

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

LISTED ON:
VLR 06/21/2012
NRHP 08/22/2012

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Briarwood
other names/site number Bingham House; VDHR # 134-0600

2. Location

street & number 1500 Southwick Road

N/A	not for publication
N/A	vicinity

city or town Virginia Beach
state VA code VA county Independent City code 810 zip code 23451

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
___ national ___ statewide X local
 6/29/12
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____
Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	2	structures
0	0	objects
2	2	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Tudor Revival

foundation: CONCRETE: poured concrete

walls: BRICK

WOOD: painted wood timbers

roof: STONE: slate shingles

other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Briarwood is a Tudor Revival house which was constructed in 1932 and is located on a sloping four-acre lot overlooking Linkhorn Bay. The house is approximately 6,000 square feet and features an irregular floor plan. The house utilizes Flemish bond brick masonry construction with details including herring bone patterned brick and false half-timbering. The two-story house features steeply pitched gabled and hipped roof elements clad in historic slate shingles as well as three corbelled brick chimneys. There are a variety of metal windows with fixed and diamond pane sashes along with three different bay windows, including the rear which is two stories in height and features a doorway. The first floor features extensive historic dark stained wood paneling and large rough hewn beams on many of the ceilings, highlighted by the two-story rear entry hall with its heavy wood turned stairway and second-story balcony. There is also a contributing historic garage which features basic Tudor styling which was constructed at the time of the main house or shortly thereafter. There are two noncontributing resources: a ca. 1980s tree house and a ca. 1980s patio and pool. The large lot features mature vegetation, including trees which predate the house.

Narrative Description

Briarwood, constructed in 1932, was designed by Wickham Taylor and built by Clayton C. Nugent. The house is an outstanding example of the Tudor Revival style, and with a scale and site which surpass any other extant Tudor Revival house in Virginia Beach. The irregular shaped house is constructed of Flemish bond brick masonry with a poured concrete basement. The exterior cladding also features herring bone patterned brick and false half-timbering. The house is two stories in height with a slate shingle clad roof which features steeply pitched gabled and hipped elements. There are also three large, corbelled interior brick chimneys capped with decorative chimney pots. The windows are predominantly metal casement with four, six, or eight panes, some of which are gabled, as well as several fixed diamond pane windows. There are also three bay windows, each a different shape, with leaded, diamond glass panes. The rear bay window is two stories and also contains a rear door which exits onto the patio. The original copper gutters are intact.

The entry hall extends the full width of the house from the arched front door to the two-story bay window and door to the rear, which features diamond paned leaded glass. The first half of the entry hall has a low, paneled ceiling with rough cut timbers and paneled dark stained walls. Most of the paneling and exposed beams in the house retain the original dark stain. The rear half of the entry hall is two stories, with a paneled wood stair on the right and a pair of carved and paneled wood doors on the left which provide access to the dining room. The rear portion of the entry hall also features a second-story balcony which continues the turned railing from the stairs and features large rough cut timbers which carry into the decorative ceiling timbers. The original flooring is made of hand-pegged wide boards, and is present throughout the house.

The south wing of the house features a living room, library, and solarium. The living room has paneled ceiling beams, paneled wainscoting, and a semi-hexagonal window bay. The library is simpler compared with the living room, and features a three-sided leaded glass window bay and painted built-in book cases. The solarium has large multi-paned windows with metal glazing and a flagstone floor, and is accessed through a paneled archway from the living room.

The north wing of the house features the dining room, kitchen, a bathroom and several servant spaces. The dining room is simpler than the living room, with no ceiling beams or bay window, and the wainscoting has been painted. The kitchen was remodeled in the second half of the twentieth century. A screened porch, accessed from the kitchen and dining room, was added ca. 1950 and features rough cut beams which echo those used on an original covered walkway on the north side of the house, which was likely the staff entrance to the kitchen. There are also several closets, a possible servant's bedroom, and a simpler second stair case, also likely for use by the staff.

The second story features four bedrooms with nearly all of the original features. The details are much simpler than the public first story rooms. There are metal glazed multi-paned windows of varying sizes, all of which retain the original sills and framing, though some have been painted. The varying steep Tudor rooflines intrude into the bedrooms on some of the exterior walls, producing irregular room shapes. The walls are the original plaster and the historic six-inch baseboards

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are intact. The original radiator system is still in use. The bathrooms were largely updated during the second half of the twentieth century, though one likely original bathroom remains on the second floor with black and white tile.

