

VLR 12/6/6
NRHP 4/4/7

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Zion Methodist Church

other names/site number BHR Number 122-0110
Norfolk United Methodist Church

2. Location

street & number 2729 Bowden's Ferry Road not for publication
city or town Norfolk vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Norfolk (ind.) code 710 Zip _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 2/16/2007
Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public—local
 public—state
 public—Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building (s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: RELIGION Sub: Religious facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: RELIGION Sub: Religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque: Romanesque Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation BRICK
Roof ASPHALT
Walls BRICK
Other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1896-1916

Significant Dates 1896—commencement of erection of church
1897—completion of church
1916—addition made

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Wickam Custis Taylor (1916 annex)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

X State Historic Preservation Office.
 _____ Other State agency
 _____ Federal agency
 _____ Local government
 _____ University
 _____ Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.0 acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u> 18 </u>	<u> 383759 </u>	<u> 4081944 </u>	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

_____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kimble A. David for Commonwealth Preservation Group, LLC

Organization _____ date: 2006

street & number P O Box 4266 telephone 757/923.1900

city or town: Suffolk state: VA zip code: 23439

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Riverview Neighborhood Improvement LLC

street & number 2106 Llewellyn Avenue telephone 757/625-1299

city or town Norfolk state VA zip code 23510

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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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet**

**Zion Methodist Church
Norfolk (independent city), Virginia**

Section 7 Page 1

Summary Architectural Description:

Zion Methodist Church was erected in 1896-1897 and is an example of a Victorian Romanesque Church situated in the former rural Norfolk County. Norfolk County originally encompassed land area in the current Cities of Norfolk and Chesapeake. This building is a modest one-story brick church topped by a side-gable roof. The façade is three-bay dominated by a projecting bay flanked by towers of differing heights. The building exhibits tripartite stained-glass windows with rosettes at each gable end. Additional stained glass windows are situated on the projecting façade bay and towers. The canted bay features brick corbelling, and the towers feature polychromed brickwork. The interior of the building features plastered walls and a barrel vaulted ceiling. The pulpit is situated at the east end within the central canted bay. The entrance vestibule is located within the taller tower and the pastor's office is located north of the pulpit in the shorter tower. The annex, constructed in 1916 and designed by Wickam Custis Taylor, is accessed by three overhead roll-up doors and exhibits an open mezzanine comprised of offices with offices and meeting spaces below. The annex serves for additional sanctuary space as well. The Zion Methodist Church is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (Architecture) and Criterion Exception A (Religious Property) from the period 1896 to 1916.

Architectural Description:

This building is a Victorian Romanesque Revival church with a two tower façade. The building is brick construction clad in common bond brick veneer. The church is topped with a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles that appear as slate shingles, which was the original roofing material. The east façade is symmetrical with a central projecting canted intersecting gabled block flanked by two towers of differing heights. The south tower is square, topped with a pyramidal roof clad in asphalt shingles. The tower features an open belfry marked by tripartite, rusticated limestone rounded arches, supported by corbelled brick capitals. Above the arches is patterned polychromed brickwork in a zigzag pattern. A recessed brick panel is below the belfry. On the east façade of the tower's base is a double-leaf wood door, articulated with a rounded arch transom surmounting a rectangular transom. The arch is framed in rusticated limestone. The north tower is canted with an octagonal roof and polychromed brick zigzag pattern within the frieze. The tower features large stained-glass wood-frame double-hung sash windows with rounded tops. Rusticated limestone is featured both over the window arches, and on the window sills. A single-leaf wood door is situated on the south canted wall of this tower. It features a rounded arch transom articulated by rusticated limestone. The central projecting gabled bay is canted with window openings on each elevation. The windows on the canted walls are fixed wood-frame and stained-glass with rounded arch tops. Limestone is present over the window arches and on

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**Zion Methodist Church
Norfolk (independent city), Virginia**

