VLR 6/12/02
NRHP 9/14/02

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 11-90)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 or 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 an 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 compete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: SUFFOLK HISTORIC DISTRICT (Second Boundary Increase)
Other names/site number: (VDHR File Number 133-0072)

2. Location

Street & Number: Roughly bounded by the N&W Railroad tracks, County Street, and Liberty Street, Bank Street, Market Street, Clay Street, and Poplar Street [ ] Not for Publication
City or town: Suffolk [ ] Vicinity
State: Virginia Code: VA County: Independent City Code: 800 Zip Code: 23423

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as Amended, I hereby certify that this [X] 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 [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [ ] nationally [ ] statewide [X] locally. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: — Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

[ ] 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:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
[X] Private	[ ] Building(s)	109	23	Buildings
[X] Public-Local	[X] District	___	___	Sites
[ ] Public-State	[ ] Site	3	4	Structure
[ ] Public-Federal	[ ] Structure	___	___	Objects
	[ ] Object	112	27	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
N/A

Number of contributing Resources previously listed in the National Register 2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/Single Dwellings	DOMESTIC/Single Dwellings
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwellings	DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwellings
DOMESTIC/Secondary Structures	DOMESTIC/ Secondary Structures
COMMERCE/TRADE/Business	COMMERCE/TRADE/Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE VICTORIAN/Renaissance
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire
LATE VICTORIAN/Second Gothic Revival
LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revivals

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Brick; Concrete; Stone
Walls: Wood: Weatherboard, Shingle; Aluminum; Asbestos; Concrete; Brick; Stucco; Synthetics: Vinyl
Roof: Asphalt; Asbestos; Slate; Standing Seam Metal

Narrative Description

Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets

[X] See continuation sheet

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.)

[X] **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.

[X] **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 grave.

[ ] **D** a cemetery.

[ ] **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[ ] **F** a commemorative property.

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
INDUSTRY
TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance
1785-1950

Significant Dates

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

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

[X] See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographic References

[X] See continuation sheet
Previous documentation on file (NPS):
[ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
[X] previously listed in the NR
[ ] 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 add. data:
[X] State SHPO office
[ ] Other State agency
[ ] Federal agency
[X] Local government
[ ] University
[X] Other
Specify repository:
Nansemond County Library;
Nansemond/Suffolk Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 52.581 Acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1)	/1 /8 /	/3/5/8/4/5/7/	/4/0/6/5/9/1/5/
2)	/1 /8 /	/3/5/8/8/5/3/	/4/0/6/5/6/2/7/
3)	/1 /8 /	/3/5/9/1/9/7/	/4/0/6/5/6/4/3/
4)	/1 /8 /	/3/5/9/1/1/7/	/4/0/6/5/3/8/4/

[X] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

[X] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title L.V. Trieschmann, Kristie Baynard, and Robin J. Weidlich, Architectural Historians
Organization EHT Traceries, Inc. Date March 2002
Street & Number 1121 5th Street , NW Telephone (202) 393-1199
City or Town Washington State D.C. Zip code 20001

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 See attached list of property owners
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including 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 the Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

SUFFOLK HISTORIC DISTRICT (Second Boundary Increase), SUFFOLK, VA

Section number 7 **Page** 1

6. Function or Use

COMMERCE/TRADE/Financial Institution	COMMERCE/TRADE/Financial Institution
COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store	COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE/Warehouse	COMMERCE/TRADE/Warehouse
GOVERMENT/Courthouse	GOVERNMENT/Courthouse
TRANSPORTATION/Rail-related	TRANSPORTATION/Rail-related

7. Description

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/ Tudor Revival
LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT
OTHER: Commercial Style

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary expansion to the Suffolk Historic District includes 128 properties consisting of 141 resources located in the blocks south of Market and Bank Streets. It is a continuous area encompassing a large number of commercial buildings dating from the early 20th century, small enclaves of residential buildings, several warehouses, banks, service stations, two depots, and one courthouse. A portion of the southern boundary expands to the Norfolk & Western Railroad eastward to Culloden Street. At this point, the southern boundary continues further south to include the buildings facing northeast along Washington Street on the blocks between Culloden and County Streets. The eastern edge is formed along County and Liberty Streets, and the western boundary includes the buildings facing Clay and North Saratoga Streets. Of the primary resources, 109 resources are contributing and nineteen are non-contributing. Five of the secondary resources, such as sheds and railroad tracks, are contributing and nine are non-contributing. Thus, of the 141 resources within this second boundary increase, 114 resources are contributing and 27 are non-contributing.

This southern area of downtown Suffolk is defined by a variety of architectural styles and building types ranging from late 19th-century Queen Anne-style vernacular dwellings to modern commercial buildings of

the late 20th century. Along Clay Street, located to the northwestern edge of the new boundary, are eleven of the thirteen contributing residential buildings. The remaining residential buildings are situated to the southeast along Pinner and Liberty Streets. Many of the residential buildings in the second boundary increase are vernacular forms that lack stylistic attributes. However, quite a few of the dwellings feature details of the Victorian era, if only minimally, including the Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and Second Empire styles. Commercial, industrial, and transportation-related buildings surround the residential neighborhoods, which historically dominated the area. These buildings are predominated in style by the Italianate and Colonial Revival styles, with single representations of the Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Renaissance Revival, and Modern Movement styles. Like the residential architecture, many of these buildings do not exhibit any decorative characteristics to enable a stylistic interpretation other than vernacular or commercial.

Late-19th- to Mid-20th-Century Architecture of Suffolk: 1890-1945

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL/TRANSPORTATION:

Commercial buildings constitute the dominant building type in the second boundary expansion with a total of 97 buildings. The most common architectural style ornamenting commercial buildings in the City of Suffolk is the Italianate. Typically, as the style dictated, these commercial buildings are two or three stories in height, with a central entrance, elongated 2/2 double-hung windows, visually heavy lintels and cornices, and are topped with a flat or shed roof. The buildings are generally uniform in appearance, typically with pilasters delineating the edges of the first story. The cornice line is very important as a place for decoration on this style of commercial architecture, with visually heavy cast-iron cornices on definable entablatures. They were further ornamented with scroll brackets and motif decorations such as rosettes and egg-and-dart patterns.

In a commercial row, the building at 147-149 West Washington Street (1900-1915) is an excellent example of the Italianate commercial structures found in the City of Suffolk. Standing two stories high, this brick structure is three bays wide with side entries on the façade. The center bay on the first story holds a fixed plate glass window, and the second story contains three 2/2 double-hung, wood sash windows with wood sills and brick crown hoods. Above the window openings are inset brick spandrel

panels. Additional ornamentation commonly associated with this style and commercial building form is the parapet roof that features a brick corbeled cornice. These stylistic characteristics are also seen on numerous Italianate commercial buildings including 122-124 and 370-374 East Washington Street, 109 and 125-129 South Saratoga Street, 177 South Main Street, and 116 and 121-127 West Washington Street.

The most common building form noted in this second boundary expansion is the brick-fronted commercial structure. These buildings are categorized as commercial in style or vernacular. Examples can be seen in one to three story versions, with three to five bays on the façade, and are capped with a flat roof behind an ornate parapet. The first story is a conventional space, with large show windows and an entry on- or off-center. Often, a second less detailed entrance to the side of the commercial space provides for passage to the second floor. The second story, usually not as uniform in style, commonly features oriel windows, brickwork paneling, and brick friezes and cornices either corbeled or in geometric patterns. Horizontal elements framed by vertical components, such as rowlock sills and stringcourses abutting multi-story pilasters, were often favored in this type of vernacular commercial building form.

An example of a brick-front commercial building is located at 331-333 East Washington Street. Dating from between 1900 and 1914, the structure stands two stories in height and is four bays wide with a recessed commercial entry and a side entrance to the second story. The storefront has large fixed plate glass windows. The flush side entry is illuminated with a 1-light transom that is topped by a 6-light window opening. Above the first and second story windows are soldier stringcourses. The building is framed with two-story pilasters at the corners. The flat roof features a stepped parapet. Other examples of this building form can be seen at 120 and 122 North Main Street and 148-152 South Main Street; broad-front examples (typically one-story and two stores wide) are located at 207-211, 215-217 and 221 East Washington Street.

Prior to the first decades of the 20th century, stores were typically built together in rows, and often maintained a uniform appearance. Eventually, architects and builders began to construct massive commercial buildings with modern building techniques and fashionable architectural styles to reflect the importance of the individual property owners and/or occupants. Increasing the size of the store display was important to attract attention from people on the street, which created a fad for window shopping,

thus increasing store sales.

