

VLA-12/1/1999  
NHP-11/22/2000

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional ~~entries~~ and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Berkley North Historic District

other names/site number Virginia Department of Historic Resources File Number 122-0824

**2. Location**

street & number Bellamy, Berkley, Hardy, Hough, and Poplar Avenues, Clifton, Dinwiddie, Fauquier, Frederick, Patrick, Pendleton, South Main, Stafford, State, and Whitehead Streets, and Indian River Road, located east of I-464, north of Berkley Avenue, west of Pescara Creek, and south of the north lots on Bellamy Avenue not for publication N/A  
city or town Norfolk vicinity N/A

state Virginia code VA county Norfolk independent city  code 710 Zip 23523

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

Signature of certifying official

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

U. S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>  </u> 255	<u>  </u> 96 buildings
<u>  </u> 0	<u>  </u> 1 sites
<u>  </u> 0	<u>  </u> 0 structures
<u>  </u> 0	<u>  </u> 0 objects
<b>255</b>	<u>  </u> 97 Total

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

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

  N/A  

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>  Domestic  </u>	Sub: <u>  single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure  </u>
<u>  Commerce/Trade  </u>	<u>  financial institution, specialty store, warehouse  </u>
<u>  Religion  </u>	<u>  religious facility  </u>
<u>  Funerary  </u>	<u>  mortuary, cemetery  </u>
<u>  Industry/Processing/Extraction  </u>	<u>  manufacturing facility  </u>
<u>  Landscape  </u>	<u>  park  </u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>  Domestic  </u>	Sub: <u>  single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure  </u>
<u>  Commerce/Trade  </u>	<u>  financial institution, specialty store, warehouse  </u>
<u>  Religion  </u>	<u>  religious facility  </u>
<u>  Funerary  </u>	<u>  mortuary, cemetery  </u>
<u>  Industry/Processing/Extraction  </u>	<u>  manufacturing facility  </u>
<u>  Landscape  </u>	<u>  park  </u>

**U. S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia**

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-Nineteenth Century, Late Victorian, Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals, Late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century  
American Movements, Modern Movement, Mixed, Other: Modern Traditional, Other: Modern Minimal

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick, Concrete, Stone  
roof Asphalt, Metal, Stone, Asbestos, Terra Cotta  
walls Wood, Synthetics, Brick, Asbestos, Asphalt, Stone, Concrete,  
other \_\_\_\_\_

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

See Continuation Sheets

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance 1873 - 1945

Significant Dates 1890 1906 1918 1922

**U. S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Volk, L. B.; Firm of Lee and Diehl; Carpenter, James E. R.; Calrow, Charles J.; Moser, Charles; Ferguson, Finlay F., Jr.

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

See Continuation Sheets

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

See Continuation Sheets

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Department of Historic Resources

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 86

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

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	18 385290	4077290	2	18 385740 4077410
3	18 386040	4077310	4	18 385960 4077110

See continuation sheet.

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

See Continuation Sheet

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

See Continuation Sheet

**U. S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia**

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Dr. Robert Wojtowicz, Professor of Art History / Kimble A. David, Graduate Student in Humanities

Organization: Old Dominion University date September 13, 1999

street & number: Art Department telephone (757) 683-4052

city or town Norfolk state VA zip code 23529

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

**Property Owner**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

**Summary Description**

The proposed Berkley North Historic District honors one of southeast Virginia's oldest and most diverse communities, now part of the City of Norfolk. It covers approximately one-quarter of a larger mixed residential and industrial neighborhood located where the Eastern and Southern Branches of the Elizabeth River converge. The proposed district is especially notable for its variety of turn-of-the-twentieth-century commercial and residential architecture, some of it designed by the area's most important firms. Four distinct, gridded plats contribute to the proposed district, and their overlay is characteristic of the urban subdivision of once-rural properties during this period.

The Berkley North Historic District is approximately one mile square and lies south of downtown Norfolk, east of the City of Portsmouth, north of the City of Chesapeake and west of the Campostella neighborhood of Norfolk. The proposed historic district is bounded by Berkley Avenue on the south, I-464 on the west, the area beyond the building lots on the north side of Bellamy Avenue, and the Colonna Shipyard and Pescara Creek on the east.

**Architectural Analysis**

The Berkley North Historic District can be divided into four sections. The oldest section, an irregular plot lying west of South Main Street, north of Berkley Avenue, east of I-464, and south of Patrick Street is the last remnant of the original town platted by Lycurgus Berkley in 1866. The next two sections were developed before 1889 on tracts owned by the Tunis and Nash families. The Tunis tract lies west of South Main Street, south of West Indian River Road, east of State Street and north of Patrick Street, while the Nash tract extends east of South Main Street, north of Berkley Avenue, west of Frederick Street, and south of Poplar Avenue.<sup>1</sup> The fourth section, which is also the newest and largest, is known as "Hardyfields," because it was developed through the subdivision of the Hardy Estate after 1889.<sup>2</sup> Hardyfields is bounded by South Main Street on the west, Poplar Avenue on the south, Colonna Shipyard and Pescara Creek on the east, and a riverfront industrial area on the north. Although the district covers only a part of greater Berkley, it is an intact whole and provides a view into the area's history and urban development.

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1 G. M. Hopkins, *Atlas of the City of Norfolk, Virginia and Vicinity Including the City of Portsmouth* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, C. E., 1889), plate 16.

2 Sam W. Bowman, *Atlas of Norfolk Portsmouth and Berkley Virginia* (Norfolk, Sam W. Bowman, 1900), plate 26.

National Register of Historic Places

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Berkley North's residential streets generally are narrow with free-standing houses on rectangular lots that vary from 25' to 50' wide by 100' deep. The houses are set back uniformly from the sidewalks, creating a pleasant, suburban atmosphere. More substantial houses occupy the corner lots. Frame construction predominates, and, despite cosmetic alterations to the exteriors, the basic form of most houses remains intact. Architectural styles range from nineteenth-century Italianate and Queen Anne to twentieth-century Colonial Revival and Craftsman. There is some modern residential infill that mars otherwise coherent streetscapes. Commercial and religious buildings are found chiefly on South Main Street and Berkley Avenue.

The oldest buildings in the historic district are located west of South Main Street and north of Berkley Avenue in the original Berkley and Tunis tracts. Since so few pre-1900 buildings remain, it is essential that this area be included in the district even though its urban character has been substantially altered. There are a variety of Queen-Anne and Colonial-Revival houses in varying condition and separated by vacant lots. A house once owned by Lycurgus Berkley (517 South Main Street; c. 1873) stands abandoned on the southwest corner of South Main and Patrick Streets. Its Queen-Anne exterior is unusually ornate with decorative vergeboards along the eave-lines of the steeply-pitched, pressed-metal roof. An Italianate house at 429 South Main Street (c.1880) is constructed of brick with a bracketed, wooden cornice that projects above the roofline. A nearly identical house stands on the west side of Clifton Street (423 Clifton Street; c. 1900), an indication that this dwelling type was once prevalent in the central part of Berkley. The Norfleet House (333 South Main Street; 1900; VDHR #122-0097) at the northwest corner of West Indian River Road and South Main Street is the most elaborate residence remaining in the neighborhood. This transitional Queen-Anne/Colonial-Revival dwelling is distinguished by its asymmetrical massing, complex roofline, corner tower, and wrap-around porch supported by Ionic columns.

