

VLR-6/19/79 NRHP-7/4/80

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Ghent Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

Roughly bounded by Olney Road on the NE, by the Virginia Beach Boulevard on the SE, and by Smith's Creek and Brambleton Avenue on the SW and NW.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Norfolk

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Second (G. William Whitehurst)

STATE

Virginia

VICINITY OF

CODE

51

COUNTY

(in city)

CODE

710

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES - RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES - UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

(See Norfolk City Tax Maps, Plates 635-637 and 759 attached to nomination)

NAME

Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Norfolk City Hall

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Norfolk

STATE

Virginia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey

DATE

1971, 1978

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission - 221 Governor Street

CITY, TOWN

Richmond

STATE

Virginia

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD TO	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Ghent Historic District in Norfolk is a small residential neighborhood located within walking distance of Norfolk's central commercial core. Part of a late 19th- and early 20th-century suburban land development, the district encompasses approximately eighty acres in size. The area under consideration is bound to the north by Olney Street, a four-lane traffic artery with central planted islands. To the west the boundaries are defined by Virginia Beach Boulevard between Olney Road and Yarmouth Street. The district's remaining edge is marked by the outer bank of Smith's Creek, a "Y"-shaped body of water off the Elizabeth River, and the Brambleton Avenue bridge. Since the early 20th century, the western arm of Smith's Creek has been traditionally referred to as the Hague.

Streets are regularly laid out. Blocks north of Pembroke Avenue follow a simple grid plan. Blocks south of Pembroke Avenue lie in a semicircular pattern conforming to the curve of Smith's Creek. Two minor diagonal streets, Drummond Place and Mill Street, serve to connect the inscribed semicircular streets. Beechwood Place, a small park set on axis with Colonial Avenue, is at the core of the district.

Southeast of the district, the new Ghent pedestrian bridge (erected by the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority), replaces an earlier vehicle crossing of 1890. Metal and wood benches and electric lamps based on Colonial designs line the center of the bridge. Though historically incorrect, similar lamps are placed throughout the district in a lighting scheme sensitive to the character of the neighborhood. Streetscapes are relatively free of above-ground utility wires and allow unimpeded views of Ghent's distinctive architecture.

Land use within the Ghent Historic District is primarily residential. Hospital facilities are located to the west between Fairfax Avenue, Botetourt Street, and Mowbray Arch (Sarah Leigh Hospital and Eastern Virginia Medical College). The district's only church is the Unitarian Church of Norfolk (formerly the Second Presbyterian Church) at 737 Yarmouth Street. The Garrison-Williams School (419 Colonial Avenue) is the only private educational facility and is located in a rehabilitated residence. The Chrysler Museum, Norfolk's prestigious art museum, is located at the northeast corner of the district at the east head of Smith's Creek.

Although most houses in Ghent were designed as single-family dwelling units, many have since been divided into duplexes and apartments. Three large apartment houses were built during the first quarter of the 20th century: the Warren (545 Warren Crescent, ca. 1925); the Holland (Drummond Place and Botetourt Street, 1904), and the Mowbray (714 Botetourt Street, ca. 1914).

Ghent is a richly landscaped neighborhood. In addition to tree-lined streets (including plantings from circa 1890 and 1970), most residences are fronted by shrubbery, neat lawns, and small flower gardens. Large trees with full branches line both grass banks of the Hague providing color and shade and adding to the park-like setting prevalent through most of the district. The banks are partially lined with park benches and are a popular recreational site for residents, picnickers, and joggers. Terminating both north ends of the Hague and Smith's Creek are stone and cement sea walls (1919, 1922). The northwest end of the Hague holds a small park lawn and benches, the whole set off by low stone walls. Completing the green belt around the Ghent district, park lawns extend along the entire southern edge of Olney Road. Beechwood Place is the remaining public green in the district; unfortunately it stands neglected and overgrown, surrounded by an ivy-covered chain link fence.

(See Continuation Sheet # 2)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ART (Museum)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION (bridge trolley)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES late 19th
early 20th century BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The decades between 1890 and 1930 were a time of intensive land speculation across America as witnessed by the large number of newly planned residential suburban developments. These suburbs range in size from five or ten blocks of residential development to completely planned suburban communities providing commercial, recreational, and educational facilities. Popular plans in this period include those based upon romantic landscape theories of A. J. Downing, Alexander Davis, and Frederick Law Olmsted (i.e., the exploitation of the natural landscape, subdivision of land into large building sites, and the laying of roads in curvilinear patterns which appear to follow the natural contours of the terrain); the continuation of the existing grid plan with provisions for tree-lined avenues and regularly placed parks; and, after the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, City Beautiful plans based upon Beaux Arts theories (i.e., a grid plan diagonally cut by broad avenues visually terminated by civic buildings and public monuments). By 1910 virtually every major American city could claim at least one such suburban development.

The Ghent suburb of Norfolk, Virginia, began its development in 1890 with most construction occurring between 1892 and 1907. Located several blocks west of Norfolk's present commercial core, Ghent originally covered approximately 220 acres.¹ Although most of Ghent was laid along a standard grid plan, the siting of the south section of the suburb by Smith's Creek, a "Y"-shaped inlet off the Elizabeth River, suggested a different planning approach. Marshlands at this area were filled and the shoreline given a semicircular shape. The resulting street, Mowbray Arch, soon became the favored location for the stately houses of Norfolk's middle- and upper-middle-class residents. Ghent's plan was not particularly innovative, but it successfully exploited the area's strategic waterfront location, providing views over the creek to the grass banks on the opposite shore. While Ghent originally covered more than thirty blocks in area, the Mowbray Arch section displays the highest concentration of houses built during the late 19th century. This area is contained by Smith's Creek and Olney Road, a four-lane traffic artery connecting the two arms of the creek and providing east-west access to downtown Norfolk.

Before its late 19th-century development, Ghent was a large farm taking in what was known as Pleasant Point. In 1810 William Martin deeded this land to Jaspar Moran. Tradition states Moran soon renamed the area "Ghent" to commemorate the signing of the famous treaty ending the War of 1812.² The conclusion of the war was of great economic significance for Norfolk, resulting in the reopening of sea lanes after years of embargo. In 1830, two years following Moran's death, Commodore Richard Drummond purchased the plantation, retaining its name of Ghent. The area remained farmland until 1890 at which time the Norfolk Company, a newly formed land company, purchased Ghent as a speculative venture.³

The choice of Ghent by the board of directors as the site for their investment was largely determined by three factors: 1) the projected expansion of trolley car routes west of Smith's Creek⁴; 2) the recent construction of a toll bridge across Smith's Creek north from Duke Street (completed in 1887)⁵; and 3) the annexation in 1890 of Atlantic City (site of the Ghent farm) as the sixth ward of Norfolk.⁶ As an added incentive for develop-

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Art Work of Norfolk and Vicinity. 12 parts. Chicago, 1895.
 Bagnall, H. B. "The Naming of Old Ghent." Unpublished manuscript in Sargeant Room of Kern Library, Norfolk, Virginia, n.d.
 Baldrige, Gay. "Norfolk, Potential 'Venice of America'". VirginianPilot, March 11, 1951.
 Borum, Samuel. Norfolk, VA. Port and City. Norfolk, 1896.
 Bowman, Sam W. Atlas of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Berkeley, Virginia. Norfolk, 1900.
 Gravure Illustration Company. Artwork of Norfolk, Virginia. 9 parts. Chicago, 1902. (See Continuation Sheet #8)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 77 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,8	3,8,4	1,9,0	4,0	7,9	9,0,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING			
C	1,8	3,8,4	6,7,0	4,0	7,9	2,7,0

QUADRANGLE NAME Norfolk South, Va.

QUADRANGLE SCALE: 1:24000

B'-18/384780/4079430

B	1,8	3,8,4	8,0,0	4,0	7,9	5,5,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING			
D	1,8	3,8,4	6,1,0	4,0	7,9	2,4,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See Continuation Sheet #8)

Beginning at a point at the SE corner of the intersection of Dundaff Street with Olney Road; thence extending approximately 2200' SE along SW side of Olney Road to its intersection with Virginia Beach Boulevard; thence extending about 500' E along W side of Duke Street, then about 150' SW along N side of Grace Street, then about 550' SW along NW side of Va. Beach Boulevard; thence extending about 200' SW along N side of Brambleton Avenue to about 100' W of the intersection of said avenue with Yarmouth Street; thence extending approximately 500'

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

NW along rear property lines of lots fronting on Yarmouth Street to the SW edge of Smith Creek;

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	(See Continuation Sheet #8)
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

ORGANIZATION

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE

June 1979

STREET & NUMBER

221 Governor Street

TELEPHONE

(804) 786-3144

CITY OR TOWN

Richmond

STATE

Virginia 23219

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Tucker Hill, Executive Director
 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE JUN 27 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE July 4 1980

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Ghent Historic District, Norfolk, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #1

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

7. DESCRIPTION

Contributing to the neighborhood character, most dwellings observe a common setback line from the street. Residences tend to be of brick construction, occasionally with stone facing on the front facade (see Inventory below: 340-346 Fairfax Avenue, 724-728 Mowbray Arch, 416-418 Pembroke Avenue, 422 Pembroke Avenue, and 412-418 Warren Crescent). Uniform scale is found across Ghent with 2½ stories being the average height. Notable exceptions are the Eastern Virginia Medical College (four stories), the Sarah Leigh Hospital (four stories), the Holland Apartments (three stories on a high basement), and the Mowbray Apartments (four stories on a high basement). Of these, only the Eastern Virginia Medical College and additions to the Sarah Leigh Hospital break from the pervading turn-of-the-century character of the district. This break is due not so much to their height as to their large mass and lack of historic detailing--elements incongruous with their more distinctive neighbors. Similarly, buildings located across from Ghent on the outer banks of Smith's Creek break from the scale and character of the district.

Stylistically, late Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Shingle styles dominate. Colonial Revival interpretations range from Georgian Revival (542 Mowbray Arch) to Federal (404 Warren Crescent), to Queen Anne/Colonial Revival (551 Warren Crescent). Gambrel roofs hinting at Dutch Colonial influences are occasionally seen in the Ghent area (574 Fairfax Avenue, 530 Pembroke Avenue). Shingle Style houses are second in number to Colonial Revival dwellings. Notable examples include 436 Mowbray Arch, 408 Warren Crescent, and 537 Pembroke Avenue. Three Shingle Style houses, possibly by the same, currently unidentified architect, exhibit large porches in a first-story recessed entrance bay (317 Colonial Avenue, 325 Colonial Avenue, and 531 Warren Crescent). Typical Shingle Style houses in Ghent are of masonry construction on the first floor with frame construction (shingle sheathing) on the second and attic stories.

Other styles randomly found in Ghent include English Tudor (418 Colonial Avenue), English Half Timber (203 Colonial Avenue, 556 Mowbray Arch, 406-410 Mowbray Arch, and 423 Fairfax Avenue), Italianate Town House (506-508 Colonial Avenue, 726-732 Yarmouth Street), Gothic Revival (737 Yarmouth Street), and Beaux Arts (Sarah Leigh Hospital). The remainder of Ghent's dwellings are more difficult to classify as any single style. These include numerous builder Colonial Revival houses as well as residences suggestive of Dutch Queen Anne town houses (518 Warren Crescent, 422 Pembroke Avenue, 524 Pembroke Avenue, 414-416 Mowbray Arch and 424 Mowbray Arch).

As part of the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority conservation area, Ghent receives strong community support in its preservation efforts. Numerous houses have been returned to single-family residences, and the neighborhood has regained much of its earlier character. Houses rehabilitated by the NR&HA tend to display the greatest exterior changes. These alterations are usually limited to the removal of porches and the application of aluminum siding not in keeping with the historic character of the original design (see Inventory below: 300 block of Fairfax Avenue). This detriment aside, the Ghent Historic District remains Norfolk's best-preserved, turn-of-the-century suburban development. Fully exploiting its waterside location, the district retains its original street
(See Continuation Sheet #2)

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Ghent Historic District, Norfolk, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #2

ITEM NUMBER 7 & 8 PAGE 2

7. DESCRIPTION

fabric and its cohesive groupings of prodigious middle- and upper-middle-class dwellings.

BNZ

Below is an inventory of all the buildings constituting the Ghent Historic District:

(See Continuation Sheet #9)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

ment of this area, the annexation legislation specifically allowed for deviations from the Norfolk building code.⁷

John Graham, a civil engineer from Philadelphia, was contracted by the Norfolk Company to lay out the new suburb.⁸ His plan offered such modern amenities of urban life as sewers, gas pipes, water mains, paved streets, and granolithic sidewalks.⁹ The street layout was conservative, following a grid plan across the site. Only in the Mowbray Arch section (the historic district) did Graham deviate from the grid to exploit the aesthetic land-water relationship. The entire subdivision was traversed by Colonial Avenue which, along with Mowbray Arch, was considered to be one of Norfolk's most prestigious residential streets. All streets were landscaped with silver maples and magnolias, though these have mostly been replaced by water oaks and sycamores.