Increasing the size and importance of the storefront display was accomplished by the application of new materials such as plate glass for windows and doors. Of the fifty-three commercial buildings built prior to 1940, 47 of the facades featured large single-light display windows of plate glass. The remaining six commercial buildings from this time period either have boarded windows, no display windows on the façade, or multi-light wood sash storefront windows.

In addition to the new advanced materials used to lure in customers, many of these commercial buildings feature a central recessed entry. This form allows passerbys to escape the flow of pedestrian traffic in order to look at the storefront displays while covered overhead. A few examples of this form are seen at 158-160 West Washington Street and 120 North Main Street. The commercial building at 158-160 West Washington Street (1900-1914) is two stories with a corbeled cornice, and three window openings on the second story with segmental arch lintels. The first story has a central canted recessed entrance with plate glass windows across the full-width of the façade. The entry is recessed the width of one plate glass window. The building at 120 North Main Street (1900-1914) is similar to the former except the entry is recessed further back to the width of three plate glass windows.

Other modern elements used to emphasize individuality were color and varying structural and applied materials. These features can be found on a number of Colonial Revival-style commercial buildings with tripartite facades and/or ornate brick detailing, multi-story office buildings constructed of fire-proof materials, and classically-inspired structures.

The tripartite Colonial Revival-style building at 111-119 West Washington Street on the southwest corner of West Washington and South Main Streets is an excellent example of this individualism sought by property owners, architects, and builders in the first part of the 20th century. Dating from between 1900 and 1915, this building is constructed of masonry with a stretcher-bond brick veneer. The structure is nine bays wide, divided into three distinct sections. The center section is five bays wide and three stories high, and the two wings are each two bays wide and stand two stories high. Colonial Revival-style details include the brick quoins, segmental-arched lintels, and the corbeled cornice featuring diamond-shaped ornamentation and bulls-eye motifs emulating a denticulated cornice. Emergence of large store-front

displays in the early 20th century are seen here with plate glass windows and doors applied across the entire façade.

Similarly ornamented in the Colonial Revival style are seven contributing commercial buildings that have brick structural systems. These modest versions of the style display details such as splayed stone lintels with keystones, rowlock sills, soldier lintels, stringcourses, soldier-course cornices, patterned brick panels above the windows, and wood modillioned cornices. Examples include the buildings located at 125, 193-195 and 212-214 East Washington Street, and 209 West Washington Street. Each of these buildings has plate glass display windows on the façade. The buildings at 209 West Washington and 212-214 East Washington Streets each exhibit the store's individuality with the use of varying brick color or inset brick ornamented panels.

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999, the imposing Professional Building at 100 North Main Street was constructed in 1916-1919 as the American Bank and Trust Company Building. Displaying Classical Revival details, the building was designed by John Kevan Peebles, a Norfolk architect. It meets criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places as an example of a banking tower, a modern building form constructed in American cities during the early 20th century. It has also been recognized under criterion C as the first skyscraper in downtown Suffolk and for its use of modern fireproofing materials.[1] Rising seven stories, this building has a steel-frame structural system with a base, shaft, and capital form. It is covered with a granite veneer plinth at the base with a patterned brick veneer on the upper sections of the façade. The structure is three bays wide with a highly stylized central entrance accentuated by a round-arched brick surrounds detailed with a scrolled keystone. The first story windows are elongated, whereas, the mezzanine-level windows mimic their detailing and fenestration, but are half their height. Separating the base from the shaft on the facade is a wide frieze containing the inscription "The Professional Building," which is not original to the building. The capital of the structure is separated from the shaft by a corbeled brick stringcourse and sits below a modillion cornice with wide overhanging eaves.

The National Bank of Suffolk is the only example of a high-style Renaissance Revival building in the area included within the second boundary increase for the Suffolk Historic District. Dating from between 1914 and 1920, this imposing building stands seven stories in height and is detailed in a tripartite manner. The

first story base contains a central arched entry flanked by arched windows, and is faced with granite and marble. Details include projecting molded watertable and stringcourses, egg-and-dart moldings, and pilasters with rosette capitals. The windows on the shaft feature decorative splayed lintels using medallion keystones. The uppermost story, placed beneath an elaborately carved cornice with wide overhanging eaves, is six bays wide linked together with concave-arched lintels and engaged groups of columns, with a rosette above each grouping. The heavy cornice features scroll brackets with a rosette and bracket frieze and bracket modillions supporting the corona.

Located at 165-175 North Main Street, the Classical Revival-style Jones Building was constructed between 1920 and 1926. This two-story building is constructed of masonry with a stretcher-bond brick veneer. The building is composed of five sections with a central walk-through passage at the ground level. The second story of the center section is two bays wide and accentuated with bracketed crowns, and a boxed marquee awning sheltering the passage. Paired fluted pilasters divide the five sections, and a molded concrete stringcourse extends along the façade. Each of the sections is pierced by 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows. According to the *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*, the rear of this building served as a movie theatre.

Twenty-one buildings are classified as commercial in style, reflecting their use, materials, and form rather than any given architectural style. One example of this is the Phoenix Bank at 339 East Washington Street, built in 1921. The Phoenix Bank was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1990 under criterion A as a representative example of the rise of African-American commerce in southeastern Virginia, and as the only African-American bank in Suffolk at the time of its construction. This commercial building is two stories in height and four bays wide of brick construction in a seven-course American bond. A concrete-block veneer with a stone block appearance covers the façade. The first story has two separate entrances, one for the second story and one for the bank on the first story. The bank entrance is recessed and flanked by 1-light fixed glass windows. Above the entries is a row of five 1-light awning windows, which are capped with a metal frieze containing the text "Phoenix Bank of Nansemond." Two bays wide on the second story, the paired windows are 1/1 double-hung wood sashes. Above the window openings are inset panels and a heavy cast iron cornice that is visually supported with scroll-sawn brackets. Just below the stepped parapet on the façade is a stone plaque that reads "Phoenix Bank of Nansemond 1921."[2]

Transportation by rail proved to be highly significant to the evolution of the City of Suffolk. The second boundary increase includes two depots, one platform, and three sets of tracks that represent this contribution. The vernacular depot located at 114-116 Poplar Street, lacking defining stylistic features, was constructed between 1875 and 1890. This wood frame building is one-story high and eight bays across with a side gable roof. It is raised on a wood post foundation and is clad with board-and-batten siding. The wide overhanging eaves are supported with corner brackets, and the roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. A two-story brick addition is located on the northeast elevation. The addition dates circa 1930 and exhibits diluted Art Deco detailing centered with the verticality of the two story pilasters.

The second depot, standing at 100 Holladay Street, is highly ornate with features common to the Tudor Revival building style. Constructed between 1890 and 1905, this long rectangular depot is constructed in five-course Flemish bond brick and is capped with a hipped asphalt shingle roof. One center-interior brick chimney features an exaggerated corbeled cap. This building is ornately finished with wood surrounds, sills, and molded lintels. Scrolled brackets and a boxed cornice visually support the deep overhanging eaves of the roof. Two-story projecting bays with a front gable roof using decorative bargeboard rises from the north and south elevations. The three dormers contain louvered wood vents set within and are capped with half-hipped roofs.

Another transportation-related resource was the service station at 166 South Main Street. This building is the oldest extant service station within the amended area of the historic district. Erected sometime between 1926 and 1940, the prominent feature on this small building is the large wood frame hipped-roof canopy extending from the façade to provide shelter for customers and automobiles.

Two warehouses stand in the area, both dating from between 1900 and 1914. One is located at 158 South Main Street and the second stands at 130 Commerce Street. Sited in areas not highly traveled by passerbys, both of these buildings lack any of the stylistic characteristics seen on many of the commercial or residential buildings. These two warehouses have large rectangular footprints and are constructed in a brick seven-course American bond with flat roofs and parapets. The building at 130 Commerce Street is two stories high with a central roll-up door accessed by a brick platform. The warehouse at 158 South Main Street features a partially corbeled cornice, a stepped parapet, and a rowlock segmental-arch lintel above the doorway.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS:

The fifteen residential buildings in the second expansion boundary predominantly date from the turn of the 20th century. The dwelling at 117 Clay Street, dating from between 1895 and 1910, is characteristic of the residential housing that once dominated the neighborhood. Finished with details typical of the Gothic Revival style, this single-family dwelling is modest in ornamentation compared to high-style Gothic Revival archetypes, and displays only the traditional steeply pitched open-pediment cross-gable roof. The dwelling is two-and-a-half stories in height and measures three bays across with a side-passage plan. It sits on a solid stretcher-bond brick foundation and is wood frame construction. Like many of the dwellings in this neighborhood, the house features a one-story half-hipped roof porch that extends across the façade. One interior-end parged brick chimney rises above the asphalt shingle cross gable roof, and the overhanging eaves of the roof are paired with cornice returns. A narrow opening featuring a pointed-arch, multi-light, double-hung, wood sash window perforates the open tympanum on the cross gable pediment.

