

Norfolk's Cannonball Trail

400 Years of Building and Defending this Nation



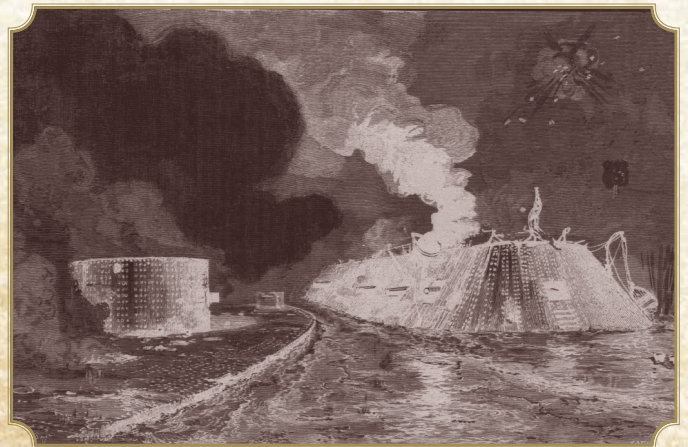
THE CANNONBALL TRAIL

Follow the Cannonball Trail through 400 years of Norfolk and American history. The Trail winds along the shoreline of the Elizabeth River and through the districts of downtown Norfolk.

Walk the cobbled streets of West Freemason – the earliest residential streetscape in Norfolk; stroll downtown, where turn-of-the-century buildings stand in the shadows of modern structures. Throughout downtown, narrative plaques mark places and events of historic interest. Visit Windows on History and explore Norfolk's founding place in America's heritage.

Other historic attractions along the Cannonball Trail include The MacArthur Memorial, Hampton Roads Naval Museum at Nauticus, the Moses Myers House, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Hunter House Victorian Museum and the Norfolk History Museum at the Willoughby-Baylor House.

Discover the Cannonball Trail by following granite inlays and medallions in the sidewalk. Allow a minimum of two hours to walk the entire trail.



CANNONBALL TRAIL MAP








NORFOLK, VA

Please use the map to guide you on your tour.

CANNONBALL TRAIL MAP

KEY

-  Trail Route
-  Freemason Street Reception Center
401 Freemason Street
-  Heritage Sites
-  Narrative Plaques
-  Public Parking



- | | |
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| 1. Freemason Street Baptist Church | 24. John Cary Weston House |
| 2. Norfolk Police & Fire-Rescue Museum | 25. Charles Rollins Grandy House |
| 3. Old Norfolk Academy | 26. Old Norfolk Public Library |
| 4. Norfolk History Museum at the Willoughby-Baylor House | 27. A.A. McCullough Row |
| 5. St. Paul's Episcopal Church | 28. George Wisham Roper House |
| 6. Windows on History | 29. Camp-Hubbard House |
| 7. The MacArthur Memorial | 30. Addington-Petty-Dickson House |
| 8. Confederate Monument | 31. William E. C. Ellis House |
| 9. Old Hampton Roads Maritime Association Building | 32. James W. Hunter House
(open to the public) |
| 10. Bronze Sculpture at Dillard's | 33. Purdie-Taylor-Whittle House |
| 11. Monticello Arcade | 34. Old Second Presbyterian Church |
| 12. McKeivitt Building
(now Anders-Williams) | 35. Epworth United Methodist Church |
| 13. The Royster Building | 36. James Madison Hotel |
| 14. The Fairfax Apartments | 37. Granby Theater |
| 15. Tradewinds Building | 38. Jeanne and George Roper
Performing Arts Center |
| 16. The Virginia Club (Southern Bank) | 39. Virginius D. Groner House |
| 17. U.S. Custom House | 40. Martin Building |
| 18. TowneBank Building | 41. Wells Theatre |
| 19. Selden Arcade | 42. Moses Myers House
(open to the public) |
| 20. Armed Forces Memorial (open to the public) | 43. Bronze Sculpture |
| 21. The Hampton Roads Naval Museum (open to the public) | |
| 22. Taiwan Friendship Pavilion | |
| 23. Dr. William B. Selden House | |

1. Freemason Street Baptist Church *East Freeman & Bank Streets*

(B. 1850) Norfolk's oldest existing Baptist house of worship was designed by Thomas U. Walter (U.S. Capitol Dome) in 1848. Featuring a tower and buttresses, it is one of the most ornamental buildings in the city. The steeple of this large Gothic Revival church toppled in 1879, and was replaced by a steel one in 1897.

