

United States Department of the Interior **NRHP Approval: 3/10/2026**
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Pleasant Hall (Additional Documentation)

Other names/site number: VDHR #134-0027

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 5184 Singleton Way

City or town: Virginia Beach State: Virginia County: Independent City

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national X statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B X C ___ D

 Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	<u>1.12.2026</u> Date
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Georgian

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, BRICK, CONCRETE, STUCCO, SYNTHETICS, STONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Pleasant Hall is located on the north side of Singleton Way near the intersection of two major arterial roads, Princess Anne Road and South Witchduck Road, in the Kempsville area of Virginia Beach, Virginia. The roughly 2.14-acre parcel contains a total of five resources, which include the contributing Georgian house and four non-contributing resources: a modern one-story shed, a property sign, a historic marker for the Princess Anne County Courthouse, and a stone marker commemorating the Skirmish of Kempsville. The primary resource is the c.1765 Georgian, two-story, five-bay, rectangular, masonry house, which has an English-raised brick foundation and a brick water table, unpainted Flemish-bond brick walls with a belt course, and a side gable wood-shingle roof with a modillioned cornice and a corbeled brick, interior-end chimney at each gable end. Alterations to the building include the removal of 19th-century features such as the Greek Revival front porch, the rear lean-to addition, and the side porch, as well as the construction of a large, but concealed, addition in the 1990s. The addition includes a one-and-a-half-story atrium and porte-cochere onto the rear of the house, along with a hyphen that connects to a large one-story sanctuary/chapel addition east of the original dwelling. The modern addition, which was designed in consultation with VDHR easement staff and with the Secretary of Interior standards at the time, has a concrete foundation, stucco walls, and predominately a flat roof with a simple entablature. The building retains a high degree of five aspects of integrity as it retains its character-defining features, including its historic form, roof form, fenestration pattern, and primary materials.

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Narrative Description

SETTING AND LANDSCAPE

Pleasant Hall is located on the north side of Singleton Way near the intersection of two major arterial roads, Princess Anne Road and South Witchduck Road, in the Kempsville area of Virginia Beach, Virginia. The parcel is bound by Singleton Way to the south, Office Square Lane to the east, Overland Road to the west, and Home Center Drive to the north. The house is significantly set back from the street, with a brick paver sidewalk connecting the public sidewalk to a small brick perimeter patio at the front entrance.

The front yard consists primarily of an open grass lawn interspersed with a mix of mature deciduous and evergreen trees. Three mature crepe myrtles stand on the east side of the central brick walkway leading to the entry, while a mature holly tree is situated on the west side of the walkway closer to Singleton Way. Small mature evergreen trees are positioned at the front corners of the building. A dense grouping of large evergreen bushes and holly trees extends from the southeast corner of the primary two-story building across the south elevation of the addition, shielding it from view. Another row of bushes adjacent to this grouping provides additional screening for the shed.

A modern concrete sidewalk, which runs west from the rear addition, separates the front yard from the rear of the property and provides pedestrian access between the parking lot and the rear entrance of the building. The rear half of the property is primarily composed of a large, paved parking lot arranged around a central sunken tree island, which serves as a drainage area. This island features a dense cluster of mature deciduous trees, likely cypress, as well as prominent cypress knees. A picnic table is located at the north end of the island, where the terrain is slightly flatter, and a slightly raised sign platform displaying "NJM" is positioned at the southern end. Smaller landscaped tree islands are situated at the ends of parking rows, and mature trees line the eastern and western perimeters of the parking lot along the adjacent streets. The rear parking lot is bordered at the north by a small grassy lawn. Traditional lamp posts with polished black aluminum bases are dispersed throughout the parking area.

The addition to the east of the original dwelling is surrounded by evergreen boxwood shrubs, which are most concentrated around its primary entrance at the rear of the original house. Italian cypress trees are planted along the perimeter of the sanctuary portion of the addition, with the highest concentration in front of the north elevation, where the sanctuary's separate windows form a Palladian-inspired design.

The property includes **four non-contributing secondary resources**: a one-story shed located at the eastern edge of the rear parking lot, a freestanding pylon sign for New Jerusalem Ministries in the front yard, a City of Virginia Beach Virginia Landmarks of our Nation's Beginning marker

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for the Princess Anne County Courthouse near the western property border, and a stone marker¹ at the northwest corner of the main building.

Historic Setting/Landscape

The historic setting and landscape of the property have undergone significant changes over time. Photographs from 1972 depict a vastly different environment, characterized by grassy areas, abundant vegetation, and a largely undeveloped landscape with no visible commercial development, giving it a rural feel. Aerial imagery from 1958 further supports this, showing a lightly developed area with scattered residential and commercial buildings amid open land and trees. By 1970, some additional development had occurred, but the immediate surroundings remained predominantly residential. However, by 1980, the broader landscape had transformed into a more commercialized setting, though the property itself remained intact with open grass rather than extensive paving. The most dramatic alteration occurred in the 1990s when a major renovation converted the house into a funeral home. This project introduced a large addition to the east, extensive landscaping with an Italian-inspired aesthetic, and the installation of a paved parking lot with a sunken tree island. A sidewalk was also added, connecting the parking lot to the rear addition, and small shrubs planted at the time have since grown into large bushes that obscure parts of the addition.

The property also featured various secondary resources that are no longer extant. Historic documentation suggests the presence of a smokehouse, poultry house, a slave dwelling, two enclosed gardens, and a seven- to eight-acre park.² By 1972, at least one outbuilding remained on the property, with additional photographs showing up to three structures behind the house, though it is unclear if all were associated with the site. Earlier images provide further insight into landscape features. A 1937 photograph shows the “Skirmish of Kempsville” plaque in the front yard, which was relocated to the northwest corner of the house by 1995, likely during the 1990s renovation. The same 1937 image also reveals a brick half-wall with a wood fence along the front of the property, with a solid brick wall extending from the southwest corner. However, a 1940s HABS photo presents a different arrangement, showing a simple wood picket fence across the front and partially along the rear. These changes, along with the eventual urbanization of the area, illustrate the evolving character of the property from a rural, residential setting to a fully commercialized landscape dominated by highways and expansive parking lots.

As part of a highway project around 2012 to widen Princess Anne Road, the roadway was realigned from its original path in front of Pleasant Hall to the south side of nearby Emmanuel Episcopal Church. As a result, the former section of Princess Anne Road in front of the dwelling

¹ Initially, this marker was located along the roadside, in the VDOT right-of-way but was later moved to its current location. Since it is a Daughters of the American Revolution marker, and it pertains to the house’s use as Lord Dunmore’s headquarters, in addition to being well over 50 years old, it might be considered significant in its own right. However, since it falls outside of the period of significance for Pleasant Hall, it is considered a non-contributing resource to Pleasant Hall.

² David K. Hazzard and Nicholas M. Lucchetti, *Archaeological Survey of Pleasant Hall, Virginia Beach, Virginia: Interim Report*, April 1986, Easement File, Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives.

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was renamed Singleton Way. This change led to an update in the property's address, shifting from 5184 Princess Anne Road to 5184 Singleton Way.

DESCRIPTION

Pleasant Hall, Main House (c.1765) – Contributing Building

EXISTING CONDITIONS

EXTERIOR

This Georgian-style, two-story, five-bay, rectangular masonry house has an English-raised brick foundation and a brick water table. It has unpainted Flemish-bond brick walls with a ruled mortar joint profile and a three-course brick belt course between the first and second floors on the facade. The side-gable roof has fish-scale-patterned wood shingles and an ogee-molded cornice with modillions and an ovolo/quarter-round architrave. An interior-end, stretcher-bond, corbeled brick chimney with metal coping is located at each gable end.

The five-bay façade features a symmetrical arrangement of windows, with four on the first floor flanking a central entry and five evenly spaced on the second floor, including a single window directly above the door in the central bay. Two basement windows flank the entry, aligned with the rest of the windows. The first and second-floor windows on the façade are double-hung, wood-sash, nine-over-nine with true divided lights, small panes, and thick wooden muntins. They have a wood window frame, double architrave molded wood window casing, a wood sill with a torus molding profile, and a brick jack arch. Located beneath the water table in the raised foundation, the basement windows are two-light, wood-sash hopper windows with wood dowels forming security bars. The windows each have a thick wood frame, a wood sill, and a brick jack arch. The basement window at the far west end of the façade may have been replaced, as it has a three-light sash instead of a two-light sash, and the muntins are thin in comparison to the other basement windows.

The entrance, centered on the façade, is simple for a Georgian style house. It features a wood double-architrave surround with wood-paneled reveals framing the slightly recessed door. The large, imposing, eight-paneled wood door, with an irregular arrangement of panels, includes three upper glazing lights. Pyramidal molded stone, square-cut steps, rising in five levels, provide access to the entrance. The steps culminate in a final stone step at the door, flush with the plane of the entrance. Two granite, square stone blocks leftover from the 19th-century Greek Revival porch, which was removed in the 1990s, frame the threshold on the top tier of the pyramidal steps. A bronze plaque noting that the house is part of the Virginia Beach Historical Register, with a powder-coated blue finish and bronze lettering, is attached to the brick wall just west of the entrance on the façade. A brick above the basement window, just east of the entrance, is inscribed with the date April 19, 1779.

On the secondary elevations, the windows are nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood sash similar to those on the façade. However, they feature a single-architrave wood casing instead of a double,

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and a simple brick header course lintel rather than the jack arch found on the façade. The first-floor windows on the secondary elevations have wood sills with a torus molding profile, while the second-floor windows have flush, square wood sills.

The east elevation is asymmetrical, with a window on both the first and second floors positioned near the edges of the wall on each side of the elevation. The center of the elevation is largely open brickwork, except for an off-center door that appears to float a few feet above the ground, originally providing access to a now-missing porch. The four-paneled wood door has a brick header lintel. At the attic level, a louvered vent, with a wood frame and brick header lintel, is set into the gable end. Ghost marks in the brick indicate the presence of the former porch just below the second-floor level windows. The one-story addition and mechanical enclosure are attached to the northeast corner of the elevation. The west elevation of the house is nearly identical to the east elevation except that it does not have a door, and there are only three windows and the louvered vent instead of four windows. The window is absent at the south end of the first-floor level.

The rear, or north, elevation is similar in layout to the façade but has been partially obscured by the 1990 one-story rear addition and one-and-a-half-story atrium in the center of the elevation. Like the façade, the second-floor level features five evenly spaced windows. Two nine-over-nine windows remain fully visible on the west end of the first-floor level; however, only the top half of the two windows are visible on the east end. The easternmost of these two windows on the east side of the atrium remain fully intact on the interior, while the other one has been infilled with a single wood panel. On the west side, a single basement entry provides exterior access to the basement, located immediately east of the only visible basement window. The entry consists of a double-leaf vertical board door set flush into the wall and framed by a simple architrave surround. A modern gutter assembly frames the opening and connects to the atrium addition adjacent to the east. The basement window is located next to it at the far west end of the rear elevation. This window has a wood frame, wood security bars, and a brick header lintel. Similar to the westernmost basement window on the façade, this window appears to have been replaced as it features three lights with thin muntins instead of two lights. Similar to the east elevation, ghost marks and brick discoloration on each side of the atrium mark the location of the former rear lean-to addition.

ADDITION

A one-and-a-half-story atrium and porte-cochere have been added onto the rear of the house. A hyphen connects the atrium at the northeast corner of the two-story house to a large one-story sanctuary/chapel addition east of the original dwelling. A secondary service portico/porte-cochere is attached at the north end of the east elevation of the sanctuary. The whole modern addition has a concrete foundation and stucco-clad concrete-block walls with a simple entablature. The majority of the roof is flat with modern membrane roofing; however, the sanctuary/chapel section features a small one-and-a-half-story, side-gable, wood-shingle roof section at each end on the north and south sides. Unlike the rest of the space, the upper half-

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story section of the rear atrium is lined with fixed, multi-light, vinyl-sash windows separated by pilasters. It has a simple vinyl balustrade and a solid, vertical board rooftop balustrade. The atrium is surrounded by the rest of the one-story addition including the primary rear entrance under the porte-cochere and the hyphen containing the church lobby.

Windows and entrances on the addition are classically styled but feature more Greek Revival and Italian influences as opposed to Georgian or Colonial. The two primary entrances on the rear elevation – one located under the porte-cochere at the atrium, and the other to the east, directly accessing the hyphen and church lobby – both feature hollow-core paneled doors with vinyl sidelights and transoms set within a simple vinyl surround. Additional entrances include a double-leaf, hollow-core paneled door on the east elevation, providing direct access to the sanctuary under the service porte-cochere, and a single-leaf, hollow-core door on the west elevation, leading to a small, fenced enclosure near the mechanical enclosure on the east side of the main two-story section.

Windows, which are limited to the north and west elevations, primarily consist of fixed, eighteen-light, vinyl sash with either single- or four-light transoms. The front, or north elevation, of the sanctuary/chapel loosely mimics a Palladian window design, though each component is distinct. The central feature is a multi-light, vinyl-sash, fixed window, crowned by an arched transom and a molded concrete hood with a concrete keystone. Flanking this are two separate fixed multi-light, vinyl-sash, rectangular windows, each with a single-light transom and a recessed concrete panel above. Each porte-cochere has three bays, a flat roof, and is supported by square, stucco-clad concrete columns.

An equipment enclosure is attached to the northeast corner of the original dwelling, open at the roof but fully enclosed on the north, east, and west sides by the addition. The south side features a concrete block wall with a centrally placed door, which provides exterior access. The door, resembling a board-and-batten design, consists of closely spaced wood slats.

