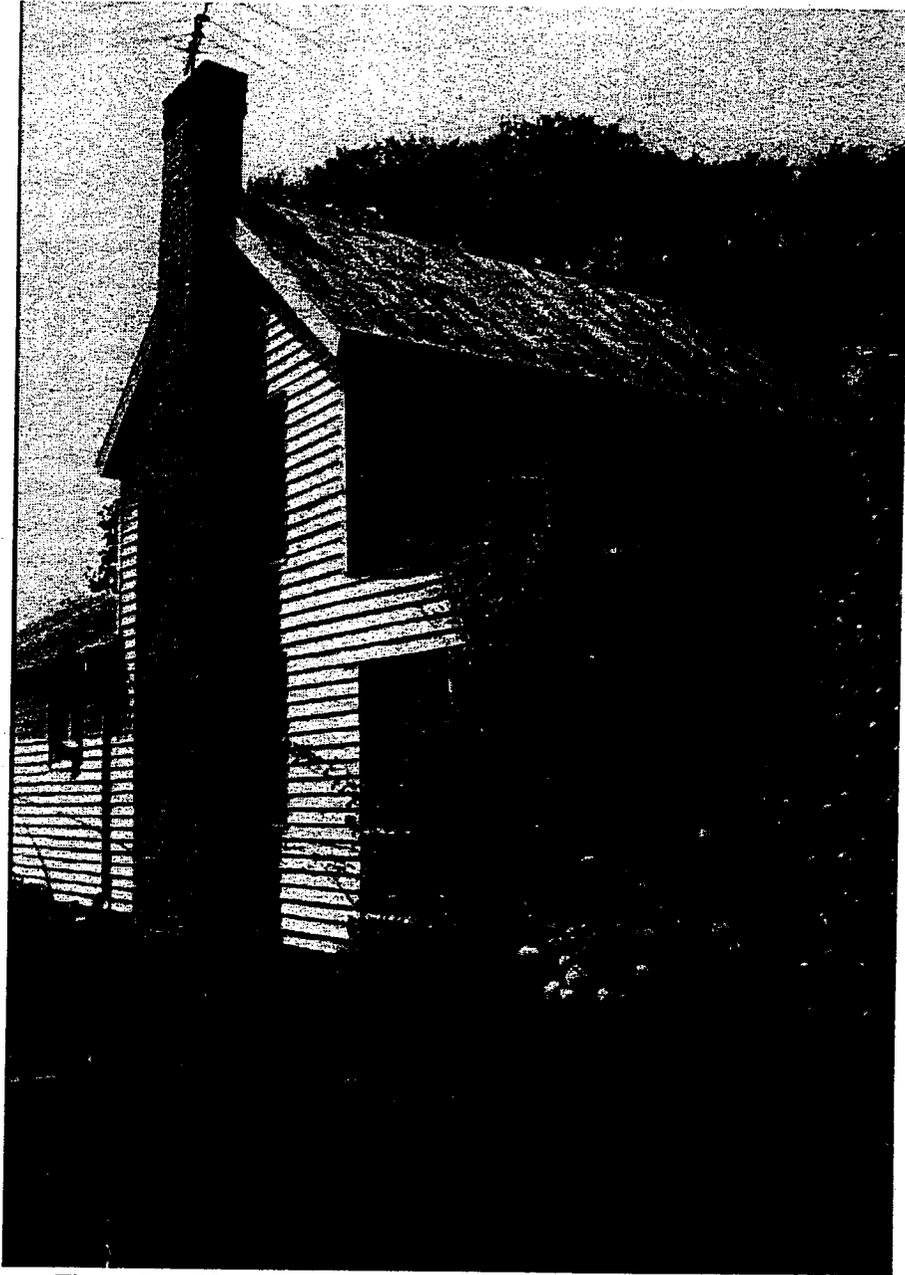


Figure 24. House, 1108 Hillwell Road (1856 [131-5042]), looking northeast.

cornice returns and two interior end chimneys. The Lambert Farm House features an unusual interior treatment. All wall and ceiling surfaces are finished in narrow beaded tongue-and-groove board, rather than plaster. Other three-bay I-houses include the Old Burfoot House (ca. 1880-1900 [131-0212]) in Centerville/Fentress, the house at 614 Beech Street (1880-1900 [131-0664]) near South Norfolk, and the houses at 1551 and 1608 Shell Road (ca. 1890 [131-0527/131-0529]) in Gilmerton.

The late-nineteenth century was characterized by the variations in types and styles of houses available. Irregular plans, applied ornament, and asymmetrical facades typified the decades after the Civil War. High-Victorian-era styles, such as Eastlake, Stick, Queen Anne, and Richardsonian Romanesque, were more likely to be found in urban or suburban architecture, as is evidenced in the South Norfolk Historic District (131-0055). Other South Norfolk-area houses built with Queen Anne details were 1204 Hoover Street (ca. 1885 [131-0692]), a two-and-a-half-story, asymmetrical side-gabled house with projecting gables, patterned slate roof and corbel-capped chimney; and 2202 McLain Street (ca. 1890-1910 [131-0655]), a one-and-a-half story cross-gable-roofed Queen Anne-style cottage with pedimented gables and projecting polygonal bays. In the county, remodeling of earlier vernacular dwellings resulted in Victorian collages, such as Great Oaks (ca. 1858; ca. 1890) [131-0194] and the Old House (ca. 1840;1870s [131-0220]) (Figure 25) near Centerville/Fentress. Both houses were remodeled with Queen Anne elements, such as the offset gable with projecting polygonal bay. Also notable about the Old House is the interior treatment similar to that of the Lambert Farm House, consisting of random width tongue-and-groove board wall finish, rather than plaster.

The late nineteenth century and early twentieth century in what is now Chesapeake featured the gable-fronted house perhaps more than any other type. These houses were typically frame, two stories in height, and two or three bays wide with varying plans. These houses were well suited to urban development and could be built regularly in quantity, as evidenced in the South Norfolk area streetscapes of 1712-1722 Ohio Avenue (ca. 1910 [131-0693, 131-5066/5069]) and 1121-1125 Commerce Street (ca. 1900 [131-0685, 131-5056/5057]) (Figure 26).

Rural examples of the gable-fronted house include modest tenant farm houses along Mt. Pleasant Road. Numbers 1836 and 1729 Mt. Pleasant Road (ca. 1900 [131-0177/131-5002]) are both frame, two stories high, two bays wide, with interior chimneys.

Variations on the gable front during this period include examples of cross-gabled houses; houses exhibiting Late-Classical-Revival details, such as cornice returns; and gable fronted and winged houses. These types are found throughout the city and include 1201A Bells Mill Road (ca. 1910 [131-5024]), a two story cross-gabled frame house, and 1600 Mt. Pleasant (1870-1880 [131-0170]), a two story gable front-and-wing frame house with folk Victorian details.

Another common early-twentieth-century type is the American foursquare. Examples include 2256 Jolliff Road (ca. 1915 [131-0403]) in Western Branch; 1236 Perry Street (ca. 1905-1915 [131-5046]) in South Norfolk; and 1441 Fentress Road (ca. 1910 [131-0197]) in Centerville/Fentress. All are two and one-half stories high, and two bays wide with a hipped roof and dormer.

Throughout the city are numerous examples and variations of the bungalow, popular during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Bungalows are found in Chesapeake's urban, suburban, and rural areas, often clustered like the tens of bungalows built along Great Bridge Boulevard and in the Oaklette neighborhood. Notable examples are the bungalows in the Oaklette area, including 3404 Seneca Avenue (ca. 1925-1935 [131-0552]); 3408, 3342, 3340 Seneca Avenue (1925-1940 [131-5005/5007]); and 945 St. Lawrence Avenue (ca. 1935 [131-5008]) (Figure 19). The Cutherell House between Gilmerton and Deep Creek is another virtually unaltered example of the style (1925 [131-0499]) (Figure 18).



Figure 25. Old House (ca. 1840;1873 [131-0220]) looking west.



Figure 26. Commerce Streetscape (ca. 1910 [131-5056/5057, 131-0685]), looking southeast.

Between 1937 and the end of the 1940s, over 300 frame and concrete-block houses were constructed in Crestwood by the Smith-Douglas Fertilizer Company to house employees (Figure 20). The first houses were frame, one-story double houses with gable fronts. The later houses were diminutive one-story, two-bay-concrete block houses, with three or four small rooms. Exterior treatments vary slightly, but all are basic gable-roofed houses with rectangular footprints.

## 4.5 Non-domestic Architecture

### 4.5.1 Churches

Jolliff United Methodist Church (ca. 1850 [131-0401]) was built as a Greek Revival pedimented gable-fronted church. It was remodeled with a central front tower in the twentieth century. Chesapeake has a tradition of small, early-twentieth-century nave-plan frame churches with symmetrical facades featuring pyramidal-roofed towers. These churches include Bethlehem Church, now known as Trinity Pentecostal (1910s [131-0260]), near Deep Creek; Mt. Olive Church of God in Christ (1910-1920 [131-0276]) in Bells Mill; St. Mary's Catholic Church (1915-1916 [131-0391]) (Figure 16), in the Sunray Community, the first Catholic Church in Norfolk County; and Indiana Church (1924 [131-0386]) in Bowers Hill. Indiana and St. Mary's feature late-Gothic Revival pointed arch windows.

Macedonia Baptist Church (1900-1920 [131-0441]) was built at the end of Millville Road near Deep Creek. It is a frame structure with recent brick veneer and has an offset tower. Centreville Baptist Church (1925 [131-0214]) is a nave-plan brick Colonial Revival temple-fronted church, built in 1925. Rosemont Christian Church (1930 [131-0618]) is a brick Tudor Revival church, remodeled in 1953. Associated with Rosemont Christian Church is the Tudor Revival parsonage (1930 [131-0618-0001]).

### 4.5.2 Commercial Architecture

Chesapeake architecture is predominantly domestic/agricultural in character, though in every community there are commercial buildings of varying size, style, period, and function. The earliest commercial building currently surveyed was the former store at Grassfield (ca. 1870 [131-0252]), a large five-bay-wide, two-story, gable-fronted frame structure. This building has been converted into a dwelling, and some notable features, such as the corbel-capped interior chimneys noted in the 1987 survey, have been removed.

At Great Bridge, the former Great Bridge Hardware Store (ca. 1875-1910 [131-0349]) stands overlooking the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AIW) and Great Bridge. The two-story, three-bay-wide, gable-fronted frame structure features brackets in the rake. The building retains early pressed-metal ceilings and still functions as a commercial property.

The Bicycle Shop in Centerville/Fentress (ca. 1910-1920 [131-0199]) (Figure 27) was the former general store for the area. The one-story gable-roofed frame structure is located about 50 feet from the site of the former Centerville Station of the Norfolk Southern Railroad. The interior of the store was originally finished in narrow beaded boards. The freezer is still located in the rear of the store and features a narrow beveled-board finish. Also in Centerville/Fentress is a ca. 1930 commercial building (131-5004), constructed of beveled-edged concrete block with a stepped parapet roofline.

### 4.5.3 Educational Architecture

The Sunray School (131-0388) was built ca. 1921 to serve the Polish-American community in Bowers Hill. The school combined Craftsman and Colonial Revival elements in a double-loaded corridor plan.

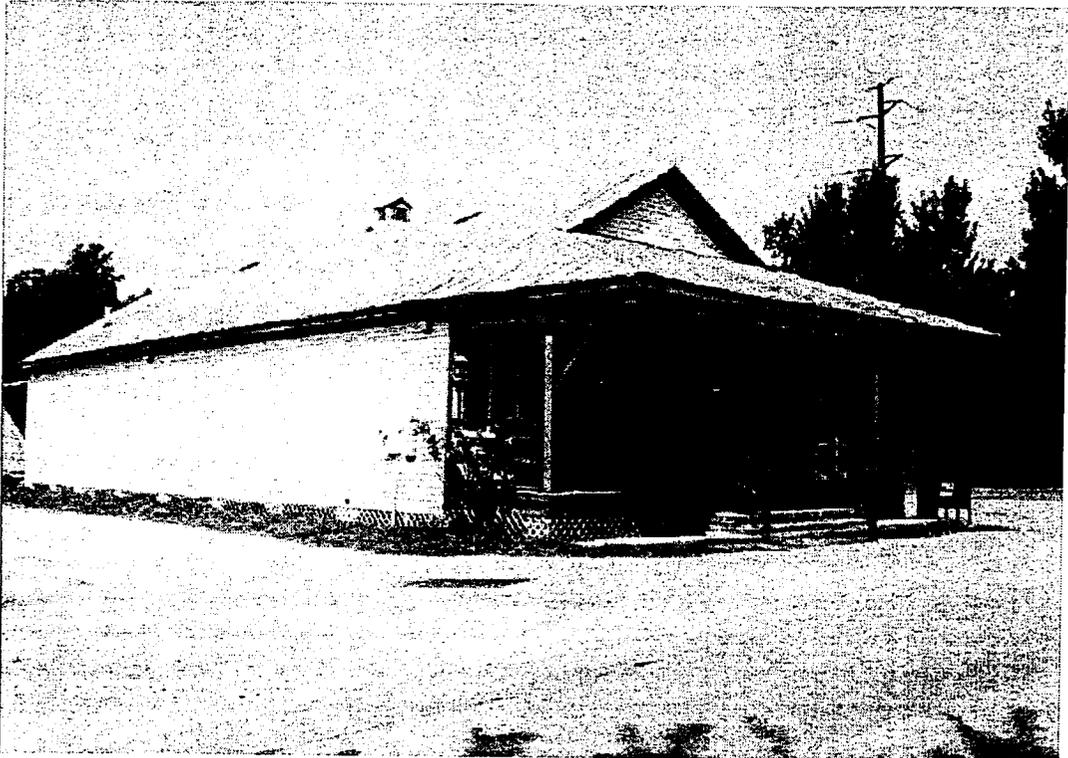


Figure 27. Store, Centerville/Fentress (ca. 1910-1920 [131-0199]), looking south.



Figure 28. Deep Creek Intermediate School Gymnasium (1945-1947 [131-0494]), looking west.

Deep Creek School (1923;1947;1952 [131-0494]) (Figure 28) was built in several stages. The firm of Richmond architect Charles M. Robinson, school board architect for Norfolk County, was involved in the first two building campaigns, but only the rear of the main building remains as evidence of Robinson's work. The gymnasium was designed by J. Binford Walford, also of Richmond and a former architect in Robinson's firm. It was built between 1945-1947 in the Colonial Revival Style (Robinson n.d.:3).

Great Bridge School (1924; 1947; 1961 [131-0342]) (Figure 17) was built in the Colonial Revival style. The north half of the main block was built in 1924 and was designed by Charles Robinson's firm. In 1947, J. Binford Walford designed the southern half, doubling the size of the school and precisely matching the exterior treatment. The ca. 1910 Great Bridge School, a four-room plan with a central hall, still stands northeast of the school.

#### *4.5.4 Transportation-related Architecture*

In the industrial area west of South Norfolk is a former depot of the Norfolk & Portsmouth Beltline Rail Road (ca. 1900 [131-5031]). The large 32-bay brick structure later housed the J.G. Wilson Corporation, a manufacturing enterprise.

In the Gilmerton area, there was a long, frame one-story gable-roofed structure with beaded narrow vertical siding that stood at 1708 Shell Rd. (ca. 1900 [131-5035]). The building had been brick veneered, obscuring the fenestration and door openings. The proximity of the structure to the railroad and the appearance of large loading-dock type doors suggest that this building might have been railroad related. Since the survey of July 1998, the building has collapsed.

In Deep Creek, the former Brabbles Service Station (1930-1940 [131-5030]) at the corner of Cedar Road and George Washington Highway is a landmark (Renfrew 1998). The now-vacant station served travelers headed to and from North Carolina on U.S. 17. The service station/store is a frame one-story structure with a stepped parapet roofline and German siding. Next to the store is a vaguely Moderne concrete-block garage.

#### *4.5.5 Other Architecture*

The American Legion Post 280 (ca. 1900 [131-0353]) in Oak Grove and the St. Mary's Church Fellowship Hall (ca. 1920 [131-0392]) are examples of social-themed architecture. Both are one-story, frame, gable-fronted structures with open interior spaces to accommodate social functions.

The Burfoot Medical Office (ca. 1880-1900 [131-0212-0001]), located in Centerville/Fentress, is a small one-story frame gable-roofed structure that reportedly was the medical office of Dr. Burfoot of the Burfoot House (1880-1900 [131-0212]).

Virginia Railway & Power Company Berkley Substation (ca. 1930-1940 [131-5032]) power plant is located in the industrial area west of South Norfolk, near the Jordan Bridge. The reinforced concrete structure combines a stripped classical aesthetic with stylized gothic buttresses (Figure 29).

## **4.6 Other Resources**

In addition to buildings, the survey recorded two bridges, seven cemeteries (plus two gravestones), one canal, one archaeological site, and one houseboat.



Figure 29. Virginia Railway & Power Company (1930-1940 [131-5032]), looking north.

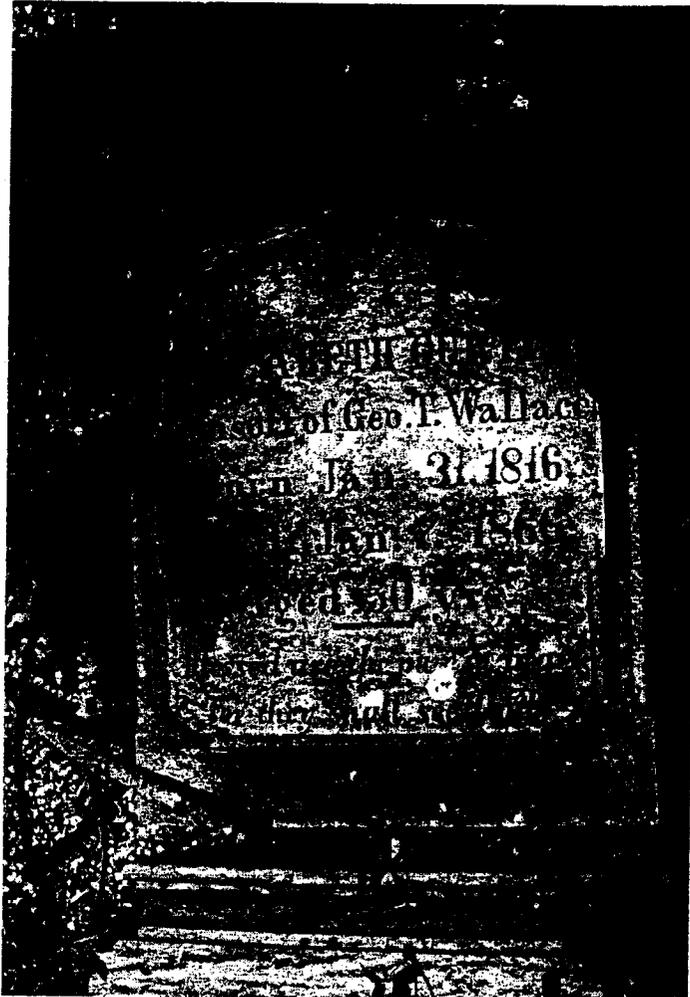


Figure 30. Deep Creek Lock Park Cemetery (ca. 1866 [131-0052]),  
Grave of Elizabeth Curtis Wallace.

#### 4.6.1 Bridges

Norfolk-Portsmouth Bridge (Jordan Bridge, 1928 [131-5033]) (Figure 21) replaced the ferry from South Norfolk to Portsmouth (Harper 1996:218). It is a five-span Pratt camel-back truss bridge with a central vertical lift span.

The Great Bridge Bridge (131-5039), spanning the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal (now the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway), was replaced by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942-43 (U.S.A.C.E. 1995, 18). The two-span swing bridge accommodates two lanes of traffic. The sleek Moderne lines of the keeper's house and the undulating sidewalls of the bridge are evocative of movement.

#### 4.6.2 Cemeteries

Portlock Cemetery (131-0603-0002) in Portlock, Whedbee Cemetery (131-5043) near the Lindsay House, Herz Cemetery (131-5044) in Sunray, the Franklin & Kay Street Cemetery (131-5053) in Portlock, Bells Mill Cemetery (131-0267) near Bells Mill, and Deep Creek Lock Park Cemetery (131-0052) in Deep Creek are all family cemeteries. All are marked, except for the Herz Cemetery. Others may contain unmarked graves in addition to those marked. Deep Creek Lock Park Cemetery contains several mid- to late-nineteenth-century gravestones, including that of Elizabeth Curtis Wallace (Figure 30), author of the *Glencoe Diary*. This cemetery appears to be under the greatest threat from neglect and vandalism, as it is in a public park.

The Old House (131-0220) has an associated grave marker commemorating several family members who died in the late nineteenth century. The Weston Grave Marker (131-5029) may have been associated with a house that has since been demolished. Several family members are commemorated on the polished granite stone.

#### 4.6.3 Canals

Lindsay Canal (post 1860 [131-0051]) was identified as the Herring Canal in the 1987 survey. This is a tertiary canal that extends from New Mill Creek to the Herring Canal, traversing the land historically associated with the Lindsay family and farm. It is one in a network of canals that feed into the Dismal Swamp Canal.

Noted in Chesapeake, though not officially surveyed, were drainage ditches that crisscross much of the land, particularly near Deep Creek. Much of currently settled Chesapeake is land that was reclaimed from the swamp by using drainage ditches. In the 1930s, the federal government sponsored the digging of many drainage ditches through the Works Progress Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, and U.S.A.C.E.

#### 4.6.4 Archeological Site

The Nansemond Public School #9 (ca. 1890 [131-0387]) was located next to the Indiana Church. The school burned in the 1920s, but the site is commemorated with a marker.

#### 4.6.5 Boats

In the Indian River section of Chesapeake, in the Oaklette neighborhood, is one of the most unusual resources recorded during the course of this survey. The Colonna Houseboat (131-0553) (Figure 31) was built in 1927 by W.W. Colonna I, then the head of the Colonna Shipyard. The houseboat was a floating hunting lodge that the Colonna's would tow down to Buffalo City, North Carolina, each year during



Figure 31. Colonna House Boat (1927 [131-0553]), looking west.

hunting season. The lodge is a two-story frame structure built atop a flat-bottomed car float. Two-story wraparound porches encircle the structure, which is capped with a slightly convex roof. The boat was blown up a small marshy inlet during a hurricane in the 1930s, and it has since been permanently moored in the marsh (Colonna 1998:n.p.).

## **4.7 Threats to Resources**

### *4.7.1 Development*

The greatest threat to Chesapeake's historic resources is development. In all communities in the Phase I area, the threat or resultant impact of development on Chesapeake's historic resources was evident. Careful evaluation of resources must be made when assessing potential impacts of zoning changes and transportation expansion to avoid compromising the integrity of significant historic properties and districts. Such a threat is currently an issue in Deep Creek, where Route 17 is scheduled to be widened in the near future.

### *4.7.2 Inappropriate Alteration*

Alterations that obscure or destroy the character or integrity of a property include synthetic sidings, additions, and window replacement. Though many exterior treatments are reversible, most are never reversed. Once installed over historic fabric, synthetic sidings are likely to damage historic fabric irreparably.

### *4.7.3 Environmental Forces*

All buildings are subject to the environment and natural forces. Heat, humidity, hurricanes, termites, powderpost beetles, and other wood-boring insects are all factors present in Chesapeake that can lead to the deterioration of historic properties (Olkowski et al. 1991:404-465). Technical assistance by a knowledgeable professional can help owners of historic properties deal sensitively with the inevitable environmental threats in appropriate and often cost-effective ways.

## 5.0 EVALUATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on the results of fieldwork, background research, and comparative analysis. Criteria for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register is contained in Appendix H. A table of recommendations for each individual property surveyed is located in Appendix I.

### 5.1 Potential Individually Eligible Properties

Of the 223 resources identified through the course of this survey, seven are recommended as potentially eligible for individual listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register (Figure 32):

- Lindsay House (ca. 1850 [131-0253]) (Figure 15), in Grassfield, under criterion B, for association with locally significant A.H. Lindsay; and under criterion C, for its architectural significance and integrity.
- Pavlovetz House (1923 [131-0389]) (Figure 33), in Sunray, under criterion C, as representative of the work of local craftsman Michael Pavlovetz. The interior of the house features floors laid in intricate parquet patterns designed and executed by Pavlovetz. Pavlovetz designed the house and built other bungalow-style houses in the area.
- Old Portlock House (1789 [131-0603]) (Figure 4), in Portlock, under criterion C. This diminutive hall-parlor plan gambrel-roofed house retains an early smokehouse and the Portlock Family cemetery on the property.
- Colonna House Boat (1927 [131-0553]) (Figure 31), in Oaklette, under criterion C. The house boat is a unique structure in Chesapeake. The two-story, frame floating hunting lodge was built atop a flat-bottomed car float by the president of the Colonna Shipyard.
- Norfolk-Portsmouth Bridge (Jordan Bridge, 1928 [131-5033]) (Figure 21), under criterion C. The bridge replaced the ferry from South Norfolk to Portsmouth (Harper 1996:218). It is a five-span Pratt camel-back truss bridge with a central vertical lift span.
- The Great Bridge Bridge (131-5039) (Figure 22). spanning the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal (now the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway), was replaced by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942-43 (U.S.A.C.E. 1995, 18). The two-span swing bridge accommodates two lanes of traffic. The sleek Moderne lines of the keeper's house and the undulating sidewalls of the bridge are evocative of movement.
- Great Bridge School (1924; 1947; 1961 [131-0342]) (Figure 17), under criterion C. Designed by Charles Robinson's firm in the Colonial Revival style, the north half of the main block was built in 1924. In 1947, J. Binford Walford designed the southern half, doubling the size of the school and precisely matching the exterior treatment.

### 5.2 Additional Investigation Recommended

Five properties have been recommended for further study to establish their potential significance:

- House, 1801 Elbow Road (ca. 1820-1850 [131-0298]) is a two-story, side-gable, single-pile side-hall plan structure with an exterior end chimney laid in Flemish bond with chevrons at the chimney shoulders. Further research should be undertaken to accurately date this house, and establish its

individual significance, or its significance as part of a multiple property nomination of side-hall-plan houses.

- The Butt-Edson House (ca. 1820 [131-0292]) (Figure 7), in Butts Station is a two-story, side-gable, single-pile side-hall plan structure with an exterior end chimney. This house was recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register during a Phase II architectural evaluation undertaken by the Virginia Commonwealth University Archaeological Research Center in 1990 (Boyd and Harbury 1990:37). This evaluation cited the Butt-Edson House's significance under criterion C, for its design and method of construction. No further evaluation or nomination has been made of the property. This property should be reevaluated for individual significance or as part of a multiple property nomination of side-hall plan houses.
- Wildwood (1812; 1930s [131-0436]) was recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register during the 1987 reconnaissance survey (The History Store 1987:59-60). Attempts to further evaluate this house were made during the course of the current survey, but interior access was not possible. Further investigation is required to determine the potential significance of this much-altered structure, the earliest portion of which dates from 1812.
- Poplar Hill (1807 [131-0414]) was recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register during the 1987 reconnaissance survey (The History Store 1987:59-60).
- Deep Creek Lock Park Cemetery (ca. 1866 [131-0052]) in Deep Creek contains several mid- to late-nineteenth-century gravestones, including that of Elizabeth Curtis Wallace (Figure 30), author of the *Glencoe Diary*. Glencoe (1841; destroyed 1977 [131-0007]) was the house in which Wallace lived and wrote the diary account of the occupation of the area by Union Troops during the Civil War. Glencoe was destroyed by fire in 1977. Wallace is locally significant for her account of the Civil War-era occupation. Wallace's grave may be considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register under criterion B, consideration C. This cemetery appears to be under the greatest threat from neglect and vandalism, as it is in a public park.

### 5.3 Potential Historic Districts

- The Sunray area was identified as a potential historic district significant under criteria A and C, in recognition of the early-twentieth-century Polish-American community and its development. Contributing resources to such a district would include the Biernot Farm (1912 [131-0396]); the Sunray School (1921 [131-0388]); the Pavlovetz House cited above; House, 545 Homestead Road (ca. 1920 [131-0390]); St. Mary's Catholic Church (1915-1916 [131-0391]) (Figure 16), the first Catholic congregation in Norfolk County; St. Mary's Fellowship Hall (1920 [131-0392]); St. Mary's Rectory (ca. 1915 [131-0393]); House, 321 Hertz Road (ca. 1900 [131-0398]; and the Herz Cemetery (ca. 1915 [131-5044]) (Figure 32).
- Crestwood (1937-1949 [131-5065]) (Figure 20), the Smith-Douglas Fertilizer Company development, should be investigated for its register potential under criterion C.
- PIFs have been submitted for the Blue Ridge/Fentress and Oaklette areas (Appendices J and K). Both districts have been determined potentially eligible. Contributing resources of both districts are listed in Appendix I.
- The execution of the long-pending Deep Creek Historic District nomination is recommended.

# CITY OF CHESAPEAKE

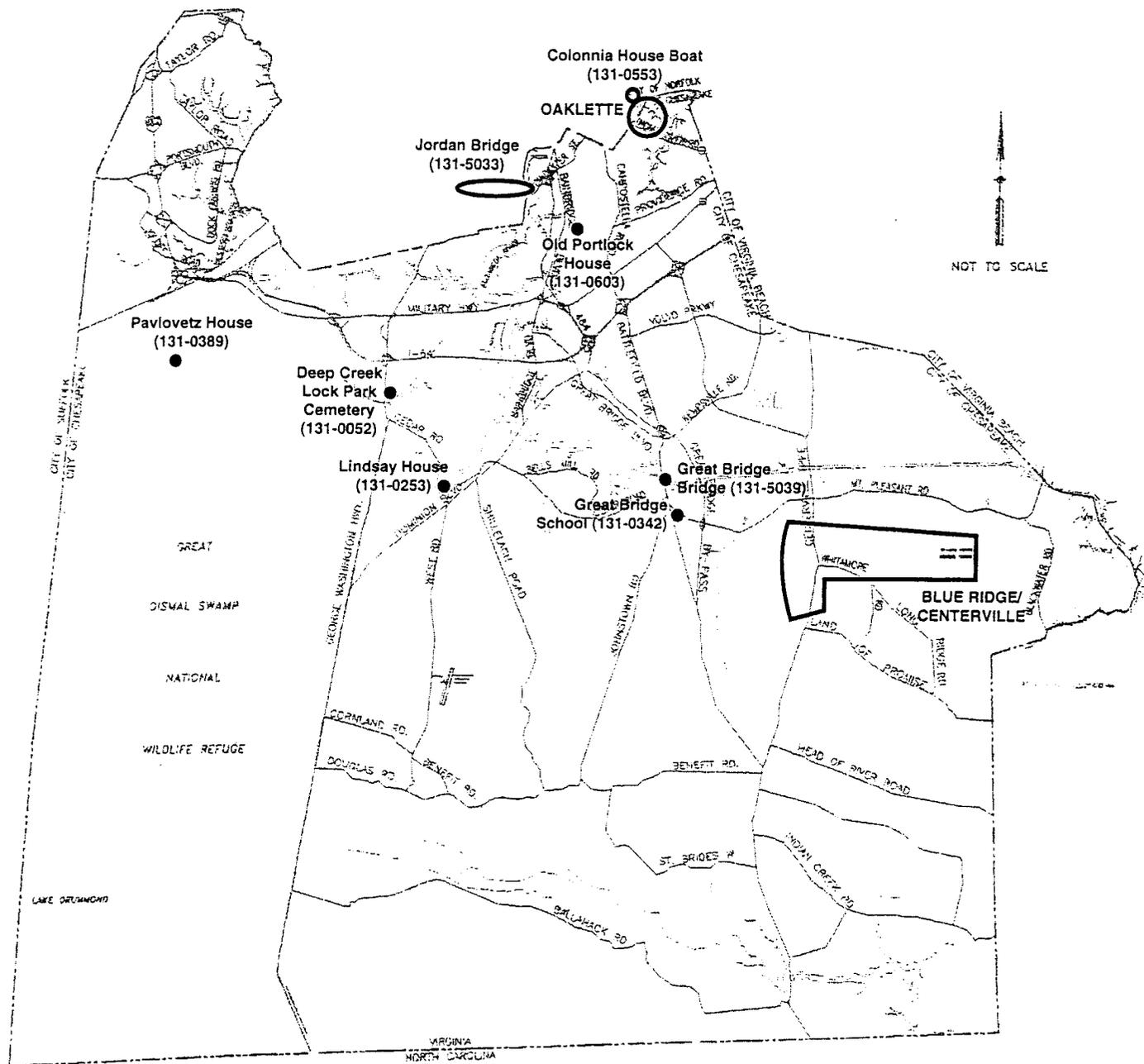


Figure 32. Map of Chesapeake showing approximate locations and boundaries of potentially eligible properties and districts. (Map: Chesapeake Planning Department)



Figure 33. Pavlovetz House (1923 [131-0389]), looking north.

## 5.4 Potential Multiple Property Documentations

A National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD) is used for the documentation and nomination of significant properties that are related through one or several historic contexts. Due to the limitation of the survey to the Phase I area, it is not possible to create an MPD form for city-wide MPD nominations. The following recommendations for potential MPD nominations are predicated based on the need for resurvey in the Phase II area to assess other potentially contributing properties to these themes.

### 5.4.1 Gambrel-roofed houses

Old Portlock House (ca. 1789 [131-0603]) (Figure 4), Pinetta/The Murray House (ca. 1790 [131-0002]) (Figure 5), and Chimney Corners (ca. 1799 [131-0010]) would be contributing resources to a MPD of late-eighteenth-century gambrel-roofed houses in Chesapeake. Applicable contexts could be late-eighteenth-century domestic architecture in Tidewater or late-eighteenth-century agriculture-related properties in Chesapeake. This house type is distinctive in the Tidewater area, and Chesapeake appears to possess a range of variants within the type and period.

### 5.4.2 Side-hall-plan houses

Butt-Edson House (ca. 1820 [131-0292]) (Figure 7); William Williamson House (ca. 1820 [131-0016]); Caleb Williamson House (ca. 1790;1822 [131-0015]) (Figure 23) houses; and House, 1801 Elbow Road (ca. 1820-1850 [131-0298]), are examples of early-nineteenth-century single pile, side-hall-plan domestic architecture. This type persisted until the mid-nineteenth century with examples such as the house at 1108 Hillwell (ca. 1856 [131-5042]) (Figure 24). Federal and Greek Revival example were also built between the 1820s and 1860, including double-pile side-hall dwellings like the Hendren-Creekmur House (1846-1847 [131-0001]) (Figure 9), the Weston House (ca. 1841 [131-0524]) (Figure 8), and the Parkerson House (ca. 1840-1865 [131-0384]). Other side-hall-plan houses include the house at 332 Centerville Turnpike (1850-1865 [131-0169]), the house at 1404 Jolliff Road, (ca. 1850 [131-0399]), and the house at 3400 Old Mill (ca. 1860-1880 [131-0455]).

## 5.5 Assessment of the Potential for a South Norfolk Historic District Boundary Increase

Strategies for the maintenance and improvement of the South Norfolk Historic District (SNHD) and adjacent areas were identified in the South Norfolk Area Plan (Chesapeake 1996b). One such strategy was to expand the district boundaries to encompass additional properties or to create a more comprehensive local district. Based on results of fieldwork conducted in the areas adjacent to the current SNHD boundary, the pursuit of a boundary increase to the South Norfolk Historic District is not recommended at this time.

The current district's boundaries appear to have been carefully chosen to create a strong and cohesive district. The railroad tracks along the eastern edge of the district form a distinct boundary, and the other boundaries carefully avoid areas of modern in-fill and properties of low architectural integrity. The only reasonably cohesive portions east of the tracks are the two blocks of Commerce between Liberty and Jefferson (Figure 26). The properties on this side of the tracks, however, are considerably more altered or deteriorated, than those in the present district. Some have been replaced with modern in-fill. If added to the district by a boundary increase, the buildings remain cut off by the railroad tracks and would appear to have been an afterthought. The current boundary is cohesive and appropriate. Additions to the district could weaken the district's cohesive identity.

The quandary presented is that without district coverage, there is no incentive for the rehabilitation of properties in an area that is in need of rehabilitation. An effective solution to the situation would be to enlarge the local South Norfolk district to cover Commerce Street from Liberty to Jefferson Street and to offer tax incentives through the city tax assessor's office and technical assistance through the Historic Preservation Commission to encourage the rehabilitation of properties (see additional recommendations below).

## **5.6 Additional Recommendations**

- ◆ Create a position for a technical assistance contact person with in the city or Historic Preservation Commission or create an advisory board to assist property owners in making appropriate alterations and improvements to their properties.
- ◆ Implement a local tax incentive for the rehabilitation of historic properties not eligible for National Register listing [Virginia Beach has such a program].
- ◆ Promote awareness of Chesapeake's historic resources through educational outreach programs in schools and community centers and through a lecture series at the historical society or library.
- ◆ Conduct oral histories with local residents to learn about life in Norfolk County.
- ◆ Undertake the survey of the Phase II area in the near future.

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DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0001	Hendren-Creekmur House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0002	Murray House Pinetta	KEMPSVILLE
131-0003	Happer House	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0004	Old Academy (site)	FENTRESS
131-0005	Powers House	MOYOCK
131-0006	Ruins, Chesapeake	MOYOCK
131-0007	Glencoe	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0008	Beechwood	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0009	Wilson Butt Place	MOYOCK
131-0010	Chimney Corners Old Kemp House	KEMPSVILLE
131-0011	Creekmore House	DEEP CREEK
131-0012	Garrett House	DEEP CREEK
131-0013	House	
131-0014	Leonard House	DEEP CREEK
131-0015	Williamson, Caleb, House	DEEP CREEK
131-0016	Williamson, William, House	DEEP CREEK
131-0017	Wilson-Pitts House	FENTRESS
131-0018	Sanderson House	MOYOCK
131-0019	Grimes House	DEEP CREEK
131-0020	Hillard House	DEEP CREEK
131-0021	Adams-Carson House	DEEP CREEK
131-0022	Great Dismal Swamp Great Dismal Swamp Preservation District	LAKE DRUMMOND
131-0023	Site of Great Bridge Battle	FENTRESS
131-0024	Brown, Dr., House	FENTRESS
131-0025	Charlton House	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0027	Commander House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0028	Cornick House	FENTRESS
131-0029	Cuthrell House	DEEP CREEK
131-0030	LaSalle House	MOYOCK
131-0031	Odeon, Richard, House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0032	Wilson House	MOYOCK
131-0033	Tatem-Wilson House	MOYOCK
131-0034	Butts-Holstead Plantation	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0035	Dismal Swamp Canal	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0036	Northwest Canal & Locks	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0037	Cherry, Malachi, House Powell, R.C., House	DEEP CREEK
131-0038	Woodward House Site	FENTRESS
131-0039	Pitt House	FENTRESS
131-0040	St. Bride's Academy Site	
131-0041	St. Bride's Parish Church Site	MOYOCK
131-0042	Great Bridge Chapel Site Southern Branch Chapel	FENTRESS
131-0043	Great Bridge Locks	FENTRESS
131-0044	Albermarle & Chesapeake Canal	FENTRESS
131-0045	Civil War Earthwork Fort	BOWERS HILL
131-0046	Zeydron House	BOWERS HILL
131-0047	Bruce House	BOWERS HILL
131-0049	Butt, Henry, House	FENTRESS
131-0050	Little Zion Baptist Church	FENTRESS

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131-0052	Creek Lock Park Cemetery	DEEP CREEK
131-0053	Kemp, A.W., House	KEMPSVILLE
131-0054	House, 2317 Lakewood	BOWERS HILL
131-0055	South Norfolk Historic District	NORFOLK SOUTH
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131-0055-0002	House, 303 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0003	House, 305 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0004	House, 306 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0005	House, 307 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0006	House, 308 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0007	House, 309 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0008	House, 311 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0009	House, 313 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0010	House, 315 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0011	House, 412 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0012	House, 414 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0013	House, 415 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0014	House, 500 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
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131-0055-0023	House, 603 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0024	House, 604 - 606 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0025	House, 605 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0026	House, 609 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0027	House, 611 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0028	House, 615 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
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131-0055-0032	House, 704 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
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131-0055-0041	House, 810 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
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131-0055-0043	House, 618 B Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0044	House, 1100 Buchanan Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0045	House, 1102 Buchanan Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0046	House, 918 Butt Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0047	House, 1001 Butt Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
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131-0055-0049	House, 1006 Butt Street	NORFOLK SOUTH

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DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
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131-0055-0051	Fannie's Crafts House, 1007 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0052	Commercial Building, 1009 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
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131-0055-0055	House, 1030 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0056	House, 1034 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0057	House, 1035 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0058	House, 1038 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
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131-0055-0060	House, 1044 Chesapeake Avenue Lane House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0061	House, 1049 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0062	House, 1050 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0063	South Norfolk Baptist Church	NORFOLK SOUTH
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131-0055-0065	House, 1118 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0066	House, 1124 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
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131-0055-0090	House, 1231 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
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131-0055-0092	House, 1234 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0093	House, 1235 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0094	House, 1238 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0095	House, 1239 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0096	House, 1300 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH

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131-0055-0099	House, 1306 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0100	House, 1308 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0101	House, 1309 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0102	House, 1312 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
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131-0055-0128	House, 1420 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0129	House, 1421 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0130	House, 1424 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0131	House, 1425 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0132	House, 1428 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0133	House, 1429 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0134	House, 1432 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0135	House, 1433 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0136	Duplex, 1437 - 1439 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0137	House, 1438 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0138	House, 1441 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0139	House, 1446 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0140	House, 1447 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0141	House, 1500 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0142	House, 1505 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0143	House, 1508 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0144	House, 1509 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0145	House, 1512 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0146	House, 1516 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0147	House, 1517 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0148	House, 1520 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0055-0149	House, 1525 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0150	House, 1528 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0151	House, 1529 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0152	House, 1531 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0153	House, 1532 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0154	House, 1541 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0155	House, 202 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0156	House, 206 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0157	House, 210 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0158	House, 301 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0159	House, 303 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0160	House, 305 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0161	House, 309 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0162	House, 310 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0163	House, 311 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0164	Duplex, 401 - 403 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0165	House, 405 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0166	Duplex, 405 - 417 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0167	House, 500 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0168	House, 501 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0169	House, 506 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0170	House, 511 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0171	House, 603 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0172	House, 604 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0173	House, 607 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0174	House, 701 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0175	House, 707 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0176	House, 712 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0177	House, 713 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0178	House, 714 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0179	House, 716 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0180	House, 801 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0181	House, 805 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0182	House, 809 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0183	House, 815 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0184	House, 904 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0185	House, 908 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0186	House, 909 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0187	House, 911 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0188	House, 912 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0189	Apartment Building, 915 D Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0190	House, 802 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0191	House, 808 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0192	House, 814 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0193	House, 909 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0194	House, 911 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0195	House, 913 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0196	House, 919 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0197	House, 923 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0198	House, 927 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0199	House, 929 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0200	House, 933 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0201	House, 935 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0202	House, 937 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0055-0203	Commercial Building, 1038 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0204	House, 1039 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0205	House, 1100 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0206	House, 1101 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0207	House, 1105 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0208	House, 1108 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0209	House, 1109 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0210	House, 1112 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0211	House, 1119 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0212	House, 1124 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0213	House, 1125 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0214	House, 1128 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0215	House, 1132 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0216	House, 1145 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0217	House, 1146 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0218	House, 1201 - 1203 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0219	House, 1207 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0220	House, 1214 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0221	House, 1215 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0222	House, 1218 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0223	House, 1219 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0224	House, 1223 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0225	House, 1226 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0226	House, 1229 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0227	House, 1230 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0228	House, 1235 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0229	House, 1236 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0230	House, 1239 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0231	House, 1245 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0232	House, 1247 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0233	Apartment Building, 1248 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0234	House, 1300 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0235	House, 1301 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0236	House, 1309 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0237	House, 1315 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0238	House, 1319 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0239	House, 1323 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0240	House, 1324 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0241	House, 1327 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0242	House, 1331 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0243	House, 1332 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0244	House, 1412 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0245	House, 1416 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0246	House, 1417 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0247	House, 1421 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0248	House, 1424 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0249	House, 1425 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0250	House, 1429 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0251	House, 1430 Decatur Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0252	Duplex, 1212 - 1214 Guerriere Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0253	Office Building, 1414 Guerriere	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
=====	=====	=====
	Street	
	Bell Telephone	
131-0055-0254	House, 1421 Guerriere Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0255	South Norfolk High School	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0256	House, 1001 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0257	House, 1007 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0258	House, 1013 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0259	House, 1017 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0260	House, 1101 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0261	House, 1107 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0262	House, 1109 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0263	House, 1113 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0264	House, 1115 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0265	House, 1119 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0266	House, 1121 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0267	House, 1201 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0268	Duplex, 1200 - 1202 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0269	House, 1204 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0270	House, 1205 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0271	House, 1208 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0272	House, 1209 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0273	House, 1212 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0274	House, 1213 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0275	House, 1216 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0276	House, 1217 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0277	House, 1218 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0278	House, 1222 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0279	House, 1223 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0280	House, 1300 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0281	House, 1303 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0282	House, 1304 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0283	House, 1307 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0284	House, 1310 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0285	House, 1311 Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0286	Park, Holly Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0287	House, 1140 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0288	House, 1148 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0289	House, 1156 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0290	House, 1200 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0291	House, 1203 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0292	House, 1206 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0293	House, 1207 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0294	House, 1210 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0295	House, 1211 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0296	House, 1213 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0297	House, 1214 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0298	House, 1217 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0299	House, 1218 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0300	House, 1221 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0301	House, 1222 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0302	House, 1225 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0303	House, 1227 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0304	House, 1228 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0305	House, 1230 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0055-0306	House, 1231 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0307	House, 1234 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0308	House, 1236 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0309	House, 1238 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0310	House, 1239 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0311	House, 1305 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0312	House, 1309 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0313	House, 1310 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0314	House, 1311 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0315	House, 1312 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0316	House, 1313 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0317	House, 1314 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0318	House, 1318 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0319	House, 1320 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0320	House, 1321 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0321	House, 1322 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0322	House, 1326 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0323	House, 1327 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0324	House, 1330 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0325	House, 1331 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0326	House, 1332 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0327	House, 1336 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0328	House, 1338 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0329	House, 1400 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0330	House, 1404 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0331	House, 1408 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0332	House, 1410 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0333	House, 1414 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0334	House, 1420 Hull Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0335	House, 1006 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0336	House, 1007 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0337	House, 1009 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0338	House, 1013 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0339	House, 1019 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0340	House, 1021 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0341	Duplex, 1025 - 1027 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0342	Duplex, 1029 - 1031 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0343	Duplex, 1033 - 1035 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0344	Duplex, 1037 - 1039 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0345	South Norfolk Congregational Church	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0346	House, 1100 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0347	House, 1101 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0348	House, 1104 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0349	House, 1108 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0350	House, 1111 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0351	House, 1112 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0352	House, 1113 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0353	House, 1115 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0354	House, 1116 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0355	House, 1120 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0356	House, 1121 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0357	House, 1124 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0358	Duplex, 1125 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0359	House, 1128 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0055-0360	House, 1128 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0361	House, 1133 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0362	House, 1135 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0363	House, 1136 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0364	House, 1142 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0365	House, 1146 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0366	House, 1201 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0367	Duplex, 1211 - 1215 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0368	House, 1214 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0369	House, 1218 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0370	House, 1219 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0371	House, 1221 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0372	House, 1222 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0373	House, 1223 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0374	House, 1225 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0375	House, 1226 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0376	House, 1230 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0377	House, 1234 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0378	House, 1235 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0379	House, 1236 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0380	House, 1244 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0381	House, 1248 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0382	Church, 1300 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0383	House, 1312 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0384	House, 1315 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0385	House, 1316 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0386	House, 1320 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0387	House, 1321 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0388	House, 1324 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0389	House, 1325 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0390	House, 1328 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0391	House, 1329 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0392	House, 1334 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0393	House, 1336 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0394	House, 1337 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0395	House, 1341 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0396	House, 1345 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0397	House, 1407 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0398	House, 1408 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0399	House, 1409 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0400	House, 1411 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0401	House, 1412 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0402	House, 1413 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0403	House, 1414 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0404	House, 1415 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0405	House, 1418 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0406	House, 1419 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0407	House, 1421 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0408	House, 1426 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0409	House, 1427 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0410	House, 1513 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0411	Duplex, 1514 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0412	House, 1516 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0413	House, 1517 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0055-0414	House, 1520 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0415	House, 1521 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0416	House, 1525 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0417	House, 1526 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0418	House, 1529 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0419	House, 1534 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0420	House, 1535 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0421	House, 1537 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0422	House, 1530 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0423	House, 1542 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0424	House, 1546 Jackson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0425	House, 1009 Jefferson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0426	House, 1012 Jefferson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0427	House, 1014 Jefferson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0428	House, 1015 Jefferson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0429	House, 1106 Jefferson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0430	House, 1108 Jefferson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0431	House, 1202 Jefferson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0432	House, 1206 Jefferson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0433	House, 1209 Jefferson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0434	House, 1211 Jefferson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0435	House, 1301 Jefferson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0436	House, 1302 Jefferson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0437	House, 1305 Jefferson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0438	House, 1307 Jefferson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0439	House, 1309 Jefferson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0440	Commercial Building, 1018 Liberty Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0441	Commercial Building, 1004 Liberty Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0442	House, 903 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0443	House, 905 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0444	House, 907 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0445	Duplex, 1000 - 1002 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0446	Duplex, 1004 - 1006 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0447	Duplex, 1008 - 1010 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0448	Portlock-Taylor House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0449	House, 1015 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0450	House, 1020 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0451	House, 1030 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0452	House, 1104 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0453	House, 1107 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0454	House, 1108 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0455	House, 1114 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0456	House, 1116 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0457	House, 1122 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0458	House, 1122 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0459	House, 1208 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0460	House, 1209 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0461	House, 1211 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0462	House, 1212 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0463	House, 1216 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0464	House, 1220 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0465	House, Ohio Street and Jackson	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
=====	=====	=====
	Street	
131-0055-0466	Masonic Hall, Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0467	House, 1310 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0468	House, 1414 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0469	House, 903 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0470	House, 905 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0471	House, 907 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0472	House, 1002 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0473	House, 1003 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0474	House, 1004 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0475	Duplex, 1006 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0476	House, 1009 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0477	House, 1012 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0478	House, 1013 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0479	House, 1016 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0480	House, 1017 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0481	House, 1019 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0482	House, 1020 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0483	House, 1023 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0484	House, 1100 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0485	House, 1101 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0486	House, 1102 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0487	House, 1104 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0488	House, 1106 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0489	House, 1107 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0490	House, 1110 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0491	House, 1111 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0492	House, 1114 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0493	House, 1115 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0494	House, 1118 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0495	House, 1119 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0496	House, 1120 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0497	House, 1123 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0498	House, 1201 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0499	House, 1204 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0500	House, 1205 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0501	House, 1206 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0502	House, 1209 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0503	House, 1210 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0504	House, 1212 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0505	House, 1213 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0506	House, 1214 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0507	House, 1216 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0508	House, 1217 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0509	House, 1220 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0510	House, 1221 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0511	House, 1300 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0512	House, 1302 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0513	Duplex, 1306 - 1306 A Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0514	House, 1313 Park Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0515	House, 1121 Poindexter Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0516	House, 1203 Poindexter Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0517	House, 1211 Poindexter Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0518	House, 1309 Poindexter Street	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0055-0519	House, 1313 Poindexter Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0520	House, 1315 Poindexter Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0521	House, 1317 Poindexter Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0522	House, 1323 Poindexter Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0523	Preston's & Go-Go Dancers	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0524	Church, 1408 Poindexter Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0525	Commercial Building, 1410 Poindexter Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0526	Commercial Building, 1414 Poindexter Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0527	House, 1416 Poindexter Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0528	Overton's	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0529	Derby Bar	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0530	Ben Frankin Store	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0531	House, 900 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0532	House, 902 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0533	House, 908 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0534	House, 912 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0535	House, 1000 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0536	House, 1004 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0537	House, 1008 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0538	House, 1012 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0539	House, 1040 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0540	House, 1100 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0541	House, 1101 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0542	House, 1107 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0543	House, 1110 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0544	House, 1111 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0545	House, 1113 - 1115 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0546	House, 1118 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0547	House, 1117 - 1119 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0548	House, 1121 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0549	House, 1122 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0550	House, 1125 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0551	House, 1129 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0552	House, 1130 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0553	House, 1133 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0554	House, 1134 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0555	House, 1136 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0556	House, 1145 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0557	Cutherell House Gay and Oman Funeral Home	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0558	House, 1214 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0559	House, 1216 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0560	Houses, 1217 - 1221 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0561	House, 1223 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0562	House, 1224 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0563	House, 1227 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0564	House, 1228 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0565	House, 1235 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0566	House, 1238 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0567	House, 1239 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0568	House, 1245 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0569	House, 1246 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0055-0570	House, 1301 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0571	House, 1306 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0572	House, 1313 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0573	House, 1314 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0574	House, 1316 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0575	House, 1317 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0576	House, 1320 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0577	House, 1321 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0578	House, 1324 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0579	House, 1325 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0580	House, 1328 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0581	House, 1329 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0582	House, 1333 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0583	House, 1401 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0584	House, 1408 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0585	House, 1411 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0586	House, 1412 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0587	House, 1417 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0588	House, 1416-1418 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0589	House, 1420 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0590	House, 1421 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0591	House, 1423 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0592	House, 1425 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0593	House, 1513 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0594	House, 1517 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0595	House, 1519 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0596	House, 1525 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0597	House, 1531 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0598	House, 1535 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0599	House, 1539 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0600	House, 1543 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0601	House, 1547 Rogers Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0602	House, 1024 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0603	House, 1026 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0604	House, 1119 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0605	House, 1122 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0606	House, 1125 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0607	House, 1126 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0608	House, 1126 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0609	House, 1128 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0610	House, 1134 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0611	House, 1136 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0612	House, 1137 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0613	House, 1138 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0614	Store, 1139 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0615	House, 1201 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0616	House, 1203 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0617	House, 1205 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0618	House, 1206 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0619	House, 1207 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0620	House, 1210 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0621	House, 1211 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0622	House, 1212 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0623	House, 1214 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0055-0624	House, 1215 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0625	House, 1217 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0626	House, 1218 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0627	House, 1219 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0628	House, 1221 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0629	House, 1222 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0630	House, 1224 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0631	House, 1226 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0632	House, 1231 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0633	House, 1232 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0634	House, 1235 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0635	House, 1236 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0636	House, 1237 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0640	House, 1237 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0641	House, 1239 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0642	House, 1305-1307 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0643	House, 1308 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0644	House, 1311 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0645	House, 1312 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0646	House, 1314 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0647	House, 1315 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0648	House, 1317 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0649	House, 1318 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0650	House, 1321 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0651	House, 1322 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0652	House, 1325 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0653	House, 1326 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0654	House, 1330 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0655	House, 1331 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0656	House, 1334 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0657	House, 1336 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0658	House, 1337 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0659	House, 1338 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0660	House, 1339 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0661	House, 1340 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0662	Store, 1341 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0663	House, 1400 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0664	House, 1404 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0665	House, 1405 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0666	House, 1406 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0667	House, 1407 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0668	House, 1408 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0669	House, 1409 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0670	House, 1410 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0671	House, 1411 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0672	House, 1412 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0673	House, 1413 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0674	House, 1417 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0675	House, 1418 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0676	House, 1419 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0677	House, 1422 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0678	House, 1424 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0679	House, 1425 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0680	House, 1426 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0055-0681	House, 1427 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0682	House, 1430 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0683	House, 1432 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0684	House, 1433 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0685	House, 1434 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0686	House, 1436 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0687	House, 1500 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0688	House, 1501 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0689	House, 1503 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0690	House, 1504 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0691	House, 1508 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0692	House, 1510 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0693	House, 1516 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0694	House, 1520 Seaboard Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0695	House, 700 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0696	House, 704 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0697	House, 708 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0698	House, 712 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0699	House, 714 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0700	House, 718 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0701	House, 720 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0702	House, 722 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0703	House, 1118 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0704	House, 1119 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0705	House, 1123 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0706	House, 1124 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0707	House, 1125 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0708	House, 1129 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0709	House, 1132 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0710	House, 1138 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0711	House, 1140 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0712	House, 1148 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0713	House, 1150 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0714	House, 1202 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0715	House, 1204 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0716	House, 1210 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0717	House, 1211 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0718	House, 1212 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0719	House, 1214 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0720	House, 1215 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0721	House, 1218 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0722	House, 1219 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0723	House, 1220 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0724	House, 1222 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0725	House, 1224 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0726	House, 1225 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0727	House, 1226 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0728	House, 1227 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0729	House, 1228 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0730	House, 1232 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0731	House, 1301 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0732	House, 1302 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0733	House, 1306 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0734	House, 1307 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0055-0735	House, 1314 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0736	House, 1315 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0737	House, 1317 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0738	House, 1319 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0739	House, 1321 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0740	House, 1322 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0741	House, 1323 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0742	House, 1328 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0743	House, 1332 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0744	House, 1336 Stewart Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0745	House, 1308 18th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0746	House, 1310 18th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0747	House, 1311 18th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0748	House, 1315 18th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0749	House, 1317 18th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0750	House, 1318 18th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0751	House, 1320 18th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0752	House, 1321 18th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0753	House, 1322 18th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0754	Multiple Dwelling, 1400 18th Street Home for the Mentally Retarded	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0755	House, 1308 19th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0756	House, 1312 19th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0757	House, 1313 19th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0758	House, 1314 19th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0759	House, 1316 19th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0760	House, 1317 19th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0761	Duplex, 1319 19th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0762	Duplex, 1321 19th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0763	House, 1310 20th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0764	House, 1311 20th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0765	House, 1314 20th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0766	House, 1315 20th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0767	House, 1320 20th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0768	House, 1321 20th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0769	House, 1324 20th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0770	House, 1327 20th Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0771	House, 1308 21st Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0772	House, 1312 21st Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0773	Duplex, 1313 21st Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0774	House, 1316 21st Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0775	House, 1317 21st Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0776	House, 1319 21st Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0777	House, 1321 21st Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0778	House, 1322 21st Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0779	Duplex, 1323 - 1325 21st Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0780	House, 1324 21st Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0781	House, 1327 21st Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0782	House, 1308 22nd Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0783	House, 1309 22nd Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0784	House, 1312 22nd Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0785	House, 1315 22nd Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0786	House, 1314 22nd Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0787	House, 1315 22nd Street	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0055-0788	House, 1316 22nd Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0789	House, 1318 22nd Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0790	Duplex, 1319 - 1321 22nd Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0791	House, 1322 22nd Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0792	House, 1324 22nd Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0793	House, 1325 22nd Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0794	House, 1326 22nd Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0795	House, 1328 22nd Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0055-0796	House, 1329 22nd Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0056	House, 437 Neck Road	MOYOCK
131-0057	Cemetery, Ballahack Road	MOYOCK
131-0058	House, 355 Ballahack Road	MOYOCK
131-0059	House, 452 Ballahack Road	MOYOCK
131-0060	House, Ballahack Road, north side	MOYOCK
131-0061	Northwest Baptist Church SBC	MOYOCK
131-0062	Nicholas Farm	MOYOCK
131-0063	House, 1233 Ballahack Rd.	MOYOCK
131-0064	House, 1408 Ballahack Rd.	MOYOCK
131-0065	House, 1837 Ballahack Rd.	MOYOCK
131-0066	Cemetery, Ballahack Rd.	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0067	Farmhouse, 3916 Bunch Walnuts Rd.	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0068	Gertie School	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0069	House, 3644 Campbell Rd.	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0070	Farmhouse, 3857 Campbell Rd.	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0071	Cemetery, Ballahack Road	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0072	House, 3643 Ballahack Road	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0073	House, 3824 Ballahack Road	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0074	House, 4645 Ballahack Road	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0075	House, 5120 Ballahack Road	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0076	House, 5125 Ballahack Road	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0077	House, 425 Indian Creek Road	MOYOCK
131-0078	House, 429 Indian Creek Road	MOYOCK
131-0079	House, 508 Indian Creek Road	MOYOCK
131-0080	House, 805 Indian Creek Road	MOYOCK
131-0081	House, 1041 Indian Creek Road	MOYOCK
131-0082	Indian Creek Independant Baptist Church	MOYOCK
131-0083	House, 1313 Indian Creek Road	MOYOCK
131-0084	House, 1902 Indian Creek Road	MOYOCK
131-0085	House, 2008 Indian Creek Road	MOYOCK
131-0086	Ives Burial Ground	MOYOCK
131-0087	House, 2354 Baum Road	MOYOCK
131-0088	House, 1117 Sanderson Road	MOYOCK
131-0089	House, 632 or 633 John Etheridge Road	MOYOCK
131-0090	House, 605 Gallbush Road	MOYOCK
131-0091	House, 435 Gallbush Road	MOYOCK
131-0092	Cemetery, 401 Gallbush Road	MOYOCK
131-0093	House, 2732 Cedarville Road	MOYOCK
131-0094	House, 2432 Cedarville Road	MOYOCK
131-0095	House, 2409 Cedarville Road	MOYOCK
131-0096	Store, 332 St. Brides Road	MOYOCK
131-0097	House, 244 St. Brides Road	MOYOCK
131-0098	House, 536 St. Brides Road	MOYOCK

