

VLR 12/7/15
NRHP 2/1/16

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

1. Name of Property

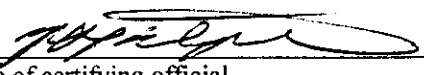
historic name : Lambert's Point Knitting Mill (#122-0934)
other names/site number The Knitting Mill; Old Dominion Paper Company

2. Location

street & number: 808 West 44th Street not for publication N/A
city or town Norfolk (Independent City) vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county _____ code 710 Zip: 23508

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


Signature of certifying official
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

12/15/05
Date

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Signature of Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

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National Park Service

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: none

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

 Cat: Industry / Processing / Extraction Sub: mill

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

 Cat: Work in progress Sub:

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 No style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Brick, Concrete

Roof: Built-up materials

walls: Brick, Concrete Block

other:

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance: Industry, Architecture

Period of Significance: 1895-1950

Significant: 1895 (construction)

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) NA

Cultural Affiliation NA

Architect/Builder Unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.15

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	384537	4082844	2	_____
_____ See continuation sheet.					

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: **Bryan L. Townes**

Organization: **Commonwealth Architects** date: **11 July 2005**

street & number: **101 Shockoe Slip, 3rd Floor** telephone: **804.648.5040 x 102**

city or town: **Richmond** state: **VA** zip code: **23219**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name: **Mr. Anthony Collins**

street & number: **Knitting Mill Commons LP, P.O. Box 8338** Telephone Number **(757) 587-1178**

City: **Norfolk** State: **Virginia** Zip: **23503**

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

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

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7. Summary Description:

Built in 1895, Lambert's Point Knitting Mill stands in Norfolk, Virginia, on a level parcel of land bordered by 44th Street to the south, 45th Street to the north, and Colley Avenue to the east. Constructed in 1895 of masonry, the building is highlighted by a tall four-story tower on the main south elevation. The central two-story original mill building was augmented in the 1950's by a one story addition on the south elevation, and by additional one-story additions on the north and west sides of the building. The structure is clad with smooth-finished concrete stucco which serves to unite the various portions of the building, and utilizes glass block windows and steel frame window units.

South elevation

The south elevation of the Knitting Mill consists primarily of three elements. These are 1) the central two-story portion of the original main mill structure, 2) the original four-story brick tower, and 3) a long one-story, fifteen-bay addition constructed along the lower portion of the south elevation. The two main levels of the south elevation are covered with smooth concrete stucco; the third and fourth floors of the tower are painted brick.

The first level of the south elevation is dominated by the fifteen-bay addition. This addition extends to the west beyond the main portion of the structure. The westernmost bay of the addition contains a single door opening. The first level of the tower is occupied by a central door opening flanked on each side by a square glass block window.

The south elevation of the two-story main structure consists of thirteen bays, each of which is occupied by window openings set in recessed brick panels. The placement of the openings in recessed panels creates a repetition of pilaster-like elements between the windows. Segmental brick arches remain visible on the interior above the squared-off window openings, and indicate the original character of the mill windows.

On the second floor of the south elevation, four of the original window openings were in-filled with concrete block. The second level of the brick tower consists of one central bay, although the ghosts of the original arched-top openings of the two flanking bays remain visible. The central bay of the tower is occupied by a square window opening.

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The third and fourth levels of the tower's south elevation contain no openings. Two original openings on the third and fourth levels are visible from the interior, however; these opening have been in-filled with brick. The two in-filled openings on the third floor have arched tops, while the two openings on the fourth floor are circular. Decorative brickwork distinguishes the upper levels of the tower in the form of bands of diagonally set soldier courses of brick between floors. A similar band of diagonal brick and courses of corbelled brick form the tower's cornice.

East elevation

The east elevation of the Knitting Mill is dominated by the two-story east side of the original mill structure. The upper three floors of the four-story tower are visible above the one-story south addition. A long one-story addition extends to the north from the original structure.

The central mill structure consists of four bays on each of the two floors. The bays on the second floor contain window openings set in recessed panels. Segmental brick arches are used to top the window openings of the central structure, but are only visible on the interior (smooth concrete stucco currently covers the first two floors of the east elevation).

The one-story south addition consists of a single bay, while the east elevation of the one-story north addition consists of six bays. The ghosts of two arched-top openings are present on the east elevation of the tower's second floor. The upper two floors of the tower are characterized by painted brick walls. Bands of diagonally-set soldier courses of brick define the floor placement on the tower's east elevation. An additional band of diagonally-set brick is set with corbelled brick courses to define the tower cornice. A series of circular foundation vents are placed along the base of the main structure's east elevation and serve to ventilate the crawl space.