The Nash tract, the smallest of the sections, contains modest, individual frame residences in the Colonial-Revival and Queen Anne styles. A notable exception is the imposing row of Second-Empire houses found at 516-520 Dinwiddie Street (c. 1905; VDHR #122-0147). Constructed of brick with slate, mansard roofs, they create a sophisticated urban streetscape not seen elsewhere in the district. The area also includes two of Berkley North's most impressive churches, the St. James Episcopal Church and adjacent chapel and Antioch Baptist church. There are also remaining longstanding fixtures of what was once Berkley North's thriving commercial corridor along E. Berkley Avenue.

Hardyfields retains the greatest historic integrity and architectural diversity of the four sections. Styles and types run the gamut from the most elaborate two-and-a-half-story Queen-Anne residences to the simplest one-story Craftsman bungalows. Virtually all have front porches with

**National Register of Historic Places**

**Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia**

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

some wrapping around one or both sides of the house. Property deeds indicate that most houses were built individually although this was not always the case. For example, on the south side of Hardy Avenue between South Main and Stafford Streets, there are three, nearly identical Queen-Anne dwellings (115, 117, and 121 Hardy Avenue; 1905) with projecting polygonal bays, irregular rooflines, and corbeled chimney caps. Slight variations in the front porches reveal the changes made by successive owners over time. The largest houses in Hardyfields occupy corner lots and are designed to be seen at maximum advantage from two sides. The Queen-Anne residence at the corner of Poplar Avenue and Stafford Street (134 Poplar Avenue; 1912) is particularly noteworthy for its corner turret with bell-shaped, pressed-metal roof. The Maples Apartments, 104 South Main Street, at the northeast corner of South Main Street and East Indian River Road is an anomalous, multiple-family dwelling constructed of brick in a simplified Craftsman mode.

Although Berkley North is mostly residential, a variety of religious and commercial buildings can also be found. The neighborhood's signature building ensemble is the Victorian-Gothic Berkley Avenue Baptist Church (234 West Berkley Avenue; VDHR #122-0096) and the Neoclassical Merchants' and Planters' Bank (228 West Berkley Avenue; VDHR #122-0095), located adjacent to one another on the north side of Berkley Avenue just east of I-464. The Berkley Avenue Baptist Church, with its distinctive open belfry, was designed in 1885-1888 by L. B. Volk of New York and served its original congregation until 1959. The headquarters of the Merchants' and Planters' Bank, designed by the Norfolk firm of Lee and Diehl, was erected in 1909. It has a three-bay facade of limestone, articulated by two-story Ionic engaged columns. The Seaboard Bank Building at the northeast corner of Berkley Avenue and South Main Street was designed in a more modest Renaissance-Revival style (530 South Main Street; 1921; VDHR #). Further east along the north side of Berkley Avenue stands the former Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church (525 Dinwiddie Street). This Gothic-revival building is distinguished by its granite construction and cruciform plan. It was designed in 1899-1900 by noted architect James E. R. Carpenter with the assistance of Charles J. Calrow. One of the district's most unusual components is a small park enclosed by brick walls at the northern end of South Main Street near the northeast corner of Bellamy Street. Officially known as the Mary Hardy MacArthur Memorial (226 South Main Street; 1952; VDHR #122-0098), the Colonial-revival design by Norfolk architect Finlay F. Ferguson, Jr. marks the former location of "Riveredge," the Hardy family estate and the birthplace of Mary Pinckney Hardy, who was the mother of General Douglas MacArthur.

**BERKLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY LIST**

This inventory list includes all buildings located within the boundaries of the Berkley Historic District. The streets within the historic district are listed alphabetically with the entries for

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section 7 Page 4

individual properties listed numerically. Structures are contributing unless marked with (NC) which designates non-contributing structures. The period of significance for the Berkley Historic District is 1870 - 1947.

### BELLAMY AVENUE

#### 100 Block Bellamy Avenue

105 Bellamy Avenue, 1981, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, multi-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof.  
(NC)

108 Bellamy Avenue, 1918, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with wood shingle and vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

112 Bellamy Avenue, 1919, Colonial Revival style, 1-story, church of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

113 Bellamy Avenue, 1920, Craftsman style, 1.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a hipped, standing-seam metal roof, non-contributing shed.

116 Bellamy Avenue, 1918, Craftsman style, 1.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

117 Bellamy Avenue, 1919, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

120 Bellamy Avenue, 1918, Colonial Revival style, 1.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

123 Bellamy Avenue, 1920, Craftsman style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of brick

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page   5  

masonry construction with 5-course American bond treatment and a front-gable, asbestos shingle roof.

125 Bellamy Avenue, 1920, Craftsman style, 1.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

130 Bellamy Avenue, 1922, Craftsman style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

131 Bellamy Avenue, 1928, Craftsman style, 1.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

137 Bellamy Avenue, 1923, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

200 Block Bellamy Avenue

201 Bellamy Avenue, 1914, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos shingle treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

203 Bellamy Avenue, 1915, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with wood shingle and aluminum siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

204 Bellamy Avenue, 1964, Modern Traditional style, 1-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.  
(NC)

206 Bellamy Avenue, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a front-gable, pressed metal shingle roof.

207 Bellamy Avenue, 1925, Craftsman style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page   6  

frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

210 Bellamy Avenue, 1915, Other style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

211 Bellamy Avenue, 1920, Craftsman style, 1.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

212 Bellamy Avenue, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

221 Bellamy Avenue, 1926, Craftsman style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

222 Bellamy Avenue, 1915, Other style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a front-gable, asbestos shingle roof.

223 Bellamy Avenue, 1920, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

224 Bellamy Avenue, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos shingle treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

228 Bellamy Avenue, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

234 Bellamy Avenue, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos shingle treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

BERKLEY AVENUE, EAST

100 Block Berkley Avenue, East

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page   7  

122-124 Berkley Avenue, East, 1888, Renaissance Revival style, 2-story, funeral home of brick masonry construction with seven-course American bond treatment and a flat roof with parapet.

200 Block Berkley Avenue, East

206-208 Berkley Avenue, East, 1986, Dutch Colonial Revival style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick and vinyl siding treatment and a gambrel, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

216 Berkley Avenue, East, 1895, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a front-gable, standing-seam metal roof.

218 Berkley Avenue, East, 1895, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

BERKLEY AVENUE, WEST

100 Block Berkley Avenue, West

126 Berkley Avenue, West, c. 1970, Modern Utilitarian style, 1-story, commercial building of concrete block masonry construction with brick facing and a flat roof with parapet. (NC)

132 Berkley Avenue, West, 1938, Other style, 2-story, commercial building (converted to school) of brick masonry construction with common bond and stucco treatment and a flat roof with parapet.

