NPS Form 10-900
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic N/A (DHL File No. 133-72)

and or common Suffolk Historic District

2. Location

street & number 62 acres of commercial and residential property (See Continuation Sheet #74) N/A not for publication

city, town Suffolk N/A vicinity of

state Virginia code 51 county (City) code 800

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	X both	___ work in progress	X educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	X government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	X transportation
	N/A	___ no	___ military	X other: Social/Cultura

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number N/A

city, town Suffolk N/A vicinity of state Virginia Zip Code 23434

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Suffolk Municipal Building

street & number 441 Market Street

city, town Suffolk state Virginia 23434

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title (1) Division of Historic Landmarks Survey (File No. 133-72) (See Continuation Sheet #

has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date May, 1986 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Division of Historic Landmarks, 221 Governor Street

city, town Richmond state Virginia 23219

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Suffolk Historic District is located in the City of Suffolk in southeastern Virginia. The City of Suffolk now comprises all of what was Nansemond County. The actual City of Suffolk is situated mostly south of the Nansemond River and is confined on the west by Lake Kilby and Lake Meade, and on the east by the Great Dismal Swamp. The physical city area also extends, to a limited degree, east along Route 58. The Historic District is located south of the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad tracks and north of Washington Street. It is centered approximately around the North Main Street area that was annexed to "Old Town" after 1785. Most of the District is residential with a large area east of North Main Street historically known as "New Town." There are 234 contributing buildings in the District and only 17 noncontributing buildings. Included in these totals are 83 outbuildings associated with the primary buildings of which 7 are noncontributing. There are 145 residential buildings, seven religious buildings, two educational buildings, two social/cultural buildings, one governmental building, and one commercial building among the primary contributing buildings in the district.

The District's architectural character shows the evidence of Suffolk's late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century development, the period during which Suffolk experienced unprecedented growth.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

RESIDENTIAL

Suffolk's oldest area is at the Nansemond River frontage. Settlers built up a trading center oriented towards the larger trade centers of the James River. A linear development occurred after an act was passed to establish a town at Constance's Warehouse in 1742. John Milner surveyed land belonging to Jethro Sumner into one wide north-south street known as Main Street to this day and two east-west streets known at the period as North Cross Street and South Cross Street. On the earliest map extant, Gray's so-called "New Map" of 1877, these streets are called First Cross Street and Second Cross Street. One additional street was laid out parallel to Main Street to the west named Bank Street. Interestingly enough, this configuration of "Old Town" has lasted to this day with only one east-west street added much later - Western Avenue. This area known as "Old Town" is without any doubt the original settlement area.

The Historic District is centered around the second oldest area of settlement called "Up Town" by James Andrew Riddick in Fillmore Norfleet's book Suffolk in Virginia c. 1795 - 1840. "Up Town" was added after 1785 when John Granberry surveyed 33 lots (99 ft. wide by varying depths). The lots were auctioned in 1791, when twenty-two were bought immediately and the remainder were left in John Granberry's possession.

On Gray's map of 1877, it is apparent that the oldest buildings on Main Street were built with front ~~elevators~~ elevations flush with the street. Most of the structures in 1877 were small wood frame houses dating from the first half of the century. Only four residences exist from this earliest period of "Up Town."

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1795 - 1936 **Builder/Architect** various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Suffolk Historic District is significant because of its architectural integrity and its association with state and regional commercial, industrial, and transportation history. The district includes a variety of architectural designs that span from the late eighteenth century through the 1930s. The district area was annexed to "Old Town" after 1785. While this is not the initial area of settlement, because of several fires north of the district area, the historic district contains Suffolk's oldest existing Federal-style dwellings. The district's predominately residential character includes Vernacular, Federal, Italianate, Victorian, Neoclassical and Bungalow-style buildings. The North Main Street corridor contains commercial spaces, several substantial late nineteenth-century churches, a Masonic Hall, a U.S. Post Office, and Suffolk's oldest railroad depots. In addition to the Post Office, there are two well preserved public school buildings from the first quarter of the twentieth century. To the east and west of North Main Street are residential neighborhoods which contain dwellings built by workers and captains of industry during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries reflecting the intensified industrial growth that centered around lumber and peanut processing. The Suffolk Historic District exhibits a cohesive architectural and historical fabric throughout.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Town of Suffolk was established by charter granted by the Virginia Assembly in 1742; however, it is believed that the area was probably settled well before the beginning of the eighteenth century and positively by 1720 when John Constant built his house and warehouse on the south bank of the Nansemond River. Constant, like other settlers of this period, sought to create an outpost near an area rich with raw materials to be sent up river to the larger trading centers on the James River and at Hampton Roads. The principal articles of trade during this period were tar, turpentine, staves, shingles and other by-products that could be extracted from the extensive primeval growth in and around the Dismal Swamp. It was from this area known as Constant's Wharf that Suffolk grew. It is believed that houses from this earliest period of settlement were extant as late as the mid-1950s on what was then called Milner Street (now renamed Constance Road). In May, 1752 Jethro Sumner designed fifty acres of land to be laid out as Suffolk Town in Nansemond County.

(See Continuation Sheet #60)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Balwin's Suffolk, Virginia City Directory. Charleston, S.C.: Baldwin Directory Company, Inc. - 1940.

(See Continuation Sheet #70)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx.62 acres

Quadrangle name Suffolk, VA Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	358880	4066330	B	18	359100	4065920
C	18	358940	4065310	D	18	359440	4065930
E	18	358410	4066250	F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification The Suffolk Historic District is comprised of mostly residential structures which range in date from Suffolk's earliest existing building, the Britt House, ca. 1795 to buildings dating from 1935/36. The boundary at the north is the Seaboard Systems Railroad tracks which are not included except in one short area (See (Continuation Sheet #71)

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

state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marc Christian Wagner and Richard Laub

organization National Preservation Institute date 8/1/86

street & number National Building Museum, Pension Bldg. telephone (202) 393-0038

city or town Washington, D.C. state N/A

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national X state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature H. Bryan Mitchell

title H. Bryan Mitchell, Director, Division of Historic Landmarks date March 12, 1987

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

(2) Holland House Apartments
DHL File No. 133-7
Listed in NRHP 11/7/85
Depository for Survey Records
Division of Historic Landmarks
221 Governor Street
Richmond, VA 23219

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

The house at 227 North Main Street is referred to as the Britt House but is believed to have been the residence of John Granberry. This handsome Federal dwelling was built in stages with the earliest section dating to C. 1795 and subsequent additions made through mid-century. The house has a substantial stepped double chimney on the north end and a raised basement kitchen ell on the south. The centerpiece of this building is the fine Federal porch with fluted Doric columns, engaged pilasters and simple fanlight. The roofline is typically Federal and with tall Georgian dormers which include cornice with dentils. The present owners have made great efforts to restore and conserve this historical and architecturally significant house.

Immediately south of the John Granberry house is 223 North Main Street the Myrick House, a small four-bay, early nineteenth-century vernacular house with a large central chimney. Beside the Granberry house, this assemblage recreates some of the scale of the nineteenth century. The third house, across the street from 223 and 227, which completes the only existing assemblage of early nineteenth century buildings in the District, is 220 North Main. This modest three-bay wood frame house has an exceptional porch which according to some local residents was rebuilt completely piece-by-piece.

The building at 321 North Main Street is further north of the three buildings mentioned above and was built during the same period. It is situated on lot 33 of John Granberry's subdivision and was not one of the 22 properties sold in the auction of 1791. Here, like the John Granberry house, is a finely detailed Federal-style house. This house presently vacant structure has an unusually intact original Greek Revival porch with pediment over two large fluted Doric columns. It has a double stepped chimney to its south side and beaded weatherboard with rosehead nails exposed. This is the only early nineteenth- century structure with a complete raised basement in the District.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

On Granberry's lots 2 and 3 once sat a large rambling structure which served a variety of uses. The northernmost part of the structure was built as a large residence by Richard Yarborough sometime between 1791 and 1802. This house measured 40 x 32 feet and remained until just a few years ago. After 1824, the building was used as a hostelry; by 1834 the building was called the Central Hotel. Sometime after 1836 additions were made to the original structure on the southern side. The whole complex was bought by Miss Sarah Finney in 1869 and became Suffolk Female Institute. Today 302-304 North Main Street is the remaining section of the Central Hotel addition made sometime shortly after 1836. While some remodeling has been done, the basic features are still evident; tall nine over nine windows that meet the roof plate, modillions along the cornice, Italianate brackets at gable ends and a large chimney. The semi-octagonal bay was probably added late in the nineteenth century. Nineteenth-century Sanborn maps show that the school had a covered verandah that ran the length of the building on the Main Street side. This would have hidden much of the raw exposed raised basement.

There are only five residential buildings that date from the first half of the nineteenth century in the District. All of these, with the exception of 302-304, date from the initial settlement period of "Up Town."

In addition to the five early nineteenth-century residences on North Main Street there are four other residential structures (excluding the large Suffolk Towers building which was originally built as the Elliott Hotel) that represent different style types.

The building at 251 North Main Street known as the Richard Seth Eley House is the most elaborate Second Empire house in the District. Built in 1878, it is the oldest existing example of Second Empire in the District. This house shows an interesting fashion of Italianate detail married to a strong mansard roof with cresting. Porch dormers and window hoods all show a complex Italianate design approach and, according to one source, the bench at the entry was a section of a pew from the Old Methodist Church at 318 North Main Street.

323 North Main Street was built shortly after 1900 and is a simple vernacular building. The porch has been altered several times but remains true to the original simple spirit. The side entry has an interesting door hood and the second-story porch door has an Art Nouveau flavor which stands out in contrast to such a simple design.

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

The simple Queen Anne house at 312 North Main is the only one of its kind on North Main Street in the District. Compared to the neighboring architecture it is more vertical and complex with a pressed tin clad hipped roof and tall corbeled chimney. It would be more at home on Clay Street which was developed at this period.

Suffolk's Historic District has eleven Bungalow-style houses, all of which are architecturally significant. The building at 310 North Main Street was probably built after 1915 as a part of Suffolk College. From the street it presents a complex profile with broken roof pitches and multi-paned upper sash windows. It is the only Bungalow that is positioned asymmetrically towards College Court, as it was not part of the scheme. It does however still contribute to the Arts and Crafts style of the area.

The latest phase of residential architecture in the District is represented by two buildings near the intersection of North Main and Bank Streets. The mixed use buildings at 167 and 181 are more appropriate for urban scale. The Jones Building at 167 North Main Street has the finest glazed terra cotta ornamented facade in Suffolk. This style alludes to some of the free-formed Classical vocabulary used in terra cotta work of larger cities such as Richmond and Washington, D.C. The Jones Building was built about 1925 and displays a focal center bay which was originally the entrance to a movie theatre. The marquee is still extant while the lobby serves as access to a rear parking lot. The theatre space was demolished within the last fifteen years. The elegance of this architecture is exemplified by the connection between 167 and 181, a second-story open air loggia.

The Jones Building connects into the 8 stories-tall Suffolk Towers. Presently being used as an apartment house, the Suffolk Towers was known as the Elliott Hotel well into the nineteen sixties. A pamphlet published in 1922 showed a rendering of Italianate style design. The eventual design did not include tiled pent roofs or as many semi-circular windows but actually is a triumph of the American Renaissance architectural vocabulary with a conservative use of classical detailing onto shaft and a sophisticated cornice line with triglyphs and modillions. Along with two other tall structures (not included in the District) this imposing urban scale building dominates the downtown skyline and is a testimony to the final years of Beaux Arts-influenced architecture before the Depression.

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

Sometime between the end of the Civil War and the publishing of Gray's New Map of 1877 new areas of land were developed to the east of North Main Street. Bank, Franklin, Pinner and Holladay Streets all appear with about twenty houses built by 1877. Most of this real estate was owned by John Franklin Pinner who had been in "mercantile business" before the Civil War but turned his attention to real estate afterwards. "New Town", as it was originally known was probably developed around 1870, judging by the date of its oldest section. Bank Street was apparently named after the fact that Bank President Col. John R. Copeland had his house at the end of the street which led directly to the Farmer's Bank of Nansemond.

The House at 318 Bank Street and Holladay is the John R. Copeland farmhouse. This property was an extensive area to the north and west of the rear property lines of Main Street lots. This simple vernacular dwelling retains virtually all of its siding. The other major property owner north of Pinner's "New Town" in 1877 was William P. Moore whose apparently large house and outbuilding stood across from Franklin Street on what is now historically known as the G. W. Truitt property (a new house was built in 1909).

Within ten years after 1877, Pinner had bought land from both Moore and Copeland to extend New Town north giving Pinner Street its present day configuration and adding several new streets by 1888. The new streets were Grace, Pearl, and outside of the District-Hill Street, Central Avenue and Newport Street.

The oldest residential structures in "New Town" are situated along Bank Street, Franklin Street and the southern extent of Pinner Street. The most interesting aspect of this development is the mix between modest vernacular buildings with more impressive "stylistic" buildings.

On Bank Street, the modest dwellings at 212, 222-224, 309, 309½, 310, 311, 312 and 318 are smaller because they are older, generally all having been built in the mid-1880s. The large structures such as numbers 133 and 210 are examples of simple design with Italianate elements but are more substantial in size.

Bank Street is made completely unique in the District by having a concentration of Second Empire-style buildings. There are four in all, including the Holland House which is the only property in the

(See Continuation Sheet #5)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

District listed on the National Register. The Holland House was the residence of Edward C. Holland (1860 - 1941). He was mayor of Suffolk from 1885-1887 (when he built the house), served as a Commonwealth Attorney, in the House of Representatives, and was a Senator for two terms. This rather exceptional house has patterned slate work, dormer windows with surrounds, roof curbing and an elaborate porch.

The Second Empire-style houses at 137 and 302 are more simple in design because they have not been restored. But they still retain most of their original character. Both are brick with stucco applied, and both have asymmetrical projecting window bays. The dwelling at 137 Bank Street has an unusual loggia entry and simple dormer hoods, while the house at 302 has a large porch, shallow mansard roof and molded plaster work at second-story level.

The Second Empire-style house at 223 Bank Street is a more unusual example. It is wood frame with a steeply-pitched, nearly vertical roof, projecting asymmetrical tower and generally simple Vernacular detail.

The buildings at 219, 221, 310, 312 Bank Street are all simple versions of the Queen Anne style. The focal detail on all four is the attic window. In most examples there is a Palladian motif or pointed-arch window. There are a variety of materials including scalloped shingles, simple shakes, and modern asbestos weatherboard used throughout these examples.

The old George W. Truitt house at 204 Bank Street stands where the William P. Moore house stood in the nineteenth century. Truitt was a lumber magnate who wanted to build the most impressive and substantial house in Suffolk. The structural system includes 24-inch steel beams with 18-inch thick brick walls. Truitt imported pink marble for the mantels as well as bringing an artist from New York to paint a mural over the fireplace in the stairhall. The building, completed in 1909, is the best example of American Renaissance residential design in the District. Replete with tall Corinthian columns, blind arches over first-story windows, a marble door surround and second-story balcony under the porch, the Truitt house also has an unusual Flemish bond; two bricks are placed lengthwise in the pattern and appear to be long thin Roman bricks (due to clever masonry techniques).

