

L & J GARDENS

Location: Located east from the intersection of Wesleyan Drive and Northampton Boulevard, L & J Gardens is bounded by Wesleyan Drive to the west, Northampton Boulevard to the north, Norwich Avenue to the east, and the parcel for Ebenezer Baptist Church to the south. Significant neighborhood streets include Tajo Avenue, Dulcie Avenue, Youlous Avenue, Fairlawn Avenue, Norwich Avenue, and Maywood Boulevard. L & J Gardens was initially separated from the Diamond Lake Estates neighborhood to the east by a gate and chain (Figure 136).

Construction Period: 1954-1975

Potential NRHP Historic District: Yes. (VDHR #134-5608)

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: Potential for local recognition.

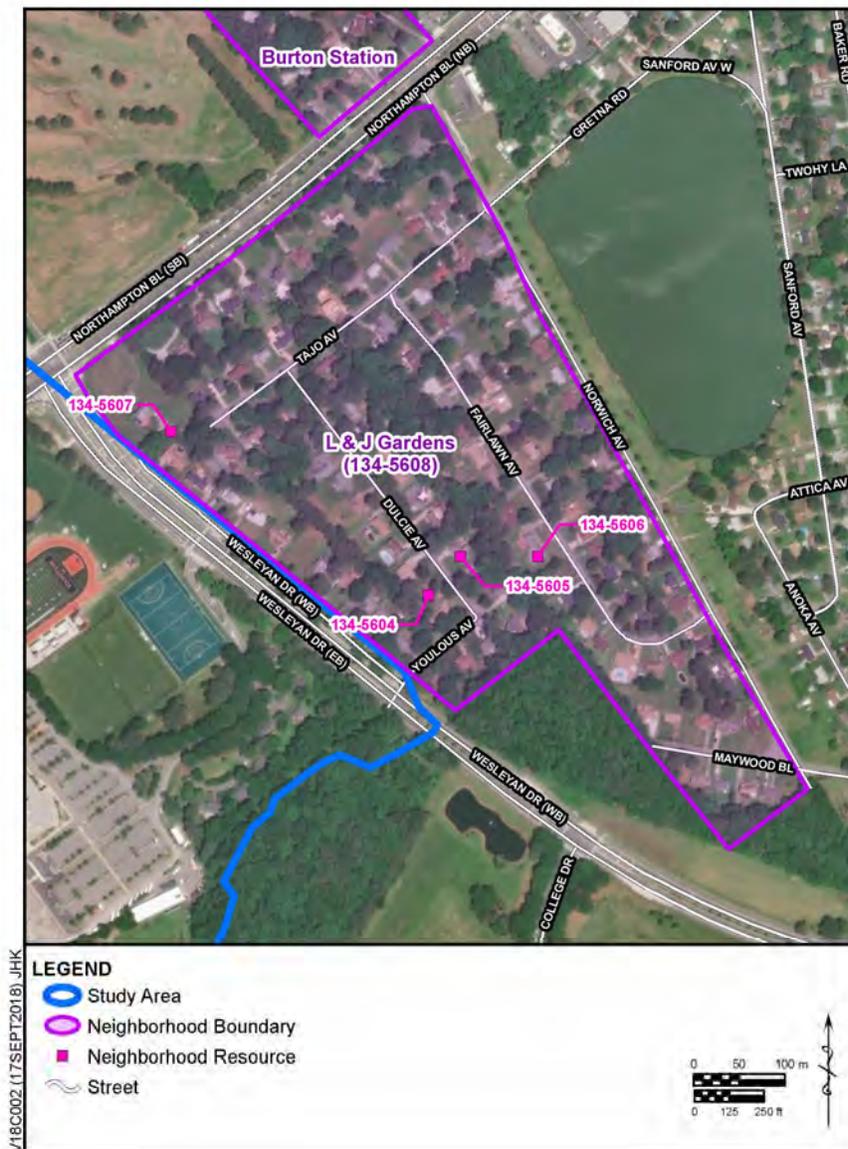


Figure 136. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of L & J Gardens

Neighborhood Setting: L & J Gardens is a small residential neighborhood with established trees in the front and rear yards. With the exception of the residence at 5941-5949 Northampton Boulevard, which pre-dates the community, the lots feature consistent setbacks with large, grassy yards and mature trees. Houses throughout have mature planting beds. Large pines typically separate abutting rear yards.

Neighborhood History: In 1954, the original section of L & J Gardens was platted along Norwich Avenue and Fairlawn Avenue. Walter L. "Crow" Riddick, an African American developer, and his sister, Lillian Riddick, invested in the subdivision to create an upper middle class neighborhood for the local African American community. The Riddicks hired Herolin Deloatch to construct homes on the newly subdivided lots and named the community after their parents, Lizzie and John Riddick. Deloatch's buildings were Ranch and Split-Level homes clad in brick and, by 1958, there were 30 families living in the community. The uniformity of design was distinct from other neighborhoods of the period and attracted African American professionals. Unlike other African American neighborhoods studied within the scope of this report, there were no nearby stores or other community buildings, indicating dependence on the automobile for daily travel and activities (Hendrix-Hawkins and Lucas 2017) (Figure 137).

By 1961, investors added additional lots along newly-named Tajo Avenue, terminating in a cul-de-sac, and created Dulcie Avenue and Youlous Avenue. Lots facing Northampton Boulevard (Route 13) and Wesleyan Drive (then Burman Road) brought the neighborhood to its current boundaries (Figure 138). The property at 5941-5949 Northampton Boulevard was re-subdivided in 1976 abutting the Tajo Avenue cul-de-sac, but the new lots did not alter the neighborhood boundaries.

L & J Gardens became a suburban enclave for African American professionals from Virginia Beach and Norfolk. The majority of the homes were owner-occupied and physically separated from the area's white suburban development by Northampton Boulevard, Wesleyan Drive, and the iron chains blocking the entrance to Diamond Lake Estates. Residents represented a variety of professions including doctors, educators, community leaders, and government workers. Prominent community members include: John L. Perry, Virginia Beach's first black city council member; Hugo Madison, civil rights lawyer; Ray Bloomer, Federal Bureau of Investigations employee; and Hattie Goodman, the first secondary teacher for Princess Anne County's African American students (Hawkins-Hendricks and Lucas 2017).

While there is some infill or the addition of a second story on one-story residences within L & J Gardens, the community remains architecturally representative of the Riddick's original subdivision featuring Deloatch's craftsmanship. The majority of houses throughout the community are brick Ranch homes with large windows, many of which retain wood sashes, and integrated garages. The infill or additions that have taken place over time are minimal, and are clustered in the later development along Tajo Avenue (Figures 139 and 140).

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in L & J Gardens possess good overall integrity with regard to location, setting, feeling, association, design, materials and workmanship. The community retains the setting and feeling of a post-World War II upwardly mobile African American community and the boundaries have not been altered since the 1961 addition of Dulcie, Tajo, and Youlous Avenues. Front yards retain concrete driveways and the lots are uniformly maintained, including grassy front yards. The neighborhood's historic streets have been minimally impacted by the development of Northampton Boulevard and Wesleyan Avenue as major local thoroughfares. The lots are relatively uniform in size and have mature trees in the rear yards. The neighborhood also maintains a high level of design, materials, and workmanship as the neighborhood has undergone few modifications over time. Residences retain their brick cladding and few additions have detracted from the overall architectural character of the neighborhood. While there are development pressures to the south, north, and east of the community, particularly with the opening of a fast food restaurant to the northeast, those encroachments have not yet detracted from the intact nature of L & J Gardens.

Because L & J Gardens retains good overall integrity and has significant historical associations with leaders of the African American community in Virginia Beach/Princess Anne County, and the neighborhood is recommended as potentially eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. The neighborhood is significant under the Architecture

and Community Planning themes for its development as a neighborhood, particularly for its creation as a community tailored to African American professionals. Additionally, it is eligible under African American Ethnic Heritage for the role residents played in African American education, professionalism, and civil rights in Virginia Beach and Norfolk. While the lots were relatively affordable, the Riddicks designated a preferred builder, Herolin Deloatch, in order to create a consistent architectural aesthetic across the community. In a period when other African American communities did not have paved streets or city services, L & J Gardens was a unique example of a newly-constructed community for African Americans with fully integrated drainage systems.

L & J Gardens demonstrates a significant aspect of suburban development and planning with a consistent design scheme for both lots and housing. Likewise, the community is an intact example of historic residential development for African Americans in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach; therefore, the neighborhood is recommended potentially eligible under Criterion A. The neighborhood also relates to historically significant persons at the local level, including John L. Perry, the first black member of Virginia Beach City Council, and Hattie Goodman, the first secondary teacher for Princess Anne County's African American students. As a result, the neighborhood is potentially eligible under Criterion B. As a group of buildings, the resources in L & J Gardens represent one primary period of construction during the 1950s-1970s that coincides with the rapid suburban expansion of Virginia Beach. Despite the rapid population growth throughout that period, this is the only upper-middle class African American neighborhood documented during this project. The area, therefore, is eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not been undertaken in the area, therefore, L & J Gardens' eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as additional representative examples of the dwellings in L & J Gardens:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5604	House, 1004 Dulcie Avenue	1963	Ranch
134-5605	House, 1013 Dulcie Avenue	1967	Ranch
134-5606	House, 1035 Fairlawn Avenue	1963	Ranch
134-5607	House, 5941-5949 Northampton Boulevard	1950	Colonial Revival

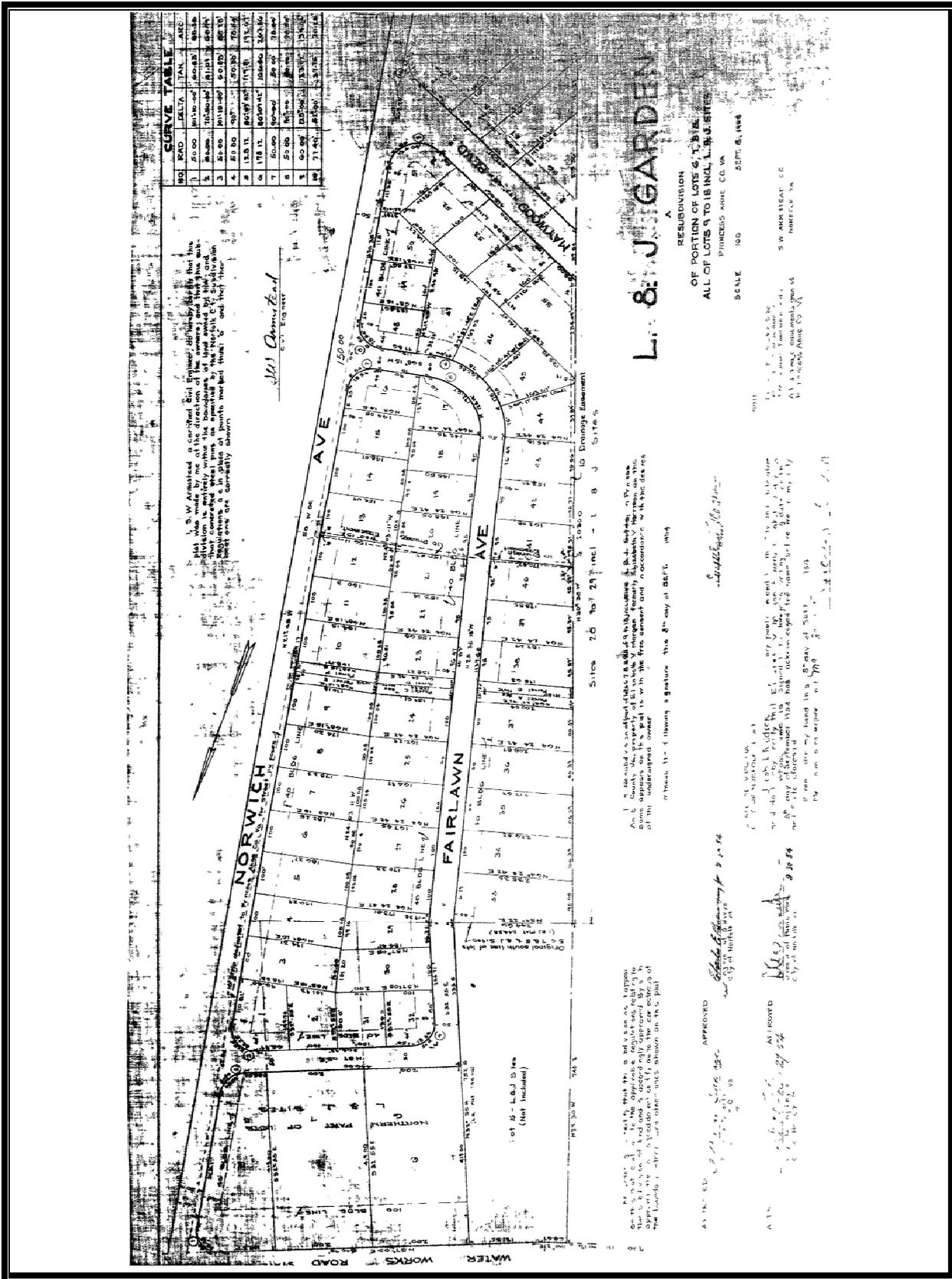


Figure 137. 1954 Plat of L & J Gardens (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)



Figure 139. Ranch house (1963), 1035 Fairlawn Avenue (134-5606)



Figure 140. Ranch house (1963), 1004 Dulcie Avenue (134-5604)

LAKE SHORES

Location: Located in the Bayside area of the City near the Chesapeake Bay, Lake Shores is generally bounded by Shore Drive on the north, Independence Boulevard on the east, Northampton Boulevard on the south, and Little Creek Reservoir on the west (Figure 141).

Construction Period: 1947-1955

Potential NRHP Historic District: No

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: No



Figure 141. Aerial Photograph Showing General Boundaries of Lake Shores

Neighborhood Setting: The Lake Shores neighborhood is located south of Shore Drive (Route 60) across from the Joint Expeditionary Base at Little Creek. Besides the military complex, the surrounding area includes residential developments to the east and west. The Lake Shores neighborhood development takes advantage of the natural environment in this area. Houses stand back from the winding streets on large acreage lots, many of which extend to the shoreline of Little Creek Reservoir. The neighborhood has a parklike feeling that is enhanced by numerous mature trees of varied species and heavily landscaped house lots. The streets are laid out in a loosely gridded pattern that includes some curvilinear streets.

Neighborhood History: The first section of the Lake Shore neighborhood, platted in 1947, was an L-shaped parcel owned by B.W. Shelton, Jr. The property extended along the south side of Shore Drive and southeast along the shoreline of Little Creek Reservoir (Figure 142). Areas adjacent to this section were platted and developed in smaller subdivisions through the mid-1950s. In total, five sections of Lake Shore were developed; the later subdivisions were made under the auspices of the Lakeshore Development Corporation. Given its development over time, the neighborhood does not convey a unified appearance, but rather reflects the custom designs selected by residents who purchased lots in the neighborhood. A variety of house sizes and styles are represented in Lake Shores including one- and two-story Colonial Revival dwellings, Ranch houses, neo-French style houses, Contemporary houses, and vernacular cottages (Figures 143 and 144). A review of the Real Estate Assessor's records indicates that the majority of houses in the western half of Lake Shores date to the 1950s, and those in the eastern half date to the 1960s.

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Lake Shores possess good overall integrity with regard to location, setting, and association. The neighborhood retains its original street pattern, created by the integration of adjacent subdivisions platted over several years. The integrity of feeling within the neighborhood is good, and can be characterized as a parklike setting. No commercial encroachment has occurred. The individual resources within Lake Shores also tend to possess good overall integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, with few alterations noted.

Although Lake Shores retains good integrity, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. As mid- to-late-twentieth century neighborhood that developed over time, Lake Shores does not demonstrate a significant aspect of suburban development or planning and does not convey important aspects of historic residential development in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach of the period; therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Because the neighborhood is not known to be directly associated with a historically significant person, it is not eligible under Criterion B. As a group of buildings, the resources in Lake Shores lack a cohesive appearance or association and do not exhibit distinctive architectural features. The houses are examples of common forms and styles that are seen in most suburbs in the area, and are not differentiated from other similar examples that were built at the same time. The area, therefore, is not eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, Lake Shores' eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Lake Shores:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5536	House, 1913 Horseshoe Bend	1962	Contemporary
134-5537	House, 1909 Salk St	1957	Ranch
134-5538	House, 5129 S. Lake Rd	1956	Minimal Traditional

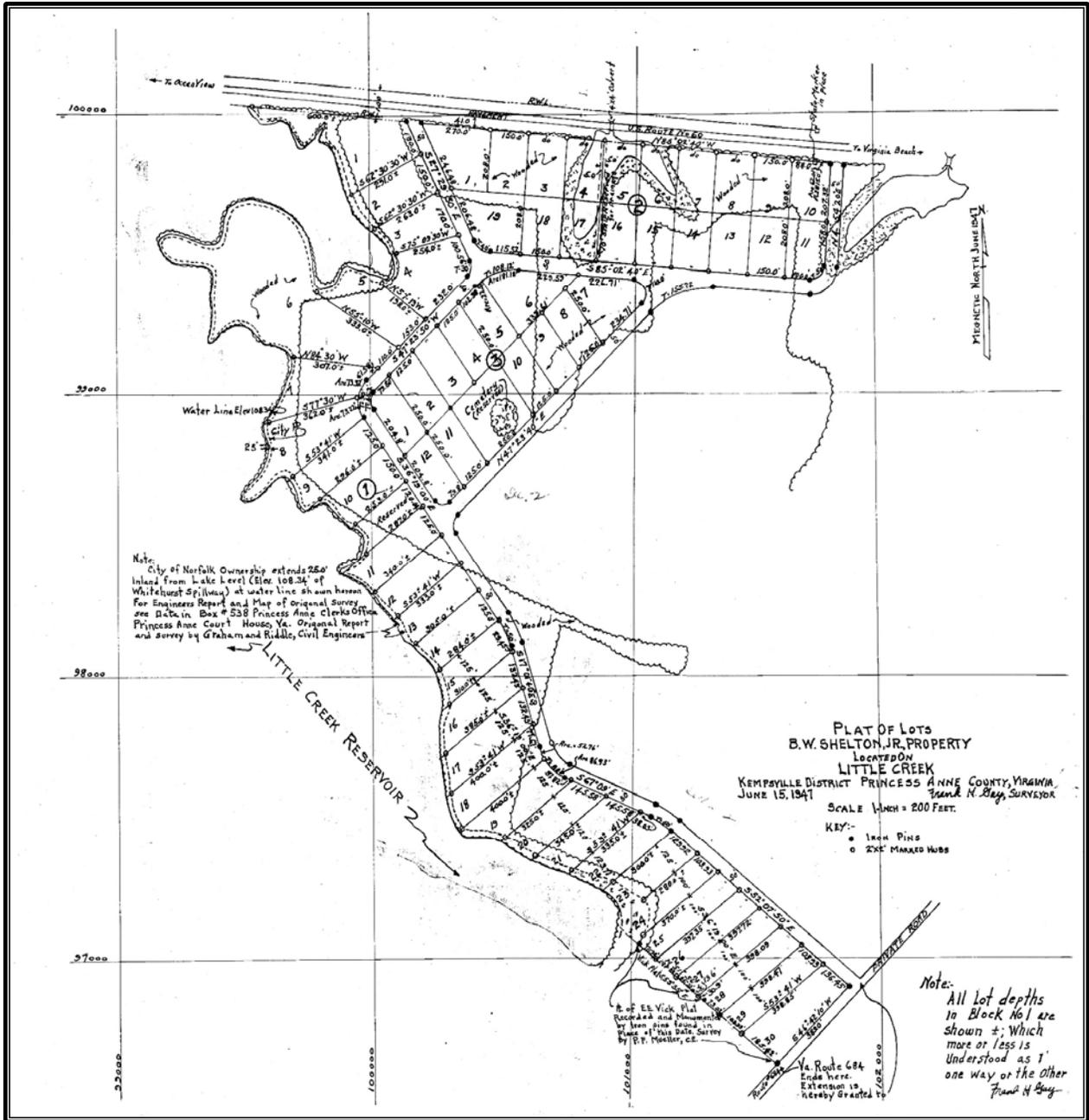


Figure 142. First Section of Lake Shore Subdivision (1947) (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)



Figure 143. Contemporary-style House (1962), 1913 Horseshoe Bend (134-5536)



Figure 144. Ranch-style House (1957), 1909 Salk Street (134-5537)

LAKE SMITH

Location: This neighborhood is located in the Bayside area, bounded by Northampton Boulevard on the north, and Lake Smith on the east and southeast, and Lake Lawson on the west and southwest (Figure 145).

Construction Period: 1912-1950

Potential NRHP Historic District: No

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: No



Figure 145. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Lake Smith

Neighborhood Setting: Lake Smith is located on the south side of Northampton Boulevard on a small peninsula of land that is surrounded by Lake Lawson and Lake Smith. The neighborhood is offset from the highly-trafficked roadway by the tranquil natural environment surrounding the neighborhood and enhanced by the city's 42-acre nature preserve that extends along the lakeshore. The small residential settlement consists of four streets (Shell and Bayside roads, and Pandora and Ellis avenues) and one cul-de-sac (Locust Crescent). Only Shell Road retains its original name; other streets have been renamed since the original subdivision. A modern townhouse complex has been developed on the west end of Pandora Avenue and numerous contemporary infill houses, built within the last 30 years, line Lake Smith's streets.

Neighborhood History: In the early twentieth century, the area now known as Lake Smith was called Hodgman's Estates, named for the former owner Charles M. Hodgman. In 1912, Hodgman platted about 15 acres of land and sold parcels to African American families, who then built homes and operated small farmsteads in what was then the Princess Anne County countryside. Many worked on area farms and may have been employed at the nearby Virginia Truck Experiment Station (now, the Agriculture Experiment Station), which was established in 1907 between Northampton Boulevard and Diamond Springs Road. The presence of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad line also may have influenced the settlement at this location. Lake Smith did not have a church or school, although land in the community was purchased for a lodge hall (but not built). Many residents worshipped at Morning Star Baptist Church in nearby Beechwood, and students attended the William Skinner School on Keeling Road. Small stores and a social hall, operated by both black and white owners, were located in Lake Smith (Hawkins-Hendrix and Lucas 2017).

In the 1980s, Lake Smith was one of the low-income neighborhoods that received funds through the City's Targeted Neighborhood Program. This program brought overdue infrastructure improvements to the area, but also resulted in the replacement of several historic houses (Krauskopf 1996). A review of the Real Estate Assessor's records for the area indicate that only four extant resources in the area were built prior to 1970. The historic houses that remain are early- and mid-twentieth-century examples of one-story vernacular and Minimal Traditional-style dwellings (Figure 146).

Given its small size and prime waterfront location, Lake Smith faces developmental pressures. With infrastructure updates, the area has become more appealing for new construction and the few historic houses that remain could be threatened with demolition.

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The few remaining historic resources in Lake Smith possess good overall integrity with regard to location, setting, and association. The original neighborhood streets remain intact and the general natural environment also is unchanged. Nearly all of the farms that once stood in and around Lake Smith have long since vanished, and have been replaced with residential and commercial development (the agricultural station is an exception). The integrity of feeling within the neighborhood is good, although modern dwellings now line the streets. The individual historic resources in Lake Smith possess good-to-fair overall integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, although several alterations have occurred including replacement of original sheathing, windows, and doors.

Lake Smith is recommended not eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. As an early to mid-twentieth century neighborhood, Lake Smith does not demonstrate a significant aspect of suburban development or planning and does not convey important aspects of the historic residential development in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach of the period; therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Although known historically as an African American neighborhood, Lake Smith also is not known to have contributed to that community's ethnic heritage in a significant way. Other African American neighborhoods possess better integrity, hold more significant associations or architectural resources, such as schools or churches, that are significant to the ethnic heritage of the community. Because the neighborhood is not known to be directly associated with a historically significant person, it is not eligible under Criterion B. Given the paucity of extant historic resources, Lake Smith does not possess sufficient architectural significance to reflect its historic appearance or character. The area, therefore, is not eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, Lake Smith's eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Lake Smith:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5553	House, 5397 Shell Road	1920	Vernacular
134-5554	House, 5393 Bayside Rd	1957	Minimal Traditional



Figure 146. Vernacular Dwelling (1920), 5397 Shell Road (134-5553)

LAKWOOD

Location: Located just west of the Virginia Beach oceanfront and north of Rudee Inlet, Lakewood is bounded to the east by Lake Holly and Arctic Avenue and to the north by 16th Street. The western boundary is jagged and terminates along historic plat lines between the neighborhood and what is now a c. 1980s trailer park. The boundaries likely respond to a former farm or the holdings of a separate investment company. Norfolk Avenue defines the neighborhood boundary to the south, along with the greenspace for the South Hampton Roads Trail following the former Norfolk Southern Railway (Figure 147). The east-west streets are numbered from 16th Street to the north to 12th Street to the south. North-south streets are named and include Parks Avenue, Cypress Avenue, Mediterranean Avenue, and Baltic Avenue. The only curving street in the neighborhood is Lakewood Circle along Lake Holly.

Construction Period: 1920s-1960s

Potential NRHP Historic District: No, but recommended for additional survey.

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: Potential for local recognition.

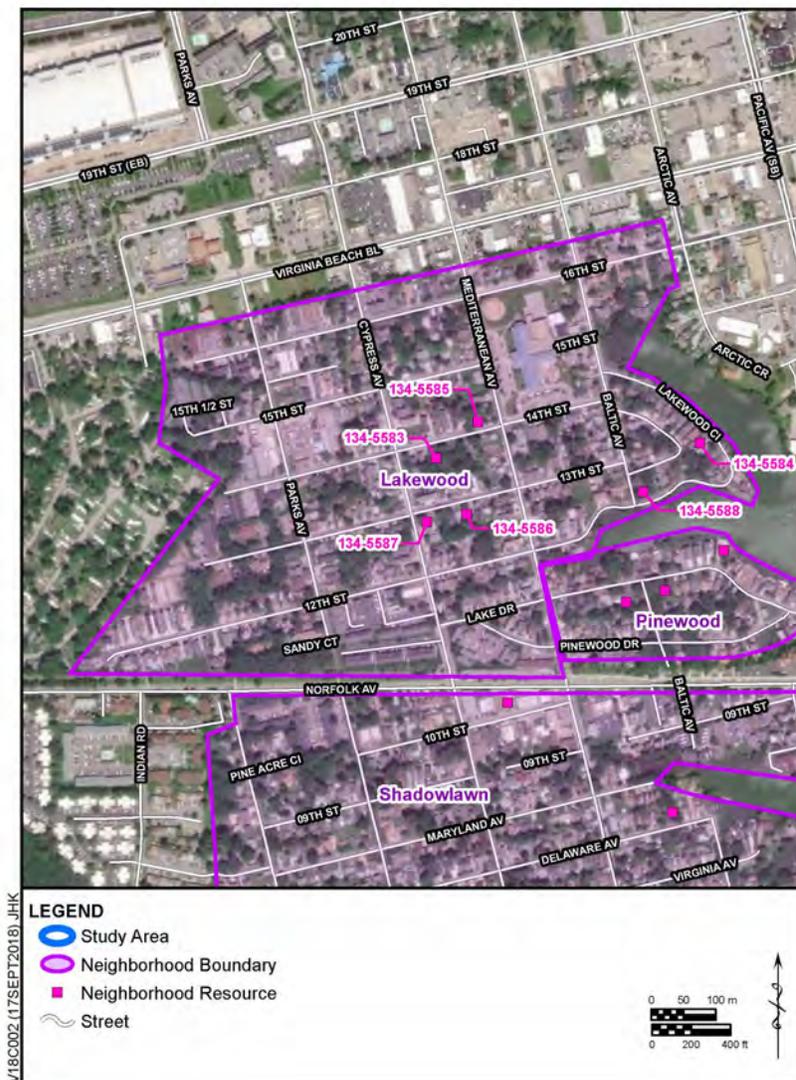


Figure 147. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Lakewood.

Neighborhood Setting: The Lakewood neighborhood is located between Virginia Beach Boulevard and Norfolk Avenue, both major thoroughfares with associated commercial development. As a result, the neighborhood's northern and southern boundaries are punctuated by commercial buildings and high-density apartments. However, the eastern and western boundaries are more insular in character with a stand of mature pines dividing the neighborhood from the adjacent trailer park and Lake Holly separating waterfront properties from resort development to the east. Lake Holly was a popular recreational location throughout the 1920s, and several hotels originally clustered near the eastern banks of the lake as the oceanfront continued to develop (Yarsinske 2011).

Residences typically have small front, side, and rear yards with older homes sitting on multiple platted lots. Over time, infill has conformed to the smaller lot sizes and dramatically increased density within the community. There are mature trees and plantings throughout the neighborhood. However, the tree canopy has been dramatically diminished by new infill. The homes along Lakewood Circle are notably larger and are sited to face the waterfront. Some feature larger front yards than is typical moving west along the grid. Most houses feature concrete driveways or parallel parking along paved streets. A school lot occupies the northeastern corner of the community.

Neighborhood History: Lakewood was platted in the late 1910s or early 1920s, after the construction of what was then known as the Free School at 524 15th Street (Figure 148). The original plat shows the school building already in place and notes the Norfolk Southern Railroad line to the south. The plat does not show Lake Holly, but does include the current lots that line the western edge of the lake. The school was renamed for Willoughby Talbot Cooke, a local business leader and former member of the School Board, as the neighborhood continued to grow (Cooke Elementary 2018).

Early development in the community appears to have occurred in close proximity to the school and along Lake Holly, with a core of historic buildings along 16th Street and blocks south to 12th street between Cypress Avenue and Mediterranean Avenue. The community included churches, such as the wood-frame structure located at 610 14th Street, and other amenities that helped support a year-round community.

Neighborhood construction trends appear to parallel those of the school. After World War II, the school received several additions until it outgrew the 1913 structure in the 1960s. The building was demolished in 1962, parallel to the second population boom within Virginia Beach, just prior to the 1963 merger with Princess Anne County (Cooke Elementary 2018). Over half of Lakewood's extant historic buildings date from the 1940s and 1950s, with significant construction projects along the western and southern edges beginning in the 1960s.

From the 1960s to the present, Lakewood continues to experience significant infill construction and demolition of older, smaller residences. Likewise, the c. 1962 Cooke Elementary was demolished in 1998 to make way for the new school, completed in 2000 (Cooke Elementary 2018).

Houses in Lakewood are a variety of styles, indicating the sporadic construction activity historically throughout the community. Common housing styles include Minimal Traditional, Ranch and Colonial Revival. There are intermittent examples of vernacular houses, including small beach cottages. Several intact examples of bungalows and Mediterranean Revival-style residences exist, both styles that dominated the oceanfront during the early 20th century and have been largely demolished (Figures 149, 150 and 151).

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Lakewood possess integrity of association, workmanship, design, and feeling, but significant infill has taken place throughout the community, impacting setting and materials. The community has retained its school and otherwise primarily residential qualities despite the rapidly increasing density and ongoing demolitions.

Lakewood is recommended for further survey and background research. Although the neighborhood does not appear to be an important example of historic trends in planning in Princess Anne County, the individual resources in the neighborhood are of a high quality and may provide baseline information for future surveys. Additional survey is recommended to fully document the architectural character of the neighborhood and determine whether, as a collection, a portion of Lakewood smaller than the original historic boundaries qualifies for listing as an NRHP historic district.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Lakewood:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5583	Fellowship of the Inner Light Church, 620 14 th Street	1925	Vernacular
134-5584	House, 449 Lakewood Circle	1947	Colonial Revival
134-5585	House, 601 14 th Street	1945	Minimal Traditional
134-5586	House, 608 13 th Street	1939	Colonial Revival
134-5587	House, 1217 Cypress Avenue	1953	Minimal Traditional
134-5588	House, 1201 Baltic Avenue	1938	Vernacular

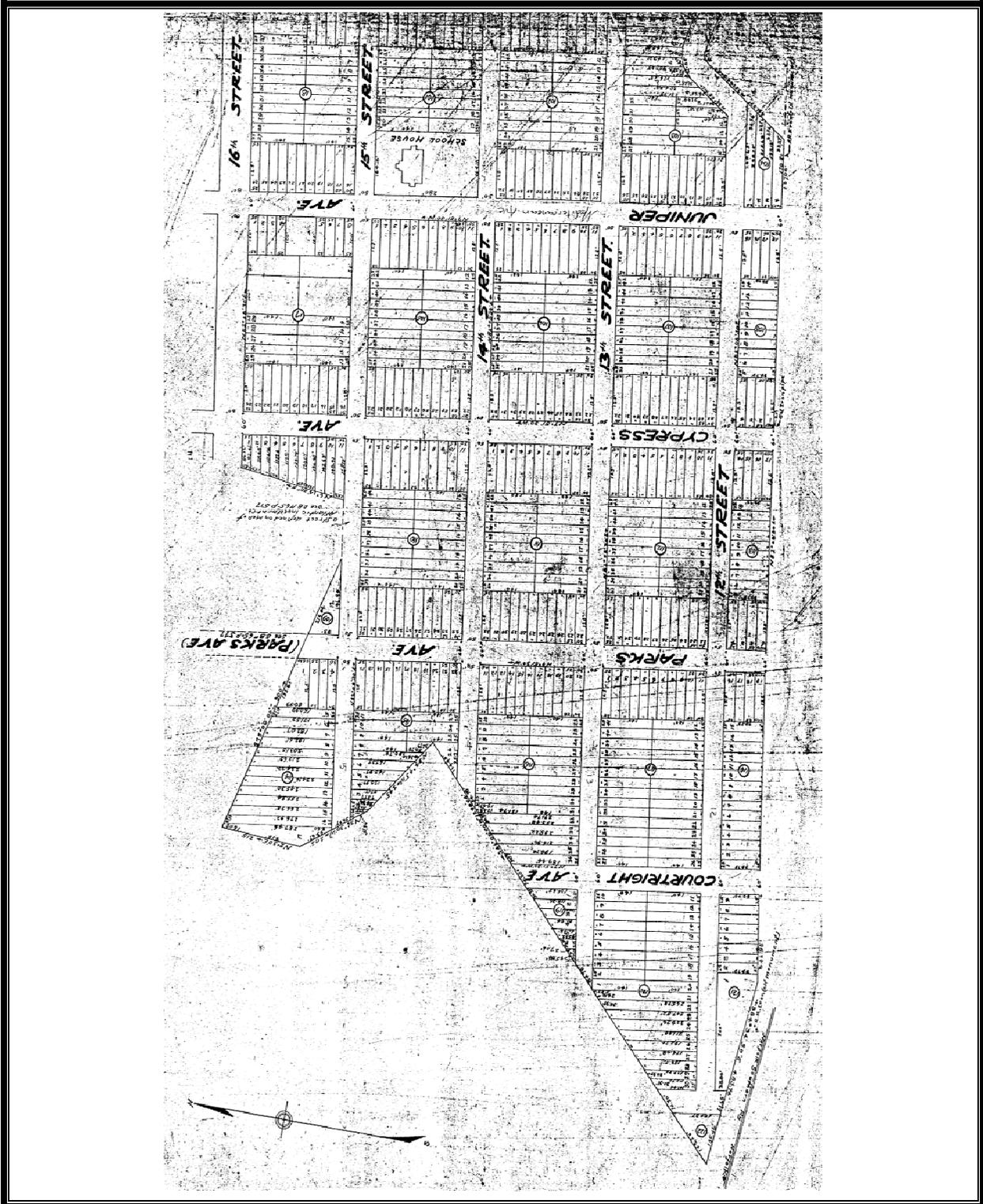


Figure 148. 1910s-1920s Plat of Lakewood (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)



Figure 149. Frame Church, now Fellowship of the Inner Light (1925), 620 14th Street (134-5583)



Figure 150. Colonial Revival residence facing Lake Holly (1947), 449 Lakewood Circle (134-5584)



Figure 151. Cottage (1947), 601 14th Street (134-5585)

LARK DOWNS

Location: Located in the Kempsville area of the City of Virginia Beach, Lark Downs is generally bounded by Princess Anne Road on the northeast, Monmouth Avenue on the east, Lock Lane on the south, the Kempsville Colony neighborhood on the west, and the Brookfield Crossing development on the north (Figure 152).

Construction Period: 1965-1968

Potential NRHP Historic District: No

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: No

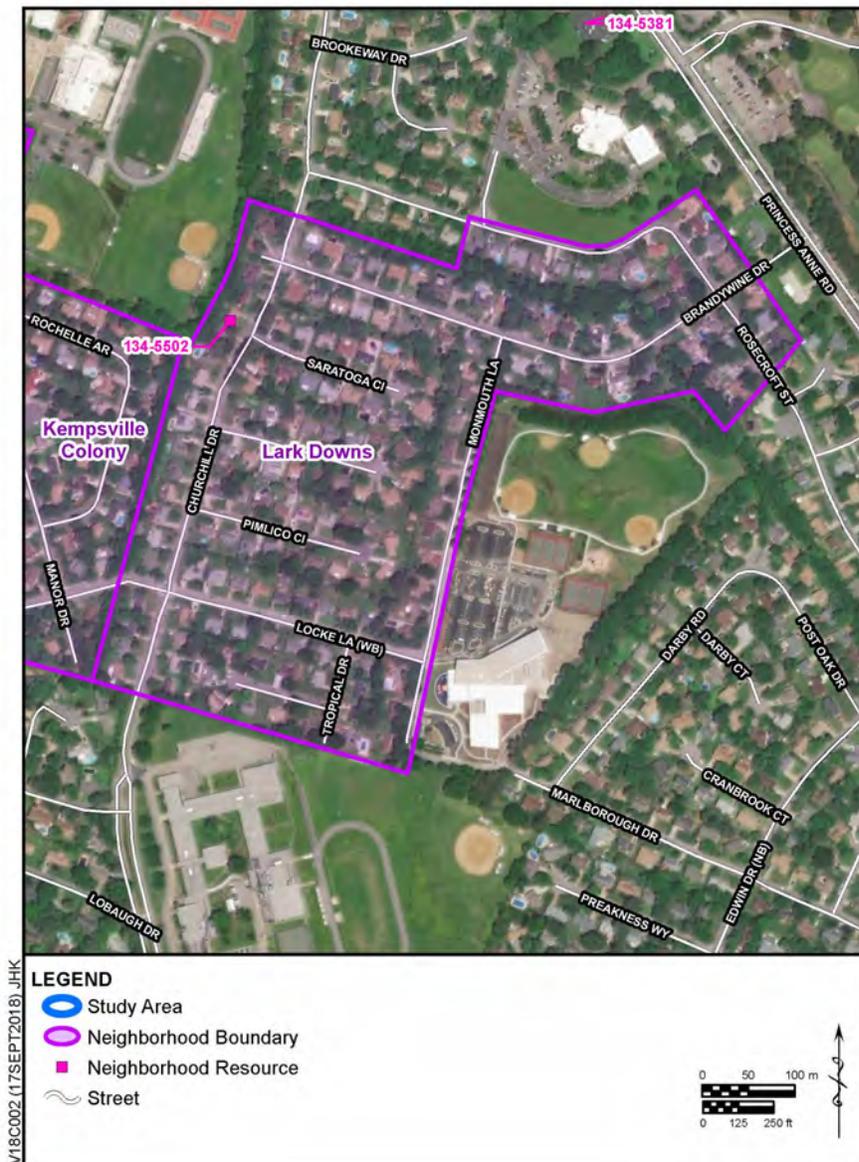


Figure 152. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Lark Downs

Neighborhood Setting: Lark Downs is a small residential development located east of the Kempsville Colony neighborhood. All streets and cul-de-sacs in Lark Downs extend east from the north-south corridor of Churchill Drive, which runs along the west side of the neighborhood. The area is characterized by approximately quarter-acre-sized lots that are relatively flat. The houses are set back from the street with open yards at the front. Concrete driveways access most of the properties. Mature trees are present in back yards, while the front yards are generally well landscaped with shrubbery.

Neighborhood History: The residential development of Lark Downs occurred in two subdivisions. The first section, which encompassed the northern part of the neighborhood, was platted in 1965. Brandywine Drive, Rosecroft Street, and a portion of Churchill Drive were laid out at that time. In 1968, the southern part of the neighborhood was platted, which continued Churchill Drive to the south and extended three cul-de-sac streets to the east side.

There is no commercial development in the neighborhood, but the new Kempsville Recreation Center abuts the area on the east side. Lark Downs Park also is present on the east side of the neighborhood. Houses reflect typical late-twentieth-century forms and styles and include examples of one-story, brick-clad, Ranch-style dwellings, and two-story Colonial Revival style dwellings that are clad with two or more materials (Figure 153).

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Lark Downs possess good overall integrity with regard to location, setting, and association. The neighborhood retains its original street grid, and houses exhibit a uniform setback, providing visual and physical cohesion. The integrity of feeling within the neighborhood is good individual resources also possess good overall integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

Although Lark Downs retains good integrity, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. As a late-twentieth century neighborhood, Lark Downs does not demonstrate a significant aspect of suburban development or planning and does not convey important aspects of historic residential development in the City of Virginia Beach of the period; therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Because the neighborhood is not known to be directly associated with a historically significant person, it is not eligible under Criterion B. As a group of buildings, the resources in Lark Downs lack distinctive architectural features and are not differentiated from other similar examples that were built at the same time. The area, therefore, is not eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, Lark Downs's eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resource was recorded as a representative example of the dwellings in Lark Downs:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5502	House, 709 Churchill Dr	1969	Ranch



Figure 153. Ranch-style House (1969), 709 Churchill Drive (134-5502)

LAUREL MANOR

Location: Laurel Manor is located in the northeastern section of the City of Virginia Beach, within the Lynnhaven District, and near the west side of Linkhorn Bay. It is bounded by the c. 1955 Aragona Acres subdivision to the east, a large commercial development to the south, First Colonial Road to the southwest, a low-rise office development to the west, and the c.1964 Dogwood Acres subdivision to the north. Streets included are Plymouth Lane, Laurel Lane, Dearborn Drive, Bailey Lane, Wright Lane, and Deary Lane (Figure 154).

Construction Period: ca. 1952-65

Potential NRHP Historic District: Yes, if prefabricated construction is confirmed through further survey and research.

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: Potential for local recognition.

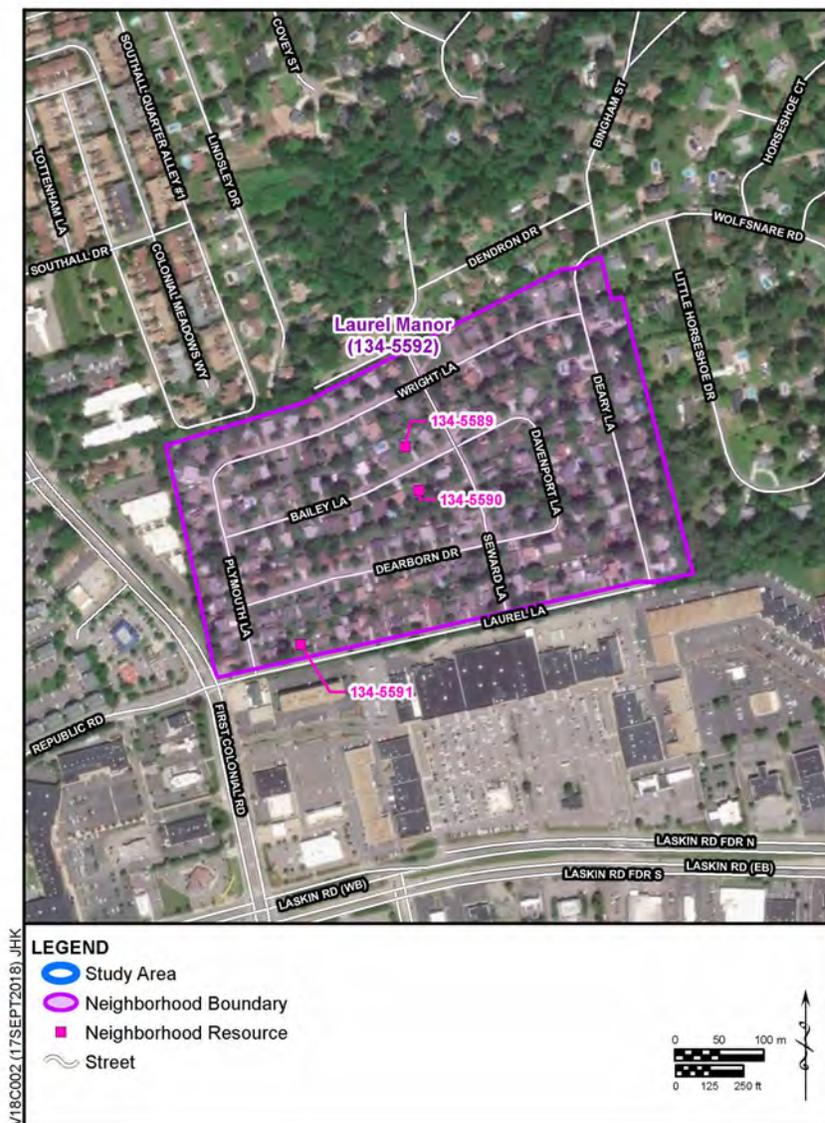


Figure 154. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Laurel Manor

Neighborhood Setting: Laurel Manor stands on the east side of First Colonial Road, near its intersection with Laskin Road and just north of the large Hilltop Shopping Center. Late-twentieth century low-rise commercial, residential, and office development surrounds the neighborhood. Lots in Laurel Manor are flat, grassy, dotted with mature trees, and range in area from approximately 7,900 to 16,000 square feet.