Work on laying the streets, filling the marshland, and shaping the shoreline of Mowbray Arch into a smooth semicircle continued from 1890 through 1907.¹⁰ The first house completed is said to have been built by John Graham in 1892 at 502 Pembroke. By 1893 only ten buildings had been finished or were under construction.¹¹ Among these are the Hardy-Twohy residence (442 Mowbray Arch, ca. 1893), the Richard B. Tunstall residence (530 Pembroke Avenue, ca. 1892-93), the Fergus Reid residence (325 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1892-93), and the William H. White residence (434 Pembroke Avenue, ca. 1892-93).¹² Lots in the Mowbray Arch area sold for \$2,500 each in 1892 and 1893.¹³ Houses sold for up to \$20,000.¹⁴ With the expansion of trolley car routes to the suburbs in 1894, building in Ghent accelerated.¹⁵ By 1900 two trolley lines serviced the area, and over one hundred houses had been completed within the Mowbray Arch district alone.¹⁶ Numerous churches had been or were being erected along nearby Stockley Gardens, and new public schools were being planned.¹⁷ By 1905 development of Ghent was virtually complete.

The majority of buildings erected in Ghent were detached, single-family dwellings, although attached town houses stand at 510-516 Colonial and 340-346 Fairfax avenues and scattered in the 400 block of Mowbray Arch. In addition to private dwellings, three apartment buildings appear in the Mowbray Arch area. The Holland Apartments were constructed in anticipation of housing workers associated with the Jamestown Exposition of 1907. Later

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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Ghent Historic District, Norfolk, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #3

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

apartments include the Mowbray (ca. 1914) and the Warren (ca. 1930). The Leache-Wood Seminary was the first private educational facility in the Mowbray Arch area, moving there in 1900 (apparently located at 411 Fairfax Avenue). The erection of the Sarah Leigh Hospital (Beaux Arts) on Mowbray Arch in 1902 is further evidence of Ghent's prosperity. A fourth story and two wings have been added to the hospital which has remained in continuous operation to the present day.

The genealogy of the Norfolk Company appears complex. The Norfolk Company was a subcorporation of Blake, Boissevain and Company, itself a merger of Dutch, New York, and London interests. While the primary activities of Blake, Boissevain and Company concerned the financing of railroads in America,¹⁸ it formed three subsidiary land companies to develop land and industrial subcorporations. A major objective of these subsidiaries, the Virginia Land Company, the Virginia Investment Association, and the Consolidated Coal, Iron and Land Company, was to develop lands from Norfolk, Virginia, to Columbus, Ohio. In Norfolk, the local subsidiaries were the Norfolk Company, the Ghent-Norfolk Company, and the Portsmouth Company.¹⁹ Local members of the founding board of directors of the Norfolk Company were Richard B. Tunstall, Alfred P. Thom, Fergus Reid, C. G. Ramsay, Walter H. Taylor, and N. M. Osborne, most of whom built houses for themselves and their families in the new Ghent suburb.²⁰

The developers retained the farmstead's name of Ghent because of its historic and romantic European associations. Though no architectural controls existed at this early date, many builders picked designs thought to be suggestive of European architecture. Architects of Ghent's Queen Anne houses undoubtedly took inspiration from drawings by the English architect Richard Norman Shaw, reproduced in popular architectural publications. Further attempts to solidify ties between Ghent, Norfolk, and its European namesake occurred in 1897 when the western arm of Smith's Creek was christened "The Hague." Ceremonies at the renaming celebrations paid honor to the Dutch roots of the Norfolk Company (i.e., Boissevain) and the parent company's early representative to Norfolk, J. P. Andre Mottu. Even as late as 1911, promoters sought parallels between Ghent and European prototypes. Referring to a proposed extension of water vistas of the Hague, the Norfolk city beautification commission observed, "Already the driveway which is to be built on both sides of the water has been christened 'Norfolk Way,' and in a few years it ought to rank with Queen's Road of Bombay or the grand boulevards of European cities where water and land have been made to meet so attractively."²¹

The 400 block of Mowbray Arch presented the most romantic view of Ghent at the turn of the century. Embodying the suburb's most appealing characteristics of water, greenery, and European-inspired architecture, this view of Ghent was seized upon by local land promoters, the board of trade, and the Chamber of Commerce in their city booster efforts. This block was reproduced on post cards and numerous trade and souvenir publications for tourist and promotional consumption as representative of Norfolk's modern housing. Accompanying these views were captions extolling the area's beauty and the modernity of

(See Continuation #4)

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Ghent Historic District, Norfolk, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #4

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

of the city's new sewer, gas, and water systems.

Contemporary descriptions of Ghent note the area possessed, "Norfolk's brand-newest, tastiest and costliest, most stylish and attractive homes The streets in this quarter, unlike those of its older parts, are wide. The mansions, many of them, are palatial, and the grounds, as a rule, are spacious and handsomely adorned with shade trees and shrubbery . . ."22 Elsewhere this article boasts, "'Ghent' is the new swell district of Norfolk."23

As such, the suburb attracted Norfolk's middle- to upper-middle-class residents--its civic leaders, professionals, and businessmen. The Mowbray Arch section was a favored location by members of the bar, with over eighteen lawyers residing there by 1905. Most prominent among these was Robert W. Hughes, United States District Court Judge from 1874 to 1898 and a noted Norfolk lawyer. Among Ghent residents active in Norfolk's political and administrative scene were James G. Womble (Common Council, member of the Board of Directors of the City Gas Company, Sinking Fund Commission), W. W. Vicar (Select Council), W. P. Obendorfer (Select Council), T. S. Southgate (Common Council, 1st Vice President State Board of Trade), George Arps (Common Council), Robert B. Tunstall (Common Council, Sinking Fund Commission), William H. White (Vice President City Gas Company), and Edward R. Baird (Sinking Fund Commission).

Railroad interests were strongly represented. Peter Wright, Edwin C. Hathaway, and Walter H. Doyle were all associated with the Norfolk Railway and Light Company. Edwin T. Lamb, manager of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company, lived at 423 Fairfax Avenue, and William M. Whaley, president of the Roanoke Railroad and Lumber Company, resided at 317 Colonial Avenue. Other prominent residents of Ghent include Fergus Reid, president of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Cotton Exchange; Frank S. Royster, president of the Atlantic Guano Company and the Frank S. Royster Guano Company; Charles M. Barnett, consul for Nicaragua, Colombia, and Costa Rica and director of both the Virginia-Carolina Trust Company and the National Bank of Commerce; Severn S. Nottingham, editor and publisher of the Norfolk Landmark; and Herman L. Page, a leading Norfolk realtor.

Though the majority of dwellings in Ghent were completed by 1907, improvements continued on the Hague and Smith's Creek. In 1909 the city appropriated three thousand dollars to purchase stone for the continuation of the western arm of the Mowbray Arch sea wall.²⁴ The western bulkhead of the Hague was completed in 1919. The semicircular sea wall to the east was finished three years later.²⁵ The last major project in Ghent evidencing its continuing prestige was the erection of the Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences in 1933 (Peebles and Ferguson; and, Calrow, Browne, and FitzGibbon, Architects).²⁶

Developed in less than fifteen years, Ghent possesses a unique image of consistent, well-designed architecture placed within an attractively landscaped environment. Stylistically a wide variety of late 19th-century architectural styles appear with Dutch Queen

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

Anne, Colonial Revival, and Shingle Styles dominating. Buildings generally conform to a uniform scale of 2½ stories and are of brick construction with occasional stone facades or brick with shingled upper stories. Residences range from builder town houses to large, detached architect-designed dwellings. Though presently only a few buildings in the Ghent Historic District can be attributed to the hands of a specific architect, it is believed many of the designs came from the offices of the following Norfolk architects: Peebles and Ferguson; Carpenter and Peebles; Charles M. Cassell; James Calloway Teague; G. B. Williams; and George C. Moser.²⁷

Specific buildings displaying noteworthy designs include the Fergus Reid residence (325 Colonial Avenue, 1892); the Frank S. Royster residence (303 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1900-02); the William H. White residence (434 Pembroke Avenue, ca. 1892); the Richard B. Tunstall residence (530 Pembroke Avenue, ca. 1892); the Robert M. and Robert W. Hughes residence (418 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1895-1900), and the William Tait residence (436 Mowbray Arch, ca. 1895). A large Colonial Revival house from the 1930s is found at 535 Fairfax Avenue.

Following a period of decline after World War II, Ghent began to stabilize during the early 1970s. The city declared Ghent as a code enforcement area in 1962. Two years later Norfolk City Council recommended that Ghent be declared a conservation area by the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority. Since this date planning reports concerning the future development of Ghent were filed by Harry Weese and Associates (Ghent: Guidelines for Redevelopment, Chicago, 1974) and the Norfolk Department of City Planning (Ghent: Proposed Zoning for Historic and Cultural Conservation Zoning, Norfolk, June 1975 [Draft], May 1976).

Efforts by the Ghent Neighborhood League and the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority have assisted in the rehabilitation of numerous houses. Unfortunately in some rehabilitation cases, porches and facade details were removed and aluminum siding installed. Several houses divided into apartments during the mid-20th century have been returned to use as single-family dwellings. Recent landscape improvements include the planting of new trees along residential streets and of new flower gardens fronting individual houses. Houses along Olney Road were razed as part of the redevelopment project. The lands they occupied have been grassed and provide recreational park facilities.

No longer functioning as a suburb, today Ghent provides intimate in-town housing within walking distance to Norfolk's commercial core. Its period architecture, tree-lined streets, and attractive waterfront location combine to provide residents of Ghent with one of Norfolk's most appealing residential environments.

BNZ

(See Continuation Sheet #6)

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CONTINUATION SHEET #6

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

¹A. Morrison, Pictures in Maritime Dixie, p. 44. Other sources state the original suburb was 250 acres in size. See: Samuel Borum, Norfolk VA. (sic) Port and City, p. 66.

²See: H. B. Bagnall, "The Naming of Old Ghent," Norfolk Ledger, July 16, 1910.

³Chartered May 21, 1890, City Clerk's Office, Charter Book 1, p. 457. Ratified, confirmed and amended by the General Assembly on January 14, 1892. Chapter 60, pp. 91-94.

⁴"An act to incorporate the Suburban and City railway and improvement company . . ." Acts of Assembly, May 2, 1887, Chapter 121, pp. 168-69.

⁵"An act authorizing the West-end land company of Norfolk to construct a toll-bridge. . ." Acts of Assembly, May 2, 1887, Chapter 118, p. 164.

⁶Acts of Assembly, February 22, 1890, Chapter 332, pp. 546-552.

⁷Ibid., section 8. Also see City of Norfolk, Ordinances, 1885, Chapter 19, pp. 72-73.

⁸For a brief biographical sketch of Graham see The Norfolk Virginian Illustrated Edition, p. 70.

⁹For an excellent discussion on the relationship between the fields of civic engineering and city planning see: Stanley K. Schultz and Clay McShane, "To Engineer the Metropolis: Sewers, Sanitation, and City Planning in Late-Nineteenth-Century America," Journal of American History, v. 65 (September, 1978), 389-411. Granolithic sidewalks may have been laid by S. L. Foster. Morrison, op. cit., p. 16.

¹⁰Norfolk Ordinances, 1890-1910. A petition to erect the Ghent bridge was made on September 18, 1890, and on November 5, 1890 (Ordinances, Book 14, p. 592, 607). A petition to lay water mains was filed on June 9, 1891 (Ordinances, Book 15, p. 60). Piped water was first introduced into Ghent in November 1891 (Ordinances, Book 15, pp. 99-101). Streets were laid in the summer of 1891 (Ordinances, Book 15, p. 304).

¹¹Industrial Advantages of Norfolk, 1893.

¹²Robert B. Tunstall, "About the History of Ghent," Virginia Pilot, March 18, 1951. Tunstall may be mistaken about his dates. Horace Hardy purchased his Mowbray Arch lot in December 1892 and would not have been able to complete construction of his new house until sometime the following year. "Property Transferals" Norfolk Journal of Commerce, December 24, 1892, p. 1.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

¹³Ibid., December 24, 1892; February 11, 1893.

¹⁴Morrison notes the following costs: Horace Hardy house \$20,000; Fergus Reid house \$15,000; and Wm. H. White house \$20,000. Morrison, op. cit., p. 47. By 1905, houses ranged from \$2,200 (A. E. Milles-Spec. House, Building Permit 349) to \$55,000 (Walker H. Dey res., Building Permit 939).

¹⁵In 1901, in response to the new growth experienced in the suburb, the city directories began listing residents by street address. Residences were previously listed under the subheading of "Ghent." City Directories 1900, 1901.

¹⁶See: Acts of Assembly, February 2, 1901, Chapter 25, p. 24. Maps and early photographs indicate two trolley car bridges over Smith's Creek by 1908. Board of Trade, The Story of Norfolk, 1908 (unpaginated).

¹⁷Norfolk Building Permit 1586. The erection of a new school at Graydon and Moran in 1901-02 is further indication of the rapid growth experienced in Ghent.

¹⁸Their interests are said to have included the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

¹⁹Gay Baldrige, "Norfolk, 'Potential Venice of America' ..." Virginian Pilot, March 11, 1951.

²⁰Acts of Assembly, January 14, 1892, Chapter 60, pp. 91-94. On January 1, 1896, the Norfolk Company transferred a portion of its holdings to a new corporation, The Ghent Company. The Norfolk Virginian..., op. cit., p. 60.

²¹Quoted in Dorothy Thomson Wauchope, Guide to Ghent, unpaginated.

²²Morrison, op. cit. p. 17. Also see Borum, op. cit. p. 19.

²³Morrison, op. cit., p. 44.

