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NRHP 7/11/01

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 11-90)

OMB No. 10024-0018
VLR 6/16/99

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 or 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 an 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 compete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: NORTH GHENT VDHR File Number 122-0827

Other names/site number:

2. Location

Street & Number: Bounded by Princess Anne Road, Olney Road, Colonial Avenue, and Colley Avenue

[ ] Not for Publication

City or town: Norfolk [ ] Vicinity

State: Virginia Code: VA County: Norfolk Code: 710 Zip Code: 23507

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

May 3, 2001

Signature of certifying official/Title 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
[ ] 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:)		

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
[X] Private	[ ] Building(s)	321	57	Buildings
[ ] Public-Local	[X] District	0	0	Sites
[ ] Public-State	[ ] Site	0	0	Structure
[ ] Public-Federal	[ ] Structure	0	0	Objects
	[ ] Object	321	57	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
N/A

Number of contributing Resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/Single Dwellings	DOMESTIC/Single Dwellings
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwellings	DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwellings
RELIGION/Religious Facility	RELIGION/Religious Facility
COMMERCE/TRADE/Business	COMMERCE/TRADE/Business
COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store	COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant	COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant
SOCIAL/Meeting Hall	SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th CENTURY/Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE VICTORIAN/Shingle Style
LATE VICTORIAN/ Italianate
LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

[X] See continuation sheet

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Brick/Concrete/Stone
walls: Brick/Wood: Weatherboard; Synthetics: Asbestos/Vinyl; Concrete; Metal: Aluminum
roof: Asphalt; Stone: Slate; Asbestos; Metal
other:

Narrative Description

Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets

[X] See continuation sheet

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.)

[X] **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.

[X] **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark x in all the boxes that apply.)

[ ] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] **B** removed from its original location.

[ ] **C** a birthplace or grave.

[ ] **D** a cemetery.

[ ] **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[ ] **F** a commemorative property.

[ ] **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

[X] See continuation sheet

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1897-1929

Significant Dates

1897
1899
1900

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

John R. Graham
John Kevan Peebles
Finlay Forbes Ferguson
Ferguson, Calrow and Taylor

9. Major Bibliographic References

[X] See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

[ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
[ ] previously listed in the NR
[ ] 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 add. data:

[X] State SHPO office
[ ] Other State agency
[ ] Federal agency
[X] Local government
[ ] University
[ ] Other

Specify repository:

_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 80 acres

UTM References: Norfolk South Quadrangle, Virginia

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	/1 /8 /	/3/8/4/0/2/0/	/4/0/8/0/6/5/5/
2	/1 /8 /	/3/8/4/5/6/5/	/4/0/8/0/3/8/0/
3	/1 /8 /	/3/8/4/5/4/0/	/4/0/8/0/1/8/0/
4	/1 /8 /	/3/8/4/6/0/0/	/4/0/8/0/1/2/5/

[X] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

[X] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Laura V. Trieschmann and Christopher V. Novelli, Architectural Historians
Organization E.H.T. Traceries Inc. Date March 1999, revised April 19, 2001
Street & Number 5420 Western Avenue Telephone (301) 656-5283
City or Town Chevy Chase State Maryland Zip code 20815

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 See attached list of property owners
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 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 the Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)
Continued:

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival
LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival
LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival
LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/French Renaissance
LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Italian Renaissance
LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial Style
MODERN MOVEMENT

General Architectural Characteristics

North Ghent was developed primarily between 1897 and 1912 as a northward extension of Ghent, Norfolk's first planned residential community, located west of downtown Norfolk. Historically considered a continuation of Ghent, North Ghent was not until the late twentieth century that North Ghent was conceived as a separate neighborhood and designated thus. Located immediately to the south, Ghent was platted in 1891, and included Colonial Avenue, which extended north into what is now North Ghent. Envisioned as a grand residential boulevard catering to upper-class patrons, Colonial Avenue began to be developed in the 1890s, and represents the first phase of development in what became North Ghent. Colonial Avenue was soon lined with grand single-family dwellings, exhibiting a variety of revival and American movement-era styles and building forms. In 1897, Ghent was expanded to the north and west, and the streets and lots that comprise the rest of North Ghent were platted. The development of this second phase began in 1899, and was characterized primarily by smaller single-family houses and apartment buildings. More modest in scale and embellishment than Ghent, these residences were designed to appeal to Norfolk's middle classes.

Today, North Ghent is defined by a variety of architectural styles and building types ranging from early twentieth century high-style architecture to mid- and late-twentieth century dwellings and apartment buildings exhibiting vernacular interpretations of the elaborate styles erected decades earlier. The eighty acres of the North Ghent neighborhood contains 378 properties, the majority of which are domestic resources. Of the resources within the historic district, 321 contribute to the significance, while only 57 are non-contributing.

The Ghent Area Prior to Suburban Development

Before the turn of the twentieth century, the outlying regions surrounding the city of Norfolk were characterized by their distinctly rural and marshy nature. Early building surveys and maps of the city show the areas north and west as sparsely developed, with random improvements located within large, open tracts of farmland. During the latter decades of the nineteenth century as Norfolk began to grow, the few farmhouses were demolished, the land tracts surveyed, and suburban plats created. According to an 1889 map, the property platted in 1891 as Ghent contained only a single farmhouse and various associated outbuildings. Once development began, however, the resources were razed in favor of grander, more fashionable single-family suburban dwellings.

Ghent and North Ghent (1890-1900)

The Norfolk Company, chartered in 1890, was responsible for the developed of Ghent. Conceived as a high-class residential suburb, the new subdivision of Ghent was long and narrow, comprising a single broad boulevard running its entire length with one block on either side. This prominent thoroughfare was christened Colonial Avenue, and was intersected at regular intervals by cross streets. At the southern end of the development was a crescent-shaped piece of land that extended out into Smith Creek. Articulated by concentric semi-circular streets, this crescent was subdivided into narrow lots that radiated spoke-like out from a park in the center known as Beechwood Place. A two-block area extending west along Olney Road was also platted. Early construction in Ghent focused primarily along Colonial Avenue and the waterfront lots along Mowbray Arch.

In 1897, the boundaries of Ghent were extended north and west to include the rest of the area that is now North Ghent; development in this area began in 1899. As mentioned earlier, Colonial Avenue, which runs through North Ghent, had been undergoing development since 1891. North Ghent's focal point, Stockley Gardens, was a three-block-long landscaped corridor one block west of Colonial Avenue. Created from the filling of Colley Creek in 1900, the gardens spurred growth in North Ghent and attracted institutional as well as residential development around its perimeter. Visually, Stockley Gardens was a continuation on land of the corridor of water known as The Hague, which extended inland from Smith Creek as far north as Olney Road.

Development in North Ghent (1892-1900)

The Norfolk Company began selling lots in North Ghent in the summer of 1892. Between 1892 and 1900, construction in the area was purely residential, and located almost exclusively along Colonial Avenue and the north side of Olney Road. By 1900, thirty-two dwellings had been erected on these two streets, as opposed to the five dwellings built on nearby cross streets. Characterized by stylistic diversity, this development consisted of single-family houses, rowhouses, and one duplex or twin dwelling. The largest and most elaborate houses were erected on Colonial Avenue, displaying the high-style ornamentation and structural forms that were fashionable in the latter part of the nineteenth century. While most of these were designed in the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles, there were also examples of the French Renaissance and Romanesque Revival styles. Many of these houses featured creative combinations of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival building forms. Built on brick foundations, the majority featured masonry structural systems of brick, and roofs with numerous, intricate pitches that spurred from a main hip or gable. The forms of the dwellings were typically accentuated by corner towers, porches, and bay windows, embellished with decorative brick patterning, balustrades, and dentiled cornices.

Houses that best exemplify the early architectural styles and forms in North Ghent are located at 701 Colonial Avenue, 801 Colonial Avenue, and 713 Colonial Avenue. The two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling at 701 Colonial Avenue was constructed between 1892 and 1898 with Colonial Revival detailing. Two bays wide, the house features a one-story wrap-around porch with Ionic columns, two large second-floor Palladian windows with ornamental leading, a

dentiled cornice, and a hipped roof pierced by scrolled dormers with broken pediments.

The two-and-a-half-story brick rowhouse at 801 Colonial Avenue illustrates the rich stylistic diversity found among the houses on Colonial Avenue. Two bays wide, it was designed in the French Renaissance style between 1892 and 1898. Located on a narrow corner lot, the main block is augmented by a round corner tower with a conical roof. Of particular interest are the bands of decorative chevron-patterned brickwork near the top of the tower. Gable-end parapets, a hipped-roof dormer with flaring eaves and a multi-faceted chimney with decorative corbeling accentuate the steeply pitched side-gable roof.