North elevation

The north elevation is composed of a combination of historic and modern additions that enclose and conceal the ground floor portion of the original two-story mill building. The north elevations of the additions are characterized by eight bays and are one story in height. Four loading dock doors are placed along the north elevation; each of the doors are combined with four windows. The exterior of the north elevation is clad with smooth concrete stucco.

The fifteen bay elevation of the main structure's second floor is visible above the north elevation's one-story addition. The second floor bays are formed by arched-top window

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openings that are set in recessed panels. The window openings have been infilled with concrete block. A modern door is located in one opening to provide access to the roof of the north elevation's one-story addition. The north elevation of the two upper floors of the four-story tower lack window openings; however, a door opening is located on the third level to provide access to the roof of the main structure. Bands of diagonally-set soldier courses of brick define the floor placement on the tower's north elevation. An additional band of diagonally set brick is set with courses of corbelled brick to define the tower cornice.

West elevation

The west elevation of Lambert's Point Knitting Mill is comprised of the one-story west addition, the historic west elevation of the two-story main building, and the west side of the four-story tower. The west elevation of the building is clad with smooth concrete stucco, except for the two upper floors of the tower, which are painted brick. The first level of the west elevation contains three bays, including two doors that open to a covered loading dock. The southernmost bay is filled by a window that opens to the building's south addition.

The deteriorated concrete loading dock is sheltered by a cantilevered shed roof. The structure of the roof is formed by steel beams that are set into the structure's concrete wall. The roof cover consists of corrugated metal panels. The loading dock continues to the southwest corner of the building and connects with the south elevation's west porch.

The second level of the original main building is visible above the west elevation's one-story addition. The second level is comprised of four bays, each formed by four recessed panels. Although covered by concrete stucco, it is apparent from the interior that the second level of the original building did not historically contain windows. A chimney is located at the southern end of the west elevation's second level. The ghosts of two arched-top windows are visible on the second floor of the four-story tower's west elevation. Bands of diagonally set soldier courses of brick define the floor placement on the tower's north elevation. An additional band of diagonally set brick is set with courses of corbelled brick to define the tower cornice.

Roof

The structure of the mill is sheltered under a number of roofs, and each roof is clad with built-up roofing material. The roofs are marked by a very low pitch, and are not visible from the ground. A gable roof, pierced by a series of metal vent caps (with the ridge extending in an east-west direction)

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covers the two-story main structure. The tower is covered by a sloped roof, which extends from the south down to the north, and is concealed by the tower's brick parapet walls. The numerous additions and portions of original buildings on the north and west sides of the main structure have been united under several modern roof systems. The historic wood truss roof structure survives on three of the historic north additions.

Windows

The existing windows that are located throughout the current mill complex are constructed primarily of modern glass block. These windows are located on the south and east elevations of the main mill structure, and on the south, east, and west elevations of the one-story south addition. The glass block windows that light the main mill structure are installed in original window openings, some of which have been decreased in size to accommodate the glass block configuration. Steel frame windows are located on the north and east elevations of the north additions. A single glass block window is located at the second floor level of the central tower. Remnants of original wood jambs remain in several of the closed windows at the second level of the tower and are visible at the interior. The wood jambs indicate that the tower windows were originally wood double hung units and were operated by a pulley and weight system.

Doors

The exterior doors of the mill complex are modern doors that were installed ca. 1950 or later. The building's primary entrance door is a hollow metal door set in an undecorated surround. A similar door is placed at the west end of the south elevation. Modern single leaf, hollow metal doors provide access to the roof of the north addition and to the roof of the main mill building. Several modern overhead doors are placed along the north and west elevations to provide loading dock access. Interior doors throughout the modern offices in the south addition and in the eastern portion of the main mill building are modern flush wood doors. Modern wood doors are located throughout the complex to provide access to various offices, break rooms, and restrooms. Metal-clad sliding fire doors, mounted on overhead tracks with a metal pulley and weight system, are placed at both sides of openings in the masonry dividing walls. The fire doors provided the required separations for the various mechanical and storage rooms in the northern portions of the building.