200 Block Berkley Avenue, West

204 Berkley Avenue, West, 1938, Art Moderne style, 1-story, bank (converted to church) of limestone masonry construction with ashlar facing and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page   8  

228 Berkley Avenue, West, 1900, Neoclassical style, 2-story, bank (converted to church) of brick masonry construction with six-course American bond with glazed headers treatment and a flat roof with parapet.

234 Berkley Avenue, West, 1885-1888, 1890, 1908-1809, Victorian Gothic style, 1-story, church of brick masonry construction with six-course American bond treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

CLIFTON STREET

400 Block Clifton Street

405 Clifton Street, 1980, Modern Traditional style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding and brick treatment a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

410 Clifton Street, 1977, Ranch style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof, (NC), non contributing shed.

411 Clifton Street, 1895, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a front-gable, standing-seam metal roof.

414 Clifton Street, 1885, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a front-gable, standing-seam metal roof, non-contributing shed.

418 Clifton Street, 1895, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

423 Clifton Street, 1900, Italianate style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of brick masonry construction with seven-course American bond treatment and a flat roof with parapet, contributing shed.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page   9  

424 Clifton Street, 1885, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with wood shingle treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

428 Clifton Street, 1900, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

500 Block Clifton Street

510 Clifton Street, 1986, Modern Traditional style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding and brick treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

531 Clifton Street, 1982, Modern Traditional style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

535-537 Clifton Street, 1979, Modern Traditional style, 1-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

DINWIDDIE STREET

500 Block Dinwiddie Street

501 Dinwiddie Street, 1911, Gothic Revival style, 1-story, church of brick masonry construction with Flemish bond treatment and a front-gable, slate shingle roof.

514 Dinwiddie Street, 1905, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

516-520 Dinwiddie Street, 1905, Second Empire style, 2.5-story, multiple-family dwelling of brick masonry construction with seven-course American bond treatment and a false mansard, slate shingle roof.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  10 

524 Dinwiddie Street, 1905, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

525 Dinwiddie Street, 1900, Gothic Revival style, 1-story, church of stone masonry construction with rusticated ashlar treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, contributing annex, non-contributing building.

526 Dinwiddie Street, 1905, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

FAUQUIER STREET

300 Block Fauquier Street

301-307 Fauquier Street, 1970, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.  
(NC)

400 Block Fauquier Street

429 Fauquier Street, 1915, Craftsman style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of brick masonry construction with stucco treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

500 Block Fauquier Street

510 Fauquier Street, 1905, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a flat roof.

FREDERICK STREET

500 Block Frederick Street

526 Frederick Street, 1986, Postmodern style, 1-story, institutional building of concrete block masonry construction with brick face and a split-gable, standing-seam metal roof.  
(NC)

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  11 

HARDY AVENUE

100 Block Hardy Avenue

100 Hardy Avenue, 1891, Romanesque Revival style, 1-story, church of brick masonry construction with six-course American bond treatment and a cross-gable, slate shingle roof, contributing parish house/building.

109 Hardy Avenue, 1910, Shotgun style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

110 Hardy Avenue, 1910, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

111 Hardy Avenue, 1908, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of brick masonry construction with seven-course American bond treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

116 Hardy Avenue, 1915, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

117 Hardy Avenue, 1905, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

120 Hardy Avenue, 1910, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

121 Hardy Avenue, 1905, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a front-gable-over-hip, asphalt shingle roof.

122 Hardy Avenue, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl and asbestos siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  12 

123 Hardy Avenue, 1910, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

124 Hardy Avenue, 1915, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with wood shingle treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

125 Hardy Avenue, 1910, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

128 Hardy Avenue, 1908, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with stone-tex treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

129 Hardy Avenue, 1913, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum and vinyl siding treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

132 Hardy Avenue, 1915, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

133 Hardy Avenue, 1997, Neo-Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

134 Hardy Avenue, 1900, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

137 Hardy Avenue, 1910, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

200 Block Hardy Avenue

200 Hardy Avenue, 1908, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  13 

contributing garage.

206 Hardy Avenue, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

208 Hardy Avenue, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a hipped, standing-seam metal roof.

210 Hardy Avenue, 1915, Craftsman style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

211 Hardy Avenue, 1907, Italianate style, 1.5-story, church of brick masonry construction with 7-course American bond treatment and a front-gable, slate shingle roof.

214 Hardy Avenue, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding and brick-tex treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

217 Hardy Avenue, 1907, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

218 Hardy Avenue, 1910, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard and vinyl siding treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

221 Hardy Avenue, 1900, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with shingle treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

222 Hardy Avenue, 1910, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  14 

223 Hardy Avenue, 1920, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard and wood shingle treatment and a side-gable, asbestos shingle roof.

224 Hardy Avenue, 1910, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

227-229 Hardy Avenue, 1915, Craftsman style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a front-gable, standing-seam metal roof.

228 Hardy Avenue, 1905, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

231 Hardy Avenue, 1943, Minimal Traditional style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

232 Hardy Avenue, 1910, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard and shingle treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

233 Hardy Avenue, c. 1970, Colonial Revival style, 1-story, church of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

300 Block Hardy Avenue

300 Hardy Avenue, 1915, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, standing-seam metal roof.

301 Hardy Avenue, 1910, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  15 

303 Hardy Avenue, 1918, Craftsman style, 1.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with wood shingle treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

304 Hardy Avenue, 1986, Modern Traditional style, 1-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.  
(NC)

305 Hardy Avenue, 1910, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

307 Hardy Avenue, 1910, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

309 Hardy Avenue, 1910, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

310 Hardy Avenue, 1918, Craftsman style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of brick masonry construction with 7-course American bond treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

311 Hardy Avenue, 1916, Craftsman style, 1.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

315 Hardy Avenue, 1940, Craftsman style, 1.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

317 Hardy Avenue, 1910, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

319 Hardy Avenue, 1915, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  16 

frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

HOUGH AVENUE

100 Block Hough Avenue

108 Hough Avenue, 1919, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped, asbestos shingle roof.

109 Hough Avenue, 1930, Craftsman style, 1.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, slate shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

110-112 Hough Avenue, 1919, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, 2 non-contributing sheds.

113 Hough Avenue, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

114 Hough Avenue, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asbestos shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

115 Hough Avenue, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

116 Hough Avenue, 1915, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a cross-gable, asbestos shingle roof, 2 non-contributing sheds.

117-119 Hough Avenue, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with wood shingle treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  17 

118 Hough Avenue, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

120 Hough Avenue, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

122 Hough Avenue, 1920, Craftsman style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

123-125 Hough Avenue, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, slate shingle roof, 2 non-contributing sheds.

126 Hough Avenue, 1919, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos shingle treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

128 Hough Avenue, 1918, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, 2 non-contributing sheds.

129 Hough Avenue, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

130-136 Hough Avenue, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, multiple-family dwelling of brick masonry construction with 7-course American bond treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, 2 non-contributing sheds.

131 Hough Avenue, 1919, Other style, 3-story, multiple-family dwelling of brick masonry construction with 5-course American bond treatment and a flat roof with parapet.

133 Hough Avenue, 1915, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  18 

contributing garage.