As documented by historic maps, the dwelling at 713 Colonial Avenue was constructed between 1898 and 1900. Also built on a narrow lot, the ornamentation on this two-and-a-half-story brick rowhouse pays homage to both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. The plane of the façade is projected forward by a two-story polygonal bay, and is extended even further by a one-story porch with paired Tuscan columns and a spindle balustrade. A massive gable roof dormer featuring a Palladian window composed of four smaller windows with multi-paned upper sashes dominates the side gambrel roof. The dormer's projecting pediment, with its modillioned cornice, gives the entire building a commanding presence.

North Ghent (1900-1928)

Even though lots on Colonial Avenue had been for sale since 1892 and the rest of North Ghent was officially opened for development in 1899, relatively few houses had actually been built north of Olney Road by 1900. However, between 1900 and 1910 there was a tremendous building boom in North Ghent. The blocks along Colonial Avenue between Olney Road and East Raleigh Avenue, which had been nearly empty in 1900, were filled with houses. This growth also spread along the blocks between Stockley Gardens and Colley Avenue between Olney Road and East Redgate Avenue. By 1910, most of the development was south of East Graydon Avenue.

Development in the early twentieth century continued trends that had been established during the late nineteenth century. Colonial Avenue remained a street of fashion and prestige, and new dwellings continued to be constructed featuring new and picturesque combinations of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival forms. Two of the most outstanding examples of domestic design on Colonial Avenue from this period are the two-and-a-half-story brick dwellings at 717 and 901 Colonial Avenue. Built between 1900 and 1910, they are three-bays wide, and feature hipped roofs and the traditional Queen Anne and Colonial Revival elements. The house at 717 Colonial Avenue exhibits a round corner tower with a conical roof on the left side of the façade balancing the projecting front-gabled bay on the right side. The one-story/two-bay wide porch features classical and colonial influences with its clustered Ionic columns and spindle balustrade. The complex roofline is further embellished by ball finials, and a hipped-roof dormer with a denticulated cornice, complimenting the classical detailing on the porch. In contrast, the house at 901 Colonial Avenue has more massive proportions. The corner tower is much wider, featuring windows with keystoned arches, stone stringcourses, and a bell-cast roof. The one-bay-wide brick porch is distinguished by a round-arched entrance supported by stone Tuscan columns.

The Jamestown Exposition in 1907 had a decisive influence on residential building in North Ghent, spurring the construction of numerous red brick Colonial Revival style apartment houses during the early decades of the century. Representatives of these are the Colonial Apartments, on the 800 block of Colonial Avenue. Built between 1900 and 1910, the four-story apartment house was five bays wide, and featured the same architectural vocabulary that characterized previous development on Colonial Avenue. The denticulated cornice, quoining, keystoned window arches, and one-bay Tuscan entrance portico contributed to the Georgian Revival flavor of the streetscape.

The construction boom that began in 1900 continued, until North Ghent had been almost completely developed by 1928. Most, but not all, of the residential design during this period tended to be smaller in scale than the earlier construction on Colonial Avenue, and consisted of large single-family houses and rowhouses built for middle- and upper-middle-class residents – all erected closely together on narrow lots. While many of the single-family houses rivaled their Colonial Avenue counterparts in scale, the rowhouses generally compensated for their smaller proportions with profusion of ornament. Both timber-frame and masonry construction was

employed, and regardless of scale, these residences exhibited a rich diversity of forms, materials, and stylistic references. While the Colonial Revival continued to be the underlying stylistic theme of the community, the Shingle style, the Tudor Revival, the English Cottage Vernacular, and the Craftsman style complimented it. The Queen Anne style lingered into the second decade of the twentieth century – not so much as the specific idiom of any single house, but more as individual forms and components that were integrated with materials and features characteristic of other styles: the projecting three-sided bay, wrap-around porch, and multi-paned upper sash made repeated appearances in single-family houses and rowhouses that were otherwise Colonial Revival, Shingle style, or Tudor Revival in inspiration. The American foursquare also became an extremely popular house type in the area, and was embellished with Colonial Revival, Shingle-style, and Craftsman-style detailing. While a large number of residences in North Ghent feature individual Craftsman, or proto-Craftsman features, these are often integrated with features of older and more firmly established styles. Aimed at the upper middle classes, the community of North Ghent contains very few bungalows or mature expressions of the Craftsman style.

The following houses best represent the architectural fashions and character of North Ghent west of Colonial Avenue between 1900 and 1928. Those that best represent the Colonial Revival include 724 Westover Avenue, 526 Westover Avenue, and 522 Redgate Avenue. All of these are single-family dwellings with brick foundations and structural systems.

Built between 1900 and 1910, the two-story rowhouse at 724 Westover Avenue features the two-bay façade typical of Queen Anne-inspired rowhouses: a two-story/three-sided projecting bay on the left side, and the entrance on the right. Colonial Revival features include quoining, a fanlight transom and sidelights at the main entrance, a denticulated cornice, a Palladian window above the main entrance, and stone lintels with large keystones and beveled ends. The shadow of a one-story pedimented portico still remains on the façade.

The modest two-and-a-half-story house at 526 Westover Avenue is three bays wide and has a front-gable roof. The main block of the building, modest in its own proportions, is augmented considerably by a wrap-around porch with fluted columns, a spindle balustrade, and a dentiled cornice. Other Colonial Revival features include a fanlight transom, brick quoins, a dentiled

cornice on the façade, and flat keystoned arches above the windows. Built between 1900 and 1910, the Georgian Revival details and porch distinguish what would otherwise be a vernacular house.

More massive in scale, the two-story/three-bay wide residence at 522 Redgate Avenue was built between 1910 and 1928. Two projecting two-story/three-sided bays flank the Palladian window above the central entrance, and the one-story/full-width front porch and the front-gabled roof unify the entire façade. The lunette window in the front gable echoes the shape of the fanlight above the door. Since the house is so wide, the relatively shallow roof pitch keeps the facade at a scale consistent with the neighboring houses.

Representatives of the Shingle style are the single-family residences at 609 Boissevain Avenue, 536 Redgate Avenue, and 635 Princess Anne Road. All three of these houses feature brick first stories and wood frame second stories with wood-shingle cladding. Built between 1900 and 1910, the house at 609 Boissevain Avenue is two-and-a-half stories tall. The façade integrates a Queen-Anne two-story/three-sided bay on the left side with a one-story/one-bay wide Colonial-Revival portico that features paired Ionic columns and a pediment on the right. Though the façade is only two bays wide, it has extremely broad proportions, and is unified by the large front-gable of the roof. Framed by a cornice, the front gable features a Palladian window with multi-paned upper sashes.

Also built between 1900 and 1910, the two-and-a-half-story house at 536 Redgate Avenue is situated on a corner lot overlooking Stockley Gardens. Though it equals and surpasses many of the dwellings on Colonial Avenue in scale, the dwelling is noticeably lacking in ornament. This lack of embellishment, together with the unique cross-gambrel roof, recessed front porch, and unusual double-curved window lintels suggest that this was an architect-designed house. The faces of the gambrels and gables are clad with wood shingles. A single round-arched window at the apex of the front gambrel recalls the Queen Anne style, while the casement windows on the first floor of the façade recall the Tudor Revival style. While the stylistic diversity of the features typifies the eclecticism of the nineteenth century, the sparing and self-conscious use of ornament anticipates the stylistic trends of the twentieth century.

Built later in the century, between 1910 and 1928, the two-and-a-half-story/three-bay wide house at 635 Princess Anne Road features a mixture of Colonial Revival and Craftsman detailing. Colonial Revival features include the dentiled cornices on the porch and the main block of the house, the segmental brick window arches on the side elevations, and the multiple-pane 12/8 double-hung, wood sash windows on the façade. Early Craftsman influences include the tapered square-column porch supports and the double windowed gable-roof dormer. The blocked massing and hipped roof indicate strong connections with the American Foursquare house type that became extremely popular in North Ghent during the early twentieth century.

A number of Tudor Revival houses were also built in North Ghent after 1900, reflecting national and regional architectural fashions. The row of four attached rowhouses at 716 and 722 Westover Avenue and the multiple dwelling at 520 Westover Avenue represent this trend. All of these dwellings feature masonry construction and steeply pitched gables with decorative half-timbered detailing. The rowhouses between 716 and 722 Westover Avenue are two-and-a-half stories tall, with decoratively corbeled interior chimneys. Recalling typical Queen Anne style massing, the two center houses have projecting two-story three-sided bays with front-gabled roofs. The flanking three-bay wide houses have half timbering on the side gables and a projecting second-story front-gabled bay on their side elevations. The slightly exposed rafter ends on the facade reveal a minor Craftsman influence.

