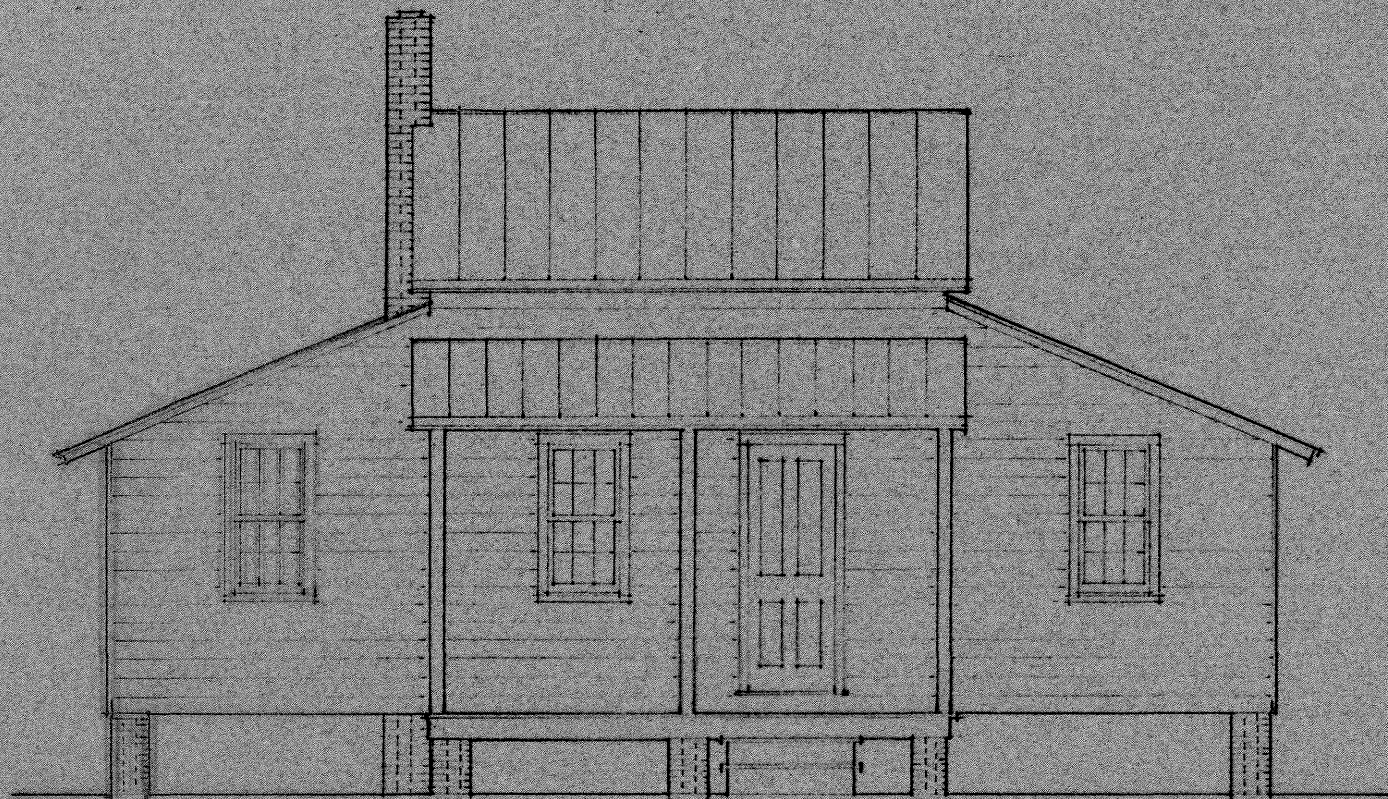


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RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY REPORT

NORTHERN SECTION
CITY OF SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA



prepared by
FRAZIER ASSOCIATES

November 1988

Archives/Research Library
Virginia Department of
Historic Resources
Richmond, Virginia 23219

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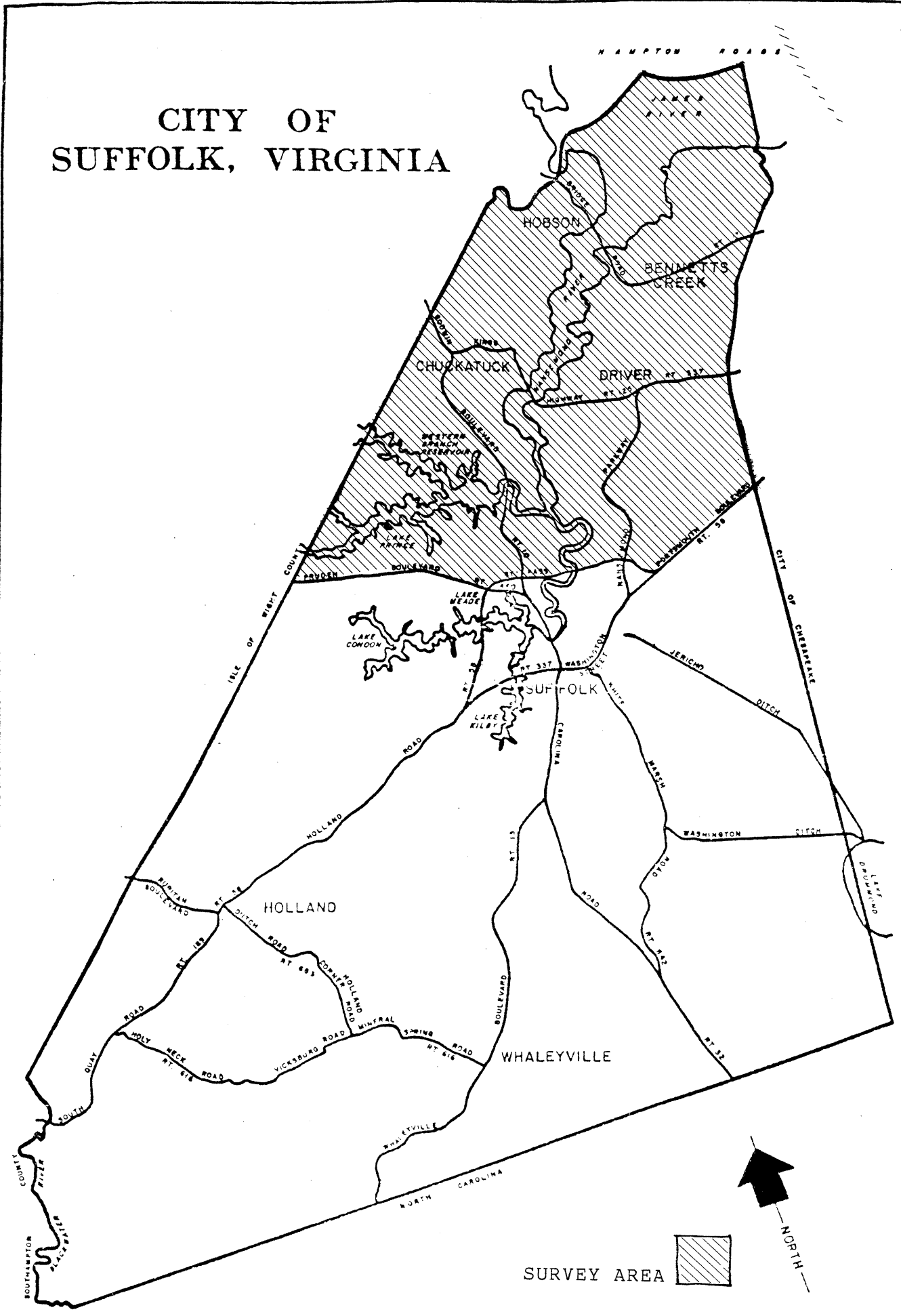
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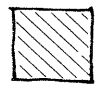
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CITY OF SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA



