PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF) for HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Purpose of Evaluation
This property is being proposed for rehabilitation and reuse through the historic tax credits program.

Are you interested in applying for State and/or Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes __X__ No _____
Are you interested in receiving more information about DHR’s easement program? Yes ____ No __X__

1. General Information
District name(s): P. Lorillard Tobacco Company Warehouse Complex

Main Streets and/or Routes: Newgass Street, Industrial Avenue

City or Town: Danville

Name of the Independent City or County where the property is located: Danville

2. Physical Aspects
Acreage: 31.7

Setting (choose only one of the following):
Urban __X__ Suburban _____ Town _____ Village _____ Hamlet _____ Rural_____

Briefly describe the district’s overall setting, including any notable landscape features:

The P. Lorillard Tobacco Company Warehouse Complex occupies a roughly triangular-shaped site composed of a single parcel in Danville, Virginia. It is situated to the west of the Dan River and to the southeast of the downtown area of Danville. The site is bounded generally to the west by the Southern Railroad Corridor and Industrial Avenue, to the east by Goodyear Boulevard, and to the south by Jackson Branch. An adjacent industrial complex that historically functioned as a separate tobacco storage facility is situated between the complex and Goodyear Boulevard. Newgass Street leads from Goodyear Boulevard and runs generally parallel to Industrial Boulevard, then terminates at the northern corner of the parcel. The area to the south of the lot is wooded.

The site is covered by a flat, grassy yard with paved access roads leading throughout the complex along the front elevations of the buildings. There are two access points into the complex including a driveway that leads from the end of Newgass Street and continues westward along the northwestern edge of the lot. A second branch of driveway leads from the end of Newgass Street and continues southward along the eastern edge of the lot. Additional branches of the driveway lead along the front elevations of each warehouse and connect in a continuous loop. A chain-link fence encloses the entire property, with a gate located at the end of Newgass Street.
The complex consists of five rectangular warehouse buildings, a water tower, and an office building. The office is located at the northern corner of the lot on the opposite side of the driveway than the warehouses and water tower. A gravel driveway leads from the main access road to the building. The five warehouses are laid out in a linear form, four of which consists of four storage blocks and one that consists of seven storage blocks. Two of the four-block sections are situated in a north-south direction and are located on the eastern side of the lot. The large, seven-block section runs parallel to the eastern sections in the center of the lot. The remaining four-block sections are situated in a generally east-west direction and are located on the western side of the lot. The water tower is located between the central section and the western sections.
3. Architectural/Physical Description

Architectural Style(s): Industrial Vernacular

If any individual properties within the district were designed by an architect, landscape architect, engineer, or other professional, please list here: Lee, Ballou, & Van der Voort

If any builders or developers are known, please list here: C.M. Weber

Date(s) of construction (can be approximate): 1936, 1939

Are there any known threats to this district? None known

Narrative Description:

In the space below, briefly describe the general characteristics of the entire historic district, such as building patterns, types, features, and the general architectural quality of the proposed district. Include prominent materials and noteworthy building details within the district, as well as typical updates, additions, remodelings, or other alterations that characterize the district.

At the time of its construction in 1936, three warehouses made up the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company Warehouse Complex. Two additional warehouses were added in 1939. The complex was part of the company’s push to make Danville one of its main shipping locations following the breakup of the American Tobacco Company. While utilitarian in function and design, the buildings demonstrate advances in tobacco storage practices during the early-to-mid-twentieth century, as focus shifted from pipe tobacco and cigar production to cigarette production throughout the United States.

Beginning in August of 1936, the P. Lorillard Company received approval from officials in Danville to construct a new tobacco storage facility. The company purchased a thirty-acre tract in the lower section of the city. Constructed in 1936, the new plant consisted of three large warehouses. The city agreed to improve roads and provide water to the site. In March of 1939, a fourth warehouse was added to the facility. The plant was brought to its current size in September of 1939 with the addition of a fifth warehouse and the enlargement of one of the original 1936 warehouses. Between 1936 and 1951, a garage (accompanied by a gas tank) and water tower were constructed on the site.

The seven main buildings within the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company Warehouse Complex are vernacular, industrial buildings with little embellishment. The five tobacco warehouses are constructed with wood frames clad with corrugated steel siding atop poured concrete foundations. They are topped by shallow, side-gable roofs. The most imposing visual feature of each warehouse are tall, brick firewalls that divided each building into multiple blocks of open storage space and pierce the roof. As the warehouses are utilitarian in design, there is not a formal public front to the buildings, although the primary entrances to each individual storage block are all situated on the same side of each warehouse. Other than the large sliding door into each storage block, the only other fenestration are louvered vents. The non-historic office and shed have wood frames with gable roofs, double-and hung sash windows, and standing-seam metal cladding.