The two-story/four-bay wide multiple dwelling at 520 Westover Avenue also shares the half-timbered front gable; however, now it is over a projecting one-bay wide second-story porch rather than on a projecting bay. A pair of squared wood posts with plain side brackets supports this porch; the post supports have the same dark coloring as the timbers in the gable. The stucco cladding on the exterior and the slate roof further enhances the Tudor Revival flavor of the building. The form of the front gable is repeated in miniature by the entrance hood for the door on the left side of the façade. As with the above-mentioned group of rowhouses, this building betrays Craftsman influences with exposed rafter ends on both the porch and under the eaves of the façade.

The English Cottage Vernacular style was a variation on the Tudor Revival theme. Representing this idiom in North Ghent is the two-and-half-story single-family dwelling at 608 Redgate

Avenue. Though no doubt designed and built as a single design, the rambling forms and complex roofline with multiple gables suggest a house that has grown organically over generations. Other English Cottage Vernacular features include the stucco cladding; the large stuccoed interior chimney, and the banks of casement windows along the right-hand side of the house.

As mentioned earlier, the American Foursquare became a very popular house type in North Ghent during the 1910s and 1920s. While sharing the common two-and-a-half-story cubic massing and hipped roof, these houses were adorned with a rich variety of Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, and Craftsman-style forms, often exhibiting features from multiple styles in the same building. American Foursquares that show the transition from primarily Colonial Revival to primarily Craftsman detailing include 514 and 518 Redgate Avenue and 709 Princess Anne Road.

The houses at 514 and 518 Redgate Avenue are both large four-bay wide single dwellings that were built between 1910 and 1928. Similar in massing and Colonial-Revival detailing, they both feature brick construction, brick quoins, and one-story wrap-around porches with Ionic column supports and spindle balustrades. The house at 518 Redgate Avenue may be the earlier of the two because it shows no signs of Craftsman influence. The single-window dormer has a gable roof with gable end returns. The façade also features keystone window lintels and a main entrance with a fanlight and sidelights. However, 514 Redgate Avenue features a typical Craftsman-style dormer with a hipped roof and double windows.

The foursquare at 709 Princess Anne Road was also built between 1910 and 1928. Like the two previous houses, a one-story wrap-around porch on two sides augments the three-bay wide main block of the building. The porch supports are proto-Bungaloid in form, with undersized Tuscan columns resting on square brick piers. The hipped dormer also exhibits the paired windows, which typify the Craftsman style. Vestigial Colonial Revival features include the fanlight transom over the entrance, the spindle balustrade on the porch, and the prominent corbeled brick chimney. Finally, the multi-paned upper sashes recall the Queen Anne style.

Predominantly Craftsman in style, the two-story/three-bay wide single-family dwelling at 731 Westover Avenue was built between 1900 and 1910. The exposed rafter ends on the one-story full front porch and the braced window canopy on the second story are the dominant decorative elements on the façade. The 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows and wood-shingle cladding also acknowledge the Colonial Revival and Shingle-style context of the neighborhood.

To accommodate the influx of new residents moving into North Ghent, a significant number of grand high-style ecclesiastical buildings were built between 1900 and 1928. The first of these was Christ and St. Luke's Episcopal Church, built between 1909 and 1910. Also significant were First Presbyterian Church, Ohef Sholom Temple (122-827-316), and Ghent Methodist Church. Academically correct in detailing and design, the stylistic inspiration for these buildings was divided between Gothic and Classical revivals. Christ and St. Luke's Church was constructed at 550 West Olney Road, picturesquely situated next to Stockley Gardens. Evoking the English-Gothic idiom, this church is clad with rusticated ashlar masonry and has a traditional gable-roof basilica plan. A large bell tower that is embellished with belt courses, relief carvings, battlements, and pinnacles dominates the south façade.

Also honoring the English-Gothic designs is First Presbyterian Church at 816 Colonial Avenue, built by the Norfolk architectural firm of Ferguson, Calrow, and Taylor between 1911 and 1912. First Presbyterian Church is clad with red brick and stone trim, featuring a prominent bell tower on the Colonial Avenue facade. The use of multiple corner buttresses on the tower gives it a more muscular and massive look than the tower on Christ and St. Luke's Church. Also like St. Luke's Church, First Presbyterian Church features an enormous tracery window on the façade and a Tudor-arch entrance at the base of the tower.

Ohef Sholom Temple was built on the 800 block of Stockley Gardens by the Norfolk firm of Peebles and Ferguson. Classically inspired, the building is constructed of yellow brick and stone, and takes the rectangular form of a Greek temple. A hexastyle Ionic portico dominates the front, and features three portals flanked by pilasters.

Peebles and Ferguson also designed Ghent Methodist Church, built in 1921 at 712 Stockley Gardens. A direct quote of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields by James Gibbs, the façade features a colossal-order hexastyle Corinthian portico and a multiple-stage steeple. The classically derived ecclesiastical buildings erected in North Ghent complimented the stock of newly built residences by employing the same vocabulary of architectural forms, but enlarged to monumental scale.

Subsequent Development (1929-present)

By 1928, the development of North Ghent was virtually complete. Only two buildings were constructed in North Ghent between 1929 and 1948. During the mid-twentieth century, the historic sense of community gleaned both from the residents and the architecture was threatened by economic decline, the migration of residents, and the construction of commercial buildings. During World War II, many of the single-family residences were subdivided into boarding houses, apartments, or twin dwellings to meet wartime demand. Nevertheless, many of the area's architectural landmarks survived intact on the exterior, and despite deterioration, continued to characterize the physical nature of the area.

Subsequent residential development has been minimal, and has generally respected the established stylistic traditions of the Ghent area. Most of this late twentieth century domestic construction has been in the form of apartment buildings and rowhouses. Typical examples of this later development can be found along the 700 and 800 blocks of Colonial Avenue. The row of two-story attached brick rowhouses at 803 through 815 Colonial Avenue is exemplary for its attention to context. Featuring four-bay facades with recessed entrance bays, these houses are clad with stretcher-bond brick and wood shingles, and display such Colonial-Revival features as 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows, segmental brick window arches, and multiple-light transoms. While the Colonial-Revival forms and cladding materials demonstrate sensitivity to the architectural heritage of the neighborhood, the understated decorative treatment and scale of the apartments creates visual interest without disturbing the architectural character of the community.

Commercial development in North Ghent has been minimal; much of it has consisted of storefront additions onto pre-existing single-family dwellings. Commercial buildings that have been built are typically small-scale, and include a service station and a Colonial Revival style 7-Eleven. Today, renewed interest in the community has spurred efforts in renovation and rehabilitation, resulting in the restoration of both numerous residences and a sense of community.

ADDRESS	DATE	ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION	STATUS
916 Blow Street (531 Westover Avenue)	1917	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
509 Boissevain Avenue	1900 ca	2.0 story Queen Anne style gable roof, weatherboard sided frame dwelling	Contributing
511 Boissevain Avenue	1910	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
512 Boissevain Avenue	1920	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
513 Boissevain Avenue	1904	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
514 Boissevain Avenue	1902	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
515 Boissevain Avenue	1910	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
516 Boissevain Avenue	1902	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
517 Boissevain Avenue	1906	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
521-523 Boissevain Avenue	1906	2.5 story Tudor Revival style gable roof brick/stucco-sided multiple dwelling	Contributing
524 Boissevain Avenue	1900	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
526 Boissevain Avenue	1900	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
530 Boissevain Avenue	1975 ca	3.0 story Other style asphalt shingle roof, weatherboard sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
532 Boissevain Avenue	1980 ca	2.0 story Other style gable roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing

608	Boissevain Avenue	1980 ca	3.0 story Other style gable roof, brick multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
609	Boissevain Avenue	1890 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
610	Boissevain Avenue	1980 ca	3.0 story Other style gable roof, brick multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
611	Boissevain Avenue	1890 ca	3.0 story Shingle Style gable roof, wood shingle frame dwelling	Contributing
612	Boissevain Avenue	1900 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
614	Boissevain Avenue	1890 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
615	Boissevain Avenue	1900 ca	3.0 story Queen Anne style gambrel roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
616	Boissevain Avenue	1890 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
617	Boissevain Avenue	1907	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
618	Boissevain Avenue	1900 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style gambrel roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
619	Boissevain Avenue	1907	2.5 story Queen Anne style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
620	Boissevain Avenue	1890 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style gambrel roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
622	Boissevain Avenue	1900 ca	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, weatherboard sided frame dwelling	Contributing
623	Boissevain Avenue	1910 ca	2.0 story Classical Revival style hipped roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
624	Boissevain Avenue	1890 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style gambrel roof, brick veneered frame dwelling	Contributing
627	Boissevain Avenue	1890 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Contributing