Section 7 Page 2

the window sills. There is a recessed brick panel on the central bay of the canted bay. Surmounting the recessed brick panel is a window opening with a rounded arch top. The window is fixed wood-frame and stained-glass, articulated by limestone. The gable surmounting the bay is steeply-pitched with a wood raking cornice and cornice returns. The frieze of the raking cornice features a polychromed brick zigzag pattern. Below the cornice returns are corbelled brick supports terminating at the tops of the canted wall windows. The north and south elevations feature three rounded arch window openings. There is a wood cornice applied to the roofline articulated with a polychromed brick zigzag patterned frieze. An oculus is situated at the top of the wall within the gable containing a wood vent and is surrounded by rusticated limestone. The windows are stained glass within wood frames. They also feature limestone-articulated arches and sills. The building has a raised brick watertable.

In 1916 a brick educational annex, retaining the general character of the original church, was added to the church's west side. The annex is two-stories and is topped with a flat roof behind a built-up parapet. The original roof of the annex, which was removed in the late 20th century, was hipped. The annex extends beyond the north and south walls. Both first and second store windows have limestone sills. The first story windows also feature rounded arch tops articulated with limestone and are wood 6/6 double-hung sash. The second story windows are also double-hung sash. A one-story canted entry was added on the south elevation and is marked by a double-leaf entrance and limestone wall coping. The double-leaf doors have rounded tops, wood panels, and multiple-lights. The door surround features rusticated limestone articulation.

The interior of the building reflects the two distinct stages of construction. The sanctuary is comprised of a pulpit at the east end within the central projecting intersecting gable, which extends into the main sanctuary. The pulpit has been expanded over time and the original pulpit remains under the current configuration. The sanctuary is open with a sloped floor of tongue-and-groove pine. The interior brick walls are clad in plaster and the barrel vault marking the ceiling is clad in plaster on lathe. There is a small pastor's office on the northeast corner, within the shorter tower, and a vestibule at the southeast corner within the tower with belfry. The vestibule is has a double-leaf door to the sanctuary and a five-panel wood single-leaf door to the pulpit. The office has a five-panel wood single-leaf door to the pulpit. There are three overhead roll-up doors on the west elevation flanked by single-leaf door openings. The roll-up doors are wood with plaques noting that the manufacturer was J. G. Wilson Mfg Co. of South Norfolk, Virginia. The patent date is June 18, 1889 and the date of the door is noted as January 21, 1890. The single-leaf doors are multiple-light with rounded arch tops.

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**Zion Methodist Church
Norfolk (independent city), Virginia**

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The annex is an open space with a mezzanine walkway around the central open space. Offices and meeting rooms have been subdivided around the mezzanine walkway. The area under the mezzanine on the first story has been subdivided into classrooms and offices. There is a kitchen situated at the northwest corner. The mezzanine is supported by wood posts and features a wood railing. The walls are wallboard and the flooring is vinyl tile. Acoustical dropped ceilings are wallboard and are in varying states of disrepair. Stairs to the basement story and mezzanine level are situated on the north and south ends of the annex near the east end. The stairs have wood risers and treads. The railings are wood and the newels, stanchions and balusters are squared. The basement story is comprised of an open space under the annex. It has parged walls and a concrete slab floor.

The building recently completed a restoration, using historic preservation tax credits. Rehabilitation work included repointing brick on the exterior, installing a synthetic slate roof on the main body of the sanctuary, and restoring the interior of the sanctuary and addition. Material covering dating to the 1960s (suspended ceiling over original sanctuary vault, wall to wall carpeting and modern pressure treated wood paneling on the walls) was removed, yielding original material treatment including plastered brick walls on the interior and original wood tongue-and-groove flooring. In the sanctuary, plaster was replaced on the walls and the barrel vaulted ceiling, and the pulpit and pews, formerly in the additions, have been placed in their original positions. The roll-up doors manufactured by J. G. Wilson and Company of South Norfolk are original to the building (1896-1897), and divided the annex from the sanctuary. The windows are original to the building and annex.

The architect for the main church building is unknown. It has been speculated that the building was architect designed or the design was provided by pattern books available at the turn of the 20th century for ecclestical buildings. The annex was designed by Norfolk architect, Wickam Custis Taylor.