The Virginia Apartments at 301 Bank Street is another example of American Renaissance style. Built sometime between 1918 and 1920,

(See Continuation Sheet #6)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

it exhibits a style type that was popular in larger cities such as Richmond. The building, basically a rectilinear massing, is given elegant character with a cornice and exceptional porch bays. With the Norfolk and Western passenger depot just around the corner on Washington Street, the growth of Suffolk seemed inevitable in this area of town. The Depression probably stopped this urban style expansion.

In addition to the 1880s development along Bank Street, New Town extended south along Pinner and Franklin to Washington Street. The southern section of Pinner Street (the area below Bank Street) has most of the oldest houses on the east side of the District. These buildings are examples of simple wood frame construction reflecting the type and scale of building that could be found on Main Street before the Civil War.

The houses at 111, 125 and 128 Pinner Street are extremely simple vernacular buildings with gable roofs, weatherboard and two bays. The rest of the buildings (5 more) have three bays and are only slightly more detailed. The most notable, if not idiosyncratric designs, are the buildings at 115 and 118 Pinner Street. Number 115 has an unusual triple dormer which is continuous across the front roof while Number 118 has a cross gable, diamond window in gable end and presents a more spacious appearance with a wraparound porch. Most of the houses on this street were probably built sometime between 1870 and 1885.

Franklin Street is unlike Pinner which continues northward and shows later development. On this short expanse is an interesting variety of styles. The earliest buildings on the street are Italianate-style houses. All three, numbers 105, 116 and 118, are brick with stucco veneer. There is a good possibility that the house that once stood at 113 (now a parking lot) was a brick Italianate house as well. It is represented as the only other brick structure on Franklin on a mid-1960's Sanborn Map. The house at 105 Franklin Street is probably the oldest of the existing Italianate houses on the street. It is in good condition with its low pitched hip roof and simple cornice brackets. The porch is two levels with a balustrade on the second level.

The recently restored Causey-Kendrick house, number 116, is an unusual Italianate house with a gable roof addition, built in 1882. It was the residence of C. H. Causey, the attorney for Nansemond

(See Continuation Sheet #7)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

County in 1886. It has details typically associated with the style; a molded cornice, cornice brackets, window hoods and a finely crafted porch with turned and carved woodwork. What is so unusual is that the addition is out of context with the Italianate style. It has a gable roof with cornice, cornice returns and attic vent in gable end. The property also includes a period two-story wood carriage house.

Next door to the Causey-Kendrick House is another Italianate house emphasizing the ornament and scale of this style. Here we find the wide cornice with brackets, tall windows and stucco only in the front facade. All together, these well-kept Italianate residences, all built before 1885, create an unique architectural streetscape on Franklin Street.

The next two oldest residences on Franklin Street are 114-114½ and 122-124. Number 114-114½ retains all of its original integrity. It is a simple three-bay, gable roof, wood frame house built sometime before 1885. The house at 122-124 is a curious fusion of Italianate and Queen Anne styles. One would suspect that this brick structure originally had Italianate roof lines instead of the steep hipped roof with gable dormers. The front elevation is a virtual copy of the Causey-Kendrick House, including molded hoods only above second-story windows. In any case, despite the modern simple square post constructed porch, this house has much character. The Queen Anne roof line, probably added after the turn of the century, has a Palladian motif window in its dormer.

The remaining three residential structures on Franklin Street are all of the Queen Anne style. The buildings at 112-112½ and 117 both have small towers and complex gable systems. Number 120 is a simpler, perhaps later, example of the style. Number 112-112½ has fishscale shingles in gable ends and a tripartite window on a flat sided oriel. The dwelling at 117 may be an older vernacular house that was remodeled later on. It has a basic L plan with a simple cross gable roof. A small tower was added as well as a full-length, two-level porch and pointed-arch attic window. With some Queen Anne-style details, this vernacular house appears more complex. The original section of the structure may date to the 1870's. Number 120 is a simple house with some Queen Anne-style detailing and Italianate-style details. There are tall windows and cornice brackets of Italianate derivation but the Palladian motif attic window alludes to the the Queen Anne style. This house might date from the 1870's but was altered later on.

(See Continuation Sheet #8)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

Sometime after 1877, Market Street was added off the west side of Main Street and New Town was developed northward. Pinner Street was extended all the way through to Central Avenue and the area between Pinner and Main Street, formerly the land of John R. Copeland and William P. Moore, was developed. Grace Street was planned northward from Bank to east of Moore's house, now the site of the George W. Truitt House, and Pearl was planned between Grace and Pinner on an east-west axis.

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1894 shows the rapid development of medium-sized frame structures along Grace and Pearl Streets. On Pinner development was slower. John F. Pinner had by this time moved from a residence on Main Street and built his large house on the west side of Pinner Street about three quarters of the street up to Central Avenue. On the east side, there was also a limited development of medium-sized houses. Pinner owned a large estate at this period. His holdings started at the eastern (undeveloped) end of Pearl Street and extended north of New Town to Institute Avenue. He was indeed the sole developer of this large area in the District well into the twentieth century.

The John F. Pinner House at 231 Pinner Street retains very little of its original appearance. It may have been built in the late 1870's, but shows remodeling work of the 1920s. As it appears today, the house is a combination of styles, including Chateauesque, American Renaissance, and the vestiges of a Second Empire mansard roof. On the Fowler and Kelly Bird's Eye View of 1907, the house has a three-story tower, mansard roof with dormers and a small front porch. The new facade has attic windows, a Palladian motif window, quoins and loggia entry. The iron cresting probably dates back to the original design. This is one of the most formidable houses in the District and has historic importance, as it represents the home of the developer of "New Town."

Shortly after the first Pinner House was remodeled, the son, John Beauregard Pinner, built his house at 227, next door to his father's house. Finished sometime in the 1930s, this house reflects the on-going effect of the Arts and Crafts movement. While the predominant style of this house is Tudor Revival, the porch has a distinctive Craftsman flavor. It is unclear whether all of the windows on the front facade were leaded, but there is one leaded casement over the front porch which is indicative of the Tudor Revival

(See Continuation Sheet #9)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

style. Both Pinner Houses are substantial structures. The John Pinner House is probably the oldest on the northern section of the street while his son's house is the youngest (except for the noncontributing building at 208 Pinner Street).

Other than the John F. Pinner House, there were several other medium-to-large wood frame residences built before the turn of the century. On the 1898 Sanborn Insurance Map there are six houses on the Pinner Street section between Bank and Finney Streets. Numbers 218, 220, and 224 were substantial residences for their day. Number 218 is completely intact, including a finely crafted jigsaw cut balustrade. It has the common central gable with a diamond-shaped attic vent and cornice with Italianate brackets.

The next house on the same side of the street is a tall, two-and-one-half-story wood frame residence that was altered sometime after 1920 (probably during the 1940s). Its footprint on the Sanborn Map shows a chamfered window bay projecting in an asymmetrical fashion from the south end of the front facade. As this was apparently undesirable at some later date, the owner wished to colonialize the facade and did so with good results. The facade now has an antebellum appearance replete with semi-circular top French doors and an extravagant two-story porch.

On the same side of the street at 224 Pinner Street is a house that closely resembles the old Pinner House before remodeling. Here is a fusion of the Queen Anne and Second Empire styles; a dual-pitched mansard-like roof with a steeply-pitched central front gable. There has been slight remodeling, but narrow Georgian-style dormers project at each side between corbeled chimneys and add to this interesting interpretation of high-style architecture of the period.

Also dating from this earlier period are two houses which are virtually alike in design. They are more modest in size but also have the peaked central front gable like numbers 224 and 218. While 230 and 232 are in an affluent neighborhood, they are similar in design to houses found in Suffolk's working-class districts such as on Holladay Street or Pine Street.

An exceptionally crafted and well-kept house, number 224 Pinner Street, is modest in scale but retains all of its original Queen Anne-

(See Continuation Sheet #10)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

style flavor including stained glass, decorative muntin work, fish scale shingles in gable end and an unusually ornate Stick Style porch. This house displays the fine woodwork that abounded at the period because of Suffolk's primary industry--lumber.

After the turn of the century, several more large residences were built on Pinner. Numbers 216, 222, 228, 237, 238 and 243 all show variations of the Queen Anne style, from simple vernacular to highly asymmetrical sophistication. Suffolk was caught up in the architectural rage of the early twentieth century.

On the west side of Pinner Street, houses were not as closely spaced. Sometime after 1898, number 221 was built with a corner tower much like that of the old Pinner House. This house was remodeled into a handsome Colonial Revival house sometime between 1908 and 1914. It still has elegant pedimented dormers and porches with terra cotta capitals.

Three particularly handsome brick residences were added to Pinner Street between 1918 and 1920. The houses at 214 and 242 are exceptional Colonial Revival examples with finely laid brick patterns in Flemish (242) and English (214) bonds. Both of these five-bay houses retain all of their original symmetrical Georgian design.

The dwelling at 217 Pinner Street is not of a distinct style but has sophisticated details such as Diocletian windows and rusticated stone lintels. This is an unusually rich vernacular house that incorporates Renaissance motifs into an essentially Arts and Crafts context.

The house at 208 Pinner Street is an unobtrusive noncontributing building, one of only ten in the whole district.

Concurrent with the development of the section of Pinner Street north of Bank Street, Grace and Pearl Streets were also being developed. The average lot size for properties on these streets was much smaller than those on Pinner Street and so the resulting design for the houses is much smaller. Most of these houses were of simple conception. Those that are medium sized, such as 201, 203, 205 and 207, were remodeled sometime in the early twentieth century; therefore, they have lost a good deal of their original facade integrity. For the most part; however, they exhibit either Queen Anne or vernacular characteristics.

(See Continuation Sheet #11)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

With only a few exceptions, most of the houses on Pearl Street are two-bay wood frame vernacular types with gable roofs and cornice with cornice returns. They most probably originally possessed more details such as bracket work. The houses at 216-216½ Grace Street and 212-212½, and 217 Pearl Street all have low hipped roofs and are derived from Italianate designs. The residence at 221-223 Grace Street, a large five-bay house built at the end of the street, is a substantial L plan dwelling. Both dwellings at 214 and 216 Pearl Street are large Queen Anne houses, somewhat out of scale on this street, that were built sometime between 1903 and 1908.

The most interesting aspect of the Grace and Pearl Street area is the solid impression of late nineteenth-century architecture which dominates the streetscape. Despite modern alterations such as aluminium siding or porch renovation, the integrity of the street as it was built between 1880 and 1908 is complete without any noncontributing buildings or severely denatured facades.

Before the 1880s the only development other than "New Town" was on Pine Street to the west. On Gray's New Map of 1877, Main Street meets with Washington Street at its southernmost end. It was this area that became Washington Square where Suffolk's commercial district was to grow. Heading west of Washington in 1877, the street name changed to Kilby Street after the junction of Sycamore and Washington Streets. Sometime in the 1880s Market Street was extended westward from Main Street and was probably named after the market that shared a space in the building that also housed the town hall and town storage until it was torn down shortly after 1898. Sycamore Street which originates from the railroad tracks south of Washington Street was extended through Washington Street and terminated at Market Street in 1888. In 1889, the street name was changed to Saratoga. A new firehouse was built across from Saratoga Street on Market Street probably in 1888 - 1889. Two fires, one in 1885 and another in 1888 were enough to convince the town that a Fire Company was a necessity for a growing industrial and commercial center. Between 1894 and 1898 Saratoga Street was extended northward in front of the firehouse and one wood frame structure sat immediately north of the station. Both the firehouse and two wood frame structures of the period have disappeared. The firehouse was demolished when Market Street was widened from 30 to 64 feet. A noncontributing commercial building, 202 Market Street, occupies the former site of the two residential buildings that were adjacent to the firehouse.

(See Continuation Sheet #12)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

By 1908 the five wood frame structures that stand on the west side of Saratoga Street were finished and are still standing today. The three-bay wood frame houses at 209, 213, 215, and 217 are medium-sized, with varied designs and interesting ornamentation. There are obvious Queen Anne-style elements such as Palladian motif attic windows. All of these residences have attractive period style porches. The house at 217 has a later Bungalow-style porch with square battered porch supports.

Four handsome brick houses were added at the north end of Saratoga Street sometime after 1920 but before 1936. Numbers 225 and 228 are derived from the American Foursquare style while the two houses in between, 227 and 229, are Colonial Revival-style dwellings. All four houses are substantial three-bay residences with fine detailing such as hipped or gable dormers and stylized classical porches.

The east side of Saratoga Street had four residences and a Pythian Castle Hall (fraternal organization). Today none of these buildings exist and the properties are now the rear lots for Main Street addresses.

Clay Street was extended north from Kilby Street well after Sycamore became Saratoga Street. It is not shown at all on an 1888 Sanborn Map. The southern end of Clay Street, which is not in the District, was probably laid out and developed between 1890-1894. But the northern half which is in the District does not appear on the Sanborn Map until 1908 (the last Sanborn map executed prior to this date was 1903).

In 1903 the house at 202-202½ was standing on the east side of what was to become Clay Street. This house is, therefore, the oldest on the street. Its design is derived from the American Foursquare style. There are wide eaves with vestigial Italianate brackets. Its most characteristic details are the hipped dormer and vertical muntin sash. The house is virtually unaltered as are many of the houses on this street.

By 1914 Clay Street had sixteen houses of which all but two had Queen Anne designs. Today the streetscape is dominated by those Queen Anne residences with their large classically styled porches. The impressive integrity of architectural style was enhanced when

(See Continuation Sheet #13)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

Jefferson High School, a large Neoclassical building, was built at the terminus of Clay Street in 1911.

Twelve of the twenty buildings on Clay Street are Queen Anne-style dwellings with asymmetrical massing and steeply-pitched hipped roofs. All of these have an asymmetrical projecting bay or dormer which creates the characteristic element of this style. The strongest examples of the style on the street are the buildings at 208, 212, 219, 222 and 224. The house at 222 is of special interest because it is situated on the largest property on the street (a lot roughly the size of two typical Clay Street lots). The house has a projecting chamfered bay, Palladian motif window, tall corbeled chimney, cornice with dentils, and the most spectacular detail--a fine wraparound porch. Numbers 208 and 212 are also exceptional examples on the east side of Clay Street. Both have the same pyramidal hipped roof with projecting chamfered front and side bays. Number 212 is the most complex with the addition of tall hipped dormers, diamond shaped asbestos roof shingles, and a porch with a projecting pedimented stair bay.

Not all of the buildings on Clay Street are of the Queen Anne genre. There are, in fact, simple and handsome Colonial Revival residences. There are four Colonial Revival houses that all date to about 1930. The residences at 204 and 230 are almost identical; three-bay wood frame houses with simple pedimented porch entries and shed side wings. The house at 207 is the strongest example of the Colonial Revival on Clay Street with symmetrical three-bay designs including gabled dormers and pylon porch supports on brick piers.