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Plan

The original ca. 1895 main mill structure was characterized by an open plan on the first and second floors, typical of turn-of-the-century mill buildings. Over the years, the first floor was partitioned into a variety of spaces, and more rooms and structures were added on the south, west, and north sides of the original building. The main entrance for the building stands at the base of the central tower, on the south side of the structure. Modern offices are placed in the eastern end of the ca. 1950 one-story south addition, while an open-plan office area is located at the addition's western side. Modern offices are located at the southeast corner of the main building, and areas at the western end of the main building have been partitioned to form restrooms and storage rooms. A modern wood stairway and concrete block elevator shaft at the north side of the main building provides access to the second floor. The north portions of the complex are divided into six warehouse structures, dating from the original ca. 1895 construction date through ca. 1950. Interconnecting door openings are placed in the primary masonry dividing walls of the building, and most of the warehouse spaces at the northern portion of the building are free of interior partition walls. One of the warehouse spaces at the northeast corner, however, has been divided into small modern office spaces. The second floor of the main structure retains its open floor plan, interrupted only by the structural wood columns that define the space. The second, third, and fourth levels of the tower are open and undivided by partition walls. Paint ghosts on the beaded wood paneling of the second floor tower room, however, indicate that a partition wall may have been in place to enclose a now-missing stair to the upper levels of the tower. The paint ghost of the stair remains visible on the second floor tower room's west wall.

Structural System

The existing mill complex makes use of a variety of different structural systems. The original mill structure, consisting of the two-story central building and the adjacent four-story tower, employs brick bearing walls and a system of heavy timber wood posts and beams. The first level's wood floor joists are supported on brick piers. The flooring system consists of two layers of wood, one set diagonally as a subfloor. The tower is formed by load-bearing brick walls and wood beams that support the floors. A series of massive wood beams on the third and fourth levels of the tower provided support for the building's historic fire-suppression water tank, which has been removed. Three of the north warehouse structures employ load-bearing brick walls. The floor of one of the warehouses is wood and is supported on brick piers. Two of the north warehouses feature roofs that are supported by wood trusses. The trusses are configured to support a shed roof and a gable roof. Water damage is evident on the wood roof structures, and

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the trusses that support the gable roof have been outfitted with reinforcement to correct

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deflection. The warehouse addition on the northeast corner is defined by load-bearing brick walls and a concrete slab floor; the roof is supported by wood posts and wood joists. Warehouse additions on the north and west sides of the complex are defined by concrete block walls, metal columns, bar joists, and metal roof decks. Concrete slab floors anchor five of the six north warehouses. The slab floors were poured on earth fill to allow the floors of these warehouses to stand at the same level as the adjacent wood floor of the main mill building.

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8. Statement of Significance

The building that was constructed as Lambert's Point Knitting Mill is one of Norfolk's most significant remaining historic industrial buildings. The City of Norfolk has remained since its inception an important and vital port. Facilities for shipping, manufacturing, and storage have long-dominated the city's waterfronts and the main commercial thoroughfares. Redevelopment, neglect, and shifting methods of manufacturing and modes of transportation have resulted in the loss of most of Norfolk's historic manufacturing and industrial facilities. Hanbury Evans' *Historic Architectural Survey of the City of Norfolk*, conducted in February of 1997, indicated that as few as twenty-nine facilities remained in the city that relate to the areas of industry/processing/extraction. The Norfolk City Directories in the early twentieth century indicate the presence of at least twenty-three mill facilities in the area. Lambert's Point Knitting Mill is the sole survivor of the facilities listed in this period, and remains intact to illustrate the prominence and prosperity of Norfolk's manufacturing community. Therefore it is eligible under National Register Criterion A for its industrial representation for the City of Norfolk and Criterion C for its extant architecture.

Detailed Significance

Built ca. 1895, the building that stands at 808 West 44th Street in Norfolk, Virginia, was designed and constructed as Lambert's Point Knitting Mill. The building is located near Knitting Mill Creek. The 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map records the two-story central brick building with its four-story tower, water tank, and sprinkler system. The two-story main mill building is indicated to contain machines for carding, knitting, spinning, and seaming. Buildings housing the wash room, dry room, machine shop, and a box factory were located in the structures built to the north of the main building. A cotton storehouse was located to the west. The mill building is noted to utilize the latest in modern technology, including steam heat, electric lights, and a Grinnell wet system automatic sprinkler. A spur of the Norfolk and Western Railway was provided to the north of the facility, allowing for easy transportation of raw materials and finished products. William H. Stewart's 1902 *History of Norfolk County, Virginia, and Representative Citizens, 1637-1900* records that the Lambert's Point Knitting Mills cost approximately \$100,000 to construct and offered employment to nearly 200 workers.

In 1910, the building is known to have served as a woodworking and wood processing facility for the National Wood Products Company, after which it was occupied by Baldwin, Prince, and Co.,

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noted in the City Directory as processors of cotton and cotton linters, around 1915. The facility became the location for the Atlas Storage Warehouse in 1920, and later the building accommodated the warehouses and offices of the Old Dominion Paper Co. The period of significance for the building, ca. 1895 - 1950, reflects the period that the building served as a manufacturing facility and encompasses its conversion to storage, warehouse, and office space.