2. Norfolk Police & Fire-Rescue Museum *401 East Freeman Street*

The Norfolk Police & Fire-Rescue Museum occupies the former Freemason Street Reception Center. Displays highlight the Museum's extensive collections of badges, patches, firearms, uniforms, images and other memorabilia that tell the story of more than 250 years of police activity in Norfolk. For more information, please call 757-441-1526.

3. Old Norfolk Academy *485 St. Paul's Boulevard*

(B. 1840) This excellent example of Greek Revival architecture was designed by Thomas U. Walter (U.S. Capitol Dome). The strong, masculine temple-form building was perfect for the boys' academy that was housed here until 1915. During the Civil War it served as a hospital to Union troops. Edgar Allen Poe gave his last lecture here in September 1849.

4. Norfolk History Museum at the Willoughby-Baylor House

601 East Freemason Street

(B. 1794) This Federal townhouse, built by Captain William Willoughby, was saved from the wrecking ball in the 1960s, restored, and turned over to the City of Norfolk as a house museum. Inside, permanent and changing exhibits in an intimate gallery space feature vignettes of Norfolk history and point the way to other historical venues nearby. Free and open to the public.

5. St. Paul's Episcopal Church

201 St. Paul's Boulevard

(B. 1739) Built to replace Chapel of Ease, erected on the same site in 1641, St. Paul's is Norfolk's only tangible link to her Colonial roots. The church was the only structure in Norfolk Borough to survive the bombardment and fires of January 1776. A British cannonball

still embedded in the wall of the church is a reminder. Open to the public.

6. Windows on History

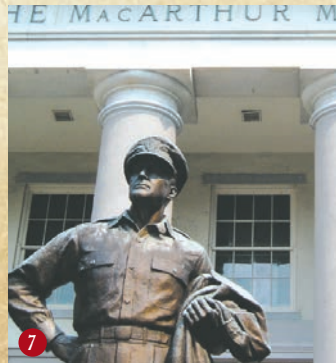
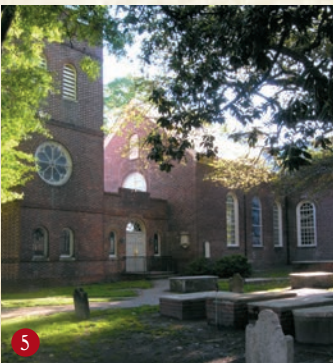
Along City Hall Avenue at MacArthur Center

Four hundred years of Virginia history are showcased in 16 exterior display windows of MacArthur Center. The Windows trace Norfolk and environs from their earliest settlements in 1585 to the late 20th century. Elaborately illustrated with images and artifacts, the Windows capture watershed moments of the region's history.

7. The MacArthur Memorial

421 East City Hall Avenue

(B. 1850) The final resting place of General Douglas MacArthur. The building's consulting architect, Thomas U. Walter, designed the dome and the House and Senate wings of the U.S. Capitol. This four-building complex, situated





in a landscaped square, contains a museum, theater, exhibition galleries and archives. Open to the public.

8. Confederate Monument

Main Street at Commercial Place

The Confederate Monument was erected by the Pickett-Buchanan Camp of the Confederate Veterans in 1898. The Confederate Soldier, the bronze statue topping the base, was sculpted by Norfolk native William Couper, perhaps the most eminent contemporary American sculptor at the time. The statue was completed in 1906 and dedicated to “our Confederate dead” in 1907 during the Jamestown Exposition.

9. Old Hampton Roads Maritime Association Building *127 Bank Street*

(B. 1912) This Classical Revival temple-style building is constructed of limestone. Built to house the Merchants and Mechanics Savings Bank, it was the only Norfolk bank to survive the Civil War.

10. Bronze Sculpture at Dillard's *East City Hall & Monticello Avenues*

A bas-relief sculpture set in the ground depicts cultural landmarks, historical events, architectural points of interest and entertaining facts about Virginia. This sculpture provides

an opportunity to create a bronze rubbing as a keepsake of your visit.

11. Monticello Arcade

208 East Plume Street & 211 East City Hall Avenue

(B. 1908) Designed by Neff & Thompson in the Beaux Arts Classical style, the Monticello Arcade is one of only two of its kind in Virginia. It features elaborate terra cotta decorative elements, and, at the time it was built, the center skylight was one of the country's largest. Novelty products from around the world were sold here in “apartment” stores.

