

Virginia Department of Historic Resources PIF Resource Information Sheet

This information sheet is designed to provide the Virginia Department of Historic Resources with the necessary data to be able to evaluate the significance of the proposed district for possible listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This is not a formal nomination, but a necessary step in determining whether or not the district could be considered eligible for listing. Please take the time to fill in as many fields as possible. A greater number of completed fields will result in a more timely and accurate assessment. Staff assistance is available to answer any questions you have in regards to this form.

General Property Information	For Staff Use Only DHR ID #: 134-5379
District Name(s): <u>Cavalier Shores Historic District</u>	
District or Selected Building Date(s): <u>1927-1968</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Circa <input type="checkbox"/> Pre <input type="checkbox"/> Post Open to the Public? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Main District Streets and/or Routes: <u>Atlantic Avenue, Cavalier Drive, 42nd Street, 43rd Street, 44th Street, 45th Street, Holly Drive</u> City: <u>Virginia Beach</u> Zip: <u>23451</u>	
County or Ind. City: <u>Virginia Beach</u> USGS Quad(s): <u>Virginia Beach</u>	
Physical Character of General Surroundings	
Acreage: <u>31.5</u> Setting (choose one): <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Town <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation Corridor	
Site Description Notes/Notable Landscape Features/Streetscapes: <u>The Cavalier Shores Historic District is located in the north end of Virginia Beach, Virginia. The district is situated along the oceanfront, just north of the resort area and is the first of the residential neighborhoods spanning the beach leading to Cape Henry. Named for the residential development of the same name, the historic district is situated immediately north of the Cavalier Hotel. The Cavalier Hotel was responsible for the original development of the Cavalier Shores neighborhood, and as such the neighborhood is connected to the hotel property by a public brick walkway and ornamental gate. The district is composed of seven blocks of residential properties arranged in a grid fashion between Cavalier Drive/42nd Street to the south and 45th Street to the north and spanning Atlantic Avenue that bisects the district from north to south. Paralleling Atlantic Avenue is a grassy median that previously served as the right-of-way for the Norfolk and Southern Railroad. The three blocks to the west of Atlantic Avenue are bound by Holly Road to the west and the four blocks east of Atlantic are bound by the beach. A secondary road, Ocean Front Avenue, creates a narrow block of development facing the ocean.</u>	
Ownership Categories: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Local <input type="checkbox"/> Public-State <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal	
General District Information	
What were the historical uses of the resources within the proposed district? Examples include: Dwelling, Store, Barn, etc... <u>Dwelling, Transportation Corridor, Recreational Facility</u>	
What are the current uses? (if other than the historical use) _____	
Architectural styles or elements of buildings within the proposed district: <u>Colonial Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Contemporary</u>	
Architects, builders, or original owners of buildings within the proposed district: <u>Cavalier Shores Development Company</u>	
Are there any known threats to this district? <u>Development</u>	

General Description of District: (Please describe building patterns, types, features, and the general architectural quality of the proposed district. Include prominent materials and noteworthy building details within the district and a general setting and/or streetscape description.)

The Cavalier Shores Historic District is comprised of a seven block residential neighborhood of the same name that was platted in 1927 by Cavalier Shores, Inc., a subsidiary of the adjacent Cavalier Hotel. The district is bound to the south by Cavalier Drive/42nd Street, to the west by Holly Road, to the north by 45th Street, and to the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Atlantic Avenue and Ocean Front Avenue bisect the district from south to north and east-west cross streets include 42nd Street, Cavalier Drive, 43rd Street, 44th Street, and 45th Street.

The district is located immediately north of the Cavalier Hotel property and thus is the first neighborhood between the more commercial and high-density “resort area” and the primarily residential “north end” area between it and Cape Henry. This section of Virginia Beach is flat and narrow between the ocean to the east and various branches of Lynnhaven Bay to the west. The setting is naturally sandy with a plethora of low, scrub vegetation, although this has been supplemented with more lush and ornamental landscaping.

Atlantic Avenue and the former Norfolk and Southern Railroad corridor that parallels it creates a distinct developmental divide within the district, with each side exhibiting similar, but unique characteristics. As platted, the portion of the district east of the corridor, between it and the ocean, was classified as “Section A”, while the portion west of Atlantic and the railroad was termed “Section B”. In both sections, the blocks are subdivided into suburban lots oriented towards the grid of streets. The lots are generally uniform in size with slightly more variation in Section A. All of the streets are paved and sidewalks extend along the roads in Section B, but only select blocks have sidewalks in Section A. The few sections of sidewalk that are located in Section A are poured concrete, as are the public beach access walkways at the end of each street. Most of the sidewalks in Section B are brick laid in a herringbone pattern.