The four-acre site retains the historic setting of the house with numerous mature trees and a long slope east to Linkhorn Bay. There is a long shared driveway to the property from the street which culminates in a circular driveway which serves only Briarwood. There is also a two-bay garage which features a slate clad, gabled roof and Flemish bond brick to match the main house. The garage is a contributing building and was constructed at the time of the main house or shortly thereafter. The garage is located south of the house, near the property line and a bit further back from the bay than the main house. The patio and swimming pool were constructed in the second half of the twentieth century; although classified as a single non-contributing structure, they do not detract from the overall setting and integrity of the property. The patio and pool abut the main house on its eastern side towards the bay. There is also a ca. 1980 wooden tree house at the northern end of the property, which is a non-contributing structure.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1932-1959

Significant Dates

1932

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Taylor, Wickham C. (architect); Nugent, Clayton (builder)

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The house was constructed in 1932 with the rear contributing porch addition being added during the 1950s, justifying a POS dating from its construction date to 1959, by which time all contributing features of the house were completed.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Briarwood is a monumental sized Tudor Revival style house located on a large lot sloping down to Linkhorn Bay in Virginia Beach, VA. The house was built in 1932 by the Bingham family, who represented a trend of Northerners building homes in the newly developed resort town of Virginia Beach. The house is a rare example of the Tudor Revival style in Virginia Beach and decidedly the largest and grandest extant example in the city. The exterior of the Flemish bond brick house features herring bone pattern brick and false half timbering details along with three large corbelled brick chimneys. The intact historic windows are highlighted by two leaded glass bay windows and a two story, semi-hexagonal leaded glass rear bay with a doorway. The interior features historic wood flooring and extensive original stained paneling and rough hewn timbers. The reduced four-acre site retains the historic setting of the house. The house was designed by notable regional architect Wickham C. Taylor, known for designing many prominent Tidewater homes. Briarwood is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (Architecture) as a locally significant example of Tudor Revival design in Virginia Beach, VA.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The original owner of the house, James Bingham, Jr., was born in East Orange, New Jersey, on August 30, 1880, the son of an Irish immigrant father. His wife, Frances Bingham, was born in 1887 in Baltimore. James Bingham, Jr., was involved in the real estate profession and purchased the large thirteen-acre parcel for Briarwood on July 31, 1924, for \$6,500 from Harry L. and Carrie T. Bullis, several years before constructing the house. There is reference to a "Briarwood" house on the site before construction of the current house, so the Bingham family likely lived in a smaller, older house already on the parcel while they planned and built the current house.¹ The original house must have been demolished around that time. The contract for the current house was for \$29,000, but the final cost was estimated to be \$40-\$50,000, a very large amount during the Great Depression years.² Both of the original owners died at Briarwood, Frances Bingham on September 24, 1957, and James Bingham on November 19, 1963.

Wickham C. Taylor (1883-1963), a draftsman for the well known Norfolk architect B. F. Mitchell, designed both commercial and residential buildings from 1908 until at least 1931. A lifelong Norfolk resident, Taylor utilized a variety of styles in his many projects around the Tidewater area. In addition to Briarwood, Taylor was the lead architect on Selden Hall (the Grandy home), a large scale Georgian residence near the Cavalier Hotel built around the same time as Briarwood. Taylor was also the supervising architect for the 1929 L. Frederick Bruce house on the corner of Fairfax Avenue and Mowbray Arch, one of the largest and most expensive houses ever built in Norfolk. In addition to these prominent houses, Taylor designed numerous other homes as well as many commercial buildings including several car dealerships, apartment buildings, hospitals, churches, and retail establishments.³

Taylor was likely assisted on the project by his primary designer and draftsman, Clarence W. Meakin (1905-1986), who worked for Taylor from 1924 to 1933 and also assisted him on Selden Hall, another grand Virginia Beach house built around the same time. Meakin was also a Norfolk native and later worked for the firm of Peebles & Ferguson, the Vernon A. Moore firm, and finally his own firm beginning in 1959. Meakin worked on several well known regional projects including the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond and an expansion of Norfolk General Hospital. During the same period Taylor also worked with the builder, Clayton Q. Nugent (1886-1976), on the even grander Georgian home, the W.S.B. Grandy house (Selden Hall), also in Virginia Beach. Nugent worked as a contractor from 1918 until he became president of Mutual Federal in 1943. He left the construction business with a good reputation as a builder and general contractor. After 1931, Taylor worked out of his home or as an architect for the Naval Base or the City of Norfolk. He died on February 13, 1963, the same year as James Bingham.⁴

