NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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received

date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic N/A (VHLC FILE #114-112)

and/or common VICTORIA BOULEVARD HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. Location

street & number Victoria Blvd., Park Place, Linden Ave., Columbia St., Breakwater St. N/A not for publication

city, town Hampton N/A vicinity of

state Virginia code 51 county (city) code 650

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	N/A	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number N/A

city, town Hampton N/A vicinity of state VA 23669

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hampton Courthouse

street & number King's Way Mall

city, town Hampton state VA 23669

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION Survey (File #114-112) has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date January 1983; January 1984 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION, 221 Governor Street

city, town Richmond state VA 23219

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date N/A
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Hampton's Victoria Boulevard Historic District is a small streetcar suburb of 104 dwellings located a short distance south of the central business district of Hampton and approximately four miles from the industrial complex at Newport News. The site is adjacent to the point where the streetcar turned west to go to Newport News. Virtually all of the houses, most of which are rather imposing dwellings, were constructed in the last decade of the 19th century and the first two decades of the 20th century and designed in one of three compatible modes: the Queen Anne, the Colonial Revival, and the American Foursquare. Predictably, there is a strong homogeneity of scale and materials that unites the neighborhood without monotonizing it. There are seventeen noncontributing structures, all of which are modern dwellings designed in styles and in a scale sympathetic to their neighbors. There is one vacant lot.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Because the area encompassed by the district is rather small and the architectural styles are rather disparate (although sympathetic) on each block, the architectural analysis can best be performed on a block-to-block basis.

The northeasternmost block of the district, the 4400 block of Victoria Boulevard, is the site of the earliest development in the area (the house of Frank Darling, 4403, ca. 1895) and, despite the intrusion of a late 20th-century Colonial Revival duplex (4407), typifies the architectural homogeneity of the area. 4401 (ca. 1900), 4403, and 4411 (ca. 1897) were all built in a conservation Queen Anne style whose most distinctive features are multiple gable roofs, and expansive porches with intricately turned balusters, posts, and trellis work. The only other house on the north side of the block is an early 20th-century Colonial Revival structure (ca. 1922) whose scale and fabric contribute to the architectural continuity of the district. The south side of the 4400 block reflects the later development of its center, for 4402-4406 are all designed in the American Foursquare style, while the dwellings at 4400 and 4410 were built in 1900-02 and 1899 respectively and, as one would expect, are in the Queen Anne mode. Despite their austerity, the Foursquare houses, through their massing and color maintain the scale of the rest of the area.

The south side of the 4500 block contains several of the finest houses in the district, most notably the Reed House (ca. 1902). This yellow brick Colonial Revival house is an extremely well-designed and executed house of the type praised by Joy Wheeler in his book The American Renaissance. The curving porch with Ionic order, well proportioned cornice and dormers with segmental-arched pediments, explicate the essentials of high-style suburban Colonial Revival in Virginia. 4506 continues the Colonial Revival mode in a more subdued manner while 4502, although contemporaneous with 4500, is designed in the then retardataire Queen Anne mode. 4404 and 4508 reflect their later construction date in their extremely subdued American Foursquare style. The north side of the 4500 block of Victoria Boulevard is more disparate in scale than the rest of the area, but still manages to maintain a residential scale similar to that of its neighbors. This is primarily due to the fact that the houses surrounding the Georgian Revival apartment building at the middle of the block are

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	X community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	X education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1888-1934 **Builder/Architect** Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Victoria Boulevard area is an excellent example of a turn-of-the-century streetcar suburb on Virginia's Peninsula. Originally laid out in 1888 by local entrepreneur James S. Darling as a complement to his newly constructed electric railway, the area's first house was erected prior to 1895 and the development was virtually complete by the second decade of this century. Since the houses in the area were constructed in consecutively popular modes (i.e. Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and American Foursquare) during an era of aggressive eclecticism, the district's architectural cohesiveness is established through use of common building materials, similarity of scale among structures, and mutually sympathetic exterior color schemes. In all probability three of the structures are products of the students of the Hampton Institute Trade School. These dwellings are a testament to early 20th-century efforts to improve the social and economic status of Blacks and Native Americans by means of a liberal education and training in the manual arts.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Victoria Boulevard is often associated with its progenitor, James S. Darling, who in 1886 purchased several parcels of land that were once part of the 18th-century plantation known as Little England. In 1888 the land was subdivided and offered for sale. No immediate development occurred for as yet unknown reasons.

James S. Darling was an entrepreneur from New York who fortuitously arrived in Hampton in 1866 with a schooner carrying a cargo of lumber. Hampton had been virtually destroyed by the Civil War and Darling offered his services and lumber for house building. In such a market success came quite easily to Darling and he soon built his own lumber yard and grist mill. By 1879 he also owned a menhaden fish oil factory. A storm subsequently destroyed his factory and forced him into near-bankruptcy and another field of endeavor: the oyster business. By 1884 Darling was one of the largest oyster merchants in the United States. With 350 acres of oysters under cultivation, Darling was the founder of the wholesale oyster industry in Hampton.

In 1887 Darling founded the first electric streetcar railway on the Peninsula, connecting Hampton with Newport News. In addition he owned a hotel at the local resort of Buckroe Beach. Then, in 1898 this successful local entrepreneur retired to his house on Victoria Boulevard, where he died in 1900.

Following Darling's platting of the Victoria Boulevard area, little immediate development occurred. However, steady development over the next thirty years allowed the neighborhood to mature in a rather interesting manner for that development demonstrates the progression of upper middle class architectural tastes through the first third of this century. It also clarifies the compatibility of the various popular styles.

(See Continuation Sheet #21)

9. Major Bibliographical References (See Continuation Sheet #23)

Annual Reports of Hampton Institute Trade School 1900-1919. Typescript copy at Hampton Institute Archives.

Blair, Gladys. "Northerners in the Reconstruction of Hampton, Virginia 1865-70." Thesis, Old Dominion University, 1975.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approx. 38 acres

Quadrangle name Hampton, VA **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	379900	4097490
B	18	379900	4097850
C	18	379940	4097840
D	18	379970	4097810
E	18	380020	4097810
F	18	380060	4097860
G	18	380160	4097870
H	18	380160	4097830

Verbal boundary description and justification Starting at a point (A) at SE corner of Sunset Creek and Armistead Ave.; thence N approx. 1,270' along the E side of Armistead Ave. to point (B); thence in an easterly direction along the property line (See Continuation Sheet #23)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION STAFF

organization VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION date August 1984

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3144

city or town Richmond state VA 23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national X state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature H. Bryan Mitchell

title H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION date August 21, 1984

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

rather large residences. 4501, designed in a Queen Anne style, should be noted for its gable with imbricated shingles as well as its vernacular serliana. These details provide an excellent counterpoint to 4505 whose stripped Neo-Georgian design relies primarily on mass and texture of materials to maintain architectural continuity with its neighbors. 4503, save for the later alterations to its porch, is extremely similar to 4501 in its conservative Queen Anne design. Adjacent to the apartment building, 4507, a 20th-century Colonial Revival house continues the scale of the neighborhood experience with its ostentatious Queen Anne towers, multiple gables and double porches before the caesura of Wriothesley Street.