135 Hough Avenue, 1915, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, pressed metal shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

200 Block Hough Avenue

200 Hough Avenue, 1913, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, slate shingle roof.

201 Hough Avenue, 1914, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

202 Hough Avenue, 1920, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding and wood shingle treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

205 Hough Avenue, 1914, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding and wood shingle treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

206 Hough Avenue, 1987, Modern Traditional style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

209 Hough Avenue, 1916, Craftsman style, 1.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

210 Hough Avenue, 1955, Ranch style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

211 Hough Avenue, 1920, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  19 

214 Hough Avenue, 1927, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

216 Hough Avenue, 1920, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

219 Hough Avenue, 1920, Craftsman style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

220 Hough Avenue, 1920, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard and wood shingle treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

221 Hough Avenue, 1924, Craftsman style, 1-1/2-story, single-family dwelling of brick masonry construction with common bond treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

224 Hough Avenue, 1938, Dutch Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a gambrel, asphalt shingle roof.

225 Hough Avenue, 1919, Craftsman style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a side-gable, standing-seam metal roof.

227 Hough Avenue, 1921, Craftsman style, 2-1/2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

228 Hough Avenue, c. 1920, Craftsman style, 2-1/2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with wood shingle and vinyl siding treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

231 Hough Avenue, 1920, Craftsman style, 2-1/2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

232 Hough Avenue, 1962, Ranch style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  20 

construction with brick treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

235 Hough Avenue, 1984, Ranch style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

INDIAN RIVER ROAD, EAST

100 Block Indian River Road, East

104 Indian River Road, East, 1919, Other style, 3-story, multiple-family dwelling of brick masonry construction with common bond treatment and a flat roof with parapet.

109 Indian River Road, East, 1925, Craftsman style, 1.5-story, single-family dwelling of brick masonry construction with common bond treatment and a front-gable, clay-tile shingle roof, contributing garage.

110 Indian River Road, East, 1915, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

113 Indian River Road, East, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a gambrel, asphalt shingle roof.

115 Indian River Road, East, 1916, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding and wood shingle treatment and a hipped, slate shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

119 Indian River Road, East, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

120 Indian River Road, East, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

123 Indian River Road, East, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  21 

dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, slate shingle roof, 2 non-contributing sheds.

126 Indian River Road, East, 1919, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos shingle treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

127 Indian River Road, East, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

131 Indian River Road, East, 1990, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick and vinyl siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

132 Indian River Road, East, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

133 Indian River Road, East, 1990, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick and vinyl siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

200 Block Indian River Road, East

203 Indian River Road, East, 1920, Craftsman style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard and wood shingle treatment and a side-gable, standing-seam metal roof, contributing garage.

207 Indian River Road, East, 1929, Craftsman style, 1.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

208 Indian River Road, East, 1912, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with stone-tex treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  22 

209 Indian River Road, East, 1912, Craftsman style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, *non-contributing shed*.

210 Indian River Road, East, 1914, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, slate shingle roof.

216 Indian River Road, East, 1912, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

217 Indian River Road, East, 1918, Craftsman style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos shingle treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, standing-seam metal roof.

219 Indian River Road, East, 1918, Craftsman style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

224 Indian River Road, East, 1912, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

228 Indian River Road, East, 1905, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of stone masonry construction with rock-faced-coursed ashlar treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

229 Indian River Road, East, 1915, Craftsman style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

231 Indian River Road, East, 1940, Other style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a front-gable, standing-seam metal roof, contributing garage.

232 Indian River Road, East, 1911, Craftsman style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  23 

wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

234 Indian River Road, East, 1917, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

235 Indian River Road, East, 1911, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

300 Block Indian River Road, East

301 Indian River Road, East, 1915, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

302 Indian River Road, East, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

307 Indian River Road, East, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

309 Indian River Road, East, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

311 Indian River Road, East, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

INDIAN RIVER ROAD, WEST

100 Block Indian River Road, West

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  24 

107 Indian River Road, West, 1895, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a cross-gable, standing-seam metal roof, contributing garage.

108 Indian River Road, West, 1989, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

198 Indian River Road, West, 1989, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick and vinyl siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

300 Block Indian River Road, West

313 Indian River Road, West, 1900, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

327 Indian River Road, West, 1985, Modern Traditional style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

344 Indian River Road, West, 1944, Minimal Traditional style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

347 Indian River Road, West, 1984, Modern Traditional style, 1-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

PATRICK STREET

100 Block Patrick Street

122 Patrick Street, 1930, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with wood shingle treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  25 

PENDLETON STREET

400 Block Pendleton Street

405 Pendleton Street, 1990, Modern Traditional style, 1-story, church of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

409 Pendleton Street, 1918, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, standing-seam metal roof.

410 Pendleton Street, 1990, Modern Traditional style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

411 Pendleton Street, 1900, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a gable-on-hip, standing-seam metal roof.

413 Pendleton Street, 1900, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding and asbestos shingle treatment and a gable-on-hip, standing-seam metal roof.

415 Pendleton Street, 1990, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

417 Pendleton Street, 1900, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

420 Pendleton Street, 1990, Modern Traditional style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

427 Pendleton Street, 1893, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  26 

roof, non-contributing shed.

431 Pendleton Street, 1900, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof, 2 non-contributing sheds.

432 Pendleton Street, 1910, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

433 Pendleton Street, 1900, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

435 Pendleton Street, 1900, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

POPLAR AVENUE

100 Block Poplar Avenue

114 Poplar Avenue, 1903, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

116 Poplar Avenue, 1910, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

117 Poplar Avenue, 1906, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

120 Poplar Avenue, 1905, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

121 Poplar Avenue, 1900, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  27 

122 Poplar Avenue, 1910, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with wood shingle treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

123 Poplar Avenue, 1910, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

126 Poplar Avenue, 1910, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

127-129 Poplar Avenue, 1905, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

130 Poplar Avenue, 1910, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

131 Poplar Avenue, 1910, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with shingle treatment and a front-gable, standing-seam metal roof.

134 Poplar Avenue, 1912, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, with tower pressed metal shingle roof.

200 Block Poplar Avenue

201 Poplar Avenue, 1906, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

202 Poplar Avenue, 1910, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a cross-gable, standing-seam metal roof, contributing garage.

203 Poplar Avenue, 1918, Craftsman style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a front-gable, standing-seam metal

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  28 

roof.

206-208 Poplar Avenue, 1915, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped, standing-seam metal roof.

207 Poplar Avenue, 1910, Craftsman style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

209 Poplar Avenue, 1918, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding and wood shingle treatment and a cross-gable, standing-seam metal roof.