12. McKevitt Building

(now Anders-Williams)

201-203 East City Hall Avenue

(B. 1916) Designed by James W. Lee with an ornate marble and terra cotta facade, this reinforced concrete structure was the first fireproof building erected in Norfolk. It was built for Michael McKevitt, a colorful saloon keeper and real estate speculator, on land he acquired from the Anheuser-Busch Company.

13. The Royster Building
201 Granby Street

(B. 1912) One of Norfolk's first commercial high-rise structures, built in the Sullivanesque style with extensive use of decorative terra cotta. Built on reclaimed land from the Elizabeth River, it was considered an engineering marvel. Though hard to detect with the eye, this structure is tilted slightly off its perch.

14. The Fairfax Apartments
117 West City Hall Avenue

(B. 1906) Designed as a hotel by Benjamin Franklin Mitchell and Charles Parker Breese for the 1907 Jamestown Exposition, this Classical Revival-style building was advertised as "absolutely fireproof." Following a fire in 1976, it was renovated into residential apartments.

15. Tradewinds Building
112-114 Granby Street

(B. 1900) This Classical Revival building is noted for its elaborate high style stone facade and ornamental leaded glass windows. The frieze between floors features four limestone lions' heads.

16. The Virginia Club (Southern Bank)
101 Granby Street

(B. 1908) This Classical Revival building is noteworthy for its eclectic mixture of Greek

and Roman Temple elements. The structure served as a bank from construction until 1977. In 1997 it became the home of the venerable Virginia Club, an exclusive organization founded in Norfolk in 1873.

17. U.S. Custom House
101 East Main Street

(B. 1858) Designed by Ammi B. Young, this Classical Revival structure remains one of Norfolk's most impressive buildings. It has housed both customs offices and the post office, and was used by Federal troops as a dungeon between 1862 and 1865. It was built to replace a dilapidated 1825 structure several blocks away, where a grand ball honoring General Lafayette had been held in 1824.

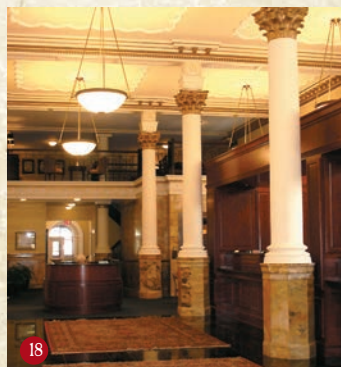
18. TowneBank Building
109 East Main Street

(B. 1899) This eight-story brick and terra cotta Roman Classical structure was, at the time of its construction, Norfolk's tallest building. Its interior features marble paneling, ornate columns, mosaic floors, rich woodwork and chandeliers. Ships moored in the harbor set their clocks by the rooftop "Time Ball" which was lowered every day at noon.





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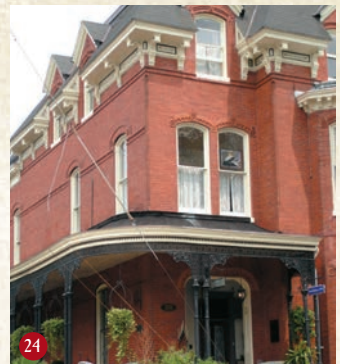
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19. Selden Arcade
208 East Main Street

(B. 1931) The Arcade takes its name from Dr. William Selden, who once owned the site. Retailers and financiers prospered here into the 1980s; but many storefronts were vacant by 1995. The City of Norfolk purchased the Arcade in 2003 and renovated it in 2005. Open to the public.

20. Armed Forces Memorial
Town Point Park

The Armed Forces Memorial is connected to Town Point Park by two foot bridges. The memorial features excerpts from 20 letters written home by soldiers who died during military service. The letters are cast in thin sheets of bronze, and are scattered across the ground as if blown there by the wind. Open to the public.

21. The Hampton Roads Naval Museum
Inside Nauticus

The Hampton Roads Naval Museum showcases more than 200 years of local maritime history. The museum features an impressive array of exhibits, models and archaeological artifacts. Free and open to the public.

22. Taiwan Friendship Pavilion
Friendship Park at Freemason Harbor

The Taiwan Observation Tower, known as The Pagoda, was a gift to the Commonwealth of Virginia and the City of Norfolk from the Taiwan Provincial Government, Republic of China, as a result of a sister state relationship established with Taiwan in 1981. The Tower was built around the pillars that previously supported a 500,000-gallon molasses tank. All materials for the tower were manufactured in Taiwan and shipped to Norfolk for assembly.