Further to the east the 4600 block is populated for the most part by large houses designed in Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Of note are 4601 with its imbricated shingles and porch with elaborate scrollwork and intricately turned posts and balusters. The massing of 4605 is typical Queen Anne, while the imbricated shingles, bath window in its gable, and strong modillioned cornice demonstrate a rather eclectic combination of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. 4611 shares these same attributes with a serliana and a complex roof line. 4607 is a very simple Colonial Revival house and 4603 is a rather simple 3-bay brick dwelling with a vaguely Georgian porch. The south side of the 4600 block maintains the continuity of form and scale of the rest of the area despite a late 20th-century intrusion at 4606. Queen Anne structures at 4600, 4604 and 4610 enliven the block while an American Foursquare anchors the block at 4612.

The southern terminus of Bridge Street is included in the district because two-thirds of the structures on this connecting street maintain the character of the district. 609 Bridge Street, a Federal Revival structure, is well proportioned. Its doorway and entry porch are properly (correctly) detailed. On the north side of the house, a window protruding through the chimney creates a distinctive architectural element. 619 is a modern dwelling which does not contribute to the architectural integrity of the district, while 624, with two bow-shaped end bays and small eyebrow-like dormers is an interesting vernacular approach to the Queen Anne style of its neighbors on Victorian Boulevard.

What little remains of Frank W. Darling's estate, Cedar Hall, has for the most part been compromised by the recent construction of three dwellings in Cedar Point. A house built in 1927 for James Darling, II remains and contributes to the district for its is an excellent example of a late Georgian Revival house. Of particular note is its curving porch supported by alternating Ionic columns and arcades.

Columbia Street between Bridge and Grace streets, maintain the architectural tone set by Victorian Boulevard. On the north side of the street all of the contributing buildings were designed in the Queen Anne mode, replete with widow's walks (at 60 and 66), turrets (at 78), and bow fronts (at 128). On the south side of the street, 73 Columbia is a Federal structure with a large modern addition which still maintains its character and thus contributes to the district. Two post-World War II Colonial Revival structures at 100 and 124 Columbia do not contribute to the district. Just south of

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

Columbia Street is a square that was laid out by Darling at the same time as Victoria Boulevard. Now known as Park Place, it is a large grassy rectangle surrounded by large single-family dwellings, most of which are contemporaneous with their counterparts on Victoria Boulevard. Of particular note are the western and southern sides of the square. The south side facing the water is distinguished by a group of Colonial Revival houses whose grand scale and archaeologically correct details combine to create an impressive terminus to the view south along the square. In addition 807, slightly to the east of the Colonial Revival houses, is a Queen Anne house of extremely complex form. The western side of Park Place, in counterpoint to the highly decorated houses to the south, is a collection of large American Foursquare houses replete with tile roofs. Save for four modern structures, the western block of Columbia Street is a fine collection of early 20th-century American Foursquare houses. Their homogeneity makes its difficult to single any particular example as more interesting or outstanding than any other.

To the east of the southern end of Park Place, Breakwater Street extends for a very short distance. Only two houses are on this street which leads directly to the water. On the south side of the street, 822 Breakwater (ca. 1907) is one of the best designed Colonial Revival structurese on the Peninsula. It is replete with serliana above a semicircular entry porch which is supported by Corinthian columns. The hipped roof contains eyebrow and segmentally-arched windows with Gothic tracery in the windows. To the north at 82, is a late 20th-century brick ranch-style house which does not contribute to the district.

Three houses that face on Armistead Avenue, 419, 421, and 801, all are fine local interpretations of the Queen Anne style and provide excellent anchors for the western edges of the district.

Linden Avenue runs along the northern edge of the district and was, when built, a neighborhood of a slightly lower socio-economic strata than Victoria Boulevard. Of the forty-four structures along Linden Avenue, sixteen are designed in the same style, the American Foursquare, and all are located in the eastern end of the street from 50 to 117. These sixteen units have very few modern intrusions, as is the case for the rest of the district. The southern side of the 100 block of Linden Avenue is populated with Neo-Colonial and transitional houses (most notably 109-113) which provide and maintain a strong cohesive connection with the Queen Anne houses at the western end of the street. This area, near the old streetcar lines of Armistead Avenue, is almost entirely populated by Queen Anne houses, reflecting the area's early growth patterns eastward from the streetcar lines. Of particular note are 177 Linden, with eyebrow windows and 159 and 163 with fine turrets and elaborate gables.

SB

(See Inventory on Continuation Sheet #3)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

SOUTH ARMISTEAD STREET

400 BLOCK

419: Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays.

421: Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; cross gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay wrap-around porch with turned posts, turned balusters, decorative sawnwork brackets. Bay window; dentil and sawnwork.

800 BLOCK

801: Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1905. Wood frame (weatherboard/shingle); 2½ stories; cross gable roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with plain columns.

BREAKWATER PLACE

00-99 BLOCK

81: Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 pedimented dormer, 1 hipped dormer, 1 eyebrow dormer; 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) semi-circular porch with Corinthian columns.

*82: Detached house. Contemporary. 1950s. Wood frame (brick veneer); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

BRIDGE STREET

600 BLOCK

609: Detached house. Federal Revival. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 3 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with Tuscan columns with dentils.

*619: Detached house. Contemporary. 1950s. Wood frame panel, brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

624: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 1 bay; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch, glassed-in.

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

CEDAR POINT DRIVE

00-99 BLOCK

11: Detached house. Beaux-Arts Georgian. 1927. Stucco; 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 pedimented dormers, 2 curved dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with Ionic portico. Semi-circular pavilion.

COLUMBIA AVENUE

00-99 BLOCK

60: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1905. Wood frame (weatherboard/aluminum siding); 3 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 7-bay porch with Tuscan columns, heavy modillions, Georgian balusters. Sunrise pattern in gable; widow's walk.

66: Detached house. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard/aluminum siding); 3 stories; hipped roof (slate); 4 dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay circular porch with Ionic columns.

70: Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1905. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

73: Detached house. Vernacular. 1820/1960 addition. Brick; 2 stories; gable roof (slate) 6 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with knee brace posts.

77: Detached house. American Foursquare. 1930s. Wood frame (brick veneer); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch.

78: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1900-1910. Wood frame (weatherboard/shingle); 3 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal/pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns. Stained glass bow window; diamond tracery muntins; imbricated shingles on turret.

100 BLOCK

*100: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

*124: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays. Non-contributing.

(See Continuation Sheet #5)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

COLUMBIA AVENUE (continued)

100 BLOCK (continued)

128: Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition/standing seam metal); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, turned balusters.

136: Detached house. American Foursquare. Early 20th century. Wood frame (1st story - weatherboard, 2nd story - shingle); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns, plain balusters, wrap-around.

*140: Detached house. Vernacular. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with large brick piers. Noncontributing.