INTERIOR

Pleasant Hall features a double-pile, central passage floor plan with two rooms flanking each side of a central hall. However, the interior is not perfectly symmetrical. The central hall expands towards the rear on the west side, accommodating the staircase. Instead of a large northwest corner room mirroring the front room, the space is divided into two sections: a small room along the exterior wall and an extension of the central hall. The staircase is a prominent feature, consisting of an open well, turned spindles, decorative newel posts, and ornamental brackets on the open string. The railing extends around the second floor open well. Smooth wood wainscoting lines the stairway wall and continues throughout the central hall. An arch with a molded architrave trim and keystone, supported by fluted square Doric columns, divides the hall.

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General Characteristics

The interior showcases wide wood plank flooring, plaster walls and ceilings, and crown molding throughout both floors. The first floor is more decorative than the second, though both levels retain significant ornamentation. Each room, except for the central hall, contains a fireplace with a decorative mantel. Doorways are framed with architrave trim, and interior doors are primarily large, six-paneled solid wood. In the first-floor central hall, the door openings have a paneled relief due to the thickness of the walls, while the second-floor openings have smooth wood. The historic parlor, in the southwest corner, features double-leaf foldable doors, a distinction from the typical single-leaf doors throughout the house. Similar examples include double-leaf doors concealing a built-in cabinet and a large central double, foldable door between the east front and rear rooms on the first floor. Windows contain paneled interior shutters integrated seamlessly with the room's aesthetic, folding differently on each floor due to depth constraints. Hardware is a mix of historic H-L hinges and butt hinges.

First Floor

The central hall boasts double architrave crown molding, decorative baseboards, and chair rail molding with horizontal wood wainscoting. The front and rear doors are exceptionally tall, emphasizing the building's grand scale.

- Parlor (Southwest Room): The most elaborate room, featuring floor-to-ceiling paneling divided by a chair rail, highly decorative crown molding with two tiers of dentils, and a fireplace framed by floor-to-ceiling fluted pilasters with Corinthian capitals. These elaborate pilasters represent a change in the late Colonial period from simpler designs.³
- Office (Southeast Room): Features denticulated crown molding, wood wainscoting, a chair rail, and a fireplace with a wood mantel and architrave trim. The walls have wallpaper, except for wood paneling above the mantel. A double-folding door connects this room to the rear. It features architrave trim and has corner blocks/a patella at the top of each corner.
- Rear Northeast Room: Simpler in detail, with crown molding, a chair rail, and wallpapered walls. The fireplace has a basic surround without a mantel, but wood paneling is positioned above it.
- Northwest Room (West of Staircase): A smaller, minimally decorated space with crown molding, a chair rail, and a narrow fireplace with a simple architrave trim topped by a horizontal panel.

³ Willie Graham, "Interior Finishes," *The Chesapeake House: Architectural Investigation by Colonial Williamsburg*, Cary Carson and Carl R. Lounsbury, eds. (Chapel Hill, NC: Published in association with The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation by The University of North Carolina Press, 2013), p.312.

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Second Floor

The second-floor layout mirrors the first floor, with less elaborate decoration. Rooms feature simplified crown molding, base molding, and chair rails. Each fireplace has a modest surround with architrave trim, and wood paneling is located above each fireplace.

Basement

The basement layout reflects the first floor, with a small central hallway and two rooms on either side connected by a narrow passage. Each room contains a fireplace with a brick arch. The space has exposed concrete flooring, exposed brick walls, and ductwork. The basement ceiling is notably low, under 5'6", suggesting a functional but non-habitable space.

Attic

Accessed via a steep, enclosed staircase on the north side, the attic features unfinished wood floors, exposed brick walls, and King-Post trusses. Though tall enough to stand in, the trusses limit movement. A small ladder leads to a roof opening, and triangular brick cavities at the gable ends appear to serve as ventilation openings. Additional ductwork is located in the attic.

Addition

The interior of the addition is designed to complement the historic dwelling while maintaining a functional layout for modern use. The floor plan centers around an open atrium, which serves as a transition space between the main house and the addition. Steps lead down from the rear first-floor door of the main house to this lower-level atrium. A paneled half-wall with an integrated reception desk partially conceals the transition between the two spaces. There is an open elevator/lift next to the stairs.

The main entrance on the rear elevation opens directly into the atrium/lobby area, which functions as a central circulation space. This area includes a wide hallway extending from the entrance through the hyphen to the sanctuary at the east end of the addition. Restrooms are accessed via a hallway within the lobby. A combination of single-leaf and double-leaf doors provide access to the sanctuary. The sanctuary is an open space featuring a small front stage, side aisles, and a raised rear section that houses the sound booth. The ceiling is arched over the central portion and finished with acoustical ceiling tiles.

The flooring varies throughout the addition, with argyle-patterned vinyl tile in the lobby, vinyl tile in the restrooms and kitchen, and carpet throughout the remaining spaces. Walls are finished with drywall, and ceilings feature a dropped ceiling system with recessed lighting. Trim details, including baseboards, crown molding, and door and window surrounds, are simple architrave profiles designed to harmonize with the historic character of the main house.

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ALTERATIONS

Some of the major alterations to the building include the removal of 19th and 20th-century features such as the Greek Revival front porch, the rear lean-to addition, and the side porch, as well as the construction of a large, but concealed, addition in the 1990s (see Figure 1). Additionally, some small changes have been observed from photographic evidence, several of which were impacted by the larger changes to the building.



Figure 1: Pleasant Hall, 1972 Survey photo showing the Greek Revival porch, the rear lean-to addition, and the side porch, as well as other modern alterations such as the shutters and the roofing material. (Image courtesy of VDHR Archives, Resource ID #134-0027)

The first notable recorded addition to the building was the rear lean-to addition in c.1890. Based on a 1968 photo (see Figure 2), the one-story, one-bay addition had a brick pier foundation, wood weatherboard siding, and a shed roof. Windows appear to have been eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood-sash with louvered shutters. A central wooden staircase with a small landing provided access to the single-leaf rear entry. Another single-leaf entry was located on the east elevation of the addition. This wood-frame addition had a somewhat central brick chimney and extended the full length of the rear elevation. The porch had also likely been altered since its original construction as well. The 1937 photograph (see Figure 3) appears to show an open porch rather than an enclosed addition. It is unknown when it may have been enclosed. Ultimately, removal was approved by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR)

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and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA) in 1987 because it was considered incompatible and removal would re-expose the historic windows of the original dwelling. This was one of several removals ahead of a planned renovation and restaurant project that never materialized.⁴

Another removal approved by VDHR and APVA (now Preservation Virginia) is the Greek Revival porch over the front entry (see Figure 3). The feature, which was not original, was likely added sometime between c.1820 and 1860, based on when the Greek Revival period was popular in Virginia. The front-gable roof was supported by paired Doric columns on the front of the porch and a single pilaster against the wall on each side of the rear. Individual square granite blocks, applied directly onto the second tier of the original stone steps, served as the column bases (see Figure 4). It had a standing-seam metal roof and wood siding on the gable face. Removal was approved because it was awkwardly set on added granite blocks, it hid the detailing of the entry, and it was not high-quality construction. It was described as a “crude” addition to the house.⁵



Figure 2: Rear, c.1890 lean-to addition to Pleasant Hall, c.1968 (Image courtesy of VDHR Archives, Resource ID #134-0027)

⁴ Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Conservation of Historic Resources, Division of Historic Landmarks, *Technical Preservation Services Telephone and Meeting Memo: Pleasant Hall, Kempsville*, February 25, 1987.

⁵ Ferol O. Briggs, *Excerpt from Volume 13 of the Briggs Scrapbooks*, page 121, 1999, Resource ID 134-0027, Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives; *Technical Preservation Services Telephone and Meeting Memo: Pleasant Hall, Kempsville*, February 25, 1987.

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Figure 3: 1937 photo showing the Greek Revival Porch, Works Progress Administration Survey (Image courtesy of VDHR Archives, Resource ID #134-0027) Plaque has been relocated.



Figure 4: 1972 photo showing the granite blocks used as the column bases on the Greek Revival Porch, 1972 Survey and NRN (Image courtesy of VDHR Archives, Resource ID #134-0027)

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The third major feature that was removed as part of the 1987 approval by VDHR and APVA is the side porch, which was believed to date to the 20th-century. Although the exact construction date is unknown, it appears in the 1937 photograph (see Figure 3). The one-story, three-bay porch was located on the east (side) elevation (see Figure 5). It had a brick pier foundation and was supported by wood, square, Tuscan columns and had a turned post railing/balustrade. It also had a flat roof and appeared to have a rooftop balustrade, with turned posts, but the portion along the front side of the porch was missing by the time of the 1972 survey. The porch appeared to have wood decking and was accessed by a wood staircase, with a single railing on the south side, that expanded across the full width of the central porch bay. Additional framing members present in the 1972 photograph indicate that there may have been a screened enclosure on the southern bay of the porch. VDHR and APVA determined that the porch was beyond repair and thus approved its removal during the 1987 review. According to the meeting minutes, the porch was also in the proposed location of the proposed restaurant at the time of review.⁶

Although the removal of these features was approved in 1987, it did not occur at that time due to the proposed restaurant project falling through. Instead, they were removed during a 1990s renovation aimed at converting the building into a funeral home. This project not only restored the core of the original building to its historic appearance but also included the construction of a 2,800-square-foot chapel addition, which became the present-day rear addition adjacent to the dwelling on the east side. According to funeral home owner Neal Kellum, the “unauthentic” additions and alterations were removed during the 1989–1990 renovation. These changes included replacing the standing-seam roof with a wood-shingle roof and eliminating all 20th-century plumbing, including the upstairs hallway bathroom.⁷

In addition to the larger additions discussed above, the September 1972 survey photographs provide further insight into other alterations present at that time. The façade featured louvered shutters, which were also present on the two first-floor windows of the east elevation. On the west elevation, the opening with the attic louvered vent previously held a four-over-four, double-hung, wood-sash window. In contrast, the attic vent on the east elevation appeared to have been a simple cased opening, suggesting that the original sash was missing due to disrepair. However, earlier photos from May 1972 show this opening contained a fixed, six-light, wood-sash window, indicating that it deteriorated sometime between May and September of that year. Another notable difference is the second-floor opening on the south side of the east elevation, which, rather than a window, functioned as a door leading onto the porch. Additionally, the first-floor door accessing the porch on the east elevation appears to have been replaced. The current door features four traditional raised panels, whereas the door in the 1972 photos has four flush panels of a different size than the current one with a flat stile, mullions, and rails. Other alterations visible in the photos include the addition of gutters and a rooftop antenna. Furthermore, there are at least two references to there once being wings on each side of the house. Investigating their

⁶ *Technical Preservation Services Telephone and Meeting Memo: Pleasant Hall, Kempsville*, February 25, 1987.

⁷ Mark Weaver, “Diggers Seek Relics While There Is Time.” *Ledger-Star, Norfolk* (March 25, 1990); Marc Davis, “Funeral Director to Restore Historic Home.” *Ledger-Star, Norfolk* (May 2, 1989)

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presence was one of the principal objectives of an archaeological survey in 1986. According to the 1986 Archeological Interim Report, the survey uncovered brickwork suggesting that the wings had been present; however, none of the available historic photos show them.⁸



Figure 5: This photo shows the side porch on the east elevation of the main dwelling from the 1972 Survey and NRHP nomination. Note the condition of the porch, the second-floor door on the left of the image, and the porch door on the first-floor level. (Image courtesy of VDHR Archives, Resource ID #134-0027)

⁸ *Archaeological Survey of Pleasant Hall, Virginia Beach, Virginia: Interim Report, April 1986.*

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Front Sign (2011) – Non-contributing Object

This modern pylon sign is located on the front lawn of the property along Singleton Way. The green sign board is situated on two black aluminum posts. The sign says, “New Jerusalem Ministries, Dr. Veronica R. Coleman, Pastor”. The sign, which was added when New Jerusalem Ministries moved into the building in 2011, is in good condition.

Historic Marker (1987) – Non-contributing Object

This historic marker is located in the front yard along the western property border. Constructed on September 17, 1987, by the Princess Anne County-Virginia Beach Historical Society, the cast aluminum marker has a baked enamel or powder-coated blue finish with silver lettering. The marker is for the Princess Anne County Courthouse, 1787, and states that the courthouse was located roughly 200 yards northeast of the marker location. A circular emblem at the top of the marker identifies it as City of Virginia Beach, Virginia Landmarks of Our Nation’s Beginning; this implies there is a series of these markers, but city staff are not aware of any other markers of this type.

Plaque on the Skirmish of Kempsville (1929) – Non-contributing Object

This stone marker located just northwest of the house was erected on November 16, 1929, by the Old Donation Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The rectangular granite base sits approximately three-to-four feet tall and features a bronze plaque applied to the front. It reads:

“Near this spot occurred on November 16, 1775
THE SKIRMISH OF KEMPSVILLE
John Ackiss A Minute-Man was killed
This house served as headquarters for Lord Dunmore”

Shed (2021) – Non-contributing Building

This one-story, three-bay, wood-frame shed has a raised platform foundation, vertical board walls, and a side-gable roof with architectural shingles. The façade features a double-leaf barn door accessed by a wood ramp. The entry is flanked by a four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl-sash window on each side. There are no other openings.