210 Poplar Avenue, 1910, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with shingle treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

213 Poplar Avenue, 1918, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

215 Poplar Avenue, 1918, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

218 Poplar Avenue, 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding and wood shingle treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

222 Poplar Avenue, 1939, Craftsman style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, contributing garage.

224 Poplar Avenue, 1939, Minimal Traditional style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

228 Poplar Avenue, 1939, Minimal Traditional style, 1.5-story, single-family dwelling

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  29 

of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

300 Block Poplar Avenue

312 Poplar Avenue, 1910, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non contributing garage.

316 Poplar Avenue, 1910, Craftsman style, 1.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof.

SOUTH MAIN STREET

200 Block South Main Street

226 South Main Street, 1951, Colonial Revival style, walled memorial site of brick masonry construction with Flemish bond treatment and a central entrance. (NC)

300 Block South Main Street

311 South Main Street, c. 1930, Commercial style, 1-story, commercial building of brick masonry construction with American bond treatment and a flat roof.

313 South Main Street, c. 1930, Commercial style, 1-story, commercial building of brick masonry construction with American bond treatment and a flat roof.

314 South Main Street, 1912, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

321 South Main Street, 1947, Colonial Revival style, 1-story, commercial building of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a front-gable, concrete tile roof.

327 South Main Street, 1892-1893, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a front-gable,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  30 

asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

329 South Main Street, 1892-1893, Colonial Revival style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick-tex treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof, 4 non-contributing sheds.

333 South Main Street, 1900, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard and wood shingle treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing garage.

400 Block South Main Street

406 South Main Street, 1907-8, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of brick masonry construction with common bond treatment and a hipped-cross-gable, slate roof.

411 South Main Street, 1911, Queen Anne style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non-contributing shed.

417 South Main Street, c. 1905, Colonial Revival style, 2-1/2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a front-gable, standing-seam metal roof.

424 South Main Street, c. 1980, Modern Traditional style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

425 South Main Street, c. 1950, Commercial style, 1-story, commercial building of brick masonry construction with concrete faux-stone treatment and a flat roof. (NC)

429 South Main Street, c. 1890, Italianate style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of brick masonry construction with common bond treatment and a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

431 South Main Street, c. 1940, Shotgun style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos shingle treatment and a front-gable, standing-seam

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  31 

metal roof.

433-505 South Main Street, c. 1980, Modern Traditional style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof and a 1-story, church of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

500 Block South Main Street

504 South Main Street, 1907, Queen Anne style, 2-1/2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

510 South Main Street, 1907, Queen Anne style, 2-1/2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a cross-gable, pressed metal shingle roof.

511 South Main Street, 1897, Colonial Revival, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non contributing shed.

514 South Main Street, 1904-5, Queen Anne style, 2-1/2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with weatherboard treatment and a cross-gable, pressed metal shingle roof.

517 South Main Street, 1873, Queen Anne style, 2-story, commercial building/multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos shingle treatment and a cross-gable, standing-seam and pressed metal shingle roof.

521 South Main Street, c. 1920, Commercial style, 1-story, commercial building of brick masonry construction with common bond treatment and a flat roof.

530 South Main Street, 1921, Renaissance Revival style, 1-story, bank of brick masonry construction with a limestone facade and a flat roof with parapet.

535 South Main Street, 1927, Spanish Colonial style, 1-story, restaurant (converted gas station) of brick masonry construction with stucco treatment and a hipped, terra cotta tile

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  32 

roof.

STAFFORD STREET

300 Block Stafford Street

329 Stafford Street, 1928, Craftsman style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a hipped, slate shingle roof, contributing garage.

330A and 330B Stafford Street, 1966, Ranch style, 1-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

500 Block Stafford Street

509 Stafford Street, 1965, Ranch style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

511 Stafford Street, 1965, Ranch style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

516 Stafford Street, 1905, Queen Anne style, 2.5-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with asbestos siding treatment and a front-gable, standing-seam metal roof.

518 Stafford Street, 1905, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, standing-seam metal roof.

520-522 Stafford Street, 1986, Modern Traditional style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick and vinyl siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

STATE STREET

300 Block State Street

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  33 

324 State Street, 1983, Modern Traditional style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

400 Block State Street

400 State Street, 1988, Modern Traditional style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

500 Block State Street

535 State Street, 1985, Modern Traditional style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with brick treatment and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

WHITEHEAD STREET

300 Block Whitehead Street

303-305 Whitehead Street, 1905, Other style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a flat roof, 2 non-contributing sheds.

304 Whitehead Street, 1905, Other style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with stone-tex treatment and a side-gable, standing-seam metal roof, non-contributing shed.

307-309 Whitehead Street, 1905, Other style, 2-story, multiple-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a flat roof, non-contributing shed.

312 Whitehead Street, 1920, Craftsman style, 1-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a front-gable, standing-seam metal roof.

314 Whitehead Street, 1905, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with vinyl siding treatment and a cross-gable, standing-seam metal roof, contributing garage, non-contributing shed.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

Section   7   Page  34 

316 Whitehead Street, 1905, Queen Anne style, 2-story, single-family dwelling of wood frame construction with aluminum siding treatment and a cross-gable, asphalt shingle roof, non contributing shed

National Register of Historic Places

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 35

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**Summary**

The proposed Berkley North Historic District covers approximately one-quarter of a larger residential and industrial neighborhood in Norfolk where the Eastern and Southern Branches of the Elizabeth River diverge. Settled in the early eighteenth century and known variously as "Powder Point," "Ferry Point," and "Washington Point," the neighborhood was incorporated as the Town of Berkley in 1890 and annexed by the City of Norfolk in 1906. Shipping and shipping-related industries have dominated the neighborhood's waterfront and economy since the colonial period. Although Berkley thrived from 1880-1920, the Depression of the 1930s sapped much of the neighborhood's economic vitality. Moreover, in the decades following World War II, urban renewal and transportation projects drastically altered its physical character.

The proposed district is being nominated under Criterion A and C. It conforms to the typical urban residential and commercial development patterns of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries in southeastern Virginia, and is accompanied by a rich mix of architectural styles. The period of significance from 1873 to 1945 reflects the oldest extant building (417 South Main Street) to the earliest years of its decline.

**Historical Background**

Prior to being annexed by the City of Norfolk in 1906, Berkley was an independent settlement at the fork of the Eastern and Southern Branches of the Elizabeth River. The site was inhabited by the mid-seventeenth century, and the village that arose there after 1700 was known variously as "Powder Point," "Ferry Point," "Herbertsville," "Washington Point," "Washington Town," and "Washington." Shipping and shipbuilding were its dominant industries. The village was transformed into a town following the Civil War and named after Lycurgus Berkley, an enterprising local landowner. The town's economic base quickly expanded to include manufacturing and lumber production, and its resulting prosperity led to the development of new residential neighborhoods to the south and east. This expansion continued after the 1906 annexation by the City of Norfolk. A spectacular fire in 1922 destroyed several blocks of central Berkley, a serious economic blow from which the neighborhood never really recovered, and the neighborhood's decline continued during the Depression of the 1930s. Racial unrest and "white flight" in the 1950s destabilized the neighborhood further. Beginning in the 1960s, the neighborhood has undergone several redevelopment initiatives. The northern section of the neighborhood, where the historic district is located, is the oldest and most distinguished architecturally.