There are no curbs separating the road from the sidewalk, just a narrow strip of gravel which is used for street parking. The roads are mostly two-lane, two-way streets and thus the gravel area is important for street parking. Most of the blocks also have interior alleys that extend between the rows of parcels, off of which many properties have garages or open parking spots.

Development in both sections consist of single family homes that are typically two stories although some one-story homes are scattered throughout. Setback tends to vary with homes generally set closer to the road in Section A and slightly more setback in Section B. Section B also tends to have more vegetation and landscaping with mature trees. Section B is also characterized by a promenade brick walkway that cuts through the blocks in a north-south fashion providing its residents direct access to the property of the Cavalier Hotel to the south. A narrow strip park stretches between the hotel property and those properties along the southern edge of Section B. The entry from the district to the hotel property is adorned by a landscaped brick wall and gateway.

At present, there are a total of 120 houses located within the district with nearly every parcel developed. The homes range in construction date from 1927 to as recently as 2011. Nearly 100 of which were constructed in 1968 or earlier and could therefore contribute to the historic district. Most are modest-sized, middle class homes typical of suburban development in the first-half of the twentieth century. The neighborhood homes reflect a variety of styles that were popular from the second quarter of the twentieth century through the present-day including assorted Revivals, Minimal Traditionals, Contemporary homes, and Modernist Design. Colonial Revivals in the form of Georgian Revival and Cape Cods are particularly prevalent in the district. There is one Mediterranean Revival home that reportedly was built with materials left over from the construction of the Cavalier Hotel, and may have served as an early guest house; however additional research will be necessary to confirm this. There is also lore that several of the early homes originally functioned as hunting lodges or cottages for the hotel, but this too will need to be investigated further (Informant Interview).

Many of the homes reveal influence of their beach setting through details such as screened porches and exterior wood shingles, which is distinct to coastal regions like Virginia Beach. A number of properties also feature rear garages and/or guest apartments accessed by the neighborhood's interior alleys, a feature typical of coastal development in the 1920s when vacationing and tourism were growing in popularity. Most of the homes built directly on the oceanfront were built sideways to take most advantage of the narrower lots as well as take advantage of the ocean breeze for cooling.

Overall, the district retains a lush, cohesive, and attractive neighborhood feel through consistent scale, setback, and style of homes and a well-planned and maintained layout. The neighborhood is further complimented by decorative street lights which also adorn the brick promenade and some sidewalks. Overhead power and utility lines are hidden within the alleys in the interior of the block and thus do not intrude in the historic character of the neighborhood.

Nearly all of the homes in the proposed district retain a high degree of integrity and historic character. In general, they retain original form, materials, features, and other architectural details and convey the development and evolution of Cavalier Shores from 1927 through the present-day.

Significance Statement: Briefly note any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the proposed district. It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or genealogies to this form. Please list all sources of information. Normally, only information contained on this form is forwarded to the State Review Board.

Historic Context

The history and development of the Cavalier Shores Historic District is inextricably linked to the adjacent Cavalier Hotel. The Cavalier had its beginnings in 1925 with the charter of the Virginia Beach Resort and Hotel Corporation and their selection of a large site to build the grand property. Virginia Beach had evolved into a popular vacation destination with numerous clubs and hotels since the late-nineteenth century, however, the Cavalier was to be the largest and grandest hotel yet built (Williford 1998).

Roughly 60 acres of the old Hollies Farm just north of the Princess Anne Country Club at the north end of the Virginia Beach resort area were secured with the idea the hotel would provide a new northern anchor to beachfront development. To fund the construction of the estimated \$1.4 million dollar hotel, 14,000 shares of preferred stock at \$100 per share were marketed and sold to investors (Souther 1994). The corporation then chose the prominent Neff and Thompson, architects of Norfolk to design the hotel, and highly-regarded landscape architect Charles F. Gillette of Richmond to design the hotel's grounds. As opposed to earlier resorts built directly on the beach, it was decided to place the Cavalier on the high sand dune behind the Norfolk and Southern Railroad roughly 1,000 feet back, rather than directly on the beach in order to take better advantage of the ocean's cooling breezes, as well as provide a better landscape for the various on-site amenities (Souther 1994). Following a fairly quick construction, the hotel officially opened to the public in 1927 and was immediately regarded as one of the finest resorts in the country, attracting the wealthy and famous from across the nation (Dunn 1983).