The Tudor Revival style of Briarwood was popular in the United States ca. 1890-1940, particularly in the 1920s and 1930s as one of the two predominant house styles in the United States, the Colonial Revival style being the other. The style expanded in popularity as newer masonry veneering allowed less expensive houses to visually match the more expensive earlier masonry construction Tudor Revival homes; however, Briarwood was a very expensive masonry construction example of this style which referred back to earlier Tudor Revival houses. Briarwood was constructed at the end of this peak in Tudor Revival popularity with details of the house reflecting this style including a brick exterior with decorative patterns; false half-timbering; large chimneys with decorative chimney pots; steeply pitched roof; tall, narrow windows with leaded panes; rounded arch doorways; and semi-hexagonal bays. While the Tudor Revival style is named for the

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sixteenth century period of English history, the houses constructed in this style tend to emulate earlier Medieval building methods in England, with such as false half-timbering and steep gables.⁵

Several of the more prominent Tudor Revival homes in Virginia Beach have been demolished, including The Links and The Gables, both formerly located near the Cavalier Hotel and Cavalier Country Club. In the same area is a ca. 1926 brick Tudor house at 4510 Holy Road (DHR # 134-0483) which was originally the Davis house and was initially painted white to create the illusion of stucco, but now is bare brick. Nearby at 300 Bay Colony Drive is another small house with the same styling and built around the time of the Davis residence. Both houses are on elevated lots and are excellent examples of the Tudor Revival style, but do not have the high level of detailing and the grand size and setting of Briarwood. Another Virginia Beach still-extant Tudor Revival house is at 107 45th Street (DHR # 134-0504). This house has a less common rusticated stone foundation, but a typical stucco second story. Many of the windows have been replaced and the house sits on a small lot carved from its original much larger parcel. There are also several post-WWII Tudor style houses in later Virginia Beach suburbs which are not comparable to Briarwood.

Briarwood is a grand, monumental sized Tudor Revival house which was constructed for James and Frances Bingham in 1932. Bingham was part of a pre-World War II trend of wealthy Northerners coming to Virginia Beach to build large scale second homes. Tudor Revival houses are relatively rare in Virginia Beach, and many of the historic, pre-WWII examples have been lost or significantly altered. Briarwood represents the most prominent known example of Tudor Revival design in Virginia Beach, amongst both extant and lost examples, and retains almost all of its original features. The exterior is highlighted by two leaded glass bay windows; a two story, semi-hexagonal leaded glass rear bay with doorway; herring bone patterned brick detailing; and three large, corbelled interior brick chimneys. It also sits on a large four-acre site (albeit reduced from its original acreage) which retains the historic setting from the original period of construction. This house was designed by notable local architect Wickham C. Taylor and completed by well known local builder Clayton Q. Nugent. Wickham was known for designing many prominent Tidewater area houses in the early twentieth century.

Virginia Beach Expansion

The Bingham family were part of a larger trend in the early-to-mid twentieth century as Virginia Beach transformed from a sleepy beach village in Princess Anne County to a large tourist town. Once Virginia Beach was established as a resort destination during the 1920s, a large number of people not only visited the city, but moved there permanently. This included many wealthy Northerners who built large primary and second homes along the ocean front and in the inlets around Princess Anne County.

Several factors led to the expansion of Virginia Beach from small town to resort town, culminating in the mid-to-late 1920s construction boom. By 1904, Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co. had completed an electrified railroad loop from Norfolk to Virginia Beach and a return leg via Cape Henry, which opened up Virginia Beach to expansion.⁶ In 1921, Virginia Beach Boulevard opened and served as the only direct, concrete roadway between the cities for a number of years. In 1924, a daily bus service was established between Norfolk and Virginia Beach. The year 1925 saw the opening of a water pipeline from Norfolk to Virginia Beach which alleviated the city's water supply limitations; 1925 also brought city lights along Atlantic Avenue and the city's first fire station. Finally, in 1928 the Virginia Beach Walkway Corp. was formed by business owners and citizens of Virginia Beach to fund a concrete boardwalk which stretched from 5th Street to 35th Street and replaced the aging existing wood boardwalk.⁷ All of these improvements in such a short time period quickly elevated Virginia Beach to the status of resort town and brought rapid development of the ocean front area. Without the substantial and rapid expansion of transportation, infrastructure, and several early large scale development projects, Virginia Beach would not have attracted so much of the residential and commercial development during the 1920s and 1930s.