150. Detached house. American Foursquare. 1910-1920. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with plain balusters, Doric columns.

152: Detached house. American Foursquare. Wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay(side) porch with large brick piers, plain balusters.

*157: Detached house. Contemporary. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

159: Detached house. American Foursquare. Early 20th century. Wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with plain balusters, square posts on brick piers.

160: Detached house. American Foursquare. Ca. 1905. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square posts on brick piers, plain balusters.

*163: Detached house. Contemporary. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story, gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

164: Detached house. Cottage. Ca. 1905. Wood frame (shingle); 1½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns, plain balusters.

166: Detached house. American Foursquare. Early 20th century. Wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays.

(See Continuation Sheet #6)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

COLUMBIA AVENUE (continued)

100 BLOCK (continued)

168: Detached house. American Foursquare. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay screened porch, plain balusters and columns.

169: Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca.1930. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays.

*171: Church. Contemporary. 1970s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 1 bay. Noncontributing.

172: Detached house. Cottage. Ca. 1920. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 pedimented dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay screened porch with large stucco piers.

GRACE STREET

600 BLOCK

*606: Detached house. Vernacular. 1930. Wood frame (shingle); 3 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

LINDEN STREET

00-99 BLOCK

50: Detached house. American Foursquare. Early 20th century. Stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with paired Ionic columns on brick piers, plain balusters.

51: Detached house. American Foursquare. Early 20th century. Wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; hipped roof (wood shingle); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay wrap-around porch with Doric columns, plain balusters.

52: Detached house. American Foursquare. Early 20th century. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with paired Doric columns on brick piers, plain balusters.

54: Detached house. American Foursquare. Early 20th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay wrap-around porch with plain baluster, Doric columns.

(See Continuation Sheet #7)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

LINDEN STREET (continued)

00-99 BLOCK (continued)

55: Detached house. American Foursquare. Ca. 1920. Stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay wrap-around porch with square wooden posts on brick piers, plain balusters.

56: Vacant lot.

57: Detached house. American Foursquare. Early 20th century. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with paired Doric columns on brick piers, plain balusters.

58: Detached house. American Foursquare. Early 20th century. Wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square wooden posts on brick piers, plain balusters.

59: Detached house. Dutch Colonial. Ca. 1920. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gambrel roof (composition); 4 bays.

60: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal/pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns, plain balusters.

61: Detached house. American Foursquare. 1900. Wood frame - 1st floor (weatherboard), stucco - 2nd floor; 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with plain balusters, paired Doric columns on brick piers.

62: Detached house. Dutch Colonial. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gambrel roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch with plain balusters, Doric columns.

63: Detached house. American Foursquare. Early 20th century. Wood frame (shingle) - 2nd story, stucco - 1st story; 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with paired Doric columns on brick piers, plain balusters.

66: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square wooden posts on brick piers, lattice-work on end bays.

(See Continuation Sheet #8)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

LINDEN STREET (continued)

00-99 BLOCK (continued)

75: Detached house. American Foursquare. Early 20th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square wooden posts on brick piers, plain balusters.

80: Detached house. American Foursquare. Early 20th century. Wood frame (aluminum siding) - 2nd floor, brick (stretcher bond) - 1st floor; 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 shed dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay wrap-around porch with square wooden posts on brick piers, plain balusters.

99: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns, plain balusters.

100 BLOCK

104: Detached house. American Foursquare. Early 20th century. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns, screened.

105: Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1905. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; gable and hipped roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 4-bay wrap-around porch with Doric columns, plain balusters.

107: Detached house. American Foursquare. Ca. 1915. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 1-story, 3-bay porch with plain posts and balusters.

109: Detached house. Neo-Colonial. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with plain balusters, turned posts, sawn brackets.

110: Detached house. American Foursquare. Ca. 1915. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch with triple clustered Doric columns.

111: Detached house. Neo-Colonial. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with iron posts, dentil work.

112: Detached house. American Foursquare. Ca. 1915. Wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square wooden posts on brick piers.

(See Continuation Sheet #9)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

LINDEN STREET (continued)

100 BLOCK (continued)

113: Detached house. Neo-Colonial. 1915. Wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, plain balusters, decorative sawnwork.

116: Detached house. Vernacular. Early 20th century. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with plain balusters, turned posts, brackets.

117: Detached house. American Foursquare. Early 20th century. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts on brick piers, plain balusters.

118: Detached house. Queen Anne. Late 19th century. Wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts and balusters, decorative sawnwork, brackets.

119: Detached house. Neo-Colonial. Ca. 1920. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square posts, balusters on roof.

120: Detached house. Neo-Colonial. Ca. 1920. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with Doric columns.

*121: Detached house. Vernacular. 1940s. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

135: Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch plain columns, dentils, plain balusters.

145: Detached house. American Foursquare. Ca. 1915. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay wrap around porch with Doric columns on stucco piers, plain balusters.

147: Detached house. Vernacular. Early 20th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with decorative sawnwork, brackets.

*149: Detached house. Dutch Colonial. 1940s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 story; gable roof (composition); 2 pedimented dormers; 3 bays. Noncontributing.

(See Continuation Sheet #10)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

LINDEN STREET (continued)

100 BLOCK (continued)

157: Detached house. Neo-Colonial/Vernacular. 1930s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 4 bays.

159: Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1905. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay wrap-around porch with turned posts, sawnwork. Turret.

163: Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1905. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay wrap-around porch with turned posts, sawnwork; turret.

167: Detached house. Vernacular. Early 20th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay wrap-around porch with plain balusters, simple brackets, turned posts.

173: Detached house. Queen Anne. Early 20th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay wrap-around porch with turned balusters, slender posts, decorative brackets.

177: Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1905. Wood frame (weatherboard/shingle); 2 stories; cross gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch with square wooden posts, sawn brackets.

PARK PLACE

800 BLOCK

803: Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1905. Wood frame; 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 gable dormers, 2 pedimented dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with paired Tuscan columns; widow's walk; fine dentil molding.

*806: Detached house. Contemporary. 1950s. Wood frame (bricktex); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

807: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1905. Wood frame (weatherboard); 3 stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 12-bay porch totally screened. Heavy scrollwork in end gable; sloping roof on turret.

(See Continuation Sheet #11)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

PARK PLACE (continued)

800 BLOCK (continued)

808: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1900. Brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 5 dormers (pedimented, hipped, gable); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch. Large conservatory wings.

*811: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1940. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

*812: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1950. Wood frame (brick veneer)/Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

*813: Detached house. Tudor Revival. 1950s. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch. Non-contributing.

814: Detached house. American Foursquare. 1915. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (tile); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay(center) porch with brick posts.

816: Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1915. Brick (7-course American bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 7-bay wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns.