The Cavalier became renowned for its elaborate décor and the many amenities it provided. In addition to its opulent guestrooms, ball rooms, dining rooms, lounges, indoor pool, and other interior features, the hotel property offered guests a variety of outdoor leisure from formal gardens, walking and riding trails, a horse racing track, tennis courts, golf course, and a beach club. The Cavalier Beach Club was built on the oceanfront directly in front of the hotel soon after the opening of the main hotel. The club became the forerunner and hallmark of all later beach clubs that would open along the Virginia Beach oceanfront in the ensuing decades (Dunn 1983).

Thanks to the help of the railroad which opened a stop directly in front of the resort, guests from all over could easily access the Cavalier. Despite the onset of the Great Depression in the 1930s, the success of the Cavalier remained strong. The hotel grounds were continually improved throughout the decade with a new golf course added, a yacht club opened, and the gardens and grounds enhanced. It was during this time and in the years immediately before World War II that the Cavalier was considered in its prime and at the peak of its notoriety (Yarsinske 2002).

Unfortunately, the golden years came to an abrupt end with the outbreak of war when the hotel was commandeered by the Department of Defense to house and train soldiers (Williford 1998). Upon conclusion of the war, the hotel was returned to its owners, however, never returned to the glory of the pre-war years. By that time the hotel required substantial costly renovations. There was also the loss of the "Cavalier" rail service to Virginia Beach from the Midwest as a result of the surge in post-war automobile use. Additionally, after three years of being out of service, the hotel had fallen from the top lists of wealthy travelers. It also faced increasing competition from numerous more modest hotels and motels built along the beach in the years immediately following the war, which attracted more middle-class travelers (Williford 1998).

To compensate for their struggles, the owners turned the hotel into a private club however, this too eventually failed and the Cavalier was closed. In 1959, the property was purchased by Gene Dixon and was reopened as a hotel although continued to struggle as a result of decline of the luxury beach hotel market.

In 1973, the Cavalier once again closed its doors when a sister hotel was opened on the oceanfront directly in front. The Cavalier Oceanfront was constructed to be 11 stories overlooking the Atlantic Ocean but was not long a replacement for the original “Cavalier on the Hill”, which reopened in 1976 (The Cavalier n.d.).

Since then, the Cavalier has remained an icon at the north end of Virginia Beach, and as of recently, has begun a new phase of development and evolution. The 1973 Cavalier Oceanfront Hotel has been demolished and a new village of high-end single family dwellings have been built around the footprint of the original hotel with plans for a new resort tower and condos on the site of the former oceanfront hotel.

Cavalier Shores History

Contemporary to the opening of the Cavalier Hotel in 1927, the owners, in conjunction with other investors, planned an adjacent residential development named “Cavalier Shores” to complement their development of the north end of Virginia Beach. The neighborhood was to attract those who wished to own a home at the beach, but have access to the exclusive amenities of the Cavalier. To realize the neighborhood, the Cavalier’s administrators deeded a portion of the hotel property immediately north of the hotel grounds to a partnering development group, and provided them funding to manage, administer, and incorporate the development, as well as oversee a sales and loan department, and the neighborhood’s ongoing development (Cavalier Hotel Corporation 1927).

Under the auspices of the Cavalier Shores, Inc., the plat was divided into 134 suburban-sized properties facing a grid of streets for the exclusive neighborhood. The Plat include 53 lots in “Section A” on the ocean side of Atlantic Avenue and the railroad, and 81 in “Section B” on the inland side of the road, but adjacent to the hotel main grounds. The north-south roads were Atlantic Avenue and Holly Road, named for the “Hollies” farm which the Cavalier purchased to develop the hotel and neighborhood. It appears that originally Ocean Front Avenue did not have a name and was considered more of an alley. The cross streets were Cavalier Drive, Pocahontas Drive, and Raleigh Drive, all old Virginia namesakes (Cavalier Shores, Inc. 1927). Lot prices were based on location within the neighborhood and divided into three classes. Oceanfront lots were marketed at \$5,000, the others in Section A were \$1,500, while those across the road in Section B were listed at \$1,000. A series of by-laws and covenants were then attached to all lots in the plat mandating various requirements and restrictions. These were typical covenants for real estate divisions at the time and included such issues as cost of home to be constructed, size and setback, use, and ownership (Princess Anne County 1927).