Two Italianate-style dwellings are located at 120 and 133 Clay Street. The former is a modest two-and-a-half-story wood frame house, dating from between 1895 and 1910. It displays scroll-sawn eave brackets, window crowns, cornice returns, and two interior-side corbeled chimneys. The windows on the first and second stories are 6/6 double-hung wood sash and a 2/2 double-hung, wood sash window is centered in the front gable. Above the single-leaf wood door, pierced by an oval-light, is a 1-light transom. The house is clad with weatherboard siding, sits on a brick pier foundation, and the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The dwelling at 133 Clay Street is similar to 120 Clay Street in period, materials, form, height, and ornamental details such as the decorative eave brackets and cornice returns. The main windows on the façade are 2/2 double-hung, wood sash. Measuring three bays deep, this house is capped by a cross gable roof with a centered gable on the side elevations. One interesting detail is the arched cut-away corner porch supported with a single square wood posts.

A single example of the Second Empire style is found at 115-115.5 Clay Street, dating between 1895 and 1910. This double-pile house is two stories high and three bays wide with a square-shaped footprint. The character-defining features are the mansard roofs seen on both the main block and the porch. The porch is supported with square wood posts with lace-like brackets and square balusters, and the porch eaves are

supported with scroll-sawn brackets. The first story has 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows, while the second-story windows are 2/2 double-hung, wood sash with molded wood crowns. Wide eaves extend from the straight mansard roof, which is clad with variegated slate tiles. A large interior-side decorative brick capped chimney rises above the roof.

The single-family dwelling at 131-131.5 Clay Street is the only residence in the neighborhood to feature a turret, characteristic of the Queen Anne style. This building, dating from between 1895 and 1910, is two-and-a-half stories in height and two bays wide with a side-passage plan and a side gable roof. Above the second-story canted bay window is the six-sided turret. The house stands on a stretcher-bond brick pier foundation and is constructed of wood frame reclad with vinyl siding. Across the full-width of the façade is a porch with a half-hipped roof supported by square wood posts and square wood balusters on the sides. The single-leaf entrance contains a wood paneled door with a fanlight, which is flanked by 1-light sidelights over a dado. A single-light transom marks the top of the opening. The windows are 6/6 double-hung, wood sash. The overhanging eaves are visually supported with scroll-sawn brackets and the roof is clad with standing-seam metal, above which rises a corbeled cap brick chimney.

More modest vernacular versions of the Queen Anne style can be seen in residential examples at 116 and 129-129.5 Clay Street. These two dwellings each feature a front gable roof, turned cornices, 2/2 double-hung, wood sash windows, and sit on brick pier foundations. Other interesting vernacular examples of the Queen Anne style exhibit characteristics such as a wrap-around porch on 127-127.5 Clay Street, a side cross gable roof on the façade on 131 Liberty Street, and turned posts and balusters supporting a one-story porch on 119-119.5 Clay Street. Each of these houses date from between 1895 and 1910.

An example of the Colonial Revival style ornamenting a single-family dwelling is seen at 215 Market Street, dating from 1930 and 1945. This large two-and-a-half-story house is constructed in a seven-course American bond brick pattern, and is capped with a cross-hipped roof. The windows on the façade are 6/6 double-hung, wood sash (there is one 1/1 double-hung, wood sash replacement window). Each of the openings have wood sills and surrounds. A half-hipped roof porch covers two bays in the ell angle on the façade, including the entrance. The porch is supported with square wood columns and square balusters. The entry contains a single-leaf wood door with a Colonial Revival-style wood door surround and oval-light. Centered in the two-story projecting gable bay is a 6/6 double-hung, wood sash window. The

asphalt-shingled roof features overhanging eaves and a raking cornice in the front gable. On the rear elevation is a large corbeled brick chimney and a second-story rear porch featuring turned balusters.

One of the most imposing residential Colonial Revival buildings in the district is the Brandon building, an apartment building located at 114 Clay Street. Dating between 1925 and 1940, this U-shaped structure is three-and-a-half-stories high of a three-course Flemish-bond brick construction. It is seven bays wide on the façade, accentuated with the center three bays under a slightly projecting gable. The center-recessed entrance contains a single-leaf glass-and-paneled door with a bold broken pedimented surround. The windows are 6/6 double-hung, wood sash with a circular 4-light fixed window piercing the closed tympanum of the centered gable. The heavy modillion cornice features a wide frieze and a raking cornice.

Late-20th-Century Architecture of Suffolk: 1960-2001

Little new construction exists in the area included within the second boundary increase for the Suffolk Historic District. Of the 128 properties included in this area, sixteen of the primary resources are non-contributing because of their non-historic status. These buildings are all commercial stores, offices, or financial buildings ranging in date from 1960 to the turn of the 21st century, and are scattered throughout the area. One such building, located at 123 North Main Street, dates from between 1960 and 1975 and represents the Modern Movement period. The bank displays a rectangular footprint and is six bays wide with a central entry on the façade. The structure is steel frame construction with concrete piers and plate glass windows. The entrance features 1-light sidelights and a 1-light transom, and is covered by a concrete boxed overhang. The flat roof features a wide fascia board with a slight overhang.

Many of the non-contributing commercial buildings lack stylistic characteristics except for the subtle reference to the Colonial Revival-style ornamentation typically seen in a pedimented door surround. Typically, these buildings are one or two stories in height, freestanding structures, constructed of concrete blocks or brick with flat roofs. Examples include 109-109.5 and 124 Clay Street, and 201-211 Market Street.

Other late-20th-century construction has been spurred on with the increased use of and dependence on the automobile. The introduction of the car is seen in this area initially with the construction of service

stations. Although appearing as early as the second quarter of the 20th century, later service stations were modified to become larger structures without canopies, incorporating service garages with roll-up doors. A mid- to late-20th-century service stations is located at 139 East Washington Street (1950-1965).

Another consequence stemming from the reliance of the automobile is the construction of numerous drive-thru banks. Three separate drive-thru banks serve the neighborhood, all dating from the mid-1980s. The banks are located at 117 Market Street, 100 block of Market Street, and 120 North Saratoga Street. In addition to freestanding drive-thru banks, financial buildings provide drive-thru teller lanes to the side of the building, either covered or not covered. These building types are represented at 101 East Washington Street, 123 North Main Street, and 210 West Washington Street.

Endnotes

[1] David A Kimble. *Professional Building,* Suffolk, Virginia, National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, March 15, 1999.

[2] Jennifer A Bryant. *The Phoenix Bank of Nansemond,* Suffolk, Virginia, National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, June 1990.

109-109.5 Clay Street	Commercial Bldg	1975-1990	Colonial Revival Style	1.0 story	Non-Contributing
	Solid Concrete Block Foundation Flat Roof with parapet Concrete Structural System with Brick Veneer				
114 Clay Street	Multiple dwelling	1925-1940	Colonial Revival Style	3.0 stories	**Contributing**
	Solid 3-course American Bond Brick Foundation Flat Roof with parapet 3-course American Bond Brick Structural System				
115-115.5 Clay Street	Single Dwelling	1895-1910	Second Empire Style	2.5 stories	**Contributing**
	Parged Brick Pier Foundation Mansard Roof Clad in Slate Tiles Wood Frame Structural System Clad in Vinyl Siding				
	1970s Prefabricated Shed				Non-Contributing
116 Clay Street	Single Dwelling	1895-1910	Queen Anne Style	2.5 stories	**Contributing**
	Stretcher Bond Brick Pier Foundation Cross Gable Roof Clad with Asphalt Shingle Wood Frame Structural System Clad in Vinyl Siding				
117 Clay Street	Single Dwelling	1895-1910	Gothic Revival Style	2.5 stories	**Contributing**
	Solid Stretcher Bond Brick Foundation Cross Gable Roof Clad in Asphalt Shingle Wood Frame Structural System Clad in Wood Siding				
	Front-gabled wood frame Garage				Non-Contributing
119-119.5 Clay Street	Single Dwelling	1895-1910	Queen Anne Style	2.5 stories	**Contributing**
	Stretcher Bond Brick Pier Foundation Cross Gable Roof Clad in Slate Tiles Wood Frame Structural System Clad in Aluminum Siding				
120 Clay Street	Single Dwelling	1895-1910	Italianate Style	2.5 stories	**Contributing**
	Stretcher Bond Brick Pier Foundation Front Gable Roof Clad with Asphalt Shingle Wood Frame Structural System Clad in Weatherboard Siding				
124 Clay Street	Commercial Building	1960-1975	Vernacular	1.0 story	Non-Contributing
	Solid Concrete Block Foundation Flat Roof with Parapet Concrete Block Structural System				