In 1920, Princess Anne Country Club, the first in the county, opened, but the Cavalier Hotel, announced in 1925, was the catalyst for all future development along the Virginia Beach ocean front. The citizens of Virginia Beach chose the name and Governor Harry F. Byrd officially opened the hotel in April of 1927.⁸ Briarwood is located across Linkhorn Bay from the Princess Anne Country Club, the Cavalier Hotel, and Selden Hall, and was very much part of this expansion period in Virginia Beach.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Hibbs, Wyatt. 57 Years in Architecture, Volume Two: 1932, 1942-1977, Norfolk. Norfolk: 1986.

Jordan, James M. IV and Frederick S. Jordan. Virginia Beach: A Pictorial History Richmond, VA: Hale Publishing, 1975.

Mansfield, Stephen S. Princess Anne County and Virginia Beach, a Pictorial History. Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company Publishers, 2006

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1996.

Princess Anne County Deed Book 120, p.62, July 10, 1924.

Princess Anne County Plat, Map Book 6, p.285, November 1922.

The Beach, A History of Virginia Beach, Virginia. Virginia Beach, VA: The Virginia Beach Public Library, 2006.

The Beacon.

The Ledger-Star.

The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.

The Virginian-Pilot.

Wells, John E. and Dalton, Robert E. The Virginia Architects: 1835-1955. Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

Yarsinske, Amy Waters. Virginia Beach, A History of Virginia's Golden Shore. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2002.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

SHPO: Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: **Virginia Department of Historic Resources;**
City of Virginia Beach

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR no. 134-0600

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.05
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>409641</u> Easting	<u>4079907</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the 4.05-acre property being nominated are set according to the current legal boundaries of the property, which is identified as Tax # 24180224290000, Book 67, Page 8, Alexander Plat Lot 3. The property is bounded on the north, west, and south by modern private dwellings. To the east the property is bounded by Linkhorn Bay.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the property represent all of the land currently legally associated with the Briarwood house, all of which was attached to the house at the time of construction, located at 1500 Southwick Road in Virginia Beach, VA.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marcus R. Pollard
organization Commonwealth Preservation Group date 4/2/2012
street & number PO Box 11083 telephone 757-651-0494
city or town Norfolk state VA zip code 23517
e-mail marcus@commonwealthpreservationgroup.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Briarwood

City or Vicinity: Virginia Beach

County: N/A

State: VA

Photographer: Marcus R. Pollard

Date Photographed: September 2011

Description of Photographs and number: 9 total photographs; original files located at the Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

VA_Virginia Beach_Briarwood_0001_driveway facing east

VA_Virginia Beach_Briarwood_0002_west elevation

VA_Virginia Beach_Briarwood_0003_south elevation

VA_Virginia Beach_Briarwood_0004_east elevation

VA_Virginia Beach_Briarwood_0005_north elevation

VA_Virginia Beach_Briarwood_0006_garage, north elevation

VA_Virginia Beach_Briarwood_0007_main stairway

VA_Virginia Beach_Briarwood_0008_balcony

VA_Virginia Beach_Briarwood_0009_living room

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name C. Bradford Hobbs and Molly P. Hobbs

street & number 1500 Southwick Road

telephone 757-651-0650

city or town Virginia Beach

state VA

zip code 23451

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Endnotes

¹ *Princess Anne County Deed Book 120, p.62, July 10, 1924; Princess Anne County Plat, Map Book 6, p.285, November 1922.*

² "Builders' Bill Reported Out," *Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*, February 18, 1932, p.2; "Norfolk Area Building Plans Total Million," *The Virginian-Pilot*, February 21, 1932, p.1; "Virginia Beach Builders Busy," *The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*, February 27, 1932, p.3.

³ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects: 1835-1955*, Richmond: 1997, p.443-44.

⁴ Wells and Dalton, *The Virginia Architects: 1835-1955*, p.443-44; "W.C. Taylor, 79, Architect," *The Virginian-Pilot*, February 13, 1963, p.8; "Architect W.C. Taylor Dies at 79," *The Ledger-Star*, February 12, 1963, p.21; "Clarence Meakin, a retired architect," *The Virginian-Pilot*, December 8, 1986, p. D4; "Building Work Goes Forward," *The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*, December 12, 1931, p.2; Wyatt Hibbs, *57 Years in Architecture, Volume Two: 1932, 1942-1977*, Norfolk: 1986, p.7; "Norfolk Landmark Moves to Wesleyan," *The Beacon*, February 14, 1975, p.2.