VICTORIA BOULEVARD

4400 BLOCK

4400: Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weather-board); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 pedimented dormers, 1 gable dormer; 4 bays; 1-story, 5-6-bay porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers, balustrade at top. Slight projecting roof cornice, circular 3-story tower, conical roof with finial. Double hung windows. Interesting small 2-story porch at side, turned posts. Vertical lathing on tower and on side bay. Formerly 175 Victoria Avenue, the house at 4400 was built by Joseph F. and Virginia Copeland between 1900 and 1902. The county assessed the value of the house in 1902 as $2,200. In 1910, the Copeland household consisted of eight members: Copeland, 52; his wife of 29 years, 49; three sons, 27, 26, and 24; and three daughters - 20, 14, and 7. Copeland, a merchant in the plumbing, tinning, and heating business, specialized in stove castings and stove repairs. His oldest son was as electrician, his middle son, a clerk, and his youngest son, a fireman. Helen Scott purchased the property from Hunter and Madeline Copeland in 1935. It became the headquarters of the Wythe Woman's Club in 1970.

(See Continuation Sheet #12)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

VICTORIA BOULEVARD (continued)

4400 BLOCK (continued)

4401: Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1902. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable/hipped roof (composition); 3 hipped dormers, 1 pedimented dormer; 5 bays; 2-story, 4-5-bay porch, upper level -paired columns, roofed, lower level projects beyond house's main body. Wide eaves with brackets to house and to porches. Corbelled brick chimneys. Pedimented side porch, Pedimented shingled gables. Formerly 176 Victoria Boulevard, the house at 4401 was built by Dr. Harry B. Howe and his wife Elizabeth in 1901, the year of their marriage. Valued at $5,000 in 1902, the house served both as the Howe's home and Dr. Howe's office. In addition to his general practice as a physician and his work on the staff of Dixie Hospital, Dr. Howe served for many years as medical officer for Hampton Institute. In 1910 Dr. Howe, 28, and Mrs. Howe, 34, had one child, a daughter, 5 years old. A barn which stood on Marrow Street burned in the 1920s. From the 1920s until the 1960s, Dr. E. S. Jones used the house as his medical office. The present owners, G. Raymond Bodie, Jr. and Martha E. Bodie, acquired the property in 1977.

4402 (Fraley House): Detached house. Classic. Ca. 1914. Attributed to Hampton Institute Architect Students. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 hipped dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center), long, wooden porch with Tuscan columns. Formerly 171 Victoria Avenue, the house at 4402 was built for Rebecca Mears Fraley, probably as rental property, in ca. 1914. Ms. Fraley purchased vacant lot 7 from John W. Blackmore in 1913. A 1915 Hampton directory lists 171 Victoria Avenue as the address of Burke Bell, a widow. The house has been attributed to Hampton Institute students, but its 1914 construction date makes this doubtful. It later belonged to Evelyn O. Fraley who died in 1973. Now it is owned by Carmen and Margaret Cardamore.

(Also now 114-5023)

4403 (J.S. Darling House): Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1895. Builder: J.S. Darling. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, elaborate gingerbread. Interesting gables, green shingled, with pierced and turned spandrels; bay window on right; little sunroom at rear right; pierced brackets over its exterior door; well preserved house, nice example; roof has mixed shingles, including scale type in pattern. Formerly 168 Victoria Avenue, the house at 4403 was built by James S. Darling for his son Frank W. Darling in ca. 1895. In 1900 the Frank Darling household consisted of Frank, 34; his wife of eight years, Mary; one son; and Mary's mother. Frank reported his occupation to the census taker as "Capitalist." Mary had come to Virginia from Vermont to teach Indians at Hampton Institute. In 1902 the house was valued at $2,200. The Darlings sold the property in 1920 to H.M. Mugler for a sum of $9,000 in cash. The present owner, G. Raymond Bodie, Jr., acquired it in 1971.

(See Continuation Sheet #13)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

VICTORIA BOULEVARD (continued)

4400 BLOCK (continued)

4404 (Monroe House): Detached house. Classic. Ca. 1915-16. Builder: Students of Hampton Institute. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with squarish wood columns on brick piers supporting roof, simple rail. Shaped brackets under eaves; brick chimney at right; triple window on facade; louvered shutters; brick foundation; brick chimney to left rear. This house is believed to have been built in ca. 1915-16 for Judd A. and Mary G. Monroe by students at Hampton Institute working under the supervision of John Sugden. The Monroes sold it to Wilson H. Thorpe, principal of nearby Hampton High School, in 1934 for $7,000. His widow, Lou Bell Thorpe, still resides here.

4405: Detached house. Georgian. Ca. 1922. Builder: Margaret M. Lenson. Wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) simple classical porch, 2 Roman Doric columns supporting pediment. First floor is rough textures stucco, second floor green shingled. Wide eaves to roof. Single dormer in front. Upstairs projection over side porch on right. Porch has Roman Doric columns. The house at 4405 was built ca. 1922 by Margaret Lenson, who purchased lots 10 and 12 from Frank and Mary Darling in June 1921.

4406 (Richardson House): Detached house. Classic. Ca. 1916. Builder: W.W. Richardson. Brick (stretcher bond) and stucco; 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) brick stoop to left of facade. Later metal roof, rail grill and shutters. Hipped roof, wide eaves, simple brackets. Chimney built into outside wall on right, now stuccoed. Later paneled shutters on facade windows. The house is stucco but may have been brick originally. Small porch (stoop) and brick facing appears more recent than house. The house at 4406 was built ca. 1916 for W.W. Richardson, who ran the Sunshine Market on Queen Street. It remained in the Richardson family until 1975. The builders are believed to be students at Hampton Institute working under the supervision of John Sugden.

*4407 (Site of Clark House): Detached house. Contemporary Georgian. Ca. 1970. Builder: F.D. Cumming. Wood frame and brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with white wooden posts, panels connecting center posts, hipped roof. Basic modern duplex. Paneled ornamental, nonfunctional shutters. Double-hung windows. Triple windows downstairs. Octagonal window next to each entrance. This is the former site of the Mary A. Darling residence. In 1900 the 62-year-old widow of James Darling and native of England lived here with her 17-year-old servant Sallie Wood. Upon Mrs. Darling's death, the house was sold to Guy A. Howard for $6,500 in 1918. It burned in ca. 1964. The present house was built in ca. 1970. Noncontributing.

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

VICTORIA BOULEVARD (continued)

4400 BLOCK (continued)

4408: Detached house. American Foursquare. Ca. 1915. Wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, simple balustrade.

4410 (George Dudley House): Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1899. Builder: Hannah and Thomas Keaton. Wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story porch. Interesting octagonal corner tower. Green shingles on faces of gables. Stained-glass window in side wall. House apparently frame, now shingled over. Original porches replaced with modern. Formerly 145 Victoria Boulevard, the house at 4410 was built in 1899 by Thomas and Hannah Keaton. In 1900 the Keaton household consisted of Thomas, 56; Hannah, 48; and two daughters, 4 and 3. Mr. Keaton described himself as a "Capitalist." Mrs. Keaton kept house. A 1915 directory listed Sidney Dudley, a lawyer, at this address. Dudley purchased the property in 1905. It descended by will to Lucy A. Dudley, his wife, in 1933. It is now owned by Jules M. Miller and listed in the tax records as Dudley Court Apartments.