SURVEY AREA



SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In May 1988 the City of Suffolk contracted with Frazier Associates of Staunton, Virginia to conduct a reconnaissance level architectural survey of historic resources in the northern section of the City. This survey was funded in part by a grant from the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior through the Division of Historic Landmarks of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Historic Resources. The City of Suffolk is located within the Lower Tidewater Region, one of the geographic areas of the state which the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks has created as a part of their State Preservation Plan.

This survey area is approximately 96.5 square miles and corresponds to the northern section of the former Nansemond County. It included portions of the U. S. G. S. quad maps of Benns Church, Bowers Hill, Chuckatuck, Newport News South, and Windsor. The detailed boundary of the survey area extended from the City boundary with Isle of Wight County in a southwesterly direction to U. S. Route 460, then along U. S. Route 460 to U. S. Route 58 By-Pass, then along the by-pass in an easterly direction to U. S. Route 460/58/13, then along U. S. Route 460/58/13 in a northeasterly direction to the City of Chesapeake line and then in a northerly direction along the City of Suffolk and City of Chesapeake boundary

to Hampton Roads (see attached map).

The Nansemond River bisects the survey area in a southwesterly direction as does the smaller Chuckatuck Creek. Lake Prince and the Western Branch form a V from the western edge of the survey area approximately two miles north of U. S. Route 460. Major north/south routes in the survey area include Godwin Boulevard, Everets Road, Crittenden Road, Wilroy Road, Nansemond Parkway, and Bennetts Pasture Road. Major east/west routes in the survey area include Pruden Boulevard (U.S. Route 460), Kings Highway and Bridge Road.

Settlements within the survey area include Chuckatuck, Driver, Everets, Huntersville, Pughsville, and Oakland.

Prior to beginning the survey, Frazier Associates reviewed the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks files on the previously surveyed properties in Suffolk and also their library for historical publications on the Tidewater area in general and former Nansemond County in particular. After a general windshield tour of the area, the surveyors then reviewed the local history files and publications of the Suffolk Public Library and the Nansemond Suffolk Historical Society.

The task of surveying the northern half of the City of Suffolk was to include the following resources:

All pre-Civil War buildings and structures

Cultural resources from the late nineteenth century that fall within the Division of Historic Landmarks' ten historic themes, including the majority of the government/law/welfare, educational, military, religious, social/cultural, transportation, commercial, and industry/manufacturing/crafts resources, as well as selected dwellings and domestic agricultural complexes which are outstanding or representative examples of their type.

Selected examples of twentieth century buildings, particularly pre-1940s structures from all ten themes.

Natural features having historical characteristics.

Using the U. S. G. S. quad maps of Benns Church, Bowers Hill, Chuckatuck, Newport News South, and Windsor, the entire area was surveyed according to the above criteria. Buildings and resources on every highway, road, and private farm lane were examined in order to determine the location of all applicable historic resources to be surveyed. Using the Division of Historic Landmarks architectural survey forms, Frazier Associates surveyed 172 properties. Thirty-four of these were intensive level forms and 138 were brief survey forms. Eighty-five properties in the city, including one district in downtown Suffolk, have been surveyed previously. The survey area included two properties already listed on the National Register of Historic Places: Glebe Church (133-61) and St. John's Episcopal Church (133-17).

There are several early twentieth century settlements of black vernacular housing that warrant further survey work. These villages include Belleville, Huntersville, Pughsville, and Sandy Bottom. Likewise, the ferry and oystering settlements of Crittenden and Eclipse at the confluence of Chuckatuck Creek and the James River deserve more attention in future surveys. Additional important individual properties that require owner coordination to visit before surveying include the Eberwine Farm on Ferry Road, Lee Farm on Bridge Road, Obici House at Bay Point Farm and the large Colonial Revival residence at Gloverville.

HISTORIC CONTEXT OF SURVEY AREA

In 1972 Nansemond County became the City of Nansemond and two years later it consolidated with and took the name of the City of Suffolk. Nansemond County took its name from the Nansemond Indians and the Nansemond River. This Indian word means "fishing point or angle" and it referred to the Indians' settlement, Nansamund, which was located at the point where the southern and western branches of the Nansemond River came together at an angle. Early settlers from Jamestown had hostile battles with the Nansemonds and in 1608 came to Dumpling Island and raided the Indians' corn supplies. In the following year Captain John Smith sent Captain John Martin to the banks of the Nansemond to establish a farming settlement as the Indians had done. Martin's men were attacked by the Nansemonds after the English settlers seized more of the Indians foodstuffs and the farming settlement was abandoned. The colonists continued to battle with the Nansemond Indians until the mid-seventeenth century when they succeeded in almost completely eliminating the entire tribe. The 1669 census listed only forty-five Nansemond warriors in the area. By 1806 the tribe had died out or moved elsewhere.

Early Settlement

The first English settlement in Nansemond County was made in 1618 by Edward Waters. By 1624 the London Company had divided the colony into eight administrative areas called shires. Nansemond was originally part of Elizabeth City shire and as the area grew it became part of New Norfolk. By 1642 Upper Norfolk County became Nansemond County and it then contained part of what is now known as Isle of Wright and Southampton counties. As the colony grew and agriculture became more widespread in the Tidewater area,

land grants were issued in Nansemond County. Two of the larger grants in the 1630s along the Nansemond River included 2000 acres to Richard Bennett and 30,000 acres to Lord Matrevers, the son of the Duke of Norfolk.