Neighborhood History: Laurel Manor was likely the first large-scale prefabricated housing development to be built on speculation in the Norfolk-Virginia Beach area, as its developers claimed at the time. Nicholas C. Wright purchased the 40-acre Somerset Farm tract from Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Hill in 1952. The tract was conveniently located less than one-quarter of a mile north of Laskin Road, a major early-twentieth century transportation route that was widened in the 1940s to become part of Route 58. In particular, the site was “selected because of its proximity to Virginia Beach and the expanding Navy jet base at Oceana, each of which is within five minutes driving distance of the subdivision” (*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*, May 7, 1952). Shortly thereafter, Wright’s development partners announced plans for building a subdivision of 160 prefabricated Gunnison Homes. Homes were to be two- and three-bedroom, one-story ranches “of frame construction,” clad in cedar shingles. Gunnison Homes of that period were technically built of stressed-skin plywood panels on a thin wood frame, but the developers were apparently not interested in touting construction innovation to the general public. The developers later included another leading prefabricated housing company in their plans for Laurel Manor—American Houses, Inc. A May 13, 1954 ad for “Essex Place (Laurel Manor)” advertises three-bedroom homes with dining ell and knotty-pine kitchen, “engineered by American Houses” (*Virginia Beach Sun-News*). Laurel Manor was platted in 1953 (Figure 155). The first phase of construction began around 1955, and was fully complete around 1965.

The Gunnison Homes in Laurel Manor are typically identifiable by their distinctive rectangular metal flues with double ventilator slots. All dwellings on Laurel Lane and Dearborn Drive appear to be Gunnison Homes, with additional Gunnisons on the southern segments of Seward and Plymouth Lanes. Gunnison Homes found in Laurel Manor are one-story, three-bay-wide, side-gable Ranch and Minimal Traditional houses. Character-defining features include large picture windows, with either six divided lights or a tripartite window with a fixed center light flanked by double-hung sash. Wide eaves overhang the front and rear elevations. Some houses feature gable-front, concrete slab porches and brick veneer on the lower half of the façade, complemented by a matching brick planter in front of the porch. Some houses were constructed sideways on the lot with the gable end wall facing the street.

Two clearly identifiable 1952 Gunnison “Coronado” models, with distinctive canted double stanchions supporting wide eaves on the facade, can be seen at the northeast corner of Laurel and Plymouth Lanes and along Laurel Lane (Figure 156). They include an attached breezeway, now enclosed, and garage—featured options for Gunnison Homes of this period. Because of its highly visible location of the northeast corner of Laurel and Plymouth Lanes near the entrance to Laurel Manor, the corner house may have been the subdivision’s first model home to show prospective buyers. Further research and fieldwork is needed to identify other Gunnison models in Laurel Manor.

The second phase of Laurel Manor construction consists of Ranch and Contemporary-style houses, with stripped decoration, fenestration, and roof types derived from the Modern Movement (Figures 157 and 158). These dwellings may be the prefabricated American Houses, Inc. homes mentioned in the May 1954 ad, although further research and fieldwork is needed to confirm the manufacturer. These resources are found along Davenport Lane, Bailey Lane, Wright Lane, and the north segments of Plymouth and Seward Lane. Houses with almost identical design and features can be found less than half a mile west in the early 1950s subdivision of Hilltop Manor. Further research may identify a connection between the two neighborhoods.

Characteristic features on the one-story, three-bay-wide brick Ranch houses include an extremely low-pitched side-gable roof, narrow sliding-sash windows, and large six-light picture windows.

Features on the one-story Contemporary houses include an exaggerated, front gable roof extending over a one-bay carport which includes the front entry on the side elevation. Many carports have been enclosed and entries moved to the front elevation. Houses are partially clad in both brick veneer and wood shingle or T1-11 siding,

although most owners have replaced the original siding with vinyl. Facades feature large fixed-sash windows extending the full height of the wall up to the raking cornice.

Houses along Deary Lane represent a separate phase of construction, with styles, forms, roof types, and fenestration that differ from those found in the rest of Laurel Manor. Houses are steeply pitched side-gable Cape Cod Cottages with projecting entry bays, one-story hipped-roof Ranch duplexes, or one-story side-gable L-plan Ranches with either side-gable or hipped roofs. Further research and/or fieldwork is needed to determine the method of construction for these houses, and if found to be prefabricated, to identify the manufacturer.

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: If confirmed as prefabricated housing types by intensive-level research, the resources in Laurel Manor would be potentially eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district under Criterion A. Laurel Manor is significant under the Architecture and Community Planning themes in the New Dominion period (1946-present) for utilizing new construction materials and manufacturing technologies to satisfy the post-World War II surge in housing demand. Laurel Manor is also potentially eligible under Criterion A as a neighborhood planned and constructed in conjunction with the major expansion of the Oceana Naval Air Station during the Korean War and beginning stages of the Cold War. Additionally, Laurel Manor may be potentially eligible under Criterion C as embodying the distinctive characteristics of the prefabricated method of construction.

Laurel Manor retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A. Individual resources in Laurel Manor retain a moderate degree of integrity in design, although some houses display major alterations or additions. Resources also retain a moderate overall degree of integrity of materials, although some original cladding, windows, and doors have been replaced. While the dimensions of window openings are largely unaltered, most windows have been replaced with vinyl sash. Some carports, a character-defining feature, on the Contemporary dwellings have been enclosed. Further research is necessary to evaluate the neighborhood under Criterion C.

The neighborhood of Laurel Manor retains a sufficient degree of integrity of the setting, feeling, and association of a mid-scale, post-World War II subdivision established with convenient automobile access to low-rise shopping centers, highway transportation routes, and employment centers. Front yards retain original concrete driveways, walkways and typical postwar suburban plantings.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Laurel Manor:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5589	House, 1620 Bailey Lane	1955	Contemporary
134-5590	House, 1621 Bailey Lane	1955	Contemporary
134-5591	House, 1672 Laurel Lane	1955	Ranch

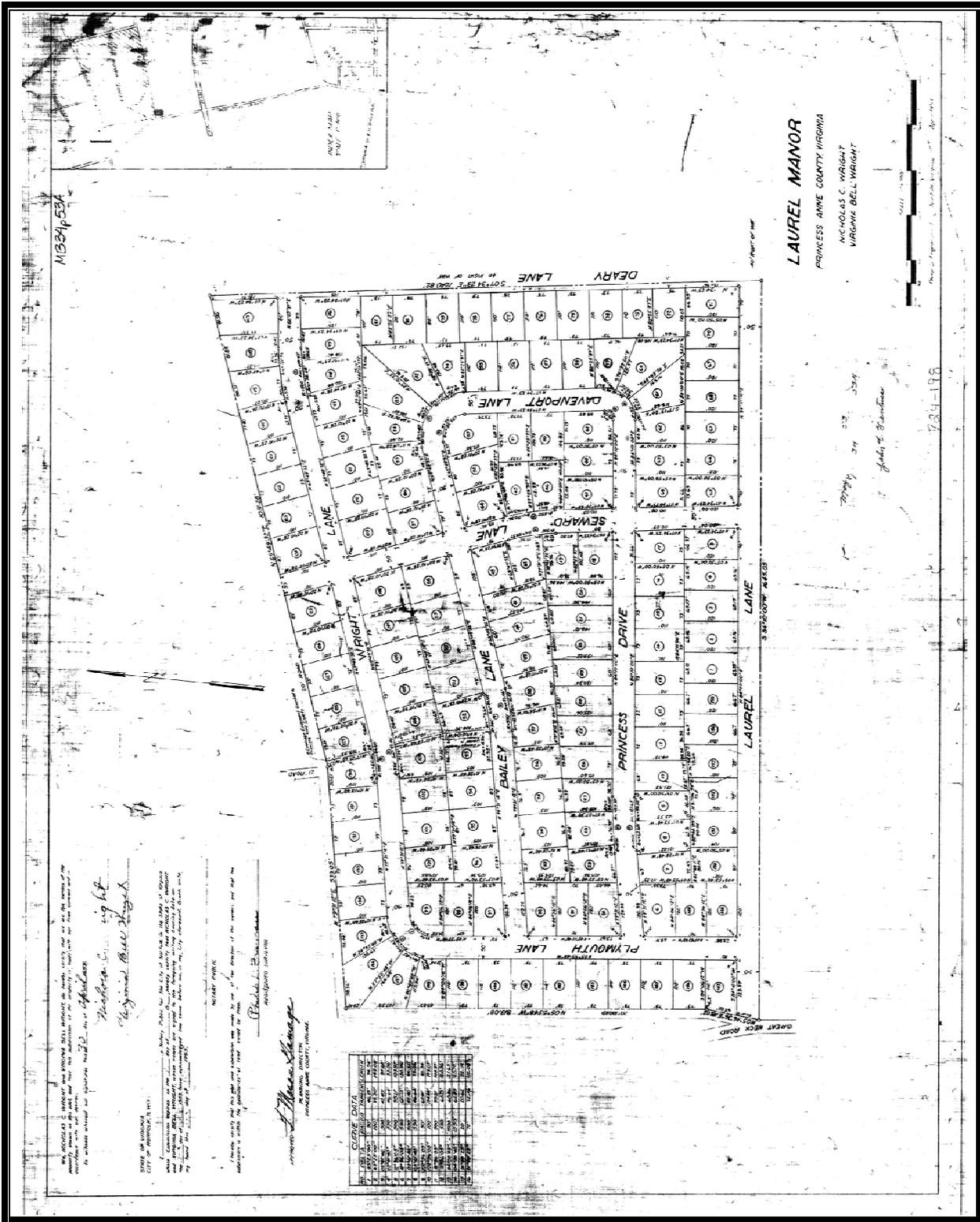


Figure 155. 1953 Plat of Laurel Manor (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)



Figure 156. Street view looking east along Laurel Lane with 1952 Gunnison "Coronado" model



Figure 157. Contemporary residence (1955), 1620 Bailey Lane (134-5589)



Figure 158. Potential prefabricated residence (1955), 1672 Laurel Lane (134-5591)

LINKHORN PARK

Location: Located just west of the Virginia Beach oceanfront, Linkhorn Park occupies the eastern banks of Little Neck Creek as it curves south to Laskin Road. Holly Road bounds the neighborhood to the east. The northern boundary of the community responds to the layout of the interior golf course, part of Princess Anne Country Club, including sections of Bay Colony Drive, Ivy Drive, and Cavalier Drive. Significant internal streets include Bay Drive, Linkhorn Drive, Dogwood Road, and Pinewood Road (Figure 159).

Construction Period: 1916-1960s

Potential NRHP Historic District: No, but recommended for additional survey.

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: Potential local recognition; additional survey could determine individually eligible resources.



Figure 159. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Linkhorn Park

Neighborhood Setting: The Linkhorn Park neighborhood is located between the Virginia Beach oceanfront and Little Neck Creek. As a result, the lots respond to both the curving waterfront and the interior golf course. Lots throughout the community either feature views of the golf course or Little Neck Creek and are particularly large in comparison to other communities platted during this period including The Hollies, Lakewood, Shadowlawn, and Ubermeer.

The community has established pine and oak trees throughout with large, grassy yards and elaborate specimen plantings. The driveways are typically paved, and roads are curvilinear instead of gridded, creating a landscape that recalls the Garden Suburbs movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries while combining resort amenities that made Virginia Beach known throughout the east coast by the early 20th century. There are no sidewalks or curbs throughout the community, but road intersections feature triangular islands that preserve the neighborhood's lush landscape, even along road corridors.

Neighborhood History: In November 1916, the Sea Pines Development Corporation, the Virginia Beach Development Company, and the Virginia Beach Realty Company platted Linkhorn Park with C. A. Neff of Norfolk as the golf course architect (Figure 160). Rather than clear-cutting the lot, pine trees were preserved throughout the neighborhood to retain sections of the pine forest that had originally brought sportsmen to the area (Richmond Times-Dispatch 1917). The community was marketed to upper-class whites and featured deed restrictions that are some of the most specific of those found over the course of the project. In addition to prohibiting the sale of any parcel within the community to African Americans, the lots within the golf course were held as perpetual open space and outbuildings could only be for domestic use. These restrictions mirrored those that the developers had seen implemented in places like Roland Park in Baltimore and Forest Hill Gardens in New York (Richmond Times-Dispatch 1917). The covenants state, "...the said property shall not be sold, rented, or otherwise disposed of to any person of African descent, and that the portions there of indicated in said map as Golf Course shall be kept open and free from all buildings and other structures" (Linkhorn Park Plat 1916). The restrictions also limited land grading to preserve topography and prevented the construction of a club house or other community-use building within the boundaries. All residences were to be expressly single-family and any construction, including grading, required the approval of the Virginia Beach Development Corporation (Figure 161).

In the 1920s, investors along the Virginia Beach oceanfront continued working to create a high style resort that competed with Atlantic City and other well-established resort towns to the north (Souther 1996). Even the deed restrictions referenced northern examples from the communities that investors hoped to emulate. Lots were advertised for \$750.00 an acre and the 18-hole golf course neared completion in 1917. Construction throughout the community was to be "modern and high-grade development" (The Richmond Times-Dispatch 1917). By the 1940s, Linkhorn Park and Bay Colony to the north had become exclusive residential communities (The Cincinnati Enquirer 1943).

While eight residences date from the 1920s, the majority of homes throughout Linkhorn Park were constructed from the 1930s to the 1950s. Some infill began during the 1960s, particularly along the waterfront. New residential construction has continued to the present, and homes throughout the community have been significantly altered by large additions or other character-altering modifications. Residences throughout the community include Craftsman Bungalows, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, and Ranch. While the majority of structures throughout the community are two or three stories, Ranch homes feature a single floor with an integrated garage (Figures 162 and 163).

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Linkhorn Park possess integrity of association, setting and feeling, but significant large additions or complete remodels have taken place throughout the community impacting workmanship, design and materials. Because of the large additions and significant infill, the character-defining features of many residences have been compromised.

Linkhorn is recommended for further survey and background research. Although the neighborhood is significant for the early deed restrictions demonstrating the early twentieth-century emphasis on high-end growth and neighborhood planning in Virginia Beach/Princess Anne County, the individual resources in the neighborhood are of a high quality and may provide baseline information for future surveys. Additional survey is recommended to

fully document the architectural character of the neighborhood and determine whether, as a collection, Linkhorn Park qualifies for listing as an NRHP historic district or has been compromised by ongoing infill development and the construction of large additions throughout the community.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Linkhorn Park:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5593	House, 147 Pinewood Road	1921	Craftsman Bungalow
134-5594	House, 149 Pinewood Road	1924	Craftsman
134-5595	House, 102 Willow Drive	1950	Ranch
134-5596	House, 107 S Dogwood Drive	1947	Colonial Revival

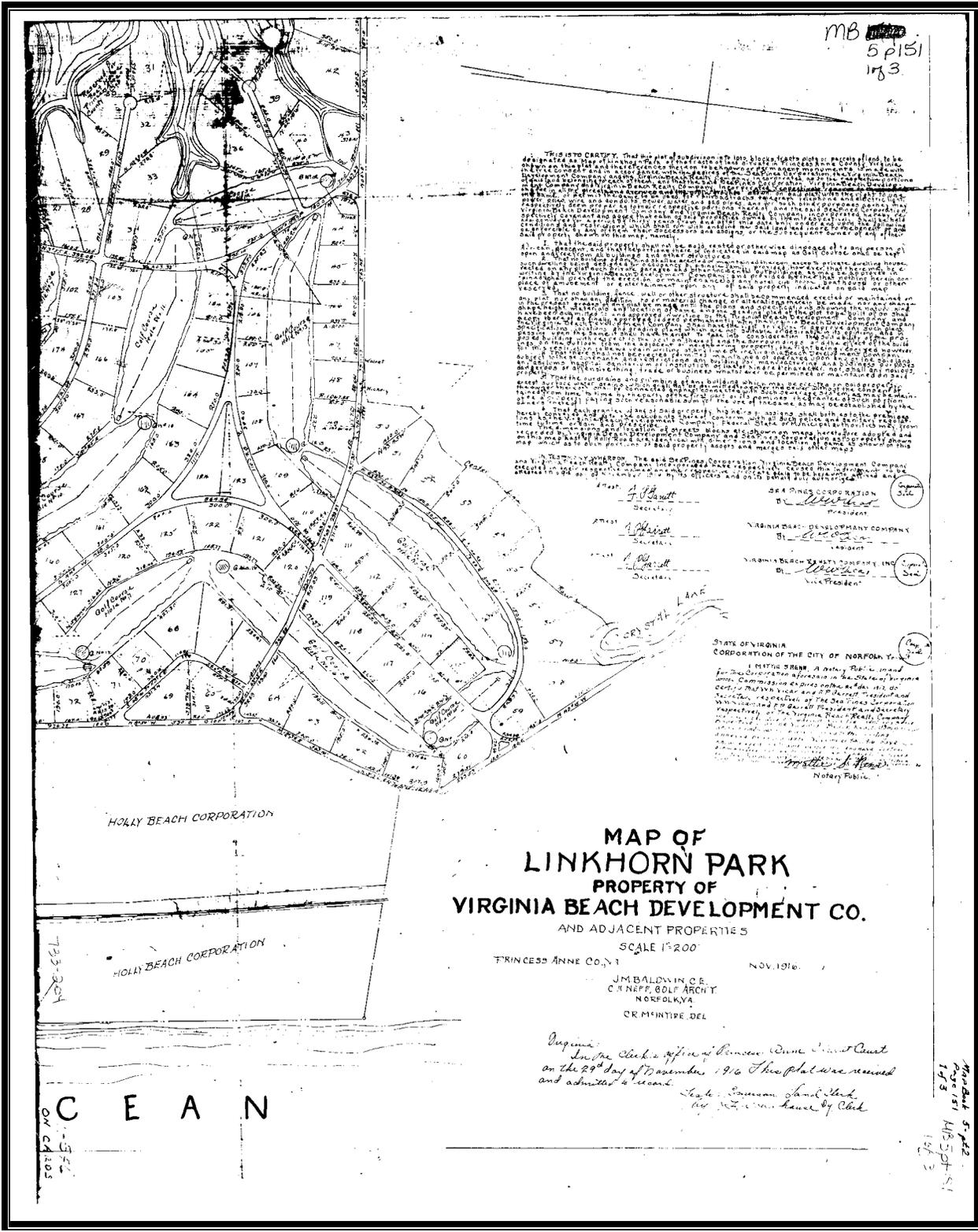


Figure 160. 1916 Plat of Linkhorn Park (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this plat of subdivision into lots, blocks, tracts, plots or parcels of land to be designated as Map of Linkhorn Park of the tracts of land situate in Princess Anne County, Virginia, shown on this plat and the references thereon to be known or permanent monuments, is made with the like consent and in accordance with the desires of the Sea Pines Corporation, the Virginia Beach Development Company and the Virginia Beach Realty Company, Incorporated, as to the respective portions of said land belonging to each of them, and that the said Sea Pines Corporation, Virginia Beach Development Company and Virginia Beach Realty Company, Incorporated, respectively, caused this instrument to be executed and attested by its officers and on its behalf duly authorized.

That the said property shall not be sold, rented or otherwise disposed of to any person of African descent, and that the portions thereof indicated in said map as Golf Course shall be kept open and free from all buildings and other structures.

That no building of any kind shall be erected or maintained thereon, except to private dwelling house, such dwelling being designed for occupancy by a single family, provided, however, that there may be erected on any plot such private garages and other incidental outbuildings, as may be approved in writing by the Virginia Beach Development Company; and provided further that nothing herein contained shall prevent the erection, or maintenance of any hotel, club house, boathouse or other place of amusement or entertainment upon any of said property indicated on said map.

That no building, fence, well or other structure shall be commenced, erected or maintained on any plot, nor shall any addition to or material change or alteration therein be made, nor any change in the present grades of any plot be made, until the plans and specifications showing the nature, kind, shape, height, materials and location of same and the grading plan of the plot to be built of, on shall have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Virginia Beach Development Company and the Virginia Beach Realty Company, Incorporated, which shall have the right to approve any such plans, specifications, locations and grading plans which are not suitable or desirable in its opinion, and in passing upon the same it shall have the right to take into consideration the suitability of the proposed building with respect to the location thereof and the surroundings and the effect of the building on the outlook from the adjacent or neighboring property, the right being reserved, however, for this restriction to be waived in writing at any time by the Virginia Beach Development Company.

That there shall not be erected, permitted, maintained or operated upon any of the said land, any asylum, hospital, sanitarium or institution of like or kindred character, nor shall any noxious, dangerous or offensive thing, trade or business whatsoever be permitted or maintained on said property.

That the outdrains and plumbing of any building which may be erected on said property, except surface water drains (which shall not be permitted to enter the sewer without the consent of the owner thereof) shall be connected and kept connected with such sewerage system, as may be maintained from time to time by the party of the first part or its nominee, the grantee of such portion of said property paying such reasonable sum for the use of the same, as may be established by the owners thereof.

That each grantee of any of said property, his heirs or assigns, shall both as to the premises hereby conveyed and as to the occupants thereof conform with all such police and sanitary regulations as the Virginia Beach Development Company, Federal, State or Municipal authorities may from time to time or then and there prescribe.

The dimensions and location of streets, blocks, etc., shown on maps heretofore adopted and recorded by Virginia Beach Development Company and Sea Pines Corporation, as to property shown on this map east of Holly Road are identical with dimensions and location of same as shown on this map which as to such portions of said property adopts and merges said other maps.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, The said Sea Pines Corporation, Virginia Beach Development Company and Virginia Beach Realty Company, Incorporated, have respectively caused this instrument to be executed in their respective names and their respective corporate seals to be hereunto affixed and attested this 9th day of November 1916 by its officers and on its behalf duly authorized.

Attest: *A. P. Parrott* SEA PINES CORPORATION
F. Parrott BY *W. W. W. W.* Corporate Seal

Figure 161. Detail of 1916 Plat of Linkhorn Park showing deed restrictions (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)



Figure 162 Craftsman residence (1924), 149 Pinewood Road (134-5594)



Figure 163. Ranch-style residence (1950), 102 Willow Drive (134-5595)

LINLIER

Location: This neighborhood is generally bounded by Laskin Road on the south, Linkhorn Bay on the east and north, and Aragona Acres and commercial development on the west (Figure 164).

Construction Period: 1955

Potential NRHP Historic District: No, but recommended for further survey

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: No.

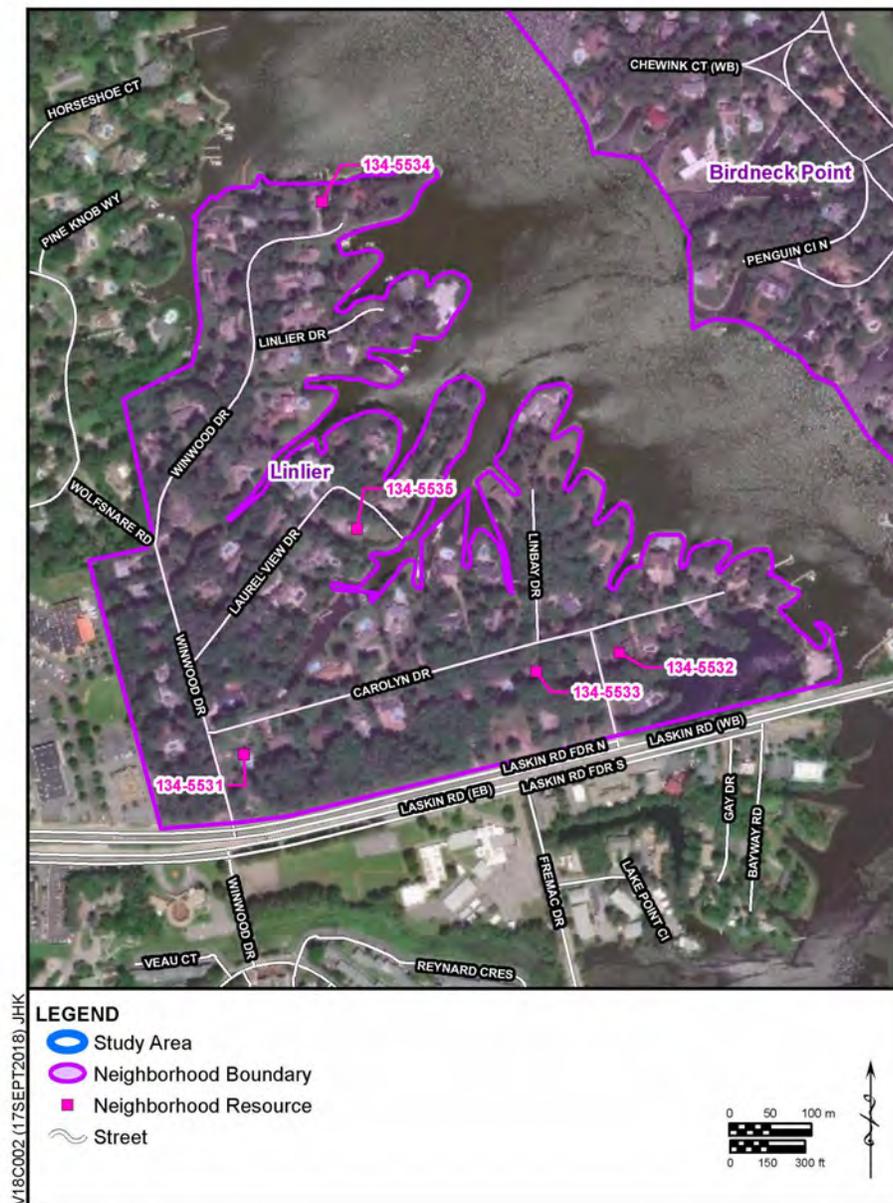


Figure 164. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Linlier

Neighborhood Setting: Linlier is located north of Laskin Road and west across Linkhorn Bay from Birdneck Point. The neighborhood is characterized by large acreage lots (one-acre or more), rolling terrain, and a heavily wooded and landscaped natural environment. Houses are set back from the street and are accessed by paved driveways. Like Birdneck Point, it appears that a certain amount of dredging and shoreline work was undertaken to provide the majority of Linlier's lots with waterfront access. Many properties have boat docks that extend into the bay. With limited access from Laskin Road (only two neighborhood roads connect), Linlier is an isolated and quiet neighborhood.

Neighborhood History: Linlier was developed in two subdivisions dating from the mid-1950s. Carolyn Drive, which parallels Laskin Road, was the first section to be platted followed by the streets to the north. The houses in the neighborhood are an amalgam of traditional forms and styles, including Cape Cod, Colonial Revival, and Dutch Revival examples, and more contemporary expressions of Ranch style houses (Figures 165 and 166). The houses are executed in the traditional materials of brick (often painted), weatherboard and vinyl siding. Linlier is a middle- to upper-middle-class neighborhood consisting of large lots with custom designed dwellings. Although it postdates the development of Birdneck Point by at least two decades, Linlier is similar to that neighborhood in overall character.

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Linlier possess good overall integrity. The neighborhood retains good integrity of setting, location, and association, as well as feeling. The dwellings exhibit few alterations, giving the neighborhood good integrity of materials, design and workmanship.

Linlier is recommended for further survey and background research. Although the neighborhood does not appear to be an important example of historic trends in planning in Princess Anne County, the individual resources in the neighborhood are of a high quality and may provide baseline information for future surveys. Additional survey is recommended to fully document the architectural character of the neighborhood and determine whether as a collection, Linlier qualifies for listing as an NRHP historic district.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Linlier:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5531	House, 1469 Carolyn Dr	1963	Ranch
134-5532	House, 1357 Carolyn Dr	1958	Ranch
134-5533	House, 1401 Carolyn Dr	1966	Ranch
134-5534	House, 945 Winwood Dr	1958	Dutch Revival
134-5535	House, 1417 Laurel View Dr	1960	Colonial Revival



Figure 165. Ranch-style House (1958), 1357 Carolyn Drive (134-5532)



Figure 166. Colonial Revival-style House (1960), 1417 Laurel View Drive (134-5535)

LITTLE NECK

Location: This neighborhood is generally bordered on the west by Little Neck Road, on the east by North Lynnhaven Road, and on the south by irregular property lines (Figure 167).

Construction Period: 1871-1960

Potential NRHP Historic District: No

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: No

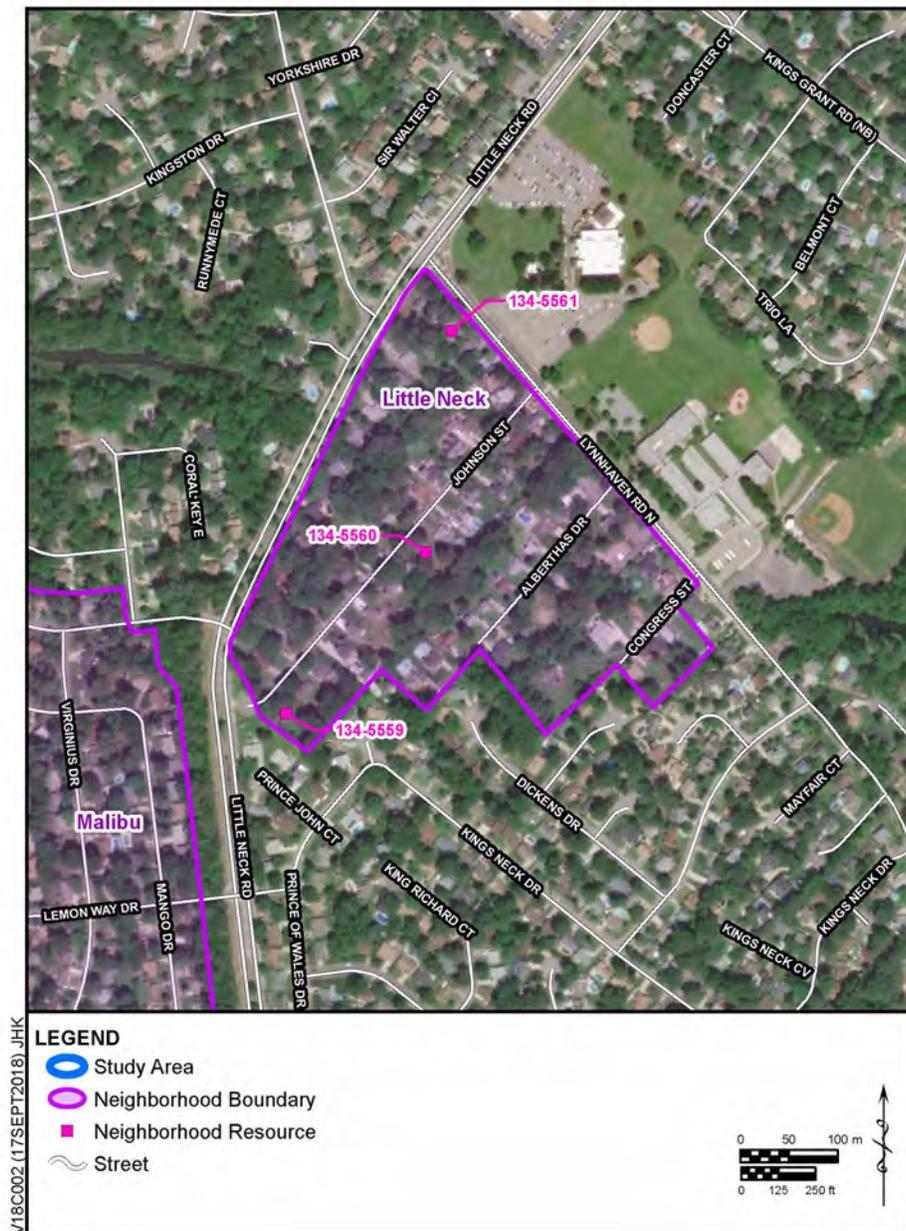


Figure 167. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Little Neck

Neighborhood Setting: Little Neck is a triangular-shaped neighborhood bordered by Little Neck Road and North Lynnhaven Road. King's Grant Elementary School is located north of the area. The small neighborhood encompasses properties along Little Neck Road, Johnson Street, Alberthas Drive, and Congress Street. Lots vary from one-quarter to one-half acre in size. Houses are set back from the street and are fronted by landscaped front yards; back yards hold large, mature trees. Some yards are enclosed by fences.

Neighborhood History: Little Neck is one of the City of Virginia Beach's historically African American communities. Although settled in the 1870s, there are no extant resources that date to that period (Hawkins-Hendrix and Lucas 2017). The area reflects a mid- to late-twentieth-century appearance consisting of one- and two-story vernacular and Minimal Traditional-style houses. Minimal Traditional house examples are three- or four-bay-wide forms that are clad with asbestos shingle or vinyl siding and are covered by side-facing gable roofs (Figure 168). Modern dwellings also infill much of the neighborhood (Figure 169). An example of small-scale, commercial development in the neighborhood is located on North Lynnhaven Road; this utilitarian building is of concrete block construction, faced with brick, and covered by a flat roof (Figure 170). Historically, both black- and white-owned grocery stores and oyster houses operated in Little Neck, although there were no churches, schools, or social halls (Hawkins-Hendrix and Lucas 2017).

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The historic resources in Little Neck possess good overall integrity with regard to location, feeling, setting, and association. The neighborhood retains its gridded street plan and most buildings maintain a common setback. The individual resources in Little Neck possess good-to-fair overall integrity of design, materials, workmanship, but exhibit numerous alterations to exterior materials. Additions also were noted on the sides and backs of several houses, although many of these are sympathetic in scale and materials.

Little Neck is recommended not eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. Although settled in the 1870s, there are no extant resources that date to that period. Little Neck, at present, reflects a mid- to late—twentieth-century appearance, does not demonstrate a significant aspect of suburban development or planning, and does not convey important aspects of the historic residential development in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach of the period. The neighborhood, therefore, is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Although known historically as an African American neighborhood, Little Neck also is not known to have contributed to that community's ethnic heritage in a significant way. Other African American neighborhoods possess better integrity, hold more significant associations or architectural resources, such as schools or churches, that are significant to the ethnic heritage of the community. Because the neighborhood is not known to be directly associated with a historically significant person, it is not eligible under Criterion B. The historic resources in Little Neck are examples of common Minimal Traditional and vernacular forms and do not possess sufficient architectural significance to qualify for listing under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, Little Neck's eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Little Neck:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5559	House, 600 Johnson St	1956	Minimal Traditional
134-5560	House, 632 Johnson St	1957	Minimal Traditional
134-5561	House, 665 N Lynnhaven Rd	1957	Minimal Traditional



Figure 168. Minimal Traditional-style House (1957), 632 Johnson Street (134-5560)



Figure 169. Representative Example of Modern Infill (2016), 616 Johnson Street



Figure 170. Representative Commercial Building, 629 North Lynnhaven Road

LYNN SHORES

Location: Located north of Virginia Beach Boulevard and within the city's north-western quadrant, Lynn Shores is surrounded by creeks of the Lynnhaven River to the west, north, and east. The neighborhood ends to the south at Thalia Drive and is immediately north of Thalia Manor neighborhood. Thalia Gardens is bounded by creeks to the west of Lynn Shores and Thalia Shores is likewise divided by Lynn Shores to the east by the Lynnhaven River. Neighborhood streets include East Lynn Shores Circle, West Lynn Shores Circle, Lynn Shores Drive, Heron Point Circle, and Heron Point Court (Figure 171).

Construction Period: 1955-1970

Potential NRHP Historic District: No

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: No



Figure 171. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Lynn Shores

Neighborhood Setting: Lynn Shores is a small residential neighborhood located north of Virginia Beach Boulevard along the Lynnhaven River. The neighborhood is organized around one central street, Lynn Shores Drive, that extends along the edge of the Thalia Manor neighborhood to the south. There are mature trees throughout the neighborhood and rear lots are often wooded. The lots along Lynn Shores Drive are regular while the waterfront parcels respond to the topography. The plat designates boat basins along the waterfront for the exclusive use of property owners within the neighborhood.

The neighborhood is relatively removed from commercial development along Virginia Beach Boulevard and does not include any community buildings. The entrance to the neighborhood is marked by brick and stone signs inscribed with “Lynn Shores.”

Neighborhood History: In 1955, the Lynn Shores Corporation platted land previously owned by the Stan Shores Corporation to create the Lynn Shores neighborhood (Figure 172). The community featured 67 lots around one previously existing c. 1920s house. The majority of homes were built in the late 1950s through the 1960s, with some later infill on a few waterfront parcels. While the community was subdivided at the same time, lots were sold individually resulting in a variety of home styles with relatively consistent setbacks along Lynn Shores Drive and varying setbacks along the waterfront with accessible boat docks.

Houses throughout the community are typically Colonial Revival- or Ranch-style homes. Colonial Revival houses feature either side-gambrel or side-gable rooves, often with dormers and windows framed with shutters. The Ranch houses are one story and typically clad in brick veneer with side-gable or hipped rooves. The properties feature integrated garages and residential sheds, but there are few additional outbuildings (Figure 173).

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Lynn Shores maintain good overall integrity with regard to location, setting, and association. The area retains its original street plan and the residences are all significantly set back from the street. The integrity of feeling within the neighborhood has not been impacted by commercial development or significant demolition along the waterfront. Likewise, the individual resources possess a high to moderate level of workmanship, design, and materials despite some significant additions and modifications, including the implementation of replacement vinyl windows.

Although it retains relatively good integrity, Lynn Shores is recommended not eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. The neighborhood is a relatively common example of a small, isolated residential neighborhood with a variety of Ranch houses featuring both hipped and side-gabled rooves. There are two-story residences throughout the neighborhood that are typically Colonial Revival or Minimal Traditional in style. Lynn Shores does not demonstrate a significant aspect of suburban development or planning and does not convey important aspects of historic residential development in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach for the period of rapid suburban growth during the mid-twentieth century; therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Because the neighborhood is not known to be directly associated with a historically significant person, it is not eligible under Criterion B. As a group of buildings, the resources in Lynn Shores lack distinctive architectural features. As typical Ranch-style dwellings, these examples are not differentiated from other similar examples that were built at the same time. The area, therefore, is not eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, Lynn Shores’ eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as additional representative examples of the dwellings in Lynn Shores:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5597	House, 605 Lynn Shores Drive	1957	Colonial Revival
134-5598	House, 641 E Lynn Shores Circle	1920	Colonial Revival
134-5599	House, 600 Lynn Shores Drive	1961	Ranch

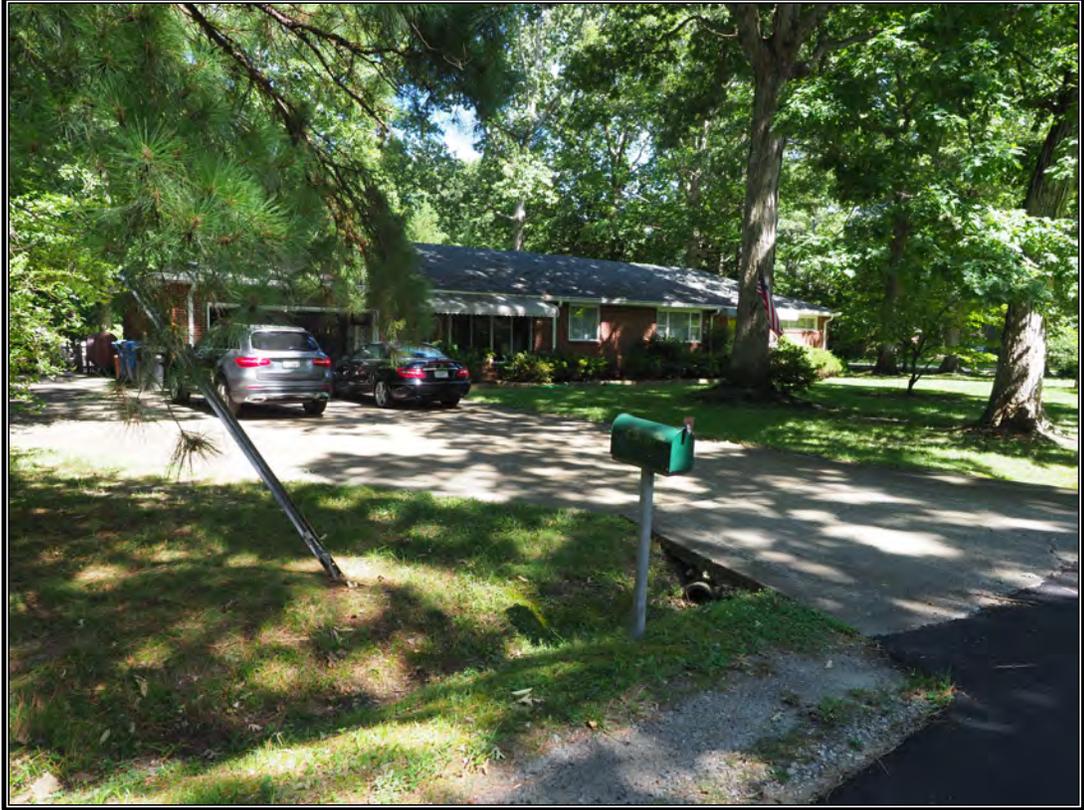


Figure 173. Ranch-style residence (1961), 600 Lynn Shores Drive (134-5599)

MALIBU

Location: Located east of the Pembroke area, Malibu generally bounded on the north by a finger of the Lynnhaven River, on the east by Little Neck Road, on the west by property lines along Catalina Avenue, and on the south by commercial development facing south onto Virginia Beach Boulevard (Route 58) (Figure 174).

Construction Period: 1960-1962

Potential NRHP Historic District: No

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: No



Figure 174. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Malibu

Neighborhood Setting: The Malibu neighborhood is located northwest of the intersection of Virginia Beach Boulevard (Route 58) and Little Neck Road. Malibu Drive serves as the main entrance point to the area from Virginia Beach Boulevard. Access from Little Neck Road is by Alcott Road, Edinburgh Drive, Lemon Way Drive and Sea Horse Way. Dense commercial development borders the neighborhood on the south. A wooded buffer extends along the east side of the Malibu neighborhood along Little Neck Road. Neighborhood streets are laid in a gridded pattern, but take on a more curvilinear aspect in the northern area in response to the presence of the river shoreline. The northern part of the neighborhood is more heavily wooded than the southern end. Houses are set back from the street on parcels of one-quarter acre or less; waterfront lots are larger and tend to be one-half to three-quarters of an acre in size. Sidewalks are present on a few of the larger streets, such as Malibu and Edinburgh drives. Malibu Elementary School is located at the northeast intersection of Catalina Avenue and Edinburgh Drive. The city's Birchwood/Malibu Park edges the northwest corner of the neighborhood on the boundary with the adjacent neighborhood.

Neighborhood History: The Malibu neighborhood was subdivided in nine sections, beginning in 1960 and ending in 1962. The area remained in agricultural use until that time (Figure 175). By the 1960s, much of the surrounding area was giving way to commercial and dense residential development. The merger between Princess Anne County and the City of Virginia Beach in 1963 created a demand for additional housing subdivisions. With easy access to Virginia Beach Boulevard and Little Neck Road, the former farmland that became Malibu was ideally situated for new residents and commuters.

The first section of Malibu included construction of Malibu Drive and streets to the east (Figure 176). Alcott Road was originally named "Oyster Road," and the streets were named for tropical flora (Mango, Coconut, Big Pine). S and C Co., a partnership of Marvin Simon and Herbert Cashvan, which developed the neighborhood, platted Malibu in several sections, but plats show that an overall plan encompassing the subsequent sections was in place from the start. Section Two extended the neighborhood to the north, and Section Three extended it to the west.

The houses constructed in Malibu were sized and priced for middle-income residents. The presence of an elementary school was an additional amenity, as was the nearby commercial development. Malibu Elementary School opened in 1963, and served students in the Malibu, King's Forest, and Birchwood communities. The school's highest enrollment was in 1974 when over 1,000 students were enrolled in the school; the increased student population was a reflection of the general population boom in the area. A gymnasium wing was added in 1990 and the school has recently been renovated (Virginia Beach Schools 2018).

The houses constructed in Malibu reflect popular styles of the late-twentieth century and include examples of one-story Ranch houses, Minimal Traditional houses, and two-story Colonial Revival houses. The dwellings are clad with traditional materials of brick, weatherboard, and vinyl siding, or a combination. Many houses include an attached garage or a carport. In some cases, the garage/carport has been enclosed for interior space (Figures 177 and 178).

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Malibu possess good overall integrity with regard to location, setting, and association. The neighborhood is united by streets laid in a gridded plan with some curvilinear streets, and maintains a visual and physical cohesion by the use of a common setback. The integrity of feeling within the neighborhood is good, and is enhanced by limited access into the neighborhood and the presence of a neighborhood school. Commercial development has not encroached into the area. The individual resources within Malibu also possess good overall integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The most common alteration appears to be the enclosure of formerly open carports/garages, and alterations to windows.