4411 (J.W.B. Cheyne House): Detached house. Queen Anne. 1897-1899. Builder: J.W.B. Cheyne. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 1 pedimented dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with pairs of turned posts, railing. Elaborate turnings forming "Lambrequin" above. Red shingles on gables or pediments. One gable with unusual bay window. Brick chimney and foundation. Double-hung windows. Closed in porch on rear side. Formerly 144 Victoria Avenue, the house at 4411 was built by Christopher E. and Emily L. Cheyne on the occasion of their marriage in 1898. A native of Toronto, Canada, Cheyne established Hampton's first photographic studio in 1894. In 1900, the Cheyne household consisted of Cheyne, 32; his wife, 31; a two-year-old son; and an aunt, Lou Smith, 51. Aunt Lou listed her occupation as midwife. In 1902, the Elizabeth City Land Tax Book listed the value of the house as $2,200. By 1910 the household included three children: the son, now 11, and two daughters, 8 and 1. Although Cheyne owned the house free of mortgage in 1900, he had mortgaged the property ten years later. A female boarder, a widow 59 years old, lived under the Cheyne's roof in 1910. The Cheyne family lived at 144 Victoria Avenue until 1916. Between 1928 and 1976, William E. Cheyne managed the studio which was relocated to Victoria Boulevard in 1946 and only recently went out of business. The present owner, Jacquelyn S. Hanks, acquired the property in 1977.

(See Continuation Sheet #15)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

VICTORIA BOULEVARD (continued)

4500 BLOCK

4500 (Reed House): Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1900-1902. Architect: Attributed to J.W. Lee. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 pedimented dormers; 3 bays; 1-story porch. House of yellow brick; interesting molded yellow brick chimneys. Dormers have elaborate crestings with engaged Ionic columns. Arches of brick under porch, filled with wood trelliswork. A fine house. Formerly 129 Victoria Boulevard, the house at 4500 was built by Helen F. and Harry Reed between 1900-1902 and is attributed to James William Lee, architect. In 1902 it was assessed at $4,000, a value exceeded only by the Howe residence at 176. In 1910 the Reed household consisted of five members: Capt. Reed, 38; Helen, 33, whom Reed married in 1895; and three daughters, 14, 5, and 3. In more recent years Capt. Elliott D. Edwards, the son-in-law of Capt. Reed, lived at 4500 Victoria Boulevard until his death. Capt. Edwards was Chief Pilot for the Superliner, United States.

4501 (Dr. Knewstep House): Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1894-1900. Builder: R.H. Jackson. Wood frame (weatherboard/shingle); 2½ stories; gable and hipped roofs (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch, curved around inside. Thin columns on piers. Alteration, partly closed in. Beveled siding, brick foundation and chimneys. Double-hung windows. Small additions, back porch closed in apparently. Pediments with green fish-scale shingles. Interesting triple window in front pediment. Formerly 130 Victoria Boulevard, the house at 4501 was built between 1894 and 1900 by R.H. Jackson and used as rental property. In 1900 Zachariah Durfrey, a fifty-year-old bookkeeper and his wife, Louella Durfrey, with their ten-year-old son were renting the house. In that year, Jackson sold the property to Kate Woodward for $5,000. In 1910 she and her husband, attorney Wallace Woodward (57), resided there with their two sons, ages 21 and 15. Mr. Woodward later became a judge. In 1931 Woodward heirs sold the house to William E. Knewstep and Helen S. Knewstep for $9,700. The Cardwell's, the present owners, acquired the property in 1968.

4502 (Reed House): Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1902-1910. Builder: Frank W. Darling. Wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with long, wooden, square, chamfered columns. Steps removed. Center-bay windows to first and second floors; picturesque, partially shingled faced gables. Typical symmetrical Queen Anne design. Formerly 125 Victoria Boulevard, the house at 4502 was built between 1902 and 1910, probably as rental property, by Frank W. and Mary G. Darling. In 1910, the property was rented to Oscar (49) and Lana (48) Cosby who lived there with their twenty-year-old daughter and seventeen-year-old son. Cosby did repair work for the Southern Railroad while his son worked as a draftsman at the Newport News Shipyard. In 1911 the Darlings sold the house to Helen F. Reed for $6,500. It has remained in the Reed family ever since.

(See Continuation Sheet #16)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

VICTORIA BOULEVARD (continued)

4500 BLOCK (continued)

4503 (Keaton House): Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Builder: R.H. Jackson. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable and hipped roofs (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Roman Doric columns. Plain rail. Brick piers. Boxed-type gable, fish-scale shingles. Brick chimney and foundation. Double-hung windows. Porch apparently partly closed in many years ago. Interstices between piers bricked in. Formerly 126 Victoria Boulevard, the house at 4503 was built by R.H. Jackson as rental property in ca. 1900. In 1910 the tenants occupying the house included Harry Howard, 71 (retired), and Sallie E. Howard, 60, his wife of 35 years. A son, 32, lived with them.

4504 (Sclater House): Detached house. Classic. 1904-1910. Builder: James Sclater. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable and hipped roofs (composition); 3 hipped dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Roman Doric columns, balustrade. Porch curves to side. Triple front window, diamond panes over light panes, double hung. Bay window at side. Brick chimney and foundation. Other windows, 2 over 1 panes (lights). The house at 4504 was built between 1904 and 1910 by James Sclater. In 1910 it belonged to M.M. Sclater, a 27-year-old widow. It remained in the Sclater family until 1969.

4505 (Darden Apartments): Apartment building. Georgian. Ca. 1920. Builder: E.A. Darden. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; parapet roof; 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch (small) with 2 Roman Doric columns, brick floor. Building has two projections at front ends, with metal casement windows. The top-floor windows are richly trimmed with slightly Art Deco concrete columns. Building is in good condition. Formerly 120 Victoria Boulevard, the Darden Apartments stand on the site of the ca. 1900 Frank Guy House. In 1910 the property belonged to Sidney Dudley, an attorney in general practice. After a fire destroyed the house, the present Darden Apartments were erected in ca. 1920.

4506 (Little Berkeley): Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1920. Builder: W.W. Richardson. Wood frame (aluminum); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 2 hipped dormers; 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side), small, brick stoop. May be latex. Two brick chimneys right end of house. Dentil mold string courses on facade. Classical-style porch left side, Roman Doric columns. Railing around top, now partially screened. The house at 4506 was built in ca. 1920 by W.W. Richardson, owner of Richardson Grocery Company at 17 and 19 East Queen Street, which he started in 1894. The Richardsons called their home "Little Berkeley" and its staircase is said to be from Villa Margaret, the summer home of President John Tyler. It remained in the same family until 1974.

(See Continuation Sheet #17)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

VICTORIA BOULEVARD (continued)

4500 BLOCK (continued)

4507 (Captain Francis House): Detached house. Colonial. 1922. Builder: Capt. Francis. Wood frame (aluminum); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 5 bays. There is simply a small recessed stoop with concrete steps. Full basement. Triple windows downstairs. Windows double hung, 6 over 1 lights. Carport on left original. 2-story porch on right. Pebble cash columns. Upstairs porch at rear. Louvered shutters. Concrete over brick foundation. The house at 4507 was built in 1922 by Captain Robert Francis, a ship's pilot. He had purchased lots 32 and 31 in 1899. It remains in the Francis family.