Agriculture

Since the first settlement of Europeans, agriculture has always been a primary part of economic life in Nansemond County. Seventeenth century settlers grew subsistence crops for themselves, but tobacco became the main cash crop and even was used as a substitute for money. The tobacco economy was based to a large extent on slaves and plantations. The first slaves were introduced in Nansemond County in the early seventeenth century. Church tithes were paid in tobacco and a parson earned sixteen thousand pounds per year. By 1728 increased tobacco production had led to the construction of warehouses at Sleepy Hole, Wilkerson's, Milner's and Constant's Warehouse. John Constant's warehouse was later to become the site of Suffolk and the name was changed by the colonial assembly in 1742. By the late eighteenth century, shipbuilding began to grow in Suffolk as river traffic increased.

After the Civil War agricultural production included cotton, truck farming, hogs and peanuts. The peanut plant probably was introduced by slaves from Africa in the mid-eighteenth century although peanut production in Nansemond County did not expand until the late nineteenth century. With its nutrition and cheap price peanuts spread in popularity and in 1881 Virginia was supplying most of the northeastern market. Suffolk was in the center of the Virginia/North Carolina peanut growing area and Suffolk had six railroads for distribution of peanut products. In 1904 peanut butter was introduced by that era and over three hundred uses for the peanut had been found. Suffolk became known as the

"greatest peanut market in the world" by 1907 and numerous farms, processing plants, mills, and factories developed in Suffolk and Nansemond to produce peanuts and peanut products. Planters Nut and Chocolate Company was incorporated in Suffolk in 1908 and continues today as one of the largest peanut companies in the world.

Education

Education came early to Nansemond County with the two free schools established by John Yeates of Pig Point in his will of 1731. They were located at Belleville and near Driver in the Lower Parish of Nansemond County. Both schools were rebuilt in 1841 and came under control of Nansemond County school system when Virginia passed legislation for free public education in 1869. Church vestries also built almshouses as free schools for the poor. The building constructed by the Upper Parish in 1754 in Suffolk was subsequently used as a hospital in the Civil War. Its last use was as the First Baptist Church by a black congregation until it was demolished in 1912. Other church sponsored schools were established in the early nineteenth century including a local Baptist academy. By 1890 the Methodist Church had established a school to educate the children of surviving Nansemond Indians.

Military

From the earliest skirmishes with the Indians in the seventeenth century, Nansemond County residents continued to engage in battles for their homeland over the next two centuries. An act of 1667 required that each Virginia County provide for the building of a fort, and Nansemond County worked together with the neighboring counties of Isle of Wight, Lower Norfolk, Elizabeth City and Warwick toward the construction of such a facility. In the eighteenth century as

the English passed the Stamp Act and other taxes on the colonists, discontent grew and in 1770 merchants from Suffolk and Nansemond County met to discuss the matter in Williamsburg.

By 1774 a local Committee of Safety had been established and helped bring charges against a resident parson, John Agnew, who was preaching loyalty to the crown. Many Norfolk residents fled to the refuge of Suffolk in 1776 when Norfolk was burned by the British. In 1779 Nansemond County was attacked by forces of Sir Henry Clinton, who landed a force on the southern shores of Hampton Roads. On May 13, 1779 six hundred British troops overran the local militia of two hundred men and burned the town of Suffolk. Over eight thousand barrels of tar, pitch, and turpentine in waterfront warehouses caught fire and set the marsh and both sides of the river on fire. The next time Suffolk burned was in the great fire of 1837 when the county courthouse and jail were destroyed along with most of the town.

The Nansemond County Militia remained organized throughout the early nineteenth century and included local companies of light infantry, light artillery, and cavalry. Several of these units served in the Mexican War of 1848 and many became active in the Confederate forces during the Civil War. These units held Suffolk until Norfolk was evacuated on May 10, 1862 and in the spring of 1863 they participated in skirmishes near Chuckatuck, Providence Church as well as on Edenton South Quay, and Somerton roads. Suffolk was occupied by Union forces under the command of Colonel Charles C. Dodge for three years during the war. Confederate forces fled to the west side of Blackwater River, the natural local boundary between the two sides for most of the war.

Additional Union regiments from Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Wisconsin moved into Suffolk under the command of General J. K. F. Mansfield. The Confederate forces managed to institute a siege around Suffolk under General James Longstreet with nearly twenty thousand troops in April 1863 but Federal ships patrolled the Nansemond River and the Union troops grew to over twenty-nine thousand strong. General Longstreet wrote to General Robert E. Lee that he could take Suffolk but it would cost three thousand men to accomplish this task. General Lee replied that "If you were to capture Suffolk, I could not spare the men to garrison it." During occupation the county government was suspended and county records were taken to Norfolk for the duration of the war. On February 7, 1866 after the war had ended, the returned records were destroyed in another fire that burned the clerk's office.

Religion

From 1607 until the American Revolution the Church of England was the established church and in 1643 Nansemond County's single parish was divided into three parishes. Upper Nansemond, Lower Nansemond, and Chuckatuck each had a glebe church. While the Upper parish grew, Lower Nansemond and Chuckatuck merged to form the Suffolk parish since they could not support separate ministries and vestries. While the original church of Suffolk parish does not survive, its replacement of 1737, Bennett's Creek Church or Glebe Church is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The third church on the Chuckatuck site also is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is presently known as St. John's Church. It dates from 1755 but was remodeled in 1826 and 1888.

After the Revolutionary War the established church lost popularity along with all things English and many of the structures fell into disrepair. Some parishes became Methodist and other groups started the Christian Church. Both denominations later expanded and established churches which remain today throughout many of the rural settlements in former Nansemond County.

Transportation

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries transportation in Nansemond County followed the river and its tributaries and the earliest settlements and houses generally were oriented to the water. The Town Acts of 1680, 1691, and 1705 encouraged colonists to settle along these waterways and by 1702 a ferry was established at Sleepy Hole on the south side of the Nansemond River that went to the other side near Bridge Point Farms. By 1748 ferries were active between Suffolk and Norfolk and Southampton and in 1755 two ferry lines ran at Bennett's Creek. In addition to the ferries, the Portsmouth-Suffolk Road had stage service by the mid- eighteenth century; it took a full day to go between the two towns on the crooked road.

On July 31, 1789, Suffolk was declared to be one of eleven ports of entry in Virginia by the newly formed U. S. Congress. Steamboat lines were established in 1819 between Suffolk and Smithfield and three years later additional service was provided to Norfolk. By 1835 the first railroad came to Nansemond County when the Seaboard Air Line connected Suffolk to Portsmouth and Weldon, North Carolina. By the end of the nineteenth century over thirty passenger trains left Suffolk every day and it had become the terminus for five additional railroads including the Atlantic Coast Line, the Norfolk and Western, the Southern, the Virginian, and the Suffolk and Carolina railroads.