INTEGRITY ANALYSIS

Pleasant Hall retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association, although it no longer retains integrity of setting and feeling due to the loss of its historic surroundings and the changing character of the neighborhood. While the building is located in its original location, the surrounding landscape has changed drastically from a rural town with open space and dense vegetation to a highly developed commercial area. The original dwelling retains its character-defining features, including the main block form, roof form, fenestration pattern, and original materials. In addition to an intact exterior, the interior also retains a high

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degree of integrity maintaining its original floor plan and design characteristics, such as the extensive decorative woodwork including paneling, wainscoting, crown molding, and mantels. While the addition of the modern lobby and chapel has impacted the integrity of the original house – particularly through its location, massing, physical connection to the historic house, as well as its exterior colors, materials, and configuration – its overall visual impact remains subordinate to the primary building. A 1990 review letter from VDHR noted that the impact was minimal, as the historic house continues to dominate the composition from all vantage points, with the chapel addition reading as a series of connected subservient dependencies.⁹ Despite the diminished integrity of setting, the property maintains a high degree of workmanship, exemplified by its expertly crafted hand-hewn members and decorative woodwork. The precision of the construction is evident in the tight fit of the trusses, which was described in a newspaper article as so tight not even a piece of paper would fit through, a testament to the skill and craftsmanship employed in its original construction.¹⁰ Furthermore, while the surrounding setting has been significantly altered and the site itself has seen the addition of modern elements, such as the addition and the large rear paved parking area, the house overall retains its association as a mid-eighteenth century, high-style Georgian town dwelling.

V-CRIS INVENTORY

Pleasant Hall

Singleton Way

5184 Singleton Way

134-0027

Other DHR Id#:

<i>Primary Resource:</i> Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Georgian, Ca 1765	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Sign (Object), 2011	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Historic Marker (Object), 1987	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Historic Plaque (Object), 1929	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building), Stores 1, Style: No discernible style, 2021	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

⁹ John E. Wells to Neal Kellum, July 24, 1990. Letter. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

¹⁰ Mark Weaver, Diggers Seek Relics While There Is Time." *Ledger-Star, Norfolk* (March 25, 1990).

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1765 - 1775

Significant Dates

1764-1765

1775

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

1973 Statement of Significance

The original nomination for Pleasant Hall identified the resource as “an outstanding example of second period Georgian architecture” and highlights the building’s exceptional woodwork, the “virtually unaltered state” of the dwelling, as well as justified a state level of significance based on the rarity of certain features, such as the Corinthian order interior and use of a king post truss system. The nomination states that Pleasant Hall was constructed in 1779 by “a wealthy Princess Anne County landowner, Peter Singleton, on land acquired from James Tenant.” It is also noted as the last “vestige of the old court house town of Kempsville.” Based on the available research at the time, the “18th Century” was selected as the house’s period of significance.

The following Statement of Significance and the accompanying justification of criteria narrative corrects the record regarding the dwelling’s original date of construction, as established through dendrochronological analysis and additional research. It also expands the argument for significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture by demonstrating the significance of its decorative features, workmanship, and integrity, and discussing its role as a town house within the historic town of Kempsville. The rarity of town house type resources in the former Princess Anne County and the high integrity of Pleasant Hall further contribute to the property’s architectural significance. Additionally, the period of significance has been clarified to align with the dwelling’s construction date range, as no subsequent period retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the property’s significance, particularly given the later additions that have since been removed. The statement further updates the ownership history to accurately reflect the original owner and the dwelling’s origins.

Updated Statement of Significance

Pleasant Hall is significant at the statewide level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an outstanding example of an 18th-century Georgian-style town house dwelling and mid-to-late eighteenth-century construction techniques. Constructed c.1765, the two-story brick residence is distinguished by its high-style design, refined decorative features, and exceptional workmanship, particularly in its elaborate interior detailing and extensive woodworking. The dwelling itself retains a high degree of integrity, reflecting the quality of its original construction, while the 1990s addition was designed in a manner that limits its impact on the building’s overall integrity. The rarity of town house dwellings in the former Princess Anne County adds to the property’s study value. The period of significance, 1765-1775, corresponds to the building’s construction, as established through dendrochronological analysis and additional research, through to its role in the Revolutionary War conflict.

Significant dates include 1764-1765, when the trees used in construction were felled, and 1775, as a result of the dwelling’s association with the Skirmish at Kemps Landing and the use of the house as a headquarters for Lord Dunmore. John Murray, 4th Earl of Dunmore, was the last royal

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governor of Virginia. The preponderance of evidence supports the conclusion that Pleasant Hall was commissioned by George Logan, its original owner, and serves as a rare architectural reminder of Virginia's Pre-Revolutionary past. It is one of only two surviving resources (the other being the Carraway House) associated with the colonial-era village of Kemps Landing in present-day Virginia Beach, further underscoring its architectural and historical significance.

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

Historic Background

The building at 5184 Singleton Way was constructed ca.1765, based on the earliest record mentioning its construction, dendrochronology, and the last known reference to its completion.

While some uncertainty remains, a significant body of research points to George Logan as the original owner of Pleasant Hall. George Logan acquired the land in 1763 from Anthony Walke, a prominent landowner who played a key role in the development of Kemps Landing and facilitated multiple property sales from his estate.¹¹ The original sale was recorded on May 18th, 1763 as a transaction “between Anthony Walke of the Parish of Lynnhaven of Princess Anne County to George Logan merchant of said parish” for the sum of 39 pounds, 10 shillings, and 9 pence.¹²

Dendrochronological analysis provided conclusive felling dates of winter 1764/65, aligning with the period shortly after Logan's land purchase. Given the time required to construct a masonry dwelling of this scale, it is reasonable to assume that construction did not begin immediately. Standard dendrochronological practice dictates that, when presented with a range of felling dates, the latest date should be taken as the most relevant to the structure's construction. As vernacular buildings of this type were typically completed within twelve to eighteen months following the latest felling date, Pleasant Hall was likely completed c.1765-1766.¹³

Several resources list the construction date as either 1769 or 1770 and further support George Logan's ownership.¹⁴ In the *American Loyalists Transcripts*, Robert Gilmour – George Logan's uncle and business partner in Gilmour & Co. – stated that the house was built in 1769 or 1770 on land purchased from Colonel Walke.¹⁵ A later land grant record, documenting the property's sale after it was acquired by the Commonwealth of Virginia, also references George Logan as the

¹¹ Virginia Beach Circuit Court, **Deed Book 9**, Page 177 (May 18, 1763).

¹² Deed Book 9, Page 177.

¹³ Michael J. Worthington and Jane I. Seiter, *The Tree-Ring Dating of Pleasant Hall, Virginia Beach, Virginia*, Report 2023/21 (Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory, December 2023).

¹⁴ Mary Reid Barrow, “Businessman Planning Pleasant Hall Restoration.” *Ledger-Star, Norfolk* (October 21, 1985), clipping from Virginia Press Services News Clipping Bureau; Amy Hayes Castleberry, *Then & Now: Virginia Beach* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2010), 48.; Amy Waters Yarsinske, *Virginia Beach: A History of Virginia's Golden Shore*, The Making of America Series (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2002), 78-80.

¹⁵ Elizabeth B. Wingo, *Pleasant Hall: A Pre-Revolutionary War Home*, 1986, “Deed Research Document,” Resource ID 134-0027, Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives.

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original owner.¹⁶ However, in a response to a letter from Mrs. Rebecca Aitchison of Eastwood, dated March 15, 1784, Mrs. Logan stated that her husband had purchased the land from Colonel Walke approximately 17 years prior, placing the acquisition around 1764. She also asserts that George Logan built the house himself.¹⁷

George Logan, a Loyalist, was ultimately forced to flee his home and return to England.¹⁸ Upon this, the property was acquired by the state/handed back over to the Commonwealth. A land grant record dated November 15, 1782, references the land formerly owned by George Logan as being escheated to Princess Anne County. The land was then sold by Thomas Walker, on behalf of Princess Anne County, to Peter Singleton. Although recorded in 1782, the sale occurred back in 1779 by two acts of the General Assembly.¹⁹ The presence of a brick inscribed with the date 1779 on the front of the house has led some to speculate that this marks the year of construction and that Peter Singleton was the original owner. However, as evidenced by dendrochronology, land records, and other historical accounts, the house had already been built by that time, most likely c.1765. Given that the land grant record confirms Singleton's acquisition of the property in 1779, it is more probable that the inscription commemorates the transfer of ownership rather than the construction of the dwelling itself.

Although the property changed hands multiple times, particularly throughout the 19th century, it remained within the Whitehead family from 1905 to 1986, when it was sold to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA). Despite these transitions, the property remained in private ownership. Notably, an easement protecting the historic integrity of the site was established on March 14, 1973, between Susan Whitehead Byers and the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission.²⁰ However, title records indicate a subsequent transaction on February 28, 1986, in which Susan Byers transferred the property to APVA, which then sold it to investors that same day. This sequence suggests that temporary APVA ownership may have been necessary to finalize the easement process.²¹ The property appears to have remained a single-family home until the 1990s when it underwent a major renovation to remove non-historic

¹⁶ Peter Singleton, land grant, November 15, 1782, p. 258, *Land Office Grants G, 1782-1783*, reel 48, Library of Virginia, https://image.lva.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/drawer?retrieve_image=LONN&dir=/LONN/LO-4/048/048&image_number=0279&offset=%2B21&name=Grants+G+1782-1783&dbl_pgs=no&round=.

¹⁷ Elizabeth B. Wingo, *Pleasant Hall: A Pre-Revolutionary War Home*, 1986, "Deed Research Document," Resource ID 134-0027, Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives.

¹⁸ David K. Hazzard and Nicholas M. Luccetti, *Archaeological Survey of Pleasant Hall, Virginia Beach, Virginia: Interim Report*, April 1986, Easement File, Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives.

¹⁹ Peter Singleton, land grant, November 15, 1782, p. 258, *Land Office Grants G, 1782-1783*, reel 48, Library of Virginia, https://image.lva.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/drawer?retrieve_image=LONN&dir=/LONN/LO-4/048/048&image_number=0279&offset=%2B21&name=Grants+G+1782-1783&dbl_pgs=no&round=.

²⁰ Virginia Beach Circuit Court, **Deed Book 1362**, Page 434 (March 14, 1973); The Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission was the predecessor agency to the Department of Historic Resources, which now administers the easement on behalf of the Board of Historic Resources.

²¹ Deed Book 1362, Page 434; Mary Reid Barrow, "Businessman Planning Pleasant Hall Restoration." *Ledger-Star, Norfolk* (October 21, 1985), clipping from Virginia Press Services News Clipping Bureau.

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additions and incorporate a larger but more subservient addition to accommodate use as a funeral home.²²

However, as early as 1985, plans were underway to restore the property for use as offices and retail space. A partnership comprising Albert and Larry Bonney, along with brothers William and Walter Weddle, entered into an agreement with APVA to purchase the property. The agreement granted them six months to develop a restoration plan and obtain approval from the city, APVA, and the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks (today's Department of Historic Resources). The proposed restoration, estimated to cost between \$1.5 and \$2 million, included provisions for a protective covenant to be placed on the deed, as well as a \$20,000 allocation from APVA for archaeological work in the event of ground disturbance. Despite these efforts, the project never materialized.²³

In March 1990, the property – then known as the “Whitehead Estate” and comprising 2.151 acres – was sold to Neal and Mary Kellum.²⁴ At the time of the sale, the house was described as “dilapidated” and “crumbling.” Neal Kellum, director of a funeral home, undertook a comprehensive restoration and renovation to adapt the dwelling for use as a funeral home. As part of this effort, non-historic elements, including a tin roof and other incompatible additions, were removed, and a 2,800-square-foot chapel was constructed at the rear of the building. Offices and viewing rooms were incorporated within the historic dwelling, while the chapel and modern amenities, such as restrooms, were confined to the new addition. The total cost of the rehabilitation was estimated at \$1 million.²⁵

A decade later, in December 2000, following its use as a funeral home, the property was sold to Kempsville Baptist Church for use as a place of worship.²⁶ In June 2019, it was sold to New Jerusalem Ministries, the current owner.²⁷ The property continues to function as a church, with the main dwelling serving as offices and small meeting spaces or classrooms, while the addition houses the sanctuary, reception area, kitchenette, and restrooms.

Development of Virginia Beach and the Kempsville Area

The history of Kemps Landing, later known as Kempsville, is closely intertwined with the events of the American Revolution, particularly Lord Dunmore's military operations in Virginia. As the colonial struggle intensified in late 1775, Kemps Landing became a focal point of British and

²² Mark Weaver, “Diggers Seek Relics While There Is Time.” *Ledger-Star, Norfolk* (March 25, 1990).

²³ Mary Reid Barrow, “Businessman Planning Pleasant Hall Restoration.” *Ledger-Star, Norfolk* (October 21, 1985), clipping from Virginia Press Services News Clipping Bureau; Mark Weaver, “Diggers Seek Relics While There Is Time.” *Ledger-Star, Norfolk* (March 25, 1990).

²⁴ Virginia Beach Circuit Court, **Deed Book 2899**, Page 0029 (March 14, 1990).

²⁵ Mark Weaver, “Diggers Seek Relics While There Is Time.” *Ledger-Star, Norfolk* (March 25, 1990); Marc Davis, “Funeral Director to Restore Historic Home.” *Ledger-Star, Norfolk* (May 2, 1989).

²⁶ Virginia Beach Circuit Court, **Deed Book 4342**, Page 1905 (December 20, 2000).

²⁷ City of Virginia Beach. “Property Details for Parcel Number 14667914430000.” Virginia Beach Property Search. Accessed January 28, 2025. <https://propertysearch.virginiabeach.gov/#/property/14667914430000>.

