

VLR-12/8/87 NRHP-6/1/88

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Kenmure
other names/site number William Lamb House DHL Pile 122-16

2. Location

street & number 420 West Bute Street N/A not for publication
city, town Norfolk N/A vicinity
state Virginia code VA county N/A code 710 zip code 23510

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

N. Bryan Mitchell 4/8/88
Signature of certifying official Date
Director, Division of Historic Landmarks

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

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

5. 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 the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Commerce/trade: Professional

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Other: Composition Shingle

other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary Description

Kenmure, a 9,000 square-foot urban town house, represents the finest example of Greek Revival architecture on Norfolk's historic West Freemason Street. The house is sited near the western end of Bute Street in the most scenic portion of a primarily residential historic district. Built as a two-story residence in 1845 and expanded to three stories around 1855, the house remains as a well-preserved example of the popular urban town house plan given Greek Revival characteristics of temple-like solidity accented with pronounced architectural elements. From the cupola can be had panoramic views of the busy Elizabeth River, one-half block to the west. Other well-preserved nineteenth-century houses and a compatible contemporary apartment building also comprise the setting. Kenmure's distinguishing interior features include wide, battered architrave door and window trim. Each principal room retains this treatment which, in its bold simplicity, commands one's attention. Other features such as two handsome open-string staircases and two broccattello marble mantels add to the house's interest. The full combination of Greek Revival elements makes Kenmure a showcase example of the popularity of the style in an urban port. The nominated area contains one contributing building: the town house.

Architectural Analysis

Kenmure's facade (south elevation) is three bays wide with a central one-bay dwarf portico. The brickwork is precisely laid in even-colored Flemish bond with tight mortar joints. The forty-foot square house rises tall above an English basement and is topped by a low, hipped roof which contains a later, three-bay cupola. The entire third floor was added around 1855, shortly after the house's initial construction. The English basement is delineated by a wide stone band on the facade at the line of the first floor. Two small basement windows line up symmetrically with windows above. Masonry patches indicate that these basement windows extended to the full height of the basement elevation. A strong entablature with dentil molding and plain frieze surrounds the top of the house. The third floor windows meet the frieze, their frames alluding to an architrave. The third floor windows are also smaller than

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Commerce
Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1845-1909

Significant Dates

1845; 1855

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Lamb, William Wilson

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Lamb, William

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Statement of Significance

Kenmure is a rare surviving example for Norfolk of an architecturally sophisticated antebellum mansion and is associated with one of the leading families of Virginia's main port city. Built as a two-story residence in 1845 and expanded to three stories around 1855, the massive house displays the restrained elegance inherent in the Greek Revival style. Its original waterfront siting made it a landmark in the West Freemason Street Historic District, the city's most fashionable neighborhood from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. Kenmure was erected for William Wilson Lamb, mayor of Norfolk during the Civil War, who is credited with preserving the city's historic silver mace by hiding it in the house. Following Lamb's death in 1874 the house became the home of his son, William Lamb, the hero of the Confederate stand at Fort Fisher, North Carolina. William Lamb became a controversial political leader during the Gilded Age, serving as chairman of the Republican Party of Virginia. Aside from his political career, he is credited with having restored Norfolk's financial fortunes--at the sacrifice of his own--by working tirelessly to promote the revival of Norfolk as a port and a center of the cotton trade with Great Britain. Kenmure stands today as a symbol of the prosperity of Norfolk, which, like that of the house's owners, was possessed, lost, and found again.

Justification of Criteria

Kenmure is eligible for registration as a historic landmark under Criteria A, B, and C. The house is eligible under Criterion A because it is associated with the antebellum, Civil War, Reconstruction, and Gilded Age history of Norfolk, a major Southern port city. Under Criterion B Kenmure is eligible because of its association with William Wilson Lamb and William Lamb, a father and son who each served terms as mayor of Norfolk and was significant to the financial and commercial history of the city. In addition, William Lamb--a Civil War hero of the Confederacy--served as chairman of the state Republican Party, thereby contributing to the political life of Virginia during Reconstruction and the Gilded Age. Under Criterion C the house is eligible because it is

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Norfolk City Directories. 1888 and 1889.

Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia. Declarations.