Both houses at 226 and 228 are nearly identical in plan but have different fenestration and porches. These two 1½-story brick buildings are shotgun plan with American bond brickwork and have interesting classical elements incorporated in their designs such as Tuscan columns and simple cornices with returns.

The building at 300 Market Street is situated at the northwest corner of Clay and Market Streets. It is the only Bungalow type building in this neighborhood. It is on the site of an older, probably Queen Anne-style house that was demolished after 1920 to make way for this large Bungalow house. This house has such details as eave braces, a shed dormer and a projecting side bay. Unfortunately, the aluminum siding has neutralized the textural character of this building.

(See Continuation Sheet #14)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

Sometime after 1914 a large section of the Pinner estate to the west of Pinner Street and north of Grace Street was developed. Grace Street was extended through to Institute Street (today this northward extent has been fenced off). Pond Street, now called Oakdale Terrace, was developed from an alley into a street that connected Main Street with Grace Street. By 1928 Pond Street had become Oakdale Terrace and there were new houses lining the street. Virtually all of the development along the northern extension of Grace Street and Oakdale Terrace took place between 1920 and 1935. Grace Street drops about 25 feet into a small hollow and Oakdale Terrace makes an abrupt curve around a hill to meet Grace. The radical terrain in this area of the district enhances the setting for the various Bungalow and Colonial Revival buildings.

Entering Oakdale Terrace from Main Street there are three brick Colonial Revival houses (107, 109 and 111) on the south side of the street. They were built within the same year by the owner of a large nineteenth-century house that was situated on the site of the noncontributing Southland Life Building. This large nineteenth-century house was demolished within the last fifteen years, but the former owner developed the back of his property with these three residences sometime in the late 1920s. All three houses have unusual asymmetrical fenestration patterns which seem to be partly determined by interior room plans.

The large American Foursquare house at 108 Oakdale Terrace is one of the most notable brick structures on the north side of the street. It has a hipped dormer with paired six over six windows, wide eaves and a handsome porch with battered piers and a high brick foundation. Numbers 110-110½ and 112 are pure early twentieth-century brick vernacular buildings while 114 is the most formally interesting brick Colonial Revival house with an I plan and symmetrical three-bay facade which includes a nicely designed pedimented porch entry. There are also such details as cornice returns and quadrant attic windows flanking the chimney.

Four houses on Oakdale Terrace, numbers 113, 122, 129 and 142, are Dutch Colonial Revival designs from the late 1920s. While these examples are all varied in scale and detail, they have the characteristic gambrel roof and full front shed dormer. These are the only Dutch Colonial Revival residences in the District.

(See Continuation Sheet #15)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

Terrace Court is a small street off of Oakdale Terrace to the south. Number 226 is the only noncontributing residential building in the District. It is relatively isolated and is a late variety of Colonial Revival, Ca. 1955. The only other house on Terrace Court, number 230, fits into the bungalow context created by several consecutive Bungalow houses-numbers 118, 119 and 121. The most characteristic feature of 230 Terrace Court is the shed dormer with exposed rafter ends.

Following in style with the Bungalow on Terrace Court are three unusual Bungalow houses on Oakdale Terrace. 118 Oakdale Terrace is built of a variety of materials including brick (foundation), cinder block (walls), wood board (trim) and shingles (gable end). The roof line is its most interesting feature with clipped gable ends (including dormer gable), eave braces and diamond-shaped asbestos roof shingles.

The house at number 119 Oakdale Terrace is a sophisticated Bungalow with molded brick and stucco masonry on the porch, battered piers, exposed rafter ends, and a complex gable system with a raised roof section, a unique and unusual design in Suffolk. Number 121 is just as unusual. It has all the details of a Bungalow but spreads out horizontally unlike the orthodox narrow front elevation for the style. This building has particularly attractive twelve-pane upper sash windows and a double door entry. This building emphasizes the terminus of the straight section of Oakdale Terrace and acts as a transitional element into the curved and downhill section of the street.

Number 125 Oakdale Terrace is one of only two Tudor Revival buildings in the District (the other building being 227 Pinner Street). There are the characteristic steeply-pitched medieval type roof line and projecting vestibule with an uncharacteristic round top casement window on the front facade. This building adds to the eclectic mood on this stretch of Oakdale Terrace.

Three vernacular houses are situated along the old section of Grace Street (now Oakdale Terrace) that at one time extended northward to Institute Avenue. All three buildings have some Colonial Revival

(See Continuation Sheet #16)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

elements but do not have the massing or plan that fits the Colonial Revival idiom. These are attractive cottage-type residences which are on a shady cul-de-sac.

Finney Avenue extends just north of Oakdale Terrace and was once called Institute Street because the Suffolk Female Institute was located on the north side of the street as early as 1869. In 1920 Institute Street ended at the junction of Grace and Hill Streets. There were eight houses along the south side of the street. Sometime after 1930 Institute Street was renamed Finney after the Finney sisters who had run the Female Institute, and it was extended straight across to Hill Street. This extension consumed four houses in its path. Today there are no houses on the south side and only three on the north side of Finney Street.

The two wood frame vernacular residences at numbers 116 and 118 Finney Street were built close together shortly after the turn of the century. Both houses are positioned at an angle to Finney Street because they were built on the section of Institute Street that angled north to meet Hill Street.

These two houses have a simple shotgun plan with central gable fronts and large cornice returns. The only noticeable difference between the two are the rear additions; 116 has a shed-roofed addition while a gable-roofed addition is seen at 118.

After Finney Avenue was extended eastward to Hill Street, several houses were destroyed or moved. It is possible that number 204 Finney Avenue was originally situated on Pinner Street just north of 237 Pinner Street where Finney Avenue meets Pinner. After being moved, the house was remodeled and enlarged. Today the building has an entry porch at each end with a simple entryway, details apparently added well after the house was built.

The house at 301 Hill Street was also moved to its present site. This residence was once located on the south side of Institute Street. It was only moved about 20 feet but it was turned ninety degrees to face Hill Street. This building was built shortly after the turn of the century and is a larger version of 116 or 118 Finney Street. It is two bays wide instead of one. Before this building was moved, it was connected to a grocery store.

(See Continuation Sheet #17)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

College Court was planned sometime between 1914 and 1920. Situated in one of the most historical areas of Main Street, its importance is also architectural. College Court is probably one of the few grass lawn Bungalow courts existing in Virginia. The planned Bungalow development schemes were popular on the West Coast in the early years of the twentieth century. These schemes eventually filtered across the country. But relative to the West Coast, Bungalow courts with pedestrian access were seldom seen on the East Coast. Here we find six of seven planned Bungalows of various designs surrounding a grassy space and anchored by a symmetrical building at the head of the lawn. The court's entrance was laid out after the center portion of the Suffolk Female Institute had been torn out. There is an ornamental iron gate mounted on molded brick piers at the entrance.

In general, all six Bungalows are in good to excellent condition. All buildings retain their original detailing including eave braces, beveled glass door panes (in Art Nouveau patterns) and even window and door screens decorated with spindles and small brackets.

Number 3 College Court is an example of the exceptional architectural quality of this ensemble. A low-pitched hipped roof with a clipped gable end alludes to oriental motifs with its ornamental cut-out rafter ends. The porch intensifies the oriental flavor with its heavy Craftsman post and beam system supported by battered brick piers. A paired window on the front elevation has decorative upper sash muntins and the front door has vertically placed beveled glass panels.

RELIGIOUS

There are eight religious buildings in Suffolk's Historic District. All of the buildings are locally important architectural works and contribute to the architectural integrity of the surrounding District (with the exception of 243 Pinner Street).

Although the church at 243 Pinner Street has been used by the Seventh Day Adventists it was not built as a religious building and is discussed in the residential section of this analysis.

(See Continuation Sheet #18)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

The oldest religious building in the District is the old Methodist Church at 318 North Main Street. It is presently being used as an apartment complex but was built in 1861 as a church. The building has been remodeled and denatured to some extent.

The Methodists moved to their new church, further south on Main Street, in 1914 and the spire was removed from the front projecting tower which is now flanked by later porch additions. The building is constructed in brick with a stucco finish. The bell tower was also masonry topped with a wood frame spire. The only other substantial change in exterior design is the inclusion of spandrels on the side window bays, made when two separate floors were created from an open space on the interior. Though substantially remodeled, the old Methodist Church is a historically important building.

Further south on Main Street four churches are situated in close proximity: the newer Methodist Church at 202; St. Paul's Episcopal Church at 209; the Suffolk Christian Church at 214; and the new First Baptist Church at 237.

Of the four churches, the two oldest are St. Paul's Episcopal and the Suffolk Christian Church, both dating from the 1890s. The Suffolk Christians have occupied their lot since 1861, but their older church was torn down in 1891 to make way for the present structure which was finished in 1893. Its present design reflects elements of Romanesque and Italianate styles. According to one source, most of the alterations were made in 1951. At that time, the entry roof was modified, the two corner towers were built to their present height, and a gable roof was raised where a low hipped roof had been. This church is a monumental composition and has fine brick detailing, Tuscan style roof tiles and original terra cotta and sculptured stonework around the tripartite portal.

Almost directly across the street from the Suffolk Christian Church stands St. Paul's Episcopal Church built in 1895. Here the design is Gothic Revival. Essentially, the building is a great church hall with an asymmetrically placed bell tower. All fenestration and portals are capped with cut stone pointed Gothic arches. Further additions have been made to the building throughout the twentieth century including the Tudor style wing added to the north side during the 1960s.

(See Continuation Sheet #19)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

The Methodist Church at 202 North Main Street was finished in 1914 and is an unusual example of combined Tudor and Gothic styles. Crowning the front facade is a decorated gable recalling Tudor brickwork motifs as well as pepperpot caps on the two small corner towers. Above the portal is an exquisite large Gothic window with stone mullions. A Sunday School complex was built to the rear of the church. The monumental character of this church is emphasized by its location at the end of Market and Main Streets which creates, albeit incidental, a scenic vista from any point on Market Street.

The First Baptist Church at 237 North Main Street is too recent to be a contributing building, but it is a handsome Georgian Revival church. The Baptists built their first church, a wood frame structure, in 1836. This building lasted well into the twentieth century and functioned as a Sunday School after the second church, a brick building, was built in 1887. The second church was demolished in 1957 to make way for the present building.

The Congregation of Agudath Achin at 132 Bank Street was originally the Presbyterian Church. Before 1898 the building was noted as "church" on the Sanborn Map. The original plan of the building on this site was a typical small wood frame church with a front belfry and a hall running in a perpendicular direction from the street. The original building was either demolished or remodeled extensively after 1903. A photograph of the building in 1904 shows a curious asymmetrical Colonial Revival design which included a cupola belfry, twelve-over-twelve sash windows and a Chippendale railing along the edge of the roof. Today most of these details have been removed but the building retains its Colonial Revival character with rectangular panels and an entrance portico. The congregation also owns a former dwelling to the east.

The Trinity Christian Church at 128 Franklin Street is situated near the American Renaissance-style George W. Truitt House at 204 Bank Street. The church, built c. 1930, is a well designed building that reflects a studied attempt at recreating Jefferson's architectural interpretation of Roman temples. The church features a tetrastyle portico with engaged pilasters separating semicircular-headed windows. This carefully designed church is a complement to the variety of historic architectural styles of the essentially residential area.

(See Continuation Sheet #20)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

EDUCATIONAL

The Suffolk Female Institute is representative of Suffolk's concern for private education during the nineteenth century. Free schools began to develop during the late nineteenth century, usually meeting informally at a residence until funds could be raised to build a school. Suffolk has two of its finest public school buildings included in the District. The old Jefferson High School, which at one time was only accessible from Clay Street, and the larger Suffolk High School.

The Jefferson School was one of several schools built in Suffolk during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Four buildings shared nearly the same design, but the Jefferson High School was the most elaborate. Built in 1911, it features paired Ionic columns supporting a flat topped portico with full classical entablature. It was considerably larger than the three other schools. While it has become a junior high school, it retains all of its original design with the exception of its original decorative muntin work.

Suffolk High School at 301 North Saratoga Street, about twenty-five yards away from the Jefferson High School, is also of an exceptionally fine design. Built in 1922, it exemplifies the popular American Renaissance school building design of the period. It has a longer facade than the Jefferson High School, but also includes Ionic columns at its entry. Both schools clearly define an educational zone and anchor the northwest corner of the District.

GOVERNMENTAL

While the heart of Suffolk's government had been centered at the intersection of Saratoga and Market Streets from the 1880s well into the twentieth century, this assemblage of city office and fire department and armory (on Clay and Market) has been demolished. The only government building left in the District is the exceptionally fine United States Post Office at the northeast corner of Bank and North Main Streets. The cornerstone was laid in 1913, only two years after the Neoclassical-style Jefferson High School was built.

(See Continuation Sheet #21)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

The Post Office is the only monumental building on Main Street constructed of dressed stone. It has an American Renaissance-style design anchored by a handsome tetrastyle portico including fluted Doric columns, swags, full entablature with modillions and dentils, and the whole composition is crowned by an elegant balustrade. The windows at front and side bays have semicircular heads topped with rectangular labels.

SOCIAL/CULTURAL

The Masonic Hall at 247 North Main Street was built in 1911 in front of an older meeting hall that was represented on Gray's new map of 1877. The older building was probably wood frame and demolished sometime between 1914 and 1930. The Masonic Hall is a simple vernacular brick building with Renaissance details such as semicircular-headed windows with keystones and stone lintels. The windows have been covered with modern tinted plexiglass sheets, probably for energy efficiency reasons. The cornice has been simplified. Originally the molded entablature featured modillions and a crown with capped pilaster tops.

The Birdsong Recreation Center at 301 North Main Street is the only other social/cultural center in the District. It is a noncontributing building because of its recent construction (1957). It is, however, a notable building that exhibits an eclectic modern design based on International style characteristics. While most of the building is brick with horizontal window banding, the entry is more decorative. It features stone panels, plate glass windows, and large aluminum letters. The building is unobtrusive and partially hidden by large shade trees.

TRANSPORTATION

By 1915 Suffolk had become one of the most important agricultural processing centers in Virginia, due to the expanding lumber and peanut industries after the turn of the century. Suffolk also became an important railroad center. In 1913, there were three stations with 32 passenger trains and 70 freight trains passing through Suffolk daily. Of the three stations only two exist today; the Seaboard Systems and Union Stations. The Atlantic Coast Line Railway Station was demolished to make way for a Main Street overpass in recent years. Union Station, built Ca. 1908, is not in the District because it is situated too far south beyond several empty lots.