Malibu is an example of a late-twentieth-century residential neighborhood that was platted just prior to and following the merger between the county and the city. The land had remained in agricultural use until that date. Although it possesses good integrity, Malibu does not demonstrate a significant aspect of suburban development or planning and does not convey important aspects of historic residential development in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach of the period; therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Because the neighborhood is not known to be directly associated with a historically significant person,

it is not eligible under Criterion B. As a group of buildings, the resources in Malibu are executed in the nationally popular styles of Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Colonial Revival. Such common forms and styles are seen in most suburbs in the area, and the dwellings in Malibu are not differentiated from other similar examples that were built at the same time. The area, therefore, is not eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, Malibu's eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Malibu:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5555	House, 440 Mango Dr	1960	Minimal Traditional
134-5556	House, 3645 Alcott Rd	1962	Minimal Traditional
134-5557	House, 513 Malibu Road	1962	Colonial Revival
134-5558	House, 409 Catalina Ave	1962	Ranch

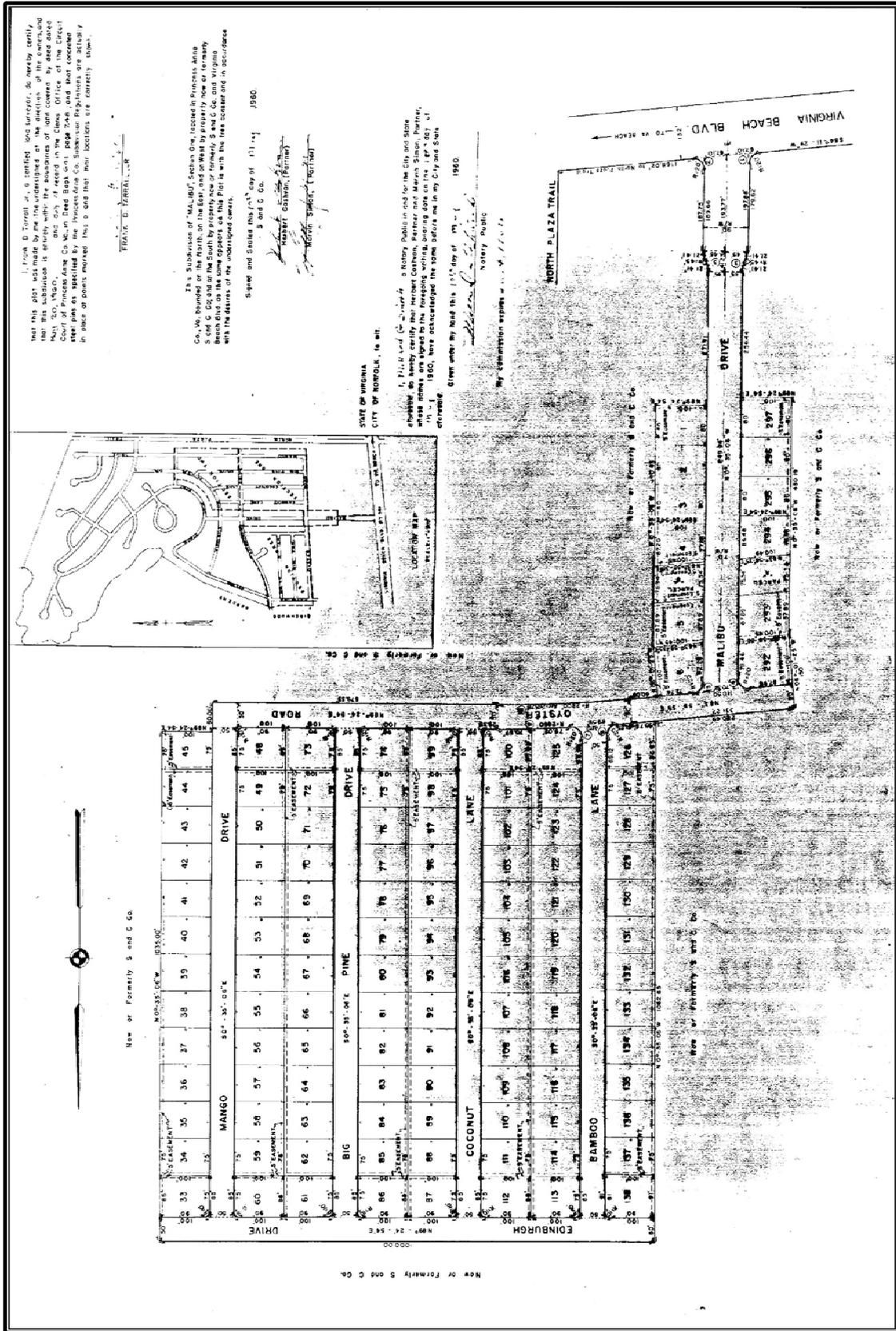
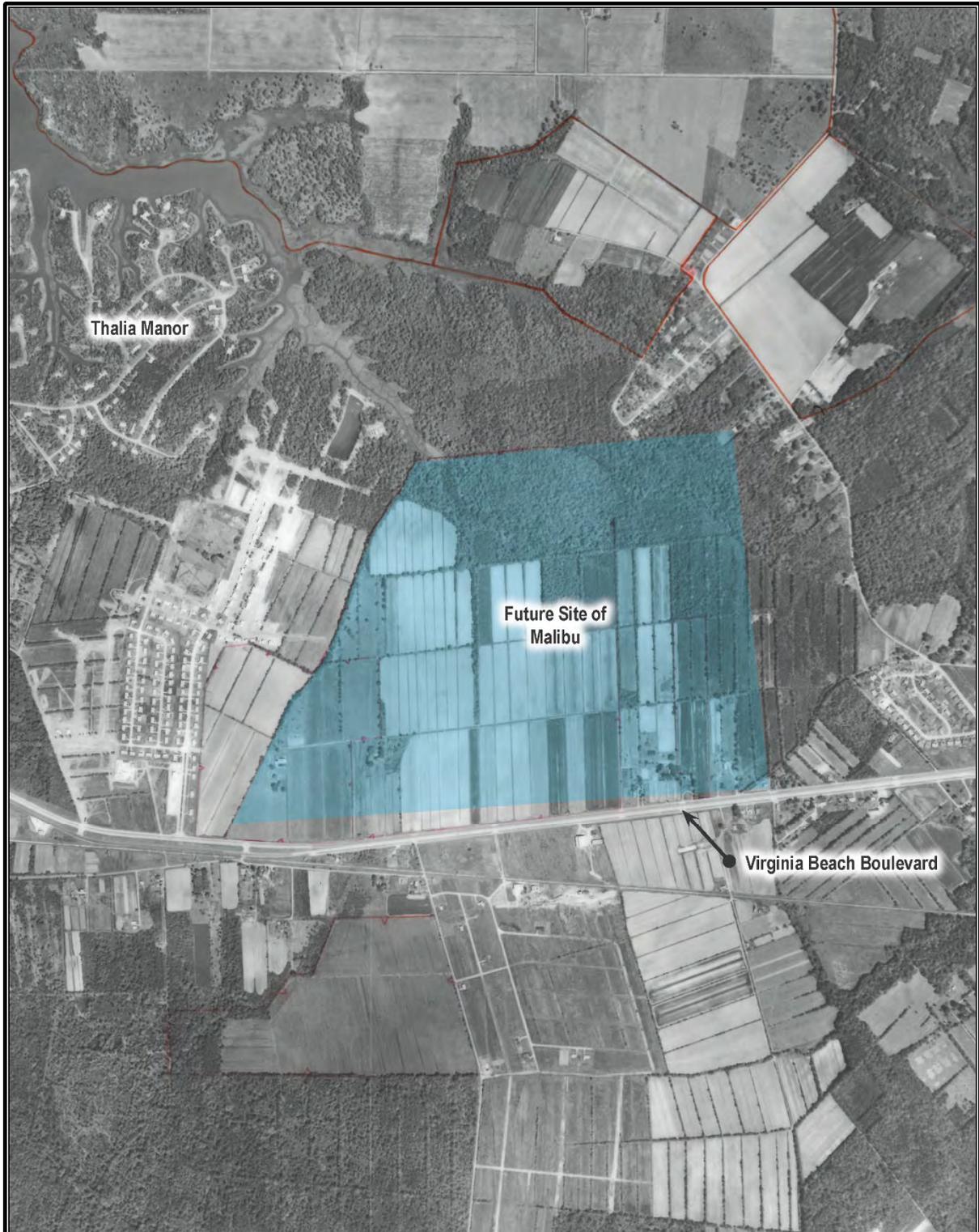


Figure 175. Malibu, Section 1, Subdivision Plat (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)



*Figure 176. 1958 Aerial Photograph Showing the As-Yet Undeveloped Area that Became the Malibu Neighborhood
(Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, DGH-1V-167)*



Figure 177. Streetscape Looking Southwest along Malibu Drive Showing Representative One-story Ranch and Minimal Traditional Houses and a Two-story Colonial Revival House. Note use of multiple exterior materials, paved driveways, and street sidewalk.



Figure 178. Minimal Traditional-style House with Carport (1960), 440 Mango Drive (134-5555)

NEW LIGHT

Location: Bisected by Indian River Road, New Light is bounded by Lake James to the south, a drainage ditch along Centerville Turnpike to the west, and General Street to the north. The eastern boundary abuts commercial development along Kempsriver Drive. Significant interior streets include Church Street, Fenton Street, and Ferry Point Road (Figure 179).

Construction Period: 1880s-1960s

Potential NRHP Historic District: No

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: Potential for local recognition



Figure 179. Aerial Map Showing New Light Neighborhood

Neighborhood Setting: New Light features large, open lots with significant expanses of grass resulting from the demolition of the majority of historic homes south of Indian River Road. There are stands of established pine trees, particularly along the neighborhood's western edge against the ongoing development of Regent University. The majority of houses feature few plantings and driveways tend to be unpaved. Modern high-density development has encroached along the southern and eastern edges of the neighborhood.

To the north of Indian River Road, the houses are consistently set back along General Street and Fenton Street with level, grassy yards. The driveways are largely paved in concrete. There are mature trees located in the rear yards. Some commercial development has encroached along Indian River Road.

Neighborhood History: New Light was founded by formerly enslaved African Americans in the 1880s when the land was purchased for a new community in rural Princess Anne County. Residents created large plots for farming and the neighborhood was bounded to the west by a large canal ditch (Hawkins-Hendrix and Lucas 2017). Additional development took place north of Indian River Road when Judge J. M. Keeling subdivided the land around the New Light school house in 1908 (Virginian-Pilot 1900) (Figures 180 and 181). The community was called "Colored Ghent" in reference to the upper-class predominantly white neighborhood in Norfolk. (Hawkins-Hendrix and Lucas 2017).

Community buildings were integral to the development of New Light from the beginning. The original New Light Baptist Church was constructed in 1896. Following church date stones, the congregation constructed a second church in 1933 and a third in 1958. The community similarly expanded, first during the 1920s and 1930s, and then again in the post-World War II period. Additional stores and businesses supported the local residents (Hawkins-Hendrix and Lucas 2017).

New Light had approximately 20 residences in 1937 aerial images, and that number had doubled by 1940 (USGS 1948a) (Figure 182). Community amenities included two churches and several African American owned businesses. The 1948 United States Geological Survey map also shows the location of a school immediately next to the current location of New Light Baptist Church. However, by 1955, the school is no longer extant and a second church appears north of Indian River Road (USGS 1955a). By 1965, New Light Baptist Church features a cemetery immediately west of the church building and Bethlehem Church is located north of Indian River Road. The community had grown rapidly in the 1950s and 1960s, and new residential construction continued to the east and south. A new road approximating the current location of Ferry Point Road had also been added to the community. The surrounding land remained largely rural and agricultural until the 1970s when Lake James was created and land surrounding New Light became increasingly suburban (USGS 1970, Hawkins-Hendrix and Lucas 2018).

By the 1970s, New Light was identified as one of the neighborhoods to take part in the Target Neighborhood Program. At that time, the program evaluated 75 residences within the community and 12 were deemed uninhabitable. The demolition work occurred during the 1980s, and the demolished homes were replaced with new development around Brittingham Court (Weintraub 1996b). The City of Virginia Beach extended water and sewer lines at that time. However, the demolition has continued; only 20 historic residences along with New Light Baptist Church and Mount Olivet Church remain. Recent demolitions include the Jennings's Shop that operated beginning in the mid-1960s, which was demolished in 2009 for a residence.

Of the structures that remain in New Light, they are a variety of housing types including Minimal Traditional and Compact Ranch. The majority are clad in brick veneer and have varying setbacks. There are several duplexes, but the majority of residences are single-family (Figures 183 and 184). No formerly commercial structures were identified during the course of the survey.

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: New Light exhibits an overall low level of integrity across the categories defined by the NPS. The few remaining individual historical resources retain a moderate level of integrity with regard to design, materials, feeling and workmanship, but a low integrity with regard to setting and association. The neighborhood does retain a high level of location because those houses that remain have not been physically moved. While demolition has returned some sections to the previously agricultural

qualities of large expanses of open land, it is not an accurate representation of the community's growth over time and its peak development period from 1930 to 1960.

New Light is recommended not eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. Although sections of New Light's historic roads and several residences remain intact, along with New Light Baptist Church which is an anchor community building, the area does not reflect its historical development and does not continue to convey important aspects of historic residential development for the African American community in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach of the period. Therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Because the neighborhood is not known to be directly associated with a historically significant person, it is not eligible under Criterion B. The few remaining historic resources in New Light are examples of Minimal Traditional or Compact Ranch dwellings that do not possess historical or architectural significance. The neighborhood, therefore, does not qualify for listing under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, New Light's eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time. However, intact deposits may remain on sites that have remained wooded or otherwise protected from demolition activities. Additional study of the New Light Baptist Church cemetery may reveal important details about the community, including folk grave stones and burial traditions. Two elaborately carved slate stones are located within the graveyard, but remain unattributed.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in New Light:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5600	House, 1308 Ferry Point Road	1963	No Style
134-5601	House, 1323 Church Street	1940	Minimal Traditional
134-5602	Mount Olivet Baptist Church, 1301 Church Street	1955	Contemporary
134-5671	House, 5465 Indian River Road	1964	Contemporary
134-5603	New Light Baptist Church, 5549 Indian River Road	1955	Some Craftsman Details

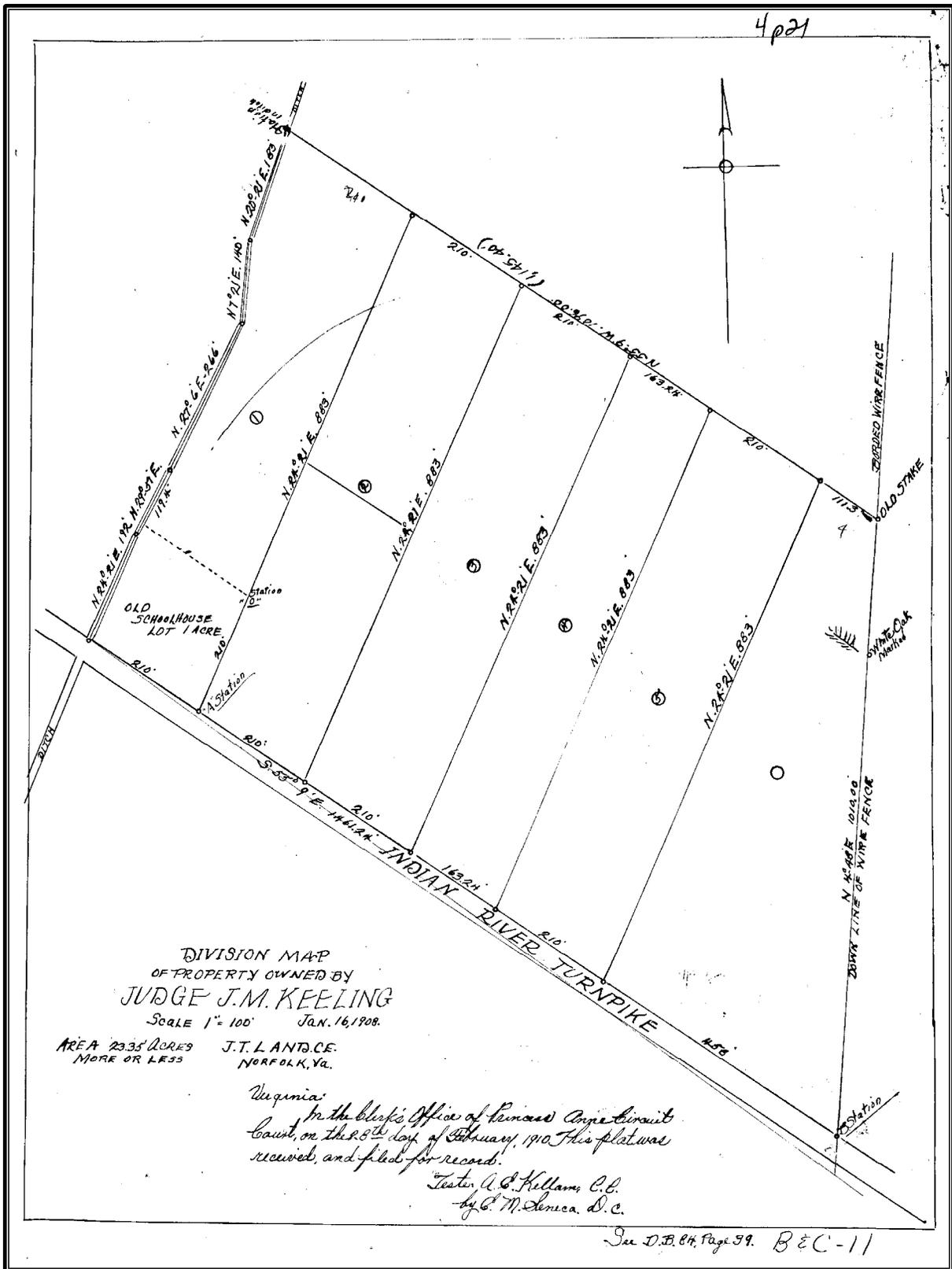


Figure 180. 1908 Plat of New Light north of Indian River Road with old school site (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)

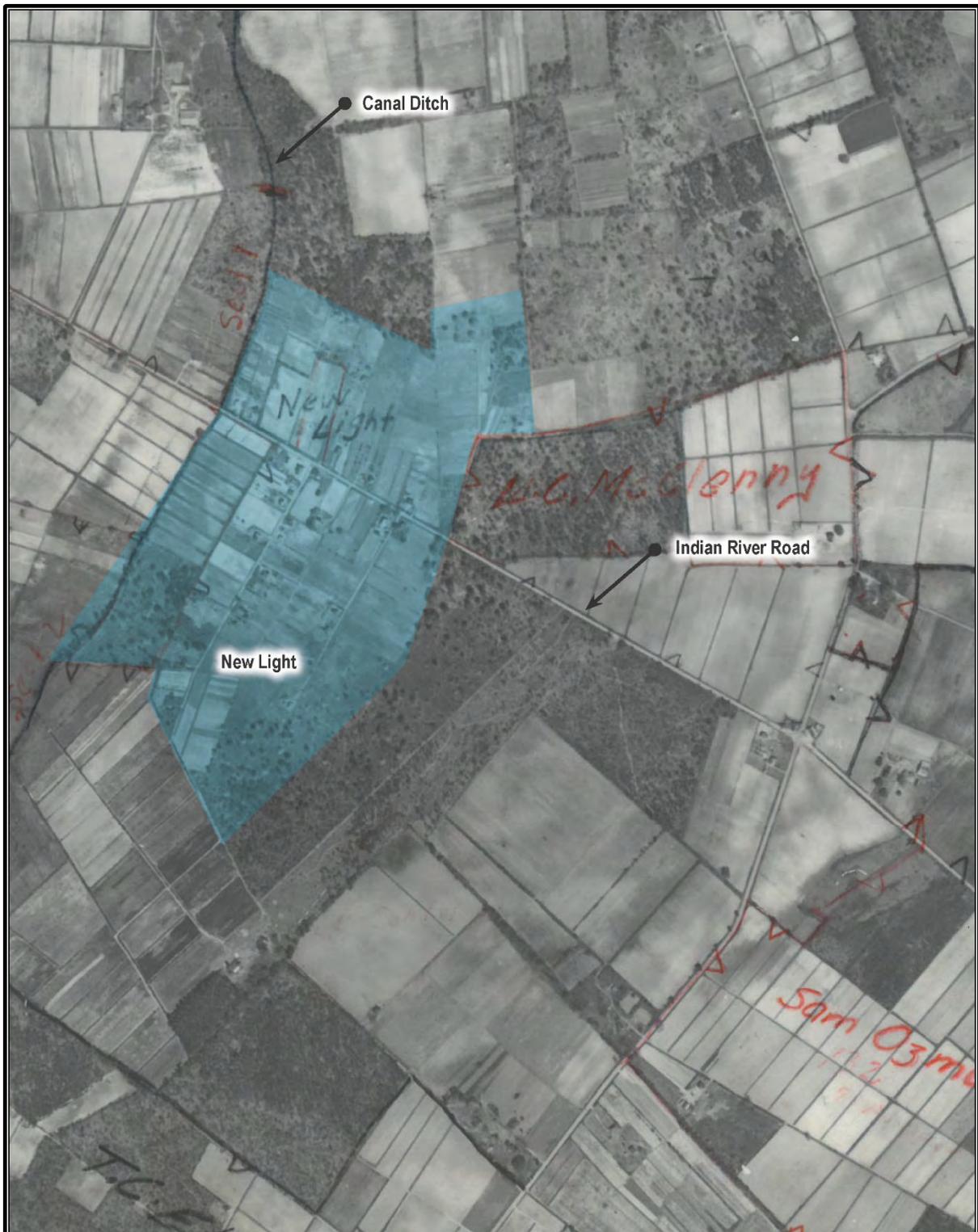


Figure 182. 1937 Aerial Photograph Showing Development and Surrounding Farmland. Note the farmland in the current location of Lake James (Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 115-09)



Figure 183. Single-family residence (1963), 1308 Ferry Point Road (134-5600)



Figure 184. Single-family residence with Craftsman detailing (1964, but likely earlier), 5465 Indian River Road (134-5671)

NEWSOME FARM

Location: Located east of Newtown Road between Rock Creek Lane to the north and Baker Road to the south, Newsome Farm is within the northwest quadrant of the City of Virginia Beach. The western edge of the community is defined by high-density townhouse developments. Amhurst Park creates a wooded buffer between Newsome Farm and Baker Road. Significant interior streets include Connie Lane, Connie Way, Daniel Smith Road, Lawrence Drive, Cason Lane, and Coffee Court (Figure 185).

Construction Period: 1887-1960s

Potential NRHP Historic District: No, but recommended for additional survey.

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: Additional survey could determine individually eligible resources.

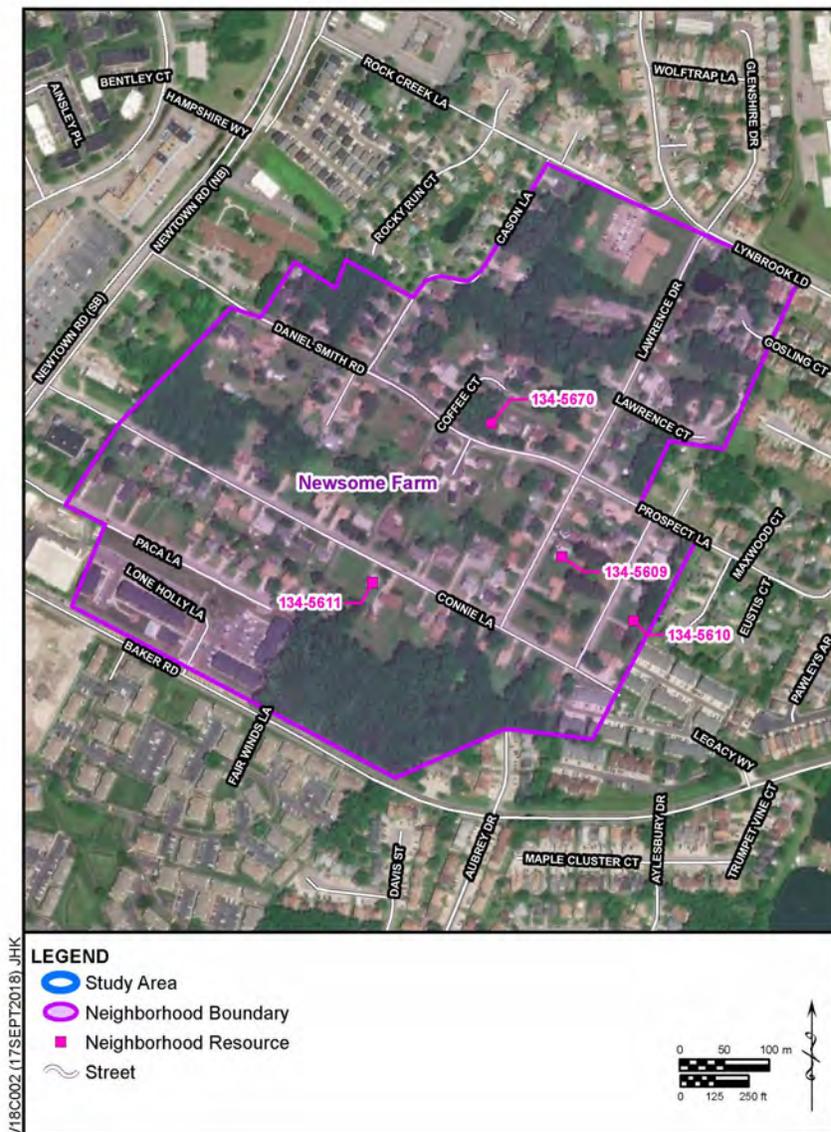


Figure 185. Aerial Photograph Showing General Boundaries of Newsome Farm

Neighborhood Setting: The Newsome Farm neighborhood is organized along four primary streets: Connie Lane, Connie Way, Lawrence Drive, and Daniel Smith Road. The community is not organized along a grid pattern and some residences are stacked directly to the rear of houses fronting residential streets, a result of ongoing subdivision to accommodate new construction. Mature trees are typically located in rear yards with some houses featuring mature boxwoods and other hedges. There are concrete sidewalks along one side of each residential street, and a relatively new neighborhood park is located on Daniel Smith Road between Lawrence Drive and Connie Way. A cemetery that likely dates from the first period of construction in the 1880s is located to the northeast of the intersection between Coffee Court and Daniel Smith Road.

Houses feature varying setbacks, but all residences do feature a grassy, level front yard. The majority of driveways are paved in concrete, but a few residences dating to early periods of construction maintain their gravel drives. Privacy fencing and rows of trees demarcate residential lots, particularly in the neighborhood's southeastern corner.

Neighborhood History: The land that became Newsome Farm was first purchased on October 20, 1869 by formerly enslaved African Americans. Of the five original owners – Lemuel Stone, Jeremiah Hines, Eli Cornelius, Berry Cornick, and Abraham Woodhouse – only Berry Cornick remained by 1887. The land tract for Newsome Farm was first subdivided on February 11, 1887 with lots ranging from just over 13 acres to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre (Figure 186). Each lot was platted with an associated name, many of which are well-known surnames within the African American community including Riddick, Cornick, and Felton. Cason Lane and Daniel Smith Road retain the names of historic landowners from this period. In total, 181 acres were divided. At that time, there appear to have been two unnamed roads within the community and residents likely had to access their property by crossing over neighbors' lots who were immediately next to the roads. The community's north-western border was Bayside Road, and larger farms lay to the south and east.

By 1937, when the Department of Agriculture was producing aerial imagery of Princess Anne County, homes appear on the Newsome Farm and the large agricultural tracts are visible from the air (Figure 187). By 1948, there are 20 residences in the neighborhood along two streets that roughly create a square. Bayside Road was then known as Absolom Road (USGS 1948a). By 1955, Daniel Smith Road had been added, dividing the original square configuration roughly in half as residences more than doubled in less than ten years.

As Aragona Village developed to the east and the land along the Virginia Beach and Norfolk city boundaries rapidly suburbanized in the 1970s, Newsome Farm gained only a handful of additional residences (USGS 1970). In 1975, the City of Virginia Beach included Newsome Farm in the Target Neighborhood Program due to the community's lack of water and sewer connections. The roads were unpaved throughout the community and were subject to frequent flooding (Weintraub 1996b). Road improvements throughout the 1980s and additional development throughout the 1990s and 2000s led to new neighborhoods extending east from Newsome Farm's historic streets.

Houses throughout the community are a variety of vernacular types, including both front-gable and side-gable residences. The majority of the housing is single-family. Architectural styles within the community include Ranch, Compact Ranch, and Minimal Traditional (Figures 188 and 189).

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Newsome Farm possess integrity of association, workmanship, and feeling, but significant infill has impacted the overall quality of feeling in the neighborhood. Likewise, recent renovations have taken place throughout the community impacting workmanship, design and materials. Due to the impact of infill and building modifications, the neighborhood retains a moderate level of integrity.

Newsome Farm is recommended for further survey and background research. While the neighborhood avoided the significant growth that occurred throughout the majority of Virginia Beach/Princess Anne County following World War II, the later additions of the 1990s and 2000s have undermined the integrity of the neighborhood. Although not recommended as an NRHP-eligible historic district, several individual resources in the neighborhood are of a high quality and may provide baseline information for future surveys. The cemetery in particular warrants additional evaluation under Criteria D.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Newsome Farm:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5609	House, 652 Lawrence Drive	1963	Minimal Traditional
134-5610	House, 5440 Connie Lane	1940	No Style
134-5670	Cemetery, Daniel Smith Road at Coffee Court	1870	No Style
134-55611	House, 5521 Connie Lane	1933	No Style

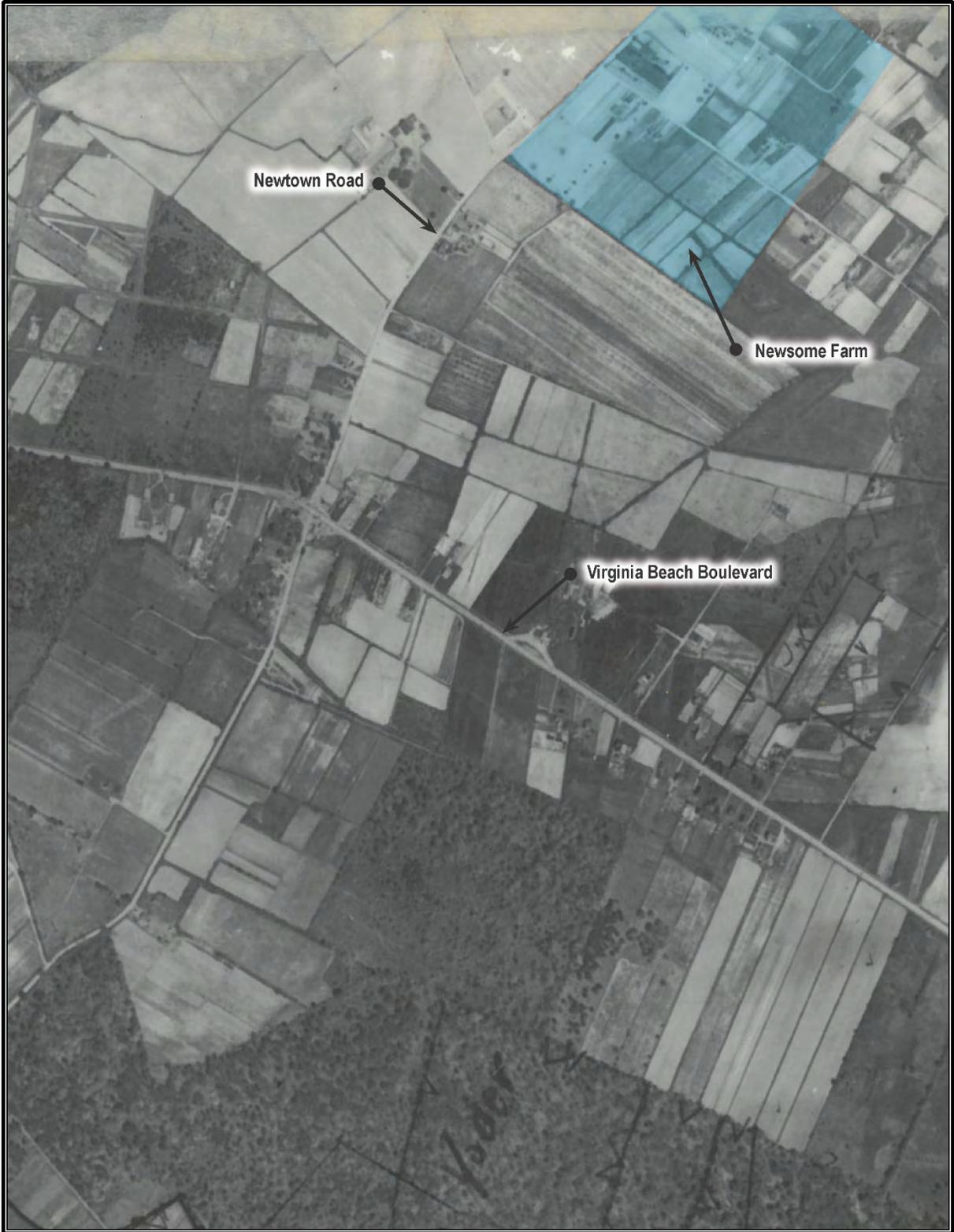


Figure 187. 1937 Aerial Photograph Showing Development Newsome Farm (Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 115-07)



Figure 188. Single-family residence (1940), 5440 Connie Lane (134-5610)



Figure 189. Single-family residence (1933), 5521 Connie Lane (134-5611)

OCEAN PARK

Location: Located on either side of Shore Drive immediately west of the Lesner Bridge, Ocean Park is bounded by the Chesapeake Bay to the north, Lynnhaven Inlet to the east, and Pleasure House Creek to the south. The neighborhood's western boundary follows Pleasure House Creek, then crosses Shore Drive and runs north, just east of Whispering Oaks Place. Significant interior streets include: Jefferson Boulevard, Powhatan Avenue, Albemarle Avenue, Roanoke Avenue, Dupont Circle, and Dinwiddie Road (Figure 190).

Construction Period: 1913-1960

Potential NRHP Historic District: No

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: No



Figure 190. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Ocean Park

Neighborhood Setting: Ocean Park is a residential neighborhood divided by Shore Drive and surrounded by water on three sides: The Chesapeake Bay to the north, the Lynnhaven Inlet to the east, and Pleasure House Creek to the south and west. The western boundary for the section platted north of Shore Drive is roughly west of Whispering Oaks Place. The streets are curved to create radial patterns while Jefferson Boulevard to the north undulates along the beachfront. The community is heavily wooded with oaks, except where significant infill has altered the landscape. While historic homes are setback from streets, new construction fronts the road. Few residences have grassy yards due to the significant tree canopy. Many historic homes retain their sand driveways to the north, while the majority of homes have paved concrete drives south of Shore Drive.

Neighborhood History: Ocean Park was originally platted in two sections. The first section was recorded in 1913 south of the rail line connecting Norfolk with Cape Henry that completed a full circuit for rail travel from Norfolk through Kempsville to the Virginia Beach oceanfront, then north to Cape Henry before returning to Norfolk. The second section was north of the passenger rail line and platted in 1916 (Figures 191 and 192). Ocean Park was primarily a vacation community for Norfolk residents who took advantage of the new rail line to reach the convenient bathing beaches west of Lynnhaven Inlet. Campbell's Hotel opened in 1917 in the community. Advertisements in the Norfolk Landmark and Ledger-Dispatch advertised lots for sale along with the beauty of the dunes and beaches. The area was also particularly well known for fishing. (Brown n.d.).

Several stores opened to supply vacationers and sportsmen visiting the area, including the c. 1922 Ocean Park Casino. The casino featured rides and other amusements. Ocean Park also had a wooden boardwalk near the Casino, similar to the one installed along the Virginia Beach oceanfront, but much smaller. Shore Drive opened along the rail line in 1927, bringing additional visitors via bus service to the area. Campbell's Hotel eventually became the Sea Crest Inn before being converted into an assisted living facility known as the Shore Drive Convalescent Home (Brown n.d.).

By the mid-twentieth century, Ocean Park had become a year-round residential community as the hotel and casino declined. As roads significantly improved throughout Princess Anne County, more residents chose to move permanently to communities like Ocean Park. Community members founded what is now the Ocean Park Baptist Church in 1950 as more people called the neighborhood home. The neighborhood's fire department was established in 1956 and became an informal community center. (Holden 1967)

While commercial buildings remain along Shore Drive, there has been significant infill to the east near the Lesner Bridge. While three residences date from the 1910s and 1920s, the majority of historic houses were built from the late 1930s through the 1950s before significant infill development occurred starting in the 1980s. While the neighborhood was sparsely populated in the 1950s, nearly all open lots have been built-out (USGS 1952).

The historic houses in Ocean Park are primarily one-story vernacular beach cottages or one-story Compact Ranch homes. Several houses south of Shore Drive are two-story Craftsman Bungalows. The vernacular residences typically retain their character-defining architectural details. However, the Craftsman Bungalows and individual properties along Shore Drive have been modified over time (Figures 193 and 194).

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Ocean Park maintain good overall integrity with regard to location, setting, and association. The area retains its original street plan and the significant tree canopy of live oaks has been maintained around many historic homes. The integrity of feeling within the neighborhood has been impacted by significant infill development and expansion of the commercial corridor along Shore Drive. Likewise, the individual resources possess a high to moderate level of workmanship, design, and materials despite some significant additions and modifications, including the implementation of replacement vinyl windows. Overall, the neighborhood retains a moderate level of integrity due to significant development beginning in the 1980s through the present.

Ocean Park is recommended not eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. The neighborhood has lost significant community buildings relating to its past as a vacation destination, including the casino, hotel, and boardwalk. Ocean Park does not demonstrate a significant aspect of suburban development or planning despite the somewhat unique street plan and does not convey important aspects of historic residential development in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach relating to the development boom of the 1920s or the post-World

War II suburban development; therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Because the neighborhood is not known to be directly associated with a historically significant person, it is not eligible under Criterion B. Additionally, the remaining historic architectural resources are relatively common examples of Craftsman, Compact Ranch and vernacular types. Therefore, the community is not eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, Ocean Park's eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as additional representative examples of the dwellings in Ocean Park:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5612	House, 2236 Powhatan Avenue	1946	Ranch
134-5613	House, 3853 Jefferson Boulevard	1950	No Style
134-5614	Ocean Park Baptist Church, 3624 Dupont Circle	1950	Colonial Revival
134-5615	House, 2209 Dinwiddie Road	1937	Craftsman

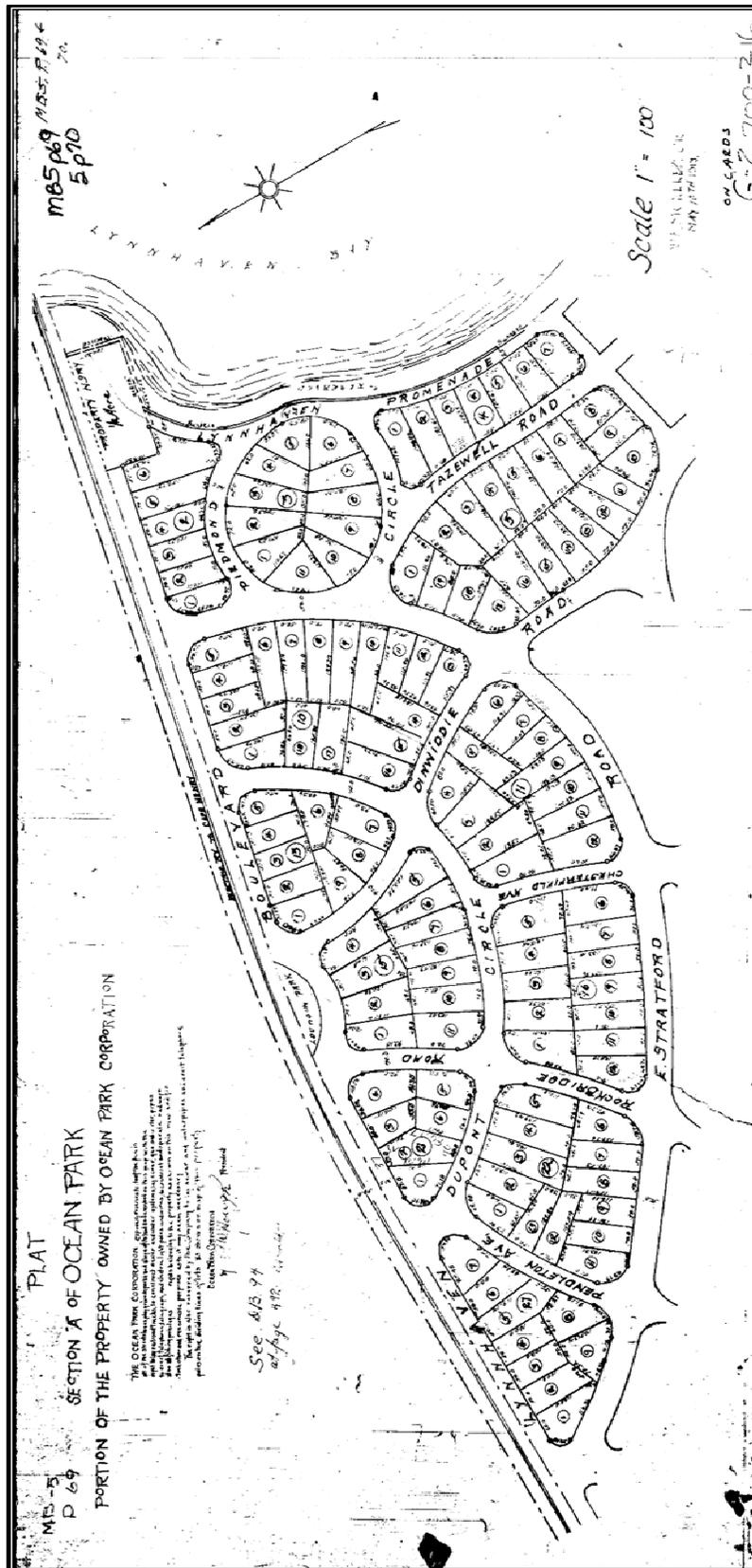


Figure 191. 1913 Plat of Ocean Park – Section A (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)

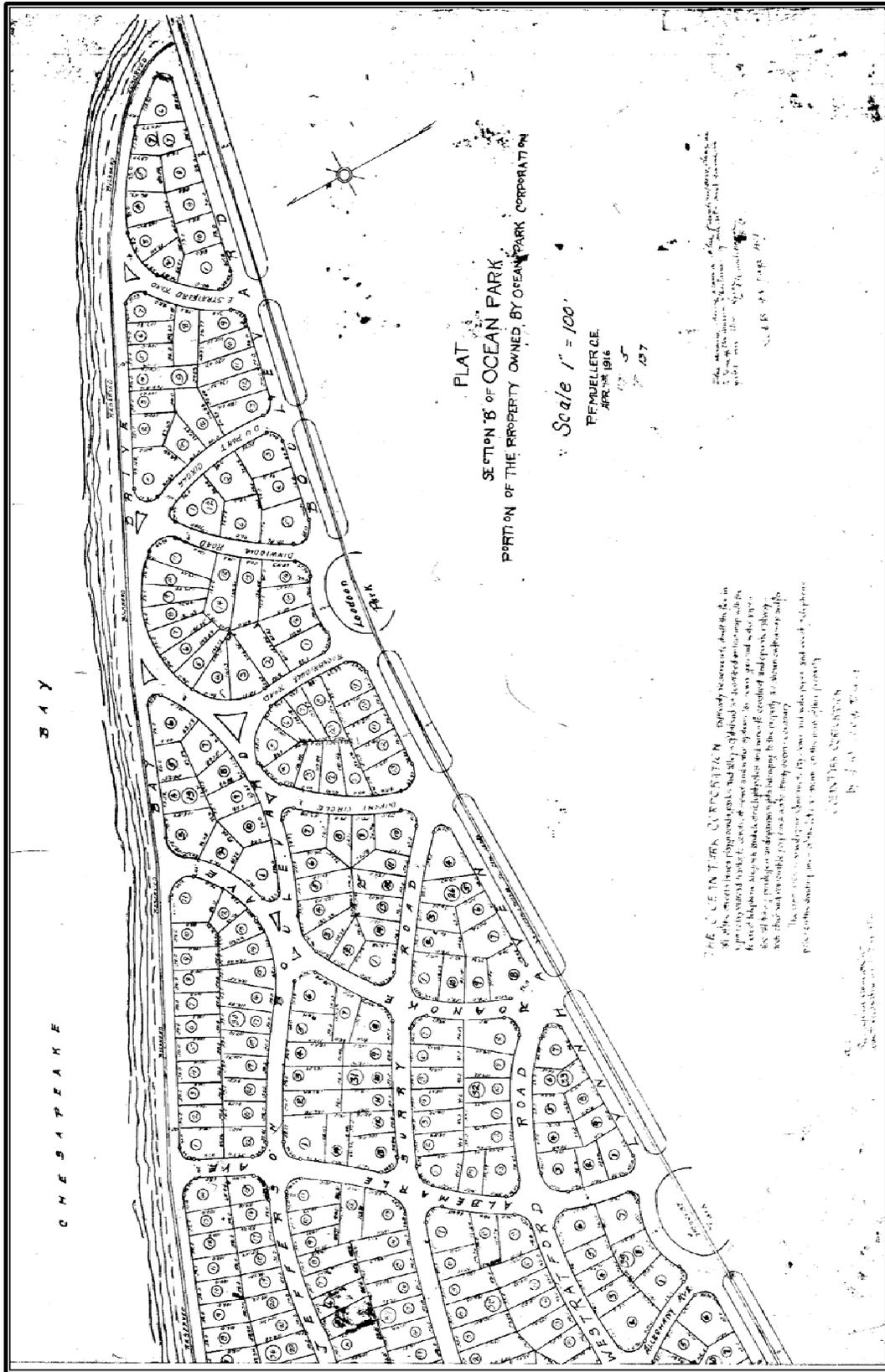


Figure 192. 1916 Plat of Ocean Park – Section B (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)



Figure 193. Colonial Revival residence (1950), 3853 Jefferson Boulevard (134-5613)



Figure 194. Ocean Park Baptist Church with addition (1950), 3624 Dupont Circle (134-5614)

PINEWOOD

Location: Located immediately north of Norfolk Avenue, Pinewood is a small community surrounded by Lake Holly to the north and east. The western boundary is along Mediterranean Avenue. The neighborhood is just west of the Virginia Beach oceanfront. Significant interior streets include Lake Drive, Pinewood Drive, and The Midway (Figure 195).