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0099	School, 837 St. Brides Road	MOYOCK
131-0100	Church, 841 St. Brides Road	MOYOCK
131-0101	Pleasant Grove Cemetery	FENTRESS
131-0102	House, 304 Benefit Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0103	House, 647 Benefit Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0104	House, 1420 Benefit Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0105	Cemetery, 1432 Benefit Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0106	House, 1540 Benefit Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0107	Good Hope United Methodist Church	DEEP CREEK
131-0108	House, 1649 Benefit Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0109	House, 1708 Benefit Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0110	House, 2040 Benefit Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0111	School, Chesapeake	DEEP CREEK
131-0112	House, 2652 Benefit Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0113	House, 2647 Benefit Road	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0114	House, 2736 Benefit Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0115	House, 2800 Benefit Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0116	House, 2737 Benefit Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0117	Smith's Grocery	DEEP CREEK
131-0118	House, 3080 Benefit Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0119	House, 3600 Cornland Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0120	House, 2508 Seven-Eleven Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0121	House, 2016 Seven Eleven Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0122	House, 2929 Douglas Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0123	House, 3101 Douglas Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0124	House, 3108 Douglas Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0125	House, 3508 Douglas Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0126	Lake Drummond Baptist Church	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0127	House, Lake Drummond	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0128	Farmhouse, Chesapeake	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0129	Farmhouse, Chesapeake	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0130	Farmhouse, Chesapeake	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0131	House, 3100 Bunch Walnuts	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0132	House, 3531 Bunch Walnuts	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0133	House, 3636 Bunch Walnuts	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0134	House, 3706 Bunch Walnuts	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0135	House, 2933 Busky Rd.	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0136	Mitchell Farm	DEEP CREEK
131-0137	Cemetery, Taft Rd.	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0138	House, 1201 Taft Rd.	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0139	House, 409 Head of River Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0140	House, 500 Head of River Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0141	House, 604 Head of River	FENTRESS
131-0142	House, 944 Head of River	FENTRESS
131-0143	House, 1044 Head of River	FENTRESS
131-0144	House, 1328 Head of River	MOYOCK
131-0145	House, 1541 Head of River	MOYOCK
131-0146	House, 2317 Carolina Road	FENTRESS
131-0147	Gabriels Chapel	FENTRESS
131-0148	School, 2225 Long Ridge Road	FENTRESS
131-0149	Eason, Dr. Camillus, House	FENTRESS
131-0150	House, 1316 Land of Promise Road	FENTRESS
131-0151	Cemetery, Land of Promise Road	FENTRESS
131-0152	House, 1753 Land of Promise Road	FENTRESS

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0153	Wood Farm	FENTRESS
131-0154	House, 1821 Land of Promise Road	FENTRESS
131-0155	House, 1916 Land of Promise Road	FENTRESS
131-0156	Cemetery, Silvertowne Avenue	FENTRESS
131-0157	House, 2312 Silvertowne Avenue	FENTRESS
131-0158	Hudgins, Eddie, Store	FENTRESS
131-0159	Pocaty Farm	FENTRESS
131-0160	Workers House	FENTRESS
	Pocaty Farm Outbuilding #1	
131-0161	Pocaty Farm Outbuilding	FENTRESS
131-0162	Pocaty Farm Outbuilding	FENTRESS
131-0163	House, Chesapeake	PLEASANT RIDGE
131-0164	House, Chesapeake	PLEASANT RIDGE
131-0165	House, Chesapeake	PLEASANT RIDGE
131-0166	House, 2116 Whittamore	FENTRESS
131-0167	House, 220 Mt. Pleasant Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0168	House, 908 Mt. Pleasant Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0169	House, 332 Centerville Tpk.	FENTRESS
131-0170	House, 1600 Mt. Pleasant Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0171	House, 1633 Mount Pleasant Road	FENTRESS
131-0172	House, 1651 Mount Pleasant Road	FENTRESS
131-0173	House, 1652 Mount Pleasant Road	FENTRESS
131-0174	House, 1736 Mount Pleasant Road	FENTRESS
131-0175	House, 1721 Mount Pleasant Road	FENTRESS
131-0176	House, 1745 Mt. Pleasant Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0177	House, 1836 Mt. Pleasant Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0178	House, 2017 Mt. Pleasant Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0179	Mennonite Cemetery, Mt. Pleasant Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0180	Zion Cemetery, Mt. Pleasant Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0181	Mount Pleasant Methodist Church	FENTRESS
131-0182	House, 2525 Mount Pleasant Road	PLEASANT RIDGE
131-0183	House, 2323 Lockheed Avenue	FENTRESS
131-0184	E.R. Miller Store	FENTRESS
131-0185	House, 2231 Lockheed Avenue	FENTRESS
131-0186	House, 2225 Lockheed Avenue	FENTRESS
131-0187	House, 2216 Lockheed Avenue	FENTRESS
131-0188	House, 620 Carter Road	FENTRESS
131-0189	House, 505 Maxwell Street	FENTRESS
131-0190	House, 432 Wenger Road	FENTRESS
131-0191	Wright House	FENTRESS
131-0192	House, Chesapeake	FENTRESS
131-0193	House, Chesapeake	FENTRESS
131-0194	House, Chesapeake	FENTRESS
131-0195	House, Chesapeake	FENTRESS
131-0196	House, 1513 Blue Ridge Road	FENTRESS
131-0197	House, 1441 Fentress Road	FENTRESS
131-0198	House, 1431 Fentress Road	FENTRESS
131-0199	Store, 1429 Fentress Road	FENTRESS
	Blue Bucket Antiques Store	
131-0200	House, 1412 Fentress Road	FENTRESS
	Cole House	
131-0201	House, 1400 Fentress Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0202	House, 1248 Fentress Rd.	FENTRESS

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0203	House, 1023 Fentress Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0204	House, 615 Etheridge Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0205	House, 385 Etheridge Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0206	House, 868 Hillwell Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0207	House, 972 Hillwell Road	FENTRESS
131-0208	House, 1016 Hillwell Road	FENTRESS
131-0209	House, 396 Forest Road	FENTRESS
131-0210	716 Centerville Turnpike	FENTRESS
131-0211	House, 544 Centerville	FENTRESS
131-0212	Dr. Burfoot House	FENTRESS
131-0213	Burfoot's Office	FENTRESS
131-0214	Centerville Baptist Church	FENTRESS
131-0215	Burfoot House Children's Center	FENTRESS
131-0216	House, 909 Centerville Turnpike	FENTRESS
131-0217	Jackson House Chesapeake Barns	FENTRESS
131-0218	House, 1032 Centerville Tpk.	FENTRESS
131-0219	Worker Houses, Centerville Tpk.	FENTRESS
131-0220	House, 1332 Centerville Tpk.	FENTRESS
131-0221	House, 1613 Centerville Tpk.	FENTRESS
131-0222	Parsons, J.S., House	FENTRESS
131-0223	Barn, 1823 Centerville Turnpike	FENTRESS
131-0224	Outbuilding, 1865 Centerville Turnpike	FENTRESS
131-0225	Riddick House	FENTRESS
131-0226	Ives-Wilson House	FENTRESS
131-0227	Methodist Parsonage Butts House	FENTRESS
131-0228	House, 84 Johnstown Road	FENTRESS
131-0229	House, 753 Johnstown Road	FENTRESS
131-0230	House, 704 Johnstown Road	FENTRESS
131-0231	House, 629 Johnstown Road	FENTRESS
131-0232	House, 504 Johnstown Road Forbes House	FENTRESS
131-0233	House, Cornland & West Streets	DEEP CREEK
131-0234	House, 2261 West Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0235	West Plantation	DEEP CREEK
131-0236	House, 2037 West Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0237	House, 208 Peaceful Road	FENTRESS
131-0238	House, 1221 Waters Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0239	House, 1105 Waters Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0240	House, 924 Waters Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0241	House, 631 Washington Drive	DEEP CREEK
131-0242	House, 764 Washington Drive	DEEP CREEK
131-0243	Old House	FENTRESS
131-0244	Outbuilding - Old House	FENTRESS
131-0245	House, 104 Cedar	FENTRESS
131-0246	House, 524 Cedar	DEEP CREEK
131-0247	House Site Cedar Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0248	House, 1757 Cedar Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0249	House, 1804 Cedar Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0250	House, 1948 Cedar Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0251	House, 1953 Cedar Road	DEEP CREEK

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0252	Store, 2140 Cedar Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0253	Lindsay House	DEEP CREEK
131-0254	House, 2220 Cedar Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0255	House, 2221 Cedar Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0256	House, 2245 Cedar Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0257	House, 2260 Cedar Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0258	House, 2332 Cedar Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0259	House, 2473 Cedar Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0260	Church, 2501 Cedar Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0261	House, 2835 Cedar Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0262	House, 1357 Bells Mill Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0263	House, 1233 Bells Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0264	House, 1225 Bells Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0265	House, 1176 Bells Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0266	House, 1161 Bells Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0267	Bells Mill Road Cemetery	DEEP CREEK
131-0268	House, Chesapeake	DEEP CREEK
131-0269	House, Chesapeake	DEEP CREEK
131-0270	House, Chesapeake	DEEP CREEK
131-0271	A.M.E. Church	DEEP CREEK
131-0272	House, Chesapeake	DEEP CREEK
131-0273	House, 1093A Bells Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0274	House, 1045 Bells Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0275	House, 980 Bells Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0276	Church, 941 Bells Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0277	House, 938 Bells Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0278	Twine's Grocery	DEEP CREEK
131-0279	House, 921 Bells Mill Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0280	House, 909 Bells Mill Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0281	Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church	DEEP CREEK
131-0282	House, 841 Bells Mill Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0283	House, 829 Bells Mill Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0284	House, 809 Bells Mill Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0285	House, 785 Bells Mill Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0286	House, 725 Bells Mill Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0287	House, 557 Oak Grove Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0288	House, 569 Oak Grove Road	FENTRESS
131-0289	Cemetery Across from 569 Oak Grove Road	FENTRESS
131-0290	House, 585 Oak Grove Road	FENTRESS
131-0291	House, 322 Mount Pleasant Road	FENTRESS
131-0292	House, 1433 Elbow Road	FENTRESS
131-0293	Cemetery, across from 1433 Elbow Road	FENTRESS
131-0294	House, 1528 Elbow Road	FENTRESS
131-0295	House, 1529 Elbow Road	FENTRESS
131-0296	Farm, 632 Benefit Road	FENTRESS
131-0297	Bethel Baptist Church Cemetery	FENTRESS
131-0298	House, 1744 Elbow Road	FENTRESS
131-0299	Lazy Pines Ranch	FENTRESS
131-0300	House, 1836 Elbow Road	FENTRESS
131-0301	House, 2004 Elbow Road	FENTRESS
131-0302	Vanco Farm	FENTRESS
131-0303	House, Chesapeake	FENTRESS

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0304	House, Chesapeake	FENTRESS
131-0305	Barn, Chesapeake	FENTRESS
131-0306	House, Chesapeake	FENTRESS
131-0307	House, Chesapeake	FENTRESS
131-0308	House, 365 Kempsville Road	FENTRESS
131-0309	P.T. Boat	FENTRESS
131-0310	House, 105 Old Drive	FENTRESS
131-0311	Massenberg Cemetery	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0312	House, 4544 Battlefield Boulevard	MOYOCK
131-0313	House, 4540 Battlefield Blvd.	MOYOCK
131-0314	House, 4520 Battlefield Blvd.	MOYOCK
131-0315	House, 4504 Battlefield Blvd.	MOYOCK
131-0316	House, 4501 Battlefield Blvd.	MOYOCK
131-0317	Northwest Grocery	MOYOCK
131-0318	House, 112 Station Rd.	MOYOCK
131-0319	House, 3924 Battlefield Blvd.	MOYOCK
131-0320	House, 3749 Battlefield Blvd.	MOYOCK
131-0321	House, 3729 Battlefield Blvd.	MOYOCK
131-0322	House, 3740 Battlefield Blvd.	MOYOCK
131-0323	Foreman Farm	MOYOCK
131-0324	Henderson Market	MOYOCK
131-0325	Pleasant Grove Baptist Church	MOYOCK
131-0326	House, 3220 Battlefield Blvd.	MOYOCK
131-0327	Farm, 3205 Battlefield Blvd.	MOYOCK
131-0328	House, 3116 Battlefield Blvd.	MOYOCK
131-0329	House, 3020 Battlefield Blvd.	MOYOCK
131-0330	Hickory Methodist Church	FENTRESS
131-0331	Hickory Ground School	FENTRESS
131-0332	House, 2604 Battlefield Blvd.	FENTRESS
131-0333	House, 2600 Battlefield Blvd.	FENTRESS
131-0334	House, 2451 Battlefield Blvd.	FENTRESS
131-0335	House, 1856 Battlefield Blvd.	FENTRESS
131-0336	House, 1564 Battlefield Blvd.	FENTRESS
131-0337	House, 1560 Battlefield Blvd.	FENTRESS
131-0338	House, 1513 Battlefield Blvd.	FENTRESS
	The Lawn and Garden	
131-0339	House, 929 Battlefield Blvd.	FENTRESS
	Twiford Funeral Home	
131-0340	House, 816 Battlefield Blvd.	FENTRESS
131-0341	House, 442 Battlefield Blvd.	FENTRESS
131-0342	Great Bridge School	FENTRESS
131-0343	Great Bridge School	FENTRESS
	Great Bridge Annex	
131-0344	Great Bridge Books	FENTRESS
131-0345	House, 400 Woodford Road	FENTRESS
131-0346	House, 217 Battlefield Boulevard	FENTRESS
131-0347	House, 2501 Lock Road	FENTRESS
131-0348	House, Chesapeake	FENTRESS
131-0349	Great Bridge Hardware	FENTRESS
131-0350	House, Chesapeake	FENTRESS
131-0351	House, Chesapeake	FENTRESS
131-0352	House, Chesapeake	FENTRESS
131-0353	Legion Hall	FENTRESS
	American Legion	

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0354	Oak Grove Methodist Church	FENTRESS
131-0355	House, 462 Battlefield Boulevard	FENTRESS
131-0356	House, 512 Battlefield Boulevard	FENTRESS
131-0357	House, 1217 Battlefield Boulevard	FENTRESS
131-0358	House, 1401 Tintern St.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0359	House, 1444 Tintern St.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0360	House, 1500 Tintern St.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0361	Lakeside Farms	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0362	House, 332 St. Luke's Church Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0363	Bible Deliverance Revival Mission	FENTRESS
131-0364	House, 377 Great Bridge Boulevard	DEEP CREEK
131-0365	House, 413 Great Bridge Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0367	House, 516 Great Bridge Boulevard	DEEP CREEK
131-0368	House, 513 Great Bridge Boulevard	DEEP CREEK
131-0369	House, 617 Great Bridge Boulevard	DEEP CREEK
131-0370	House, 432 Great Bridge Boulevard	DEEP CREEK
131-0371	House, 737 Great Bridge Boulevard	DEEP CREEK
131-0372	Floating Dry Dock	DEEP CREEK
131-0373	Ship	DEEP CREEK
131-0374	House, 1045 Great Bridge Blvd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0375	House, 701 Finck Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0376	House, 1209 Keats Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0377	Feeder Ditch - Part of Canal System	LAKE DRUMMOND
131-0378	Boat Tour House	LAKE DRUMMOND
131-0379	Wallaceton Wallace House	LAKE DRUMMOND
131-0380	Canal Supervisor's House	LAKE DRUMMOND
131-0381	Portlock House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0382	House, 669 Washington Highway	DEEP CREEK
131-0383	House, 641 Washington Highway	DEEP CREEK
131-0384	Parkerson House	BOWERS HILL
131-0385	House, 4012 Military Trail	BOWERS HILL
131-0386	Indiana Union Methodist Church	BOWERS HILL
131-0387	Nansemond Indian Public School #9 Site	BOWERS HILL
131-0388	Sunray School Community Center	BOWERS HILL
131-0389	House, 604 Homestead	BOWERS HILL
131-0390	House, 545 Homestead Avenue	BOWERS HILL
131-0391	St. Mary's Church	BOWERS HILL
131-0392	Parish Hall	BOWERS HILL
131-0393	St. Mary's Rectory	BOWERS HILL
131-0394	Sophie Barnak Store	BOWERS HILL
131-0395	House, 4248 East Road	BOWERS HILL
131-0396	House, 4335 East Road	BOWERS HILL
131-0397	House, 4505 Sunray	BOWERS HILL
131-0398	House, 321 Hertz Road	BOWERS HILL
131-0399	House, 1404 Jolliff Road	BOWERS HILL
131-0400	House, 4708 Charlton Dr.	BOWERS HILL
131-0401	Joliff United Methodist Church	BOWERS HILL
131-0402	Union Bethel Baptist Church	BOWERS HILL
131-0403	House, 2256 Gum Rd.	BOWERS HILL
131-0404	House, 2200 Gum Rd.	BOWERS HILL
131-0405	House, 5115 Gum Road	BOWERS HILL

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0406	Cemetery, Pughsville	BOWERS HILL
131-0407	House, 4768 Taylor Road	BOWERS HILL
131-0408	House, 107 Dordon Street	BOWERS HILL
131-0409	House, 107 Columbus Avenue	BOWERS HILL
131-0410	House, 4245 Taylor Road	BOWERS HILL
131-0411	House, 100 American Legion Road	BOWERS HILL
131-0412	House, 202 Poplar Hill Road	BOWERS HILL
131-0413	House, 204 Poplar Hill Road	BOWERS HILL
131-0414	House, 208 Poplar Hill Road	BOWERS HILL
131-0415	American Legion Cemetery 101	BOWERS HILL
131-0416	House, Chesapeake	BOWERS HILL
131-0417	House, Chesapeake	BOWERS HILL
131-0418	House, Chesapeake	BOWERS HILL
131-0419	House, Chesapeake	BOWERS HILL
131-0420	House, 3332 Taylor Road	BOWERS HILL
131-0421	House, 4754 Elizabeth Harbour Street	BOWERS HILL
131-0422	House, 433 Freeman	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0423	Gleming Farm	BOWERS HILL
131-0424	St. Julian's Creek Naval Depot	BOWERS HILL
		NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0425	House, 4506 Woodland Drive	BOWERS HILL
131-0426	Peake House, The	BOWERS HILL
131-0427	Peake Cemetery	BOWERS HILL
131-0428	House, 5120 Portsmouth Blvd.	BOWERS HILL
131-0429	House, 4829 Portsmouth Blvd.	BOWERS HILL
131-0430	House, 4748 Portsmouth Boulevard	BOWERS HILL
131-0431	House, 4736 Portsmouth Boulevard	BOWERS HILL
131-0432	House, 4720 Portsmouth Boulevard	BOWERS HILL
131-0433	House, 4716 Portsmouth Boulevard	BOWERS HILL
131-0434	House, 4548 Portsmouth Boulevard	BOWERS HILL
131-0435	House, 4450 Portsmouth Blvd.	BOWERS HILL
131-0436	Wildwood	BOWERS HILL
131-0437	Cemetery, Watermill Grove Rd.	BOWERS HILL
131-0438	House, 1069 Hawkes Ave.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0439	House, 2357 Shipyard Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0440	House, 2261-2265 Shipyard Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0441	Cedonia Baptist Church	DEEP CREEK
131-0442	House, Millville Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0443	Dixon House	DEEP CREEK
131-0444	Deep Creek Bridge & Tenders House	DEEP CREEK
131-0445	House, 104 Mill Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0446	House, 3005 Old Mill Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0447	House, 3024 Old Mill Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0448	House, 3028 Old Mill Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0449	House, 3041 Old Mill Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0450	House, 3113 Old Mill Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0451	House, 3208 Old Mill Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0452	Log Outbuilding, 3208 Old Mill Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0453	House, 3237 Old Mill Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0454	House, 3244 Old Mill Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0455	House, 3400 Old Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0456	Cemetery, Old Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0457	House, 3525 Old Mill Road	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0458	House, 3601 Old Mill Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0459	Cemetery, Old Mill Road and Jean Court	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0460	House, 111 Brown Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0461	House, 150 Brown Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0462	Cemetery, Old Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0463	House, 1236 River Drive Old Farm Manor House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0464	House, 612 George Washington Highway	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0465	House, George Washington Highway	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0466	House, George Washington Highway	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0467	House, George Washington Highway	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0468	House, George Washington Highway	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0469	House, George Washington Highway	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0470	House, 429 George Washington Highway	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0471	House, 425 George Washington Highway	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0472	House, 413 George Washington Highway	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0473	House, 401 George Washington Highway	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0474	House, 363 George Washington Highway	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0475	House, 361 George Washington Highway	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0476	House, 357 George Washington Highway	DEEP CREEK
131-0477	House, 358 George Washington Highway	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0478	Great Dismal Swamp Gallery	DEEP CREEK
131-0479	Norfolk and Western Railroad	BOWERS HILL LAKE DRUMMOND NW NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0480	House, 345 George Washington Highway	DEEP CREEK
131-0481	House, 348 George Washington Highway	DEEP CREEK
131-0482	House, 340 George Washington Highway	DEEP CREEK
131-0483	House, 336 George Washington Highway	DEEP CREEK
131-0484	House, 332 George Washington Highway	DEEP CREEK
131-0485	House, 329 George Washington Highway	DEEP CREEK
131-0486	Norfolk and Southern Railroad Virginia Railroad	BOWERS HILL NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0487	House, 316 George Washington Highway	DEEP CREEK
131-0488	House, 313 George Washington Highway	DEEP CREEK
131-0489	House, 305 George Washington Highway	DEEP CREEK

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0490	Highway House, 234 George Washington	DEEP CREEK
131-0491	Highway House, 212 George Washington	DEEP CREEK
131-0492	Highway House, 208 George Washington	DEEP CREEK
131-0493	Highway House, 205 George Washington	DEEP CREEK
131-0494	Highway Deep Creek Elementary School	DEEP CREEK
131-0495	Deep Creek Baptist Church	DEEP CREEK
131-0496	House, 136 George Washington	DEEP CREEK
131-0497	Highway House, 128 George Washington	DEEP CREEK
131-0498	Highway House, 1020 Shell Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0499	House, 804 Shell Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0500	House, 772 Firman Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0501	House, 732 Shell Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0502	House, 717 Shell Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0503	House, 705 Shell Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0504	House, 948 Deep Creek Blvd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0505	House, 1221 Deep Creek Blvd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0506	House, 1408 Deep Creek Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0507	House, 1437 Deep Creek Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0508	House, 1461 Deep Creek Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0509	House, 1465 Deep Creek Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0510	House, 1428 Gust Lane	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0511	House, 1334 Gust Lane	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0512	House, 2821 Solomon Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0513	House, 2816 Solomon Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0514	House, 2812 Solomon Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0515	House, 2808 Solomon Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0516	House, 2812 Solomon St.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0517	House, 2729 Gilmerton Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0518	House, 2712 Gilmerton Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0519	Geneva Park Baptist Church	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0520	House, 2312 Gilmerton Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0521	House, 2301 Gilmerton Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0522	House, 2213 Gilmerton Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0523	House, 2203 Gilmerton Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0524	Weston, Harrison, House Robol House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0525	House, 1524 Shell Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0526	House, 1546 Shell Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0527	House, 1551 Shell Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0528	House, 1606 Shell Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0529	House, 1608 Shell Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0530	House, 1618 Shell Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0531	House, 1724 Shell Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0532	House, 106 Alice Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0533	House, 105 Alice Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0534	House, 120 Alice Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0535	House, 2137 Firman Street	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0536	House, Firman Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0537	House, 2844 Galberry Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0538	Cemetery, 2980 Galberry Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0539	House, 2844 Galberry Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0540	House, 3248 Galberry Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0541	House, 3269 Galberry Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0542	House, 3320 Galberry Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0543	House, 3357 Galberry Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0544	House, 3409 Galberry Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0545	House, 3553 Galberry Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0546	House, 2917 Yadkin Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0547	Farmhouse, end of Bass Lane	BOWERS HILL
131-0548	House, 401 Warrick Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0549	House, 1111 Virginia	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0550	House, end of Sparrow Road	KEMPSVILLE
131-0551	House, 824 Oaklette Rd. Savage House	KEMPSVILLE
131-0552	House, 3404 Seneca Ave.	KEMPSVILLE
131-0553	House, 3346 Seneca Ave.	KEMPSVILLE
131-0554	House, 3440 Seneca Ave.	KEMPSVILLE
131-0555	House, 915 Oaklette Rd.	KEMPSVILLE
131-0556	Baker, W.R. House Chachuma	KEMPSVILLE
131-0557	House, 1020 Oaklette	KEMPSVILLE
131-0558	House, 935 Lawrence	KEMPSVILLE
131-0559	House, 3129 Webster Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-0560	House, 3118 Webster Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-0561	House, 510 Kemp Lane	KEMPSVILLE
131-0562	House, 501 Kemp Lane	KEMPSVILLE
131-0563	House, 917 Wingfield Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-0564	House, 1112 Oleander Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-0565	Norfolk Highlands School	KEMPSVILLE
131-0566	House, 1122 Lilac Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0567	House, 1151 Myrtle Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-0568	House, 1229 Myrtle Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-0569	House, 1111 Hawthorne Drive	KEMPSVILLE
131-0570	House, 1134 Hawthorne Drive	KEMPSVILLE
131-0571	House, 1205 Hawthorne Drive	KEMPSVILLE
131-0572	House, 1310 Hawthorne Drive	KEMPSVILLE
131-0573	House, 1317 Hawthorne Drive	KEMPSVILLE
131-0574	House, 1401-1403 Hawthorne Drive	KEMPSVILLE
131-0575	House, 1519 Hawthorne Drive	KEMPSVILLE
131-0576	House, 4410 Providence Road	KEMPSVILLE
131-0577	House, 4411 Providence Road	KEMPSVILLE
131-0578	House, 1718 Rokeby Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-0579	House, 1724 Rokeby Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-0580	House, 1734 Rokeby Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-0581	Indian River Park	KEMPSVILLE
131-0582	House, 1203 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0583	House, 1221 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0584	House, 1230 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0585	House, 1232 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0586	House, 1315 Bainbridge Blvd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0587	House, 1317 Bainbridge Blvd.	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0588	House, 1328-32 Bainbridge Blvd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0589	House, 1406 & 1408 Bainbridge Blvd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0590	House, 1412 Bainbridge Blvd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0591	Houses, 1407-13 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0592	Store, 1420 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0593	Houses, 1430-34 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0594	House, 1807 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0595	House, 2120 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0596	Houses, 2200-2400 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0597	House, 2212 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0598	House, 2603 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0599	House, 2605 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0600	House, 315 Freeman Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0602	House, Freeman Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0603	Portlock House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0604	Smokehouse at Portlock House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0605	Portlock Cemetery	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0606	House, 2616 Bainbridge Blvd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0607	House, 2620 Bainbridge Blvd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0608	House, 2619 Bainbridge Blvd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0609	House, 2700 Bainbridge Blvd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0610	House, 2712 Bainbridge Blvd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0611	House, 2709 Bainbridge Blvd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0612	House, 2801 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0613	House, 2902 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0614	House, 2904 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0615	House, 2906 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0616	House, 3408 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0617	House, 3413 Bainbridge Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0618	Rosemont Christian Church	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0619	House, 3605 Bainbridge Blvd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0620	House, 3607 Bainbridge Blvd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0621	House, 3613 Bainbridge Blvd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0622	House, 3615 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0623	Houses, 3703-05 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0624	House, 3608 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0625	House, 3702 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0626	Portland School	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0627	House, 3806 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0628	House, 4219 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0629	House, 5019 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0630	House, 4145 Everett Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0631	House, 1211 Freeman Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0632	House, 1213 Freeman Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0633	House, 1215 Freeman Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0634	House, 3816 Franklin Street Swain House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0635	House, 3808 Franklin Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0636	House, 3804 Franklin Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0637	South Norfolk Boys Club	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
	Bailey Hall	
131-0638	House, 1203-1205 Rosemont Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0639	House, 823 Hill Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0640	House, 821 Bannister Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0641	House, 1019 Hill Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0642	House, 1561 Campostella	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0643	Bible Baptist Church	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0644	House, 1231 Edgewood Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0645	House, 1117 Virginia Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0646	House, 1013 Rowland Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0647	House, 1020 Rowland Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0648	House, 1116 Porter Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0649	Streetscape, 1100 Block Perry Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0650	Streetscape, 1100 Block Perry Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0651	House, 1310 Perry Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0652	House, 1314 Perry Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0653	House, 1333-1335 Perry Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0654	House, 1713 Monticello Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0655	House, 2202 McLain Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0656	House, 1139 Ferebee Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0657	House, 1135 Ferebee Ave.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0658	House, 1127 Ferebee Ave.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0659	House, 1123 Ferebee Ave.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0660	House, 1109 Ferebee St.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0661	House, 1105 Ferebee St.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0662	House, 633 Beach Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0663	House, 624 Beach Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0664	House, 614 Beach Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0665	House, 611 Beach Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0666	House, 606 Beach Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0667	House, 2207 McLain Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0668	House, 2211 McLain Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0669	Houses, 1400-1410 Berkley Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0670	Houses, 1308-1312 Berkley Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0671	House, 630 Fayette Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0672	House, 730 Fayette Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0673	House, 730 Wilson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0674	House, 631 Wilson Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0675	Houses, 1312-1306 Commerce Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0676	House, 1220 Commerce Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0677	House, 1215-1221 Commerce Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0678	Houses, 1216-1214 Commerce Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0679	House, 1200-1208 Commerce Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0680	Houses, 1169, 1171, 1173 Commerce Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0681	Houses, 1164, 1168, 1170, 1172 Commerce Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0682	Houses, 1159-1161 Commerce	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0683	Houses, 1151-1155 Commerce	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0684	Houses, 1145-1147 Commerce	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0685	Houses, 1121-1125 Commerce	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0686	Houses, 1108-1120 Commerce	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0687	House, 1112-14-16 Hoover Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0688	House, 1121-23 Hoover Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0689	House, 1135 Hoover Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0690	House, 1144-46 Hoover Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0691	House, 1201-03 Hoover Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0692	House, 1204 Hoover Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0693	Houses, 1712-1722 Ohio Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0694	Houses, 1209 and 1213 Hoover Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0695	Houses, 1320, 1322 and 1326 Hoover Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0696	Houses, 2435-2441 Stonehurst Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0697	House, 1648 Thurman Ave.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0698	Railroad Building	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0699	House, Route 64	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0700	House, 1794 Atlantic Ave.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0701	House, 1536 Atlantic Ave.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0702	Armstrong House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0703	House, 906 Oldwood	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0704	House, 1000 Oldwood	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0705	House, 908 Cascade Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0706	Houses, 2106-08 Christian	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0707	House, 2120 Christian Ave.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0708	House, 2936 Campostella Blvd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0709	House, 709 Early St.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0710	Bray House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0711	Connolly Building	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0712	Blunt House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0713	Dicks House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0715	Perry House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0716	Store, 1400 Atlantic Ave.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0717	Red Dragon Society	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0718	Woodhouse House #5	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0719	Woodhouse House #4	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0720	Armstrong/ Burke House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0721	Haggins House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0722	Banks House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0723	Hicks House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0724	Haile House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0725	Parson House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0726	House, 1443 Atlantic Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0727	Woodhouse #3, 1500 Atlantic Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0728	Woodhouse #2, 1511 Atlantic Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0729	Haywood Brown House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0730	Woodhouse #1, 1513 Atlantic Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0731	Walston House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0732	Johnson House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0733	Burkes House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0734	Brooks, Jesse House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0735	Davis House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0736	Sivills House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0738	Brooks House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0739	Nixon House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0740	Commercial Building, 1600 Block, Atlantic Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0741	Designer Tough and Strait Gate Church	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0742	Roane House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0743	House, 1610 Atlantic Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0744	Sparrow House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0745	Creecy House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0746	Williams, B.F., House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0747	Bailey House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0748	Johnson House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0749	Skinner House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0751	Christ Temple Church	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0752	Sivills, Judson, House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0753	Jesus Church of Deliverance	
131-0754	House, 490 Shop Street	
131-0755	House, 500 Shop Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0756	House, 502 Shop Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0757	East Coast Gas Station & Food Market	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0758	House, 1400 Martin Ave.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0759	House, 1404 Oliver Ave.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0760	Kearson House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0761	House, 2015 Liberty Street House, 2500 Rice Street Wells House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0762	House, 2916 Campostella Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0763	Smith, Sallie, Anne, House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0764	Walker's House House, 3006 Campostella Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0765	Green House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0766	Green Store	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0767	House, 2001 Battlefield Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0768	Carolina Switching Station	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0769	Cuffy House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0770	House, 2009 Liverty Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0771	Johnson House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0772	Irving House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0773	Patterson House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0774	Cobb House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0775	Williams House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0776	Lawton House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0777	Buddy's Market	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0778	House, 411 Great Bridge Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0779	House, 437 DuPont	FENTRESS
131-0780	House	FENTRESS
131-0781	House, 820 Centerville	FENTRESS
131-0782	House, 1600 Elbow Road	FENTRESS
131-0783	House, Butts Station Road	FENTRESS
131-0784	House, 425 Great Bridge Blvd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0785	House, 433 Great Bridge Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0786	House, 441 Great Bridge Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0787	House, 451 Great Bridge Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0788	House, 453 Great Bridge Rd.	DEEP CREEK
131-0789	Gregory House	DEEP CREEK
131-0790	House, 461 Great Bridge Boulevard	DEEP CREEK

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0791	House, 501 Great Bridge Boulevard	DEEP CREEK
131-0792	Southeast Virginia Training Center for the Mentally Retarded	KEMPSVILLE
131-0793	House, 169 Hanbury Road West	FENTRESS
131-0794	House, 129 Hanbury Road West	FENTRESS
131-0795	House, End of Benson Road	FENTRESS
131-0796	House, Kegman Road and Battlefield Boulevard	FENTRESS
131-0797	House, Kegman Road	FENTRESS
131-0798	House, 1558 Battlefield Boulevard	FENTRESS
131-0799	House, South of Carol	FENTRESS
131-0800	House, Battlefield Blvd.	FENTRESS
131-0801	Store, 3200 Battlefield Blvd.	MOYOCK
131-0802	House, 3202-04 Battlefield Blvd.	MOYOCK
131-0803	Alexander House	MOYOCK
131-0804	Turner, Joe, House	MOYOCK
131-0805	Butts, Queeny, House	MOYOCK
131-0806	Griffin House	MOYOCK
131-0807	House, Route 168	MOYOCK
131-0808	Gilmerton Bridge	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0809	Norfolk & Southern Bridge on Northwest River	MOYOCK
131-0810	NS Bridge, A & C Canal	FENTRESS
131-0811	Jones House House, 1130 Chesapeake Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0812	Holloman House	FENTRESS
131-0813	Warren Farm Tenant House	FENTRESS
131-0814	House, 1421 Battlefield Blvd. Warren House	FENTRESS
131-0815	Lamb, Annie, Warren, House	FENTRESS
131-0816	Warren, J.W., General Merchandise	FENTRESS
131-0817	Woodrow Warren House	FENTRESS
131-0818	Curling Farm Warren Farm	FENTRESS
131-0819	Lawn and Garden Center	FENTRESS
131-0820	Durant Walston House	MOYOCK
131-0821	Phelps, Dooley, House	MOYOCK
131-0822	Bible Baptist Church	FENTRESS
131-0823	Gordon Chapel AME	FENTRESS
131-0824	House, 2824 St. Brides Road West	FENTRESS
131-0826	Commercial Building, 2508 Battlefield Boulevard	FENTRESS
131-0827	Commercial Building, 2511 S. Battlefield Boulevard	FENTRESS
131-0828	House, 2608B Battlefield Boulevard	FENTRESS
131-0829	Gas Station, 2633 South Battlefield Boulevard	FENTRESS
131-0830	House, 2635 Battlefield Boulevard	FENTRESS
131-0831	House, 2637 S. Battlefield Blvd.	FENTRESS
131-0832	House, 2641 Battlefield Blvd.	FENTRESS
131-0833	House, 2817 S. Battlefield Blvd.	FENTRESS
131-0834	House, 213 St. Brides	FENTRESS
131-0835	House, 4393 S. Battlefield Blvd.	FENTRESS
131-0836	House, 4664 Battlefield Blvd.	FENTRESS

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0837	House, 2525 S. Battlefield Blvd.	FENTRESS
131-0838	Churchland Baptist Church	BOWERS HILL
131-0839	Boat Tour Operator's House	LAKE DRUMMOND
131-0840	Taylor House	FENTRESS
131-0841	Saunders, Edith, House	FENTRESS
131-0842	Whitley, Sudie, Estate of	FENTRESS
131-0843	Hallowell, Norman, House	FENTRESS
131-0844	Trummel, Thomas, House	FENTRESS
131-0845	Warner, John, House	FENTRESS
131-0846	Roberson, Julian & Sarah, House	FENTRESS
131-0847	Odon, Florence, House	FENTRESS
131-0848	Odon, Nellie, House	FENTRESS
131-0849	Godfrey, Willie, House	FENTRESS
131-0850	Fentress, William, House	FENTRESS
131-0851	Perkins, John, House	FENTRESS
131-0852	Myers, Richard, House	FENTRESS
131-0853	Alley, Mark & Karen, House	FENTRESS
131-0854	Nichols, Claudia, House	FENTRESS
131-0855	Denuccio, Rose, House	FENTRESS
131-0856	Kemp, Eunice S., House	FENTRESS
131-0857	Wagner House	FENTRESS
131-0858	Volkman House	KEMPSVILLE
131-0859	Dunden, Bruce, House	KEMPSVILLE
131-0860	Tye, Thomas, House	KEMPSVILLE
131-0861	Chesapeake Bay Farm Super Welders	KEMPSVILLE
131-0862	House, 1216 Kempsville Road	KEMPSVILLE
131-0863	ESG Enterprises	KEMPSVILLE
131-0864	Yeatman, Roy, House	KEMPSVILLE
131-0865	Costa, John, House	KEMPSVILLE
131-0866	ESG Enterprises	KEMPSVILLE
131-0867	ESG Enterprises	KEMPSVILLE
131-0868	Godfrey, Willie, House	FENTRESS
131-0869	CC Sq. Limited Partnership	FENTRESS
131-0870	Everton, George, House	KEMPSVILLE
131-0871	House, Route 17	LAKE DRUMMOND
131-0872	House, Ballahack Road	LAKE DRUMMOND SE
131-0876	House, 1529 West Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0877	House, 1436 West Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0878	Reed, James & Cleo, House	DEEP CREEK
131-0879	Naval Security Group Activity, NW	LAKE DRUMMOND SE

1661 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

131-0880	SOS-The Prophets	
131-0881	SOS-Double Bronze Bibles, Garden of the Word	
131-0882	Gott's Crossing	Norfolk S
5001	St. Julien's Creek Annex HD	
5002	to 5301, Cost Share Survey	
5302	House, West Road	Deep Creek
5303	House, West Road	Deep Creek
5304	House, Cedar Road	Deep Creek
5305	House, Shillelagh Road	Deep Creek
5306	House, Cedar Road	Deep Creek
5307	House, Cedar Road	Deep Creek
5308	Reed-White House	Deep Creek
5309	Berry House	Deep Creek
5310	House, Cedar Road	Deep Creek
5311	House, Dominion Blvd	Deep Creek
5312	House, Cedar Road	Deep Creek
5313	Cemetery, Cedar Road	Deep Creek
5314	Bridge #1844	Fentress
5315	Bridge #1823	Bowers Hill
5316	Bridge #1808	Norfolk S
5317	Bridge # 1801	nm
5318	Bridge #1826	nm
5319	Bridge # 1833	nm
5320	Bridge #1845	nm
5321	Bridge #2527	nm
5322	Bridge #8003	nm

## APPENDIX B

### Survey Index

## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
131-0001	Hendren-Creekmur House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0002	Pinetta/The Murray House	KEMPSVILLE
131-0010	Chimney Corners	KEMPSVILLE
131-0015	Caleb Williamson House	FENTRESS
131-0016	William Williamson House	FENTRESS
131-0037	Cherry Manor	DEEP CREEK
131-0049	Henry Butt House	FENTRESS
131-0051	Lindsay Canal	DEEP CREEK
	Herrings Canal	
131-0052	Deep Creek Lock Park Cemetery	DEEP CREEK
131-0167	House, 220 Mt. Pleasant Road	FENTRESS
131-0169	House, 332 Centerville Turnpike	FENTRESS
131-0170	House, 1600 Mt. Pleasant Rd.	FENTRESS
131-0171	House, 1633 Mt. Pleasant Road	FENTRESS
131-0172	House, 1651 Mt. Pleasant Road	FENTRESS
131-0175	House, 1741 Mt. Pleasant	FENTRESS
131-0177	House, 1836 Mt. Pleasant Road	FENTRESS
131-0192	Lambert Farm House	FENTRESS
131-0193	House, 1533 Blue Ridge Road	FENTRESS
131-0194	Great Oaks	FENTRESS
	House, 1516 Blue Ridge Road	
131-0195	House, 1521 Blue Ridge Road	FENTRESS
131-0196	House, 1513 Blue Ridge Road	FENTRESS
131-0197	House, 1441 Fentress Road	FENTRESS
131-0198	House, 1431 Fentress Road	FENTRESS
131-0199	Store, 1429 Fentress Road	FENTRESS
	Bicycle Shop	
131-0201	House, 1400 Fentress Road	FENTRESS
131-0212	Burfoot House	FENTRESS
	House, 833 Centerville Turnpike	
131-0212-0001	Burfoot Office	FENTRESS
	Office, 833 Centerville Turnpike	
131-0214	Centerville Baptist Church	FENTRESS
131-0215	New Burfoot House	FENTRESS
	Centerville Group Home	
131-0218	House, 1030 Centerville Road	FENTRESS
	Plantation Shops, Inc. Antiques & Collectibles	
131-0220	Old House, 1336 Centerville Turnpike	FENTRESS
	House, 1332 Centerville Turnpike	
131-0240	House, 924 Waters Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0252	Converted Store, 2140 Cedar Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0253	Lindsay House	DEEP CREEK
	Lisle A. Lindsay, Sr. House	
131-0258	House, 2332 Cedar Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0260	Trinity Pentecostal Church	DEEP CREEK
	Bethlehem Church	

131-0262	House, 1357 Bells Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0267	Bells Mill Road Cemetery	DEEP CREEK
131-0276	Mt. Olive Church of God in Christ	DEEP CREEK
131-0279	House, 921 Bells Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0280	House, 909 Bells Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0282	House, 841 Bells Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0285	House, 785 Bells Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0288	House, 569 Oak Grove Road	FENTRESS
131-0292	Butt-Edson House	FENTRESS
131-0298	House, 1801 Elbow Road	FENTRESS
131-0301	House, 2004 Elbow Road	FENTRESS
131-0303	Wit's End Farm	FENTRESS
	House, 727 Clearfield Avenue	
131-0342	Great Bridge School	FENTRESS
131-0347	House, 2501 Lock Road	FENTRESS
131-0348	House, 2503 Lock Road	FENTRESS
131-0349	Great Bridge Hardware	FENTRESS
	Mattress Outlet	
131-0350	House, 400 Battlefield Boulevard	FENTRESS
131-0351	House, 412 Battlefield Boulevard	FENTRESS
131-0352	House, 1529 Mt. Pleasant Road	FENTRESS
131-0353	American Legion Post 280	FENTRESS
131-0356	House, 512 Battlefield Boulevard N.	FENTRESS
131-0357	House, 1217 Battlefield Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
	N.	
	Greenbrier Realty Co.	
131-0364	House, 411 Great Bridge Boulevard	DEEP CREEK
131-0365	Outten Farm	DEEP CREEK
131-0367	House, 516 Great Bridge Boulevard	DEEP CREEK
131-0368	House, 513 Great Bridge Boulevard	DEEP CREEK
131-0371	House, 737 Great Bridge Boulevard	DEEP CREEK
131-0384	Parkerson House	BOWERS HILL
131-0386	Indiana Church	BOWERS HILL
131-0387	Nansemond Indian Public School #9	BOWERS HILL
	(site)	
131-0388	Sunray School	BOWERS HILL
	Post Office	
131-0389	Pavlovetz House	BOWERS HILL
131-0390	House, 545 Homestead Road	BOWERS HILL
131-0391	St. Mary's Catholic Church	BOWERS HILL
131-0392	St. Mary's Catholic Church	BOWERS HILL
	Fellowship Hall	
131-0393	St. Mary's Catholic Church Rectory	BOWERS HILL
131-0396	Biernot Farm	BOWERS HILL
131-0398	House, 321 Hertz Road	BOWERS HILL
131-0399	House, 1404 Jolliff Road	BOWERS HILL
131-0400	House, 4708 Charlton Drive	BOWERS HILL
131-0401	Jolliff United Methodist Church	BOWERS HILL
131-0403	House, 2256 Jolliff Road	BOWERS HILL
131-0404	House, 2200 Jolliff Road	BOWERS HILL
131-0423	Glemming Farm	BOWERS HILL
131-0425	House, 4506 Woodland Drive	BOWERS HILL
131-0428	House, 5120 Portsmouth Boulevard	BOWERS HILL
131-0429	House, 4829 Portsmouth Boulevard	BOWERS HILL

131-0431	House, 4736 Portsmouth Boulevard	BOWERS HILL
131-0436	Wildwood	BOWERS HILL
131-0440	House, 2265 Shipyard Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0441	Macedonia Baptist Church	
131-0445	House, G.W. Hwy & Dismal Swamp Canal	DEEP CREEK
131-0451	House, 3208 Old Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0451-0001	Outbuilding, 3208 Old Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0455	House, 3400 Old Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-0460	House, 111 Brown Road Brown House	DEEP CREEK
131-0470	House, 429 George Washington Highway	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0472	House, 413 George Washington Highway	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0491	House, 212 George Washington Highway	DEEP CREEK
131-0494	Deep Creek Intermediate School	DEEP CREEK
131-0496	House, 136 George Washington Highway	DEEP CREEK
131-0497	House, 128 N. George Washington Highway	DEEP CREEK
131-0499	Cutherell House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0502	House, 717 Shell Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0518	House, 2712 Gilmerton Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0520	House, 2312 Gilmerton Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0524	Weston House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0527	House, 1551 Shell Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0529	House, 1608 Shell Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0535	House, 2317 Firman Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0540	House, 3248 Galberry Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0541	House, 3269 Galberry Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0544	House, 3409 Galberry Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0551	House, 824 Oaklette Avenue Savage House	KEMPSVILLE
131-0552	House, 3404 Seneca Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-0553	Colonna House Boat	KEMPSVILLE
131-0554	House, 3440 Seneca Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-0555	House, 915 Oaklette Avenue Savage Farm House	KEMPSVILLE
131-0556	House, 1002 Oaklette Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-0557	House, 1020 Oaklette Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-0558	House, 935 St. Lawrence Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-0559	House, 3124 Webster Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-0560	House, 3118 Webster Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-0595	House, 2120 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0598	House, 2603 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0603	Old Portlock House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0603-0001	Smoke House, Old Portlock House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0603-0002	Portlock Cemetery, Old Portlock House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0608	House, 2619 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0612	House, 2801 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0618	Rosemont Christian Church	NORFOLK SOUTH

131-0618-0001	Rosemont Christian Church Parsonage	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0623	House, 3705 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0625	House, 3702 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0627	House, 3804 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0628	House, 4219 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0632	House, 1213 Freeman Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0633	House, 1215 Freeman Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0653	Double House, 1333-1335 Perry Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0655	House, 2202 McLain Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0663	House, 624 Beech Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0664	House, 614 Beech Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0685	House, 1125 Commerce Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0689	House, 1135 Hoover Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0692	House, 1204 Hoover Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0693	House, 1712 Ohio Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-0789	Upton Farm	DEEP CREEK
	Gregory House, 457 Great Bridge Boulevard	
131-0843	House, 364 Kempsville Road	FENTRESS
131-0844	House, 372 Kempsville Road	FENTRESS
131-0845	House, 376 Kempsville Road	FENTRESS
131-5002	House, 1729 Mt. Pleasant Road	FENTRESS
131-5003	House, 825 Centerville Turnpike	FENTRESS
131-5004	Store, 1405 Blue Ridge Road	FENTRESS
	Fowler Landscaping & Mulch	
131-5005	House, 3408 Seneca Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-5006	House, 3342 Seneca Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-5007	House, 3340 Seneca Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-5008	House, 945 St. Lawrence Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-5009	Colonna Caretaker's House	KEMPSVILLE
131-5010	Colonna Horsebarn	KEMPSVILLE
131-5011	House, 925 St. Lawrence Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-5012	House, 1040 St. Lawrence Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-5013	House, 1019 Oaklette Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-5014	House, 1022 Oaklette Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-5015	House, 1015 Oaklette Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-5016	House, 920 Oaklette Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-5017	House, 844 Oaklette Avenue	KEMPSVILLE
131-5018	House, 344 Great Bridge Boulevard	FENTRESS
131-5019	House, 549 Great Bridge Boulevard	DEEP CREEK
131-5020	House, 853 Great Bridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5021	House, 936 Oak Grove Road	KEMPSVILLE
131-5022	House, 932 Oak Grove Road	KEMPSVILLE
131-5023	House, 928 Oak Grove Road	KEMPSVILLE
131-5024	House, 1201A Bells Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-5025	House, 837 Bells Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-5026	House, 924 Bells Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-5027	House, 944 Bells Mill Road	DEEP CREEK
131-5028	House, northeast corner Old Mill & Westonia	DEEP CREEK
131-5029	Weston Grave Marker	DEEP CREEK
131-5030	Brabbles Service Station	DEEP CREEK
131-5031	J.G. Wilson Corporation	NORFOLK SOUTH

131-5032	Virginia Railway & Power Company, Berkley Sub Station	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5033	Norfolk-Portsmouth Bridge Jordan Bridge	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5034	Hollowell House	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5035	Possible RR-related depot/warehouse, 1708 Shell Rd.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5036	House, 1604 Shell Road	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5037	House, 4833 Portsmouth Boulevard	BOWERS HILL
131-5038	House, 4956 Portsmouth Boulevard	BOWERS HILL
131-5039	Great Bridge Bridge & Tender's House	FENTRESS
131-5040	House, 352 Battlefield Boulevard	FENTRESS
131-5041	Barber Shop, 418 Battlefield Boulevard	FENTRESS
131-5042	House, 1108 Hillwell Road	FENTRESS
131-5043	Whedbee Cemetery	DEEP CREEK
131-5044	Herz Cemetery	BOWERS HILL
131-5045	House, 1001 Rowland Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5046	House, 1236 Perry Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5047	House, 1328 Perry Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5048	House, 2204 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5049	House, 2601 Bainbridge Boulevard	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5050	House, 1112 Transylvania Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5051	House, 1115 Hoover Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5052	House, 1302 Hoover Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5053	Cemetery, se corner Franklin St. & Kay Ave.	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5054	House, 3816 Franklin Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5055	House, 1117 Commerce Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5056	House, 1121 Commerce Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5057	House, 1123 Commerce Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5058	House, 1337 Commerce Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5059	House, 1108 Commerce Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5060	House, 1110 Commerce Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5061	House, 1116 Commerce Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5062	House, 1130 Commerce Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5063	House, 1132 Commerce Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5064	House, 1136 Commerce Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5065	Crestwood	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5065-0001	House, 101 Lincoln Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5065-0002	House, 102 Lincoln Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5065-0003	House, 201 Lincoln Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5065-0004	Double House, 333 Dunn Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5065-0005	House, 200 Lincoln Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5065-0006	House, 221 Grant Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5065-0007	House, 217 Grant Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5065-0008	House, 313 Outlaw Street	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5066	House, 1714 Ohio Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5067	House, 1718 Ohio Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5068	House, 1720 Ohio Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5069	House, 1722 Ohio Avenue	NORFOLK SOUTH
131-5070	House, 2261 Shipyard Road	DEEP CREEK

## APPENDIX C

### CRM Summary of Currently Surveyed Properties

## Summary Report for CRM Reports

**I.D. Number:** 131-0001 **Date:** 1846-1847 **Name:** Hendren-Creekmur House

**Historic Significance:**

The Hendren-Creekmur house is an example of the Greek Revival style popular during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The house was built in Deep Creek during a period of prosperity linked to the success of trade via the Dismal Swamp Canal. The house contains architectural woodwork and details not commonly found in Chesapeake, particularly the unusual octagonal lights of the door surround and the refined interior trim. The Hendren-Creekmur House is a contributing resource in the proposed Deep Creek Historic District, which has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide, side-gabled frame Greek Revival style house. Standing seam metal roof (laid over original cedar shake roof). Flat-roofed one-story, one-bay Tuscan entrance portico with (replacement) fluted columns and two tapered unfluted Tuscan pilasters. Turned balustrade. Paneled single-leaf door with unusual surround: sidelights and transom consist of octagonal lights. Dentils used below sidelights/above recessed panels. Two interior end chimneys on north side (one was damaged in the 1960s and has been removed). Main block is three bays deep. Behind the main block of the house is a two-story ca. 1910 addition with gable built as a hyphen between early kitchen and main house. The hyphen is approximately 24' wide x 16' long. Attached to the rear of the hyphen is an early one-story frame kitchen with gable roof. Formerly with interior chimney, now with large exterior chimney (built within past 8 years).

**Secondary Resources Description:**

South of the house is a ca. 1920s frame garage. Though it is historic in its own right by virtue of its date, it is not related historically to the house, which dates to ca. 1846-1847.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0002 **Date:** 1790 ca **Name:** Pinetta/The Murray House

**Historic Significance:**

Pinetta is one of a handful of "Dutch roofed" houses in the city of Chesapeake. The type was built in Norfolk County during the late eighteenth century. This house would contribute to a potential MPD of gambrel-roofed 18C houses in Chesapeake.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5 story, 5-bay wide gambrel-roofed house with English basement. Walls of brick laid in Flemish bond. Two interior end chimneys with corbeled caps. 1/1 wood sash windows on upper floors; 6/6 wood sashes in basement.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

West of the house is a former outbuilding, probably a kitchen. Similar style to main house, with gambrel roof (a modern roof - brick-work on end wall is modern in 1/2 story). Possibly a contemporary of the house, with 20C alterations.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0010 **Date:** 1789 ca **Name:** Chimney Corners

**Historic Significance:**

Chimney Corners is one of several "Dutch-roofed" houses standing in the city of Chesapeake. Though it has been moved from its original location on the same property, it is an example of an early building style, and is one of a handful of extant eighteenth century buildings. Recent additions and alterations have overshadowed the early house, though enough of the early fabric appears to remain to make the house useful for study. Chimney Corners could be considered as a potentially contributing element to a possible thematic nomination of gambrel-roofed houses in the City of Chesapeake.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5 story, three-bay-wide, wood frame late 18C dwelling with gambrel roof and beaded weatherboard siding.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0015 **Date:** 1790-1822 **Name:** Caleb Williamson House

**Historic Significance:**

The Caleb Williamson House is an example of an evolved house, more readily classified by type than style. The earliest part appears to date to the last quarter of the eighteenth century and was built on a hall-parlor plan. The second phase of construction was undertaken ca. 1822, during the period in which the Classical and Greek Revival styles were popular. The ca. 1822 section was built on a single-pile side-hall plan. Though some remodeling has taken place, the house is a relatively intact example of an evolved structure, and it retains some of its early woodwork. Not individually eligible.

**Architectural Summary:**

The Caleb Williamson House was built in two distinct phases. What is now the "main" portion of the house, the two-story, three-bay side-gabled single pile side-hall plan house with exterior end chimney, faces Oak Grove Road (facing east). This portion was built ca. 1822, a date based on an inscribed brick located near the chimney shoulders. The original house now appears to be an ell to the 1822 section. This section, a 1.5 story, hall-parlor plan frame house with central interior chimney and gable dormer, was probably built during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. This early section was oriented to the south. Both sections are clad in wood weatherboard and have wooden shake shingles. The 1822 section has 9/6 wood sash windows on the first floor and 6/6 wood sash windows across the second. The paneled wood front door is of the six-paneled "cross and bible" type. The rear, or earliest section, is timber framed. The gable-end window in the half story is 4/4. First-floor windows are 9/6. All gables on the house

exhibit cornice returns, though on the ca. 1790 section, a full-width shed roofed porch has been extended from the eave across the former facade. The 7'-wide porch is enclosed in screen. Behind and parallel to the roof of the 1822 house, a smaller gable has been built into the half-story to accommodate an interior bathroom.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

West of the house is a relatively new frame shed/workshop. Farther west is a barn, which contains the dismantled smoke house. The smokehouse framing members appear to have been pit-sawn and hand hewn. The smoke house may be early 19C. Though dismantled, the parts have been retained.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0016 **Date:** 1820 ca **Name:** William Williamson House

**Historic Significance:**

The William Williamson House is a ca.1820-1840 vernacular frame house with modern alterations. The house was the subject of an extensive survey by Luke Boyd and Katharine Harbury in 1990. At that time, a thorough history and architectural analysis of the house was undertaken, resulting in the recommendation that the William Williamson House was not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The house does retain its general scale and form, and remains a piece of Chesapeake's historic fabric. Not individually eligible.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide, side-hall plan vernacular frame house with one-story, two-bay catslide addition to east side. Two exterior end chimneys laid in American bond. Forward chimney in random/American (3-5 courses), and rear chimney in 3-course American bond.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

South of the house is a 1.5 story gambrel-roofed guest house/garage, wood frame, standing seam metal roof. Not historic (late twentieth century).

**I.D. Number:** 131-0037 **Date:** 1801 ca **Name:** Cherry Manor

**Historic Significance:**

Cherry Manor was built ca. 1801, and now exhibits a few later additions, such as the porch. Attempts were made by the surveyor to contact the owners to arrange for an interior investigation but no contact was made. This house contributes to the potential Deep Creek Historic District and would also fit into an MPD of houses of its type and period in Chesapeake.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide side-hall-plan frame house. Two interior end chimneys with corbeled caps. Six-panel single-leaf door with four-light transom above. First floor windows are 9/9; second floor windows are 9/6.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0049 **Date:** 1814 ca **Name:** Henry Butt House

**Historic Significance:**

The Henry Butt House, built ca. 1814, is an example of a Georgian-style house built on a hall-parlor plan. It appears to be the only surviving house of its style for the period in Chesapeake. It retains much of its original detailing, though it has been extensively remodeled over the past several years. Not individually eligible for listing in the National Register.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story side-gable frame house with two exterior end chimneys laid in 3-course American bond with corbeled caps. Georgian-inspired house built on a hall-parlor plan. Beaded weatherboard siding and beaded cornerboards. Plain box cornice. 6/6 wood sash windows across second floor, 9/6 across first floor. House oriented both north and south with symmetrical fenestration. Northern elevation is principal facade, five-bays wide, central paneled door (3'1" wide, stacked graduated raised panels). Southern elevation is three bays wide with similar centered door. Western elevation contains 3' exterior door (stacked panel) flanking chimney. End walls also contain 6/4 windows at first floor; 4/4 at second.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Southeast of the house is a small gable-roofed frame shed. Inside the house is the broken grave stone of Henry Butt. It is unknown where the grave itself is located.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0051 **Date:** 1860 post **Name:** Lindsay Canal/Herrings Canal

**Historic Significance:**

The Lindsay Canal is named for the Lindsay Family. Ambrose Harvey Lindsay occupied the house at 2149 Cedar Road from ca. 1858 to the 1860s, after which it became the residence for the Lindsay farm overseers. It was reported that the house was built in Currituck County, North Carolina (Lindsay's birthplace), then moved via canal to its present location. (There is a Whedbee cemetery on the property). Lindsay was known as one of the most successful farmers in Norfolk County. According to the late-nineteenth century agricultural journal "Southland", Lindsay raised horsetooth corn, and advocated and practiced share cropping, which eventually led to Lindsay's financial ruin, from which he was able to recover. The article also states that the drainage ditches and canals on the Lindsay property were all hand-dug. The Lindsays operated Cumberland Farms Dairy from the early twentieth century until the dairy burned during the 1950s. The Lindsays built a large Colonial Revival house at the present location of Camp Civitan ca. 1910 (demolished), by which the canal would have run. The canal was used to transport agricultural products, connecting the farm by water to the Dismal Swamp Canal via the Herring Ditch. The Lindsay Canal is an interesting landscape feature that may still serve a drainage purpose. As a secondary (or tertiary) canal to the Dismal Swamp Canal, the Lindsay Canal has associative

value with the National Register MPD, though it is not listed among the contributing resources. It should be preserved as evidence of the Lindsay family's impact on the area's history and landscape.