²⁴Virginian Pilot, July 7, 1909. The stone slabs were purchased from the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

²⁵Baldrige, loc. cit.

²⁶The museum was erected upon marshland filled following the dredging of Smith's Creek around 1911. Frances Gretes, "New Life for an Old Neighborhood: An Architectural Analysis of Ghent, 1890-1970," unpublished MS, 1970.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

²⁷A thorough investigation of Norfolk's newspapers from 1892 to 1910 would undoubtedly tie numerous buildings with specific local architects.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

- E 18/384260/4079270
F 18/384030/4079430
G 18/383940/4079720

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

thence extending about 1100' SW, following said edge of creek to Brambleton Avenue bridge, and continuing NW along NE side of bridge, then NW along W edge of creek for about 1300'; thence extending 200' SE, then 800' NE, thereby following the S and SE sides of the sea wall; thence extending about 200' due N to point of origin.

(122-61)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

Botetourt Street

Botetourt Street is tree lined along both sides. The street marks the eastern residential edge in the lower portion of the district.

700 Block

-1 712: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 5 bays; 1-story central entrance porch. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1930. 8/12 sash. Stylized metope and triglyph frieze. Simple cornice below low parapet. Rowlock lintels. Brick jack arches.

-2 713: brick (7-course American bond); 1 story; flat roof fronted by 3 gable parapets; 3 bays. Garage. Ca. 1915. Double doors, each with 9-light windows above 3 vertical panels, open into each bay. Soldier course surrounds each bay opening.

-3 714 (The Mowbray): brick (stretcher bond); 4 stories; low-pitch roof fronted by hipped tile parapet; 11 bays. Vernacular apartment house. Ca. 1914. Triangular-shaped building at the intersection of Botetourt and Mowbray Arch. Large window openings mark end bays. Water table and 4th floor are plastered white. Entrance near east end. Fire escape in 6th bay.

-4 800 Block
Parking lots along both sides.

-5 900 Block
Vacant lots on both sides.

Colonial Avenue

Colonial Avenue traverses the entire Ghent subdivision. The earliest development of Ghent occurred at Beechwood Place (at the intersection of Colonial and Pembroke avenues). Along with Mowbray Arch, this tree-lined avenue was a favored site by Norfolk's elite to construct their stately houses at the turn of the century.

200 Block

-6 203: pressed brick (stretcher bond) 1st floor and frame (half-timber with stucco infill) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; gable roof with large central gable wall dormer and side gable-roof dormers; 6 bays; 1-story recessed porch in 2nd and 3rd bays. Tudor Revival. Ca. 1900-01. Large framing in 1st-floor south bay. Large and small framing with occasional diagonal bracing in 2nd floor. Tension bracing in roof dormers. Fanlight transoms over 1st-story south bay casement window openings. Diamond-paned casement windows with rectangular, diamond-paned transoms in 1st-floor 3rd and 4th bays. Upper deck with frame walls above 2nd story in south 2 bays.

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CONTINUATION SHEET #10

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Colonial Avenue (continued)

-1 212 (Hugh C. Davis residence): brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with multi-light dormers; 5 bays; 2-story central porch supported by Ionic columns. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1903. Entrance flanked by simple pilasters. Consoles support central deck above door. Davis was a lawyer in Norfolk at the turn of the century.

-8 213: Vacant lot used as a playground park.

-9 214: Vacant.

-10 219 (Charles W. Priddy residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central 2-bay hipped dormers; 3 bays; recessed 1st-story porch. Colonial Revival influenced. Ca. 1900. Corbeled brick and soldier string course beneath 2nd-story windows. Corbeled brick string course beneath eave. Turned porch balustrade. Original frame, semicircular Colonial Revival porch in center bay removed. Priddy was president of C.W. Priddy and Co., Pocomoke Guano Co., Hampton Guano Co., Berkley Chemical Co., Norfolk Bagging Co., and Norfolk Fire Insurance Corporation.

300 Block

-11 300 (Theodore S. Garnett residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central 2-bay, scroll-topped, bracketed gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story central porch with triple corner columns. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1900-01. Paired windows in side bays with stone heads. Stone lintels. Matching brackets on porch, eave, and dormer. Double door opens onto porch deck. Deck balustrade removed. Roof deck balustrade removed. Interior end chimney with corbeled brick caps. Garnett was a Norfolk attorney at the turn of the century (Garnett and Garnett).

-12 (also 122-219) 303 (Frank S. Royster residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with 3 pedimented dormers (round-arched sash, flanked by paneled pilasters); 5 bays. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1900-02. Bowed side bays. Flat arches with raised keystones over side bay windows. Central entrance recessed behind paired, fluted Ionic columns and pilasters and architrave frieze. Central 2nd-floor paired windows framed by attenuated Ionic pilasters and scroll pediment. Giant order Ionic pilasters at facade ends visually support blank frieze and modillioned cornice. Interior end chimneys with paneled brick stacks and corbeled caps. Porch removed. Original porch identical to porch found at 524 Fairfax. John Kevan Peebles, architect (perhaps in conjunction with Finlay Forbes Ferguson). Frank Royster was president of the Atlantic Chemical Co., F.S. Royster Guano Co., and president-treasurer of the Columbia Guano Co.

(see continuation sheet #11)

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CONTINUATION SHEET #11

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Colonial Avenue (continued)

303 (continued): Royster operated a wholesale dealership in flour, sugar, and provisions (established 1891).

-13
308: brick (Flemish bond with glazed headers); 2½ stories; hipped roof with 2 hipped dormers; 3 bays. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1895-1900. Flat arches. Plain frieze. Modillioned cornice. Original 1-story porch with upper deck removed. Shutters not original.

-14
Beechwood Place : Beechwood Place is a small park located in the heart of the Ghent Historic District. Placed on axis with Colonial Avenue, the park fronts several of Ghent's early prodigious residences. Fergus Reid, builder of the house at the southwest corner of Colonial and Pembroke avenues, is said to have named the park after a large beech tree fronting his house. Once a major focal point in Ghent, the park is presently overgrown and unkept. An ivy-covered chain link fence surrounds the green. No benches or recreational facilities are provided.

-15
316: brick (stretcher bond) 1st floor and frame (shingle sheathing) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; gambrel roof with front cross-gable projection and cross-gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof, "L"-shaped porch with paired columns and turned balustrade. Shingle Style. Ca. 1893-95. Pointed shingles. Eyebrow projection over upper cross-gable window openings. Similar to 318 Colonial Avenue. This house and its neighbor to the north (318 Colonial) are said to have been built for speculation by E. Jones Acker, a local architect and contractor.

-16
317. (William M. Whaley residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond) 1st story and frame (shingle sheathing) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; gambrel roof (faces street); 2 bays, 1-story hexagonal porch to north. Shingle Style. Ca. 1894. Entrance recessed behind collar arch. Tripartite window in 1st-floor south bay. Paired windows with eyebrow projection in each bay of the 2nd floor. Central Palladian window set in gambrel end. Whaley was a prominent local merchant and president of the Roanoke Railroad and Lumber Co.

-17
318 (Edward Baird residence): See description for 316 Colonial. Baird, a Norfolk attorney, served as a member of the Sinking Fund Commission.

-18
324 (James C. Tait residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof with 2 pedimented side dormers, central cross-gable pavilion; 3 bays; 1-story porch with fluted Roman Doric columns, turned balustrade and upper deck. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1900. Fanlight in cross-gable pediment. Prominent keystone in brick flat arches over 2nd-floor windows. (see continuation sheet #12)

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CONTINUATION SHEET #12 ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Colonial Avenue (continued)

325 (Fergus Reid residence): stone (random ashlar) 1st floor and frame (shingle sheathing) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; gable roof with cross-gable projection; 4 bays. Shingle Style. Ca. 1892-93. Entrance recessed behind north corner porch. 1-story bay window to south. Stylized Palladian window in cross gable. 3 brick chimneys with paneled stacks and corbeled brick caps. House exhibits characteristics similar to 317 Colonial and 434 Pembroke avenues. The Reid house is one of the earliest houses erected in the Ghent development at the turn of the century. In addition of his position as one of the incorporators of the Norfolk Company, Reid was president of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Cotton Exchange, vice-president of the Tidewater Insurance Company of Virginia, and treasurer of the Norfolk Warehouse Association.

-19
(also 122-229)

400 Block

418 (Robert M. and Robert W. Hughes residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; intersecting high-pitched hipped roofs with shed and hipped dormers; 3-story entrance tower with battlements in 2nd bay. Tower features round-arched entrance, 2-part projecting bay windows and banded lancet windows. English Tudor Revival. Ca. 1895-1900. Tall chimneys separate shafts for each flue. 3 stacks set diagonally to each other. Robert W. Hughes was a judge of the U.S. District Court from 1874 to 1898. In 1873 he had been an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Virginia. Robert M. Hughes was an attorney for the firm of Sharp and Hughes. See: History of Virginia v. 4, pp. 563-64.

-20
(also 122-234)

419 (Alan G. Burrow residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond). 2½ stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Queen Anne. Ca. 1894. Enriched porte-cochere to south. Round-arched entrance with leaded-glass transom. Entrance flanked by gauged and molded brick as well as decorative brick head. Tripartite windows on 1st- and 2nd-floor north bay. Segmentally arched windows, in 2nd-floor south bay. 2 round-arched windows in attic level. Currently used as the Garrison-Williams School. Alan G. Burrow was a Norfolk attorney at the turn of the century (Pender and Burrow).

-21

500 Block

500-02: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond): 2½ stories; hipped roof with end cross gable and central pedimented dormer; 4 bays. Duplex. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900-02. 3-part bay window in end bays capped by pedimented cross gables. Cross gables and dormer are shingled and contain Palladian or round-arched windows. Dentils on cornice, cross gables, and dormers. Original 1-story porch removed. Roof deck balustrade removed. Shutters not original. Caps of original end chimneys removed.

-22

504: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with hipped dormer in north bay. Queen Anne influenced. Ca. 1898. Bracketed eave. Diamond-paned attic windows. 3-story, 3-part tower in south bay with recessed panels

-23

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CONTINUATION SHEET #13

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Colonial Avenue (continued)

24
506 (W. Vicar-Hornthal residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2 stories, low-pitch roof; 2 bays. Italianate influenced. Ca. 1898. Entrance with transom in south bay. Stone heads and sills on all wall openings. 3-part bay window in north bay. Shutters not original. Identical to 508 Colonial. Vicar, a clothing merchant at the turn of the century (Oden'hal, Vicar, and Gilbert), served several terms on the Norfolk City Council. In addition he was vice-president (4 years) and later president of the Select Council of Norfolk.

25
~~508~~ (Henry W. Hornthal residence): Identical to 506 Colonial.

26
(also 122-239)
510: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond on main building; header bond on 2-story tower); 3 stories; low-pitch roof; 2 bays. Romanesque Revival influenced. Ca. 1898. 2-story tower with upper deck in north bay. Tower windows are 9/9 1st floor; 6/6 2nd floor. Remaining windows are round arched with gauged-brick surrounds (6/6 sash). Stone water table, sills, and string course between 1st and 2nd floors. Corbeled brick course beneath cornice. Dentiled cornice. Entrance in south bay. Identical to 514 Colonial except for sash treatment.

27
511 (J. E. Allen residence): brick (Flemish bond with glazed headers); 2½ stories; hipped roof with 2 side gable dormers and central hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story Doric porch in central bay (upper deck balustrade removed). Colonial Revival. Ca. 1896. Central bay is slightly recessed. Double doors with multi-light panels open onto upper porch deck. 1/1 sash on side windows. Multi-paned attic windows. Floral pattern stained-glass basement windows. Dentiled frieze. Paired brackets beneath cornice. Corbeled chimney caps. Roof deck balustrade removed.

28
(also 122-239)
512: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond): 3 stories; low-pitch roof; 2 bays. Modified Romanesque Revival. Ca. 1898. 2-story, 3-part bay window projection with upper deck in north bay. 1st-floor windows are 1/1 with large rectangular transoms. 2nd-floor windows are round-arched with gauged-brick surrounds. Large round-arched door and window open onto 3rd-story bay window deck. Stone water table, sills and string course. Corbeled brick course beneath dentiled cornice. Entrance in south bay. Identical to 516 Colonial.

29
(also 122-239)
514: See 510 Colonial.

30
(also 122-239)
516 (Tench H. Tilghman residence): See 512 Colonial.

Drummond Place

Drummond Place takes its name from Commodore Richard Drummond. In 1830 Drummond purchased the farmland composing present day Ghent. From the initial laying of the streets to 1900, the street was known as Bridge Street due to its proximity to the Ghent Bridge. In 1910

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Drummond Place (continued)

the street was named DeBree Place after Commodore DeBree, officer in the Confederate Navy. DeBree's estate Lilliput, noted for its roses and rare plants, was located on the site of the Fergus Reid residence (325 Colonial Avenue). City officials changed the street's name again in 1912--this time to Drummond Place.

200 Block ⁻³¹ (also 122-214)

(Holland Apartments): brick (stretcher bond) with terra cotta details; 3 stories; flat roof with low parapet. Beaux Arts. 1904. "C"-shape plan. End sections (each 3-bays in width) face onto the street. The center section (5-bays in width) is set back and is fronted by a small plaza contained by a low balustrade and formal entrance steps. The three sections are joined by 2 - 1-bay, angled stairhalls giving the building a total width of 13 bays. Lightly colored brick form quoins at the corners of the 3 major sections. Beaux Arts, terra cotta entrances (marked A,B,C) are located in each of the connecting bays and in the central recessed section. The apartments were constructed in anticipation of housing needs for the 1907 Jamestown Exposition held in Norfolk. City of Norfolk Building Permits 777 (November [16, 17], 1904). Cost: \$60,000.