Industry, Manufacturing and Crafts

Tar, barrel staves, and turpentine were major industries in the early nineteenth century and the Great Dismal Swamp with its juniper forests provided the lumber for over three million roof shingles in 1835. Earlier in 1763 George Washington had explored the Dismal Swamp and realized that the area had economic potential if canals were constructed. Ten mile long Jerico Ditch was dug in 1795 between the swamp's Lake Drummond and Suffolk so that barges could bring out the juniper logs which were cut for shingles. Logging operations from the swamp continued until the twentieth century when much of the area was deeded to the U. S. Department of Interior for preservation. In the years after the Civil War Nansemond County began to shift to more industrial production and had iron works, flour and grist mills, wagon factories, cotton gins, brickyards, a knitting mill, and two peanut factories.

This historic context was drawn in large part from Floyd McKnight's "The Upper County of New Norfolk or Nansemond County 1634-1957" and Kermit Hobbs and William Paquette's Suffolk: A Pictorial History.

SURVEY FINDINGS

Of the 172 properties that were surveyed in this rural northern section of Suffolk, the majority were residential (seventy-eight percent). Over ninety-five percent of the buildings were constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century and were of frame construction. Approximately seventy percent of the buildings are of vernacular design and the rest are a mixture of turn-of-the-century styles such as Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, and American Foursquare.

Approximately seventy percent of the surveyed buildings had gable roofs reflecting the traditional vernacular designs of the Tidewater region. Over sixty percent of these frame buildings were clad in weatherboards and over twenty-five percent had been covered with artificial siding. Many of these frame structures were built on brick piers and have had subsequent foundation work. Almost half of the surveyed properties are farm complexes, many with surviving outbuildings.

The **traditional I-house** with its single-pile plan and central passage is found frequently in old Nansemond County. The majority of the structures are vernacular in design, having three bays, a metal gable roof and a wide front porch. They were very popular in the mid-to-late nineteenth century and many have tall exterior brick end chimneys with corbeled caps instead of interior end flues. Brick bonds are typically three to seven course common bond with an occasional English or Flemish bond if the structure dates from the early nineteenth or late eighteenth century.

There are several early I-houses in the eastern part of Suffolk off of Pruden Boulevard (U.S. Route 460). They include the **Pruden Farm** (133-102) that appears to date from the early nineteenth century and has a separate frame kitchen with a large exterior end chimney to the rear of the house. **Roundtree Farm** (133-101) is similar to the Pruden Farm but is constructed on a brick foundation with a raised basement that contains the kitchen in a small original ell. Like most of these examples, the Roundtree Farm has six-over-six windows except for each side of the end chimneys which contain narrow four-over-four sash. The original house on this site was burned by Union forces in 1865 and the present dwelling was built on the same location as soon as the Civil War ended. The interior woodwork with its large fluted pilaster door trim and mantel details relates to the antebellum Greek Revival style. Several early outbuildings remain including a log corncrib and the smokehouse, the most common outbuilding found in rural Suffolk.

Another I-house with Greek Revival woodwork in its interior is **Quaker Neck Farm** (133-251) located on Shoulders Hill Road. It has an unusual single-pile, central-passage plan with an original ell containing the dining room as well as another original rear addition that houses the staircase. All interior openings are capped by a shallow pediment, a design that is repeated in the form of the frieze of the mantels.

Down the road from the Roundtree Farm is the **Langford Farm** (133-100) that was originally built by a member of the Camp family in the 1870s. The main dwelling at Langford Farm is another of the three-bay, two-story, gable-roofed I-houses and because of its later date, it exhibits ornate sawn millwork on its two-story front porch with sets of large brackets in its eaves. Its interior has

typical Victorian-era woodwork with turned balusters in the staircase, four-panel doors and simple mantels. It is interesting to note that much of this woodwork is constructed of stained black walnut and that the builder of the house also had his own sawmill on the property. There are numerous outbuildings at the Langford Farm including two smokehouses and a brick dairy/icehouse.

A more ornate and larger variation on the I-house theme is the nearby **Exeter Place** (133-234) that was constructed by the Phillips family prior to the Civil War. It has an unusual L-shaped plan with a center hall in each section of the L. Both halls open onto the rear porch which leads to the basement kitchen and dining room. Both of its major facades have five bays, six-over-six-sash, and rest on a raised-brick foundation. The main entrance contains a two-story porch with tapered, paneled rectangular posts that reflect the Greek Revival influence as does the shouldered interior door trim and simple mantels. Ornate sawn millwork with a central pendant was most likely added to the porch shortly after the house was built. There is a very similar one-story porch on the secondary facade. Numerous outbuildings line two sides of the pasture behind the house and include three log corncribs, two frame barns, and a one-story, gable-roofed slaves' quarters with an exterior end brick chimney. A simple picket fence with unusual wooden pivot gates remains around most of the house and dates from the turn of the century.

Also located on Exeter Lane is the **Underwood Farm** (133-236) which has two stories, five bays, a central passage, exterior end chimneys and a metal gable roof. While this dwelling appears to have the traditional I-house form, it was constructed in two sections. The two bays to the north of the entrance were constructed in the early nineteenth century and the interior of this section

contains Federal mantels with decorative panels of reeding. The nine-over-nine sash, beaded siding and beaded architrave trim contrasts with the later construction of the front entrance and two south bays of the facade that have four-over-four sash and decorative caps over the windows. This farmhouse has a typical ell that is a one-story gable addition with a central flue for the dining room and kitchen. In most cases this ell was separated from the main house originally and has been connected with an enclosed hyphen at a later date.

The survey area also contains several **one-and-one-half-story**, gable-roofed residences including **The Anchorage** (133-22) which was probably built in the early nineteenth century but could be earlier. This brick structure has Flemish bond walls and three-course common bond exterior end chimneys. It has three bays, a central passage plan, nine-over-nine sash, and three dormers in its steeply pitched roof. Unfortunately its interior has undergone several remodelings and much of its original fabric has been removed.

Another version of the one-and-one-half-story dwelling is the **Wright House** (133-215) with its steeply-pitched roof containing two dormers. It has end chimneys, six-over-six sash with wide muntins, and a front porch that is incorporated under the present metal roof. While numerous changes have been made to the interior of the Wright House, it retains its hall-parlor plan. This property supposedly belonged to one of three Green brothers who all built similar dwellings in the vicinity in the eighteenth century. Nearby at **4200 Matoaka Road** (133-210) is the second of these residences claimed to have been built by the Green family. It is a one-and-one-half-story frame house that is abandoned and in deteriorated condition. It rests on a brick foundation laid in English bond and has three bays and interior end chimneys. The three-room

plan contains the hall with fireplace and staircase and two smaller rooms that have corner fireplaces. It could be one of the earliest houses surveyed in this part of rural Suffolk.