**Architectural Summary:**

The Lindsay Canal is about 20-30 feet wide in places (near where it crosses under Cedar Road. Its water level varies. It is not in use as a canal at this point. Some of it is overgrown.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0052 **Date:** 1865 ca **Name:** Deep Creek Lock Park Cemetery

**Historic Significance:**

The Deep Creek Lock Park Cemetery contains headstones commemorating important figures in Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) history, notably, the Wallaces of Glencoe. Elizabeth Curtis Wallace recorded her Glencoe Diary during the occupation of the area by Union troops during the Civil War. Glencoe burned in 1977, leaving this cemetery as the only extant property associated with Wallace. This may meet NR Criterion B, consideration C, for its association with Elizabeth Curtis Wallace.

**Architectural Summary:**

The cemetery is located toward the north end of the park in a grove of mature trees. The cemetery is slightly elevated and surrounded by a concrete retaining wall and iron fence. Several stones are within the fenced area, but almost all have been vandalized, toppled, cracked or otherwise damaged. Many are hard to read due to wear. Another grave is located in a small fenced plot east of the main cemetery. The earliest grave appears to be that of ? Wallace (1849-June 1865). The grave of Elizabeth Curtis Wallace (1816-1866), who recorded the Union occupation of the area during the Civil War in her Glencoe Diary, is buried in the cemetery, along with her husband, George T. Wallace (1812-1889). Other marked graves include Thomas and Bettie Ferebee, and several illegible stones.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

The park in which the cemetery is located is adjacent to the Deep Creek Lock, part of the Dismal Swamp Canal, which is listed in the National Register.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0167 **Date:** 1860-1880 **Name:** House, 220 Mt. Pleasant Road

**Historic Significance:**

Typical of the rural farm houses of the mid- to late-nineteenth century. As a side-hall plan house, this may be earlier than many of the center-hall "I-house" types found throughout Chesapeake. Examples of this house type and the associated land use (agriculture) are quickly disappearing under the threat of development.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay side-gabled, side-hall plan wood frame dwelling. Gable ell to rear. Exterior end chimney on main block; one at rear of ell. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch on square posts. Cornice brackets. Cornice returns on main block of house.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0169 **Date:** 1850 -65 **Name:** House, 332 Centerville Turnpike

**Historic Significance:**

Typical of the rural farm houses of the mid-nineteenth century. As a side-hall plan house, this may be earlier than many of the center-hall "I-house" types found throughout Chesapeake. Examples of this house type and the associated land use (agriculture) are quickly disappearing under the threat of development. This house faces serious threat as it sits on a considerably large agricultural parcel at the junction of two main thoroughfares--ripe for development. The house is vacant and damaged by vandalism.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay side-gabled, side-hall plan wood frame dwelling on piers. Single leaf multipane wood/glass door flanked with 5-pane side lights, surmounted by 5-pane transom. Gable ell to rear. 7-course American bond exterior end chimney. End-wall windows flanking chimney are 4/4 wood sash. One-story, one-bay hip-roofed porch on tapered square posts. Cornice returns on main block of house. Louvered wood shutters.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Two ruins of frame outbuildings are located near the house. One to the northeast of the house is of undetermined function. It appears to be L19/early twentieth century. It has horizontal wood siding (flush boards) and a square window opening. The roof is gone. The other frame outbuilding stands to west of the house. It looks like a small barn or shed, also of late nineteenth/early twentieth century vintage. It has a standing seam metal-clad gable roof, horizontal wood siding with vertical plank double doors. A barn/stable/equipment shed which is of undetermined vintage, but appears to be later than the above mentioned outbuildings, is set down hill west of house. Gable roof clad in standing seam metal, wood frame with vertical plank siding, shed addition to east side. Hayloft. There is a concrete block garage to north of house (mid/late 20C).

**I.D. Number:** 131-0170 **Date:** 1870-1880 **Name:** House, 1600 Mt. Pleasant Rd.

**Historic Significance:**

One of the larger rural farm houses of the late-nineteenth century. The house is a single pile, center-hall plan, common to Chesapeake, however, at five-bays wide, rather than the typical three, and with the intersecting front gable. Historic houses and the associated land use (agriculture) are quickly disappearing under the threat of development. This house sits on a considerably large agricultural parcel just off the main thoroughfare, Mt. Pleasant Road. The house and its associated outbuildings and land still operate as a working farm.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, five-bay symmetrical late-19C frame farm house. Built on solid brick foundation. Side gable roof has intersecting front gable, cornice returns. Four-pane casements/ fixed windows in gables. Hip-roofed porch supported on tapered wooden posts.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

There is a concrete silo north of the house, probably early twentieth century. Near silo is a multi-bay equipment shed/barn with a low-pitched gable roof. Directly behind the house is what appears to be an early 20C dwelling, but the function is unclear. It is a two-story gable-front frame structure with 6/6 wood sash windows. The porch has been enclosed. The entire building is clad in wood shingles, stained dark brown.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0171 **Date:** 1870-1910 **Name:** House, 1633 Mt. Pleasant Road

**Historic Significance:**

One of the larger rural farm houses of the late-nineteenth/possibly early-twentieth century. Atypical in area, thus hard to date. The house is four-bays wide, rather than the typical three.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, four-bay mid- to late-19C frame farm house. Built on solid brick foundation. Side gable roof with cornice returns.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

There is a long, concrete-block agricultural building with a metal gable roof south west of the house, not photographable due to foliage. Of undetermined use, not historic - twentieth century. A probable historic side-gable barn with shed extension to rear is directly south of the house. The wood frame barn is sided in vertical plank siding (probably early twentieth century). A gable-roof, 3-bay asbestos-sided garage stands southeast of the house, mid-late-twentieth century vintage.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0172 **Date:** 1885-1900 **Name:** House, 1651 Mt. Pleasant Road

**Historic Significance:**

An example of the late-nineteenth century I-house type commonly found in Chesapeake, with early twentieth century alterations.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay late-19C frame farm house. Original foundation was probably piers, now solid concrete block foundation. Side gable roof clad in corrugated metal.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

There is a long gable front chicken house to the east of the main house. It is

a gable-front wood frame structure with metal roof and large 12-pane casement windows along the eave-side. Probably contemporary with house.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0175 **Date:** 1880 ca **Name:** House, 1741 Mt. Pleasant

**Historic Significance:**

Typical of the I-house common in Chesapeake, this house was probably associated with one of the many farms along Mt. Pleasant Rd. A common type in the area, with modern alterations.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide frame I-house. Interior end chimney is corbeled. 2/2 sash windows in gable.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

South west of the house is a large modern garage/apartment. Frame, gable-roofed, with vinyl siding.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0177 **Date:** 1900 ca **Name:** House, 1836 Mt. Pleasant Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house and its near twin at 1729 Mt. Pleasant, are two examples of turn-of-the-century gable front, two-story vernacular houses. The modest scale and materials suggest that these types of houses may have been occupied by sharecroppers or tenant farmers in this formerly rural/agricultural part of Chesapeake. Virtually unaltered example of a modest turn-of-the-century rural dwelling.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, two-bay gable-front late-19C/early-20C frame house. Modest size, very similar to house at 1729 Mt. Pleasant, but with fewer alterations. House is two-bays deep with one-story gable extension at rear. One-story, two-bay shed-roofed porch supported on chamfered wood posts.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0192 **Date:** 1880-1900 **Name:** Lambert Farm House

**Historic Significance:**

The Lambert Farm House is typical of the farm houses of the late-nineteenth century in Chesapeake. No other house type was as prevalent as the I-house on the nineteenth-century farms of Norfolk County (now Chesapeake). Though the house has been vacant for many decades and is in a severely deteriorated state, it retains its interesting interior wall finish of horizontal beaded boards. The house may be a contributing element to a potential Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District. Built up around the Centerville Station of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, the Fentress area was known for its successful

agriculture-based economy and trucking.

**Architectural Summary:**

Lambert Farm House is a typical late-nineteenth-century I-house. Frame, symmetrical, two-stories, three-bays-wide. Side gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. Cornice returns. Two interior end chimneys of stretcher-bond brick. Brick pier foundation. Wood weatherboard siding with a Brick-tex/asphalt shingle siding (now peeling off) on end walls. 2/2 wood sash windows. Behind the house and connected to the house by a breezeway is a one-story frame kitchen with interior brick chimney, box cornice, weatherboard siding, gable roof with standing seam metal. On piers with entrance on 3-bay south side (eave side) or on east side (gable end) facing the main house. 4/4 wood sash windows.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

The kitchen, west of the main house, was moved there from another part of the farm. It was described in the Description section of the primary resource. The kitchen is in seriously deteriorated condition, and like the house, is used for storage.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0193 **Date:** 1920 ca **Name:** House, 1533 Blue Ridge Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house retains a high degree of architectural integrity, in spite of its vinyl cladding. It is an impressive example of a craftsman bungalow with "high-style" influences, such as the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne. This house will be included as a contributing resource in the PIF which is currently being written for the proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District. A small but vital community was established around Fentress in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, owing largely to the Norfolk & Southern railroad stop (Centerville Station) that granted rural Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) access to the outside world. Truck farming and shipping of agricultural products via rail brought prosperity to farms in the area, making possible the small village of Fentress with its general store and other services.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, three-bay frame, cross-gable, early-20C Craftsman bungalow with Colonial Revival and Queen Anne influences. This is a very elaborate and high-styled bungalow. The impression of its size is augmented by the one-story wrap-around porch that encompasses the east, north, and west sides of the house. Porch supports are short fluted Doric columns in brick piers. The front door is flanked by multipane sidelights and surmounted by multipane transom. Queen Anne wood sash windows throughout house. Three-part window in front gable. Knee-braces in eaves. Gable-roofed porte-cochere on east side of house.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

A small modern garage is located south east of the house. It is a plywood-clad frame structure with gable roof.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0194 **Date:** 1858-1890 **Name:** Great Oaks/House, 1516 Blue Ridge Road

**Historic Significance:**

According to the Fine Arts Commission's publication "Historic Houses of Chesapeake", this house was built ca. 1858 and called "Great Oaks". The house currently reflects the late-nineteenth century as an example of a Queen Anne-influenced design. According to the 1887 Sykes Map of Norfolk County, the Wilson family was associated with this property. This house will be included as a contributing resource in the PIF which is currently being written for the proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District. A small but vital community was established around Fentress in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, owing largely to the Norfolk & Southern railroad stop (Centerville Station) that granted rural Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) access to the outside world. Truck farming and shipping of agricultural products via rail brought prosperity to farms in the area, making possible the small village of Fentress with its general store and other services.

**Architectural Summary:**

2.5-story, four-bay frame house with intersecting pedimental gable atop projecting polygonal bay. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch. Porch supports are Doric posts atop wooden bases. The single-leaf front door has a large oval beveled light and is surmounted by a transom. A single hip-roofed dormer has 6/1 wood sash window. This is reportedly a ca. 1858 house with later Queen Anne alterations.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

A small modern concrete block outbuilding with a corrugated metal roof is located north of the house, behind the garage. The garage is 2nd quarter of the twentieth century 1.5 story frame side-gabled building with two gable dormers. May be earlier, but altered, carriage house. Located to the north east corner of the main house.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0195 **Date:** 1910 **ca** **Name:** House, 1521 Blue Ridge Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house is a typical example of the American Four Square/Colonial Revival style house popular during the first quarter of the twentieth century. This house will be included as a contributing resource in the PIF which is currently being written for the proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District. A small but vital community was established around Fentress in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, owing largely to the Norfolk & Southern railroad stop (Centerville Station) that granted rural Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) access to the outside world. Truck farming and shipping of agricultural products via rail brought prosperity to farms in the area, making possible the small village of Fentress with its general store and other services.

**Architectural Summary:**

2.5-story, three-bay frame Colonial Revival/Four Square house with hip-roofed dormers on east, north, and west elevations. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch. Porch supports are Doric posts. 1/1 wood sash windows. Interior side chimney of stretcher bond brick.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

A modern gambrel-roofed frame garage is located to the south west of the main house. Directly behind the house is a modern gable-roofed building of unknown function. Both appear to be late-twentieth century.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0196 **Date:** 1900 ca **Name:** House, 1513 Blue Ridge Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house is an example of the vernacular/I-house type with Colonial Revival and other alterations. The three-bay gable-roofed center-hall single pile frame house, commonly referred to as an "I-house", was popular from the mid-nineteenth into the early twentieth century. Numerous examples of the type are found with variation throughout Chesapeake. This house will be included as a contributing resource in the PIF which is currently being written for the proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District. A small but vital community was established around Fentress in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, owing largely to the Norfolk & Southern railroad stop (Centerville Station) that granted rural Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) access to the outside world. Truck farming and shipping of agricultural products via rail brought prosperity to farms in the area, making possible the small village of Fentress with its general store and other services.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide frame gable-roofed house/vernacular house. Cornice returns. Single pile house is two-bays deep. There is no porch, only a Colonial Revival door surround that appears to be ca. 1920s. There is no chimney in the main block of the house - only an fairly modern exterior side chimney in the two-story ell.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

A modern gable-roofed frame garage is located to the east of the main house. Probably late-twentieth century.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0197 **Date:** 1910 ca **Name:** House, 1441 Fentress Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house is a typical example of the American Four Square/Colonial Revival style popular during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Though it has been considerably altered, this house will be included as a contributing resource in the PIF which is currently being written for the proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District. A small but vital community was established

around Fentress in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, owing largely to the Norfolk & Southern railroad stop (Centerville Station) that granted rural Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) access to the outside world. Truck farming and shipping of agricultural products via rail brought prosperity to farms in the area, making possible the small village of Fentress with its general store and other services.

**Architectural Summary:**

2.5-story, two-bay (two at first floor - four across second floor) frame Colonial Revival/Four Square house with hip-roofed dormers on east, north, and west elevations. One-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch. Porch supports are Doric posts, clad in vinyl siding. 1/1 wood sash windows. No chimney is visible.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

A modern gambrel-roofed frame garage/shed is located to the south of the main house. To the south east is an equipment shed. Both date to the late-twentieth century.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0198 **Date:** 1900 ca **Name:** House, 1431 Fentress Road

**Historic Significance:**

One of the more modest houses built in the center of the village of Fentress, this house is an example of the late-nineteenth century gable-front variant of the Colonial Revival style that was popular in the more urban parts of Norfolk County, now Chesapeake. Examples of this style are found throughout South Norfolk in quantity, but few remain in the more rural areas. This house will be included as a contributing resource in the PIF which is currently being written for the proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District. A small but vital community was established around Fentress in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, owing largely to the Norfolk & Southern railroad stop (Centerville Station) that granted rural Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) access to the outside world. Truck farming and shipping of agricultural products via rail brought prosperity to farms in the area, making possible the small village of Fentress with its general store and other services.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide frame late nineteenth century gable-front variant of the Colonial Revival/vernacular gable-front house with cornice returns. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch. Porch supports are Doric columns. 2/2 wood sash windows. No chimney is visible. Triangular louvered vent in gable.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

A gambrel-roofed frame barn is located to the south west of the main house. Horizontal wood siding, metal roof. Two sets of braced vertical plank double swing doors. Probably early twentieth century.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0199 **Date:** 1910-1920 **Name:** Store, 1429 Fentress Road

## Bicycle Shop

### **Historic Significance:**

A typical example of an early twentieth century commercial building still used as a commercial building. According to Bob Parker in the Bicycle Shop, this was the general store and feed store for the Centerville/Fentress community. It will be included as a contributing resource in the PIF which is currently being written for the proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District. A small but vital community was established around Fentress in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, owing largely to the Norfolk & Southern railroad stop (Centerville Station) that granted rural Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) access to the outside world. Truck farming and shipping of agricultural products via rail brought prosperity to farms in the area, making possible the small village of Fentress with its general store and other services.

### **Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide frame early twentieth century commercial building. Gable roof with one-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch on wood posts with corner bracing. Cupola/ventilator centered on roof. Narrow, beaded vertical slats below large plate glass shop windows.

### **Secondary Resources Description:**

To the west are two frame gable-roofed structures, one is a warehouse, the other a garage. The larger building is the warehouse, that may be a contemporary of the store with alterations. The garage is modern. The N&S RR train platform is behind the store, though the station is gone.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0201 **Date:** 1890-1900 **Name:** House, 1400 Fentress Road

### **Historic Significance:**

Built hard by the railroad tracks, this house is an example of the late-nineteenth century vernacular combined with elements of national styles - it appears to be an I-house with a cross gable variation. The simple sawnwork balustrade, the only significant embellishment of the house, can be attributed to the folk Victorian tradition, and the cornice returns are a locally popular treatment allied with the gable-front variant of the Colonial Revival. This house will be included as a contributing resource in the PIF which is currently being written for the proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District. A small but vital community was established around Fentress in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, owing largely to the Norfolk & Southern railroad stop (Centerville Station) that granted rural Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) access to the outside world. Truck farming and shipping of agricultural products via rail brought prosperity to farms in the area, making possible the small village of Fentress with its general store and other services.

### **Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide frame late nineteenth century vernacular cross-gabled house with cornice returns. Two-bay side-gabled main block with one-bay forward projecting gable front. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with chamfered posts and turned balustrade with applied sawnwork. 2/2 wood sash windows. Two interior ridge chimneys. Divided transom over door with flanking sidelights.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0212 **Date:** 1880-1900 **Name:** Burfoot House/House, 833  
Centerville Turnpike

**Historic Significance:**

The Burfoot House is a turn-of-the-century example of the locally popular I-house type. The medical office behind the house appears to retain a higher degree of architectural integrity than the main house, which has been sided in aluminum, but both are in good condition. Both the house and medical office will be included as contributing resources in the PIF which is currently being written for the proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District. A small but vital community was established around Fentress in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, owing largely to the Norfolk & Southern railroad stop (Centerville Station) that granted rural Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) access to the outside world. Truck farming and shipping of agricultural products via rail brought prosperity to farms in the area, making possible the small village of Fentress with its general store and other services, such as the doctor's office.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide frame late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century vernacular side-gabled house with cornice returns. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with wood posts. 2/2 wood sash windows. One interior end chimney.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Behind house (to the east) is a small outbuilding believed to be the medical office of Dr. Burfoot, the original occupant of the house (surveyed in 1987 as the Burfoot office, inventory # 131-0213 - now 131-0212-0001). The office is a diminutive one-story, three bay side-gabled frame structure with standing seam metal roof, weatherboard siding. Above the single leaf paneled wood door is a fixed transom, now partially obscured by vines. There is an interior end chimney of stretcher bond brick at the south end of the office. 2/2 wood sash windows.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0212-0001 **Date:** 1880-1900 **Name:** Burfoot Office, 833  
Centerville Turnpike

**Historic Significance:**

The Burfoot House is a turn-of-the-century example of the locally popular I-house type. The medical office behind the house appears to retain a higher degree of architectural integrity than the main house, which has been sided in aluminum, but both are in good condition. Both the house and medical office will be included as contributing resources in the PIF which is currently being

written for the proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District. A small but vital community was established around Fentress in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, owing largely to the Norfolk & Southern railroad stop (Centerville Station) that granted rural Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) access to the outside world. Truck farming and shipping of agricultural products via rail brought prosperity to farms in the area, making possible the small village of Fentress with its general store and other services, such as the doctor's office.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide frame late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century vernacular side-gabled office with cornice returns. 2/2 wood sash windows. One interior end chimney. Weatherboard siding. Standing seam metal roof. Fixed transom above wooden single-leaf paneled door.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0214 **Date:** 1925 **Name:** Centerville Baptist Church

**Historic Significance:**

The Centerville Baptist Church was built in 1925 for the congregation that was founded in the area in 1872. In 1872, an acre of land was donated by the Jackson family (house at 1000 Centerville Turnpike), for the first church building. The earlier frame church was moved from the property (and is reportedly still in use elsewhere in Chesapeake), to make way for the brick church ca. 1924. The large brick structure is a considerably high-styled church for rural Chesapeake. Its construction is evidence of the prosperity of the Fentress/Centerville community during the early twentieth century. The church will be included as a contributing resource in the PIF which is currently being written for the proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District. A small but vital community was established around Fentress in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, owing largely to the Norfolk & Southern railroad stop (Centerville Station) that granted rural Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) access to the outside world. Truck farming and shipping of agricultural products via rail brought prosperity to farms in the area, making possible the small village of Centerville/Fentress with its general store, church, and other services.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide by three-bay-deep masonry Colonial Revival church. The most notable feature of the church is the colossal Doric-order pedimented portico with dentil detailing. Keystoned round-arch window openings contain fixed figural/pictorial and geometric leaded and stained glass windows. Front double-leaf doors. Side bays are articulated with brick pilasters. Slate roof is laid in decorative scale shingle pattern. Corner stone reads "1872-1925".

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Behind church (to the west) is the low, one-story brick church office and nursery building, which actually abuts the 1925 church. A corner stone on the office building reads "1955". North of the 1925 church is a church built ca. 1975 in a later Colonial Revival style. No cornerstone was visible.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0215 **Date:** 1925 **ca Name:** New Burfoot House/Centerville Group Home

**Historic Significance:**

The New Burfoot House was probably built ca. 1925, reportedly for Dr. Burfoot, formerly of the Burfoot House, 833 Centerville Turnpike. The large brick structure is a substantial house for rural Chesapeake. Its construction is evidence of the prosperity of the Fentress/Centerville community during the early twentieth century. The house will be included as a contributing resource in the PIF which is currently being written for the proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District. A small but vital community was established around Fentress in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, owing largely to the Norfolk & Southern railroad stop (Centerville Station) that granted rural Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) access to the outside world. Truck farming and shipping of agricultural products via rail brought prosperity to farms in the area, making possible the small village of Centerville/Fentress with its general store, church, and other services.

**Architectural Summary:**

2.5-story, three-bay-wide brick Colonial Revival/ American Foursquare house. Constructed in a stretcher bond of dark red brick with pinkish mortar. Hip roof clad in slate shingles. Central hipped dormer. One-story, three-bay porch on square brick posts. Carport on brick posts on north side of house.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Behind house (to the west) is a simple one-story gable front metal-sheathed frame storage shed. Modern.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0218 **Date:** 1895 **ca Name:** House, 1030 Centerville Road  
Plantation Shops, Inc.  
Antiques & Collectibles

**Historic Significance:**

This imposing example of a Stick/Shingle-style-influenced house was probably built ca. 1895. Its construction is evidence of the prosperity of the Fentress/Centerville community during the early late-nineteenth and early twentieth century. The house will be included as a contributing resource in the PIF which is currently being written for the proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District. A small but vital community was established around Fentress in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, owing largely to the Norfolk & Southern railroad stop (Centerville Station) that granted rural Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) access to the outside world. Truck farming and shipping of agricultural products via rail brought prosperity to farms in the area, making possible the small village of Centerville/Fentress with its general store, church, and other services.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide frame Shingle/Stick style cross-gabled (actually cruciform) house. Three bays at first floor; four across second. Wood weatherboard siding; wood shingles in gables. Roof clad in asphalt shingles. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch ghost on facade exposed diagonal wood sheathing beneath weatherboards.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Behind house (to the west) is a one-story shed-roofed stable with horizontal wood siding and a shed overhang. Probably early twentieth century.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0220 **Date:** 1840-1873 **Name:** Old House, 1336 Centerville Turnpike

**Historic Significance:**

This house is an interesting example of nineteenth-century eclecticism in architecture. The date of construction is yet unknown, but a grave associated with the property gives the terminal date of 1873 for the construction. The 1887 Sykes Map of Norfolk indicates a house associated with the Old family in approximately the original location of this house. The house was recently moved from 1332 Centerville and is now vacant. Its construction is evidence of the prosperity of the Fentress/Centerville community during the early late-nineteenth and early twentieth century. The house will be included as a contributing resource in the PIF which is currently being written for the proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District. A small but vital community was established around Fentress in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, owing largely to the Norfolk & Southern railroad stop (Centerville Station) that granted rural Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) access to the outside world. Truck farming and shipping of agricultural products via rail brought prosperity to farms in the area, making possible the small village of Centerville/Fentress with its general store, church, and other services.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide cross-gabled frame house (upright and wing). Eclectic influences include: Stick, with elaborate sawn work porch; Queen Anne, with the projecting polygonal bay and front gable with overhang; Italianate, with the elaborate brackets and pendants; and the Greek Revival, evidenced in the heavy cornice returns. Wood weatherboard siding. Roof clad in standing seam metal. Two-story, three-bay porch has elaborate sawn work embellishment, chamfered wood posts, pendants, brackets, and sawn balustrade. One-story ell at rear with weatherboard siding, cornice returns. The polished granite grave marker is a combination memorial column and obelisk, featuring a Corinthian capital and four-sided pointed apex. The square marker has four sides, each with elaborate carved funerary drapery. Each side commemorates different members of the Old family. Each side also has a carving in relief. Two are of lambs (on the sides commemorating grand-children), one is of a wooden cross with ivy (James McBride Old), and one is of a genuflecting angel (Hulda Old, possibly James' wife).

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Behind house (to the west) is a one-story gabled-roofed frame and metal shed, not historic. A grave marker associated with this house (James McBride Old

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, three-bay early-twentieth-century vernacular frame house with later alterations. Original central block of house has central gable dormer with exposed rafters. Windows are 2/2, with muntin dividing panes horizontally. Tuscan colonettes on brick piers support porch hip roof. Central ridge chimney.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Behind the house (to east) are several frame outbuildings. North east: one-story frame gable-roofed shed/workshop. Paneled wood door, multipane window, exposed rafters, brick textured asphalt siding, ca. 1910-40; east northeast of house, behind picket fence, is a low-pitched gable-roofed barn/stable with horizontal wood siding, ca. 1910-20; south east of house, behind picket fence are two frame building, one gable-front, one shed roofed, could not get close enough to thoroughly examine, however both appear to be relatively recent, ca. 1950-1970s; south southeast of house is a frame garage, gable-front, pent overhang, large double swing doors, with low-pitched shed-roofed addition to south, ca. 1950s.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0260 **Date:** 1910s **Name:** Trinity Pentecostal Church  
Bethlehem Church

**Historic Significance:**

This is a modest early twentieth century church, similar to several churches in the area, such as Geneva Park and Indiana Methodist. All are variations on the nave-plan, frame gable-front church with central front tower. This church is interesting for the use of timber pilings for the foundation. The area surrounding the church is marshy wetland, making the use of piles a necessity. The church has been sided in vinyl, but the form and scale of the church have not been irreversibly obscured. Interior investigation is recommended.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide by three-bay deep gable-roofed early 20C church with square tower with pyramidal roof. Church built on timber pilings, now infilled with poured concrete.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0262 **Date:** 1910 **ca Name:** House, 1357 Bells Mill Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house is one of a few early twentieth-century houses left in this area. Extensive development and roadwork along Cedar Road near this property. This is a typical early-twentieth-century dwelling, in good condition.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay early-twentieth-century vernacular frame gable-front house with side-gable addition to north. Windows are 3/1, possibly added in the 1920s/30s. Simplified Doric posts support hip-roofed, one-story, three-bay porch

across main facade, and one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch across side-gable. A single leaf entrance is located in the main block as well as in the side gable addition. Knee braces in gable front. Exposed rafter ends along eave-side.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Behind the house (to east) are several frame outbuildings. North east: one-story frame gable-roofed shed/workshop, with large gable-roofed barn/garage - mid-late -20C; one gable- and one shed-roofed shed east of house. Shed-roofed shed is flanked by shed additions however both appear to be relatively recent, ca.1970s-1990s.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0267 **Date:** 1922 post **Name:** Bells Mill Road Cemetery

**Historic Significance:**

This small family cemetery probably contains more unmarked graves than marked. Many of the markers are modern, but there may be earlier unmarked burials in the cemetery. The Minerva Todd marker contains typical funerary motifs (ivy and anchor), and is one of the more interesting of the group. The cemetery should be continually maintained. Investigation into the extent and number of burials may be informative and useful, as there is major development occurring in this area.

**Architectural Summary:**

Cemetery is about 100'x100'. Open, flat maintained grass with several over grown graves to north. It is unknown how many graves are on this plot. There are several broken stones and bases with no uprights. There seems to be no real plan concerning the orientation of the graves. Some face east, others west or north. The earliest stone is from 1922. Facing west, the small rounded slab has an anchor and ivy relief. The inscription reads: Minerva/wife of/ Solomon/ Todd/ Born Mar 18 1836/Died Jan 27 1922. There is a crude stone slab, carved: London Reddick/1875-1947. Next to this stone is another blank slab, then another carved: London Reddick. Marble slab with praying child relief: Venus Hamilton/June 15 1957/May 2 1960. Flanked by two uncarved polished granite stones with flower design. Two Veterans Administration stones, marble, with cross inscribed in circle: Edward Walter Bell/Virginia/PVT COE/2nd Infantry/World War I/February 12 1893-December 25, 1969. Pauline Riddick Bell/In Loving Memory/August 10 1897/April 25 1980. Both have granite/aggregate/cast-stone slabs over graves. In the over grown section, there are several broken bases, and a metal marker for: Robert Henry Monroe/PVT US Army/World War I/Feb 5 1892/Sep 29 1975.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0276 **Date:** 1910 -20 **Name:** Mt. Olive Church of God in Christ

**Historic Significance:**

This church appears to be an early-twentieth-century vernacular structure with recent alterations. In spite of alterations, its scale and form still contribute to the character of the Bells Mill community.

**Architectural Summary:**

interesting than the average modest Colonial Revival.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival side-gable frame house. Interior slope chimney with corbeled cap. Paired 6/6 wood sash windows at second floor, 4/4 wood sash windows on gable end. Lunette window in pedimented gable. One-story, one-bay hip-roofed porch with simplified Tuscan posts. Two-story porch on east elevation with similar supports to front porch.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

A gable frame vertical plank sided barn/garage/shed is located to the rear of the property, possibly a contemporary of house.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0285 **Date:** 1880-1920 **Name:** House, 785 Bells Mill Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house appears to be a typical 1920s Colonial Revival-style house that has retained a relatively high degree of integrity. The two-story porch and portico are details that make this more interesting than the average modest Colonial Revival. The anomalous large, central chimney suggests that this may be an earlier house with later Colonial Revival alterations, but no information is available at this time to support that theory. In spite of minor alteration, it still contributes to the character of the Bells Mill community.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival side-gable frame house. Central interior chimney. Paired 6/6 wood sash windows at first floor. One-story, one-bay gable-roofed porch with round arch, cornice returns on Doric columns. Two-story porch on west elevation with similar supports to front porch.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

A gable frame weatherboard-sided barn/smokehouse with steeply pitched standing seam metal roof is located to the rear of the property, possibly a contemporary of house. Directly behind the house is a small wood-frame gable-roofed shed, possibly a chicken house, EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY. There is also a shingle-sided gable front shed/garage, early 20C vintage, south west of the house, in a state of deterioration.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0288 **Date:** 1910 ca **Name:** House, 569 Oak Grove Road

**Historic Significance:**

This small vernacular frame house is typical of the modest structures built along Oak Grove Road during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many of which were built and occupied by members of the black community in the Oak Grove area. The house now stands vacant and is under threat from the

1821-1873 & others) is on the property. The earliest death date (1873) was used as a terminal date for dating the house, assuming the occupant of the grave was an occupant of the house, or relative of house occupants.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0240 **Date:** 1880 **ca** **Name:** House, 924 Waters Road

**Historic Significance:**

One of the oldest houses, if not the oldest, left on Waters Road. 1887 Sykes map shows the name "Only" in vicinity. Heavily altered, though still interesting.

**Architectural Summary:**

Main block of house is a narrow, single pile, side gabled structure with a shouldered, 8-course American bond exterior end chimney. A projecting gable front section creates an ell-shaped house. The one-story, one-bay shed-roofed porch is supported on Doric columns.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

A frame garage with gable roof/ two bays is located to the west of the house. Modern.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0252 **Date:** 1870 **ca** **Name:** Converted Store, 2140 Cedar Road

**Historic Significance:**

According to local history, this large structure was a former store owned by the Lindsay family, dating the late-nineteenth century. The form and location support this history, but no detailed information has come to light. Though heavily altered, the basic form of the building persists, and it stands out from neighboring buildings.

**Architectural Summary:**

Large, two-story, five-bay-wide by four-bay-deep gable-roofed former store with cornice returns.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0253 **Date:** 1850 **ca** **Name:** Lindsay House/Lisle A. Lindsay,  
Sr. House

**Historic Significance:**

Ambrose Harvey Lindsay occupied the house at 2149 Cedar Road from ca. 1858 to the 1860s, after which it became the residence for Lindsay farm overseers. It was reported that the house was built in Currituck County, North Carolina by the Whedbee family, then moved via canal to its present location. There is a Whedbee cemetery on the property. Lindsay was known as one of the most successful farmers in Norfolk County. According to the late-nineteenth century agricultural journal "Southland", Lindsay raised horsetooth corn. Lindsay

advocated and practiced share cropping, which eventually led to Lindsay's financial ruin. Lindsay eventually recovered and continued farming. The article also states that the drainage ditches and canals on the Lindsay property were all hand-dug. The Lindsays operated Cumberland Farms Dairy from the early twentieth century until the dairy burned during the 1950s. The Lindsays built a large Colonial Revival house at the present location of Camp Civitan ca. 1910 (demolished), by which the Lindsay canal (131-0061) would have run. The Lindsay House is a well-preserved example of the 5-bay I-house type in Chesapeake. More research may answer questions about the alleged relocation of the house, and its association with the Whedbees who are buried in the yard. The house appears to meet the eligibility requirements for the VLR and NRHP under criteria B, for the association with locally significant Ambrose Harvey Lindsay, and C, as a representative of its type or as a part of a multiple property nomination.

#### **Architectural Summary:**

The Lindsay House is a two-story, five-bay-wide single pile I-house with Greek Revival detailing. The house may have been originally built as a side-hall house, then enlarged by two bays to create a symmetrical center hall plan. This is suggested by the pedimental gable at the east end--the west end has no pediment. The exterior end chimneys are also laid in different bonds: the east chimney is laid in a 7-course American bond, indicating that it may be of an earlier construction than the west chimney, which is laid in a 9-course American bond. The foundation on the east solid and laid in a Flemish bond. The west side is solid and laid in a Flemish bond with short stretcher courses. Some repair work has been done to the foundation and lower portions of the west chimney using Portland cement. The windows are 6/6 wood sash. The wooden window lintels incised with a banded motif and have corner blocks. The front door is a wide single-leaf paneled wood door with multipane sidelights and transom. The divisions of the sidelights and transom and the door panels are treated in threes.

#### **Secondary Resources Description:**

Behind the house (to the south) are several outbuildings, including a shed, pool house, and frame office. All appear to date to the 20C, and may have been associated with the house during the Cumberland Dairy period. The pool house was built within the past 40 years by the Lindsays. To the east of the house is a disused canal reportedly hand-dug during the initial Lindsay occupation of the house. Also on the property is the Whedbee family cemetery, located in the woods and not accessible.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0258 **Date:** 1910 **ca** **Name:** House, 2332 Cedar Road

#### **Historic Significance:**

This house is one of a few early twentieth-century houses left on this part of Cedar Road. Extensive development and roadwork is occurring all around this property. According to the previous survey, a local resident believes that part of this house served as a black school, but this has not been further substantiated. The house and its associated outbuildings should be further investigated to prove or disprove the school theory. This is otherwise a typical early-twentieth-century homestead.

One-story, three-bay-wide by five-bay-deep frame gable-front vernacular church. Interior ridge chimney. One-story, one-bay entrance vestibule/possibly a truncated tower. Intersecting gable wing at southeast corner of church.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0279 **Date:** 1900-1910 **Name:** House, 921 Bells Mill Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house is one of a few early twentieth-century houses clustered around Bells Mill, a community built around the Richmond Cedar Works and Bells Mill. There is extensive development along Bells Mill Road near this property. This is a typical early-twentieth-century house, with heavy alteration. In spite of alteration, it still contributes to the character of the Bells Mill community.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay early-twentieth-century vernacular frame gable-front house. 2/2 wood sash windows.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Behind the house (to south) is a modern gable-front frame garage with shed addition, 1950s or later.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0280 **Date:** 1890 ca **Name:** House, 909 Bells Mill Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house is one of a few late-nineteenth/early twentieth-century houses clustered around Bells Mill, a community built around the Richmond Cedar Works and Bells Mill. There is extensive development along Bells Mill Road near this property. This is a typical late-nineteenth-century gable-front house, and one of the largest houses in this small community.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay late-nineteenth-century gable-front house with intersecting cross gable. 6/6 wood sash windows. One-story 3x4 bay wrap-around porch supported on turned wood posts. Cornice returns.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0282 **Date:** 1920 ca **Name:** House, 841 Bells Mill Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house is one of a few early twentieth-century houses near Bells Mill, a community built around the Richmond Cedar Works and Bells Mill. There is extensive development along Bells Mill Road near this property. This is a typical 1920s Colonial Revival-style house, that has retained a relatively high degree of integrity, in spite of the aluminum siding. The two-story porch and lunettes in the pedimented gables are details that make this more

recent suburban development of the area. It is a relatively unaltered example of its period and type, and a reminder of the earlier character of Oak Grove Road.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide, side-gable vernacular frame house. One-story, two-bay shed-roofed porch on wood posts. Interior end chimney in main block; two-bay-long ell to rear has interior chimney. Weatherboard siding, single leaf door is paneled with single light.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0292 **Date:** 1820-1830 **Name:** Butt-Edson House

**Historic Significance:**

The Butt-Edson House is a substantially unaltered and intact vernacular house with Classical Revival influences, built ca. 1820-1830. The house was the subject of an extensive survey by Luke Boyd and Katharine Harbury in 1990. At that time, a thorough history and architectural analysis of the house was undertaken, resulting in the recommendation that the Butt-Edson House be considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide, side-hall plan vernacular frame house with Classical Revival influences. Exterior end chimney laid in 3-course American bond with 7-course variation. Beaded weatherboard siding; six-paneled single leaf wood door. Mudsill set on crude slabs of stone (possibly rough concrete). 9/6 wood sash windows on first floor; 6/6 wood sash windows at second floor.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0298 **Date:** 1820-1850 **Name:** House, 1801 Elbow Road

**Historic Significance:**

According to the current resident, Mr. Butt, his maternal grandfather, Albert Temple, purchased the house ca. 1883, at which time it was already "an old house." The owner indicated that the structure is a pegged timber frame, and that the lathe throughout the earliest section of the house is riven (encountered by owner when cutting new door opening on second floor). The large, Flemish bond chimney with chevrons, the scale and massing of the front section of the house, along with construction details, places this house as one of the earlier surviving examples in the area, dating to the first half/second quarter of the nineteenth century. In spite of the porch that obscures the facade, the house appears to be in good condition. This is both a historic house and a working farm.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide, single-pile side-hall plan vernacular frame house with shouldered, corbeled cap exterior end chimney laid in Flemish bond. Chevrons at shoulders of chimney. Cornice returns. Weatherboard siding.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

East of house is frame barn, late nineteenth/early twentieth century, gable roof with weatherboard siding. Directly behind house (to south) is a low-pitched gable-roofed garage with board & batten siding, mid-20C; next to garage is a short metal silo/grain storage. Late twentieth century.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0301 **Date:** 1890-1920 **Name:** House, 2004 Elbow Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house appears to date to the late-nineteenth century, with possibly early twentieth-century alterations. This house could be considered contributing to a possible thematic nomination of the I-house-type in Chesapeake. It is, however, seriously threatened due to vacancy and vandalism. Representative of the earlier development and character of Elbow Road.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide, vernacular frame I-house with exterior end chimney laid in stretcher bond. Cornice returns. Weatherboard siding.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Behind house to east is a small frame/gable-roofed pump house, with asbestos siding. Northwest of house is a gable-roofed garage in ruins, early mid-twentieth century. Early mid-twentieth century.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0303 **Date:** 1853 ca **Name:** Wit's End Farm  
House, 727 Clearfield Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

The property at 727 Clearfield Avenue is one of a handful of early to mid-nineteenth century 5-bay-wide I-houses in the city of Chesapeake. The house has been heavily altered, but retains some remnants of Greek Revival detailing. The landscape associated with the house has matured, and much of the cedar allee and the hardwood grove is still intact. Not individually eligible for listing in the National Register.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, five-bay-wide frame I-house with Greek Revival details. Side gable roof with dentil along rake; evidence of possible corner pilasters (remnant capital left on building corner). Two interior end chimneys. 6/6 wood sash windows. 4-panel wood door flanked by 3-pane side-lights and panel.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Scattered in the yard directly behind the house are several modern barns and outbuildings associated with the current use of the property as a horse stable/boarding/and riding business. All appear to date to the mid- to late twentieth century.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0342 **Date:** 1924-1947 **Name:** Great Bridge School

**Historic Significance:**

The Great Bridge School is an example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture popular for institutional buildings (as well as residential) during the 1920s. The original (1924) half of the main school building was designed by Charles M. Robinson Architects of Richmond, Virginia. Robinson was the school board architect for Norfolk County, and part of the Deep Creek Intermediate School was also designed by the firm. The 1945-47 half of the main school was designed by J. Binford Walford, formerly of the Robinson firm. (The Robinson firm was dissolved upon the death of Charles M. Robinson in 1932). In addition to the 1924-1947 building, the ca. 1908 school building is a unique surviving example of an earlier style of a standard Norfolk County school design. Both buildings are in good condition, and are landmarks at their prominent location on Battlefield Boulevard. Both school buildings currently serve compatible functions as continuing education facilities and administrative offices. Individually eligible under criterion C.

**Architectural Summary:**

The Great Bridge School is a three-story, eighteen-bay-wide masonry building with Colonial Revival and Neoclassical Revival details. The southern 7-bays of the main building were built in 1924. In 1945-1947, the school was more than doubled in size by the addition of a nearly identical annex to the north. The annex was then connected by a three-bay, one-story hyphen, which was built into a three-story block, creating one large structure. The annex was designed with all the same details and motifs as the original building, creating a seamless effect. J. Binford Walford of Richmond was the architect for the annex. The poured concrete foundation supports a masonry superstructure. At the first-floor-level, the brick is laid in a 7-course American bond in a horizontally rusticated pattern. The first floor is further delineated by a coved cornice/stringcourse. The upper floors are laid in 6- and 7-course bonds. The four entrance points are articulated by brick quoins and recessed brick panels beneath windows of the upper floors. The entrances are limestone and terra cotta surrounds with crosetted architraves, bull's-eyes, and consoles. The entrance doors are recessed into the building. The cornice has medallion and garland ornaments.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

There is an earlier school building on the property (off the north east corner of main building), built ca. 1908 (131-0343). It is the twin of a school built in Deep Creek at the same time, but which has since been demolished. This building is now used as an annex to the main school building. 1.5 stories, nine-bays-wide, cross-gable roof with 3-part/Palladian windows in gables. Brick laid in 7-course American bond. Two interior corbeled cap chimneys. Replacement metal sash windows with transoms. Double-loaded 12' wide corridor flanked by two rooms on each side (approximately 20'x20'.)

**I.D. Number:** 131-0347 **Date:** 1870-1900 **Name:** House, 2501 Lock Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house's age is difficult to assess based on its exterior. It has an unusual low-pitched roof. Compatible with the nearby park. Not architecturally significant.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay by four-bay low-pitched gable-roofed frame house. One-story four-bay by six-bay wrap around porch with wood posts with decorative capitals. Single leaf wood door with round-arch panels.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Northeast of the house is a workshop or other building. Frame, gable roof. Wood weatherboard siding. Date unknown.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0348 **Date:** 1920-1930 **Name:** House, 2503 Lock Road

**Historic Significance:**

Typical gable-front twentieth century bungalow/frame house. Not architecturally significant.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide gable front frame house/bungalow. Three-bays deep with one-bay shed extension to rear. Paired sash windows.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Northwest of the house is a garage. Frame, gable roof. Modern.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0349 **Date:** 1875-1910 **Name:** Great Bridge Hardware  
Mattress Outlet

**Historic Significance:**

One of the only historic remnants of the village of Great Bridge. Alterations make the former hardware store hard to date, however, it appears to belong to the late-nineteenth/early twentieth-century commercial vernacular. Worthy of preservation for its contribution to the historic fabric of Great Bridge.

**Architectural Summary:**

The Great Bridge Hardware Store is a two-story, three-bay-wide frame, gable-front commercial building with Italianate details. Cornice brackets in gable. Plate glass windows across first floor; recessed entry with double-leaf raised panel wood doors with single lights. 6/6 wood sash windows at second floor and in gable.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0350 **Date:** 1900 ca **Name:** House, 400 Battlefield Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

A typical turn-of-the-century vernacular house. It is one of only a few residential structures left on this part of the boulevard. This house is in good condition. It is on an increasingly commercial section of Battlefield Boulevard north of Great Bridge.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, two-bay-wide, gable-roofed frame early twentieth century house. One-story, enclosed porch. Intersecting gable on south elevation; projecting two-story gabled section on north elevation. Cornice returns.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0351 **Date:** 1900 ca **Name:** House, 412 Battlefield Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

A turn-of-the-century vernacular house. It is one of only a few residential structures left on this part of the boulevard. This house is in good condition. It is on an increasingly commercial section of Battlefield Boulevard north of Great Bridge.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, two-bay-wide, gable-roofed frame early twentieth century house. One-story, enclosed porch. German siding on south elevation; weatherboard on north elevation.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0352 **Date:** 1880 ca **Name:** House, 1529 Mt. Pleasant Road

**Historic Significance:**

A classic example of a Folk Victorian/vernacular house with Stick detail. This is a modest house with a relatively extravagant porch. The porch is the defining feature of the exterior of this house.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, two-bay-wide gable front vernacular house with three-bay-wide gable wing. The notable feature of this late-nineteenth century farm house is the Stick/Folk Victorian porch, with turned wood posts, a spindle frieze, and sawn brackets. Two interior ridge chimneys.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Southeast of house is a low frame building with shed roof and exposed rafters, vertical plank siding. Unknown date or function. Unable to photograph.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0353 **Date:** 1900 ca **Name:** American Legion Post 280

**Historic Significance:**

The American Legion Post 280 is an example of an early 20C social/meeting hall. It was probably a grange or other local group's meeting place. It is still used by the community.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide frame gable-front meeting hall. One-story, four-bay-wide flat-roofed porch with simplified Doric posts and exposed rafters. Wide entry door surmounted by transom. Cornice returns. Gable ell to south.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

East of the hall is an enclosed/screened in outdoor picnic shelter where some Post events (such as cookouts) are held. Frame with gable roof, plywood and screen material. Mid-20C.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0356 **Date:** 1910 -20 **Name:** House, 512 Battlefield Blvd. N.

**Historic Significance:**

According to the resident, an elderly African-American woman who was born in the house, the house and property were in her mother's family (the Wilsons and Moseleys) since the nineteenth century. Two earlier cabins that were on the property burned, leading to the construction of this house ca. 1910-1920. The house is the only domestic holdout in this area of increasing traffic and development. Though architecturally not significant, the house is a vivid reminder of the former character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, three-bay-wide side-gable vernacular frame house with 1.5 story gable ell to rear. Gable dormer with two divided lights. One-story, two-bay porch with hip-roof, chamfered wood posts, enclosed with screen. House on brick piers.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0357 **Date:** 1925 ca **Name:** House, 1217 Battlefield Blvd. N.  
Greenbrier Realty Co.

**Historic Significance:**

This house is one of the larger examples of a Craftsman bungalow in Chesapeake, and unusual for the raised American bond foundation. It is substantially architecturally intact and a good example of its type. The owner of the property with whom I had a brief interview indicated that his grandfather purchased the house in the 1930s, but the house was built in the 1920s. The owner also expressed his desire to develop the property (which would include the demolition of the house), but said the neighbors who live in the residential area behind the house are hostile to his plans of development. This building has been adequately adapted to suit the current commercial use, without destroying the character of the house. The setting, despite development around, is somewhat intact, due to the buffer of mature trees and vegetation surrounding the house.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, three-bay-wide frame side-gable Craftsman bungalow on raised brick basement laid in 5-course American bond. Gable dormer with casement window, shingle siding and triangular knee braces. One-story, three-bay integral porch with brick posts. One-story gable ell at rear with hip-roofed sun porch.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

East of the house (rear) is a 6-course American bond brick, gable-roofed storage building, a contemporary of the main house. Dirt floor.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0364 **Date:** 1900 **ca** **Name:** House, 411 Great Bridge Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

The house is typical of the late-nineteenth-century/early twentieth century gable-front houses common in the area. The only major exterior alteration appears to be the aluminum siding. The rear attached former outbuilding is an interesting feature and possibly worthy of more attention.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide, gable-roofed frame house. Cornice returns. Gable-roofed one-story addition to rear appears to be an outbuilding connected to main house via hyphen. One-story, three-bay by two-bay wrap-around porch with Doric columns.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

East of the house are two garages: northern structure appears to be a mid-20C frame garage with gable roof, corrugated metal siding; southern garage is under construction, frame with one garage bay, single leaf door, gable roof. Clad in plywood.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0365 **Date:** 1880 **ca** **Name:** Outten Farm

**Historic Significance:**

The Outten Farm is an active agricultural business in an area of increasing suburbanization. The house is typical of the late-nineteenth-century I-house type common in the area, with notably more ornate corbeled chimneys than are usually found. Though the house was altered ca. 1938 after it was bought by the current owner's (Mr. Outten's) father, it retains the scale and massing of its original design. A variation on the I-house in Chesapeake.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide, side-gable-roofed, single pile, central hall-plan, frame I-house. Cornice returns. Hip-roofed two-story ell to rear with interior corbeled cap chimney. 1930s porch is one-story, three-bays-wide with shed roof with exposed rafters, beam and square tapered posts.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

South east of the house is 415 Great Bridge Boulevard, the 1940s/50s one-story frame house now occupied by the Outtens, who actively farm the land. They rent out the main house. North of the main house is a small wooden shed with gable roof, mid-20C. East of house is another small wooden gable-roofed building with brick-tex siding and a ventilation fan in the east end, possibly a chicken house, mid 20C. West of the chicken house is a low-pitched shed/catslide-roofed shed with similar exterior treatment, mid 20C. Further east is a shed/ garage, frame with plywood siding, mid 20C.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0367 **Date:** 1920 **ca** **Name:** House, 516 Great Bridge Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

This property is an example of a small early twentieth-century farm, of which there appear to have been several along Great Bridge Boulevard. This house and some of its outbuildings were probably built during the 1920s. Reflective of the former character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide, cross-gabled frame house. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with pressure-treated wood posts. 6/1 wood sash windows. Exterior side chimney through gable.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Southwest of house is a large, three-story concrete-block barn, probably a contemporary of the house. Exterior track sliding wood doors; 6/6 wood sash windows. North of barn is a small, one-bay gable-roofed concrete block building of unknown function. South east of the house is a low-pitched gable-roofed wood-frame chicken house/other animal shelter. Single leaf door and large barn bay, horizontal wood siding, early twentieth century. South of this animal shelter is a gable-roofed corrugated metal-sided shed of unknown date or function.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0368 **Date:** 1920 **ca** **Name:** House, 513 Great Bridge Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

This house was probably built during the 1920s, either as a double house, or a single dwelling later enlarged. Reflective of the former character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, seven-bay-wide, side-gabled frame house with shed extension to rear. Two gable dormers with paired windows. Exterior side chimney through gable.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0371 **Date:** 1900 **ca** **Name:** House, 737 Great Bridge Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

In an area of rapidly increasing suburbanization, this house is typical of the late-nineteenth-century I-house. Altered with new windows and aluminum siding, though the most interesting feature is the intact porch, with chamfered posts and heavy sawn brackets. A variation on the I-house in Chesapeake.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide, side-gable-roofed, single pile, central hall-plan, frame I-house. Gable-roofed two-story ell to rear. One-story, three-bay porch on chamfered posts with sawn brackets.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

A modern equipment shed is located to the north of the house. It is wood frame with corrugated metal siding. Visible in the long-view of the rear of the house, it was not photographable from any other angle.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0384 **Date:** 1840-1865 **Name:** Parkerson House

**Historic Significance:**

According to the 1987 survey, the deeds for this house were traced back through 1865, when 200 acres were transferred from Watts to Parkerson. The house appears to predate the Civil War, possibly by about 20 years. The house is in excellent condition and has an adequate buffer of land to protect it somewhat from the encroachment of commercial development along Military Highway. The interior of this house should be investigated for architectural integrity. The house could be a potentially contributing resource in a MPD nomination of Federal-period or ante-bellum side-hall-plan houses in Chesapeake.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide, side-gabled frame side-hall-plan house on raised English basement laid in 3-course American bond. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with chamfered wood posts, sawn balustrade and scroll brackets. 9/9 wood sash windows. Shouldered exterior side chimney laid in 3-course American bond. Beaded weatherboard.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

South and south west of house are three frame equipment sheds with vertical siding, catslide/extended gable roofs. All appear to be fairly modern, mid 20C.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0386 **Date:** 1924 **Name:** Indiana Church

**Historic Significance:**

The Indiana United Methodist Church was formed in 1850 as a mission church for the Nansemond Indians of the area. The first structure burned ca. 1862. The second was built ca. 1871. An Indian School was built ca. 1890 on the same property (131-387). Both the school and church burned in 1921. The church was rebuilt by 1924. The 1924 church was reportedly only 24'x 28', and has been added on to over the years. The cemetery behind the church contains the graves of Bradys and Parkers. The death dates correspond to the early years of the mission, but it is unknown whether the graves are those of missionaries or members of the congregation. The church is no longer an "Indian Church." The church, cemetery and Indian School Site share an interesting history that is worthy of recognition and study.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, frame, gable-roofed vernacular church with Gothic Revival details. Tower set into gable, with pyramidal roof, pointed arch louvered vents. Double-leaf paneled wood doors. 1/1 wood sash windows, with upper sash treated as pointed arch. Four-grave cemetery surrounded by picket fence. Graves oriented to east. Four head stones and footstones.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

East of church is a small cemetery surrounded by a picket fence. There are four graves, with head and foot stones. Southeast of cemetery is a modern gable-roofed frame shed.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0387 **Date:** 1890 **ca Name:** Nansemond Indian Public School #9  
(site)

**Historic Significance:**

The Indiana United Methodist Church (131-0386) was formed in 1850 as a mission church for the Nansemond Indians of the area. The first structure burned ca. 1862. The second was built ca. 1871. The Nansemond Indian Public School #9 was built on the same property ca. 1890 by the Norfolk County School District #1. Both the school and church burned in 1921. According to the plaque on site, the school operated until 1928. The Indian School Site and Indiana Church share an interesting history that is worthy of recognition and study.

**Architectural Summary:**

The Nansemond Indian School site is now marked by a granite marker with brass plaque with brief information about the school. According to Mr. Staton, chairman of the church board of trustees, the footprint of the school becomes visible every spring when a row of flowers grows in the location around what was the foundation. Otherwise, there are no foundational remains or other above-ground remains.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0388 **Date:** 1921 **Name:** Sunray School/Post Office

**Historic Significance:**

The Sunray School was built ca. 1921 to serve the residents of the Polish-American agricultural community of Sunray and other residents of Bowers Hill. The school combines elements of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, popular in the domestic architecture of the period, into a modest but interesting 20C school. The school appears to retain a high degree of architectural integrity. According to a local resident who attended the school in the 1920s/30s, it accommodated grades 1-6. The Sunray community should be investigated for its potential as a National Register district in recognition of the local Polish-American community and its development under Criteria A & C. The Sunray School would be a contributing resource to such a district.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, brick gable-front school with Colonial Revival and Craftsman influences. Central double-loaded corridor. Round-arch with recessed entry, double-leaf wood doors with multipane lights, multipane sidelights and transom. On eave side, three sets of 4-9/9 wood sash windows with wooden lintels extend to wall/eave junction. Knee braces in gable overhang and supporting gable canopy with gable ornament over entry. Deep eaves with exposed rafter ends. Round window/vent in gable, now boarded over. Articulated soldier courses form brick panels on facade flanking entrance portal. Soldier course watertable.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0389 **Date:** 1923 **Name:** Pavlovetz House

**Historic Significance:**

The Pavlovetz House was built in 1923 by local architect/craftsman Michael Pavlovetz, a Polish immigrant in the Polish-American agricultural community of Sunray. Pavlovetz had built a Colonial Revival-style house on the site ca. 1918. When that house burned in 1922, this house was built in its place. The Pavlovetz House incorporates elements of the Colonial Revival and is a unique house in Chesapeake. Most significant are the parquet floors of the first floor, each (there are 3 styles) executed in a different design by Mr. Pavlovetz. (The current resident is the daughter of the builder, and she recalled spending hours as a child waxing and maintaining the floors). Mr. Pavlovetz built several small bungalows in Sunray and in the Cradock area. The Pavlovetz House retains a high degree of architectural integrity. This house is recommended as individually eligible to the National Register under Criterion C, for design and craftsmanship. The Sunray community also should be investigated for its potential as a National Register district in recognition of the local Polish-American community and its development under Criteria A & C. The Pavlovetz House would be a contributing resource to such a district.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay wide symmetrical frame house with stretcher-bond brick veneer on first-floor, wood shingle siding on second. 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. Car port on south side of house is

similarly treated. First floor has triple 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 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 (half-glass).

**Secondary Resources Description:**

West of the house is a large yard encircled by five outbuildings. North of the yard, closest to the house is a small tenant house dating to the early twentieth century, wood frame with low-pitched gable roof, asbestos siding. Directly west of the tenant house is a shed roofed workshop, wood frame on brick foundation, weatherboard siding. Forming the west boundary of the yard is a small shed/barn, frame with vertical wood siding, brick piers, gable roof clad in corrugated metal. South of the shed is a large frame barn with gable roof, corrugated metal siding. The southern boundary of the yard is defined by a long frame barn/garage. Gable roof, corrugated metal and asbestos siding. Exterior track sliding doors and double-leaf paneled wood half-glass doors. All the outbuildings date to the early twentieth century.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0390 **Date:** 1920 **ca** **Name:** House, 545 Homestead Road

**Historic Significance:**

Built around the time of initial development of the Sunray area, this house is reflective of its period and type. The Sunray community should be investigated for its potential as a National Register district in recognition of the local Polish-American community and its development under Criteria A & C. This house would be a contributing resource to such a district.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide symmetrical hip-roofed vernacular frame house with English vernacular influences. Deep overhanging eaves. One-story, one-bay simple gable-roofed porch on square wood posts.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

South east of house is concrete-block gable-front garage, ca. 1950s. East of the house is a wood-frame barn with hayloft, vertical plank siding and corrugated metal gable roof, ca. 1920s.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0391 **Date:** 1915-1916 **Name:** St. Mary's Catholic Church

**Historic Significance:**

St. Mary's Catholic Church was the first congregation of the Catholic denomination in Norfolk County, now Chesapeake. The Church was built ca. 1915 and dedicated in 1916. The congregation was made up of members of the Polish-American community of the Sunray area. According to Mr. Luke Biernot, a life-long resident of Sunray, masses were delivered in Polish during the first decades of the church's history. The interior of the church was not inspected,

but the 1987 survey covers the interior in some detail. The major alteration of the exterior is the vinyl siding. The building is otherwise intact. The Sunray community should be investigated for its potential as a National Register district in recognition of the local Polish-American community and its development under Criteria A & C. St. Mary's Catholic Church would be a contributing resource to such a district, as a community church and the first Catholic church in the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide by five-bay-deep gable-roofed late Gothic Revival church. Square tower with pyramidal roof. One-story, one-bay, gable-roofed canopy with knee braces above double-leaf doors. Pointed-arch transoms above 1/1 wood sash windows with muntin-inserts to mimic tracery.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0392 **Date:** 1920 **ca** **Name:** St. Mary's Catholic Church  
Fellowship Hall

**Historic Significance:**

This fellowship hall is associated with St. Mary's Catholic Church, the first congregation of the Catholic denomination in Norfolk County, now Chesapeake. The Church was built ca. 1915 and dedicated in 1916, and it appears the fellowship hall was built soon after. The congregation was made up of members of the Polish-American community of the Sunray area. The Sunray community should be investigated for its potential as a National Register district under Criteria A & C, in recognition of the local Polish-American community and its development. St. Mary's Catholic Church Fellowship Hall would be a contributing resource to such a district.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide frame gable-roofed fellowship hall associated with St. Mary's Church. One-story, one-bay, hip-roofed porch with Tuscan posts. Double-leaf doors.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0393 **Date:** 1915 **ca** **Name:** St. Mary's Catholic Church  
Rectory

**Historic Significance:**

This rectory is associated with St. Mary's Catholic Church, the first congregation of the Catholic denomination in Norfolk County, now Chesapeake. The house has been altered but retains its scale and massing, and is still reflective of its type and period. The Church was built ca. 1915 and dedicated in 1916, and it appears that the rectory was built soon after. The congregation was made up of members of the Polish-American community of the Sunray area. The Sunray community should be investigated for its potential as a National Register district under Criteria A & C, in recognition of the local Polish-American community and its development. St. Mary's Catholic Church Rectory would be a contributing resource to such a district.