⁻³² 207: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays, Colonial Revival. Ca. 1905. 3-part bay window in south bay. 2nd floor of north bay extends flush with south bay projection. Jack arches over all wall openings. Palladian window and imbricated shingles in gable front.

⁻³³ 209: brick and frame; 3 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 3-story, 3-bay porch with turned columns and simple sawn brackets. Ca. 1895-97. Enclosed frame rooms with shingle siding on 2nd and 3rd floor south bays. Original rear wing of 419 Warren Crescent.

⁻³⁴ 210: brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; flat roof with parapet; 4 bays. Vernacular apartment house. Ca. 1920. Entrance with fluted pilasters and stylized Doric architrave in 3rd bay. Windows rest on rowlock sills.

⁻³⁵ 211: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof; 3 bays. Romanesque Revival. Ca. 1895-97. Triple-arch entrance in center bay. Triple-arch porch on 2nd floor. Stone lintels and sills. Central 2-part hipped roof wall dormer in central bay. Hip knobs. Originally rear wing of 419 Warren Crescent.

Fairfax Avenue

Originally named Mary's Avenue for a sister of John Graham, the civil engineer in charge of the development of Ghent, the street was renamed Fairfax Avenue in 1901. The north side of the 300 block is the site of tightly grouped town houses. Many houses on the south side of this block have been razed. The street is tree lined on both sides.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Fairfax Avenue (continued)

300 Block

- 40* 312: frame; 2½ stories; 2 bays. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1899-1900. 3-part bay window in east bay. Imbricated shingle pattern in gable front. Entrance with transom in west bay. Diamond-paned windows. Porch removed. Aluminum siding. Similar to 424 Fairfax Avenue.
- 37* 314: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central hipped dormer; 3 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1899. Jack arches over all wall openings. Stone sills. Central and east bay form bowed bay window. Dentiled cornice. Porch removed.
- 38* 316 (W. P. Oberndorfer residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gambrel roof with 2 pedimented dormers; 2 bays. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1903. 3-part bay window in west bay. Entrance in east bay. Stone window heads and sills. Multi-light, round-arched attic windows. Porch removed. In addition to serving as a member of the Norfolk Select Council, Oberndorfer was President of the Thomas U. Hare Co. (stocks and bonds) and vice-president of M. Hofheimer & Co. (liquors and cigars).
- 39* 318 (Moses Hofheimer residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof with 2 hipped dormers; 2 bays. Vernacular Colonial Revival. Ca. 1901-02. 1-story, 3-part bay window in east bay. Entrance in west bay. Jack arches over door and 2nd-floor window openings. Porch removed. Shutters not original. Hofheimer was president of M. Hofheimer & co. (liquors and cigars).
- 40* 320 (Edwin C. Hathaway residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof with 2 hipped dormers; 2 bays. Colonial Revival influenced. Ca. 1901-02. Jack arches over all wall openings. Diamond-paned attic windows. Stone sills. Entrance in west bay. Porch removed. Hathaway was an active businessman in Norfolk. His positions include president of the Duplicate Transfer and Rebate Co., vice-president and general manager of the Norfolk Railway and Light Co., vice-president of the City Gas Co. of Norfolk, general manager of the Norfolk and Atlantic Terminal Co. and general manager of the Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News Co.
- 41* 321: Parking lot
- 42* 322: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central gable dormer; 3 bays. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900-01. Round, 2nd-story corner turret to the west with dentiled frieze, modillioned cornice, and conical roof. Beaded horizontal siding. Vertical siding on tower. Entrance in west bay. Porch removed.

(see continuation sheet #16)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Fairfax Avenue (continued)

-43 (also 122-232)

323 (Herman L. Page residence): brick (Flemish bond with glazed headers); 2½ stories; hipped roof with 2 gable dormers and central pedimented wall dormer; 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay Doric porch across facade (upper deck balustrade removed). Georgian Revival. Ca. 1895. Central entrance bay projects slightly. Diamond-paned transom and sidelights. Stylized Palladian window in wall dormer. Dentils. Interior end chimneys. Page was one of the largest real estate operators in the Norfolk-Portsmouth area. His positions include: secretary-treasurer of the following organizations: Greater Norfolk Land Co. Amherst Development Co., West Portsmouth Land Co., Virginia Land and Improvement Co., Norfolk Installment Land Co., and Ocean View Pleasure Pier Co. Other positions include: president of Consolidated Turnpike Co., president of the East Branch Turnpike and Toll Bridge Co., president of the Columbia Land Co., president of the Norfolk Suburban Land Co., secretary of Tidewater Perpetual Building and Loan Assn., secretary of Chautauqua-by-the-Sea Assembly, secretary of the board of directors of United Charities, and treasurer of the Norfolk Real Estate and Stock Exchange.

-44
324: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with large central gable dormer; 3 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1900-01. Entrance with transom in east bay. Jack arches. Porch removed.

-45
326: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with cross gable in east bay; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay hipped roof porch with turned columns and balustrade extends across facade. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900-01. 3-part bay window in east bay. Entrance with transom in west bay. Diamond-paned upper dash on 2nd floor windows. Dentiled cornice. Shingle pattern in cross gable.

-46 (also 122-261)
327: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond) with wood details; 2½ stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story hipped roof porch with cross gable in entrance bay. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1895. Entrance in west bay. Fluted Doric columns on box pedestals. Turned balustrade. 3-part bay window in central bay extends from the 2nd floor to the attic story. Bay windows have diamond-paned upper sashes. Mutli-light, round-arched, 2nd-floor side bay windows. Attic windows framed by fluted columns supporting entablature and bracketed pediment. Attic story formed by 2 inscribed pediments sharing the same ridge. Decorative scroll brackets on porch eave and eave of attic pediments. Dentils. Colonial Revival floral decoration in porch and attic pediments.

-47
328 (Russell S. Dawson residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof with central 3-bay hipped dormer in central bay; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay Tuscan Doric porch. Georgian Revival influenced. Ca. 1905. Entrance with transom in east bay. Flat arches with stone keystones over 2nd-floor windows. Stone sills. Dentiled and bracketed eaves on porch, cornice, and dormer. Gable parapet. Dawson was president of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Cotton Exchange.

(see continuation sheet #17)

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CONTINUATION SHEET #17

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Fairfax Avenue (continued)

48 329: Vacant lot.

49 330: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); gable roof with central pedimented dormer; 2 bays. Colonial Revival influenced. Ca. 1901-05. 3-part bay window in east bay. Entrance with transom in west bay. Flat arches with finished stone keystone over all wall openings. Finished stone sills. Dentils. Porch removed.

50 332: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with large cross-gable dormer porch; 2 bays, 1-story entrance porch in west bay. Romanesque Revival influenced. Ca. 1901-02. Rusticated stone porch columns, window heads and sills, and on arch inscribed within dormer porch. Porch deck balustrade removed.

51 333 (James Ridgewell residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof with 2 pedimented dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with paired columns and plain frieze. Georgian Revival influenced. Ca. 1902. Flat arches with prominent keystones on 2nd floor. Entrance in west bay with stained-glass transom and sidelights. Ridgewell was proprietor of the Norfolk Foundry.

52 334: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch with smooth shaft columns and turned balustrade. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900-01. Entrance in west bay. Central 3-part bay windows in 2nd floor. Shingled gable end with Palladian window.

53 335: Vacant lot.

54 336: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable/gambrel roof with 2 pedimented dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof porch across facade (not original). Colonial Revival. Ca. 1902. Entrance in west bay. Flat arches over all wall openings. Stone sills. Multi-light, round-arched attic windows with keystone.

55 338: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with gabled attic porch; 2 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch with smooth shaft columns and turned balustrade. Colonial Revival influenced. Ca. 1898. Entrance in east bay. Shingle sheathing on facade. Clap-board ends. Attic porch with gable roof, turned columns, and turned balustrade.

56 339 (Frank R. May residence): frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with gable dormer over west bay; 3 bays. Vernacular Colonial Revival. Ca. 1899. Entrance in west bay. Asbestos shingles. May was a local contractor and builder. It is not known whether he worked on any houses constructed in Ghent.

57 340: stone facing (coursed ashlar) over brick; 2½ stories; hipped roof with 2 gable dormers; 2 bays. Romanesque Revival influenced. Ca. 1899. Entrance with transom in east bay. 2-story round tower with upper deck in west bay. Similar to 342, 344, and 346 Fairfax Avenue.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Fairfax Avenue (continued)

⁵⁸ 342: Similar to 340 Fairfax Avenue. Only 1 dormer.

⁵⁹ 343: Parking lot.

⁶⁰ 344: Same as 342 Fairfax Avenue.

⁶¹ 346: Same as 342 and 344 Fairfax Avenue. Conical roof over tower deck.

400 Block

⁶² 400-402: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with 2 gable dormers; 6 bays. Duplex. Colonial Revival influenced. Ca. 1901. Pilasters at ends of building and between 3rd and 4th bays. Entrances in center bays. Flat arches over all wall openings. Porch removed.

⁶³ 404: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with large central gable dormer; 3 bays. Colonial Revival influenced. Ca. 1901. Entrance in west bay. Large 3-part bay window in 2nd-floor center bay. Round-arched window and shingle sheathing in dormer. Porch removed.

⁶⁴ 406: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gambrel roof with center hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof porch. Colonial Revival influenced. Ca. 1905. Entrance with transom in west bay. Flat arches over all wall openings.

⁶⁵ 407: Parking lot.

⁶⁶ 408: stone facing (coursed ashlar) over brick; 2½ stories; gable roof with central hipped 3-part dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch with paired attenuated columns. Colonial Revival influenced. Ca. 1901. Entrance in east bay. Similar brackets on porch, eave, and dormer. Similar to 410 Fairfax Avenue.

⁶⁷ 410 (Alan G. Burrow residence No. 2): Similar to 408 Fairfax Avenue. Dormer on 410 is only 2-part with diamond-paned lights. Burrow was a Norfolk attorney at the turn of the century (Pender and Burrow).

⁶⁸ 411: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with 3 gable dormers; 5 bays; 1-story central porch with brick piers. Georgian Revival. 1900. Central 3-part bay window on 2nd floor. This house has been extensively altered. Dormers have been closed off. Porch has been stripped. Aluminum siding. Shutters incongruous to the style of the building have been added. This building may have been constructed as the Leache-Wood Seminary. City of Norfolk Building Permit 1586 (Oct. 23, 1900).

⁶⁹ 412: Same as 408 Fairfax Avenue. Porch removed. Eave brackets removed.

⁷⁰ 413 (Eugene Ives residence): brick; 2½ stories; gambrel roof with large central cross gable; 2 bays. Colonial Revival influenced. Ca. 1902. Entrance in east bay.

(see continuation sheet #10)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Fairfax Avenue (continued)

413 (continued): Porch removed. Ives was 1st vice-president of the North Norfolk Land Co.

414: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gambrel roof with center gable dormer; 2 bays. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1906. Brick quoins. Flat arches with prominent brick springers and keystones over all wall openings. Entrance in east bay. Tripartite windows in west bay. Palladian motif in dormer. Shutters not original. Porch removed.

415: Same as 413 Fairfax Avenue.

416: Same as 414. No dormer.

417 (Charles F. Burroughs residence): frame (clapboard sheathing); 2½ stories; gable roof with large cross-gable wall dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, shed-roof porch. Queen Anne. 1901. Elliptically arched porch bays. Turned porch balustrade. 3-part bay window in 2nd-floor central bay. Wall dormer with exposed collar brace, King post, rafters, and molded rake board--all supported by strut eave braces. Finial removed. Burroughs was vice-president of the Atlantic Chemical Co., vice-president/manager of the F. S. Royster Guano Co., and secretary of the Columbia Guano Co. This house may have been designed by Finlay Forbes Ferguson. City of Norfolk Building Permit 1929 (July 26, 1901).

418: Vacant lot.

420 (Robert DeJarnette residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central cross gable; 2 bays. Colonial Revival influenced. Ca. 1900. Entrance in west bay. 3-part bay window in east bay. Round-arched window in 2nd floor west bay. Colonial Revival details in dormer. Porch removed. Bay window deck removed.

422 (Severn S. Nottingham residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond) 1st floor and frame (clapboard sheathing) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; gambrel roof with large front cross gable. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900. Entrance with diamond-paned transom in east bay. 3-part bay window in west bay. Palladian window in gable pediment. Shutters not original. Porch removed. Nottingham was editor and publisher of the Norfolk Landmark.

423 (Edwin T. Lamb residence): brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, shed-roof porch across facade. Tudor Revival influenced. Ca. 1905. Half-timber gable end. Diamond-paned lights in attic windows. Simple

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Fairfax Avenue (continued)

423 (continued): bracketed cornice. Similar in scale and massing to 427 Fairfax Avenue. Lamb was manager of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, vice-president of the Norfolk National Bank, and vice-president of the John L. Roper Lumber Co.