Another early dwelling that is located in the extreme northern part of former Nansemond County is the **Sleepy Hole Poor Farm** (133-98), which was constructed in two sections. The older part consists of a one-story frame unit with a finished attic. It has three bays, nine-over-six windows, two exterior chimneys on the north end and a plan which consists of a front hall and a rear chamber. There are several additions including a two-story south wing which has its own main entrance.

The **side-hall, double-pile plan** can also be found within the survey area and **Cotton Plains** (133-74) is one of the earliest examples dating from the late eighteenth century . This vacant frame house has unfortunately lost its two exterior end chimneys but retains its nine-over-nine first-floor sash and its six-over-nine second-floor windows as well as its wainscoting throughout the first floor. Its brick raised-basement foundation is laid in English bond, and the basement contains a large cooking fireplace.

Another interesting example of the side-hall, double-pile plan is the **Godwin-Knight House** (133-118) in Chuckatuck, the boyhood home of former Virginia Governor Mills E. Godwin. This gable-roofed Federal-style dwelling with its raised-basement brick foundation and two exterior end chimneys probably dates from the early nineteenth century but was remodeled in the Queen Anne style at the turn of the century. Its facade is dominated by a two-story southwest tower clad in shingles and capped with a conical-shaped

slate roof. There is also a one-story wraparound porch and a large dormer containing a balcony. The interior also was updated with **ornamental plaster** work featuring rose garlands and cartouches on the parlor ceiling. There are a **variety of outbuildings** behind the house including an early-nineteenth-century small barn, a generator house, a summer kitchen, and a brick smokehouse.

Another dwelling in the **Queen Anne style** is the imposing residence at **Town Point Farm** (133-242) located on a prominent site on the Nansemond River off Bridge Road at the southern base of Mills E. Godwin Bridge. The farm was purchased in 1874 by Patrick Henry Lee and the current house was built by Willis Lee in 1895. This five-bay, two-and-one-half story frame house has an unusual symmetrical facade, classical details, and a central hexagonal turret. The interior retains its original mantels with colored tilework, the dining room china cupboard, and numerous light fixtures. Although vacant, it is in remarkably original condition and the owners have plans to restore the house and frame outbuildings which include an office, tenant house, large barn, kitchen, and carriage house.

There are a variety of **outbuildings and farm structures** that remain on many of the rural properties. The most common of these is the smokehouse which is usually frame with a gable roof and no openings. This outbuilding's popularity is due to the area's many hog raising farms and ham curing facilities. Early corncribs are often of rounded log construction with saddle notching. Barns are generally of frame construction, are often of small scale, and frequently have shed additions on each side of the gable-roofed main section. Less commonly found outbuildings include slaves' quarters and summer kitchens

which generally have two or three bays, a gable roof, and a large exterior end brick chimney.

Besides the early parish **churches** which are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, there are several other more recent churches of note. The **Oakland Christian Church** (133-141) was originally constructed in the 1850s as Cowling's Chapel by the local Methodist Episcopal congregation who opposed the rule of the bishops of the traditional Methodist Church. A similar church was built by the traditional Methodist congregation in nearby Chuckatuck, and the two churches reunited in 1872. Cowling's Chapel was sold to the Christian Church and was heavily remodeled in 1893. The Gothic Revival-styled structure has eleven asymmetrical bays on the east front with a three-bay entry gable and an octagonal steeple added in 1962. The interior has undergone various remodelings and aluminum siding has been added to the exterior.

The original gable-roofed structure of the **Wesley Chapel United Methodist Church** (133-110) in Chuckatuck was built in the 1850s and was remodeled in 1893. This church is the building that has housed the two reunited local Methodist congregations since 1872. It has a southwest tower as well as a two-story, hip-roofed fellowship hall addition. The original structure has side entrances in its gable end that also contain four tall rectangular stained glass windows. Much of the original exterior fabric is covered by aluminum siding.

The **Berea Congregational Christian Church** (133-196) in Driver dates from 1891 and combines elements of both Gothic Revival and Queen Anne styles. This five-bay, slate-roofed structure has a large pointed-arched,

stained-glass window with a quatrefoil motif over the narthex entry. The three-bay, one-story narthex has a central gable adorned by thirteen cut-out motifs representing Christ and his twelve disciples. The interior features include a modified hammer beam roof support system with chamfered posts. The **Beech Grove United Methodist Church** (133-185) is also located in Driver and dates from the turn of the century. It has a cross gable plan with a northeast bell tower and is executed in the Gothic Revival style. Its major gables have large pointed-arched, stained-glass windows with Gothic tracery that are flanked by single lancet windows.

A good example of an original vernacular Gothic Revival country church is **Olive Branch Baptist Church** (133-143) located on Millner Road. This frame gable-roofed structure with three bays and two-over-two sash within pointed-arched frames was constructed in 1898 and rebuilt in 1917. Its front tower is an early addition and the interior has been remodeled with paneling and a dropped ceiling.

Two interesting **school complexes** in the survey area include the **Oakland Schools** (133-148) and the **King's Fork Schools** (133-211). The Oakland Schools consist of four buildings including a circa 1940-1950 one-story frame lunchroom and an early-twentieth-century gymnasium with a hipped roof and an entrance portico. The two-story brick high school is executed in the Colonial Revival style, has a large entrance classical portico with four Roman Doric columns and probably dates from the 1920s. The oldest building on the site is the two-story brick, hip-roofed elementary school that dates from the turn of the century. It has a recessed entry and two-over-two windows capped by segmental arches. The two-story brick school building at Kings Fork is almost

identical to the elementary school at Oakland and the same plan was obviously used for both buildings. The King's Fork site also is a one-story Colonial Revival brick school with five bays, a complex hipped roof and a one-story entrance portico as well as two frame service buildings. The small frame elementary school at **Sandy Bottom** (133-154) dates from the early twentieth century and is now used by the Diamond Grove Baptist Church as their fellowship hall. It is a one-story, gable-roofed building with two sets of five windows each in its side facade and a shed-roofed entry porch in its gable end.

The **general store at Sandy Bottom** (133-152) has been in the Dailey family since 1907 and is a frame vernacular structure with six-over-six sash and several shed-roofed additions. The breezeway between the store and a rear gable-roofed residential wing has been enclosed.

Several **lodges** were surveyed including two very similar examples in Chuckatuck. **Masonic Lodge #77** (133-139) and the former **Tent Lodge** (133-151) are both two-story, gable-roofed buildings with metal roofs and boxed cornices with returns. The Tent Lodge has a center entrance flanked by windows in its gable end and four windows on both levels of its side elevation. The Masonic Lodge has two entrances: one in the gable end, and a second floor exterior side entrance. The building has no windows.

THREATS TO HISTORIC RESOURCES

The entire survey area is under development pressure because of its proximity to the suburbanization of neighboring Portsmouth and Chesapeake as well as because of the attractiveness of the large amounts of Suffolk's waterfront rural acreage for new residential development.