The history of Berkley dates to 1644 and 1666 when the British crown awarded land grants to the Herbert family of Lower Norfolk County across the Elizabeth River from the Borough of Norfolk. By the early eighteenth century, the family had established a shipyard on their land,

National Register of Historic Places

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 36

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which later produced Revolutionary-War vessels.<sup>1</sup> Also in the early eighteenth century, the Borough of Norfolk located its municipal powder magazine near the site, because it was at a safe remove from the general population; accordingly, in 1728 Colonel William Byrd of Westover, who was visiting Norfolk, mentioned "Powder Point" in his journal.<sup>2</sup> In the latter part of the eighteenth century, the site was known as "Ferry Point," because there was ferry service between the burgeoning village and Norfolk.<sup>3</sup> In the late eighteenth century, the settlement was variously referred to as "Washington," "Washington Town" or "Washington Point" in honor of General George Washington.<sup>4</sup> Due to the site's strategic riverfront location, a military post was established there during the Revolution, and in 1787, the predecessor to the U. S. Naval Hospital in Portsmouth was established there as well.<sup>5</sup> Moreover, from 1790 to 1801, the Norfolk County Courthouse was relocated from Norfolk to the village before moving to Portsmouth.<sup>6</sup> All three government installations have been demolished. The village continued to grow in size and importance after 1800. The first of several wooden drawbridges was constructed over the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River in 1803, connecting Washington Point to Norfolk's East Main Street.<sup>7</sup> By the middle of the nineteenth century, Washington Point was characterized in William S. Forrest's *History of Norfolk* (1853) as a "neat and pleasant little village."<sup>8</sup>

Although Washington Point was well-established by the middle of the nineteenth century, its most important era of development and expansion began with the arrival of Lycurgus Berkley. Berkley (1827-1881) moved to Norfolk in 1847 from Fairfax County, Virginia. Owner of a dry-goods firm, he married Eliza Middleton, whose family owned land around Washington Point.<sup>9</sup> Foreseeing the potential for growth in the area, Berkley subdivided the Middleton farmland to the south of Washington Point. In 1866, he established the eponymous town, which would eventually absorb the older village. An 1884 letter to a local newspaper described Berkley as "a village of more than 2,000 inhabitants...[that] presents the strange phenomenon of running itself without the slightest form of municipal government."<sup>10</sup> The *Atlas of the City of Norfolk* (1889) shows the areas to the south and southeast of Berkley already subdivided, including the landholdings of the Tunis and Nash families. The Hardy Estate, occupying the area east of South Main Street and north of Berkley Avenue was still rural.<sup>11</sup> The estate included "Riveredge," an eighteenth-century mansion built by the Herbert family and expanded and remodeled by the Hardy family in the nineteenth century in the Greek-Revival style. The ancestral home of U.S. Army General Douglas MacArthur, Riveredge was demolished in the 1940s, but the site is marked by the Mary Hardy MacArthur Memorial, a garden dedicated to the general's mother who was born on the estate. The garden is walled with brick salvaged from the house.<sup>12</sup> According to Forrest, the small settlement near Riveredge was once called "Herbertsville" in honor of the Hardys' predecessors.<sup>13</sup>

In 1890, the entire developed area was incorporated under the name Berkley by an act of the Virginia Assembly, and the town was divided politically into three wards.<sup>14</sup> The proposed district covers part of what was once the second ward. Bond issues were floated to improve the

National Register of Historic Places

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 37

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area's streets and establish a cemetery, but improvements were made slowly.<sup>15</sup> By 1900, Berkley had expanded east of its earlier boundaries, and new streets were platted on what had been the rural Hardy Estate.<sup>16</sup> Known as "Hardyfields," this section of Berkley was laid out on a grid that ran diagonally north and east of the original town. The development was primarily residential and suburban in character, and it soon attracted a white middle-class population, including many Jews, in contrast to the white and black working-class populations clustered in older neighborhoods near the western waterfront.

Berkley's economic heyday lasted from the 1880s to just after World War I. Both large and small industries prospered there, providing gainful employment for area residents. Financial institutions such as the Merchants' and Planters' Bank spurred additional growth in the area. Streetcar lines fanned outward from the waterfront along Chestnut Street, Berkley Avenue and South Main Street to outlying residential areas. Large churches of virtually every Christian denomination sprouted on prominent streetcorners, some on land donated by Lycurgus Berkley himself.<sup>17</sup> Despite this apparent prosperity, tax revenue in Berkley was insufficient to sustain its independence. The City of Norfolk, anxious to expand its geographical boundaries and increase its population, annexed Berkley as its eighth ward in 1906 without significant local opposition.<sup>18</sup> The physical connection to Norfolk was reinforced in 1918 with the opening of the \$500,000 toll drawbridge that connected Berkley's South Main Street with Norfolk's East Main Street.<sup>19</sup> Thereafter, South Main Street assumed an increasingly commercial character.

During the early 1920s, Berkley began to decline for a variety of reasons. Shipbuilding continued to be its strongest industry, but some smaller businesses suffered a series of unrelated but irreversible setbacks. The Garrett Winery, a prominent local concern, closed following the adoption of Prohibition in 1919, and production at local lumber mills slowed as local forests were diminished.<sup>20</sup> In 1922, a disastrous fire erupted at the Tunis Lumber Wharf that spread across five hundred yards of undeveloped land to an African-American residential enclave.<sup>21</sup> The fire destroyed 200 houses, leaving 500 families homeless. Economically, the neighborhood did not fully rebound during the latter part of the decade, and the situation worsened during the Depression of the 1930s. Well-to-do residents moved out of the neighborhood, and many of their houses were converted to apartments and rooming houses. Moreover, the racial demographics of the neighborhood shifted from largely white to largely black in the years surrounding World War II as African-American families from rural areas settled in Berkley.

Perhaps the most significant development to alter the physical character of the neighborhood was the opening of the Norfolk-Berkley-Portsmouth Bridge-Tunnel in 1952.<sup>22</sup> This multi-million dollar project led to the demolition of the Main Street drawbridge and the abandonment of ferry services across the river; thus, it had the ironic effect of isolating Berkley residents from downtown Norfolk, especially those who did not own automobiles. In the early 1970s, the southern section of Berkley became the focus of an ambitious urban-renewal project called Bell-

National Register of Historic Places

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 38

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Diamond Manor that provided affordable housing in a modern suburban setting.<sup>23</sup> A great many older houses were razed in the process, however. The most grievous loss occurred in the 1980s with the construction of I-464 southward from the Norfolk-Berkley-Portsmouth Bridge-Tunnel, now known separately as the Berkley Bridge and Downtown Tunnel. The interstate highway buried what remained of Washington Point, and the concurrent widening of Berkley Avenue further isolated the more impoverished northern section of the neighborhood from the more prosperous southern section. The proposed historic district is intended to preserve what remains of the older urban fabric of Berkley, one of Norfolk's most distinctive and significant neighborhoods.