Originally, the five warehouses had large, louvered exterior walls to allow for passive ventilation. In 1974, the P. Lorillard Company carried out a large renovation project, during which the openings were closed to allow for fumigation inside of the buildings. Other renovations made to the storage warehouses over time include the replacement of the original roofing material on some
of the buildings. During the mid-twentieth century, the original garage was demolished. In 1977, an office building was built within the vicinity of the garage.

INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

Tobacco Production and Storage Facilities Built During the Period of Significance (1936-1961)

Warehouse 1 – 1936  
(Contributing)

This warehouse sits at the northeast corner of the lot and is grouped with two additional warehouses, all of which are situated generally in a north-south direction. The building has a rectangular form. It rests atop an exposed, continuous, poured concrete foundation. The wood frame structural system is clad with corrugated metal and topped by a side-gable roof. The warehouse is divided into four blocks by three interior, brick firewalls. On the east elevation, the fire suppression system is housed in two small, brick ells that are situated along the exterior of the outer firewalls. Four evenly-spaced doors lead into the building on the front and rear elevations. Each door is flanked by a louvered vent on both sides. In line with the doors, three skylights are evenly spaced along the roof to provide light into the central aisles of each block. The building was constructed in 1936.

Warehouse 2 – 1936  
(Contributing)

This warehouse sits at the southeast corner of the lot and is grouped with two additional warehouses, all of which are situated generally in a north-south direction. The building has a rectangular form. It rests atop an exposed, continuous, poured concrete foundation. The wood frame structural system is clad with corrugated metal and topped by a side-gable roof. The warehouse is divided into four blocks by three interior, brick firewalls. On the west elevation, the fire suppression system is housed in two small, brick ells that are situated along the exterior of the outer firewalls. Four evenly-spaced doors lead into the building on the front and rear elevations. Each door is flanked by a louvered vent on both sides. In line with the doors, three skylights are evenly spaced along the roof to provide light into the central aisles of each block. The building was constructed in 1936.

Warehouse 3 – 1936  
(Contributing)

This warehouse sits in the center of the lot and is grouped with two additional warehouses, all of which are situated generally in a north-south direction. The building has a rectangular form. It rests atop an exposed, continuous, poured concrete foundation. The wood frame structural system is clad in metal panels and topped by a side-gable roof. The warehouse is divided into seven blocks by six interior, brick firewalls. On the east elevation, the fire suppression system is housed in four small, brick ells that are situated along four of the firewalls. Seven evenly-spaced doors lead into the building on the front and rear elevations. Each door is flanked by a louvered vent on both sides. In line with the doors, three skylights are evenly spaced along the roof to provide light into the central aisles of each block. The building was constructed in 1936. Three blocks were added onto the building in 1939.
Warehouse 4 – 1939  
(Contributing)

This warehouse sits at the northwest corner of the lot and is grouped with another warehouse, both of which are situated generally in an east-west direction. The building has a rectangular form. It rests atop an exposed, continuous, poured concrete foundation. The wood frame structural system is clad with corrugated metal and topped by a side-gable roof. The warehouse is divided into four blocks by three interior, brick firewalls. On the north elevation, the fire suppression system is housed in two small, brick ells that are situated along the exterior of the outer firewalls. Four evenly-spaced doors lead into the building on the front and rear elevations. Each door is flanked by a louvered vent on both sides. In line with the doors, three skylights are evenly spaced along the roof to provide light into the central aisles of each block. The building was constructed in 1939.

Warehouse 5 – 1939  
(Contributing)

This warehouse sits at the southwest corner of the lot and is grouped with another warehouse, both of which are situated generally in an east-west direction. The water tower is situated to the north. The building has a rectangular form. It rests atop an exposed, continuous, poured concrete foundation. The wood frame structural system is clad with corrugated metal and topped by a side-gable roof. The warehouse is divided into four blocks by three interior, brick firewalls. On the north elevation, the fire suppression system is housed in two small, brick ells that are situated along the exterior of the outer firewalls. Four evenly-spaced doors lead into the building on the front and rear elevations. Each door is flanked by a louvered vent on both sides. In line with the doors, three skylights are evenly spaced along the roof to provide light into the central aisles of each block. The building was constructed in 1939.