630 Boissevain Avenue	1880 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped/gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
808 Colley Avenue	1979	2.0 story Other style gable roof, frame multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
816 Colley Avenue	1979	2.0 story Other style gable roof, frame multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
900 Colley Avenue	1979	2.0 story Other style gable roof, frame multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
907 Colley Avenue	1906	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
915 Colley Avenue	1933	1.0 story Other style gable roof, commercial building	Contributing
1003 Colley Avenue	1921	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
1006 Colley Avenue	1958	1.0 story Modern Movement flat roof, vertical board sided frame service station	Non-Contributing
1011 Colley Avenue	1920 ca	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
1012-1014 Colley Ave	1908	2.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
1111 Colley Avenue	1908	3.0 story Other style gable roof, stucco sided brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
1114 Colley Avenue	1920 ca	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, stucco sided frame restaurant	Contributing
1115 Colley Avenue	1916	2.0 story Italian Renaissance flat roof, stucco sided frame multiple dwelling	Contributing

608	Colonial Avenue	1900 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
612	Colonial Avenue	1900 pre	2.5 story Colonial Revival style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
613-615	Colonial Avenue	1910	2.5 story Queen Anne style mansard roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
617	Colonial Avenue	1951	2.0 story Commercial Style flat roof, brick commercial building	Non-Contributing
619	Colonial Avenue	1951	2.0 story Commercial Style flat roof, brick commercial building	Non-Contributing
620	Colonial Avenue	1896	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
621	Colonial Avenue	1905	3.0 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
701	Colonial Avenue	1887	2.5 story Queen Anne style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
704	Colonial Avenue	1902	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
710	Colonial Avenue	1896	2.5 story Colonial Revival style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
711	Colonial Avenue	1910	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
713	Colonial Avenue	1888	2.5 story Queen Anne style gambrel roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
715	Colonial Avenue	1888	2.5 story Queen Anne style gambrel roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
717	Colonial Avenue	1890	2.5 story Queen Anne style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
721	Colonial Avenue	1888	2.5 story Queen Anne style mansard roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing

800	Colonial Avenue	1910 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
801	Colonial Avenue	1889	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
803	Colonial Avenue	1975	2.5 story Other style gambrel roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
805	Colonial Avenue	1975 ca	2.5 story Other style gambrel roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
807	Colonial Avenue	1976	2.5 story Other style gambrel roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
809	Colonial Avenue	1976	2.5 story Other style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
811	Colonial Avenue	1976	2.5 story Other style gambrel roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
815	Colonial Avenue	1975 ca	2.5 story Other style gambrel roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
820	Colonial Avenue	1911	1.0 story Gothic Revival style gable roof, brick church	Contributing
901	Colonial Avenue	1908 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
902	Colonial Avenue	1900 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
907	Colonial Avenue	1913	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
908	Colonial Avenue	1907	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
910	Colonial Avenue	1900 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style gambrel roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
911	Colonial Avenue	1900	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
913	Colonial Avenue	1908	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing

914 Colonial Avenue	1910	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
917 Colonial Avenue	1975 ca	2.5 story Other style gable roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
918 Colonial Avenue	1900 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
921 Colonial Avenue	1975 ca	2.5 story Other style gable roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
1005 Colonial Avenue	1910 ca	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
1009 Colonial Avenue	1910 ca	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
1015 Colonial Avenue	1910 ca	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
1017 Colonial Avenue	1910 ca	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
1101-1107 Colonial Ave. (502 Graydon Avenue)	1890 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style flat roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
504 Graydon Avenue	1912	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
508 Graydon Avenue	1918	2.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
511 Graydon Avenue	1914	3.0 story Italianate flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
512 Graydon Avenue	1910	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gambrel roof, aluminum sided multiple dwelling	Contributing
517 Graydon Avenue		brick multiple dwelling flat roof with parapet	Contributing

520	Graydon Avenue	1923	3.0 story Italian Renaissance Sacred Heart Church and	Contributing
			hipped roof, brick rectory	Contributing
521	Graydon Avenue	1919	4.0 story Italian Renaissance flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
524	Graydon Avenue	1920	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
525	Graydon Avenue	1918	3.0 story Other style flat roof, stucco sided brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
601	Graydon Avenue	1912	3.0 story Other style flat roof, stucco sided brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
602	Graydon Avenue	1918	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, wood shingle-sided frame dwelling	Contributing
604	Graydon Avenue	1925	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
608	Graydon Avenue	1981	3.0 story Other style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
611	Graydon Avenue	1964	2.0 story Other style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
616	Graydon Avenue	1915	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
617	Graydon Avenue	1908	2.5 story Queen Anne style brick dwelling	Contributing
619	Graydon Avenue	1908	2.5 story Queen Anne style brick dwelling	Contributing
621	Graydon Avenue	1908	2.5 story Queen Anne style brick dwelling	Contributing
622	Graydon Avenue	1915	3.0 story Colonial Revival flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
623	Graydon Avenue	1908	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing

625 Graydon Avenue	1918	2.0 story Colonial Revival style frame dwelling	Contributing
627 Graydon Avenue	1910	2.5 story Colonial Revival gable roof, brick and wood shingle-sided dwelling	Contributing
628 Graydon Avenue	1913	2.5 story Colonial Revival hipped roof, wood shingle sided-frame dwelling	Contributing
630 Graydon Avenue	1913	2.5 story Colonial Revival gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
631 Graydon Avenue	1910	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick and wood shingle-sided dwelling	Contributing
632 Graydon Avenue	1913	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick and wood shingle-sided dwelling	Contributing
633 Graydon Avenue	1903	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
635 Graydon Avenue	1920	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
638 Graydon Avenue	1908	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
641 Graydon Avenue (1008 Manteo Street)	1913	3.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling with garage	Contributing Contributing
700 Graydon Avenue	1918	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, vinyl sided brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
703 Graydon Avenue		brick multiple dwelling flat roof with parapet	Contributing
706 Graydon Avenue	1980	2.0 story Other style gable roof, vinyl sided dwelling	Non-Contributing
708 Graydon Avenue	1980	2.0 story Other style gable roof, vinyl sided brick dwelling	Non-Contributing

709	Graydon Avenue		brick multiple dwelling flat roof with parapet	Contributing
710	Graydon Avenue	1980	2.0 story Other style gable roof, vinyl sided brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
712	Graydon Avenue	1980	2.0 story Other style gable roof, vinyl sided brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
714	Graydon Avenue	1913	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
716	Graydon Avenue	1913	3.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
717	Graydon Avenue	1905	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, vinyl sided brick dwelling	Contributing
719	Graydon Avenue	1913	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
720	Graydon Avenue	1917	2.5 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
721	Graydon Avenue	1913	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, weatherboard sided frame dwelling	Contributing
723	Graydon Avenue	1908	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
724	Graydon Avenue	1908	3.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, shingle sided frame dwelling	Contributing
725	Graydon Avenue		brick multiple dwelling flat roof with parapet	Contributing
726	Graydon Avenue		brick multiple dwelling flat roof with parapet	Contributing
731	Graydon Avenue	1913	2.0 story Shingle Style gable roof, weatherboard sided frame dwelling	Contributing
732	Graydon Avenue	1908	3.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, weatherboard sided frame dwelling	Contributing

733 Graydon Avenue	1913	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, wood sided masonry dwelling	Contributing
734 Graydon Avenue	1908	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
735 Graydon Avenue	1913	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick and wood shingle-sided dwelling	Contributing
737 Graydon Avenue	1913	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
738 Graydon Avenue	1913	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, asbestos shingle sided-frame dwelling	Contributing
741 Graydon Avenue	1908	2.5 story Colonial Revival style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
742 Graydon Avenue	1913	3.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
743 Graydon Avenue	1908	2.5 story Colonial Revival style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
744 Graydon Avenue	1913	2.5 story Shingle Style gambrel roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
745 Graydon Avenue	1908	2.5 story Colonial Revival style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
747 Graydon Avenue	1908	2.5 story Colonial Revival style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
800-802 Graydon Avenue	1914	3.0 story Tudor Revival style gable roof, stucco sided frame multiple dwelling	Contributing
803 Graydon Avenue	1909	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
805 Graydon Avenue	1987	3.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
810 Graydon Avenue	1910	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, frame dwelling	Contributing