Robinson Family Papers, Hugh Blair Grigsby Papers, and Republican Party Papers, Virginia Historical Society.

James Tice Moore. Two Paths to the New South: The Virginia Debt Controversy, 1870-1883. Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1974.

Files, Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings

Survey # HABSI (1958)

recorded by Historic American Engineering

Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State historic preservation office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Specify repository:

Division of Historic Landmarks;

Virginia Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A

1	8	3	8	4	3	7	0	4	0	7	9	1	1	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Verbal Boundary Description

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereto appertaining, now numbered 420 West Bute Street, situated in the City of Norfolk, Virginia, which said lot of land fronts 66 feet 3 inches on the north side of Bute

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The bounds have been drawn to include the house and land upon which it stands as recorded in Deed Book 1348, p. 705.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Roberta Reid and John Salmon

organization Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks

date December 1987

street & number 221 Governor Street

telephone (804) 786-3143

city or town Richmond

state Virginia

zip code 23219

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those of the first and second floors, emphasizing the building's verticality. The house contains windows of 6/6 double-hung sash throughout, except for 6/9 first-floor sash on the east elevation. Molded architraves form the window lintels on the first and second floors. The shallow-hipped roof is currently covered in composition shingle; roofs of the house's two additions are all covered with copper. Three massive interior end chimneys with corbelled caps and multiple flues rise above the roof line.

The dwarf portico framing the front entry is raised above the English basement and consists of a full Ionic entablature supported on two Greek Ionic columns with fluted shafts. Originally one reached the portico by a straight run leading to the drive. When Bute Street was cut through, flanking side steps lined with a decorative cross-braced wooden balustrade were installed. To gain access to the English basement, the current owners eliminated the left stair and created an arched opening in the porch foundation for added light. The decorative wood railing, reconstructed by the current owners, runs across the front of the porch and down the single flight of stairs. The paneled, single front door, framed by Ionic pilasters, retains its original lion's head knocker and is framed by a full rectangular transom with narrower sidelights and panels beneath. The door is slightly recessed from the plane of the front wall. Ornamental consoles crown the entry framing. Kenmure historically had flanking side porches. The left (west elevation) porch was partially enclosed at an unknown date with weatherboarding and 6/6 sash; an open, rear section of the western porch was enclosed by the current owner. The right (east elevation) porch (first built with roof and columns and later altered as an open terrace) has since been replaced by a brick stair leading to the side entry. This entry provides access to the residential quarters on the second and third floors. The entry is located in the second bay of the four-bay first-floor elevation. The balustrade on this east elevation stair duplicates the cross-pattern on the front entry stair. The door on the east elevation is slightly recessed and framed by a classical cornice and pilasters. The west elevation of Kenmure, also four bays wide, includes the one-story frame addition. Two double-hung 6/6 windows pierce the addition's southern (front) elevation. The rear (north elevation) of Kenmure is mostly hidden by a two-story addition, c. 1870, covered in aluminum siding. This addition, like the house, is capped with a wide band of trim and overhanging cornice, mimicking the main house. Although the detached two-story kitchen, shown on an 1846 Mutual Assurance policy, no longer exists, a nineteenth-century cistern remains, still able to catch rainwater.

The interior of Kenmure contains three above-ground living levels plus English basement. The basement includes three rooms reached from a central hall. The largest of four fireplaces was lowered when the current owner deepened the basement by 1 1/2 feet and poured a concrete

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floor. (The basement floor was previously altered during the Civil War when Union troops dug up the floor looking for Norfolk's mace).

On the first floor, two small parlors flank the central hall. A stair which originally led through an arched opening to floors above has had its bottom steps rerouted to run from the eastern or side entrance. The central hall on the first floor leads through either of two doors into a large double parlor divided by wide pocket doors. Each parlor contains a Greek Revival broccatello marble mantel. The double parlor is the most intact room in Kenmure containing all of its original trim, including the mantels and plaster cornices.

One of the distinguishing features of Kenmure's interior is the use of battered architraves for nearly all door and window trim. The plain but bold Greek detailing expresses the monumentality that William Wilson Lamb desired when he had Kenmure constructed. Original wide baseboard complements the door and window trim. Two-paneled doors are standard throughout the house. One door frame, in the rear addition, has an elliptical arched top.