Water Tower – pre-1951  
(Contributing)

This water tower sits along the western edge of the lot with three warehouses to the east and two warehouses to the west. The tower is supported by four steel supports. The tank is clad in metal panels and is topped by a conical roof. A railing runs along the base of the tank and is accessed by a steel ladder. The structure was constructed between 1936 and 1951, according to historic maps.

NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS BUILT AFTER THE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

Office Building – 1977  
(Noncontributing)

This office building sits at the northern corner of the property to the north of the five warehouses and water tower. A gravel parking lot flanks the building to the west. The building is clad in vertical wood boards and is topped by a side-gable roof, covered with standing-seam metal. It has one-over-one, double-hung sash windows on the western façade. The office was constructed in 1977 within the vicinity of a historic garage, constructed between 1936 and 1951.
Discuss the district’s general setting and/or streetscapes, including current property uses (and historic uses if different), such as industrial, residential, commercial, religious, etc. For rural historic districts, please include a description of land uses.

The P. Lorillard Tobacco Company Warehouse Complex occupies a roughly 30-acre property parcel in an industrial area south of downtown Danville, Virginia. The complex was developed between 1936 and 1939 and remained in use as built from that time until 2019. The complex was operated by the Lorillard Company until 1991, at which time the property was sold to Dibrell Brothers, Incorporated, who continued to use the complex for the storage of tobacco until 2019. Since that time, the property has continued to be used for general storage.

The area around the complex has also remained generally similar to its period of construction. It is flanked by another tobacco warehouse complex built and operated by a different company to the east. To the north of the complex is a strip of commercial buildings lining Industrial Avenue with a historic residential neighborhood across that road and to the west. The area south of the complex remains undeveloped woodland.
4. District’s History and Significance

In the space below, briefly describe the history of the district, such as when it was established, how it developed over time, and significant events, persons, and/or families associated with the property. Please list all sources of information used to research the history of the property. (It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or family genealogies to this form.) Normally, only information contained on this form is forwarded to the State Review Board.

If the district is important for its architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, or other aspects of design, please include a brief explanation of this aspect.

Background of the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company in Danville, Virginia

The P. Lorillard Tobacco Company Warehouse Complex was constructed between 1936 and 1939 by the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company, Inc., one of the oldest tobacco companies in America. The company was formed in 1760 by Pierre Abraham Lorillard. During the early twentieth century, the Lorillard Company entered the market in Danville, Virginia. The company continued to increase its presence in the region through the mid-twentieth century. By the 1990s, however, the Lorillard Company began to lose its influence in the region as it faced increasing pressure over the negative health effects of smoking. Nonetheless, the company played an important role in the development of modern cigarette manufacturing and tobacco storage practices. As a result, the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company Warehouse Complex is directly associated with the history of the tobacco industry in Danville during the twentieth century.

Located in the Piedmont region of Virginia, Danville’s history has been tied to tobacco production since the town’s foundation in 1793. The town was originally the site of a tobacco inspection warehouse along the Dan River during the eighteenth century. Improvements in transportation during the early nineteenth century further cemented Danville’s role as a major center for tobacco production. During the Civil War, the town’s focus on tobacco storage grew when tobacco holdings in Richmond were moved to Danville for safekeeping. The largest period of growth for the city’s tobacco industry occurred during the 1870s, at which time plug and twist tobacco manufacturing emerged. Between the 1870s and 1890s, Danville experienced a rapid period of industrialization; tobacco and textile manufacturing served as the city’s main engines.

Major corporations such as the American Tobacco Company and R.J. Reynolds came to Danville during the 1890s. As a result, independent tobacco companies were adversely affected due to the presence of these industry giants. During the late nineteenth century, the American Tobacco Company took control of numerous independent tobacco companies, including the Lorillard Company. However, the American Tobacco Company was forced to dissolve its interests in 1911 due to monopolistic practices. As a result, the P. Lorillard Company took over part of American Tobacco’s Danville properties, including a large cigar factory and storage warehouses.