**Architectural Summary:**

2.5-story, vernacular/Colonial Revival-influenced frame hip-roofed rectory associated with St. Mary's Church. One-story, three-bay, flat-roofed porch with modern wrought-iron supports. Main block of house is hip-roofed, with forward projecting three-bay-wide hipped section containing hipped dormer. Main block projects out one bay each to north and south.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Small 1-story frame garage with one garage bay, one single-leaf door. Gable front. Possibly mid-20C.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0396 **Date:** 1912 **Name:** Biernot Farm

**Historic Significance:**

The Biernot Dairy Farm, though no longer an active dairy, is representative of the early agricultural character of the Sunray community. Built by the Biernot Family, Polish immigrants who arrived in the area ca. 1906 (house built 1912), the house is still in the same family, occupied by Mr. Luke Biernot (son of builder of the house), who was born in the house. Biernot Road just east of the current property line is named for the Biernot family. The house has been asbestos-sided, but still reflective of its type and period. Many of the original dairy-related outbuildings are still standing and used for small-scale agricultural purposes (non-commercial). The Sunray community should be investigated for its potential as a National Register district under Criteria A & C, in recognition of the local Polish-American community and its development. The Biernot House and Farm would be a contributing resource to such a district.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, four-bay-wide vernacular frame hip-roofed house. One-story, four-bay hip-roofed porch on turned posts. Central interior chimney.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

East of house is the summer kitchen, built in the 1930s according to Mr. Biernot, who was born in the house. The kitchen is a small 1-story frame side-gable building with standing seam metal roof, weatherboard siding. There are two small sheds of about that date, one gable-roofed, one shed-roofed, both frame, also to the east. There is a dairy barn (wood frame, gable-roofed), dairy (wood frame, catslide roof/gable with shed extension), and concrete silo to the east, from when the Biernot farm was an active dairy farm, ca. 1930s. There are two equipment sheds, with shed roofs and vertical plank siding, ca. 1930s. Southeast of the house overgrown and in ruins is what Mr. Biernot described as the wine shed. Since there was no basement to the house, wine had to be stored in another cool, dark place. The wine shed was built under a large tree (ca. 1910s). It was too overgrown to photograph well, but frame 12 shows some of it.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0398 **Date:** 1900 ca **Name:** House, 321 Hertz Road

**Historic Significance:**

This (now-vacant) farmhouse is representative of the early agricultural character of the Sunray community. It appears to be one of the earliest houses built in the area, dating to around the turn of the century. The Sunray community should be investigated for its potential as a National Register district under Criteria A & C, in recognition of the local Polish-American community and its development. This house would be a contributing resource to such a district.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, five-bay-wide vernacular frame gable-roofed house with central intersecting gable. One-story, three-bay flat-roofed porch on turned posts. Interior corbeled cap chimney.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

South of house is a small gable-roofed wood frame barn with vertical plank siding, corrugated metal roof ca. 1900. East of this barn is a modern gable-roofed vinyl-sided garage. Behind the garage, collapsed in ruins, is a barn slightly larger than the other historic barn, but with similar details, ca. 1900. Visible in long view of farm (frame 25), otherwise unphotographable.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0399 **Date:** 1850 ca **Name:** House, 1404 Jolliff Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house is one of the earliest dwellings left on Jolliff Road, if not the earliest. It appears to date to the mid-19C, possibly ca. 1850. A house in approximately this location is pictured on a Civil War Military Map of Suffolk & Vicinity (n.d) under the name Goodwin. The 1887 Sykes Map of Norfolk County shows the name Bain associated with the property. There were Civil War earthworks on the other side of Goose Creek. It is possible that this house was standing during the war. Though altered with aluminum siding, the form of the house has not been obscured with additions. Further investigation is warranted to accurately date the house.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide mid-19C frame side-gable-roofed house with two interior end chimneys. Side-hall plan. Three-light transom over (modern) single-leaf door. One-story, two-bay flat-roofed porch on turned posts (late nineteenth century).

**Secondary Resources Description:**

West of house is a small frame shed-roofed shed with metal siding, date uncertain. Next to shed is larger equipment shed, wood frame with metal siding. Probably mid-late 20C.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0400 **Date:** 1860 ca **Name:** House, 4708 Charlton Drive

**Historic Significance:**

This house is one of the earliest dwellings left in the Jolliff Road area. It appears to date to the mid-19C, possibly ca. 1860, exhibiting elements of the Greek Revival and Italianate periods, which overlapped somewhat at this time. The form and plan is that of the typical mid-19C I-house. It is unclear if this house is pictured on a Civil War Military Map of Suffolk & Vicinity (n.d). The 1887 Sykes Map of Norfolk County shows the name Driver associated with a house next to this one--no name is given to this house on the map though the house appears to be represented. Though altered with aluminum siding, the form of the house has not been obscured with additions. Further investigation is warranted to accurately date the house. It should be preserved as an example of mid-19C architecture in Chesapeake.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, five-bay-wide mid-19C frame side-gable-roofed house with cornice brackets. Brackets are set over outer margins of window frames rather than being regularly spaced across the facade. Two interior end chimneys, and one formerly exterior end chimney in two-story ell to rear, now enclosed in addition to ell. Single-pile central hall plan. Transom and sidelights around single-leaf raised-panel (4-panel) wood door. One-story, one-bay gable-roofed porch on chamfered posts.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

North of house and connected by a breezeway is a frame gable-roofed garage, late 20C.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0401 **Date:** 1850 **ca** **Name:** Jolliff United Methodist Church

**Historic Significance:**

The Jolliff United Methodist church is one of the earliest extant churches standing in Chesapeake. Several campaigns of alteration have obscured the simple Greek Revival style of the church.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide, three-bay-deep Greek Revival/vernacular mid-nineteenth-century frame church with square tower capped with pyramidal roof and cross. Pedimented gable-front. Tower contains vestibule, double front doors with four-light transom, pediment set into tower.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

South of the church is a small frame shed, gable roof. Not historic (late-20C).

**I.D. Number:** 131-0403 **Date:** 1915 **ca** **Name:** House, 2256 Jolliff Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house is a variation of the American Foursquare house-type, popular during the first quarter of the twentieth century. This house exhibits the influence of the Craftsman style, also popular during this period. This house is similar to a model offered by the Sears Company during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Well preserved, this house contributes the early 20C character of this part of Jolliff Road (formerly Gum Road).

**Architectural Summary:**

2.5-story, two-bay-wide early 20C frame hip-roofed American Foursquare house with Craftsman influences. Solid foundation of textured brick in stretcher bond. One interior side chimney. One-story, two-bay shed-roofed porch on Tuscan posts atop brick piers. Hip dormer with paired 6-pane casement windows. Triple window on first floor facade. First floor sided in wood weatherboard; second floor clad in wood shingles. Exposed rafter ends in eaves.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

North east of house is a small frame gable-roofed, plywood-sided shed, mid-late-20C

**I.D. Number:** 131-0404 **Date:** 1920 ca **Name:** House, 2200 Jolliff Road

**Historic Significance:**

This modest Colonial Revival house was probably built during the first or early second quarter of the twentieth century. Though not architecturally significant, this house contributes the early 20C character of this part of Jolliff Road (formerly Gum Road).

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, five-bay-wide (5 at first floor; 3 at second floor) early 20C frame side-gable-roofed house with Colonial Revival influences. Two interior chimneys with corbeled caps. One-story, one-bay hip-roofed porch on Tuscan posts.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

North west of house is a one-story, three-bay gable-roofed frame building with German siding, 6/6 wood sash windows. ca. 1920s, unknown function (possibly workshop). West of house is a concrete block, gable-roofed workshop, ca. 1930s-50s. South east of workshop is a frame garage with corrugated metal siding, mid-late 20C. South of garage is a gable-roofed concrete block shed, unknown date/function. West of shed are two shed-roofed wood-frame chicken/poultry shelters, 1920s-40s (there was a flock of chickens and a wild turkey roaming the property when survey was made). West of the shelters is another frame, gable-roofed shed, 1920s-50s.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0423 **Date:** 1872 **Name:** Glemming Farm

**Historic Significance:**

Glemming Farm was built in 1872 by J.W. Stowe. The house and four early to mid-twentieth-century barns represent the agricultural character of the area prior to its more recent suburbanization. David Glemming, the father of the current owner Mary Broyles, bought the house in 1940. Prior to Glemming's purchase, the house had been divided into four apartments and occupied by African-American tenant farmers. Glemming returned the house to a single dwelling and rebuilt the chimneys on the exterior of the house. The house has been extensively altered on both the interior and exterior, though a few historical architectural features survive, such as the newel and balusters of the open stair, porch posts, front door and sidelights, and a mantle on the second floor. Glemming, like many Norfolk County residents, worked the farm in addition to working in the shipyards. The farm was about 100A at the time, and peanuts and watermelons were grown and shipped out on Goose Creek. Prior to Glemming's occupation, the farm had been a horse farm. Two barns (horse & hay) were demolished. The house is similar to both 4708 Charlton Drive (131-0400) and 727 Clearfield (131-0303), both five-bay I-houses with interior end chimneys built 10-20 years before Glemming Farm.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, five-bay-wide late-19C frame, low-pitched side-gable-roofed, single-pile I-house. Central hall plan. Single-leaf six-paneled door with transom and sidelights. Two-story gable-roofed ell. One exterior-end chimney laid in stretcher bond. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with chamfered wood posts.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

East of the farm house on the other side of a disused farm road bed are four barns dating to the early to mid-twentieth century. Two are gable-roofed frame barns with vertical plank siding on facade and horizontal plank siding on sides. Western-most barn has corrugated metal sheathing. Both have long shed extensions to both eaves, creating sheltered space beneath. Each has a hayloft and may have served as livestock shelter. South of these two barns is a gable-roofed frame barn with shed extension to northern eave and shed "porch" on gable front, six-pane casement in gable. North of these barns is a gable with extended shed (catslide) roof frame storage barn/shed with vertical plank siding. Clustered around the house are later outbuildings. To south east, near Goose Creek, is a two-bay frame garage with gable roof, mid-20C. Directly south of the house is a small frame gable outbuilding/shed, unknown date (early twentieth century) or function. West of the house is a modern gable-roofed frame storage shed with double doors.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0425 **Date:** 1870-1890 **Name:** House, 4506 Woodland Drive

**Historic Significance:**

This house was probably built during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, incorporating folk Victorian details into a vernacular/ I-house structure. The house is now occupied by a tenant, and the land is farmed by someone else. The essential farm character remains, though compromised by the 664 Connector that now runs through what was the front yard. The house has been altered, but is still of interest as one of the older surviving homes in

the area exhibiting unusual bargeboards.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, five-bay-wide late-19C frame cross-gable-roofed house, 2/2 wood sash windows; two-story gable-roofed ell with cornice returns, 6/6 wood sash windows. Cornice with brackets across facade of house. Two shouldered exterior end chimneys laid in 7-course American bond. The most interesting feature of the house is the bargeboard treatment in the gables. On the main block of the house, there is a club-shaped pendant motif; on the ell, there is a sawn shark-tooth pattern. Both have remained, though the house has been resided.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

North of house is a one-story, gable-roofed frame garage with shed addition, ca. 1980s. East of house is an enclosed polygonal gazebo, probably mid-late 20C. Farther east is a frame shed-roofed equipment shed with corrugated metal siding, mid-20C. Northeast of house is concrete block gable-roofed barn with wooden main and hayloft doors, mid-20C.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0428 **Date:** 1900 **ca** **Name:** House, 5120 Portsmouth Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

This is one of the larger houses in the area, built around 1900 near the town of Suffolk. The house is similar to the gable-front variant of the Colonial Revival style popular in the South Norfolk area.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide cross-gable turn-of-the-century frame house. One-story, two-bay porch with Doric columns. Three-part window in gable, consisting of 6-pane central casement flanked by 4-pane casements. Cornice returns.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Behind fence in back yard is a large, modern gable-roofed metal building of unknown function. Unphotographable.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0429 **Date:** 1925 **ca** **Name:** House, 4829 Portsmouth Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

This house is a variation of the Craftsman-style, popular during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The two-story Craftsman is unusual in Chesapeake, as most Craftsman-style houses in the area are 1.5 stories. This house is one of the only houses in the area exhibiting chalet influence, as in the deep overhanging eaves. Well preserved despite the vinyl siding, this house contributes to the early twentieth century character of this part of Jolliff/Western Branch.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide frame gable-roofed house with Craftsman influences. Solid foundation of textured brick in stretcher bond. One exterior side chimney. One-story, three-bay shed-roofed porch on Tuscan posts with recessed panels atop brick piers. Triple windows on facade. Deep overhanging gable with triangular knee braces related to the chalet variant of the Craftsman style.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0431 **Date:** 1915-1925 **Name:** House, 4736 Portsmouth Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

This house is a variation of the common Colonial Revival-style, popular during the twentieth century. Well preserved despite the aluminum siding, this house contributes to the early 20C character of this part of Jolliff/Western Branch. Land to the west is for sale and zoned B-1.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide frame hip-roofed Colonial Revival/vernacular house. Interior chimney. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with square wood posts atop brick piers. Double windows on facade, single window in central bay, second floor. Deep overhanging eave.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Northeast of the house is an open field with a horse barn/stable. The barn is gable-roofed with shed extension, wood framed, with board & batten siding, mid-20C.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0436 **Date:** 1812-1930 **Name:** Wildwood

**Historic Significance:**

The earliest portion of Wildwood dates to ca. 1812, when Brigadier General John Hodges reportedly built a small, two-room Classical Revival/Early Greek Revival retreat near the site of the ferry landing. The house was repeatedly enlarged, most notably during the 1930s, when the large Colonial Revival portion was built.

**Architectural Summary:**

The earliest part of the house is located at the rear of what is now the main house. The simple Classical Revival/Early Greek Revival cottage was a two-room gable-roofed one-story frame building. There is a Greek key motif at the cornice. The main house was built in the 1930s. It is a 2.5 story, five-bay-wide frame Colonial Revival house. Dentil/modillion cornice and cornice returns. Three gable dormers. Exterior end chimney. One-story, one-bay gable-roofed portico accessed by a double stair. Single-leaf paneled wood door flanked by sidelights. A mid-19C remodeled portion of the early house now acts as a hyphen between the earliest and latest sections. The hyphen is one-story, frame, gable-roofed with heavy cornice brackets.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Around the property are a number of modern (mid-20C) outbuildings, including a brick garage with mousetooth cornice, a frame stable/equipment shed, a frame animal barn, and a frame gable-roofed tenant house.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0440 **Date:** 1920 **ca** **Name:** House, 2265 Shipyard Road

**Historic Significance:**

A typical one-story clipped-gable variant of the Craftsman-style bungalow, this house was probably built during the 1920s. It is the twin of the house at 2261 Shipyard, next door. In spite of the vinyl siding, the house retains a fair amount of architectural integrity.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide, clipped-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with brick piers and Doric posts, now enclosed in screen. Paired sash windows in gable.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0441 **Date:** 1900-1920 **Name:** Macedonia Baptist Church

**Historic Significance:**

Macedonia Baptist Church is an early 20C nave-plan church with late 20C alterations. The frame church may have been very similar to other frame early 20C churches of its type in Chesapeake, however it has been veneered in brick within the past 11 years.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide by four-bay-deep gable-roofed frame nave-plan church with modern brick veneer. Projecting one-bay entry tower/vestibule capped with pediment with inset square tower with pyramidal roof. 3/3 wood sash windows with horizontal muntins, stained glass panes. Double-leaf paneled wood doors with transom light.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0445 **Date:** 1910 **ca** **Name:** House, G.W. Hwy & Dismal Swamp Canal

**Historic Significance:**

A typical 1.5-story hip-roofed variant of the bungalow, this house was probably built during the 1910s. This house is now vacant and though well maintained, the Rt. 17 project may negatively impact the property. The location of the house and its orientation to the canal indicated that there may have been an association, i.e., this could have been a bridge tender's dwelling. If so, this would be related to the National Register property, the Dismal Swamp Canal. The house is a remnant of the early twentieth-century component of Deep Creek's history.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, three-bay-wide, hip-roofed frame bungalow with central gabled dormer. One-story, three-bay integral porch with brick piers and square wood posts. Paired windows are boarded over.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

North of house is a large, gable-roofed metal-sided garage with one large garage bay flanked by two now-covered window openings, interior side brick chimney, mid-20C. Behind the house to the west in the fenced-in yard is a small one-story, two-bay-wide brick building with hip roof and 3/1 wood sash windows, exposed rafter ends. Unknown function, early/mid-twentieth century.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0451 **Date:** 1850-1880 **Name:** House, 3208 Old Mill Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house is an example of the locally popular mid-nineteenth-century 5-bay-wide I-house type. The house has been added-on to, but appears to retain a good deal of original fabric.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, five-bay-wide frame I-house-type building with two exterior end chimneys (one is now interior, since addition of 1.5 story section on east elevation). 6/6 wood sash windows. Weatherboard siding. 4-light transom over single leaf door.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

North west of the house screened by a wooden fence is a frame hip-roofed mid-20C garage. Further west is a log outbuilding discussed on form 131-0451-0001 (previously individually surveyed).

**I.D. Number:** 131-0451-0001 **Date:** 1900 post **Name:** Outbuilding, 3208 Old Mill Rd.

**Historic Significance:**

Little information has come to light about the age or function of this little log outbuilding. It may be a twentieth-century structure, though the house with which it is associated dates to the mid-nineteenth century.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story log outbuilding, gable roof flanked bay two shed-roofed sections. Unknown date or function of log building. Central bay has vertical plank door. Two flanking bays are sided in vertical planks and have swinging vertical plank doors secured with bars.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0455 **Date:** 1860-1880 **Name:** House, 3400 Old Mill Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house is one of the earliest dwellings left on Old Mill Road, the former main road from Deep Creek to Bowers Hill. It appears to date to the mid-19C, possibly ca. 1860, but has late-nineteenth century features (double-pile, central chimney) that make a precise date difficult to assign. A house in approximately this location is pictured on a Civil War Military Map of Suffolk & Vicinity (n.d) with no associated name. The 1887 Sykes & Gwathmey Map of Norfolk County shows the name Bond associated with the property. Further investigation is warranted to accurately date the house. An example of mid-19C architecture in Chesapeake.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide side-gable, side-hall-plan mid-19C house with Italianate details and late-19C alterations. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with cornice brackets. Cornice brackets across facade. Interior ridge chimney (central).

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Close to creek off the south east corner of house is a one-story, three-bay hip-roofed 1920s/30s cottage with weatherboard siding, 2/2 wood sash windows (main house windows probably replaced around this time). Also on this side of the house, obscured by shrubs, is a small frame vertical-plank sided outbuilding, late nineteenth century.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0460 **Date:** 1880 ca **Name:** House, 111 Brown Road  
Brown House

**Historic Significance:**

This house is one of the earliest dwellings left on Brown Road, just off Old Mill Road, the former main road from Deep Creek to Bowers Hill. It appears to date to the mid-late-19C, possibly ca. 1880. The side hall plan was typically earlier, but other features of the house suggest to ca. 1880 date (such as interior ridge chimney, 2/2 wood sash windows). The 1887 Sykes Map of Norfolk County shows the name Brown, for which the road was named, associated with the property. The Browns still occupy the house. This house is well-preserved, including the gallery in the ell, and should be preserved as an example of a late-nineteenth century farmhouse, that may still be associated with the original owners.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide side-gable, side-hall-plan mid-late 19C house. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with square wood posts. Interior ridge chimney. Gable ell to rear with shed roof over second-floor gallery.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

On east side of house there are two outbuildings. One gable-roofed board &

batten-sided frame shed with shed overhang extending from eave-side, probably 20C. One-story concrete-block/gable-roofed shed east of frame outbuilding, late 20C.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0470 **Date:** 1890-1910 **Name:** House, 429 George Washington Highway

**Historic Significance:**

This is one of several turn of the century vernacular houses built in the Deep Creek community. The house is in fair condition, the major alteration being siding treatments. This house would be a contributing resource to the proposed Deep Creek Historic District. This house contributes to the historic character of the community.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide gable-roofed frame vernacular house. One-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch with squat Tuscan posts atop brick piers.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0472 **Date:** 1915-1925 **Name:** House, 413 George Washington Highway

**Historic Significance:**

This is one of several early-twentieth-century bungalows built in the Deep Creek community. The house is in good condition, with no significant alteration. The interesting features of this bungalow include the paired Doric colonettes/posts. This bungalow is a contributing resource to the proposed Deep Creek Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, three-bay-wide side-gable frame Craftsman-style bungalow. Integral one-story, three-bay shed roofed porch with paired Doric colonettes (actually posts) atop brick piers. Exterior side chimney laid in stretcher bond extends through gable. First floor clad in wood weatherboard; gables clad in wood shingles. Shed dormer with exposed rafter ends, paired casement windows.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0491 **Date:** 1915-1925 **Name:** House, 212 George Washington Highway

**Historic Significance:**

This is one of several early-twentieth-century bungalows built in the Deep Creek community, and one of the more unusual designs. The house is in good condition, with no significant alteration other than asbestos siding and several different roof coverings. The most interesting feature of this bungalow is the dormer treatment, not seen elsewhere in Chesapeake. According the 1987 survey, the design is similar to a Sears mail-order house. Though not within the boundaries of the proposed Deep Creek Historic District, this

house contributes to the historic character of the community.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, three-bay-wide side-gable frame Craftsman-style bungalow. Shed extension to eave shelters one-story, three-bay porch with battered, squat Doric posts atop brick piers. Exterior side chimney laid in stretcher bond extends through gable overhang. First floor clad in asbestos; gables clad in wood shingles. Two blind gable dormers with ornamental trusses, two sets of paired sash windows between gables.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0494 **Date:** 1923-1957 **Name:** Deep Creek Intermediate School

**Historic Significance:**

The Deep Creek Intermediate School is an example of phased construction and reconstruction. The basis of the school and gymnasium is a Colonial Revival style of architecture popular for institutional buildings (as well as residential) during the 1920s. The original school was a 1910-11 brick structure with Colonial Revival and Arts & Crafts influence. In 1923, a Colonial Revival addition was made to the rear of the main school building. This addition was designed by Charles M. Robinson Architects of Richmond, Virginia. Robinson was the school board architect for Norfolk County, and part of the Great Bridge School (1924) is also attributed to the firm. The 1945-47 gymnasium was designed by J. Binford Walford, formerly of the Robinson firm. (The Robinson firm was dissolved upon the death of Charles M. Robinson in 1932). The 1923 Robinson addition was added on to in 1952. The 1910-11 building was demolished and a modern building designed by Walford & O. Pendleton Wright was built in 1957. Both buildings are in fair to good condition. Both school buildings are currently in use. Not individually eligible.

**Architectural Summary:**

The gymnasium/auditorium building is located north of the main school building. Because it is the least modified of the two buildings, it will be discussed as the primary resource. The school is a three-story gable-front Colonial Revival building designed and built between 1945 and 1947. Brick is laid in a 5-course American bond, with brick quoins at corners. A stringcourse of brick articulates the first floor. The pediment in the gable contains an ox eye window. Window and door sills are precast concrete. Original windows were 6/6 wood sash, replaced by 1/1 metal sashes. Brick jack arches are employed over window openings. Front doors are double leaf, raised single-panel wood with 6-pane lights in each door. A wood keystone is used in the architrave above the door. The original portico used paired wooden Tuscan columns to support the entablature and a balustrade. Balustrade is now missing and the columns have been replaced with what appear to be metal pipes. On the south elevation, wooden canopies with consoles shelter exterior doors oriented to main school building to accommodate travel between the two buildings between classes. The main school building is a combination of 1923 and 1952 Colonial Revival additions with a modern 1957 building. The three-story facade presents a severe blank brick (5-course American bond) wall articulated by a full-height entry pavilion with a column of rectangular windows (metal casements) set into a cast stone panel. Windows light an interior stair hall. Double leaf metal (aluminum) entry doors have three lights each. Entrance sheltered by metal (aluminum) marquee/canopy. A cast stone flat cornice delineates the flat roof. The

north and south elevations are well lit with large metal casement windows. Behind the 1957 building is a 1923 three-story Colonial Revival section, originally made as an addition to a ca. 1910-11 building replaced by the 1957 building. The first floor is cast concrete, above which the upper two stories are 5-course American Bond brick. This section is six bays wide and employs three-part sash windows (replaced across second floor with wall of windows during 1952 addition). The roof is flat and coated in slag. The 1952 addition is compatible with the 1923 addition. Its main mass is recessed, then the rear bay, which contains an entrance and stairs, is articulated. A wall of sash windows lines the recessed portion of the building.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

In the playing fields near Westonia Road, there is an equipment shed and grandstand of modern construction. The front lawn of the school has several memorial statues/benches/columns dedicated to members of past classes.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0496 **Date:** 1870-1890 **Name:** House, 136 George Washington Highway

**Historic Significance:**

This is one of several late-nineteenth century vernacular houses built in the Deep Creek community. The house is in good condition, with no significant alteration. Though not within the boundaries of the proposed Deep Creek Historic District, this house contributes to the historic character of the community.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, two-bay-wide gable-front frame house with two-story, two-bay wing extending to the south. One-story, hip-roofed wrap-around porch with simplified Doric posts. Cornice returns.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Behind the house there are two small sheds. One frame with vertical plank siding, gable roof, mid-20C; one rock-faced concrete block, gable front, possibly dog house or pump house, mid-20C.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0497 **Date:** 1890-1910 **Name:** House, 128 N. George Washington Highway

**Historic Significance:**

This is one of several turn of the century vernacular houses built in the Deep Creek community. The house is in good condition, with no significant alteration. The most interesting feature of this house is the porch, which has large turned wood posts, partially obscured by the awning. Though not within the boundaries of the proposed Deep Creek Historic District, this house contributes to the historic character of the community.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed frame vernacular house. One-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch with large turned wood posts.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0499 **Date:** 1925 **Name:** Cutherell House

**Historic Significance:**

The Cutherell House was built in 1925 by the father of the current owner/resident, Mrs. Margaret Ann (Cutherell) Cummings. According to Mrs. Cummings, the family built the house on land that was farmed by the Cutherells since ca. 1918 (the 1918 house is located next door at 812 Shell Road, but was remodeled in the 1950s). The Cutherells farmed about 60 acres along Shell Road, raising cotton, cantaloupe, and tomatoes for market. The Cutherells, like many subsistence farmers in Norfolk County, held jobs at the Navy Yard, and produce farming supplemented their income. This is one of several early-twentieth-century bungalows built as farm houses in Norfolk County, now Chesapeake. The house is in excellent condition, and is remarkably intact on both the interior and exterior. The Cutherell House is an excellent and well-preserved example of the bungalow type.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, three-bay-wide side-gable frame Craftsman-style bungalow. Shed extension to eave creates one-story, two-bay porch with paired Tuscan colonettes atop brick piers (three colonettes clustered at corners). Gable dormer with paired 3/3 sash windows. 3/1 sash windows in half-story, 1/1 wood sash windows on first floor. Two interior brick corbeled cap chimneys. According to owner, who is daughter of builder, the house retains its original cypress weatherboards.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

East of house is a post & beam extended gable-roofed shed, built at the same time as the house. Since this survey, it has collapsed. Also east of the house is a modern/mid-20C garage, frame with corrugated metal siding and a gable roof with corrugated metal roofing.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0502 **Date:** 1880 **ca Name:** House, 717 Shell Road

**Historic Significance:**

This is one of a handful of late-nineteenth century vernacular houses built along Shell Road in the vicinity of Deep Creek. There is a house represented in this approximate location on the 1887 Sykes & Gwathmey Map of Norfolk County with the name Creekmur, a well-known family name in the area. The house is in fair condition, the major alteration being siding treatment. This house contributes to the historic character of the community.

**Architectural Summary:**

This house is a narrow but deep two-story, three-bay-wide (by two-bays-deep) side-gable-roofed frame vernacular house with central front intersecting gable. One-story,

three-bay hip-roofed porch with chamfered wood posts and cornice brackets. Brick pier foundation with infill. Cornice brackets and slight returns.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0518 **Date:** 1880 **ca** **Name:** House, 2712 Gilmerton Road

**Historic Significance:**

This is one of a handful of late-nineteenth century vernacular houses built along Gilmerton Road, and one of the few surviving historic houses among the suburban-style homes and development. The house, another example of the I-house in Chesapeake, is in good condition, retaining its unusual porch supports. The major alteration to the house is siding treatment. This house contributes to the historic character of the community.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide, single-pile side-gable-roofed frame vernacular/I-house. One-story, seven-bay wrap-around porch with simplified/stylized Tuscan wood posts (square shaft with attenuated "capitals"). Cornice returns. Paneled wood door with fixed single light transom.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

South east of house is a small, gable-roofed masonry shed with glazed terra cotta tiles set into concrete. (tiles don't appear to be structural terra cotta blocks, more like a veneer of tiles). Single door. Possibly 1930s. Function unknown.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0520 **Date:** 1920 **ca** **Name:** House, 2312 Gilmerton Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house is an example of a small twentieth-century cottage, probably built ca. 1920. Reflective of the former character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide, cross-gabled vernacular frame house with elements of the gable-front variant of the Colonial Revival, such as cornice returns. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with square wood posts. 3/1 wood sash windows. Exterior side chimney through gable. Round-arch door opening, door treatment not visible.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

West of house is a small one-bay gable-roofed frame garage with wooden weatherboard siding, standing seam metal roof. Double swing doors. Probably a contemporary of the house, but undetermined.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0524 **Date:** 1841 **Name:** Weston House

**Historic Significance:**

The Village of Gilmerton grew up around the Gilmerton Cut of the Dismal Swamp Canal, an extension of the canal made during the 1840s that gave access to and means of transportation of commercial and agricultural goods. After the canal came the railroad, running northwest of Gilmerton, and providing even greater access to the outside. The Weston House is the earliest known house still standing in the Gilmerton area, built around the time of the Gilmerton Cut. It is also one of the few surviving of its type. Another similar Greek Revival side-hall-plan house with dual facade, Glencoe, on the Dismal Swamp Canal near the Northwest locks, has been destroyed by fire. Glencoe was also built in 1841 and bore a striking resemblance to the Weston House. The Weston House should be investigated for National Register potential. An intensive survey undertaken in 1987 recommended the Weston House be considered for a possible multiple property nomination, but no steps have been taken to pursue registration.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide frame house with pedimental gables. House has two facades/entrances: on gable front (symmetrical three-bay-wide facade with one-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch on fluted columns missing their capitals); and on eave side (side hall, one-bay, one-story gable-roofed porch with fluted columns missing their capitals). Gable-end entrance has 6-light transom with four-light sidelights and raised panels. Paired interior end chimneys. One-story low-pitched hip-roofed addition with dentil molding at cornice.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

A small 20C concrete block shed/outbuilding with a corrugated metal roof is located east of the house. Also east of the house is a metal quonset hut that serves as a garage, probably 1940s-50s.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0527 **Date:** 1890 ca **Name:** House, 1551 Shell Road

**Historic Significance:**

The Village of Gilmerton grew up around the Gilmerton Cut of the Dismal Swamp Canal, an extension of the canal that gave access to and means of transportation of commercial and agricultural goods. After the canal came the railroad, running northwest of Gilmerton, and providing even greater access to to outside. This house appears to date to the end of the nineteenth century, the period during which the railroad eclipsed the canal. The house and outbuildings probably constituted a small farm during the 20C. The land is now zoned M-2. The house and farm contribute to the character of Gilmerton.

**Architectural Summary:**

This house appears to be an earlier house, but according to the Sykes map of 1887, there was no house in this location at the time. Two-story, three-bay-wide frame house with cornice brackets and cornice returns. 6/6 wood sash windows (possibly replacements). One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with chamfered posts, now screened. Interior gable-end chimney.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

A small 20C metal-sided shed/outbuilding with gable roof is located east of the house. Also metal quonset hut that serves as a garage, probably 1940s-50s. Two-story concrete block, gable-roofed barn east of house, 1930s-50s.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0529 **Date:** 1890 **ca** **Name:** House, 1608 Shell Road

**Historic Significance:**

The Village of Gilmerton grew up around the Gilmerton Cut of the Dismal Swamp Canal, an extension of the canal that gave access to and means of transportation of commercial and agricultural goods. After the canal came the railroad, running northwest of Gilmerton, and providing even greater access to outside. This house appears to date to the end of the nineteenth century, the period during which the railroad eclipsed the canal. The house is a typical in Gilmerton, similar to 1551 Shell Road (131-0527) and 1606 Shell Road (131-0528). The house, though architecturally insignificant, contributes to the character of Gilmerton.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide symmetrical frame house with cornice brackets and cornice returns. 6/6 wood sash windows--possibly replacements). One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with turned posts, now screened. Interior gable-end chimney dismantled, metal flue in place.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0535 **Date:** 1890 **ca** **Name:** House, 2317 Firman Street

**Historic Significance:**

This is an unusually large house in the area, sitting on the north bank of Deep Creek. If local sources are accurate, the old school house associated with the house is still standing, though altered. The house appears to date to ca. 1890. The house is in a state of neglect and lacking its original porch.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide cross-gable frame house. Projecting three-bay-wide, two-bay deep gable-front perpendicular to two-bay-deep side-gable block that extends one bay east and west of projecting bay. Side-gables with pointed arch louvered vents.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

South of house, near creek, is a building that, according to neighbor Judy Leach, served as a schoolhouse for children in the main house. This has not been substantiated, and the one-story gable-roofed frame building has been considerably altered. East of house is a frame, gable-roofed garage, with horizontal rough-hewn wood siding, double-leaf doors and single garage bay, date undetermined. There is also a guest house/outbuilding off the south east corner of the house, of unknown date, it is frame, with wood shingle siding

and a low-pitched extended gable roof.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0540 **Date:** 1880 **ca** **Name:** House, 3248 Galberry Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house is a modest example of the mid to late-nineteenth century vernacular. The chamfered posts, cornice brackets, and sidelights and transom may date this house earlier than the 1880 estimate given, but the house is clad in obscuring vinyl siding. More research should be undertaken to determine an accurate date for this house that appears to be one of the earliest standing in the area. Contributing to the character of Galberry Road.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide side-gable-roofed vernacular frame house. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with chamfered posts and cornice brackets. 2/2 wood sash windows. Two-story gable ell at rear with interior ridge chimney.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Behind house to north east is a gable-roofed garage abutting a larger garage structure, frame with vinyl siding, mid-late 20C.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0541 **Date:** 1890 **ca** **Name:** House, 3269 Galberry Road

**Historic Significance:**

This is an unusually-shaped large house in the area. The current owner's parents acquired it in 1926, but the house appears to date to ca. 1890, with its gable-front and cornice returns. The house is in good condition but with vinyl siding.

**Architectural Summary:**

Unusual two-story, four-bay-wide hip-roofed frame house. Asymmetrically aligned to main block of house is a forward-projecting two-story, one-bay gable with cornice returns. Three-bay-wide by two-bay-deep one-story, hip-roofed porch on thin Tuscan columns wraps around projecting bay. Two-story, one-bay ell to rear of house.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

South of house, off of back porch, is a one-story gable-roofed frame shed with corrugated metal siding, exposed rafters. Unknown date (mid-20C). South east of house is a barn, probably a contemporary of house. One-story with loft, frame with plank siding (vertical on facade, horizontal on sides), gable roof with corrugated metal cladding.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0544 **Date:** 1890 **ca** **Name:** House, 3409 Galberry Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house is similar to other late-nineteenth/early twentieth century vernacular houses in Deep Creek, just east of here. The chamfered porch supports are the only significant details. Contributing to the character of Galberry Road, though not architecturally significant.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed vernacular frame house. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch on chamfered posts. 2/2 wood sash windows.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Behind house to west is a small gable-roofed privy with vertical wood siding, tin roof, unknown date.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0551 **Date:** 1910 -15 **Name:** House, 824 Oaklette Avenue  
Savage House

**Historic Significance:**

The Savage house was built during the early 20C, incorporating elements of the gable-front Colonial Revival (such as cornice returns and pedimental dormers), Queen Anne, (oriel), and the exterior treatments (shingles/weatherboard) of the early 20C vernacular. The house was built by a member of the Savage family, who farmed the land on this side of the Oaklette neighborhood prior to the subdivision of the land in the early 20C. The house is in excellent condition, suffering only from the poor siting of the modern garage. It would be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

This house is oriented to the water, rather than the street. 2.5-story, three-bay-wide, gable-roofed frame house with weatherboard siding on first floor; and wood shingle siding on second and half story (shingles flare out over weatherboard). One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with Tuscan posts. 6/1 wood sash windows, paired on primary facade (which faces water). Two pedimented gable dormers with paired windows (north and south sides of roof). Projecting pedimented oriel between 1st and 2nd stories on south elevation contains stair. Interior chimney.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

South east of the house is a one-story, gable-front frame garage/barn, with sliding door, 2/2 wood sash windows, weatherboard siding, metal roof, and shed extension to rear. Contemporary of house. This may now be on the property next door, created by the subdivision of the former Savage Farm. North west of the house is a large garage built within the past 5 years. It is frame with vinyl siding, clumsy cornice returns and a paired sash window with lunette in gable. The garage is out of proportion with the house, poorly sited on the property, and generally incompatible with the historic house and garage.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0552 **Date:** 1925 -35 **Name:** House, 3404 Seneca Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

This small bungalow is one of three nearly identical houses built in a row on Seneca Avenue, and one of several bungalows built by the Colonna family in the Oaklette neighborhood during the second quarter of the twentieth century. The Colonnas, owners of Colonna Shipyard in Norfolk, acquired a farm on a point of land on the Indian River during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Captain Will Colonna built a large house in 1920, only to see it burn twice in five years, the second time to the ground. Between 1920 and the 1930s, the Colonnas developed a considerable estate, including a bungalow-style caretakers house (into which the family moved after the big house was destroyed), barns, rockeries built from ships' ballast, an aviary, 101 Georgia pecan trees planted geometrically around the property, and several bungalows built by "Capt. Will", a trained ship's carpenter and head of the Colonna Shipyard. This house was one of at least six bungalows built by the Colonnas in Oaklette. It remains in the Colonna family. It is virtually unaltered on the exterior, and in excellent condition. It would be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, three-bay-wide, by two-bay-deep cross-gable frame bungalow with wood shingle siding. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch on Doric wood posts atop shingled piers. Show rafters on porch and roof eaves. Paired 3/1 sash windows. Paneled wood door with three lights.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

North west of house is a small hip-roofed shed with decorative hip roll, exposed rafters, wood shingle siding. Vertical plank double doors. Contemporary of house.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0553 **Date:** 1927 **Name:** Colonna House Boat

**Historic Significance:**

The Colonna House Boat is a unique resource in Chesapeake. The house boat was designed and built by W.W. Colonna I and his daughters in 1927. The house boat was designed to serve as a mobile hunting lodge for Colonna and guests. Every year, the lodge was towed to Buffalo City, North Carolina and moored on Milltail Creek. In the off-season the lodge was moored on the Indian River off Colonna's point in Oaklette. The Colonna family built much of the Oaklette neighborhood during the second quarter of the twentieth century. The Colonnas, owners of Colonna Shipyard in Norfolk, acquired a farm on a point of land on the Indian River during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Captain Will Colonna built a large house there in 1920, only to see it burn twice in five years, the second time to the ground. Between 1920 and the 1930s, the Colonnas developed a considerable estate, including the house, barns, rockeries built from ships' ballast, an aviary, 101 Georgia pecan trees planted geometrically around the property, and several bungalows built by "Capt. Will", a trained ship's carpenter and head of the Colonna Shipyard. The house boat was blown into a marshy inlet during a hurricane in 1935 or

1936. Despite several dams built to float the lodge back into the river, the lodge became permanently fixed to the mud bottom of the marsh. After a period of thirty years during which the house boat served as the main residence for the Mansfield family, the house boat was bought back by W.W. Colonna, Jr. It remains in the Colonna family. The house boat is potentially individually eligible for listing in the national register. It would be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

Due to the unique nature of the Colonna house boat, both architectural and nautical terms must be used for its description. The Colonna hunting lodge/houseboat was built on a flat-bottomed Chesapeake & Ohio car float salvaged from the Colonna Shipyard. The car float is a pontoon made of creosote timbers originally used to float railroad cars across a body of water. The superstructure of the lodge is a two-story, three-bay by four-bay wood frame structure clad in coved novelty siding, also called "German siding." Windows are 6/1 wood sash. The single-leaf entry door is a three-panel wood door with a four-pane light. The scale of the lodge is small. The distance from lower deck to upper deck is seven feet. Upper-deck joists are 1x6, creating a lower deck clearance of only 6'6. The superstructure is centered on the car float, with 2'10 of clearance on starboard, port and aft decks and 5'6 of clearance at the fore-deck. Two large cleats are located on the port and starboard sides of the fore-deck to which a "Y" type of tow rope was secured for towing to North Carolina. A two-story wrap-around porch with turned wood posts and brackets encircles the two-story superstructure. The roof is a broadly radiused segmental arch, though its treatment is not visible.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0554 **Date:** 1880s **Name:** House, 3440 Seneca Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

This house is one of the earlier houses in the Oaklette neighborhood, probably dating to the 1880s or early 1890s. The house's form and style is very unusual and apparently unique in Chesapeake. It appears to be a variation on the Shingle and Colonial Revival styles of the late 19C, combined with a formerly locally-popular "Dutch-roof" form. (The gambrel, or Dutch, roof house was popular in Norfolk County in the eighteenth century - Chimney Corners, ca. 1799 (131-0010) is located less than 1/2 a mile from this house). This house is evidence of the development of the Oaklette area during the late-nineteenth century. It would be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5 (or 2)-story, three-bay-wide gambrel-roofed frame house with Shingle, Colonial Revival and vernacular influences. Unlike the local 18C gambrel roofed houses, the gambrel roof of this house has a more steeply-pitched upper-plane, forming almost a gable at the peak, allowing for a window in what is really the 1/2 story above two lower stories. Shallow shed dormers in 1/2 (really second) story. Integral one-story porch with four bays of varying widths, chamfered wood posts with bulls-eyes and cornice brackets. Porch entrance-bay projects out from main roof with hipped extension. House entrance-bay projects slightly from facade.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Behind a fence in the back yard is a one-story board & batten shed with shake roof, unphotographable. Unable to determine age.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0555 **Date:** 1905 ca **Name:** House, 915 Oaklette Avenue  
Savage Farm House

**Historic Significance:**

The Savage Farm House appears to date to ca. 1905, or may be as early as ca. 1890. The house incorporates elements of the Colonial Revival (such as pedimental gables), and Queen Anne styles, (cutaway bay/projecting gable). The house was built by the Savage family, who farmed the land on this side of the Oaklette neighborhood prior to the subdivision of the land in the mid 20C. The house is in fair condition, suffering from replacement windows, asbestos siding, and the attachment of the modern garage. It retains enough of its integrity of form and scale to be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide, gable-roofed frame house with one-story, one-bay gable-roofed porch with Tuscan posts. Pedimental gable. Projecting gable on south elevation with projecting polygonal bay.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0556 **Date:** 1910 ca **Name:** House, 1002 Oaklette Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

This house appears to date to the 1910s and 1920s, exhibiting the signs of two building campaigns, one vernacular/early twentieth century, the other the Colonial Revival. Alterations make it difficult to assign a more precise date based on the exterior. This house might be considered a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

This house appears to have been built in two distinct building campaigns. There is a 1.5 story, four-bay-wide, hip-roofed section on the north end, on a raised basement veneered in terra cotta tiles, interior masonry chimney clad in terra cotta tiles, 1/1 metal sash windows. The southern part of the house has the appearance of an early Colonial home, but is apparently a revival; one-story, three-bay steeply-pitched side-gable with one-story, one-bay gable-roofed porch on paired Tuscan columns, single-leaf wide, paneled Dutch door.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

North of the house is a ca. 1910s frame garage with single garage bay and single leaf door. Weatherboard siding.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0557 **Date:** 1900-1920 **Name:** House, 1020 Oaklette Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

This house may date to ca. 1900, placing it as one of the earlier large houses in the Oaklette community. It is an example of the gable-front variant of the Colonial Revival/vernacular style popular in Chesapeake (Norfolk County) around the turn of the century. Alterations make it difficult to assign a more precise date based on the exterior. This house might be considered a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, two-bay-wide gable-roofed frame gable-front Colonial Revival house with cornice returns; two-bay side gable wing to north. Solid brick foundation. Chimney not visible.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

At the end of the lane west of the house, are two modern gambrel-roofed vertical plank-sided sheds. There is a gable-roofed frame guest house with one-story integral porch, that may date to the mid-20C. East of the guest house is a partially obscured metal quonset hut, possibly a garage, mid-20C.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0558 **Date:** 1850-1870 **Name:** House, 935 St. Lawrence Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

This house is probably the oldest extant house in the Oaklette neighborhood. It was built on the point at the end of St. Lawrence Avenue, probably during the mid-nineteenth-century. It is a variation on the common I-house. The house was most likely the farmhouse associated with the farm bought by the Colonna family during the 1910s. The Colonnas, owners of Colonna Shipyard in Norfolk, acquired the farm on a point of land on the Indian River during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Captain Will Colonna built a large house, just south of the original location of this house, in 1920. The Colonnas lived in this house while the big house was under construction. This house was then moved on pine logs to its present location, and the 1920s porch was added. The house is in good condition in spite of its relocation. As evidence of the evolution of the Oaklette area from farm to suburbia, it would be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, five-bay-wide side-gable-roofed frame I-house. Exterior end chimney and interior ridge chimney. Weatherboard siding. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with Tuscan posts.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

West of house is a frame workshop/shed, built around the time the house was moved. Gable roof, frame with board & batten siding.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0559 **Date:** 1900 ca **Name:** House, 3124 Webster Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

This house is one of the earlier houses built on land developed by the Oaklette Realty & Investment Corporation, probably dating to just after the turn-of-the-century. The house's form and style are typical for the period, and similar to many gable-front Colonial Revival-inspired houses in the city of Chesapeake. Prior to the alterations made to 3118 Webster, next door, the two houses were twins.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide gable-roofed frame variant on the Colonial Revival/vernacular frame house with two-story gable wing. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with turned posts. Cornice returns. 2/2 wood sash windows.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

West of house is an open well shaft capped with a mahogany access door. The well is about 25-30 feet deep and is sheltered by a modern hip-roofed structure, post & brace construction and lattice. The well may be as early as the house, but the structure is mid-20C or later. Northeast of the house is a concrete block gable-roofed garage, with two garage bays, mid-20C.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0560 **Date:** 1900 ca **Name:** House, 3118 Webster Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

This house is one of the earlier houses built on land developed by the Oaklette Realty & Investment Corporation, probably dating to just after the turn-of-the-century. The house's form and style are typical for the period, and similar to many gable-front Colonial Revival-inspired houses in the city of Chesapeake. This house has suffered from extensive alterations within the past 10 years. Prior to the alterations this house was the twin of 3124 Webster next door.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival/vernacular frame house with two-story gable wing. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch. Cornice returns.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

North east of house are two small mid/late-20C structures: One gable-roofed frame garage with vinyl siding, single leaf standard door and roll-up metal door; gable-roofed frame shed.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0595 **Date:** 1890-1910 **Name:** House, 2120 Bainbridge Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

A large example of a turn-of-the-century house with elements of the waning

Queen Anne style mixed with the Colonial Revival. Contributing to the character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story frame gable-front house with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival elements. Two-story central pedimented gable "temple" flanked with one-story gabled wings w/ pressed metal roofing (probably original to house). Palladian window in gable, imbrication in gables (wooden fish-scale shingling). Cornice returns. Two-story polygonal projecting bay on south elevation, with pedimented gable.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0598 **Date:** 1890-1910 **Name:** House, 2603 Bainbridge Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

This house is one of the larger examples of the Queen Anne style outside of the South Norfolk Historic District. The house and yard appear to be well maintained and contribute to the character of the area, though the house does not appear to be architecturally significant.

**Architectural Summary:**

Large, two-story Queen Anne house with combination gable and hip roof. Projecting polygonal bay with pedimental gable and geometric pane light. 1/1 sash windows. One-story, 9-10-bay wrap-around porch with square posts.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Northeast of the house is a garage/apartment. Frame, gable-roofed, possibly mid-late 20C.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0603 **Date:** 1789 ca **Name:** Old Portlock House

**Historic Significance:**

The Old Portlock House is an example of a modest gambrel-roofed house built on a hall-parlor plan. The house is dated by a brick in the attic inscribed "1789." In addition to the distinctive style and type of house, an early smoke house and the family cemetery are still on the property. Though the house has had some alterations and additions, it is potentially individually eligible and would still contribute to a potential multiple property nomination of houses of its type and period.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-and-one-half story, three-bay-wide gambrel-roofed hall-parlor plan house. End walls are masonry. West wall with interior brick chimney laid in 8-course American bond with corbeled cap. Wall is stuccoed and incised to simulate block. East wall is Flemish bond with stretcher bond exterior end chimney with corbeled cap (Chimneys may have been rebuilt). North and south walls are frame with bullnose

weatherboard. Gambrel roof has wood shingles on upper and lower planes. Wide entrance door is single leaf, paneled wood half-glass door (late-19C in character). Porch wraps around to east side, probably added during the late 19C. Additions made to rear of house include 2-story ell and one-story addition. House was jacked up by owner several years ago and concrete poured into crawlspace in a effort to reinforce the foundation.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Smoke house and cemetery recorded under 131-0603-0001 and 0002. East of the house are several farm buildings dating to the early to mid-twentieth century. These include a frame shed-roofed shed with vertical wood siding; two frame barns with gable roofs and shed wings; a frame and concrete-block two-bay garage with gable roof and board & batten siding; and a frame gable-roofed workshop with German siding and a four-panel single-leaf wood door.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0603-0001 **Date:** 1800-1850 **Name:** Smoke House, Old Portlock House

**Historic Significance:**

This smoke house is associated with the Old Portlock House. The smoke house may date to the first half of the nineteenth century, but interior access was not made to sufficiently examine construction techniques. The Old Portlock House is an example of a modest gambrel-roofed house built on a hall-parlor plan. The house is dated by a brick in the attic inscribed "1789."

**Architectural Summary:**

Small (approx. 10'x10') wood-frame smoke/meat house set on four earth-fast posts. Pyramidal hip roof with wood shingles. Wide frieze band at cornice and weatherboard siding with cornerboards. Door centered on south elevation. Vertical plank door with strap hinges.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

House recorded under 131-0603. Smoke house and cemetery recorded under 131-0603-0001 and 0002

**I.D. Number:** 131-0603-0002 **Date:** 1747 post **Name:** Portlock Cemetery, Old Portlock House

**Historic Significance:**

The Portlock Cemetery is a small family cemetery associated with the Old Portlock House. The cemetery may be small, but its implications in Norfolk County history are wide reaching. The Portlock family intermarried with the Butt, Gibson, Hall, Tatem, and Williamson families, among others. These families were among the earliest and often most prominent families in early Norfolk County history. The Butts were associated with the Henry Butt House (131-0049), the Tatems with Chimney Corners (131-0010) (another gambrel roofed house), the Williamsons with the Caleb Williamson (131-0015) and Henry Butt

houses, the Halls with Hall House (demolished). The Old Portlock House is an example of a modest gambrel-roofed house built on a hall-parlor plan. The house is dated by a brick in the attic inscribed "1789."

**Architectural Summary:**

The cemetery is located in the yard of the Old Portlock House, to the north of the house. It is surrounded by a wooden picket fence and has a large magnolia tree shading it. Several stones are in place, though many bodies were moved to Forest Lawn Cemetery in Norfolk. Though the earliest marked death date appears to be 1841, it is likely that earlier burials are present but unmarked or obscured by overgrowth.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

House recorded under 131-0603. Smoke house and cemetery recorded under 131-0603-0001 and 0002.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0608 **Date:** 1900 **ca** **Name:** House, 2619 Bainbridge Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

Similar to other houses of its period in the vicinity. The house is nearly identical to the houses across the street. This house contributes to the character of the neighborhood, though it is not architecturally significant.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay frame house. Gable front with intersecting gable on south elevation. Pressed metal roofing simulates shingles. Wood shingle siding. Three-bay by two-bay one-story wrap-around porch with Doric posts on brick piers. Cornice returns.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

East of the house is a frame garage with gable roof, vinyl siding. Appears to be modern.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0612 **Date:** 1920 **ca** **Name:** House, 2801 Bainbridge Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

This bungalow is one of the more unusual houses in the immediate vicinity, though still in character with the early twentieth century development of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

Unusual one-story, three-bay-wide pyramidal hip-roofed bungalow. One-story, one-bay integral porch located on north west corner, with large fluted and battered post at corner. Small intersecting central gable just above eave on west elevation. Pyramidal cap/vent at apex of pyramidal main roof.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Northeast of the house at the end of the driveway there is a hip-roofed frame garage, a contemporary of the house.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0618 **Date:** 1930-1931 **Name:** Rosemont Christian Church

**Historic Significance:**

The Rosemont Church and parsonage were built in 1930-1931 with funds in part raised by local philanthropist and fertilizer magnate Oscar Frommel Smith. The church and parsonage were built in the Tudor Revival style nationally popular during the 1930s. The interior of the church was remodeled in 1953 and the parsonage interior also has modern interior alterations. On the exterior both retain their architectural integrity as examples of the Tudor Revival style, a style not commonly found in Chesapeake. Not eligible.

**Architectural Summary:**

The Rosemont Christian Church was built between 1930 and 1931 in the Tudor Revival style. The steeply-pitched gable roof is clad in slate shingles. The eaves flare slightly to expose show rafters. The walls are laid in Flemish bond of dark brown brick. A gable is inset into the north wall at the sanctuary end (east), balanced on the south elevation by a large gable-roofed social hall. Brick buttresses support the north wall. Between the buttresses are series of metal casement windows surmounted by transoms. The gable front is stepped-out the width of a buttress, articulating the facade. There is a watertable detail around the north, west and east sides of the church. In the gable end facing the street, there is a large stained & leaded glass rose window with cast stone or limestone tracery. A series of lancet windows span the wall below the rose window. The entrance to the church is on the south wall, near the gable end. An entrance vestibule with steeply-pitched gable roof is set perpendicular to the south wall of the church. The junction of the two masses is concealed behind a buttressed rectangular tower with pointed-arch opening and small gable roof and steeple. Another smaller vestibule is located at the east end of the south wall. The church is connected on the south elevation to a large social hall and church offices. The hall is also laid in Flemish bond and has inset gables along the eave-side, and 6/6 sash windows.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Surveyed under 131-0618-0001 are the parsonage and its garage. These are located south of the church. North of the church is the Gibson family cemetery, which was photographed but not surveyed.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0618-0001 **Date:** 1930-1931 **Name:** Rosemont Christian Church  
Parsonage

**Historic Significance:**

The Rosemont Church and parsonage were built in 1930-1931 with funds in part raised by local philanthropist and fertilizer magnate Oscar Frommel Smith. The church and parsonage were built in the Tudor Revival style nationally popular

during the 1930s. The interior of the church was remodeled in 1953, and the parsonage interior also has modern interior alterations. On the exterior, both retain their architectural integrity as examples of the Tudor Revival style, not commonly found in Chesapeake.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, two-bay-wide side-gable brick Tudor Revival parsonage, associated with the church. One gable dormer. Brick laid in Flemish bond. Exterior front chimney divides facade. Gabled recessed entry and stoop; Round-arched entry with vertical plank (round-arched) door with lights and false strap hinges (applied decorative detailing). Slate roof. Copper gutters & downspouts.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

East of the house is a gable-roofed garage with offset intersecting gable over garage bay. Brick in Flemish bond, with asphalt shingle roofing. Contemporary of parsonage.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0623

**Date:** 1900 ca

**Name:** House, 3705 Bainbridge Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

Typical of the type and style of house popular in this area during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Contributing to the character of the area, though not individually significant.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, two-bay-wide (three-bays across second floor) frame gable roofed house with intersecting gable of south elevation. Pedimented gable contains 2/2 wood sash window. One-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch with fluted square Doric posts. Large picture window with multipane transom paired with single leaf door and transom on first floor facade.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0625 **Date:** 1870-1890 **Name:** House, 3702 Bainbridge Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

This house appears to be one of the earliest houses left along Bainbridge Boulevard in Portlock. It may date to the 1870s. Though altered by new siding, it retains its raised 4-panel double-leaf doors. Contributing to the character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide single-pile side-gabled frame house with intersecting front gable. Gables are pedimented. Box cornice. Louvered vents in gables. 6-7 course

American bond solid brick foundation. No chimney visible. Double leaf 4-panel raised panel entry doors.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0627 **Date:** 1910-1920 **Name:** House, 3804 Bainbridge Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

This former house is an excellent example of early twentieth-century domestic architecture, combining elements of the popular Colonial Revival style into an essentially bungalow form. Contributing to the character of the area (its approximate contemporary, the Old Portlock School, is directly across the street).

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5 story, three-bay-wide frame hip-roofed bungalow with Colonial Revival details. Intersecting pedimental gables on south, east and north elevations with small-scale Palladian windows. Integral one-story, three-bay porch with half-fluted square Doric posts. 1/1 sash windows of facade have top sashes equal to 1/3rd the size of bottom sashes. Single leaf door surmounted with plain glass transom.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0628 **Date:** 1910-1920 **Name:** House, 4219 Bainbridge Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

Similar to other bungalows of its period in the vicinity, including some houses across the street. This part of Bainbridge is becoming increasingly commercialized. This house and the neighboring houses contribute to the character of the early-twentieth century neighborhood. This is a typical 1.5 story bungalow.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5 story, three-bay-wide side-gable Craftsman bungalow with central gable dormer featuring three 3/1 sash windows. Broken -back gable flared over integral 1-story, 3-bay porch and rear porch. Knee braces in gable. Exposed rafter tails in eaves.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0632 **Date:** 1904 **Name:** House, 1213 Freeman Street

**Historic Significance:**

Typical of turn of the century domestic architecture in South Norfolk/Portlock area. Remodeling has covered over original features, but the Stick-inspired porch remains intact. Not individually significant, but contributing to the character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide gable-front frame house with cornice returns. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with turned wood posts and sawn work ornament.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0633 **Date:** 1910 **ca** **Name:** House, 1215 Freeman Street

**Historic Significance:**

This house form is unusual. It has recently been sided in vinyl, and the porch which may have been full-width at one point is now three-bays wide and enclosed in screen. This house contributes to the character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, five-bay-wide side-gable vernacular frame house. One-story, three-bay integral porch with half-fluted Doric posts (was probably originally 5 bays - full width of house).