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Patriot activity, culminating in the November Skirmish at Kemps Landing and its connection to the pivotal Battle of Great Bridge.²⁸

Lord Dunmore's Use of Kemps Landing

By the fall of 1775, tensions between colonial Patriots and the British government had escalated significantly. Lord Dunmore, the last royal governor of Virginia, sought to maintain British control in the Tidewater region by using Norfolk as his strategic base of operations. As part of his campaign, he established a presence at Kemps Landing in Princess Anne County, where he routed local Patriot forces in what became known as the Skirmish at Kemps Landing.²⁹

Following this victory, Dunmore captured Joseph Hutchings, an officer in the Patriot militia, and subsequently raised the king's standard, formally declaring Virginia to be in a state of rebellion. He also issued a proclamation freeing all enslaved persons and indentured servants who would join the British cause.³⁰

Dunmore's success at Kemps Landing temporarily bolstered Loyalist morale in the region. Many local merchants and officials who had opposed the Patriot committees viewed Dunmore's triumph as an opportunity to restore British rule. Among those who aligned with him were Jacob Ellegood, Henry Fleming, and James Parker, who accepted military and administrative positions under Dunmore's command.³¹ However, the governor's hold on Norfolk and its surroundings proved tenuous, as Patriot forces continued to organize resistance.

The Skirmish at Kemps Landing

The November Skirmish at Kemps Landing was a brief but consequential clash between Dunmore's forces and local militia. There is some dispute about the exact date of the engagement; while a historical marker in front of the site lists November 16, 1775, other sources suggest it occurred on November 15.³² The engagement saw poorly trained Virginia militia attempt an ambush against British troops, only to be quickly repelled and forced into a panicked retreat. One British soldier was wounded in the knee, while casualty figures for the Patriot side remain uncertain. Sources provide different casualty numbers, with five being the most likely, as well as two drowning in the retreat. The only named casualty was John Ackiss.³³ By this time, Dunmore had already begun confiscating weapons and supplies, bringing much of Norfolk and the surrounding counties under British control. This placed the Loyalists in a strong position as the conflict unfolded. However, despite the immediate failure, the Skirmish at Kemps Landing proved significant in the broader campaign against British rule. The defeat helped galvanize

²⁸ Thomas Costa, *Economic Development and Political Authority: Norfolk, Virginia Merchant-Magistrates, 1736–1800* (PhD diss., William & Mary, 1991), <https://dx.doi.org/10.21220/s2-myhw-xv82>, 253.

²⁹ *Economic Development and Political Authority: Norfolk, Virginia Merchant-Magistrates, 1736–1800*, 254.

³⁰ *Economic Development and Political Authority: Norfolk, Virginia Merchant-Magistrates, 1736–1800*, 255.

³¹ William Eley, "Skirmish of Kempsville." *The Beacon* (November 14, 1975) 1-2.

³² Eley "Skirmish of Kempsville, 2.

³³ Skirmish at Kemps's Landing, Virginia Historical Highway Marker application research documents, Virginia Beach Department of Planning and Community Development; Eley "Skirmish of Kempsville, 1.

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Patriot forces and reinforced the need for a more disciplined and coordinated military effort against Dunmore's troops.³⁴

Potentially the most notable aspect of this conflict, was the presence of the Royal Ethiopian Regiment, or Lord Dunmore's Ethiopian Regiment, a unit consisting entirely of former enslaved persons. Dunmore promised freedom to enslaved persons held by the Patriot militia who escaped and joined the new regiment. The unit was commanded by British officers and may have been the first Black Royal regiment during the Revolution. The Ethiopian Regiment may have first seen service at the Skirmish at Kemps Landing.³⁵

Connection to the Battle of Great Bridge

Following his victory at Kemps Landing, Dunmore turned his attention to securing the critical road leading to Norfolk via Great Bridge. Recognizing its strategic importance as the primary road from North Carolina, he fortified the causeway at Great Bridge to prevent Patriot forces from advancing toward Norfolk from the south. By early December, Dunmore's forces were entrenched there, facing an increasing threat from the Virginia troops under Colonel William Woodford.³⁶

On December 9, 1775, the Battle of Great Bridge took place. British forces, abandoning their defensive advantage, attempted a frontal assault on the Patriot-held causeway. The Virginians, under the command of Edward Champion Travis, waited until the British troops were in close range before unleashing a devastating volley. The British troops suffered severe losses and were forced to retreat. The defeat at Great Bridge rendered Dunmore's position in Norfolk untenable. He withdrew to his ships in the Elizabeth River, and by early 1776, he had abandoned the city altogether.³⁷

Lord Dunmore and Pleasant Hall

Pleasant Hall played a significant role in the Revolutionary War due to its association with John Murray, 4th Earl of Dunmore, the last royal governor of Virginia. Following the Skirmish at Kemps Landing in November 1775, Lord Dunmore established his headquarters at Pleasant Hall, a prominent estate owned by George Logan, a known Loyalist.³⁸ Dunmore's choice of headquarters was strategic, as Logan actively supported the British Crown and was unable to

³⁴ *Economic Development and Political Authority: Norfolk, Virginia Merchant-Magistrates, 1736–1800*, 255.

³⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Ethiopian_Regiment.

³⁶ *Economic Development and Political Authority: Norfolk, Virginia Merchant-Magistrates, 1736–1800*, 255.

³⁷ Alison Handy, *The Development of the "Town of Kempsville" in the Post-Revolutionary Period*, July 2019, digital report, 3.

³⁸ Mr. Kellum, "Draft Text for Pleasant Hall," August 22, 1997. ID# 134-27. Entry for the *Virginia Landmarks Register* and *National Register of Historic Places*, Correspondence from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives.; Marc Davis, "Funeral Director to Restore Historic Home." *Ledger-Star, Norfolk* (May 2, 1989).

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bear arms due to his age. Instead, he served as a justice of the peace and demonstrated his allegiance by administering oaths to local inhabitants who pledged loyalty to Great Britain.³⁹

Dunmore's presence at Pleasant Hall further cemented Logan's ties to the British cause. However, the association ultimately came at a great personal cost. When Dunmore withdrew from Princess Anne County and Norfolk, Logan was forced to flee, abandoning his estate and nearly all of his possessions, retaining only select household furnishings and the remaining inventory from his dry goods store.⁴⁰ His unwavering loyalty to the British government made his return to Kemps Landing untenable in the wake of the Patriot victory. He traveled back to England instead.

Dunmore himself noted the grandeur of Pleasant Hall, writing that he "had never seen better in Virginia."⁴¹ The estate's use as a British headquarters underscores its historical significance, linking it directly to one of the most pivotal figures in Virginia's early revolutionary struggle.

The Evolution of Kempsville

Kemps Landing had existed as a colonial port town before the Revolution, having been settled around the mid-1600s when George Kempe began utilizing the area's waterways for trade.⁴² It began developing around the 1740s when Anthony Walke began selling lots from his Fairfield estate. Strategically situated along the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River, the settlement became a vital thoroughfare to the south from Norfolk, located approximately eight miles away.⁴³ By the late 18th century, it had evolved into a significant crossroads community.⁴⁴

During the Revolutionary War, the village was the site of a skirmish between colonial militia and British forces. Following the war, the town continued to develop. In 1778, it was designated as the seat of Princess Anne County, a role it retained until 1823, and contained essential governmental institutions, including a courthouse and jail.⁴⁵ In 1783, the Virginia General Assembly passed an act to formally establish Kempsville, transitioning it from Kemps Landing to an organized municipality.⁴⁶

³⁹ Elizabeth B. Wingo, *Pleasant Hall: A Pre-Revolutionary War Home*, 1986, "Deed Research Document," Resource ID 134-0027, Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives, 2.

⁴⁰ Wingo, *Pleasant Hall: A Pre-Revolutionary War Home*, 1986, 2; Amy Waters Yarsinske, *Virginia Beach: A History of Virginia's Golden Shore*, The Making of America Series (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2002), 78-80.

⁴¹ Amy Hayes Castleberry, *Then & Now: Virginia Beach* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2010), 48.

⁴² Handy, *The Development of the "Town of Kempsville,"* 3.

⁴³ Kempsville Baptist Church, *The History of Pleasant Hall* (Virginia Beach, VA, 2010), Easement File, Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives.

⁴⁴ Marc Davis, "Beach Plans to Widen Intersection and Add Shops, Apartments in Kempsville," *HamptonRoads.com*, part of *PilotOnline.com*, accessed April 2, 2008, <http://hamptonroads.com/2008/03/beach-plans-widen-intersection-and-add-shops-apartments-kempsville>.

⁴⁵ "Beach Plans to Widen Intersection and Add Shops, Apartments in Kempsville."

⁴⁶ Handy, *The Development of the "Town of Kempsville,"* 3.

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Despite this official designation, land sales and development patterns did not always align with the Assembly's vision for orderly half-acre plots. Instead, transactions often reflected pre-existing property ownership among prominent local families, such as the Walke, Singleton, and Kempe families. By the early 19th century, Kempsville had become the urban center of Princess Anne County, home to figures such as Anthony Walke and Mitchel Thorowgood (now known as Thoroughgood).⁴⁷

While much of its colonial-era infrastructure was lost over time, Kempsville retained a historical identity. The town once had a higher concentration of historic buildings than any other area in Hampton Roads outside of Williamsburg, with many structures remaining intact until the 1960s. However, modern redevelopment and road expansion have altered its original appearance. Today, efforts to preserve its historical significance include the Historic Kempsville Area Master Plan, which envisions a colonial-style village setting to honor its past.⁴⁸

In conclusion, the events at Kemps Landing played a notable role in the Revolutionary War, marking a momentary British victory that nonetheless contributed to their eventual expulsion from Virginia. The Skirmish at Kemps Landing, the battle at Great Bridge and Dunmore's subsequent retreat, collectively shaped the course of the conflict in Tidewater Virginia, reinforcing the strategic and historical importance of this small but pivotal settlement.

Ownership Information

The historical ownership of Pleasant Hall in Virginia Beach has been a topic of debate among historians and researchers. Most of the existing research, including research papers, survey reports, and records from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, points to George Logan as the original owner of Pleasant Hall. The most notable of these sources is from Elizabeth B. Wingo, a respected compiler and publisher known for her meticulous genealogical research on Norfolk County, Virginia – particularly in the areas of marriages, tithables, and military service records from the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Her published works, which are widely cited in historical and genealogical studies, have been instrumental in preserving the region's early history. Among her notable publications are *Norfolk County, Virginia, 1706-1792, Marriages of Norfolk County Volume I; Norfolk County, Virginia Tithables 1730-1750; Norfolk County, Virginia Tithables 1751-1765; and Norfolk County, Virginia Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Application for Pensions, Bounty Land Warrants and Heirs of Deceased Pensioners*.⁴⁹

In Elizabeth Wingo's Deed Research Document *Pleasant Hall: A Pre-Revolutionary War Home, 1986*, she cites George Logan as the original owner of Pleasant Hall and references Deed Book 9, page 177 of Princess Anne County, Virginia Records as the original deed documenting

⁴⁷ *Archaeological Survey of Pleasant Hall, Virginia Beach, Virginia: Interim Report*, 5.

⁴⁸ "Beach Plans to Widen Intersection and Add Shops, Apartments in Kempsville."

⁴⁹ Goodreads, "Elizabeth B. Wingo," accessed April 1, 2025, https://www.goodreads.com/author/show/5754727.Elizabeth_B_Wingo.

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Logan's purchase of several lots from Colonel Anthony Walke in 1763.⁵⁰ Specifically, Deed Book 9, page 177, dated May 18th, 1763, states that it is "between Anthony Walke of the Parish of Lynnhaven of Princess Anne to George Logan merchant of said parish for the sum of 39 pounds, ten shillings, and 9 pence paid by George Logan." The description of the land begins by referencing it beginning at a stone by a ditch.⁵¹ Additional primary sources describe George Logan as the original owner of Pleasant Hall. In the American Loyalists Transcripts, London, Robert Gilmour, George Logan's uncle and partner in Logan, Gilmour & Co, stated that the house was built in 1769 or 1770 on land purchased from Colonel Walke. Gilmour claims that many of the building materials were imported from England. The transcripts also record Mrs. Logan's response to a letter from Mrs. Rebecca Aitchison of Eastwood, dated March 15, 1784, in which Mrs. Logan stated that her husband had purchased the land from Colonel Walke approximately 17 years prior, placing the acquisition around 1764. She also asserts that George Logan built the house himself.⁵² This account aligns with the timeline of the sale recorded in Deed Book 9, page 177, and corresponds with dendrochronological evidence, which places the probable construction date around 1765-1766, allowing for the time required to build the house.

While many sources attribute its construction to George Logan, a Scottish merchant, sometime between 1763 and 1770, an article by John H. Robertson in *The Virginian-Pilot* on May 14, 2000, challenges this view, suggesting that Samuel Tenant (or Tennant) was the original owner.

Conflicting Accounts:

- **George Logan's Ownership:**

- The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) states that Pleasant Hall was built in 1763 for George Logan, highlighting its Georgian architectural significance.⁵³
- In addition to Elizabeth B. Wingo's deed research document, several resources in VDHR's archives, including the easement file, as well as a broad range of historical sources – such as newspaper articles, research papers, property surveys, past ownership records, and draft historic marker text – attribute Pleasant Hall's construction to George Logan, a Scottish merchant. These sources, collectively spanning decades of research and documentation, overwhelmingly support Logan as the original owner. Full citations are available in the bibliography.

- **Peter Singleton's Ownership:**

⁵⁰ Elizabeth B. Wingo, *Pleasant Hall: A Pre-Revolutionary War Home*, 1986, "Deed Research Document," Resource ID 134-0027, Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives.

⁵¹ Virginia Beach Circuit Court. **Deed Book 9, Page 177**. Virginia Beach, Virginia, May 18, 1763.