79 424: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof with cross gable in east bay; 2 bays. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1899-1900. 3-part bay window in east bay. Entrance in west bay. Broken pediment over door. 9/9 sash and shutters are recent "Colonial" additions not in keeping with the original character of this Queen Anne town house. Aluminum siding. Similar to 312 Fairfax Avenue.

90 426: Vacant lot.

81 427 (William L. Williams residence): brick (stretcher bond) 1st floor and frame (shingle sheathing) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay, hipped-roof porch. Shingle Style. Ca. 1905. Entrance in the west bay. 3-part bay window in east bay. Bracketed cornice. Palladian window in gable end. Williams was a Norfolk attorney at the turn of the century.

500 Block

82 (also 122-236) 502 (Sam Bowman residence): frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof; 2 bays. Queen Anne. Ca. 1893-95. Large 3-story octagonal tower in east bay with 3rd story balcony and tent roof. Eyebrow dormer in west bay. Patterned shingles. Porch/verandah removed. Bowman was proprietor of the Norfolk Knitting Mills. Carpenter and Peebles architects. One of Ghent's earliest residences.

83 504: frame (shingle sheathing); 2½ stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay, flat-roof porch with brick piers (not original). Shingle Style. Ca. 1909. Entrance in west bay. Porch deck balustrade removed. Shutters not original.

84 (also 122-93) 508 (Clarence A. Woodard residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with cross-gable wing to the west and 3-story tower projection to the east; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay, gable-roof porch in center bay with round arches, truncated columns, terra cotta frieze and rope course. Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival. Ca. 1892-5. Rock-faced ashlar arch over 1st-story, round-arched west bay windows (1/1 with leaded-glass sidelights). Round-arched windows in 2nd story center bay. Rock-faced ashlar heads and sills on tower windows. Pressed-tin tower frieze. Woodard was a prominent local merchant at the turn of the century (flour and provision broker).

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Fairfax Avenue (continued)

85
(also 122-95)
511 (Edmund S. Ruffin residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond): 2½ stories; mansard roof with hipped-dormer porch to east and dormer window to west; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay, hipped-roof porch with paired brick piers. Romanesque Revival influenced. Ca. 1900. Entrance in west bay. 3-part bay window in east bay. Stone window heads on 2nd and attic floors. Stone porch lintel. Stone deck fronts dormer porch. Ruffin was a practicing attorney in Norfolk from 1886. In 1903 he was associated with the firm of Ruffin and Tomlin. Another Norfolk lawyer residing in this house at this time was E. Ralph F. Wells.

86
512 (James DeJarnette residence): frame; 2½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay hipped roof porch with cross-gable pediment in east bay. Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival. Ca. 1899-1900. Entrance in west bay (not original). 3-part bay window in west bay. Lattice design in porch gable. Stylized Palladian window in attic gable end.

87
514: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gambrel roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay hipped-roof porch. Colonial Revival/Dutch Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900-02. Entrance with fanlight in west bay. 2-story, 3-part bay window with upper deck and balustrade in east bay. Flat arches over 1st- and 2nd-story window openings. 3 round-arched attic windows. Patterned brickwork along bay window edges.

88
516 (W. W. Vicar residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories, low-pitched roof with central gable wall dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch across facade with fluted columns, turned balustrade, and dentiled cornice. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1902. Entrance in west bay. 3-part bay window in 1st-story east bay. Stylized Palladian window/door in each 2nd-floor bay opens onto to porch deck. Round-arched windows in wall dormer. See 506 Colonial Avenue.

89
517 (John B. Jenkins residence): frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch extends across facade with fluted columns and gable entrance in west bay. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900. Bowed bay window in central and east bays. Giant fluted pilasters surmounted by double eave brackets at facade corners and between bowed projection and entrance bay. Smaller eave brackets evenly spaced between pilaster double brackets. Stylized Palladian windows with attenuated keystone in roof dormer. Jenkins was a Norfolk attorney at the turn of the century (admitted to the bar in 1888).

90
518: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond) with terra cotta detailing; 2½ stories; low-pitch roof with central gable wall dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, flat-roofed porch and central round arch supported by truncated columns and crocketed capitals and topped by a brick and stone deck. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900-04. Entrance in east bay. 3-story octagonal tower with tent roof in west bay (no windows face front/

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Fairfax Avenue (continued)

518 (continued): south). Terra cotta courses above and below window openings. Modillioned cornice topped by merlons. Finials mark wall dormer. Patterned brick and single terra cotta acanthus leaf above wall dormer windows.

91
(also 122-255)
521 (Charles M. Barnett residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with 2 hipped dormers; 4 bays. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1897. Entrance with transom recessed behind semi-elliptical arch in west bay. Brick quoins. Smooth-faced stone window heads and sills. Triglyph and metope frieze. Modillioned cornice. Built by Charles M. Barnett, consul for Nicaragua, Columbia, and Costa Rica; vice-counsel for Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay; acting vice-consul for Portugal and Denmark; consular agent for Belgium. Barnett was also the American partner of J. B. Fogs and Co. of Mexico, and director of the Virginia-Carolina Trust Company, the National Bank of Commerce, and the Atlantic Trust and Deposit Co.

92
523 (Tazewell Taylor residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 1st floor and frame (shingle sheathing) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof "L" porch with fluted columns, blank frieze, and modillioned cornice. Shingle Style. 1901. Entrance with transom in west bay. 3-part bay window in east bay. Diamond-paned upper sash on double hung windows. Modillioned cornice. "Palladian" attic vent. Taylor was a Norfolk attorney at law at the turn of the century. City of Norfolk Building Permit 1919 (July 23, 1901).

93
(also 122-87)
524 (Alvah Martin residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with 3 gable dormers (dormers topped by large broken-curved pediments; original Colonial Revival swags removed from pediments); 5 bays; 1-story, 5-bay, hipped-roof porch with fluted columns and turned balustrade (triple columns frame central entrance bay). Georgian Revival. Ca. 1905. Bowed side bays. Terra cotta flat arches with raised springers and keystones over all window openings. Quoins. Semi-elliptical fanlight over entrance. Central Palladian window in 2nd story. Semi-elliptical vents beneath porch. Modillioned cornice. Paneled chimney stacks with corbelled caps. Roof deck removed. 16/1. sash on 1st floor. 9/1 sash on 2nd floor. 2/1 sash on attic story. Similar to 303 Colonial Avenue. John Kevan Peebles: architect (perhaps in conjunction with Finlay Forbes Ferguson).

94
527 (Edwin G. Lee residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof with central pedimented dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch with fluted columns and dentiled cornice in east bay. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1903. Flat arches with stone springers and keystones over all window openings. Brick quoins. Dentiled cornice. Palladian window in dormer. Lee was a partner in Walker and Lee, dentists.

(see continuation sheet #23)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Fairfax Avenue (continued)

95 530: brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central shed dormer (rafters exposed); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with brick piers. Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Central entrance with transom and sidelights. Paired windows in each bay banded together by decorative terra cotta panels. Soldier course even with 2nd-story upper sash.

96 535: brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories, mansard roof with 4 segmentally arched dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay terra cotta entrance porch in 2nd bay with smooth shaft columns, fluted capitals, fluted architrave, and dentiled cornice; 1-story, 1-bay, round-arched porte-cochere to west. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1935. Fanlight over entrance porch. Fanlight with delicate tracery above paneled doorway by porte-cochere (main entrance). All 1st-story wall openings set in recessed blind arcade. Terra cotta/stone belt course beneath 2nd-story windows. Flat arches above 2nd-story windows. Bracketed cornice supports low parapet. 12/12 sash on 1st floor. 6/6 sash on 2nd and attic stories. 2-story, 2-bay brick wing and 2-story, 3-bay garage to east of house. House is fronted by brick (Flemish bond) wall to the north and to the west.

97 536: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 1st story and frame (aluminum siding) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; hipped roof with cross gable in west bay and hipped dormer in east bay; 2 bays. Colonial Revival influenced. Ca. 1906. Entrance with transom and sidelights in east bay. Bowed window in west bay. Tripartite window in 2nd-floor east bay. Porch removed.

Ghent Bridge - 98

A small footbridge, erected before 1887, crossed Smith's Creek at the site of the present Ghent Bridge. The footbridge was replaced in 1890 by a vehicle bridge, paid for and built by the Norfolk Company [see: City of Norfolk, Ordinances. Book 14, p. 592 (September 18, 1890) and p. 607 (November 5, 1890)]. Maps indicate by 1900 trolley cars traveled across the Ghent Bridge, up Botetourt on to Olney Road. These tracks may have been laid as early as 1894. The bridge was recently rebuilt by the Norfolk Housing and Redevelopment Authority as a pedestrian walkway. The period side rails were retained, and benches and lights line the center of the bridge.

Mowbray Arch

Mowbray Arch faces directly onto Smith's Creek and the Hague. Houses on this street range from simple builder town houses to large, architect-designed mansions. A rich, green park strip with grass, rows of trees and benches front the water. View from Mowbray Arch are broken by large-scale apartments, a hospital, and the Brambleton Street bridge, all located across Smith's Creek. The 300 block of Mowbray Arch contains a hospital complex and a branch of the Eastern Virginia Medical School.

(see continuation sheet #24)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Mowbray Arch (continued)

200 Block

⁻⁹⁹ 200: The 200 block of Mowbray Arch is tree lined on both sides. The west side of this block is vacant. The Chrysler Museum occupies the east side.

⁻¹⁰⁰ SW corner Mowbray Arch and Fairfax Avenue: Parking lot.

300 Block

⁻¹⁰¹ Memorial Hall of Eastern Virginia Medical School: steel, reinforced concrete, glass, and brick veneer; 4 stories; flat roof; 6 bays; cantilevered reinforced-concrete porches on each floor in west bay (4th floor porch covered by cantilevered reinforced-concrete slab roof). International Style influenced. Ca. 1965. Bays are divided by continuous steel I beams sheathed in brick. All bays are identical. Wide brick veneer panels located in the center of each bay extend from the 2nd through the 4th floors. Panels are flanked by plate-glass windows. Floors are marked by opaque white panels. Does not conform to the scale and early 20th-century character of the district.

⁻¹⁰² Leigh Memorial Hospital: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 4 stories (4th story is a later addition); flat roof; 7 bays. Beaux Arts. 1902. Terra cotta Beaux Arts entrance in center bay composed of a broken segmental-arch pediment supported by consoles. Blank medallion in pediment with abstract floral motif. ^(also 122-213) "LEIGH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL" inscribed along door frieze. Flat brick arches with prominent terra cotta keystones over all window openings. 2-story, 3-part bay windows flank entrance. String course above and below 3rd-story windows. Brick, 4-story, flat roof, 7-bay addition to the south, Ca. 1955.

400 Block

The 400 block of Mowbray Arch was the subject of innumerable publicity photographs at the turn of the century. Accompanying captions stated these houses were representative of Norfolk's modern housing. Photos were usually taken from Ghent Bridge and included views of Mowbray Arch, the green strip fronting the Hague, and Smith's Creek. Aside from appearing on early post cards, these views are found in publications by the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, and similar booster organizations.

⁻¹⁰³ 406: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays. Half-timber. Ca. 1899. Entrance in east bay. 3-part bay window in west bay. Cross

(see continuation sheet #25)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Mowbray Arch (continued)

gable with flaired eaves. Gable contains exposed purlins, serpentine braces, and king post around central diamond-paned, double-hung windows. Diamond-paned transom and flat arches over all wall openings. Large eave brackets beneath gable eave.

408 (Henry L. Rice residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof with gable dormer (flaired eaves); 2 bays. Half-timber. Ca. 1899.

104 Entrance with fanlight and prominent keystone in west bay. 3 banded windows on each floor in east bay. 3 terracotta panels with decorative sculpture separate east bay 1st and 2nd stories. Diamond-paned transoms over all east bay window openings. Diamond-paned, double-hung dormer windows. Diamond-paned, double-hung window in 2nd-floor west bay. Bracketed cornice. Raking parapets. Exposed tension braces in dormer. Rice was superintendent of the City Gas Company of Norfolk.

105 410: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays. Half-timber. Ca. 1899. Entrance recessed in west bay. 3-part bay window in east bay. Cross gable with flaired eaves. Gable contains exposed purlins, studs, diagonal braces, and king post around central diamond-paned, double-hung windows. Diamond-paned transoms and flat arches over all wall openings. Raking parapet. Large eave brackets beneath gable eave.

106 412 (John E. Maxwell residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof with gable dormer in east bay; 2 bays. Romanesque Revival influenced. Ca. 1899. Entrance in east bay. 3-part, 3-story bay window/tower in west bay capped by tent roof. Recessed round-arched, multi-light windows in tower 3rd story. Corbeled brick courses beneath tower 3rd story. Rectilinear, smooth-stone lintels over 1st-floor wall openings. Flat arches over all 2nd-floor wall openings. Raking parapet. Fanlight in dormer pediment. Porch removed. Maxwell was a newspaper correspondent for the New York Sun and the New York Herald.

107 414: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof with central gable wall dormer; 3 bays. Queen Anne. Ca. 1899. Entrance in west bay. 2 central round-arched, 2nd-story windows. Central paired attic windows. Diaper work on wall dormer. Raking parapet. Porch removed. 2nd-story balcony removed.