**I.D. Number:** 131-0653 **Date:** 1900 **ca** **Name:** Double House, 1333-1335 Perry Street

**Historic Significance:**

This is a common house form for its period, though it is not that commonly found in Chesapeake. The house is in good condition. Though not significant, the house contributes to the character of the area and should be preserved.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, four-bay-wide hip-roofed symmetrical frame double house. One-story, four-bay-wide hip-roofed porch on thin square wood posts. The two interior corbeled cap brick chimneys have been stuccoed.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

To rear of house is a small gable-roofed shed with asbestos siding and a shed-roofed shed with metal siding. Not historic.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0655 **Date:** 1890-1910 **Name:** House, 2202 McLain Street

**Historic Significance:**

A diminutive example of the Queen Anne style of architecture. This house is distinctive in the neighborhood and worthy of preservation. It contributes significantly to the character of the neighborhood.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story gable-roofed frame Queen Anne-style house. Smaller forward-projecting gable and 3-bay by 3-bay wrap-around porch with turned posts and pendants. North elevation had projecting polygonal bay capped with pedimented gable.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0663 **Date:** 1880 **ca** **Name:** House, 624 Beech Street

**Historic Significance:**

One of the many I-houses typically found throughout Chesapeake. This example has an ornately detailed porch, with Folk Victorian/Stick-inspired turned wood posts and pendant motifs. The interior end chimneys may date this house to the last quarter of the nineteenth century, as they are much smaller than those found in slightly earlier buildings of the same type.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay wide frame I-house with two interior end chimneys. One-story, five-bay-wide Stick-inspired porch with turned posts and pendants.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Mid-20C garage east of the house. Gable front, frame, with asbestos siding and corrugated metal roof.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0664 **Date:** 1880-1910 **Name:** House, 614 Beech Street

**Historic Significance:**

One of the many simple vernacular gable-roofed houses typically found throughout Chesapeake. Though not individually significant, the house contributes to the character of the neighborhood.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide side-gable frame house. Single-leaf door with plain glass transom.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0685 **Date:** 1890-1910 **Name:** House, 1125 Commerce Street

**Historic Significance:**

This house reflects typical late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century American domestic architecture, exhibiting the subtle influence of the gable-front variant of the Colonial Revival style popular in the South Norfolk area, though the cornice returns have been removed. This house was probably very similar to 1110 Commerce Street when both were built. Commerce Street is adjacent to the South Norfolk Historic District (SNHD). This house has been sided in aluminum, however it is otherwise well maintained. Though not individually significant, the house contributes to the character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide frame gable-front house. Gable front probably exhibited cornice returns prior to installation of aluminum siding. Single leaf wood paneled half-glass door with single light transom. Hip-roofed, one-story, three-bay porch with turned wood posts with cornice brackets. 2/2 wood sash windows.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0689 **Date:** 1905 **ca** **Name:** House, 1135 Hoover Street

**Historic Significance:**

This house reflects turn-of-the-century architecture in South Norfolk as an example of a modest Queen Anne-influenced design. This house is unusual, as it is a one-story cottage with the elements usually found in a two-or 2.5-story house, such as the polygonal projecting bay with pedimental gable. Compares favorably with 1115 Hoover Street, and also 1302 Hoover Street, which has two projecting polygonal bays with pedimental gables.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide side-gable frame house with projecting polygonal bay with pedimented gable. One-story, two-bay shed-roofed porch with simplified Doric posts atop brick piers. 2/2 wood sash windows.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0692 **Date:** 1885 **ca** **Name:** House, 1204 Hoover Street

**Historic Significance:**

This house reflects the late-nineteenth century as an example of a modest Queen Anne-influenced design. Most significant is the patterned slate roof, one of the few to survive in the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide frame house with projecting gable paired with side gable. One-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch with Doric posts atop brick piers. Projecting hip-roofed bay with paired 1/1 sash windows centered in gable front, second story. Projecting gable-roofed bay inset into eave of side-gable. Patterned slate roof remains intact.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0693 **Date:** 1910-1920 **Name:** House, 1712 Ohio Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

One of several similar houses in a row, typical of the early twentieth century development of South Norfolk. Though this building is not significant individually, it stands among similar houses on one of the few relatively intact blocks on the east side of the RR tracks. This house and the adjacent houses stand in the area adjacent to the South Norfolk Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, two-bay gable-front frame house. One-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch with square wood posts.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0789 **Date:** 1850-1870 **Name:** Upton Farm/Gregory House, 457  
Great Bridge Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

The house is an example of the mid- to late-nineteenth-century I-houses found throughout Chesapeake. This is similar to 727 Clearfield, as both are 5-bays-wide, rather than the more common three-bays-wide. The major exterior alteration appears to be the aluminum siding and reconfiguration of the first floor bays. This house appears to be one of the earliest remaining in the immediate area, and based on the interior inspection made as a part of the 1987 survey, this house may retain some architectural features contributing to its integrity. Not eligible.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, five-bay-wide, side-gable-roofed mid-19C frame I-house with 20C alterations. "T" footprint with gable-roofed two-story section to rear. 6/6 wood sash windows.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0843 **Date:** 1920 ca **Name:** House, 364 Kempsville Road

**Historic Significance:**

Typical gable-front twentieth century bungalow/frame house. Not architecturally significant.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay wide frame gable front house/bungalow.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0844 **Date:** 1920 ca **Name:** House, 372 Kempsville Road

**Historic Significance:**

Typical gable-front twentieth century bungalow/frame house. Not architecturally significant.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay wide frame gable front house/bungalow. Paired windows. One-story hip-roofed porch with square Doric posts atop brick piers. Wood shingle siding.

**I.D. Number:** 131-0845 **Date:** 1910 ca **Name:** House, 376 Kempsville Road

**Historic Significance:**

This gable-front early-twentieth century frame house has an unusual low-pitched roof. Not architecturally significant.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, two-bay (two at first floor - one at second floor) low-pitched gable-roofed frame house. One-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch with wooden posts. Two bays deep.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5002 **Date:** 1900 ca **Name:** House, 1729 Mt. Pleasant Road

**Historic Significance:**

This house and its near twin at 1836 Mt. Pleasant, are two examples of turn-of-the-century gable front, two-story vernacular houses. The modest scale suggests that these types of houses may have been occupied by sharecroppers or tenant farmers in this formerly rural/agricultural part of Chesapeake. This house has been heavily altered.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, two-bay gable-front late-19C/early-20C frame house. Modest size, very similar to house at 1836 Mt. Pleasant, but with extensive alterations.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5003 **Date:** 1900 ca **Name:** House, 825 Centerville Turnpike

**Historic Significance:**

This house is a modest example of the turn-of-the-century vernacular - it appears to be a diminutive version of a cross gable house, similar to the two-story version at 1400 Fentress Rd. The cornice returns are a locally popular treatment. This house will be included as a contributing resource in the PIF which is currently being written for the proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District. A small but vital community was established around Fentress in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, owing largely to the Norfolk & Southern railroad stop (Centerville Station) that granted rural Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) access to the outside world. Truck farming and shipping of agricultural products via rail brought prosperity to farms in the area, making possible the small village of Fentress with its general store and other services.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide frame late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century vernacular cross-gabled house with cornice returns. Two-bay side-gabled main block with one-bay forward projecting gable front. One-story, one-bay shed-roofed porch with modern wrought iron supports. 2/2 wood sash windows. One interior ridge chimney with corbeled cap.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

South of house is a modern two-bay gable-front frame garage with synthetic siding.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5004 **Date:** 1930 ca **Name:** Store, 1405 Blue Ridge Road  
Fowler Landscaping & Mulch

**Historic Significance:**

An excellent example of an early twentieth century commercial building still

used as a commercial building. According to Bob Parker in the Bicycle Shop, the Fire Department used to occupy this building, but that has not been further substantiated. It will be included as a contributing resource in the PIF which is currently being written for the proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District. A small but vital community was established around Fentress in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, owing largely to the Norfolk & Southern railroad stop (Centerville Station) that granted rural Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) access to the outside world. Truck farming and shipping of agricultural products via rail brought prosperity to farms in the area, making possible the small village of Fentress with its general store and other services.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide masonry early twentieth century commercial building. Rusticated concrete block (beveled edges). Flat roof with parapet across front, six-stepped parapet side walls. Shed overhang supported on wooden brackets. Plate-glass windows with transoms. Recessed entry with double-leaf wood doors with single lights.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

To the west is a frame shed-roofed structure on piers. It looks like a farm stand, with a service window that is currently boarded over. Probably not historic. Behind the commercial building is a modern quonset hut-style metal-frame mulch storage structure with a tarp cover.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5005 **Date:** 1925 -35 **Name:** House, 3408 Seneca Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

This small bungalow is one of three nearly identical houses built in a row on Seneca Avenue, and one of several bungalows built by the Colonna family in the Oaklette neighborhood during the second quarter of the twentieth century. The Colonnas, owners of Colonna Shipyard in Norfolk, acquired a farm on a point of land on the Indian River during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Captain Will Colonna built a large house there in 1920, only to see it burn twice in five years, the second time to the ground. Between 1920 and the 1930s, the Colonnas developed a considerable estate, including a bungalow-style caretakers house (into which the family moved after the big house was destroyed), barns, rockeries built from ships' ballast, an aviary, 101 Georgia pecan trees planted geometrically around the property, and several bungalows built by "Capt. Will", a trained ship's carpenter and head of the Colonna Shipyard. This house was one of at least six bungalows built by the Colonnas in Oaklette. It remains in the Colonna family. It is virtually unaltered on the exterior, and in excellent condition. It would be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, three-bay-wide, by two-bay-deep cross-gable frame bungalow with wood shingle siding. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch on Doric wood posts atop brick piers. Show rafters on porch and roof eaves. Paired 3/1 sash windows. Paneled wood door with three lights. One 4/1 sash window on facade.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

North west of house is a small hip-roofed shed with decorative hip roll, exposed rafters, wood shingle siding. Vertical plank double doors. Contemporary of house.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5006 **Date:** 1925 -35 **Name:** House, 3342 Seneca Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

This small bungalow is one of three nearly identical houses built in a row on Seneca Avenue, and one of several bungalows built by the Colonna family in the Oaklette neighborhood during the second quarter of the twentieth century. The Colonnas, owners of Colonna Shipyard in Norfolk, acquired a farm on a point of land on the Indian River during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Captain Will Colonna built a large house there in 1920, only to see it burn twice in five years, the second time to the ground. Between 1920 and the 1930s, the Colonnas developed a considerable estate, including a bungalow-style caretakers house (into which the family moved after the big house was destroyed), barns, rockeries built from ships' ballast, an aviary, 101 Georgia pecan trees planted geometrically around the property, and several bungalows built by "Capt. Will", a trained ship's carpenter and head of the Colonna Shipyard. This house was one of at least six bungalows built by the Colonnas in Oaklette. It remains in the Colonna family. It is virtually unaltered on the exterior, and in excellent condition. It would be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, three-bay-wide, by two-bay-deep cross-gable frame bungalow with wood shingle siding. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch on Doric wood posts atop brick piers. Show rafters on porch and roof eaves. Paired 3/1 sash windows. Paneled wood door with three lights. One 4/1 sash window on facade.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

North west of house is a small hip-roofed shed with decorative hip roll, exposed rafters, wood shingle siding. Vertical plank double doors. Contemporary of house.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5007 **Date:** 1940 ca **Name:** House, 3340 Seneca Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

This small bungalow is one of several bungalows built by the Colonna family in the Oaklette neighborhood during the second quarter of the twentieth century. The Colonnas, owners of Colonna Shipyard in Norfolk, acquired a farm on a point of land on the Indian River during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Captain Will Colonna built a large house there in 1920, only to see it burn twice in five years, the second time to the ground. Between 1920 and the 1930s, the Colonnas developed a considerable estate, including a

bungalow-style caretakers house (into which to family moved after the big house was destroyed), barns, rockeries built from ships' ballast, an aviary, 101 Georgia pecan trees planted geometrically around the property, and several bungalows built by "Capt. Will", a trained ship's carpenter and head of the Colonna Shipyard. This house was one of at least six bungalows built by the Colonnas in Oaklette. It was reportedly built by Captain Will for one of his daughters. It remains in the Colonna family. It is virtually unaltered on the exterior, and in excellent condition. It would be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, five-bay-wide, by three-bay-deep gable-roofed frame bungalow with German siding, and wood shingle siding in gable. One-story, one-bay hip-roofed porch over elliptical arch with Doric wood posts atop wooden bases. Show rafters on porch and roof eaves. 6/1 sash windows. Paneled wood door with six lights.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5008 **Date:** 1935 **ca** **Name:** House, 945 St. Lawrence Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

This small bungalow is one of several bungalows built by the Colonna family in the Oaklette neighborhood during the second quarter of the twentieth century. The Colonnas, owners of Colonna Shipyard in Norfolk, acquired a farm on a point of land on the Indian River during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Captain Will Colonna built a large house there in 1920, only to see it burn twice in five years, the second time to the ground. Between 1920 and the 1930s, the Colonnas developed a considerable estate, including a bungalow-style caretakers house (into which to family moved after the big house was destroyed), barns, rockeries built from ships' ballast, an aviary, 101 Georgia pecan trees planted geometrically around the property, and several bungalows built by "Capt. Will", a trained ship's carpenter and head of the Colonna Shipyard. This house was one of at least six bungalows built by the Colonnas in Oaklette. It was reportedly built by Captain Will for one of his daughters as a wedding gift. It remains in the Colonna family. It is virtually unaltered on the exterior, and in excellent condition. It would be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5 story, three-bay-wide cross-gable-roofed frame bungalow with wood shingle siding. One-story projecting bay with paired sash windows and shed roof with show rafters. One-story, one-bay gable canopy supported on curved knee braces with decorative truss. 3/1 sash windows. Paneled wood door with paired.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5009 **Date:** 1918-1925 **Name:** Colonna Caretaker's House

**Historic Significance:**

This small bungalow is one of several bungalows built by the Colonna family in the Oaklette neighborhood during the second quarter of the twentieth century. The Colonnas, owners of Colonna Shipyard in Norfolk, acquired a farm on a

point of land on the Indian River during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Captain Will Colonna built a large house there in 1920, only to see it burn twice in five years, the second time to the ground. This house was the caretaker's cottage for the main house, eventually being enlarged and becoming the Colonnas' home after the second fire destroyed the main house. Between 1920 and the 1930s, the Colonnas developed a considerable estate, including this bungalow-style caretaker's house, barns, rockeries built from ships' ballast, an aviary, 101 Georgia pecan trees planted geometrically around the property, and several bungalows built by "Capt. Will", a trained ship's carpenter and head of the Colonna Shipyard. It remains in the Colonna family. The house is in excellent condition. It would be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

Original house was built as one-story, two-bay-wide cross-gable-roofed frame bungalow with decorative truss and diamond-shaped light in gable. Narrow weatherboard siding. One-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch with gable with decorative truss over entrance bay. Show rafters. Porch supports are tapered wood posts with square bases and capitals. Paired 6/1 sash windows.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

The caretaker's house is surrounded by some of the remnants of the Colonna estate, plus some new additions. West of the house is the former workshop, built at the same time as the house, one-story, frame with hip roof, weatherboard siding. South west of the house, overgrown in the woods, is a rock igloo built ca. 1920 from ships' ballast (from the Colonna Shipyard). The garden once associated with the igloo has become overgrown with volunteer growth. There is another rock structure in the horse pasture north east of the house, that was once a rock basket by the big house, it was only described to me, not seen due to its location in the pasture. The horse stable is mid/late-20C, frame, gable-roofed with board & batten siding. The Colonna's private pier is located on the northeast point of land, it has been rebuilt several times (not photographed). The landscape is worthy of note. 101 Georgia pecan trees were planted in a geometric pattern the 1920s by Mr. Colonna. Many of them are still growing on the property. The foundation of the short-lived Colonna mansion was until the mid-20C used as a gym. The foundation was eventually filled-in, but remains buried in the horse pasture.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5010 **Date:** 1920 ca **Name:** Colonna Horse barn

**Historic Significance:**

This small house was built as a horse barn for the Colonna estate, ca. 1920. The Colonnas, owners of Colonna Shipyard in Norfolk, acquired a farm on a point of land on the Indian River during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Captain Will Colonna built a large house there in 1920, only to see it burn twice, the second time to the ground. Between 1920 and the 1930s, the Colonnas developed a considerable estate, including this horse barn, a bungalow-style caretaker's house, rockeries built from ships' ballast, gardens, an aviary, 101 Georgia pecan trees planted geometrically around the property, and several bungalows built by "Capt. Will", a trained ship's

carpenter and head of the Colonna Shipyard. This barn was converted into a residence during the mid-20C. It remains in the Colonna family. The house is in fair condition, but is vacant. It would be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

This horse barn was converted to a single dwelling in the second or third quarter of the twentieth century. It is a one-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed frame structure with narrow weatherboard siding. One-story, one-bay hip-roofed porch with show rafters and square Doric posts. 6/1 sash windows.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5011 **Date:** 1905-1920 **Name:** House, 925 St. Lawrence Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

This house is earlier than most of the bungalows in the Oaklette neighborhood, probably dating to the early twentieth century. It would be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide symmetrical side-gable-roofed vernacular frame house, weatherboard siding. One-story, five-bay integral porch with Doric posts. Slight flare to rear eave of house may indicate addition.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

West of house is a frame garage/workshop/shed, built around the time the house was built, possibly a little later. Gable roof, frame with weatherboard siding, double doors.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5012 **Date:** 1915 ca **Name:** House, 1040 St. Lawrence Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

This house (or possibly) houses appears to predate most of the bungalows in the Oaklette neighborhood by about a decade. Though altered by asbestos siding, the house is evidence of the development of the Oaklette area during the first quarter of the twentieth century. It would be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

This house appears to be two conjoined bungalows dating to the first quarter of the twentieth century. The main block, in which the entrance is located, is a 1.5-story, three-bay-wide symmetrical hip-roofed frame bungalow with hip dormer, exposed rafters. Stepped back from the primary block, to the south, is the "secondary" block, 1.5 story two-bay side-gabled frame bungalow on solid stuccoed foundation, with gable dormer, exposed rafters and knee braces in dormer gable. Both blocks are linked by the one-story, wrap-around porch with Doric posts.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5013 **Date:** 1910-1920 **Name:** House, 1019 Oaklette Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

This bungalow was probably built during the 1910s or early 1920s, around the time of the most intensive development of the Oaklette neighborhood. Though altered by asbestos siding, the house is otherwise intact, and is evidence of the development of the Oaklette area during the first quarter of the twentieth century. It would be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, three-bay side-gabled frame bungalow on solid brick foundation, with shed dormer. One-story, three-bay shed-roofed porch with simplified Tuscan posts. Four six-pane casements across shed dormer.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5014 **Date:** 1920-1940 **Name:** House, 1022 Oaklette Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

This house appears to date to the second quarter of the twentieth century, possibly between the 1920s and 1940s, around the time of the most intensive development of the Oaklette neighborhood. Though altered by aluminum siding and additions, the house is reflective of its period, and is evidence of the development of the Oaklette area during the second quarter of the twentieth century. It would be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, narrow, two-bay gable-roofed frame house on solid brick foundation. One-story, one-bay gable-roofed porch with square wood posts. 8/8 sash windows, paired at second floor.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5015 **Date:** 1945 **Name:** House, 1015 Oaklette Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

This house dates to 1945, according to the current owners. It is an example of the Georgian Revival style of the late Colonial Revival period. Though altered by asbestos siding, the house is reflective of its period, and is evidence of the development of the Oaklette area during the second quarter of the twentieth century. It would be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, symmetrical three-bay-wide side-gable-roofed frame Colonial/Georgian Revival house on solid brick foundation. Georgian Revival door surround of attenuated Tuscan pilasters and simple architrave. 6/6 wood sash windows. Interior ridge chimney.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Southwest of house is a small metal-sided quasi-gambrel-roofed modern shed.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5016 **Date:** 1945 post **Name:** House, 920 Oaklette Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

This house appears to date to ca. 1945, though it may be an earlier house with mid-century alterations. It is an example of the modest transitional post-war type of suburban/domestic architecture. Though altered by vinyl siding, and not architecturally significant, the house is reflective of its period, and is evidence of the continued development of the Oaklette area during the second quarter of the twentieth century. It would be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, two-bay-wide, hip-roofed mid-20C house. Two-bay main block with forward-projecting two-bay section at north west side of facade. Two interior brick chimneys of pressed brick in a stretcher bond.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

One-bay hip-roofed frame garage, vinyl siding.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5017 **Date:** 1925 -35 **Name:** House, 844 Oaklette Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

This small bungalow is one of several bungalows built by the Colonna family in the Oaklette neighborhood during the second quarter of the twentieth century. The Colonnas, owners of Colonna Shipyard in Norfolk, acquired a farm on a point of land on the Indian River during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Captain Will Colonna built a large house there in 1920, only to see it burn twice in five years, the second time to the ground. Between 1920 and the 1930s, the Colonnas developed a considerable estate, including a bungalow-style caretakers house (into which the family moved after the big house was destroyed), barns, rockeries built from ships' ballast, an aviary, 101 Georgia pecan trees planted geometrically around the property, and several bungalows built by "Capt. Will", a trained ship's carpenter and head of the Colonna Shipyard. This house was one of at least six bungalows built by the Colonnas in Oaklette, an early 20C suburban development. It remains in the Colonna family. It is virtually unaltered on the exterior, and in excellent condition. It would be a contributing resource to an Oaklette Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, four-bay-wide, cross-gable frame bungalow with wood shingle siding. East side of facade has one-story shed-roofed projecting bay with paired 3/1 sash windows, show rafters. West facade bay projects west under extended eave with show rafters. One-

story, one-bay hip-roofed porch on Doric wood posts. Show rafters on porch and roof eaves. Paired 3/1 sash windows. Paneled wood door with three lights.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5018 **Date:** 1915 **Name:** House, 344 Great Bridge Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

This modest early twentieth-century bungaloid vernacular house may have been a small farm at one time. Several of its outbuildings remain in varying degrees of intactness. This house is representative of its type and period, and reflective of the earlier character of Great Bridge Boulevard near Oak Grove.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, two-bay-wide, side-gable bungaloid vernacular house with shed extensions to front and rear. Integral one-story, one-bay porch with single brick pier at corner. 4/4 wood sash windows. Exterior end chimney through gable overhang. At southwest corner of house is one-story, two-bay side-gable addition approximately doubling size of house.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

South of the house are several frame outbuildings, including three gable-roofed frame structures with horizontal plank siding (ca. 1920s) that appear to be farm buildings; a large frame garage/barn with board & batten siding ca. 1920s); a catslide-roofed two-bay shed/unknown function with shingle siding (ca. 1920s); and a shed-roofed frame structure/storage shed, unknown date.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5019 **Date:** 1920 ca **Name:** House, 549 Great Bridge Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

A typical Craftsman-style bungalow, this house was probably built during the 1920s. In spite of the aluminum siding, the house retains a fair amount of architectural integrity, and should be preserved.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, three-bay-wide, side-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow. Integral one-story, three-bay porch with brick piers and Doric posts. Gable dormer with triple window; knee braces in eaves. Exterior side chimney through eave.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

North west of the house is a frame gable-roofed garage with a single garage bay, late nineteenth century.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5020 **Date:** 1920 ca **Name:** House, 853 Great Bridge Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

An interesting variation of the Craftsman-style bungalow, this house was probably built during the 1920s. It is similar in design to Sears house plans from the mid-1920s and may in fact be a mail-order home. In spite of the vinyl siding, the house retains a fair amount of architectural integrity.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, two-bay-wide, gabled/cut-away gable frame Craftsman bungalow. Integral one-story, one-bay porch with brick pier at corner set into southeast corner of house where gable projects forward. 3/1 wood sash windows. Exterior side chimney through eave. Brick piers support (now vinyl clad) posts and brackets supporting eave of porch. There is a gable-roofed carport on the east side of the house also with brick piers with clad post & brackets. Brackets in gable overhang are obscured by cladding, but probably still remain intact beneath vinyl.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

North east of the house is a frame gable-roofed garage with a single garage bay and standard door opening. Wood shingle siding, ca. 1920s/30s.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5021 **Date:** 1930 **ca Name:** House, 936 Oak Grove Road

**Historic Significance:**

This small vernacular frame house is typical of the modest structures built along Oak Grove Road during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many of which were built and occupied by members of the black community in the Oak Grove area. The house, along with two neighboring similar houses built at the same time, is under threat from the recent suburban development of the area. It is a relatively unaltered example of its period and type, and a reminder of the earlier character of Oak Grove Road.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide, by two-bay-deep gable-front vernacular frame house. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch on Tuscan wood posts. Interior chimney. Wood shingle siding. Exposed rafters.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5022 **Date:** 1930 **ca Name:** House, 932 Oak Grove Road

**Historic Significance:**

This small vernacular frame house is typical of the modest structures built along Oak Grove Road during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many of which were built and occupied by members of the black community in the Oak Grove area. The house, along with two neighboring similar houses built at the same time, is under threat from the recent suburban development of the area. It is a relatively unaltered example of its period and type, and a reminder of the earlier character of Oak Grove Road.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide, by two-bay-deep gable-front vernacular frame house. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch on Tuscan wood posts. Interior chimney. Wood shingle siding. Exposed rafters.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5023 **Date:** 1930 **ca** **Name:** House, 928 Oak Grove Road

**Historic Significance:**

This small vernacular frame house is typical of the modest structures built along Oak Grove Road during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many of which were built and occupied by members of the black community in the Oak Grove area. The house, along with two neighboring similar houses built at the same time, is under threat from the recent suburban development of the area. It is a relatively unaltered example of its period and type, and a reminder of the earlier character of Oak Grove Road.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide, by two-bay-deep gable-front vernacular frame house. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch on Tuscan wood posts. Interior chimney. Exposed rafters.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5024 **Date:** 1900 **ca** **Name:** House, 1201A Bells Mill Road

**Historic Significance:**

This is one of the larger houses in the area built around 1900 when the Bells Mill and Richmond Cedar Works were active and the small community of Bells Mill developed. The house is similar to the style popular in the South Norfolk area, with major alterations. The drainage ditches in the yard may be part of a network of such ditches dug in the 1930s under the direction of the federal government/USACE in the Deep Creek vicinity.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide cross-gable Colonial Revival/turn-of-the-century frame house. One-story, two-bay porch with brick post supports now enclosed.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Mid-20C gable-roofed frame garage to south. Drainage ditches criss-cross yard.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5025 **Date:** 1920 **ca** **Name:** House, 837 Bells Mill Road

**Historic Significance:**

This is one of several early-twentieth-century bungalows built in the small community of Bells Mill. The house is in good condition, the only significant alteration being the aluminum siding. The interesting features of this bungalow include the attenuated Tuscan columns of the front porch and the clipped gable roof.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide clipped-gable (side-gable) frame bungalow. Triangular knee braces in gable. One-story, three-bay shed roofed porch with Tuscan columns. Paired 3/1 sash windows. Paneled wood door with lights.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5026 **Date:** 1915-1925 **Name:** House, 924 Bells Mill Road

**Historic Significance:**

This is one of several early-twentieth-century bungalows built in the small community of Bells Mill. The house is in good condition, the only significant alteration being the vinyl siding. The interesting features of this bungalow include the Doric porch posts.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, three-bay-wide side-gable frame Craftsman-style bungalow. Integral one-story, three-bay shed roofed porch with simplified Doric posts. Paired 2/2 sash windows (with horizontal muntin). Gable dormer with paired sash windows.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

North of house is a small gable-roofed frame shed of undetermined date.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5027 **Date:** 1915-1925 **Name:** House, 944 Bells Mill Road

**Historic Significance:**

This is one of several early-twentieth-century bungalows built in the small community of Bells Mill. The house is in good condition, the only significant alteration being the vinyl siding and the infill of the pier foundation. Many of the original architectural features of this bungalow, including the Doric porch posts, knee braces, and 6/1 sash windows remain. This house contributes to the character of the Bells Mill community.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, three-bay-wide side-gable frame Craftsman-style bungalow. Integral one-story, three-bay shed roofed porch with simplified Doric posts, now screened. Paired 6/1 wood sash windows. Gable dormer with paired 6/1 sash windows. Triangular knee braces in gable and gable dormer. Exposed rafter tails in dormer.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

North of house is a small gable-roofed concrete-block garage under construction.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5028 **Date:** 1910 **ca** **Name:** House, northeast corner Old Mill & Westonia

**Historic Significance:**

This house has been altered from its original appearance. It may now be vacant or used as storage (since there are no windows).

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story frame hip-roofed former house. Entirely sided in aluminum (windows side-over).

**I.D. Number:** 131-5029 **Date:** 1872 **ca** **Name:** Weston Grave Marker

**Historic Significance:**

This marker may have been associated with the house that formerly stood on the property, but that has been demolished since the 1987 survey. The land has been subdivided. The marker contains useful genealogical information, and serves as a reminder of the earlier use of the land. The area around the marker should be investigated (surface inspection/scraping) to learn whether there are more graves nearby.

**Architectural Summary:**

Large polished granite stone with inscriptions on two faces. Granite foot stone, facing east. Inscribed: In Memory of My Wife/Alice J. Weston/1850-1872/WESTON. Western face inscribed: My Father - Samuel Weston 1803-1863/My Mother - Maria Weston 1811-1892/My Sisters/Mary E. Evans 1849-1883/Maria L. Weston 1851-1893/Elvira W. Weston 1854-1855/My Brothers/John T. Weston 1844-1849/James C. Weston 1852-1880.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5030 **Date:** 1930 -40 **Name:** Brabbles Service Station

**Historic Significance:**

The former Brabbles Service Station served the needs of the traveling public along Rt. 17/George Washington Highway, the former main road to North Carolina/Nags Head. The station appears to have been built during the 1930s. The garage exhibits simple Moderne details, common in transportation-related architecture of the period. The station is now closed, but occupies an enviable spot for development. The station should be preserved and if possible, reused in its historic capacity, as store and service station. The planned Rt. 17 expansion project may take this property for road realignment/widening.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide flat-roofed frame mid-20C store/service station. Stepped parapets on facade and side elevations. German siding. Wrap-around shed overhang clad with standing seam metal. Double-leaf wood doors with single lights.

One-story, concrete block garage. Two garage bays paired with two-bay office (single-leaf door, casement window). Terra cotta coping along roofline; articulated three-band beltcourse across cornice.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Garage located due south of store. Gas pumps were located in front of store.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5031 **Date:** 1910 **ca Name:** J.G. Wilson Corporation

**Historic Significance:**

This building housed the J.G. Wilson Corporation, manufacturers of rolling & folding doors and partitions (wood & metal). Both wood working and steel working shops were housed in the factory. The only Sanborns available during this survey were updated to 10/1965, so it is unknown if this was formerly the Norfolk & Portsmouth Beltline RR depot prior to housing the factory. The location and form of the building suggests its function as a depot, but this is yet unsubstantiated. The building appears vacant at this time.

**Architectural Summary:**

Large, 30 bay masonry factory building constructed in a 5-6 course American bond. Central two-story, four-bay-wide block with low-pitched gable roof. Two 1.5 story flat-roofed wings with 6/6 wood sash windows and 12-pane pivoted casements in half story/clerestory. Segmental arches over first floor windows and metal loading dock doors.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5032 **Date:** 1930-1940 **Name:** Virginia Railway & Power Company, Berkley Sub Station

**Historic Significance:**

This power company building is an interesting example of 20C industrial architecture. The design reflects the influences of stripped Classicism in its use of pilasters (that almost look like Gothic buttresses). There is an economy of ornament that enhances the sense that this is a fortress of "power", appropriate for a state power company.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay by six-bay cast-in-place reinforced concrete building. Flat roof. Articulated pilasters evocative of stripped Classicism (possibly with Gothic influences). Copper gutters and down spouts.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

There is a generating yard/power grid east of the building.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5033 **Date:** 1928 **Name:** Norfolk-Portsmouth Bridge  
Jordan Bridge

**Historic Significance:**

The Norfolk-Portsmouth Bridge was built between 1926 and 1928 to replace the ferry serving South Norfolk and Portsmouth. The bridge building effort was championed by local businessmen C.M. Jordan and W.P. Jordan who petitioned congress to approve the bridge (Public Bill No. 272, 69th Congress) in May 1926. The bridge was opened to traffic 24 August 1928. The bridge remains in operation, despite an accident which closed the bridge between 2 June 1939 and 1 Feb 1940. The bridge was renamed the Jordan Bridge in honor of the Jordans responsible for its erection. Potentially individually eligible.

**Architectural Summary:**

The Jordan Bridge is a five-span Pratt camelback steel truss bridge. The two-lane bridge is 30' curb to curb, and consists of four spans of 197', and a central vertical lift span of 284' (283.6' center to center on the piers). The lift span towers rely on longitudinal plane bracing, columns and transverse trusses to support the span, which is lifted by a counterweight. The overall length of the bridge is 2036', including the approaches to the span. The concrete bridge piers and abutments are supported on a foundation of timber piles. The toll booth is built of concrete block and stretcher bond brick veneer, with a green laminate veneer and plate glass-sided toll booths. The roof is flat. The toll is collected on the Chesapeake side.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Toll house is located at the Chesapeake shore of the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5034 **Date:** 1921 **Name:** Hollowell House

**Historic Significance:**

The Hollowell House was built in 1921 by Edward C. Hollowell, the father of the current owner/resident, Mrs. Judy Leach. According to Mrs. Leach, the family built the house on land that was farmed by the Hollowells since ca. 1900. This is one of several early-twentieth-century bungalows built as farm houses in Norfolk County, now Chesapeake. The house is in good condition, and its setting along Deep Creek is remarkably intact. The Hollowell House is unusual for its basement and substantial masonry construction.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, three-bay-wide side-gable frame Craftsman-style bungalow. Integral one-story, two-bay porch with simplified Doric posts atop brick piers, now infilled with two extra Tuscan post supports. Gable dormer with paired sash windows. According to owner, who is daughter of builder, the house has a full basement with dirt floor, unusual in the area, particularly on wetland such as this. The foundation and first floor are three-bricks-thick. The half story is frame with beaded weatherboard. Front door flanked by 5-pane sidelights.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Northeast of house is a frame, shed-roofed barn/now garage, with corrugated metal siding. East of the barn/garage is a gable-roofed frame barn with hayloft, vertical plank siding (the owner believes it is cedar or cypress), corrugated metal roofing. Perpendicular gable-roofed frame addition to northeast side of barn serves as goat barn. Both structures are probably contemporaries of the house.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5035 **Date:** 1900 ca **Name:** Possible RR-related depot/  
warehouse, 1708 Shell Rd.

**Historic Significance:**

This building has been demolished since the fieldwork for the survey was performed in July. The property had been converted into apartments or offices, but most recently stood vacant.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story gable-roofed frame structure with brick veneer. Original structure was clad in narrow vertical board. Long, narrow building appears to have been associated with the railroad as a depot or station - evidence exposed by removal of bricks indicated large loading-dock type doors on sides.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5036 **Date:** 1910 ca **Name:** House, 1604 Shell Road

**Historic Significance:**

The Village of Gilmerton grew up around the Gilmerton Cut of the Dismal Swamp Canal, an extension of the canal that gave access to and means of transportation of commercial and agricultural goods. After the canal came the railroad, running northwest of Gilmerton, and providing even greater access to outside. This house appears to date to the early twentieth century, the period during which the railroad eclipsed the canal. The house, though architecturally insignificant, contributes to the character of Gilmerton.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide symmetrical frame cross-gable-roofed house with cornice returns. Paired 2/2 wood sash windows. One-story, two-bay gable-roofed porch with brick piers and tapered square posts, now screened. Long gable extension to north/rear. (Side gable main block of house with perpendicular gable element of porch and ell).

**I.D. Number:** 131-5037 **Date:** 1920-1940 **Name:** House, 4833 Portsmouth Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

This modest vernacular bungalow is representative of the early to mid-twentieth-century development in the Jolliff area near the Western Branch. This house is not architecturally significant, but its impending loss to commercial development is a trend that will only continue to threaten other houses along Portsmouth Boulevard, compromising the once rural agricultural

character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, four-bay-wide second-quarter 20C frame gable-roofed vernacular bungalow. Shingle siding. Gable canopy over front door supported on knee braces. Exposed rafter ends.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Southwest of house is a small frame gable-roofed, plywood-sided shed, mid-20C.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5038 **Date:** 1930 **ca** **Name:** House, 4956 Portsmouth Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

This property appears to be a ca. 1930s farmstead. Farming was probably small scale, subsistence farming. The house is not architecturally significant, but its use of concrete block is unusual.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide second-quarter 20C side-gable-roofed vernacular house. First floor is concrete block, possibly a veneer. Second floor has asbestos siding. Two-story porch is enclosed at both levels, porch roof is a shed extension from gable ridge. Brackets in gable.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

West of house is a small frame gable-roofed, asphalt shingle-sided shed, mid-20C. There is a large frame shed-roofed barn with gable-roofed addition to west, mid-20C. There is an open-sided frame gable-roofed shed south west of house, mid-20C.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5039 **Date:** 1942 **Name:** Great Bridge Bridge & Tender's House

**Historic Significance:**

The Great Bridge Bridge was engineered and designed by the US Army Corps of Engineers to span the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway at Great Bridge. The Federal Government's involvement in the AIW began in 1912, when the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal was purchased by the government. The government improved the canal and incorporated it into the AIW. The AIW is a system of canals, channels, bays, rivers and sounds extending from New England to Key West, making it possible for small craft to travel the Atlantic coast via a protected inland route. The narrow, low-level bridge at Great Bridge was replaced by a draw bridge. In 1942, the drawbridge was replaced by the two-span swing bridge and tender's house. Designed in the Moderne style, the Great Bridge Bridge is a distinctive piece of engineering and design. The undulating sidewalls of the bridge are evocative of movement and water; the simply detailed tender's house is representative of its period and style. Both are slated for replacement as the traffic demands of Battlefield Boulevard

increase. A five-lane span is planned to be built in the several years. Potentially individually eligible.

**Architectural Summary:**

The Great Bridge Bridge is a two-lane two-span swing bridge spanning the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, formerly the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, at Great Bridge. The bridge was engineered by the USACE and constructed between 1942 and 1943. The bridge and its accompanying tender's house were designed in the Moderne style often favored for transportation-related buildings and structures of the period. There are two stylized/geometric shell-motif concrete abutments at either end of the bridge. The spans are each 90' long and swing on pivot bearings on pivot piers set near the bank of the AIW. When open the distance from fender to fender is 80'. The decking of the bridge is reinforced concrete. There are two narrow walkways along either lane of traffic. There are ladders approximately every 20' along with bridge. The solid side walls are riveted sheet metal and plate girders formed into an undulating profile evocative of waves or movement. The bridge tender's house is located to the west of the southern span of the bridge. The "house" is a small, two-story masonry structure accessed by a small gangplank. The house was designed in the Moderne style. The exterior wall surfaces are smooth stuccoed concrete block (or it may be a cast-in-place or poured concrete structure). Below the flat roofline is an articulated frieze consisting of three horizontal bands defining the wall surface. Below the bands is a wrap-around metal awning. The first floor which sits below the level of the bridge deck contains the mechanical room with the engines and the mechanism for operating the swing spans. The second floor which is stepped in (telescoped) from the first floor contains the control room and observation area for the bridge keeper. The second floor is only accessed from an exterior stair leading to a deck which wraps the east and north sides of the second floor. Two full sides (north and east) and the corners of the south and west sides of the control room contain a curtain of metal casement windows allowing the tender a panoramic view of traffic on the waterway. The north east wall of the house is curved, and it is into this corner that the main control panel is set. There is a bathroom, closet and built-in desk for the tender on duty. There is a metal ladder from the deck onto the southern span.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5040 **Date:** 1920 **ca** **Name:** House, 352 Battlefield Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

A typical Craftsman-style bungalow, this house was probably built during the 1920s. Not architecturally significant. It is one of only a few residential structures left on this part of the boulevard. This house is in poor condition, but may be salvageable. It is on an increasingly commercial section of Battlefield Boulevard north of Great Bridge and may soon be threatened by development.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, three-bay-wide, gable-roofed frame Craftsman-style bungalow. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with Doric posts. Gable dormer on north elevation. Exposed rafter tails.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5041 **Date:** 1910 **ca** **Name:** Barber Shop, 418 Battlefield Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

Early twentieth-century vernacular house converted to barber shop. Not architecturally significant. It is one of only a few (formerly) residential structures/ early twentieth century houses left on this part of the boulevard. This building has been remodeled. It is on an increasingly commercial section of Battlefield Boulevard north of Great Bridge and may soon be threatened by development.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide, gable/cross gable-roofed frame early twentieth century house.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5042 **Date:** 1856 **Name:** House, 1108 Hillwell Road

**Historic Significance:**

The house at 1108 Hillwell Road appears to be a unique house in Chesapeake. It is the only two-bay side-hall house encountered during the course of this survey. Its diminutive size would have made it a very modest house built in a period when three-bay side-hall and five-bay I-houses were commonly built. The house and its early kitchen (now attached) provide insight into mid-century architecture in Norfolk County, however major alterations to the house have compromised its architectural integrity. The house was associated with the Hanbury family, whose name appears in this vicinity on the Sykes & Gwathmey map of 1887.

**Architectural Summary:**

Small two-story, two-bay-wide single-pile side-hall-plan wood-frame house. Exterior end chimney of stretcher bond. Brick pier foundation with brick infill. Original or early one-story frame kitchen with interior brick chimney located west of rear of house now attached to house via a one-story hyphen containing a modern kitchen. Standing seam metal roof laid over wood shingle roof still in place. Owner has photos of house in process of remodeling showing rough hewn timbers (8"x8" or 10"x10") used for sill. Rafters are mortised and pegged.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

North of house is asbestos-sided 1960s-1970s garage. North and west of garage are three modern sheds/outbuildings.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5043 **Date:** 1850-1855 **Name:** Whedbee Cemetery

**Historic Significance:**

The Whedbee cemetery on the Lindsay property contains four graves (3 Whedbees, 1 Townsend) dating between 1850 and 1855, however no Whedbees are found in the

census of 1850 residing in either Norfolk County or Currituck County, NC, from where the associated Lindsay house was reportedly moved via canal. Ambrose Harvey Lindsay acquired the property after 1858. Lindsay was known as one of the most successful farmers in Norfolk County. The cemetery is now overgrown. It may be on a parcel of land adjacent to the current boundaries of the Lindsay property. The parcel on which the cemetery rests is part of Poor John's Farm, which is owned by Lindsay descendants.

**Architectural Summary:**

Small overgrown plot near the Lindsay House (131-0253). Four marked graves.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5044 **Date:** 1915 **ca** **Name:** Herz Cemetery

**Historic Significance:**

The Herz family cemetery is associated with the family of Isadore and Rose Herz, Polish immigrants (possibly Jewish), who arrived in the area sometime around the turn of the twentieth century. The cemetery was physically unlocatable, but the informants have specific information relating to the location. Further work would be required to positively locate the cemetery. The Sunray community should be investigated for its potential as a National Register district under Criteria A & C, in recognition of the local Polish-American community. The Herz Cemetery would be a contributing resource to such a district.

**Architectural Summary:**

The Herz Cemetery is reportedly located in the woods beyond the end of Selden Road, in the plot of land bounded by the railroad tracks and the City of Chesapeake water tower. According to the informants, Mrs. Jozwiak of 604 Homestead and her daughter, the cemetery was a small family plot with several children's graves. They are uncertain if it is marked.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5045 **Date:** 1900 **ca** **Name:** House, 1001 Rowland Street

**Historic Significance:**

One of many similar gable-front houses typically found throughout the South Norfolk/Portlock areas of Chesapeake. Though altered and not individually significant, the house contributes to the character of the neighborhood.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide gable-front frame house with cross-gable projection on western elevation. Cornice returns, 2/2 wood sash windows.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5046 **Date:** 1905-1915 **Name:** House, 1236 Perry Street

**Historic Significance:**

Typical of the early twentieth century domestic architecture of the South Norfolk area. This house is not distinctive, but contributes to the character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

2.5 story, two-bay-wide frame American Foursquare-style house. Three hip-roofed dormers with paired 1/1 sash windows (on S/E/N elevations). One-story, four-bay by four-bay wrap-around porch with Tuscan posts. Exposed rafter tails in all eaves.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5047 **Date:** 1905-1915 **Name:** House, 1328 Perry Street

**Historic Significance:**

Typical of the early twentieth century domestic architecture of the South Norfolk area. This house is not distinctive, but contributes to the character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed frame house. One-story hip-roofed porch with thin simplified Tuscan posts.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5048 **Date:** 1900 ca **Name:** House, 2204 Bainbridge Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

A common turn-of-the-century house-type and style in the area, with large 1940s brick Doric porch columns. Contributing to the character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide frame gable-front house. Low-pitched roof with cornice returns. Two-story gable-roofed wing projects from south elevation. One-story two-bay x two-bay porch with ca. 1940s brick Doric columns. Single pane transom over single-leaf entry door.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5049 **Date:** 1910-1920 **Name:** House, 2601 Bainbridge Boulevard

**Historic Significance:**

This house is a classic example of the early 20C Craftsman-style bungalow. The exterior appears to be relatively unaltered and in good condition.

**Architectural Summary:**

1.5-story, three-bay-wide side-gable Craftsman bungalow with central gable dormer. Dormer has exposed rafter tails, knee braces/triangular brackets, and paired 3/1 wood-sash windows. House has deep eaves with knee-braces. Integral one-story, three-bay porch has simplified Tuscan posts on brick piers.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

South east of the house is a late 20C frame garage with gable roof. Pictured in frame 22 (unable to individually photograph).

**I.D. Number:** 131-5050 **Date:** 1890 **ca Name:** House, 1112 Transylvania Street

**Historic Significance:**

One of the older houses left standing on Transylvania, also one of the least altered, in spite of the Brick-tex siding. Contributes to the character of the neighborhood.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide frame cross-gabled house with gable ell to rear. One-story, two-bay porch with Tuscan columns. Half-glass door with transom above. Stained glass geometric/Queen Anne sash flanks door.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5051 **Date:** 1905 **ca Name:** House, 1115 Hoover Street

**Historic Significance:**

This house reflects modest turn-of-the-century architecture in South Norfolk. This house is unusual, as it is a one-story cottage with the elements usually found in a two-or 2.5-story house. Compares favorably with 1135 Hoover Street.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, side-gable house with forward-projecting one-bay gable. Cornice returns. One-story, one-bay flat-roofed porch set into intersection of gable and wing. Square wood posts at corner of porch. 2/2 wood sash windows. Interior ridge chimney laid in stretcher bond.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5052 **Date:** 1905 **ca Name:** House, 1302 Hoover Street

**Historic Significance:**

This house reflects turn-of-the-century architecture in South Norfolk as an example of a modest Queen Anne-influenced design. This house is unusual, as it is a one-story cottage with the elements usually found in a two-or 2.5-story house, such as the pair of polygonal projecting bays with pedimental gables. Compares favorably with 1135 Hoover Street, which has a single projecting polygonal bay with pedimental gable.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide side-gable frame house with entrance located between two projecting polygonal bays with pedimented gables. Central front gable over recessed entrance, single leaf door with transom. One-story shed-roofed porch. 2/2 wood sash windows.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5053 **Date:** 1943 **ca** **Name:** Cemetery, se corner Franklin St.  
& Kay Ave.

**Historic Significance:**

This family cemetery has no artistic value. According to Raymond Harper, the cemetery was only recently cleared of brush. Attempts should be made assess the cemetery's boundaries, to count how many burials are actually in the cemetery, and possibly fence off the cemetery.

**Architectural Summary:**

Cemetery contains marked and unmarked burials. Unmarked burials appear as depressions in ground. Two groupings in cemetery. Toward northeast corner there are 11 marked and approximately five unmarked graves. Marked graves have wooden crosses or concrete slabs. Some have headstones. Not all marked graves have names on markers. The earliest marked and dated grave is that of Henrietta Anderson Skinner, with marble head stone (Henrietta Anderson Skinner 1914-1943) and foot stone (H.A.S). Names include Skinner, Anderson, and Wilson. On the western side of the cemetery is another grouping of marked and unmarked graves. The grave of Martin V. Butts (1887-1946) is marked with a granite cross and two footstones (both inscribed MB) enclosed in an iron fence (Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, Ohio). North of the fenced grave is a shaped stone with chamfered edges, inscribed: My Father/E.W. Cuffee/Born Feb 14 1876/Died Nov 18 1945/Why should we/weep you are only asleep/Age 69. Other markers in this area include Veterans Administration stones inscribed with a cross followed by: Howard Butts/ Virginia/PVT QMC/WWI/Oct 25 1897/Feb. 24/1949 and Lafayette Armstrong/Virginia/A1C 710/AC&W SQ AF/June 20 1931-Dec 16 1956. The latest marked grave is that of George E. Wilson (May 7 1918-May 25 1992).

**I.D. Number:** 131-5054 **Date:** 1880-1900 **Name:** House, 3816 Franklin Street

**Historic Significance:**

Typical of the I-house type found throughout Chesapeake. This house is located in the former village of Portlock, near South Norfolk, and appears to be earlier than many of its neighbors. Contributing to the character of the area, though not individually significant.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide symmetrical single-pile I-house. Interior end chimneys. One-story, three bay hip-roofed porch with tapered wood posts atop parged masonry piers.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5055 **Date:** 1910-1930 **Name:** House, 1117 Commerce Street

**Historic Significance:**

This house reflects early 20th-century architecture in South Norfolk as an example of a modest vernacular design. This house is in good condition, retaining its narrow weatherboard siding and the Tuscan/fluted Doric porch

posts. Commerce Street is adjacent to the South Norfolk Historic District (SNHD).

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide gable-roofed frame house with integral one-story, three-bay porch with simplified fluted Tuscan/Doric posts atop brick piers. 1/1 wood sash windows on facade, 2/2 wood sash windows on sides. Narrow wood weatherboard siding.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5056 **Date:** 1900 ca **Name:** House, 1121 Commerce Street

**Historic Significance:**

This house reflects typical late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century American domestic architecture popular in the South Norfolk area, though the cornice returns have been removed. This house was probably very similar to 1110 Commerce Street when both were built. Commerce Street is adjacent to the South Norfolk Historic District (SNHD). This house has been sided in aluminum, however it is otherwise well maintained. Though not individually significant, the house contributes to the character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide frame gable-front house. Gable front probably exhibited cornice returns prior to installation of aluminum siding. Single leaf wood paneled half-glass door. Hip-roofed, one-story, one-bay porch with square Doric posts atop rusticated concrete block piers.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5057 **Date:** 1900 ca **Name:** House, 1123 Commerce Street

**Historic Significance:**

This house reflects typical late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century American domestic architecture popular in the South Norfolk area. This house was probably very similar to 1110 Commerce Street when both were built. Commerce Street is adjacent to the South Norfolk Historic District (SNHD). Though not individually significant, the house contributes to the character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide frame gable-front house. Gable front exhibits cornice returns. Single leaf wood paneled half-glass door with single light transom. Hip-roofed, one-story, one-bay porch with square Doric wood posts on rusticated concrete block piers.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5058 **Date:** 1890-1910 **Name:** House, 1337 Commerce Street

**Historic Significance:**

This house reflects typical late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century

American domestic architecture in the South Norfolk area. Commerce Street is adjacent to the South Norfolk Historic District (SNHD). This house has been altered, however it is otherwise well maintained. Though not individually significant, the house contributes to the character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide frame gable-front house. Gable front with cornice returns. Hip-roofed, one-story, three-bay by five-bay wrap-around porch with modern wrought iron supports.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

East of house, overgrown in bushes, is a frame, gable-roofed garage with metal siding, roll-up standard garage bay door. Mid-20C.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5059 **Date:** 1910 **ca** **Name:** House, 1108 Commerce Street

**Historic Significance:**

This house reflects vernacular late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century American domestic architecture. Commerce Street is adjacent to the South Norfolk Historic District (SNHD). This house has been sided in vinyl, however it is otherwise well maintained. Though not individually significant, the house contributes to the character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, two-bay-wide frame gable-front vernacular house. Hip-roofed, one-story, one-bay porch with Doric posts atop brick piers. 2/2 wood sash windows, paired at second floor on facade.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5060 **Date:** 1890-1910 **Name:** House, 1110 Commerce Street

**Historic Significance:**

This house reflects typical late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century American domestic architecture in the South Norfolk area. Commerce Street is adjacent to the South Norfolk Historic District (SNHD). This house has been sided in asbestos, however it is otherwise well maintained. Though not individually significant, the house contributes to the character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, three-bay-wide frame gable-front house. Gable front with cornice returns. Single leaf wood paneled half-glass door with single light transom. Hip-roofed, one-story, three-bay porch with turned wood posts. 2/2 wood sash windows.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5061 **Date:** 1900 **ca** **Name:** House, 1116 Commerce Street

**Historic Significance:**

This house reflects the eclecticism of the late-nineteenth and early 20th-centuries in architecture, including elements of the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles, both popular in the South Norfolk area. Commerce Street is adjacent to the South Norfolk Historic District (SNHD). This house has been altered with synthetic exterior treatments, however it is otherwise well maintained. Though not individually significant, the house contributes to the character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, two-bay-wide gable-front with intersecting gable wing. Gable front with cornice returns. Wing ends in polygonal bay with pedimental gable, related to the Queen Anne style. Two hip-roofed, one-story, three-bay porches with thin fluted columns.

**Secondary Resources Description:**

Northwest of the house is a ca. 1920-1940 garage with gable roof, multipane wood door and single leaf standard flush door; shed extension to south side contains second single leaf door, wood with 4 panels. Asphalt brick-textured siding.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5062 **Date:** 1910-1930 **Name:** House, 1130 Commerce Street

**Historic Significance:**

This house reflects early 20th-century architecture in South Norfolk as an example of a modest vernacular design. This house is in good condition, retaining its attenuated, simplified Doric porch posts. Commerce Street is adjacent to the South Norfolk Historic District (SNHD). This house is one of three similar houses in a row which, though not individually significant, contribute to the character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide, asymmetrical, gable-roofed frame house with one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch with simplified Doric posts. Wood weatherboard siding on facade.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5063 **Date:** 1910-1930 **Name:** House, 1132 Commerce Street

**Historic Significance:**

This house reflects early 20th-century architecture in South Norfolk as an example of a modest vernacular design. This house is in fair condition, retaining its cornice returns. Commerce Street is adjacent to the South Norfolk Historic District (SNHD). This house is one of three similar houses in a row which, though not individually significant, contribute to the character of the area.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, two-bay-wide, asymmetrical, gable-roofed frame house with one-story shed-roofed porch, now enclosed. Cornice returns.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5064 **Date:** 1910-1930 **Name:** House, 1136 Commerce Street

**Historic Significance:**

This house reflects early 20th-century architecture in South Norfolk as an example of a modest vernacular design. This house is in fair condition with many alterations. Commerce Street is adjacent to the South Norfolk Historic District (SNHD).

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, two-bay-wide, asymmetrical, gable-roofed frame house with one-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5065 **Date:** 1937 -49 **Name:** Crestwood

**Historic Significance:**

Crestwood was built between 1939 and 1949 by the Crestwood Company, Inc., created by the Smith-Douglas Fertilizer Company to provide decent housing for its workers. Prior to WWII, Norfolk and Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) had inadequate housing stock to meet the needs of increasing industrialization and the influx of workers. Crestwood was built to provide affordable and decent housing. The earliest houses built were the frame double and single family houses, renting for about \$5 a week, according to local accounts. After WWII, 4-room single family concrete block houses were built in Crestwood, most of which remain. The frame houses are becoming rarer due to their more rapid deterioration and the use of deteriorated buildings as practice structures for the Chesapeake Fire Department. Crestwood is a good example of a company town designed to solve housing and labor needs of Norfolk County. All attempts should be made to save what frame structures can be saved, and to document the history of this neighborhood. Crestwood's eligibility for register listing should also be investigated.

**Architectural Summary:**

Crestwood is a mid-20C development of worker housing built for employees of the Smith-Douglas Fertilizer Company. There are approximately 300 buildings in the Crestwood community, including frame double and single dwellings and concrete block single dwellings. The frame houses were the first to be constructed in Crestwood. Many of the original frame houses have been destroyed by fire. The frame houses are concentrated in the northwest section of Crestwood, roughly bounded by Jones, Grant, and Lincoln; and along Dunn Street, where the double houses were built. Few double houses remain, possibly less than 5-10. Double houses are frame, one-story, four-bays wide and gable-fronted, with asbestos siding. The single-family frame houses are one-story, generally rectangular with either side- or front-gable roofs. Some have projecting porches. There were roughly 4-5 different variations on the frame house. The land was platted in 1937 and 1939. Plats were filed in 1939, after which the first houses were probably built. After World War II (and possibly during), concrete block single-family

houses were built. These are small, rectangular 4-room houses with two major variations in style: gable or clipped-gable roofs. Some houses retain what appears to be original or early colored composition roofing material. The colors alternate irregularly between red and green shingles. Re-roofed houses have black composition shingles.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5065-0001 **Date:** 1939 **ca** **Name:** House, 101 Lincoln Street

**Historic Significance:**

Crestwood was built between 1939 and 1949 by the Crestwood Company, Inc., created by the Smith-Douglas Fertilizer Company to provide decent housing for its workers. Prior to WWII, Norfolk and Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) had inadequate housing stock to meet the needs of increasing industrialization and the influx of workers. Crestwood was built to provide affordable and decent housing. Frame single family and double houses were built, renting for about \$5 a week, according to local accounts. After WWII, 4-room single family concrete block houses were built in Crestwood, most of which remain. The frame houses are becoming rarer due to their more rapid deterioration and the use of deteriorated buildings as practice structures for the Chesapeake Fire Department. Crestwood is a good example of a company town designed to solve housing and labor needs of Norfolk County. All attempts should be made to save what frame structures can be saved, and to document the history of this neighborhood. Crestwood's eligibility for register listing should also be investigated.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide gable-front frame house. Asbestos siding. One-story hip-roofed porch (now enclosed). Brick foundation.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5065-0002 **Date:** 1939 **ca** **Name:** House, 102 Lincoln Street

**Historic Significance:**

Crestwood was built between 1939 and 1949 by the Crestwood Company, Inc., created by the Smith-Douglas Fertilizer Company to provide decent housing for its workers. Prior to WWII, Norfolk and Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) had inadequate housing stock to meet the needs of increasing industrialization and the influx of workers. Crestwood was built to provide affordable and decent housing. Frame single family and double houses were built, renting for about \$5 a week, according to local accounts. After WWII, 4-room single family concrete block houses were built in Crestwood, most of which remain. The frame houses are becoming rarer due to their more rapid deterioration and the use of deteriorated buildings as practice structures for the Chesapeake Fire Department. Crestwood is a good example of a company town designed to solve housing and labor needs of Norfolk County. All attempts should be made to save what frame structures can be saved, and to document the history of this neighborhood. Crestwood's eligibility for register listing should also be investigated.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide side-gable frame house. Asbestos siding. Stoop with shed overhang and knee braces. Concrete block foundation. Paired 6/6 sash windows.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5065-0003 **Date:** 1939 ca **Name:** House, 201 Lincoln Street

**Historic Significance:**

Crestwood was built between 1939 and 1949 by the Crestwood Company, Inc., created by the Smith-Douglas Fertilizer Company to provide decent housing for its workers. Prior to WWII, Norfolk and Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) had inadequate housing stock to meet the needs of increasing industrialization and the influx of workers. Crestwood was built to provide affordable and decent housing. Frame single family and double houses were built, renting for about \$5 a week, according to local accounts. After WWII, 4-room single family concrete block houses were built in Crestwood, most of which remain. The frame houses are becoming rarer due to their more rapid deterioration and the use of deteriorated buildings as practice structures for the Chesapeake Fire Department. Crestwood is a good example of a company town designed to solve housing and labor needs of Norfolk County. All attempts should be made to save what frame structures can be saved, and to document the history of this neighborhood. Crestwood's eligibility for register listing should also be investigated.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide side-gable frame house. Asbestos siding. One-story, one-bay gable-roofed porch (now enclosed). Concrete block foundation. Paired 6/6 sash windows.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5065-0004 **Date:** 1939 ca **Name:** Double House, 333 Dunn Street

**Historic Significance:**

333 Dunn Street is one of only a handful of the original frame double houses built in the 1930s by the Smith-Douglas company to provide decent housing for its workers. Prior to WWII, Norfolk and Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) had inadequate housing stock to meet the needs of increasing industrialization and the influx of workers. Crestwood was built to provide affordable and decent housing, renting for about \$5 a week, according to local accounts. After WWII, 4-room single family concrete block houses were built in Crestwood, most of which remain. The frame houses are becoming rarer due to their more rapid deterioration and the use of deteriorated buildings as practice structures for the Chesapeake Fire Department. Crestwood is a good example of a company town designed to solve housing and labor needs of Norfolk County. All attempts should be made to save what frame structures can be saved, and to document the history of this neighborhood.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, four-bay-wide by three bay deep gable front frame double house. Two interior ridge chimneys. 6/6 wood sash windows. One-story, two-bay shed-roofed porch on wood posts.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5065-0005 **Date:** 1945-1949 **Name:** House, 200 Lincoln Street

**Historic Significance:**

200 Lincoln Street is one of almost 300 concrete block worker houses built in the late 1940s by the Smith-Douglas company to provide decent housing for its workers. Prior to WWII, Norfolk and Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) had inadequate housing stock to meet the needs of increasing industrialization and the influx of workers. Crestwood was built to provide affordable and decent housing, renting for about \$5 a week, according to local accounts. The earliest houses were frame, gable-roofed single family houses and gable-front double houses, some of which survive on Dunn Street. After WWII, 4-room single family concrete block houses were built in Crestwood, most of which remain, though with varying degrees of integrity. Crestwood is a good example of a company town designed to solve housing and labor needs of Norfolk County. All attempts should be made to save what structures can be saved, and to document the history of this neighborhood.