Between 1920 and 1935, the Lorillard Company stored its tobacco in the industrial heart of the city. The design of Lorillard’s turn-of-the-century buildings in Danville coincided with that of other tobacco-related buildings located in the industrial section of the city at that time. These early buildings were of a much different design than the 1930s Lorillard tobacco storage warehouses (the subject of this nomination). Similar to other industrial buildings of the early twentieth century, the original Lorillard buildings were multi-story, brick buildings with a moderate level of ornamentation, which enhanced the industrial core of Danville. Elevators were used to transport tobacco between floors in what has come to be known as the “vertical warehouse” model.
However, by the 1930s, a new form of tobacco storage warehouses emerged to keep up with evolving industry standards. The use of single-story, “horizontal warehouses” rather than multi-story warehouses allowed tobacco to be moved easier and faster. This change was prompted by the development of new cigarette machinery which increased the rate of production exponentially. As cigarette usage increased in the United States during the early twentieth century, operators of the Lorillard Company facility in Danville sought to expand outside of the city’s industrial center in order to keep up with demand. In August of 1936, the P. Lorillard Company purchased three tracts of land, totaling thirty acres, on what was originally the city’s fairgrounds. Construction of a new tobacco storage facility began the same year.

The site that the Lorillard Company selected for its new storage facility was located to the south of the city in an area with little development. In order to provide access to the facility, the company came to an agreement with the City of Danville. City officials agreed to extend streets through the area. The completion of the new Lorillard storage facility coincided with a spike in construction in 1936. Residential development that occurred within the vicinity of the new Lorillard facility brought city residents to the southern section of Danville at this time.

In September of 1936, the Lorillard Company hired contractor C. M. Weber to begin sitework and to oversee construction. The Southern Railway also ran tracks alongside the storage facility to make the process of loading and unloading tobacco easier. A total of three warehouses were built at a cost of $140,000. The facility had a storage capacity of 30,000,000 pounds of tobacco. The buildings were designed by architects Lee, Ballou, and Van der Voort of Richmond. The firm designed the warehouses as “open-type” storage buildings, which featured large, louvered wall panels that allowed for passive ventilation of the buildings’ interiors. The use of an open storage system aided in the aging process of tobacco, which remained in storage for up to two years.

At the time of the storage facility’s construction in 1936, the Lorillard Company had kept future development in mind. The original warehouses were grouped together to allow for additional buildings to be added. In 1939, two new buildings were added to the Lorillard storage plant to increase storage capacity. In March, a fourth warehouse was constructed, which increased the facility’s storage capacity by 10,000,000 pounds. Then in September, a fifth warehouse was constructed, and a three-block addition was added to one of the original 1936 warehouses. The two expansion projects brought the total capacity of the facility to over 50,000,000 pounds of tobacco, more than the city handled in a single season. The 1939 buildings matched the original warehouses in terms of design and materials.

New developments in tobacco production during the 1960s led the Lorillard Company to expand once again. The company increased its presence in Danville with the construction of a new processing and storage facility in 1961. Its construction was prompted by the completion of a new cigarette plant in Greensboro, North Carolina in 1956. Tobacco that had been processed and stored in Danville could be easily shipped to Lorillard’s nearby cigarette factories, making the city an ideal location for a new facility. The new processing facility featured state-of-the-art equipment such as automatic control systems and an advanced fire suppression system. It could store up to 180 million pounds of tobacco, making the facility one of the largest of its kind. While the storage plant on Newgass Street was made obsolete in terms of machinery and equipment, Lorillard kept the facility in operation.

Tobacco production for major companies like P. Lorillard remained steady up until the 1990s, at which time production declined sharply due to rising health concerns over smoking. In 1991, the Lorillard facility in Newgass Street was sold to Dibrell Brothers, Inc., another tobacco company in Danville. The company remained in ownership of the Newgass Street facility until 2019, at which
time it was purchased by Alliance One International. Today, the tobacco industry continues as a major industry for the city of Danville but on a much smaller scale.

The P. Lorillard Tobacco Company Warehouse Complex is associated with the industrial history of Danville, Virginia during the early-twentieth century. The tobacco warehousing industry served as a dominant engine for the city beginning in the 1870s. As one of the largest tobacco companies in the region, the P. Lorillard Company played an important role in the evolution of the tobacco industry during the early twentieth century. At the time of its construction between 1936 and 1939, the Lorillard tobacco storage facility marked the transition from early tobacco storage practices to modern storage practices, which coincided with the rise of cigarette manufacturing and the threat of tobacco insects during the early twentieth century.