4508 (Slaughter House): Detached house. Classical. 1921. Builder: R.F. Slaughter. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with wide projecting eaves, roof on square brick columns. Brick house with sun parlor wing on left. Triple windows in facade. Upper center window with paneled sides. Dormer is green shingled. The house at 4508 was built by R.F. Slaughter of Slaughter Lumber Company, located on Mallory Street at the C & O Railroad in Phoebus. It remained in the family until 1967.

4509 (R.C. Francis House): Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1899. Builder: Joseph B. Brittingham. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 pedimented dormers; 4 bays; 1-story, 7-bay porch, curving to side, Roman Doric columns on brick piers, balustrade. Three-story circular tower on right, shingled, conical roof with finial. Dormer with balustrade and fanlight effect in spindles. Indoor louvered shutters. Brick chimneys and foundation. Back porch with turned posts. Later brick steps to front. Stained-glass windows on side. Formerly 106 Victoria Boulevard, the house at 4509 was built by Joseph B. Brittingham and Mary Brittingham between 1898 and 1900. Brittingham established the Peninsula's first furniture store in the Queen Street business district of Hampton in 1886. In 1900 the Brittingham household consisted of Brittingham, 47; Mary, 30, his second wife whom he married in 1890; three daughters by his first wife, Amelia (19), Audrey (17), and Laura (13); and a daughter (Julia, 8) and three sons by Mary: Alvin, 6; Charles, 2, and a newborn infant Joseph. Ten years later Audrey, now 25, and Laura (23), were still living at home, but now working--Audrey as a public school teacher and Laura as a stenographer. Julia, Alvin, Charles and Joseph were all in school. The property remained in the Brittingham family until 1947. Alvin managed the family furniture store until 1966 when the old Queen Street business district was demolished.

(See Continuation Sheet #18)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

VICTORIA BOULEVARD (continued)

4600 BLOCK

4600 (Wilbur Hudgins House): Detached house. Basic Classic. 1920. Builder: Wilbur Hudgins. Stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with tin sloped roof, square stucco posts, rail, brick steps. Shaped brackets under eaves. Vents to attic. Triple window to facade projects slightly. Lean-to at back original. The house at 4600 was built by Wilbur Hudgins in 1920. Hudgins was the captain of a trawler.

4601: Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1897-1900. Builder: Elizabeth C. Maher. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with elaborate gingerbread trimming, pierced railing, turned posts. Green shingled gables (scale type shingle); louvered shutters; elaborate gingerbread porch (upper) at rear of house with pierced brackets and railing. Also brackets under eaves. House is a good example and has a slate roof. Formerly 80 Victoria Boulevard, the house at 4601 was built between 1897 and 1900 by Elizabeth Caroline Maher. In 1900, Mrs. Maher, a 62-year-old widow, lived here with her two daughters, 20 and 21; and two sons, 24 and 22. Ten years later, the house had been converted to rental apartments, the principal tenants in 1910 being Mrs. A. Jenkins, a 59-year-old widow, and Lillie Tucker, a 36-year-old bookkeeper. In 1918 the Maher heirs sold the house to E.A. Monroe for $4,750. Monroe's wife was Julie Brittingham, daughter of John B. and Mary Brittingham of 4509 Victoria Boulevard. The property became Julia's upon the death of her husband in 1958. The present owners, Frederick A. Crow, Jr., and Mary M. Crow, acquired the house in 1979. While on duty at the American embassy in Iran, Colonel Crow was one of the Americans held hostage by the Khomieni regime in 1980-81.

4603 (Fisher House): Detached house. Georgian. Ca. 1936. Builder: Jacob D. Fisher. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with small Roman Doric columns supporting pedimental roof, back steps. Vertical rows of brick above door and windows. Porch on left side, square wood columns, railing around top; end chimney. Porch is now screened. The house at 4603 was built in ca. 1936 by Jacob D. Fisher and Kate W. Fisher.

4604: Detached house. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1901-1909. Builder: Harry Marrow. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay wooden porch with Roman Doric columns, curves around corner. Green shingle faced gables, louvered shutters, interesting deck with railing atop hipped roof, surrounding chimney. Small oval window upstairs. Formerly 73 Victoria Boulevard, the house

(See Continuation Sheet #19)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

VICTORIA BOULEVARD (continued)

4600 BLOCK (continued)

4604 (continued)
at 4604 was built between 1901 and 1909 by Harry and Maria Marrow. In 1910 the household consisted of Harry, 61; Maria, 50, whom Marrow married in 1885; a 66-year-old aunt; and the Marrows' 23-year-old son. The house remained in the Marrow family until 1953.

4605: Detached house. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1911-1918. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay Classical-style porch with Roman Doric columns all across front. Bay window upstairs in front; fanlight to attic; scale shingles on gable. Hipped roof with cast-iron railing. Fancy brackets to eaves; louvered shutters. The house at 4605 Victoria Boulevard was built by Charles G. Hinkle and Martha B. Hinkle between 1911 and 1918. In 1919 the Hinkles sold the property to Carrie Wood Massenburg for $8,000. Her husband, Captain George Massenburg, later served as President of the Virginia Pilots Association.

*4606: Detached house. Ranch. Ca. 1965. Builder: Miriam V. Keto. Wood frame; 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch. Left center, formed by projection of roof. Supported by posts. New brick. 6 over 6 double-hung windows. Louvered nonfunctional shutters. Wood siding on gable ends. Brick chimney. Formerly 58 Victoria Boulevard, the present house at 4606 stands on the site of a house built between 1902 and 1909 by H.C. Blackiston as rental property. The present dwelling was erected by Miriam V. Keto in ca. 1965. Noncontributing.

4607 (Young House): Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1899. Builder: William F. Young. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 4 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch, bowed center, Roman Doric columns, brick steps. Unusual dormer next to chimney, halved. Dormers have lozenge-shaped panes. Porch with bowed center; louvered shutters. Building now used as dance academy. Formerly 64 Victoria Boulevard, the house at 4607 was built by William F. Young and Catherine C. Young in 1899. In 1900, the Young household consisted of William, a 40-year-old druggist; Kate, 39, whom Young married in 1883; Young's brother George, 32, also a druggist; the Youngs' two daughters, 17 and 15; a 2-year-old son; and a 17-year-old servant, Elnora Hand, who cooked for the family. In 1902 the house was assessed at $2,500. Edgerton B. and Murial Evans, directors of the Hampton Roads Ballet Company, have owned the home since 1951.

(See Continuation Sheet #20)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

VICTORIA BOULEVARD (continued)

4600 BLOCK (continued)

4609 (Outten House): Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1902-1909. Builder: Joseph C. Outten. Wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay long wooden porch, square posts with brackets, plain rail. Green shingled second floor. Pedimented end gable. Clapboard lower floor walls. Formerly 60 Victoria Boulevard, the house at 4609 was built by Joseph C. Outten, probably as rented property, between 1902 and 1909. In 1922 Outten heirs deeded the property to St. John's Church and it served as the church rectory during the pastorate of the Rev. Carter Harrison.