811 Graydon Avenue	1910	2.5 story Classical Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
813 Graydon Avenue	1917	2.5 story Other style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
814 Graydon Avenue	1912	2.5 story Other style gable roof, stucco sided frame dwelling	Contributing
815 Graydon Avenue	1916	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
820 Graydon Avenue	1922	2.5 story Greek Revival style gambrel roof, brick dwelling with garage	Contributing Contributing
823 Graydon Avenue	1905	2.5 story Classical Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
825 Graydon Avenue	1915	2.5 story Classical Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
828 Graydon Avenue	1905	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
833 Graydon Avenue (1020 Hampton Boulevard)	1920 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, stucco sided dwelling	Contributing
836 Graydon Avenue (1102 Hampton Boulevard)	1920 ca	2.5 story Tudor Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling with garage	Contributing Contributing
813 Manteo Road	1910 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
514 Olney Road	1900 ca	2.0 story Late Victorian style flat roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
516 Olney Road	1910 ca	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
518 Olney Road	1900 ca	2.5 story Late Victorian style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
520 Olney Road	1920 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing

526 Olney Road	1900 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
560 Olney Road	1909	3.0 story Gothic Revival style flat roof, stone church	Contributing
600 Olney Road (601 Stockley Gardens)	1910 ca	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
610 Olney Road	1890 ca	3.0 story Queen Anne style altered gable roof, vinyl sided multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
612 Olney Road	1900 ca	2.5 story Late Victorian style altered gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
618-620 Olney Road	1970 ca	3.0 story Other style gable roof, brick multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
626 Olney Road	1900 ca	3.0 story Late Victorian style gable roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
607 Princess Anne Road	1910 ca	3.0 story Tudor Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
608 Princess Anne Road	1915 ca	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
610 Princess Anne Road	1910 ca	4.0 story Other style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
611 Princess Anne Road	1910 ca	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling with garage	Contributing Contributing
615 Princess Anne Road	1910 ca	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
617 Princess Anne Road	1910 ca	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
621 Princess Anne Road	1910 ca	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
622 Princess Anne Road	1920 ca	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing

624	Princess Anne Road	1920 ca	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gambrel roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
625	Princess Anne Road	1920 ca	4.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
626	Princess Anne Road	1920 ca	3.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, frame dwelling	Contributing
630	Princess Anne Road	1990 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
631	Princess Anne Road	1910 ca	3.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, weatherboard sided frame multiple dwelling	Contributing
632	Princess Anne Road	1990 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
634	Princess Anne Road	1990 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
635	Princess Anne Road (1120 Manteo Avenue)	1918	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
636	Princess Anne Road	1990 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
700	Princess Anne Road	1928	4.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
703	Princess Anne Road	1910 ca	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling with garage	Contributing Contributing
708	Princess Anne Road	1918	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, wood shingle sided frame dwelling	Contributing
709	Princess Anne Road	1913	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling with garage	Contributing Contributing
712	Princess Anne Road	1909	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
714	Princess Anne Road	1909	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
715	Princess Anne Road	1913	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, frame dwelling	Contributing

718	Princess Anne Road	1908	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
720	Princess Anne Road	1918	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, frame dwelling	Contributing
721	Princess Anne Road	1955	2.0 story Other style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
724	Princess Anne Road	1918	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
726	Princess Anne Road	1918	3.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
727	Princess Anne Road	1910 ca	3.0 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
728	Princess Anne Road	1910 ca	3.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
729	Princess Anne Road	1910 ca	3.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood shingle sided frame dwelling	Contributing
730	Princess Anne Road	1910 ca	3.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
731	Princess Anne Road	1910 ca	3.0 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, weatherboard sided frame dwelling	Contributing
735	Princess Anne Road	1910 ca	3.0 story Shingle Style hipped roof, wood shingle sided frame dwelling	Contributing
736	Princess Anne Road	1920 ca	4.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
737	Princess Anne Road	1900 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
739	Princess Anne Road	1900 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, stucco sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
742	Princess Anne Road	1920 ca	4.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing

	747 Princess Anne Road	1900 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, stucco sided dwelling	Contributing
	750 Princess Anne Road	1920 ca	4.0 story Tudor Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
	800 Princess Anne Road	1920 ca	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
	809 Princess Anne Road	1920 ca	2.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, stucco sided multiple dwelling	Contributing
	826 Princess Anne Road	1920 ca	4.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
-316?	530 Raleigh Avenue	1917	4.0 story Greek Revival style hipped roof, brick church	Contributing
	601-605 Raleigh Avenue	1955	2.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, steel frame multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
	611 Raleigh Avenue	1905	3.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, frame dwelling	Contributing
	615 Raleigh Avenue	1907	2.5 story Federal shingle roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
	616 Raleigh Avenue		2.0 story Colonial Revival style gambrel roof brick dwelling	Contributing
-320	617 Raleigh Avenue	1990	2.0 story Colonial Revival style asphalt shingle roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
	618 Raleigh Avenue	1908	3.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame multiple dwelling	Contributing
	620 Raleigh Avenue	1905	3.0 story Shingle Style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
	622 Raleigh Avenue	1903	3.0 story Federal Revival gable roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
	624-632 Raleigh Avenue	1980 ca	2.0 story Other style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing

700 Raleigh Avenue	1903	3.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, stucco sided multiple dwelling	Contributing
712-714 Raleigh Avenue	1904	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
505 Redgate Avenue (819 Colonial Avenue)	1930 ca	4.0 story Classical Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
510 Redgate Avenue	1908	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
514 Redgate Avenue	1912	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
518 Redgate Avenue	1912	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
522 Redgate Avenue	1913	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
526 Redgate Avenue	1912	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gambrel roof, brick and wood shingle-sided dwelling	Contributing
528 Redgate Avenue	1908	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, brick and wood shingle-sided dwelling	Contributing
536 Redgate Avenue	1900	2.5 story Shingle Style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
602 Redgate Avenue	1898	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
603 Redgate Avenue	1903	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
605 Redgate Avenue	1903	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
608 Redgate Avenue	1908	3.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gambrel roof, stucco sided brick dwelling	Contributing

610	Redgate Avenue	1908	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, shingle sided frame dwelling	Contributing
611	Redgate Avenue	1905	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
613	Redgate Avenue	1900	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
615	Redgate Avenue	1980	3.0 story Modern Movement mansard roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
616	Redgate Avenue	1908	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
617	Redgate Avenue	1908	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
618	Redgate Avenue	1908	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
619	Redgate Avenue	1908	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
620	Redgate Avenue	1908	2.5 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
621	Redgate Avenue	1905	3.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
622	Redgate Avenue	1908	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
624	Redgate Avenue	1910 ca	3.0 story Queen Anne style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
628	Redgate Avenue	1990s	3.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
630	Redgate Avenue	1915 ca	3.0 story Colonial Revival style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
632	Redgate Avenue	1915 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
636	Redgate Avenue	1920 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style mansard roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
641	Redgate Avenue	1915 ca	3.0 story Mission/Spanish flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing

702 Redgate Avenue	1920 ca	4.0 story Classical Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
705 Redgate Avenue (817 Manteo Street)	1920 ca	4.0 story Classical Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
707-711 Redgate Avenue	1915 ca	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
710 Redgate Avenue	1915 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style pyramidal roof, stucco sided frame dwelling	Contributing
712-714 Redgate Avenue	1915 ca	3.0 story Classical Revival style hipped roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
713 Redgate Avenue	1978	2.5 story Modern Movement gable roof, concrete dwelling	Non-Contributing
715 Redgate Avenue	1906	2.0 story Queen Anne style gable roof, frame dwelling	Contributing
716 Redgate Avenue	1915	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
717-719 Redgate Avenue	1902	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
720 Redgate Avenue	1920	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
722 Redgate Avenue	1917	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
800 Redgate Avenue (903 Colley Avenue)	1914	4.0 story Italian Renaissance flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
807 Redgate Avenue	1980 ca	5.0 story Other style flat roof, brick office building	Non-Contributing
810 Redgate Avenue	1917	3.0 story Colonial Revival style mansard roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
811 Redgate Avenue	1990s	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing

816	Redgate Avenue	1914	3.0 story Shingle Style gable roof, weatherboard sided frame dwelling	Contributing
818	Redgate Avenue	1915	2.5 story Queen Anne style shed roof, frame dwelling	Contributing
820	Redgate Avenue	1915	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, weatherboard sided frame dwelling	Contributing
822	Redgate Avenue	1915	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
824	Redgate Avenue	1955	2.0 story Other style flat roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
840	Redgate Avenue	1955	1.0 story Other style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
-315 841	Redgate Avenue	1916	3.0 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, brick commercial building	Contributing
609	Stockley Gardens	1900 ca	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood shingle sided frame dwelling	Contributing
611	Stockley Gardens	1900 ca	2.0 story Queen Anne style gable roof, wood shingle sided frame dwelling	Contributing
615	Stockley Gardens	1900 ca	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
618	Stockley Gardens	1910 ca	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, stone and wood shingle sided dwelling	Contributing
619	Stockley Gardens	1900 ca	2.0 story Queen Anne style gable roof, wood shingle sided frame dwelling	Contributing