For these reasons much farmland containing rural vernacular historic resources is being converted to large suburban lots. Many of these rural farm complexes contain vernacular buildings and they are threatened by a lack of awareness of and an appreciation for their historic and architectural value by their property owners. Since most of these buildings are frame construction on brick piers they are easy to move or to demolish.

Also since this area has not experienced much economic growth, many of the structures are in relatively original condition but many are also suffering from lack of maintenance. Outbuildings in particular suffer from a lack of appreciation of their uniqueness and many are routinely demolished. If historic properties are renovated, they are often remodeled in an insensitive manner. For example, a large percentage of properties have been covered with artificial siding and many porches have been enclosed with modern materials. Brick repointing is often carried out without regard for the original color, mortar joint, or composition of mortar.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Several of the surveyed historic properties should be investigated for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. They are Exeter Place (133-234), Langford Farm (133-100), Roundtree Farm (133-101), the Godwin-Knight House (133-118), Berea Congregational Christian Church (133-196), and Town Point Farm (133-242). In addition, the village of Chuckatuck should be considered for historic district designation.

The City of Suffolk should review its current zoning categories and practices in rural areas to attempt to better retain the older farm complexes including outbuildings and enough land around them to provide some sense of their rural settings. Locally established rural historic districts might be investigated for properties that are eligible for the state and national registers. This local designation would afford the properties some protection since alterations and demolition would be reviewed by the city architectural review board. Previously surveyed properties should be reviewed for potential eligibility for listing on state and national registers.

The City of Suffolk Planning Department could develop a public education program for historic property owners in cooperation with the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks. This information could include appropriate technical rehabilitation bulletins to be mailed with a copy of the survey form to the property owner. Besides the standard National Park Service Technical Briefs, the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks could also develop specific technical briefs on specific preservation problems such as appropriate retention and repair of outbuildings. National Park Service Briefs should include masonry repair and repointing, painting of wood, and the impact of artificial siding. In addition, the

City of Suffolk in the future could develop a set of design guidelines for rural farm complexes.

VIRGINIA DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS SURVEY
SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA
1988

NUMERICAL LISTING

<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>ENTRY</u>	<u>USGS 7.5' QUAD</u>
133-86	1116 Cherry Grove Rd.	Benns Church
133-87	1548 Cherry Grove Rd.	Benns Church
133-88	Nansemond Farm	Benns Church
133-89	Milteer Farm	Benns Church
133-90	8157 Crittenden Rd.	Benns Church
133-91	Carney Farm	Benns Church
133-92	Crooked Creek Farm	Benns Church
133-93	Pope Farm	Benns Church
133-94	Cotton Farm	Benns Church
133-95	W.G.Copeland House	Benns Church
133-96	Clifton Farm	Newport News South
133-97	Horace Dean Farm	Newport News South
133-98	Sleepy Hole Poor Farm	Newport News South
133-99	Carney Farm Site	Newport News South
133-100	Langford Farm	Windsor
133-101	Roundtree Farm	Windsor
133-102	Pruden Farm	Windsor
133-103	Clyde Langford House	Windsor
133-104	Langford Tenant House	Windsor
133-105	E. P. Bradshaw Log Corncrib	Windsor
133-106	A. E. Norfleet House	Windsor
133-107	140 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-108	Mills Godwin House	Chuckatuck
133-109	153 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-110	United Methodist Church	Chuckatuck
133-111	W. G. Saunders House	Chuckatuck
133-112	200 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-113	176 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-114	172 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-115	Providence United Methodist Church	Windsor
133-116	Gilliam House	Chuckatuck
133-117	152 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-118	Godwin-Knight House	Chuckatuck
133-119	Howell House	Chuckatuck
133-120	The Cannon House	Chuckatuck

133-121	Brock House	Chuckatuck
133-122	6027 & 6029 Meadowlot Lane	Chuckatuck
133-123	Sanders House	Chuckatuck
133-124	Moore House	Chuckatuck
133-125	Banks House	Chuckatuck
133-126	Jones House	Chuckatuck
133-127	250(?) Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-128	264 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-129	260 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-130	282 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-131	Gardner Farm	Windsor
133-132	Saunders Farm	Windsor
133-133	Godwin Blvd (across from Crumps Mill)	Chuckatuck
133-134	6036 Godwin Blvd	Chuckatuck
133-135	Godwin Blvd (next to Spady House)	Chuckatuck
133-136	adjacent to 7/11	Chuckatuck
133-137	5989 Godwin Blvd	Chuckatuck
133-138	5968 Godwin Blvd	Chuckatuck
133-139	Masonic Lodge #77	Chuckatuck
133-140	House across from Masonic Lodge	Chuckatuck
133-141	Oakland Christian Church	Chuckatuck
133-142	Hall House	Chuckatuck
133-143	Olive Branch Baptist Church	Windsor
133-144	Mason Pickins House	Chuckatuck
133-145	Pruyne House	Chuckatuck
133-146	6626 Everets Rd.	Chuckatuck
133-147	L-Plan Frame House, Everets Rd	Chuckatuck
133-148	Oakland School Complex	Chuckatuck
133-149	Gray Farm	Chuckatuck
133-150	Frame House adj. to Christian Church	Chuckatuck
133-151	Tent Lodge at Oakland	Chuckatuck
133-152	Dailey's Store	Chuckatuck
133-153	Dailey House	Chuckatuck
133-154	Sandy Bottom Elementary School	Chuckatuck
133-155	Diamond Grove Baptist Church	Chuckatuck
133-156	Dailey Farm	Chuckatuck
133-157	Mathews House	Chuckatuck
133-158	Mathews Farm Tenant House	Chuckatuck
133-159	Kirk House	Windsor
133-160	Kirk Ell	Windsor
133-161	Jenkins House	Chuckatuck