⁵² Elizabeth B. Wingo, *Pleasant Hall: A Pre-Revolutionary War Home*, 1986, "Deed Research Document," Resource ID 134-0027, Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives.

⁵³ Virginia Department of Historic Resources. "Pleasant Hall." Last modified January 10, 2025. Accessed January 15, 2025. <https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/134-0027/>.

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- The original 1972 nomination and accompanying survey record lists Peter Singleton as the original owner of Pleasant Hall and 1779 as the construction date. The reference in the nomination is brief and bases the information on the date inscribed on a brick (1779) rather than actual records. The survey record follows the same claim; however, it provides a list of ownership history but provides no references (no deeds; no supporting documents). It mentions Samuel Tenant in 1765, but still names Peter Singleton as the original owner in 1779, suggesting internal inconsistency. Given the discrepancies and lack of references, the original nomination's claim and the survey's credibility are questionable.
- A 1968 undergraduate research paper introduces multiple inconsistencies regarding the timeline of Pleasant Hall's construction and ownership. The paper claims that Tenant's heirs sold the property to Singleton in March 1777, but this directly contradicts a documented 1779 state land grant, which records the property escheated from George Logan before Singleton acquired it. The paper also incorrectly claims that a plaque on the property commemorates Lord Dunmore's visit in 1779, when in fact, the plaque states that his visit occurred in 1775. This misreading undermines the paper's reliability as it directly conflicts with historical records. The paper also suggests that the April 19, 1779, brick inscription likely marks progress in Peter Singleton's construction of the house. However, it simultaneously asserts that the house was likely completed by the time Dunmore visited – which, according to the plaque and other historical accounts, was four years earlier in 1775. This contradiction further weakens the claim that Singleton built the house from the ground up and, instead, aligns more closely with the documented 1779 land grant, which records the property as having escheated from George Logan before Singleton acquired it.
- **Samuel Tenant's Ownership:**
 - The claim that Samuel Tenant owned Pleasant Hall stems from a note in the original nomination and accompanying 1972 architectural survey. The survey lists Samuel Tenant as an early owner (1765) but still names Peter Singleton as the "original owner" in 1779. The survey record provides no supporting deeds or references, and its timeline contradicts both historical land records and dendrochronology.
 - The 1968 undergraduate research paper cited earlier claims Anthony Walke sold the lot to Samuel Tenant in 1750 but does not track ownership from there or provide citations for this claim. While Walke is documented as having sold multiple parcels of land to various individuals, including a sale to Samuel Tenant referenced in the deed index book, this alone does not confirm that the lot in question is the same as the one on which Pleasant Hall stands.
 - The boldest claim that Samuel Tenant owned Pleasant Hall stems from a letter to the editor by John H. Robertson (The Virginian-Pilot, May 14, 2000), which

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asserts that Tenant was the original owner who willed the property to his son and that a commissioner sold it to Peter Singleton between 1765 and 1775. However, Robertson provided no sources to substantiate this claim.

- These accounts do not align with the documented land grant record, dendrochronology findings, or other reliable sources. The only verified ownership transition is from George Logan (forfeited to the state) to Peter Singleton in 1779.

Peter Singleton, land grant, November 15, 1782, p. 258, Land Office Grants G, 1782-1783, reel 48, Library of Virginia

This land record states that the property, formerly owned by George Logan, was escheated to Princess Anne County and later sold to Peter Singleton by Thomas Walker on behalf of the county. This transaction was carried out in 1779 through two acts of the General Assembly and officially recorded on November 15, 1782.⁵⁴

Given this timeline, it seems reasonable to interpret the 1779 date inscribed in the brick as marking Singleton's acquisition of the property rather than its construction. This aligns with the land grant record and suggests that the house was already standing when Singleton took ownership rather than being built by him.

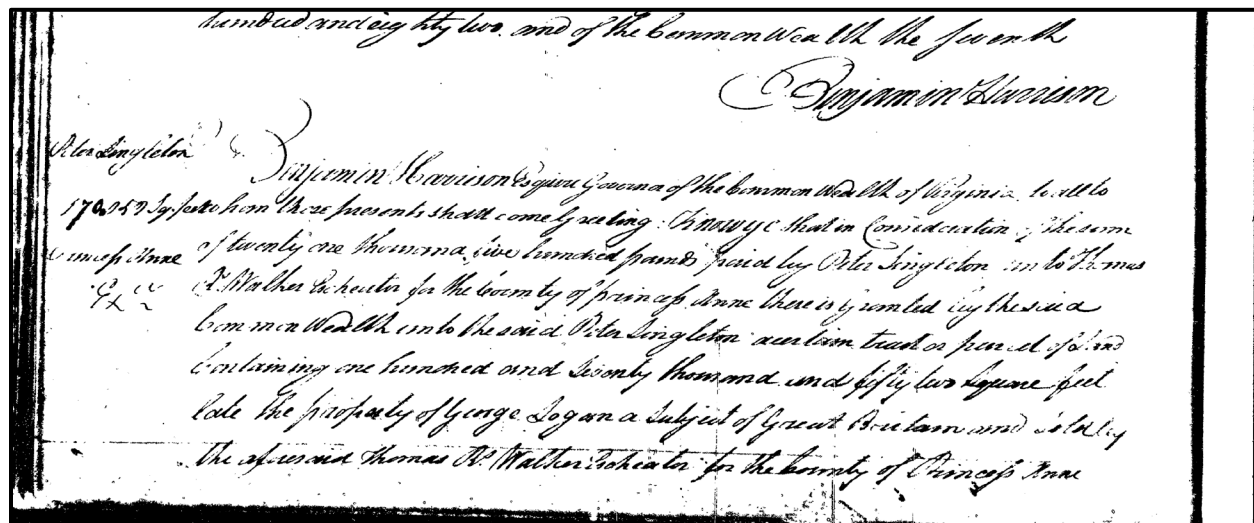


Figure 6: Bottom of the first page of the Land Grant Record (Page 258) from November 15, 1782, documenting Peter Singleton's acquisition of the property in 1779. (Source: Library of Virginia)

⁵⁴ Peter Singleton, land grant, November 15, 1782, p. 258, *Land Office Grants G, 1782-1783*, reel 48, Library of Virginia, https://image.lva.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/drawer?retrieve_image=LONN&dir=/LONN/LO-4/048/048&image_number=0279&offset=%2B21&name=Grants+G+1782-1783&dbl_pgs=no&round=.

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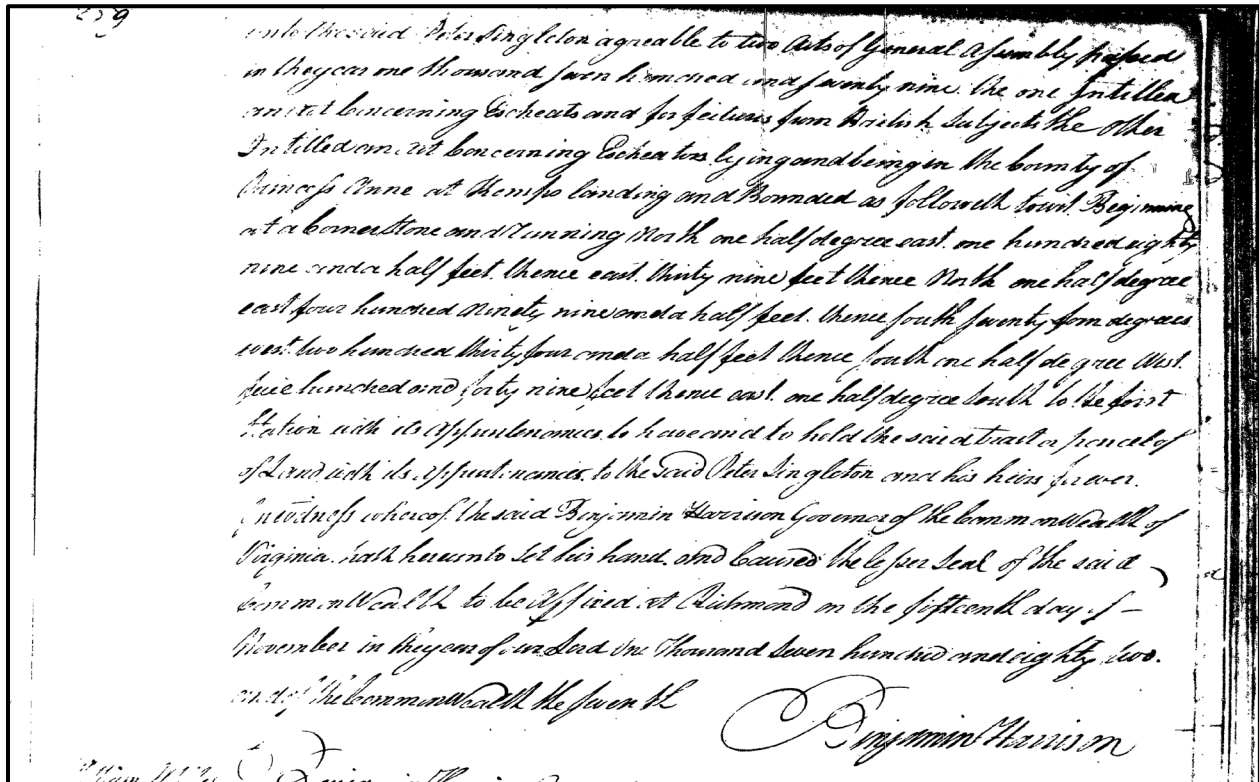


Figure 7: Top of the second page of the Land Grant Record (Page 259) from November 15, 1782 documenting Peter Singleton's acquisition of the property in 1779. (Source: Library of Virginia)

Evaluating the Discrepancy:

The majority of documented evidence supports George Logan as the original owner of Pleasant Hall. The account presented by John H. Robertson lacks corroborative sources and stands in contrast to established research by historians like Elizabeth B. Wingo, who is known for her genealogical work. While it is essential to consider differing perspectives, the preponderance of evidence favors Logan's ownership. Thus, given the documented sources and the lack of supporting evidence for Samuel Tenant or Peter Singleton as the original owner, it is reasonable to conclude that George Logan was the original owner of Pleasant Hall. The property's transfer from Logan to the state and subsequently to Peter Singleton aligns with the existing historical records and physical evidence.

Deed Trace Analysis:

In an effort to fully trace the chain of ownership for Pleasant Hall, a systematic review of deed records was conducted by Temple B. Bell, Jr. with Signature Title, aiming to connect the property back to Deed Book 9, Page 177, which Elizabeth B. Wingo identified as the original sale of the land from Anthony Walke to George Logan. While this deed is cited as evidence of Logan's ownership, its land description – referencing only a stone by a ditch as the starting point – is inconclusive on its own for definitively tying it to Pleasant Hall. To corroborate Wingo's

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research through a continuous deed trail, deeds were successfully traced back to Deed Book 9, Page 177, confirming George Logan as the owner of the property during the plausible period of construction.

Deed Book & Page	Grantor	Grantee	Date
	Kempsville Baptist Church Trustees	New Jerusalem Ministries	June 7, 2019
	Kempsville Baptist Church	Kempsville Baptist Church Trustees	July 1, 2009
Book 4342, Page 1905	Kellum Funeral Home	Kempsville Baptist Church	December 20, 2000
Book 3548, Page 620	Neal & Mary Kellum	Kellum Funeral Home, Inc.	October 9, 1995
Book 2899, Page 0029	Albert & Nettie Bonney, Larry Ray & Judy Bonney, Walter & Elizabeth Weddle	Neal & Mary Kellum	March 14, 1990
Book 2482, Page 1958	APVA	Albert Bonney, Larry Bonney, Walter & William Weddle	February 28, 1986
Book 2482, Page 1952	Susan W. Byers	APVA	February 28, 1986
Book 1014, Page 745	Philip & Louise Whitehead	Susan Byers, Elizabeth & Neil Gray	February 20, 1967
Book 75. Page 298	Mary Terwilliger	Dr. R.E. Whitehead	January 2, 1905
Book 62, Page 49	Selden Estate	Mary Terwilliger	April 10, 1891
Book 50, Page 40	James S. Garrison	Miles, Selden, Trustee for Elizabeth Selden	January 1, 1871
Book 46, Page 306	Oscar F. Baxter	James S. Garrison	May 21, 1857
Book 46, Page 134	John Petty	Oscar F. Baxter	September 26, 1854

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Deed Book & Page	Grantor	Grantee	Date
Book 38, Page 533	Anne Walke	John Petty	November ?, 1836
Book 33, Paige 28	Warren Ashley	Anne Walke	February 27, 1819
Book 29, Page 181	Caleb Boush	Warren Ashley	June 1, 1809
Book 29, Page 30	William Bishop	Caleb Boush	January 1, 1808
Book 27, Page 205	Isaac Singleton	William Boush	December 31, 1804
Will Book 1, Page 135	Peter Singleton	Isaac Singleton	January 14, 1790
*Will Book 1, Page 135 Refers to Tenant as owner before Isaac Singleton	Captain Tenant? While Tenant is mentioned in this will, no document directly establishing his ownership was located	Peter Singleton	Unclear
Previously cited November 15, 1782 land grant states that Peter Singleton purchased the former property of George Logan directly from Thomas Walker, representing Princess Anne County	Commonwealth of Virginia, Princess Anne County	Peter Singleton	November 15, 1782
Book 16, Page 49 *Pleasant Hall escheated	George Logan	Commonwealth of Virginia	September 27, 1779
Book 12, Page 269 *Additional land added to Pleasant Hall property	Cpt. James Kempe	George Logan	May 7, 1772

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Deed Book & Page	Grantor	Grantee	Date
Book 9, Page 177	Anthony Walke	George Logan	May 16, 1763

Criterion C: Architecture

Pleasant Hall is significant at the statewide level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, as an outstanding example of an 18th-century Georgian-style dwelling and mid-to-late eighteenth-century construction techniques. The relative rarity of extant mid- to late-18th-century dwellings in Tidewater Virginia and the high integrity of Pleasant Hall further contribute to the property's architectural significance. Most importantly, compared to nearly every other eighteenth century dwelling in former Princess Anne County, which served as the seat of a plantation, Pleasant Hall was designed and maintained as a town home. Today, Pleasant Hall stands as a rare surviving example of pre-Revolutionary War architecture in Virginia Beach and is one of the last vestiges of the colonial village of Kemps Landing.

