

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

VLR 12/6/00
NRHP 5/30/01

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Downtown Norfolk Historic District (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number VDHR File # 122-0265

2. Location

street & number Granby St., Freemason St., College Pl., Charlotte St., Bute St., York St. and Monticello Ave.

not for publication N/A

city or town Norfolk

vicinity N/A

state Virginia

code VA

county Norfolk (city)

code 710

Zip 23510

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

William E. Russell
Signature of certifying official

April 17, 2001
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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the

National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Expansion Area:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 44 </u>	<u> 13 </u> buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 1 </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u> 44 </u>	<u> 14 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

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

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: GOVERNMENT/Courthouse and Post Office
COMMERCE/TRADE/ Department Store
COMMERCE/TRADE/Offices
COMMERCE/TRADE/Professional
GOVERNMENT/City Hall
SOCIAL/Club House
RELIGION/Religious facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Theater

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: GOVERNMENT/Courthouse
COMMERCE/TRADE/Offices
COMMERCE/TRADE/Professional
COMMERCE/TRADE/Retail
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Museum
RELIGION/Religious Facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Theater

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Beaux Arts

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial Style

MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne,

OTHER/No Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Not Visible

Roof: Synthetics; Asphalt; Fiberglass; Terra Cotta; Slate

Walls: Brick; Limestone; Marble; Granite; Stucco;

Synthetics

Other:

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

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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE, COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT,
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1872-1949

Significant Dates N/A

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Carpenter and Peebles
James A. Wetmore
Rudolph, Cooke and VanLeeuwen Architects
Benjamin Mitchell

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 25

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

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	18	384940	4079270	18 2 385039 4079270
3	18	385060	4078900	18 4 384810 4070840

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: PAIGE WEISS, SENIOR PLANNER

Organization: CITY OF NORFOLK, DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING Date: September 1, 2000

street & number: 810 UNION STREET, 508 CITY HALL BUILDING telephone (757) 664-4752

city or town NORFOLK state VA zip code 23510

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 Multiple Owners

street & number N/A telephone N/A

city or town NORFOLK state VA zip code 23510

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

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

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Downtown Norfolk Historic District Expansion
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The town of Norfolk was established on a site specified in the 1680 House of Burgesses act authorizing the establishment of towns in each of the then existing counties; it went on to designate the site for the Town of Norfolk in Lower Norfolk County: "...In Lower Norfolk County on Nicholas Wise his land on the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River at the entrance of the Branch..." The act went on to specify that 50 acres would be set aside in trust, and sold off in half acre parcels to anyone would agree to build a house or warehouse and settle on the property. The original Main Street still essentially follows the same course today; the first parcels in the Town of Norfolk were laid out on either side of Main Street and along a cross street known as The Street that Leadeth out of Town (which is on the site where Church Street continued to Main Street at one time).

The original tracts were put in trust for the creation of the Town of Norfolk in 1682 and by 1729, all of the parcels were in private ownership. Some of the early property owners in the Town of Norfolk contributed significantly to Norfolk and the surrounding area, included Captain William Crawford, founder of Portsmouth, among others.

All of the original tracts are located in the area currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places but, as the town extended northward throughout the eighteenth century, it grew to encompass the area included in the expansion district. This occurred primarily through the work of the elder Samuel Boush. Mr. Boush had purchased a large tract of land adjoining the town in 1715; he laid out lots on the west side of the main road leading out of town, and sold them between 1728 and 1732. This area can be called Norfolk's first suburban development, as the lots created a subdivision beyond the town line.

In 1736, the Town of Norfolk became a Borough, and by 1845, it was designated the City of Norfolk. The earliest buildings in the proposed historic district, dating from the 1850's to the 1890's are representative of the early development of the city when there was a strong residential component in the city center. Granby Street, which eclipsed Main Street as the heart of downtown in 1900, was a primarily residential enclave during the earliest development of the City of Norfolk. One such example is the Groner House located at 112 College Place, which is a Greek Revival style house originally constructed c1872.