127-127.5 Clay Street	Single Dwelling	1895-1910	Queen Anne Style	2.5 stories	**Contributing**
	Stretcher Bond Brick Pier Foundation Cross Gable Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal Wood Frame Structural System Clad in Weatherboard Siding				
129-129.5 Clay Street	Single Dwelling	1895-1910	Queen Anne Style	2.5 stories	**Contributing**
	Stretcher Bond Brick Pier Foundation Cross Gable Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal Wood Frame Structural System Clad in Vinyl Siding				
131-131.5 Clay Street	Single Dwelling	1895-1910	Queen Anne Style	2.5 stories	**Contributing**
	Stretcher Bond Brick Pier Foundation Side Gable Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal Wood Frame Structural System Clad in Vinyl Siding				
133 Clay Street	Single Dwelling	1895-1910	Italianate Style	2.5 stories	**Contributing**
	Parged Brick Pier Foundation Wood Frame Structural System Clad in Vinyl Siding Front Gable Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal				
100 Commerce Street	Commercial Bldg	1926-1940	Commercial Style	1.0 story	**Contributing**
	Solid Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet				
108 Commerce Street	Office Bldg.	1999-2000	Commercial Style	1.0 story	Non-Contributing
	Solid Poured Concrete Foundation Wood Frame Structural System with Stucco Side Gable Roof Clad with Asphalt Shingle				
130 Commerce Street	Warehouse	1900-1914	Commercial Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
	Solid Brick Foundation 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal				

100 Holladay Street	Depot	1890-1905	Tudor Revival Style	1.5 stories	**Contributing**
	Solid Stretcher Bond Brick Foundation				
	5-course Flemish Bond Brick Structural System				
	Hipped Roof and Dormers with Asphalt Shingle				
	1940s 1-story Shed of wood frame with side gable roof				**Contributing**
	Mid-1950s Platform of wood frame				Non-Contributing
	Three sets of Railroad Tracks				**Contributing (3)**
	Metal Radio Tower				Non-Contributing
101-105 Holladay Street	Commercial Building	1970-1985	Vernacular	1.0 story	Non-Contributing
(114-116 Pinner St/	Solid Concrete Block Foundation				
319 Bank Street)	Concrete Block Structural System				
	Flat Roof				
131 Liberty Street	Single Dwelling	1890-1905	Queen Anne Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
	Stretcher Bond Brick Pier Foundation				
	Cross Gable Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal				
	Wood Frame Structural System Clad in Weatherboard				
117 Market Street	Bank	1985-2000	Colonial Revival Style	2.0 stories	Non-Contributing
	Solid Poured Concrete Foundation				
	Flemish Bond Brick Structural System				
	Hipped Roof Clad in Slate Tiles				
	Freestanding Teller Booth				Non-Contributing
200 Block Market Street	Bank	1985-2000	Vernacular	1.0 story	Non-Contributing
	Solid Foundation				
	Flat Roof				
	Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System				
201-211 Market Street	Commercial Bldg	1970-1985	Vernacular	1.0 story	Non-Contributing
	Solid Foundation				
	Flat Roof				
	Concrete Block Structural System				

215 Market Street	Single Dwelling Solid Foundation Cross Hipped Roof with Asphalt Shingle 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System	1926-1935	Colonial Revival Style	2.5 stories	**Contributing**
100 North Main Street	Office Building Concrete Foundation Flat Roof Clad in Asphalt Shingles Steel-frame Structural System with Brick Cladding	1916	Colonial Revival Style	7.0 stories (Individually Listed 1999)	**Contributing**
105-113 North Main Street	Bank Solid Granite Block Foundation Stretcher Bond on Metal Frame Structural System Flat Roof	1914-1920	Renaissance Revival Style	7.5 stories	**Contributing**
108 North Main Street	Commercial Bldg Solid Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet	1900-1914	Commercial Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
112-114 North Main Street	Commercial Bldg Solid Concrete Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet	1900-1914	Commercial Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
115 North Main Street	Commercial Bldg Solid Poured Concrete Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof	1930-1945	Commercial Style	1.0 story	**Contributing**
118 North Main Street	Commercial Bldg Solid Foundation 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet	1900-1914	Commercial Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
120 North Main Street	Commercial Bldg Solid Foundation 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet	1900-1910	Commercial Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**

122 North Main Street	Commercial Bldg	1900-1914	Commercial Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
	Solid Stretcher Bond Brick Foundation 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet				
123 North Main Street	Bank	1960-1975	Modern Movement	2.0 stories	Non-Contributing
	Solid Poured Concrete Foundation Curtain Wall with Concrete Structural System and Fixed Plate Glass Flat Roof				
124 North Main Street	Commercial Bldg	1900-1914	Commercial Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
	Solid Stretcher Bond Brick Foundation Brick Structural System with Stucco Flat Roof with Parapet				
135-143 North Main Street	Commercial Bldg	1935-1949	Commercial Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
	Solid Poured Concrete Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Shed Roof				
147-149 North Main Street	Commercial Bldg	1920-1926	Commercial Style	1.0 story	**Contributing**
	Solid Poured Concrete Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Shed Roof				
150 North Main Street	Courthouse	1998	Vernacular	3.0 stories	Non-Contributing
	Solid Poured Concrete Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Flat and Pyramidal Roofs with Standing Seam Metal Cladding				
151-161 North Main Street	Commercial Bldg	1935-1949	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
	Solid Poured Concrete Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof				
165-175 North Main Street	Commercial Bldg	1920ca	Classical Revival Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
	Solid Poured Concrete Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet				

134-136 South Main Street	Commercial Bldg	1900-1915	Commercial Style	3.0 stories	**Contributing**
	Solid Brick Foundation 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet				
148-152 South Main Street	Commercial Bldg	1914-1920	Commercial Style	1.0 story	**Contributing**
	Solid Foundation 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System Front Gable Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal				
158 South Main Street	Warehouse	1900-1914	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
	Solid Brick Foundation 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System Side Gable Roof				
162 South Main Street	Commercial Bldg	1932	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
	Solid Brick Foundation 5-course American Bond Brick Structural System Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal				
166 South Main Street	Service Station	1926-1940	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
	Solid Poured Concrete Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Hipped Roof Clad in Asphalt Shingle				
167 South Main Street	Commercial Bldg	1945-1960	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
	Solid Poured Concrete Foundation 8-course American Bond Brick Structural System Shed Roof				
169 South Main Street	Commercial Bldg	1910-1925	Commercial Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
	Solid Foundation 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet Clad in Standing Seam Metal				
173 South Main Street	Commercial Bldg	1900-1915	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
	Solid Brick Foundation Brick Structural System Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal				

177 South Main Street	Commercial Bldg Solid Foundation Brick Structural System Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal	1914-1920	Italianate Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
106 Pinner Street	Commercial Building Solid Poured Concrete Foundation Wood Frame Structural System with Weatherboard Siding Gambrel Roof Clad in Asphalt Shingle	1975-1990	Vernacular	1.0 story	Non-Contributing
118 Pinner Street	Single Dwelling Solid Stretcher Bond Brick Foundation Wood Frame Structural System with Weatherboard Siding Side Gable Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal	1870-1885	Vernacular	2.5 stories	**Contributing**
114-116 Poplar Street at S. Main Street	Depot Wood Post Foundation Side Gable Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal Wood Frame Structural System with Board and Batten Siding	1875-1890	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
104 North Saratoga Street	Commercial Bldg Solid Foundation 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet	1926-1940	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
106 North Saratoga Street	Commercial Bldg Solid Foundation 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet	1926-1940	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
108 North Saratoga Street	Commercial Bldg Solid Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet	1926-1940	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**

110 North Saratoga Street	Commercial Bldg	1926-1940	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
Solid Foundation 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet					
114-116 North Saratoga Street	Commercial Bldg	1950-1965	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
Solid Concrete Slab Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System and 8-course American Bond Brick Veneer Flat Roof with Parapet Clad in Standing Seam Metal					
120 North Saratoga Street	Bank	1980-1990	Vernacular	1.0 story	Non-Contributing
Solid Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof					
129 North Saratoga Street	Commercial Bldg	1960-1975	Vernacular	1.0 story	Non-Contributing
Solid Foundation Masonry Structural System with Brick Veneer Flat Roof					
131 North Saratoga Street	Commercial Bldg	1970-1985	Colonial Revival Style	1.0 story	Non-Contributing
Solid Foundation Concrete Block Structural System Flat Roof					
101 South Saratoga Street	Commercial Bldg	1920-1926	Colonial Revival Style	3.0 stories	**Contributing**
Solid Foundation Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet					
109 South Saratoga Street	Commercial Bldg	1895-1910	Italianate Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
Solid Foundation Brick Structural System with Stucco Flat Roof with Parapet					
113 South Saratoga Street	Commercial Bldg	1895-1910	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
Solid Foundation Brick Structural System with Stucco Flat Roof with Parapet					