133-162	Minton House	Chuckatuck
133-163	6986 Crittenden Rd.	Chuckatuck
133-164	6300 Ferry Point Road	Chuckatuck
133-165	Cedar Brook Farm Tenant House	Chuckatuck
133-166	6621 Crittenden Rd.	Chuckatuck
133-167	5030 Codwin Blvd.	Chuckatuck
133-168	Aspin Grove Farm	Chuckatuck
133-169	The Winslow Farm	Chuckatuck
133-170	Gayle's Store	Chuckatuck
133-171	4069 Godwin Blvd.	Chuckatuck
133-172	Gayle House	Chuckatuck
133-173	Eagle Point	Chuckatuck
133-174	Hurff House	Bower's Hill
133-175	Shady Lawn	Chuckatuck
133-176	Harrell House	Chuckatuck
133-177	Bell House	Chuckatuck
133-178	4698 Sleepy Hole Rd.	Chuckatuck
133-179	Jackson House	Chuckatuck
133-180	Little Zion Baptist Church	Chuckatuck
133-181	Jordan House	Chuckatuck
133-182	Jones Farm	Chuckatuck
133-183	Brannon House	Chuckatuck
133-184	4265 Driver Lane	Chuckatuck
133-185	Beech Grove United Methodist Church	Chuckatuck
133-186	4233 Driver Lane	Chuckatuck
133-187	4225 Driver Lane	Chuckatuck
133-188	Parker House	Chuckatuck
133-189	Driver Variety Store	Chuckatuck
133-190	4524 Driver Lane	Chuckatuck
133-191	Dejarnette High School	Chuckatuck
133-192	Arthur's Store	Chuckatuck
133-193	Driver Trading Post	Chuckatuck
133-194	"Randy's Rods"	Chuckatuck
133-195	Vacant House, Driver Lane	Chuckatuck
133-196	Berea Congregational Christian Church	Chuckatuck
133-197	Driver Station Master's House	Chuckatuck
133-198	Driver's Station	Chuckatuck
133-199	Harmony Masonic Lodge	Chuckatuck
199-200	Kings Hwy across fr. Driver Feed & Seed	Chuckatuck
133-201	3873 Nansemond Parkway	Chuckatuck
133-202	3881 Nansemond Parkway	Chuckatuck
133-203	Pierce House	Chuckatuck

133-204	Nansemond Pkwy-adj. Nansemond El. Sch.	Chuckatuck
133-205	2601 Wilroy Rd.	Chuckatuck
133-206	Abraham Wilroy House	Chuckatuck
133-207	Godwin Blvd near Red Top	Chuckatuck
133-208	Newby House	Chuckatuck
133-209	3963 Mockingbird Lane	Chuckatuck
133-210	4200 Matoaka Rd	Chuckatuck
133-211	King's Fork School	Chuckatuck
133-212	House adj. to 4601 Girl Scout Rd.	Chuckatuck
133-213	Whitfield Farm	Chuckatuck
133-214	4901 Milner's Rd.	Chuckatuck
133-215	Wright House	Chuckatuck
133-216	Indian Point Farm	Chuckatuck
133-217	Sessoms House	Chuckatuck
133-218	2333 Nansemond Pkwy	Chuckatuck
133-219	2253 Nansemond Pkwy	Chuckatuck
133-220	2395 Nansemond Pkwy	Chuckatuck
133-221	adj. 2395 Nansemond Pkwy/Tenant House	Chuckatuck
133-222	adj. 2253 Nansemond Pkwy/Tenant House	Chuckatuck
133-223	Bright House	Chuckatuck
133-224	3277 Nansemond Pkwy	Chuckatuck
133-225	3764 Sleepy Hole Rd.	Chuckatuck
133-226	2069 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-227	2017 Wilroy Rd.	Chuckatuck
133-228	Driver Home Economics Bldg	Chuckatuck
133-229	adj. 3824 Nansemond Hwy.	Chuckatuck
133-230	Bradshaw Farm	Chuckatuck
133-231	Vacant Frame House, Pruden Blvd	Windsor
133-232	Weaver Farm	Windsor
133-233	Eley Farm	Windsor
133-234	Exeter Place	Windsor
133-235	Gardner Place	Windsor
133-236	Underwood Farm	Windsor
133-237	Walter Byrum Farm	Windsor
133-238	H. J. Gardner House	Windsor
133-239	Steven Joiner Farm	Windsor
133-240	J. A. Russell House	Windsor
133-241	R. L. Wagner House	Windsor
133-242	Town Point Farm	Newport News South
133-243	Jody Matthews House	Bowers Hill
133-244	Bennetts Creek Farm	Bowers Hill
133-245	Gillie House	Bowers Hill

133-246	E. W. Pope House	Bowers Hill
133-247	Smillie House	Bowers Hill
133-248	E. K. Rabey Farm	Bowers Hill
133-249	Arnold House	Bowers Hill
133-250	White Farm	Bowers Hill
133-251	Quaker Neck Farm	Bowers Hill
133-252	Eberwine Farm	Bowers Hill
133-253	3224 Bridge Rd.	Bowers Hill
133-254	Charles Eberwine House	Bowers Hill
133-255	Nansemond Pkwy General Store	Bowers Hill
133-256	Upton Farm	Bowers Hill
133-257	Upton Farm #2	Bowers Hill

VIRGINIA DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS SURVEY
SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA
1988

ALPHABETICAL LISTING

<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>ENTRY</u>	<u>USGS 7.5' QUAD</u>
133-249	Arnold House	Bowers Hill
133-192	Arthur's Store	Chuckatuck
133-168	Aspin Grove Farm	Chuckatuck
133-125	Banks House	Chuckatuck
133-185	Beech Grove United Methodist Church	Chuckatuck
133-177	Bell House	Chuckatuck
133-244	Bennetts Creek Farm	Bowers Hill
133-196	Berea Congregational Christian Church	Chuckatuck
133-230	Bradshaw Farm	Chuckatuck
133-105	E. P. Bradshaw Log Corncrib	Windsor
133-183	Brannon House	Chuckatuck
133-253	3224 Bridge Rd.	Bowers Hill
133-223	Bright House	Chuckatuck
133-121	Brock House	Chuckatuck
133-237	Walter Byrum Farm	Windsor
133-120	The Cannon House	Chuckatuck
133-91	Carney Farm	Benns Church
133-99	Carney Farm Site	Newport News South
133-165	Cedar Brook Farm Tenant House	Chuckatuck
133-86	1116 Cherry Grove Rd.	Benns Church
133-87	1548 Cherry Grove Rd.	Benns Church
133-96	Clifton Farm	Newport News South
133-94	Rt. 628/Cotton Farm Lane	Benns Church
133-95	W.G.Copeland House	Benns Church
133-166	6621 Crittenden Rd.	Chuckatuck
133-163	6986 Crittenden Rd.	Chuckatuck
133-90	8157 Crittenden Rd.	Benns Church
133-92	Crooked Creek Farm	Benns Church
133-156	Dailey Farm	Chuckatuck
133-153	Dailey House	Chuckatuck
133-152	Dailey's Store	Chuckatuck
133-97	Horace Dean Farm	Newport News South
133-191	Dejarnette High School	Chuckatuck
133-155	Diamond Grove Baptist Church	Chuckatuck
133-228	Driver Home Economics Bldg	Chuckatuck