Originally named for the marquis of Granby, John Manners (1721-1770), Granby Street developed as a residential district with homes lining both sides of the street. The thoroughfare was bisected by

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Town Back Creek until the early nineteenth century, when a bridge was built to connect the northern part of Granby Street with the southern portion of the street; by the twentieth century, Town Back Creek had been filled in and the street became a major thoroughfare. At this time, the invasion of commerce led many residents to seek housing outside of the downtown area; nearby Ghent was developed as a streetcar suburb. The invasion of commercial development is demonstrated in one instance by the conversion of the Groner House into an Elks Club in 1903 and subsequently, it has been used for offices.

Alongside residential buildings, the City of Norfolk had commercial, governmental, religious and institutional development early in its history. The building currently known as the General Douglas MacArthur Memorial, which originally housed Norfolk's Courthouse and City Hall, was constructed from 1847-1850, and was designed by William R. Singleton, with assistance from Thomas U. Walter. An integral part of the fabric of the City of Norfolk, this Classical Revival style building was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971.

As downtown began to evolve as a commercial core, several character defining features were defined. The grid street pattern evolved with development and ongoing incorporation of tracts adjacent to the town. The street pattern plan reflects the high and low points defined by the areas topography, and has changed little since the early land owners connected their properties with thoroughfares. With few exceptions, zero lot line construction became the predominant building footprint as the typical land use changed from residential to commercial/office.

The turn-of-the-century commercial buildings reflect Norfolk's prosperity of the 1890s through 1920s. The 1890s-1920s development expresses the optimism of the period, with tall buildings elaborately ornamented in terra cotta, stone and brick. Tall buildings were not easy to construct in low-lying Norfolk and required that many piles be driven to support the structures.

In the southern part of the district, the majority of the buildings were constructed between 1900 and 1920, and are Classical Revival in style. The concentrated building activity in a span of approximately twenty years resulted in a discernable stylistic harmony among buildings of the era. While this trend is predominant in the southern portion of the urban core, it can be seen as far north as the Medical Arts Building, constructed in 1924 and at 142 West York Street, as well as in the AT&T building located at the northeast corner of Boush and Bute Streets. The AT&T, with its clearly defined base, shaft, and capitol, represents the most typical form of an early tall building.

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The tall building presented a challenge to architects during the early twentieth century; as elevators and building technology erased many of the height restrictions that were imposed on commercial and office buildings, architects struggled to develop an aesthetic response. Keeping with a classical design which included a base, shaft, and capital afforded a framework within which the architect applied façade treatments that had been used in the past. This strategy is clearly evident today in the remaining brick portion of the AT&T building.

The coming of the Jamestown Exposition in 1907 required development to accommodate the influx of visitors to Norfolk. While the Exposition spurred construction of hotels and tourist attractions, it also showcased the city and enticed visitors to stay. Several of the major hotels downtown, including the James Madison and the Thomas Nelson Hotel were constructed specifically for the Jamestown Exposition during the very early part of the twentieth century.

Buildings constructed during the 1930s reflect the intensity of activity resulting from the New Deal program established during the Great Depression, and the lull in downtown construction activity during the U.S. involvement in World War I resulted in few changes to the face of downtown. During the years between the 1940's and the late 1980's, the urban core of Norfolk underwent little change with the exception of surface façade treatments and building maintenance. Rehabilitation efforts have intensified in the late-twentieth century, resulting in façade restorations and building rehabilitation along the major commercial corridors. These efforts have restrengthened the original architectural integrity and variety present in the district.

During the Great Depression, the entire region saw unemployment, salary reductions, and charitable organizations unable to meet increasing demands for financial assistance. At the same time, the local economy was somewhat buoyed by the creation of the New Deal program in 1933. This program, which established federally funded relief agencies, created short- and long-term public works projects and jobs for workers nationwide. During this era, the predominant style was Art Deco and several of the structures built in Norfolk during this period are influenced by the most prominent Art Deco example, the U.S. Post Office and Federal Building, which was a WPA project. Constructed in 1932-1934, the U.S. Post Office and Federal Building has been in continuous use as a federal courthouse since its completion. The building was constructed according to the plans of Benjamin F. Mitchell in association with the Norfolk firm of Rudolph, Cooke, and VanLeeuwen, and was designed to accommodate the Norfolk Post Office, United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, and miscellaneous government offices which had outgrown the old Federal Building in downtown Norfolk.