125-129 South Saratoga Street	Commercial Bldg	1895-1910	Italianate Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
Solid Foundation 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet					
130-132 South Saratoga Street	Commercial Bldg	1940-1955	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
Solid Foundation 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof					
135 South Saratoga Street	Commercial Bldg	1955-1970	Vernacular	1.0 story	Non-Contributing
Solid 6-course American Bond Brick Foundation 6-course American Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet					
139 South Saratoga Street	Commercial Bldg	1935-1949	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
Solid Concrete Block Foundation Concrete Structural System with Brick Veneer Flat Roof with Parapet					
141 South Saratoga Street	Office/Office Bldg.	1935-1949	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
Solid Foundation 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof					
1990s wood frame Shed					Non-Contributing
156 South Saratoga Street	Service Station	1940-1955	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
Solid Poured Concrete Foundation Concrete Block Structural System Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal					
Brick Commercial Bldg		1975-1990			Non-Contributing
1990s Shed of wood frame					Non-Contributing
101 East Washington Street	Bank	1985-2000	Commercial Style	2.0 stories	Non-Contributing
Solid Poured Concrete Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof					

119-121 East Washington Street	Commercial Bldg	1900-1914	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
Solid Foundation Shed Roof Masonry Structural System with Brick Veneer and 7-course America Bond Veneer					
120 East Washington Street	Commercial Bldg	1900-1914	Commercial Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
Solid Poured Concrete Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet					
122-124 East Washington Street	Commercial Bldg	1900-1914	Italianate Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
Solid Poured Concrete Foundation Shed Roof Wood Frame Structural System with Brick Veneer					
125 East Washington Street	Commercial Bldg	1923	Colonial Revival Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
Solid Foundation Shed Roof Masonry Structural System with Brick Veneer and 7-course America Bond Veneer					
127-131 East Washington Street	Commercial Bldg	1905-1920	Italianate Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
Solid Foundation Concrete Structural System with Stucco and 7-course American Bond Brick Veneer Shed Roof					
139 East Washington Street	Service Station	1950-1965	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
Solid Foundation 5-course American Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof					
153 East Washington Street	Commercial Bldg	1950-1960	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
Solid Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Shed Roof					
155 East Washington Street	Commercial Bldg	1950-1960	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
Solid Foundation Shed Roof Masonry Structural System with Brick Veneer					

157 East Washington Street Solid Foundation 7-course America Bond Brick Structural System Shed Roof	Commercial Bldg	1950-1960	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
173-177 East Washington Street Solid Foundation Shed Roof American Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1920-1925	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
174 East Washington Street Solid Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet	Commercial Bldg	1926-1940	Commercial Style	1.0 story	**Contributing**
178 East Washington Street Solid Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet	Commercial Bldg	1926-1940	Commercial Style	1.0 story	**Contributing**
179 East Washington Street Solid Foundation Shed Roof Concrete Veneer Structural System and 7-course American Bond Veneer	Commercial Bldg	1920-1925	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
180 East Washington Street Solid Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet	Commercial Bldg	1920-1925	Commercial Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
184 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Shed Roof Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1926-1940	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
186 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Shed Roof Frame Structural System with 7-course American Bond Brick Veneer	Commercial Bldg	1920ca	Colonial Revival Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**

193-195 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Shed Roof with Standing Seam Metal 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1920ca	Colonial Revival Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
200-210 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal 6-course American Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1920-1925	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
201 East Washington Street Solid Poured Concrete Foundation Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal 6-course American Bond.Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1920ca	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
207-211 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1914-1920	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
212-214 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal 7-course America Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1920ca.	Colonial Revival Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
214 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Front Gable Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1900-1914	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
215-217 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1914-1920	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
219-227 East Washington Street Solid Foundation Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1914-1920	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**

307-309 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Shed Roof 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1914-1920	Italianate Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
321-323 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1895-1910	Italianate Style	3.0 stories	**Contributing**
325 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1900-1915	Italianate Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
326 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Flat Roof 6-course American Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1895-1910	Vernacular	4.0 stories	**Contributing**
328 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Flat Roof 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1895-1910	Vernacular	3.0 stories	**Contributing**
331-333 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1900-1914	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
335-337 East Washington Street Solid Foundation Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1922	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
338-340 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Flat Roof 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1900-1914	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**

339 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Flat Roof with Parapet Common Bond Brick Structural System	Bank	1921	Commercial Style	2.0 stories (Individually Listed 1990)	**Contributing**
358-360 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Shed Roof 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1914	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
362-366 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal 5-course American Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1930-1945	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
367 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal 7-course American Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1920-1926	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
370-374 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal 9-course American Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1895-1910	Italianate Style	3.0 stories	**Contributing**
378-380 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1922	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
382-388 East Washington Street Solid Brick Foundation Shed Roof Clad in Standing Seam Metal Parged Wood Frame Structural System	Commercial Bldg	1920-1935	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
111-119 West Washington St Solid Foundation Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet	Commercial Bldg	1900-1915	Colonial Revival Style	3.0 stories	**Contributing**

116 West Washington Street	Commercial Bldg 1900-1914 Solid Foundation Brick Structural System with Stucco and Brick Veneer Shed Roof	Italianate Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
118 West Washington Street	Commercial Bldg 1900-1914 Solid Foundation Brick Structural System with Stucco and Aluminum Siding Flat Roof with Parapet	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
120 West Washington Street	Commercial Bldg 1900-1914 Solid Concrete Foundation with Stucco Concrete Structural System with Stucco Flat Roof with Parapet	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
121-127 West Washington Street	Commercial Bldg 1900-1915 Solid Foundation Stretcher Bond Brick Structural System Shed Roof	Italianate Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
124 West Washington Street	Commercial Bldg 1900-1914 Solid Concrete Foundation with Stucco Concrete Structural System with Stucco Flat Roof with Parapet	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
126 West Washington Street	Commercial Bldg 1900-1914 Solid Foundation Brick Structural System with Simulated Stone and Stucco Shed Roof	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
129 West Washington Street	Commercial Bldg 1900-1915 Solid Foundation Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet	Italianate Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
130-134 West Washington Street	Commercial Bldg 1900-1914 Solid Foundation Brick Structural System with Simulated Stone and Stucco Flat Roof with Parapet	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**

133-145 West Washington Street Solid Foundation Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet	Commercial Bldg	1900-1915	Vernacular	2.5 stories	**Contributing**
140 West Washington Street Solid Foundation Brick Structural System Shed Roof	Commercial Bldg	1900-1914	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
144 West Washington Street Solid Stuccoed Concrete Foundation Brick Structural System with Stucco Shed Roof	Commercial Bldg	1900-1914	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
147-149 West Washington Street Solid Foundation Brick Structural System Shed Roof	Commercial Bldg	1900-1915	Italianate Style	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
148-150 West Washington Street Solid Foundation Brick Structural System with Stucco Shed Roof	Commercial Bldg	1900-1914	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
153 West Washington Street Solid Foundation Brick Structural System Flat Roof with Parapet	Commercial Bldg	1900-1915	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
156 West Washington Street Solid Foundation Brick Structural System with Simulated Stone and Stucco Flat Roof with Parapet	Commercial Bldg	1900-1914	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
157-159 West Washington Street Solid Foundation Concrete Structural System with Brick Veneer Flat Roof	Commercial Bldg	1935-1950	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**