Pleasant Hall and the Georgian Architectural Style

Pleasant Hall exhibits the defining characteristics of the Georgian style, which was dominant in Virginia from approximately 1700 to 1780.⁵⁵ As a two-story, five-bay, rectangular masonry dwelling, the house exemplifies the balanced proportions, symmetry, and restrained classical detailing that is typical of the style. Its side-gable roof, a feature found in roughly 40% of Georgian houses, aligns with common examples from the middle (or Mid-Atlantic) colonies, where brick construction was the preferred building material.⁵⁶ The use of unpainted Flemish-bond brick with a ruled mortar joint profile further reinforces its adherence to traditional Georgian masonry techniques, particularly the presence of a three-course belt course between the first and second floors and a brick water table at the foundation.⁵⁷

The house follows the standard Georgian principle of strict façade symmetry with a centrally located entrance flanked by evenly spaced windows on both floors. The first-floor openings include four nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood-sash windows with wide muntins, a common characteristic of the style, while the second floor maintains a five-bay arrangement with a single window positioned directly above the central entrance. The use of brick jack arches above the

⁵⁵ Chris Novelli, Melina Bezirdjian, Calder Loth, and Lena Sweeten McDonald, *Classic Commonwealth: Virginia Architecture from the Colonial Era to 1940* (Richmond: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2015), 37–38.

⁵⁶ As defined in Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, the term “middle colonies” refers to a region including Virginia, southern Maryland, and the northern tip of North Carolina, which together exhibit a regional variant of Georgian architecture distinguished by its frequent use of brick construction and side gable roofs.

⁵⁷ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984), 138–143; *Classic Commonwealth: Virginia Architecture from the Colonial Era to 1940*, 37-38.

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windows, along with the double-architrave molded wood window casings and torus-molded sills, further aligns with Georgian detailing.⁵⁸

The rarity of brick dwellings in the rural areas of the Chesapeake region in the eighteenth century should be highlighted. Brick was an expensive and rare “status material.” The durability of brick dwellings has resulted in a much higher percentage of masonry dwellings surviving, in comparison to frame. This has led to incorrect assumptions of brick dwellings being much more common than their actual scarcity. The use of brick in a dwelling set the owner apart and commanded respect.⁵⁹

Pleasant Hall’s entrance, though centered as expected for the style, is somewhat restrained in ornamentation compared to more elaborately embellished Georgian doorways, which often feature pilasters, pediments, or fanlights. Instead, it consists of a wooden double-architrave surround with paneled reveals framing a large eight-paneled wood door with an irregular arrangement of panels, including three upper glazing lights. While simpler than many Georgian entrances, this treatment still reflects the classical influence characteristic of the style.⁶⁰

The house’s cornice detailing follows Georgian precedents, featuring an ogee-molded cornice with modillions and an ovolo/quarter-round architrave. This decorative treatment is consistent with the classical cornices found on Virginian Georgian buildings, which frequently incorporate modillions or dentiled moldings. The side-gabled roof, clad in fish-scale patterned wooden shingles, differs slightly from the more common steeply pitched hipped roofs on double-pile Georgian houses; however, it remains appropriate for the style, particularly given its prevalence in the Mid-Atlantic English colonies.⁶¹

Pleasant Hall largely conforms to the traditional Georgian form, though its entrance detailing is more understated than typical examples of the style. Overall, the exterior stands as a well-preserved representation of Georgian architectural principles, demonstrating the characteristic symmetry, masonry craftsmanship, and classical detailing associated with the period.

The interior of the dwelling remains remarkably intact, retaining its original character due to the careful removal of modern features – such as bathrooms – during the 1990 renovation.⁶² This restoration reinstated the building’s original appearance and highlighted its exceptional colonial craftsmanship. The woodwork and hardware, all constructed by hand, exhibit an extraordinary level of skill. The quality of construction is evident in concealed structural elements, as noted by

⁵⁸ *Classic Commonwealth: Virginia Architecture from the Colonial Era to 1940*, 37-38.

⁵⁹ Carl R. Lounsbury, “Brickwork,” *The Chesapeake House: Architectural Investigation by Colonial Williamsburg*, 255-56.

⁶⁰ *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 140-141.

⁶¹ *Classic Commonwealth: Virginia Architecture from the Colonial Era to 1940*, pg. 38; *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 140-141.

⁶² David K. Hazzard and Nicholas M. Lucchetti, *Archaeological Survey of Pleasant Hall, Virginia Beach, Virginia: Interim Report*, April 1986, Easement File, Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives.

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Robert Harris, a foreman on the 1990s restoration project, who remarked that “You couldn’t get a piece of paper between those trusses up there. That’s how well they’re put together.”⁶³

The staircase is particularly notable for its substantial scale, an uncommon feature in 18th-century houses. Architectural historian Edward Chappell observed that its robust proportions set it apart, with a handrail measuring five inches wide, newel posts five inches square, and balusters an impressive 2 1/4 inches thick. These bold elements contrast with the lighter, more delicate detailing in the passage, reinforcing a hierarchy of spaces within the house.⁶⁴

The King Post roof structure further exemplifies the building’s high level of craftsmanship and ingenuity. Chappell described it as “somewhat unusual due to its low pitch,” with a sophisticated system of framing.⁶⁵ While all rafters are uniform in size, six pairs function as principal rafters, with purlins tenoned into them. The remaining rafters are lapped over purlins, and the principal rafters are further reinforced by collars with diagonal struts, which not only brace the structure but also support the feet of the principals. The struts themselves are tenoned into the collars and secured with wrought iron wedged pins, a detail that speaks to the precision and durability of the construction.⁶⁶

Widely regarded as one of the most beautiful colonial interiors, the dwelling’s design, materials, and craftsmanship collectively underscore its architectural significance.⁶⁷ The exceptional quality of its woodwork, the careful articulation of space, and the integration of refined details all contribute to its standing as an exemplary 18th-century interior.

Pleasant Hall and the Carraway House, in relation to Kempsville

Pleasant Hall and the Carraway House are the only remaining Colonial-era buildings in Kempsville (see Figure 6). The Carraway House was thought to have been constructed c.1735 by James Carraway, who purchased the property in Kemps Landing in 1733.⁶⁸

Pleasant Hall was constructed as a formal, brick town house, meaning an urban dwelling rather than a plantation or rural dwelling (not to be confused with modern usage of “townhome”). While common in nearby cities such as Norfolk and Portsmouth, the town house form and function were quite rare in the rural county of Princess Anne. Communities that existed in the eighteenth century, such as Kempsville, had small populations and limited wealth. Additionally, these early communities are all completely or nearly lost, leaving extraordinarily rare extant examples of pre-nineteenth century resources. In former Princess Anne County, nearly all

⁶³ Mark Weaver, “Diggers Seek Relics While There Is Time.” *Ledger-Star, Norfolk* (March 25, 1990).

⁶⁴ Edward A. Chappell, *Architectural Description of Pleasant Hall, Virginia Beach*, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, March 4, 1985, Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives, 2.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, 5.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

⁶⁷ Amy Hayes Castleberry, *Then & Now: Virginia Beach* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2010), 48.

⁶⁸ Commonwealth Preservation Group, *Virginia Beach Historic & Cultural District Design Guidelines*, prepared for the City of Virginia Beach, November 2021, 18-21.

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examples of surviving eighteenth century high style architecture were dwellings that were the focal point of plantations.

In contrast to the formal, brick town house represented by Pleasant Hall, the Carraway House appears to have originally been a more rural residence, though its current surroundings no longer reflect that context. The two houses are distinctly different in form and architectural refinement, with the Carraway House representing a more modest dwelling (see Figure 7).⁶⁹ Both Pleasant Hall and the Carraway House are two stories tall; however, the Carraway House is three bays wide, whereas Pleasant Hall is five bays wide. Pleasant Hall is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, while the Carraway House is a wood-frame building clad in beaded weatherboard siding. Their roof forms further distinguish them: Pleasant Hall has a side-gable roof with wood shingles, while the Carraway House features a gambrel roof that transitions to a saltbox profile at the rear and is now covered in modern architectural shingles.

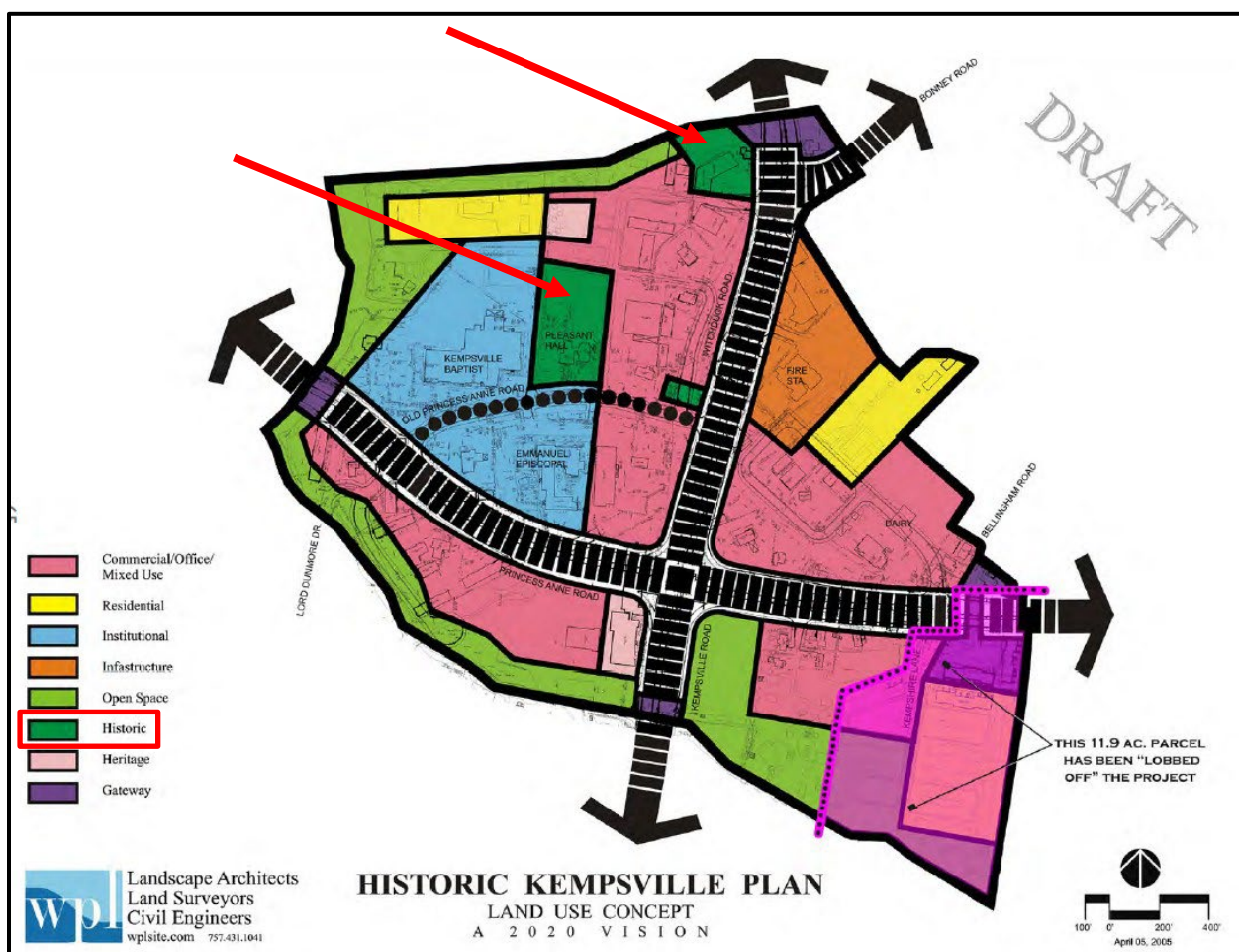


Figure 8: Land Use Concept Map showing the limited amount of historic fabric remaining in Kempsville (Historic Kempsville Area Master Plan)

⁶⁹ Davis, "Beach Plans to Widen Intersection and Add Shops, Apartments in Kempsville."

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Although both houses share features such as wood windows, a brick water table, and a decorative cornice, their detailing sets them apart. The Carraway House includes dormers, board-and-batten shutters, and a Chippendale railing, none of which are present on Pleasant Hall. Additionally, Pleasant Hall's symmetrical façade and brick chimney at each end contrast with the asymmetry of the Carraway House, which has a single brick chimney. While the Carraway House incorporates some Georgian elements, its overall design is more vernacular, whereas Pleasant Hall exemplifies a high-style interpretation of the Georgian architectural style. Furthermore, Pleasant Hall arguably retains a greater degree of integrity due to its continued presence in its original location. The Carraway House was relocated in 1962 to accommodate the extension of Witchduck Road, a significant alteration to its historic context.⁷⁰ While the two buildings represent different economic levels – Pleasant Hall as an upper-class residence and the Carraway House as a rare surviving example of a middle-class home— their comparison underscores the exceptional architectural sophistication of Pleasant Hall.⁷¹ Its brick construction, historic materials, and its high-style detailing reinforce its significance as a rare surviving resource in Kempsville.