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The Seaboard Citizens' National Bank Building (c1935), clearly reflects the influence of the U.S. Courthouse in its design, materials, styling, and detailing. Located to the west of the Federal Building & U.S. Courthouse, the Seaboard Citizen's National Bank building is one of several Art Deco examples that establish a context and setting for one another. The Commonwealth Bank Building (c1945), another Moderne building located in the immediate vicinity of the Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, was originally constructed to house the Morris Plan Bank of Virginia.

When constructed, it featured one of the largest banking rooms in the region, with a monumental single story design. Today, it continues to have a significant presence on Boush Street, and within the larger collection of Moderne buildings within the northern section of the Downtown Norfolk Historic District.

The Showcase Building, located at 500 Granby Street, is a c. 1914 department store. Originally constructed as a brick building with three stories and a mezzanine, the construction of the U.S. Courthouse in 1934 prompted owners of the 500 Granby St. building to undertake a major rehabilitation in 1935; the building height was increased to five stories and the exterior modernized with limestone facing and ribbon windows commonly found in International Style buildings. Although the first floor was modernized subsequently, the original storefront was altered in 1935 to highlight the open floorplan and pier construction also common in International Style buildings; evidence of these 1935 modifications is still present visually in the manner that the building meets the ground. The building has been a significant structure in downtown Norfolk since its construction, serving as a major department store for decades and as the only International style building located in the district.

The Downtown Norfolk Historic District, as expanded, is generally urban in character with tightly spaced commercial and retail buildings that abut the public sidewalk. While the period of development of the district spans numerous decades, there is a clearly defined relationship between the buildings, street, and public space. Though the architectural styles manifested in the district represent a wide range of design, the area is unified through the development patterns typical of urban centers. The street pattern is grided, and was laid out in response to the topographical constraints and the original water features present in the city (prior to filling in Town Back Creek).

The historic development of the City of Norfolk is reflected several ways in the current layout of downtown. There is a clear south-north development pattern with demonstrative evolutionary stylistic patterns that follow the sequence of development, and there is some remaining evidence of the incorporation of residential buildings downtown during the early part of the city's history. It is important to note that no major design modifications have been made to the overall layout of

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buildable lots and throughways in the historic district.

The nominated area contains 25 acres and includes 45 contributing buildings and 13 non-contributing buildings; there are 2 buildings individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places also included in the district.

Inventory:

<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Architectural Description</u>	<u>Status</u>
300 Boush Street	1957	4 story, Other, flat roof, glass curtain wall and steel frame building	Non-Contributing
326 Boush Street	c1965	4 story Parking Deck	Non-Contributing
400 Boush Street/ 124 W. Freemason Street	1894	2 story Richardsonian Romanesque, cross gabled, rusticated granite, yellow sandstone building	Contributing
416 Boush Street	1962	2 story Other, flat roof, brick building	Non-Contributing
430 Boush Street	1912	2 story Commercial style flat roof, brick building	Contributing
436 Boush Street	1936	2 story Commercial style, flat roof, brick building	Contributing
438 Boush Street	1949	1 story, Moderne style,	Contributing
116-120 W. Bute Street	1943	9 story Other style flat roof, brick commercial bldg. and 2 story Moderne style masonry/glass flat roof limestone building	Contributing
105 Charlotte Street	1907	1 story, Other style, brick and cinderblock building	Non-Contributing
119 Charlotte Street	1953	1 story Moderne style flat roof brick building	Contributing
100 College Place	1994	4 story, Other style, brick building	Non-Contributing
109 College Place	1910/c.1935	2 story, Moderne style, brick building	Contributing