158-160 West Washington Street	Commercial Bldg	1900-1914	Vernacular	2.0 stories	**Contributing**
	Solid Foundation				
	6-course American Bond Brick Structural System				
	Flat Roof with Parapet				
210 West Washington Street	Commercial Bldg	1970-1985	Vernacular	2.0 stories	Non-Contributing
	Solid Concrete Foundation				
	Concrete Structural System with Brick Veneer				
	Flat Roof				
	One-story Brick and concrete Deposit Drive-thru with three service lanes				Non-Contributing
219-225 West Washington Street	Commercial Bldg	1960-1975	Vernacular	1.0 story	Non-Contributing
	Solid Foundation				
	Concrete Structural System with Brick Veneer				
	Flat Roof with Parapet				
239 West Washington Street	Commercial Bldg	1910-1925	Vernacular	1.0 story	**Contributing**
	Solid Brick Foundation				
	Brick Structural System				
	Flat Roof with Parapet Clad in Standing Seam Metal				
	Wood frame Stable				**Contributing**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The boundary increase amendment adds 127 properties on approximately 52.58 acres to the Suffolk Historic District, which was first designated in 1987 and enlarged in 1999. This second expansion of the Suffolk Historic District, located in the City of Suffolk, Virginia, is supported by detailed documentation and reconnaissance survey work. Located at the southern boundary of the original historic district in an area historically known as Washington Square, the properties to be incorporated include commercial buildings, warehouses, single- and multiple-family dwellings, office buildings, depots and railroad tracks, banks, service stations, and a modern courthouse. The amended district is analogous, both in the period of development and architectural styles, and maintains sufficient integrity to warrant expansion of the Suffolk Historic District. The proposed district extends the designated historic district's original period of significance (from 1795-1936 to 1795-1950) and maintains the original areas of significance (architecture, commerce, industry, and transportation). The existing Suffolk Historic District, including the first boundary increase, includes 295 properties, 24 of which were determined to be non-contributing. This second boundary increase includes 141 resources, of which 114 contribute to the significance of the Suffolk Historic District. Located within the amended historic district boundaries are the Professional Building at 100 North Main Street and the Phoenix Bank of Nansemond at 399 East Washington Street, both individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Suffolk Historic District (designated in 1987) is comprised of the areas known as Up Town and New Town, with a mixture of over 200 buildings that reflect the economic prosperity of Suffolk in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The 1999 amendment includes 19th-and 20th-century properties fronting both side of North Main Street, north of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad tracks. This second boundary increase predominately includes 20th-century commercial buildings with enclaves of residential buildings, warehouses, financial buildings, offices, service stations, and railroad-related facilities located to the south of the original Suffolk Historic District.

The properties included within this second boundary increase contribute to the Suffolk Historic District under the themes of architecture, commerce, industry, and transportation (criteria A and C). Thus, the Suffolk Historic District, as amended, meets National Register criteria A and C. Collectively, the enlarged historic district is significant under the themes of architecture, commerce, politics/government, social history, military, industry, and transportation with the period of significance extending from 1795 to 1950.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Officially established in 1742, Suffolk grew out of Constant's Wharf along the south bank of the Nansemond River. The principal trade during this period consisted of tar, turpentine, staves, shingles and other by-products that could be extracted from nearby Dismal Swamp. During the Revolutionary War (1775-1781), the British destroyed the prospering commercial center in Suffolk, which was soon rebuilt. The majority of the earliest buildings in this area, known as "Old Town," are Federal-period wood frame dwellings with a commercial enclave that was centered along Main Street. A fire destroyed most of Suffolk in 1837, prompting a second period of rebuilding that moved beyond Old Town to an area known as "Up Town." The main trade in Suffolk during the 19th century continued to focus on the lumber industry, while the more rural county trade was dedicated to the production of grains and other agricultural products. Occupied by Union forces during the Civil War (1861-1865), Suffolk experienced a steady growth in population during the Reconstruction period. Real estate development increased beyond Old Town and Up Town to the east and west of Main Street, with four new streets created to meet the growing residential demands of immigrating upper-class citizens. This second addition to Suffolk's central core was known as "New Town" and included some of the town's most elaborate and large-scale residences.

In the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries, Suffolk experienced unprecedented economic growth that was largely spurred by the arrival of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, the Norfolk & Western Railroad, and the small gauge rail of the Suffolk & Carolina Railroad. The railroad connected Suffolk with North Carolina and brought new life to the city's lumber industry, which had largely disappeared after the Civil War with the depletion of timber. Instead

of being a primary resource center for the south, Suffolk was becoming a processing and shipping center for the lumber industry. By the turn of the 20th century, there were seventy freight trains passing through Suffolk everyday.

Development of Washington Square, 1880-1914

By the 1880s, the business district of Suffolk had migrated southward to Washington Square, an area along old Norfolk Road that is now called Washington Street. The growth of Suffolk prompted new construction in Washington Square with such amenities as a town hall with city market, municipal government center, public school, and fire department. Like the destruction seen in Old Town, the Washington Square area suffered devastating fires in 1885 and again in 1888. The business district, located to the south of New Town, was reconstructed both times with little change to the configuration of streets and building uses. As a result, a vast number of the buildings in this area of downtown Suffolk were constructed around the turn of the 20th century, particularly between 1895 and 1914. A total of sixty-seven buildings from this period are extant, documenting the late-19th- and early-20th-century development of downtown Suffolk along Washington Street. Although a number of the buildings constructed during this period were domestic, the overwhelming majority of the properties were commercial in use, with a few rail-related structures and warehouses also built.

The lumber industry remained prominent in Washington Square until the turn of the 20th century. Industrial activities expanded to include agricultural goods, reflecting the 1912 relocation of the peanut industry from Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, to Suffolk, which was located close to the peanut plantations of Nansemond and surrounding counties. This prompted the establishment of other peanut companies in the area, making the industry a dominant force in Suffolk's 20th-century economic development with factory complexes surrounding the town, especially in Washington Square. As an important industrial center, with a population of 13,000 people, Suffolk was home to saw mills and plants dedicated to the production of building materials, clothing, and agricultural goods. As a result of this economic prosperity, Suffolk was incorporated as a city in 1910.

The need for additional housing and commercial establishments to service the growing population and industrial activities prompted development at the western edge of Washington Square, with modest Queen Anne- and Italianate-style buildings, as well as additional vernacular industrial buildings. In contrast to the more prominent turn-of-the-20th-century development of New Town on the east side of Main Street, construction in Washington Square more clearly showed the effects of railroad shipping, ready-made/mail-order products, and standardized milling practices. The commercial development, with masonry buildings constructed in continuous rows and augmented by projecting storefronts, was generally centered along Main and East Washington Streets, with industrial-related activities such as wood yards at the center of the blocks. This commercial enclave included jewelry stores, dry goods, groceries, boot/shoe stores, restaurants, hardware stores, theaters, banks, and offices. Freight depots, warehouses, and other industrial-related buildings were generally located along the railroad tracks, fronting Hall Avenue and Railroad Avenue. The *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* from 1914 note the names of the businesses occupying these structures, including Smithfield Meat Company, Maxwell's Hosiery Company, the Old Dominion Peanut Storage Company, Suffolk Wood Working Corporation, Virginia-Carolina Peanut Pickers Company, and the Holland & Lee Company Inc. Civic institutions, such as the Academy of Music, City Hall, the police station, armory, churches, and post office were located at the northwestern quadrant of the neighborhood. Hotels, theaters, and meeting halls were generally the largest structures in the neighborhood, aside from the industrial buildings, and prominently located on corner lots.

Interspersed between the commercial, industrial, and civic buildings were two-story wood frame dwellings augmented by porches, ells, and outbuildings. Typically freestanding, the residential buildings were set back from the road on deep, narrow lots. The most imposing of the domestic architecture was located to the north of the railroad tracks, particularly along Pinner Street, Franklin Street, and Bank Street. The 1910 census indicates that the majority of these properties were owner occupied.[3] These dwellings were generally square in plan with multi-gabled lots, projecting bays, ells, wrapping porches, and overhanging eaves. Modest housing, typically rectangular in plan, was located at the center of the Washington Square neighborhood, along Holladay Street, Saratoga Street, Clay Street, and Pine Street, south of Market Street.

The smallest residential units were located to the south of the railroad tracks, along Tynes Street and Culloden Street. The 1910 census indicates that overwhelmingly the occupants leased these properties.[4] The two-story wood frame dwellings were square in plan with narrow one-story full-width front porches and one-story rear ells. Many of the buildings were freestanding, although a substantial number of attached rowhouses with two, three, or four housing units were constructed throughout the neighborhood. The racial make-up of this area was clearly noted on *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* by the "Negro School" on Johnson Avenue, and the "Negro Hall" and Baptist Church ("Negro") on Tynes Street. The commercial enclave along this southeastern portion of Washington Street included narrow buildings that housed groceries, barber shops, dry good stores, restaurants, tailors, and boot/shoe stores.