108 416 (Peter Wright residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof with central wall dormer, 2 bays. Queen Anne. Ca. 1899. Entrance in east bay. 2-story bowed window in west bay. Stone window heads and sills. Paired round-arched windows in wall dormer. Diaper work on wall dormer. Raking parapet. Porch removed. 2nd-story balcony removed. Wright was general manager of the Norfolk Railway and Light Co., the City Gas Co., and president of the Norfolk Ice Co.

(see continuation sheet #26)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Mowbray Arch (continued)

109
418: stone facing (random ashlar) over brick; 2½ stories; pyramidal roof with central segmentally pedimented dormer and small, semicircular dormers with key-stones; 3 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1906. Round 2-story tower to east. Entrance in center bay. Smooth-faced stone sills and heads on 1st-story wall openings. 2nd-story windows topped by stone string course. Corner chimneys. Porch removed.

110
424 (Jacob B. Lowenberg residence): stone facing (coursed ashlar) over brick; 2½ stories; low-pitch roof with gable dormer (scalloped parapet) in west bay; 2 bays; 1-story entrance porch with stone columns in west bay. Queen Anne. Ca. 1898. 3-story bowed tower in east bay (tent roof removed). Scalloped pediment over 2nd story of tower. Dentils. Modillioned cornice.

111
426 (Vandrey McBee residence): stone facing (random ashlar) over brick; 2½ stories; low-pitch roof with hipped dormer; 2 bays. Romanesque Revival/Queen Anne. Ca. 1898. Entrance in west bay. 3-part, 2-story bay window/tower in west bay. Gable wall dormer opens onto tower deck. Smooth-faced stone lintels and sills. Porch removed.

112
(also 122-216)
428 (Thomas S. Southgate residence): stone facing (random ashlar) over brick; 2½ stories, low-pitch roof with hipped dormer in west bay; 2 bays; Romanesque Revival/Queen Anne. Ca. 1898. Entrance in west bay. Cast-iron balcony addition above entrance. 3-story tower with conical roof and crowning finial in east bay. Smooth-faced stone window lintels and sills. Porch removed. Southgate was an owner of his own merchandising company as well as president of the Matt M. Tunis Co. and secretary of the Atlantic Peanut Co. His other activities include serving on the Norfolk City Council, actively promoting the Jamestown Exposition of 1907, and membership in the Southern Commercial Congress (vice-president) and State Board of Trade (1st vice-president). For further information on Southgate see: History of Virginia, v. 6, pp. 530-31.

113
432: frame with bricktex siding; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central hipped dormer; 2 bays; 2-story, 2-bay porch with fluted columns and turned balustrade. Queen Anne. Ca. 1899. 3-story tower with pyramidal roof in west bay. Bracketed porch and roof eave. Entrance and wall fenestration altered.

114
(also 122-217)
436 (William Tait residence): pressed-brick (stretcher bond) 1st story and frame (shingle sheathing) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central shed dormer; central eyebrow dormer and cross gambrel roof wings to east and west; 3 bays; 1-story, flaired shed-roof porch in central bay. Shingle Style. Ca. 1895. West bay is composed of 3-part shallow bay window (1st story); 3 banded windows with flaired, bracketed shingle head and low, bracketed, semi-elliptical rail (2nd story); and circular, multi-light attic window. East bay is fronted by exterior, (see continuation sheet #27)

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GHENT HISTORIC DISTRICT, Norfolk, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #27

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Mowbray Arch (continued)

436 (continued): pressed brick chimney with small 2nd-story recessed niche and recessed chimney cap panels. East bay is composed of recessed porch and central leaded-glass "bay" window supported by corbeled brick braces (1st story); door flanked by multi-light windows and topped by flaired shed roof (2nd story); and round arched windows (attic story). Exterior porch of east bay removed. The most impressive Shingle Style house in the Ghent Historic District. Tait was a prominent local merchant (of George Tait and Sons - Seedsman).

442 (Hardy-Twohy residence): Pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central semi-octagonal dormer; 3 bays. Queen Anne. Ca. 1893. 2-story polygonal tower with rock-faced stone quoins. Original tower porch and tent roof replaced by simple iron deck railing. Round-arched entrance (Romanesque Revival) in central bay with paired terra cotta pilasters supporting architrave and rock-faced arch. Tripartite window in 2nd-story east bay. Rock-faced ashlar window heads and sills. Porch removed. Dormer deck balustrade removed. 1-story, 1-bay frame addition to north. Twohy was superintendent of the nearby Lambert's Point Coal Piers and was president of the Lambert's Point Tug Boat Co.

500 Block

115
(also 122-218)
500: Vacant.

117
502: brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; low-pitch roof with central low-hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story brick porch with end spherical finials. Colonial Revival influenced. Ca. 1906. Entrance in east bay. West bay of porch enclosed. Porch deck balustrade removed. 3-part bay window in center of 2nd story. 2nd-story belt course. Raking parapet. Similar to 506 Mowbray Arch.

118
504: Vacant lot.

119
506: brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; low-pitch roof with central low-hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story brick porch with end spherical finials. Colonial Revival influenced. Ca. 1906. Entrance in west bay. Semi-elliptical fanlight over tripartite window in east bay. Porch balustrade and deck balustrade removed. Central tripartite window with architrave head in 2nd story. 2nd-story belt course. Raking parapet.

120
508: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central pedimented dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch across facade with columns, blank frieze, and dentiled cornice. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1906. Entrance with semi-elliptical fanlight and circular-patterned sidelights in east bay. 2-story, 3-part bay window with recessed panels in west bay. Brick quoins. Modillioned cornice.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Mowbray Arch (continued)

508 (continued): Dentils. Flat arch with raised keystone over 2nd-story east bay window. Palladian window with pilasters and architrave molding in dormer. Porch deck removed.

121 512: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with 3 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, wrought-iron porch with wrought-iron deck railing. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1906. Semi-elliptical fanlight over central entrance with multi-light sidelights. "Palladian" doorway opens onto porch deck. Stone springers and keystones over all window openings. Roof dormers with shingled tympanums and shingled dormer cheeks. Original cornice and frieze removed. Original porch removed. Metal balcony addition fronts central dormer.

122 516 (W. H. Thompson Loyall residence): pressed-brick (stretcher bond) 1st story and frame (shingle sheathing) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; gable roof with 2 shed dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, shed-roof porch across facade with gable front over west bay entrance. Shingle Style. Ca. 1906. 2-story, 3-part bay window in east bay. Porch piers sheathed with shingles. 2-bay, shed-roof dormer in east bay. 1-bay shed-roof dormer in west bay. Shutters and porch awning detract from historic integrity of this house. Metal porch railing not original. Identical to 518 Mowbray Arch. Loyall was a partner in the law firm of Loyall, Taylor and White.

123 518: See 516 Mowbray Arch. Comments regarding awnings, and shutters not applicable.

124 520: Vacant lot.

125 522 (James F. Reid residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; low-pitch roof with central low-hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch across facade with smooth shaft Ionic columns, blank frieze, dentiled cornice, and turned balustrade (simple balustrade on upper porch deck). Colonial Revival influenced. Ca. 1909. Entrance with transom in west bay. Tripartite window in east bay. Central tripartite window (with door to deck in east bay) in center of 2nd story. Modillioned cornice. Similar to 502 and 506 Mowbray Arch. Reid was chief clerk in the Norfolk City Water Office.

126 524: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; low-pitch roof with gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof porch with fluted piers, blank frieze, modillioned cornice, and turned balustrade. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival influenced. Ca. 1905. Entrance with transom in center bay. 2-story, 3-part bay window/tower with tent roof in west bay. Exposed roof and dormer rafters. Decorative sawn bargeboards on dormer. Recessed brick panels above 2nd-story tower windows.

(see continuation sheet #29)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Mowbray Arch (continued)

¹²⁷ 526 (W. Wallace Starke residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond) 1st story and frame (shingle sheathing) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay, hipped-roof porch with smooth shaft columns and simple balustrade across facade. Shingle Style. Ca. 1905. Entrance with multi-light transom in east bay. Rectangular bay projection on 1st-floor west bay turns to 3-part bay window on 2nd floor. Brick flat arches over all 1st-floor wall openings. Palladian windows in front gable pediment. Starke was a partner in Starke, Venable, and Wallace, attorneys at law, and vice-president of the Indian River Park Improvement Co.

¹²⁸ 528: frame with brick veneer; 2½ stories; gable roof with dormer/skylight; 4 bays. Under construction. December 1978. Casement windows. Entrance in 3rd bay. Shed roof projecting bay to east.

¹²⁹ 542 (C. Barry residence): brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, flat-roof porch with paired fluted Ionic columns, blank frieze, and dentiled cornice. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1900. Entrance with multi-light rectangular transom, semi-elliptical fanlight and multi-light sidelights in south bay. Segmentally arched windows on 1st floor. Flat arches with raised keystones top 2nd-story windows. Round-arched attic window with raised keystone and springers. Intersecting tracery in attic window. Raking parapet. Paired interior end chimneys with connecting gable curtain. Barry was a partner in Barry, Osborne, and Co. real estate, insurance, and surety bonds.

¹³⁰ 548: brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, flat-roof porch with brick piers smooth shaft columns, blank frieze, and dentiled cornice. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1910. Central entrance with semi-elliptical fanlight and multi-light sidelights. Paired windows with architrave trim in 2nd-floor center bay. Bracketed cornice and dormer cornice. Flat arch with raised keystone over 2nd-story end bay windows. Porch deck balustrade removed.

¹³¹ 552 (William S. Royster residence): brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central shed-roof dormer; 3 bays; pedimented entrance hood supported by consoles in center bay. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1912. Semi-elliptical fanlight and sidelights. Iron rails flank entrance stairs. Royster was treasurer of the Royster Guano Co. (owned by his father, Frank Royster).

¹³² 556: brick (stretcher bond) 1st story and frame (half-timber) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; hipped roof with front gable projection; 2 bays; 1-story recessed porch

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Mowbray Arch (continued)

556 (continued): with brick piers and sawn balustrade in north bay; bracketed shed-roof hood over south bay entrance. Tudor Revival. Ca. 1913. Front gable has flaired eaves with exposed purlins and rafters. Half-timber framing is composed of close studding with middle rail.

570 (W. H. Robinson residence): frame (stucco sheathing); 2½ stories; hipped roof with 2 hipped dormers; 6 bays; bracketed shed roof over 4th bay entrance. Jacobean Revival. Ca. 1907. Cross-gable projections in end bays. Bowed lead-glass window with hipped bracketed hood in 1st-story north 2 bays. Similar hood over 1st-story south 2 bay windows. Diamond-paned casement windows with diamond-paned transom in 2nd-story center bays. Multi-light window with single light transom in attic story. Quoins. Central chimney with corbeled cap and 3 chimney pots.

580 (George Lewis residence): brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with 3 segmentally arched dormers; 3 bays; 2-story semicircular porch with giant order fluted Ionic columns, blank frieze, dentils, and modillioned cornice in central bay. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1902. Semi-elliptical fanlight with recessed keystone and sidelights around entrance. 1-story, 1-bay end porches to north and south. Stone quoins. Deck supported by consoles above door. (balustrade removed). Parapet above modillioned cornice. Interior end chimneys with corbeled caps.

596: brick; 2 stories; gable roof; 4 bays. Contemporary tract house. Ca. 1978. Entrance in 3rd bay. North 2 bays: 2 stories; south 2 bays: 1 story. Raking parapet. Stuccoed street facade. Exposed brick end walls. Maintains scale of the neighborhood.

Olney Road

Olney Road, named for Richard Olney, resident of Norfolk and once Secretary of State, marks the north border of the Ghent Historic District. The street is tree lined on both sides, four lanes in width, and possesses a center green median strip of ivy and pine trees. The south side of Olney Road is vacant with grass lots, a four-foot hedge, and evenly spaced brick piers. A large semicircular path with paired groups of benches defines a small park area on Olney Road between Colonial Avenue and Botetourt Street. The north side of Olney Road (outside the district's boundaries) exhibits a mixture of town house architecture from circa 1900-30 next to more recent town houses erected by the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority (Ca. 1978-79).

Olney Road and Virginia Beach Boulevard (Norfolk Museum of Arts and Science-Chrysler Museum): The museum has undergone several building campaigns. The core of the building is a 2-story Florentine Renaissance Revival structure with a blank arcade over a 5-bay entrance arcade (southwest facade, no longer used as a public

(see continuation sheet #31)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Olney Road (continued)

Olney Road and Virginia Beach Boulevard (continued): entrance). A large 3-story tower stands to the northeast. The original museum was designed by both the architectural firms of Peebles and Ferguson and by Calrow~~x~~, Browne, and FitzGibbon, all of Norfolk. The museum was completed in 1933. The Willis Houston wing to the northeast, a brick, 2-story self-contained, box-like structure was added in 1966 (William and Geoffrey Platt of New York, architects). In 1976 the latest wing was added to the museum (to the north). Designed by Williams and Tazewell & Associates, Incorporated, of Portsmouth, the 2-story concrete addition is characterized by a prevailing air of massiveness, scored concrete emphasizing horizontality, and large 1st-story corner voids or cut-outs. A large concrete stack projects from the 2nd and 3rd stories of the main facade, extending slightly above the roof line. A Hellenistic torso sculpture is attached to the stack. Other sculpture appears before or within the 2 wall cut-outs. The public entrance is recessed between the 1966 and 1976 additions.