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112 College Place	1872	2 story Classical Revival, gable roofed, brick building	Contributing
113 College Place	1940	1 story, Other, flat roof, brick with granite and marble façade	Contributing
114-120 College Place	1917	1 story Other style, flat roof, brick building	Non-Contributing
115 College Place	1900	3 story Other style, flat roof, brick and EIFS building	Non-Contributing
121 College Place	1982	4 story Other style, flat and shed roof, concrete with steel support and granite building	Non-Contributing
123-131 College Place	c1910	2 and 3 story, Other style, flat roof, brick building	Contributing
265 Granby Street	1923	3 story and mezzanine, Commercial style, flat roof brick building	Contributing
271 Granby Street	1923	3 story and mezzanine, Commercial style, flat roof brick building	Contributing
273 Granby Street	1923	3 story and mezzanine, Commercial style, flat roof brick and frame building	Contributing
319-321 Granby Street	1907	3 story Commercial style, flat roof brick building	Contributing
323 Granby Street	1907	2 story and mezzanine, Colonial Revival style, flat roof pressed metal and brick building	Contributing
325 Granby Street	1936	3 story Other style, flat roof brick building with surface façade alterations	Contributing
329-331 Granby Street	1936	3 story Other style, flat roof brick building with surface façade alterations	Contributing
339-349 Granby Street	1907	8 story Classical Revival style, flat roof brick building	Contributing
400 Granby Street	1900	4 story Classical Revival style, flat roof building	Contributing

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401-409 Granby Street	1908	1 story Other style, brick building with surface façade alterations	Non-Contributing
411-419 Granby Street	1939	6 story Moderne style, reinforced concrete flat roof building	Contributing
418 Granby Street	1907	2 story Other style, brick flat roof building	Contributing
421-425 Granby Street	1915	1 story with mezzanine, Classical Revival style, brick flat roof building	Contributing
426-428 Granby Street	1912	3 story Commercial style, brick flat roof building	Contributing
427-429 Granby Street	1917/1949	4 story Other style, brick flat roof building	Contributing
431 Granby Street	1954	1 story Other style, brick flat roof building	Non-Contributing
433 Granby Street	1939	1 story, Moderne style, glass and fiberglass flat roof building	Contributing
436-438 Granby Street	1914	3 story Commercial style, brick flat roof building	Contributing
437 Granby Street	1949	2 story, Other style, brick flat roof building	Contributing
440 Granby Street	1914	3 story Commercial style, brick flat roof building	Contributing
441 Granby Street	1922	1 story, Commercial style, brick flat roof building	Contributing
442 Granby Street	1914	3 story Commercial style, brick flat roof building	Contributing
443 Granby Street	1922	1 story, Commercial style, brick flat roof building	Contributing
449 Granby Street	1922	1 story, Commercial style, brick flat roof building	Contributing
456 Granby Street	1923	2 story Commercial style, brick flat roof building	Contributing
500 Granby Street	1914/1934	5 story Moderne style, brick and concrete flat roof building	Contributing

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600 Granby Street	1934	4 story Moderne style, limestone flat roof building	Contributing
425 Monticello Avenue	1905	2 story Commercial style, brick flat roof building	Contributing
435 Monticello Avenue	1905	5 story Other style, brick flat roof building	Contributing
102 W. Freemason Street	1922	1 story Other style, brick flat roof building	Non-Contributing
104 W. Freemason Street	1918	1 story Other style, brick flat roof building	Contributing
106 W. Freemason Street	c1920	1 story Commercial style, brick flat roof building	Non-Contributing
108 W. Freemason Street	c1920	1 story Commercial style, brick flat roof building	Non-Contributing
125 W. Freemason Street	c1920	1 story Commercial Style, brick flat roof building	Contributing
109 York Street	c1918	1 story Commercial Style, brick flat roof building	Contributing
112 York Street	c1935	2 story, Moderne style, brick and limestone flat roof building	Contributing
119 York Street	c1936	2 story Moderne style, brick and limestone flat roof building	Contributing
120 York Street	c1935	2 story Moderne style, brick and limestone flat roof building	Contributing
130-132 York Street	c1935	2 story Moderne style, brick and limestone flat roof building	Contributing
142 York Street	c1914	9 story Classical Revival, flat roof, brick commercial bldg.	Contributing