In addition to the paved streets, alleys for offstreet parking, guaranteed electric, water/sewer hookups, and a variety of other typical suburban amenities, residents of Cavalier Shores were also to have access to the grounds and amenities of the Cavalier. The neighborhood plat included a central brick promenade walkway called “Myrtle Walk” that allowed residents a direct walking path to the hotel to take advantage of its gardens, trails, and recreational facilities. An exclusive strip park was also laid out between the hotel and the neighborhood. Although ownership of a home in Cavalier Shores did not include membership to the Cavalier Beach Club, the portion of the beach adjoining the neighborhood was intended for use exclusively by its residents with walkways located at the end of each street (Cavalier Hotel Corporation 1927). Most residents ended up joining the Cavalier Beach Club too, as did many residents from other neighborhoods throughout Virginia Beach as the club was a major social institution and gathering place.

A review of deeds shows that sales were initially fast, particularly in the ocean-oriented Section A where 18 sales were recorded the first day they hit the market on May 2, 1927 (Princess Anne County 1927). Many of the deeds show a transfer of the property to the Cavalier Development Company with an immediate deed to the individual reflecting a mortgage put on the property as a result of home construction. Despite the initial influx of sales in the oceanfront lots, photos and maps from the late-1920s reveal that Section A and Section B of the neighborhood developed at roughly the same pace with dozens of homes built in the first few years.

However, the continued and sustained development of Cavalier Shores was not as rapid as hoped due to the stock market crash of October 1929 and the ensuing Great Depression of the 1930s which virtually collapsed the speculative real estate market. Sales slumped between 1928 and 1931, likely as a result of the stock market crash, but did then pick back up throughout the mid- to late-1930s. At least several of the sales that decade included multiple lots, indicative of speculators looking to turn the properties upon the return of market (Princess Anne County Various Dates).

Another downturn for the neighborhood and hotel occurred in 1935 when the Norfolk and Southern ceased rail operations on the spur of the line that serviced the area. The route was briefly maintained by a commuter railbus service between Norfolk and Virginia Beach, although this too ultimately was discontinued as personal automobiles became more prevalent (Dunn 1983).

Beginning in the early part of the 1940s and after World War II, there was a marked increase in development. This increase can be attributed to economic rebound after the war, federal mortgage assistance and the growth of better transportation (Souther 1994). People in general had more time and money in the post-war years and especially into the 1950s with the substantial rise of the middle class. A large number of homes were built in the neighborhood during this period, with many being from immediately following the war in 1945 and 1946. This was likely a result of many of the war-time personnel stationed in the region at one of the many installations, or the Cavalier Hotel itself, choosing to stay and reside at the beach or purchase a property as a vacation home.

It was during the post-war era that the neighborhood took on much of the character it retains today. During this period there was a desire to revitalize the area in the spirit of city beautification resulting in extensive landscaping and redesign (Souther 1994). In 1954, the Council of Garden Clubs of Virginia Beach and Princess Anne County embarked on a beautification project to plant trees and assorted other landscaping in the former railroad corridor adjacent to Atlantic Avenue that by that time was simply a grassy strip from the Cavalier Shores neighborhood through the other north beach neighborhoods to Fort Story. The effort became known as “World’s Longest Garden Club Project” (Dunn 1983).

Development in Cavalier Shores remained strong through the 1950s and 60s with over 30 additional homes being built. This wave resulted in the nearly complete development of the original plat, with only a small number of vacant lots that were subsequently filled in over the following decades.

Because the neighborhood was largely built-out by the 1960s with only sporadic later construction, the neighborhood retains a strong sense of its historic residential character. Current residents appreciate and respect this character, and there remains a strong effort to continue the original vision of an exclusive neighborhood. In further recognition of the neighborhood’s original design, the City of Virginia Beach adopted a resolution October 25, 2010 to protect the historic brick walkway throughout Cavalier Shores (Yarsinske 1998).

The Cavalier Shores neighborhood remains a cohesive and close-knit community that makes it stand out amongst other nearby neighborhoods. Many residents are members of the Cavalier Shores Civic League which promotes the preservation and heritage of the neighborhood. In addition to regular meetings, members also host a Grand Illumination on 43rd Street for the Christmas holidays that is well-attended and popular event. Recently, many residents opened their homes and properties as part of a home and garden tour for the 2017 annual Virginia Historic Garden Week. Many of the residents are owner-occupants, resulting in an elevated appreciation of the unique history and qualities of the neighborhood and desire to preserve its homes and streetscapes for future generations.