Construction Period: 1926-1960

Potential NRHP Historic District: No

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: No

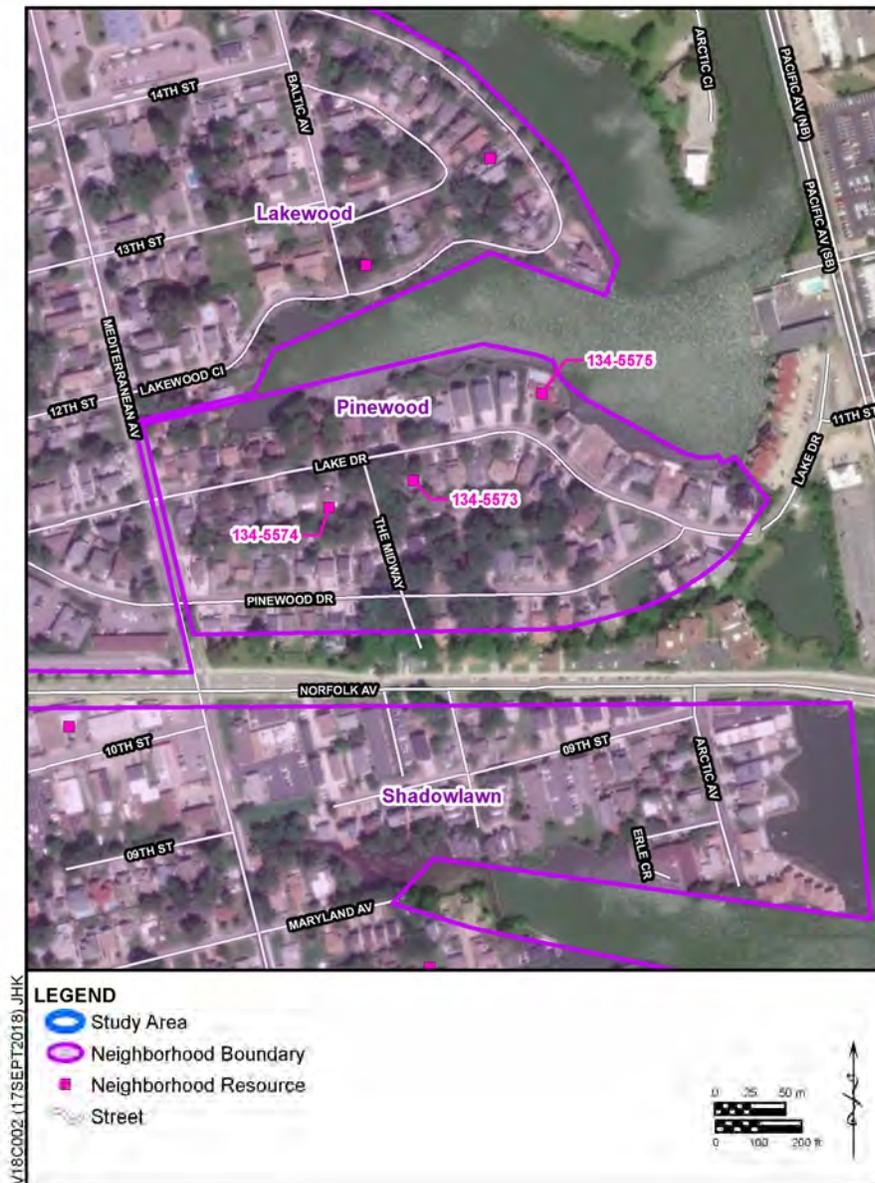


Figure 195. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Pinewood

Neighborhood Setting: Pinewood is a small residential community with waterfront parcels to the north and west. Parcels along Pinewood Drive and The Midway are relatively consistent and houses feature grassy front yards with the exception of properties constructed after 1960 as infill, particularly during the 1990s to present. There are mature trees in the rear yards along the south side of Lake Drive and Pinewood Drive has a significant tree canopy. There are concrete sidewalks throughout the community and driveways are largely paved in concrete. Because Lake Drive no longer continues over the land bridge along Lake Holly to connect with Pacific Avenue, the neighborhood is relatively cut off from surrounding development.

Neighborhood History: Pinewood was originally platted in 1926 by Jacob Laskin and Louis Laskin, noted developers during the 1920s in the Virginia Beach resort area (Figure 196). A single residence was intended to be placed for every two platted lots and new residences had to be valued for at least \$3,500. Additional covenants required that homes feature a 15 ft setback from neighborhood streets and that all residences face towards the street rather than Lake Holly. However, by 1948, there were only eight residences in Pinewood, including 430 Lake Drive and 403 Lake Drive (USGS 1948b). Both residences represent the popular Mediterranean Revival style of the 1920s development boom in the resort area (Figure 197).

The neighborhood did not fully develop until after World War II. By 1955, there were over 30 new residences in Pinewood. While the majority of houses appear to have maintained the 15 ft setback required in the 1926 plat, properties along Lake Holly have significantly varied setbacks. The houses from this period are Minimal Traditional or Compact Ranch homes clad in brick veneer or constructed of concrete block. Some houses have been wrapped in modern materials, including vinyl siding. Significant infill has taken place since the 1960s, particularly along Pinewood Drive and on the waterfront parcels. Children living in Pinewood attended the Cooke School in Lakewood and a small commercial strip south across Norfolk Avenue negated the need for additional community buildings or commercial development within the neighborhood.

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Pinewood maintain good overall integrity with regard to location, setting, and association. The area retains its original street plan and remains insulated from the commercial development along Norfolk Avenue and the oceanfront. The integrity of feeling within the neighborhood has been impacted by significant infill development and waterfront construction along Lake Holly. Likewise, the individual resources possess a moderate level of workmanship, design, and materials with significant additions, modifications, or lack of maintenance resulting in loss of character-defining architectural details. Overall, the neighborhood retains a moderate level of integrity due to significant development beginning in the 1980s through the present.

Pinewood is recommended not eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. The neighborhood features two intact examples of the Mediterranean Revival style, but the majority of the post-World War II construction is undistinguished and does not convey important aspects of historic residential development in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach relating to the development boom of the 1920s or the post-World War II suburban development. Therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. While the neighborhood is associated with Jacob and Louis Laskin, significant developers in Virginia Beach, there are likely other neighborhoods and buildings that more completely represent their influence along the oceanfront. Because the neighborhood is not known to be directly associated with any additional historically significant persons, it is not eligible under Criterion B. Additionally, the remaining historic architectural resources are relatively common examples of Minimal Traditional and Compact Ranch houses. Therefore, the community is not eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, Pinewood's eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as additional representative examples of the dwellings in Pinewood:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5573	House, 430 Lake Drive	1927	Mediterranean Revival
134-5574	House, 504 Lake Drive	1955	Minimal Traditional
134-5575	House, 403 Lake Drive	1925	Mediterranean Revival

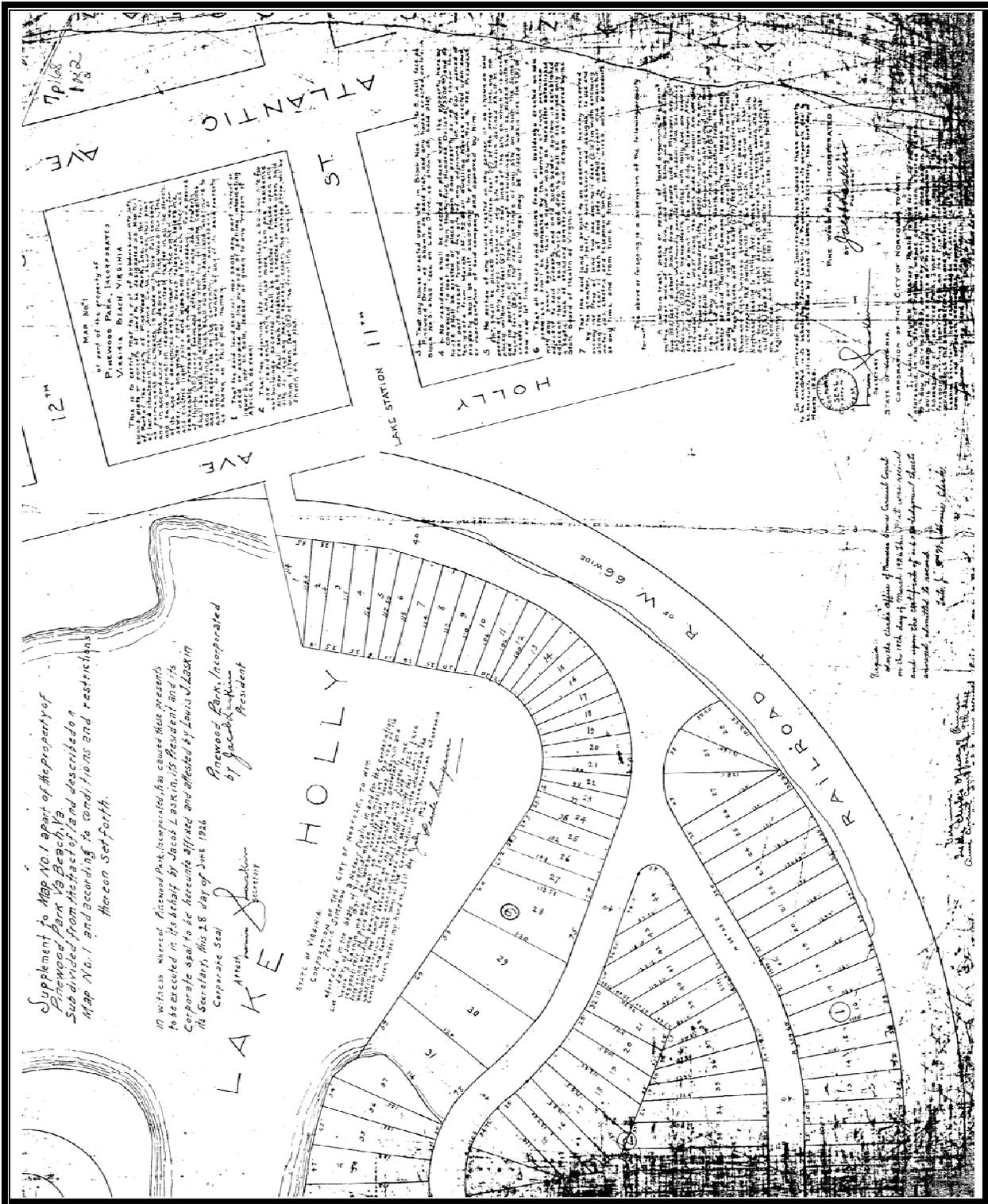


Figure 196. 1926 Plat of Pinewood (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)

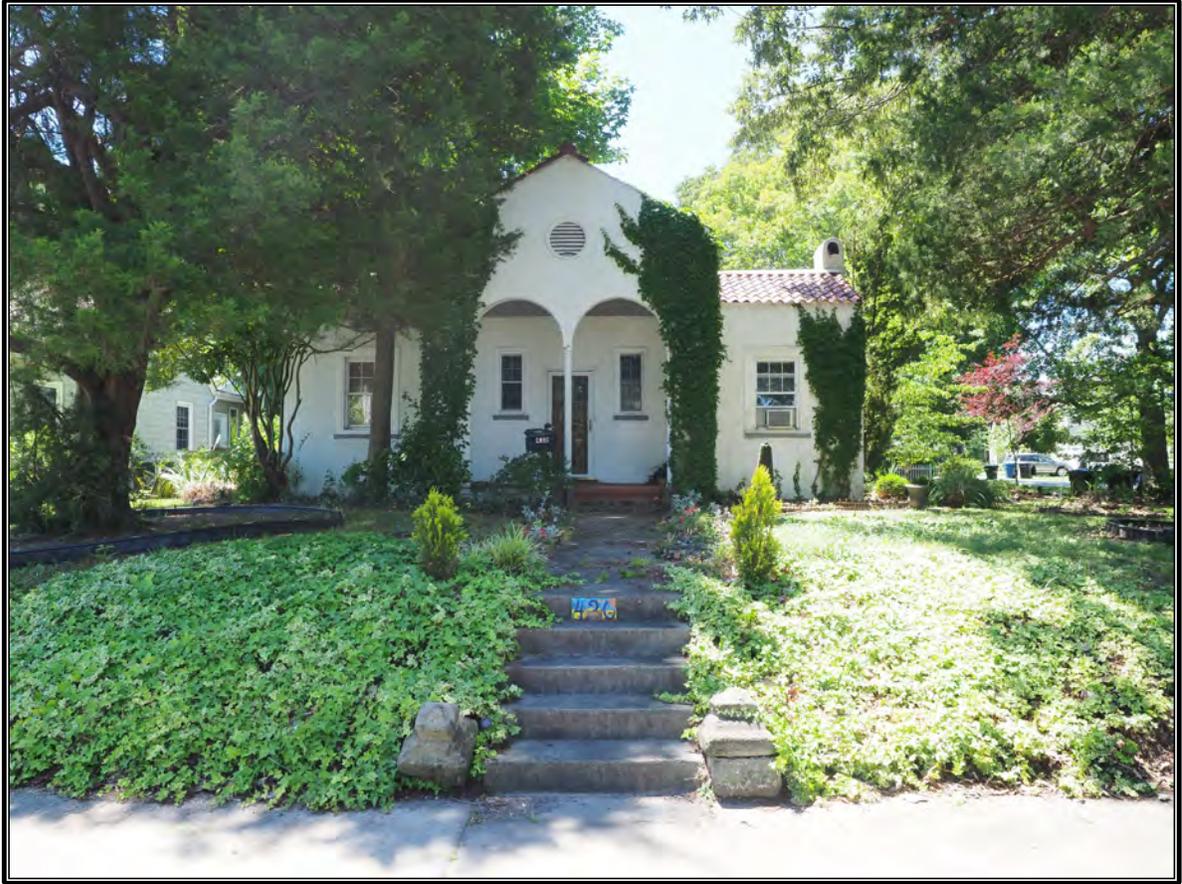


Figure 197. Mediterranean Revival residence (1927), 430 Lake Drive (134-5573)

PRINCESS ANNE PLAZA

Location: Located immediately south of the Virginia Beach Expressway (I-264) and Bonney Road, Princess Anne Plaza is a 2100-acre residential community. The neighborhood is bounded by S. Rosemont Road and S. Club House Road to the west and Lynnhaven Parkway to the south. The eastern boundary follows S Lynnhaven Road north to the intersection with Corvette Lane, where the line moves slightly east to meet S Plaza Trail, terminating at the intersection with the Virginia Beach Expressway (I-264) (Figure 198).

Construction Period: 1960-1980

Potential NRHP Historic District: No

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: Additional survey recommended for potential local recognition.

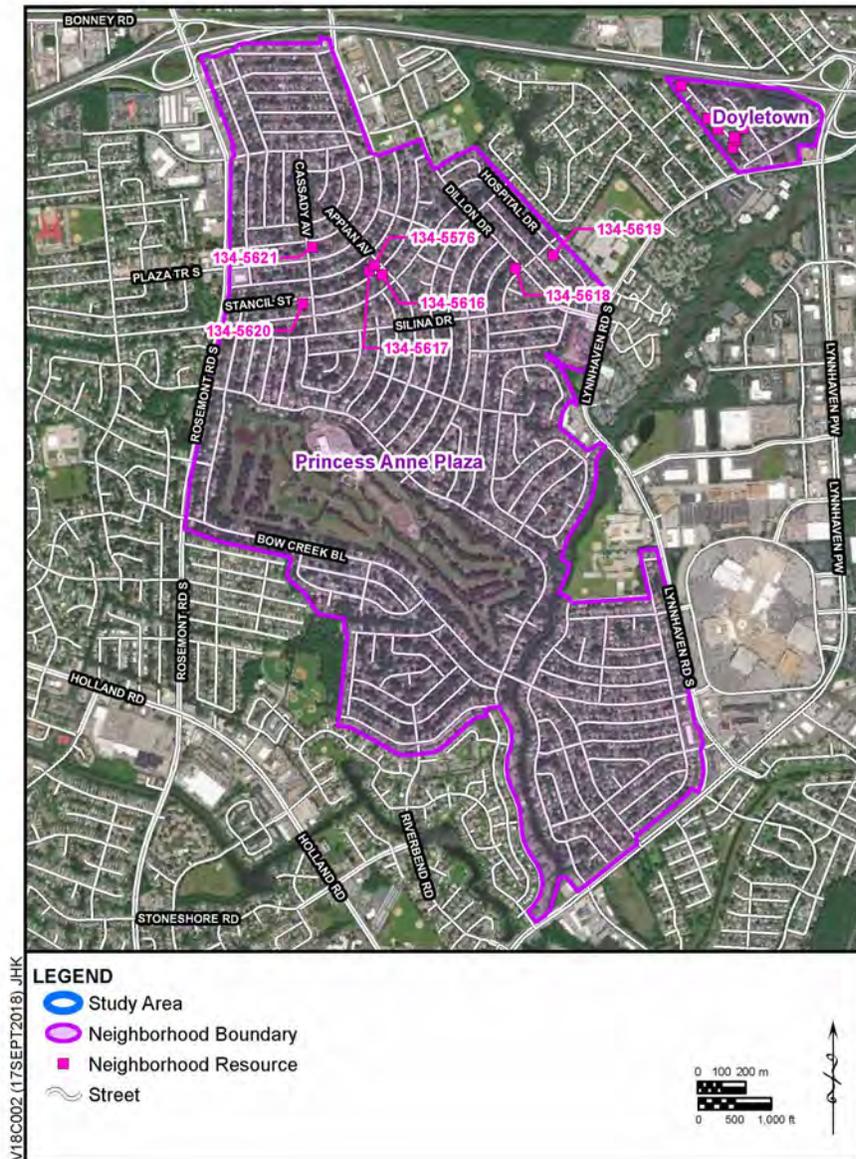


Figure 198. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Princess Anne Plaza

Neighborhood Setting: Princess Anne Plaza is an expansive suburban community located south of the Virginia Beach expressway. The community consistently features grassy front yards, concrete- or asphalt-paved walkways, and mature trees in rear yards. While there are over 20 plats for the neighborhood, all plats feature a mixture of cul-de-sacs, straight cross-streets, and curving streets to prevent the creation of a strict overall grid pattern. The streets are paved throughout and there is a golf course located in the middle of the neighborhood along the east-west axis between Salina Drive and Bow Creek Boulevard. Several small creeks run through the community, including West Neck Creek.

While Princess Anne Plaza is primarily residential, the community was planned with commercial corridors along S. Rosemont Road, S. Lynnhaven Road and Virginia Beach Boulevard. Lynnhaven Elementary School, Plaza Middle School, and Brookwood Elementary School all serve Princess Anne Plaza students. There are several churches along the edges of the neighborhood.

Neighborhood History: Princess Anne Plaza was platted in 1959 as one of John Aragona's mid-twentieth century suburban developments after the success of his first residential development Aragona Village (Figure 199). At the time, the plans for Princess Anne Plaza outlined the largest suburban community in Virginia with "houses and apartments for 25,000 people" over 2100 acres. The plans included a hospital, three shopping centers, office buildings, and a golf course. Essentially, the community was intended to have all the amenities necessary to fully support residents from education to employment, birth to death (Progress-Index 1960).

The earliest sections of Princess Anne Plaza were planned in seven plats between 1959 and 1960. Those plats were located along the northern most sections of the current community between Virginia Beach Boulevard and Silina Drive. The houses are a mixture of one- and two-stories. While there are a number of Split-foyer and Split-level homes, the majority of houses are Compact Ranch homes with integrated garages, Contemporary-style houses with front-gable roofs, or a variety of modular and prefabricated housing, including Jim Walter homes (Figures 200, 201 and 202). There are apartment buildings and shopping centers along the community's edges, but not within the original seven plats dating from 1959 and 1960.

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Princess Anne Plaza maintain good overall integrity with regard to location, setting, feeling and association. The area retains its original street plan and nodes of commercial development. However, the shopping centers have been largely remodeled or re-built since the 1960s plans. Likewise, the individual resources possess a moderate level of integrity for workmanship, design, and materials with significant additions, modifications, or lack of maintenance resulting in loss of character-defining architectural details. Moreover, the buildings throughout Princess Anne Plaza are the result of multiple contractors over time, rather than the consistent effort of a single build-out guided by John Aragona. Overall, the neighborhood retains a moderate level of integrity due to loss of character-defining features as a result of maintenance and modification, as well as varied construction trends resulting from multiple builders.

Princess Anne Plaza is recommended not eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. While the neighborhood features a sizable collection of various mid-century, middle-class housing types this collection is not the first platted by developer John Aragona. There are numerous other communities throughout Virginia Beach with similar architectural types including Arrowhead and Acredale. As a result, it does not convey important aspects of historic residential development in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach relating to the post-World War II suburban expansion of Virginia Beach. Therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. While the neighborhood is associated with John Aragona, the developer primarily responsible for introducing large tract development to Princess Anne County/Virginia Beach, there are other neighborhoods, particularly Aragona Village, that more completely represent his influence locally. Because the neighborhood is not known to be directly associated with any additional historically significant persons, it is not eligible under Criterion B. Additionally, the remaining historic architectural resources are relatively common examples of prefabricated, Minimal Traditional, Compact Ranch, Ranch, Split-Level, Split-foyer, and Contemporary houses that do not exhibit consistent quality or craftsmanship. Therefore, the community is not eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, Princess Anne Plaza's eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as additional representative examples of the dwellings in Princess Anne Plaza:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5576	House, 289 Appian Avenue	1960	Contemporary
134-5616	House, 301 Appian Avenue	1962	Ranch
134-5617	House, 3404 Stancil Street	1960	Contemporary
134-5618	House, 301 Corvette Lane	1963	Ranch
134-5619	House, 351 Hospital Drive	1962	Minimal Traditional
134-5620	House, 3505 Stancil Street	1962	Ranch
134-5621	House, 300 Cassady Avenue	1960	Minimal Traditional

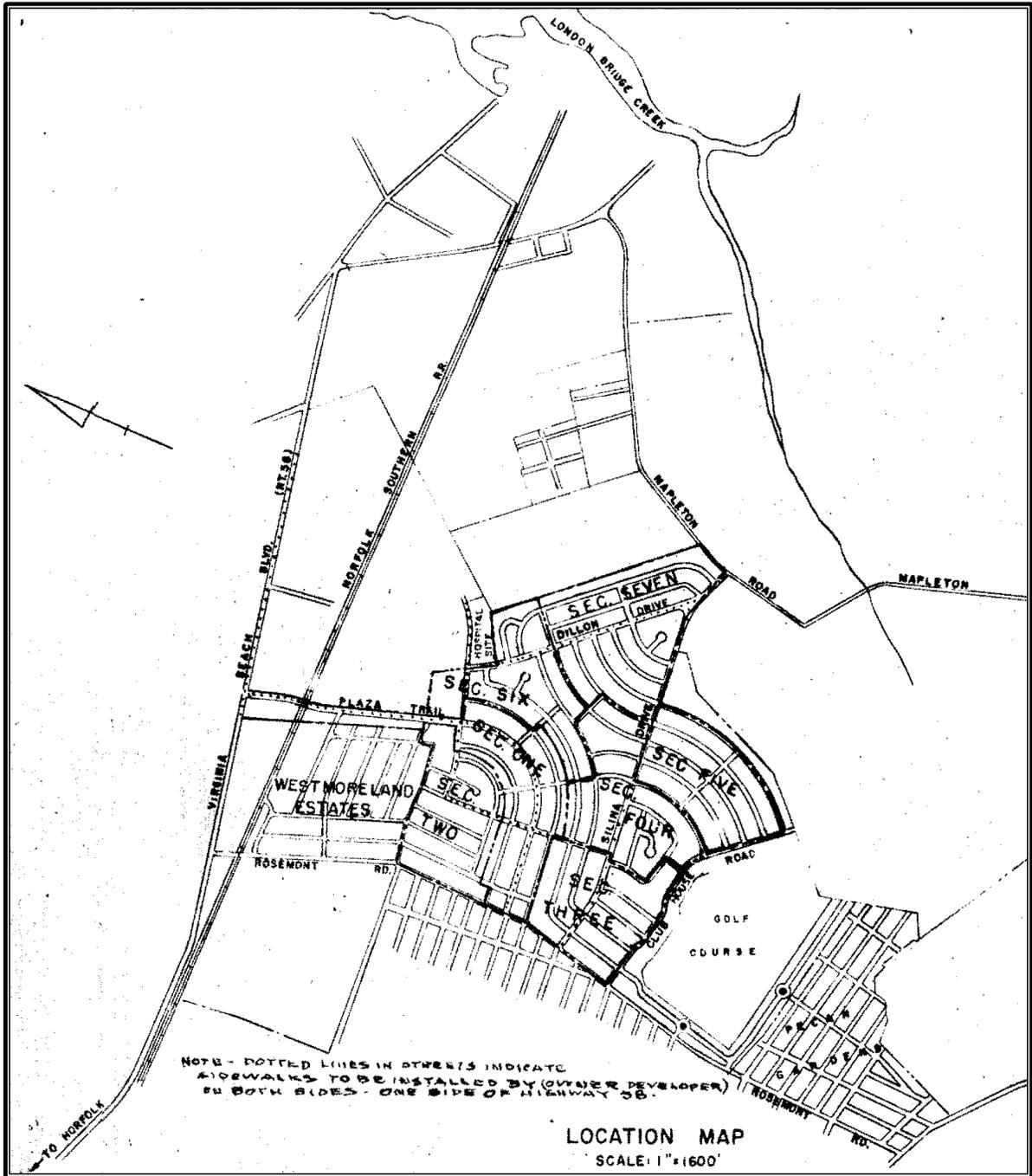


Figure 199. Detail of 1959 Princess Anne Plaza plat showing the original seven sections
(Source: Virginia Beach GIS)



Figure 200. Contemporary residence (1960), 289 Appian Avenue (134-5576)



Figure 201. Ranch-style residence with integrated carport (1963), 301 Corvette Lane (134-5618)



Figure 202. Ranch residence (1960), 300 Cassidy Avenue (134-5621)

QUEEN CITY

Location: Located along the boundary between the Cities of Virginia Beach and Chesapeake, Queen City is a small community surrounded by commercial and industrial development along Providence Road to the south and S. Military Highway to the east. A small creek divides Queen City from the later residential development to the north. The MacDonald Manor housing development is immediately west of Queen City within the City of Chesapeake. Significant neighborhood streets include: Macdonald Road, Carrington Avenue, Tamer Avenue, Luxor Avenue, Sun Avenue, and Queen City Road (Figure 203).

Construction Period: 1904-1960

Potential NRHP Historic District: Yes (VDHR #134-5628)

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: Potential for local recognition.

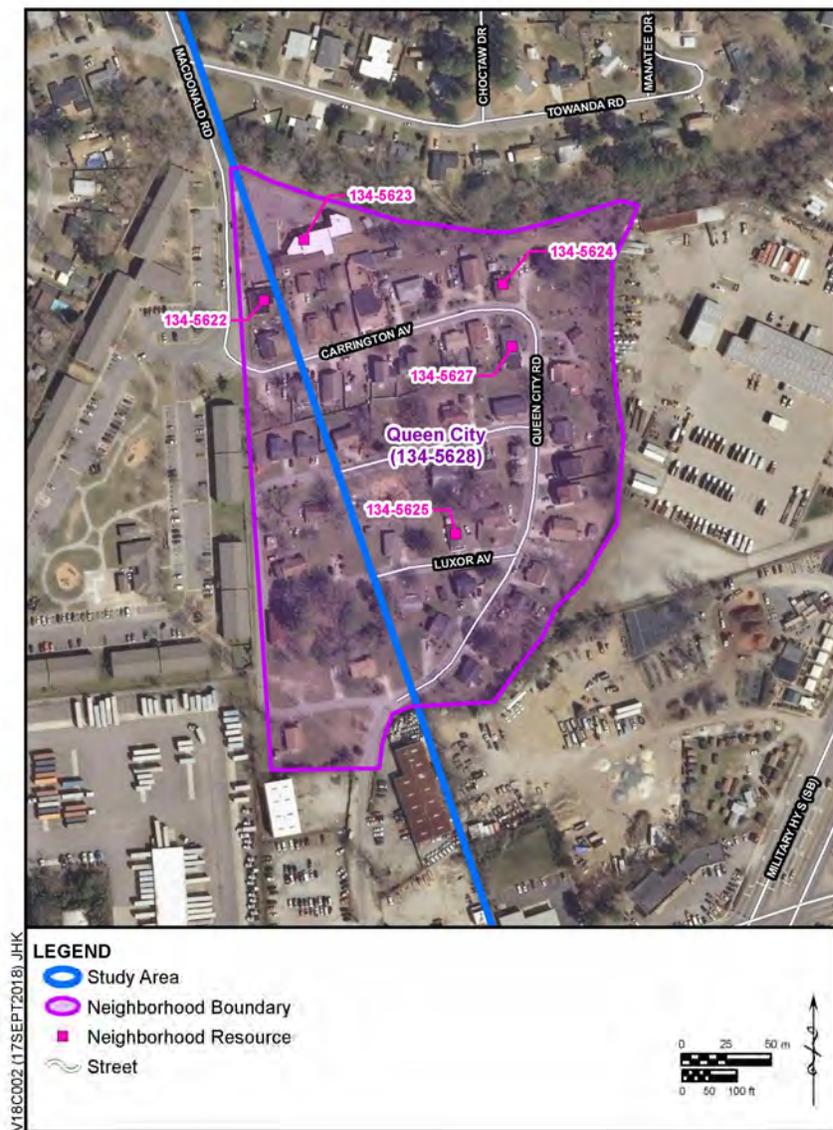


Figure 203. Aerial Photographs Showing General Boundaries of Queen City

Neighborhood Setting: Queen City is relatively isolated along the border between the City of Virginia Beach and the City of Chesapeake, surrounded by commercial development to the south and east. Despite the commercial and industrial character of the corridors along Providence Road and S. Military Highway, Queen City features grassy yards and mature trees. The northern edge of the community runs along a small creek, creating an additional natural barrier. There is a small pocket park, constructed in 1993, within the community that is maintained by the City of Virginia Beach (Holden 1996).

Queen City has limited access to adjacent highways and primary roads. The two entrance points are along the north-south axis formed by Queen City Road from Providence Road to Macdonald Road north. While the houses do not feature consistent setbacks, the majority have front yards and mature plantings. The driveways in the community are a mixture of gravel parking areas and paved concrete pads. There are no sidewalks.

Neighborhood History: Queen City was platted in 1904 over a portion of John Wise's farm, and the majority of the lots were sold to African Americans (Figure 204). At that time, the land was within both Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties. There were 103 lots along a small grid on just over 12 acres. The 1904 plat references Glen Carrington's yard, who may already have been living within the current neighborhood boundaries and may be the namesake of Carrington Avenue (Hawkins-Hendrix and Lucas 2017).

Queen City followed a common development pattern of early twentieth century African American communities as residents built a church and other community-oriented buildings to serve the growing population of the small enclave. The Greater St. Andrews African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and constructed 1919. While several houses date from the 1930s, the majority of historic homes still extant in Queen City date from the post-World War II period. In 1948, there were 32 residences in Queen City with marsh land to the north and fields otherwise surrounding the community and seven additional residences were added by 1955 (USGS 1948a, 1955a). It was not until the 1960s that suburban neighborhoods developed to the north, east, and south (USGS 1965a).

The City of Virginia Beach included Queen City in the 1975 Target Neighborhood Program. When Queen City was evaluated for road, water and sewer upgrades, there were 33 houses and 106 residents within the neighborhood. The drop in housing stock from the 1950s and 1960s counts likely resulted from industrial development along Providence Road. The Target Neighborhood Program considered 12 houses uninhabitable. However, because of ongoing funding challenges, many improvements did not take place in the neighborhood until the 1990s. By the early 1990s, the city had installed water and sewer connections. In 1995, three houses were demolished and rebuilt, with two additional replacement construction projects in 1996. Additional demolitions took place to make way for new construction at that time (Holden 1996).

The community retains a pocket of commercial development now known as Harman's Market. These historically black-owned businesses, while no longer occupied, continue to physically represent the development trends of neighborhoods built prior to the end of segregation. Houses in Queen City are a mixture of Minimal Traditional, Compact Ranch, and vernacular forms (Figures 205 and 206).

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Queen City possesses overall good integrity with regard to location, setting, feeling and association. The community retains the setting and feeling of a small, post-World War II working-class African American subdivision, and retains the streets platted at the turn of the twentieth century. The lots are relatively uniform in size and mature trees stand in the rear yards. The neighborhood retains a moderate level of workmanship, design and materials as repairs and the addition of new windows or siding has taken place. Despite the demolitions and replacement construction that occurred in the 1990s and early 2000s, a sufficient number of historic resources remain intact.

The Queen City neighborhood is recommended as potentially eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. The neighborhood is significant under the Architecture and Community Planning themes for its development as a neighborhood, particularly for the retention of structures related to African American operated commerce. Although residential demolition has taken place throughout the small community, its development over time is conveyed through the Greater St. Andrews African Methodist Episcopal Church, the residence at 1036 Carrington Street, and post-World War II residences along Queen City Road and Carrington Avenue. As an early- to mid-twentieth

century development, Queen City demonstrates a significant aspect of neighborhood planning and is an intact example of historic residential development for the African American community in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach; therefore, the neighborhood is recommended potentially eligible under Criterion A. Research did not reveal associations with any historically significant persons at this time; therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. As a group of buildings, the resources in Queen City represent two periods of construction that are significant throughout the development of Virginia Beach: the 1920s boom and the post-World War II period. While Queen City has lost much of its early construction, the development of the 1950s is consistent with renewed development activity among historically rural African American communities in Princess Anne County/Virginia Beach. Queen City retains several buildings from the initial phase of development in the 1910s and 1920s, and residences from the mid-twentieth century demonstrate common architectural types. However, the retention of the church, while altered, on its original site and the preservation of the community store are architecturally significant. While some alterations include replacement windows and siding, sufficient character-defining features remain intact. The area, therefore, is eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not been undertaken in the area, therefore, Queen City's eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Queen City:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5622	Harmans Market and Carrington House, 1000 Carrington Avenue	1925	Commercial/No Style
134-5623	St. Andrews AME Church, 3012 Macdonald Road	1920	No Style
134-5624	House, 1036 Carrington Avenue	1915	Vernacular
134-5625	House, 1028 Luxor Avenue	1950	Minimal Traditional
134-5627	House, 2989 Queen City Road	1945	No Style

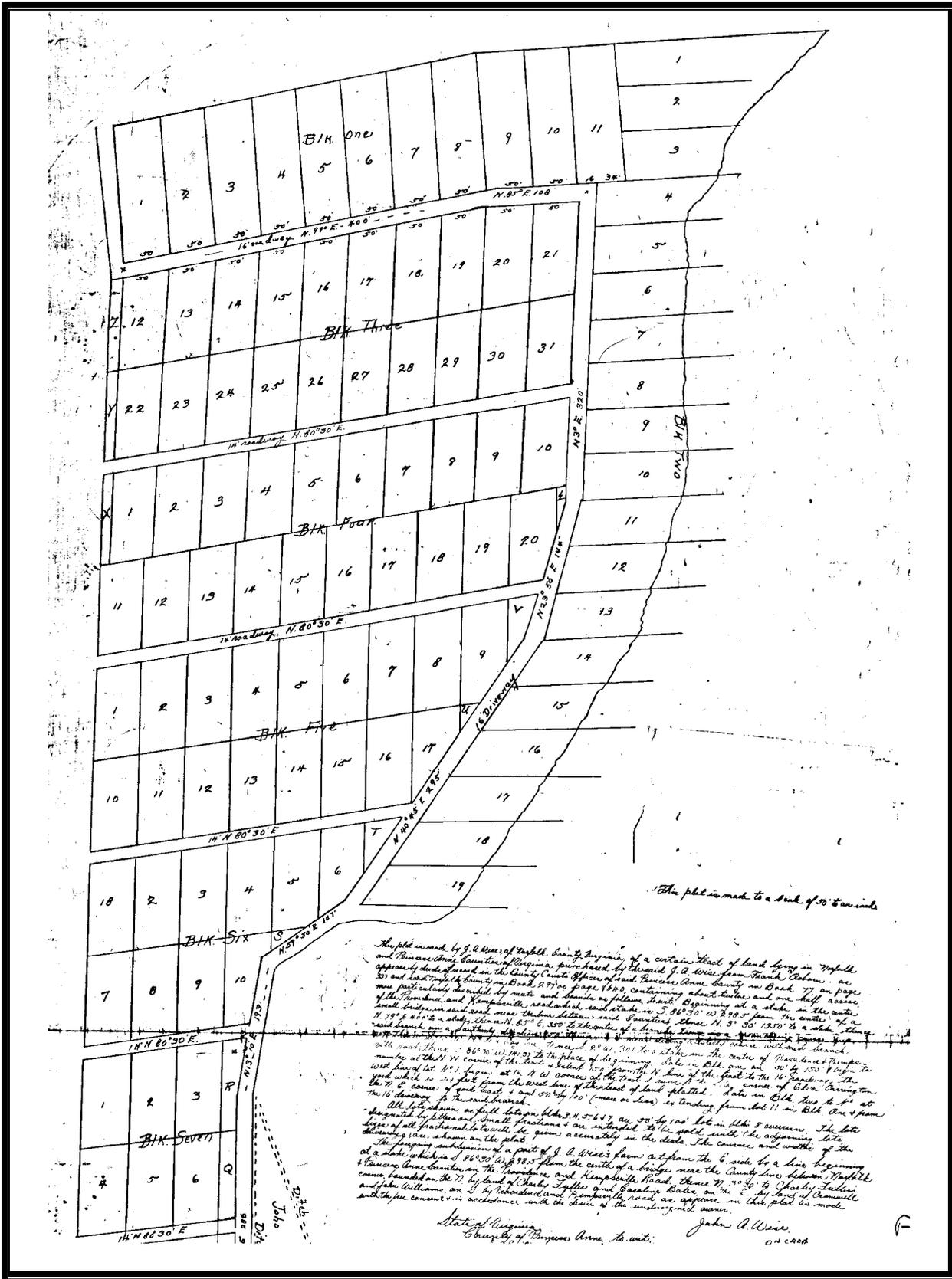


Figure 204. 1904 Plat of Queen City (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)



Figure 205. Harman's Market, Located in the City of Chesapeake (1950), Macdonald Road (134-5622)



Figure 206. Vernacular residence (1915), 1036 Carrington Avenue (134-5624)

REEDTOWN

Location: Located in the Bayside area, Reedtown is generally bordered by Independence Boulevard on the west, the Wishart Cove neighborhood on the east, the Thoroughgood Town House development on the north, and the McDonald Nursery on the south (Figure 207).

Construction Period: 1902-1940

Potential NRHP Historic District: No

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: No

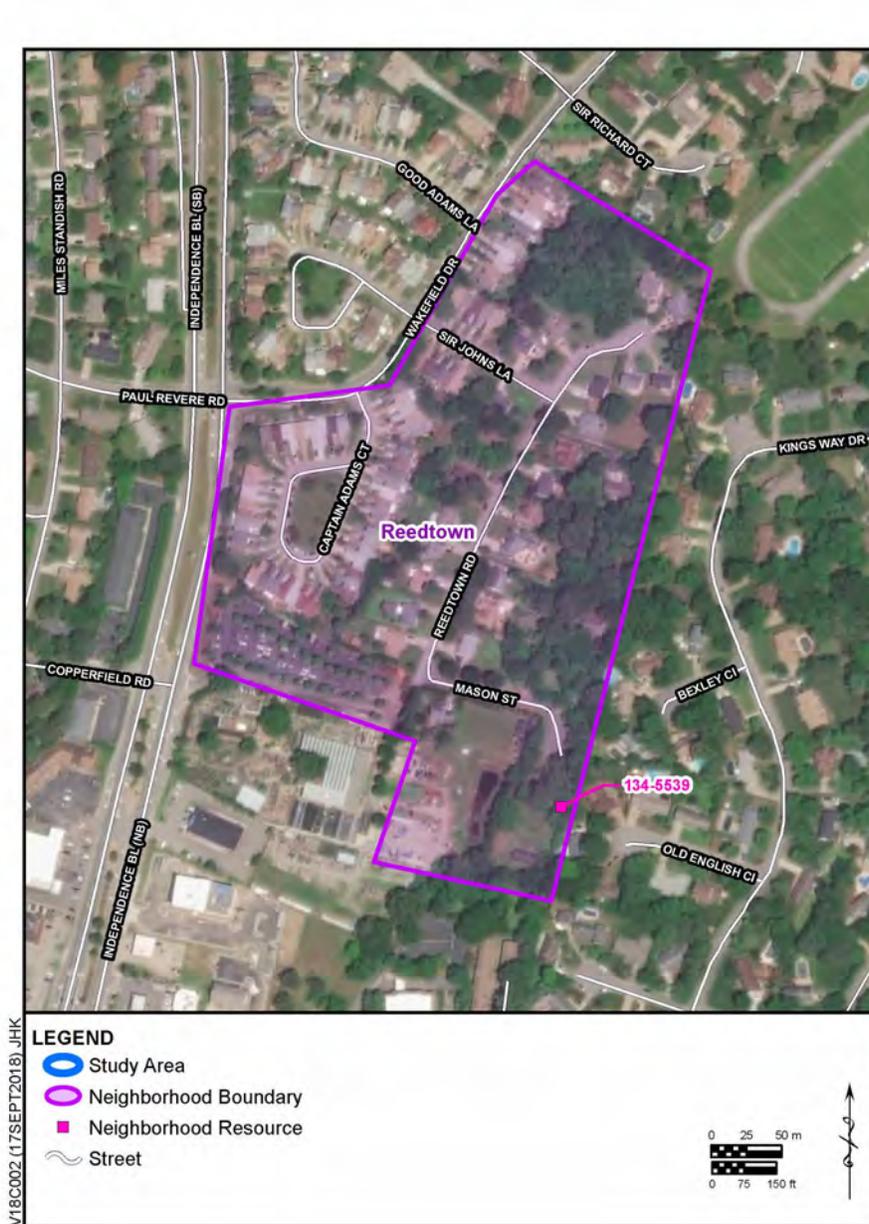


Figure 207. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Reedtown

Neighborhood Setting: Reedtown is located northeast of the intersection of Independence Boulevard and Wishart Road. At present, the neighborhood is accessed from Independence Boulevard by Wakefield Drive and Sir Johns Lane. Reedtown Road is the main north-south corridor in the neighborhood, and dead-ends at Mason Street in the south. Parcel sizes vary from one-quarter of an acre to two-acres. Houses are set back from the road and feature open front yards and paved driveways. The area is not heavily wooded, but several mature trees are located throughout the neighborhood. Narrow fingers of the Lynnhaven River and Witch Duck Bay are located east of the neighborhood. A tall wooden privacy fence extends along the boundary between Reedtown and the upper-middle-class neighborhood of Wishart Cove (Figure 208).

Neighborhood History: In 1902, Joseph Reed purchased 30 acres of farmland formerly owned by George Smith. Reed, himself an African American farmer, sold one- and two-acre parcels to other African American residents who were farm laborers on surrounding farms owned by the Hudgins, Oliver, and Shelton families, and who worked on the water. There was no church, school, or social hall located in Reedtown, and nearby stores along Haygood Road were operated by white proprietors (Hawkins-Hendrix and Lucas 2017) (Figure 209).

The area remained a close-knit community, with successive generations of family members occupying the neighborhood lots. Reedtown has always been fairly small in scale and in 1980, it encompassed just 12 households in its original 30 acres and many of the residents were of low-income economic status (Lake 1980). In the 1980s, Reedtown was part of the City's Targeted Neighborhood Program, which brought long overdue infrastructure to the community including paved streets and water and sewer systems. Although welcome, the infrastructure, combined with the intense commercial and residential development surrounding Reedtown, made the area a focus for private redevelopment. In the late 1970s, a large townhouse development virtually erased the west and north sections of Reedtown. This modern intrusion into the neighborhood, as well as new subdivision and construction along Reedtown Road, has resulted in a modern appearance to the area (Starr 1996). Review of the City Real Estate Assessor's records indicate that only five of the extant resources in Reedtown date from before 1970: three from the 1930s, one from the 1940s, and one from the 1950s (Figure 210)

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: Reedtown possesses a low level of all aspects of integrity. The few remaining individual historical resources retain a fair level of integrity with regard to design, materials, and workmanship, but a low integrity with regard to location, setting, feeling, and association.