**Architectural Summary:**

This house is an example of a corner unit in Crestwood, built at the corner of Lincoln and Outlaw Streets. One-story, three-bay-wide by two-bay-deep gable front masonry (concrete block) house. Louvered vent in gable. One interior concrete block chimney. 6/6 wood metal sash windows. Shed overhang above paneled single-leaf wood door with multipane light.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5065-0006 **Date:** 1945-1949 **Name:** House, 221 Grant Street

**Historic Significance:**

221 Grant Street is one of almost 300 concrete block worker houses built in the late 1940s by the Smith-Douglas company to provide decent housing for its workers. Prior to WWII, Norfolk and Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) had inadequate housing stock to meet the needs of increasing industrialization and the influx of workers. Crestwood was built to provide affordable and decent housing, renting for about \$5 a week, according to local accounts. The earliest houses were frame, gable-front double houses, some of which survive on Dunn Street. After WWII, 4-room single family concrete block houses were built in Crestwood, most of which remain, though with varying degrees of integrity. Crestwood is a good example of a company town designed to solve housing and labor needs of Norfolk County. All attempts should be made to save what structures can be saved, and to document the history of this neighborhood.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, two-bay-wide by three-bay-deep side-gable masonry (concrete block) house. Louvered vent in gable. One interior concrete block chimney. 6/6 wood metal sash windows. Shed overhang above paneled single-leaf door with multipane light.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5065-0007 **Date:** 1945-1949 **Name:** House, 217 Grant Street

**Historic Significance:**

217 Grant Street is one of almost 300 concrete block worker houses built in the late 1940s by the Smith-Douglas company to provide decent housing for its workers. Prior to WWII, Norfolk and Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) had inadequate housing stock to meet the needs of increasing industrialization and the influx of workers. Crestwood was built to provide affordable and decent housing, renting for about \$5 a week, according to local accounts. The earliest houses were frame, gable-front double houses, some of which survive on Dunn Street. After WWII, 4-room single family concrete block houses were built in Crestwood, most of which remain, though with varying degrees of integrity. There were four standard units: Gable front, for corner units; side gable with shed overhand; side gable with gable over hang; and clipped side gable. Red and green-colored asphalt roofing material were alternated on the units, some of which is still intact. Crestwood is a good example of a company town designed to solve housing and labor needs of Norfolk County. All attempts should be made to save what structures can be saved, and to document the history of this neighborhood.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, two-bay-wide by three-bay-deep clipped side-gable masonry (concrete block) house. Louvered vent in gable. One interior concrete block chimney. 6/6 wood metal sash windows. Gable overhang above paneled single-leaf door with multipane light.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5065-0008 **Date:** 1945-1949 **Name:** House, 313 Outlaw Street

**Historic Significance:**

313 Lincoln Street is one of almost 300 concrete block worker houses built in the late 1940s by the Smith-Douglas company to provide decent housing for its workers. Prior to WWII, Norfolk and Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) had inadequate housing stock to meet the needs of increasing industrialization and the influx of workers. Crestwood was built to provide affordable and decent housing, renting for about \$5 a week, according to local accounts. The earliest houses were frame, gable-front double houses, some of which survive on Dunn Street. After WWII, 4-room single family concrete block houses were built in Crestwood, most of which remain, though with varying degrees of integrity. There were four standard units: Gable front, for corner units; side gable with shed overhand; side gable with gable over hang; and clipped side gable. Red and green-colored asphalt roofing material were alternated on the units, some of which is still intact. Crestwood is a good example of a company town designed to solve housing and labor needs of Norfolk County. All attempts should be made to save what structures can be saved, and to document the history of this neighborhood.

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, two-bay-wide by three-bay-deep side-gable masonry (concrete block) house. Louvered vent in gable. One interior concrete block chimney. 6/6 wood metal sash windows. Gable overhang above paneled single-leaf door with multipane light.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5066 **Date:** 1910-1920 **Name:** House, 1714 Ohio Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

One of several similar houses in a row, typical of the early twentieth century development of South Norfolk. Though this building is not significant individually, it stands among similar houses on one of the few relatively intact blocks on the east side of the RR tracks. This house and the adjacent houses should be preserved to preserve the character of the area adjacent to the South Norfolk Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, two-bay-wide frame gable-front house. Cornice returns. One-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch with modern wrought porch supports. 2/2 (stacked - muntin divides panes horizontally) sash windows.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5067 **Date:** 1910-1920 **Name:** House, 1718 Ohio Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

One of several similar houses in a row, typical of the early twentieth century development of South Norfolk. Though this building is not significant individually, it stands among similar houses on one of the few relatively intact blocks on the east side of the RR tracks. This house and the adjacent houses should be preserved to preserve the character of the area adjacent to the South Norfolk Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, two-bay-wide frame gable-front house. One-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch with modern supports.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5068 **Date:** 1910-1920 **Name:** House, 1720 Ohio Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

One of several similar houses in a row, typical of the early twentieth century development of South Norfolk. Though this building is not significant individually, it stands among similar houses on one of the few relatively intact blocks on the east side of the RR tracks. This house and the adjacent houses should be preserved to preserve the character of the area adjacent to the South Norfolk Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, two-bay-wide frame gable-roofed house. One-story two-bay hip-roofed porch with simplified Tuscan posts on brick piers.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5069 **Date:** 1910-1920 **Name:** House, 1722 Ohio Avenue

**Historic Significance:**

One of several similar houses in a row, typical of the early twentieth century development of South Norfolk. Though this building is not significant individually, it stands among similar houses on one of the few relatively intact blocks on the east side of the RR tracks. This house and the adjacent houses should be preserved to preserve the character of the area adjacent to the South Norfolk Historic District.

**Architectural Summary:**

Two-story, two-bay-wide frame gable-front house. One-story, two-bay porch with simplified Tuscan posts on brick piers. 3/1 wood sash windows.

**I.D. Number:** 131-5070 **Date:** 1920 ca **Name:** House, 2261 Shipyard Road

**Historic Significance:**

A typical one-story clipped-gable variant of the Craftsman-style bungalow, this house was probably built during the 1920s. It is the twin of the house at 2265 Shipyard, next door. This house suffers from serious neglect and may not be standing in a few years. This is unfortunate, as the twin bungalows are an interesting feature of Shipyard Road. NOTE: This house has since been demolished (ca. August 1998)

**Architectural Summary:**

One-story, three-bay-wide, clipped-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with one-bay addition to facade, (creating 4-bay-wide house). One-story, four-bay flat-roofed porch with brick piers and 4x4 wood posts. Paired 6/6 wood sash windows in gable.

223 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

## APPENDIX D

### Chronological Index

## CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
131-0603-0002	1747 post	Portlock Cemetery, Old Portlock House
131-0010	1789 ca	Chimney Corners
131-0603	1789 ca	Old Portlock House
131-0002	1790 ca	Pinetta/The Murray House
131-0015	1790-1822	Caleb Williamson House
131-0603-0001	1800-1850	Smoke House, Old Portlock House
131-0037	1801 ca	Cherry Manor
131-0436	1812-1930	Wildwood
131-0049	1814 ca	Henry Butt House
131-0016	1820 ca	William Williamson House
131-0292	1820-1830	Butt-Edson House
131-0298	1820-1850	House, 1801 Elbow Road
131-0220	1840-1873	Old House, 1336 Centerville Turnpike House, 1332 Centerville Turnpike
131-0384	1840-1865	Parkerson House
131-0524	1841	Weston House
131-0001	1846-1847	Hendren-Creekmur House
131-0253	1850 ca	Lindsay House Lisle A. Lindsay, Sr. House
131-0399	1850 ca	House, 1404 Jolliff Road
131-0401	1850 ca	Jolliff United Methodist Church
131-0169	1850 -65	House, 332 Centerville Turnpike
131-0451	1850-1880	House, 3208 Old Mill Road
131-0558	1850-1870	House, 935 St. Lawrence Avenue
131-0789	1850-1870	Upton Farm Gregory House, 457 Great Bridge Boulevard
131-5043	1850-1855	Whedbee Cemetery
131-0303	1853 ca	Wit's End Farm House, 727 Clearfield Avenue
131-5042	1856	House, 1108 Hillwell Road
131-0194	1858-1890	Great Oaks House, 1516 Blue Ridge Road
131-0051	1860 post	Lindsay Canal Herrings Canal
131-0400	1860 ca	House, 4708 Charlton Drive
131-0167	1860-1880	House, 220 Mt. Pleasant Road
131-0455	1860-1880	House, 3400 Old Mill Road
131-0052	1865 ca	Deep Creek Lock Park Cemetery
131-0252	1870 ca	Converted Store, 2140 Cedar Road
131-0170	1870-1880	House, 1600 Mt. Pleasant Rd.
131-0171	1870-1910	House, 1633 Mt. Pleasant Road
131-0347	1870-1900	House, 2501 Lock Road
131-0425	1870-1890	House, 4506 Woodland Drive
131-0496	1870-1890	House, 136 George Washington Highway
131-0625	1870-1890	House, 3702 Bainbridge Boulevard
131-0423	1872	Glemming Farm
131-5029	1872 ca	Weston Grave Marker
131-0349	1875-1910	Great Bridge Hardware

Mattress Outlet

131-0175	1880	ca House, 1741 Mt. Pleasant
131-0240	1880	ca House, 924 Waters Road
131-0352	1880	ca House, 1529 Mt. Pleasant Road
131-0365	1880	ca Outten Farm
131-0460	1880	ca House, 111 Brown Road Brown House
131-0502	1880	ca House, 717 Shell Road
131-0518	1880	ca House, 2712 Gilmerton Road
131-0540	1880	ca House, 3248 Galberry Road
131-0554	1880s	House, 3440 Seneca Avenue
131-0663	1880	ca House, 624 Beech Street
131-0192	1880-1900	Lambert Farm House
131-0212	1880-1900	Burfoot House House, 833 Centerville Turnpike
131-0212-0001	1880-1900	Burfoot Office Office, 833 Centerville Turnpike
131-0285	1880-1920	House, 785 Bells Mill Road
131-0664	1880-1910	House, 614 Beech Street
131-5054	1880-1900	House, 3816 Franklin Street
131-0692	1885	ca House, 1204 Hoover Street
131-0172	1885-1900	House, 1651 Mt. Pleasant Road
131-0280	1890	ca House, 909 Bells Mill Road
131-0387	1890	ca Nansemond Indian Public School #9 (site)
131-0527	1890	ca House, 1551 Shell Road
131-0529	1890	ca House, 1608 Shell Road
131-0535	1890	ca House, 2317 Firman Street
131-0541	1890	ca House, 3269 Galberry Road
131-0544	1890	ca House, 3409 Galberry Road
131-5050	1890	ca House, 1112 Transylvania Street
131-0201	1890-1900	House, 1400 Fentress Road
131-0301	1890-1920	House, 2004 Elbow Road
131-0470	1890-1910	House, 429 George Washington Highway
131-0497	1890-1910	House, 128 N. George Washington Highway
131-0595	1890-1910	House, 2120 Bainbridge Boulevard
131-0598	1890-1910	House, 2603 Bainbridge Boulevard
131-0655	1890-1910	House, 2202 McLain Street
131-0685	1890-1910	House, 1125 Commerce Street
131-5058	1890-1910	House, 1337 Commerce Street
131-5060	1890-1910	House, 1110 Commerce Street
131-0218	1895	ca House, 1030 Centerville Road Plantation Shops, Inc. Antiques & Collectibles
131-0177	1900	ca House, 1836 Mt. Pleasant Road
131-0196	1900	ca House, 1513 Blue Ridge Road
131-0198	1900	ca House, 1431 Fentress Road
131-0350	1900	ca House, 400 Battlefield Boulevard
131-0351	1900	ca House, 412 Battlefield Boulevard
131-0353	1900	ca American Legion Post 280
131-0364	1900	ca House, 411 Great Bridge Boulevard
131-0371	1900	ca House, 737 Great Bridge Boulevard
131-0398	1900	ca House, 321 Hertz Road
131-0428	1900	ca House, 5120 Portsmouth Boulevard
131-0451-0001	1900	post Outbuilding, 3208 Old Mill Road

131-0559	1900	ca House, 3124 Webster Avenue
131-0560	1900	ca House, 3118 Webster Avenue
131-0608	1900	ca House, 2619 Bainbridge Boulevard
131-0623	1900	ca House, 3705 Bainbridge Boulevard
131-0653	1900	ca Double House, 1333-1335 Perry Street
131-5002	1900	ca House, 1729 Mt. Pleasant Road
131-5003	1900	ca House, 825 Centerville Turnpike
131-5024	1900	ca House, 1201A Bells Mill Road
131-5035	1900	ca Possible RR-related depot/warehouse, 1708 Shell Rd.
131-5045	1900	ca House, 1001 Rowland Street
131-5048	1900	ca House, 2204 Bainbridge Boulevard
131-5056	1900	ca House, 1121 Commerce Street
131-5057	1900	ca House, 1123 Commerce Street
131-5061	1900	ca House, 1116 Commerce Street
131-0279	1900-1910	House, 921 Bells Mill Road
131-0441	1900-1920	Macedonia Baptist Church
131-0557	1900-1920	House, 1020 Oaklette Avenue
131-0632	1904	House, 1213 Freeman Street
131-0555	1905	ca House, 915 Oaklette Avenue Savage Farm House
131-0689	1905	ca House, 1135 Hoover Street
131-5051	1905	ca House, 1115 Hoover Street
131-5052	1905	ca House, 1302 Hoover Street
131-5011	1905-1920	House, 925 St. Lawrence Avenue
131-5046	1905-1915	House, 1236 Perry Street
131-5047	1905-1915	House, 1328 Perry Street
131-0195	1910	ca House, 1521 Blue Ridge Road
131-0197	1910	ca House, 1441 Fentress Road
131-0258	1910	ca House, 2332 Cedar Road
131-0260	1910s	Trinity Pentecostal Church Bethlehem Church
131-0262	1910	ca House, 1357 Bells Mill Road
131-0288	1910	ca House, 569 Oak Grove Road
131-0445	1910	ca House, G.W. Hwy & Dismal Swamp Canal
131-0556	1910	ca House, 1002 Oaklette Avenue
131-0633	1910	ca House, 1215 Freeman Street
131-0845	1910	ca House, 376 Kempsville Road
131-5028	1910	ca House, northeast corner Old Mill & Westonia
131-5031	1910	ca J.G. Wilson Corporation
131-5036	1910	ca House, 1604 Shell Road
131-5041	1910	ca Barber Shop, 418 Battlefield Boulevard
131-5059	1910	ca House, 1108 Commerce Street
131-0199	1910-1920	Store, 1429 Fentress Road Bicycle Shop
131-0276	1910	-20 Mt. Olive Church of God in Christ
131-0356	1910	-20 House, 512 Battlefield Boulevard N.
131-0551	1910	-15 House, 824 Oaklette Avenue Savage House
131-0627	1910-1920	House, 3804 Bainbridge Boulevard
131-0628	1910-1920	House, 4219 Bainbridge Boulevard
131-0693	1910-1920	House, 1712 Ohio Avenue
131-5013	1910-1920	House, 1019 Oaklette Avenue

131-5049 1910-1920 House, 2601 Bainbridge Boulevard  
131-5055 1910-1930 House, 1117 Commerce Street  
131-5062 1910-1930 House, 1130 Commerce Street  
131-5063 1910-1930 House, 1132 Commerce Street  
131-5064 1910-1930 House, 1136 Commerce Street  
131-5066 1910-1920 House, 1714 Ohio Avenue  
131-5067 1910-1920 House, 1718 Ohio Avenue  
131-5068 1910-1920 House, 1720 Ohio Avenue  
131-5069 1910-1920 House, 1722 Ohio Avenue  
131-0396 1912 Biernot Farm  
131-0393 1915 ca St. Mary's Catholic Church Rectory  
131-0403 1915 ca House, 2256 Jolliff Road  
131-5012 1915 ca House, 1040 St. Lawrence Avenue  
131-5018 1915 House, 344 Great Bridge Boulevard  
131-5044 1915 ca Herz Cemetery  
131-0391 1915-1916 St. Mary's Catholic Church  
131-0431 1915-1925 House, 4736 Portsmouth Boulevard  
131-0472 1915-1925 House, 413 George Washington Highway  
131-0491 1915-1925 House, 212 George Washington Highway  
131-5026 1915-1925 House, 924 Bells Mill Road  
131-5027 1915-1925 House, 944 Bells Mill Road  
131-5009 1918-1925 Colonna Caretaker's House  
131-0193 1920 ca House, 1533 Blue Ridge Road  
131-0282 1920 ca House, 841 Bells Mill Road  
131-0367 1920 ca House, 516 Great Bridge Boulevard  
131-0368 1920 ca House, 513 Great Bridge Boulevard  
131-0390 1920 ca House, 545 Homestead Road  
131-0392 1920 ca St. Mary's Catholic Church Fellowship Hall  
131-0404 1920 ca House, 2200 Jolliff Road  
131-0440 1920 ca House, 2265 Shipyard Road  
131-0520 1920 ca House, 2312 Gilmerton Road  
131-0612 1920 ca House, 2801 Bainbridge Boulevard  
131-0843 1920 ca House, 364 Kempsville Road  
131-0844 1920 ca House, 372 Kempsville Road  
131-5010 1920 ca Colonna Horsebarn  
131-5019 1920 ca House, 549 Great Bridge Boulevard  
131-5020 1920 ca House, 853 Great Bridge Boulevard  
131-5025 1920 ca House, 837 Bells Mill Road  
131-5040 1920 ca House, 352 Battlefield Boulevard  
131-5070 1920 ca House, 2261 Shipyard Road  
131-0348 1920-1930 House, 2503 Lock Road  
131-5014 1920-1940 House, 1022 Oaklette Avenue  
131-5037 1920-1940 House, 4833 Portsmouth Boulevard  
131-0388 1921 Sunray School  
Post Office  
131-5034 1921 Hollowell House  
131-0267 1922 post Bells Mill Road Cemetery  
131-0389 1923 Pavlovetz House  
131-0494 1923-1957 Deep Creek Intermediate School  
131-0386 1924 Indiana Church  
131-0342 1924-1947 Great Bridge School  
131-0214 1925 Centerville Baptist Church  
131-0215 1925 ca New Burfoot House  
Centerville Group Home

131-0357	1925	ca House, 1217 Battlefield Boulevard N. Greenbrier Realty Co.
131-0429	1925	ca House, 4829 Portsmouth Boulevard
131-0499	1925	Cutherell House
131-0552	1925	-35 House, 3404 Seneca Avenue
131-5005	1925	-35 House, 3408 Seneca Avenue
131-5006	1925	-35 House, 3342 Seneca Avenue
131-5017	1925	-35 House, 844 Oaklette Avenue
131-0553	1927	Colonna House Boat
131-5033	1928	Norfolk-Portsmouth Bridge Jordan Bridge
131-5004	1930	ca Store, 1405 Blue Ridge Road Fowler Landscaping & Mulch
131-5021	1930	ca House, 936 Oak Grove Road
131-5022	1930	ca House, 932 Oak Grove Road
131-5023	1930	ca House, 928 Oak Grove Road
131-5038	1930	ca House, 4956 Portsmouth Boulevard
131-0618	1930-1931	Rosemont Christian Church
131-0618-0001	1930-1931	Rosemont Christian Church Parsonage
131-5030	1930	-40 Brabbles Service Station
131-5032	1930-1940	Virginia Railway & Power Company, Berkley Sub Station
131-5008	1935	ca House, 945 St. Lawrence Avenue
131-5065	1937	-49 Crestwood
131-5065-0001	1939	ca House, 101 Lincoln Street
131-5065-0002	1939	ca House, 102 Lincoln Street
131-5065-0003	1939	ca House, 201 Lincoln Street
131-5065-0004	1939	ca Double House, 333 Dunn Street
131-5007	1940	ca House, 3340 Seneca Avenue
131-5039	1942	Great Bridge Bridge & Tender's House
131-5053	1943	ca Cemetery, se corner Franklin St. & Kay Ave.
131-5015	1945	House, 1015 Oaklette Avenue
131-5016	1945	post House, 920 Oaklette Avenue
131-5065-0005	1945-1949	House, 200 Lincoln Street
131-5065-0006	1945-1949	House, 221 Grant Street
131-5065-0007	1945-1949	House, 217 Grant Street
131-5065-0008	1945-1949	House, 313 Outlaw Street

223 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

**APPENDIX E**

**Historic Context Index**

## HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
131-5065-0004	1939	ca Double House, 333 Dunn Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-5065-0005	1945-1949	House, 200 Lincoln Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-5065-0006	1945-1949	House, 221 Grant Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-5065-0008	1945-1949	House, 313 Outlaw Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-5065-0007	1945-1949	House, 217 Grant Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-0389	1923	Pavlovetz House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-0002	1790	ca Pinetta/The Murray House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-5065-0003	1939	ca House, 201 Lincoln Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-5065-0001	1939	ca House, 101 Lincoln Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-5065-0002	1939	ca House, 102 Lincoln Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-5065	1937	-49 Crestwood	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-5004	1930	ca Store, 1405 Blue Ridge Road Fowler Landscaping & Mulch	Commerce/Trade
131-0199	1910-1920	Store, 1429 Fentress Road	Commerce/Trade

ID	Year	Description	Category
131-0252	1870	ca Bicycle Shop Converted Store, 2140 Cedar Road	Commerce/Trade Domestic
131-0349	1875-1910	Great Bridge Hardware Mattress Outlet	Commerce/Trade
131-5035	1900	ca Possible RR-related depot/warehouse, 1708 Shell Rd.	Commerce/Trade Transportation/Communication
131-0010	1789	ca Chimney Corners	Domestic
131-0167	1860-1880	House, 220 Mt. Pleasant Road	Domestic
131-0169	1850 -65	House, 332 Centerville Turnpike	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0170	1870-1880	House, 1600 Mt. Pleasant Rd.	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0171	1870-1910	House, 1633 Mt. Pleasant Road	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0172	1885-1900	House, 1651 Mt. Pleasant Road	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0177	1900	ca House, 1836 Mt. Pleasant Road	Domestic
131-5002	1900	ca House, 1729 Mt. Pleasant Road	Domestic
131-0193	1920	ca House, 1533 Blue Ridge Road	Domestic
131-0194	1858-1890	Great Oaks House, 1516 Blue Ridge Road	Domestic
131-0195	1910	ca House, 1521 Blue Ridge Road	Domestic
131-0196	1900	ca House, 1513 Blue Ridge Road	Domestic
131-0197	1910	ca House, 1441 Fentress Road	Domestic
131-0198	1900	ca House, 1431 Fentress Road	Domestic
131-0201	1890-1900	House, 1400 Fentress Road	Domestic
131-5003	1900	ca House, 825 Centerville Turnpike	Domestic
131-0212	1880-1900	Burfoot House House, 833 Centerville Turnpike	Domestic
131-0215	1925	ca New Burfoot House Centerville Group Home	Domestic
131-0218	1895	ca House, 1030 Centerville Road Plantation Shops, Inc. Antiques & Collectibles	Domestic
131-0220	1840-1873	Old House, 1336 Centerville Turnpike House, 1332 Centerville Turnpike	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0240	1880	ca House, 924 Waters Road	Domestic
131-0252	1870	ca Converted Store, 2140 Cedar Road	Commerce/Trade Domestic

131-0258	1910	ca House, 2332 Cedar Road	Domestic
131-0262	1910	ca House, 1357 Bells Mill Road	Domestic
131-0279	1900-1910	House, 921 Bells Mill Road	Domestic
131-0280	1890	ca House, 909 Bells Mill Road	Domestic
131-0282	1920	ca House, 841 Bells Mill Road	Domestic
131-0285	1880-1920	House, 785 Bells Mill Road	Domestic
131-5024	1900	ca House, 1201A Bells Mill Road	Domestic
131-5025	1920	ca House, 837 Bells Mill Road	Domestic
131-5026	1915-1925	House, 924 Bells Mill Road	Domestic
131-5027	1915-1925	House, 944 Bells Mill Road	Domestic
131-5065-0004	1939	ca Double House, 333 Dunn Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-5065-0005	1945-1949	House, 200 Lincoln Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-5065-0006	1945-1949	House, 221 Grant Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-5065-0008	1945-1949	House, 313 Outlaw Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-5065-0007	1945-1949	House, 217 Grant Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-0288	1910	ca House, 569 Oak Grove Road	Domestic
131-5021	1930	ca House, 936 Oak Grove Road	Domestic
131-5022	1930	ca House, 932 Oak Grove Road	Domestic
131-5023	1930	ca House, 928 Oak Grove Road	Domestic
131-0292	1820-1830	Butt-Edson House	Domestic
131-0016	1820	ca William Williamson House	Domestic
131-0298	1820-1850	House, 1801 Elbow Road	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0301	1890-1920	House, 2004 Elbow Road	Domestic
131-0352	1880	ca House, 1529 Mt. Pleasant Road	Domestic
131-0356	1910	-20 House, 512 Battlefield Boulevard N.	Domestic
131-0357	1925	ca House, 1217 Battlefield Boulevard N.	Domestic

Greenbrier Realty Co.			
131-0365	1880	ca Outten Farm	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0364	1900	ca House, 411 Great Bridge Boulevard	Domestic
131-0371	1900	ca House, 737 Great Bridge Boulevard	Domestic
131-5018	1915	House, 344 Great Bridge Boulevard	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-5020	1920	ca House, 853 Great Bridge Boulevard	Domestic
131-5019	1920	ca House, 549 Great Bridge Boulevard	Domestic
131-0367	1920	ca House, 516 Great Bridge Boulevard	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0368	1920	ca House, 513 Great Bridge Boulevard	Domestic
131-0384	1840-1865	Parkerson House	Domestic
131-0389	1923	Pavlovetz House	Architecture/Community Planning
			Domestic
131-0390	1920	ca House, 545 Homestead Road	Domestic
131-0393	1915	ca St. Mary's Catholic Church Rectory	Domestic Religion
131-0396	1912	Biernot Farm	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0398	1900	ca House, 321 Hertz Road	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0399	1850	ca House, 1404 Jolliff Road	Domestic
131-0400	1860	ca House, 4708 Charlton Drive	Domestic
131-0404	1920	ca House, 2200 Jolliff Road	Domestic
131-0403	1915	ca House, 2256 Jolliff Road	Domestic
131-0425	1870-1890	House, 4506 Woodland Drive	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0423	1872	Glemming Farm	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-5037	1920-1940	House, 4833 Portsmouth Boulevard	Domestic
131-5038	1930	ca House, 4956 Portsmouth Boulevard	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0428	1900	ca House, 5120 Portsmouth Boulevard	Domestic
131-0429	1925	ca House, 4829 Portsmouth Boulevard	Domestic
131-0431	1915-1925	House, 4736 Portsmouth Boulevard	Domestic
131-0440	1920	ca House, 2265 Shipyard Road	Domestic
131-5070	1920	ca House, 2261 Shipyard Road	Domestic
131-0445	1910	ca House, G.W. Hwy & Dismal Swamp Canal	Domestic
131-0455	1860-1880	House, 3400 Old Mill Road	Domestic
131-0460	1880	ca House, 111 Brown Road Brown House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture

131-0253	1850	ca Lindsay House Lisle A. Lindsay, Sr. House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture Transportation/Communication
131-0472	1915-1925	House, 413 George Washington Highway	Domestic
131-0491	1915-1925	House, 212 George Washington Highway	Domestic
131-0497	1890-1910	House, 128 N. George Washington Highway	Domestic
131-0496	1870-1890	House, 136 George Washington Highway	Domestic
131-0470	1890-1910	House, 429 George Washington Highway	Domestic
131-0502	1880	ca House, 717 Shell Road	Domestic
131-0518	1880	ca House, 2712 Gilmerton Road	Domestic
131-0520	1920	ca House, 2312 Gilmerton Road	Domestic
131-0524	1841	Weston House	Domestic
131-0527	1890	ca House, 1551 Shell Road	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0529	1890	ca House, 1608 Shell Road	Domestic
131-5036	1910	ca House, 1604 Shell Road	Domestic
131-5034	1921	Hollowell House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0499	1925	Cutherell House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0535	1890	ca House, 2317 Firman Street	Domestic
131-0541	1890	ca House, 3269 Galberry Road	Domestic
131-0544	1890	ca House, 3409 Galberry Road	Domestic
131-0540	1880	ca House, 3248 Galberry Road	Domestic
131-0552	1925	-35 House, 3404 Seneca Avenue	Domestic
131-5005	1925	-35 House, 3408 Seneca Avenue	Domestic
131-5006	1925	-35 House, 3342 Seneca Avenue	Domestic
131-5007	1940	ca House, 3340 Seneca Avenue	Domestic
131-5008	1935	ca House, 945 St. Lawrence Avenue	Domestic
131-5009	1918-1925	Colonna Caretaker's House	Domestic
131-5010	1920	ca Colonna Horsebarn	Domestic
131-0558	1850-1870	House, 935 St. Lawrence Avenue	Domestic
131-5011	1905-1920	House, 925 St. Lawrence Avenue	Domestic
131-5012	1915	ca House, 1040 St. Lawrence Avenue	Domestic
131-0554	1880s	House, 3440 Seneca Avenue	Domestic
131-0559	1900	ca House, 3124 Webster Avenue	Domestic
131-0560	1900	ca House, 3118 Webster Avenue	Domestic
131-5013	1910-1920	House, 1019 Oaklette Avenue	Domestic
131-5014	1920-1940	House, 1022 Oaklette Avenue	Domestic

131-5015	1945	House, 1015 Oaklette Avenue	Domestic
131-0557	1900-1920	House, 1020 Oaklette Avenue	Domestic
131-0556	1910	ca House, 1002 Oaklette Avenue	Domestic
131-5016	1945 post	House, 920 Oaklette Avenue	Domestic
131-5017	1925 -35	House, 844 Oaklette Avenue	Domestic
131-0551	1910 -15	House, 824 Oaklette Avenue	Domestic
131-0555	1905	ca House, 915 Oaklette Avenue Savage House Savage Farm House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0789	1850-1870	Upton Farm Gregory House, 457 Great Bridge Boulevard	Domestic
131-0692	1885	ca House, 1204 Hoover Street	Domestic
131-5052	1905	ca House, 1302 Hoover Street	Domestic
131-0689	1905	ca House, 1135 Hoover Street	Domestic
131-5055	1910-1930	House, 1117 Commerce Street	Domestic
131-5062	1910-1930	House, 1130 Commerce Street	Domestic
131-5063	1910-1930	House, 1132 Commerce Street	Domestic
131-5064	1910-1930	House, 1136 Commerce Street	Domestic
131-5061	1900	ca House, 1116 Commerce Street	Domestic
131-5060	1890-1910	House, 1110 Commerce Street	Domestic
131-5059	1910	ca House, 1108 Commerce Street	Domestic
131-0685	1890-1910	House, 1125 Commerce Street	Domestic
131-5058	1890-1910	House, 1337 Commerce Street	Domestic
131-5040	1920	ca House, 352 Battlefield Boulevard	Domestic
131-0350	1900	ca House, 400 Battlefield Boulevard	Domestic
131-0351	1900	ca House, 412 Battlefield Boulevard	Domestic
131-5041	1910	ca Barber Shop, 418 Battlefield Boulevard	Domestic
131-0451	1850-1880	House, 3208 Old Mill Road	Domestic
131-0348	1920-1930	House, 2503 Lock Road	Domestic
131-0347	1870-1900	House, 2501 Lock Road	Domestic
131-0037	1801	ca Cherry Manor	Domestic
131-0002	1790	ca Pinetta/The Murray House	Architecture/Community

Planning

			Domestic
			Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0192	1880-1900	Lambert Farm House	Domestic
			Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0843	1920	ca House, 364 Kempsville Road	Domestic
131-0844	1920	ca House, 372 Kempsville Road	Domestic
131-0845	1910	ca House, 376 Kempsville Road	Domestic
131-0618-0001	1930-1931	Rosemont Christian Church Parsonage	Domestic Religion
131-5065-0003	1939	ca House, 201 Lincoln Street	Architecture/Community Planning
			Domestic
			Settlement Patterns
131-5065-0001	1939	ca House, 101 Lincoln Street	Architecture/Community Planning
			Domestic
			Settlement Patterns
131-5065-0002	1939	ca House, 102 Lincoln Street	Architecture/Community Planning
			Domestic
			Settlement Patterns
131-5048	1900	ca House, 2204 Bainbridge Boulevard	Domestic
131-5049	1910-1920	House, 2601 Bainbridge Boulevard	Domestic
131-0595	1890-1910	House, 2120 Bainbridge Boulevard	Domestic
131-0608	1900	ca House, 2619 Bainbridge Boulevard	Domestic
131-0598	1890-1910	House, 2603 Bainbridge Boulevard	Domestic
131-0612	1920	ca House, 2801 Bainbridge Boulevard	Domestic
131-0623	1900	ca House, 3705 Bainbridge Boulevard	Domestic
131-0625	1870-1890	House, 3702 Bainbridge Boulevard	Domestic
131-0627	1910-1920	House, 3804 Bainbridge Boulevard	Domestic
131-0628	1910-1920	House, 4219 Bainbridge Boulevard	Domestic
131-5045	1900	ca House, 1001 Rowland Street	Domestic
131-0653	1900	ca Double House, 1333-1335 Perry Street	Domestic
131-5047	1905-1915	House, 1328 Perry Street	Domestic
131-5046	1905-1915	House, 1236 Perry Street	Domestic
131-0632	1904	House, 1213 Freeman Street	Domestic
131-0633	1910	ca House, 1215 Freeman Street	Domestic

		Street	
131-0175	1880	ca House, 1741 Mt. Pleasant	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-5054	1880-1900	House, 3816 Franklin Street	Domestic
131-0655	1890-1910	House, 2202 McLain Street	Domestic
131-0663	1880	ca House, 624 Beech Street	Domestic
131-0664	1880-1910	House, 614 Beech Street	Domestic
131-5028	1910	ca House, northeast corner Old Mill & Westonia	Domestic
131-5050	1890	ca House, 1112 Transylvania Street	Domestic
131-0693	1910-1920	House, 1712 Ohio Avenue	Domestic
131-5066	1910-1920	House, 1714 Ohio Avenue	Domestic
131-5067	1910-1920	House, 1718 Ohio Avenue	Domestic
131-5068	1910-1920	House, 1720 Ohio Avenue	Domestic
131-5069	1910-1920	House, 1722 Ohio Avenue	Domestic
131-0049	1814	ca Henry Butt House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-5042	1856	House, 1108 Hillwell Road	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0603	1789	ca Old Portlock House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0303	1853	ca Wit's End Farm House, 727 Clearfield Avenue	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-5051	1905	ca House, 1115 Hoover Street	Domestic
131-0015	1790-1822	Caleb Williamson House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0001	1846-1847	Hendren-Creekmur House	Domestic
131-5065	1937	-49 Crestwood	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-5056	1900	ca House, 1121 Commerce Street	Domestic
131-5057	1900	ca House, 1123 Commerce Street	Domestic
131-0436	1812-1930	Wildwood	Domestic
131-0603-0001	1800-1850	Smoke House, Old Portlock House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0603-0002	1747	post Portlock Cemetery, Old Portlock House	Domestic Funerary
131-0342	1924-1947	Great Bridge School	Education
131-0387	1890	ca Nansemond Indian Public School #9 (site)	Education
131-0388	1921	Sunray School Post Office	Education
131-0494	1923-1957	Deep Creek Intermediate School	Education
131-0267	1922	post Bells Mill Road Cemetery	Funerary
131-0386	1924	Indiana Church	Funerary Religion
131-5044	1915	ca Herz Cemetery	Funerary

131-5029	1872	ca	Weston Grave Marker	Funerary
131-5043	1850-1855		Whedbee Cemetery	Funerary
131-0052	1865	ca	Deep Creek Lock Park Cemetery	Funerary
131-5053	1943	ca	Cemetery, se corner Franklin St. & Kay Ave.	Funerary
131-0603-0002	1747	post	Portlock Cemetery, Old Portlock House	Domestic Funerary
131-0212-0001	1880-1900		Burfoot Office Office, 833 Centerville Turnpike	Health Care/Medicine
131-5031	1910	ca	J.G. Wilson Corporation	Industry/Processing/Extraction
131-0051	1860	post	Lindsay Canal Herrings Canal	Landscape Subsistence/Agriculture Transportation/Communication
131-0553	1927		Colonna House Boat	Recreation/Arts
131-0214	1925		Centerville Baptist Church	Religion
131-0276	1910	-20	Mt. Olive Church of God in Christ	Religion
131-0386	1924		Indiana Church	Funerary Religion
131-0391	1915-1916		St. Mary's Catholic Church	Religion
131-0392	1920	ca	St. Mary's Catholic Church Fellowship Hall	Religion Social
131-0393	1915	ca	St. Mary's Catholic Church Rectory	Domestic Religion
131-0260	1910s		Trinity Pentecostal Church Bethlehem Church	Religion
131-0401	1850	ca	Jolliff United Methodist Church	Religion
131-0618-0001	1930-1931		Rosemont Christian Church Parsonage	Domestic Religion
131-0441	1900-1920		Macedonia Baptist Church	Religion
131-0618	1930-1931		Rosemont Christian Church	Religion
131-5065-0004	1939	ca	Double House, 333 Dunn Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-5065-0005	1945-1949		House, 200 Lincoln Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-5065-0006	1945-1949		House, 221 Grant Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Settlement Patterns
131-5065-0008	1945-1949		House, 313 Outlaw Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic

131-5065-0007	1945-1949	House, 217 Grant Street	Settlement Patterns Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
131-5065-0003	1939	ca House, 201 Lincoln Street	Settlement Patterns Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
131-5065-0001	1939	ca House, 101 Lincoln Street	Settlement Patterns Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
131-5065-0002	1939	ca House, 102 Lincoln Street	Settlement Patterns Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
131-5065	1937	-49 Crestwood	Settlement Patterns Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
131-0392	1920	ca St. Mary's Catholic Church Fellowship Hall	Settlement Patterns Religion Social
131-0353	1900	ca American Legion Post 280	Social
131-0169	1850	-65 House, 332 Centerville Turnpike	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0170	1870-1880	House, 1600 Mt. Pleasant Rd.	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0171	1870-1910	House, 1633 Mt. Pleasant Road	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0172	1885-1900	House, 1651 Mt. Pleasant Road	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0220	1840-1873	Old House, 1336 Centerville Turnpike House, 1332 Centerville Turnpike	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0298	1820-1850	House, 1801 Elbow Road	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0365	1880	ca Outten Farm	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-5018	1915	House, 344 Great Bridge Boulevard	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0367	1920	ca House, 516 Great Bridge Boulevard	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0396	1912	Biernot Farm	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0398	1900	ca House, 321 Hertz Road	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0425	1870-1890	House, 4506 Woodland Drive	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0423	1872	Glemming Farm	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-5038	1930	ca House, 4956 Portsmouth	Domestic

131-0460	1880	ca	Boulevard House, 111 Brown Road	Subsistence/Agriculture Domestic
131-0051	1860	post	Brown House Lindsay Canal Herrings Canal	Subsistence/Agriculture Landscape Subsistence/Agriculture Transportation/Communication
131-0253	1850	ca	Lindsay House Lisle A. Lindsay, Sr. House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture Transportation/Communication
131-0527	1890	ca	House, 1551 Shell Road	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-5034	1921		Hollowell House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0499	1925		Cutherell House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0555	1905	ca	House, 915 Oaklette Avenue Savage Farm House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0002	1790	ca	Pinetta/The Murray House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0192	1880-1900		Lambert Farm House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0175	1880	ca	House, 1741 Mt. Pleasant	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0049	1814	ca	Henry Butt House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-5042	1856		House, 1108 Hillwell Road	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0603	1789	ca	Old Portlock House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0303	1853	ca	Wit's End Farm House, 727 Clearfield Avenue	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0015	1790-1822		Caleb Williamson House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0451-0001	1900	post	Outbuilding, 3208 Old Mill Road	Subsistence/Agriculture Subsistence/Agriculture
131-0603-0001	1800-1850		Smoke House, Old Portlock House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
131-5032	1930-1940		Virginia Railway & Power Company, Berkley Sub Station	Technology/Engineering Transportation/Communication
131-5030	1930	-40	Brabbles Service Station	Transportation/Communication
131-0051	1860	post	Lindsay Canal Herrings Canal	Landscape Subsistence/Agriculture Transportation/Communication
131-0253	1850	ca	Lindsay House Lisle A. Lindsay, Sr. House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture Transportation/Communication
131-5035	1900	ca	Possible RR-related depot/warehouse, 1708 Shell Rd.	Commerce/Trade Transportation/Communication

131-5032	1930-1940	Virginia Railway & Power Company, Berkley Sub Station	Technology/Engineering Transportation/Communication
131-5039	1942	Great Bridge Bridge & Tender's House	Transportation/Communication
131-5033	1928	Norfolk-Portsmouth Bridge Jordan Bridge	Transportation/Communication

283 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

## APPENDIX F

### Property Type (Wuzit) Index

## WUZIT REPORT

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
131-0387	Nansemond Indian Public School #9 (site)	Archaeological Site
131-5010	Colonna Horsebarn	Barn
131-5039	Great Bridge Bridge & Tender's House	Bridge Other
131-5033	Norfolk-Portsmouth Bridge Jordan Bridge	Bridge Toll House/Booth
131-0051	Lindsay Canal Herrings Canal	Canal
131-0267	Bells Mill Road Cemetery	Cemetery
131-0386	Indiana Church	Church
131-5044	Herz Cemetery	Cemetery
131-5043	Whedbee Cemetery	Cemetery
131-0052	Deep Creek Lock Park Cemetery	Cemetery
131-5053	Cemetery, se corner Franklin St. & Kay Ave.	Cemetery
131-0603-0002	Portlock Cemetery, Old Portlock House	Cemetery
131-0214	Centerville Baptist Church	Church
131-0276	Mt. Olive Church of God in Christ	Church
131-0386	Indiana Church	Church
131-0391	St. Mary's Catholic Church	Cemetery
131-0260	Trinity Pentecostal Church Bethlehem Church	Church Church
131-0401	Jolliff United Methodist Church	Church
131-0441	Macedonia Baptist Church	Church
131-0618	Rosemont Christian Church	Church
131-5004	Store, 1405 Blue Ridge Road Fowler Landscaping & Mulch	Commercial Building
131-0199	Store, 1429 Fentress Road Bicycle Shop	Commercial Building
131-0349	Great Bridge Hardware Mattress Outlet	Commercial Building
131-5035	Possible RR-related depot/warehouse, 1708 Shell Rd.	Depot
131-5031	J.G. Wilson Corporation	Factory
131-0392	St. Mary's Catholic Church Fellowship Hall	Fellowship Hall
131-5030	Brabbles Service Station	Service Station Garage
131-0220	Old House, 1336 Centerville Turnpike House, 1332 Centerville Turnpike	Single Dwelling Gravestone
131-5029	Weston Grave Marker	Gravestone
131-0494	Deep Creek Intermediate School	Gymnasium

131-0553	Colonna House Boat	School
131-0353	American Legion Post 280	House Boat
131-0252	Converted Store, 2140 Cedar Road	Meeting Hall
131-5065-0004	Double House, 333 Dunn Street	Mixed:Commerc/Domest
131-0653	Double House, 1333-1335 Perry Street	Multiple dwelling
131-0212-0001	Burfoot Office	Multiple dwelling
	Office, 833 Centerville Turnpike	Office/Office Bldg.
131-5039	Great Bridge Bridge & Tender's House	Bridge
131-5065	Crestwood	Other
131-0451-0001	Outbuilding, 3208 Old Mill Road	Other
131-5032	Virginia Railway & Power Company, Berkley Sub Station	Power Plant
131-0342	Great Bridge School	School
131-0388	Sunray School	School
	Post Office	
131-0494	Deep Creek Intermediate School	Gymnasium
		School
131-5030	Brabbles Service Station	Service Station
		Garage
131-0010	Chimney Corners	Single Dwelling
131-0167	House, 220 Mt. Pleasant Road	Single Dwelling
131-0169	House, 332 Centerville Turnpike	Single Dwelling
131-0170	House, 1600 Mt. Pleasant Rd.	Single Dwelling
131-0171	House, 1633 Mt. Pleasant Road	Single Dwelling
131-0172	House, 1651 Mt. Pleasant Road	Single Dwelling
131-0177	House, 1836 Mt. Pleasant Road	Single Dwelling
131-5002	House, 1729 Mt. Pleasant Road	Single Dwelling
131-0193	House, 1533 Blue Ridge Road	Single Dwelling
131-0194	Great Oaks	Single Dwelling
	House, 1516 Blue Ridge Road	
131-0195	House, 1521 Blue Ridge Road	Single Dwelling
131-0196	House, 1513 Blue Ridge Road	Single Dwelling
131-0197	House, 1441 Fentress Road	Single Dwelling
131-0198	House, 1431 Fentress Road	Single Dwelling
131-0201	House, 1400 Fentress Road	Single Dwelling
131-5003	House, 825 Centerville Turnpike	Single Dwelling
131-0212	Burfoot House	Single Dwelling
	House, 833 Centerville Turnpike	
131-0215	New Burfoot House	Single Dwelling
	Centerville Group Home	
131-0218	House, 1030 Centerville Road	Single Dwelling
	Plantation Shops, Inc. Antiques & Collectibles	
131-0220	Old House, 1336 Centerville Turnpike	Single Dwelling
	House, 1332 Centerville Turnpike	Gravestone
131-0240	House, 924 Waters Road	Single Dwelling
131-0258	House, 2332 Cedar Road	Single Dwelling
131-0262	House, 1357 Bells Mill Road	Single Dwelling
131-0279	House, 921 Bells Mill Road	Single Dwelling
131-0280	House, 909 Bells Mill Road	Single Dwelling

131-0282	House, 841 Bells Mill Road	Single Dwelling
131-0285	House, 785 Bells Mill Road	Single Dwelling
131-5024	House, 1201A Bells Mill Road	Single Dwelling
131-5025	House, 837 Bells Mill Road	Single Dwelling
131-5026	House, 924 Bells Mill Road	Single Dwelling
131-5027	House, 944 Bells Mill Road	Single Dwelling
131-5065-0005	House, 200 Lincoln Street	Single Dwelling
131-5065-0006	House, 221 Grant Street	Single Dwelling
131-5065-0008	House, 313 Outlaw Street	Single Dwelling
131-5065-0007	House, 217 Grant Street	Single Dwelling
131-0288	House, 569 Oak Grove Road	Single Dwelling
131-5021	House, 936 Oak Grove Road	Single Dwelling
131-5022	House, 932 Oak Grove Road	Single Dwelling
131-5023	House, 928 Oak Grove Road	Single Dwelling
131-0292	Butt-Edson House	Single Dwelling
131-0016	William Williamson House	Single Dwelling
131-0298	House, 1801 Elbow Road	Single Dwelling
131-0301	House, 2004 Elbow Road	Single Dwelling
131-0352	House, 1529 Mt. Pleasant Road	Single Dwelling
131-0356	House, 512 Battlefield Boulevard N.	Single Dwelling
131-0357	House, 1217 Battlefield Boulevard	Single Dwelling

N.

Greenbrier Realty Co.

131-0365	Outten Farm	Single Dwelling
131-0364	House, 411 Great Bridge Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0371	House, 737 Great Bridge Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-5018	House, 344 Great Bridge Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-5020	House, 853 Great Bridge Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-5019	House, 549 Great Bridge Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0367	House, 516 Great Bridge Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0368	House, 513 Great Bridge Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0384	Parkerson House	Single Dwelling
131-0389	Pavlovetz House	Single Dwelling
131-0390	House, 545 Homestead Road	Single Dwelling
131-0393	St. Mary's Catholic Church Rectory	Single Dwelling
131-0396	Biernot Farm	Single Dwelling
131-0398	House, 321 Hertz Road	Single Dwelling
131-0399	House, 1404 Jolliff Road	Single Dwelling
131-0400	House, 4708 Charlton Drive	Single Dwelling
131-0404	House, 2200 Jolliff Road	Single Dwelling
131-0403	House, 2256 Jolliff Road	Single Dwelling
131-0425	House, 4506 Woodland Drive	Single Dwelling
131-0423	Glemming Farm	Single Dwelling
131-5037	House, 4833 Portsmouth Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-5038	House, 4956 Portsmouth Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0428	House, 5120 Portsmouth Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0429	House, 4829 Portsmouth Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0431	House, 4736 Portsmouth Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0440	House, 2265 Shipyard Road	Single Dwelling
131-5070	House, 2261 Shipyard Road	Single Dwelling
131-0445	House, G.W. Hwy & Dismal Swamp	Single Dwelling
	Canal	
131-0455	House, 3400 Old Mill Road	Single Dwelling
131-0460	House, 111 Brown Road	Single Dwelling

	Brown House	
131-0253	Lindsay House	Single Dwelling
	Lisle A. Lindsay, Sr. House	
131-0472	House, 413 George Washington Highway	Single Dwelling
131-0491	House, 212 George Washington Highway	Single Dwelling
131-0497	House, 128 N. George Washington Highway	Single Dwelling
131-0496	House, 136 George Washington Highway	Single Dwelling
131-0470	House, 429 George Washington Highway	Single Dwelling
131-0502	House, 717 Shell Road	Single Dwelling
131-0518	House, 2712 Gilmerton Road	Single Dwelling
131-0520	House, 2312 Gilmerton Road	Single Dwelling
131-0524	Weston House	Single Dwelling
131-0527	House, 1551 Shell Road	Single Dwelling
131-0529	House, 1608 Shell Road	Single Dwelling
131-5036	House, 1604 Shell Road	Single Dwelling
131-5034	Hollowell House	Single Dwelling
131-0499	Cutherell House	Single Dwelling
131-0535	House, 2317 Firman Street	Single Dwelling
131-0541	House, 3269 Galberry Road	Single Dwelling
131-0544	House, 3409 Galberry Road	Single Dwelling
131-0540	House, 3248 Galberry Road	Single Dwelling
131-0552	House, 3404 Seneca Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-5005	House, 3408 Seneca Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-5006	House, 3342 Seneca Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-5007	House, 3340 Seneca Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-5008	House, 945 St. Lawrence Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-5009	Colonna Caretaker's House	Single Dwelling
131-0558	House, 935 St. Lawrence Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-5011	House, 925 St. Lawrence Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-5012	House, 1040 St. Lawrence Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-0554	House, 3440 Seneca Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-0559	House, 3124 Webster Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-0560	House, 3118 Webster Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-5013	House, 1019 Oaklette Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-5014	House, 1022 Oaklette Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-5015	House, 1015 Oaklette Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-0557	House, 1020 Oaklette Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-0556	House, 1002 Oaklette Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-5016	House, 920 Oaklette Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-5017	House, 844 Oaklette Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-0551	House, 824 Oaklette Avenue	Single Dwelling
	Savage House	
131-0555	House, 915 Oaklette Avenue	Single Dwelling
	Savage Farm House	
131-0789	Upton Farm	Single Dwelling
	Gregory House, 457 Great Bridge Boulevard	
131-0692	House, 1204 Hoover Street	Single Dwelling
131-5052	House, 1302 Hoover Street	Single Dwelling

131-0689	House, 1135 Hoover Street	Single Dwelling
131-5055	House, 1117 Commerce Street	Single Dwelling
131-5062	House, 1130 Commerce Street	Single Dwelling
131-5063	House, 1132 Commerce Street	Single Dwelling
131-5064	House, 1136 Commerce Street	Single Dwelling
131-5061	House, 1116 Commerce Street	Single Dwelling
131-5060	House, 1110 Commerce Street	Single Dwelling
131-5059	House, 1108 Commerce Street	Single Dwelling
131-0685	House, 1125 Commerce Street	Single Dwelling
131-5058	House, 1337 Commerce Street	Single Dwelling
131-5040	House, 352 Battlefield Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0350	House, 400 Battlefield Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0351	House, 412 Battlefield Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-5041	Barber Shop, 418 Battlefield Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0451	House, 3208 Old Mill Road	Single Dwelling
131-0348	House, 2503 Lock Road	Single Dwelling
131-0347	House, 2501 Lock Road	Single Dwelling
131-0037	Cherry Manor	Single Dwelling
131-0002	Pinetta/The Murray House	Single Dwelling
131-0192	Lambert Farm House	Single Dwelling
131-0843	House, 364 Kempsville Road	Single Dwelling
131-0844	House, 372 Kempsville Road	Single Dwelling
131-0845	House, 376 Kempsville Road	Single Dwelling
131-0618-0001	Rosemont Christian Church Parsonage	Single Dwelling
131-5065-0003	House, 201 Lincoln Street	Single Dwelling
131-5065-0001	House, 101 Lincoln Street	Single Dwelling
131-5065-0002	House, 102 Lincoln Street	Single Dwelling
131-5048	House, 2204 Bainbridge Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-5049	House, 2601 Bainbridge Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0595	House, 2120 Bainbridge Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0608	House, 2619 Bainbridge Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0598	House, 2603 Bainbridge Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0612	House, 2801 Bainbridge Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0623	House, 3705 Bainbridge Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0625	House, 3702 Bainbridge Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0627	House, 3804 Bainbridge Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-0628	House, 4219 Bainbridge Boulevard	Single Dwelling
131-5045	House, 1001 Rowland Street	Single Dwelling
131-5047	House, 1328 Perry Street	Single Dwelling
131-5046	House, 1236 Perry Street	Single Dwelling
131-0632	House, 1213 Freeman Street	Single Dwelling
131-0633	House, 1215 Freeman Street	Single Dwelling
131-0175	House, 1741 Mt. Pleasant	Single Dwelling
131-5054	House, 3816 Franklin Street	Single Dwelling
131-0655	House, 2202 McLain Street	Single Dwelling
131-0663	House, 624 Beech Street	Single Dwelling
131-0664	House, 614 Beech Street	Single Dwelling
131-5028	House, northeast corner Old Mill & Westonia	Single Dwelling
131-5050	House, 1112 Transylvania Street	Single Dwelling
131-0693	House, 1712 Ohio Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-5066	House, 1714 Ohio Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-5067	House, 1718 Ohio Avenue	Single Dwelling

131-5068	House, 1720 Ohio Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-5069	House, 1722 Ohio Avenue	Single Dwelling
131-0049	Henry Butt House	Single Dwelling
131-5042	House, 1108 Hillwell Road	Single Dwelling
131-0603	Old Portlock House	Single Dwelling
131-0303	Wit's End Farm	Single Dwelling
	House, 727 Clearfield Avenue	
131-5051	House, 1115 Hoover Street	Single Dwelling
131-0015	Caleb Williamson House	Single Dwelling
131-0001	Hendren-Creekmur House	Single Dwelling
131-5056	House, 1121 Commerce Street	Single Dwelling
131-5057	House, 1123 Commerce Street	Single Dwelling
131-0436	Wildwood	Single Dwelling
131-0603-0001	Smoke House, Old Portlock House	Smoke/Meat House
131-5033	Norfolk-Portsmouth Bridge	Bridge
	Jordan Bridge	Toll House/Booth

229 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

## **APPENDIX G**

### **Style Index**

## ARCHITECTURAL STYLE REPORT

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	YEAR	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
131-0051	Lindsay Canal Herrings Canal	1860 post	
131-0052	Deep Creek Lock Park Cemetery	1865 ca	
131-0220	Old House, 1336 Centerville Turnpike House, 1332 Centerville Turnpike	1840-1873	Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods)
131-0267	Bells Mill Road Cemetery	1922 post	
131-0386	Indiana Church	1924	Gothic Revival Other
131-0387	Nansemond Indian Public School #9 (site)	1890 ca	
131-0603-0002	Portlock Cemetery, Old Portlock House	1747 post	
131-5029	Weston Grave Marker	1872 ca	
131-5043	Whedbee Cemetery	1850-1855	
131-5044	Herz Cemetery	1915 ca	
131-5053	Cemetery, se corner Franklin St. & Kay Ave.	1943 ca	
131-0193	House, 1533 Blue Ridge Road	1920 ca	Bungalow/Craftsman Other
131-0348	House, 2503 Lock Road	1920-1930	Bungalow/Craftsman
131-0357	House, 1217 Battlefield Boulevard N. Greenbrier Realty Co.	1925 ca	Bungalow/Craftsman
131-0429	House, 4829 Portsmouth Boulevard	1925 ca	Bungalow/Craftsman Other
131-0440	House, 2265 Shipyard Road	1920 ca	Bungalow/Craftsman
131-0445	House, G.W. Hwy & Dismal Swamp Canal	1910 ca	Bungalow/Craftsman
131-0472	House, 413 George Washington Highway	1915-1925	Bungalow/Craftsman
131-0491	House, 212 George Washington Highway	1915-1925	Bungalow/Craftsman
131-0499	Cutherell House	1925	Bungalow/Craftsman
131-0552	House, 3404 Seneca Avenue	1925 -35	Bungalow/Craftsman
131-0612	House, 2801 Bainbridge Boulevard	1920 ca	Bungalow/Craftsman
131-0627	House, 3804 Bainbridge Boulevard	1910-1920	Bungalow/Craftsman Colonial Revival
131-0628	House, 4219 Bainbridge Boulevard	1910-1920	Bungalow/Craftsman
131-0843	House, 364 Kempsville Road	1920 ca	Bungalow/Craftsman Other
131-0844	House, 372 Kempsville Road	1920 ca	Bungalow/Craftsman Other
131-5005	House, 3408 Seneca Avenue	1925 -35	Bungalow/Craftsman
131-5006	House, 3342 Seneca Avenue	1925 -35	Bungalow/Craftsman
131-5007	House, 3340 Seneca Avenue	1940 ca	Bungalow/Craftsman

131-5008	House, 945 St. Lawrence Avenue	1935	ca Bungalow/Craftsman
131-5009	Colonna Caretaker's House	1918-1925	Bungalow/Craftsman
131-5012	House, 1040 St. Lawrence Avenue	1915	ca Bungalow/Craftsman Other
131-5013	House, 1019 Oaklette Avenue	1910-1920	Bungalow/Craftsman
131-5017	House, 844 Oaklette Avenue	1925	-35 Bungalow/Craftsman
131-5018	House, 344 Great Bridge Boulevard	1915	Bungalow/Craftsman Other
131-5019	House, 549 Great Bridge Boulevard	1920	ca Bungalow/Craftsman
131-5020	House, 853 Great Bridge Boulevard	1920	ca Bungalow/Craftsman
131-5025	House, 837 Bells Mill Road	1920	ca Bungalow/Craftsman
131-5026	House, 924 Bells Mill Road	1915-1925	Bungalow/Craftsman
131-5027	House, 944 Bells Mill Road	1915-1925	Bungalow/Craftsman
131-5034	Hollowell House	1921	Bungalow/Craftsman
131-5037	House, 4833 Portsmouth Boulevard	1920-1940	Bungalow/Craftsman Other
131-5040	House, 352 Battlefield Boulevard	1920	ca Bungalow/Craftsman
131-5049	House, 2601 Bainbridge Boulevard	1910-1920	Bungalow/Craftsman
131-5070	House, 2261 Shipyard Road	1920	ca Bungalow/Craftsman
131-0292	Butt-Edson House	1820-1830	Classical Revival Other
131-0436	Wildwood	1812-1930	Classical Revival Colonial Revival Greek Revival
131-0214	Centerville Baptist Church	1925	Colonial Revival
131-0215	New Burfoot House Centerville Group Home	1925	ca Colonial Revival Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
131-0282	House, 841 Bells Mill Road	1920	ca Colonial Revival Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
131-0285	House, 785 Bells Mill Road	1880-1920	Colonial Revival Other
131-0342	Great Bridge School	1924-1947	Colonial Revival Other
131-0389	Pavlovetz House	1923	Colonial Revival Other
131-0404	House, 2200 Jolliff Road	1920	ca Colonial Revival Other
131-0431	House, 4736 Portsmouth Boulevard	1915-1925	Colonial Revival Other
131-0494	Deep Creek Intermediate School	1923-1957	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival Other
131-0494	Deep Creek Intermediate School	1923-1957	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival Other
131-0554	House, 3440 Seneca Avenue	1880s	Colonial Revival Other Shingle Style
131-0595	House, 2120 Bainbridge Boulevard	1890-1910	Colonial Revival Queen Anne
131-5015	House, 1015 Oaklette Avenue	1945	Colonial Revival