(See Continuation Sheet #22)

7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, as it was called when the existing station was built, is Suffolk's oldest. The station at 326 North Main Street was built in 1885 and is a fine example of the Queen Anne style. Except for the present color scheme (white and black), the station has changed very little from the nineteenth century. The faceted tower with fishscale asbestos roof shingles has had its windows boarded up and several window bays have been bricked up as well. The building has a complex plan with cross gables and a recessed porch. There are still fine details such as turned wooden porch supports and a unique wrought iron "SB" (Seaboard) weathervane. This building is a tangible reminder of Suffolk's importance as a major shipping point for produce and goods from southern Virginia and northeastern North Carolina.

COMMERCIAL

The Jones Building and the Suffolk Towers are the only two contributing commercial buildings in the Historic District. Both buildings have been described earlier in the text in relation to their residential use. Both buildings were intended to be of mixed use. The Jones Building included walk-in shops at street level and a movie theatre which has been removed for parking lot space. The Suffolk Towers building has seven floors of apartment space and a street level commercial "skirt".

NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Of the 168 principal buildings in the District there are only ten noncontributing; two residential buildings (c. 1960s)--located at 208 Pinner Street and 226 Terrace Court; one church--the First Baptist Church at 237 North Main Street (C. 1957); one social/cultural building--the Birdsong Recreation Center (c.1958); the freight depot at 324 North Main Street; and five commercial buildings--the Suffolk Insurance Corporation at 202 Market Street, the office building at 110 Bank Street, the Central Fidelity Bank at 201 North Main Street, the Bell Telephone Building at 206 North Main Street, and the Southland Life building at 230 North Main Street. All of these buildings are less than fifty years old except for the freight depot which is completely clad in aluminum siding and remodeled with a fake mansard roof. Although considered noncontributing buildings in the district, the First Baptist Church, Bell Telephone Building and Birdsong Recreation Center are all well designed buildings that enhance the North Main Street streetscape.

(See Continuation Sheet #23)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory of Buildings

BANK STREET

NOTE: Asterisks are for noncontributing buildings; asterisks in parentheses are for noncontributing outbuildings which may be associated with a contributing building.

100 Block

* 110: Commercial (office), Modern, c. 1940. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays; roof not visible; no porch; noncontributing.

132: (Congregation Agudath Achin) Religious, Vernacular, c. 1916. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 and 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); complex gable roof (standing seam metal and asphalt shingles); a combination of 3 woodframe structures; 2 sanctuaries and a connecting residential structure; a conglomeration.

133: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1875. Brick (7 course American bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (asphalt shingle); Italianate porch with chamfered wooden supports; detailed Italianate bracketing in cornice.

137: Detached House, Second Empire, c. 1880. Stucco; 3 stories; 6 bays (asymmetrical); concave mansard roof (asphalt shingles); Second Empire porch, stucco; 2 outbuildings, brick shed and brick garage; one of four Second Empire houses on Bank Street. Includes: one garage and one shed.

200 Block

204: Detached House, Classical Revival, 1909. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; 3 bays; central front gable roof (slate); 2 story Greek Revival portico with 6 classical columns; handsome example of only Greek Revival house in the District. Includes: one garage and one shed.

(See Continuation Sheet #24)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

BANK STREET (continued)

200 Block

210: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1880. Brick (stretcher bond); stucco on primary facade; 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (standing seam metal); Colonial Revival porch, one bay with 2 Tuscan columns; central hipped dormer; porch on east side.

212: Detached House, Italianate, c. 1880. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical; hipped standing seam metal roof; Italianate porch with turned balusters, chamfered supports and ornate bracketing; cornice brackets and hoods over the three front windows; one-story addition to rear. Includes: one shed.

216: (Holland House) Residential (apartment units), Second Empire, 1885. Brick construction covered with stucco; 3 stories; 3 bays (Asymmetrical); concave mansard roof (patterned slate); Vernacular porch with handsome bracketing, supports, and turned balusters; period iron fence with arrow motif; the residence is listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register; a profound example of Second Empire style.

218-220: Detached House (duplex), Stick Style, c. 1880. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 5 bays; cross gable roof (asphalt shingles); Stick style porch with chamfered supports and wood arches; central front gable has a decorative king's post truss and wooden siding applied in various directions; decorative rafter ends; only Stick style house in the District.

219: Detached House, Queen Anne, c. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (asphalt shingles); Queen Anne style porch with turned supports; fishscale shingles in the gable ends; Palladian motif windows in principle gable ends; decorative rafter ends and eave braces. Includes: one garage.

(See Continuation Sheet #25)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

BANK STREET (continued)

200 Block

221: Residential (apartments, Shingle style, c. 1890. Wood frame (wood shingles); 2 stories; 6 bays (asymmetrical); dual pitched, hipped roof with gable (asphalt shingles); large Shingle style porch has simple pilasters; decorative rafter ends. Includes: one garage.

222-224: Detached House (duplex), Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (asbestos shingles); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (standing seam metal); Italianate brackets in cornice; hood porch; 2 over 2 windows; peculiar asymmetrical fenestration.

223: Detached House, Second Empire, c. 1880. Wood frame (weatherboard); 3 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); concave mansard roof (slate); Vernacular porch with turned balusters and Tuscan columns; detailed cornice brackets; period iron fence; one of the 4 Second Empire houses on Bank Street (the only wood frame).

300 Block

301: Residential (the Virginia Apartments), American Renaissance, c. 1930. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; 14 bays; roof is not visible; 4, 3 story porches with 2 story tall Tuscan columns, turned balusters on first level, full classical entablature with modillions in cornice; classical cornice with modillions; the only example of this type complex in the District.

302: Detached House, Second Empire, c. 1890. Brick (stucco); 2 stories; 6 bays (asymmetrical); straight mansard roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with Ionic columns, modillions and dentils in classical entablature; segmental arched windows, cornice dentils, belt course and fine detailing; period iron fence with arrow motif; one of 4 Second Empire houses on Bank Street.

(See Continuation Sheet #26)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

BANK STREET (continued)

300 Block

(*) 309-309½: Detached House (duplex), Vernacular, c. 1880. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with classical entablature and stylized Ionic columns; simple wood frame Vernacular. Includes: one noncontributing shed.

310: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (asbestos shingles); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (standing seam metal); mirror in plan to 312 Bank Street; brackets in cornice; pent roofs at gable ends; Palladian window in front gable.

311: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1880. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 5 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 story, Vernacular porch with exposed rafter ends. Includes: two sheds.

312: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (asbestos siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with half pyramidal roof and square wooden columns; mirror plan to 310 Bank Street; brackets in cornice; pent roofs in gables; Palladian window in front gable.

318: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (standing seam metal); Colonial Revival porch; rectangular transom and sidelights around front door; one of the older examples of Colonial Revival houses in the District.

(See Continuation Sheet #27)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

CLAY STREET

200 Block

202-202½: Detached House (duplex), American Foursquare. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 4 bays; hipped roof (standing seam metal); central front hipped dormer; Vernacular porch with square classical style fluted supports; cornice brackets on porch and main roof; 2 windows with vertical muntins in tall first story match windows. Includes: one shed.

204: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1930. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (standing seam metal); simple Colonial Revival porch; shutters with crescent-shaped cut outs; 6 over 6 windows; panels under first story windows. Includes: one garage.

205-205½: Detached House (duplex), Vernacular, c. 1925. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 6 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (asphalt shingles); simple brick enclosed Vernacular porch with screens; pediment motif above entry vestibule; utilitarian design built approximately the same time as 207 and 213 Clay Street. Includes: one shed.

207: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1925. Brick (stretcher bond); weatherboard on 3 gable dormers; 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingles); Colonial Revival porch with classical pylon supports, classical entablature; rectangular transom and sidelights around front door; 6 over 6 windows. Includes: one shed.

208: Detached House, Queen Anne, c. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (standing seam metal); Queen Anne-style porch with Ionic columns and classical entablature with dentils; elliptical muntin pattern in upper sash of doorside window and transom; 2 over 2 windows; Palladian motif window on south side dormer; tripartite window on porch. Includes: one garage.

(See Continuation Sheet #28)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

CLAY STREET (continued)

200 Block

212: Detached House, Queen Anne, c. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (asbestos shingles); 2 front and 2 side dormers; Queen Anne porch with Ionic columns, turned balusters and classical entablature and pediment; 10-pane casement windows in hipped dormers; diamond muntins in upper sash of first floor window; handsome Queen Anne. Includes: one shed.

213: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1920. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with simple square supports and newel posts; 6 over 6 windows; shutters; corbeled chimney. Includes: one shed.

214: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1920. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (standing seam metal); hipped central dormer; projecting bays on north and south sides; window fenestration on the front facade has been altered.

215-215½: Detached House (duplex), Queen Anne, c. 1905. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); truncated hipped roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with classical pediment, though most details have been covered by aluminum siding; porch supports are steel replacements; front and side bays have overhead dormers. Includes: one shed.

216: Detached House, Queen Anne, c. 1910. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (standing seam metal) with lower cross gables; Queen Anne porch with Tuscan columns and simple square balusters; arched window in front gable and on first floor (north side); brick garage in rear. Includes: one garage.

217: Detached House, Queen Anne, c. 1905. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof with lower cross gable (pressed tin); Vernacular porch has Tuscan columns and classical entablature with dentils; rectangular transom over front door; cornice has dentils; arched windows in first story window and gable end. Includes: one garage.

(See Continuation Sheet #29)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

CLAY STREET (continued)

200 Block

219: Detached House, Queen Anne, c. 1905. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (pressed tin); one front gable; Vernacular porch with Ionic columns and classical entablature with dentils; 2 rectangular transoms over 2 porch doors; bay under cantilevered dormer at front; fishscale shingles in dormer; Palladian motif window on south gable end. Includes: one garage.

222: Detached House, Queen Anne, c. 1910. Wood frame (Weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof with lower cross gable (asbestos shingle); Queen Anne porch with Ionic columns and classical entablature with dentils; second story front bay with Palladian motif window and fishscale shingles; virtually unaltered Queen Anne with huge 10-bay porch.

223: Detached House, Queen Anne, c. 1910. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch has classical central projecting pediment and Tuscan columns; diamond-shaped muntins in first story window; simple, Vernacular Queen Anne.

224: Detached House, Queen Anne, c. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (pressed tin); 6 bay Queen Anne porch with Ionic columns and classical entablature with dentils; Palladian motif window and dentils in front gable; pent roofs in gables; 2 over 2 windows.

225: Detached House, Queen Anne, c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof with lower cross gable (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with Tuscan columns, classical entablature and a rectangular front door transom; pointed arch window in front gable; pent roofs in gables. Includes: one shed.

(See Continuation Sheet #30)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

CLAY STREET (continued)

200 Block

226: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1925. Brick (6 course American bond); 1½ stories; 3 bays; central front gable roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers and engaged pilasters; 6 over 6 and 6 over 2 windows; similar to 228 Clay Street. Includes: one garage shared with 228 Clay Street.

227: Detached House, Queen Anne, c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof with lower cross gable(asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with square, classical style supports; fishscale shingles in front gable. Includes: one shed.

228: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1925. Brick (7 course American bond); 1½ stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); Verncular porch with square, classical supports and engaged pilasters; one story wood frame garage shared with 226 Clay Street. Similar to 226 Clay Street. Includes: one garage shared with 226 Clay Street.

230: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1925. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with Tuscan columns supporting a classical pediment; 6 over 6 windows. Includes: one-story wood frame garage.

239: School, American Renaissance, c. 1911. Brick (Flemish); 2 stories; 5 bays; roof not visible; Neo-Classical 3-story porch with Ionic capitals and modillions in classical entablature; tripartite square pattern windows on front facade; high water table; full cornice entablature and fire escape; three outbuildings, a cafeteria, and two small classroom structures.

(See Continuation Sheet #31)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

COLLEGE COURT

00-99 Block

1: Detached House, Bungalow, c. 1915. Wood frame (weaterhboard); 1 story; 3 bays; hipped roof (asphalt shingles); 2 Bungalow porches (one on each side) have exposed rafter ends; Triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends on main structure; 3, 12 by 12 casement windows on front; this house commands the axis of the grass, pedestrian Bungalow court.

2: Detached House, Bungalow, c. 1915. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (asphalt shingles); Bungalow-style porch has brick piers below squared columns with Craftsman decoration; triangular braces and wood shingles in gables of porch and main house; diamond-shaped vents in gable peaks.

3: Detached House, Bungalow, c. 1915. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); clipped end gable roof (asphalt shingles); Bungalow-style porch with exposed rafters and beams with cut ends, squared wood supports on brick piers; top sash divided into 7 lights; 3 beveled glass strips in front door.

4: Detached House, Bungalow, c. 1915. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (asphalt shingles); Bungalow-style porch with decorated, square supports, exposed roof beams and rafters; a lovely Craftsman home with fine detailing including exposed rafter ends and wood shingles in the gable ends.

5: Detached House, Bungalow, c. 1915. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (asphalt shingles); Bungalow-style porch with fine Craftsman details including cut rafter ends, exposed beams, triangular braces and vertical battens in gable (similar detailing on main structure).

(See Continuation Sheet #32)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

COLLEGE COURT

00-99 Block

7: Detached House, Bungalow, c. 1915. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (asphalt shingles); one over one windows; eave braces; cut rafter ends.

NOTE: One garage is associated with these buildings. It is accessed from Finney Avenue.

FINNEY AVENUE

100 Block

116: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays; gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with simple hipped roof; cornice returns; central chimney; 4 over 2 windows; almost identical to 118 Finney Avenue; angle of both house plans made to face old Institute Street.

118: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays; gable roof (standing seam metal; Vernacular porch with simple hipped roof; cornice returns; central chimney; 6 over 6 windows.

200 Block

133-22-99 204: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (standing seam metal); Colonial Revival porch with Ionic columns, turned balusters, and full classical entablature with dentils; dentils in cornice and cornice returns; elliptical window on first story; Palladian window in gable; 6 over 6 windows. Includes: one garage.

(See Continuation Sheet #33)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

FRANKLIN STREET

100 Block

105: Detached House, Italianate, c. 1880. Brick (stucco); 2 stories; 3 bays; pyramidal hipped roof (standing seam metal); Italianate porch with square fluted columns, brackets in cornice and rectangular balusters on 2 levels; Italianate cornice brackets; scored stucco to simulate stone.

112-112½: Residential (apartments), Queen Anne, c. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard and wood shingles); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with Tuscan columns and turned balusters on first story; corner tower with conical roof; cantilevered bay with tripartite window.

114-114½: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays; cross gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with turned balusters and columns, simple brackets and entablature, and rectangular transom and sidelights.

116: Detached House, Italianate, c. 1882. Brick (stucco); 2 stories; 3 bays; pyramidal hipped roof (standing seam metal); Italianate porch exhibiting chamfered columns topped with 3 complex brackets and jigsaw cut hand rail; molded window hoods on second story; Italianate cornice brackets; 2 story wood frame garage in rear. Includes: one garage.

118: Detached House, Italianate, c. 1883. Brick (stucco on front); 2 stories; 3 bays; pyramidal hipped roof (standing seam metal); Italianate porch with fluted square columns, classical capitals and cornice brackets; brackets on main roof; fine example of Italianate style. Includes: one garage.