Reedtown is recommended not eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. Although the historic route of Reedtown is intact, the area does not reflect its historical development and does not convey important aspects of historic residential development in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach of the period; therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Although known historically as an African American neighborhood, Reedtown also is not known to have contributed to that community's ethnic heritage in a significant way. Other African American neighborhoods possess better integrity, hold more significant associations or architectural resources, such as schools or churches, that are significant to the ethnic heritage of the community. Because the neighborhood is not known to be directly associated with a historically significant person, it is not eligible under Criterion B. The few remaining historic resources in Reedtown are examples of vernacular dwellings that do not possess historical or architectural significance. The neighborhood, therefore, does not qualify for listing under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, Reedtown's eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time. Significant land disturbance due to construction, roadwork, and infrastructure installation, has occurred in the area, limiting the likelihood of intact deposits.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resource was recorded as a representative example of the dwellings in Reedtown:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5539	House, 4060 Mason St	1935	Vernacular



Figure 208. Streetscape Looking North along Reedtown Road

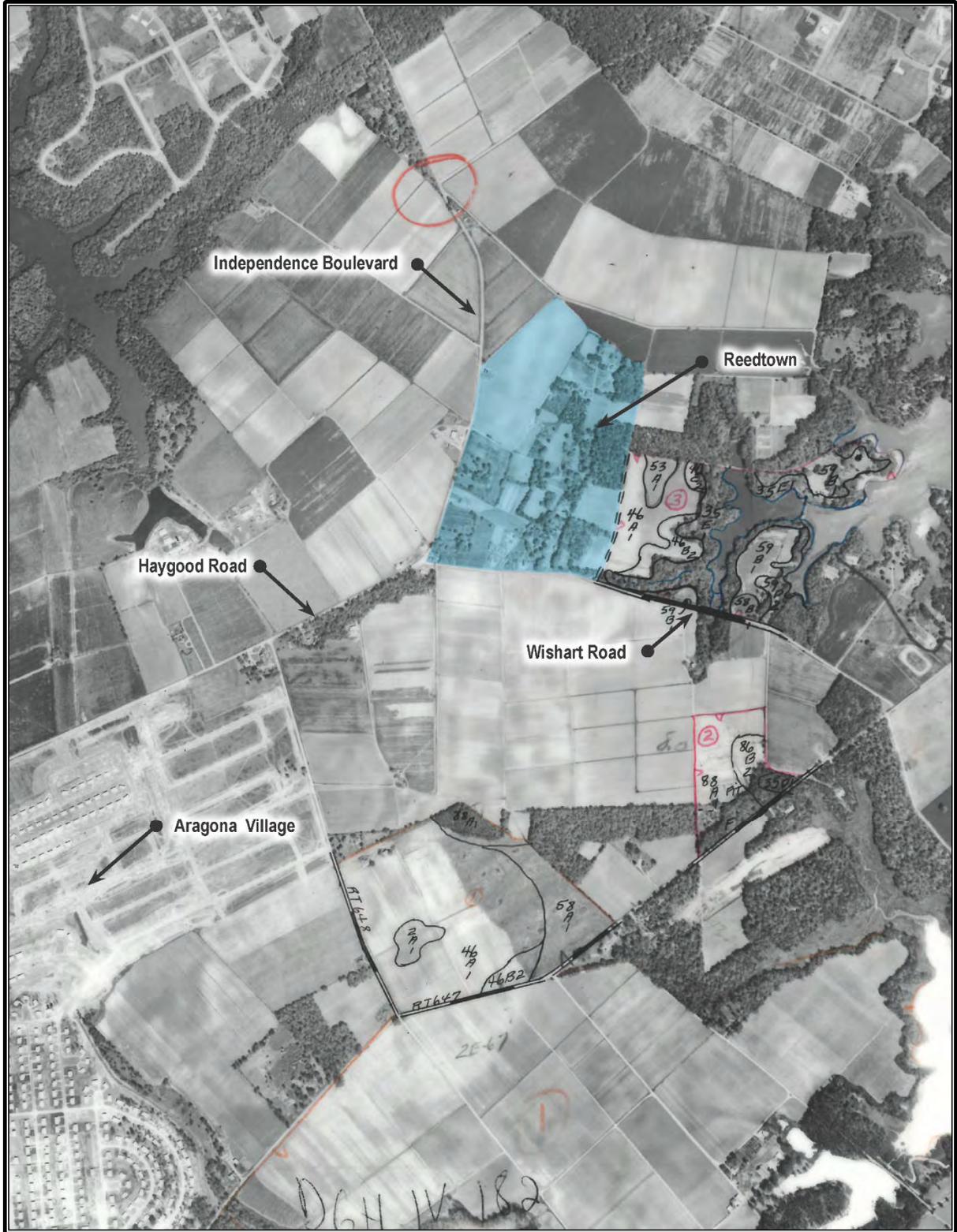


Figure 209. 1958 Aerial Photograph Showing Reedtown. Sections of the Burgeoning Aragona Village Development Located at Lower Left (Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, DGH-1V-180)



Figure 210. Vernacular House (1935), 4060 Mason Street (134-5539)

SEATACK

Location: Located in the Oceanfront area, Seatack is bordered on the north by Interstate-264, on the east and west sides by marshy land, on the south by parcels along Deer Creek Drive (Figure 211).

Construction Period: 1920s-1960s

Potential NRHP Historic District: Yes (VDHR #134-0969)

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: Potential for local recognition.

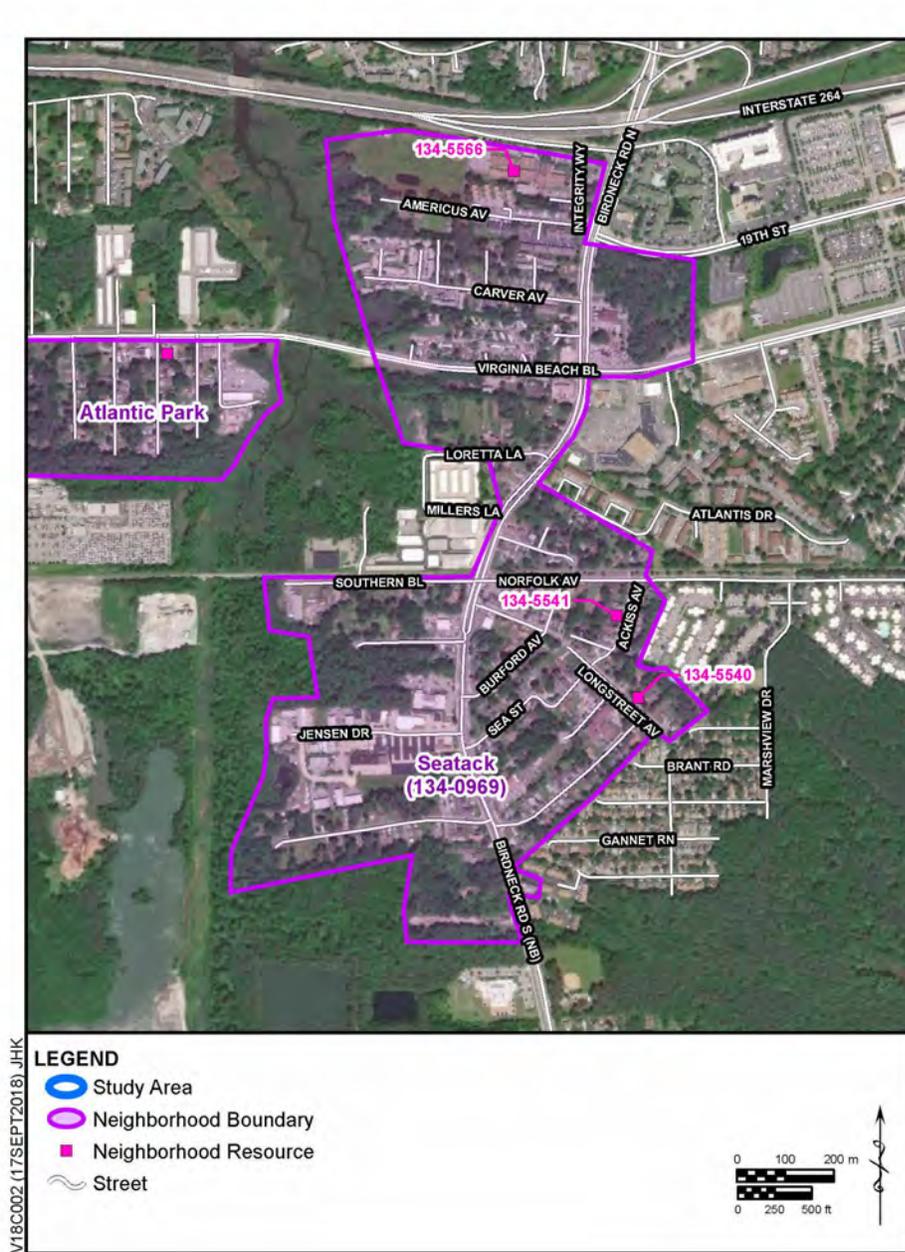


Figure 211. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Seatack

Neighborhood Setting: Seatack is located about one-and-a-half miles west of the oceanfront. The neighborhood is centered on N. Birdneck Road and its intersections with Virginia Beach Boulevard and Norfolk Avenue. Interstate-264 extends across the northern end of the community. The area is a combination of residential, commercial, and industrial development. Parcel sizes within Seatack are not uniform; the area is an amalgam of various small-scale subdivisions that hold single-family and multi-family residences and businesses. Seatack reflects a diverse mix of styles, forms, and uses.

Neighborhood History: The name Seatack was first used to describe an area along the Atlantic oceanfront and is said to have been derived from a combination of “sea” and “attack,” stemming from a British attack on the shore during the War of 1812. An alternate derivation may come from the “tacking” ships performed as they headed south along the coast at this point (Virginia Beach Public Library 1996: 75). The area was the site of one of five lifesaving stations located along the oceanfront. The first Seatack station, built in 1878, was located on the west side of present-day Atlantic Avenue at 24th Street (formerly Indiana Avenue). In 1903, that station was replaced by a new station built on the east side of Atlantic Avenue. The station was active until 1969 when it was decommissioned and vacated by the U.S. Coast Guard. In 1979, the City of Virginia Beach acquired the structure, listed it on the NRHP, and moved the building about 100 yards south to its present location. The station currently serves as the Virginia Beach Surf & Rescue Museum (DHR #134-0047).

During the early nineteenth century, Seatack was not the oceanfront resort of today’s Virginia Beach. It was not until the 1880s that recreational development began in earnest along the coastline. Prior to that, the Seatack area was occupied by farmers and fishermen, many of whom also served as lifesavers and surfmen. As the area became desirable for development, these residents moved away from the oceanfront. Additional research could confirm the ownership of the oceanfront property, which was sold to the Virginia Beach Development Company, and the ethnicity of residents, leaseholders, and tenants.

Sometime after the turn of the twentieth century, a “new” Seatack neighborhood was established around the intersection of Virginia Beach Boulevard and Birdneck Road (labeled “Seatack Road” on the 1948 Virginia Beach USGS quadrangle). Some historical records indicate that this area may have been known previously as “Chatham.” In 1883, the Norfolk and Virginia Beach Electric Railroad Company’s line, later the Norfolk, Virginia Beach and Southern Railroad, extended east-to-west through the area and paralleled Front Street (present-day Southern Boulevard/Norfolk Avenue) and a station was built at Seatack in the early twentieth century.

Previous architectural survey in the City of Virginia Beach identified the Seatack neighborhood as an intact, early-twentieth-century, historically African American neighborhood that held potential as an NRHP historic district (Frazier 1992:103). At the time of that survey, the neighborhood boundaries were drawn to extend to the oceanfront. For purposes of this study, however, survey has focused on the community on either side of Birdneck Road, where the largest concentration of historic buildings is located. Other neighborhoods have developed between present-day Seatack and the oceanfront, such as Shadowlawn, which presents difficulties when discussing developmental history and historical associations.

Today, Seatack continues to serve as one of Virginia Beach’s significant African American communities. The presence of two churches, including the historically significant Mt. Olive Baptist Church (310 North Birdneck Road, VDHR #134-0567), the Seatack Elementary School, and pockets of dwellings and commercial buildings make up the core of the historic neighborhood. Because many of the older buildings had already been recorded, the present effort focused on resources that had not yet been documented in VDHR’s V-CRIS database. The majority of historic resources within Seatack appear to date from about 1920 through 1960.

Among the resources documented during this study was the Seatack Elementary School, which in 1952 opened as the first consolidated school in the city for African American students. The building has been adaptively reused and now houses the Virginia Beach Law Enforcement Training Academy (Figure 212). Several Minimal Traditional and vernacular houses in the neighborhood also were recorded (Figure 213).

In the 1980s, Seatack was part of the City of Virginia Beach's Target Neighborhood Program, and under that program received investment of long overdue infrastructure upgrades. Although residents greatly benefitted from the program, the upgrades also made Seatack a focus of private redevelopment. In recent years, numerous industrial businesses (e.g., self-storage units) and new multi-family and single-family residential development have replaced some of the historic buildings. Since Seatack, like the Oceana neighborhood to the west, stands in the crash zone for nearby Oceana Naval Air Station, the city has also undertaken demolition of some of Seatack's historic houses in an effort aimed at lowering residential density (Reed 1996).

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The Seatack community retains a good-to-fair level of overall level of integrity. As described above, Seatack's integrity with regard to location, setting, feeling, and association has been impacted by developmental pressures, beginning with the community's transition from the oceanfront in the late 1880s to its current inland location during the twentieth century. As a group, the extant historic resources in the community possess a sufficient level of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to convey their historical appearance and character

As noted, the 1992 architectural survey of the city identified Seatack as an NRHP-eligible historic district (Frazier 1992). That effort documented several historic buildings near the intersection of N. Birdneck Road and Virginia Beach Boulevard, as well as areas to the south. In describing the area, the authors noted:

Seatack presently contains several small gable-front bungalows and two churches of historical significance. Of these properties, the survey recorded a typical dwelling; the largest, and most significant dwelling; and an early-twentieth-century church.... The Seatack community is significant as an intact, early twentieth century black community (Frazier 1992:8, 12).

In their evaluation of Seatack, the authors stated:

Seatack is a more sparsely-settled community than Oceana [which was also recommended as an NRHP-eligible historic district], but it still preserves a strong sense of cohesion among the surviving structures. Seatack contains the only two black churches recorded in this survey, both early-twentieth-century masonry structures with crenelated side towers. The majority of the houses are one- or 1 1/2-story frame bungalows, typical of more modest vernacular housing forms, and date from the first half of the twentieth century. This district would contain approximately twenty contributing buildings, largely domestic properties (Frazier 1992:103).

The authors recommended Seatack as district eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

The present study confirms Seatack's NRHP eligibility. Despite the demolition of or significant alterations to some of the historic resources documented in 1992, the community retains a sufficient number of resources and a sufficient level of integrity to convey its historical appearance and character. Such resources include two churches, a school, and several historic dwellings and commercial buildings that date from the early and mid-twentieth century. The district is recommended eligible under Criteria A and C in the areas of Community Planning and Development, Ethnic Heritage: African American, Social History and Other: Civil Rights Movement. For these reasons, Seatack also qualifies for listing individual properties to the Virginia Beach Historical Register.

Additional field survey would fully confirm the exact number of surviving historic architectural resources in the community, resulting in a justifiable NRHP historic district boundary. Additional background research, including obtaining oral history from longtime residents and former residents, would inform a more fully developed statement of significance.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the buildings in Seatack:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5566	Former Seatack Elementary School, 411 Integrity Way	1952	Colonial Revival/Stripped Classicism
134-5540	House, 1060 Longstreet Avenue	1950	Minimal Traditional
134-5541	House, 117 Ackiss Avenue	1940	Vernacular



Figure 212. Former Seatack Elementary School (1952), 411 Integrity Way (134-5566)



Figure 213. Minimal Traditional-style House (1950), 1060 Longstreet Avenue (134-5540)

SHADOWLAWN

Location: Located just west of the Virginia Beach oceanfront and north of Rudee Inlet, Shadowlawn is bounded to the east by Lake Holly and to the south by Lake Rudee. The western boundary roughly follows a tidal creek north to Norfolk Avenue. The neighborhood ends to the north along Norfolk Avenue. The community is organized along a grid and significant neighborhood streets include Rudee Avenue, Caribbean Avenue, Cypress Avenue, Mediterranean Avenue, and Baltic Avenue (Figure 214).

Construction Period: 1920s-1960s

Potential NRHP Historic District: No, but recommended for additional survey.

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: Potential for local recognition; additional survey could determine individually eligible resources.



Figure 214. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Shadowlawn.

Neighborhood Setting: Shadowlawn is organized along a grid plan and surrounded by water on three sides, including the creek running north from Lake Rudee. The community features small, usually grassy, yards with mature trees. The tree canopy remains intact along sections of the neighborhood that have not experienced significant infill construction. The majority of homes have a consistent setback from the street and have concrete or gravel drives. Home sites adhere to the grid even along the waterways. The southwest portion of the waterfront along Lake Rudee has been extensively developed for commercial and marine use.

Neighborhood History: Shadowlawn was originally platted as Shadowlawn Heights in 1924 (Figure 215). The plat shows the majority of cross streets are named for cities and towns in North Carolina while the north-south arteries continue names used in adjacent communities like Lakewood. The commercial center along Norfolk Avenue and the Norfolk Southern Railroad developed during the early 20th century, but fewer than 30 residences had been constructed along the grid by 1948 (USGS 1948b).

The community developed rapidly in the post-World War II period, especially along Norfolk Avenue and adjacent to Lake Holly. Sections remained wooded, especially to the southwest (USGS 1955b). Development continued into the 1960s. However, throughout the 1990s and 2000s, there has been significant townhouse development and continued infill throughout the neighborhood.

Houses are typically one- or two-stories with small porches or stoops. Housing styles throughout the community include Minimal Traditional, Craftsman, Vernacular, Colonial Revival, and Ranch (Figures 216 and 217).

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Shadowlawn possess integrity of association and design but significant infill has taken place throughout the community impacting setting, feeling, and materials. While the community has retained the small commercial center along Norfolk Avenue, it has also experienced significant modifications over time. Additional survey is recommended in Shadowlawn to identify any additional potentially significant historic resources at the local level.

Shadowlawn is recommended not eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. While the neighborhood was platted in 1924, it remained sparsely populated until the 1950s and 1960s. As a result, it does not convey important aspects of historic residential development in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach relating to either the pre- or post-World War II expansion of Virginia Beach. It is worth noting, however, that many neighborhoods that were platted during the 1920s construction boom were not fully developed until the mid- and late-twentieth century. This development pattern creates a neighborhood with a historic street plan, but inconsistently developed housing. Therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. The neighborhood is not known to be directly associated with any persons of historic significance. As a result, it is not eligible under Criterion B. Additionally, despite a physically disparate collection of early-twentieth century resources, the majority of residences throughout the community are relatively common examples of mid-twentieth century housing types. Therefore, the community is not eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, Shadowlawn's eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Shadowlawn:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5629	Commercial Building, 604-641 Norfolk Avenue	1900; 1940	Commercial/Colonial Revival
134-5630	House, 511 Delaware Avenue	1950	Minimal Traditional
134-5631	House, 533 Carolina Avenue	1923	Craftsman
134-5632	House, 631 Carolina Avenue	1953	Minimal Traditional

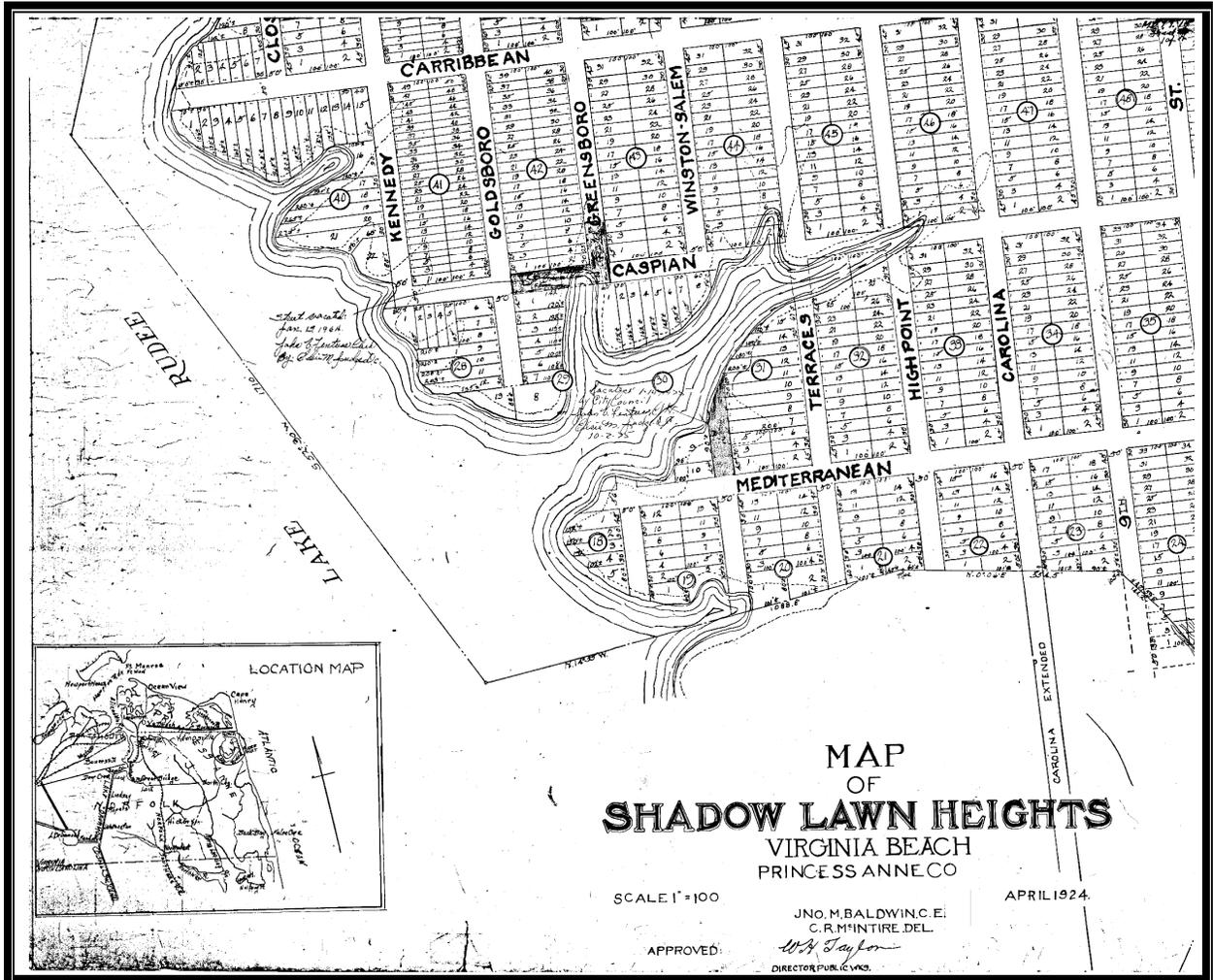


Figure 215. 1924 Plat of Shadowlawn (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)



Figure 216. Minimal Traditional residence (1950), 511 Delaware Avenue (134-5630)



Figure 217. Craftsman residence (1923), 533 Carolina Avenue (134-5631)

THALIA

Note: For the purposes of consistent evaluation, the resources within Thalia are analyzed as a neighborhood within this form. This neighborhood was not designated for evaluation, and is part of the individual resources recorded in the preceding section: Individual Resources.

Location: Thalia (also known as Thalia Village) is located south of Virginia Beach Boulevard and north of Bonney Road, with the exception of a small section south of Bonney Road along S. Fir Avenue and Floridays Way. Significant neighborhood streets include Southern Boulevard and Dutch Street. Segments of the north-south streets, including Fir Avenue, Thalia Road, and Budding Avenue, are all given north or south designations based on their intersection with the former railroad line (Figure 218).

Construction Period: 1940s-1960s

Potential NRHP Historic District: No.

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: No.

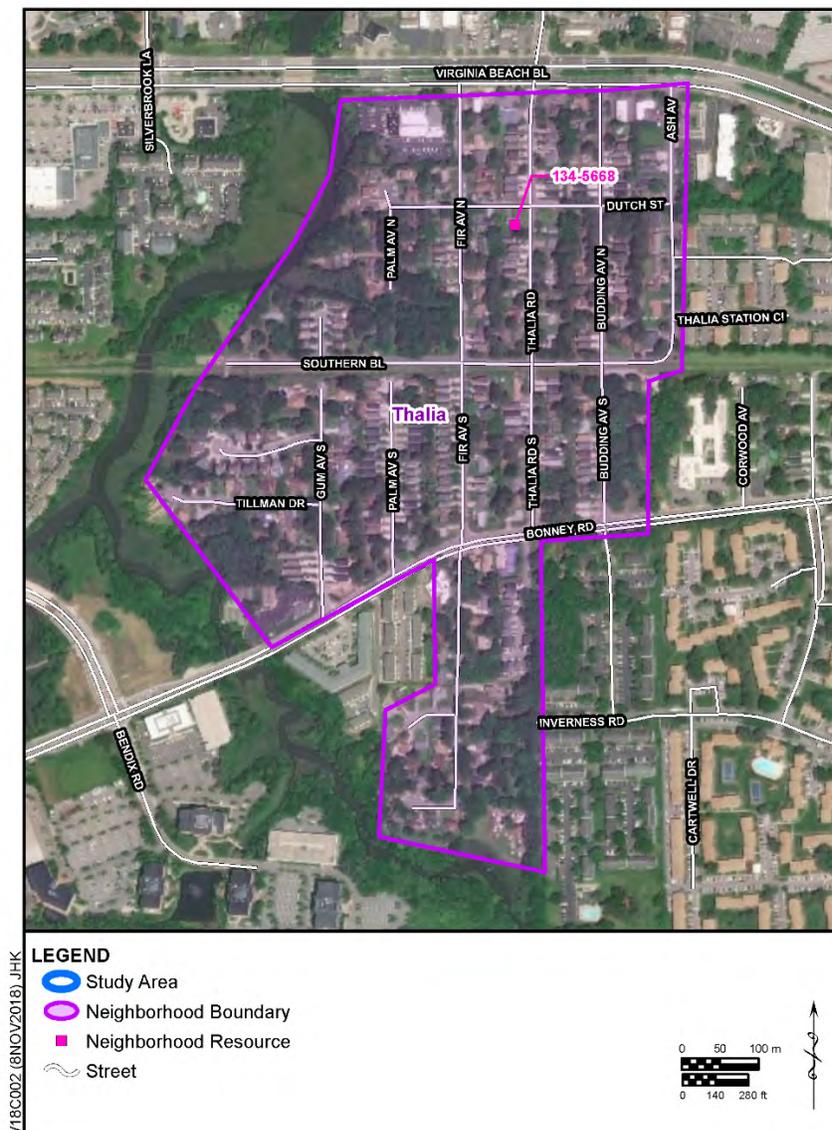


Figure 218. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Thalia.

Neighborhood Setting: Thalia is organized along a grid plan located immediately south of Virginia Beach Boulevard and bisected by the now-abandoned Norfolk Southern Railroad. Southern Boulevard runs along the former east-west railroad corridor, which is still kept clear of shrubs and trees. The community has a mixture of lots with some featuring a heavy tree canopy and mature trees throughout, while others feature large, grassy yards. The houses with either concrete or gravel driveways, and houses typically face the north-south neighborhood streets. The community is roughly bisected north-south along Thalia Road. The lots are relatively small, with the exception of a few double lots. Thalia Creek runs along the community's western edge, and a small creek once ran east-west just north of the railroad, creating some of the low-lying areas within the modern community.

Neighborhood History: Thalia was originally platted in 1893 on either side of the Norfolk, Albemarle, and Atlantic Railroad, which later became Norfolk Southern. The northern terminus was Virginia Beach Boulevard and the southern terminus was Bonney Road. The street names derived from tree specimens such as Elm, Maple, and Ash (Figure 219). Aerials from 1937 show the area largely as farmland with a small airport west of the Thalia; however, the airport appears to be gone by the time a new set of aerials were created in 1949. Tidewater Victory Memorial Hospital (VDHR # 134-0605), a tuberculosis hospital, was constructed in 1937 to the northeast, just across Virginia Beach Boulevard. A separate building for the care of African American patients was located immediately north of the main building (Norfolk Virginian n.d.) (Figure 220). The hospital and grounds became Camp Thalia in 1942 to serve soldiers during World War II. The installation was renamed Camp Ashby in 1944 as a prisoner of war camp, particularly for German soldiers (Matray 2013). Despite the early plat, only four houses are visible along what is likely modern N. Thalia Road and S. Thalia Road in 1948, with an additional cluster of seven houses along Virginia Beach Boulevard (USGS 1948c). The grid was not visible at that time, and much of the land was wooded. In a 1949 aerial, the neighborhood is visible immediately south of the former Tidewater Victory Memorial Hospital that had become part of Camp Thalia/Camp Ashby (Figure 221).

The neighborhood rapidly expanded after World War II, likely due to its proximity to commercial development and the re-development of Camp Thalia/Camp Ashby. By 1955, the street grid was in place and over 60 residences lined the streets. Additionally, there was a row of residences south of Bonney Road, but no established road extended south at that time. Farther east of the neighborhood, additional commercial development began after the widening of Virginia Beach Boulevard (Norred 2018).

By the late 1950s and 1960s, suburban development intensified north of Virginia Beach Boulevard creating the Thalia Manor, Thalia Shores, Lynn Shores, Thalia Gardens, and Thalia Acres communities. The area featured two schools: Princess Anne High School and Thalia Elementary. The continued growth led to ongoing residential development throughout the area, as well as within the boundaries of the original Thalia neighborhood. Recent development in the 2000s has led to significant infill and replacement of homes dating from the post-World War II period.

The majority of historic architectural resources in Thalia are one-story Minimal Traditional or Ranch houses. There are several duplexes within the community along Ash Avenue, one of the few streets to retain its originally platted name. Houses are clad in brick veneer or aluminum siding, with replacement vinyl siding also commonplace (Figure 222).

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Thalia possess integrity of association and design but significant infill has taken place throughout the community impacting setting, feeling, workmanship and materials. The infill properties are two stories, which is out of keeping with the character of the mid-century housing stock that is overwhelmingly one story. Many homes have been significantly remodeled with replacement sheathing and windows. Likewise, residences continue to be demolished for new two-story housing.

Thalia is recommended not eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. While the neighborhood was platted in 1893, it remained sparsely populated until the 1950s and 1960s. Despite its growth during the significant suburban development of the mid-twentieth century, the neighborhood no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey important aspects of historic residential development in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach relating to

the post-World War II residential growth of Virginia Beach. Additionally, any historic commercial development along Virginia Beach Boulevard has been lost to road expansion and re-development. Therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. The neighborhood is not known to be directly associated with any persons of historic significance. As a result, it is not eligible under Criterion B. Additionally, the residences throughout the community are relatively common examples of mid-twentieth century housing types. Therefore, the neighborhood is not eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, Thalia's eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Thalia:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5668	House, 133 Thalia Road (N. Thalia Road)	1950	Minimal Traditional

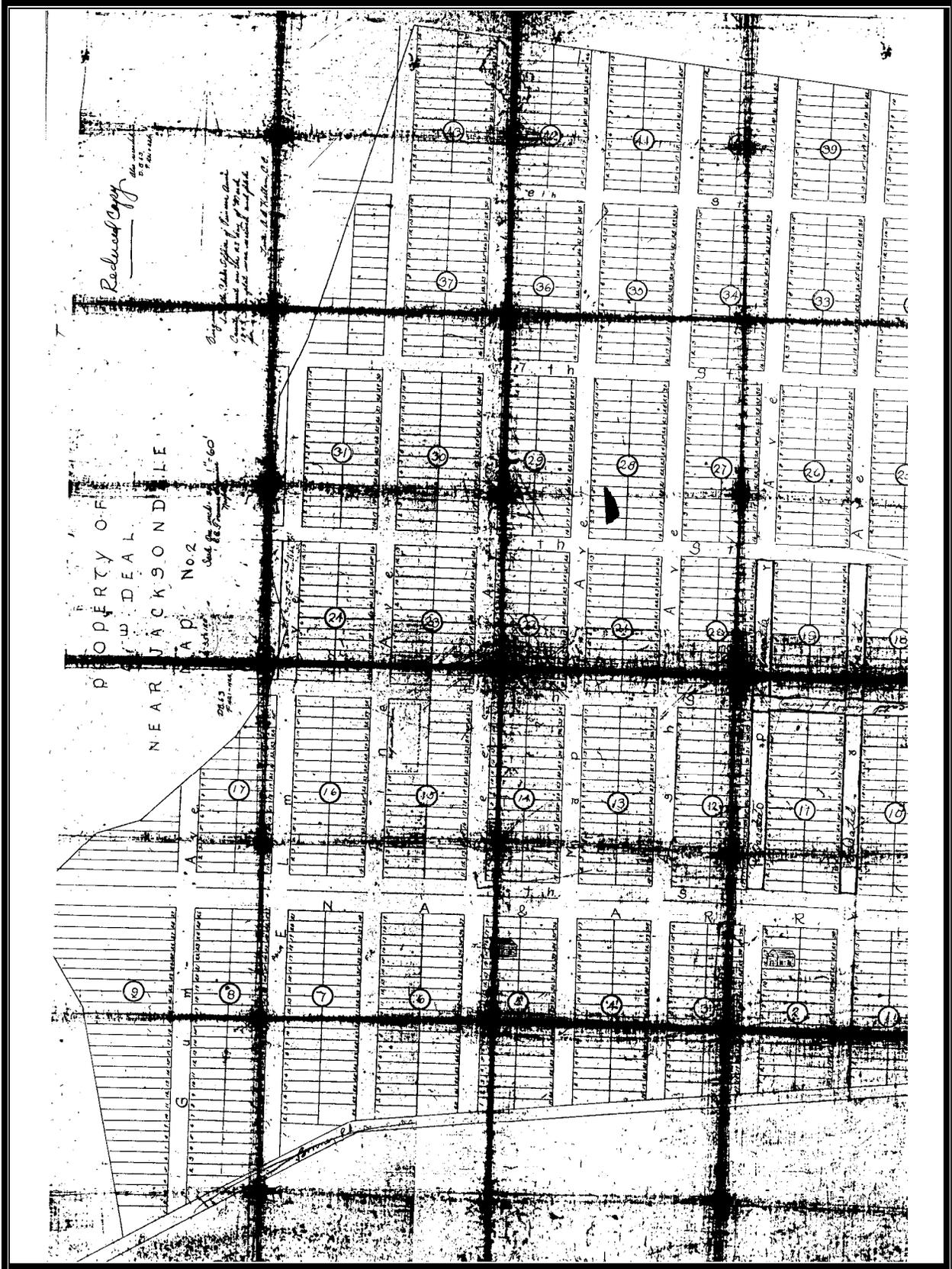


Figure 219. 1893 Plat of Thalia (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)

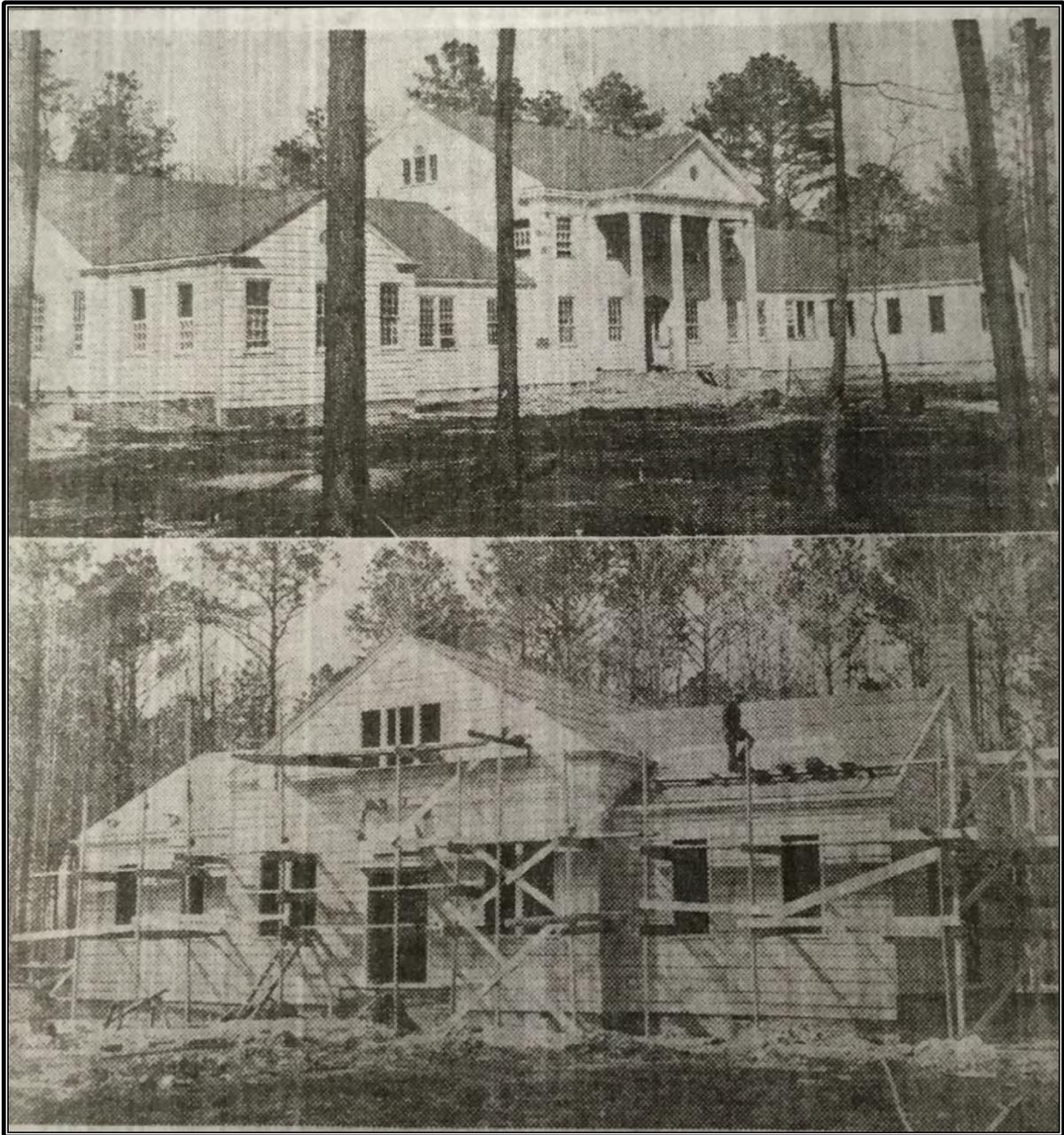


Figure 220. Tidewater Victory Memorial Hospital (134-0605), above, and the African American patient building, below, under construction (Source: Norfolk Virginian n.d.)

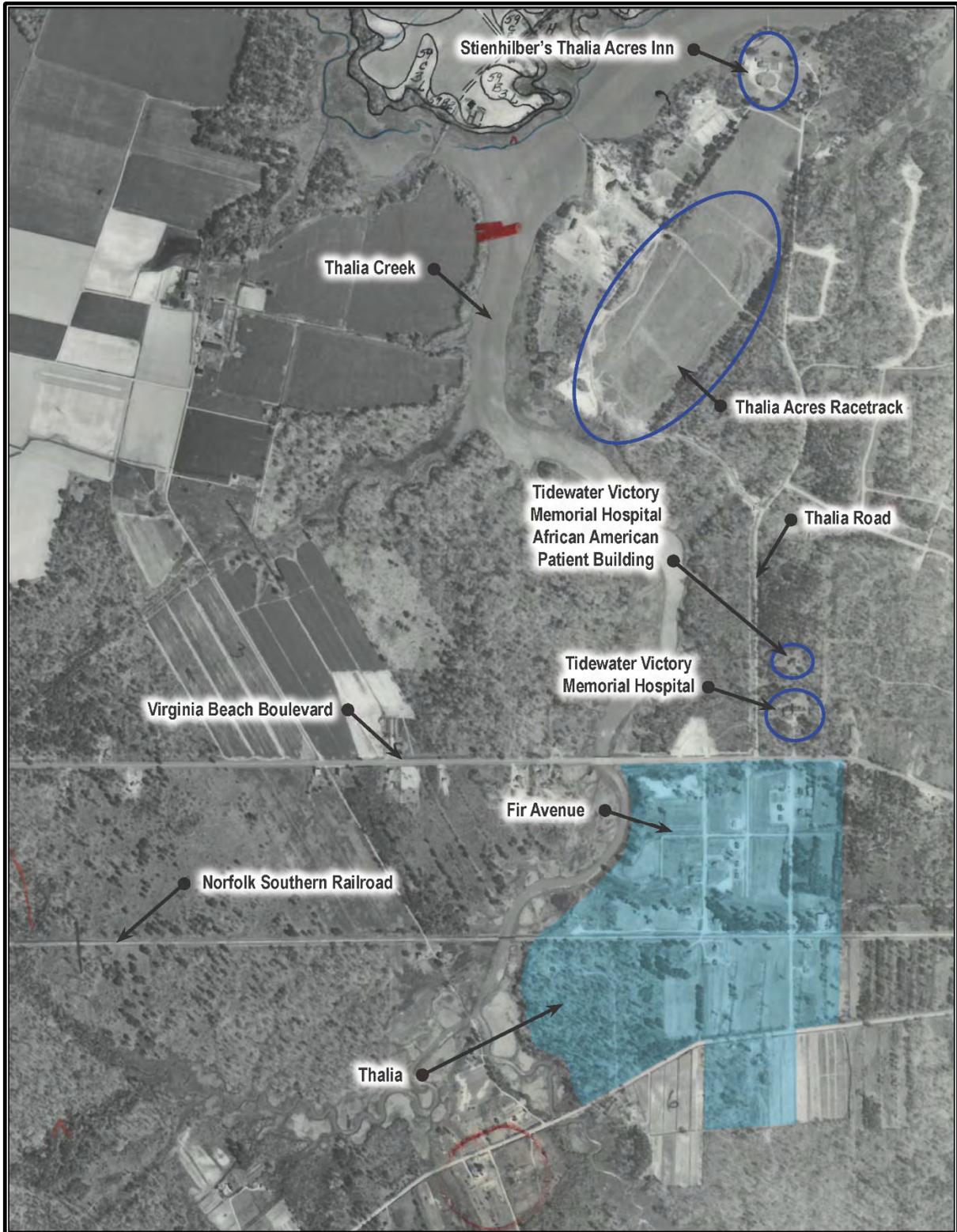


Figure 221. 1949 Aerial Photograph Showing Initial Development in Thalia Neighborhood (Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, DGH-2E-67)



Figure 222. Minimal Traditional residence (1950), 133 Thalia Road (134-5668)

THALIA ACRES

Location: Thalia Acres is located north of Virginia Beach Boulevard and east of Princess Anne High School. The neighborhood is bounded to the west and south by Thalia Creek, a branch of the Lynnhaven River, the Thalia Farms neighborhood to the north, and Thalia Road to the east. Significant neighborhood streets include Cedar Lane, Suber Drive, Lynnville Crescent, and Thalia Road. The entrance to Thalia Acres is marked by two brick posts with inscribed stone plaques framing the neighborhood's southern entrance at Cedar Lane and Thalia Road (Figure 223).

Construction Period: 1940s-1960s

Potential NRHP Historic District: No.

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: No.

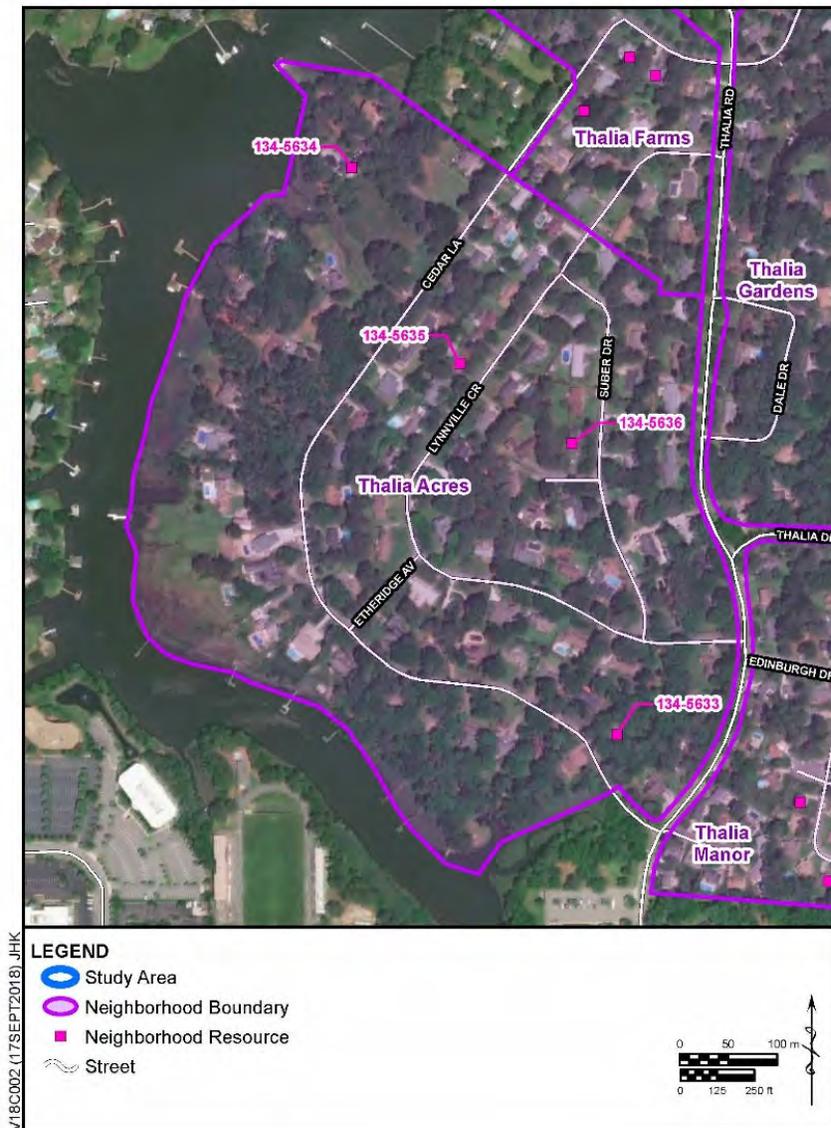


Figure 223. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Thalia Acres.