	701	Stockley Gardens	1900 ca	2.0 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
	705	Stockley Gardens	1970 ca	2.0 story Other style gable roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
	706	Stockley Gardens	1980 ca	2.0 story Other style gable roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
	707	Stockley Gardens	1970 ca	2.0 story Other style gable roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
	709	Stockley Gardens	1900 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style gambrel roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
-349	710	Stockley Gardens GHENT UNITED METHODIST	1921	2.0 story Late 19th and 20th Century Revival gable roof, brick church	Contributing
	711	Stockley Gardens	1910 ca	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
	713	Stockley Gardens	1910 ca	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
	715	Stockley Gardens	1910 ca	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
	717	Stockley Gardens	1910 ca	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
	801	Stockley Gardens	1900 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
	809	Stockley Gardens	1910 ca	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
	812	Stockley Gardens	1910 ca	3.0 story Italian Renaissance flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
	815	Stockley Gardens	1910 ca	3.0 story Other style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
	1200	Stockley Gardens	1900 ca	3.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
	1201	Stockley Gardens	1900 ca	2.0 story Tudor Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing

507	Westover Avenue	1978	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
509	Westover Avenue	1978	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
511	Westover Avenue	1978	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
512	Westover Avenue	1908	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
513	Westover Avenue	1978	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
515	Westover Avenue	1978	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
516	Westover Avenue	1898	2.5 story Classical Revival style hipped roof, stucco sided brick dwelling	Contributing
517	Westover Avenue	1978	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
518	Westover Avenue	1918	3.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, frame dwelling	Contributing
523	Westover Avenue	1900	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
525	Westover Avenue	1900	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
520	Westover Avenue	1910	2.0 story Tudor Revival style gable roof, stucco sided brick dwelling	Contributing
526	Westover Avenue	1905	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
600	Westover Avenue	1905 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
602	Westover Avenue	1905 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing

603	Westover Avenue	1920 ca	3.0 story Tudor Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
604	Westover Avenue	1910 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style mansard roof brick dwelling	Contributing
605	Westover Avenue	1910 ca	2.5 story Shingle Style gambrel roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
606	Westover Avenue	1910 ca	2.5 story Shingle Style gambrel roof, brick and wood shingle-sided dwelling	Contributing
608	Westover Avenue	1905 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
610	Westover Avenue	1905 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gambrel roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
607	Westover Avenue	1905 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
609	Westover Avenue	1905 ca	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
612	Westover Avenue	1910	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
613	Westover Avenue	1910 ca	2.0 story Queen Anne style gable roof, weatherboard sided frame dwelling	Contributing
615	Westover Avenue	1905 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
616	Westover Avenue	1903	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
617	Westover Avenue	1900 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style gambrel roof vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
618	Westover Avenue	1900 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style gambrel roof, weatherboard sided frame dwelling	Contributing
619	Westover Avenue	1910	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, wood shingle sided frame dwelling	Contributing

621 Westover Avenue	1908	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
623 Westover Avenue	1908	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, brick and wood shingle-sided dwelling	Contributing
628 Westover Avenue (1006 Manteo Street)	1910 ca	4.0 story Italian Renaissance flat roof, multiple dwelling	Contributing
631 Westover Avenue	1904	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
700 Westover Avenue	1900	2.5 story Tudor Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
701 Westover Avenue	1908	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gambrel roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
702-704 Westover Ave	1900	2.5 story Tudor Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
703 Westover Avenue	1910 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
705 Westover Avenue	1908	3.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
706 Westover Avenue	1900	3.0 story Tudor Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
707 Westover Avenue	1913	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, stucco sided brick dwelling	Contributing
711 Westover Avenue	1908	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
712 Westover Avenue	1907	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
713 Westover Avenue	1907	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gambrel roof, weatherboard sided frame dwelling	Contributing
716 Westover Avenue	1900	2.5 story Tudor Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
717 Westover Avenue	1910	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gambrel roof, frame dwelling	Contributing

718	Westover Avenue	1900	2.5 story Tudor Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
719	Westover Avenue	1913	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick and aluminum sided dwelling	Contributing
720	Westover Avenue	1900	2.5 story Tudor Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
722	Westover Avenue	1900	2.5 story Tudor Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
723	Westover Avenue	1987	2.5 story Other style gable roof, brick multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
724	Westover Avenue	1913	2.0 story Classical Revival style flat roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
726-732	Westover Ave	1910 ca	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
727	Westover Avenue	1913	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
729	Westover Avenue	1910 ca	2.5 story Other style gambrel roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
731	Westover Avenue	1910 ca	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood shingle sided brick dwelling	Contributing
734	Westover Avenue	1910 ca	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
804	Westover Avenue	1915	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
806	Westover Avenue	1915	2.5 story Other style gambrel roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
808	Westover Avenue	1907	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
810	Westover Avenue	1906	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
812	Westover Avenue	1906	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing

814	Westover Avenue	1906	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
815	Westover Avenue	1914	3.0 story Queen Anne style gambrel roof, asbestos shingle sided frame dwelling	Contributing
816	Westover Avenue	1906	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
817	Westover Avenue	1916	3.0 story Queen Anne style gable roof, frame dwelling	Contributing
818	Westover Avenue	1906	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
819	Westover Avenue	1914	3.0 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
820	Westover Avenue	1910	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
821	Westover Avenue	1979	3.0 story Modern Movement gable roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
825	Westover Avenue	1925	3.0 story Italian Renaissance flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
830	Westover Avenue	1927	3.0 story Italian Renaissance flat roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
831	Westover Avenue	1914	3.0 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
834	Westover Avenue	1909	3.0 story Colonial Revival style flat roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

North Ghent, a compact suburban neighborhood located west of Norfolk's commercial core, occupies approximately eighty acres on the north side of Smith Creek, a "Y"-shaped inlet off the Elizabeth River. The neighborhood is bounded on the north by Princess Anne Road, on the south by Olney Road, on the east by Colonial Avenue and on the west by Colley Avenue and Hampton Boulevard. North Ghent was developed primarily between 1897 and 1912 as the northward extension of Ghent, Norfolk's first planned suburb and most prestigious turn of the twentieth century community. Olney Road, Smith's Creek, and Brambleton Avenue roughly bound Ghent (122-0061). Listed in the Virginia Landmark Register in 1979 and the National Register of Historic Places in 1980, Ghent was laid out in 1891 and then expanded in 1897 to include the area that is now designated as North Ghent. North Ghent proceeded to develop its own distinct architectural character and neighborhood setting well into the twentieth century. Historically though, the dichotomy between Ghent and North Ghent did not exist. United by plan and physical development, they were both considered a single interconnected community under the encompassing designation of Ghent; the term "North Ghent" was not used until the late twentieth century. When Olney Road was widened in 1960, it created a physical barrier that effectively divided the neighborhood.[1] Colonial Avenue, which extends through what is now North Ghent, was platted in 1891 as part of the original development of Ghent.

North Ghent is distinguished architecturally by its stylistically diverse late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential buildings, and socially as the home of many of Norfolk's business and social leaders. The community, interspersed with landscaped parks, was laid out to attract middle- and upper-income residents. Domestic building types included single-family houses set on narrow lots, rowhouses, and a significant number of imposing apartment buildings. While the earliest houses along Colonial Avenue tended to be large and ornate, most of the buildings constructed after 1900 were generally smaller and less pretentious.

[1] To avoid confusion, the broad region containing Ghent and North Ghent will be referred to as "the Ghent area," and Ghent will refer specifically to the historic district that encompasses the first (1891) phase of development. North Ghent, the topic of this nomination, refers to the area north of Olney Road.

The proposed district of North Ghent meets the following National Register of Historic Places criteria, and is significant under the themes of architecture and community planning/development with the period of significance extending from 1897 to 1929:

> **Criterion A: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.**

North Ghent was laid out as a continuation of Ghent, Norfolk's first planned community. The development of Ghent began with the survey in 1890 and subdivision in 1891 of a 220-acre tract of farmland by the newly formed Norfolk Company. The three factors that encouraged the board of directors to invest in this site include the projected expansion of streetcar lines from downtown Norfolk, the recent construction of a toll bridge across Smith's Creek north from Duke Street, and the 1890 annexation of Atlantic City (the site of the Ghent farm) as the sixth ward of Norfolk.