One of very few remaining late nineteenth century industrial buildings in Norfolk, the building reflects its original function in its design and materials. The building's brick bearing walls are approximately thirteen inches thick, with thicker walls forming the structure of the tower. The interior employs heavy timber construction, where chamfered wood posts support the large floor beams and roof rafters. The original two-story mill structure was planned with windows on three sides. The large, presumably double hung windows were set in pairs under broad, arched openings. An expansive low-slope roof was employed to cover the building.

The design of the ca. 1895 building was an intentional response to the needs of a turn-of-the-century processing facility. The structure is accented by the prominent water tower on the main façade. The four-story tower was an essential element in the planning of a manufacturing facility that worked with flammable materials, and is a typical element of historic mill facilities. The building's 5,500 gallon water tank was located in the upper reaches of the tower, and was used to supply the building's sprinkler system. Distinguished by its great height and by its decorative brickwork, the tower clearly expresses the importance of the facility. The location of a water tank in the tower indicates that the facility and its contents were valuable enough to warrant the expense of a sprinkler system, and the presence of a fire protection system illustrates the increasing concern for the industrial workers' welfare and safety.

The use of heavy timber post and beam construction on the interior created spaces that were not interrupted by interior walls and offered opportunities for the most efficient placement of machinery and production lines. The placement of large windows around the building's perimeter allowed for ample light and ventilation. The comparatively narrow floor plate of the building enabled the natural light to penetrate throughout each floor in the absence of skylights or clerestory windows, and established necessary cross-ventilation to help cool the interior.

The building's earliest significance is illustrated in the layout, structure, and materials of the original ca. 1895 mill building. The exterior of the structure was extensively altered in 1950,

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when the low south addition was added across the front of the building. The brick exterior of the original mill building was clad in smooth-finished concrete and the windows were replaced with textured glass block. The original segmental arches of the window openings in the mill building were squared off, and several arched and circular windows in the upper floors of the central tower were closed. The renovations of 1950 reflected the desire of the building's owner, the Old Dominion Paper Company, to create an identifiable and thoroughly modern headquarters building. The use of the smooth concrete coating and the glass block resulted in a structure that suggested the Modern movement, and would signal to investors and customers that the company employed the most up-to-date systems and processes. Although the exterior of the building was modernized, and new offices and meeting spaces were placed in the new south addition, the interior of the main mill structure remained essentially unchanged.

Very few of Norfolk's late nineteenth and early twentieth century industrial facilities have survived to the present day. The Lambert's Point Knitting Mill represents a significant and increasingly rare example of the City's historic industrial heritage.

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9. Bibliography

Hanbury Evans. *Historic Architectural Survey of the City of Norfolk*. p. 50-53. February 6, 1997.

Department of Historic Resources. "Industrial Architecture and Register Listing: Two Norfolk Case Studies" Richmond, Virginia. Undated.

Tracerries. *Historic Architectural Survey of the City of Norfolk*. p. 45-46. November 30, 1994.

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10. Geographical Information

The boundaries of the Lambert's Point Knitting Mill are those historically associated with the building. The property is bound by the sidewalk along West 44th Street to the south, and by the sidewalk along Colley Avenue on the east. The sidewalk that runs along West 45th Street forms the northern boundary, and the property line shared by adjacent properties to the west forms the western boundary.

The property is designated by the City of Norfolk with the real estate property assessment number 29181500, and is represented on plates 543 and 544 of the parcel map book.

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All photographs are of:
Lambert's Point Knitting Mill (122-0934)

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808 West 44th Street
Norfolk, Virginia

VDHR Negative Numbers: 22165 and 22166

Bryan L. Townes, photographer (January 2005)

All negatives are stored with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Photo: 1 of 16