131-0199	Store, 1429 Fentress Road Bicycle Shop	1910-1920	Commercial Style
131-5004	Store, 1405 Blue Ridge Road	1930	ca Commercial Style
131-5030	Fowler Landscaping & Mulch Brabbles Service Station	1930	-40 Commercial Style Moderne
131-0037	Cherry Manor	1801	ca Federal Other
131-0384	Parkerson House	1840-1865	Federal Other
131-0049	Henry Butt House	1814	ca Georgian Other
131-0386	Indiana Church	1924	Gothic Revival Other
131-0391	St. Mary's Catholic Church	1915-1916	Gothic Revival Other
131-0001	Hendren-Creekmur House	1846-1847	Greek Revival
131-0169	House, 332 Centerville Turnpike	1850	-65 Greek Revival Mid 19th Century
131-0253	Lindsay House	1850	ca Greek Revival Other
131-0303	Lisle A. Lindsay, Sr. House Wit's End Farm	1853	ca Greek Revival Other
131-0400	House, 727 Clearfield Avenue House, 4708 Charlton Drive	1860	ca Greek Revival Italianate Mid 19th Century
131-0401	Jolliff United Methodist Church	1850	ca Greek Revival Other
131-0524	Weston House	1841	Greek Revival
131-0455	House, 3400 Old Mill Road	1860-1880	Italianate Mid 19th Century
131-0195	House, 1521 Blue Ridge Road	1910	ca Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
131-0197	House, 1441 Fentress Road	1910	ca Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
131-0198	House, 1431 Fentress Road	1900	ca Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
131-0252	Converted Store, 2140 Cedar Road	1870	ca Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Other
131-0280	House, 909 Bells Mill Road	1890	ca Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century

131-0364	House, 411 Great Bridge Boulevard	1900	ca	American Movements Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century
131-0390	House, 545 Homestead Road	1920	ca	American Movements Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Other
131-0393	St. Mary's Catholic Church Rectory	1915	ca	Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
131-0428	House, 5120 Portsmouth Boulevard	1900	ca	Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
131-0496	House, 136 George Washington Highway	1870-1890		Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Other
131-0520	House, 2312 Gilmerton Road	1920	ca	Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
131-0535	House, 2317 Firman Street	1890	ca	Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Other
131-0541	House, 3269 Galberry Road	1890	ca	Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Other
131-0551	House, 824 Oaklette Avenue Savage House	1910	-15	Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Other
131-0555	House, 915 Oaklette Avenue Savage Farm House	1905	ca	Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Queen Anne
131-0556	House, 1002 Oaklette Avenue	1910	ca	Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early

			20th Century American Movements Other
131-0557	House, 1020 Oaklette Avenue	1900-1920	Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
131-0559	House, 3124 Webster Avenue	1900	ca Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
131-0560	House, 3118 Webster Avenue	1900	ca Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
131-0608	House, 2619 Bainbridge Boulevard	1900	ca Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
131-0632	House, 1213 Freeman Street	1904	Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
131-0685	House, 1125 Commerce Street	1890-1910	Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Stick/Eastlake
131-5024	House, 1201A Bells Mill Road	1900	ca Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
131-5045	House, 1001 Rowland Street	1900	ca Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Other
131-5046	House, 1236 Perry Street	1905-1915	Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
131-5048	House, 2204 Bainbridge Boulevard	1900	ca Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
131-5051	House, 1115 Hoover Street	1905	ca Late 19th and 20th

				Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Other
131-5056	House, 1121 Commerce Street	1900	ca	Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Other
131-5057	House, 1123 Commerce Street	1900	ca	Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Other
131-5058	House, 1337 Commerce Street	1890-1910		Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Other
131-5060	House, 1110 Commerce Street	1890-1910		Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Other
131-5061	House, 1116 Commerce Street	1900	ca	Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Queen Anne
131-0403	House, 2256 Jolliff Road	1915	ca	Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Other
131-0623	House, 3705 Bainbridge Boulevard	1900	ca	Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Other
131-0693	House, 1712 Ohio Avenue	1910-1920		Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Other
131-5028	House, northeast corner Old Mill & Westonia	1910	ca	Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Other
131-5047	House, 1328 Perry Street	1905-1915		Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Other
131-5066	House, 1714 Ohio Avenue	1910-1920		Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Other

131-5067	House, 1718 Ohio Avenue	1910-1920	Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
131-5068	House, 1720 Ohio Avenue	1910-1920	Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
131-5069	House, 1722 Ohio Avenue	1910-1920	Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
131-0167	House, 220 Mt. Pleasant Road	1860-1880	Mid 19th Century
131-0194	Great Oaks House, 1516 Blue Ridge Road	1858-1890	Mid 19th Century Queen Anne
131-0399	House, 1404 Jolliff Road	1850	ca Mid 19th Century
131-0220	Old House, 1336 Centerville Turnpike House, 1332 Centerville Turnpike	1840-1873	Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods)
131-5030	Brabbles Service Station	1930 -40	Commercial Style Moderne
131-5039	Great Bridge Bridge & Tender's House	1942	Moderne
131-5039	Great Bridge Bridge & Tender's House	1942	Moderne
131-0015	Caleb Williamson House	1790-1822	No Style Listed
131-0016	William Williamson House	1820	ca No Style Listed
131-0170	House, 1600 Mt. Pleasant Rd.	1870-1880	No Style Listed
131-0171	House, 1633 Mt. Pleasant Road	1870-1910	No Style Listed
131-0172	House, 1651 Mt. Pleasant Road	1885-1900	No Style Listed
131-0175	House, 1741 Mt. Pleasant	1880	ca No Style Listed
131-0177	House, 1836 Mt. Pleasant Road	1900	ca No Style Listed
131-0192	Lambert Farm House	1880-1900	No Style Listed
131-0196	House, 1513 Blue Ridge Road	1900	ca No Style Listed
131-0201	House, 1400 Fentress Road	1890-1900	No Style Listed
131-0212	Burfoot House House, 833 Centerville Turnpike	1880-1900	No Style Listed
131-0212-0001	Burfoot Office Office, 833 Centerville Turnpike	1880-1900	No Style Listed
131-0240	House, 924 Waters Road	1880	ca No Style Listed
131-0258	House, 2332 Cedar Road	1910	ca No Style Listed
131-0260	Trinity Pentecostal Church Bethlehem Church	1910s	No Style Listed
131-0262	House, 1357 Bells Mill Road	1910	ca No Style Listed
131-0276	Mt. Olive Church of God in Christ	1910 -20	No Style Listed
131-0279	House, 921 Bells Mill Road	1900-1910	No Style Listed
131-0288	House, 569 Oak Grove Road	1910	ca No Style Listed
131-0298	House, 1801 Elbow Road	1820-1850	No Style Listed
131-0301	House, 2004 Elbow Road	1890-1920	No Style Listed
131-0347	House, 2501 Lock Road	1870-1900	No Style Listed
131-0350	House, 400 Battlefield Boulevard	1900	ca No Style Listed
131-0351	House, 412 Battlefield Boulevard	1900	ca No Style Listed
131-0353	American Legion Post 280	1900	ca No Style Listed
131-0356	House, 512 Battlefield Boulevard N.	1910 -20	No Style Listed
131-0365	Outten Farm	1880	ca No Style Listed
131-0367	House, 516 Great Bridge Boulevard	1920	ca No Style Listed

131-0368	House, 513 Great Bridge Boulevard	1920	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-0371	House, 737 Great Bridge Boulevard	1900	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-0392	St. Mary's Catholic Church Fellowship Hall	1920	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-0396	Biernot Farm	1912		No	Style	Listed
131-0398	House, 321 Hertz Road	1900	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-0423	Glemming Farm	1872		No	Style	Listed
131-0425	House, 4506 Woodland Drive	1870-1890		No	Style	Listed
131-0441	Macedonia Baptist Church	1900-1920		No	Style	Listed
131-0451	House, 3208 Old Mill Road	1850-1880		No	Style	Listed
131-0451-0001	Outbuilding, 3208 Old Mill Road	1900 post		No	Style	Listed
131-0460	House, 111 Brown Road Brown House	1880	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-0470	House, 429 George Washington Highway	1890-1910		No	Style	Listed
131-0497	House, 128 N. George Washington Highway	1890-1910		No	Style	Listed
131-0502	House, 717 Shell Road	1880	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-0518	House, 2712 Gilmerton Road	1880	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-0527	House, 1551 Shell Road	1890	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-0529	House, 1608 Shell Road	1890	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-0540	House, 3248 Galberry Road	1880	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-0544	House, 3409 Galberry Road	1890	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-0553	Colonna House Boat	1927		No	Style	Listed
131-0558	House, 935 St. Lawrence Avenue	1850-1870		No	Style	Listed
131-0603-0001	Smoke House, Old Portlock House	1800-1850		No	Style	Listed
131-0625	House, 3702 Bainbridge Boulevard	1870-1890		No	Style	Listed
131-0633	House, 1215 Freeman Street	1910	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-0653	Double House, 1333-1335 Perry Street	1900	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-0664	House, 614 Beech Street	1880-1910		No	Style	Listed
131-0789	Upton Farm Gregory House, 457 Great Bridge Boulevard	1850-1870		No	Style	Listed
131-0845	House, 376 Kempsville Road	1910	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-5002	House, 1729 Mt. Pleasant Road	1900	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-5003	House, 825 Centerville Turnpike	1900	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-5010	Colonna Horsebarn	1920	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-5011	House, 925 St. Lawrence Avenue	1905-1920		No	Style	Listed
131-5014	House, 1022 Oaklette Avenue	1920-1940		No	Style	Listed
131-5016	House, 920 Oaklette Avenue	1945 post		No	Style	Listed
131-5021	House, 936 Oak Grove Road	1930	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-5022	House, 932 Oak Grove Road	1930	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-5023	House, 928 Oak Grove Road	1930	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-5033	Norfolk-Portsmouth Bridge Jordan Bridge	1928		Other		
131-5035	Possible RR-related depot/warehouse, 1708 Shell Rd.	1900	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-5036	House, 1604 Shell Road	1910	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-5038	House, 4956 Portsmouth Boulevard	1930	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-5041	Barber Shop, 418 Battlefield Boulevard	1910	ca	No	Style	Listed
131-5042	House, 1108 Hillwell Road	1856		No	Style	Listed

131-5050	House, 1112 Transylvania Street	1890	ca	No Style Listed
131-5054	House, 3816 Franklin Street	1880-1900		No Style Listed
131-5055	House, 1117 Commerce Street	1910-1930		No Style Listed
131-5059	House, 1108 Commerce Street	1910	ca	No Style Listed
131-5062	House, 1130 Commerce Street	1910-1930		No Style Listed
131-5063	House, 1132 Commerce Street	1910-1930		No Style Listed
131-5064	House, 1136 Commerce Street	1910-1930		No Style Listed
131-5065	Crestwood	1937	-49	No Style Listed
131-5065-0001	House, 101 Lincoln Street	1939	ca	No Style Listed
131-5065-0002	House, 102 Lincoln Street	1939	ca	No Style Listed
131-5065-0003	House, 201 Lincoln Street	1939	ca	No Style Listed
131-5065-0004	Double House, 333 Dunn Street	1939	ca	No Style Listed
131-5065-0005	House, 200 Lincoln Street	1945-1949		No Style Listed
131-5065-0006	House, 221 Grant Street	1945-1949		No Style Listed
131-5065-0007	House, 217 Grant Street	1945-1949		No Style Listed
131-5065-0008	House, 313 Outlaw Street	1945-1949		No Style Listed
131-0002	Pinetta/The Murray House	1790	ca	Other
131-0010	Chimney Corners	1789	ca	Other
131-0349	Great Bridge Hardware Mattress Outlet	1875-1910		Other
131-0352	House, 1529 Mt. Pleasant Road	1880	ca	Other Stick/Eastlake
131-0388	Sunray School Post Office	1921		Other
131-0603	Old Portlock House	1789	ca	Other
131-0663	House, 624 Beech Street	1880	ca	Other Stick/Eastlake
131-0689	House, 1135 Hoover Street	1905	ca	Other Queen Anne
131-5031	J.G. Wilson Corporation	1910	ca	Other
131-5032	Virginia Railway & Power Company, Berkley Sub Station	1930-1940		Other
131-5033	Norfolk-Portsmouth Bridge Jordan Bridge	1928		Other No Style Listed
131-5052	House, 1302 Hoover Street	1905	ca	Other Queen Anne
131-0598	House, 2603 Bainbridge Boulevard	1890-1910		Queen Anne
131-0655	House, 2202 McLain Street	1890-1910		Queen Anne
131-0692	House, 1204 Hoover Street	1885	ca	Queen Anne
131-0218	House, 1030 Centerville Road Plantation Shops, Inc. Antiques & Collectibles	1895	ca	Shingle Style Stick/Eastlake
131-0618	Rosemont Christian Church	1930-1931		Tudor Revival
131-0618-0001	Rosemont Christian Church Parsonage	1930-1931		Tudor Revival

229 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

## **APPENDIX H**

### **Virginia Landmarks and National Register Criteria**

- Criterion A:** Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history
- Criterion B:** Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- Criterion C:** Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type period or method of construction or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D:** Properties that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory and history.

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Table of Recommendations**

## NR POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES REPORT

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	POTENTIAL FOR NR CRITERIA
=====	=====	=====	=====
131-0001	1846-1847	Hendren-Creekmur House	C: Contributes to proposed Deep Creek H.D.
131-0002	1790	ca Pinetta/The Murray House	C: Contributes to potential MPD of gambrel-roof houses of Chesapeake
131-0010	1789	ca Chimney Corners	C: Contributes to potential MPD of gambrel-roof houses of Chesapeake
131-0015	1790-1822	Caleb Williamson House	Not eligible
131-0016	1820	ca William Williamson House	Not eligible
131-0037	1801	ca Cherry Manor	C: Contributes to proposed Deep Creek H.D.
131-0049	1814	ca Henry Butt House	Not eligible
131-0051	1860 post	Lindsay Canal Herrings Canal	C: Contributing to potential MPD of canal-related resources
131-0052	1866	ca Deep Creek Lock Park Cemetery	B: Criteria consideration C: Grave Of Elizabeth Curtis Wallace
131-0167	1860-1880	House, 220 Mt. Pleasant Rd.	Not eligible
131-0169	1850 -65	House, 332 Centerville Turnpike	C: Contributes to potential MPD of early-mid-19C side-hall plan houses
131-0170	1870-1880	House, 1600 Mt. Pleasant Rd.	Not eligible
131-0171	1870-1910	House, 1633 Mt. Pleasant Rd.	Not eligible
131-0172	1885-1900	House, 1651 Mt. Pleasant Rd.	Not eligible
131-0175	1880	ca House, 1741 Mt. Pleasant Rd.	Not eligible
131-0177	1900	ca House, 1836 Mt. Pleasant Rd.	Not eligible
131-0192	1880-1900	Lambert Farmhouse	C: Contributes to proposed Blue Ridge H.D.
131-0193	1920	ca House, 1533 Blue Ridge Road	C: Contributes to proposed Blue Ridge H.D.
131-0194	1858-1890	Great Oaks	C: Contributes to proposed Blue Ridge H.D.
131-0195	1910	ca House, 1521 Blue Ridge Road	C: Contributes to proposed Blue Ridge H.D.

131-0196	1900	ca House, 1513 Blue Ridge Road	C: Contributes to proposed Blue Ridge H.D.
131-0197	1910	ca House, 1441 Fentress Road	C: Contributes to proposed Blue Ridge H.D.
131-0198	1900	ca House, 1431 Fentress Road	C: Contributes to proposed Blue Ridge H.D.
131-0199	1910-1920	Store, 1429 Fentress Road Bicycle Shop	C: Contributes to proposed Blue Ridge H.D.
131-0201	1890-1900	House, 1400 Fentress Road	C: Contributes to proposed Blue Ridge H.D.
131-0212	1880-1900	Burfoot House House, 833 Centerville Turnpike	C: Contributes to proposed Blue Ridge H.D.
131-0212-0001	1880-1900	Burfoot Office Office, 833 Centerville Turnpike	C: Contributes to proposed Blue Ridge H.D.
131-0214	1925	Centerville Baptist Church	C: Contributes to proposed Blue Ridge H.D.
131-0215	1925	ca New Burfoot House Centerville Group Home	C: Contributes to proposed Blue Ridge H.D.
131-0218	1895	ca House, 1030 Centerville Road Plantation Shops, Inc. Antiques & Collectibles	C: Contributes to proposed Blue Ridge H.D.
131-0220	1840-1873	Old House, 1336 Centerville Turnpike	C: Contributes to proposed Blue Ridge H.D.
131-0240	1880	ca House, 924 Waters Road	Not eligible
131-0252	1870	ca Converted Store, 2140 Cedar Road	Not eligible
131-0253	1850	ca Lindsay House	B: Association with locally significant A.H. Lindsay & family C: Characteristic of type, period and method of construction
131-0258	1910	ca House, 2332 Cedar Road	Not eligible
131-0260	1910s	Trinity Pentecostal Church	Not eligible
131-0262	1910	ca House, 1357 Bells Mill Road	Not eligible
131-0267	1922	post Bells Mill Road Cemetery	Not eligible

131-0276	1910	-20 Mt. Olive Church of God in Christ	Not eligible
131-0279	1900-1910	House, 921 Bells Mill Rd.	Not eligible
131-0280	1890	ca House, 909 Bells Mill Rd.	Not eligible
131-0282	1920	ca House, 841 Bells Mill Rd.	Not eligible
131-0285	1880-1920	House, 725 Bells Mill Rd.	Not eligible
131-0288	1910	ca House, 569 Oak Grove Road	Not eligible
131-0292	1820-1830	Butt-Edson House	C: Contributes to potential MPD of early-mid-19C side-hall plan houses/ C: Distinctive chars. of type, period and method of construction
131-0298	1820-1850	House, 1801 Elbow Road	C: Contributes to potential MPD of early-mid-19C side-hall plan houses. Further investigation to determine potential significance under C: Distinctive chars. of type, period, method of construction
131-0301	1885	ca House, 2004 Elbow Road	Not eligible
131-0303	1853	ca Wit's End Farm	Not eligible
131-0342	1924	Great Bridge School	C: Distinctive chars. of type, period, method of construction
131-0347	1860-1900	House, 2501 Lock Road	Not eligible
131-0348	1920-1930	House, 2503 Lock Road	Not eligible
131-0349	1875-1910	Great Bridge Hardware Mattress Outlet	Not eligible
131-0350	1900	ca House, 400 Battlefield Boulevard	Not eligible
131-0351	1900	ca House, 412 Battlefield Boulevard	Not eligible
131-0352	1880	ca House, 1529 Mt. Pleasant Road	Not eligible
131-0353	1900	ca American Legion Post 280	Not eligible
131-0356	1910	-20 House, 512 Battlefield Boulevard N.	Not eligible
131-0357	1925	ca House, 1217 Battlefield Boulevard N.	Not eligible

Greenbrier Realty Co.

131-0364	1900	ca House, 411 Great Bridge Boulevard	Not eligible
131-0365	1880	ca Outten Farm	Not eligible
131-0367	1920	ca House, 516 Great Bridge Boulevard	Not eligible
131-0368	1920	ca House, 513 Great Bridge Boulevard	Not eligible
131-0371	1900	ca House, 737 Great Bridge Boulevard	Not eligible
131-0384	1840-1865	Parkerson House	C: Contributing to potential MPD of early-mid-19C side-hall plan houses
131-0386	1924	Indiana Church	Not eligible
131-0387	1890	ca Nansemond Indian Public School #9 (site)	Not eligible
131-0388	1921	Sunray School Post Office	C: Contributing to a potential Sunray H.D. (Criteria A & C)
131-0389	1923	Pavlovetz House	C: Possesses high artistic values C: Contributing to a potential Sunray H.D. (Criteria A&C)
131-0390	1920	ca House, 545 Homestead Road	C: Contributing to a potential Sunray H.D. (Criteria A&C)
131-0391	1915-1916	St. Mary's Catholic Church	C: Contributing to a potential Sunray H.D. (Criteria A&C)
131-0392	1920	ca St. Mary's Catholic Church Fellowship Hall	C: Contributing to a potential Sunray H.D. (Criteria A&C)
131-0393	1915	ca St. Mary's Catholic Church Rectory	C: Contributing to a potential Sunray H.D. (Criteria A&C)
131-0396	1912	Biernot Farm	C: Contributing to a potential Sunray H.D. (Criteria A&C)
131-0398	1900	ca House, 321 Hertz Road	C: Contributing to a potential Sunray H.D. (Criteria A&C)
131-0399	1850	ca House, 1404 Jolliff Road	C: Contributing to potential MPD of early-mid-19C side-hall plan houses
131-0400	1860	ca House, 4708 Charlton Drive	Not Eligible
131-0401	1850	ca Jolliff United Methodist Church	Not eligible

131-0403	1915	ca House, 2256 Jolliff Road	Not eligible
131-0404	1920	ca House, 2200 Jolliff Road	Not eligible
131-0423	1872	ca Glemming Farm	Not eligible
131-0425	1870-1890	House, 4506 Woodland Drive	Not eligible
131-0428	1900	ca House, 5120 Portsmouth Boulevard	Not eligible
131-0429	1925	ca House, 4829 Portsmouth Boulevard	Not eligible
131-0431	1915-1925	House, 4736 Portsmouth Boulevard	Not eligible
131-0436	1812-1930	Wildwood	Further investigation to determine potential significance
131-0440	1920	ca House, 2265 Shipyard Road	Not eligible
131-0441	1900-1920	Macedonia Baptist Church	Not eligible
131-0445	1910	ca House, G.W. Hwy & Dismal Swamp Canal	Not eligible
131-0451	1850-1880	House, 3208 Old Mill Road Drive	Not eligible
131-0451-0001	1900 post	Outbuilding, 3208 Old Mill Road	(associated with above)
131-0455	1860-1880	House, 3400 Old Mill Road	C: Contributing to potential MPD of early-mid-19C side-hall plan houses
131-0460	1880	ca House, 111 Brown Road Brown House	Not eligible
131-0470	1890-1910	House, 429 George Washington Highway	C: Contributing to proposed Deep Creek H.D
131-0472	1915-1925	House, 413 George Washington Highway	C: Contributing to proposed Deep Creek H.D.
131-0491	1915-1925	House, 212 George Washington Highway	Not eligible
131-0494	1923-1947	Deep Creek Intermediate School	Not eligible
131-0496	1870-1890	House, 136 George Washington Highway	Not eligible
131-0497	1890-1910	House, 128 N. George Washington Highway	Not eligible
131-0499	1925	Cutherell House	Not eligible

131-0502	1880	ca House, 717 Shell Road	Not eligible
131-0518	1880	ca House, 2712 Gilmerton Road	Not eligible
131-0520	1920	ca House, 2312 Gilmerton Road	Not eligible
131-0524	1841	Weston House	C: Contributes to potential MPD of early-mid-19C side-hall plan houses
131-0527	1890	ca House, 1551 Shell Road	Not eligible
131-0529	1890	ca House, 1608 Shell Road	Not eligible
131-0535	1890	ca House, 2317 Firman Street	Not eligible
131-0540	1880	ca House, 3248 Galberry Road	Not eligible
131-0541	1890	ca House, 3269 Galberry Road	Not eligible
131-0544	1890	ca House, 3409 Galberry Road	Not eligible
131-0551	1910	-15 House, 824 Oaklette Avenue Savage House	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-0552	1925	-35 House, 3404 Seneca Avenue	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-0553	1927	Colonna House Boat	C: Distinctive chars. of type, period, method of construction C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-0554	1880s	House, 3440 Seneca Avenue	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-0555	1905	ca House, 915 Oaklette Avenue Savage Farm House	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-0556	1910	ca House, 1002 Oaklette Avenue	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-0557	1900	ca House, 1020 Oaklette Avenue	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-0558	1850-1870	House, 935 St. Lawrence Avenue	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-0559	1900	ca House, 3124 Webster Avenue	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-0560	1900	ca House, 3118 Webster Avenue	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-0595	1890-1910	House, 2120 Bainbridge	Not eligible

Boulevard

131-0598	1890-1910	House, 2603 Bainbridge Boulevard	Not eligible
131-0603	1789	ca Old Portlock House	C: Distinctive chars. of type, period, method of construction C: Contributing to potential MPD of gambrel-roofed houses of Chesapeake
131-0603-0001	1800-1850	Smoke House, Old Portlock House	(associated with above)
131-0603-0002	1747	post Portlock Cemetery, Old Portlock House	(associated with above)
131-0608	1900	ca House, 2619 Bainbridge Boulevard	Not eligible
131-0612	1920	ca House, 2801 Bainbridge Boulevard	Not eligible
131-0618	1930	Rosemont Christian Church	Not eligible
131-0618-0001	1930	Rosemont Christian Church Parsonage	Not eligible
131-0623	1900	ca House, 3705 Bainbridge Boulevard	Not eligible
131-0625	1870-1890	House, 3702 Bainbridge Boulevard	Not eligible
131-0627	1910-1920	House, 3804 Bainbridge Boulevard	Not eligible
131-0628	1910-1920	House, 4219 Bainbridge Boulevard	Not eligible
131-0632	1904	House, 1213 Freeman Street	Not eligible
131-0633	1910	ca House, 1215 Freeman Street	Not eligible
131-0653	1900	ca Double House, 1333-1335 Perry Street	Not eligible
131-0655	1890-1910	House, 2202 McLain Street	Not eligible
131-0663	1890-1910	House, 624 Beech Street	Not eligible
131-0664	1880-1910	House, 614 Beech Street	Not eligible
131-0685	1890-1910	House, 1125 Commerce Street	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.
131-0689	1905	ca House, 1135 Hoover Street	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.

131-0692	1885	ca House, 1204 Hoover Street Street	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.
131-0693	1910	ca House, 1712 Ohio Avenue	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.
131-0789	1850-1870	Upton Farm Gregory House, 457 Great Bridge Boulevard	Not eligible
131-0845	1910	ca House, 376 Kempsville Road	Not eligible
131-0844	1920	ca House, 372 Kempsville Road	Not eligible
131-0843	1920	ca House, 364 Kempsville	Not eligible
131-5002	1900	ca House, 1729 Mt. Pleasant Road	Not eligible
131-5003	1900	ca House, 825 Centerville Turnpike	C: Contributes to proposed Blue Ridge H.D.
131-5004	1930	ca Store, 1405 Blue Ridge Road Fowler Landscaping & Mulch	C: Contributes to proposed Blue Ridge H.D.
131-5005	1925	-35 House, 3408 Seneca Avenue	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-5006	1925	-35 House, 3342 Seneca Avenue	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-5007	1940	ca House, 3340 Seneca Avenue	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-5008	1935	ca House, 945 St. Lawrence Avenue	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-5009	1918-1925	Colonna Caretaker's House	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-5010	1920	ca Colonna Horsebarn	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-5011	1905-1920	House, 925 St. Lawrence Avenue	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-5012	1915	ca House, 1040 St. Lawrence Avenue	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-5013	1910-1920	House, 1019 Oaklette Avenue	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-5014	1920-1940	House, 1022 Oaklette Avenue	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.

131-5015	1945	House, 1015 Oaklette Avenue	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-5016	1945 post	House, 920 Oaklette Avenue	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-5017	1925	-35 House, 844 Oaklette Avenue	C: Contributes to proposed Oaklette H.D.
131-5018	1915	House, 344 Great Bridge Boulevard	Not eligible
131-5019	1920	ca House, 549 Great Bridge Boulevard	Not eligible
131-5020	1920	ca House, 853 Great Bridge Boulevard	Not eligible
131-5021	1930	ca House, 936 Oak Grove Road	Not eligible
131-5022	1930	ca House, 932 Oak Grove Road	Not eligible
131-5023	1930	ca House, 928 Oak Grove Road	Not eligible
131-5024	1900	ca House, 1201A Bells Mill Road	Not eligible
131-5025	1920	ca House, 837 Bells Mill Road	Not eligible
131-5026	1915-1925	House, 924 Bells Mill Road	Not eligible
131-5027	1915-1925	House, 944 Bells Mill Road	Not eligible
131-5028	1910	ca House, northeast corner Old Mill & Westonia	Not eligible
131-5029	1872	ca Weston Grave Marker	Not eligible
131-5030	1930	-40 Brabbles Service Station	Not eligible
131-5031	1910	ca Norfolk & Portsmouth Beltline RR Company Depot J.G. Wilson Corporation	Not eligible
131-5032	1930-1940	Virginia Railway & Power Company, Berkley Sub Station	Not eligible
131-5033	1928	Norfolk-Portsmouth Bridge Jordan Bridge	C: Distinctive chars. of type, period, method of construction
131-5034	1921	Hollowell House	Not eligible
131-5035	1900	ca Possible RR-related depot/warehouse, 1708 Shell Rd.	Demolished

131-5036	1910	ca House, 1604 Shell Road	Not eligible
131-5037	1920-1940	House, 4833 Portsmouth Boulevard	Not eligible
131-5038	1930	ca House, 4956 Portsmouth Boulevard	Not eligible
131-5039	1942	Great Bridge Bridge & Tender's house	C: Distinctive chars. of type, period, method of construction
131-5040	1920	ca House, 352 Battlefield Boulevard	Not eligible
131-5041	1910	ca Barber Shop, 418 Battlefield Boulevard	Not eligible
131-5042	1856	House, 1108 Hillwell Road	Not eligible
131-5043	1850-1855	Whedbee Cemetery	(Associated with 131-0253)
131-5044	1915	ca Herz Cemetery	C: Contributes to potential Sunray H.D (Criteria A&C/ consideration D)
131-5045	1900	ca House, 1001 Rowland	Not eligible
131-5046	1905-1915	House, 1236 Perry Street Street	Not eligible
131-5047	1905-1915	House, 1328 Perry Street	Not eligible
131-5048	1900	ca House, 2204 Bainbridge Boulevard	Not eligible
131-5049	1910-1920	House, 2601 Bainbridge Boulevard	Not eligible
131-5050	1890	ca House, 1112 Transylvania Street	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.
131-5051	1910	ca House, 1115 Hoover Street	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.
131-5052	1905	ca House, 1302 Hoover Street	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.
131-5053	1945	post Cemetery, se corner Franklin St. & Kay Ave.	Not eligible
131-5054	1880-1900	House, 3816 Franklin Street	Not eligible
131-5055	1910-1930	House, 1117 Commerce Street	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.
131-5056	1900	ca House, 1121 Commerce Street	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.

131-5057	1900	ca House, 1123 Commerce Street	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.
131-5058	1890-1910	House, 1337 Commerce Street	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.
131-5059	1910	ca House, 1108 Commerce Street	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.
131-5060	1890-1910	House, 1110 Commerce Street	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.
131-5061	1900	ca House, 1116 Commerce Street	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.
131-5062	1910-1930	House, 1130 Commerce Street	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.
131-5063	1910-1930	House, 1132 Commerce Street	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.
131-5064	1910-1930	House, 1136 Commerce Street	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.
131-5065	1937	-49 Crestwood	Potentially eligible historic district under criteria A&C
131-5065-0001	1937	ca House, 101 Lincoln Street	Contributing to a potential Crestwood H.D.
131-5065-0002	1937	ca House, 102 Lincoln Street	Contributing to a potential Crestwood H.D.
131-5065-0003	1937	ca House, 201 Lincoln Street	Contributing to a potential Crestwood H.D.
131-5065-0004	1937	post Double House, 333 Dunn Street	Contributing to a potential Crestwood H.D.
131-5065-0005	1945-1949	House, 200 Lincoln Street	Contributing to a potential Crestwood H.D.
131-5065-0006	1945-1949	House, 221 Grant Street	Contributing to a potential Crestwood H.D.
131-5065-0007	1945-1949	House, 217 Grant Street	Contributing to a potential Crestwood H.D.
131-5065-0008	1945-1949	House, 313 Outlaw Street	Contributing to a potential Crestwood H.D.
131-5066	1910	ca House, 1714 Ohio Avenue	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.
131-5067	1910	ca House, 1718 Ohio Avenue	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.
131-5068	1910	ca House, 1720 Ohio Avenue	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.

131-5069	1910	ca House, 1722 Ohio Avenue	Potentially contributing to a local South Norfolk H.D.
131-5070	1920	ca House, 2261 Shipyard Road	Demolished

223 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

**APPENDIX J**

**Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District Preliminary  
Information Form**

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES**

*2801 Kensington Avenue  
Richmond, Virginia 23221*

**PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM**

**Historic District**

The following constitutes an application for preliminary consideration for the nomination potential of a historic district to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This does not mean that a district is being nominated to the registers at this time. Rather it is being evaluated to determine if it qualifies for such listings. Applicants will be notified of the Board's actions, in writing, following the meeting.

1. HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY Blue Ridge/Fentress

2. LOCATION:

Street(s) or Route(s): Centerville Turnpike, Blue Ridge Road, Fentress Road.

County or City Chesapeake

3. LEGAL OWNER(S) and ADJACENT OWNERS OF ALL PROPERTIES: (Include names and addresses of all owners and adjacent owners. Attach additional sheets as necessary.)  
DISK ATTACHED.

Contact Person:

Mr. Mark Shea

Daytime Telephone: Area Code (757) 382-6176

Address: Chesapeake Planning Department

P.O. Box 15225

City / State/ Zip Code: Chesapeake, Virginia 23328

CONTACT PERSON'S SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**SIGNATURE REQUIRED FOR PROCESSING ALL APPLICATIONS**

4. GENERAL DATA OF DISTRICT

- A. Date(s) of selected building(s): ca. 1840; ca. 1858; ca. 1880-1920; ca. 1930
- B. Approximate acreage: 800 acres
- C. Architect(s) or Carpenter(s) / Mason(s) (if known): \_\_\_\_\_
- D. Primary use of Building(s): Residential, Commercial, Agricultural

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe building patterns and types, general architectural quality, building materials and prominent details. Description should address setting and any landscape features. (Additional information may be submitted on typed, consecutively numbered 8-1/2 x 11 sheets, as necessary.)

**SEE ATTACHED**

**6. HISTORY**

Explain why this area is significant by referencing any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the proposed historic district. (Detailed family genealogies are not necessary.) Please list any additional sources of information. Only material contained on the form will be forwarded to the State Review Board members. (Additional information may be submitted on typed, consecutively numbered 8-1/2" x 11" sheets, as necessary.)

**SEE ATTACHED**



Departmental policy requires that the following officials of the local jurisdiction be notified prior to any consideration of eligibility by the State Review Board. Please provide the COMPLETE names and COMPLETE addresses of those currently serving, as applicable. This information must be provided before this form can be presented to the State Review Board for consideration.

Mayor of the City or Town:

**William E. Ward  
Box 15225  
Chesapeake, VA 23328**

City or Town Manager or County Administrator:

**John L. Pazour  
Box 15225  
Chesapeake, VA 23328**

Director of City or Town Planning Department:

**Brent Neilson  
Chesapeake Planning Department  
306 Cedar Road  
Chesapeake, VA 23322-5514**

Chairman of City or County Planning Commission:

**Rodney L. Foster  
2108 Indian Creek  
Chesapeake, VA 23322**

City Council Member or County Supervisor in whose district the property is located:

**(City-wide Council)**

(Optional) Name and address of person for local historic preservation group:

**George T. Wallace IV, Chairman  
Historic Preservation Commission  
P.O. Box 6685  
Chesapeake, VA 23323**

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District is an example of a late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century village and agricultural community. The variety, size, style and architectural integrity of the buildings still standing in the district is a testament to the economic benefit derived from truck farming. Norfolk County was a leading truck farm county during this period, and the proposed district would recognize the contributions of trucking to the growth, development and character of the agricultural belt of Norfolk County, now the city of Chesapeake, Virginia.

The proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District centers on the Centerville Turnpike near its intersections with Blue Ridge Road and Fentress Road. On Fentress Road, the district extends from the Norfolk Southern Railroad crossing southeast to Centerville Turnpike, encompassing properties on both sides of the road. The district would extend east down Blue Ridge Road from Centerville Turnpike to 1645 Blue Ridge, the Lambert Farm, encompassing properties on both sides of the road. From the intersection of Blue Ridge Road and Centerville Turnpike, the district would extend south along Centerville Turnpike to the Old House (1336 Centerville Turnpike), including the properties and agricultural fields on both sides of the turnpike (Map A and B).

The nucleus of the district is the small village around the site of the Centerville Station of the Norfolk Southern Railroad and the feed and seed/general store. Interspersed among the outlying contributing properties are large agricultural tracts in cultivation. The Sykes & Gwathmey map of 1887 shows the fields opposite the Jackson and Old Houses on the turnpike as belonging to the Jackson and Old farms (Map C). Though ownership has now changed, the fields remain in cultivation (in part by the Lambert Farm), and contribute to the feeling and character of the historic district. There would be approximately 20 contributing and 6-8 non-contributing buildings in the proposed district, one potentially contributing site (the Centerville Station platform), and the possibility of including the railroad as a contributing resource.

The architecture of the district is varied, representing domestic architecture from the mid-nineteenth to the early-twentieth century. Two examples of commercial architecture of the twentieth century also contribute to the architectural variety in the district, along with a Colonial Revival church. The earliest contributing resource is the ca. 1840 Old House, the southern most property in the district. The latest contributing resource is the ca. 1930 commercial building on Blue Ridge Road. Contributing resources in the proposed district include examples of mid- to late-nineteenth century I-houses; Queen Anne and Stick-influenced designs; American Foursquare variants; vernacular gable-fronted and side-gabled houses with Colonial Revival-inspired details; a high-style bungalow; a Colonial Revival church; and commercial buildings of the early-twentieth century. Most of the houses are surrounded by mature trees and/or open agricultural fields. The following is a brief description of properties within the proposed district.

## Blue Ridge Road

Lambert Farm house, 1645 Blue Ridge Road (131-0192) (Photo 1), is one of the least altered houses in the area, dating to ca. 1880-1900. It is a frame, two-story, three-bay-wide house typical in Chesapeake, but built on a diminutive scale. Notable features include the narrow beaded board interior wall finish, instead of plaster and the formerly detached kitchen that has been moved closer to the rear of the house and attached via a breezeway. Modern houses have been built on the Lambert farm, and the old farm house is used for storage. Surrounding the property are fields in cultivation of corn, wheat, and soybeans.

House, 1533 Blue Ridge Road (131-0193) (Photo 2). One-and-one-half-story, three-bay frame, cross-gable, early-twentieth century craftsman bungalow with Colonial Revival and Queen Anne influences. This is a very elaborate and high-styled bungalow. The impression of its size is augmented by the one-story wrap-around porch that encompasses the east, north, and west sides of the house. Porch supports are short fluted Doric columns in brick piers. The front door is flanked by multi-pane sidelights and surmounted by multi-pane transom. Queen Anne wood sash windows are used throughout house. Three-part window in front gable. Knee-braces in eaves. Gable-roofed porte-cochere on east side of house. Ca. 1920.

Great Oaks, 1516 Blue Ridge Road (131-0194) (Photo 3). Two-and-one-half-story, four-bay frame house with intersecting pedimental gable atop projecting polygonal bay. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch. Porch supports are Doric posts atop wooden bases. The single-leaf front door has a large oval beveled light and is surmounted by a transom. A single hip-roofed dormer has 6/1 wood sash window. Great Oaks was reportedly built ca. 1858 and remodeled in the Queen Anne style in the late-nineteenth century (Norfolk Co. H.S. 1988-89: n.p.). As it was initially built, it would have looked like the other frame, two-story, five-bay I-house variants in the county, with two interior end chimneys. In place of the original two eastern bays is the projecting polygonal bay with pedimental gable.

House, 1521 Blue Ridge Road (131-0195). Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay frame Colonial Revival/Four Square house with hip-roofed dormers on east, north, and west elevations. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch. Porch supports are Doric posts. 1/1 wood sash windows. Interior side chimney of stretcher bond brick. Ca. 1910.

House, 1513 Blue Ridge Road (131-0196). Two-story, three-bay-wide frame gable-roofed I-house/vernacular house. Cornice returns. Single pile house is two-bays deep. There is no porch, only a Colonial Revival door surround that appears to be ca. 1920s. There is no chimney in the main block of the house--only a fairly modern exterior side chimney in the two-story ell. Ca. 1900.

Commercial Building, 1405 Blue Ridge Road (131-5004) (Photo 4). One-story, three-bay-wide masonry early- to mid-twentieth century commercial building. Rusticated concrete block (beveled edges). Flat roof with parapet across front, six-stepped parapet side walls. Shed overhang supported on wooded brackets. Plate-glass windows with transoms. Recessed entry with double-leaf wood doors with single lights. Ca. 1930.

Other marginal or non-contributing houses on Blue Ridge Road include a ca. 1940-50 Dutch Colonial at the corner of Blue Ridge and Centerville and another mid- to late-twentieth century house and barn across the street.

### Centerville Turnpike

House, 825 Centerville Turnpike (131-5003). One-story, three-bay-wide frame late-nineteenth-early-twentieth century vernacular house with cornice returns. Two-bay side-gabled main block with one-bay forward projecting gable front. One-story, one-bay shed-roofed porch with modern wrought iron supports. 2/2 wood sash windows. One interior ridge chimney with corbeled cap. Ca. 1900.

Burfoot House, 833 Centerville Turnpike (131-0212). One-story, three-bay-wide frame late-nineteenth-early-twentieth century vernacular side-gabled house with cornice returns. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with wood posts. 2/2 wood sash windows. One interior end chimney. Ca. 1880-1900.

Burfoot Medical Office, behind 833 Centerville Turnpike (131-0212-0001) (Photo 5). One-story, three-bay-wide frame late-nineteenth-early-twentieth century vernacular side-gabled office with cornice returns. One-story, three-bay, hip-roofed porch with wood posts. 2/2 wood sash windows. One interior end chimney. Ca. 1880-1900.

House, 909 Centerville Turnpike (131-0216). The Fentress family from which the eponymous Fentress community derived its name, lived along Centerville Turnpike. The Fentress house is shown on the 1887 Sykes & Gwathmey map of Norfolk County in this approximate location. This two-story, three-bay hip-roofed house may be the same as represented on the map, though now heavily altered. Ca. 1870.

Centerville Baptist Church, 912 Centerville Turnpike (131-0214) (Photo 6). The Centerville Baptist Church was organized in 1872, at which time an acre of land for the church was donated by the Jackson family (of 1000 Centerville Turnpike) (Cross & Cross 1985: 96). The first church was a simple frame structure with gable-roofed and two single-leaf entry doors separated by two pointed-arch windows (Cross and Cross 1985:194). The first building was moved from the site in the 1920s, and a new church building was built. The second Centerville Baptist Church was built in the Colonial Revival style in 1925. The church is brick, one story high, three bays wide by three bays deep. The most notable feature of the church is the colossal Doric-order pedimented portico with dentil detailing. Keystoned round-arch window openings contain fixed figural/pictorial and geometric leaded and stained glass windows. Front double-leaf doors. Side bays are articulated with brick pilasters. Slate roof is laid in decorative scale shingle pattern. Corner stone reads "1872-1925." In the 1950s an office addition was made to the church, followed by the dedication of a new church building (located just north of the earlier structure) in the 1970s. The 1925 building is no longer used for church services.

New Burfoot House, 916 Centerville Turnpike (131-0215) (Photo 7). Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide brick Colonial Revival/American Foursquare house. Constructed in a stretcher bond of dark red brick with pinkish mortar. Hip-roofed clad in slate shingles. Central hipped dormer. One-story, three-bay porch on square brick posts. Carport on brick posts on north side of house. Ca. 1925.

House, 1030 Centerville Turnpike (131-0218) (Photo 8). Two-story, three-bay-wide frame Shingle/Stick style cross-gable-roofed (actually cruciform) house. Three bays at first floor; four across second. Wood weatherboard siding; wood shingles in gables. Roof clad in asphalt shingles. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch ghost on facade exposes diagonal wood sheathing beneath weatherboards. Ca. 1895.

Jackson House, 1000 Centerville Turnpike (131-0217). The Jackson House was bought by William Anderson Jackson from the heirs of Joseph Pritchard in 1858 (Cross & Cross 1985: 96). The house probably dates to the 1850s. The house is a typical I-house, frame, two-stories high, three-bays wide with two exterior end chimneys. The original estate included lands north of the house and across Centerville Turnpike to the east.

Old House, 1336 Centerville Turnpike (131-0220) (Photo 9). The Old House was built ca. 1840. The Old family farmed the adjacent land and land east of the turnpike. The two-story, three-bay-wide frame side-gabled house was remodeled in the late nineteenth century to reflect the Queen Anne style. It includes an offset projecting gable front with polygonal bay and a two-story porch with sawn-work detail. Eclectic influences include Stick, with elaborate sawn work porch; Queen Anne, with the projecting polygonal bay and front gable with overhang; Italianate, with the elaborate brackets and pendants; and the Greek Revival, evidenced in the heavy cornice returns. Wood weatherboard siding. Roof clad in standing seam metal. One-story ell at rear with weatherboard siding, cornice returns. About 12-14 years ago, the house was moved about 100 feet from the adjacent property to make way for a borrow pit (Rice 1998, personal communication). It remains largely intact, but vacant, in its new location. The Old family grave marker is located in the woods behind the house. The earliest death recorded is that of James McBride Old, who died in 1873. The interior of the house is of interest for the use of flat-sawn random width tongue and groove pine planks instead of plaster for all interior wall and ceiling surfaces.

Other marginal or non-contributing resources include 2-3 mid- to late-twentieth century ranch-style houses and a couple of concrete-block buildings south of Fentress.

### Fentress Road

House, 1441 Fentress Road (131-0197). Two-and-one-half-story, two-bay (two at first floor, four across second floor) frame Colonial Revival/Foursquare house with hip-roofed dormers on east, north, and west elevations. One-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch. Porch supports are Doric posts, clad in vinyl siding. 1/1 wood sash windows. No chimney is visible. Ca. 1910.

House, 1431 Fentress Road (131-0198) (Photo 10). Two-story, three-bay-wide frame late-nineteenth century Classical Revival/vernacular gable-fronted house with cornice returns. One-story, three-bay, hip-roofed porch. Porch supports are Doric columns. 2/2 wood sash windows. No chimney is visible. Triangular louvered vent in gable. Ca. 1900.

General Store/Feed and Seed, 1429 Fentress Road (131-0199) (Photo 11). One-story, three-bay-wide, frame early-twentieth century commercial building. Gable roof with one-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch on wood posts with corner bracing. Narrow, beaded vertical slats below large plate-glass shop windows. Now Fentress Bicycle Shop. Ca. 1910-1920.

Centerville Station Site/Platform. Behind 1429 Fentress Road. (Photo 11). The Centerville Station, built ca. 1881, was a one-story frame gable-roofed structure with an intersecting gable over a polygonal projecting bay and board-and-batten siding. Passenger and freight service were available from the Centerville Station (Cross and Cross 1985: 95). The concrete platform still stands behind the bicycle shop. The station was demolished in the mid-twentieth century, and trains no longer stop in Centerville.

House, 1412 Fentress Road (131-0200). Two-story, five-bay-wide, frame house with slate-clad hip roof. Reportedly built as one-story gable-roofed frame house addressing Centerville Turnpike, the larger house now fronts Fentress. Ca. 1870 with ca. 1910 enlargement.

House, 1400 Fentress Road (131-0201) (Photo 12). Two-story, three-bay-wide frame late-nineteenth-century vernacular house with cornice returns. Two-bay, side-gabled main block with one-bay forward-projecting gable front. One-story, three-bay, hip-roofed porch with chamfered posts and turned balustrade with applied sawn-work. 2/2 wood sash windows. Two interior ridge chimneys. Divided transom over door with flanking sidelights. Ca. 1890-1900.

Other marginal or non-contributing resources include a mid-twentieth-century ranch-style house north of the train station and a large modern metal garage behind 1441 Fentress.

## HISTORY

The area now commonly known as Fentress, in southeastern Chesapeake, evolved out of the Centerville (variously spelled as Centreville) community of the mid- to late nineteenth century. Centerville Turnpike runs north-south from Kempsville/Virginia Beach, spanning the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, continuing to its convergence with Battlefield Boulevard South, which continues south to the North Carolina border. The turnpike passes through prime semi-rural agricultural land, much of which is in cultivation. Farms have been in operation along Centerville Turnpike since the early to mid-nineteenth century, if not earlier.

Prior to the opening of the Centerville Station of the Elizabeth City & Norfolk Railroad in 1881 (known as Norfolk Southern after 1883), produce was shipped to port via the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal through Great Bridge, approximately 2-3 miles away (Cross and Cross 1985: 95). The railroad provided a quicker and more immediate means of shipment, guaranteeing fresher produce at the market, and higher returns for farmers. The path of the railroad was

engineered to traverse prime truck-farming territory and guarantee full freight cars heading to the port at Norfolk (Berkley). In addition to freight service, passenger trains made regularly scheduled stops at Centerville Station, affording residents the opportunity for day trips to Berkley and Norfolk.

Centerville was developing prior to the laying of track, however the establishment of a point of shipment for farm products led to the rise of a prosperous late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century community. At the center of the Blue Ridge/Fentress community was the Centerville Baptist Church, organized in 1872; the Centerville Station of the Norfolk Southern Railroad, built ca. 1881; and the general store, ca. 1910. The economy of Centerville was based on the success of truck farming. The few other businesses that came to Centerville included Dr. Burfoot's medical practice, with an office behind the Burfoot House at 833 Centerville Turnpike, and a commercial building ca. 1930, that was reportedly occupied by the fire department at one time (Parker 1998, personal communication).

The railroad was incorporated as the Elizabeth City & Norfolk Railroad in 1870 and built in 1880-1881. In 1883, the enterprise was renamed Norfolk Southern, reflecting the range of the rail line's track system through Tidewater Virginia, North Carolina, and connections further south. In 1889, Norfolk Southern went into receivership and reemerged as the Norfolk & Southern Railway (Prince 1972: 5). Norfolk Southern Railroad/Norfolk & Southern serviced Tidewater Virginia and eastern North Carolina during the most productive years of truck farming. The track ran the length of Norfolk County, roughly paralleling the Centerville Turnpike through Norfolk County's agricultural belt.

Norfolk County was considered by boosters to be the most important county in the commonwealth at the turn of the century (Norfolk Industrial Commission 1912: 35). Norfolk County was touted as the wealthiest and most populous county with the greatest value and diversity in agricultural products (Norfolk County 1907: 23; Norfolk Industrial Commission 1912:35). According to the 1900 census, crops raised in Norfolk County brought in \$107 per acre, the equivalent of \$2011.63 dollars per acre in 1998 (Inflation Index 1998). Southern Norfolk county, including the area around Centerville/Fentress, was a particularly prolific producer of kale, melon, squash, peas, and berries, serving the northern market with early produce. Vegetables, melons, and berries grown in Norfolk's year-round growing season were worth \$8,000,000 in the Northern markets in 1906, equivalent to \$139,323,490.20 in 1998 dollars (Inflation Index 1998; Norfolk County 1907:18-19). Peanuts, corn, and wheat were also cultivated in quantity.

The era between World War I and World War II represented a period of decline in truck farming. The naval shipyards and war-related industry provided steady jobs for county inhabitants. Many farmers opted to farm on a smaller scale, supplementing income from industry jobs with limited trucking. Roads and means of personal transportation also improved, and overland transit via truck and car replaced the railroad's essential function. In the 1940s, Centerville Station was demolished. The platform still stands behind the bicycle shop on the Norfolk & Southern track, which is still in service. Neither freight nor passenger trains stop in Centerville.

Though it is no longer served by the railroad, and the economy has shifted away from trucking, Blue Ridge/Fentress has retained its early character and feel. A large amount of the community's acreage is still dedicated to agriculture, and large fields along the turnpike and along Blue Ridge Road remain in cultivation. Only minor amounts of infill development have encroached on the nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century resources. Though the areas adjacent to the proposed district are rapidly suburbanizing, Blue Ridge/Fentress remains as a mostly intact historic community, reflecting the earlier character and economy of Norfolk County, now the city of Chesapeake.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Inflation Index. 1998. Available at <<http://www.westegg.com/>>. [28 September 1998].

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Sykes & Gwathmey. 1887. *Map of Norfolk County*. Norfolk County: Board of Supervisors. Copy in the Library of Virginia.

## ILLUSTRATIONS

### Maps

- Figure A. Section of a U.S.G.S. Fentress 7.5' quad map, with proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District boundaries
- Figure B. Approximate boundaries and contributing resources for the proposed Blue Ridge/Fentress Historic District (with photo key)
- Figure C. Detail of the Centerville area from Sykes & Gwathmey, *Map of Norfolk County*, 1887.

### Photographs

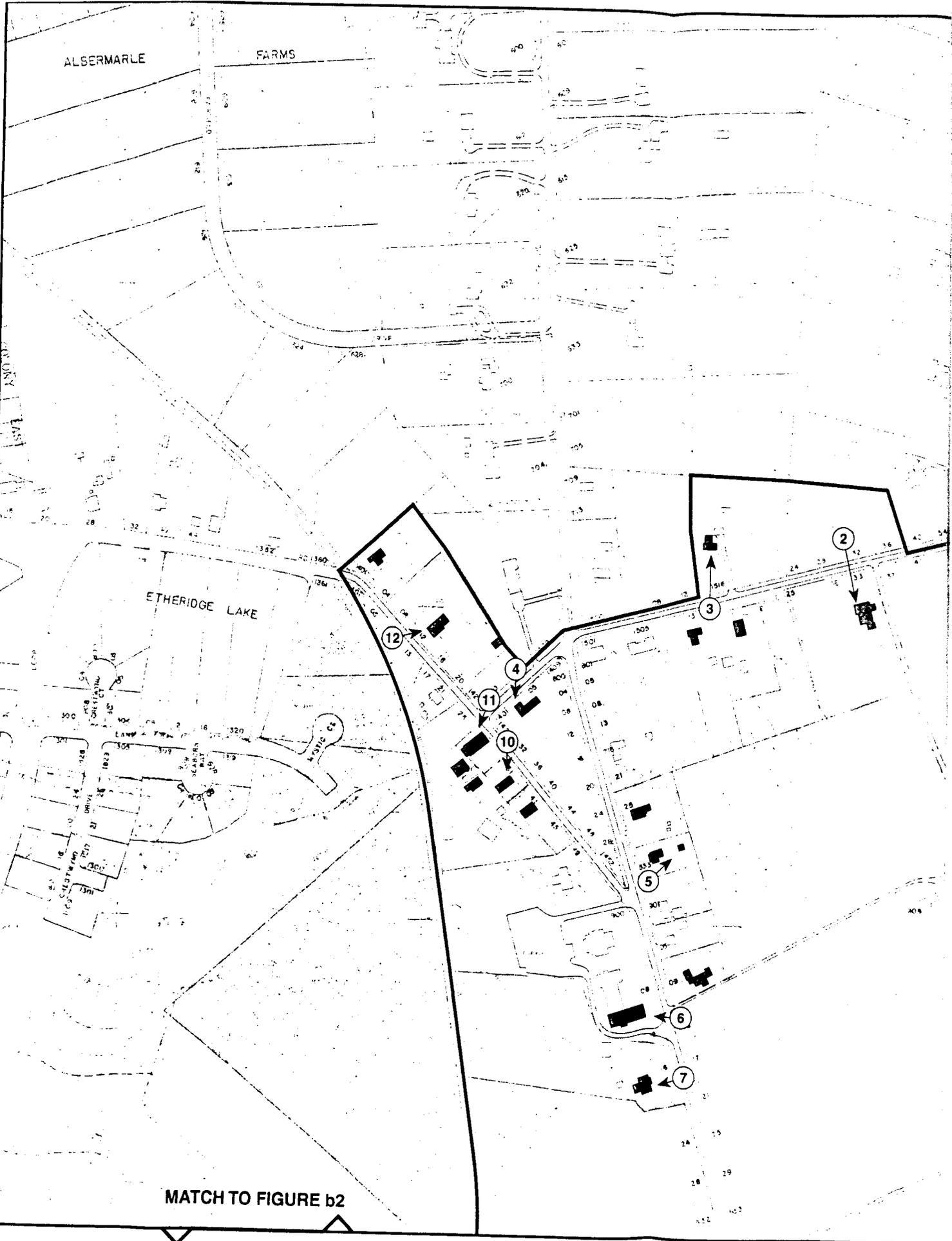
1. Lambert Farm house, 1645 Blue Ridge Road (131-0192 [ca.1880-1900]), looking west.
2. House, 1533 Blue Ridge Road (131-0193 [ca. 1920]), looking south.
3. Great Oaks, 1516 Blue Ridge Road (131-0194 [ca. 1858;1890]), looking north.
4. Commercial Building, 1405 Blue Ridge Road (131-5004 [ca. 1930]), looking south.
5. Burfoot Medical Office, behind 833 Centerville Turnpike (131-0212-0001 [1880-1900]), looking east.
6. Centerville Baptist Church, 912 Centerville Turnpike (131-0214 [1925]), looking west.
7. New Burfoot House, 916 Centerville Turnpike (131-0215 [ca. 1925]), looking west.
8. House, 1030 Centerville Turnpike (131-0218 [ca. 1895]), looking west.
9. Old House, 1336 Centerville Turnpike (131-0220 [ca. 1840; 1870s]), looking west.
10. House, 1431 Fentress Road (131-0198 [ca. 1900]), looking southeast.
11. General store/bike shop (131-0199 [ca. 1910]), with former Centerville Station platform to southwest, looking south.
12. House, 1412 Fentress Road (131-0200 [ca. 1870; ca. 1910]), looking north.