The Norfolk Company hired John Graham, a civil engineer from Philadelphia, PA to design the new development of Ghent. The two main features of his plan for Ghent were Colonial Avenue, designed as a grand boulevard to be lined with large stylish residences, and Mowbray Arch, a crescent-shaped piece of land at the south end of Colonial Avenue overlooking Smith Creek. All efforts were made to take advantage of the picturesque qualities of the waterfront site, and the streets were landscaped with silver maples and magnolias trees. Areas further north were laid out in a grid, rather than the circular streets found along the waterfront. Modern amenities featured in the new community included gas, electricity, and streetcar access. The development of Ghent was originally promoted to appeal to the upper-classes, and soon became Norfolk's most fashionable suburb and home to many of the city's business and social leaders.

In 1897, the Norfolk Company submitted a second plat that greatly expanded the boundaries of the Ghent community, and included what is now North Ghent. Two years later, the company announced plans to develop the area. While the earlier part of Ghent offered lots with scenic views along the waterfront, the newer area featured a three-block-long corridor of new parkland named Stockley Gardens. Extending north from the western arm of Smith's Creek, Stockley Gardens was created from infill in 1900, and helped spur development north of Olney Road by

offering picturesque views of open green space. The first houses built in North Ghent were the grand dwellings along Colonial Avenue, built by Norfolk's business and social leaders. Ghent, along with its northern extension, emerged as Norfolk's premier suburb and most socially correct address. Most of the construction in North Ghent took place between 1897 and 1912; development after 1900 catered to middle-income residents.

Therefore, North Ghent meets Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places, as part of Norfolk's first planned community, Ghent. It catered to the city's expanding middle- and upper class suburban population, and was the home of many in Norfolk high society during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

> **Criteria C: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.**

North Ghent retains many of its original late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential buildings. The earliest houses were erected on Colonial Avenue, and were generally expansive and architecturally distinguished. Many of these were built in the 1890s, and were ornamented to the specific tastes of the property owners on spacious lots with landscaped yards. The large single-family buildings exhibited high-style Queen Anne and Colonial Revival features, including wrap-around porches, round corner towers, bracketing, denticulated cornices, and an array of ornamental cladding materials.

By the time residential construction in North Ghent began to take off around 1900, house sizes and stylistic features began to change in response to a growing number of middle-income residents. Larger numbers of smaller, less ornamented houses were built in the neighborhood, as well as the Ghent area's first apartment houses. As in the first phase of development, the dominant styles for the second phase were Queen Anne and Colonial Revival; however, the interpretations were more modest in scale and ornament. The Tudor Revival and Shingle styles were also popular, with only a few houses exhibiting Craftsman influences. The apartment houses were predominantly Colonial Revival in style with I- and H-shaped plans. A number of

large churches were also constructed in North Ghent after 1900. Many of these were designed by prominent local architects, and were Gothic Revival or classical in inspiration.

Therefore, the suburban neighborhood of North Ghent meets Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places for its substantial concentration of high style and, as the market demanded, less ornate architecture. North Ghent is significant as the product of a distinctive period whose individual components combine to create a distinguishable entity with high artistic value.

Suburban Development in Norfolk

Created from Norfolk County in 1682, the City of Norfolk is located along the eastern seaboard in Tidewater, Virginia. It is bounded to the east by the City of Virginia Beach, the cities of Chesapeake and Portsmouth to the south and west, respectively, and to the north by the Elizabeth River and the Chesapeake Bay. Originally a borough, Norfolk achieved city status in 1845 with a total land area that encompassed 1.3 square miles.

The city's most significant period of growth began during the French and Indian War (1754-1763), with the population growing from 1,000 to 6,000 by the time of the American Revolution (1775-1783). Following the Revolutionary War, Norfolk emerged slowly as streets became lined with elegantly styled Federal rowhouses. With the hostilities between France and England beginning in 1793, Norfolk resumed a role as an important seaport, prospering through the supply of ships for both countries. This significant role, interrupted numerous times throughout the nineteenth century, became stabilized after the Civil War (1861-1865). Thus, the city of Norfolk grew into a major port of trade with cotton, corn, flour, peanuts, tobacco, wheat, timber, and coal becoming its main exports. Long-time area merchants and newcomers to the city re-opened Norfolk to the cotton trade, making it one of the two largest cotton ports in the nation during the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865-1917). Additionally, lumber and shingle mills, along with other commercial and industrial ventures, ensured the area's continued stability and encouraged the physical and residential growth of the city northward from the commercial core along West Freemason Street.

Along with the post-Civil War economic growth came an increasing population and expanding city boundaries. In the period between 1870 and 1914, Norfolk saw substantial changes in its residential character, growing from a small urban, port town to an expanding city with many outlying suburban communities. This suburban growth, induced in part by the electric streetcar established in 1894, occurred in phases beginning after Reconstruction and continued well into the mid-twentieth century.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Norfolk underwent five significant boundary expansions, in 1887, 1890, 1902, 1906, and 1911, increasing the city's area from 1.3 to nine square miles. The first boundary expansion to occur since 1845 was in 1887, when the city annexed Brambleton, a residential community separated from Norfolk by Newton's Creek. The acquisition of Brambleton increased the city's population and encouraged future city annexations. In 1890, Atlantic City was added, which, unlike the established residential community of Brambleton, was primarily undeveloped land that attracted developers wishing to improve housing for the growing population.

The expansion of Norfolk during the late nineteenth century mirrored that of many cities throughout the country, as the development of the streetcar became synonymous with the expansion of city boundaries and suburban growth. The electric streetcars that had replaced the original horse-drawn enabled the suburban development to extend farther and farther outside the city in accordance with the greater speed afforded by the electric railways. Major players in these expanding suburbs were often real estate development companies that laid out and advertised "planned" residential neighborhoods on the outskirts of major cities. The earliest of these outlying planned communities, such as Llewellyn Park in New Jersey (laid out in 1855), were firmly established upper-class neighborhoods. Yet, with the growth of electric streetcar systems in the 1880s and 1890s, greater numbers of middle-class subdivisions began to ring American cities.

Popular plans during this period include those based upon the romantic landscape ideas of A.J. Downing, Alexander Davis, and Frederick Law Olmsted. These ideas included the exploitation of the natural landscape, subdivision of land into large building sites, and the laying of roads in curvilinear patterns that appear to follow the natural contours of the terrain. Other plans

continued the existing grid plan with provisions for tree-lined avenues and regularly placed parks. After the 1893 Columbian Exposition, City Beautiful plans based upon Beaux-Arts theories emphasized grid plans diagonally cut by broad avenues that terminated with civic buildings and public monuments. By 1910, nearly every major American City had built at least one such development.[2]

In Norfolk, this transformation first began in 1866, when the first street railway franchise was granted to the Norfolk City Railroad Company. In 1869, the company had laid the first tracks along Main Street, later to be extended along Church and Granby Streets reaching the residential areas north of the city. By 1894, the most desirable areas for development were those located along the rapidly expanding electric streetcar lines, which replaced the original horse-drawn lines of the 1860s. Expansion of the city spurred by this modern form of transportation occurred primarily after the turn of the twentieth century with the annexation of numerous tracts of platted land. Park Place, which included an 1890s suburb of the same name north of the city, was annexed in 1902; the port town of Berkley in 1906; and, in 1911, the unimproved tract of Lambert's Point and the small community of Huntersville.

Norfolk investors, encouraged by the rapidly expanding transportation system, underwrote dozens of suburban improvement companies during this period. In 1890 alone, fifty-eight land and improvement companies were chartered in Norfolk. The first, and most significant residential development in Norfolk of this period, was the city's first planned suburb of Ghent. Originally a 220-acre tract of mostly rural land, Ghent was subdivided in 1890 by the newly established Norfolk Company and developed with freestanding, single-family dwellings that appealed to middle- and upper-income residents. Following the development of Ghent, several suburban residential communities began to take shape, including Riverview Park (1900), Lafayette Residence Park (1902), Colonial Place (1904), Ballentine Place (1909), and Winona (1909).

The explosion of suburban real estate interests and a limited clientele caused stiff competition among the various suburbs. Thus, the expansion of many of these suburban neighborhoods was

[2] Virginia Historic Landmark Commission Staff, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form: Ghent Historic District, Statement of Significance," June 1979, p. 1.

limited during the early 1900s through the 1910s. During World War I, Norfolk's location and prosperous industries made the port city an obvious center for military and civilian production. The expansion of wartime industry in the World War I to World War II Period (1917-1945) greatly impacted the city's suburban development as an influx of workers swelled the city's population. This created a demand for housing that lead to the rapid development of many of the suburbs platted in the early years of the twentieth century.