119: (Franklin Apartments) Residential, Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (asbestos shingles); 2 stories; 6 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with square supports and balusters; projecting bay with conical roof; pointed arch window in gable; corbeled chimneys.

(See Continuation Sheet #34)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

FRANKLIN STREET (continued)

100 Block

120: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1880. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with fluted, square classical columns set on brick piers with stone caps; Italianate cornice brackets; Palladian motif window in front gable end.

122-124: Residential (duplex), Queen Anne, c. 1880. Brick (stucco); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped roof (standing seam metal) with lower cross gable; Vernacular porch with Tuscan columns; Italianate bracketing; fishscale shingles and Palladian motif window in gable end.

128: (Trinity Christian Church) Religious, Classical Revival, c. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 and 2 stories; 3 front and 5 side bays; gable roof (standing seam metal) with a central front gable; Neo-classical portico has tall stone Tuscan columns, full entablature and pediment with dentils; Handsome church with pilasters and semicircular arched windows on the side elevations; large Neo-classical 2 story addition to rear.

GRACE STREET

200 Block

201: (Grace Apartments) Residential, Vernacular, c. 1880. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 3 stories; 9 bays (asymmetrical); dual-pitched hipped roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular 2-story porch with fluted rectangular columns; bellcast gables; iron cresting on roof; semicircular windows and ceilings in dormers; somewhat altered to accommodate apartments.

(See Continuation Sheet #35)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

GRACE STREET (Continued)

200 Block

203: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1880. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); complex gable roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with enclosed second story, round columns and simple brackets; chamfered bay with overhang dormer; corbeled chimney; sawtooth shingles in gable.

205: Residential (apartments), The Sally Ann Apartments, Vernacular, c. 1910. Wood frame (stucco); 3 stories; 5 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with 2-story square stucco piers; pedimented gabled dormers. Includes: one garage.

207: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 5 bays; cross gable roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with Ionic columns and turned balusters; hood over porch door. Includes: one garage.

208: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1895. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (asphalt shingles); engaged columns; cornice returns; 6 over 6 windows.

209: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1895. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with Ionic columns; cornice returns. Includes: one shed.

211: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with pedimented roof; 6 over 6 windows.

(See Continuation Sheet #36)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

GRACE STREET (continued)

200 Block

212: Detached House, Verncular, c. 1895. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with Tuscan columns; cornice returns; corbeled chimney; 6 over 6 windows; modern metal porch awning.

213: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays; gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with classical columns; Italianate cornice brackets; cornice returns, 6 over 6 windows.

214: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1885. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with Tuscan columns; Italianate cornice brackets; cornice returns; 6 over 6 windows.

215-215½: Detached House (duplex), Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 5 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch; projecting bay window in front; cornice returns.

216-216½: Detached House (duplex), Vernacular, c. 1885. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with Tuscan columns; 6 over 6 windows; tripartite window on first story.

217: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (standing seam metal); cornice returns; metal awnings; 6 over 6 windows.

218: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1885. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with Tuscan columns, full classical entablature and simple brackets; Italianate cornice brackets; tall 2 over 2 windows on first story. Includes: one garage.

(See Continuation Sheet #37)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

GRACE STREET (continued)

200 Block

221-223: Detached House (duplex); Vernacular, c. 1880. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 5 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with square supports and low wooden hand rail; simple Italianate brackets in cornice; cornice returns; 6 over 6 windows.

HILL STREET

300 Block

301: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays; cross gable roof (standing seam metal); simple Victorian style wraparound porch; one-story telescoping wood frame addition to rear. Includes: one shed.

MARKET STREET

200 Block

* 202: Commercial (office), Suffolk Insurance Corporation, Modern Stylized Colonial, c. 1975. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 6 bays (asymmetrical); false mansard roof (slate); Pedimented doorways; 6 over 6 windows; Noncontributing.

300 Block

300: Commercial (office), Parker-Rupp Realty Company, Bungalow, c. 1925. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1½ stories; 5 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (standing seam metal); covered eave brackets; modern shutters; building has been slightly "colonialized" but retains it Bungalow character. Includes: one garage.

(See Continuation Sheet #38)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

NORTH MAIN STREET

100 Block

167: Commercial, Jones Building, American Renaissance, c. 1925. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 5 bays; roof not visible; facade contains a marquee, glazed terra cotta string courses, engaged pilasters, segmental pediments, broken pediment over entry and tripartite window bays; street level retail facades have been modernized with aluminum siding; the movie house in the rear has been removed.

181: Residential/Commercial (condominiums), Suffolk Towers Apartments, American Renaissance, 1924. Brick (stretcher bond); 8 stories; 4 bays; parapet roof (material not visible); classical motifs throughout facade; jack arches with keystones; full classical entablature below parapet including triglyphs and modillions; only urban scale apartment and retail structure in the historic district.

200 Block

200: Post Office, American Renaissance, 1911. Stone (dressed ashlar); 1 story; 5 bays; parapet roof (material not visible); Neo-classical portico with fluted Doric columns, engaged fluted pilasters, swags, and complete classical entablature in cornice including dentils and modillions; high water table; semi-circular, arched windows; original iron lamp poses; iron hand rails.

* 201: Commercial (Bank), Central Fidelity Bank, Modern, c. 1970. Brick (stretcher bond) and stone faced; 3 stories; 1 bay (asymmetrical); roof not visible; sculptural architecture of white brick, marble and anodized aluminum; Noncontributing.

202: Religious, Main Street united Methodist Church, Gothic Revival, 1914. Brick (stretcher bond) and dressed stone; 1 story; 3 front bays, 6 side bays; gable roof with parapet (standing seam metal and slate); Tudor spires; organic motifs; flying buttresses; Gothic arches over all major windows with Gothic tracery; a monumental downtown building. Includes: Church offices at rear.

(See Continuation Sheet #39)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

NORTH MAIN STREET (continued)

200 Block

* 206: Commercial, Bell Telephone Building, c. 1950. Stone (dressed ashlar); 2 stories; 6 bays (asymmetrical); roof not visible; porch is modern, marble clad surround with steel letters reading "Bell Telephone Building;" vertical fenestration pattern, horizontal muntins; thin cornice line; Non-contributing due to age although a good example of Modern American commercial design.

209: Religious, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Gothic Revival, 1892. Brick (stretcher bond), stone (dressed ashalr) and terra cotta; 1 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (slate); brick corbeling; dressed stone Gothic arches; buttresses; stained glass; terra cotta ornaments; bell tower with upper roof; two later additions; a focal building of North Main Street.

214: Religious, The Suffolk Christian Church, Romanesque, 1890. Brick (stretcher bond) and stone (dressed ashlar); 1 and 2 stories; 3 front bays, 5 side bays; visible roof is hipped (standing seam metal); various types of brick corbeling; Romanesque arches; animal, devil and human stone faces above front entry; Romaneque columns; stained glass; clay roof tiles above entry; several additions; a monumental church.

(*) 220: Detached House Vernacular, built prior to the Civil War. Wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (asphalt shingles); Verncular porch with Italianate brackets; shutters; 6 over 6 windows; window drip molding; early Vernacular house; same period as 223 and 227 North Main Street. Includes: one noncontributing shed.

(*) 223: Detached House (Myrick House), Vernacular, c. 1820. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with chamfered supports and square balusters; 6 over 6 windows; shutters; central chimney; a fine Federal period vernacular house. Includes: one noncontributing garage.

(See Continuation Sheet #40)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

NORTH MAIN STREET (continued)

200 Block

-20 227: Detached House (Britt House), Federal Vernacular, c. 1795. Wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (5-course American bond); 2½ stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (wood shingles and standing seam metal); Federal-style porch has a pediment supported by 2 fluted Doric columns and a fanlight over the entry; end chimneys; Georgian style dormers; well-preserved example of Suffolk's earliest existing architecture. Includes: one reconstructed smokehouse.

* 230: Commercial, Southland Life Insurance Company, Modern, c. 1975. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 1 bay; flat roof is not visible; plate glass entry; metal sign letters applied to front); Noncontributing.

* 237: Religious, First Baptist Church, Georgian Revival, 1956. Brick (Flemish bond); 1 story; 3 front bays, 6 side bays; pedimented gable roof (slate); square based brick spire with wooden cupola and copper roof; large semicircular arched windows with 12 over 12 sash, bull's-eye window in spire base; older three- and four-story additions to rear (1937); Noncontributing because of recent construction.

247: Meeting Hall, Masonic Lodge, Vernacular, 1911. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; 3 bays; hipped roof (asphalt shingles); semicircular windows over front door and second-story windows; rusticated stonework in impost blocks, keystones and lintels; brick pilasters.

-2 251: Detached House (Richard Seth Eley House), Second Empire, c. 1885. Brick (stucco); 3 stories; 5 bays (asymmetrical); mansard roof (slate); Second Empire porch has complex brackets in cornice and supports; diamond-shaped basement vents; segmental window arches and hoods; patterned slate; iron cresting. Includes: one garage.

(See Continuation Sheet #41)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

NORTH MAIN STREET (continued)

300 Block

* 301: Recreation Center (The Birdsong Recreation Center), Modern, 1958. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 5 bays; flat roof is not visible; stone panels; horizontal windows with metal muntins; metal lettering, Noncontributing because of age.

302-304: Residential (originally the Suffolk Female Institute), Vernacular, pre-Civil War. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingles); semi-octagonal projecting porch with chamfered supports and turned balusters; modillions in side cornices; Italianate brackets in gables. Includes: one garage.

310: Detached House, Bungalow, c. 1915. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (standing seam metal); Bungalow porch and main house have exposed rafters; top sash divided into 20 lights.

312: Detached House and office, Queen Anne, c. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (pressed metal); Vernacular porch with one Ionic column and classical entablature.

318: Residential (apartments), Vernacular, c. 1840. Brick (7-course American bond); 3 stories; 3 front bays; 5 side bays; central front gable roof (slate); Chinese Chippendale railings; French doors with rectangular transoms; stucco facade; full classical cornice; extensive alteration when converted from church to apartments (porches and large three-story addition to rear were added).

321: Vacant Detached House, Federal, c. 1820. Wood frame (weatherboard) with brick foundation (Flemish bond); 2 stories on a raised basement; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (standing seam metal); Greek Revival porch has fluted Doric columns, classical entablature and pedimented gable ends; stepped chimneys; Flemish bond with Queen's closers at raised basement; beaded weatherboard attached with rosehead nails; one of the oldest and finest examples of Federal-style architecture in the District. Includes: one garage.

(See Continuation Sheet #42)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

NORTH MAIN STREET (continued)

300 Block

323: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (standing seam metal); 2-story Vernacular porch with Tuscan columns and molded brackets on first story; 2 over 2 windows; semicircular door hood with large braces. Includes: one garage.

-B * 324: Railroad Depot (Seaboard System), Vernacular, c. 1895. Wood frame (sheet metal); 1 story; 3 bays; modern false mansard roof (metal); completely remodeled exterior; large concrete block and metal additions; Noncontributing because of extensive alterations.

326: Railroad Freight Depot (Seaboard System), Queen Anne, c. 1885. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 13 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (asphalt shingles and slate); turned porch supports; 3 corbeled chimneys; slate patterns in roof; segmental arches over windows and doors; quoins; triangular braces; "SB" weathervane; elaborate corner tower (octagonal); pressed tin on gable ends and towers.

OAKDALE TERRACE

100 Block

107: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (asphalt shingles); Colonial Revival porch with a central pediment supported by 4 square classical-style piers and 2 pilasters; 6 over 6 windows; shutters; cornice and cornice returns.

108: Detached House, American Foursquare, c. 1925. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped roof (asphalt shingles; Bungalow-style porch with 4 square tapered supports on brick and stone piers; 6 over 6 windows; simple cornice with wide eaves; metal awnings over windows.

(See Continuation Sheet #43)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

OAKDALE TERRACE (continued)

100 Block

109: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (asphalt shingles); Colonial Revival porch with pediment motif supported by 2 sets of twin Tuscan columns and 2 pilasters; 6 over 6 windows; shutters; projecting bay. Includes: one garage.

110-110½: Detached House (duplex), Colonial Revival, c. 1930. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 4 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingles); Colonial Revival, 2-story porch with square columns and classical entablature; 6 over 6 windows; cornice and cornice returns. Includes: one shed.

111: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (asphalt shingles); 6 over 6 windows; shutters; broken pediment over entry; cornice and small cornice returns. Includes: one garage.

112: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1925. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (asphalt shingles); Colonial Revival porch with simple square columns; 6 over 6 windows; corbeled chimney.

113: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1920. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays; gambrel roof (asphalt shingles); Colonial Revival porch with 4 Tuscan columns on brick piers and a large metal awning; 1 over 1 windows; large shed dormers; simple cornice ; pent roof; porte cochere. Includes: one garage.

114: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1925. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingles); Colonial Revival porch with square columns, full classical entablature and pediment; 6 over 6 windows; shutters; cornice and cornice returns. Inclues: one shed.

(See Continuation Sheet #44)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

OAKDALE TERRACE (continued)

100 Block

118: Detached House, Bungalow, c. 1925. Brown concrete block (wooden shingles in gable ends); 2 stories; 1 bay; clipped end gable roof (asphalt shingles); Bungalow porch with boxed wooden and concrete block columns; tripartite and paired 6 over 6 windows; triangular eave braces; exposed rafter ends. Includes: one garage.

119: Detached House, Bungalow, c. 1920. Wood frame (wood shingles); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (standing seam metal); Bungalow porch with jigsaw cut rafter ends and pylons atop brick piers; 6 over 6 windows; 15-light front door.

121: Detached House, Bungalow, c. 1920. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; 6 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (asphalt shingles); Bungalow porch with decorative beams, braces under gable and brick piers below tapered boxed columns; exposed rafter ends; small lights in top sash.

122: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1930. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays; gambrel roof (asphalt shingles); wide shed dormers; Colonial Revival porch with square columns, pedimented roof and classical entablature; 6 over 6 windows; shutters; simple cornice.

125: Detached House, Tudor Revival, c. 1930. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with simple square box columns; steeply peaked roof on front vestibule and front gable. Includes: one garage.

128: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1935. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (asphalt shingles); tripartite, 6 over 6 windows; cornice and cornice returns.

(See Continuation Sheet #45)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

OAKDALE TERRACE (continued)

100 Block

129: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1935. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays; gambrel roof (asphalt shingles); wide shed dormers; Colonial Revival porch with simple hood and decorative brackets; 6 over 6 windows; shutters. Includes: one garage.

130: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1935. Brick (stretcher bond); weatherboard on gable ends; 1 story; 5 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with square supports; 6 over 6 windows; cornice and cornice returns.

134: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1935. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical; gable roof (asphalt shingles); Colonial Revival porch with simple square columns supporting a pedimented roof; semicircular attic window; tripartite 6 over 6 windows.

142: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1935. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); gambrel roof (asphalt shingles); wide shed dormers; Colonial Revival porch with simple hood and brackets; pent roof in gables; screened in side porch. Includes: one garage.