**Design of Twentieth-Century Tobacco Storage Warehouses**

The P. Lorillard Tobacco Company Warehouse Complex was built according to design standards utilized by other tobacco companies at the time and reflects trends in the evolution of tobacco storage throughout the twentieth century. A recent study conducted as part of a National Register Multiple Property Documentation categorizes tobacco warehouses throughout Richmond, Virginia; and although that effort did not include warehouses in Danville, the designs and context are similar and therefore the same registration criteria can be applied.

Tobacco warehouses constructed during the late-nineteenth century in Virginia were multi-story, brick buildings that provided enough storage space to fit the needs of older, slower cigarette machines. These buildings were often constructed in more densely urban areas and are classified as “vertical” storage facilities. Examples of these early warehouses in Danville include the Harris Building (constructed by the American Tobacco Company) and the Industrial Tobacco Company Building. However, as faster cigarette-making equipment emerged, tobacco manufacturers had to increase the volume of tobacco produced, which in turn increased the demand for additional warehouses and a change in layout and design.

This led to an influx in construction of facilities that were similar in design and date of construction to the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company Warehouse Complex in Danville classified as “modern horizontally-arranged warehouse facilities.” According to the MPD, these tobacco storage facilities built in the early-to-mid-20th century generally consist of large, single story, frame warehouses that were designed as an alternative to the earlier multi-story warehouses to increase efficiency. These facilities were divided into two categories: “open” and “closed” facilities, with the former generally being built earlier than the latter. Open-storage warehouses had walls of large, louvered panels to allow air flow inside of the buildings. The single-story buildings were clad in galvanized metal with no insulation, no interior finishes, and no impermeable weather barriers. However, the use of new, open-storage warehouses created a new problem for tobacco storage companies, and quickly became obsolete.

Between 1937 and 1940, an outbreak of tobacco moth infestations plagued farmers and tobacco companies in Virginia and North Carolina. Coupled with the existing threat of tobacco beetles during the 1920s and 1930s, tobacco companies in Danville such as P. Lorillard turned to the U.S. government for aid. During this time, tobacco being stored in warehouses and packhouses became infested with insects, which in turn led to destruction of crops on a massive scale. After World War II, new developments in the construction and design of tobacco storage warehouses brought an effective solution to the insect problem.
New tobacco storage warehouses at this time were constructed with solid exterior walls to effectively enclose and seal the interiors. At the same time, older open-type storage warehouses were renovated to remove or seal the exterior louvers. The enclosure of the tobacco warehouses was intended to increase the effectiveness of fumigation and to keep insects out. As a result, most tobacco storage warehouses in the region, including the Lorillard warehouses were built or renovated to “closed-type” warehouses after the mid-twentieth century. The altered design of the buildings marks an important transition in tobacco storage practices during the early-to-mid-twentieth century.

The P. Lorillard Tobacco Company Warehouse Complex is an example of modern, horizontally arranged warehouses built in the region prior to the outbreaks of the tobacco moth and beetles. At the time of their construction in 1936 and 1939, the buildings were classified as open-storage warehouses. In 1974, changes were made to the facility, including the removal of the large exterior louvered panels and the recladding all of the warehouses with solid panels of corrugated sheet metal. Since that transition, the buildings can now be typified as closed-storage warehouses. The change from an open to closed storage system at the Lorillard facility demonstrates the decline of open-type storage warehousing and the design changes to tobacco storage in response to the rise of the tobacco beetle and tobacco moth in the mid-twentieth century.

The buildings also exhibit the six main features of modern, horizontally arranged warehouse facilities as defined by the tobacco storage warehouse MPD. The Lorillard warehouses are (1) one story in height to eliminate the need for elevators, (2) have a large footprint to allow for “enormous capacity and ease of access, (3) have sawn timber framing, (4) have open interior spaces, (5) have central, concrete aisles leading from front and rear loading doors, (6) have skylights to reduce need for electric lights. The MPD also lists five features that can be used to determine the physical integrity of such warehouse facilities. The Lorillard warehouse have a high level of integrity due to their retention of (1) metal cladding, (2) wood frame or metal-wrapped industrial doors, (3) roofs not visible from the street, (4) character-defining skylights, and (5) interior open work areas with simple finishes. As a result, the Lorillard warehouses meet the requirements for such facilities in terms of physical integrity.

The facility also retains its integrity based on location, as the property “demonstrates continuity over time” based on its retention of “historical spatial relationships among multiple, low-slung buildings.” In terms of design, workmanship, and materials, the buildings retain their original materials to the “fullest feasible extent” and retain “a utilitarian character.” Lastly, the buildings exhibit a high degree of feeling and association; the warehouses “convey a sense of the historic use and design.”