4610 (Holtzclaw-Watson House): Detached house. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1909. Architect: Attributed to Holtzclaw Brothers of Washington, DC and Hampton. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; clipped gable roof (composition); 2 shed dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay wooden porch, dentil mold, Roman Doric columns. House has interesting gable to roof with decorative brackets beneath. One dormer is on side of roof, next to chimney. Plain addition on left of house (1 story). Formerly 55 Victoria Boulevard, the house at 4610 was built in 1909 by Edna Holtzclaw Watson and Samuel J. Watson, Jr., owner of an electrical business. In 1910 the Watson household consisted of Samuel, 29; Edna, 25; one child, a daughter; and a 72-year-old female boarder. Mrs. Watson's father, an architect, with the firm of Holtzclaw Brothers of Washington, DC and Hampton, may have designed and built the house.

4611 (Mary Gale Monroe House): Detached house. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival Transition. Ca. 1901-1909. Architect: W.E. Lawson. Wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay Classical, long porch with Roman Doric columns. Shingled upper floor walls, clapboard lower walls. Palladian window on upper floor. Porch or gallery on side of house near rear. Louvered shutters. Formerly 52 Victoria Boulevard, the house at 4611 was built between 1901 and 1909 by realtor W.E. Lawson and used as rental property. It later served as the residence of Mary Gale Monroe.

4612: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1915-16. Builder: Hampton Institute Architect Students. Stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch recessed into corner of house, simple arches. Louvered shutters to windows. Yellow brick chimney. Classical back porch, Doric columns, now screened. Formerly 51 Victoria Boulevard, the house at 4612 was built between 1915 and 1916 by students at Hampton Institute workers under the supervision of John Sugden. Sugden is known to have supervised the construction of three houses on Victoria Boulevard in this period. Both architectural and documentary evidence suggest that the three houses were 4404, 4406, and this dwelling erected for Sugden's son, Robert Sugden.

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

Darling purchased the Little England property at about the same time his electric railway was being developed. Victoria Boulevard was located adjacent to the railway at a critical point where the track turned west to Newport News. Therefore, this subdivision became a perfectly situated suburb for businessmen who either worked in Hampton, a short distance to the north, or worked in Newport News and preferred to take advantage of the relatively low land prices of Hampton as a site for their homes. Census data, land tax records, and city directories indicate that this area was generally inhabited by professionals, successful merchants, ship pilots, and trawler owners, as well as the occasional capitalist.

According to city directories, Frank Darling, a member of his father's oyster firm, president of the streetcar company, vice-president of the Hampton Bank, trustee of the Hampton Institute, founder of the Hampton Fire Department and Dixie Hospital, was the first resident in the area, building his house at 4403 Victoria Boulevard around 1895. By 1900 his neighbors included another capitalist, (Keaton at 4410), a lawyer (Woodward at 4501), a druggist (Young at 4607), Hampton's only photographer (Cheyne at 4411), a furniture store owner (Brittingham at 4509), a plumbing supply owner (Copeland at 4400), and Frank Darling's mother at 4405.

On Columbia Avenue there were also six houses, occupied by people of similar social status. Most of the these houses were designed in the Queen Anne mode, Park Place remained undeveloped until 1907, and on Linden Avenue there were four houses. When the Pressey House was built (1907), the Queen Anne Revival was the most common generic term in the United States to describe the eclectic houses that incorporated any or all of an assortment of materials and details which supposedly characterized a distinct historical style. Despite extensive pronouncements on the origins of the Queen Anne mode none of the discussion propounded a precise definition of the style. It became a matter of symbolic reference and inference, romantic inspiration, and individualized interpretation, rather than prescribed rules. Typically, Queen Anne facades featured elegant combinations of weatherboard, shingles, half-timbering, large areas of casement windows and chimneys laid in decorative patterns. The goal in the design of the Queen Anne house appeared to be historical reminiscences and not references to specific buildings, as an expression of middle class financial comfort.

In 1900, at the death of her husband, Mary Darling gave her son Frank the land at Cedar Point as well as sufficient funds to construct a large house known as Cedar Hall. This large Queen Anne mansion existed on Cedar Point until 1975. The land it once occupied has recently been developed and is now occupied by three large split-level, ranch-style homes which have been excluded from the district.

Development of Victoria Boulevard continued at an even pace for the next decade, leaving twenty houses on Victoria Boulevard, ten houses on Linden Avenue, and eleven on Columbia Street and Park Place by 1910. Although most of the residents were afluent, a few of the new houses erected were built as rental property and were occupied by a correspondingly lower class of people.

(See Continuation Sheet #22)

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

Most of the later houses of larger dimensions constructed in the area were designed in the Colonial Revival style and reflected the new taste for simpler homes as well as evoking images of Virginia's glorious colonial past. This turn toward simplicity was expounded by many of the early 20th-century popular magazines which extolled the virtues of the plainer house. The Queen Anne was discredited as a commercial efflorescence. Furthermore, the numerous odd-shaped houses were hard to clean and consequently safe havens for deadly bacteria. The simpler Colonial Revival adopted by most of the later residents of this area would seem to reflect the aforementioned popular set of values. In addition popular works such as Joy Wheeler Dow's American Renaissance (1904) provided models for the proper design of such structures. This revivalist style has never really disappeared from the Virginia landscape and several late 20th-century Colonial Revival structures in the district sympathetically reflect the earlier popularity of such a style. Of note also is the Georgian Revival variant of this mode, an example of which is 11 Cedar Point, built in 1927 by Frank Darling for his son J.S. Darling, II. Its details reach a level of refinement that is rarely seen in this state for this style.

The majority of the dwellings built on Victoria Boulevard after 1910 were smaller American Foursquares. The same reductionist egalitarian and democratic spirit that spawned interest in the Colonial as a style for homes of those of comfortable means generated the style that is now known as the American Foursquare. This was a mode aimed at the general benefit of the masses; a straightforward, plain, yet dignified style characterized by simple rectilinear outlines and using only one or two materials for the facades. The surprising degree of architectural homogeneity that is achieved in this district is, to a large extent, attributable to this style's compatibility with both the Colonial Revival and the Queen Anne styles.