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The Downtown Norfolk Historic District, which occupies the oldest continuously settled area of the city, is closely associated with the events and developments that have made a major contribution to Norfolk's history as a rail, banking and maritime industrial center. By 1920, the downtown area, which largely encompassed the former boundaries of the Borough of Norfolk, had become a strictly financial and commercial area. This distribution of uses continues today, and the residential neighborhoods that developed as a result of commercialization downtown can be seen in the West Freemason and Ghent neighborhoods immediately to the west and north of downtown.

Among the district's interesting variety of commercial building types are Norfolk's earliest tall office buildings, hotels associated with the Jamestown Exposition of 1907, several theatres, early 20th century banks, department stores, and commercial buildings. Development continued in the 1920s and 1930s as activity surrounding the Great Depression increased. Of particular note are the WPA projects constructed in downtown Norfolk during the early-1930s including the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (1932-1934, Benjamin F. Mitchell, with Rudolph, Cooke and Van Leeuwen).

The architecture and character of the district reflect the expansion of downtown in the early 20th century, with buildings of later construction clustered along the Brambleton Avenue edge of the boundary. The northern portion of the district includes buildings predominantly dating from 1910-1935. There are varied styles in the expansion area; as the downtown grew to the north, the styles are reflective of the period of development, with examples of Beaux-Arts, Classical Revival, Romanesque, Art Deco and Art Moderne popularized by the New Deal WPA buildings of the 1930's.

The proposed boundary increase is designed recognize the portion of Norfolk's historic city center that is located north of the previously identified National Register district. When the original district was designated in 1986, many of the buildings in the expansion area were clad in modern facades and it was difficult for surveyors to determine the integrity of the underlying structures. Furthermore, since the survey was completed in the early-1980s, many buildings in the expansion area did not meet the age requirement at the time that the district was originally listed. Since the original designation, Norfolk's downtown has begun a resurgence; rehabilitation projects are occurring throughout the historic downtown area, and it is critical to more accurately identify the area of historic development for purposes of recognition, documentation, and an appropriate reflection of Norfolk's historic urban core.

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The period of significance for the district ranges from 1872 (the date of construction of the Groner House, which is the oldest building in the district) until 1949, which captures the majority of the buildings constructed in the expansion area of the core of downtown Norfolk.