The P. Lorillard Tobacco Company Warehouse Complex retains integrity of location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. Retention of the organizational layout of the warehouses demonstrates continuity over time. The historic spatial relationships among the complex’s warehouses have been preserved. The buildings’ original construction materials and utilitarian character have been retained. Contributing resources retain the physical characteristics that convey a sense of their historic use and design. While the tobacco storage warehouse MPD is specific to properties located in Richmond, Virginia; the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company Warehouse Complex exemplifies the registration criteria outlined and represents a continuation of those themes and qualities as applied to a tobacco storage complex in Danville, Virginia, while also representing the unique and significant aspects of that city’s tobacco heritage. As such, the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company Warehouse Complex is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association to and representation of the growth, evolution, and decline of the tobacco industry in Danville, Virginia from the late-nineteenth century late-twentieth
centuries; as well as under Criterion C for its representation of state-wide changes in tobacco storage warehouse design during that same period.
5. Property Ownership  (Check as many categories as apply):
   Private: X  Public\Local  Public\State  Public\Federal

6. Applicant/Sponsor (Individual and/or organization sponsoring preparation of the PIF, with contact information. For more than one sponsor, please list each below or on an additional sheet.)
   name/title: John Gregory - Principal
   organization: Lynx Ventures
   street & number: 7 E 2nd Street
   city or town: Richmond  state: VA  zip code: 23224
   e-mail: igregory@lynxventures.com  telephone: 804-920-5435
   Applicant's Signature: _____________________________
   Date: 2/2/22
   * * Signature required for processing all applications. * *

In the event of organization sponsorship, you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.
   Contact person: John Gregory
   Daytime Telephone: 804.920.5435

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than applicant/sponsor listed above)
   name/title: Robert J. Taylor, Jr., M.A. - Senior Architectural Historian
   organization: Dutton + Associates, LLC
   street & number: 1115 Crowder Drive
   city or town: Midlothian  state: VA  zip code: 23113
   e-mail: rtaylor@dutton-associates.com  telephone: (804) 897-1960

7. Notification
   In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator, City Manager, and/or Town Manager.
   name/title: Ken Larking - City Manager
   locality: City of Danville Virginia
   street & number: 427 Patton Street
   city or town: Danville  state: VA  zip code: 24541
   telephone: 434-799-5100
Bibliography


P. Lorillard Tobacco Company Warehouse Complex
City of Danville, Danville Quad
DHR ID: 108-6186

Sources: VDHR 2020, ESRI 2020, VDOT 2020, VGIN 2020
Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation date and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. The map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". Contact DHR for the most recent information as data is updated continually.
P. Lorillard Company Tobacco Warehouse Complex – Photo Location Map
Photograph Log:

Photo 1: P. Lorillard Tobacco Warehouse Complex
   Setting, view to the east
   Date Photographed: January 10, 2022

Photo 2: P. Lorillard Tobacco Warehouse Complex
   Setting, view to the north
   Date Photographed: January 10, 2022

Photo 3: P. Lorillard Tobacco Warehouse Complex
   Setting, view to the northwest
   Date Photographed: January 10, 2022

Photo 4: Warehouse #2
   Front oblique, view to the southeast
   Date Photographed: January 10, 2022

Photo 5: Warehouse #5
   Front oblique, view to the southeast
   Date Photographed: January 10, 2022

Photo 6: Warehouse #4
   Front oblique, view to the northwest
   Date Photographed: January 10, 2022

Photo 7: Warehouse #3
   Front elevation, view to the south
   Date Photographed: January 10, 2022

Photo 8: Warehouse #1
   Front elevation, view to the southeast
   Date Photographed: January 10, 2022

Photo 9: Water Tower
   Detail of water tower, view to the north
   Date Photographed: January 10, 2022

Photo 10: Office
   Front oblique, view to the north
   Date Photographed: January 10, 2022

Photo 11: Warehouse #3
   Detail of louvered vent
   Date Photographed: January 10, 2022

Photo 12: Warehouse #3
   Detail of fire wall and fire suppression system
   Date Photographed: January 10, 2022
Photo 13: Warehouse #3
Detail of loading ramp, view to the northwest
Date Photographed: January 10, 2022

Photo 14: Warehouse #3
Detail of interior storage space
Date Photographed: January 10, 2022

Photo 15: Warehouse #3
Detail of central aisle
Date Photographed: January 10, 2022