NRHP Criteria

The Cavalier Shores Historic District is a cohesive collection of homes that represent a unique and historically significance aspect of the growth and evolution of Virginia Beach in the first-half of the twentieth century.

The district is composed of, and matches the boundaries of the Cavalier Shores neighborhood that was platted in 1927 by a subsidiary developer of the Cavalier Hotel. The district grew and evolved through the 1960s by which time it was nearly completely developed. Throughout that period, the district evolved according to the original vision of its developers with fine homes set along a series of shaded streets on well-manicured properties.

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT/REAL ESTATE

Cavalier Shores was platted during a period when speculative real estate developments were created in vast numbers across Virginia Beach, the region, and nation as a whole. Suburban growth in the 1920s was helped by both economic success of the country and the growing desire to leave cities. Cities were not the only site of such speculation and development though, the real estate boom also led to massive influx of coastal development from Florida to New England.

Cavalier Shores was just one of the speculative real estate developments that opened in Virginia Beach in the roaring 1920s, but represents the beginnings of ocean front property and building boom east of Atlantic Avenue in Virginia Beach (Dunn 1983). Whereas the oceanfront had been popular for hotels and other attractions as early as the nineteenth century, private residential development has been limited to the more inland areas. Cavalier Shores began the trend of oceanfront private residence construction that would continue up the north shore of the beach over the ensuing decades.

Such development can be seen throughout other north end neighborhoods developed soon after Cavalier Shores such as Linkhorn Park, Ubermeer, Birdneck Point, and Rudee Heights. All of these neighborhoods were north of Seaside Park showing a continued northward trend up the coast within Virginia Beach. The growth of these neighborhoods can also be linked to the increase in vacation cottages and inns in the area which attracted commercial and recreational facilities (Souther 1994). These new “resort areas” also demanded better water supplies and transportation, making it easier to develop more residential properties.

Of the contemporary real estate endeavors, Cavalier Shores was unique in that it was the only such development directly affiliated with an adjacent luxury resort hotel, being constructed in affiliation with the Cavalier (Souther 1994). Not only did the relationship with the resort garner a certain level of notoriety for prospective buyers, it also attract residents wishing to take advantage of the hotel’s exclusive amenities. The connection of the neighborhood to the hotel is physically represented by an ornamental brick promenade that bisects its residential blocks and leads directly to the front entry of the hotel.

Upon marketing of the neighborhood in 1927, sales were quick and rapid with dozens of lots purchased in the first few weeks. However, it is unclear at the existing level of documentation how much of this very early period remains represented in the historic district. Current property assessor records list just nine extant buildings in the district predating 1930; however contemporary deeds and photos depict substantially more homes were built in the 1920s, indicating that either municipal records may be off, or some 1920s homes were subsequently razed and replaced by newer structures, or some combination of the two. However, there were still a fair number of residents moving in during the 1930s, as evidenced by the 37 existing homes in the district listed in municipal records as having been constructed from 1930-1940. Most of the remaining homes in the district were built during the post-World War II boom of the late-1940s through 1960s.

ARCHITECTURE

The extant homes within the district represent a full array of forms and styles prevalent in suburban architecture from the 1920s through 1960s, many of which show adaptations to their coastal location. Beach front characteristics include wood shingles, screened porches, and many windows to take advantage of cool breezes. Many of the homes also feature rear garages and/or guest apartments, a typical feature of coastal development in the 1920s.

Interestingly, the sole Mediterranean Revival home in the district, located along Cavalier Drive near the brick promenade gate, was reportedly built from materials leftover from construction of the Cavalier Hotel (Informant Interview). Definitive documentation of this has not been found, however historic photos do reveal it was one of, if not the oldest homes in the neighborhood, and present on 1927 photographs.

GARDENING/LANDSCAPE

In addition to its representative architecture, unique planning, and important associations to the Cavalier Hotel, gardens and landscaping have also always been a critical component of the Cavalier Shores neighborhood and a substantial part of the district's significance. As platted, the neighborhood included not only the ornamental brick walkway and gates providing access to the Cavalier Hotel, but a garden park was also laid out along the entire southern border of the neighborhood between it and the hotel property. As early as the 1950s, the Garden Club embarked on a beautification of the former Norfolk Southern Railroad Corridor stretching along Atlantic Avenue and planted trees, shrubs, flowers, and other ornamentals. In 2017, the neighborhood was featured in the house and garden tour of the annual Virginia Historic Garden Week, and was the first time that the Virginia Beach tour featured properties in just one neighborhood, indicating both the historic nature of its collection of homes and the attention to garden landscapes.