Three of the American Foursquares on Victoria Boulevard can be safely attributed to the hands of students of the Hampton Institute Trade School (4404, 4406, 4612). This important component of the Institute was the vehicle by which Major Armstrong sought to provide social betterment for Blacks and Native Americans through their instruction in the manual arts, giving them the necessary skills to ply a trade. In addition, Armstrong advocated manual training as an adjunct to education in the liberal arts. Local legend has attributed several buildings, all American Foursquare in style, to the hand of the Institute students. Subsequent archival investigation has shown that 4612, the residence of Robert Sugden, a manual arts instructor at Hampton Institute, was in fact built by Institute students ca. 1914-15. The annual report of the Institute for that year also makes reference to two other dwellings erected by Institute students. Stylistic similarities and Darling family connections to the Institute point to the strong possibility that 4404 and 4406, both constructed on Darling Property ca. 1915, were built by Hampton Institute students.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Photograph Collection, Hampton Institute/Archives.
Scott, Frank J. The Art of Beautifying Suburban Home Grounds. New York: D. Appleton, 1870.
U.S. Census Records 1900, 1910.
Virginiana Collection, Hampton Public Library, Hampton, VA.
Wright, Gwendolyn. Moralism and the Model Home. Chicago: University of Chicago, 1980.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- UTMs, Verbal Boundary Description & Boundary Justification

UTM Reference:

I)	18 380300 4097830	J)	18 380280 4097660
K)	18 380400 4097670	L)	18 380380 4097500
M)	18 380300 4097510	N)	18 380300 4097580
O)	18 380250 4097580	P)	18 380250 4097480

Verbal Boundary Description

separating 417 and 419 Armistead Ave. 140' to point (C); thence in a southerly direction 100' to the N side of Linden Ave. to point (D); thence 320' E to point (E); thence N 70' to point (F); thence approx. 520' along the southern shore of Salters Creek to point (G); thence S along the W side of Wriothesly St. 120' to point (H); thence 440' E along the alley N of Linden Ave. to the W side of Bridge St. to point (I); thence 500' S along W side of Bridge St. to point (J); thence 350' E to point (K); thence approx. 1,500' S along the western shore of the Hampton River to point (L); thence 200' W inland to Cedar Dr.; thence N 200' along E side of Cedar Dr. to point (N); thence W 140' to point (O); thence S 420' to point (P) on Sunset Creek; thence W along the N shore of Sunset Creek approx. 1,500' to point of origin.

Boundary Justification: The Victoria Boulevard Historic District is comprised of residential structures dating from the last decade of the 19th century and from the first two decades of this century. The district is almost entirely comprised of three styles: Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, and American Foursquare. To the W of Armistead Ave. are 20th-century structures which are not compatible with the architectural character of the district. To the N of Linden Ave. is a separately cohesive neighborhood of housing of a later date. To the E and S the boundaries were dictated by the Hampton River, Sunset Creek, and the fact that the only structures N and E of Victoria Blvd. are a 20th-century yacht brokerage and the 20th-century (modern) Hampton Yacht Club. The southern border conforms to the shores of Sunset Creek except at the SE corner of the district where three noncontributing residences have recently been constructed.

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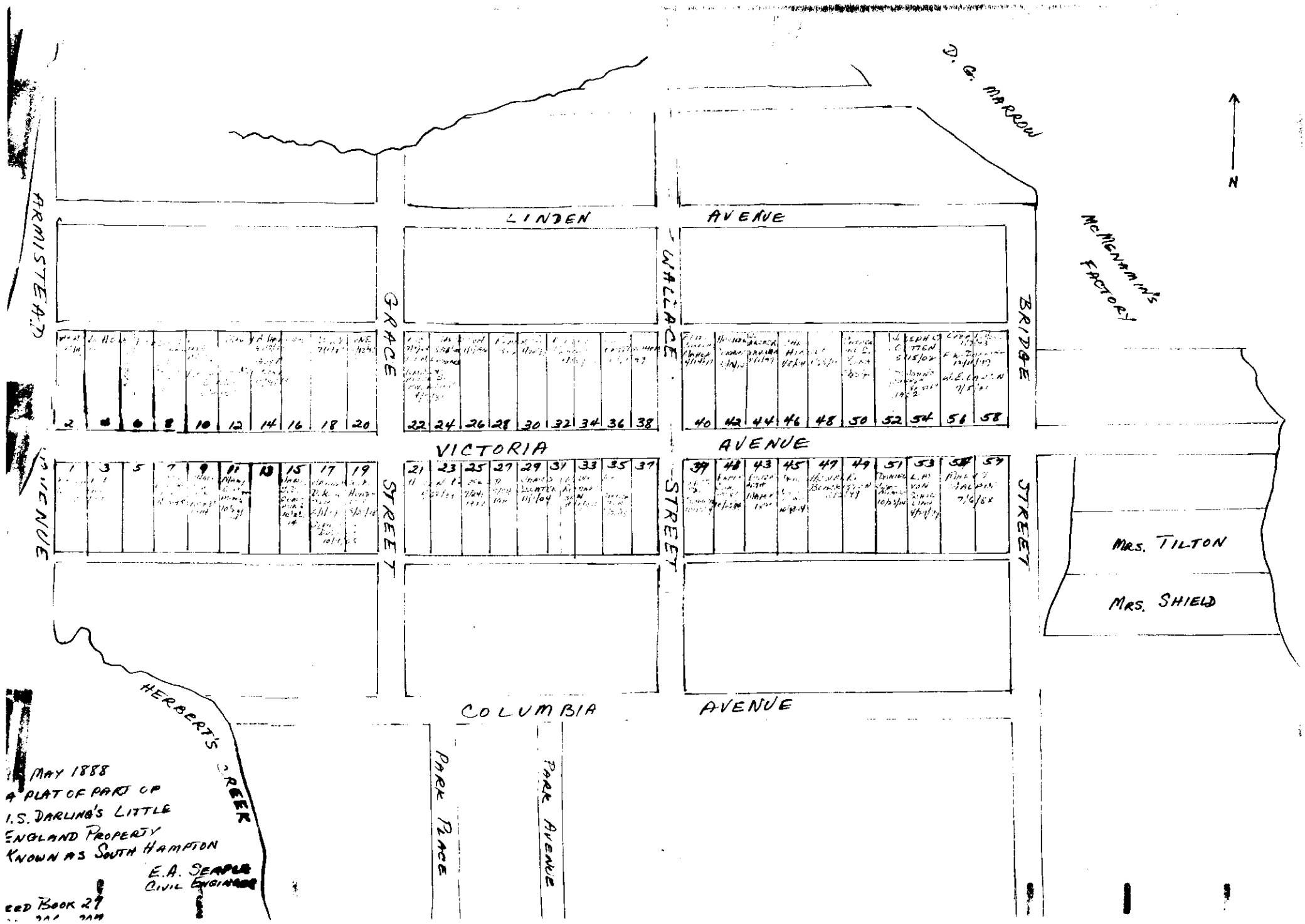
D. G. MARROW
N
McMENAMIN'S FACTORY
LINDEN AVENUE
VICTORIA AVENUE
COLUMBIA AVENUE
ARMISTEAD AVENUE
GRACE STREET
WALLACE STREET
BRIDGE STREET
PARK PLACE
PARK AVENUE
HERBERT'S CREEK
MRS. TILTON
MRS. SHIELD
2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20
22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38
40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58
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21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37
39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57
MAY 1888
A PLAT OF PART OF
I.S. DARLING'S LITTLE
ENGLAND PROPERTY
KNOWN AS SOUTH HAMPTON
E.A. SEAPLE
CIVIL ENGINEER
EED BOOK 29