View of: Southeast corner

Negative No.: 22165/F8

Photo: 9 of 16

View of: Main mill, view to east

Negative No.: 22166/F13

Photo: 2 of 16

View of: South elevation

Negative No.: 22165/F24

Photo: 10 of 16

View of: North warehouse 6, view to southeast

Negative No.: 22166/F20

Photo: 3 of 16

View of: Tower, from the south

Negative No.: 22165/F26

Photo: 11 of 16

View of: North warehouse 6, view to south

Negative No.: 22166/F22

Photo: 4 of 16

View of: South elevation

Negative No.: 22165/F33

Photo: 12 of 16

View of: North warehouse 5, view to southwest

Negative No.: 22166/F18

Photo: 5 of 16

View of: East elevation

Negative No.: 22165/F12

Photo: 13 of 16

View of: West Addition, view to northwest

Negative No.: 22166/F33

Photo: 6 of 16

View of: East elevation

Negative No.: 22165/F18

Photo: 14 of 16

View of: Second floor, view to southeast

Negative No.: 22166/F9

Photo: 7 of 16

View of: North elevation

Negative No.: 22165/F17

Photo: 15 of 16

View of: Second floor, view to northeast

Negative No.: 22166/F12

Photo: 8 of 16

View of: South addition, view to east

Negative No.: 22166/F36A

Photo: 16 of 16

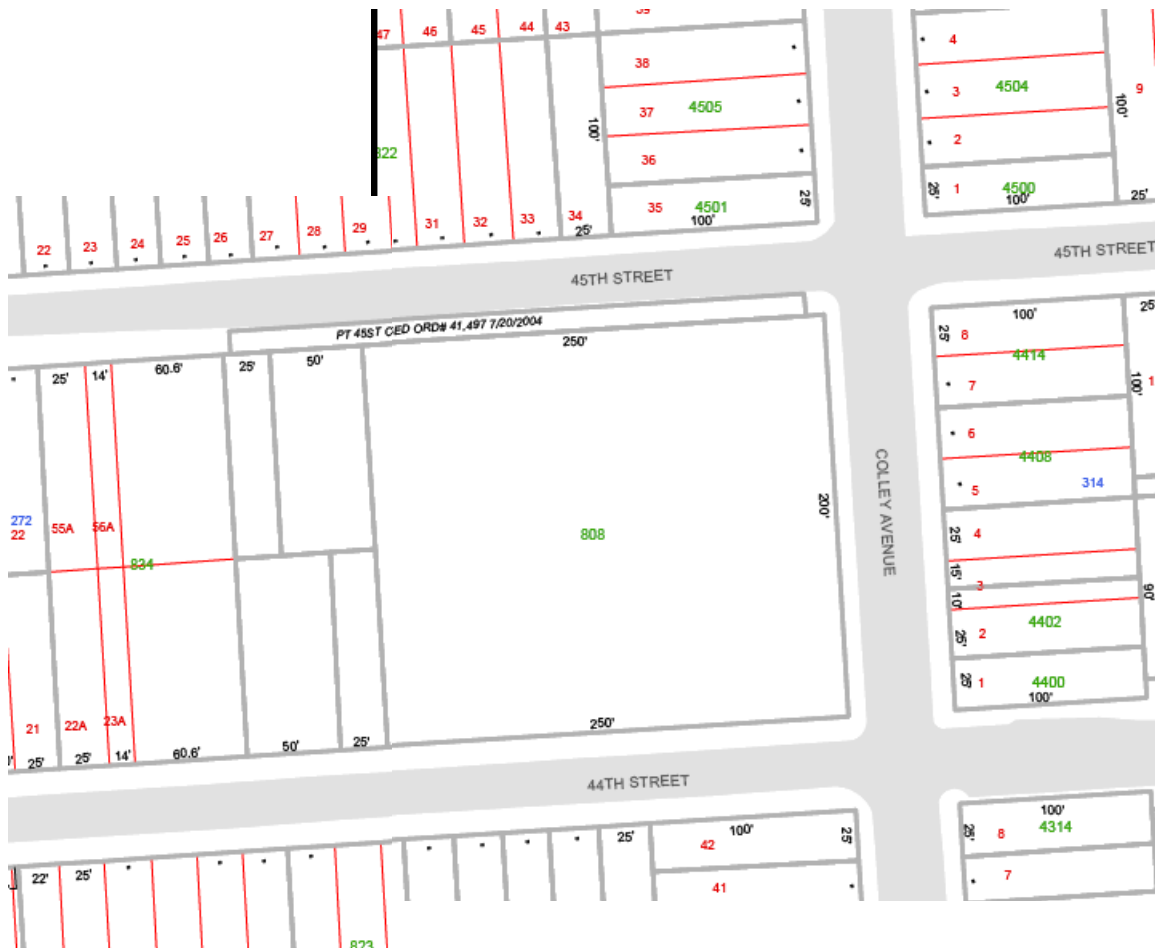
View of: Second floor tower room

Negative No.: 22166/F2

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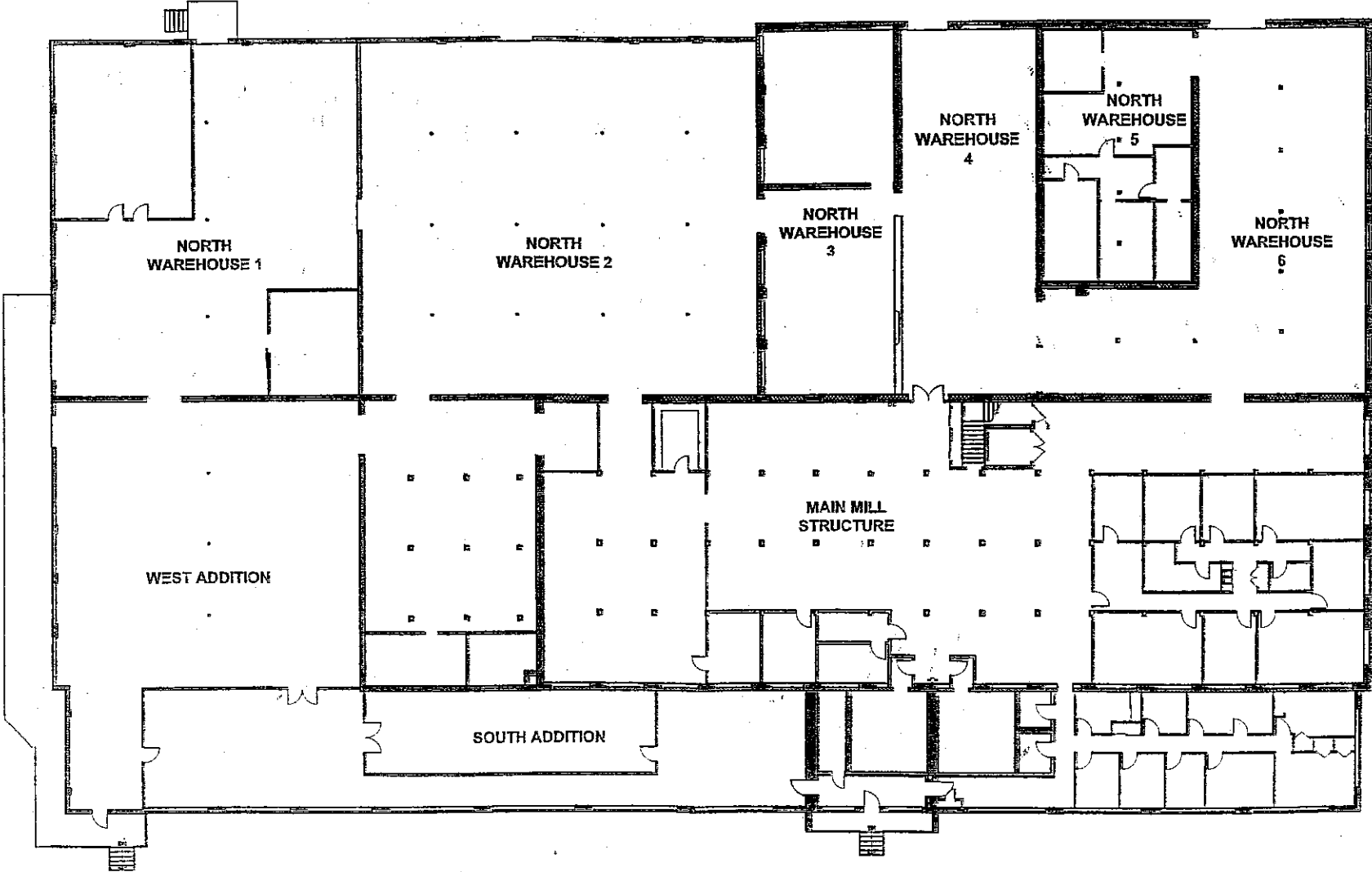
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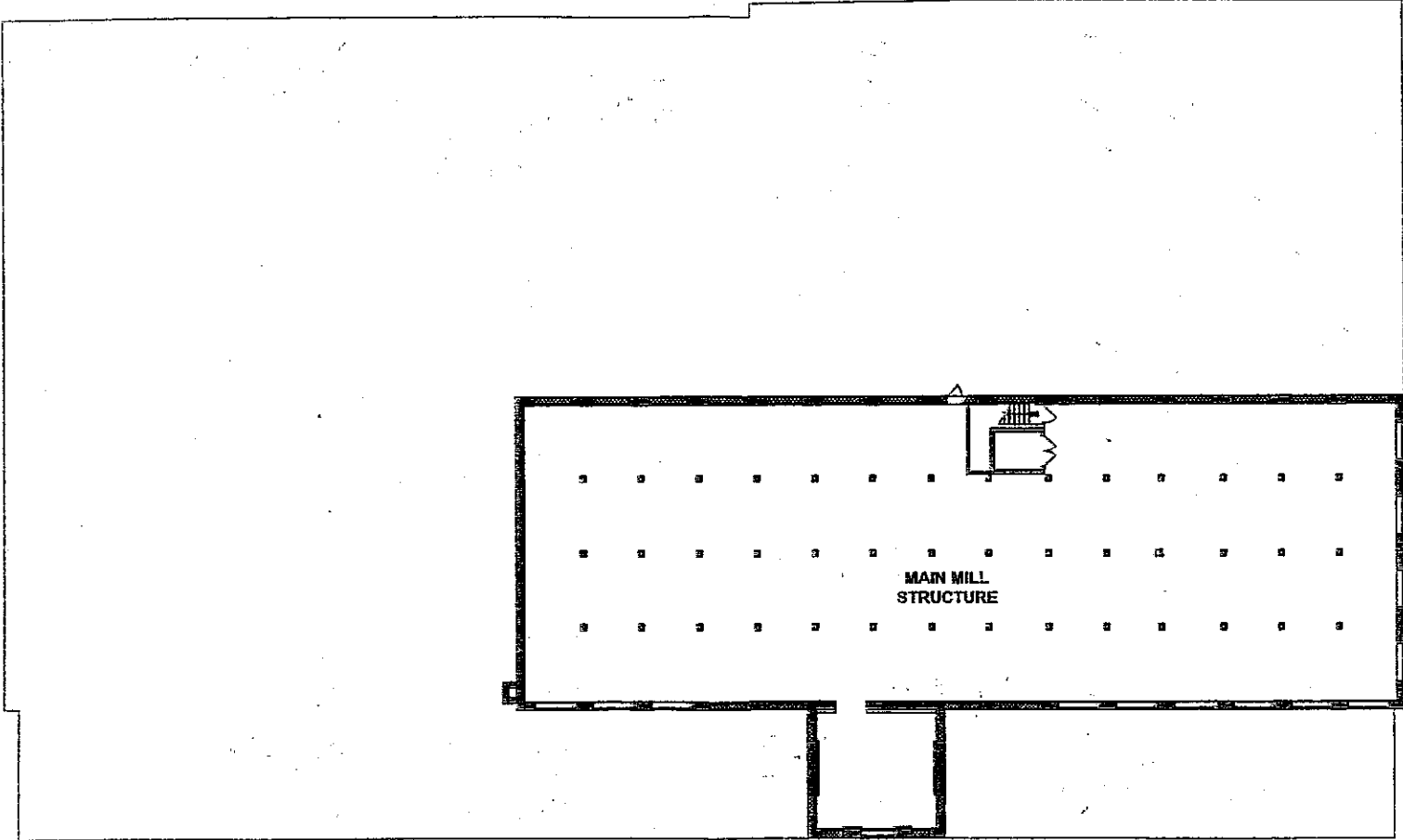
Lambert's Point Knitting Mill
City of Norfolk