23. Dr. William B. Selden House
351 Botetourt Street

(B. 1807) Originally built in the Federal style, this house has many Victorian additions. While Dr. William B. Selden served as Surgeon General of the Confederate Army, his home served as headquarters for Union occupation troops. A grand reception was held here in 1870 for General Robert E. Lee.

24. John Cary Weston House
358 West Freemason Street

(B. 1870) This High Victorian Italianate house with a Mansard roof features an ornamental cast iron veranda. John Cary Weston was one of the founders of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company. He built this as a summer residence following the Civil War.

25. Charles Rollins Grandy House
355 West Freemason Street

(B. 1900) This Georgian Revival-style house served as the home and office of Dr. Charles Rollins Grandy, a pathologist and leader in the fight against tuberculosis. The combination of Flemish bond brickwork and graceful portico with Ionic columns creates a lovely facade.

26. Old Norfolk Public Library
345 West Freemason Street

(B. 1904) This Beaux Arts Classical library was built with a \$50,000 grant from Andrew Carnegie. The land was donated by the Selden and Grandy families. The lintel cornice has a frieze engraved with the names of famous authors.

27. A.A. McCullough Row
338-346 West Freemason Street

(B. 1889) This Italianate block of row house apartments was constructed by a prominent Norfolk coal and lumber dealer. Projecting bays give an undulating appearance and provide interest and continuity to the complex.

28. George Wisham Roper House
320 West Freemason Street

(B. 1901) This Colonial Revival residence was built by the founder of the Norfolk Shipbuilding and Drydock Corporation. His wife, Matilda Secor Roper, was a noted painter. The two adjoining homes were built for their daughters. The cast iron gate leads to the Roper Memorial Garden.

29. Camp-Hubbard House

308 West Freemason Street

(B. 1852) This classic example of the Greek Revival architectural style features a one-story portico flanked by paired Ionic columns. In 1851, William S. Camp helped organize the Merchants and Mechanics Savings Bank, the only local bank to survive the Civil War. The original cast iron fencing is considered to be of museum quality.

30. Addington-Petty-Dickson House

300 West Freemason Street

(B. 1852) Originally built as a two-story house in the Greek Revival style, a Mansard roof and third story were added in 1870. The home features distinctive iron fencing, and the original carriage house can be seen in the rear.

31. William E. C. Ellis House

256 West Freemason Street

(B. 1869) This Italianate brick house features a heavy cornice with paired brackets which is typical of this architectural style. The house became the home of Judge Thomas Hamlin Wilcox, who served as Norfolk's Commonwealth Attorney from 1886-1894, when he was appointed Corporation Court Judge.

32. James W. Hunter House

240 West Freemason Street

(B. 1894) Designed by Boston architect W.D. Wentworth, this Romanesque-Gothic edifice features porticos, turrets and a gargoyle atop the front gable. A leading Norfolk family, the Hunters, could trace their local roots back to 1678. This house belonged to James Hunter's children until 1965. Open to the public as a Victorian Museum.

33. Purdie-Taylor-Whittle House

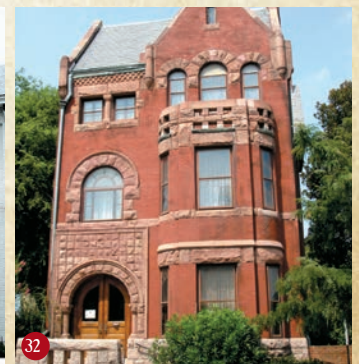
227 West Freemason Street

(B. 1791) One of the finest examples of Federal houses in Virginia, this house was built by George Purdie, a Norfolk merchant. It was bought in 1803 by Richard Taylor, the progenitor of a long line of distinguished Virginians including Captain Richard Page, the nephew of "Light Horse" Harry Lee.

34. Old Second Presbyterian Church

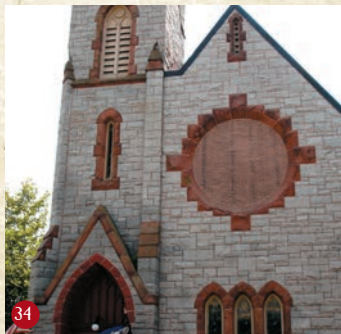
209 West Freemason Street

(B. 1873) Typical of Richardsonian Romanesque Revival architecture and featuring granite ashlar with brownstone trim, the building was used as a Presbyterian church until 1902. It served as a Christian Science church and later as an Odd Fellows Hall before being converted to a restaurant in 1988. Open to the public as the Freemason Abbey Restaurant.