Pembroke Avenue

Pembroke Avenue was named after Alfred Pembroke Thom, active promoter of Ghent and member of the first board of directors of the Norfolk Company. Pembroke originally extended west to Mowbray Arch. Houses in the 300 block were razed and the street filled in with the construction of the Memorial Hall of the Eastern Virginia Medical School.

400 Block

137 402 (Richard H. Baker, Sr. residence): frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay, low-hipped roof porch in center and east bay. Vernacular. Ca. 1899. Central entrance. 2-story 3-part bay window in west bay. 2nd story addition over porch (center and east bays). Aluminum siding. Cornice and most applied ornament removed. Baker was senior partner in the firm of R. H. Baker and Son, attorneys at law (a leading law firm in Norfolk during the 1880s and 1890s).

138 410: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with cross gable in west bay; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch/verandah with turned columns (porch turned frieze-screen and turned balustrade removed). Queen Anne. Ca. 1893-95. Entrance in east bay fronted by gable porch projection. Upper deck over east bay of porch. 3-story octagonal tower with conical roof in east bay. Aluminum siding. Most applied ornament removed.

139 412: stone facing (random ashlar) over brick on 1st story and frame (shingle sheathing) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; gable roof; 3 bays; pent roof between

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Pembroke Avenue (continued)

412 (continued): 1st and 2nd stories. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1893-95. Entrance in center bay. 2-story round bay window in west bay. 2-story, 3-part bay window in east bay. Curved brackets/consols support modillioned cornice. Saw-tooth shingle frieze below cornice and as 2nd-story belt course. Round-arched attic porch flanked by small stained-glass windows in a stylized Palladian motif.

(also 122-224)
-140
416 (L. Henry Hornthal residence): stone facing (random ashlar) over brick; 2½ stories; low-pitch roof with hipped dormer in east bay; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay, low-hipped roof porch with stone columns, stone balustrade, plain frieze, and modillioned cornice. Romanesque Revival. Ca. 1896. Entrance in east bay. 3-story round tower with conical metal roof in west bay. 3rd-story tower windows divided by smooth shaft columns. Raking cornice. Similar to 418 Pembroke Avenue. Carpenter and Peebles, architects.

(also 122-81)
-141
418 (Louis Hornthal residence): Mirror of 416 Pembroke Avenue. Tile tower roof. Porch removed (1978). Carpenter and Peebles, architects.

(also 122-226)
-142
422 (James G. Womble residence): stone facing (coursed ashlar) over brick; 2½ stories; gable roof with gable-roof dormer to the west and gable wall dormer to the east; 2 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch across facade with Tudor arches, smooth shaft columns, turned balustrade, and modillioned cornice. Queen Anne. Ca. 1893-95. Entrance with transom in west bay. 2-story, 3-part bay window topped by deck and wrought-iron railing in east bay. Wall dormer gable contains terra cotta bosses and is topped by "leaf" finial. Modillioned eave and roof dormer pediment. Womble, a hardware merchant at the turn of the century, served as a member of the Norfolk Common Council, the Sinking Fund Commission, and of the Board of Directors of the City Gas Co.

(also 122-227)
-143
424: stone facing (random ashlar) over brick; 3 stories; flat roof; 2 bays; 1-story porch across facade with paired wood piers and turned balustrade. Vernacular. Ca. 1906. Entrance with transom in west bay. 1-story frame addition (shingle sheathing) tops porch.

(also 122-228)
-144
426: stone facing (random ashlar) over brick; 2½ stories; flat roof with dormers to east; 2 bays; 1-story porch across facade with stone corner pier and turned balustrade. Vernacular. Ca. 1906. Entrance with transom in east bay. 3-story bow window tower in west bay.

(also 122-229)
-145
434 (William H. White residence): stone (random ashlar) 1st and 2nd stories and frame (shingle sheathing) attic story; 2½ stories; gambrel roof; 3 bays; porch recessed behind 2 segmental arches in center and east bay; 1-story, 1-bay frame

(see continuation sheet #33)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Pembroke Avenue (continued)

434 (continued): gable roof porte-cochere to east. Romanesque Revival/Queen Anne. Ca. 1892-93. Entrance in center bay. 3-story round tower with conical roof in west bay. Similar to the Shingle Style house at the southwest corner of Pembroke and Colonial avenues. White was a partner of the law firm of White, Tunstall, and Thom. In addition, he also served as vice-president and general counsel for the City Gas Company of Norfolk.

500 Block

502 (John Graham residence): brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with 3 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story porch in center bay with paired fluted Ionic columns, turned balustrade, blank frieze, modillioned cornice and turned deck balustrade with post finials. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1892-3. Entrance with transom and sidelights in center bay. Center bay is slightly recessed. Palladian window/door with intersecting tracery opens to porch deck. Smooth-finished stone window heads and sills. Scroll pediment in center dormer. Building sits on smooth-finished stone (coursed ashlar) base and water table. Roof deck removed. Graham, who lists his occupation in the 1901 Norfolk City Directory as consulting and constructing engineer, was the civil engineer from Philadelphia responsible for the street scheme and general layout of Ghent. Graham's house is said to be the first house erected in the new Ghent suburb.

512: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with center hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story porch with stylized Roman Doric details. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1910. Entrance with semi-elliptical fanlight and sidelights in west bay. Tripartite window in 1st floor-east bay with stone flat arch, and prominent springers and keystones. Paired 9/1 windows in 2nd-floor east bay. Soldier course beneath patterned brick frieze. Bracketed cornice. Possibly by Ferguson and Peebles.

513: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond) 1st floor and frame (shingle sheathing) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay, hipped-roof porch with paired square columns and turned balustrade. Shingle Style. Ca. 1902. Entrance in west bay. 2-story, 3-part bay window in east bay. Palladian window in attic story.

517 (McDonald L. Wrenn residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with large central pedimented dormer; 5 bays; 1-story central porch with paired, smooth-shaft Ionic columns, blank frieze, and modillioned cornice. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910. Bowed window in east 2 bays. Multi-light tripartite window fronts porch deck. Palladian window with raised

(see continuation sheet #34)

(also 122-228)
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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Pembroke Avenue (continued)

517 (continued): keystone in attic story. Brick flat arches over all wall openings. Dentils. Modillioned cornice. Porch deck balustrade removed. Wrenn was president of the Norfolk Farm Supply Co. and 2nd vice-president of the Citizens Bank of Norfolk.

518 (Walter H. Doyle residence): brick facade (stretcher bond) and frame (shingle sheathing) attic story; 2½ stories; hipped roof with hipped dormer to west and gambrel projection to the east; 2 bays, 1-story, shed-roof hood supported by consoles over west bay entrance. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1893-95. 2-story, 3-part bay window in east bay. Rough-faced stone window heads and sills. Stylized Palladian window in gambrel pediment. Bracketed cornice. Original porch removed. Doyle was President of the Citizens Bank, vice-president of the Angola Lumber Co., treasurer of the Norfolk Railway and Light Co., treasurer of the Norfolk Ice Co., and treasurer of the Willoughby Beach Co.

524 (L. W. T. Waller residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with gable wall dormer to west and hipped-roof roof dormer to east; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof porch with brick columns, terra cotta capitals, and dentiled cornice. Queen Anne. Ca. 1893-95. Recessed entrance in west bay. 2nd-story bay window in east bay. 4 banded windows with multi-light transom in west bay. Paired round-arched, diamond-paned windows in west bay attic story. Label molds over 2nd- and attic-story west bay windows. Diaper work on wall dormer gable. Wall dormer flanked by small turrets with spherical finials. Carpenter and Peebles, architects.

530 (Richard B. Tunstall residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gambrel roof; 2 bays; shed-roof entrance hood supported by large paired struts with end pendants. Queen Anne. Ca. 1892-93. Entrance with transom in west bay. 2-story, 3-part bay window in east bay. 1-story, 1-bay wing to east. Triple attic windows topped by 3 smooth-finished arches with inscribed herringbone patterned brick. Flat arches over all window openings. Garage to northeast echoes basic form of the house. In addition to his position as one of the incorporators of the Norfolk Company, Tunstall was a partner in the law firm of White, Tunstall, Thom. He also served as a member of the Norfolk Common Council and the Sinking Fund Commission.

534: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond) 1st floor and frame (shingle sheathing) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central gable dormer; 1-story, 1-bay, flat-roof porch with paired smooth-shaft columns and turned balustrade. Shingle Style. Ca. 1908. Side entrance to east with shed roof hood. 2-story wing to northeast.

(see continuation sheet #35)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Pembroke Avenue (continued)

154
537: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond) 1st floor and frame (shingle sheathing) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; gambrel roof; 2 bays; 3-bay recessed porch with smooth-shaft columns and blank frieze across facade. Shingle Style. Ca. 1906. Central entrance with semi-elliptical fanlight and sidelights. Palladian window in attic story.

155
540: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories, hipped roof with central gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof porch with smooth-shaft Ionic columns, turned balustrade, and blank frieze. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1904. Entrance with semi-elliptical fanlight and sidelights in west bay. Blank frieze with dentiled cornice. Palladian window with intersecting tracery in attic story. Roof deck balustrade removed.

(Also 122-231)
156
544 (Edward Bad residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story porch in central bay with paired fluted columns and blank frieze. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1907. Entrance with round-arched fanlight and sidelights in central bay. Round-arched windows in 1st-floor east and west bay. 4/4 windows with brick flat arches on 2nd floor. Round arched dormer window with intersecting tracery. Attributed to Finlay Forbes Ferguson.

157
550: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof; 6 bays; 1-story 1-bay, aediculae side entrance porch to east. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1906. Major facade faces east. Central pedimented wall dormer with stone quoins. Pedimented dormer window in 2nd bay with blank frieze, pilasters, dentils, and lancet window with intersecting tracery. Stone flat arches with raised keystones over all window openings. Enclosed porch to the south. Quoins. Modillioned cornice.

Warren Crescent

Warren Crescent is a semicircular tree-lined avenue inscribed within Mowbray Arch and Pembroke Avenue.

400 Block

(Also 122-262)
158
400: pressed-brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with gable wall dormer to west; 3 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof entrance porch in east bay with flaired entrance steps, smooth-shaft columns, round-arched bays, and pressed-tin Colonial Revival frieze. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1895-99. Entrance in east bay. 3-story round tower with conical roof. Round-arched windows in tower 1st floor. All 2nd-story windows are segmentally arched. Label mold over 2nd-floor west bay

(see continuation sheet #36)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Warren Crescent (continued)

400 (continued): windows. Pressed-tin siding in tower 3rd story. Stylized Palladian window in wall dormer. Wall dormer flanked by small turrets. Rock-faced stone water table. Random ashlar porch base.

(abs 122-84)
-159

401 (George L. Arps residence): brick (Flemish bond with glazed headers); 2½ stories, hipped roof with side gable dormers and large central pediment; 3 bays; 1-story central porch with fluted columns, blank frieze, turned balustrade, and upper deck balustrade. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1896. Central entrance with rectangular transom and sidelights. Central bay slightly projects. Semi-elliptical fanlight and diamond-paned sidelights above 2nd-story door leading to porch deck. Dentils. Modillioned cornice. Multi-light upper sash over single-light lower sash in attic story. Oval window in central pediment. Roof deck removed. Arps, a cotton and fertilizer merchant, served as a member of the Norfolk Common Council. Carpenter and Peebles, architects.

-160

402: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof; 3 bays, Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Entrance with transom in west bay. Single label mold extends over all 2nd-story windows. Round-arched attic windows. Original porch replaced by recent porch addition with diagonal wood siding.

-161

404: brick (Flemish bond facade); 2½ stories; low-pitch roof with central shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story pedimented porch in east bay with smooth-shaft columns and simple balustrade. Federal Revival. Ca. 1910. Entrance with round-arched transom in east bay. Tripartite window in 1st-floor west bay. All windows topped by stone flat arches with raised keystones.

-162

407: frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; hipped roof; 2 bays. Queen Anne. Ca. 1895-99. Entrance with transom in east bay. 2-story 3-part bay window with tent roof in west bay. Modillioned cornice. Porch removed.

-163

408: pressed-brick facade (Flemish bond) 1st story and frame (shingle sheathing) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; gable roof with intersecting gable wall dormers (center and west bay) and gable-roof dormer (east bay); 6 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch with brick piers in central 3 bays. Shingle Style. Ca. 1903. Central entrance. All dormers have slightly flaired eaves and are cut by recessed lancet arches. Porthole window in center wall dormer. Interior end chimneys.

-164

412 (Benjamin Lowenberg residence): stone facade (coursed ashlar) over brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof with front parapet; 2 bays; 1-story, flat-roof porch with stone columns. Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival. Ca. 1893. Entrance with transom in

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Warren Crescent (continued)

412 (continued): east bay. 2-story, 3-part bay window in west bay with upper stone deck rails. Porch deck balustrade removed. Modillioned cornice. House fronted by low stone railing. Original roof removed. Was built as a mirror of 418 Warrent Crescent.

165
418 (Harry Lee Lowenberg residence): stone facade (coursed ashlar) over brick; 2½ stories; gable roof with gable-roof dormer in west bay and gable wall dormer in east bay; 2 bays; 1-story, flat-roof porch with stone columns. Queen Anne. Ca. 1893. Entrance with transom in west bay. 2-story, 3-part bay window in east bay with upper stone deck rails. Lowenberg was a Norfolk attorney at the turn of the century.