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FARMS

ETHERIDGE LAKE

MATCH TO FIGURE b2



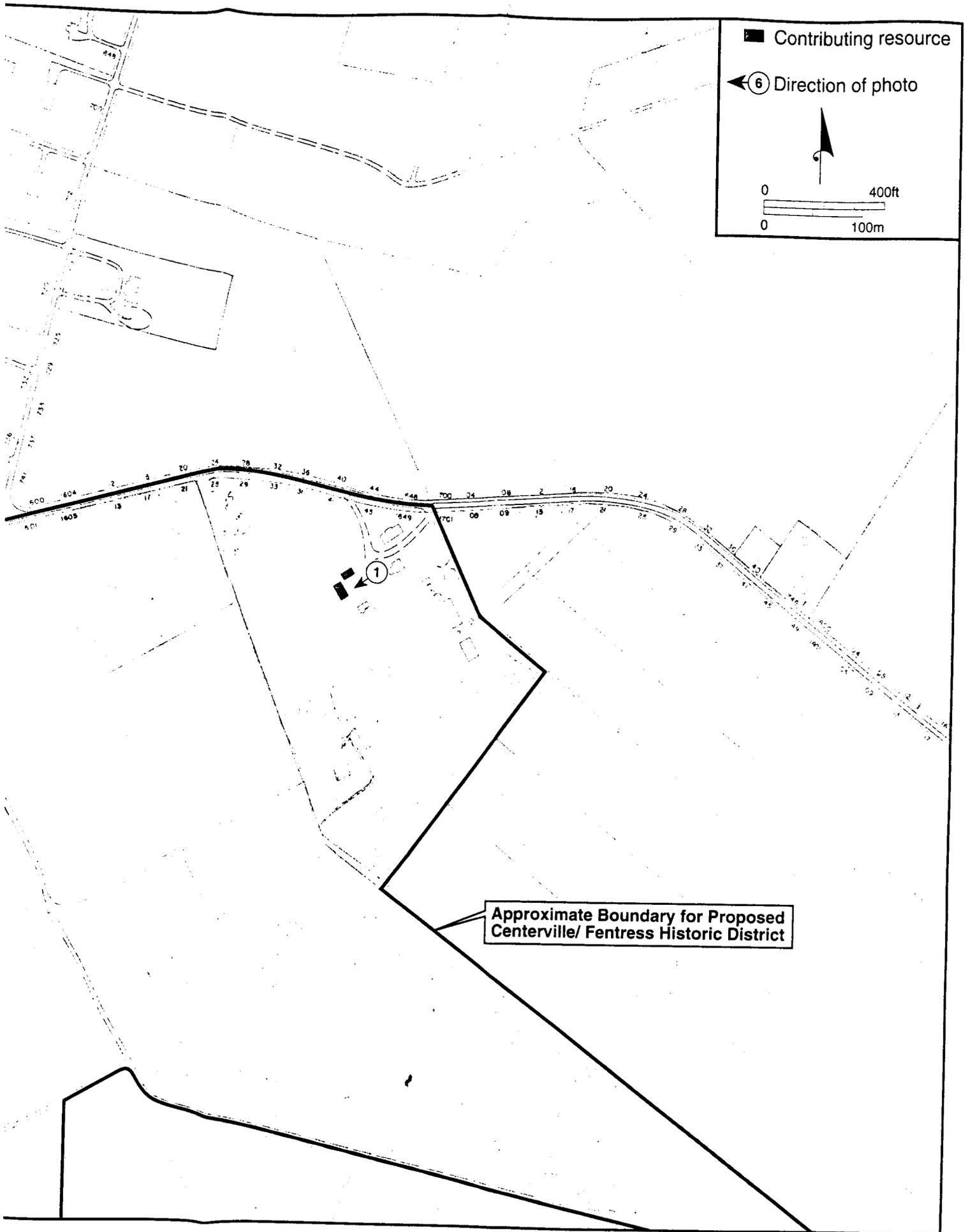


Figure b1. Approximate boundaries and contributing resources for the proposed Centerville/Fentress Historic District

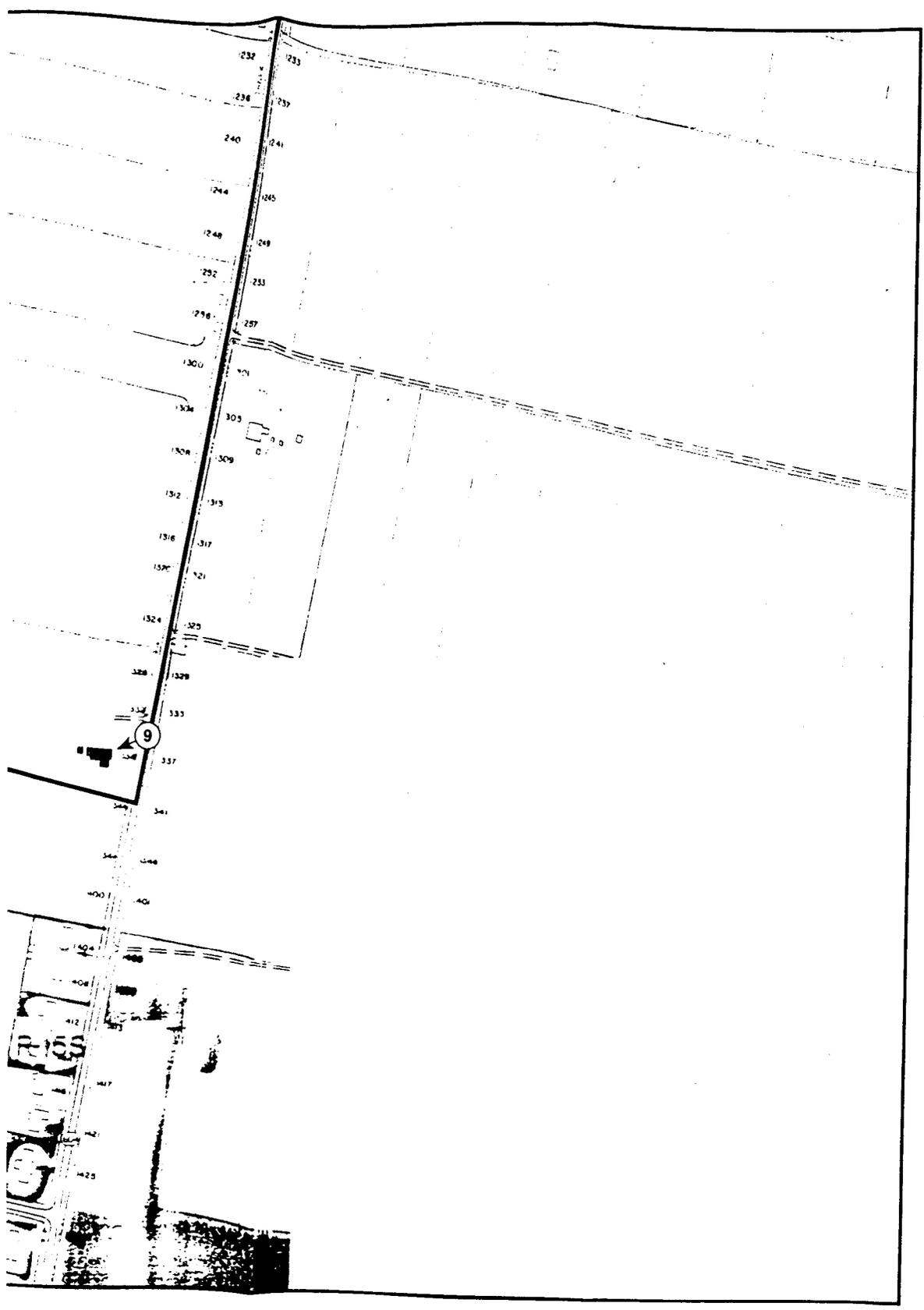


Figure b3. Approximate boundaries and contributing resources for the proposed Centerville/Fentress Historic District

■ Contributing resource

← ⑧ Direction of photo

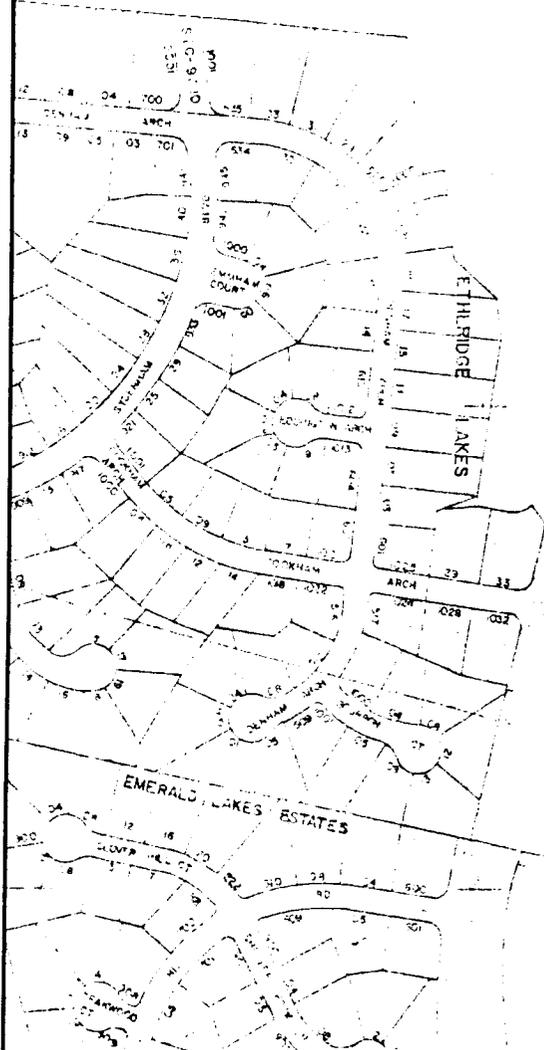


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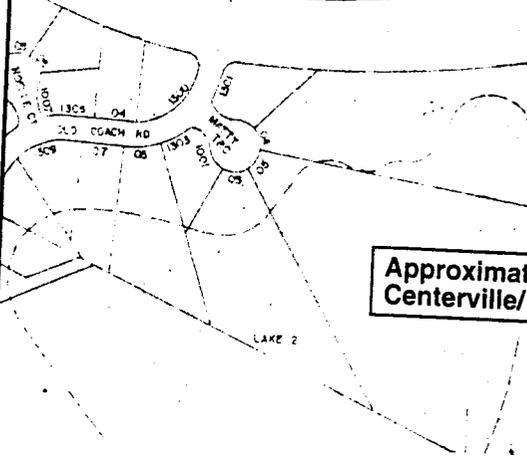
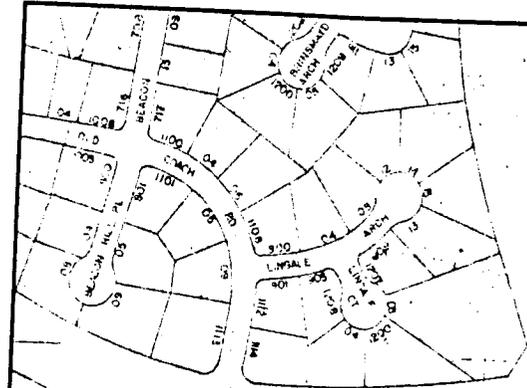
Approximate Boundary  
Centerville/ Fentress H



MATCH TO FIGURE b3

MATCH TO FIGURE b2

Approximate Boundary for Proposed Centerville/ Fentress Historic District



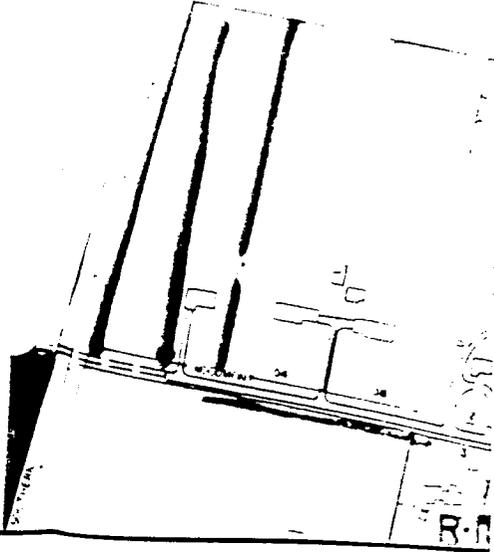
■ Contributing resource

← 9 Direction of photo

0 400ft

0 100m

A-1



TO FIGURE b1

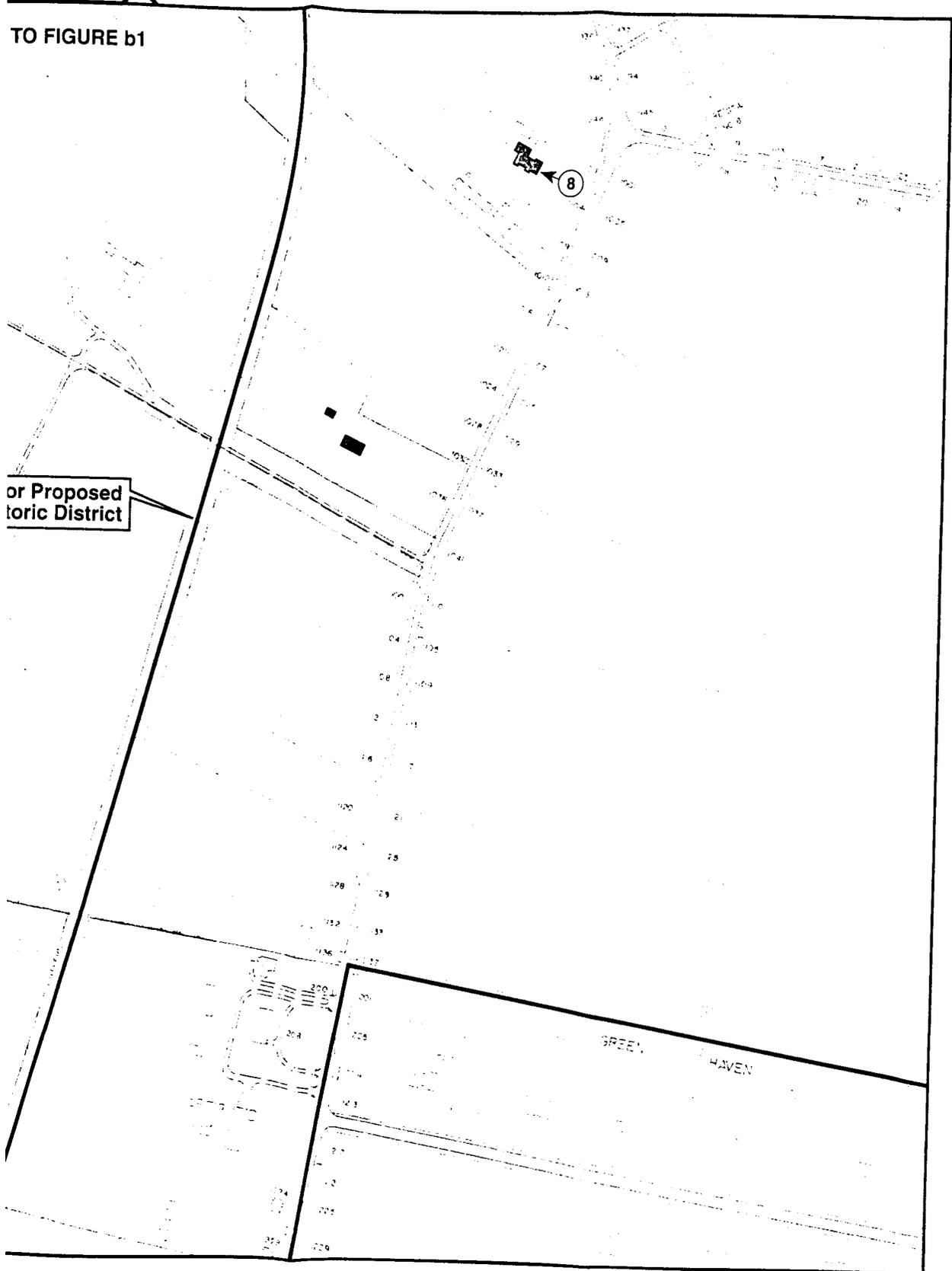


Figure b2. Approximate boundaries and contributing resources for the proposed Centerville/Fentress Historic District

## **APPENDIX K**

### **Oaklette Historic District Preliminary Information Form**

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES**

*2801 Kensington Avenue  
Richmond, Virginia 23221*

**PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM**

**Historic District**

The following constitutes an application for preliminary consideration for the nomination potential of a historic district to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This does not mean that a district is being nominated to the registers at this time. Rather it is being evaluated to determine if it qualifies for such listings. Applicants will be notified of the Board's actions, in writing, following the meeting.

1. **HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY**

Oaklette

2. **LOCATION:**

Street(s) or Route(s): Oaklette, Webster, St. Lawrence and Seneca Streets (North of Indian River Road)

County or City Chesapeake

3. **LEGAL OWNER(S) and ADJACENT OWNERS OF ALL PROPERTIES: (Include names and addresses of all owners and adjacent owners. Attach additional sheets as necessary.)**

**\*SEE NOTE.**

Contact Person:

Mr. Mark Shea

Daytime Telephone: Area Code (757) 382-6176

Address: Chesapeake Planning Department

P.O. Box 15225

City / State/ Zip Code: Chesapeake, Virginia 23328

CONTACT PERSON'S SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**SIGNATURE REQUIRED FOR PROCESSING ALL APPLICATIONS**

4. **GENERAL DATA OF DISTRICT**

- A. Date(s) of selected building(s): ca. 1890; ca. 1910; ca. 1918-1920; ca. 1925-35; 1927; pre-1945; 1945
- B. Approximate acreage: 30 acres
- C. Architect(s) or Carpenter(s) / Mason(s) (if known): W.W. Colonna I, builder
- D. Primary use of Building(s): Residential

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe building patterns and types, general architectural quality, building materials and prominent details. Description should address setting and any landscape features. (Additional information may be submitted on typed, consecutively numbered 8-1/2 x 11 sheets, as necessary.)

**SEE ATTACHED**

6. HISTORY

Explain why this area is significant by referencing any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the proposed historic district. (Detailed family genealogies are not necessary.) Please list any additional sources of information. Only material contained on the form will be forwarded to the State Review Board members. (Additional information may be submitted on typed, consecutively numbered 8-1/2" x 11" sheets, as necessary.)

**SEE ATTACHED**

**7. PHOTOGRAPHS**

Black and white photographs of general views and streetscapes must be provided. Photographs of important buildings in the district would also be helpful. The inclusion of photographs is essential to the completion of this application. Without photographs, this application cannot be considered.

**8. MAP**

Please include a map showing the location of the proposed district. A sketched map is acceptable but please note street route numbers, addresses, buildings, prominent geographic features, etc. Please include a "North" arrow. This form cannot be processed without a map of the property's exact location.

**9. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:** (Additional information may be submitted on typed, consecutively numbered 8-1/2 x 11 sheets, as necessary.)

**10. APPLICANT INFORMATION**

NAME: Kerri Culhane, John Milner Associates

TELEPHONE: Area Code (703) 354-9737

ADDRESS: 5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 410

CITY / STATE / ZIP CODE: Alexandria, Virginia 22312

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**\*NOTE: FOUR (4) SETS OF LABELS OF ALL OWNERS AND ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS ARE REQUIRED OR MAY BE SUBMITTED ON DISK IN LABEL FORMAT.**

Departmental policy requires that the following officials of the local jurisdiction be notified prior to any consideration of eligibility by the State Review Board. Please provide the COMPLETE names and COMPLETE addresses of those currently serving, as applicable. This information must be provided before this form can be presented to the State Review Board for consideration.

Mayor of the City or Town:

**William E. Ward  
Box 15225  
Chesapeake, VA 23328**

City or Town Manager or County Administrator:

**John L. Pazour  
Box 15225  
Chesapeake, VA 23328**

Director of City or Town Planning Department:

**Brent Neilson  
Chesapeake Planning Department  
306 Cedar Road  
Chesapeake, VA 23322-5514**

Chairman of City or County Planning Commission:

**Rodney L. Foster  
2108 Indian Creek  
Chesapeake, VA 23322**

City Council Member or County Supervisor in whose district the property is located:

**(City-wide Council)**

(Optional) Name and address of person for local historic preservation group:

**George T. Wallace IV, Chairman  
Historic Preservation Commission  
P.O. Box 6685  
Chesapeake, VA 23323**

## DESCRIPTION

The Oaklette neighborhood is located north of the Indian River Road in northern Chesapeake and is bounded on the north, east, and southeast by the Indian River (Map A and B). The neighborhood is predominantly twentieth-century in character, though it includes a small number of houses built prior to or at the turn of the century. During the twentieth century, the neighborhood was developed by three different interests: The Oaklette Realty Investment Corporation (ORIC), the Colonna family, and the Savage family. ORIC platted land north of Indian River Road, between Ontario Avenue, the South side of Seneca Avenue, and Oaklette Avenue (Map C and D). The Colonnas developed the former farmland north of Seneca Avenue and west of Oaklette Avenue. The Savage family owned the point east of Oaklette Avenue and north of Seneca Avenue, which they subdivided in 1953 (Chesapeake 1953).

The proposed boundaries for the potential Oaklette Historic District include portions of the original ORIC subdivision, the entire Colonna estate, and the Savage property. There would be an estimated 23 (twenty-three) contributing buildings and approximately 7 (seven) non-contributing buildings. With the exception of the Colonna houseboat hunting lodge and Colonna horse barn, all properties are primarily domestic in function. Certain landscape features and remains of the Colonna estate could be considered contributing elements to the historic district, including the rock igloo, the pier, the remains of the rock basket and potentially the foundation of the Colonna house, which remains *in situ* but is filled with dirt. The Colonna estate is still owned by the Colonnas and the bungalows remain in very good and relatively unaltered condition. The estate and its remains may be a prime subject of archaeological investigations at some point--both prehistoric and historic artifacts are present on the property.

The earliest house in the neighborhood appears to be the mid-nineteenth-century I-house, formerly on the Colonna's point, now at 935 St. Lawrence Avenue (Photo 6). This may have been an early farm house for the former Hair Farm. Second in age to the I-house is the late nineteenth-century gambrel-roofed house at the northwest corner of Seneca and Oaklette Avenues (Photo 10). It is not known at this time who built this house, but it may also have served as a farm house or early suburban estate house.

As a consequence of its multi-stage development, Oaklette contains a range of late-nineteenth- and twentieth-century architecture. The predominant style is the bungalow, with examples dating from ca. 1905-10 through the 1940s. This coincides with the most intensive period of development in the neighborhood and Oaklette's period of significance. Along the water, there are larger houses dating between the 1910s and the 1940s. The houses on the water typically address the water, rather than the street. Interspersed among the houses built between the nineteenth century and 1945 are mid- to late-twentieth-century Cape Cod and ranch-style houses.

The following is a list of potentially contributing properties to the Oaklette Historic District accompanied by brief architectural descriptions.

### Oaklette Avenue

House, 824 Oaklette Avenue (131-0551) ca. 1915 (Photo 11). This house is oriented to the water, rather than the street. Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide, gable-roofed frame house with weatherboard siding on first floor and wood shingle siding on second and half story (shingles flare out over weatherboard). One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with Tuscan posts. 6/1 wood sash windows, paired on primary facade (which faces water). Two pedimented gable dormers with paired windows (north and south sides of roof). Projecting pedimented oriel between 1st and 2nd stories on south elevation contains stair. Interior chimney.

House, 844 Oaklette (131-5017) ca. 1925-35 (Photo 9). One-and-one-half-story, four-bay-wide, cross-gable frame bungalow with wood shingle siding. East side of facade has one-story shed-roofed projecting bay with paired 3/1 sash windows, show rafters. West facade bay projects west under extended eave with show rafters. One-story, one-bay hip-roofed porch on Doric wood posts. Show rafters on porch and roof eaves. Paired 3/1 sash windows. Paneled wood door with three lights.

House, 915 Oaklette (131-0555) ca. 1905-1915. Two-story, three-bay-wide, gable-roofed frame house with one-story, one-bay gable-roofed porch with Tuscan posts. Pedimental gable. Projecting gable on south elevation with projecting polygonal bay.

House, 920 Oaklette (131-5016) ca. 1945-1955. One-story, two-bay-wide, hip-roofed mid-twentieth-century house. Two-bay main block with forward-projecting two-bay section at north west side of facade. Two interior brick chimneys of pressed brick in a stretcher bond.

House, 1002 Oaklette (131-0556) ca. 1910. This house appears to have been built in two distinct building campaigns. There is a one-and-one-half story, four-bay-wide, hip-roofed section on the north end, on a raised basement veneered in terra cotta tiles, interior masonry chimney clad in terra cotta tiles, 1/1 metal-sash windows. The southern part of the house has the appearance of an early Colonial home, but is apparently a revival; one-story, three-bay steeply pitched side-gable with one-story, one-bay, gable-roofed porch on paired Tuscan columns, wide, single-leaf, paneled Dutch door.

House, 1015 Oaklette (131-5015) 1945. Two-story, symmetrical three-bay-wide side-gable-roofed frame Georgian Revival house on solid brick foundation. Georgian/Greek Revival door surround of attenuated Tuscan pilasters and simple architrave. 6/6 wood-sash windows. Interior ridge chimney.

House, 1019 Oaklette (131-5013) 1910-1920 (Photo 12). One-and-one-half-story, three-bay side-gabled frame bungalow on solid brick foundation, with shed dormer. One-story, three-bay, shed-roofed porch with simplified Tuscan posts. Four six-pane casements across shed dormer.

House, 1020 Oaklette (131-0557) ca. 1900. Two-story, two-bay-wide gable-roofed frame house with cornice returns; two-bay side-gable wing to north. Solid brick foundation. Chimney not visible.

House, 1022 Oaklette (131-5014) 1920-1940. Two-story, narrow, two-bay gable-roofed frame house on solid brick foundation. One-story, one-bay gable-roofed porch with square wood posts. 8/8 sash windows, paired at second floor.

### St. Lawrence Avenue

Colonna Caretaker's House, 831 St. Lawrence (131-5009) 1918-1925 (Photo 1). Original house was built as one-story, two-bay-wide, cross-gable-roofed frame bungalow with decorative truss and diamond-shaped light in gable. Narrow weatherboard siding. One-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch with gable with decorative truss over entrance bay. Show rafters. Porch supports are tapered wood posts with square bases and capitals. Paired 6/1 sash windows.

Colonna Horse Barn, St. Lawrence (131-5010) ca. 1920. This horse barn was converted to a single dwelling in the second or third quarter of the twentieth century. It is a one-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed frame structure with narrow weatherboard siding. One-story, one-bay, hip-roofed porch with show rafters and square Doric posts. 6/1 sash windows.

Colonna House (site), 831 St. Lawrence, 1921-1925. The Colonna House site is located in a horse paddock northeast of the caretaker's house. The foundation of the house has been filled with dirt. Until the mid-twentieth century, the foundation housed the Colonna Gym, recalled by local residents as a body-building gym. In addition to the foundational remains, several features of the Colonna estate remain on the property, such as the rock igloo (Photo 2) built of ship ballast, the remnants of a rock basket, and pecan trees planted in a geometric pattern.

House, 925 St. Lawrence (131-5011) 1905-1920 (Photo 13). One-story, three-bay-wide, symmetrical side-gable-roofed vernacular frame house, weatherboard siding. One-story, five-bay integral porch with Doric posts. Slight flare to rear eave of house may indicate addition.

House, 935 St. Lawrence (131-0558) 1850-1870 (Photo 6). Two-story, five-bay-wide, side-gable-roofed frame I-house. Exterior end chimney and interior ridge chimney. Weatherboard siding. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with Tuscan posts. This house was moved from the Colonna's point in 1921 when the Colonna house was completed.

House, 945 St. Lawrence Street (131-5008) ca. 1935. One-and-one-half story, three-bay-wide cross-gable-roofed frame bungalow with wood-shingle siding. One-story projecting bay with paired sash windows and shed roof with show rafters. One-story, one-bay gable canopy supported on curved knee braces with decorative truss. 3/1 sash windows. Paneled wood door with paired. Built by W.W. Colonna I.

House, 1040 St. Lawrence (131-5012) ca. 1905-1915. This house appears to be two conjoined bungalows dating to the first quarter of the twentieth century. The main block, in which the entrance is located, is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide symmetrical hip-roofed frame bungalow with hip dormer, exposed rafters. Stepped back from the primary block, to the south, is the secondary block, one-and-one-half story, two-bay, side-gabled frame bungalow on solid stuccoed foundation with gable dormer, exposed rafters and knee braces in dormer gable. Both blocks are linked by a one-story, wrap-around porch with Doric posts.

### Seneca Avenue

Colonna Houseboat, 3360 Seneca (131-0553) (Photo 3 and 5). The Colonna Houseboat was built in 1927 by W.W. Colonna I, then the head of the Colonna Shipyard. The houseboat was a floating hunting lodge that the Colonnas towed down to Buffalo City, North Carolina, each year during hunting season. The lodge is a two-story frame structure with German siding built atop a flat-bottomed car float. Two-story wrap-around porches encircle the structure, which is capped with a slightly convex roof. The boat was blown up a small marshy inlet during a hurricane in the 1930s, and it has been permanently moored in the marsh ever since (Colonna 1998a: n.p.).

House, 3340 Seneca (131-5007) ca. 1940-1945 (Photo 4). One-story, five-bay-wide by three-bay-deep, gable-roofed frame bungalow with German siding and wood shingle siding in gable. One-story, one-bay, hip-roofed porch over elliptical arch with Doric wood posts atop wooden bases. Show rafters on porch and roof eaves. 6/1 sash windows. Paneled wood door with six lights. Built by W.W. Colonna I.

House, 3342 Seneca (131-5006) 1925-1935. One-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide by two-bay-deep, cross-gable frame bungalow with wood shingle siding. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch on Doric wood posts atop brick piers. Show rafters on porch and roof eaves. Paired 3/1 sash windows. Paneled

wood door with three lights. One 4/1 sash window on facade. House retains its original accompanying shed, located to the rear. Built by W.W. Colonna I.

House, 3404 Seneca Avenue (131-0552) 1925-1935 (Photo 8). One-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide by two-bay-deep, cross-gable frame bungalow with wood shingle siding. One-story, three-bay, hip-roofed porch on Doric wood posts atop shingled piers. Show rafters on porch and roof eaves. Paired 3/1 sash windows. Paneled wood door with three lights. House retains its original accompanying shed, located to the rear. Built by W.W. Colonna I.

House, 3408 Seneca (131-5005) 1925-1935. One-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide by two-bay-deep cross-gable frame bungalow with wood shingle siding. One-story, three-bay, hip-roofed porch on Doric wood posts atop brick piers. Show rafters on porch and roof eaves. Paired 3/1 sash windows. Paneled wood door with three lights. One 4/1 sash window on facade. House retains its original accompanying shed, located to the rear. Built by W.W. Colonna I.

House, 3440 Seneca (131-0554 [Photo 10]) ca.1880. One-and-one-half (or two)-story, three-bay-wide, gambrel-roofed frame house with Shingle, Colonial Revival and vernacular influences. Unlike the local eighteenth-century gambrel roofed houses, this house has more of a gable at the peak, allowing for a window in what is really the half-story above two lower stories. Shallow shed dormers in half (really second) story. Integral one-story porch with four bays of varying widths, chamfered wood posts with bulls-eyes and cornice brackets. Porch entrance bay projects from main roof with hipped extension. House entrance bay projects slightly from facade. May have been Savage or Hair farm house.

#### Webster Avenue

House, 3118 Webster Avenue (131-0560) ca. 1905-1910. Two-story, three-bay-wide, gable-roofed frame house with two-story gable wing. One-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch. Cornice returns. One of the earliest houses built on ORIC land. Built as the twin of 3124 Webster.

House, 3124 Webster Avenue (131-0559) ca. 1905-1910 (Photo 7). Two-story, three-bay-wide, gable-roofed frame house with two-story gable wing. One-story, three-bay, hip-roofed porch with turned posts. Cornice returns. 2/2 wood sash windows. One of the earliest houses built on ORIC land. Built as the twin of 3118 Webster.

The Oaklette community retains a high degree of cohesiveness and integrity. Mature trees line the streets and shade early twentieth-century houses, many of which are virtually unaltered from their original appearance. Much of the credit is due to the Colonnas, who consciously developed their property as a suburban retreat from the not-too-distant city. The Colonnas are still associated with Oaklette, and many of the bungalows are owned and maintained by W.W. Colonna, Jr., the current president of the Colonna Shipyard. The Indian River has acted as a buffer from overdevelopment and has effectively isolated the community from late-twentieth-century intrusions. The intact architecture, streetscape, and landscape contribute to the early-twentieth-century character and feel of Oaklette.

## HISTORY

Oaklette is a small peninsular residential community located north of Indian River Road in northern Chesapeake. The neighborhood is surrounded on the north and east sides by the Indian River, limiting the amount and type of development that occurred throughout its history. The area was settled farm land as early as the eighteenth century, and some of the land was farmed into the early twentieth century. The present suburban community developed in the early to mid-twentieth century.

The area now commonly referred to as Oaklette resulted from three different development interests: The Oaklette Realty & Investment Corporation (ORIC), the Colonna family, and the Savage family. Though some of the land was farmed as late as 1915, the proximity of the Oaklette area to downtown Norfolk (four miles to the west) made the land prime real estate for suburban residential development. In 1904, the Oaklette Realty Investment Corporation (ORIC) gridded out 49 lots north of the Indian River Road, including lots on Ontario, St. Lawrence, and Oaklette Avenues and lots fronting on the south side of Seneca Avenue (Chesapeake 1904 [Map C]). North of the subdivision at that time were the Savage and Hair Farms.

In 1906, ORIC again subdivided the Oaklette neighborhood from St. Lawrence west into 155 lots, averaging 25 feet by 100 feet (Chesapeake 1906 [Map D]). Several new streets were platted, such as Maple, Beech, and Elm, though they were never cut through. The failure to realize these streets may have been related to the platting of the streets and adjacent lots on wetland.

As early as 1906, the Norfolk City Suburban Railway ran down the center of Webster Avenue, then south down Oaklette (Chesapeake 1906). In 1907, Norfolk was touted as having "probably the most extensive system of trolley lines . . . south of New York. The numerous suburban settlements . . . require an elaborate system of trolley lines from the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth in every direction" (Norfolk County 1907:22-23). The roads in the Oaklette area were mostly unimproved and virtually impassable during inclement weather (Colonna 1997: n.p.). The investors in the ORIC counted on the trolley service to make lots in their Oaklette subdivision attractive to commuters.

Despite the convenience of trolley service, the 25-foot-by-100-foot lots were sparsely populated in 1920, when W.W. (Captain Will) Colonna I, of Colonna Shipyard began developing the former Hair Farm property north of the Oaklette subdivision. Colonna acquired ORIC lots adjacent to the farm property, however most of the Oaklette Realty Investment Corporation property was not developed until after World War II, when the quarter-acre lots were combined into larger parcels and improved. City railway service was phased out after 1925, when buses replaced streetcars. Webster Avenue was closed between St. Lawrence and Oaklette, creating a large interior parcel of minimally developed land.

Willoughby Warren Colonna I, president of the Colonna Shipyard, located in the Berkely section of Norfolk, was known as "Capt. Will." At the age of twenty (ca. 1903) Colonna assumed the presidency of the shipyard from his father, Charles Jones Colonna. The senior Colonna founded the Colonna Marine Railway in 1875, followed by the shipyard in 1879 (Colonna 1997: n.p.).

Around 1918, "Capt. Will" purchased the 20-acre Hair Farm on the point overlooking the Indian River. Colonna's intention was to create a country estate within commuting distance of the shipyard (a commute that could be made by river or road). Colonna designed and built a sizable country estate that embodied the possibilities of American success and excess during the prosperous era between the great wars. The modest mid- to late-nineteenth-century farmhouse that stood on the point was moved to 935 St. Lawrence Street (131-0558 [Photo 6]). Near its original location, Colonna built a large frame country house between 1920-1921. The house was designed by Colonna and featured ship-related motifs, such as ships knees as

cornice brackets and an interior stair modeled after the ships stairs of the steamer *Northland* (Colonna 1997: n.p.). Colonna planted 101 Georgia pecan trees in a geometric pattern on the estate. A rock igloo (Photo 2) and rock basket were built out of ship ballast, and an aviary was filled with exotic birds. Rowing ponds, walkways, a boat pier and a rose arbor dance hall enhanced the property.

The Colonna's occupation of the mansion was brief. The house burned twice--in 1923 and 1925. After the 1923 fire, the house was rebuilt with a flat roof. The second fire of 1925 burned the house to the ground (Colonna 1997: n.p.). After the second fire, the Colonnas moved into the former caretaker's house, a bungalow which they enlarged to suit the family (131-5009 [Photo 1]). Surrounding the main estate was a bungalow community developed by Will Colonna between the 1920s and 1940s. At least six bungalows were built by Colonna, a skilled ship's carpenter, for members of the Colonna family (Colonna 1998b [Photo 2, 4, 6, 9]).

In 1927, Colonna built a floating hunting lodge atop a flat-bottomed car float salvaged from the shipyard (Photo 3 and 5). The two-story houseboat/lodge was moored off the point during the off season. In the fall and winter, the lodge was towed to the marshes of North Carolina, where it served Colonna and his guests as a floating hunting lodge. During the 1930s, a hurricane blew the lodge up a small inlet on the northwest side of the point (at the end of Seneca Avenue), where it remains today. The Colonna family currently uses the house boat as a guest house.

Norfolk experienced an economic boom as a result of wartime industry and the military complex. After World War II, undeveloped quarter-acre lots in the ORIC area were combined into larger parcels and developed. Modest houses were built on interior lots.

Around the time of the start of World War I, the Savage family built a large Shingle and Colonial Revival-inspired house on their land on the northeast point (Photo 11). In 1953, the remaining Savage property, which extended west to the Colonna line and south to Seneca Avenue, was subdivided (Chesapeake 1953). The result of post-war development is the mixture of ranch and modest Cape Cod-style brick houses along with the distinctive 1910-1940 bungalows and a few earlier houses. Three houses have been built within the last five years.

Oaklette is representative of the suburbanization of northern Norfolk County (now the city of Chesapeake) during the early to mid-twentieth century. Prosperity in Norfolk and Norfolk County was achieved between World War I and World War II with the expansion of local industry and the military complex. The farm-based economy that sustained Norfolk County (now Chesapeake) into the early twentieth century shifted to the industrial and military-based economy of the war years, spurring the development of suburbs to house factory and shipyard workers in close proximity to the city. Factory and shipyard owners, such as the Colonnas, similarly sought suburban respite from the industrialized city. During the period of most intensive suburban development, between 1915 and 1950, Oaklette was transformed from farm to suburb. The pattern and period of northern Norfolk County's suburban evolution is readily observed and preserved through the architecture and landscape of the Oaklette community.

## REFERENCES CITED

- Chesapeake Circuit Court (Chesapeake)  
1904 Map Book 6, page 55.  
1906 Map Book 7, page 5.  
1953 Map Book 35, page 77.

Colonna, W.W. II.

- 1997 *W.W. Colonna, Sr. Residence: Oaklette Section, Norfolk County, 1920-1925, Now the City of Chesapeake*. Manuscript and documentation compiled by the author. Copy courtesy the author.
- 1998a *Colonna Houseboat, Built 1927: Floating Hunting Lodge*. Manuscript and documentation compiled by the author. Copy courtesy the author.
- 1998b *Personal Communication*. Informal interview at the Colonna property, July 31 1998.

*Norfolk County: Its History and Development -- The Leading County of Virginia*.

1907 Norfolk: Tidewater Publishing Company

## ILLUSTRATIONS

### Maps

- A. Map of the Oaklette Area, Chesapeake, Virginia, showing proposed Oaklette Historic District boundaries and photo key.
- B. Proposed Oaklette Historic District boundaries indicated on a copy of U.S.G.S. Kempsville 7.5' Quad Map.
- C. Oaklette Realty Investment Corporation subdivision of Oaklette area, City of Chesapeake Map Book 6, page 55 (1904).
- D. Oaklette Realty Investment Corporation subdivision of Oaklette area, City of Chesapeake Map Book 7, page 5 (1906).

### Photographs

1. Colonna Caretaker House, 831 St. Lawrence Avenue (131-5009 [1918-1925]), looking north.
2. Colonna Rock Igloo (1920-1925), looking northwest.
3. Colonna House Boat (131-0553 [1927]), looking south.
4. House, 3340 Seneca Avenue (131-5007 [ca. 1940-1945]), looking east.
5. Colonna House Boat, 3360 Seneca Avenue (131-0553 [1927]), looking west.
6. House, 935 St. Lawrence Avenue (131-0558 [1850-1870]), looking north.
7. House, 3124 Webster Avenue (131-0559 [ca. 1905-1910]), looking north.
8. House 3404 Seneca Avenue (131-0552 [ca. 1925-1935]), looking east.
9. House, 844 Oaklette Avenue (131-5017 [ca. 1925-35]), looking west.

10. House, 3440 Seneca Avenue (131-0554 [ca. 1880]), looking east.
11. House, 824 Oaklette Avenue (131-0551 [ca. 1915]), looking west.
12. House, 1019 Oaklette Avenue (131-5013 [ca. 1910-1920]), looking north.
13. House, 925 St. Lawrence Avenue (131-5011 [ca. 1905-1920]), looking west.



## **APPENDIX L**

### **Script for Chesapeake Slide Show**

## CHESAPEAKE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY SLIDE SHOW

This slide show presents a brief overview of Chesapeake's history illustrated with examples of Chesapeake's historic resources. These resources were documented as a part of a reconnaissance and intensive survey of Chesapeake jointly funded by the city of Chesapeake and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The survey was conducted by John Milner Associates, Inc., of Alexandria, Virginia, in 1998.

The city of Chesapeake is located in the north coastal plain of southeastern Virginia. Though classified as an independent city by the Commonwealth of Virginia, Chesapeake's size and character is that of a county. The city is approximately 353 square miles in area and bounded by North Carolina to the south, Norfolk to the north, and the cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach to the west and east, respectively. The topography is flat with numerous creeks, streams, and wetlands. The most significant natural feature is the Great Dismal Swamp which encompasses southwestern Chesapeake. Initially an impediment to settlement, the Swamp has impacted the growth and character of the city perhaps more than any other natural feature. Since the area's earliest settlement in the seventeenth century, what is now the city of Chesapeake has developed three distinct characters: Northern Chesapeake, in the South Norfolk vicinity, is primarily urban; central Chesapeake's development pattern is increasingly suburban; and southern Chesapeake retains much of its rural character and is the location of many of the working farms in the city.

Chesapeake is a new city, but in spite of its youth, it shares a long and complex history with the surrounding cities and counties. Though the trend towards development has indelibly altered the character and landscape, Chesapeake has retained a surprising number of early buildings, the earliest dating to the eighteenth century. These architectural resources are a window on Chesapeake's history (**Slide 1 - window detail, Caleb Williamson House**).

Prior to European exploration and settlement of Tidewater Virginia, the native population of what is today Chesapeake was reported to be the Chesapeian Tribe, who existed outside the powerful Powhatan confederacy. The Chesapeian town of Ski-co-ak was reported to be near the location of present-day Norfolk. What is now the city of Chesapeake was not settled by Europeans until the 1630s.

In 1634, Chesapeake was encompassed in Elizabeth City County, named for the daughter of James I. Within two years New Norfolk County was created from the shire of Elizabeth City. In 1637, population growth again led to the division of New Norfolk into Upper and Lower Norfolk Counties, Lower Norfolk corresponding to modern cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Chesapeake.

The soils of Lower Norfolk were not well suited to the cultivation of tobacco, the cash crop of the Virginia Colony. Plantations cultivated corn and wheat, and raised beef, pork and other livestock. The swamps and woods of Lower Norfolk provided shingles and planks of juniper, oak and cypress, and pine tar and pitch.

The plantation was the seat of business and society in colonial Virginia during the seventeenth century. There were no towns established, hence no central point for the import and export of goods. In 1680, the act for "the Encouragement of Trade and Manufactures" proposed to establish a town in each county. Lower Norfolk acted quickly. John Ferebee surveyed 50 acres on the north bank of the Elizabeth River, and by 1681, Norfolk Town was already established and populated.

Continued growth in Lower Norfolk County led to its division into Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties in 1691. Princess Anne, east of the Lynnhaven River, corresponds to modern Virginia Beach. Norfolk County encompassed the land between the Hampton Roads and the North Carolina border, including present-day Chesapeake.

Norfolk Town became Norfolk Borough in 1736. By the mid-eighteenth century, Norfolk was a center of the grain trade. Wheat and corn produced in the county was exported through Norfolk Borough, which became the largest exporter of corn in the colony, and the third largest exporter of wheat.

Population in the county grew, and in 1761 the citizens petitioned for the division of the county into three parishes, each to be served by a parish church. The present city of Chesapeake fell into the Portsmouth and St. Brides Parishes, while the Borough of Norfolk fell into Elizabeth City Parish. By the late-eighteenth century, Presbyterians, Anglicans, Methodists, and Quakers practiced their religion in Norfolk or Norfolk County. The Cutherells were the first practicing Methodists in Norfolk County. The Cutherell Meeting House, built in 1770, stood near Great Bridge. Quaker and Methodist activity on Norfolk County led to petitions for easing manumission restrictions. The first slave to be manumitted in Norfolk County was granted freedom in 1789.

The Dismal Swamp Land Company laid claim to 40,000 acres of the estimated 1,000 square miles of the Dismal Swamp in 1763. The company drained portions of the swamp to enable the harvest and transportation of lumber and wood products. Shingle and plank out-put increased during the mid-eighteenth-century perhaps facilitated by the Land Company's efforts. Runaway slaves sought refuge and work in the swamp. They were later followed by freed blacks, who answered newspaper ads for black labor in the Dismal Swamp.

During the War of the Revolution, the British were involved in raids and marches across Norfolk County. The most significant battle in Norfolk County was the Battle of Great Bridge. Loyalist Governor Dunmore fortified Great Bridge in 1775, in an effort to disrupt supply lines and trade between Norfolk and the Carolinas. Great Bridge, a burgeoning transshipment center and gateway to the Great Road to Carolina, would be a strategic point for the British, if they could hold the fort. On December 9, 1775, however, the British were routed by the Patriots, and forced to abandon their position. Withdrawing to Norfolk Harbor, the British bombarded the Borough, forcing Norfolk into capitulation. On 1 January 1776, Norfolk was virtually destroyed by Dunmore. Great Bridge was again fortified in 1781, under the command of Loyalist John Graves Simcoe, but no conflicts of the magnitude of the Battle of Great Bridge arose.

At the close of the Revolution, Norfolk County residents returned to farming, and agriculture continued to be the main economic base. The plantation and farm houses of this period that survive include several of the county's distinctive gambrel-roofed houses. These houses are one-and-a-half-stories in height, and are characterized by two unequal sloping planes of the roof. The gambrel, or "Dutch roof" as it was more commonly called in the south, is related to an English building tradition of the seventeenth century, so its use by English settlers in eighteenth-century Norfolk County would not have been unprecedented. The number and variants of this type that remain are an interesting component of Chesapeake's architectural history, and include the **Old Portlock House** in Portlock, which is frame with brick end walls (ca. 1789) (Slide 2), and **Chimney Corners**, frame with brick chimneys, and **Pinetta**, built of brick (Slide 3) both in the Indian River area, and built between 1789-1799.

Buoyed by the defeat of the British and the hopes of self-determination, the 1780s in Virginia were filled with expansionist plans. Central to the expansion of trade and markets were canal and transportation ventures, among them the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, authorized in 1787.

By 1793, work on the **Dismal Swamp Canal** had begun (**Slide 4 - canal at Deep Creek Locks Park**). The canal was hand excavated, largely by slave labor. The canal was dug south from Deep Creek, a branch of the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River, and north from Joice's Creek, a tributary of the Pasquotank River in North Carolina, a total distance of twenty-two miles. By 1805, shallow-draft flat-bottomed boats plied the canal. Soon after the Dismal Swamp Canal Company was incorporated in 1814, a steady stream of juniper and cypress shingles and planks, rails and poles were floated out of the swamp on the way to Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York and beyond. The Dismal Swamp Canal made its importance known as a major trade route between Norfolk and North Carolina, delivering to port trade goods from the surrounding counties.

The village of Deep Creek grew prosperous during this period. In 1801, the Malachi Cherry House (Cherry Manor) was among a number of houses constructed in the center of the village (**Slide 5**). The double-pile side hall plan frame house consists of an entry hall containing a stair to the second story, paired with a two rooms. Alterations to the house were made in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

William Tatham, who advised President Thomas Jefferson on the situation in Norfolk and Tidewater Virginia during the War of 1812, urged the development of an inland waterway connecting the Currituck Sound of North Carolina with Norfolk via the North Landing River. It was not until the 1850s that Tatham's vision was realized in the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal.

The end of the War of 1812 coincided with the beginning of the Greek Revival period in American architecture. The earliest portion of Wildwood, built ca. 1812, was constructed in the Greek Revival style by Brigadier General John Hodges near the Hodges Ferry landing. The small retreat was expanded in the 1930s into a large Colonial Revival home.

In rural parts of the county, houses were built in a mix of styles and types. The Henry Butt House (ca. 1814) (**Slide 6**) is a two-story, five-bay wide Georgian-inspired house, built during the waning of the style's popularity. The Butt-Edson House in Butt Station was built between 1820 and 1830. It is a vernacular house built on a the side-hall plan which draws its proportion and detailing from the Classical Revival tradition. Near Oak Grove north of Great Bridge, the Caleb Williamson House was enlarged ca. 1822 (**Slide 7 - rear of house**). The earliest portion of the house was probably built ca. 1790 as a small hall-parlor plan house. In 1822, a frame two-story single pile, side-hall-plan addition was made (**Slide 8 - facade**).

After 1829, canal improvements enhanced access to transportation routes and increased fortunes in the county. The canal brought continued prosperity and growth the tiny village of Deep Creek, described in 1835 as a "flourishing depot...nearly equidistant between the towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth." The village in 1835 contained "25 dwelling houses, 6 general stores, 2 taverns, 1 house of public worship, free for all denominations, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 2 boot and shoe factories and two tailors." Deep Creek's profitable trade in juniper lumber with New York and Philadelphia thrived.

High-style houses were generally built in villages, or in close proximity to a major transportation route, including rivers, canals or highways. Two double-pile side-hall Greek Revival examples surveyed are the **Weston House** (ca. 1841) in Gilmerton (**Slide 9**), and the **Hendren-Creekmur House** (1846-1847) in Deep Creek (**Slide 10**).

In 1843, the Gilmerton Cut was made as a shortcut in the canal from Deep Creek to the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River. The village of Gilmerton soon grew up around the cut. The **Weston House**, built around the time the cut was begun, is frame, two-stories high, three-bays wide, with a pedimented side-gable roof and two interior end chimneys (**Slide 11**). This house is very similar to Glencoe built at the same time (destroyed 1977) near the Northwest Canal Locks.

In Deep Creek, canal-induced prosperity enabled the building of high-style houses such as the **Hendren-Creekmur House**, built between 1846-1847 in Deep Creek (**Slide 12 - porch detail**). The house is two-stories-high, three-bays-wide, with a side-gable roof and two interior end chimneys (though one chimney has been removed). Notable Greek Revival details include the Tuscan portico and the unusual octagonal lights in the sidelights and transom.

The ante-bellum period was marked by changes in rural farming tradition. Edmund Ruffin, editor of *The Farmer's Register*, considered farming in the counties as "rude and degraded," citing the need for a shift from plantation farming to the cultivation of fresh fruits, vegetables, and berries. Norfolk County was prime land with a temperate climate suitable for growing produce. Cottage gardening, or truck farming as it would become known, increased in popularity among the county's farmers. By mid-century, truck farms proliferated in Norfolk County, serving the demand of the Northern market for early produce. Large plantations were cut into smaller farms, as reflected in the architectural history of Norfolk County. By the mid-nineteenth century and throughout the late nineteenth century, farms of a hundred acres or less, with an I-house or two-story side-hall dwelling were located throughout the county.

The I-houses type, defined by a central hall flanked by a single room on either side, was built with frequency. I-houses are generally two-stories in height, with a symmetrical three-to five-bay-wide facade. An exterior door is typically located at each end of the central hall, creating a breezeway for air circulation. The earliest examples in Chesapeake date to ca. 1850, tend to be five-bays-wide, and may include Greek Revival details. These include the **Lindsay House** (ca. 1850) (**Slide 13**), **Wit's End Farmhouse** (ca. 1853), and the house at 4708 Charlton Drive (ca. 1850-1860).

The Lindsay house is perhaps the least altered example of the mid-nineteenth century five-bay I-house. The frame house has two exterior end chimneys, one at each end, and contains simplified but refined Greek Revival-inspired wood work. During the reconstruction period, Ambrose Harvey Lindsay, owner of the Lindsay House, was considered to be the most successful farmer in Norfolk County. A native of Currituck County, North Carolina, Lindsay moved to Norfolk County in 1858. Lindsay gained prominence in the county as a major producer of horse-tooth corn, holding over 3,000 acres in cultivation.

The I-house type remained popular into the late nineteenth century. Accordingly, numerous examples of three- to five-bay-wide vernacular adaptations are located throughout Chesapeake. The **Glemming Farm** was built in 1872 by J.W. Stowe (**Slide 14**). In Oaklette, one of the earliest houses is a frame I-house built sometime during the last quarter of the nineteenth century (**Slide 15 - House, 935 St. Lawrence**).

Growth continued in the county as farms flourished. Work began on the **Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal** in 1855 (**Slide 16 - Canal at Great Bridge**). By 1859, the new canal was opened to facilitate trade, connecting the Albemarle Sound to the Chesapeake Bay. The canal cut horizontally through the agricultural land of Norfolk County, from the North Landing River to Great Bridge and the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River. The masonry double-gated reversible-head guard lock at Great Bridge (since replaced) was the first of its kind built in the country.

The interior of Norfolk County saw little in the way of action during the Civil War, though Deep Creek and the Western part of the county were occupied by Union forces. The occupation of the area was recorded by Elizabeth Curtis Wallace of Glencoe in her *Glencoe Diary*. Cherry Manor and the Hendren-Creekmur House in Deep Creek were reportedly used as barracks and a hospital for injured and infirm soldiers. The Dismal Swamp Canal, a strategic supply line for either side, was heavily damaged during the war. It was reopened for passenger service in 1866.

Norfolk County continued its agricultural pursuits in the Reconstruction period. The late-nineteenth century and early twentieth century were considered the heyday of truck farming in Tidewater Virginia and eastern North Carolina. Transportation by canal, river, and rail enabled truckers to ship produce expeditiously to northern states.

In 1870, the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad was chartered to expedite trade between Norfolk and North Carolina. The 73-mile railroad was constructed in 1880-1881 between Norfolk and Edenton, North Carolina, on the Albemarle Sound. The route traversed the length of Norfolk County, through prime truck farming territory. In 1883, the railroad was renamed Norfolk Southern. Stations in the county included Butts, Centerville, Hickory, St. Brides, and Northwest. The community of Centerville (now known as Fentress) grew up around the station, and farms in the vicinity took advantage of the rail line to ship their produce.

The **Bicycle Shop** in Centerville/Fentress (ca. 1910-1920 ) (Slide 17) is the former general store for the area. The one-story gable-roofed frame structure is located about 50 feet from the platform of the former Centerville Station of the Norfolk Southern Railroad.

The late-nineteenth century was characterized by the variations in types and styles of houses available (Slide 18 - **South Norfolk H.D.**). Irregular plans, applied ornament, and asymmetrical facades typified the decades after the Civil War. High-Victorian-era styles, such as Eastlake, Stick, Queen Anne, and Richardsonian Romanesque were more likely to be found in urban or suburban architecture as is evidenced in the South Norfolk Historic District.

In the county, remodeling of earlier vernacular dwellings resulted in Victorian collages, such as Great Oaks (ca. 1858; ca. 1890) and the Old House (ca. 1840;1870s) (Slide 19), near Centerville/Fentress . Both houses were remodeled with Queen Anne elements, such as the offset gable with projecting polygonal bay.

The late-nineteenth century and early twentieth century in what is now Chesapeake featured the gable-front house perhaps more than any other type (Slide 20 - **Commerce Avenue**). These houses were typically frame, two-stories in height, two or three-bays-wide with varying plans (Slide 21 - **House, 136 G.W. Highway**). This type was well suited to urban development and could be built regularly in quantity, as evidenced in the South Norfolk area streetscapes along **Commerce Avenue (Slide 22)**.

During the first decade of the twentieth century, Polish immigrants began settling in the Bowers Hill area (Slide 23 - **St. Mary's Catholic Church**). An agricultural community named Sunray was laid out around the turn of the century. The Biernot Farm (1912) operated as a dairy. Other farms, homes, and businesses were built during this period. In 1915, St. Mary's Catholic Church, the first Catholic church in Norfolk County, was founded on Homestead Road, in the center of the Sunray Community. Just up the street from the church, local craftsman Michael Pavlovetz built his family home in 1923 (Slide 24 - **Pavlovetz House**). The house is an unusual eclectic design and features several styles of intricate parquet floors designed and laid by Mr. Pavlovetz.

Several public schools were built in Norfolk County just prior to World War I. With funding provided by the Mann Act, schools were built in Deep Creek and Great Bridge between 1908 and 1910. As school districts were consolidated, newer, larger buildings were constructed to accommodate the larger student body. **Deep Creek School (1923;1947;1957) (Slide 25 - gymnasium)** was built in several stages. The firm of Richmond architect Charles M. Robinson, school board architect for Norfolk County, was involved in the first two building campaigns, but only the rear of the main building remains as evidence of Robinson's work. The gymnasium was designed by J. Binford Walford, also of Richmond and a former architect in Robinson's firm. It was built between 1945-1947 in the Colonial Revival Style.

**Great Bridge School** (1924; 1947; 1961) (Slide 26) was built in the Colonial Revival style . The north half of the main block was built in 1924 and was designed by Charles Robinson's firm. In 1947, J. Binford Walford designed the southern half, doubling the size of the school and precisely matching the exterior treatment. The ca. 1908 Great Bridge School , a four-room plan with a central hall, still stands north-east of the school.

The proximity of Norfolk County to the U.S. Naval installations and shipyards of Norfolk and Portsmouth greatly impacted the county's growth, population and development. The Navy yards provided a steady source of labor to county residents, particularly in wartime. Even prior to the war, many county residents worked in the shipyards to supplement their income from small scale truck farms. War increased production in the yards, providing more work for county residents, and work for the masses of workers who flooded Norfolk and the surrounding counties. South Norfolk, which had been a village in Norfolk County since 1908, was incorporated in 1919. By 1921, city of the second class status was officially conferred.

Sub-standard housing stock in Norfolk and the surrounding counties induced the military to build temporary housing to accommodate the influx of workers seeking jobs related to the war effort. Between 1940 and 1943, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk County and Princess Anne County built or were in the process of building 26, 356 new houses and apartments with public and private funding.

Industrial growth and lack of adequate affordable housing stock in the county induced the Smith-Douglas Fertilizer Company to construct company housing (Slide 27 - **Crestwood**). Between 1937 and the end of the 1940s, over 300 frame and concrete-block houses were constructed in Crestwood. They rented for about \$5.00/week. The first houses were frame, one-story double houses with gable fronts. The later houses are diminutive one-story, two bay concrete block houses, with three or four small rooms (Slide 28 - **Crestwood**).

Improvements in yield and the pursuit of work off the farm lead to the decreasing size of farms, and farmhouses. Many farmhouses of the second quarter of the twentieth century were Craftsman-style bungalows, such as the **Cutherell House** built in 1925 between Deep Creek and Gilmerton (Slide 29), a marked shift from the predominance of the two-story I-house forty years before. Bungalows of all shapes and sizes were built throughout the county (Slide 30 - **Seneca Avenue**). Street car suburbs of Norfolk found the size and ease of construction of the bungalows conducive to suburban residential developments, such as found in the **Oaklette** (Slide 31 - **945 St. Lawrence Ave**) and **Norfolk Highlands** communities.

The 1920s brought prosperity to many residents of Norfolk County, allowing the pursuit of leisure activities. The **Colonna Houseboat** (Slide 32) was built in 1927 by W.W. Colonna I, then the head of the Colonna Shipyard. The houseboat was a floating hunting lodge that the Colonna's would tow to Buffalo City, North Carolina each year during hunting season. The lodge is a two-story frame structure built atop a flat-bottomed car float.

In 1928, the **Norfolk-Portsmouth Bridge (Jordan Bridge, 1928)** (Slide 33) replaced the ferry from South Norfolk to Portsmouth. The Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal was taken over by the federal government in 1913. The **Great Bridge Bridge** spanning the canal (now the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway), was replaced by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942-43 (Slide 34). The two-span swing bridge accommodates two lanes of traffic. Built in the Moderne style, the sleek lines of the keeper's house and the undulating sidewalls of the bridge are evocative of movement.

In 1949, the city of South Norfolk annexed adjacent communities, including the town of Portlock and the Money Point industrial area. In 1963, the City of South Norfolk and Norfolk County consolidated in to the city of Chesapeake. Population at the time of the consolidation was 78,153. The city government center was located near the geographical center of the city, near Great Bridge. In the ensuing 36 years, the city has increased its population by 150 percent.

Chesapeake continues its expansive growth, and business and industry located in and around the county provide jobs for a workforce that lives primarily in suburban-style developments. Though Chesapeake is a modern city, it is composed of discrete historic communities (**Slide 35 - Hertz Road, Sunray**). Each community retains resources particular to the historical development and economy of the area. Essential to the preservation of Chesapeake's historic resources is the recognition and understanding of community history and character, of which the architecture is an extension.