⁵ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: 1996, p.358.

⁶ James M Jordan IV and Frederick S. Jordan, *Virginia Beach, A Pictorial History*, Richmond: 1974, p.40.

⁷ Stephen S. Mansfield, *Princess Anne County and Virginia Beach, a Pictorial History*, Virginia Beach: 1989, p.133-34.

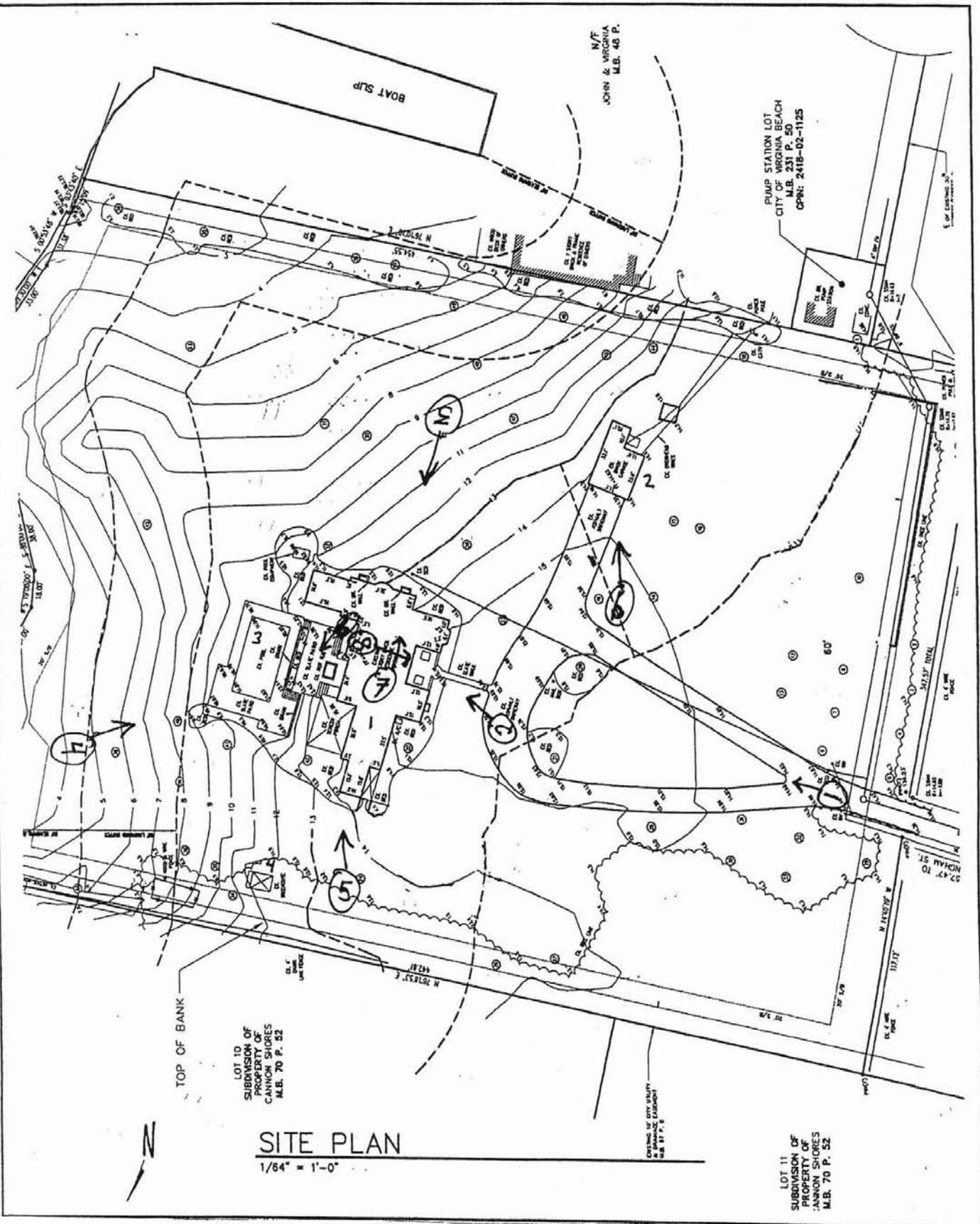
⁸ Mansfield, *Princess Anne Country and Virginia Beach*, p.134.