Figure 9: The Carraway House, 2021 (Left) and Pleasant Hall, 2025 (Right); photographed by CPG staff and Victoria Leonard

Black History

Pleasant Hall was constructed during a period in which the institution of slavery was an integral part of Virginia's economy and society. While it was not a plantation or agricultural estate, it is reasonable to assume that enslaved African American laborers were present in some capacity, particularly in domestic service. However, available documentation provides limited direct evidence regarding enslaved individuals at the site.

⁷⁰ *Virginia Beach Historic & Cultural District Design Guidelines*, 18.

⁷¹ City of Virginia Beach Department of Planning and WPL Landscape Architects Land Surveyors Civil Engineers, *Historic Kempsville Area Master Plan*, adopted January 24, 2006, amended February 12, 2014, 11.

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Local history includes unverified claims that a basement space within Pleasant Hall once served as a slave dwelling.⁷² A property loss claim filed by George Logan, the original owner, references a slave quarter among the outbuildings on the property.⁷³ However, no documentation explicitly confirms Logan's ownership of enslaved individuals, and research into his personal records has not yielded conclusive evidence.

The second owner of Pleasant Hall, Peter Singleton, is known to have owned enslaved people. A 1762 court order lists him among individuals to whom enslaved individuals were distributed as part of an estate division.⁷⁴ Additional records, including Singleton's 1789 Will and a subsequent chancery dispute among his heirs, indicate the presence of enslaved individuals associated with the estate.⁷⁵ These records do not specify whether any of those individuals resided at Pleasant Hall or were engaged in its maintenance.

Later owners of Pleasant Hall also had connections to slavery. The Garrison family, who owned the property in the mid-19th century, are recorded as owning 27 enslaved individuals in the 1850 census slave schedule, though no direct association between these individuals and Pleasant Hall itself has been established.⁷⁶

Due to the town setting of Pleasant Hall, the scale of enslaved labor would have been considerably smaller than on a plantation. Enslaved individuals, if present, would likely have served in domestic roles such as household management, cooking, and maintenance rather than large-scale agricultural labor. The absence of agricultural production on the property, combined with the general lack of documentation regarding enslaved individuals in urban and semi-urban settings, limits the available historical record.

Research into primary sources such as chancery records, wills, tithe tables, tax lists, and census records has provided some insight into the ownership of enslaved individuals by past owners of Pleasant Hall. However, additional research in county tax records, property inventories, and estate settlements may provide further information regarding enslaved individuals associated with the site.

Dendrochronology

As noted, the original nomination for Pleasant Hall stated that the house was constructed in 1779, a date based on an inscription found on a brick in the façade. However, a dendrochronological study conducted at Pleasant Hall has provided a more accurate construction date, refining previous estimates based on documentary evidence. The revised date places the

⁷² Barbara Anne King, *Pleasant Hall: Kempsville Area, Virginia Beach, Virginia* (undergraduate research paper, College of William and Mary, January 5, 1968), Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives, 3.

⁷³ Hazzard and Lucchetti, *Archaeological Survey of Pleasant Hall, Virginia Beach, Virginia: Interim Report*.

⁷⁴ John Harvie Creecy (ed.), *Princess Anne County Loose Papers 1700-1799* (Richmond, VA: The Dietz Press, Inc., 1954), 22.

⁷⁵ Princess Anne County Chancery Records, *Estate of Peter Singleton*, 1789, Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives.

⁷⁶ 1850 U.S. Federal Census Slave Schedule, Princess Anne County, Virginia.

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house within a stronger chronological context related to the development of Kemps Landing (later Kempsville) and aligns it with the construction patterns of the surrounding 18th-century dwellings in the region. Additionally, the findings allow for a more definitive attribution of the house's construction and original ownership.

In September 2023, Mark A. Reed of the City of Virginia Beach commissioned a dendrochronological study of Pleasant Hall to analyze the physical evidence of the house's framing members and determine a precise construction date. The study, conducted by Michael J. Worthington and Jane I. Seiter, involved the sampling of ten timbers – six from the attic and four from the basement – each identified as yellow pine (a heartwood species commonly used in 18th-century construction). The analysis determined that seven of the ten sampled timbers matched sufficiently to establish a 180-year site master chronology (PHVAx1), spanning the years 1585 to 1764. Of these, two timbers retained complete sapwood, which provided conclusive felling dates of winter 1764/65. Standard dendrochronological practice dictates that when presented with a range of felling dates, the latest date should be taken as the most relevant to the structure's construction. Given that the vernacular buildings of this type were typically completed within twelve to eighteen months following the latest felling date, it is likely that the construction of Pleasant Hall commenced shortly thereafter, placing its completion c.1765-1766.⁷⁷

Dendrochronology provides a significant enhancement to the understanding of Pleasant Hall's construction history, offering a scientifically verified timeframe that improves upon earlier, less precise estimates. These findings not only clarify the building's place within regional architectural development but also provide essential data for the accurate interpretation of its historical context.

Archaeology

Background and Site Classification

Pleasant Hall is recorded in the Virginia Cultural Resource Information (V-CRIS) database as site 44VB0093. The site was documented as part of a broader archaeological assessment of northern Virginia Beach conducted by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group. It is classified as a terrestrial, open-air site and has been identified as an 18th-century Euro-American farmstead. The site's recorded date of significance falls within the 1700-1799 period, with initial documentation occurring in October 1985.⁷⁸

2018 Archaeological Assessment

In 2018, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group conducted a background review and field assessment of the Pleasant Hall area. This included an examination of historic maps and prior cultural resource studies to establish a historical context. The field survey, conducted in February 2018

⁷⁷ Michael J. Worthington and Jane I. Seiter, *The Tree-Ring Dating of Pleasant Hall, Virginia Beach, Virginia*, Report 2023/21 (Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory, December 2023).

⁷⁸ Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, *Archaeological Site Record for 44VB0093*, Virginia Cultural Resource Information System, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, February 2018, accessed January 2025.

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by Joe Blondino and Ben Royster under the direction of Principal Investigator Dr. D. Brad Hatch, involved pedestrian inspections of previously recorded sites. The goal was to evaluate the condition of archaeological resources more than 50 years old and identify potential new sites. Data collection included site locations, existing disturbances, and GPS documentation. The assessment concluded that while site conditions indicated 50-74% destruction, the western portion of the site may remain intact. No specimens were collected during the survey.⁷⁹

1985 Survey and 1990 Investigation

An initial archaeological survey was conducted at Pleasant Hall in 1985 to meet the requirements of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA) revolving fund, which mandated archaeological investigations for historic properties acquired through the fund. The survey revealed an 18th-century refuse deposit containing ceramics and wine bottle glass approximately 45 feet northwest of the house near a drainage ditch. Additionally, an 18th-century brick box drain, believed to have connected to the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River, was identified.

In response to the planned development that threatened the site, the James River Institute for Archaeology (JRIA) conducted a two-day investigation in March 1990. The excavation was directed by Garrett Fesler and Kevin Goodrich, with artifact processing led by Todd Behrens and review by Beverly Straube. The work focused on two objectives: further exploration of the colonial deposit along the south bank of the drainage ditch and removal of a section of the brick box drain.⁸⁰

1985 Survey/1990 Report: Findings and Features

Four test units were placed along the drainage ditch to investigate the midden deposit, and an additional unit was excavated at the end of the box drain. Excavations uncovered three primary soil strata, each containing varying levels of 18th- and 19th-century artifacts. The uppermost layer contained mostly 20th-century materials, with some older artifacts. The middle layer included brick fragments, charcoal, oyster shells, and ceramics dating to the late 18th and 19th centuries. The lowest layer, interpreted as an 18th-century yard scatter, contained fewer diagnostic artifacts but appeared to date to the late 18th and early 19th centuries.⁸¹

Further analysis from the 1985 interim report provided additional details about the site's drainage system and structural features. Archaeologists identified a brick trough drain designed to carry runoff water away from the house to the drainage ditch. This drain consisted of a one-half brick wide watercourse flanked on either side by a whole brick laid perpendicular, forming a flattened "V" shape. Additionally, a brick box drain was discovered extending north from the rear wall of the house, emptying into the northern drainage ditch. The box drain was constructed with a one-brick wide base and 'sailor' bricks on either side, capped with a one-brick wide cover,

⁷⁹ *Archaeological Site Record for 44VB0093*, V-CRIS, February 2018.

⁸⁰ Garrett Fesler and Nicholas M. Lucchetti, *An Archaeological Investigation of Pleasant Hall, Virginia Beach, Virginia*, by James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., July 1990, 1-2.

⁸¹ *An Archaeological Investigation of Pleasant Hall, Virginia Beach, Virginia*, July 1990, 2-9.

Pleasant Hall (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

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creating a waterway measuring 3 ½” x 4 ¼”. A brick collection box was also identified against the center of the rear of the house, which collected water from the gutters and funneled it into the drain system. The use of shell mortar in both the box drain and collection box indicated an 18th-century construction date.⁸²

The 1985 investigation also sought to uncover information about the now-vanished wings of Pleasant Hall, including their location, dimensions, construction date, and architectural features. Archeological testing supported the presence of an east wing, while findings related to the west wing suggested that, although it did not match the East Wing in form, historical evidence of its existence was corroborated.⁸³

Additional features included evidence of brick paving around the house, which was present on all sides except the front. The paving terminated at the former northern edges of the wings, suggesting it was installed after their construction and before their removal. Other findings included a mid-20th-century terra-cotta pipe trench running parallel to the drainage ditch, a 19th-century ditch feature, and a partial brick pier that may have been part of an early 19th-century structure. A posthole containing a deteriorated wooden post was also discovered, though its date remains uncertain. The excavation of the colonial box drain revealed a well-constructed brick channel, but groundwater intrusion limited further analysis. The drain was carefully removed, with bricks labeled and preserved.⁸⁴

The archaeological investigations at Pleasant Hall have provided insights into the site’s 18th- and 19th-century occupation, domestic refuse disposal, and structural modifications over time. While modern disturbances have affected the site, assessments suggest that portions of it may retain intact deposits, particularly in the western area. These findings help establish the extent of prior ground disturbance and indicate that some potential for further archaeological investigation may remain.

⁸² Hazzard and Lucchetti, *Archaeological Survey of Pleasant Hall, Virginia Beach, Virginia: Interim Report*, 15-23.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, 15-19.

⁸⁴ *An Archaeological Investigation of Pleasant Hall, Virginia Beach, Virginia*, July 1990, 4-9.

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Pleasant Hall (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

City of Virginia Beach, VA
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register (NRHP Ref No. 73002229)
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # VA-238
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Library of Virginia,
Virginia Beach Historic Preservation Commission, Virginia Beach Circuit Court

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR #134-0027

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 2.14

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.827921 | Longitude: -76.162218 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Pleasant Hall (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

City of Virginia Beach, VA
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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The 2.14-acre property is located on tax parcel 1466-79-1443-0000 as recorded by the City of Virginia Beach and is bound by Singleton Way to the south, Office Square Lane to the east, Overland Road to the west, and a vacant grass parcel bound by Home Center Drive to the north. The property boundary follows the parcel line and includes all of the resources within the parcel. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Sketch Map A, which has a bar scale of 1" = 150'. The historic boundary has not changed as a result of this additional documentation.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary of Pleasant Hall follows the current parcel boundary. All of the known resources historically associated with Pleasant Hall and its setting have been included in the historic boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Victoria Leonard, Lena McDonald, Marcus Pollard
organization: Commonwealth Preservation Group
street & number: 536 W 35th Street
city or town: Norfolk state: Virginia zip code: 23508
e-mail admin@commonwealthpreservationgroup.com
telephone: 757-923-1900
date: August 28, 2025

Pleasant Hall (Additional Documentation)
 Name of Property

City of Virginia Beach, VA
 County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Pleasant Hall

City or Vicinity: Virginia Beach

County: N/A

State: Virginia

Photographer: Victoria Leonard

Date Photographed: January 23, 2025

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo Number of 34	Description	Camera Direction	Date	Photographer
1	Overall view of the property from the southwest corner of the site, view of the front lawn towards Pleasant Hall	NE	1/23/2025	VL
2	Façade of the main/original dwelling, view from the front sidewalk	N	1/23/2025	VL

Pleasant Hall (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

City of Virginia Beach, VA
County and State

Photo Number of 34	Description	Camera Direction	Date	Photographer
3	Close-up view of the original dwelling façade and entrance	NE	1/23/2025	VL
4	East elevation, original dwelling	W	1/23/2025	VL
5	Enclosure at the intersection of the addition at the northeast corner of the original dwelling.	N	1/23/2025	VL
6	East elevation (addition in foreground)	W	1/23/2025	VL
7	Façade/north elevation of the addition	SE	1/23/2025	VL
8	North elevation of Pleasant Hall and the addition, view of the rear site	S	1/23/2025	VL
9	Rear/north elevation, view toward the porte-cochere and main entrance to the atrium portion of the addition	SW	1/23/2025	VL
10	Rear/north elevation, close-up view of the second-floor level of the original dwelling	S	1/23/2025	VL
11	West elevation	E	1/23/2025	VL
12	Interior, original dwelling: basement, southwest corner room	SW	1/23/2025	VL
13	Interior, original dwelling: first floor, central hall	N	1/23/2025	VL
14	Interior, original dwelling: first floor, southwest corner room/historic parlor	W	1/23/2025	VL
15	Interior, original dwelling: first floor, southeast corner room/office	E	1/23/2025	VL
16	Interior, original dwelling: first floor, northeast corner room	SW	1/23/2025	VL
17	Interior, original dwelling: first floor, central hall, view towards main staircase	NW	1/23/2025	VL
18	Interior, addition: first floor, view of the atrium toward the rear entrance lobby from the connection to the original dwelling	N	1/23/2025	VL
19	Interior, addition: first floor, atrium/lobby, view of the reception desk and stairs/connection to the rear of the original dwelling	SW	1/23/2025	VL