166
419: stone (coursed ashlar) over brick; 3 stories; 2 bays; 1-story recessed porch to west. Romanesque Revival. Ca. 1895-7. Entrance in west bay. Original 2-bay porch altered (east bay enclosed with cement scored to simulate coursed ashlar). Frame additions (shingle sheathing) to 2nd and 3rd stories (placed atop porch). 3-story stone tower (random ashlar) with conical roof to southeast. Frame additions detract from the original character of the house.

167
420: frame (shingle sheathing); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central gable dormer; 2-bays. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1899. Entrance with transom in west bay. 1-story, 3-part bay window in 1st-story west bay. 1st-story pent roof addition. Modillioned cornice and dormer. Imbricated shingle pattern. Original porch removed.

168
421: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story recessed porch in east bay. Queen Anne influenced. Ca. 1902. All windows are segmentally arched. Enclosed sleeping porch with turned balustrade in attic story. Porch flanked by patterned shingles.

169
422: stone facade (coursed ashlar) over brick; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central pedimented dormer, 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay, hipped-roof porch with paired columns, dentils, and cross gable (east bay). Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900. Entrance with transom in east bay. Tripartite window in 1st-story east bay. Slightly bowed window in 2nd-floor west bay. Enclosed sleeping porch with pilasters and turned balustrade in attic dormer. Dentiled cornice.

170
423: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond) 1st floor and frame (shingle sheathing 2nd and attic stories); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central hipped dormer; 2 bays. Shingle Style influenced. Ca. 1905. Entrance with transom in east bay. 2-story, 3-part bay window in west bay. Porch removed. Original eave brackets removed.

(see continuation sheet #38)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Warren Crescent (continued)

.171 424: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; 2 bays; 1-story in west bay with fluted Ionic columns, dentils bracketed cornice, and upper deck turned balustrade. Queen Anne. Ca. 1899. Entrance with transom in west bay. 2-story, 3-part bay window in east bay. Gambrel-roof dormer over bay window.

.172 425: frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories, gambrel roof with 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch across facade with square piers, triglyph and paneled frieze, and simple balustrade. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910. Entrance with transom in east bay. Central 2nd story, 3-part bay window. Round-arched attic windows with multi-light upper sash and prominent keystones.

.173 427: brick (stretcher bond) 1st story and frame (shingle sheathing) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; gambrel roof with large, central gable dormer; 2 bays; 1-story recessed porch with segmental arch in west bay. Shingle Style. Ca. 1906. Entrance in west bay. 1st-story pent roof addition. Stylized Palladian window in gabled dormer. Porch removed.

.174 429: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gambrel roof with large central gable dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch across facade with smooth shaft columns, plain frieze, and turned balustrade. Vernacular/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1908. Entrance in east bay. Porch steps in west bay. Patterned colored brick to simulate quoins along building and window edges. Diamond-paned upper sash in attic windows. Patterned shingles in dormer pediment.

.175 431: Vacant lot.

500 Block

.176 514: pressed-brick (stretcher bond) porch and 1st-story bay window and frame (shingle sheathing); 2½ stories; gambrel roof; 2 bays; 1-story recessed porch in north bay. Shingle Style. Ca. 1902. Bowed projection over 2nd- and attic -story windows. Porch removed.

.177 515: frame (stucco sheathing); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central dormer and cross-gable projections in end bays; 3 bays. Ca. 1910-15. Facade faces north. Central entrance with curved pediment supported by consoles. 3 banded windows in 2nd-story central bay. Triple windows in east bay 1st and 2nd stories. Transomed glass door in 1st story of east bay. 2-story, 3-part bay window in west bay.

.178 516 (J. Westmore Willcox residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch across facade with brick

(see continuation sheet #39)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Warren Crescent (continued)

516 (continued): piers and turned balustrade. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Entrance with transom removed in south bay. Smooth-finished stone window heads and sills. Scalloped ridge near top of front gable. Willcox was associated with the law firm of White, Tunstall, and Thom.

-179 517: brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof; 2 bays; 1-story, shed-roof porch in south bay with brick piers, corner brackets, and exposed rafter ends. Shingle Style influenced. Ca. 1910. Entrance with transom and sidelights in south bay. Pent roof over 1st-floor north bay. Frame (shingle sheathing) gable projection in 2nd and attic stories of north bay. Fanlight in gable end.

-180 518: brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story recessed porch in 1st-story south bay. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Smooth-faced stone lintels and sills. Central 3-part bay window in 2nd story. Stepped brick and stone pattern along gable ridge. Porch removed.

-181 523: Site of Mary Washington College in 1908.

-182 524 (Ernest L. Woodard residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with gable dormer in south bay, pinnacled gable wall dormer to north; 3 bays; 1-story recessed porch in central and south bays with smooth-shaft stone columns and semi-elliptical arches. Queen Anne. 1901. Entrance in center bay. 2-story round tower in north bay with upper deck and circular stone railing. Smooth-finished stone courses above and below windows. Quoins. Modillions above porch. Basket handle arch over wall gable attic window. Woodard was a local merchant (wholesale groceries). City of Norfolk Building Permit 1746 March 15, 1901) The house cost \$12,000.

-183 528: frame (weatherboard, 1st floor; shingle sheathing, 2nd and attic stories); 2½ stories (reads as 1½ stories); gambrel roof with oversize center gable dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay recessed porch across facade with dentils, pressed-tin garland/swag frieze, and paired and corner cluster smooth-shaft columns. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1899. Entrance with transom in south bay. Paired windows with transoms in 1st-floor north bay. Central paired windows flanked by multi-light windows in 2nd floor. Palladian window in dormer pediment. Fret/key frieze. Dentils.

-184 531: brick (stretcher bond) 1st floor and frame (shingle sheathing) 2nd and attic stories; 2½ stories; gable roof; 4 bays; 1-story entrance porch in south 2 bays (recessed behind 2 smooth-shaft columns in antis). Shingle Style. Ca. 1900. Tripartite windows with diamond-paned transom in 1st-floor north 2 bays. Brick water table and string course.

(see continuation sheet #40)

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CONTINUATION SHEET #40

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Warren Crescent (continued)

185 532: frame (clapboard siding, 1st floor; shingle sheathing, 2nd story; 2½ stories; gable roof with 2 pedimented dormers; 2 bays. Shingle Style/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1908. Entrance with semi-elliptical fan- and sidelights in north bay. 3-part bay window on 2nd-floor south bay. Round-arched windows with keystone inscribed within pedimented dormers (clapboard facing). Porch removed.

186 539 (L. P. Roberts residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central hipped-roof dormer and gable wall dormer to south; 3 bays; 1-story, 8-bay, flat-roof, "L"-shaped porch across facade and south end. Queen Anne. Ca. 1895-99. Central entrance with multi-light transom. 2-story, 3-part bay window with upper deck in south bay. Wall dormer above bay window contains round-arched windows. 2½-story octagonal tower with tent roof and crowning finial in north bay. Light-colored brick quoins. Flat arches over all wall openings. Roof balustrade removed. Porch deck balustrade removed. Original porch column fenestration and spacing altered.

187 545 (The Warren Apartments): brick (7-course American bond); 2½ stories; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch in central bay with wood piers and simple balustrade (1st story and upper deck). Ca. 1930. Entrance to north of center bay. Projecting 3-story, scalloped-gable side wings (scalloped parapet fronts gambrel roof). Bracketed hipped-roof corner hoods at 1st-story level north and south ends. Central swan's-neck gable dormer. Fire escape to north end. Built on the site of the D. Tucker Brooke residence. Brooke was Judge of the Corporation Court from 1894 through the late 1890s and member of the Board of Trustees of the Norfolk Academy.

188 (also 122-221) 551 (Robert Page Waller residence): pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof; 2 bays; 1-story pedimented porch in south bay with triple smooth-shaft columns on brick piers, blank frieze, dentils, and pressed-wood design in tympanum. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1893-95. Entrance with transom in south bay. Semi-elliptical fanlight with stone voussoirs and raised, leaf-bossed keystone over tripartite window in north bay. 2nd- and 3rd-story semi-octagonal tower in north bay with recessed panels, diamond-paned windows (3rd story), modillioned cornice, and tent roof. Tower visually rests on rows of corbeled beaded molding. Paneled interior end chimneys with corbeled caps. Carpenter and pebbles, architects. Waller was president-treasurer of the Daisy Roller Mills. House at one time was lived in by Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart.

Yarmouth Street

While not a part of the original Ghent development, buildings on Yarmouth Street have been included within the historic district. These buildings continue patterns of growth experienced throughout most of the Mowbray Arch area.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Yarmouth Street (continued)

700 Block

-189 700-722: Vacant lot.

-190 701-721: Vacant lot.

-191 723: frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; hipped roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch in north bay with bracketed cornice, turned columns, turned balustrade, and sawn corner brackets. Queen Anne. Ca. 1895. Entrance with transom in north bay. 2-story, 3-part bay window with tent roof and crowning finial in west bay. Blank recessed panels beneath tower windows.

-192 725: frame (weatherboard sheathing, 1st floor; shingle sheathing on 2nd and attic stories); 2½ stories; gambrel roof; 1-bay, 1-story recessed porch to south with 1 fluted corner column. Shingle Style. Ca. 1895. Entrance with transom to south. 1-story, 3-part central bay window. Center tripartite window with curved bracketed hood in 2nd story. Palladian attic window set in recessed round arch.

~~1899~~ 726-732: Town houses erected by the same builder.

-194 726-28: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 6 bays; 1-story, 2-bay, cast-iron porch in center 2 bays with elaborate filigree frieze work, cresting, and brackets. Duplex. Bracketed Style. Ca. 1895. Entrance with transoms in 3rd and 4th bays. Recessed center bays. Segmentally arched 1/1 windows with segmentally arched hood molds. Turned soldier course belt course above 1st story. Patterned brick and rock-faced stone course beneath 2nd-story windows. Ornamental terra cotta brick between windows. Bracketed and modillioned cornice.

-195 (also 122-244) 727: brick; 2½ stories; low-pitch roof with front parapet and central gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story recessed porch in north bay. Colonial Revival/Romanesque Revival. Ca. 1895. Entrance with semi-elliptical fanlight in north bay. Round-arched windows with raised-brick surrounds in 2nd story. Diamond-light upper sash in dormer window. Dormer contains pilasters, swag frieze, dentils, egg and dart molding and typanum garland motif.

-196 730-32: Identical to 726-728 Yarmouth Street

-197 733: Vacant lot.

-198 734: brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof with 2 gable wall dormers; 3 bays. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Entrance with transom in north bay. Central 3-part 2nd-story bay window with recessed box panels. Multi-light upper sash in bay

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

Yarmouth Street (continued)

734 (continued): windows. 1st-floor and attic-wall openings topped by brick flat arches. Brick quoins. Part of 1st floor stuccoed. Porch removed.

199
(also 122-263)
735: pressed-brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof with hipped-roof dormer in north bay; gable wall dormer in south bay; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay central porch with octagonal columns, stylized Corinthian capitals, and decorative frieze. Queen Anne. Ca. 1895. Entrance with transom in center bay. Tripartite window with round arch, multi-light fan transom in south bay. Semi-elliptical arch with keystone forms porte-cochere in north bay. 3-part Tudor bay window in 2nd-story south bay. Tudor-arched, 2nd-story center bay windows. Lancet-arch attic window with intersecting tracery (wall dormer).

200
736: pressed brick facade (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; gable roof with 2 hipped dormers; 2 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1905. Entrance with transom in south bay. Multi-light attic story windows. Brick flat arches over all wall openings. Rock-faced stone window sills. Dentils. Beaded cornice.

201
(also 122-212)
737 (Unitarian Church of Norfolk; formerly 2nd Presbyterian Church): brick (stretcher bond; 2½ stories; gable roof (cross plan); 3 bays. Gothic Revival. 1902. 2-story crenelated tower to east with 1st-story lancet windows (stone surrounds), 2nd-story banded windows (stone surrounds), and corner buttresses. Quoins at corners of battlements. Cross gable center bay with 3 lancet windows (stone surrounds, quoins) and attic vent (stone surrounds and quoins). 3-story crenelated tower to west with segmentally arched entrance (stone surrounds and quoins), 3 banded windows in tower 2nd story (stone surrounds, label mold), window with stone surrounds and quoins in tower 3rd story, and lancet vents with tracery in tower top story. Date stone over Yarmouth Street south bay door. Ferguson and Calrow, architects.

202
738: brick; 2½ stories; gable roof with central stepped-gable wall dormer; 3 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Entrance with transom in north bay. Flat arches over 1st-floor windows. Round-arched windows on 2nd and attic stories. Part of 1st Floor stuccoed. Porch removed.

203
740: brick; 2½ stories; gable roof with center wall dormer; 3 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Entrance with transom in south bay. Flat arches over all window openings. Round arch windows with intersecting tracery in attic story. 1st floor partially stuccoed. Porch removed.



BUILDING COVERAGE

SCALE 1" = 600'
GHENT HISTORIC ZONING STUDY

*GHENT HISTORIC DISTRICT
Norfolk, Virginia*

*SOURCE: Norfolk Dept. of City Planning, GHENT:
PROPOSED ZONING FOR HISTORIC AND CULTURAL
CONSERVATION ZONING. Public Hearing Draft,
June 1975, p. 24.*