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**Zion Methodist Church
Norfolk (independent city), Virginia**

Section 8 Page 4

Summary Statement of Significance:

Zion Methodist Church was erected in 1896-1897 in the Late Victorian Romanesque Revival style. The church replaced an earlier building on site, which was relocated opposite Bowden's Ferry Road in Norfolk County, Virginia. The church is an example of Late Victorian Romanesque Revival ecclesiastical architecture in Norfolk, which is currently situated within the Cities of Norfolk and Chesapeake. The community of Lambert's Point was planned on the farmlands surrounding the church and its development coincides with the church's construction. In 1916 the church was expanded and an annex was appended to the west elevation replacing an earlier smaller annex that was part of the original church's design. Wickam Custis Taylor, a Cornell University graduate and native Norfolkian, designed the annex. The Zion Methodist Church is eligible under Criterion C (Architecture) and Criterion Exception A (Religious Facility) from the period of 1896-1916, which reflects the construction period of the church and subsequent addition.

Statement of Significance:

Zion Methodist Church was one of the first Methodist churches founded in Norfolk, Virginia. Methodism arrived in Norfolk in 1772 when the Reverend Robert Williams opened a mission and preached on the steps of the Norfolk Courthouse.

In 1793, a Methodist reverend held services in the house of Lieutenant Andrew Weir, situated north of the present city of Norfolk in the former Norfolk County. The house, now since demolished, was located along the Lafayette River, at the terminus of today's Magnolia Avenue. It is from these services that Zion Methodist Church was founded. The congregation moved in 1802 to a lot near the present site on lands owned by George and Sarah Wilson. On 30 March 1830, the Wilsons formally deeded the present site, a one-acre lot, to the trustees of the Zion Methodist Church. According to church history, the church situated on the former site was relocated to the new site upon purchase. A new church was erected on this site prior to the Civil War to accommodate the larger congregation.

During the Civil War, the site was used as a camp by Union soldiers. In 1864-1865 Union soldiers shot through the building walls and stabled horses within the building. After the war, the church filed for damages with the Federal Government and received \$700.00 for them in 1917.¹

In 1893 Reverend W. G. Boggs was appointed pastor of the Zion Methodist Church. Prior to the appointment of Boggs, the church was on the East Norfolk Circuit composed of Denby, Ebenezer and Zion Methodist Churches. A single pastor was responsible for the three congregations. It was also

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**Zion Methodist Church
Norfolk (independent city), Virginia**

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during this period that suburban development was extending northward from the city of Norfolk consuming former farmland for the erection of housing developments. The site of Zion Methodist Church was at the juncture of Lambert's Point Road and Bowden's Ferry Road on what was agricultural property north of the city of Norfolk. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, development pressure north and east of the city prompted the sale of small farms by real estate developers for the erection of planned suburbs. In the late 19th century, the lands surrounding Zion Methodist Church were purchased by real estate developers and planned in a gridiron fashion for the erection of housing. Nearby industries of the Norfolk and Western coal piers erected in 1884 with its connecting rail line spurred the development of industries along spur lines off the main railroad line.²

In 1896, a new church, the present building, was built on the 1830 site, replacing a wood frame church. The church's educational annex was replaced by the current addition in 1916. The wood frame church building was relocated across Bowden's Ferry Road on a site currently occupied by a school. The congregation held services in the building until 1960, when it merged with Grace Methodist Church to become Zion Grace Methodist Church. The merged congregations erected a new building on Little Creek Road in Norfolk. The building was sold to the Norfolk United Methodist Church who operated in the building until the late 20th century. The building was sold to the present owner and is currently used as a religious building.³