Pleasant Hall (Additional Documentation)
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Photo Number of 34	Description	Camera Direction	Date	Photographer
20	Interior, addition: first floor, hallway/hyphen connecting to the sanctuary, view toward the reception area and sanctuary entrance	E	1/23/2025	VL
21	Interior, addition: first floor, sanctuary	S	1/23/2025	VL
22	Interior, original dwelling: second floor, landing/central hall	S	1/23/2025	VL
23	Interior, original dwelling: second floor, southwest corner room	W	1/23/2025	VL
24	Interior, original dwelling: second floor, southeast corner room	E	1/23/2025	VL
25	Interior, original dwelling: second floor, northeast corner room, view through the cased opening toward the southeast corner room	SW	1/23/2025	VL
26	Interior, original dwelling: second floor, view of steps leading to the attic	S	1/23/2025	VL
27	Interior, original dwelling: attic	E	1/23/2025	VL
28	Plaque on the Skirmish of Kempsville	S	1/23/2025	VL
29	Princess Anne County Courthouse Historic Marker Sign	S	1/23/2025	VL
30	Front Sign for New Jerusalem Ministries	E	1/23/2025	VL
31	Shed	SW	1/23/2025	VL
32	Rear portion of the site, rear parking lot	NW	1/23/2025	VL
33	Rear view of the site, view towards Pleasant Hall and the sunken tree island	SW	1/23/2025	VL
34	Rear portion of the site, view of the sunken tree island from the south end	N	1/23/2025	VL

Historic Images Log

Figure No.	Caption
1	Pleasant Hall, 1972 Survey photo showing the Greek Revival porch, the rear lean-to addition, and the side porch, as well as other modern alterations such as the shutters and the roofing material. (Image courtesy of VDHR Archives, Resource ID #134-0027)
2	Rear, c.1890 lean-to addition to Pleasant Hall, c.1968 (Image courtesy of VDHR Archives, Resource ID #134-0027)
3	1937 photo showing the Greek Revival Porch, Works Progress Administration Survey (Image courtesy of VDHR Archives, Resource ID #134-0027)

Pleasant Hall (Additional Documentation)
 Name of Property

City of Virginia Beach, VA
 County and State

Figure No.	Caption
4	1972 photo showing the granite blocks used as the column bases on the Greek Revival Porch, 1972 Survey and NRN (Image courtesy of VDHR Archives, Resource ID #134-0027)
5	This photo shows the side porch on the east elevation of the main dwelling from the 1972 Survey and NRN. Note the condition of the porch, the second-floor door on the left of the image, and the porch door on the first-floor level. (Image courtesy of VDHR Archives, Resource ID #134-0027)
6	Bottom of the first page of the Land Grant Record (Page 258) from November 15, 1782 documenting Peter Singleton's acquisition of the property in 1779. (Source: Library of Virginia)
7	Top of the second page of the Land Grant Record (Page 259) from November 15, 1782 documenting Peter Singleton's acquisition of the property in 1779. (Source: Library of Virginia)

Embedded Images Log

Figure No.	Caption
8	Land Use Concept Map showing the limited amount of historic fabric remaining in Kempsville (Historic Kempsville Area Master Plan)
9	The Carraway House, 2021 (Left) and Pleasant Hall, 2025 (Right); Carrway House photographed by CPG staff and Pleasant Hall photographed by Victoria Leonard

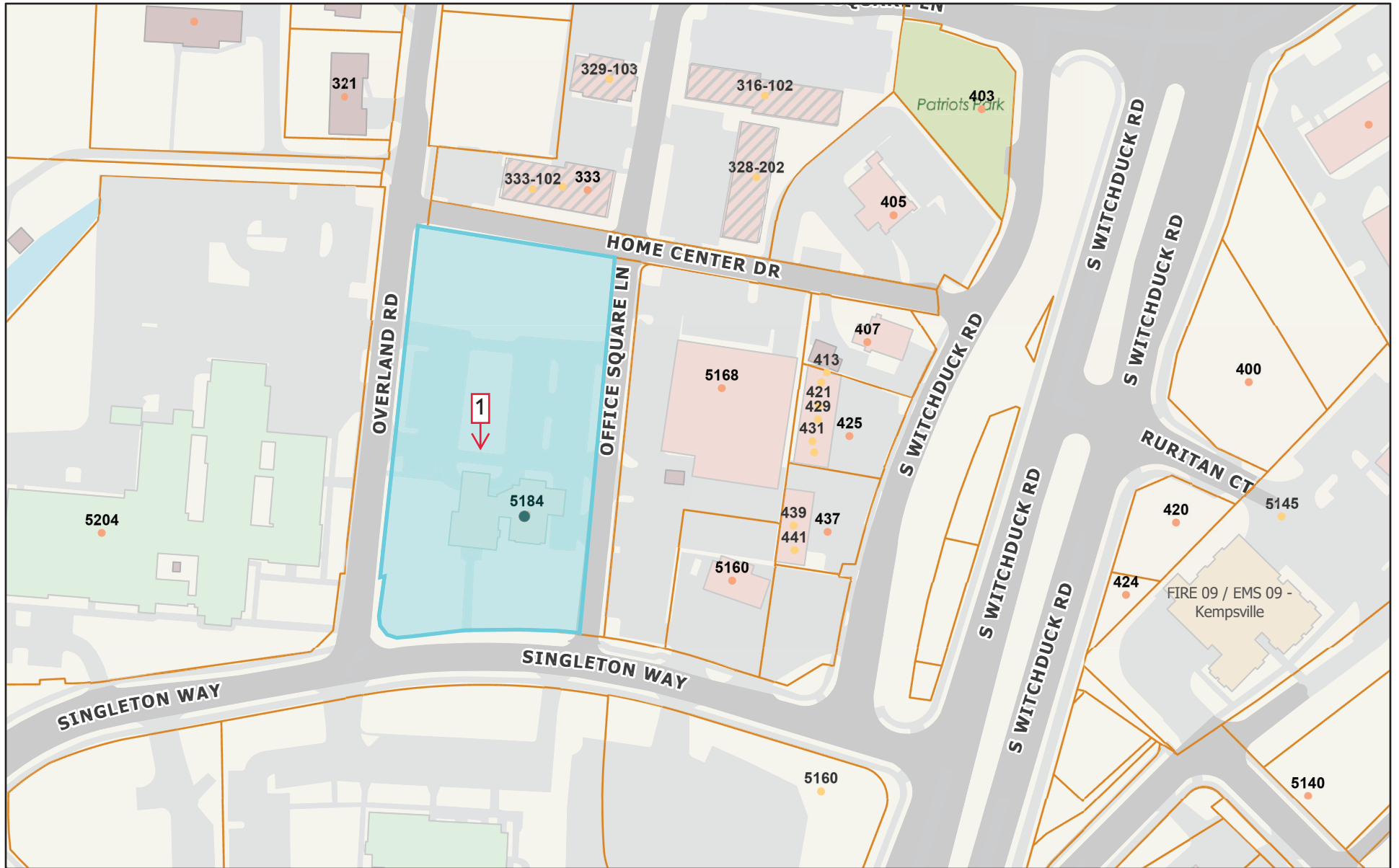
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

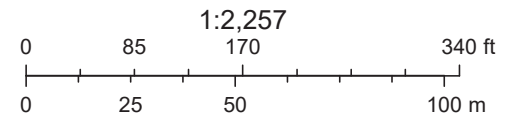
Pleasant Hall (#134-0027) | Location Map



2/17/2025, 3:48:26 PM

-  City Boundary
-  Condos
-  Parcels
-  NRN Boundary
-  Address Point
-  Primary
-  Non-Primary
-  GPIN: 1466791443000

Pleasant Hall
 5184 Singleton Way
 Virginia Beach, Virginia
 DHR ID # 134-0027



© City of Virginia Beach

Location Coordinates: 1. Latitude: 36.827921 Longitude: -76.162218

City of Virginia Beach Center for GIS
 © City of Virginia Beach |

Legend




Sketch Map A

Pleasant Hall
5184 Singleton Way
Virginia Beach, VA
DHR ID # 134-0027

GPIN: 1466791443000

 Pleasant Hall
Property Boundary

 Location of Pleasant
Hall Resources
(See Sketch Map B)



Feet

0 50 100 150 200

1:1,800 / 1"=150 Feet



Title: Pleasant Hall (134-0027) | Sketch Map A

Date: 2/19/2025

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.



Legend



Sketch Map B

Pleasant Hall
5184 Singleton Way
Virginia Beach, VA
DHR ID # 134-0027

GPIN: 1466791443000

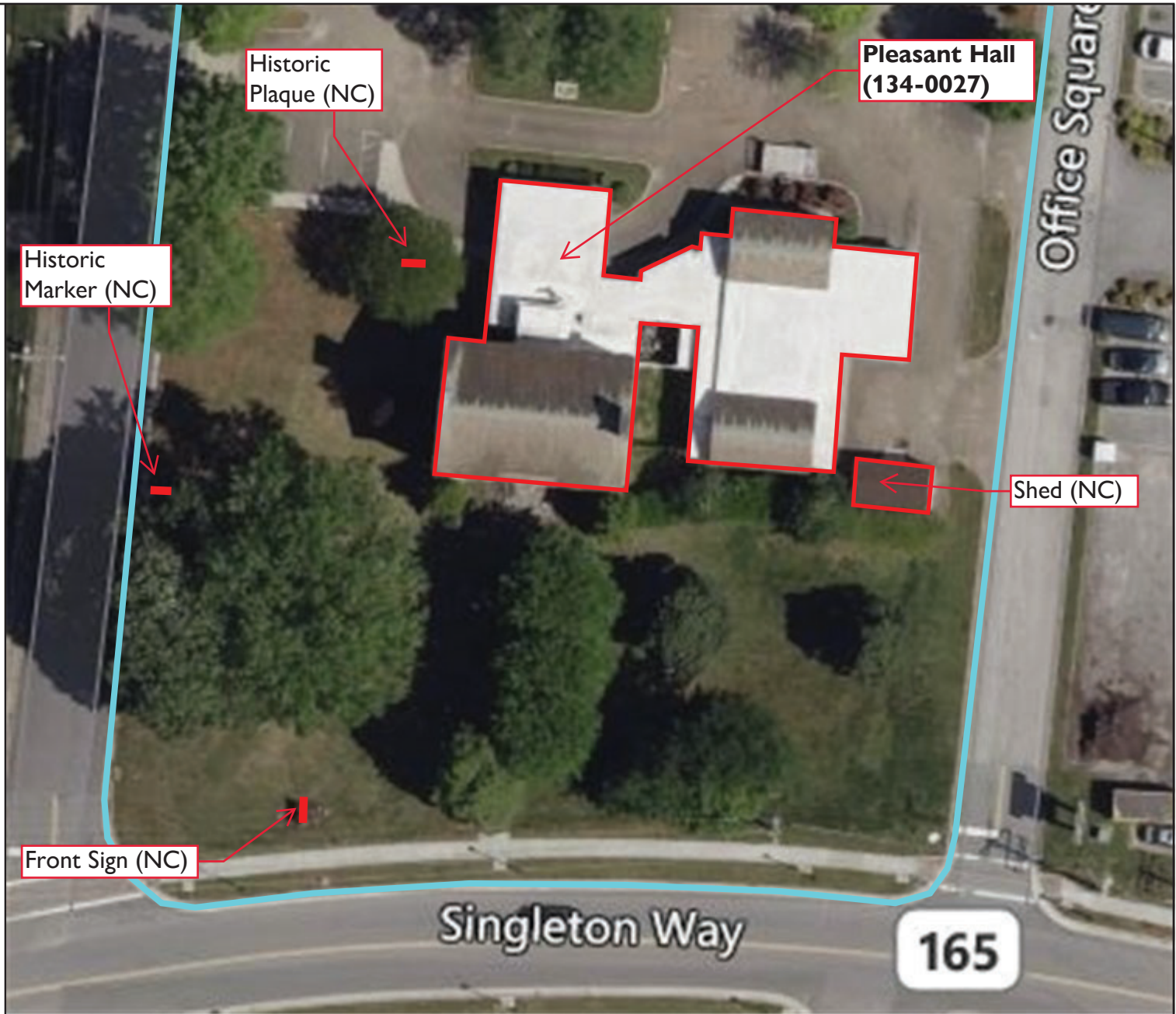
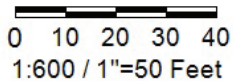
 Pleasant Hall
Property Boundary

NC = Non-contributing

*all other resources are
considered contributing



Feet



Title: Pleasant Hall (134-0027) | Sketch Map B

Date: 2/19/2025

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

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Legend



Photo Key

Pleasant Hall
5184 Singleton Way
Virginia Beach, VA
DHR ID # 134-0027

GPIN: 1466791443000

 Pleasant Hall
Property Boundary

 Pleasant Hall
Building Footprint

 Photo Location and
View Direction



Feet

0 20 40 60 80

1:1,200 / 1"=100 Feet

Title: Pleasant Hall (134-0027) | Photo Key

Date: 2/19/2025

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

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