LAMBERT'S POINT KNITTING MILL
808 WEST 44TH STREET
NORFOLK, VA.

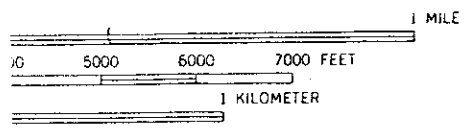
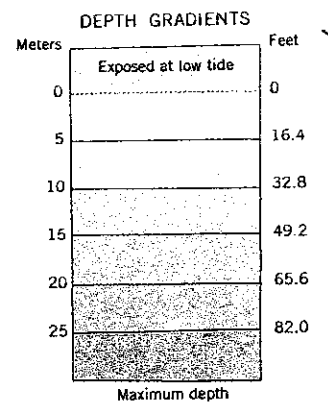
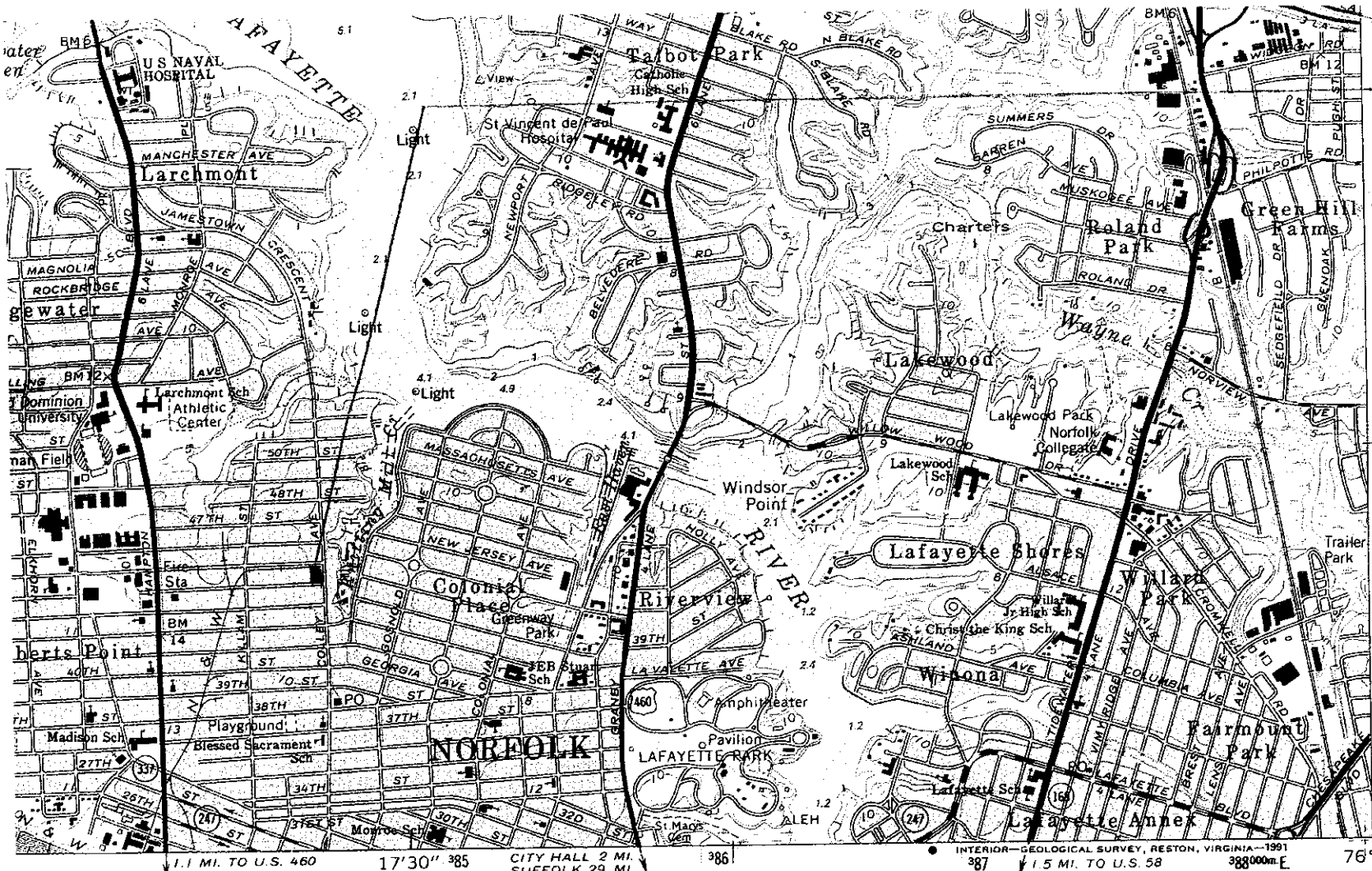


808 WEST 44TH STREET
NORFOLK, VA.



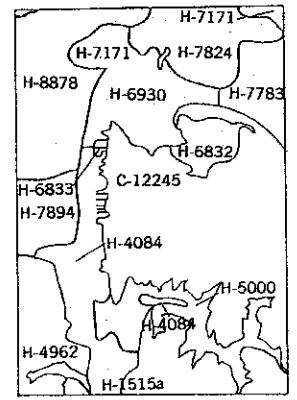
FLOOR 2





FEET
Datum of 1929
WITH SUPPLEMENTARY
AN LOW WATER
Datums IS VARIABLE

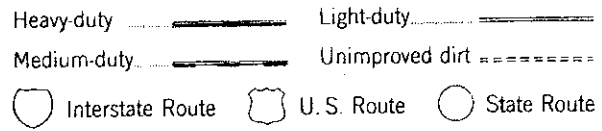
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INDEX



HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEY NUMBER	SURVEY DATE	SURVEY SCALE	SURVEY LINE SPACING (NAUT. MILES)

ROAD CLASSIFICATION



NORFOLK NORTH, VA.

36076-H3-TB-024
PHOTOINSPECTED 1989
1965
PHOTOREVISED 1986
BATHYMETRY ADDED 1986

DMA 5757 IV NE-SERIES V834

MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC

(KEMPSVILLE)
5757 SW