The Cities of Norfolk and Chesapeake currently encompass the land which was originally Norfolk County. Norfolk County extended north and east of the original 1752 City of Norfolk and encompassed what is now the City of Chesapeake. Norfolk County was primarily rural agricultural property through the early 20th century. Areas in the southern section of the City of Chesapeake retain the rural feeling of the original Norfolk County. The current City of Norfolk has been developed with suburban growth dating from the turn of the 20th century through the late 20th century. There were a number of small 19th century villages and towns primarily situated along railroad lines and major roadways within Norfolk County. Churches in the late 19th century in Norfolk County were primarily rural and situated along these roadways serving the agricultural community. The expansion of the City of Norfolk into the immediate surrounding areas occurred in the late 19th century with the development of suburban neighborhood plans. Suburban development occurred to the north and east of the original city, and radiated outward through the 20th century. The first suburban development in the City of Norfolk dates to 1890 and subsequent developments primarily date to the turn of the 20th century and into the early 20th century.⁴

The area where the Zion Methodist Church is situated is located within the Lambert's Point suburban development, which dates to the turn of the 20th century. The church site predates the development of

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**Zion Methodist Church
Norfolk (independent city), Virginia**

Section 8 Page 6

this early suburb. A rural frame church, dating to the early 19th century, sat on the site. When the current church was constructed, the frame church was relocated across the street. The frame church was later demolished. The location of Zion Methodist Church is along two 18th century roadways connecting Lambert's Point at Hampton Roads and downtown Norfolk. The area was primarily rural, comprised of small farmsteads ranging from 50 to 300 acres. The Weir family was a large landowner in the area and provided lands for the original church congregation. The church's congregation drew from the rural agricultural properties.

The Zion Methodist Church reflects the development of rural church buildings. According to historic architectural survey information housed at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, rural churches were primarily frame buildings with Gothic Revival details dating from the period 1880 to 1910. These churches were situated on main roadways within the rural setting. The Zion Methodist Church is a Victorian Romanesque-style brick building with stone details; other examples are not found within the remaining former Norfolk County. While the neighborhood surrounding it dates to the period immediately following the construction of the church, the location, style and form are more common of a rural church.

The Lambert's Point neighborhood reflects the development of suburban style expansion around the city of Norfolk and boasts a Baptist church near the Zion Methodist Church, named Lambert's Point Baptist Church. This building dates to 1897, constructed a year after the Zion Methodist Church, in conjunction with the platting of the rural farmland into a suburban development. Unlike the Zion Methodist Church, the Lambert's Point Baptist Church is a large-scale suburban church typical of churches constructed in the newly developed suburbs surrounding the City of Norfolk. The contrast of massing and scale between Zion Methodist Church and Lambert's Point Baptist Church directly correlates with the development activity in the area in 1897, which changed in character from rural/agricultural to suburban. Lambert's Point Baptist Church is similar to other churches constructed in the adjacent Park Place Historic District in its monumental scale and prominence at a major intersection. Unlike the larger churches in the area, the Zion Methodist Church has a similar scale to the surrounding residential buildings, which is more typical of rural ecclesiastical architecture.⁵

The 1896-1897 Zion Methodist Church building (current building) is approximately the same size as the former frame church on the site, which at the time of its construction was a rural frame church. The church was originally comprised of the current sanctuary and an annex to the rear. The architect associated with the 1896-1897 church building is unknown. It has been surmised that the building was architect designed, but there are no references within remaining documents to indicate an architect. It was also common for congregations to purchase patterns from pattern books to use for a church design.

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**Zion Methodist Church
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This may have been the case for this building, but this is unknown.

By 1916, the congregation had grown and a new annex was commissioned to replace the earlier annex. It was designed by Norfolk architect, Wickam Custis Taylor, who designed numerous residential, commercial and ecclesiastical buildings within the City of Norfolk. Taylor was born in 1882 in Norfolk and attended Norfolk Academy. He studied architecture at Cornell University. In 1906, Taylor won two coveted honors in architecture; the Brown Medal and Charles Goodwin Sands Memorial Medal, the two highest honors a student can attain in the study of architecture. They are granted to students at technical universities and colleges upon completion of their degrees. The winners are selected by a committee of architects, composed of members of the American and Paris Beaux Arts Society.

This building is considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (Architecture) for its architectural design and integrity, and Criterion Consideration A (Religious Facility). The building is an example of ecclesiastical architecture of the Late Victorian period and is uncommon to rural areas of the former Norfolk County. It exhibits a higher style of architecture than the more common frame buildings that typified the rural areas of the County. Though now located within a planned suburban community within the City of Norfolk, its site reflects the original lot deeded to the original congregation when the area primarily served an agricultural function.