Also noteworthy are the two interior open-string staircases. The primary stair which now leads from the side first-floor entrance to the third floor is made of pine with its treads covered in oak. The balustrade, with turned posts and scrolled spandrel makes a gooseneck turn at each landing. The other stair is equally elegant, which is unusual for what probably was the service stair.

The second floor was used historically for family living and entertaining. Similar to the first floor, it contains two small rooms with two large parlors behind. During the Civil War, Norfolk's mace was hidden beneath the fireplace hearth of the second-floor southeast room. A door which originally led to the stair hall has been converted to an arched opening. Contemporary cornices similar to those on the first floor were added in the most recent rehabilitation on upper floors.

The second floor of the rear addition is used to house a modern kitchen, bath, laundry, and storage. Rear stairs to the upper and lower levels are also located in the addition and can be reached on the second floor through a massive paneled door, the largest in the house.

The third floor, added around 1855, has caused some structural problems over time. Tie rods have been added to strengthen the walls. A few of the third-floor windows are surrounded with plain, rather than battered trim. As on the second floor, cornices on this level are contemporary. Tongue-and-groove wood covers the third-floor ceilings. The cupola, reached by a winding stair from the third floor, has windows on all four sides. Curiously, one could not see out of the windows until the floor of the cupola was raised in the last restoration.

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During recent decades, Kenmure's interior was cut up into apartments resulting in modifications to the plan and loss of some interior woodwork. The house was carefully restored by its current owner, Dr. Frederick Herman, a Norfolk architect, in 1977. The basement and first floor were designed to accommodate professional offices. The upper two floors are a self-contained residential unit. All of the changes made to provide the dual functions are completely reversible. The house is maintained in first-class condition and is a fine example of sensitive rehabilitation and adaptive reuse.

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the most distinguished example of a Greek Revival town house in Norfolk. Kenmure is particularly notable as the type of house thought desirable by a leading mercantile and banking family in a major Southern port city.

Historical Background

William Wilson Lamb (1803-1874) was the son of William Boswell Lamb and Margaret Stuart Kerr.¹ The Lambs were Norfolk merchants, the family business having been founded by Richard Lamb the immigrant, in the 1730s.²

William Wilson Lamb became a banker as well as a merchant, and between the two occupations he grew wealthy. His father had served as city sergeant of Norfolk and was elected mayor for several two-year terms (1810, 1812, 1814, 1816, and 1823).³ Lamb himself served as deputy city sergeant, as city sergeant for twenty-seven years,⁴ and as mayor of Norfolk from 1858 to 1866.⁵

In 1845 Lamb built Kenmure on a piece of land known as The Point. The house overlooks Norfolk harbor; in 1845 it stood alone on its point of land, visible to ships sailing by as a symbol of the prosperity of Norfolk and the Lamb family.

While Lamb was mayor of Norfolk the Civil War began; he cooperated with the Confederate military authorities in the defense of the city. Despite their best efforts, however, it finally became necessary to surrender Norfolk to Union forces on 10 May 1862. With President Abraham Lincoln watching from Fort Monroe, an army under General John E. Wool advanced toward the city.

Mayor William Wilson Lamb and other members of the Norfolk Council were awaiting them on Princess Anne Road with a flag of truce, and General Wool accepted the surrender of the city and rode back into Norfolk with Mayor Lamb and Secretary [of State Salmon P.] Chase in the mayor's carriage.

After Mayor Lamb had explained the surrender to a crowd at the Court House, three cheers were given for Jefferson Davis and three groans for Lincoln.⁶

Just before he surrendered Norfolk, according to local tradition, Lamb concealed his symbol of authority, the Norfolk Mace, under a hearth on

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the second floor of Kenmure.⁷ The mace had been given to the Common Council by Lieutenant Governor Robert Dinwiddie on 1 April 1754.⁸ Although no written contemporary evidence has been found to substantiate this tradition, it does appear to have been the practice for each major, upon leaving office, to present the mace to his successor, who then retained it in his custody during his term.⁹

Soon after Mayor Lamb surrendered his city, his son William Lamb (7 September 1835-23 March 1909) accepted the command of Fort Fisher, North Carolina--a post that he would not surrender until just before the end of the war. Fort Fisher, which stood close by New Inlet near Wilmington, was instrumental in protecting blockade runners from attempts by the Union Navy to stop them. As each vessel raced for the open sea, the Whitworth guns in Fort Fisher were fired to hold off the Union ships.