Neighborhood Setting: Thalia Acres features lots with large, grassy front yards and mature trees. There are decorative and foundation plantings throughout the neighborhood. The majority of homes are consistently set back from the street, and there are no sidewalks. Residences along the waterfront tend to vary in setback, and the lots are very deep to the west along Cedar Lane.

Neighborhood History: Thalia Acres was platted in five sections during the 1950s, with the final section subdivided in 1958 (Figure 224). However, development in the neighborhood dates to the 1940s when J. H. Spivey opened Thalia Acres Racetrack as a horse racing facility during World War II. The c. 1943 horse racing facility, along with several residences and Stienhilber's Thalia Acres Inn, which opened in 1939, are visible in a 1949 aerial (Figure 225). The horse track allowed some land development to take place while housing construction was limited during World War II (Norred 2018). Thalia Road north of Virginia Beach Boulevard was created at that time, along with Thalia Point Road and Cedar Lane.

The neighborhood rapidly expanded after World War II, likely due to its proximity to commercial development and the re-development of Camp Thalia/Camp Ashby. Willis Wayside Furniture moved into the former Tidewater Victory Memorial Hospital (VDHR #134-0605) building in 1950 (Hodies 2018). Farther east of the neighborhood, additional commercial development began after the widening of Virginia Beach Boulevard (Norred 2018). Prior to the merger of Princess Anne County and Virginia Beach, Thalia Acres and the associated neighborhoods within the area were all described as being in Norfolk, but along Virginia Beach Highway (Virginia Beach Boulevard), which emphasizes the development and annexation pressures between Norfolk and Virginia Beach during the 1950s and early 1960s (Virginia Beach Sun 1955).

Ranch homes dominated the new development in Thalia Acres. The houses, typically with attached garages, were clad in brick veneer with either side-gable or hipped rooves (Figures 226 and 227). The majority featured porches. Wayside Homes published a sales pamphlet advertising home designs specifically for Thalia-area developments in the late 1950s and 1960s, and additional research is necessary to evaluate the significance of Wayside Homes. Advertising indicates that the company may have built houses on speculation north of Virginia Beach Boulevard within Thalia Acres and adjacent Thalia Manor, and may have been active in other subdivisions as well (Wayside Homes n.d.).

By the late 1950s and 1960s, suburban development intensified north of Virginia Beach Boulevard creating the Thalia Manor, Thalia Shores, Lynn Shores, and Thalia Gardens neighborhoods to the east of Thalia Acres. The area featured two schools: Princess Anne High School and Thalia Elementary. The continued growth led to the creation of the Thalia Volunteer Fire Station in 1965 (VDHR #134-5412). The Thalia Garden Club, which was very active throughout the area, raised \$3,000 in 1968 to create the current brick entrance columns with a moveable-type sign at the entrance to Thalia Road, north of Virginia Beach Boulevard. The club received an award from Sears Roebuck and Company for the improvements (Virginia Beach Beacon 1968). Recent development in the 2000s has led to significant infill and replacement of homes dating from the post-World War II period.

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Thalia Acres possess an overall high level of integrity for association, design, feeling, setting, materials and workmanship, with the exception of lots along Thalia Creek that have been redeveloped or infilled during the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. Some houses have converted garages to living space, but the majority retain their original claddings, doors, and garage doors.

Although it retains relatively good integrity, Thalia Acres is recommended not eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. The neighborhood is a relatively common example of a small, isolated residential neighborhood with a variety of Ranch houses featuring both hipped and side-gabled rooves. There are several Colonial Revival residences in the neighborhood as well. Thalia Acres does not demonstrate a significant aspect of suburban development or planning and does not convey important aspects of historic residential development in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach for the period of rapid suburban growth during the mid-twentieth century;

therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Because the neighborhood is not known to be directly associated with a historically significant person, it is not eligible under Criterion B. As a group of buildings, the resources in Thalia Acres lack distinctive architectural features. As typical Ranch-style dwellings, these examples are not differentiated from other similar examples that were built at the same time. The area, therefore, is not eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, Thalia Acres' eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Thalia Acres:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5633	House, 404 Cedar Lane	1965	Ranch
134-5634	House, 541 Cedar Lane	1949	Colonial Revival
134-5635	House, 4357 Lynnvilve Crescent	1963	Ranch
134-5636	House, 517 Suber Drive	1962	Ranch

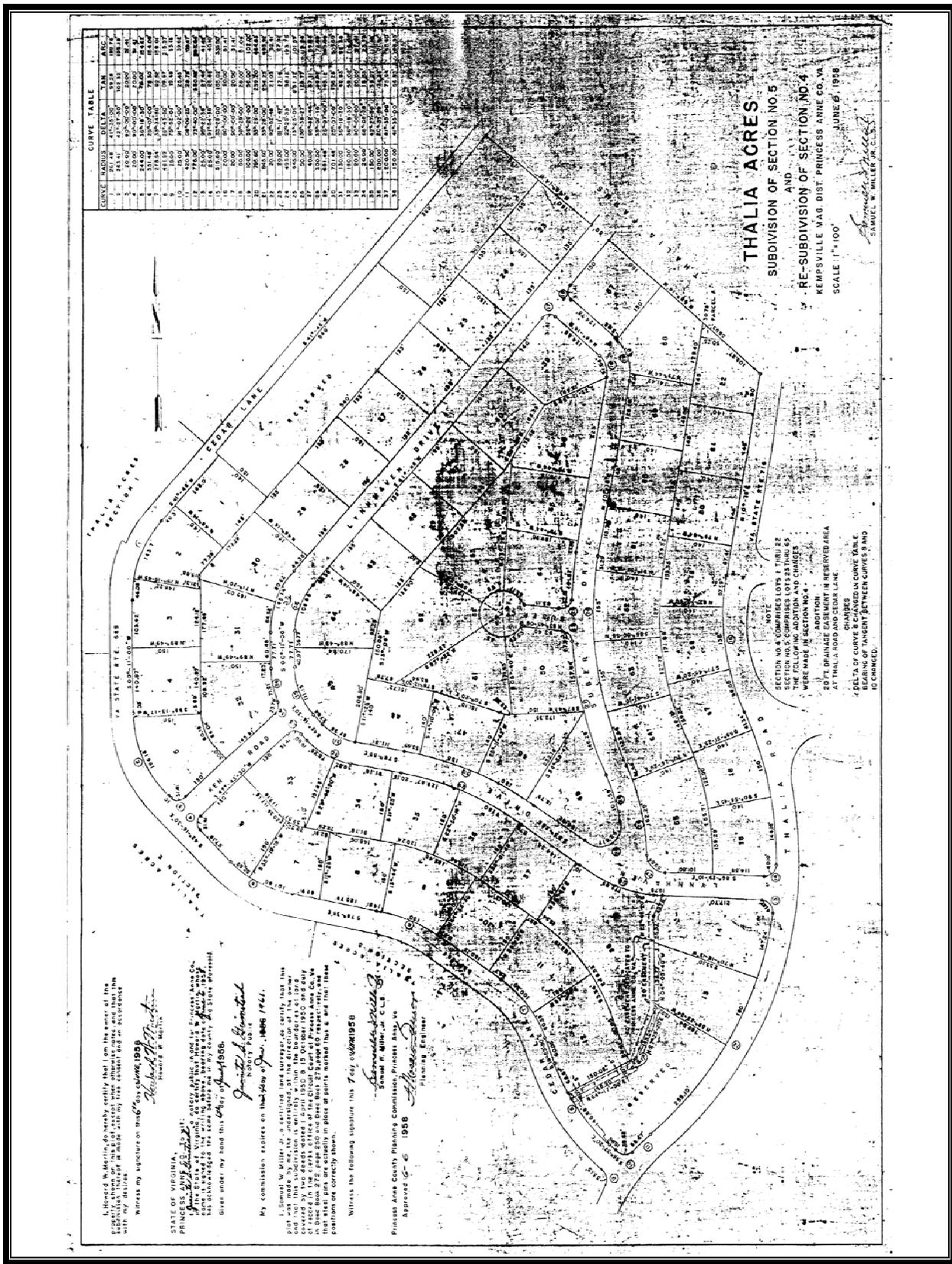


Figure 224. 1958 Plat of Thalia Acres – Sections 4 and 5 (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)

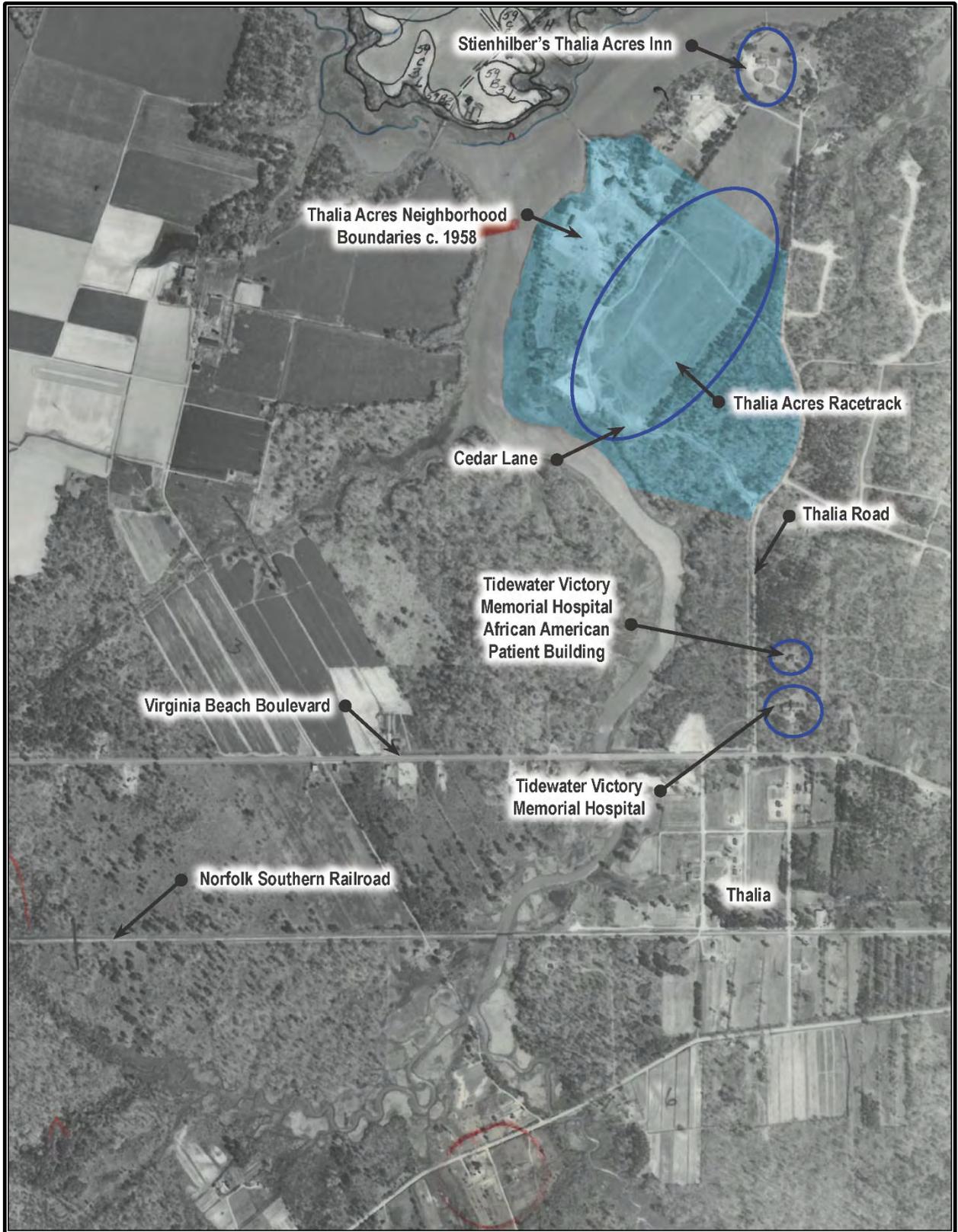


Figure 225. 1949 Aerial Photograph Showing Initial Development in Thalia Acres (Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, DGH-1E-67)



Figure 226. Ranch-style residence (1962), 517 Suber Drive (134-5636)



Figure 227. Ranch-style residence (1963), 4357 Lynnville Crescent (134-5635)

THALIA FARMS

Location: Thalia Farms is located north of Virginia Beach Boulevard and east of Princess Anne High School. The neighborhood is bounded to the west by Thalia Creek, a branch of the Lynnhaven River, the Steinhilber's (Thalia Acres Inn) Restaurant property to the north, and Thalia Road to the east. The Thalia Acres neighborhood is immediately south of Thalia Farms. Significant neighborhood streets include Thalia Point Road, Cedar Lane, Lynnville Crescent and Thalia Road (Figure 228).

Construction Period: 1940s-1960s

Potential NRHP Historic District: No.

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: No.

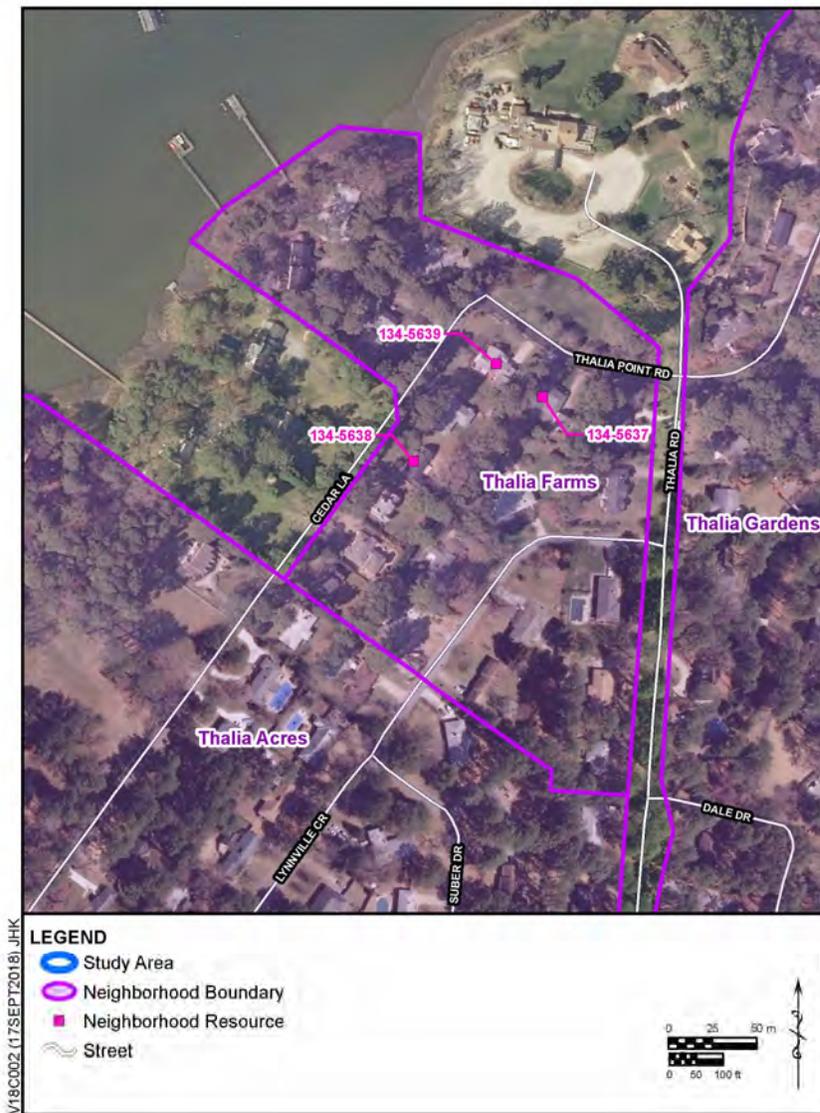


Figure 228. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Thalia Farms.

Neighborhood Setting: Thalia Farms features lots with grassy front yards and mature trees. There are decorative and foundation plantings throughout the neighborhood, and the properties along the waterfront are significantly wooded. The majority of homes are consistently set back from the street, and there are no sidewalks. Residences along the waterfront tend to vary in setback, and the lots are very deep to the west along Cedar Lane.

Neighborhood History: On May 4th, 1950, A. S. Corbin and Genevieve Corbin sold the property that became Thalia Farms to J. W. Dean and Clarence Suber, who created Thalia Farms, Inc. to develop the neighborhood. Thalia Farms was platted in 1951, concurrent with the development of the Thalia Acres neighborhood to the south (Figure 229). Land along the southern portion of the neighborhood appears also to have been cleared for the Thalia Acres Racetrack in the 1940s, but little additional improvements took place in this section. Steinhilber's Thalia Acres Inn Restaurant is located immediately north of the neighborhood. The horse track allowed some land development to take place while housing construction was limited during World War II (Norred 2018).

The neighborhood rapidly expanded after World War II with significant construction in both Thalia Acres and Thalia Farms. Thalia Farms features primarily Ranch and Minimal Traditional homes. There was little differentiation in the character of houses or streets between Thalia Acres and Thalia Farms, especially along Linville Crescent, which was platted as Lynnhaven Drive in the Thalia Farms plat. The Ranch houses, typically with attached garages, were clad in brick veneer with either side-gable or hipped rooves (Figure 230).

By the late 1950s and 1960s, suburban development intensified north of Virginia Beach Boulevard creating Thalia Manor, Thalia Shores, Lynn Shores, and Thalia Gardens to the east of Thalia Acres and Thalia Farms. The area featured two schools: Princess Anne High School and Thalia Elementary. The continued growth led to the creation of the Thalia Volunteer Fire Station. However, Thalia Farms does not appear to have created its own neighborhood signage, unlike other subdivisions in the immediate area.

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Thalia Farms possess an overall high level of integrity for association, design, feeling, setting, workmanship, with the exception of several large additions to the rear of houses along Cedar Lane and Thalia Point Road. Buildings feature some replacement materials, including vinyl siding and windows.

Although it retains relatively good integrity, Thalia Farms is recommended not eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. The neighborhood is a relatively common example of a small, isolated residential neighborhood with a variety of Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses. Thalia Farms does not demonstrate a significant aspect of suburban development or planning and does not convey important aspects of historic residential development in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach for the period of rapid suburban growth during the mid-twentieth century; therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Because the neighborhood is not known to be directly associated with a historically significant person, it is not eligible under Criterion B. As a group of buildings, the resources in Thalia Farms lack distinctive architectural features. As typical Ranch and Minimal Traditional dwellings, these examples are not differentiated from other similar examples that were built at the same time. The area, therefore, is not eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, Thalia Farms' eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Thalia Farms:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5637	House, 505 Thalia Point Road	1956	Ranch
134-5638	House, 624 Cedar Lane	1950	Ranch
134-5639	House, 636 Cedar Lane	1953	Ranch



Figure 230. Ranch-style residence (1953), 636 Cedar Lane (134-5639)

THALIA GARDENS

Location: Thalia Gardens is located north of Virginia Beach Boulevard and east of Steinhilber's (Thalia Acres Inn) Restaurant. The neighborhood is bounded to the west, north, and east by creeks flowing south from the Lynnhaven River. Thalia Drive creates the community's southern border while Thalia Road defines the western edge south of the Steinhilber's Restaurant property. The Thalia Gardens neighborhood is between Thalia Farms and Thalia Acres to the west and Lynn Shores to the east. Significant neighborhood streets include Thalia Point Road, Thalia Drive, Dale Drive, Greenwood Drive and Glen Drive (Figure 231).

Construction Period: 1950s-1960s

Potential NRHP Historic District: No.

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: No.

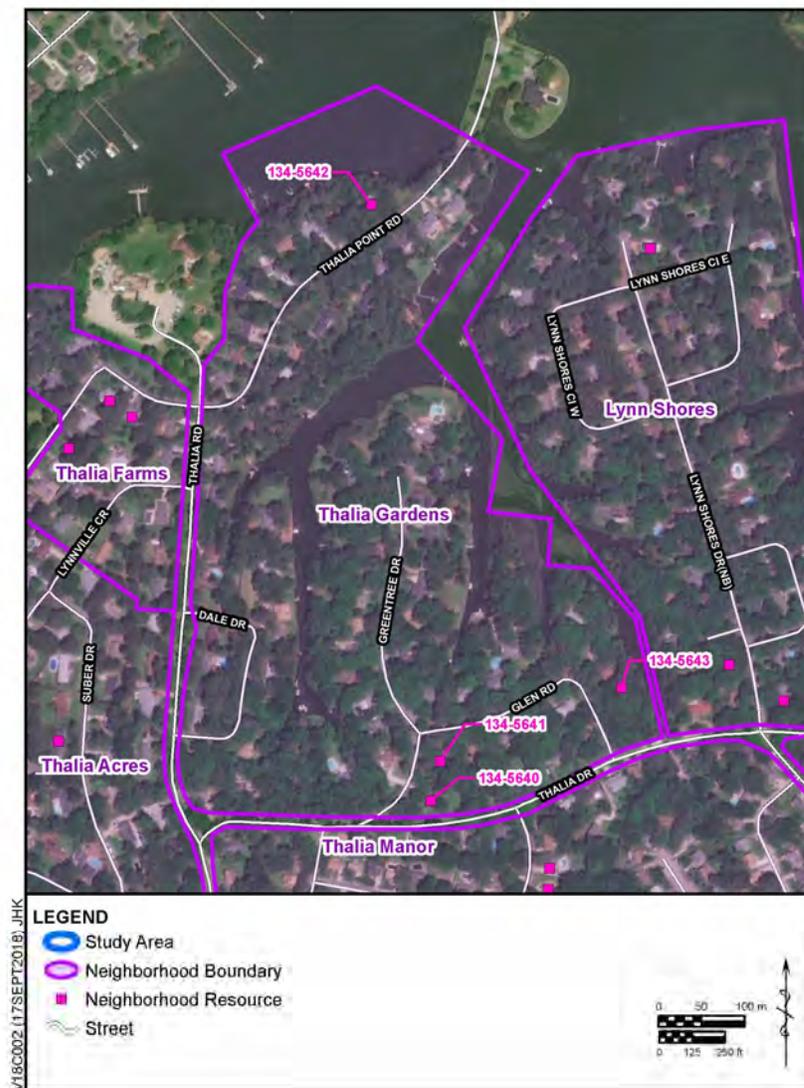


Figure 231. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Thalia Gardens.

Neighborhood Setting: Thalia Gardens is characterized by large, mature trees and curving roads that create medians at the intersection of Greenwood Drive and Glen Road and within the cul-de-sac at the northern end of Greenwood Drive. Both medians are lined in brick. Most of the lots are irregular because of the waterways surrounding the points of land. There appears to have been rock infill along Thalia Point Road to gain access to additional land to the north.

Neighborhood History: Thalia Gardens was platted in two sections. The first plat, the section surrounded by the Lynnhaven River and north of Thalia Drive, was first recorded in 1948 and revised in 1951. The second section along Thalia Point Road (then Little Cedar Lane) and immediately northeast of Steinhilber’s Thalia Acres Inn, was subdivided in 1954 (Figures 232 and 233). At that time, the neighborhood road did not continue to two small islands now incorporated into Thalia Point Road. Similar to Thalia Acres and Thalia Farms, the concept for the neighborhood began in the 1940s, and the construction of Greenwood Drive and Glen Road are visible in the 1949 United States Department of Agriculture aerial (DGH-1E-67) (Norred 2018).

The neighborhood rapidly expanded after World War II in the 1950s and 1960s, paralleling development throughout the Thalia area. The homes in Thalia Gardens were a mixture of Ranch, Split-level, and Minimal Traditional and the majority of residences had immediate access to the water along at least one section of their parcel (Figure 234). Parcels extend into the water, creating privately-owned sections of the waterway for residents to install boat docks and other amenities.

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Thalia Gardens possess good integrity for association, design, feeling, and setting. However, workmanship and materials have been compromised over time by the implementation of replacement exterior cladding, vinyl windows, and additions.

Although it retains integrity, Thalia Gardens is recommended not eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. The neighborhood is a relatively common example of a small, isolated residential neighborhood with a variety of Minimal Traditional, Split-level and Ranch houses. Thalia Gardens does not demonstrate a significant aspect of suburban development or planning and does not convey important aspects of historic residential development in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach for the period of rapid suburban growth during the mid-twentieth century; therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Because the neighborhood is not known to be directly associated with a historically significant person, it is not eligible under Criterion B. As a group of buildings, the resources in Thalia Gardens lack distinctive architectural features. As typical Ranch, Split-level and Minimal Traditional dwellings, these examples are not differentiated from other similar examples that were built at the same time. The area, therefore, is not eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, Thalia Gardens’ eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Thalia Gardens:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5640	House, 600 Greentree Drive	1952	Ranch
134-5641	House, 604 Greentree Drive	1956	Ranch
134-5642	House, 640 Thalia Point Road	1956	Alphabet Ranch
134-5643	House, 4004 Glen Road	1953	Compact Ranch

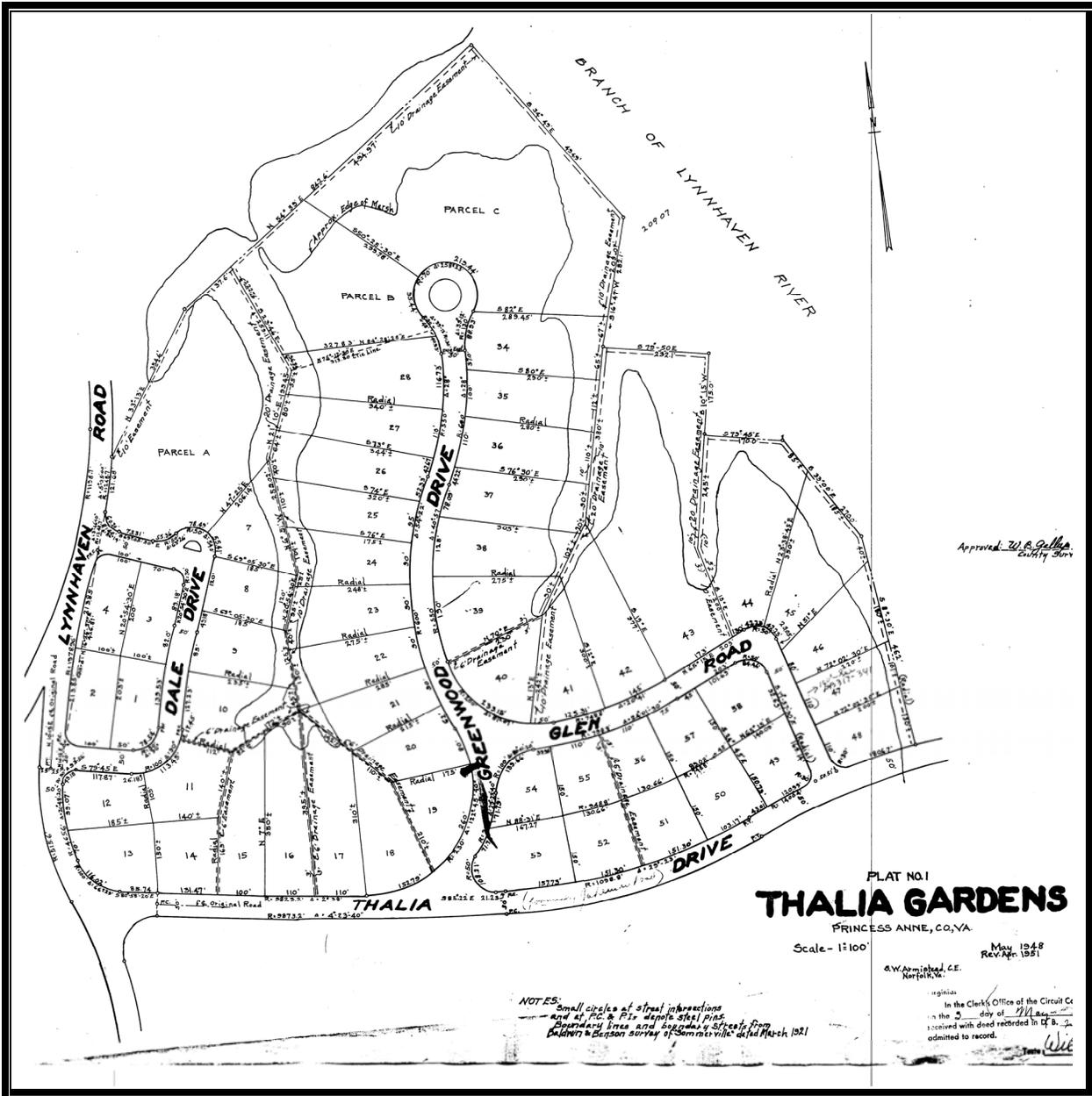


Figure 232. 1948 (Revised 1951) Plat of Thalia Gardens – Section 1 (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)

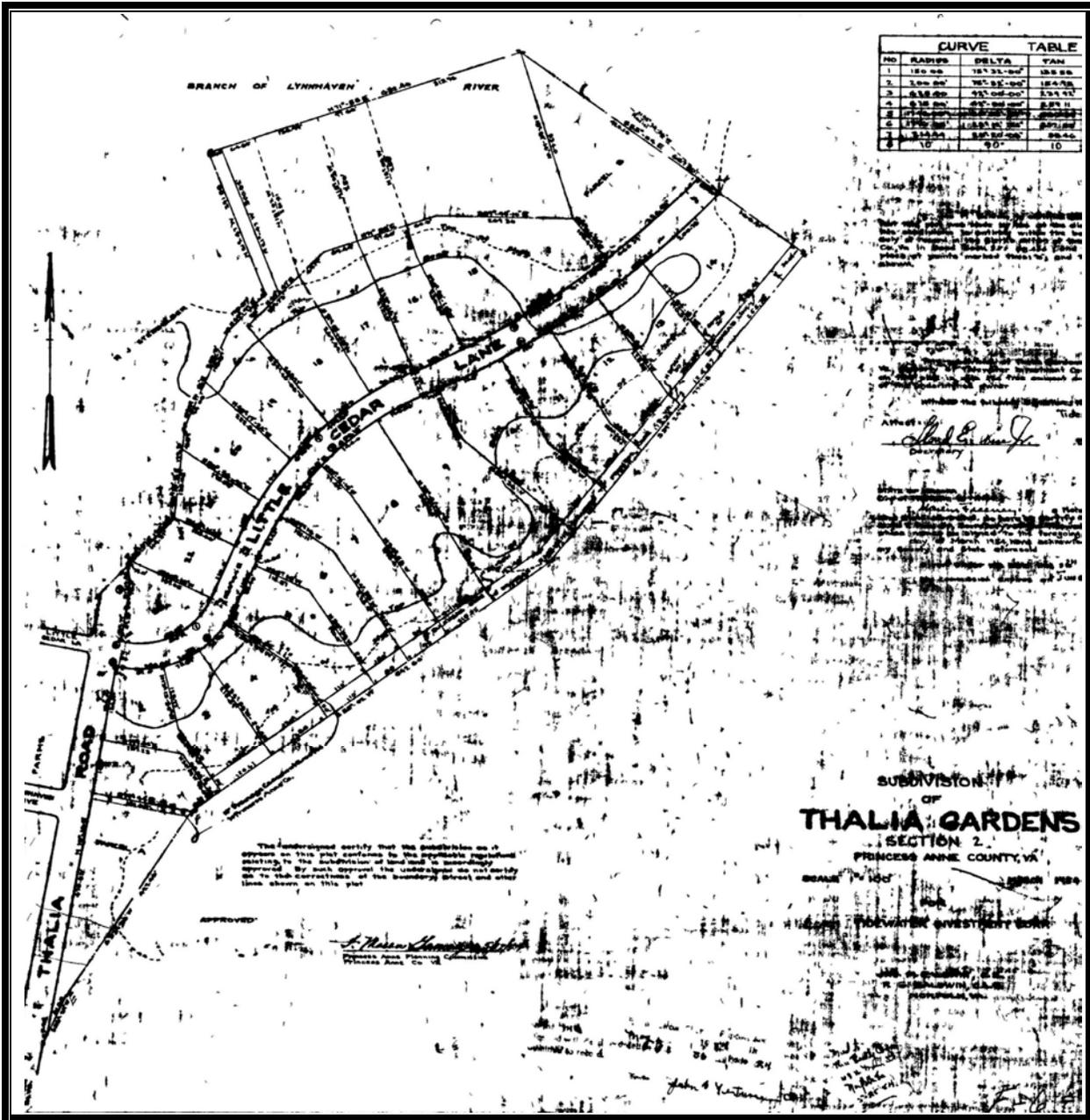


Figure 233. 1954 (Revised 1951) Plat of Thalia Gardens - Section 2 (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)



Figure 234. Alphabet Ranch residence (1956), 640 Thalia Point Road (134-5642)

THALIA MANOR

Location: Thalia Manor is located north of Virginia Beach Boulevard and east of Princess Anne High School. The neighborhood is bounded to the west by Thalia Road, to the North by Thalia Drive, to the east by Lynn Shores Drive. The neighborhood's southern border is along the boundaries of Thalia Forest and Thalia Manor Townhomes, two subdivisions that occurred later than the majority of the development in the Thalia area. Significant neighborhood streets include Robbins Lane, Edinburgh Drive, Bryan Lane, Rundel Lane, Clintwood Lane, and Rumford Lane (Figure 235).

Construction Period: 1955-1960s

Potential NRHP Historic District: No.

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: Additional survey recommended for potential local recognition.



Figure 235. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Thalia Manor.

Neighborhood Setting: Thalia Manor is platted along a rough grid with streets that occasionally curve to accommodate plats that were not subdivided along the standard lot size at the time of sale. The lots are much smaller than other subdivisions and are comparable to those south of Virginia Beach Boulevard in the first Thalia neighborhood. There are no sidewalks. While many houses have mature trees in the rear yards, Thalia Manor features flat, grassy yards and has less tree coverage than adjacent neighborhoods also developed in the mid-twentieth century.

Neighborhood History: Thalia Manor was constructed over portions of the World War II-era installation Camp Thalia that became Camp Ashby as it transitioned to a German prisoner of war camp (Matray 2013). The last remaining barracks located on Patton Lane dating to the World War II period were demolished in 2017, just prior to the beginning of this survey. Thalia Manor was platted in 1955 as a large suburban development that had smaller lots and homes than the other Thalia neighborhoods north of Virginia Beach Boulevard (Figure 236). Significantly, Thalia Manor did not feature waterfront property or other amenities.

Thalia Manor, while platted at one time, was developed in sections by different contractors or agents. Plats reveal that Wayside Homes purchased lots in Thalia Manor and may have been responsible for constructing some of the residences in the community. Because of the association with local builders, Thalia Manor is recommended for additional research. By the late 1950s and 1960s, suburban development intensified north of Virginia Beach Boulevard and the area featured two schools: Princess Anne High School and Thalia Elementary. The neighborhood was nearing completion by 1965 (USGS 1965b).

The majority of historic architectural resources in Thalia Manor are a mixture of modest mid-century housing types including Compact Ranch, Split-level, and Minimal Traditional. Houses are clad in brick veneer or aluminum siding, with replacement vinyl siding also commonplace (Figures 237 and 238). Recent development in the 2000s has led to significant infill and replacement of homes dating from the post-World War II period.

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Thalia Manor possess a moderate level of integrity for association, setting, and design but significant infill has taken place throughout the community impacting feeling, workmanship and materials. The infill properties are much larger two story residences, which is out of keeping with the character of the mid-century housing stock. Many homes have been significantly remodeled with replacement sheathing and windows. Likewise, residences continue to be demolished for new two-story housing.

Although it retains moderate integrity, Thalia Manor is recommended not eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. The neighborhood is a relatively common example of an isolated residential neighborhood with a variety of Minimal Traditional, Split-level and Ranch houses. Thalia Manor does not demonstrate a significant aspect of suburban development or planning and does not convey important aspects of World War II development due to the loss of all historic barracks related to Camp Thalia/Camp Ashby. Additionally, the neighborhood does not convey a significant aspect of historic residential development in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach for the period of rapid suburban growth during the mid-twentieth century. Therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Because the neighborhood is not known to be directly associated with a historically significant person, it is not eligible under Criterion B. As a group of buildings, the resources in Thalia Manor lack distinctive architectural features. As typical Ranch, Split-level and Minimal Traditional dwellings, these examples are not differentiated from other similar examples that were built at the same time. The area, therefore, is not eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, Thalia Manor's eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Thalia Manor:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5644	House, 408 Bryan Lane	1950	Split-Foyer
134-5645	House, 409 Robbins Lane	1957	Minimal Traditional
134-5646	House, 473 Lynn Shores Drive	1962	Alphabet Ranch
134-5647	House, 4161 Rundel Lane	1957	Minimal Traditional
134-5648	House, 4160 Rundel Lane	1957	Ranch
134-5649	House, 520 Bryan Lane	1957	Minimal Traditional
134-5650	House, 512 Bryan Lane	1957	Minimal Traditional
134-5651	House, 516 Bryan Lane	1959	Minimal Traditional



Figure 236. 1955 Plat of Thalia Manor (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)



Figure 237. Single-family residence (1962), 473 Lynn Shores Drive (134-5646)



Figure 238. Minimal Traditional residence (1957), 520 Bryan Lane (134-5649)

THALIA SHORES

Location: Thalia Shores is located north of Virginia Beach Boulevard and east of Princess Anne High School and at the western end of Thalia Drive. The neighborhood is bounded to the west, north, and east by creeks flowing south from the Lynnhaven River. Lynn Shores Drive creates the community's southern border. The Thalia Shores neighborhood is bordered by Lynn Shores neighborhood to the west and Thalia Manor to the southwest. Significant neighborhood streets include Thalia Drive, Shadow Lane, Pinetree Drive and Piney Point (Figure 239).

Construction Period: 1952-1960s

Potential NRHP Historic District: No.

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: Additional survey recommended for potential local recognition.

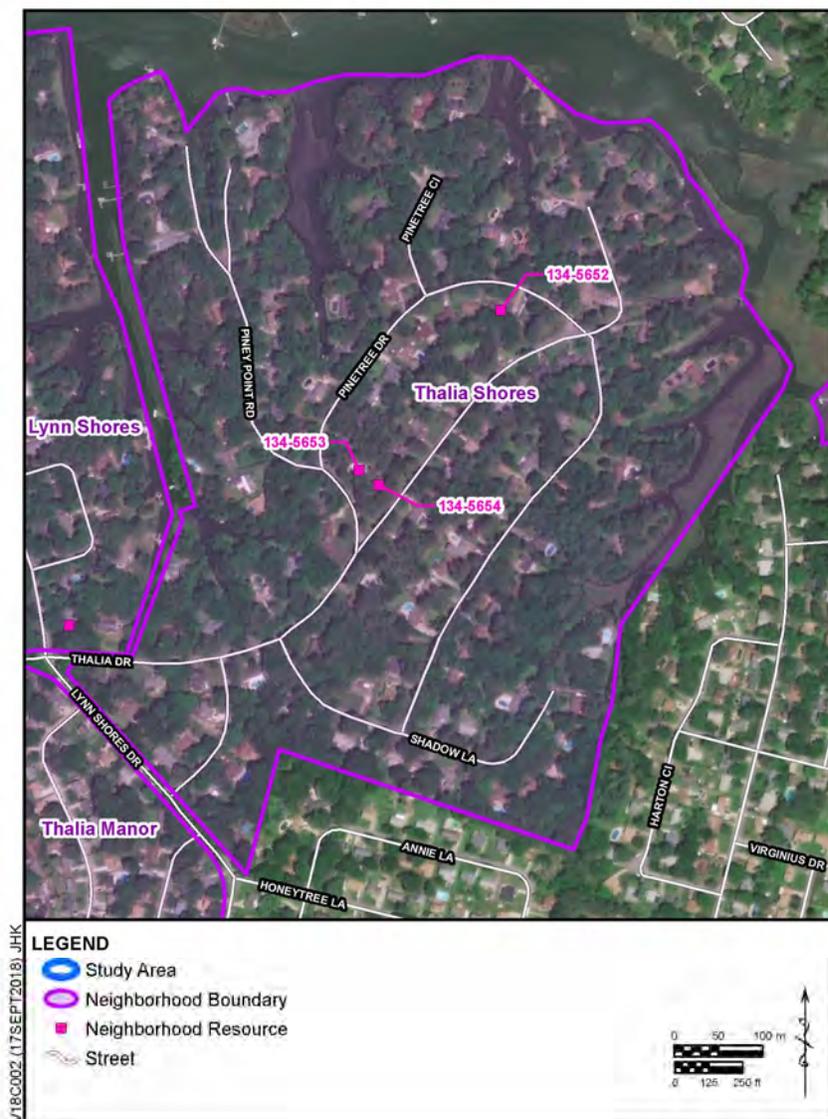


FIGURE 239. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Thalia Shores.

Neighborhood Setting: Thalia Shores is characterized by large, mature trees and curving roads without sidewalks. Most of the lots are irregular because of the waterways surrounding the points of land. The houses are uniformly set back from the neighborhood streets and feature grassy yards where the tree canopy allows. The houses have paved driveways, typically concrete, and few outbuildings. Any outbuildings are small sheds located to the rear of the residences. Streets typically end in cul-de-sacs.

Neighborhood History: Thalia Shores was platted in 1952 during the same period as Thalia Acres, Thalia Farms, Thalia Gardens, Lynn Shores, and Thalia Manor (Figure 240). Unlike the other communities, Thalia Shores includes cul-de-sacs rather than looped streets to accommodate the narrow spits of land extending into the Lynnhaven River. While other sections of the Thalia area were cultivated or utilized during World War II, it appears that the land that became Thalia Shores remained forested as of the 1958 aerial from the United States Department of Agriculture (DGH-1V-167). As a result, the community features stands of large trees that likely pre-date the neighborhood's construction.

The neighborhood rapidly expanded after World War II in the 1950s and 1960s, paralleling development throughout the Thalia area. The homes in Thalia Shores are primarily Ranch and Modern residences, and the majority of lots had immediate access to the water along at least one section of their parcel (Figures 241 and 242). Parcels extend into the water, creating privately-owned sections of the waterway for residents to install boat docks and other amenities. Thalia Shores is unique in the Thalia area for the inclusion of a few Modern-style homes, which appear to have been rare throughout Princess Anne County/Virginia Beach. While it does not characterize the neighborhood as a whole, those individual properties warrant additional survey.

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Thalia Shores possess good integrity for association, design, feeling, and setting. However, workmanship and materials have been moderately compromised over time by the implementation of replacement exterior cladding, vinyl windows, and additions.