Endnotes:

¹ Ibid.

² Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. Map of Norfolk. Philadelphia: 1923, updated 1958

³ "Pastor Keeps Busy Serving Two Active Congregations." The Norfolk Ledger. 6 November 1976.

⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. Map of Norfolk. Philadelphia: 1923, updated 1958.

⁵ This evaluation was made after reviewing the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' architectural survey files and architectural history evaluations for the City of Norfolk and the City of Chesapeake.

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Bibliography:

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Years: 1890-1923.

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Year: 1900.

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Years: 1910, 1920, 1930.

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**Zion Methodist Church
Norfolk (independent city), Virginia**

Section 10, Photographic Data Page 10

Geographical Data:

Verbal Boundary Description:

The parcel is that which is known as 2729 Bowden's Ferry Road in Norfolk, Virginia, and referred to as Parcel A on Real Estate Property Map Page 603 of the Assessor's Office in the City of Norfolk.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the Zion Methodist Church are historically associated with the church and are the current boundaries of the property.

Photographic Data:

The following is the same for all photographs:

Zion Methodist Church, Norfolk, Virginia (#122-0110)

Photographer: Kimble David

Photos Taken: September 2006

Negative Number 23113

Negatives stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond

Photograph List:

1 of 9: SE oblique

2 of 9: East façade

3 of 9: Annex—looking east to sanctuary

4 of 9: Sanctuary—looking SW

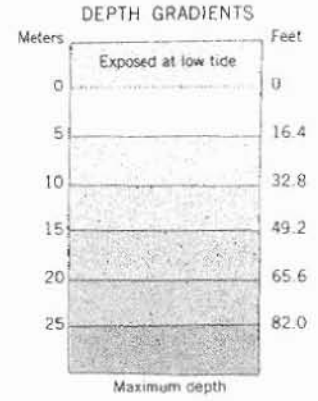
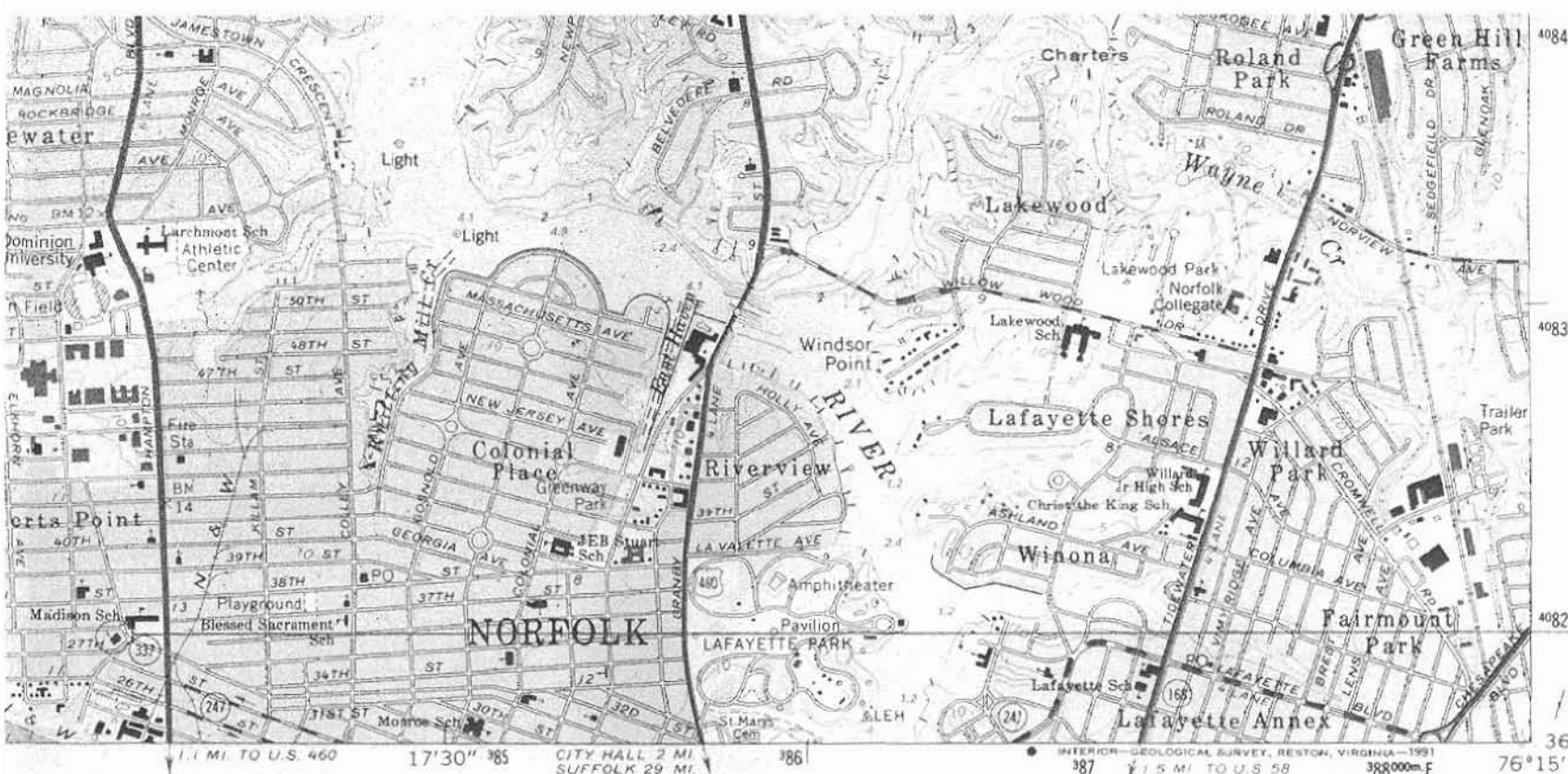
5 of 9: Annex—looking NW