A sampling of the 1910 census records show that the residential population of Washington Square was mixed, with the railroad tracks serving as the dividing line between the white and African American neighborhoods. The white population, the majority being native Virginians, lived to the north of the railroad track. They worked as lumber and brick manufacturers, salesmen and merchants, house and boat carpenters, plumbers, restaurant owners, and bank cashiers. The peanut companies employed a few of the white citizens as foremen. Similarly, the railroad hired a handful of residents to work as firemen and conductors. Live-in servants, many of whom were African American, supported a number of the families residing north of the railroad tracks.[5]

To the south of the railroad tracks, the residential population was African American. The residents were equally native Virginians or from North Carolina. Similar to the neighboring white population, the African American residents were employed as insurance agents, merchants and salesmen, undertakers, and grocers. The vast majority of the citizens living south of the railroad, however, worked as laborers for the peanut companies and the railroad.[6]

Washington Square, 1915-1950

Little new construction occurred in this area of downtown Suffolk during the years of World War I (1914-1918). In fact, no extant buildings in this second boundary extension appear to date from

the years between 1915 and 1919. New construction of commercial resources began again in earnest, with thirteen of the extant buildings erected in 1920. The majority of the new construction was commercial, including stores, offices, and automobile service stations. Residential construction between 1914 and 1926 was limited, especially north of the railroad tracks. Some of the single-family dwellings were converted into boarding houses, and a number of multi-story apartment buildings were constructed. Further, the 1920 census documents that a significant number of the properties to the north of the railroad tracks were utilized as rental housing, rather than being owner-occupied as seen previously. [7]

Residents retained many of the older buildings, which were often occupied by new tenants and augmented by rear additions. Many of the new uses appearing in the neighborhood were automobile related, such as repair shops, showrooms, junk yards, and parking garages. For example, the New Virginia Theater at 214-218 East Washington Street, with seating for 760 patrons, was converted by 1920 into a parking garage that held twenty cars. The former theater was enlarged by the addition of a long rectangular masonry garage that housed 100 additional cars. This structure replaced a two-story wood frame dwelling with lunchroom addition that stood at 208-212 East Washington Street. By 1926, the former theater and addition was being used as an auto showroom, expanding by 1941 to occupy the entire corner parcel along East Washington and Pine Streets.

The 1920 census documents that the racial makeup of Washington Square continued to be divided by the railroad tracks with the majority of the white population living to the north and the African American citizens to the south. The majority of the white residents were native Virginians, although a number of immigrants from Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Maryland were moving into the neighborhood. Further, a notable number of foreign-born residents were immigrating to Washington Square from China, Greece, and Turkey. The citizens worked as insurance agents, garage managers, grist mill foreman, restaurant managers, butchers, clerks, salesman in the automobile industry, and buyer/sellers for the peanut companies. The African American residents to the south of the railroad tracks, the majority from Virginia and North Carolina, worked as laborers in the peanut and candy companies, meat houses, grocery merchants, and mail carriers. [8]

Washington Square, 1951-present

By the middle part of the 20th century, the Washington Square neighborhood had been completely transformed into the commercial and industrial area it is today, with residential buildings surrounding. Compared to the development of the area in the first part of the 20th century, little new construction took place after 1950. New construction included commercial buildings, banks, an office building, service station, and modern courthouse.

The commercial corridors in Washington Square, particularly along Washington Street, melded with those along Main Street and created a larger economic district for downtown Suffolk. Stores, banks, restaurants, and automobile-related businesses, such as gas stations and parking garages, lined the streets, often dominating entire city blocks. Public parking and the Suffolk Oil Mill Inc. (a peanut oil manufacturing company) replaced the residential and commercial buildings that once stood along Holladay and Bank Streets across from the railroad tracks. The late-19th-century residential neighborhoods were largely retained intact on secondary streets surrounding Washington and Main Streets, where the domestic buildings had been razed or converted into stores and offices.

The industrial properties and wholesale commercial enterprises became more entrenched along and to the south of the railroad tracks with wholesale businesses, manufacturers, and warehouses dominating the streetscape by the middle of the 20th century. The vast majority of the industrial properties were related to agriculture, specifically the peanut industry. South of the railroad tracks, commercial establishments continued to line both sides of Washington Street. These included banks, specialty stores, undertakers, offices, funeral parlors, wholesale grocers, filling stations, and furniture stores. The east side of Culloden Street, across from the growing Planters Nut and Chocolate Company factory, and County Road, between Polk and East Washington Streets, remained residential in nature. To the west of Stafford Street, a second residential enclave remained intact along Morgan Street, Johnson Avenue, and South Cedar Street. The residential buildings included a number of two-story rowhouses, twin dwellings, and modest freestanding houses.

With the economic center and surrounding residential community well established in the City of Suffolk by the 1950s, the city continued to thrive, with little construction within the downtown area. Despite the small amount of development within the historic district itself, Suffolk has grown within the last quarter of the 20th century to become the commonwealth of Virginia's largest city in geographic size, encompassing 430 square miles. With this growth, the population has climbed from 47,621 in 1980 to 67,195 in 2002.[9] A portion of this growth can be attributed to the transportation systems that link Suffolk and the entire Hampton Roads region to the rest of the country and international ports by highway, air, rail, and shipping ports. The city has also become a prime location for large corporations, some of which have become major regional employers, including Planters Peanuts, QVC, Inc., United States Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM), Lipton, Inc., Sara Lee Coffee and Tea Company, and the Birdsong Peanuts Corporation. In addition to its economic growth, the City of Suffolk brought in more than $32.7 million dollars in tourism in 2000, by attracting visitors to the area's historic, cultural and architectural resources.[10]

Endnotes

[3] United States Census Records, "Suffolk Town, Enumeration District 14," National Archives, Washington, D.C., 1910.

[4] United States Census Records, "Suffolk Town, Enumeration District 14," National Archives, Washington, D.C., 1910.

[5] United States Census Records, "Suffolk Town, Enumeration District 14," National Archives, Washington, D.C., 1910.

[6] United States Census Records, "Suffolk Town, Enumeration District 14," National Archives, Washington, D.C., 1910.

[7] United States Census Records, "City of Suffolk, Enumeration District 224," National Archives, Washington, D.C., 1920.

[8] United States Census Records, "City of Suffolk, Enumeration District 224," National Archives, Washington, D.C., 1920.

[9] "Demographics – City of Suffolk." Located on the Internet at www.suffolk.va.us/cmty/demog.html on February 25, 2002.

[10] "Suffolk City Travel Economic Impact Profile." Located on the Internet at www.vatc.org/research/files/51800 on February 25, 2002.

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United States Geological Survey. USGS Quadrangle Map, Suffolk Quadrangle, 1919, revised 1997.

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10. Geographical Data

5)	/1 /8 /	/3/5/8/9/1/3/	/4/0/6/5/4/4/1/	6)	/1 /8 /	/3/5/8/9/1/5/	/4/0/6/5/5/7/8/
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
7)	/1 /8 /	/3/5/8/5/1/0/	/4/0/6/5/4/7/0/	8)	/1 /8 /	/3/5/8/3/5/4/	/4/0/6/5/6/4/1/
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The northern boundary of the second amendment abuts the southern boundary of the original 1987 historic district. This boundary is primarily to the south of Bank Street and Market Street, flanking North Main Street. The boundary travels southward to include both sides of Clay Street and divides the square block bounded by South Pine Street, West Washington Street, Jackson Street, and North Saratoga Street. This western edge of the boundary terminates at Jackson Street, turning eastward to North Saratoga Street. It moves south along North Saratoga Street to include those properties fronting Popular Street. The boundary moves south on the Main Street By-pass, where it turns eastward to run perpendicular along the Norfolk & Western Railroad tracks. At the boundary's intersection with Pinner Street, it turns south on Culloden Street. The historic district includes the properties south of the railroad tracks flanking Washington Street to the east of Liberty Street and County Street, the eastern border. North of Washington Street, the eastern boundary travels northward on Liberty Street where it intersects with the northern boundary at Bank Street.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of this second amendment to the Suffolk Historic District follow the late-19th- and 20th-century development of the Washington Square neighborhood, which melded with the residential enclaves and commercial corridors around Main Street that were included in the 1987 Suffolk Historic District. This second expansion of the historic