Although it retains integrity, Thalia Shores is recommended not eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. The neighborhood is a relatively common example of a small, isolated residential neighborhood with a variety of Modern and Ranch houses. While the inclusion of the Modern style is notable, it does not demonstrate a significant aspect of suburban development or planning or convey important aspects of historic residential development in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach for the period of rapid suburban growth during the mid-twentieth century; therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Because the neighborhood is not known to be directly associated with a historically significant person, it is not eligible under Criterion B. As a group of buildings, the resources in Thalia Manor lack distinctive architectural features as a collection, and there are not enough Modern residences to constitute a significant collection of the architectural style. The area, therefore, is not eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, Thalia Manor' eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Thalia Shores:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5652	House, 709 Pinetree Drive	1959	Ranch
134-5653	House, 745 Pinetree Drive	1958	Modern
134-5654	House, 3860 Thalia Drive	1957	Ranch

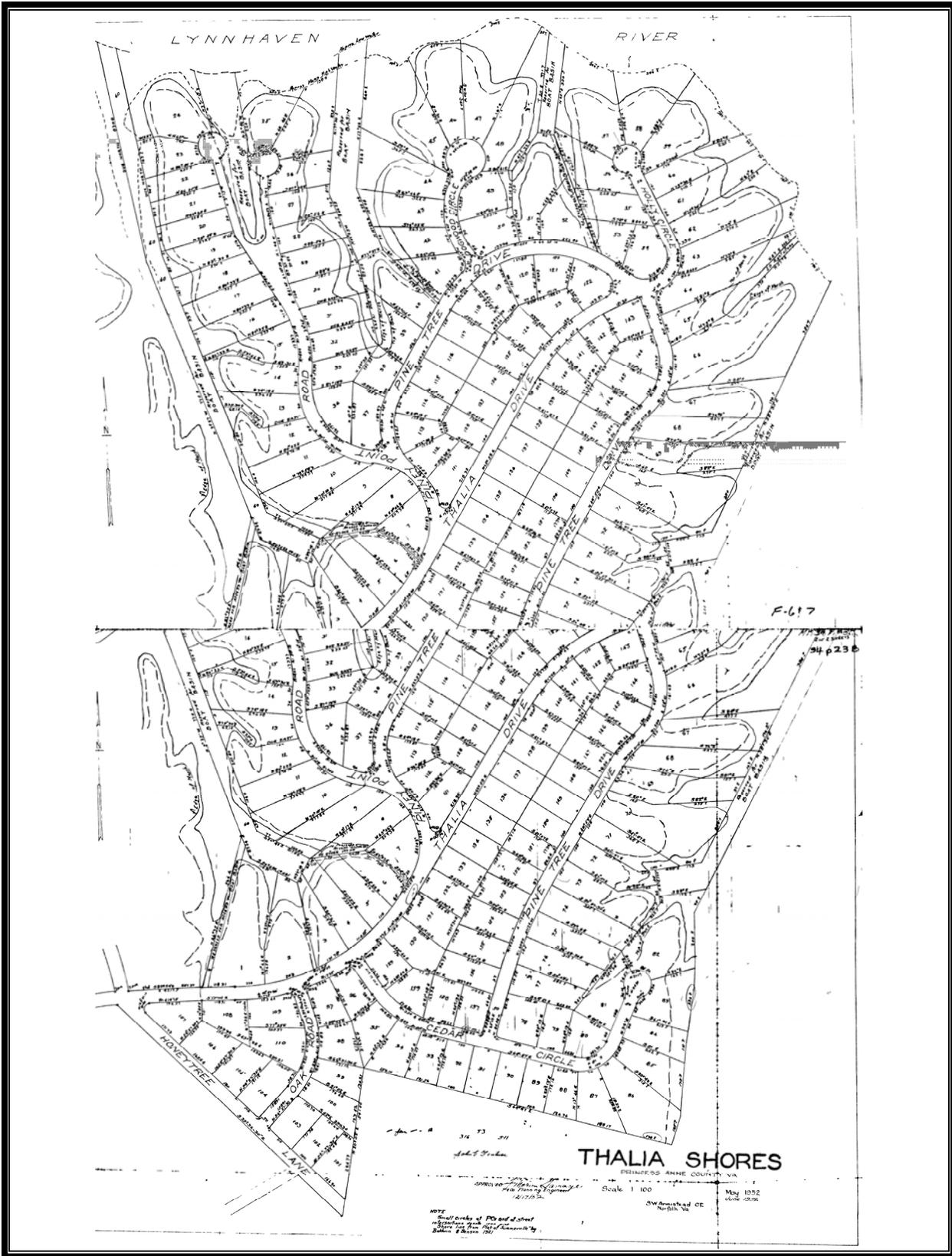


Figure 240. 1952 Plat of Thalia Shores (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)



Figure 241. Modern residence (1958), 745 Pinetree Drive (134-5653)



Figure 242. Ranch residence (1957), 3860 Thalia Drive (134-5654)

THOROUGHGOOD

Location: Located along the western branches of the Lynnhaven River and east of Pleasure House Road, the Thoroughgood neighborhood is defined by Thoroughgood Cove and Lake Charles to the west, Chandler Lane to the south, and a nearly straight property boundary running from Two Woods Road to Curtiss Drive. The neighborhood boundaries narrow dramatically to the community entrance at the western end off of Pleasure House Road. Significant neighborhood streets include: Thoroughgood Drive, Collier Lane, Whitehorne Road, Country Club Circle, Arrowhead Point, Maycraft Road, Pecan Grove Road, and Thoroughgood Lane (Figure 243).

Construction Period: 1955-1960s, limited development after 1970

Potential NRHP Historic District: Yes. (VDHR #143-5659)

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: Potential for local recognition.



Figure 243. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Thoroughgood.

Neighborhood Setting: Thoroughgood, while in the middle of significant suburban development along the western creeks of the Lynnhaven River, is relatively secluded due to the lack of streets connecting to suburban development to the north. Later developments to the south connect to Five Forks Road and Whitehorne Road. However, these roads do not serve as major thoroughfares, preventing significant traffic in the community, and preserving the quiet, isolated intention of the community's developers. Deed restrictions limit the introduction of fencing or other permanent divisions along lot lines, maintaining the neighborhood's wooded feel. There are established pine and oak trees throughout the parcels, and the residences are consistently setback from the road on flat, grassy yards. Those parcels along Lake Charles and Thoroughgood Cove also tend to be set back from the road uniformly, following deed restrictions. The Adam Thoroughgood House (VDHR #134-0033) is located along the waterfront at the neighborhood's eastern edge. The colonial-era manor home has been preserved, and has publically-accessible greenspace with large, historic magnolia trees and manicured grounds.

Neighborhood History: While the construction history of the property dates to the colonial period with the Adam Thoroughgood House (VDHR #134-0033) and the c. 1923 Skinner School for African American students near the neighborhood's entrance, the Thoroughgood neighborhood began in 1955 as James Collier, a local developer and investor, purchased farmland surrounding the historic structure. The Skinner School burned in 1954, and only the chimney remained from the building that had served students in Gracetown, Reedtown, Burton Station, Beechwood, and Lake Smith. After amassing over 500 acres that ultimately became several subdivisions, Collier platted Thoroughgood neighborhood in 1955 and deeded the Adam Thoroughgood House to the Adam Thoroughgood Foundation in August 1955 (Figure 244). Collier had developed Bayville Park just one year earlier. While that community targeted a lower income bracket, Thoroughgood was intended as an upper-middle class neighborhood. The houses throughout were a collection of Ranch homes and two-story Colonial Revivals or Split-Levels, and there were model houses open to the public. The sales office, still extant, was constructed just past the entrance off of Pleasure House Road. However, house construction for the earliest phases did not begin until after passing Collier Road heading east towards the waterfront (Spillman 2013).

Collier's plans called for a country club to be located near the Adam Thoroughgood House, an elementary school to be within the community boundaries, and a significant entrance with picket fencing along Pleasure House Road. The Thoroughgood neighborhood was marketed to upper-middle class professionals and promised wooded seclusion without farming activities or other commercial activity within the neighborhood (Spillman 2013). However, the two acres between Collier Road and Pleasure House Road, the location of the sales office for the development, were zoned for limited commercial construction in 1955 (Creasy 1969). Collier died suddenly in 1957, and the plans for the country club were never completed. However, Collier's plan was partially realized when Thoroughgood Elementary school was completed in 1958 to serve local students. As the community built out through the late 1950s to the 1960s, the large brick entrance gate with wrought iron letters was completed, and the western end developed gradually into the 1970s (Figures 245 and 246).

As a result, the community retained Collier's original intent for a wooded community, with local services including a school, and large yards with consistently maintained properties. The Thoroughgood Civic League and Thoroughgood Garden Club formed in 1957 to ensure the continued maintenance and development of the community's rural garden aesthetic.

Neighborhood residences are typically brick Ranch homes with some two-story Colonial Revival Houses in sections along Whitethorne Road and Thoroughgood Drive. Some houses feature chimneys and other details that recall the historic Adam Thoroughgood house. Some houses are clad in aluminum siding or other materials; however, few houses have replacement claddings or windows (Figures 247 and 248).

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: Of the mid- to late-twentieth century waterfront communities reviewed during the course of survey, the Thoroughgood neighborhood appears to retain the highest level of overall integrity. The neighborhood has good integrity with regard to location, setting, and association. The original streets remain intact as platted without the addition of sidewalks or other modern interventions. Likewise, the area remains wooded throughout significant portions of the community. While the commercial development along the western edge is a slightly later development, it is in keeping with the

community's original zoning and the historic entrance and sales office are maintained, which is unique within the Princess Anne County/Virginia Beach area. The integrity of feeling within the neighborhood is good, and historic deed restrictions have been maintained. The individual resources within the Thoroughgood neighborhood possess good overall integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, with few alterations observed during the survey. Many houses retain their historic doors, windows, and garages.

The Thoroughgood neighborhood is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district. The community is an example of an intact, mid- to late-twentieth-century suburban residential development targeting the upper-middle class professional that retains its historical appearance and character. Additionally, Thoroughgood is an example of a community built on a historic farm that retained the original house for preservation while developing the former farmland. While historic farms were developed throughout the area, neighborhood planners used the history of the Thoroughgood House in street naming and as a marketing tool. Additionally, deed restrictions were implemented to maintain consistency throughout the neighborhood's construction and maintenance. Although deed restrictions were often used to prevent ownership by certain ethnic or racial groups, the Thoroughgood restrictions pertain to the character, size, quality, and use of the structures to be erected. For these reasons, Thoroughgood neighborhood qualifies for listing under Criterion A. James Collier, and his sons after his death in 1957, was the owner and developer of Thoroughgood, but he is not known to have made significant contributions to Princess Anne or Virginia Beach history; therefore, the neighborhood is not eligible under Criterion B. The neighborhood qualifies under Criterion C as a historic district. As a group, the historic resources in Thoroughgood represent a significant concentration of resources united historically by plan and physical development, although the individual resources may lack individual distinction. Past archaeological investigations have indicated the presence of Native American activity on the site and additional assessment would be warranted. Therefore, the neighborhood's eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Thoroughgood:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5655	House, 1701 Whitehorne Road	1953	Colonial Revival
134-5656	House, 4301 Thoroughgood Drive	1959	Colonial Revival
134-5657	House, 4212 Country Club Circle	1961	Ranch
134-5658	House, 4313 Thoroughgood Drive	1955	Ranch

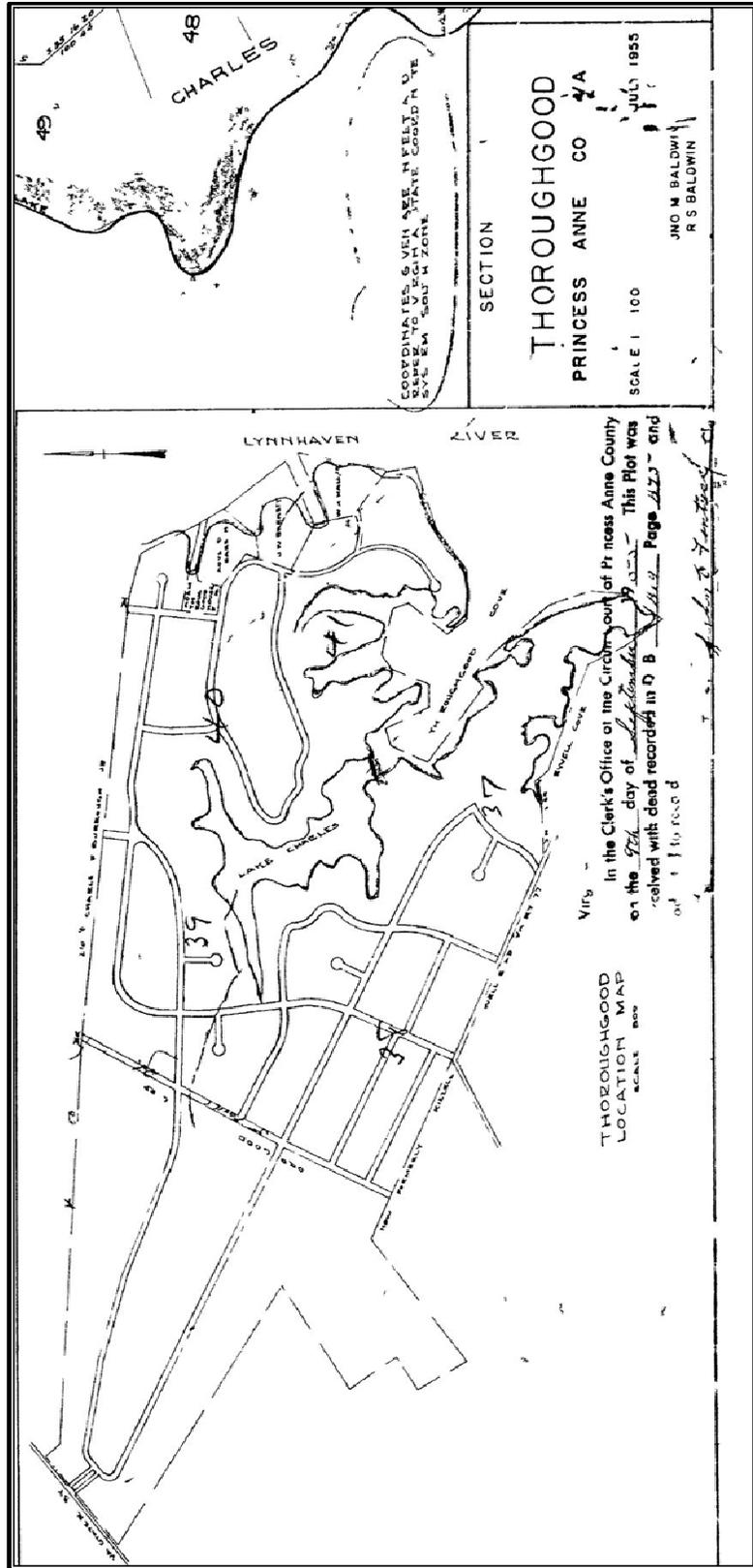


Figure 244. Detail from 1955 Plat of Thoroughgood showing first sections platted and the location of the Adam Thoroughgood House VDHR #134-0033 (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)



Figure 245. 1949 Aerial Photograph Showing Gracetown and the Future Location of Thoroughgood (Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, DGH-2E-65)

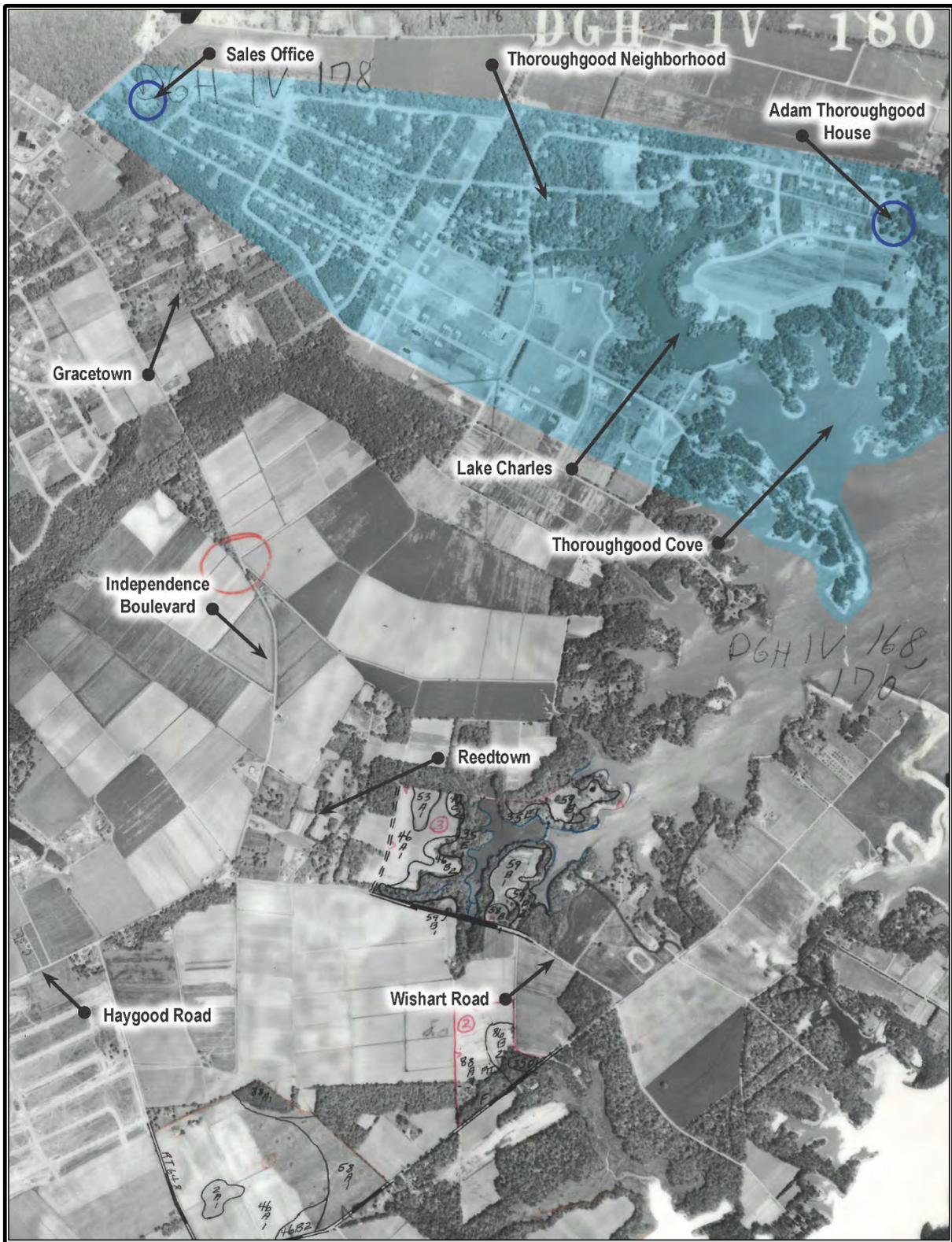


Figure 246. 1958 Aerial Photograph Showing Initial Development in Thoroughgood (Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, DGH-1V-180)



Figure 247. Colonial Revival residence with attached garage (1959), 4301 Thoroughgood Drive (134-5656)



Figure 248. Ranch-style residence with projecting chimney (1961), 4212 Country Club Circle (134-5657)

UBERMEER

Location: Located just north of the Virginia Beach oceanfront and the Cavalier Hotel, Ubermeer is part of Virginia Beach’s North End community that was platted in sections throughout the 1920s. The neighborhood is located between the Atlantic Ocean and Crystal Lake. The northern boundary is 58th Street and the neighborhood ends along the southern parcel lines of properties along the southern side of 51st Street. The neighborhood is bisected north-south along Atlantic Avenue. Significant neighborhood streets include: Atlantic Avenue, Holly Road, Ocean Front Avenue, and Lakeside Drive. All east-west streets are numbered beginning at 51st Street and running through to 58th Street (Figure 249).

Construction Period: 1920s-1960s

Potential NRHP Historic District: No, but recommended for additional survey.

Potential Virginia Beach Historical Register: Potential for local recognition; additional survey could determine individually eligible resources.

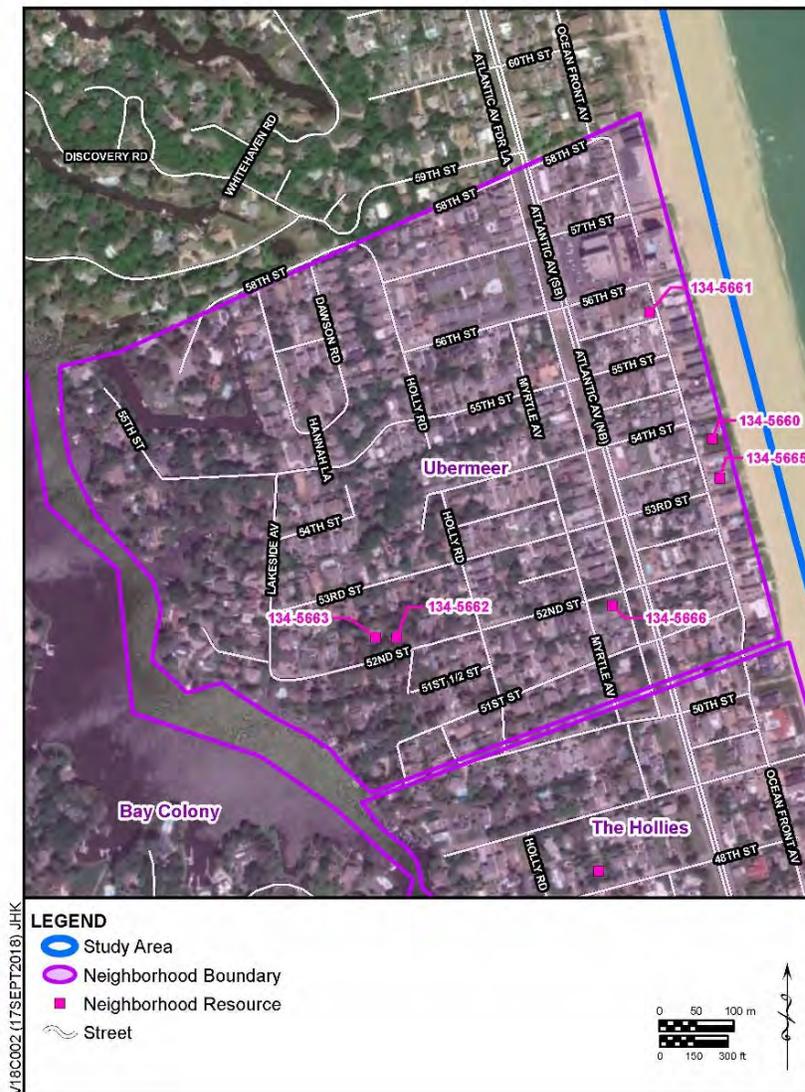


Figure 249. Aerial Map Showing General Boundaries of Ubermeer.

Neighborhood Setting: Ubermeer is located on a strip of land between Crystal Lake and the Atlantic Ocean, creating waterfront parcels on both eastern and western boundaries of the neighborhood. Atlantic Avenue is a major division within the community, both for travel and in character of the housing. The parcels east of Atlantic Avenue have few mature trees or decorative plantings and there is significant infill. The alleys are utilized heavily for access to properties to the rear of houses, likely serving as rentals. The flat land is sandy and houses are only slightly setback from the street. West of Atlantic Avenue, topography features rolling hills; there are significantly more trees, decorative plantings, and grassy yards. The houses appear to have a slightly deeper setback along some streets, especially closer to Crystal Lake. There are few sidewalks and the streets are narrow. A large, grassy median separates the western portion of Ubermeer from Atlantic Avenue.

Neighborhood History: Ubermeer was platted in 1926 on either side of the Norfolk Southern Railway that connected the Virginia Beach oceanfront to Cape Henry, completing a travel loop from Norfolk to Virginia Beach through Kempsville, then returning to Norfolk via Cape Henry (Figure 250). The community included 179 parcels for home sites and eventually expanded west to Crystal Lake. Atlantic Avenue ran east of the railroad. Martha Miller Masury and her husband, Dr. John Miller Masury, had inherited their wealth from the Masury Paint company and purchased the property from Susan Uber in 1905, lending the neighborhood its name. They created their estate, Lakeside (VDHR #134-0532) near Crystal Lake, in 1908. Martha Miller Masury did not re-subdivide the surrounding land until 1926. Martha and her son, Arthur, created the Masury Corporation to develop the lots east of Lakeside. Records indicate that at least 100 sales took place in the area, and as many houses were likely built (Spriggs 1997).

Some houses were built in Ubermeer during the 1940s and 1950s, but significant infill development has taken place from the 1980s to the present that has altered the character of the neighborhood. Additionally, the infill is high-density without yards or additional areas for maintaining the tree canopy. As a result, this has diminished the community's historic setting.

The houses in Ubermeer are a variety of styles including Colonial Revival, Vernacular, Mediterranean Revival, and Craftsman (Figures 251, 252 and 253). There is one Sears kit house located in the neighborhood. However, many houses have been significantly modified over time. Replacement materials, including vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and asphalt shingles are common.

National Register of Historic Places Integrity and Eligibility Evaluation: The resources in Ubermeer possess integrity of association and design, but significant infill has taken place throughout, impacting setting, feeling, workmanship and materials. While the community has retained significant buildings including the Masury House (VDHR #134-0523), the overall integrity of the neighborhood has diminished over time. The density and height of new construction has eliminated much of the tree canopy and does not conform to the setback characteristic of the community west of Atlantic Avenue. East of Atlantic Avenue, similar development has taken place, and a large hotel sits to the immediate north.

Ubermeer is recommended not eligible for listing as an NRHP historic district. While the neighborhood was platted in 1926 and retains several individually significant historic architectural resources, the community overall has diminished integrity from ongoing development in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. As a result, it does not convey important aspects of historic residential development in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach relating to either the pre- or post-World War II suburban expansion of Virginia Beach. Significant development has taken place in the past twenty years as well. This development pattern creates a neighborhood with a historic street plan, but inconsistently developed housing. Therefore, the neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. While the neighborhood is associated with Margaret Miller Masury and her development of the land, additional research is necessary to verify if she was the only female developer along the Virginia Beach oceanfront. As a result, it is not recommended eligible under Criterion B at this time. Because the collection of early-twentieth century houses has diminished over time, and the mid-twentieth century housing is of relatively common styles, the community is not eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not taken place in the area, therefore, Ubermeer's eligibility under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Properties Documented within the Neighborhood: The following resources were recorded as representative examples of the dwellings in Ubermeer:

VDHR ID	Resource/Address	Date Constructed	Style/Form
134-5660	House, 100 54 th Street	1926	Colonial Revival
134-5661	House, 100 56 th Street	1920	Cottage with Craftsman Details
134-5667	House, 301 54 th Street	1934	Colonial Revival
134-5662	House, 401 52 nd Street	1937	Colonial Revival
134-5663	House, 407 52 nd Street	1937	Minimal Traditional
134-5665	House, 5302 Ocean Front Avenue	1936	Vernacular
134-5666	House, 5106 Atlantic Avenue	1942	Minimal Traditional

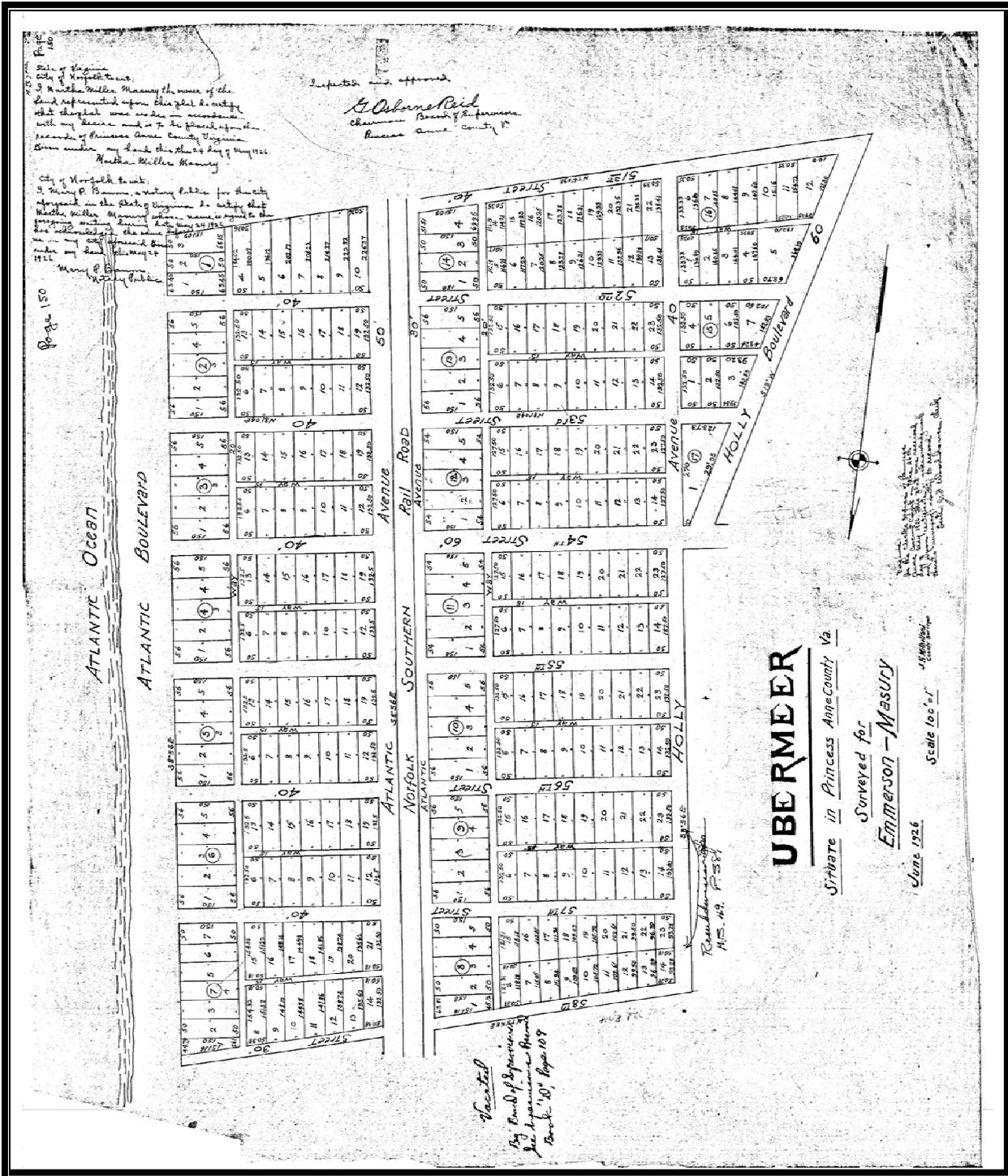


Figure 250. 1926 Plat of Ubermeer (Source: Virginia Beach GIS)



Figure 251. Colonial Revival residence (1926), 100 54th Street (134-5660)



Figure 252. Minimal Traditional residence (1942), 5106 Atlantic Avenue (134-5666)



Figure 253. Colonial Revival residence (1934), 301 54th Street (134-5667)

VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study serves as an initial step in continuing to document the City of Virginia Beach's historic architectural resources. The preceding documentation should not be seen in isolation, but rather as a companion document to other ongoing planning and research efforts. Additionally, the data recorded within V-CRIS and through GIS mapping can be used at both the state and local level for infrastructure planning, future recognition, and community engagement. The documentation in this report assists in building a mid-twentieth century history of development in the former Princess Anne County and the City of Virginia Beach, while also demonstrating how planning during the early twentieth century influenced later growth mid-century.

Distribution of Resources

Resources documented within this study were generally located along major thoroughfares that developed and expanded throughout the mid-twentieth century; the resources are divided, nearly in half, along Virginia Beach Boulevard. Other major roadways include Diamond Springs Road, First Court Road, Northampton Boulevard, Shore Drive, North Great Neck Road, Princess Anne Road, Little Neck Road and Indian River Road. Additionally, architectural resources were spread across the entirety of the City's northern half, from Queen City along the border with the City of Chesapeake, north to Chesapeake Beach and Ocean Park along the Chesapeake Bay, east to Ubermeer and The Hollies along the Atlantic Ocean, to Princess Anne Plaza, Kempsville, and New Light extending to the south.

This distribution not only shows the development of the oceanfront during the period of study, but also the influence of Norfolk's mid-twentieth century growth on surrounding counties. Many of the early tract neighborhoods, including Aragona Village, were bedroom communities for Norfolk as well as serving military families who worked in Princess Anne County, later the City of Virginia Beach. The 1963 merger between the City and the County encouraged a new wave of infrastructure developments oriented within those new boundaries. While still serving many commuters to Norfolk's military and commercial centers, Virginia Beach began to support an increasing number of residents with employment within the city. That growth relates to the rapid development along Virginia Beach Boulevard in the 1950s and into the 1960s.

Age of Resources

The study's primary focus was to survey and evaluate identified neighborhoods within the City of Virginia Beach that had become 50 years of age or older since the completion of the last wide-spread survey by Frazier and Associates in 1992. In addition, 100 individual resources, including Virginia Beach Historical Register properties that had not yet been documented in V-CRIS, assisted in capturing resources significant to the period that were otherwise outside of the neighborhood boundaries. The survey documented 283 resources in total, the majority of which were constructed during the mid-twentieth century. The few outliers include historic late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century properties that had not been documented within the 1992 survey and facilitated the discussion of growth and change within Princess Anne County and the City of Virginia Beach.

Within the Individual Resources category, the distribution of resources by construction date was:

1800s – 3 resources	1900s – 1 resource	1910s – 3 resources
1920s – 5 resources	1930s – 24 resources	1940s – 13 resources
1950s – 19 resources	1960s – 30 resources	1970s – 2 resources

Within the Neighborhoods, the distribution of resources by construction date was:

1800s – 2 resource	1900s – 1 resource	1910s – 2 resources
1920s – 13 resources	1930s – 10 resources	1940s – 26 resources
1950s – 81 resources	1960s – 48 resources	1970s – none recorded

In Total:

1880s-1890s – 5 resources	1900s – 2 resources	1910s – 5 resources
1920s – 18 resources	1930s – 34 resources	1940s – 39 resources
1950s – 100 resources	1960s – 78 resources	1970s – 2 resources

Building Types

While properties relating to agricultural, military and resort histories dominated the resources previously recorded within the City of Virginia Beach, this survey focused largely on the domestic development that has come to characterize the City. The documented housing represents mid-twentieth century trends that occurred throughout the country during the post-World War II period. Virginia Beach's growth was at a scale that mirrors other large urban centers, in particular similar developments surrounding Washington D.C. As a result, the majority of buildings were single-family residences representing common styles and forms of the period including Ranch, Minimal Traditional, Split-Level, Split-Foyer and Contemporary. The Modern housing forms located within the course of the study are likely architect-designed and relatively uncommon in comparison with other styles.

While single-family residences were predominant, the survey also includes commercial buildings, religious structures, duplexes, apartment buildings, hotels, city pump stations, auto service stations, farm houses, restaurants, and healthcare services buildings. These other properties are in a range of styles including Commercial, Contemporary, Modern, and Colonial Revival as well as vernacular types.

Condition of Resources

Resources across the survey were typically in good condition. However, it was noted that properties along waterways were particularly subject to alterations, modifications or demolition due to the increasing rarity of undeveloped land with water access in the City's northern half. Alterations including replacement cladding, vinyl windows, and additions were common. Because many neighborhoods feature narrow lots, infill development at a higher density was encountered in the majority of neighborhoods platted prior to the 1950s. Neighborhoods platted after 1950 experienced infill as well, but were not as subject to changes in historic lot size or density as developed during the historic construction period.

Threats to Resources

Following is an assessment of potential threats to resources surveyed:

Storm Damage

Given the coastal location of Virginia Beach with exposure to both the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay, the City is susceptible to extreme weather events originating off the eastern coast of the United States. In addition, the Lynnhaven River supports a vibrant system of tidal creeks and development activities have created lakes throughout the municipality.

The floodplains in the City of Virginia Beach's northern half were developed throughout the mid-twentieth century. Marshes and other buffers were developed and non-permeable surfaces rapidly increased throughout the city with the expansion of roads and parking lots. The potential threats to historic mid-twentieth century resources are aptly described in the 2009 Flood Insurance Study for the City of Virginia Beach:

"The coastal areas of Virginia Beach are vulnerable to tidal flooding from major storms commonly referred to as hurricanes and northeasters. Both types of storms produce winds that push large volumes of water against the shore.

Hurricanes, with their high winds and heavy rainfalls, are the most severe storms that hit the area. The term "hurricane" is applied to an intense cyclonic storm originating in tropical or subtropical latitudes in the Atlantic Ocean just north of the equator. A study of the tracks of all tropical storms for which there is a record indicates

that, on an average of once a year, a tropical storm of hurricane force passes within 250 miles of the area and poses a threat to Virginia Beach. While hurricanes can affect the area from May through November, nearly 80 percent occur in the months of August, September, and October, with approximately 40 percent occurring in September. The most severe hurricanes to strike the area occurred in August 1933. Other notable hurricanes that caused significant flooding in Virginia Beach were those of September 1933, September 1936 and September 1960....

Another type of storm that can cause severe damage to the city is the northeaster. This is also a cyclonic-type storm and originates with little or no warning along the middle and northern Atlantic Coast. Northeasters occur most frequently in the winter, but can occur at any time. Accompanying winds are not of hurricane force, but are persistent, causing above-normal tides for long periods of time. The March 1962 northeaster was the worst to hit the study area. Other northeasters that caused significant flooding in Virginia Beach include those of March 1927, October 1948 and April 1956....

A tidal stage of major proportions occurred during the northeaster of March 6-8, 1962...The hardest hit sections of the city were Sandbridge Beach, the area from Rudee Inlet to 49th Street, North Virginia Beach above 57th Street, and Ocean Park on the Chesapeake Bay...the damage...was the greatest of any storm in the area due to the increased development along the shoreline...." (FEMA 2009).

Hurricanes and northeasters both result in large volumes of water being pushed into the Chesapeake Bay, Lynnhaven River, and other bays along the Atlantic Ocean which produces abnormal water levels throughout. Severity of flooding is dependent on a variety of factors, including the path of the storm, the topography of the area, the rate of rise of floodwater, depth and duration of flooding, exposure to wave action, and the extent to which damageable property has been placed in the floodplain; this is true of the entirety of Virginia Beach (FEMA 2009). During the study, surveyors regularly spoke with residents who had experienced flooding.

A copy of the Virginia Department of Emergency Management map indicating potential storm surge inundation levels, with the locations of surveyed neighborhoods overlaid is included as Figure 254.

Vacancy/Neglect/Structural Failure

The resources more commonly subject to vacancy, neglect, and structural failure appear to be nineteenth-century structures, those along waterways, and commercial structures. This includes the Single Dwelling and Oyster Shed (VDHR #134-5464) located at 1805 Estates Court and the farm house (VDHR #134-5411) located at 1680 W Little Neck Road, both of which were boarded and abandoned at the time of survey. The Single Dwelling was demolished in the weeks following the completion of the survey phase of this project; however, the Oyster Shed remains intact as of December 2018. Some commercial structures, such as Harman's Market (VDHR #134-5622) in Queen City, have also been abandoned as retail competition and other factors impact shopping trends in historic neighborhoods.

Other notable influences include road expansion, commercial development pressure, and zoning changes, particularly in the demolition that occurred in Burton Station.

Deterioration

While deterioration is linked with vacant resources, vacancy is not always the cause of deterioration. If property owners do not continue the upkeep of a property and it becomes deteriorated, it is more likely to be abandoned. A number of residences that were still inhabited appeared to be deteriorated, at least as observed from the right-of-way. While wholesale deterioration of inhabited buildings was rare, deterioration was most often observed in relation to specific building elements such as windows or cladding materials.

Alterations

The majority of resources identified during the survey have been altered in some way, usually through construction of additions or the installation of replacement siding, windows and doors, which compromise the historic integrity of the building. While some replacement cladding materials can ultimately be removed and original materials beneath—if they remain—can often be rehabilitated or replaced with materials sympathetic to the original construction, other features are not so easily replaced. For example, the installation of replacement siding often required the removal of historic casework, which often was discarded. In all but rare circumstances, historic photographs of individual properties are not likely to exist, eliminating the possibility of recreating such features. The same is true of windows and doors. When replacement units were installed, the original components were often disposed of or otherwise removed from the property. While new units can be crafted, the loss of the original units still has the effect of diminishing the building's architectural integrity.

Development

As Virginia Beach continues to be a popular vacation destination, as well as a military and commercial center, the potential for redevelopment of historic resources and neighborhoods remains high. This is true not only of properties located along the points and necks extending into the City's waterways but also of properties located in established neighborhoods that already offer ease of access to major roadways and other amenities. Infill development within historic communities is common as increased access to the City's water system, as well as drainage systems along land that could not be developed previously, increases land value and allows higher density. This is particularly apparent in communities like Reedtown, Gracetown, and Ocean Park.

Re-development also increases the frequency of demolition within communities. The proximity of Burton Station to the Norfolk International Airport makes the land a viable location for industrial development, and has resulted in significant demolitions throughout the neighborhood. Likewise, development often emphasizes new construction over rehabilitation of older structures to create new street patterns and other infrastructural changes.

Recommendations

In recent years, the City of Virginia Beach has made important commitments to its historic preservation program. In 2008, the Virginia Beach City Council established the locality's first Historic Preservation Commission, which has become active and influential during its initial decade. Their research grant program has successfully involved private citizens in pursuing local historical research resulting in products such as the *History of African American Communities in Princess Anne County/Virginia Beach* by Edna Hawkins-Hendrix and Dr. Joanne Lucas and grants for six state historical highway markers.

The Council and City administration also supported seeking Certified Local Government (CLG) designation through the VDHR, which was achieved in 2016. This study is an outgrowth of the commitment to the CLG program. The City has also recently pursued several successful NRHP historic district nominations and demonstrates a clear readiness to follow up on the recommendations within this report.

This report includes a variety of recommendations to not only continue documenting those individual resources and neighborhoods that are NRHP-eligible, and also suggests potential programs to honor individual resources and neighborhoods at the local level. These recommendations include:

- Preparing a City-wide historic context for post-war suburbs
- Completing Intensive-Level Investigations
- Completing NRHP Nominations
- Expand the use of Tax Incentives
- Consider Conservation and Preservation Easements where possible
- Adding Resources to the Virginia Beach Historical Register
- Completing Multiple Property Submissions
- Completing Additional Reconnaissance-Level Survey
- Creating an ongoing Oral History Program
- Developing an Interpretive Signage Program at local pocket parks
- Continuing to expand Heritage Tourism and the Historic Highway Marker program
- Creating Public History and Art Outreach programs

Historic Context for Postwar Suburbs

This project has highlighted the need for an overarching historic context for the suburban development that occurred in Princess Anne County and Virginia Beach following the end of World War II. This context is recommended to be completed before additional large-scale survey work or projects resulting in NRHP nominations for individual resources or neighborhoods dating to the mid-twentieth century. The resulting document would not only expedite procedures relating to cultural resource management and facilitate planning and construction timelines for infrastructure projects, but also position the City of Virginia Beach as a municipal leader in assessing the impact of historic suburban development. It is recommended that this historic context study for postwar suburbs be a new initiative within the next two years and that funds be sought immediately to begin the planning and solicitation process for the study.

A template for such a context can be found in the TRB study "A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing" (Pettis et al.2012). The document would outline the various trends and important participants in that development and would provide a backdrop against which subsequent studies could assess the NRHP eligibility of residential developments and neighborhoods. At present, Virginia does not have a statewide context covering this period, and, to date, no Virginia municipality has developed its own context covering this period.

In producing such a context, the City of Virginia Beach may have the opportunity to access state funds through

the VDHR's cost-share program, the Certified Local Government program or through a strategic partnership with another state agency, such as the Virginia Department of Transportation. The context would provide planners and cultural resource practitioners with comprehensive background information needed for such evaluations. Comparable studies have been completed by Boulder, Colorado (Bryant and Schomig 2010), Charlotte, North Carolina (Wyatt and Woodard 2000), and Cleveland and Cuyahoga County, Ohio (Burden et al. 2017).

Intensive-level Investigations

By nature of the project, no resources were surveyed at the intensive level as part of the current survey. However, a number of properties were identified that appeared to warrant additional investigation, including additional background research and physical documentation. The 27 properties considered individually eligible or potentially eligible (i.e. not part of a potential historic district) and 9 neighborhoods evaluated as potentially eligible as a result of this survey were:

Individual Resources

- VDHR #134-0457 - Former Fire Station, 211 24th Street
- VDHR #134-5012 - St. Mark's AME Church and Parsonage
- VDHR #134-5381 - Kempsville Masonic Temple, 4869 Princess Anne Road
- VDHR #134-5382 - Oceana Lodge, 1760 Potters Road
- VDHR #134-5383 - Jefferson Manor Motel Apartments, 3300 Pacific Avenue
- VDHR #134-5388 - Albano Cleaners, 401 Laskin Road
- VDHR #134-5392 - The Linkhorn Apartment Building, 405 53rd Street
- VDHR #134-5393 - The Thomas Jefferson Apartment Building, 3301-3305 Arctic Avenue
- VDHR #134-5394 - Mediterranean Revival Dwelling, 3310 Arctic Avenue
- VDHR #134-5395 - Temple Emmanuel, 415-427 25th Street
- VDHR #134-5398 - Blue Marlin Motel, 2411 Pacific Avenue
- VDHR #134-5401 - Hardware Store, 600 Virginia Beach Boulevard
- VDHR #134-5404 - Gas Station, 409 Laskin Road
- VDHR #134-5408 - Shopping Center, 3010-3022 Virginia Beach Boulevard
- VDHR #134-5413 - Thalia Automotive Services, 4300 Virginia Beach Boulevard
- VDHR #134-5419 - Kings Grant Gas Station, 428 N Lynnhaven Road
- VDHR #134-5420 - Lynnhaven Masonic Lodge, 2959 N Lynnhaven Road
- VDHR #134-5423 - First Landing Auto Sales, 1605 Pleasure House Road
- VDHR #134-5441 - Virginia Beach Masonic Lodge, 2000 Arctic Avenue
- VDHR #134-5448 - (Boyd's, Bohn's, and Nixon's) Auto Sales, 623 Virginia Beach Boulevard
- VDHR #134-5449 - Best Choice Auto Sales, 857 Virginia Beach Boulevard
- VDHR #134-5453 - Advanced Auto Store, 5288 Princess Anne Road
- VDHR #134-5454 - Single Dwelling, 300 Bay Colony Drive
- VDHR #134-5455 - Single Dwelling, 4510 Holly Road
- VDHR #134-5464 - Single Dwelling and Oyster Shed, 1805 Estates Court
- VDHR #134-5465 - Steinhilber's Thalia Acres Inn Restaurant, 653 Thalia Road
- VDHR #134-5669 - Hawkins Restaurant, 1061 Newtown Road

Neighborhoods

- VDHR #134-0969 - Seatack
- VDHR #134-5428 - Aragona Village
- VDHR #134-5577 - Doyletown
- VDHR #134-5582 - Eureka Park
- VDHR #134-5592 - Laurel Manor
- VDHR #134-5608 - L & J Gardens

- VDHR #134-5628 - Queen City
- VDHR #134-5659 - Thoroughgood
- VDHR #134-5672 - Chesapeake Beach

National Register of Historic Places Nominations

As additional investigations are carried out in Virginia Beach, property owners should be encouraged to nominate their properties for listing in the Virginia Beach Historical Register and NRHP. Aragona Village (VDHR #134-5428), Doyletown (VDHR #134-5577), Eureka Park (VDHR #134-5582), L & J Gardens (VDHR #134-5608), Laurel Manor (VDHR #134-5592), Queen City (VDHR #134-5628), Seatack (VDHR #134-0969), Thoroughgood (VDHR #134-5659) and Chesapeake Beach (VDHR #134-5672), all of which retain significant collections of historic resources, should be considered prime candidates for listing to the NRHP as historic districts. While listing does not offer protection from demolition or inappropriate alterations, NRHP designation often has the effect of boosting community pride and identity and can contribute to local tourism and revitalization efforts. Listing also provides access to historic rehabilitation tax incentives and preservation grants for certain property owner and property types (e.g., non-profit organizations and income-producing properties). The first step in the listing process is typically the completion of an intensive-level survey, which facilitates the preparation of a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) that is reviewed by the VDHR staff. If the VDHR agrees that a property is eligible for listing, the property owner (or a consultant or other entity operating on their behalf) move forward with preparing the formal nomination materials.