6 of 9: Annex—looking SE from 2nd story

7 of 9: Office—looking south

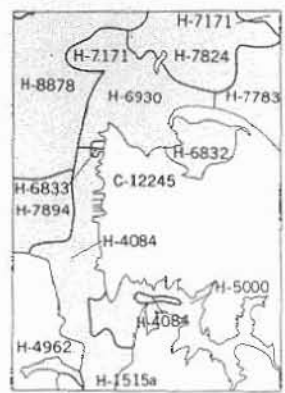
8 of 9: Stair—looking north

9 of 9: Basement—foundation detail at NW corner of sanctuary



DATE OF SURVEY
 DATE OF THE SURVEY
 ORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20852
 CHARLOTTEVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
 SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INDEX



HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEY NUMBER	SURVEY DATE	SURVEY SCALE	SURVEY LINE SPACING (NAUT. MILES)
H-1515a	1882	1:10,000	02-.06
H-4084	1919	1:10,000	01-.07
H-4962	1930	1:10,000	01-.08
H-9000	1929	1:10,000	01-.09
H-6832	1943	1:10,000	01-.04
H-6833	1943	1:2,500	01-.02
H-6930	1944	1:5,000	01-.04
H-7171	1947	1:10,000	01-.03
H-7783	1949	1:10,000	01-.07
H-7824	1950	1:10,000	02-.06
H-7894	1951	1:10,000	02-.08
H-8879	1966	1:10,000	02-.09

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty ————— Light-duty —————
- Medium-duty ————— Unimproved dirt - - - - -
- Interstate Route ○ U. S. Route ○ State Route

NORFOLK NORTH, VA.

36076-H3-TB-024
 PHOTOINSPECTED 1989
 1965
 PHOTOREVISED 1986
 BATHYMETRY ADDED 1986
 DMA 5757 IV NE-SERIES V834

Revision shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1981 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1986

ZION METHODIST CHURCH
 18 383759 408194
 36°52'30"
 76°15'
 57212 WHEAT
 1001 1100A
 1010 FOLK
 VIRGINIA
 1258
 122-0110
 NORFOLK NORTH,