SUMMARY

Overall, the Cavalier Shores Historic District is an excellent example of coastal suburban development in the first half of the twentieth century, although stands out further as a unique example of development sponsored by an adjacent resort hotel. While the direct association to the Cavalier is less recognized now following multiple changes in ownership of the resort, the district does retain its characteristic brick promenade and gate leading to the hotel grounds. The district also retains a dense building stock of homes dating to the first half of the twentieth century that convey the early popularity and subsequent growth of the neighborhood. These homes, and the district overall, retains a high degree of historical integrity and historic character. In general, they retain original form, materials, features, and other architectural details and convey the development and evolution of Cavalier Shores from 1927 through the present-day. Of additional merit is the retention of numerous rear garages and apartment buildings, a common feature of early coastal suburban development. Finally, the district also conveys the strong sense of beautification and landscaping that has been an integral aspect of the neighborhood's character since 1927. As such, the Cavalier Shores Historic District is being recommended for the eligibility within the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning & Development, Entertainment & Recreation, and Landscape, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with a period of significance of 1927- 1968 at the local level.

Bibliography

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Photo Log

Name of Resource: Cavalier Shores Historic District
 City or Vicinity: Virginia Beach State: Virginia
 Photographer: Robert J. Taylor, Jr Date Photographed: June 2017

Photo 1 of 19: Representative Streetscape, Atlantic Avenue at Cavalier Drive, facing north

Photo 2 of 19: Representative Streetscape in Section A, 45th Street, facing east

Photo 3 of 19: Beachfront homes in Section A, facing southwest

Photo 4 of 19: Representative Streetscape in Section A, Ocean Front Avenue at 42nd Street, facing north

Photo 5 of 19: Beachfront at 42nd Street Public Access, facing north

Photo 6 of 19: Representative Streetscape in Section A, Ocean Front Avenue at 44th Street, facing north

Photo 7 of 19: Representative Cavalier Shores Beach Access, 44th Street, facing east

Photo 8 of 19: Representative Streetscape in Section B, 43rd Street at Holly Road, facing northeast

Photo 9 of 19: Representative Streetscape in Section B, Holly Road at 43rd Street, facing north

Photo 10 of 19: Representative Street and Sidewalk in Section B, 44th Street, facing east

Photo 11 of 19: Representative Home, 221 44th Street, facing north

Photo 12 of 19: Representative Home, 207 43rd Street, facing north

Photo 13 of 19: Representative Interior Alley Way in Section B, Holly Road at 42 ½ Street, facing west

Photo 14 of 19: Brick Promenade from 45th Street, facing south

Photo 15 of 19: Brick Promenade from 44th Street, facing south

Photo 16 of 19: Brick Promenade from 43rd Street, facing south

Photo 17 of 19: Brick Promenade and Cavalier Hotel, facing south

Photo 18 of 19: Gate and Brick Promenade from Cavalier Drive, facing north

Photo 19 of 19: Neighborhood and “Myrtle Park” from Cavalier Drive, facing northeast

Sponsor (Individual and/or organization, with contact information. For more than one sponsor, please use a separate sheet.)

Mr. <input type="checkbox"/>	Ms. <input type="checkbox"/>	City of Virginia Beach <small>(Name)</small>
2405 Courthouse Drive <small>(Address)</small>		Virginia Beach VA 23456 <small>(City) (State) (Zip Code)</small>
MReed@vbgov.com <small>(Email Address)</small>		757-385-8573 <small>(Daytime telephone including area code)</small>

In the event of organization sponsorship, you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: Mark Reed

Daytime Telephone: (757) 385-8573

Applicant Information (Individual completing form)

Mr. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/>	Robert J. Taylor, Jr., M.A. <small>(Name)</small>
Miss <input type="checkbox"/>	Ms. <input type="checkbox"/>	Dutton + Associates, LLC <small>(Firm)</small>
1115 Crowder Drive <small>(Address)</small>		Midlothian VA 23113 <small>(City) (State) (Zip Code)</small>
rtaylor@dutton-associates.com <small>(Email Address)</small>		804-897-1960 <small>(Daytime telephone including area code)</small>