Tax Parcel Map

Briarwood
Virginia Beach, VA
DHR # 134-0600



Additional Documentation



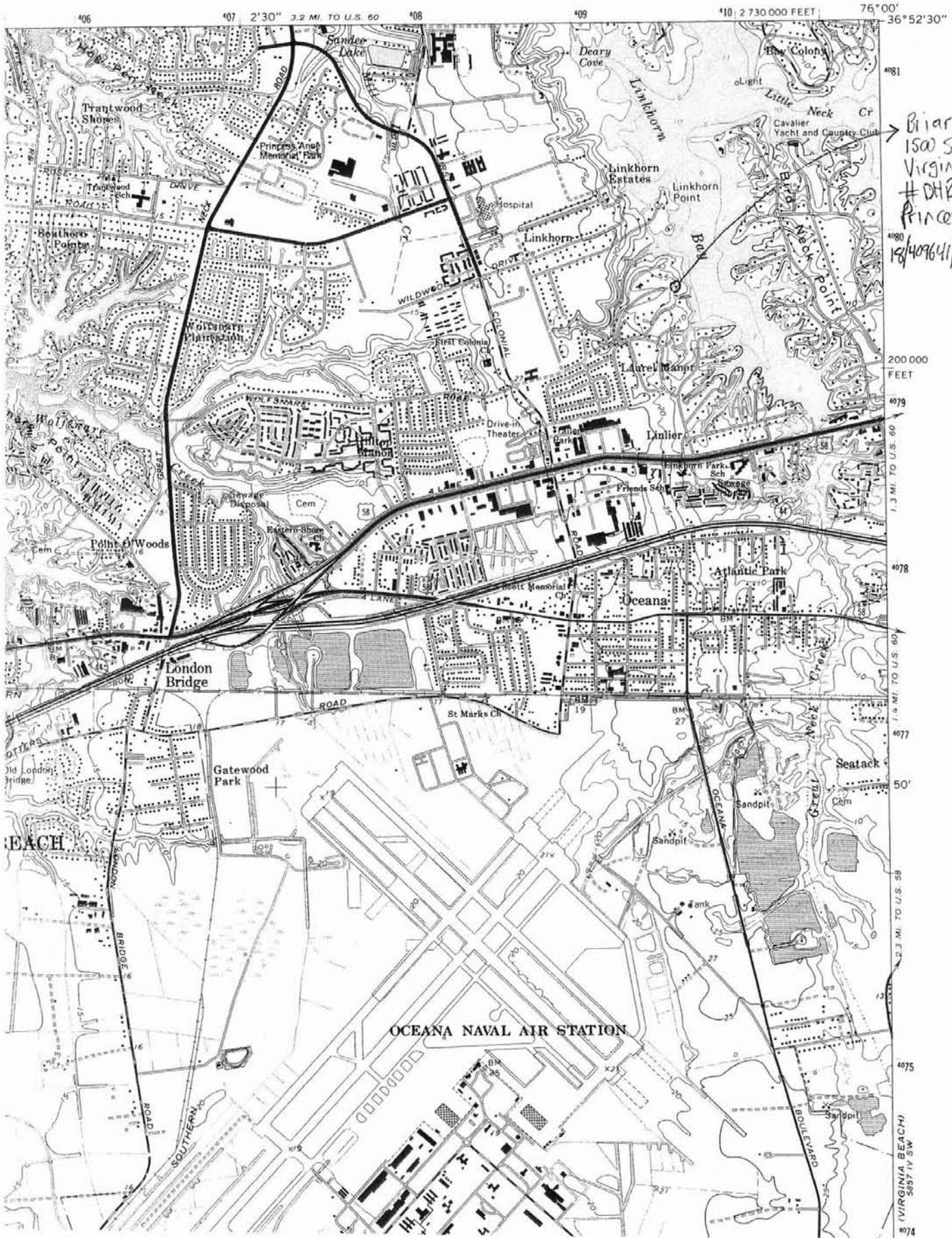
Briarwood (DHR # 134-0600)
 1500 Southwick Road
 Virginia Beach, VA
 23451

- 1 - Dwelling - C
- 2 - Garage - C
- 3 - Pool and Patio - NC
- 4 - Treehouse - NC

Not To Scale

Additional Notes: ...

5157 1 NE
CAPE HENRY



→ Biarwood
1500 Southwick Rd.
Virginia Beach, VA
DHR 134-0600
Princess Anne Quad
18/409641/4079907-utm

NAD
1983