Notes

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1. George H. Tucker, "Berkley Once Wealthy: 1880s Through WWI," *Virginian-Pilot* (18 January 1967).
2. Rogers Dey Whichard, *The History of Lower Tidewater Virginia*, I (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1959), 308.
3. Ibid.
4. Tucker.
5. Whichard, 304, 307-308.
6. Ibid., 308.
7. "Draw Bridge," *Norfolk Herald* (19 February 1803).
8. William S. Forrest, *Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Norfolk and Vicinity, Including Portsmouth and the Adjacent Counties, during a Period of Two Hundred Years* (Philadelphia, Lindsay and Blakiston, 1853), 486.
9. William H. Stewart, *History of Norfolk County, Virginia, and Representative Citizens* (Chicago: Biographical Publishing Company, 1902), 1034.
10. Letter to the editor, *Public Ledger* (7 March 1884).
11. G. M. Hopkins, *Atlas of the City of Norfolk, Virginia and Vicinity Including the City of Portsmouth* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, C. E., 1889), plate 16.

National Register of Historic Places

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 39

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12. Lee Cahill, "Names of Donors Part of Memorial," *Ledger-Dispatch* (28 June 1951); Lee Cahill, "'I Shall Return,' Promise of General After Dedication of Shrine to mother: Truly Mixture of Blue, Gray M' Arthur Says," *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot* (19 November 1951).
13. Forrest, 324-325.
14. Conway W. Sams, *The Wards of Norfolk and Portsmouth* ([Norfolk]: Privately Published, 1919, 1923), 18.
15. Stewart, 399.
16. Sam W. Bowman, *Atlas of Norfolk Portsmouth and Berkley Virginia* (Norfolk, Sam W. Bowman, 1900), plate 26.
17. Stewart, 1034.
18. *Ibid.*, 399.
19. Frank Blackford, "Prediction as Berkley Bridge Opened in 1918 Comes True When Portsmouth Tunnel Opens," *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot* (25 April 1952).
20. Tucker.
21. "Fire in Berkley Razes 200 Homes; 500 families Driven to Streets," *Virginian-Pilot* (14 April 1922).
22. Arthur P. Henderson, "Bridge-Tunnel Job Done: Virginia's First Underwater Vehicular Tube and New Drawbridge Link Norfolk and Portsmouth," *Richmond Times-Dispatch* (27 April 1952).
23. "Beginning of Citizens' Project: Ground-Breaking Sunday for Bell-Diamond Manor," *Norfolk Journal and Guide* (23 January 1971).

National Register of Historic Places

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 40

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“Draw Bridge.” Norfolk Herald, 19 February 1803.

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**National Register of Historic Places**

**Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia**

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 41

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National Register of Historic Places

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 42

UTM Reference continuation:

5 18 386050 4077080  
6 18 385955 4076810  
7 18 385810 4076760  
8 18 385275 4076980  
9 18 385355 4077065

Boundary Description:

Western Boundary

The west boundary of lots marked plate 682, parcel A at the northwest corner, south along the west side of the lots marked plate 682, parcel B; plate 682, lots 1, 2 and 3; plate 682, Pt Cannon Street, WS South Main Street; plate 682, 22.1 ft, and WS South Main Street. Continuing on the west side and a portion of the south side of plate 682, 100 feet (319-321 South Main Street, to the west boundary of plate 682, 5 ft strip, 327 Rear South Main Street, and continuing south along the west boundary of this lot. Now west on the north side of the lot marked plate 682, 57 ft (198 E. Indian River Road). Continuing west on E. Indian River Road on the north side of the street to the lot marked plate 690, 82 ft (324 E. Indian River Road). The boundaries extend on the east and north side of the previously mentioned lot and continue on the north side of the lot marked plate 690, 60 ft (324 State Street). The boundaries continue south on the west to State Street to the northeast corner of the lot marked plate 683, Pt. 35 ft. The boundaries continue on the north side of the lots marked plate 683, Pt. 35; plate 683, Pt. 26ft.; plate 683, Pt. 30ft.; and plate 683, Pt. 65ft. The west boundary continues on the north side of the lot marked plate 683, 46.3 ft ES Walnut Street. The boundaries continue from this lot south along the west side of Walnut Street terminating at the southwest corner of the intersection of E. Berkley Avenue and Walnut Street.

Northern Boundary

The northern boundary of parcel A on plate 682 continuing northeast from said parcel to the north boundary of 200 South Main Street on plate 665, marked 75 ft. Extending east along the north boundaries of lots marked plate 665, block 17, lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36, and plate 665, block 18, lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36.

Eastern Boundary

From the northeast corner of the intersection of Bellamy Avenue and Fauquier Street south along the east side of Fauquier Street to the lots located on the north side of East Indian River Road, marked plate 664, block 12, lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14. These lots are included. Continuing southeast along the east side of lots marked plate 660, block 6, lots 2 and 23, and block 11, lots 15

National Register of Historic Places

Berkley North Historic District  
Norfolk, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 43

and 18. Continuing southeast along the east boundary of lots marked plate 660, block 5, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14. Near the southeast corner of the boundary, the lots marked plate 660, lots 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13 are included. The boundary terminates on the southeast corner of the intersection of Whitehead Street and East Berkley Avenue.