133-198	Driver's Station	Chuckatuck
133-197	Driver Station Master's House	Chuckatuck
133-193	Driver Trading Post	Chuckatuck
133-189	Driver Variety Store	Chuckatuck
133-187	4225 Driver Lane	Chuckatuck
133-186	4233 Driver Lane	Chuckatuck
133-184	4265 Driver Lane	Chuckatuck
133-190	4524 Driver Lane	Chuckatuck
133-195	Vacant House, Driver Lane	Chuckatuck
133-173	Eagle Point	Chuckatuck
133-252	Eberwine Farm	Bowers Hill
133-254	Charles Eberwine House	Bowers Hill
133-233	Eley Farm	Windsor
133-146	6626 Everets Rd.	Chuckatuck
133-147	L-Plan House, Everets Rd	Chuckatuck
133-234	Exeter Place	Windsor
133-164	6300 Ferry Point Road	Chuckatuck
133-131	Gardner Farm	Windsor
33-235	Gardner Place	Windsor
133-238	H. J. Gardner House	Windsor
133-172	Gayle House	Chuckatuck
133-170	Gayle's Store	Chuckatuck
133-116	Gilliam House	Chuckatuck
133-245	Gillie House	Bowers Hill
133-212	House adj. to 4601 Girl Scout Rd.	Chuckatuck
133-150	Godwin Blvd (next to Christian Church)	Chuckatuck
133-133	Godwin Blvd (across from Crumps Mill)	Chuckatuck
133-207	Godwin Blvd (near Red Top)	Chuckatuck
133-135	Godwin Blvd (next to Spady House)	Chuckatuck
133-136	Godwin Blvd (next to 7/11)	Chuckatuck
133-167	5030 Godwin Blvd.	Chuckatuck
133-171	4069 Godwin Blvd.	Chuckatuck
133-138	5968 Godwin Blvd	Chuckatuck
133-137	5989 Godwin Blvd	Chuckatuck
133-134	6036 Godwin Blvd	Chuckatuck
133-108	Mills Godwin House	Chuckatuck
133-118	Godwin-Knight House	Chuckatuck
133-149	Gray Farm	Chuckatuck
133-142	Hall House	Chuckatuck
133-199	Harmony Masonic Lodge	Chuckatuck
133-176	Harrell House	Chuckatuck
133-119	Howell House	Chuckatuck

133-174	Hurff House	Bower's Hill
133-216	Indian Point Farm	Chuckatuck
133-179	Jackson House	Chuckatuck
133-161	Jenkins House	Chuckatuck
133-239	Steven Joiner Farm	Windsor
133-182	Jones Farm	Chuckatuck
133-126	Jones House	Chuckatuck
133-181	Jordan House	Chuckatuck
133-211	King's Fork School	Chuckatuck
199-200	Kings Hwy across fr. Driver Feed & Seed	Chuckatuck
133-107	140 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-117	152 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-109	153 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-114	172 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-113	176 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-112	200 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-127	250(?) Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-129	260 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-128	264 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-130	282 Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-226	2069? Kings Highway	Chuckatuck
133-160	Kirk Ell	Windsor
133-159	Kirk House	Windsor
133-100	Langford Farm	Windsor
133-104	Langford Tenant House	Windsor
133-103	Clyde Langford House	Windsor
133-139	Masonic Lodge #77	Chuckatuck
133-140	Frame Cottage across from Masonic #77	Chuckatuck
133-157	Mathews House	Chuckatuck
133-158	Mathews Farm Tenant House	Chuckatuck
133-243	Jody Matthews House	Bowers Hill
133-210	4200 Matoaka Rd	Chuckatuck
133-122	6027 & 6029 Meadowlot Lane	Chuckatuck
133-214	4901 Milner's Rd.	Chuckatuck
133-89	Milteer Farm	Benns Church
133-162	Minton House	Chuckatuck
133-209	3963 Mockingbird Lane	Chuckatuck
133-124	Moore House	Chuckatuck
133-88	Nansemond Farm	Benns Church
133-218	2333 Nansemond Pkwy	Chuckatuck
133-219	2253 Nansemond Pkwy	Chuckatuck
133-220	2395 Nansemond Pkwy	Chuckatuck

133-221	Tenant House adj 2395 Nansemond Pkwy	Chuckatuck
133-222	Tenant House adj. 2253 Nansemond Pkwy	Chuckatuck
133-224	3277 Nansemond Pkwy	Chuckatuck
133-201	3873 Nansemond Parkway	Chuckatuck
133-202	3881 Nansemond Parkway	Chuckatuck
133-229	Frame cottage adj. 3824 Nansemond Hwy.	Chuckatuck
133-204	I-House adj Nansemond Elementary School	Chuckatuck
133-255	Nansemond Pkwy, General Store	Bowers Hill
133-208	Newby House	Chuckatuck
133-106	A. E. Norfleet House	Windsor
133-141	Oakland Christian Church	Chuckatuck
133-148	Oakland School Complex	Chuckatuck
133-143	Olive Branch Baptist Church	Windsor
133-188	Parker House	Chuckatuck
133-144	Mason Pickins House	Chuckatuck
133-203	Pierce House	Chuckatuck
133-93	Pope Farm	Benns Church
133-246	E. W. Pope House	Bowers Hill
133-115	Providence United Methodist Church	Windsor
133-102	Pruden Farm	Windsor
133-231	Vacant Frame House, Pruden Blvd	Windsor
133-145	Pruyne House	Chuckatuck
133-251	Quaker Neck Farm	Bowers Hill
133-248	E. K. Rabey Farm	Bowers Hill
133-194	"Randy's Rods"	Chuckatuck
133-101	Roundtree Farm	Windsor
133-240	J. A. Russell House	Windsor
133-123	Sanders House	Chuckatuck
133-111	W. G. Saunders House	Chuckatuck
133-154	Sandy Bottom Elementary School	Chuckatuck
133-132	Saunders Farm	Windsor
133-217	Sessoms House	Chuckatuck
133-175	Shady Lawn	Chuckatuck
133-98	Sleepy Hole Poor Farm	Newport News South
133-225	3764 Sleepy Hole Rd.	Chuckatuck
133-178	4698 Sleepy Hole Rd.	Chuckatuck
133-247	Smillie House	Bowers Hill
133-151	Tent Lodge/Oakland	Chuckatuck
133-242	Town Point Farm	Newport News South
133-236	Underwood Farm	Windsor
133-110	United Methodist Church	Chuckatuck
133-256	Upton Farm	Bowers Hill

133-257	Upton Farm #2	Bowers Hill
133-241	R. L. Wagner Farm	Windsor
133-232	Weaver Farm	Windsor
133-250	White Farm	Bowers Hill
133-213	Whitfield Farm	Chuckatuck
133-206	Abraham Wilroy House	Chuckatuck
133-227	2017 Wilroy Rd.	Chuckatuck
133-205	2601 Wilroy Rd.	Chuckatuck
133-169	Winslow Farm	Chuckatuck
133-215	Wright House	Chuckatuck
133-180	Little Zion Baptist Church	Chuckatuck

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