PEARL STREET

200 Block

209: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (standing seam metal); rectangular transom and sidelights; cornice returns; 6 over 6 windows; metal door hood. Includes: one garage.

210: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1885. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with chamfered supports and brackets; cornice brackets and returns; 6 over 6 windows; modern shutters.

(See Continuation Sheet #46)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

PEARL STREET (continued)

200 Block

211: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with pediment and square columns; 6 over 6 windows; simple cornice and cornice returns.

212-212½: Detached House (duplex), Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (asbestos shingles); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with turned supports; Italianate brackets in cornice; 6 over 6 windows; simple cornice; large brick garage in rear. Includes: one garage.

(*) 213: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with Tuscan columns and simple cornice; Italianate cornice brackets; cornice returns; 6 over 6 windows. Includes: one noncontributing garage.

(*) 214: Detached House, Queen Anne, c. 1910. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof with lower cross gable (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch which curves from front to right side and has Ionic columns and pediment; tripartite windows in gables; corbeled chimney; one over one windows. Includes: one noncontributing garage.

216: Detached House, Queen Anne, c. 1910. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof with lower cross gable (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with Ionic columns; Palladian motif window on front gable; 2 over 2 windows.

217: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1885. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with Tuscan columns; Italianate cornice brackets; 6 over 6 windows. Includes: one shed.

(See Continuation Sheet #47)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

PEARL STREET (continued)

200 Block

219: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with Tuscan columns and pediment; simple cornice and cornice returns; 6 over 6 windows.

223: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with Italianate cornice brackets, chamfered supports and jigsaw balusters; 6 over 6 windows. Includes: one shed.

PINNER STREET

100 Block

111: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1870. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with simple square supports; cornice brackets and returns.

113: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1870. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with Tuscan columns and classical cornice.

115: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1870. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with turned supports; 3 continuous gables on primary facade; 6 over 6 windows.

118: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1870. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with stylized Ionic columns and turned balusters; diamond-shaped window in gable; cornice returns. Includes: one shed.

(See Continuation Sheet #48)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

PINNER STREET (continued)

100 Block

119: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (standing seam metal); Bungalow-style porch with square tapered columns set on brick piers with stone caps. Includes: one garage.

121: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (standing seam metal); Bungalow-style porch with square tapered columns set on brick piers with stone caps; simple cornice and returns; 6 over 6 windows. Includes: one shed.

125: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1880. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (Standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with turned balusters, Tuscan columns and classical entablature; cornice brackets above corners of second-story windows. Includes: one shed.

128: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1870. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with Tuscan columns; cornice brackets and returns.

200 Block

* (*) 208: Residential/Commercial (Holliday Interiors), Contemporary (Colonial Style), c. 1955. Brick (stretcher bond) and weatherboard; 1 story; 5 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (asphalt shingles); contemporary colonial-style details; columns, cupola with weathervane; Noncontributing. Includes: one smokehouse which is a contributing structure and one noncontributing garage.

209: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (wood shingles); Vernacular porch with chamfered supports, brackets and jigsaw balusters. Includes: one shed.

(See Continuation Sheet #49)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

PINNER STREET (continued)

200 Block

214: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1925. Brick (English bond); 3 stories; 5 bays; gable roof (slate); Colonial Revival porch with Tuscan columns, pediment, and built on benches; Wall of Troy molding in frieze; shutters with cut out crescent shapes in panels. Includes: one garage.

216: Detached House, Queen Anne, c. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 3 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (asphalt shingles); Queen Anne porch with double Tuscan columns and turned balusters; decorative brickwork in chimney; Italianate cornice brackets; patterned wood shingles on gable ends; a handsome Queen Anne. Includes: one shed.

217: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1930. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays; hipped roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with fluted Doric columns and full classical entablature; Diocletian windows flank entry; rusticated stone lintels; 8 over 1 windows.

218: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1885. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays; hipped roof (standing seam metal) with central front gable; Vernacular porch with Italianate cornice brackets, chamfered supports and jigsaw balusters; stylized jigsaw attic vent in gable.

220: Detached House, Vernacular (with Colonial Revival influence), c. 1925. Wood frame (weatherboard); 3 stories; 5 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingles); Colonial Revival porch with square column supports and classical entablature with dentils; tall Georgian-style (6 over 6) windows with semicircular tops and matching shutters. Includes: one garage and one shed.

(See Continuation Sheet #50)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

PINNER STREET (continued)

200 Block

221: Detached House/Day School, Colonial Revival, c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 3 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with stylized classical columns and full entablature; cornice with dentils; classical surround on dormers. Includes: one garage.

222: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical; cross gable with pedimented roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with columns with stylized Ionic capitals; Palladian motif vent in gable end; cornice returns. Includes: one garage.

224: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1895. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 5 bays; dual-pitched hipped roof (asphalt shingles); bracketed hood over entry; rectangular sidelights flanking door.

227: Detached House, Tudor Revival, c. 1930. Brick (stucco); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); parapeted gable and hipped roof (asphalt shingles); Tudor/Craftsman-style porch with square supports and half timbering in pediment; diamond-shaped panes in central window; raised brick ornamentation. Includes: one servants quarters.

228: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1905. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays; pedimented gable roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with Tuscan columns and classical entablature; pent roof on front gable; pointed arch window in gable. Includes: one garage.

230: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1900. Wood frame (asbestos shingles); 2 stories; 3 bays; central front gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch; Italianate brackets on cornice; cornice returns on gables. Includes: one garage.

(See Continuation Sheet #51)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

PINNER STREET (continued)

200 Block

231: Detached House, Eclectic (remodeled Vernacular), c. 1895 and 1930. Brick (stucco); 3 stories; 3 bays; dual-pitched hipped roof (slate); Eclectic porch with ironwork and beveled glass transom and sidelights; stylized quoins; Palladian window; semicircular arched windows on conservatory; iron cresting on roof; one of Suffolk's magnate mansions. Includes: one garage/apartment.

(*) 232: Detached House/Commercial (Sizemore Plumbing), Vernacular, c. 1900. Wood frame (asbestos shingles); 2 stories; 3 bays; cross gable roof (standing seam metal); simple Vernacular porch; Italianate cornice; cornice returns; duplicate of 230 Pinner Street. Includes: one noncontributing garage.

234: Detached House, Queen Anne, c. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (standing seam metal); Handsome Queen Anne porch with turned supports, square wooden frieze, brackets and pediment with cornice returns; hexagonal diamond-shaped wood shingles in gables; tripartite window in front gable; handsome Queen Anne with superb stick and shingle ornamentation.

237: Detached House, Queen Anne, c. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacluar porch with Tuscan columns and simple brackets; elliptical window in front gable; semicircular window on front projecting bay.

238: Detached House, Queen Anne, c. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with Tuscan columns, simple brackets, full classical entablature and turned balusters; dormer brackets with pendants; bay window over porch.

(See Continuation Sheet #52)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

PINNER STREET (continued)

200 Block

242: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1925. Brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; 5 bays; gable roof (slate); Colonial Revival porch with Tuscan columns and pilasters, fanlight, and modillions on classical cornice; Georgian-style dormers; 6 over 6 windows. Includes: one shed.

133-72-210

243: Religious, Seventh Day Adventist Church, Queen Anne, c. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (asphalt shingles); conical roof over projecting side bay; one over one windows; diamond-shaped shingles on gable ends; enclosed porch; originally a detached house, currently a church. Includes: one shed.

SARATOGA STREET

200 Block

209: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); central front gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with turned supports and detailed cornice brackets; Palladian motif window in front gable; cornice brackets; cornice returns. Includes: one garage.

213: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1895. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays; cross gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with simple square supports and jigsaw balusters; scalloped weatherboard in gables; 2 over 2 windows.

215: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1895. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable roof (standing seam metal); Vernacular porch with Ionic columns and classical entablature with dentils; Palladian window on front gable; dentils in cornice. Includes: one shed.

(See Continuation Sheet #53)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

SARATOGA STREET (Continued)

200 Block

217: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1895. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (standing seam metal); Bungalow porch with tapered square columns on brick and stone piers; segmental-arched windows on first story; 2 over 2 windows.

221: Detached House, Queen Anne, c. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; cross gable roof (standing seam metal); Queen Anne porch with handsome Ionic columns, classical pediment; dentils on cornice; fishscale wood shingles in front gable; one over one windows. Includes: one garage.

225: Detached House, American Foursquare, c. 1915. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch has handrail with chinoiserie pattern; 8 over 8 windows; wide attic dormer.

227: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1920. Brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingles); Colonial Revival; porch with Tuscan columns, full entablature and pediment; pedimented Georgian-style dormers; 6 over 6 windows.

229: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingles); Colonial Revival porch with Tuscan columns, pediment and fanlight under curved porch ceiling; 6 over 6 windows. Includes: one garage.

231: Detached House, Vernacular, c. 1925. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped roof (asphalt shingles); Vernacular porch with Tuscan columns, simple wooden hand rail and simple cornice; 6 over 6 windows. Includes: one garage.

(See Continuation Sheet #54)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

SARATOGA STREET (continued)

300 Block

301: School, Suffolk High School, American Renaissance, c. 1922. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories (on a raised basement); 7 bays; parapet roof (materials and construction are not visible); 2-story Ionic columns flank entry; Neo-classical cornice; classical pilasters in brick; decorative brickwork on projecting wings.

TERRACE COURT

200 Block

* 226: Detached House, Colonial Revival, c. 1955. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingles); gable entry with broken pedimented door surround, 8 over 8 windows; Noncontributing because of recent construction.

230: Detached House, Bungalow, c. 1920. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (standing seam metal); recessed entry; simple brackets; rafter ends; braces; 6 over 6 windows.

(See Continuation Sheet #55)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

INVENTORY SUMMARY OF BUILDINGS

Bank Street

100 Block

-49 110 (NC)
-51 132
-52 133
-53 137

200 Block

54 204
55 210
56 212
57 216 (123-7)
58 218-220
59 219
60 221
61 222-224
62 223

300 Block

63 301
64 302
65 309-309½
66 310
67 311
68 312
69 318

-50 114

Clay Street

200 Block

70 202-202½
71 204
72 205-205½
73 207
74 208
75 212
76 213
77 214
78 215-215½
79 216
80 217
81 219
82 222
83 223
84 224
85 225
86 226
87 227
88 228
89 230

-90 239

College Court

00-99Block

91 1
92 2
93 3
94 4
95 5
96 7

Finney Avenue

100 Block

97 116
98 118

200 Block

99 204

Franklin Street

100 Block

-100 105
-102 112-112½
-103 114-114½
-104 116
-105 117
-106 118
-107 120
-108 122-124
-109 128

-101 109

(See Continuation Sheet #56)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

SUMMARY OF BUILDINGS

Grace Street

200 Block

110 201
111 203
112 205
113 207
114 208
115 209
116 211
117 212
118 213
119 214
120 215-215½
121 216-216½
122 217
123 218
124 221-223

Hill Street

300 Block

125 301

Market Street

200 Block

-152 202 (NC)

300 Block

-153 300

North Main Street

100 Block

126 167
127 181 (133-8)

200 Block

128 200 (133-12)
129 201 (NC)
130 202
131 206 (NC)
132 209
133 214
134 220
135 223
-137 -20 227 (133-1)
-138 230 (NC)
139 237 (NC)
140 247
-141 -2 251 (133-21)

300 Block

-143 301 (NC)
-144 -21 302-304
-145 310
-146 312
-147 318
148 321
149 323
-150 324 (NC)
-151 -3 326 (133-11)
-136 224
-142 300

Oakdale Terrace

100 Block

154 107
155 108
156 109
157 110-110½
158 111
159 112
160 113
161 114
162 118
163 119
164 121
165 122
166 125
167 128
168 129
169 130
170 134
171 142

(See Continuation Sheet #57)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

SUMMARY OF BUILDINGS

TOTAL - 168 buildings

Pearl Street

200 Block

112 209
113 210
114 211
115 212-212½
116 213
117 214
118 216
217
219
120 223

Pinner Street

100 Block

186 111
187 113
188 115
189 118
190 119
191 121
192 125
193 128
-135 122-124

200 Block

194 208 (NC)
195 209
196 214
197 216
198 217
199 218
200 220
201 221
202 222
203 224

Pinner Street (Cont.)

204 227
205 228
206 230
207 231
208 232
209 234
210 237
211 238
212 242
213 243

Saratoga Street

200 Block

-211 200-220
212 209
213 213
214 215
215 217
216 221
217 225
218 227
219 229
220 231

300 Block

221 301

Terrace Court

200 Block

223 226 (NC)
222 230

(See Continuation Sheet #58)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

INVENTORY OF OUTBUILDINGS

Bank Street

137 (garage
137 (shed)
204 (garage)
204 (shed)
212 (shed)
219 (garage)
221 (garage)
309-309½ (shed) -NC
311 (shed)
311 (shed)

Clay Street

202-202½ (shed)
204 (garage)
205-205½ (shed)
207 (shed)
208 (garage)
212 (shed)
213 (shed)
215-215½ (shed)
216 (garage)
217 (garage)
219 (garage)
225 (shed)
226 (garage shared with #228)
227 (shed)
228 (garage shared with #226)
230 (garage)

College Court

One garage structure is associated with this group of buildings. It is accessed from Finney Avenue.

Finney Avenue

204 (garage)

(See Continuation Sheet #59)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory:

INVENTORY OF OUTBUILDINGS

Franklin Street

116 (garage)
118 (garage)

Grace Street

205 (garage)
207 (garage)
209 (garage)
218 (garage)

Hill Street

301 (shed)

Market Street

300 (garage)

North Main Street

202 (church offices)
220 (shed) - NC
223 (garage) - NC
227 (smokehouse)
231 (garage)
302-304 (garage)
321 (garage)
323 (garage)

Oakdale Terrace

109 (garage)
110-110½ (shed)
111 (garage)
113 (garage)
114 (shed)
118 (garage)
121 (garage)
125 (garage)
129 (garage)
142 (garage)

Pearl Street

209 (garage)
212-212½ (garage)
213 (garage) - NC
214 (garage) - NC
217 (shed)
223 (shed)

Pinner Street

118 (shed)
119 (garage)
121 (shed)
125 (shed)
208 (garage) -NC
208 (smokehouse)
214 (garage)
216 (shed)
220 (garage)
220 (shed)
221 (garage)
222 (garage)
227 (servants quarters)
228 (garage)
230 (garage)
231 (garage/apartment)
232 (garage) - NC
242 (shed)
243 (shed)

Saratoga Street

209 (garage)
215 (shed)
221 (garage)
229 (garage)
231 (garage)

Terrace Court

None

Total Number - 83

8. SIGNIFICANCE - Historic Background (continued)

The surveyor, John Milner, laid out four streets: Main Street extending on a north-south axis south of the riverbank; Back Street extending parallel to Main Street on the west; and two cross streets, literally called North Cross Street and South Cross Street on Gray's New Map of 1877. The original plan of Suffolk still exists with extensions made from these original streets as the town expanded. The Historic District lies directly south of the original area of Suffolk, focusing on a late eighteenth-century extension of Main Street.