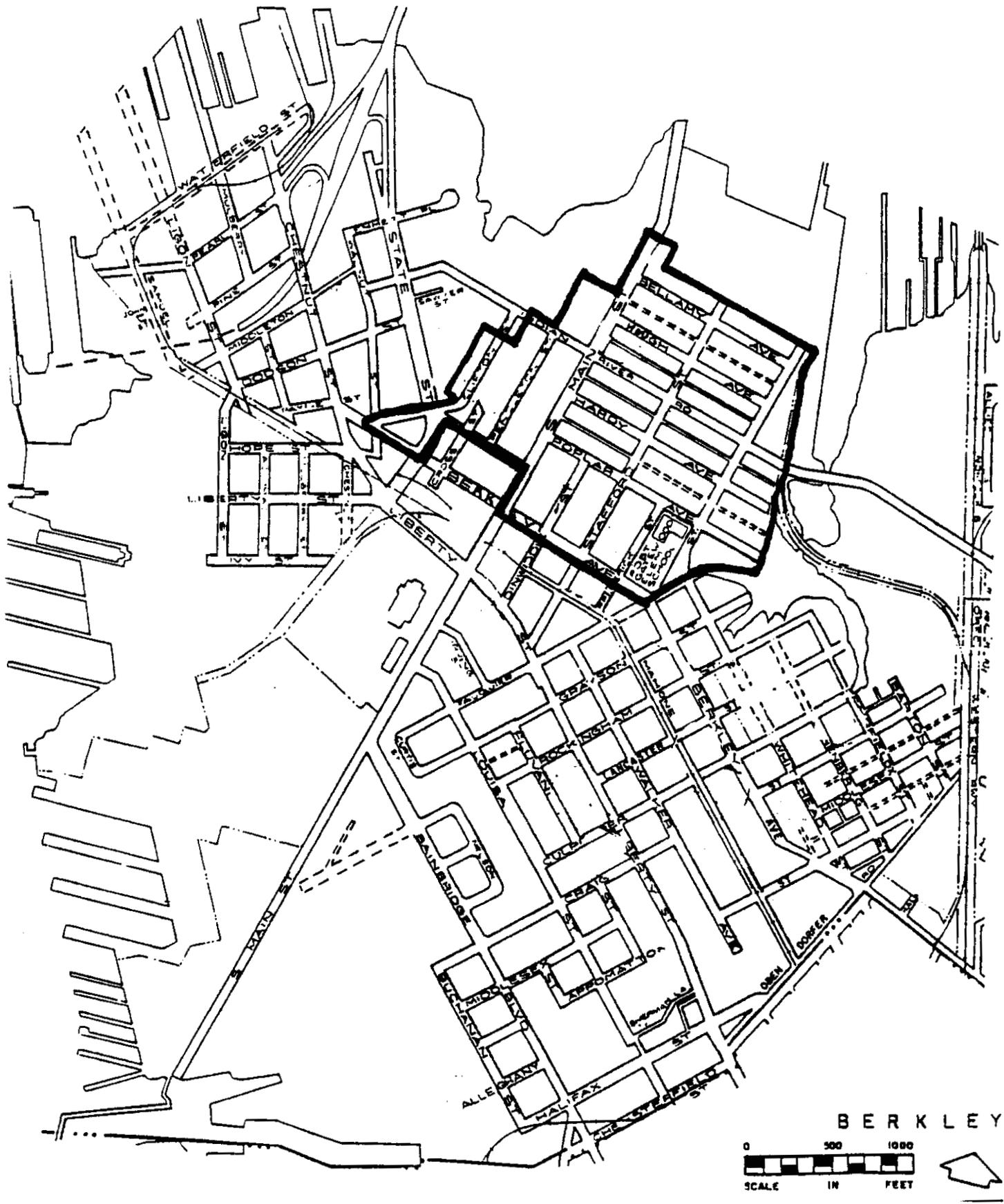
Southern Boundary

From the southeast corner of the intersection of Whitehead Street and East Berkley Avenue along the south side of Berkley Avenue to the southwest corner of the intersection of West Berkley Avenue and Clifton Street.

A map is included with boundaries shown.

**Boundary Justification:**

To the north, there is new development and empty lots that mark the site of the former Hardy Estate and do not retain any original urban fabric. With the construction of the Bridge-Tunnel to Portsmouth, the neighborhood was truncated, and this is reflected in the western boundary. The eastern boundary is dominated by Pescara Creek. To the south, the widened Berkley Avenue divides the Historic District from the rest of Berkley.



PROPOSED BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED BERKLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT

NORFOLK SOUTH QUADRANGLE  
 VIRGINIA  
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

3757' NW  
 (LITTLE CREEK)

17°30" 85

6 MI. TO U.S. 60

86

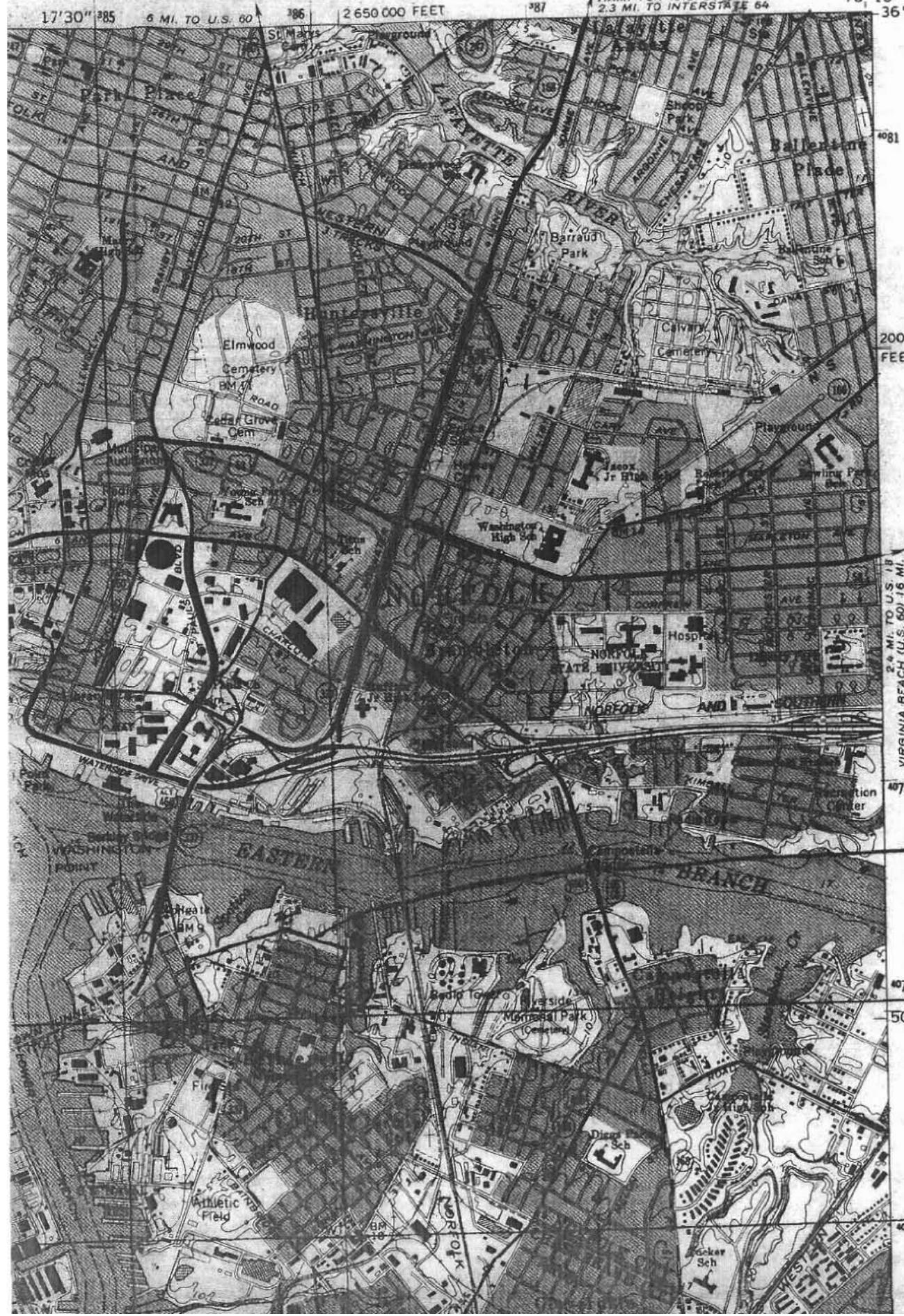
2 650 000 FEET

87

HAMPTON (U.S. 258) 17 MI.  
 2.3 MI. TO INTERSTATE 64

76°15'

36°52'30"



200 000  
 FEET

2.4 MI. TO U.S. 18  
 VIRGINIA BEACH (U.S. 60) 16 MI.

Berkley Histor  
 District  
 VDHR File #122-08  
 Zone 18

- 1. Easting 385290  
 Northing 407290
- 2. Easting 385740  
 Northing 407410
- 3. Easting 386040  
 Northing 407730
- 4. Easting 385960  
 Northing 407110
- 5. Easting 386050  
 Northing 407080
- 6. Easting 385955  
 Northing 407680
- 7. Easting 385810  
 Northing 4076760
- 8. Easting 385275