Capturing the fort soon became a priority for the Union forces, but the structure was so well built that it withstood a two-day bombardment begun on 24 December 1864. It finally fell, however, to a combined naval and land attack on 15 January 1865. Colonel William Lamb received a wound in his leg that put him on crutches for the next seven years.¹⁰

Lamb returned to Norfolk as a hero. He had married, on 7 September 1857, Sarah Anne Chaffee, of Providence, Rhode Island¹¹ after a two-year courtship. It may have been in anticipation of his son's marriage that William Wilson Lamb added a third story to Kenmure.¹² It does appear that William and Sarah Lamb lived in the house after their marriage.¹³

Before the war William Lamb edited the Souther argus, a Norfolk newspaper his father had purchased for him.¹⁴ After the war he resumed the editorship and soon became embroiled in the politics of Reconstruction.

Over the course of the Funder-Readjuster battles of the 1870s, Lamb began as a Funder and ended as a Readjuster and close associate of General William Mahone.¹⁵ The Funders, who generally were urban merchants and conservative planters, advocated full payment by Virginia of the state's antebellum debt, while the Readjusters, who usually were less prosperous than their opponents, sought to shift more of the burden of the repayment to West Virginia, which had benefited from Virginia's heavy antebellum expenditures for internal improvements. By joining Mahone and the Readjusters, Lamb was viewed by some as a traitor to his class. Lamb,

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however, probably saw himself as a realist and a progressive Virginian. Readjusters hoped that if the debt burden were reduced to a reasonable level, and if the railroads were allowed to operate with little interference from the state, prosperity based on trade and industry soon would return.

In order to defeat the conservative Funders at the polls and gain control of the General Assembly, Mahone and the Readjusters were compelled to form a coalition with the newly enfranchised blacks. The coalition was successful in the election of 1879 and held on to power until 1883, when a conservative backlash swept it from office. The victors quickly attempted to dismantle many of the social programs that had been established by the Readjuster coalition, but they were only partly successful.

The new system of public education created by the state constitution of 1869 survived the attack. In Norfolk, William Wilson Lamb served as superintendent of the system until his death in 1874. William Lamb served on the Board of Visitors of his beloved alma mater, the College of William and Mary, from 1867 to 1906. He staunchly supported keeping the college in Williamsburg, writing in 1866, "I have been very much annoyed at [Governor Francis H.] Pierpont's recommendation to remove W^m and Mary to Richmond--the sacrilegious brute."¹⁶

William Lamb zealously promoted trade with Europe from the port of Norfolk. By 1888 he was serving as vice consul for Germany, Sweden, and Norway;¹⁷ in 1889 he became president of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce.¹⁸ He used the friendships he had formed with blockade runners during the war to secure trade with England.¹⁹ His obituary reported in 1909 that "at the sacrifice of a large fortune [he] laid the foundation of the present cotton business of Norfolk and established direct trade between that port and England."²⁰ In 1962 Lyon G. Tyler, Jr., wrote that the "modern, bustling, growing city of Norfolk, with its huge Naval Base, is in part at least the monument of William Lamb."²¹

Lamb's political career in Norfolk was at its height during the 1880s. In 1880 he was elected mayor, a position he held until 1886 --three years after the defeat of his fellow Readjusters. He joined the Republican Party, and by 1896 was serving as the state chairman. He was removed as chairman by the State Committee on 18 August 1897 during its meeting in Lynchburg. He fought against his removal, but was defeated at the state

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Republican convention in Lynchburg on 5 October 1897 and replaced by William F. Wickham.²²

The last years of William Lamb were marked by personal sadness as well as by political defeat. His wife died in 1882, and of their eleven children only two lived to maturity. Lamb did have his moments of personal triumph, however. At a reunion at Fort Fisher in 1896, for example:

Colonel Lamb, commander of the fort, and General Curtis, in command of the Federal forces, visited together the scene of the world's most terrific naval bombardment prior to the Great War. They fraternized with each other and spent a day inspecting the fort. In landing from a small boat, Colonel Lamb's health made him cautious about getting in the water. T. W. Clawson, dean of the Wilmington newspaper fraternity now, carried Colonel Lamb, "pick-aback" to shore, in spite of an offer from General Curtis to be the bearer. The newspaper man since has often chided himself for not allowing Colonel Lamb to ride his "friend the enemy." Then he could have witnessed the remarkable instance of a brave and distinguished Federal officer carrying on his back the illustrious Confederate, who 30 years prior, was raising "Old Harry" with shot and shell to keep the General at a safe distance.²³

William Lamb died on 23 March 1909. He was buried with his wife in Elmwood Cemetery in Norfolk.²⁴

1. Genealogical data on Kerr, Wilson, and Lamb families in DHL files, p. 4.
2. Ibid., p. 3.
3. Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, 17 July 1977, section D, part 2, p. 1.
4. Robinson Family Papers, Mss1R5685b650-652, letter, 15 October 1862, William Wilson Lamb, Norfolk, to Conway Robinson, n.p., Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.
5. Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, 17 July 1977, section D, p. 1.

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6. George H. Tucker, Norfolk Highlights, 1584-1881 (Norfolk: The Norfolk Historical Society, 1972), p. 95.
7. Norfolk's Historic Mace (Norfolk: Virginia National Bank, 1935), pp. 7-8.
8. Norfolk Virginian-Polit, 17 July 1977, section D, part 2, p. 1.
9. Norfolk's Historic Mace, pp. 13-14.
10. "Remarks by Lyon G. Tyler, Jr., about Colonel William Lamb, Fort Fisher, North Carolina, July 4, 1962," p. 4.
11. "Sarah Chaffee Lamb," biographical sketh in custody of DHL, p. 1.
12. Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia, Declarations, vol. 122, policy 17938, 14 February 1856, is a revaluation of Kenmure that notes the house contains "3 stories." An 1850 policy notes only two stories.
13. Hugh Blair Grigsby Papers, Mss1G8782b1988, latter, 18 September 1858, William Lamb, "Library Kenmure Norfolk, Virginia," to Grigsby, n.p., VHS.
14. "Remarks by Lyon G. Tyler, Jr.," p. 1.
15. James Tice Moore, Two Paths to the New South: The Virginia Debt Controversy, 1870-1883 (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1974), pp. 56, 146.
16. Hugh Blair Grigsby Papers, Mss1G8782b1990, letter, 6 December 1866, William Lamb, Norfolk, to Grigsby, n.p., VHS.
17. Norfolk City Directory, 1888, p. 316.
18. Norfolk City Directory, 1889, p. 318.
19. "Remarks by Lyon G. Tyler, Jr.," p.5.
20. Ibid.
21. Ibid.
22. Republican Party Papers, VHS.

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23. Virginian-Pilot and The Norfolk Landmark, 29 August 1926, "Fort Fisher Heroine Lived and Died in Norfolk."
24. Ibid.