Tax Incentives

Tax incentives for the rehabilitation of NRHP-listed properties may be available to property owners from both the federal and state governments. Successful completion of the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit application, working within the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, permits an income tax credit of 20% of the eligible rehabilitation expenses on income-producing properties through the federal government and 25% on both residential (owner-occupied) and income-producing properties through the state government. Income-producing establishments may be able to take advantage of the maximum tax credits of both the state and federal incentives, claiming credits of 45% of eligible rehabilitation expenses. Additional information can be located on the DHR's website at http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/tax_credits/tax-credits/

Preservation and Conservation Easements

Preservation and conservation easements are a viable way for property owners to ensure the long-term preservation of their historic resources. The donation of development rights, in the form of an easement, places a permanent encumbrance upon the deed of the property that limits development or major alteration. The value of the easement can be deducted from federal income tax liability over a five-year period, and up to 50% of the easement value may be claimed as a credit on state income tax. Typically, private landowners apply for preservation easements through the VDHR's Easement Program, which is enabled by Virginia code sections 10.1-2204 (Historic Resources) and 10.1-1701 (Virginia Open Space Land Act). The Virginia Board of Historic Resources holds the easements and the program is administered by Easement Program staff within the VDHR. More information is available at www.dhr.virginia.gov/easements/. Donation of development rights can also lower property and inheritance taxes.

Additionally, conservation easements based on a property's ability to preserve open space or provide environmental benefits are administered through programs such as the Virginia Outdoors Foundation and the Land Trust of Virginia. Each property that has potential for easement consideration should undergo review to ascertain the best program for drafting an easement agreement.

Virginia Beach Historical Register

Additional properties, both those potentially eligible to the NRHP and those with local significance that do not rise to the level required by the NRHP, should be considered for listing within the Virginia Beach Historical Register. These properties include:

- VDHR #134-5012 - St Mark's AME Church and Parsonage, 1740 Potters Road
- VDHR #134-5381 - Kempsville Masonic Temple, 4869 Princess Anne Road
- VDHR #134-5382 - Oceana Lodge (Prince Hall F&AM), 1760 Potters Road
- VDHR #134-5386 - George's Oceanfront Barbershop & Salon, 400 32nd Street
- VDHR #134-5387 - Former Seapines Post Office (Smartmouth Brewing Pilot House), 313 32nd Street
- VDHR #134-5388 - Albano Cleaners, 401 Laskin Road
- VDHR #134-5392 - The Linkhorn Apartment Building, 405 33rd Street
- VDHR #134-5393 - The Thomas Jefferson Apartment Building, 3301-3305 Arctic Avenue
- VDHR #134-5394 - Dwelling (Mediterranean Revival), 3310 Arctic Avenue
- VDHR #134-5395 - Temple Emmanuel, 415-427 25th Street
- VDHR #134-5398 - Blue Marlin Motel, 2411 Pacific Avenue
- VDHR #134-5401 - Hardware Store, 600 Virginia Beach Boulevard
- VDHR #134-5404 - Gas Station (Sunoco), 409 Laskin Road
- VDHR #134-5408 - Shopping Center, 3010-3022 Virginia Beach Boulevard
- VDHR #134-5411 - Single Dwelling, 1680 W Little Neck Road
- VDHR #134-5413 - Thalia Automotive Services, 4300 Virginia Beach Boulevard
- VDHR #134-5418 - Prince of Peace Lutheran Church, 424 Kings Grant Road
- VDHR #134-5419 - Exxon Gas Station (Kings Grant), 428 N Lynnhaven Road
- VDHR #134-5420 - Lynnhaven Masonic Lodge, 2959 N Lynnhaven Road
- VDHR #134-5422 - London Bridge Shopping Center, 315 N Great Neck Road
- VDHR #134-5423 - First Landing Auto Sales, 1605 Pleasure House Road
- VDHR #134-5441 - Virginia Beach Masonic Lodge, 2000 Arctic Avenue
- VDHR #134-5448 - (Boyd's, Bohn's, and Nixon's) Auto Sales, 623 Virginia Beach Boulevard
- VDHR #134-5449 - Best Choice Auto Sales, 857 Virginia Beach Boulevard
- VDHR #134-5452 - Carrow Baptist Church, 5545 Susquehanna Drive
- VDHR #134-5453 - Advanced Auto Store, 5288 Princess Anne Road
- VDHR #134-5454 - Single Dwelling, 300 Bay Colony Drive
- VDHR #134-5455 - Single Dwelling, 4510 Holly Road
- VDHR #134-5465 - Steinhilber's Restaurant, 653 Thalia Road
- VDHR #134-5467 - Commercial Building, 3829 Shore Drive
- VDHR #134-5479 - Cottages, 4489 Lookout Road
- VDHR #134-5490 - Single Dwelling, 4417 Lee Avenue
- VDHR #134-5513 - Mears House, 1205 Old Kempsville Road
- VDHR #134-5669 - Hawkins Restaurant, 1061 Newtown Road

Multiple Property Submissions

Multiple Property Submissions (MPS) are another vehicle for assessing a group of resources for eligibility for listing in the NRHP. This format is used exclusively to document resources that are thematically connected but disparately located. One such MPS that may be worth considering as additional initiatives are considered is one related to African American churches in the City. Such churches, which are rarely individually eligible for listing in the NRHP, provide an opportunity to collectively document and assess the contribution of these property types and their histories to the City's heritage. In preparing an MPS, a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF)

is completed, which provides a comprehensive context statement related to the thematic listing; individual resources are then submitted on NRHP forms under the umbrella of the MPDF.

Themes recommended for MPS consideration within the City include African American churches, automobile-related services, historic commercial corridors such as the ViBe district, social halls (masonic temples and African American lodges), multi-family housing and architecture related to the resort industry along Virginia Beach. Those properties include:

- VDHR #134-5381 - Kempsville Masonic Temple, 4869 Princess Anne Road
- VDHR #134-5382 - Oceana Lodge (Prince Hall F&AM), 1760 Potters Road
- VDHR #134-5383 - Jefferson Manor Motel Apartments, 3300 Pacific Avenue
- VDHR #134-5388 - Albano Cleaners, 401 Laskin Road
- VDHR #134-5392 - The Linkhorn Apartment Building, 405 53rd Street
- VDHR #134-5393 - The Thomas Jefferson Apartment Building, 3301-3305 Arctic Avenue
- VDHR #134-5398 - Blue Marlin Motel, 2411 Pacific Avenue
- VDHR #134-5401 - Hardware Store, 600 Virginia Beach Boulevard
- VDHR #134-5404 - Gas Station, 409 Laskin Road
- VDHR #134-5413 - Thalia Automotive Services, 4300 Virginia Beach Boulevard
- VDHR #134-5419 - Kings Grant Gas Station, 428 N Lynnhaven Road
- VDHR #134-5420 - Lynnhaven Masonic Lodge, 2959 N Lynnhaven Road
- VDHR #134-5423 - First Landing Auto Sales, 1605 Pleasure House Road
- VDHR #134-5441 - Virginia Beach Masonic Lodge, 2000 Arctic Avenue
- VDHR #134-5448 - (Boyd's, Bohn's, and Nixon's) Auto Sales, 623 Virginia Beach Boulevard
- VDHR #134-5449 - Best Choice Auto Sales, 857 Virginia Beach Boulevard
- VDHR #134-5453 - Advanced Auto Store, 5288 Princess Anne Road

Additional Comprehensive Survey

Additional survey of Virginia Beach at the reconnaissance level is recommended to further enhance the coverage of survey in the City in terms of geography as well as property types, architectural styles, and time periods. The present survey recorded only a fraction of the historic architectural resources in the City. The City has already scheduled a survey of its southern half to follow this project, and that survey will provide additional information on the survey efforts that should take place city-wide. Neighborhoods that were not deemed NRHP-eligible also warrant additional survey for individually eligible properties for NRHP-listing or possible inclusion on the Virginia Beach Historical Register. Those neighborhoods include:

- Beechwood: VDHR #134-5545 - House, 4716 First Court Road
- Birdneck Point: VDHR #134-5497 - House, 940 Cardinal Road
- The Hollies
- Lakewood
- Linkhorn Park
- Newsome Farm
- Pinewood: VDHR #134-5573 - House, 430 Lake Drive and
VDHR #134-5575 - House, 403 Lake Drive
- Shadowlawn
- Thalia Manor
- Thalia Shores: VDHR #134-5653 - House, 745 Pinetree Drive
- Ubermeer

Oral History Program

Oral History initiatives supported by the Virginia Beach Historic Preservation Commission have already resulted in significant documentation of history throughout the City. This report is indebted to the work of Edna Hawkins-Hendrix and Dr. Joanne Lucas in *History of African American Communities in Princess Anne County/Virginia Beach*. Building on this already established initiative, it is recommended that an Oral History program be created in partnership with the Virginia Beach Public Library as a repository for all recordings and documentation. By creating an ongoing program, the initiative can be advertised and involve history professionals, avocational historians, the general public, and local students. The Oral History Program could become a node for training in interviewing and recording, as well as building information repositories for future reporting and analysis.

Interpretive Signage Program

Interpretive signage is a means to embed the landscape with historical information that would otherwise not be immediately accessible to a passerby. Pocket parks throughout the city are prime locations to create interpretive signage or markers honoring community history, whether or not historical architectural fabric remains in that location. These markers could be implemented on a case-by-case basis or as a holistic program with a unified design concept. Interpretive signage is particularly recommended for those communities that lack entrance signs or other gateway markers. Themes for interpretive signage include: neighborhood growth, African American heritage, and the development of highways throughout the area.

Heritage Tourism and Historical Highway Markers

Heritage tourism initiatives can increase awareness of the City's history and heritage. Such initiatives can be simple, such as the creation of an interpretive sign as described above, and directed at a singular property or area or can be comprehensive in scale and address the full geography of the City, as would be the case with a City-wide heritage tourism plan. Some of these initiatives have already been implemented along with oceanfront signage and memorials. Of the areas surveyed for this project, Chesapeake Beach, The Hollies, Ubermeer, Aragona Village, and Seatack, appear to be ready candidates for heritage tourism initiatives. Those initiatives include walking and biking tours produced to highlight historic development and architectural character. Heritage tourism could also be incorporated into publicly trafficked areas such as marinas or integrated into the City's efforts to promote recreational activities such as biking, boating, and fishing. While similar activities and signage already exist along several trails, the former railroad corridor along Atlantic Avenue is a particularly fitting place for additional programming, especially with the re-development of the Cavalier Hotel increasing visitation throughout that corridor.

At present, the City of Virginia Beach has 16 State Historical Highway Markers that commemorate people, places, or events of regional, statewide, or national significance. Several of the properties documented in this survey may be appropriate sites for additional markers. For instance, the 1952 Seatack Elementary School (for its association with the history of African American schools), the former Police and Fire Station on 24th Street (1928), and the commercial strip along Norfolk Avenue in Shadowlawn are good candidates for markers.

Public History and Art Outreach Programming

In addition to the established heritage tourism initiatives, Virginia Beach is particularly well suited for public history and art outreach programming that honors the community's development and history. Historic commercial corridors are a prime location for installing murals that pay tribute to community histories. A mural program has already been initiated within the ViBe district and has the potential for continued expansion in other locations within the City. Virginia Beach has a growing art-tourist demographic, particularly drawn to the Boardwalk Art Show and activities through the Museum of Contemporary Art-Virginia Beach, the Atlantic Wildfowl Heritage Museum (decoy painting), as well as numerous galleries and studios. Murals and other arts programming facilitate dialogue and events that draw both tourists and local community members alike.

The recommended programs are not exclusively based in the visual arts. Inviting performers, poets, musicians, and dancers to participate in community history initiatives can engage community members that are otherwise not involved in heritage tourism or other activities. Art programming with a historical focus can also include all ages – elementary school students regularly participate in mural-making and music performance. Organizations with resources on creating public art engagement include:

- Americans for the Arts: Public Art
- The Virginia Commission for the Arts
- National Endowment for the Arts: Community Art

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APPENDIX A: VLR, NRHP, AND NHL PROPERTIES WITHIN VIRGINIA BEACH PRIOR TO SURVEY

Appendix A. Virginia Beach historic architectural resources listed on the Virginia Landmarks Registry (VLR), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the National Historic Landmarks (NHL) as of August 2018.

* indicates de-listing due to loss of structure or other impacts to integrity

DHR ID	Property Name(s)	Addresses	Primary Resource Type	Date	Evaluation Status
134-0246	Whitehurst House, Witch of Pungo House (Alleged)	1328 North Muddy Creek Road	Single Dwelling	1822	VLR Listing Removed*
134-0058	Fountain House	3067 West Neck Road	Single Dwelling	1810	VLR Listing
134-5088	Civilian Conservation Corps Parks in Virginia		Historic District	1930	VLR Listing
134-0011	Old Donation Farm	4136 Cheswick Lane	Single Dwelling	1830	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0015	Green Hill	1721 Lovetts Pond Lane	Single Dwelling	1791	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0016	The Hermitage	4200 Hermitage Road	Single Dwelling	1700	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0018	Adam Keeling House	3157 Adam Keeling Road	Single Dwelling	1735	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0022	Thomas Murray House	3425 South Crestline Drive	Single Dwelling	1791	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0025	Lynnhaven Parish Church, Old Donation Church	4449 Witch Duck Road North	Church/Chapel	1736	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0026	Pembroke Manor	520 Constitution Drive	Single Dwelling	1764	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0027	Pleasant Hall	5184 Princess Anne Road	Single Dwelling	1779	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0031	Francis Land House, Rose Hall	3131 Virginia Beach Boulevard	Single Dwelling	1805	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0034	Brick House, Upper Wolfsnare	Potter's Road	Single Dwelling	1759	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0035	Weblin House	5588 Moores Pond Road, 5588 Weblin Farm Road	Single Dwelling	c. 1700	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0037	James Wishart House, Lynnhaven House	4405 Wishart Road	Single Dwelling	1725	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0047	Seatack Life Saving Station	2401 Atlantic Avenue	Coast Guard Station	1903	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0066	de Witt Cottage	1113 Atlantic Avenue	Single Dwelling	1895	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0079	Cape Henry Light Station, Cape Henry Light	583 Atlantic Avenue	Lighthouse	1881	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0099	Seashore State Park Historic District	2500 Shore Drive	Park	1933	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0413	Camp Pendleton-National Guard Training Site Historic District	501 General Booth Boulevard	Historic District	1911	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing

134-0503	Cavalier Hotel	4200 Atlantic Avenue	Hotel/Inn	1927	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0532	Crystal Club, Greystone Manor/Masury House	515 Wilder Road	Single Dwelling	1906	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0600	Bingham House	1500 Southwick Road	Single Dwelling	1932	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-0968	Oceana Historic District	First Colonial Road, Oceana Boulevard North, Southern Boulevard, Virginia Beach Boulevard	Historic District	1900	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
134-5002	Shirley Hall	1109 South Bay Shore Drive	Single Dwelling	1940	NRHP, VLR Listing
134-5299	Virginia Beach Courthouse Village and Municipal Center Historic District	North Landing Road - Alt Route 165, Princess Anne Road - Alt Route 149	Historic District	1793	NRHP, VLR Listing
134-0002	Bayville Farm	4139 First Court Road	Single Dwelling	1827	NRHP and VLR Listing Removed*
134-0007	Cape Henry Lighthouse	583 Atlantic Avenue	Lighthouse	1792	NHL, NRHP, VLR Listing
134-0033	Adam Thoroughgood House	1636 Parrish Road	Single Dwelling	1719	NHL, NRHP, VLR Listing
134-0660	Fort Story Historic District		Historic District	1916	Federal Det. Of Eligibility

APPENDIX B: INVENTORY FORMS

(ON ENCLOSED COMPACT DISC)

APPENDIX C: RESOURCE INVENTORY LIST

Individual Resources

VDHR ID	Address	GPIN	Resource Name	Construction Date (ca.)	CRA NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
134-0475	211 24th Street	24270995880000	Former Fire Station	1925	Potentially Eligible
134-0970	4800 First Court Road	14793560580000	Morning Star Baptist Church	1892	Not Eligible
134-5012	1740 Potters Road	24077401850000 24077328770000	St Mark's AME Church and Parsonage	1960	Potentially Eligible
134-5380	4327 Indian River Road	14743478340000	City Pump Station (near Stumpy Lake)	1975	Not Eligible
134-5381	4869 Princess Anne Road	14760647390000	Kempsville Masonic Temple	1957	Potentially Eligible - MPS
134-5382	1760 Potters Road	24076490820000	Oceana Lodge (Prince Hall F&AM)	1960	Potentially Eligible
134-5383	3300 Pacific Avenue	24280208350000	Jefferson Manor Motel Apartments	1963	Potentially Eligible
134-5384	3200 Pacific Avenue	24189296750000	Office Building (Leesa Mattress)	1964	Not Eligible
134-5385	316 32nd Street	24189282150000	Verizon Building	1956	Not Eligible
134-5386	400 32nd Street	24189262450000	George's Oceanfront Barbershop & Salon	1920	Not Eligible
134-5387	313 32nd Street	24189286420000	Former Seapines Post Office (Smartmouth Brewing Pilot House)	1957	Not Eligible
134-5388	401 Laskin Road	24189178460000	Albano Cleaners	1966	Potentially Eligible - MPS
134-5389	3006 Arctic Avenue	24189178460000	Creative Jewelry Center	1966	Not Eligible
134-5390	323-329 Laskin Road	24189199860000	Commercial Retail Buildings	1955	Not Eligible
134-5391	315-321 Laskin Road	24280109870000	Commercial Retail Buildings	1955	Not Eligible
134-5392	405 33rd Street	24189247310000	The Linkhorn Apartment Building	1965	Potentially Eligible - MPS
134-5393	3301-3305 Arctic Avenue	24189267360000	The Thomas Jefferson Apartment Building	1953	Potentially Eligible - MPS
134-5394	3310 Arctic Avenue	24189249750000	Dwelling (Mediterranean Revival)	1922	Potentially Eligible
134-5395	415-427 25th Street	24179988040000 24179988850000 24179989940000	Temple Emmanuel	1960	Potentially Eligible

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134-5396	700 21st Street	24178797920000	Princess Anne Tackle Shop	1956	Not Eligible
134-5397	210 25th Street	24270999540000	Office Building	1953	Not Eligible
134-5398	2411 Pacific Avenue	24271907160000	Blue Marlin Motel	1965	Potentially Eligible - MPS
134-5399	4910 Ocean Front Avenue	24189808540000	Dwelling (Shingle style beach house)	1932	Not Eligible
134-5400	4802 Atlantic Avenue	24188873200000	City Pump Stations	1965	Not Eligible
134-5401	600 Virginia Beach Boulevard	24179687030000	Hardware Store	1954	Potentially Eligible
134-5402	7707 Atlantic Ave	24196738010000	Duplex	1964	Not Eligible
134-5403	7709 Atlantic Ave	24196728580001 24196728580002	Duplex	1964	Not Eligible
134-5404	409 Laskin Rd	24189168430000	Gas Station (Sunoco)	1948	Potentially Eligible - MPS
134-5407	1033 Little Neck Road	14887459060000	Lynnhaven United Methodist Church	1918	Not Eligible
134-5408	3010-3022 Virginia Beach Boulevard	14971587390000	Shopping Center	1960	Potentially Eligible
134-5409	712 Little Neck Road	14888050790000	St. Nicholas Catholic Church	1965	Not Eligible
134-5410	1476 Five Hill Trail	14897169060000	Single Dwelling	1913	Not Eligible
134-5411	1680 W Little Neck Road	14896263620000	Single Dwelling	1882	Not Eligible
134-5412	333 Thalia Road (formerly 407 N. Thalia Rd)	14778596180000	Thalia EMS Station No. 15	1965	Not Eligible
134-5413	4300 Virginia Beach Boulevard	14778594360000	Thalia Automotive Services	1965	Potentially Eligible - MPS
134-5414	4124 Ewell Road	14789958630000	Single Dwelling	1906	Not Eligible
134-5415	4153 Ewell Road	14799000950000	Single Dwelling	1918	Not Eligible
134-5416	1400 Ewell Road	14785909870000	Bayside Presbyterian Church	1964	Not Eligible
134-5417	3651 Hill Breeze Road	14885962340000	Single Dwelling	1977	Not Eligible
134-5418	424 Kings Grant Road	14970781450000	Prince of Peace Lutheran Church	1967	Not Eligible

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134-5419	428 N Lynnhaven Road	14970639530000	Exxon Gas Station (Kings Grant)	1964	Potentially Eligible - MPS
134-5420	2959 N Lynnhaven Road	14971694370000	Lynnhaven Masonic Lodge	1965	Potentially Eligible - MPS
134-5421	2801 Virginia Beach Boulevard	14974573210000	Foundry United Methodist Church	1940	Not Eligible
134-5422	315 N Great Neck Road	24070517200000 24070600520000	London Bridge Shopping Center	1951-1971	Not Eligible
134-5423	1605 Pleasure House Road	14792472410000	First Landing Auto Sales	1950	Potentially Eligible - MPS
134-5424	1920 Pleasure House Road	14794600450000	Bayside Baptist Church	1950	Not Eligible
134-5425	2843 Virginia Beach Boulevard	14974535840000	Single Dwelling	1940	Not Eligible
134-5441	2000 Arctic Avenue	24270860640000	Virginia Beach Masonic Lodge	1947	Potentially Eligible - MPS
134-5442	932 Bay Colony Drive	24183758560000	Colonial Revival dwelling	1950	Not Eligible
134-5443	1108 Gunston Road	24182790520000	Single Dwelling	1960	Not Eligible
134-5444	207 53rd Street	24188906766120	Single Dwelling	1920	Not Eligible
134-5445	304 53rd Street	24187953670000	Single Dwelling	1936	Not Eligible
134-5446	207 66th Street	24196398540000	Single Dwelling	1925	Not Eligible
134-5447	200 78th Street	24196708850000	Single Dwelling	1930	Not Eligible
134-5448	623 Va Beach Blvd	24179664650000	(Boyd's, Bohn's, and Nixon's) Auto Sales	1968	Potentially Eligible - MPS
134-5449	857 Va Beach Blvd	24178610640000	Best Choice Auto Sales	1950	Potentially Eligible - MPS
134-5450	5047 Euclid Rd	14679522270000	Single Dwelling	1934	Not Eligible
134-5451	5204 Princess Anne Road/Overland Road	14666963130000 14667917160000	Kempsville Baptist Church and Cemetery	1957/1898	Not Eligible
134-5452	5545 Susquehanna Dr	14670084230000	Carrow Baptist Church	1966	Not Eligible
134-5453	5288 Princess Anne Road	14665937870000	Kempsville Auto Care Center	1965	Potentially Eligible - MPS
134-5454	300 Bay Colony Dr	24188706790000	Single Dwelling	1945	Potentially Eligible
134-5455	4510 Holly Road	24188732320000	Single Dwelling	1950	Potentially Eligible

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134-5456	229 Bay Colony Dr	24188755190000	Single Dwelling	1930	Not Eligible
134-5457	233 Bay Colony Dr	24188745670000	Single Dwelling	1955	Not Eligible
134-5464	1805 Estates Court	14991453900000	Single Dwelling and Oyster Shed	1820	Eligible
134-5465	653 Thalia Road	14789000180000	Steinhilbers Restaurant	1935	Potentially Eligible
134-5466	3769 E. Stratford Road	14893877590000	Ocean Park Volunteer Rescue Squad	1965	Not Eligible
134-5467	3829 Shore Drive	14892896310000	Commercial Building	1963	Not Eligible
134-5468	2113 Pleasure House Road	14793762010000	Waffletown Restaurant	1950	Not Eligible
134-5469	2032 Pleasure House Road	14794616770000	Commercial Building	1964	Not Eligible
134-5470	2529 Fentress Ave	15706159460000	Single Dwelling	1949	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District
134-5471	2512 Fentress Ave	15706157830000	Duplex	1935	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District
134-5472	4531 Lookout Road	15706154754531	Duplex	1935	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District
134-5473	2517 Fentress Ave	15706147870000	Single Dwelling	1935	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District
134-5474	2509 Fentress Ave	15706147610000	Single Dwelling	1935	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District
134-5475	4600 Lookout Road	15706146430000	Restaurant and Single Dwelling	1930/1935	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District
134-5476	4601 Lookout Road	15706134770000	Single Dwelling	1935	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District

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134-5477	4528 Pleasure Ave	15706167410000	Single Dwelling	1930	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District
134-5478	2444 Pleasure House Road	15705027250000	Chesapeake Volunteer Fire Department	1962	Not Eligible
134-5479	4489 Lookout Road	15707111590000	Cottages	1945	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District
134-5480	4532 Lookout Road	15706155890000	Single Dwelling	1935	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District
134-5481	4498 Lookout Road	15707114040000	Commercial Building, formerly Single Dwelling	1945	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District
134-5482	4494 Lookout Road	15707114510000	Green Parrot Restaurant	1965	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District
134-5483	4497 Lookout Road	15707102660000	Zia Marie Restaurant	1950	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District
134-5484	4533 Lee Ave	15706039670000	Single Dwelling	1945	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District
134-5485	2460 Fentress Ave	15706039670000	Single Dwelling	1945	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District
134-5486	4400 Lee Ave	15707190430000	Single Dwelling	1930	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District
134-5487	4443 Lookout Road	15707180750000	Single Dwelling	1935	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District
134-5488	4447 Lookout Road	15707180120000	Duplex	1947	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District

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134-5489	4449 Lookout Road	15707170330000	Duplex	1950	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District
134-5490	4417 Lee Ave	15708007940000	Single Dwelling	1930	Contributing, Chesapeake Beach Neighborhood Historic District
134-5491	805 Cavalier Dr	24185620800000	Single Dwelling	1930	Not Eligible
134-5492	1140 Crystal Lake Drive	24186772750000	Single Dwelling	1930	Not Eligible
134-5493	8600 Oceanfront Ave	25105180470000	Single Dwelling	1934	Not Eligible
134-5494	167 Pinewood Rd	24187630840000	Single Dwelling	1930	Not Eligible
134-5524	1909 Indian River Road	24131271110000	Single Dwelling	1930	Not Eligible
134-5664	5105 Holly Road	24187980480000	Single Dwelling	1921	Not Eligible
134-5667	301 54th Street	24187948740000	Single Dwelling	1934	Not Eligible
134-5668	133 Thalia Road (N. Thalia Road)	14778496240000	Single Dwelling	1950	Not Eligible
134-5669	1061 Newtown Road	14688391400000	Hawkins Restaurant	1948	Potentially Eligible

Neighborhood Resources

VDHR ID	Resource Name	GPIN	Date	Street Address	City	CRA NRHP Historic District Recommendation
	<i>Acredale</i>					<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5510	House, 1154 Old Kempsville Rd	14664063210000	1950	1154 Old Kempsville Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5511	House, 1168 Old Kempsville Rd	14664042320000	1950	1168 Old Kempsville Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5512	House, 1204 Old Kempsville Rd	14664020820000	1950	1204 Old Kempsville Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5513	House, 1205 Old Kempsville Rd	14664013870000	1877	1205 Old Kempsville Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
	<i>Aragona Village (134-5428)</i>					<i>Potentially Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5429	House, 320 Aragona Blvd	14771589220000	1956	320 Aragona Blvd	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5430	House, 324 Aragona Blvd	14771589180000	1956	324 Aragona Blvd	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5431	House, 509 Aragona Blvd	14771752090000	1956	509 Aragona Blvd	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5432	House, 505 Oxgate Ln	14770823020000	1960	505 Oxgate Ln	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5433	House, 708 Aragona Blvd	14781093660000	1959	708 Aragona Blvd	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5434	House, 728 Houdon Ln	14782018250000	1961	728 Houdon Ln	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5435	Aragona Christ Presbyterian Church	14781076000000	1964	709 Aragona Blvd	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
	<i>Arrowhead</i>					<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5461	House, 5632 Susquehanna Dr	14670110660000	1962	5632 Susquehanna Dr	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5507	House, 247 E. Chickasaw Rd	14579145200000	1960	247 E. Chickasaw Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible

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134-5508	House, 5548 Pontiac Rd	14671230750000	1960	5548 Pontiac Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5509	House, 5829 S. Ottawa Rd	14578210550000	1963	5829 S. Ottawa Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5452	Carrow Baptist Church	14670084230000	1966	5545 Susquehanna Dr	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Atlantic Park</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5565	Commercial Building	24172578610000	1945	1345 Va Beach Blvd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Bay Colony</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5514	House, 909 Brandon Rd	24183994530000	1959	909 Brandon Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5515	House, 917 Brandon Rd	24183974540000	1962	917 Brandon Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5516	House, 1300 Wythe Ln	24183962250000	1954	1300 Wythe Ln	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5517	House, 1401 Bruton Ln	24192083800000	1958	1401 Bruton Ln	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5518	House, 1505 E. Bayshore Dr	24192087020000	1960	1505 E. Bayshore Dr	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Bayville Park</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5520	House, 4436 Delco Rd	14797631470000	1955	4436 Delco Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5521	House, 4520 Clyde St	14796673410000	1955	4520 Clyde St	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5522	House, 4601 Delco Rd	14796559300000	1955	4601 Delco Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5523	House, 4613 Delco Rd	14796538110000	1955	4613 Delco Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Beechwood</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5542	House, 4772 First Court Rd	14794512480000	1940	4772 First Court Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible

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134-5543	House, 4760 Hook Ln	14794535700000	1930	4760 Hook Ln	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5544	House, 4708 Hook Ln	14795525180000	1940	4708 Hook Ln	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5545	House, 4716 First Court Rd	14795522050000	1911	4716 First Court Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Birdneck Point</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5495	House, 708 Cardinal Rd	24185023790000	1940	708 Cardinal Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5496	House, 804 Cardinal Rd	24184161440000	1950	804 Cardinal Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5497	House, 940 Cardinal Rd	24183317020000	1952	940 Cardinal Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5498	House, 901 Cardinal Rd	24183240820000	1955	901 Cardinal Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5499	House, 809 Cardinal Rd	24184059220000	1954	809 Cardinal Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Burton Station</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5463	House, 5852 Burton Station Rd	14588924020000	1951	5852 Burton Station Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5568	House, 5871 Burton Station Rd	14587971040000	1956	5871 Burton Station Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5569	House, 5875 Burton Station Rd	14587950760000	1950	5875 Burton Station Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Carolanne Farms</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5503	House, 281 Citation Dr	14671098210000	1961	281 Citation Dr	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5504	House, 283 Citation Ct	14671088240000	1961	283 Citation Ct	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5505	House, 5509 War Admiral Rd	14661968150000	1960	5509 War Admiral Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5506	House, 5512 War Admiral Rd	14671050480000	1960	5512 War Admiral Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible

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	<i>Diamond Springs Homes</i>					<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5462	House, 5520 Forest View Dr	14693671720000	1954	5520 Forest View Dr	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5525	House, 5533 Forest View Dr	14693569300000	1954	5533 Forest View Dr	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5526	Diamond Springs and Greenwood Park Civic League Building	14692605100000	1963	5652 Haden Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5527	House, 5508 Aragon Dr	14694507230000	1955	5508 Aragon Dr	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
	<i>Doyletown (134-5577)</i>					<i>Potentially Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5570	House, 250 Doyle Way	14973263670000	1940	250 Doyle Way	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5571	House, 248 Doyle Way	14973264330000	1940	248 Doyle Way	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5572	House, 247 Gimbert Drive	14973275520000	1940	247 Gimbert Drive	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5562	House, 253 Doyle Way	14973252940000	1940	253 Doyle Way	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5563	House, 231 Doyle Way	14973226350000	1940	231 Doyle Way	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5564	House, 239 Doyle Way	14973234990000	1940	239 Doyle Way	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5567	House, 209 Doyle Way	14972380470000	1940	209 Doyle Way	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
	<i>Eureka Park (134-5582)</i>					<i>Potentially Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5578	House, 2520 Lynnrivier Drive	14976464930000	1958	2520 Lynnrivier Drive	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5579	House, 2501 Haven Road	14977405800000	1958	2501 Haven Road	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District

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134-5580	House, 2512 Haven Road	14976486830000	1958	2512 Haven Road	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5581	House, 208 N Lynnrivier Drive	14977424660000	1958	208 N Lynnrivier Drive	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
<i>Gardenwood Park</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5528	House, 5556 Shadowwood Dr	14693306920000	1960	5556 Shadowwood Dr	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5529	House, 5529 Shadowwood Dr	14693361560000	1962	5529 Shadowwood Dr	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5530	House, 1532 Fawnwood Rd	14694356870000	1960	1532 Fawnwood Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Gracetown</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5546	House, 1591 Eagleton Ln	14793312820000	1940	1591 Eagleton Ln	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5547	House, 1537 Eagleton Ln	14793256800000	1955	1537 Eagleton Ln	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5548	House, 1565 Frost Rd	14793360460000	1940	1565 Frost Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5549	House, 1557 Eagleton Rd	14793248230000	1950	1557 Eagleton Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Great Neck</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5550	House, 1418 Shoveller Ave	24082953080000	1940	1418 Shoveller Ave	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5551	House, 1433 Shoveller Ave	24082953080000	1945	1433 Shoveller Ave	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5552	House, 1521 Mill Dam Rd	24082980510000	1950	1521 Mill Dam Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>The Hollies</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5458	House, 303 45th Street	24188771380000	1948	303 45th Street	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5459	House, 225 Bay Colony Dr	24188756600000	1929	225 Bay Colony Dr	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible

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134-5460	House, 311 48th Street	24188820580000	1938	311 48th Street	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
	<i>Kempsville Colony</i>					<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5500	House, 700 Lord Nelson Dr	14667661030000	1955	700 Lord Nelson Dr	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5501	House, 716 Lord Nelson Dr	14667548400000	1955	716 Lord Nelson	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
	<i>Kempsville Heights</i>					<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5437	House, 301 Parry Rd	14678044570000	1957	301 Parry Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5438	House, 237 Amberly Rd	14678143150000	1954	237 Amberly Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5439	House, 245 Bowman Rd	14678103570000	1958	245 Bowman Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5440	House, 5148 Overland Rd	14677118940000	1963	5148 Overland Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
	<i>Kempsville Manor</i>					<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5519	House, 533 White Oak Dr	14668784720000	1955	533 White Oak Drive	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
	<i>L & J Gardens (134-5608)</i>					<i>Potentially Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5604	House, 1004 Dulcie Avenue	14589614360000	1963	1004 Dulcie Avenue	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5605	House, 1013 Dulcie Avenue	14589625590000	1967	1013 Dulcie Avenue	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5606	House, 1035 Fairlawn Avenue	14589655160000	1963	1035 Fairlawn Avenue	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5607	House, 5941-5949 Northampton Boulevard	14588700580000	1950	5949 Northampton Boulevard	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District

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<i>Lake Shores</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5536	House, 1913 Horseshoe Bend	14698668850000	1962	1913 Horseshoe Bend	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5537	House, 1909 Salk St	14697661550000	1957	1909 Salk St	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5538	House, 5129 S Lake Rd	14698519680000	1956	5129 S Lake Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Lake Smith</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5553	House, 5397 Shell Road	14695256470000	1920	5397 Shell Road	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5554	House, 5393 Bayside Rd	14694224180000	1957	5393 Bayside Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Lakewood</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5583	Fellowship of the Inner Light	24179584480000	1925	620 14th Street	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5584	House, 449 Lakewood Circle	24271515840000	1947	449 Lakewood Circle	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5585	House, 601 14th Street	24270506860000	1945	601 14th Street	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5586	House, 608 13th Street	24270501050000	1939	608 13th Street	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5587	House, 1217 Cypress Ave	24179581250000	1953	1217 Cypress Ave	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5588	House, 1201 Baltic Ave	24270583830000	1938	1201 Baltic Ave	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Lark Downs</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5502	House, 709 Churchill Dr	14669528120000	1969	709 Churchill Dr	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Laurel Manor (134-5592)</i>						<i>Potentially Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5589	House, 1620 Bailey Lane	24088034970000	1955	1620 Bailey Lane	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District

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134-5590	House, 1621 Bailey Lane	24088042680000	1955	1621 Bailey Lane	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5591	House, 1672 Laurel Lane	24078907030000	1955	1672 Laurel Lane	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
<i>Linkhorn Park</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5593	House, 147 Pinewood Road	24187369550000	1921	147 Pinewood Road	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5594	House, 149 Pinewood Road	24187480160000	1924	149 Pinewood Road	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5595	House, 102 Willow Drive	24187336190000	1950	102 Willow Drive	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5596	House, 107 S Dogwood Rd	24186525140000	1947	107 S Dogwood Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Linier</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5531	House, 1469 Carolyn Dr	24170963720000	1963	1469 Carolyn Dr	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5532	House, 1357 Carolyn Dr	24172917720000	1958	1357 Carolyn Dr	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5533	House, 1401 Carolyn Dr	24171986350000	1966	1401 Carolyn Dr	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5534	House, 945 Winwood Dr	24181105040000	1958	945 Winwood Dr	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5535	House, 1417 Laurel View Dr	24181002830000	1960	1417 Laurel View Dr	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Little Neck</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5559	House, 600 Johnson St	14877865350000	1956	600 Johnson St	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5560	House, 632 Johnson St	14878910570000	1957	632 Johnson St	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5561	House, 665 N Lynnhaven Rd	14878918870000	1957	665 N Lynnhaven Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible

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<i>Lynn Shores</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5597	House, 605 Lynn Shores Dr	14871835760000	1957	605 Lynn Shores Drive	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5598	House, 641 E Lynn Shores Circle	14881011190000	1920	641 E Lynn Shores Circle	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5599	House, 600 Lynn Shores Dr	14871854630000	1961	600 Lynn Shores Drive	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Malibu</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5555	House, 440 Mango Dr	14877646290000	1960	440 Mango Dr	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5556	House, 3645 Alcott Rd	14875554150000	1962	3645 Alcott Rd	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5557	House, 513 Malibu Drive	14876712700000	1962	513 Malibu Drive	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5558	House, 409 Catalina Ave	14876712700000	1962	409 Catalina Ave	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>New Light</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5600	House, 1308 Ferry Point Road	14651922220000	1963	1308 Ferry Point Road	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5601	House, 1323 Church Street	14650819350000	1940	1323 Church Street	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5602	Mount Olivet Baptist Church	14650921330000	1955	1301 Church Street	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5671	House, 5465 Indian River Road	14651971330000	1964	5465 Indian River Road	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5603	New Light Baptist Church	14650948410000	1955	5549 Indian River Road	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Newsome Farm</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5609	House, 652 Lawrence Drive	14685036370000	1963	652 Lawrence Drive	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5610	House, 5440 Connie Lane	14685054680000	1940	5440 Connie Lane	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible

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134-5670	Cemetery, Newsome Farm	14684192840000	1870-present	Daniel Smith Road; Coffee Ct	Virginia Beach	Further Study Recommended
134-5611	House, 5521 Connie Lane	14684055390000	1933	5521 Connie Lane	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Ocean Park</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5612	House, 2236 Powhatan Ave	14893906880000	1946	2236 Powhatan Ave	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5613	House, 3853 Jefferson Boulevard	14892919490000	1950	3853 Jefferson Boulevard	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5614	Ocean Park Baptist Church	14894887400000	1950	3624 Dupont Circle	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5615	House, 2209 Dinwiddie Road	14895805560000	1937	2209 Dinwiddie Road	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Pinewood</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5573	House, 430 Lake Drive	24271407070000	1927	430 Lake Drive	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5574	House, 504 Lake Drive	24270487170000	1955	504 Lake Drive	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5575	House, 403 Lake Drive	24271439180000	1925	403 Lake Drive	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Princess Anne Plaza</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5576	House, 289 Appian Avenue	14878066930000	1960	289 Appian Avenue	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5616	House, 301 Appian Avenue	14878075920000	1962	301 Appian Avenue	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5617	House, 3404 Stancil Street	14878065290000	1960	3404 Stancil Street	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5618	House, 301 Corvette Lane	14970066120000	1963	301 Corvette Lane	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5619	House, 351 Hospital Drive	14971017390000	1962	351 Hospital Drive	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5620	House, 3505 Stancil Street	14877061800000	1962	3505 Stancil Street	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible

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134-5621	House, 300 Cassady Ave	14877089200000	1960	300 Cassady Ave	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Queen City (134-5628)</i>						<i>Potentially Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5622	Harmans Market and Carrington House	14560400440000 - Virginia Beach 0203005000070 - Chesapeake	1925	1000 Carrington Ave	Chesapeake	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5623	St Andrews AME Church	14560401780000	1920	3012 Macdonald Road	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5624	House, 1036 Carrington Ave	14560441440000	1915	1036 Carrington Ave	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5625	House, 1028 Luxor Ave	14560336220000	1950	1028 Luxor Ave	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5627	House, 2989 Queen City Road	14560440510000	1945	2989 Queen City Road	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
<i>Reedtown</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5539	House, 4060 Mason Street	14785784940000	1935	4060 Mason Street	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Seatack (134-0969)</i>						<i>Potentially Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5566	Former Seatack Elementary School	24175700960000	1955	411 Integrity Way	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5540	House, 1060 Longstreet Avenue	24176305670000	1950	1060 Longstreet Avenue	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5541	House, 117 Ackiss Ave	24175470740000	1940	117 Ackiss Ave	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
<i>Shadowlawn</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5629	Commercial Building, 604-641 Norfolk Ave	24270422120000 24270412420000 24270402510000	1900; 1940	604-641 Norfolk Avenue	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible

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134-5630	House, 511 Delaware Ave	24271306570000	1950	511 Delaware Ave	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5631	House, 533 Carolina Ave	24270380580000	1923	533 Carolina Ave	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5632	House, 631 Carolina Ave	24270239470000	1953	631 Carolina Ave	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Thalia Acres</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5633	House, 404 Cedar Lane	14778792750000	1965	404 Cedar Lane	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5634	House, 541 Cedar Lane	14778902820000	1949	541 Cedar Lane	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5635	House, 4357 Lynnville Crescent	14778845470000	1963	4357 Lynnville Crescent	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5636	House, 517 Suber Drive	14778882160000	1962	517 Suber Drive	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Thalia Farms</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5637	House, 505 Thalia Point Road	14779905910000	1956	505 Thalia Point Road	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5638	House, 624 Cedar Lane	14778984610000	1950	624 Cedar Lane	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5639	House, 636 Cedar Lane	14779906120000	1953	636 Cedar Lane	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
<i>Thalia Gardens</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5640	House, 600 Greentree Drive	14870820670000	1952	600 Greentree Drive	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5641	House, 604 Greentree Drive	14870931080000	1956	640 Greentree Drive	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5642	House, 640 Thalia Point Road	14789093690000	1956	640 Thalia Point Road	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5643	House, 4004 Glen Road	14870894640000	1953	4004 Glen Road	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible

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	<i>Thalia Manor</i>					<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5644	House, 408 Bryan Lane	14870751350000	1960	408 Bryan Lane	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5645	House, 409 Robbins Lane	14779750880000	1957	409 Robbins Lane	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5646	House, 473 Lynn Shores Drive	14871696180000	1962	473 Lynn Shores Drive	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5647	House, 4161 Rundel Lane	14779667570000	1957	4161 Rundel Lane	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5648	House, 4160 Rundel Lane	14779669950000	1957	4160 Rundel Lane	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5649	House, 520 Bryan Lane	14870768910000	1957	520 Bryan Lane	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5650	House, 512 Bryan Lane	14870766440000	1957	512 Bryan Lane	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5651	House, 516 Bryan Lane	14870767720000	1959	516 Bryan Lane	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
	<i>Thalia Shores</i>					<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5652	House, 709 Pinetree Drive	14873916610000	1959	709 Pinetree Drive	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5653	House, 745 Pinetree Drive	14872960530000	1958	745 Pinetree Drive	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5654	House, 3860 Thalia Drive	14872879260000	1957	3860 Thalia Drive	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
	<i>Thoroughgood (134-5659)</i>					<i>Potentially Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5655	House, 1701 Whitethorne Road	14797329330000	1953	1701 Whitethorne Rd	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5656	House, 4301 Thoroughgood Drive	14798490030000	1959	4301 Thoroughgood Drive	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
134-5657	House, 4212 Country Club Circle	14799229210000	1961	4212 Country Club Circle	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District

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134-5658	House, 4313 Thoroughgood Drive	14798347910000	1955	4313 Thoroughgood Drive	Virginia Beach	Contributing, Potentially Eligible Historic District
<i>Ubermeer</i>						<i>No NRHP-Eligible Historic District</i>
134-5660	House, 100 54th Street	24198070700000	1926	100 54th Street	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5661	House, 100 56th Street	24198045890000	1920	100 56th Street	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5662	House, 401 52nd Street	24187931810000	1937	401 52nd Street	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5663	House, 407 52nd Street	24187920890000	1937	407 52nd Street	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5665	House, 5302 Ocean Front Ave	24188988320000	1936	5302 Ocean Front Ave	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible
134-5666	House, 5106 Atlantic Ave	24188932140000	1942	5106 Atlantic Ave	Virginia Beach	Not Eligible