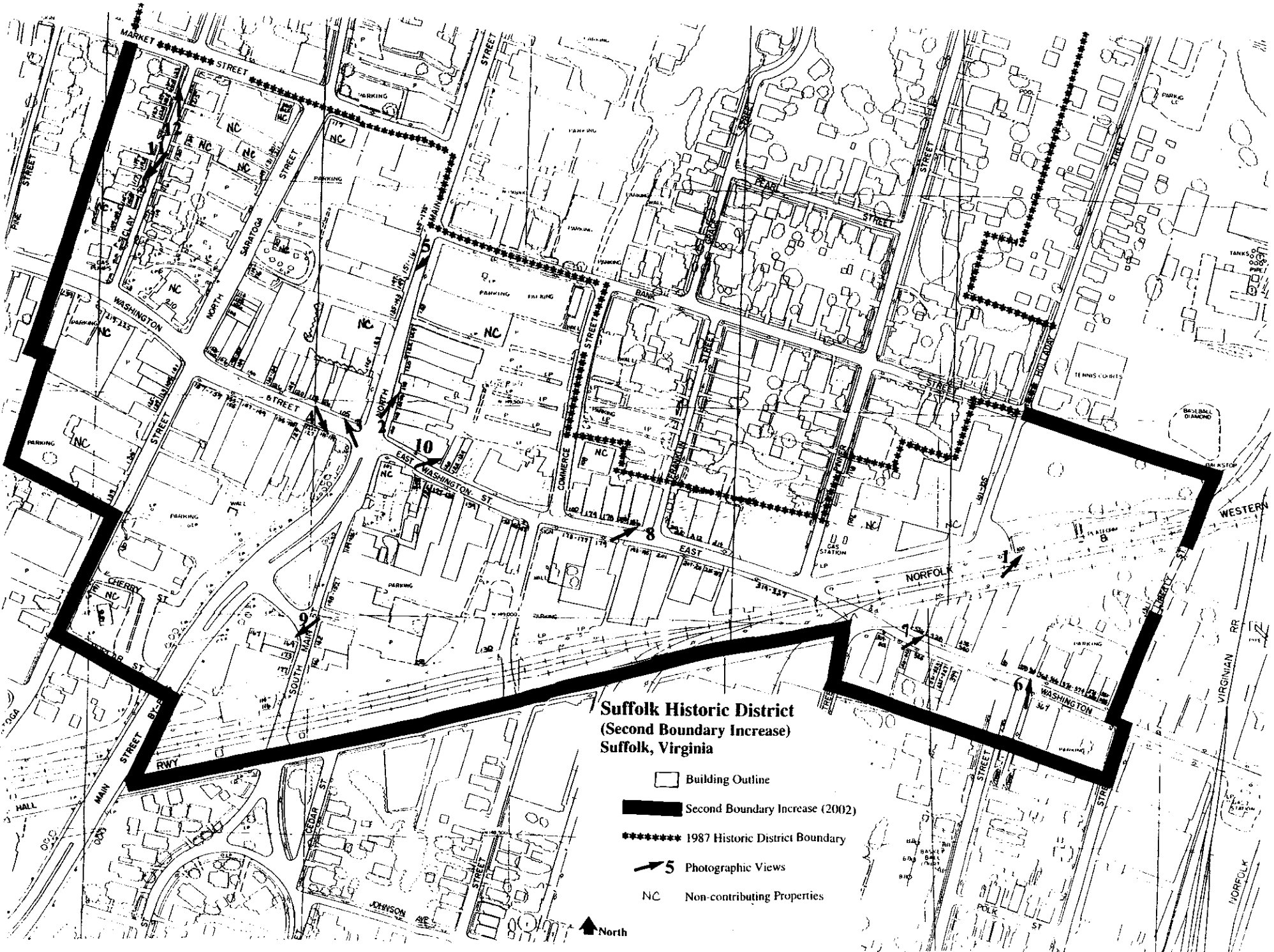
district is supported by detailed documentation and reconnaissance survey work. The amended district is analogous, both in the period of development and architectural styles, and maintains sufficient integrity to warrant expansion of the Suffolk Historic District.

The north boundary abuts the original 1987 historic district, capturing the properties associated with the mid-20th century expansion and growth of the economic district in downtown Suffolk.

The western boundary at Clay Street is aligned to continue the western border of the 1987 historic district. Those properties to the west of Clay Street do not retain sufficient integrity or association in their development patterns to warrant inclusion in the second boundary amendment.

The southern historic district boundary follows the line of the railroad tracks, insuring inclusion of those transportation-related properties that so greatly impacted the development of Washington Square and downtown Suffolk in the late 19th and 20th centuries.

The eastern end of the second boundary amendment crosses the railroad tracks to include properties fronting on East Washington Street, east of Liberty Street and County Street. These commercial, industrial, and residential buildings have been included in the amendment because of their association in the development of Washington Square and the economic impact the properties had on the growth of downtown Suffolk.


Suffolk Historic District
(Second Boundary Increase)
Suffolk, Virginia
Building Outline
Second Boundary Increase (2002)
1987 Historic District Boundary
5 Photographic Views
NC Non-contributing Properties
North
MARKET STREET
MAIN STREET
NORTH SARATOGA STREET
WASHINGTON STREET
EAST WASHINGTON ST.
COMMERCE STREET
PEARL STREET
BANK STREET
FRANKLIN STREET
PINER STREET
HOLLADAY STREET
EAST NORFOLK
WESTERN
LIBERTY ST.
VIRGINIAN RR
SOUTH MAIN ST.
CEDAR ST.
JOHNSON AVE.
CHERRY ST.
PINE STREET
CLAY
PARKING
TENNIS COURTS
BASEBALL DIAMOND
GAS STATION
POLK ST.
NORFOLK
1
2
3
4
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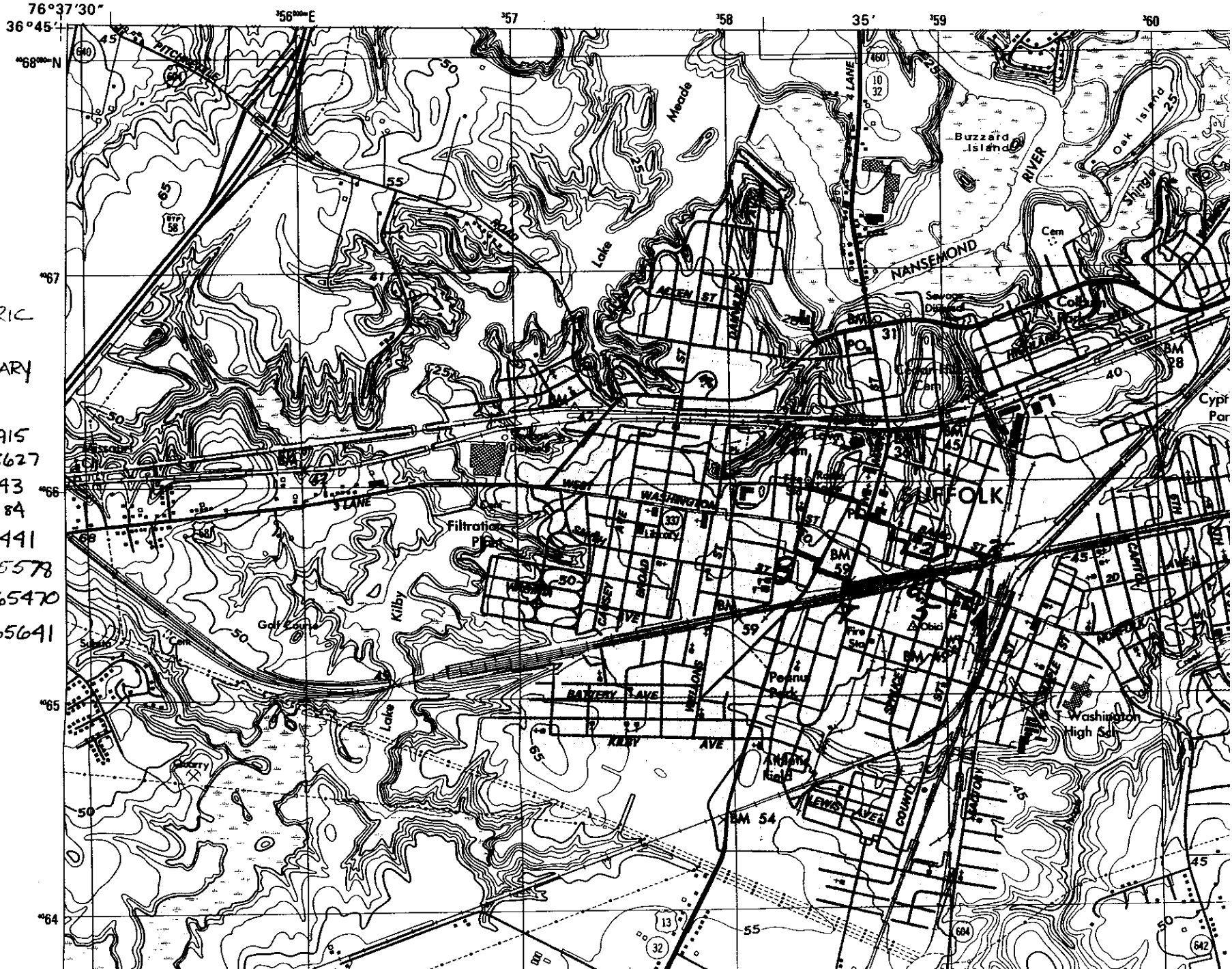
12



SUFFOLK HISTORIC DISTRICT
(SECOND BOUNDARY INCREASE)

1.18/358457/4065915
2.18/358853/4065627
3.18/359197/4065643
4.18/359117/4065384
5.18/358913/4065441
6.18/358915/4065578
7.18/358510/4065470
8.18/358354/4065641