Applicant's Signature: *Robert J. Taylor Jr.* Date: 8-16-17

Notification

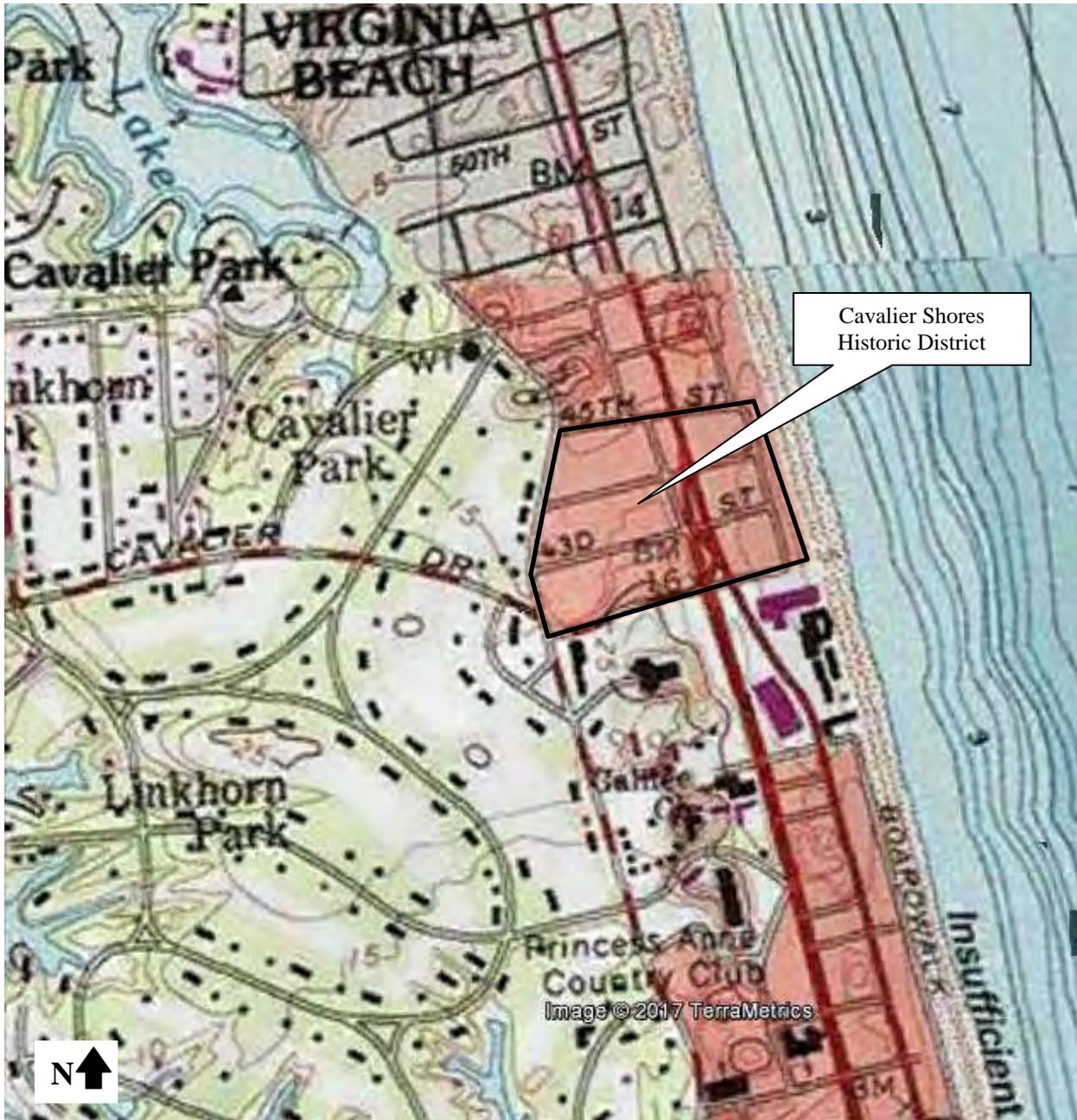
In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator or City Manager.

Mr. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/>	Dr. <input type="checkbox"/>	David Hansen <small>(Name)</small>
Miss <input type="checkbox"/>	Ms. <input type="checkbox"/>	Hon. <input type="checkbox"/>	City Manager <small>(Position)</small>
Virginia Beach <small>(Locality)</small>		2401 Courthouse Drive <small>(Address)</small>	
Virginia Beach <small>(City)</small>	VA <small>(State)</small>	23456 <small>(Zip Code)</small>	757-385-4242 <small>(Daytime telephone including area code)</small>

Please use the following space to explain why you are seeking an evaluation of this district.

To recognize the history and significance of the Cavalier Shores neighborhood as new development is increasing throughout the vicinity of Virginia Beach as a whole.