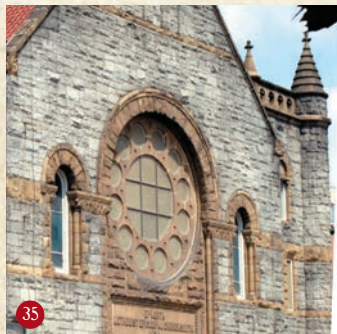




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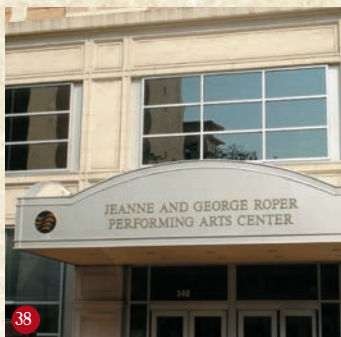
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35. Epworth United Methodist Church
124 West Freemason Street

(B. 1896) This Richardson Romanesque church of granite and limestone was designed by Norfolk architects Carpenter and Peebles. Its bell tower features pinnacles and a Romanesque arched motif. It was given the name Epworth in honor of the English home of John Wesley, founder of the Methodist Church.

36. James Madison Hotel
339-349 Granby Street

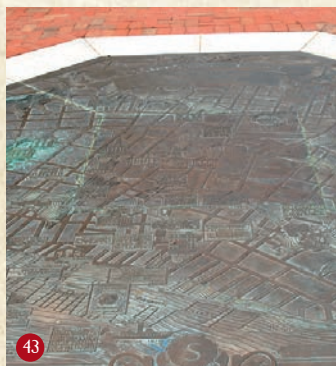
(B. 1906) Designed by John K. Peebles in the Classical Revival style, this was one of several hotels built to house the influx of visitors to the 1907 Jamestown Exposition. Originally the Lynnhaven, it was renamed the Commodore Maury Hotel in 1954 to honor Virginian Matthew Fontaine Maury, a commodore in the Confederate States Navy. Mark Twain stayed here in 1909. Now called The James, the property has recently been converted into private apartment residences.

37. Granby Theater
421 Granby Street

(B. 1916) The Granby Theater was designed by the local architectural firm Neff & Thompson to replace a 1901 vaudeville house of the same name located behind today's Federal Building. The Granby Theater was originally affiliated with Paramount Films. Patronage declined in the mid-20th century, and the theater closed in 1987, however it was reopened in April 2005.

38. Jeanne and George Roper Performing Arts Center
340 Granby Street

(B. 1926) Movies and vaudeville shared the stage when Loew's State Theater opened here in 1926. Tidewater Community College lovingly restored the theater, and reopened in 2000 as The Jeanne and George Roper Performing Arts Center, a state-of-the-art performance venue hosting a range of the performing arts, films and convocations.



39. *Virginius D. Groner House*
112 College Place

(B. 1872) This two-story Classical Revival residence was built for Civil War General Virginius Despeaux Groner. Groner had the distinction of transmitting the telegram to General Beauregard ordering the attack on Fort Sumter. He was named a Commissioner of the World Columbia Exposition in 1893.

40. *Martin Building*
300-306 Granby Street

(B. 1913) This limestone Italianate structure with terra cotta trim was first built as a furniture store. From 1922-1988, it housed the locally owned Smith & Welton Department Store. Following the closing of the store, the Martin family donated the building to the City of Norfolk, for Tidewater Community College's Norfolk campus.

41. *Wells Theatre*
108-116 Tazewell Street

(B. 1913) The Wells Theatre, built by Jake and Otto Wells, is an outstanding example of Beaux Arts Classical architecture. Originally built to enhance the performing arts in Norfolk, many of America's leading entertainers performed on

its stage. Today, the refurbished theatre continues its mission as the home of the Virginia Stage Company. Open for performances.

42. *Moses Myers House*
331 Bank Street

(B. 1792) Moses Myers was one of the country's first shipping magnates. This stately Georgian-style townhouse exhibits 70 percent of the furnishings that originally belonged to the Moses Myers family, who were Norfolk's first Jewish settlers. Free and open to the public.

43. *Bronze Sculpture*
North Entrance to MacArthur Center Mall

A historical bas-relief sculpture set in the ground with a map depiction of downtown Norfolk in 1851. The map contains a rich texture of cultural landmarks, historic events, architectural points of interest and entertaining facts. This sculpture provides an opportunity to create a bronze rubbing as a keepsake of your visit.

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