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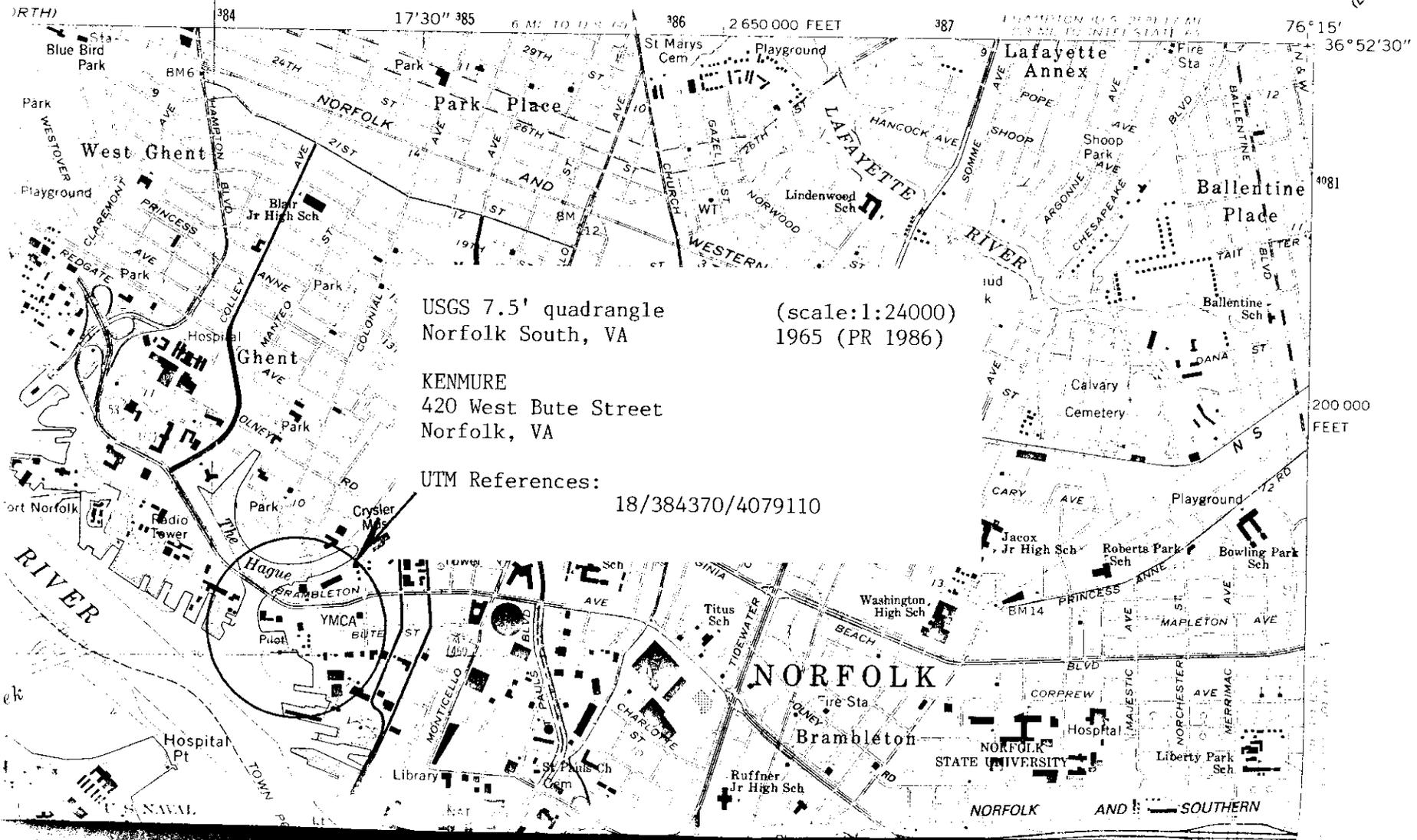
Street, and extends back northwardly 100 feet, and has a width in the rear of 66 feet 9 inches and is bounded on the east by the lot formerly belonging to James M. Barr, on the west by a lane 3 feet 6 inches wide, lying to the west of and immediately adjoining said property; together with all the rights and privileges on the said lane which are appurtenant to the said lot and which are specified in a certain agreement with reference thereto executed by and between William W. Chamberlaine, Trustee for Sarah Chaffee Lamb, the said Sarah Chaffee Lamb and William Lamb, her husband, of the one part, and Linda Lyman and John M. Lyman, her husband, of the other part, dated February 25, 1887, and duly recorded, which lane is therein specified as being for the use and benefit in common of the two lots of land between which it lies.

IT BEING the same property conveyed to James E. Barry by deed dated July 5, 1955 and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the City of Norfolk, Virginia, in Deed Book 702, page 386, and by deed dated July 23, 1957 and recorded in the aforesaid Clerk's Office in Deed Book 752 at page 480; and the same property devised to John F. Rixey by the Will of James E. Barry, deceased, the said Will having been offered for probate in the aforesaid Clerk's Office on January 12, 1976 and recorded in Will Book 52 at page 570.

OF VIRGINIA
AL RESOURCES

NORFOLK SOUTH QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5757' NW
(LITTLE CREEK)



USGS 7.5' quadrangle
Norfolk South, VA

(scale:1:24000)
1965 (PR 1986)

KENMURE
420 West Bute Street
Norfolk, VA

UTM References:
18/384370/4079110

200 000
FEET