Would you be interested in the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes No
 Would you be interested in the easement program? Yes No



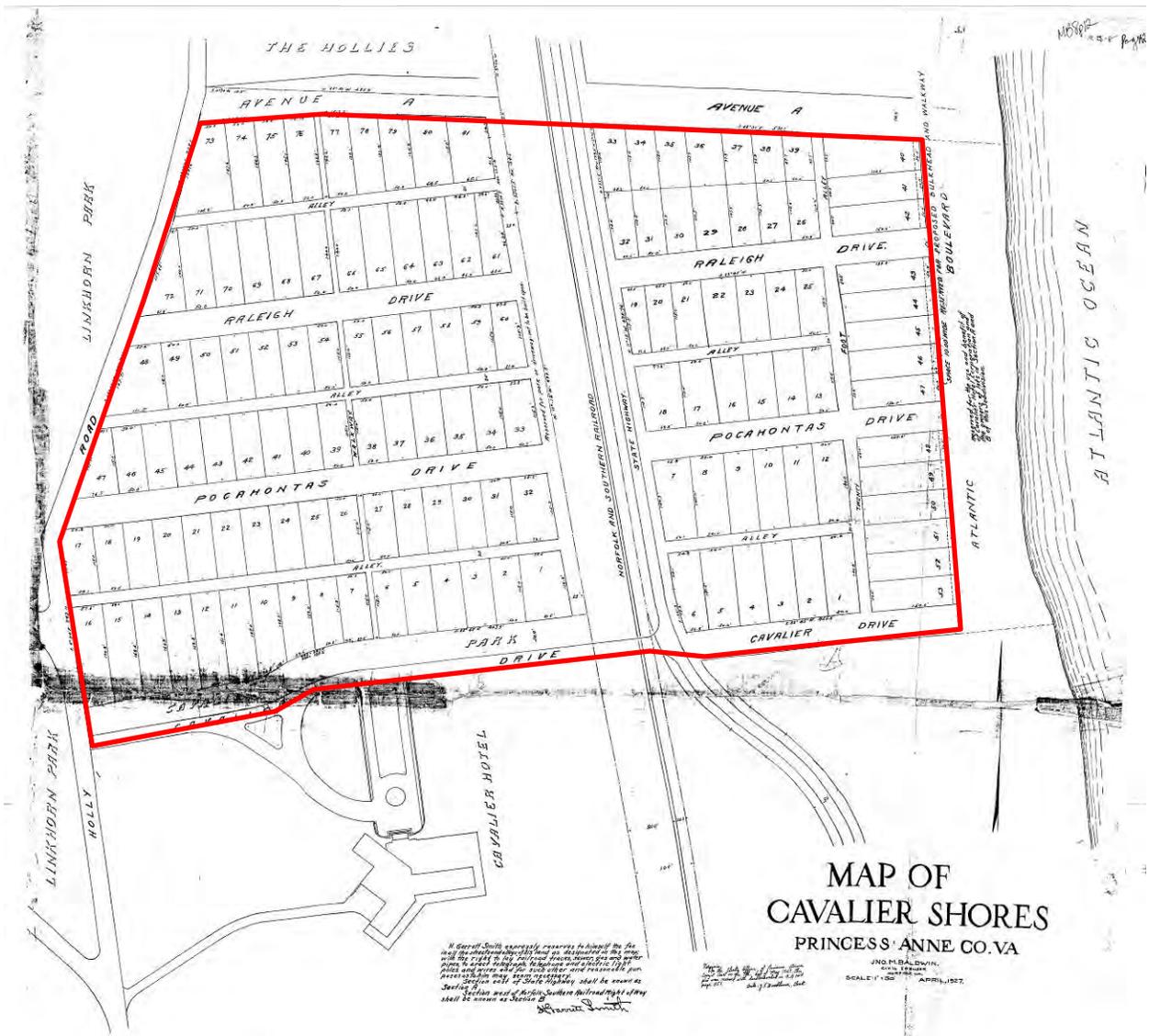
USGS Quadrangle: Cavalier Shores Historic District
Virginia Beach 1989
134-5379 – 2017 PIF boundary



Aerial Photograph: Cavalier Shores Historic District
Google Earth Image, 2017
134-5379 – 2017 PIF boundary



Photograph Key: Cavalier Shores Historic District
Google Earth Image, 2017
134-5379 – 2017 PIF boundary



Historic Map: Cavalier Shores Historic District
 Plat of Cavalier Shores, 1927
 134-5379 – 2017 PIF boundary