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Norfolk, Virginia**

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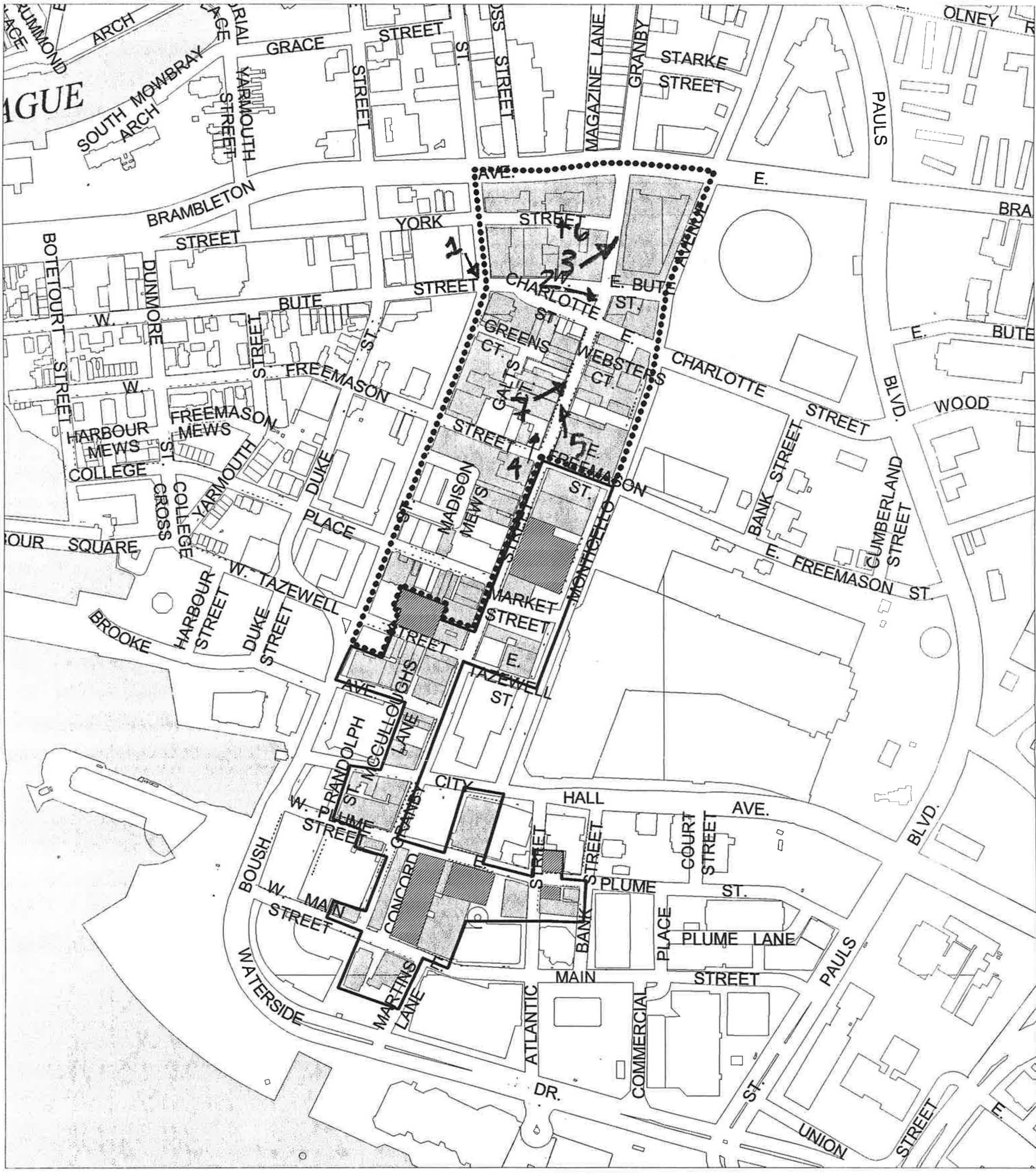
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Boundary Description

The boundary of the Downtown Norfolk Historic District Expansion is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "Downtown Norfolk National Register District *Expansion*."

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

The boundary for the Downtown Norfolk Historic District Expansion area includes the portion of Norfolk's historic urban core that was not included in the original Downtown Norfolk Historic District National Register nomination. The subject expansion area includes 45 contributing and 13 non-contributing properties. It is bounded by Brambleton Avenue, a major arterial street, on the north; Boush Street, which separates downtown from the West Freemason Street Historic District on the west; and Monticello Avenue, an major thoroughfare, on the east. The southern portion of the Downtown Norfolk Historic District Expansion is bounded by the northern limits of the existing Downtown Norfolk Historic District boundary. Together, the two districts encompass the historic downtown core, and include the greatest concentration of historic commercial properties in Downtown Norfolk.



**DOWNTOWN NORFOLK
NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT**







EXPANSION



0.05 0 0.05 Miles

Legend

-  Existing District
-  Proposed Expansion
-  Contributing
-  Change of Status

This map is for graphic purposes only.
Based on aerial photography taken in April/May 1993 with selected revision.
Map compiled and produced by the Department of Planning, September 2000.



4081
200 000 FEET
2.4 MI. TO U.S. 1
VIRGINIA BEACH (U.S. 60) 16 MI.
4078
4077
50'

DOWNTOWN
NORFOLK HISTORIC DISTRICT
(BOUNDARY INCREASE)
CITY OF NORFOLK, VA
(UTM POINTS AT BOTTOM OF MAP)