During the American Revolution, Suffolk's Old Town was completely destroyed by the British under Sir Henry Clinton and General Matthews in 1779. Two hundred American volunteers from Suffolk were forced to retreat from a superior force of six hundred well provisioned British Regulars. Suffolk was left helpless without defense. Undoubtedly, most of the buildings of this period were constructed of wood which made destruction simple. An interesting account of the incident is found in the ship's journal "kept on Board the Ship Rainbow" by Admiral Sir George Collier:

> The Town of Suffolk, famous for their sedition and banishing every loyal inhabitant out of it, was also taken. Nine thousand barrels of salted pork, which were stored there for Washington's Army; eight thousand barrels of pitch, tar, and turpentine, with a vast quantity of other stores and merchandise were all burnt and destroyed, together with several vessels in the harbor richly laden, none of which could be brought away, as several bodies of armed rebels appeared in the neighborhood.[1]

Shortly after the Revolution, John Granberry, the principal land owner to the south, divided his property into thirty-three lots, ninety-nine feet wide at varying depths. This was the first major annexation to Old Town. The new area consisted of sixteen acres compared to the original fifty acres of Old Town to the north. The lots were not auctioned until May 13, 1791. There were only twenty-two lots sold initially with the remainder sold later by Granberry. Today this area is clearly defined on the north by the Seaboard Systems Railroad tracks and by Washington Street on the south. The area by the river in Old Town became the early governmental center with courthouse and clerk's office serving as the Nansemond County center for records and meetings. The courthouse was also used for religious meetings

(See Continuation Sheet #61)

8. SIGNIFICANCE - Historic Background (continued)

before any churches were built. At the other end of Main Street was the "Public Road", or Norfolk Road, destined to be the future area of commercial growth because of the growing amount of traffic. The early routing of the "iron horse" through Suffolk introduced yet a third agent of growth in 1834.

Because Suffolk's Old Town was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1837 (the area above Mahan Street to the river was completely leveled), the five wood frame residences at 220, 223, 227, 302-304, and 321 North Main Street remain Suffolk's oldest surviving buildings. The John Granberry House (known also as either Britt or Woodward House) at 227 North Main Street, built as early as 1791 and no later than 1820, is a fine example of simple Federal-style architecture. It was the dwelling of one of Suffolk's most successful real estate speculators. Until the 1970s three of these early wood frame buildings stood on this stretch of Main Street. The Myrick and Granberry houses at 223 and 227 North Main Street still stand but the third building, formerly 229 North Main Street, was demolished recently by the owners of the property.

The Peter B. Prentis House, two lots south of the railroad track on the east side of Main Street, is the finest example of late Federal-style architecture in Suffolk. Built as a modest manor house, the original owner had extensive land holdings and fine orchards between Main and Pine Streets. Judge Prentis, who owned the house in the late nineteenth century, had his legal office on the northern corner of the property. This small structure was later moved to the rear of the house and attached as a kitchen. Today the house is vacant and deteriorating.

Early Suffolk historian James Andrew Riddick (related to one of Suffolk's founding families--who built Riddick's Folly; listed on the National Register in 1974) lived in Suffolk for seven years between 1823 and 1830. His account of early Suffolk originally written for the Suffolk Herald in 1880 and reprinted in Fillmore Norfleet's book Suffolk in Virginia: A Record of Lots, Lives and Likenesses, relates some of these earliest descriptions of what was called "up town" (as opposed to Old Town).

> This division of the place extended from the hill to the public road at the head of Main Street, presenting at that time a new, fresh and unfinished appearance, like some of the

(See Continuation Sheet #62)

8. SIGNIFICANCE - Historic Background (continued)

towns that spring up like magic on the great thoroughfares of the West. The eastern side of the street, at this period, was very thinly and unequally improved, intersected with long belts of chinquepin bushes, where the boys filled their pockets in the Fall of the year. There was very little business done on this side of the street, and the buildings were few and far between.[2]

At the hill that Riddick mentions stood an old house until 1967, The Richard Yarborough House, measuring 40 x 32 feet and built sometime between 1791-1800, was thought to have been Suffolk's oldest building before its demolition. After serving as a residence, the building was used as a hostelry as early as 1824. Elliot Whitehead bought the building in 1834 and gave it the long standing name of the Central Hotel. He foresaw a thriving business as the railroad was built just several hundred feet north of his property that same year. He added a detached brick kitchen (now demolished) and a south wing which is the only part of the building that still stands. The whole complex passed through the hands of several owners, always remaining the Central Hotel until Sarah Finney bought the building for the Suffolk Female Institute in 1869. The Suffolk Female Institute folded in 1908 and was succeeded by another short-lived college. After 1914 the complex was radically altered when the buildings were converted into rental units. Today only the southern wing of the old Central Hotel stands (dating from about 1834-1837).

After the fire of 1837, Suffolk Old Town was rebuilt, but more attention was focused on "up town", as it was quickly becoming the new commercial heart of town. The main trade during the nineteenth century focused on the lumber industry. While the county produced grains and some tobacco, such agricultural products were never a rival commodity to the juniper and cypress shingles, lumber, tar and turpentine that could be had without cultivation in the Dismal Swamp. One company called the Dismal Swamp Land Company processed raw wood into shingles for the profitable northern building market. Riddick describes the growing industry in "up town" after 1837.

(See Continuation Sheet #63)

8. SIGNIFICANCE - Historic Background (continued)

> By this is meant, at present, the buying and selling of red oak and white oak hogshead staves and heading. Fifty years ago, when timber was plentiful, the lumber business was the most distinguished branch of Suffolk trade, and the most of this trade was confined to the east side of Main Street, "up town," from Morgan & Parker's Store to the corner now occupied by Wallace Kilby, Esq. There was some eight to ten houses engaged in this lumber business, and it was astonishing to see the number of carts pouring in several weeks before Christmas. The street was sometimes worked up to a perfect quagmire, and of a Saturday morning the carts crowded around the store doors to such an extent that it was almost impossible for vehicles to pass along the street.[3]

Before the Civil War, most of Suffolk's religious institutions either moved from Old Town to "up town," or were originally organized in "up town." Episcopalians of the Upper Parish of Nansemond built their first church in 1753 on what is now Church Street in the Old Town section. In 1846 they moved to a new lot across from the Central Hotel and in 1895 they moved to their present church at 209 North Main Street. Their earlier buildings have long since disappeared.

The Methodists met at residences prior to 1822 when they decided to build a church where the present freight depot is located on North Main Street. The growth of their congregation caused a second larger church to be built at 318 North Main Street in 1861. Both of these churches were used as hospitals during the Civil War. The second church still stands, despite its awkward remodeling into an apartment building. The Methodists now meet in a newer church built in 1914 that is situated at 202 North Main Street close to both St. Paul's Episcopal and Suffolk Christian Churches.

The Baptists first met in Union Chapel, an old frame building that once stood in Cedar Hill Cemetery, in 1828. They built their first church on Mahan Street, using it from 1828-1835. In 1836, they purhcased a lot on Main Street, on which three buildings have stood since that date. The first wood frame building was heavily damaged by Union troops during the Civil War but the building remained in use until a more substantial brick building was finished in 1887. The older building was moved to the rear of the lot and used as a Sunday School until sometime after 1908 when it was demolished for the construction of a brick rear addition to the church. The nineteenth-century church was razed in the 1950s to make way for the contemporary Georgian Revival building finished in 1957.

(See Continuation Sheet #64)

8. SIGNIFICANCE - Historic Background (continued)

The Christian Church at 214 North Main Street was built by 1893. Reverend William Brock Wellons organized the church in 1859. The congregation had their first building erected on the site of the present building in 1861. Services were interrupted for several years during the Civil War and the church was used by Federal troops for services and a hospital. The present structure has been remodeled throughout the twentieth century, always with a careful eye for retaining the building's original design.

The Presbyterians had a frame church constructed on Bank Street sometime between 1877 and 1888. Moving to another location in the town after 1916, the congregation sold their former church which became the Jewish synagogue of the Congregation Agudath Achin. It is unclear whether a new building was constructed after the turn of the century by Presbyterians or whether the old one was remodeled. Further along Bank Street is Trinity Christian Church, a handsome example of Jeffersonian Revival architecture executed c. 1930.

Suffolk fared relatively well during the Civil War despite some earnest threats. On May 12, 1862, Colonel Dodge's New York Cavalry rode into town and took formal possession. Suffolk remained an occupied city for four years. At various times during the war Union troops made large encampments in the vicinity. During the first year of occupation there were 50,000 troops located at the outskirts of town while officers stayed at residences in town. In 1863, Confederate General Longstreet was sent to create a diversion at Suffolk while General Lee pressed on towards Chancellorsville. Despite a high concentration of military forces, there were no engagements in town and only a few in surrounding Nansemond County. The worst effect of the war was on the churches which were stripped and used as hospitals. As with most towns in the South this was a period of economic depression. In Edward Pollock's Sketch Book of Suffolk published in 1886 there is an interesting account of Federal occupation:

> The Confederate Flag--so dear to the hearts of her imprisoned people--was never seen in Suffolk after the day on which the enemy made their first appearance in the Town--May 12, 1862. The citizens were completely cut off from the outer world from that date until Lee's surrender at Appomattox. During the "Siege" it was estimated that as many as 60,000 Federal soliders were in the Town for three weeks at a time. The residents were for the most part kept close prisoners in their homes. They were allowed few privileges and no means

(See Continuation Sheet #65)

8. SIGNIFICANCE - Historic Background (continued)

of acquiring information. No article of merchandise, however insignificant, was procurable at the stores without an order from the Provost Marshal. This state of things continued for three weary years. Towards the last there was a good deal of suffering. Many poor people, having neither money nor the means of earning it, were reduced to a condition of great destitution, which their benevolent but scarecely more fortunate neighbors exerted themselves to ameliorate.[4]

Suffolk quickly recovered from the Civil War. While it would appear that investment capital was not available, there were many who resumed business as soon as the war was over. Although Henry D. Cowper's oyster packing business, begun in 1860, discontinued business during the war, in 1866 the venture was resumed and by 1886 the business was sending bushels of oysters to northern and interior markets. The company was bought out and was called McAnge by 1886 when it ran a full page advertisement in Pollock's Sketchbook claiming to have 44,000 bushels of oysters in its beds.

Edward Pollock claims that Suffolk's population more than doubled between 1870-1880. It was during this decade that real estate development increased to the east and west of Main Street. Gray's New Map of 1877, the earliest surviving map of Suffolk due to several fires which destroyed earlier maps, shows four new streets: Bank, Franklin, Holladay and Pinner. This section was called New Town by real estate speculator John Franklin Pinner. Franklin and Pinner Streets have obvious origins. Pinner, a native of Nansemond County who moved to Suffolk in 1837 to run a mercantile business, turned his attention to real estate after the Civil War. Sometime after 1877, probably in the early 1880s, Pinner bought the extensive properties north of Bank Street from William P. Moore and John R. Copeland. Bank Street ended at the Farmers Bank of Nansemond of which Copeland was made president in 1884. By the early 1880s Pinner had extended Pinner Street north to meet Central Avenue where he built a large, rather eccentric, residence. Two other new streets were created to form a block just north of Bank Street. While Pinner Street seems to have attracted some of Suffolk's wealthiest citizens who built large residential buildings, New Town was never exclusively middle class. Today one finds the neighborhood as it must have appeared in the 1920s and virtually all of the original buildings, over one hundred years old, are still standing with only superficial alterations. It was in New Town that some of the more elaborate architectural styles of the period appeared. The

(See Continuation Sheet #66)

8. SIGNIFICANCE - Historic Background (continued)

Richard Seth Eley House, built in 1878 on Main Street, may have been one of the earliest Second Empire houses in Suffolk; however, New Town was to eventually have about ten examples of this style, most of which are still standing today. The Holland House on Bank Street, one of the most notable examples, has been individually listed on the National Register. Flanking the more elaborate houses are modest wood frame vernacular buildings, some of idiosyncratic design, while others are extremely simple. New Town was comprised of an interesting mix of small and large scale nineteenth-century residential buildings. Today one finds very few intrusions. Buildings dating into the twentieth century are all contributing with the exception of one contemporary building on Pinner Street which is set back from the road and is unnoticeable within the late nineteenth-century streetscape.

In the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, Suffolk experienced unprecedented economic growth. In addition to the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, the town profited by the arrival of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, completed in 1859. Located just north and parallel to Washington Street, the railroad was damaged during the Civil War, but was quickly repaired and became an important factor in Suffolk's post-Civil War industrial development. By 1886 there were two major rail lines, the Seaboard & Roanoke and the Norfolk & Western, and a local line that ran on small gauge rail, the Suffolk and Carolina. The local line was laid sometime after the Civil War and passed through the present historic district in a north-south direction, crossing what is now Finney Avenue just east of where the Suffolk Female Institute stood. The southern terminus of this line was Sunbury, North Carolina. It was projected, in 1886, that the line would connect shipping lines of Albemarle Sound to the Nansemond River where shipping routes then continued to northern markets. This connection with North Carolina brought new life to Suffolk's lumber industry which had all but disappeared after the Civil War due to a depletion of timber resources. Instead of being a primary resource center to a large part of the South, Suffolk became a processing and shipping center for the lumber industry. In Edward Pollock's Sketchbook of 1886 he lists The Gay Manufacturing Company--Lumber Manufacturers--as the largest industrial establishment in town. In 1886 the main mill was located on about five acres of land on the north side of the river. In 1890 there was a large plant running north from Newport Street to the Norfolk & Western tracks. Such companies

(See Continuation Sheet #67)

8. SIGNIFICANCE - Historic Background (continued)

were also dependant on the local steamship lines of which three were named in Pollock's book--Baltimore Steam Packet Company, Nansemond River Line and Old Dominion Steamship Company.

During the 1880s Suffolk's business district was centered around Washington Square, an area along the old Norfolk Road, now called Washington Street, just south of the present historic district. Washington Square suffered a devastating fire in 1885 and another in 1888, however, Suffolk rebuilt both times without changing the basic configuration of the area. Market Street was a new street extending from Main Street sometime shortly after 1877. Named for the building which contained a market on its first floor and the town hall on the second, it also became the site of the sorely needed fire department. Well into the twentieth century, the intersection of Market and Saratoga Streets was a municipal government center. The firehouse stood on the northwest corner across from the Pythian Hall (a fraternal organization). On the southeast corner stood one of Suffolk's earliest public school buildings which by 1915 had become the City Office Building. None of these substantial brick buildings survive today.

Suffolk's lumber industry was king until the peanut industry became an overwhelming success at the very end of the nineteenth century. John Beauregard Pinner, the son of successful real estate speculator and founder of New Town, John Franklin Pinner, invested in a peanut processing plant with John King who had dabbled with the industry in Windsor, Virginia. After two ill-fated attempts in 1890 and 1894 that ended in fires, Pinner and King invested $10,000 in 1898 into what became the first successful peanut processing plant in Suffolk. It was located in an abandoned cotton mill. Pinner and King's Suffolk Peanut Company went on to become the most successful business in town until other large companies began competing in the same market. A 1915 commercial pamphlet entitled "Suffolk, Nansemond County, Virginia-In a Nutshell;" is evidence of the extent to which the industry came to dominate Suffolk's image during the twentieth century. In the pamphlet the lumber and peanut industries are compared. For the year of 1915, the total lumber output was thought to exceed two million dollars while the eight peanut factories in town were expected to gross more than eight million dollars.

Planters Peanuts moved their main processing plant to Suffolk in 1912. Founded by Italian immigrant Amadeo Obici shortly after the turn of the century, Planters' first plant was located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania where it was originally known as the Planters Nut and

(See Continuation Sheet #68)

8. SIGNIFICANCE - Historic Background (continued)

Chocolate Company. Suffolk was an ideal location, being so close to the peanut plantations of Nansemond and surrounding counties. Planters soon became a dominant force in Suffolk's twentieth-century economic development. The factory complex literally dominates Suffolk's skyline. Built in 1912, today the original building is at the center of many subsequent additions including a company fence crowned with wrought iron "peanut men" mounted on equidistant concrete piers. The Planters factory complex is located south of the district, strategically located near the Norfolk & Western Railroad link.

While the lumber and peanut industries were the primary local industries in 1915, Suffolk boasted a diversity of other industries, as well as some that had developed as early as the 1870s. The commercial pamphlet of that year claimed "over 100 industries," and goes on to qualify this claim:

> Suffolk is composed mainly of peanut factories, sawmills, and plants for the manufacture of building material, hosiery, overalls, boxes, peanut pickers, bricks, lime, guano, agricultural machines, general machinery, veneer products, truck package, and for the packing of pork, hams, oysters, fish, and agricultural products.[5]

From a population of less than 1,000 in 1800, Suffolk had grown into an important industrial center of 13,000 by 1915. There were 32 passenger trains and 70 freight trains passing through town everyday. In 1910 Suffolk was incorporated as a city and in 1913 Jefferson High School was built at the end of residential Clay Street.

Clay and Saratoga Streets were developed around the turn of the century and reflect the Queen Anne rage that was prevalent throughout the country at this period. In comparison to the slightly earlier development of New Town on the east side of Main Street, the buildings on Clay and Saratoga Streets show the effects of railroad shipping and standardized milling practices that had replaced many of the vernacular building practices of just twenty years before.

One of Suffolk's most unique architectural spaces is located at the site of the Female Institute. Sometime before 1920 College Court was laid out just north of the old southern wing of the Central Hotel. In the scheme there were probably seven Bungalows planned around a

(See Continuation Sheet #69)

8. SIGNIFICANCE - Historic Background (continued)

grass court. Only six were built according to the symmetrical scheme and a seventh was built at an angle to the rest. At the head of the court is a large iron gate mounted on ornamental brick piers. This type of court, limited to pedestrian use, is exceptionally rare, especially in such excellent condition. These buildings also create an unusual configuration that is rarely found in the Middle Atlantic states.

Before the Great Depression, there were several large commercial buildings razed on Main Street. The Elliott Hotel, now known as the Suffolk Towers, was built in the mid-1920s adjacent to the Jones Building, which was probably Suffolk's finest movie theatre of the period. Today both buildings still present impressive facades, although the theatre space no longer exists. The Suffolk Towers is the tallest building on the northern stretch of Main Street and seems to hint at a larger scaled downtown area that might have resulted had the Great Depression not arrested many of Suffolk's growing industries.

Suffolk's historic district has a high level of architectural integrity with only ten noncontributing buildings, few parking lots, and many contributing buildings that have not been altered in the last hundred years. There is only one building--The Seaboard freight depot--that has been altered to the point that it is a noncontributing building. In addition to the interesting architectural character of Suffolk's buildings the district contains a variety of interesting spaces and vistas, created intentionally or by coincidence, such as the Bungalows at College Court, the Bungalow and Colonial Revival cottages on Oakdale Terrace, and the manner in which the Methodist and Baptist churches are centered at the terminus of Oakdale Terrace and Market Street respectively. Altogether, despite the loss of several of Suffolk's oldest buildings during urban revitalization trends of the 1960s, the Suffolk Historic District reflects a rich architectural and historical development of almost two hundred years.

NOTES

[1]Admiral Sir George Collier, from his journal "Kept on Board of the Ship Rainbow," a footnote in Fillmore Norfleet's Suffolk in Virginia C. 1795-1840. (Richmond: Whittet & Shepperson, 1974), p. 58.

[2]James Andrew Riddick, Installment IV of Reminiscences of Suffolk reprinted in Fillmore Norfleet's Suffolk in Virginia C. 1795 - 1840. (Richmond: Whittet & Shepperson, 1974), p. 30, 31.

(See Continuation Sheet #70)

8. SIGNIFICANCE - Historic Background (continued)

NOTES (continued)

[3]Ibid., p. 39.

[4]Edward Pollock, Sketch Book of Suffolk, Virginia People and its Trade. (Portsmouth: Fiske and Purdie, 1886), p. 85.

[5]Suffolk, Nansemond County, Virginia--In a Nutshell. (Lynchburg: J. P. Bell Company, Inc., 1915), p. 11.

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(See Continuation Sheet #71)

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - Boundary Justification

where the boundary includes the important Seaboard Railroad terminal.

The point at which North Main Street crosses the railroad tracks is approximately the southernmost definition of Suffolk's Old Town. The District covers the area of the first major annexation to Old Town Suffolk after 1785. Until the Civil War, there was no major development east or west of Main Street.

The northern boundary includes all of the buildings on Finney Street since this area was the northernmost extent of John Franklin Pinner's New Town in the 1880s. The eastern boundary coincides with the property lines of Pinner Street residences, which were among the earliest buildings in Pinner's New Town. Houses on Holladay Street are younger and related to the former industrial region just east of Holladay.

The southern boundary includes all of what was the first three blocks of New Town, between Holladay, Pinner and Franklin (excluding Holladay Street). The southern boundary does not include commercial buildings along these streets as they are more related to the downtown

(See Continuation Sheet #72)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - Boundary Justification

commercial area along Washington Street and were not part of New Town. The south side of Bank Street between Commerce and North Main Streets was excluded because it contains noncontributing buildings and extensive parking lots.

The boundary includes the Jones Building at 167 North Main Street because it was designed to complement the style of the Elliott Hotel (now known as the Suffolk Towers), but excludes the building immediately south because it is noncontributing.

The boundary on the western side of North Main Street includes two residential streets that were natural extentions of their southern sections. Both Clay and Saratoga Streets were developed between 1898 and 1935. Most of the architectural character here is Queen Anne as opposed to vernacular immediately south. The southern sections of Clay, Saratoga and Pine Streets are separated from the rest of the district by a wide modernized avenue to the north and parking lots to the east.

The western boundary includes Suffolk's oldest existing high school. Jefferson High School was built in 1913 directly on the Clay Street axis and was framed by the many still existing Neoclassical-style porches that are part of this predominately Queen Anne-influenced street.

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point (#69) at the NW corner of the intersection of Bank Street and Holladay Street and

thence running along the W side of Holladay Street 219' N to a point (1);
thence 192' W to a point (2);
thence 105' N to a point (3);
thence 51' E to a point (4);
thence 312' N to a point (5);
thence 43' W to a point (6);
thence 102' N to a point (7);
thence 26' E to a point (8);
thence 258' N to a point (9) on the S side of Finney Avenue;
thence along the S side of Finney Avenue 75' W to a point (10);
thence 157' N across Finney Avenue to a point (11);
thence 132' W to a point (12) on the E side of Pinner Street;
thence along the E side of Pinner Street 66' S to a point (13);
thence 216' W across Pinner Street to a point (14);

(See Continuation Sheet #73)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - Boundary Justification

thence 24' N to a point (15);
thence 165' W to a point (16) on the E side of Hill Street;
thence along the E side of Hill Street 8' S to a point (17);
thence 164' W across Hill Street to a point (18);
thence 112' N to a point (19);
thence 80' W to a point (20);
thence 208' N to a point (21);
thence 66' NW to a point (22);
thence 211' W to a point (23);
thence 72' N to a point (24);
thence 20' E to a point (25);
thence 62' N to a point (26);
thence 228' E to a point (27);
thence 100' N across the tracks of the Seaboard Coast Line Railway to a point (28);
thence 190' W to a point (29);
thence 46' N to a point (30);
thence 210' W to a point (31) on the E side of North Main Street;
thence along the E side of North Main Street 192' S to a point (32);
thence 354' W across North Main Street to a point (33);
thence 72' N to a point (34);
thence 650' W to a point (35) on the E side of Pine Street;
thence along the E side of Pine Street 202' S to a point (36);
thence 111' E to a point (37);
thence 247' S to a point (38);
thence 94' E to a point (39) on the E side of the alley between Pine Street and Clay Street;
thence along the E side of the alley 428' S to a point (40) on the N side of Market Street;
thence along the N side of Market Street 586' E to a point (41);
thence 255' S across Market Street to a point (42);
thence 186' E to a point (43) on the W side of North Main Street;
thence along the W side of North Main Street 62' N to a point (44);
thence 537' E across North Main Street and along the N side of Bank Street to a point (45);
thence 191' S across Bank Street to a point (46);
thence 53' W to a point (47) on the E side of Commerce Street;
thence along the E side of Commerce Street 49' S to a point (48);
thence 207' E to a point (49) on the W side of Franklin Street;
thence along the W side of Franklin Street 149' S to a point (50);

(See Continuation Sheet #74)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - Boundary Justification

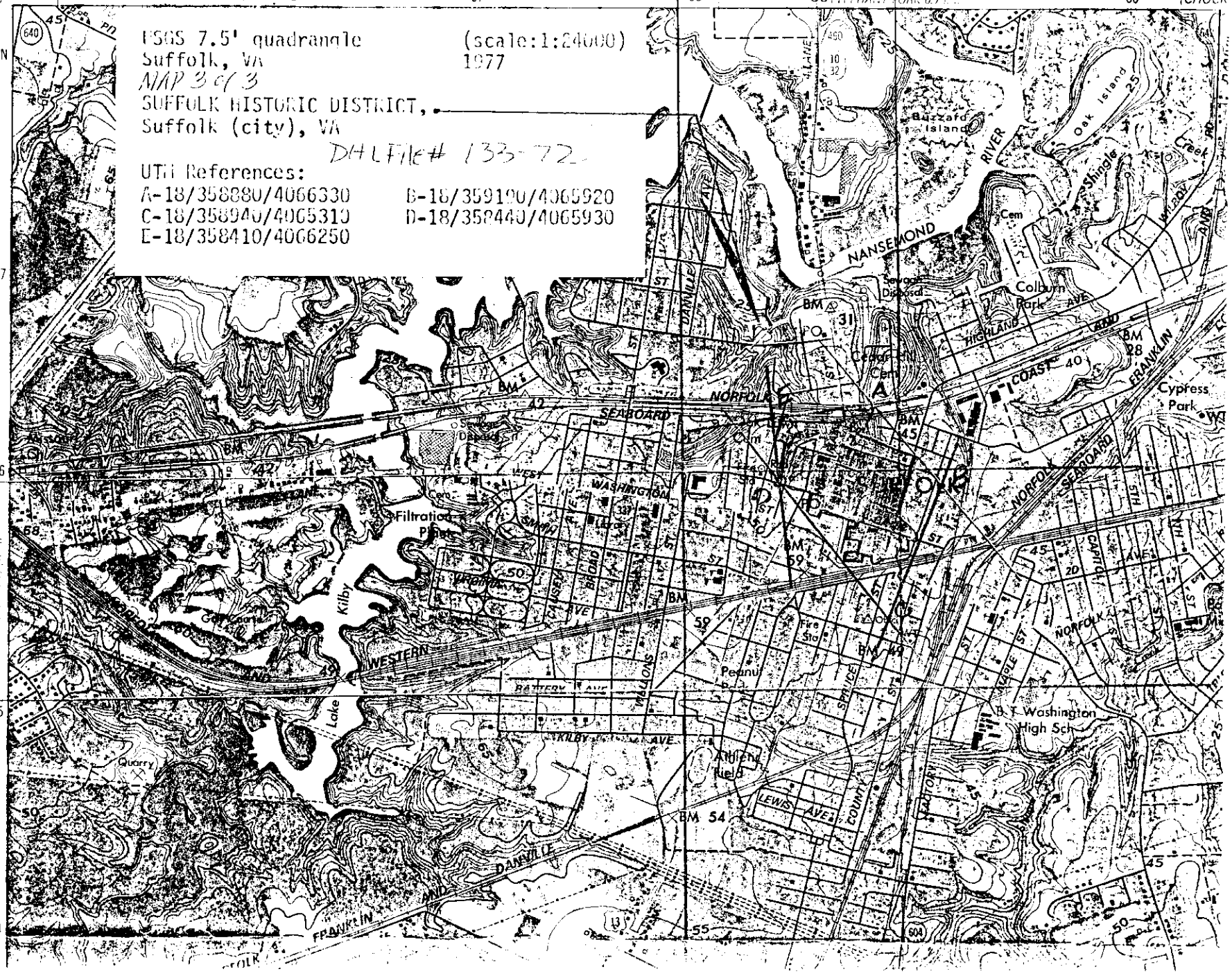
thence 110' W to a point (51);
thence 65' S to a point (52);
thence 165' E across Franklin Street to a point (53) on the E side of Franklin Street;
thence along the E side of Franklin Street 86' N to a point (54);
thence 150' E to a point (55);
thence 31' N to a point (56);
thence 35' E to a point (57);
thence 21' S to a point (58);
thence 17' E to a point (59);
thence 33' S to a point (60);
thence 24' E to a point (61);
thence 39' S to a point (62);
thence 75' E to a point (63) on the W side of Pinner Street;
thence along the W side of Pinner Street 115' N to a point (64);
thence 221' E across Pinner Street to a point (65);
thence 101' N to a point (66);
thence 47' E to a point (67);
thence 193' N across Bank Street to a point (68) on the N side of Bank Street;
thence along the N side of Bank Street 127' E to the point of origin.

2. LOCATION (continued)

including the 200-300 blocks of North Main Street, the 100-300 blocks of Bank Street, the 100-200 blocks of Pinner Street, the 100 block of Franklin Street, the 200 blocks of Clay and North Saratoga Streets, College Court, Oakdale Terrace, Pearl Street and Grace Street.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALT
DIVISION OF MIN
JAMES L. CALVER,

USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale:1:24000)
Suffolk, VA 1977
MAP 3 of 3
SUFFOLK HISTORIC DISTRICT,
Suffolk (city), VA
DHL File# 133-72

UTM References:
A-18/358880/4066330 B-18/359190/4065920
C-18/358940/4065310 D-18/358440/4065930
E-18/358410/4066250