Physical Make-up of Suburban Norfolk

Most of Norfolk's late nineteenth and early twentieth century suburban developments shared common design features. Many were laid out with a grid-like street system combined with semi-circular roads or crescents designed to take full advantage of waterfront tracts. Each neighborhood featured landscaped streets with medium-sized dwelling houses surrounded by modest yards. Primarily designed by architects from Baltimore and Norfolk, suburban house forms were repeated throughout the residential neighborhoods, making streetscapes in one subdivision almost indistinguishable from the next.

The size and character of Norfolk's turn of the twentieth century domestic architecture reflected the influence of nationwide trends in middle-class family size and the declining availability of domestic servants. For this reason, houses in the earliest suburbs such as Ghent and Park Place differed markedly in size and elaboration from those in the later, farther-out neighborhoods of Colonial Place and Riverview Park.

In general, the residential architecture of the turn of the twentieth century in Norfolk consisted of Late Victorian Queen Anne-style dwellings, the American Foursquare form that revived the applied detailing of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and the well-built Bungalows commonly ornamented with Craftsman-style adornments. Colonial Revival-style dwellings, influenced by the architecture of the 1907 Jamestown Exposition in Norfolk, were also prevalent in many of Norfolk's early suburbs. In addition to influencing single-family residential architectural styles, the Jamestown Exposition also encouraged the construction of a

relatively new building type in Norfolk: the apartment house. Built to accommodate the influx of visitors and workers created by the Exposition, many of these apartment buildings went up in established suburban neighborhoods serviced by the electric streetcar lines.

The Ghent Area Prior to Suburban Development

Ghent was Norfolk's most fashionable suburb during the turn of the twentieth century, and the city's first planned residential development. Formerly, the area had consisted of farmland and marshes, with at least three colonial plantations covering all or part of what would become Ghent. In 1810, William Martin deeded the land to Jaspar Moran. Moran's plantation had been known as Brishie Neck, Brushy Neck, and Pleasant Point. According to tradition, Moran soon renamed the property "Ghent" to commemorate the recent signing of the famous treaty ending the War of 1812. The new name appears on deeds as early as 1821. The conclusion of the war was of great economic significance for Norfolk, resulting in the reopening of sea-lanes after years of embargo. In 1830, two years following Moran's death, Commodore Richard Drummond purchased the plantation, retaining the name Ghent.[3] Later in the nineteenth century, the area was comprised of eight parcels held under the following names: Pegram, Nye, Armstrong, Ghiselin, Colley, McDonald, DeBrees, and Nottingham. The Nottingham tract was known as "Ghent" as shown on the 1889 G.M. Hopkins *Atlas of Norfolk*. The property was improved by several farmsteads each consisting of a main dwelling house and a handful of outbuildings.

Early Suburban Development of Ghent (1890-1898)

In 1890, the Norfolk Company, a newly established land company, purchased Ghent as a speculative venture for $164,416. The Norfolk Company was chartered on May 21, 1890, for the purpose of buying, selling, improving, and developing real estate in Norfolk, with Theodore H. Price, Alfred P. Thom, and John H. Dingee as its officers. The company was a sub-corporation of Blake, Boissevain and Company, a merger of Dutch, New York and London interests. While Blake, Boissevain and Company was primarily involved in the financing of railroads in America;

[3] Virginia Historic Landmark Commission Staff, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form: Ghent Historic District, Statement of Significance," p. 1.

it formed three subsidiary land companies to develop land and industrial sub-corporations. One of these subsidiaries, the Virginia Land Company, had as its major objective the development of lands throughout Virginia. The Norfolk Company, the Ghent-Norfolk Company, and the Portsmouth Company were all local subsidiaries of the Virginia Land Company.[4]

The choice of Ghent by the board of directors as the site for their investment was largely determined by three factors: 1) the projected expansion of streetcar railway routes west of Smith's Creek; 2) the recent construction of a toll bridge across Smith's Creek north from Duke Street (completed in 1887); and 3) the annexation in 1890 of Atlantic City (site of the Ghent farm) as the sixth ward of Norfolk. As an added incentive for development of this area, the annexation legislation specifically allowed for deviations from the Norfolk building code.[5]

In the fall of 1890, the Norfolk Company hired John R. Graham, a civil engineer from Philadelphia, PA as superintendent for the new land development. Graham surveyed the property that same year, and designed the site plan for the neighborhood, featuring street and lot subdivisions. Dated 1891, this is the first plat on record for Ghent at the City of Norfolk. The area was bounded by present-day Botetourt Street on the east, Stockley Gardens on the west, present-day Princess Anne Road on the North, and Mowbray Arch on the south. Most prominent on the plan was the bisecting Colonial Avenue. Forming the central axis of the entire subdivision, its southern terminus was the crescent-shaped piece of land defined by Mowbray Arch. Stockley Gardens and the east-west streets west of Colonial Avenue were also included in the plat. Solidifying ties between Ghent and its European namesake, and also paying homage to the Dutch roots of the Norfolk Company, the 1891 plat map designated the western arm of Smith's Creek as "The Hague."

One of Graham's first improvements to the area was the design and construction in 1892 of the Ghent Bridge, which connected the new residential neighborhood to the city of Norfolk south of Smith's Creek. Graham's new cast-iron bridge replaced an old wooden footbridge that had

[4]Virginia Historic Landmark Commission Staff, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form: Ghent Historic District, Statement of Significance," p. 3.
[5] Virginia Historic Landmark Commission Staff, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form: Ghent Historic District, Statement of Significance," pp. 1–2.

linked the city with the plantations on the other side for almost 200 years.[6] Additionally, Graham oversaw the filling of the marshland on the western arm of Smith's Creek from today's Princess Anne Road to Olney Road, and the filling and buttressing of the shoreline that formed Mowbray Arch. This shoreline was originally rugged and uneven, with marshes extending inland on both ends.

The Norfolk Company provided Ghent with the latest urban amenities: city sewer and water systems, gas and electricity, granite curbs, granolithic footways, street lighting, and asphalt-block street paving. The park was landscaped with shrubs, and all of the streets were lined with silver maples and magnolia trees. Perhaps most importantly, Ghent also had streetcar service. When a railway line reached Ghent in 1894, building construction accelerated.[7] Traveling by electric streetcar, Ghent was only ten minutes away from Norfolk's business district, and by 1900, two streetcar lines were servicing the area. All of these factors were crucial to the area's rapid success as a suburb. Never before had a residential development in Norfolk received this degree of detailed planning and execution.[8] Furthermore, the Norfolk Company coordinated an advertising campaign to sell Norfolk citizens on the desirability of the area. The developers retained the farmstead's name of Ghent because of its historic and romantic European associations.

The Norfolk Company began selling lots in the summer of 1892, and five houses were completed within the same year.[9] The standard price was $2,500 for a 25 by 100-foot lot. No house costing less than $7,500 could be built, and real estate sold for $1,400 per acre.[10] Many of the earliest residences constructed in the new suburb were architect-designed. The Norfolk Company commissioned several "model" dwellings, inhabited by the company's officers and directors, from the Baltimore architecture firm of J.A. and W.T. Wilson. The prominent local architectural firm of Carpenter and Peebles also designed several early Ghent houses. Other Norfolk

[6] Norfolk Department of City Planning, "Ghent: Proposed Zoning for Historic and Cultural Conservation," p. 15.
[7] Norfolk Department of City Planning, "Ghent: Proposed Zoning for Historic and Cultural Conservation," p. 15.
[8] Norfolk Department of City Planning, "Ghent: Proposed Zoning for Historic and Cultural Conservation," p. 21.
[9] Norfolk Department of City Planning, "Ghent: Proposed Zoning for Historic and Cultural Conservation," p. 23.
[10] Emanuel Meyer, "Walter Herron Taylor and His Era," (Master's thesis, Old Dominion University, May 1984), p. 120.

architects who designed in Ghent were Finley Forbes Ferguson, Arnold Eberhard, James W. Lee, Charles M. Cassell, James Calloway Teague, G.B. Williams, Charles J. Calrow, and George C. Moser.[11] As numerous street names suggest, many of the people in the Norfolk Company who developed and invested in Ghent also built residences there.[12] The first homes were constructed in the Mowbray Arch area, south of Olney Road, by some of the promoters of the company. John Graham, for example, built the first house at 502 Pembroke Avenue.[13]

The neighborhood's location and amenities attracted many of Norfolk's upper classes that desired spacious houses on large suburban lots. Despite the economic panic of 1893-1894, Ghent survived and flourished with a core of several dozen houses forming a neighborhood around Beechwood Place and Mowbray Arch. A contemporary source described Ghent, as having Norfolk's "tastiest and costliest, most stylish and attractive homes."[14] By 1898, fifty-five houses had been completed south of Olney Road within the Mowbray Arch area. North of Olney Road, around thirty houses had been built, mostly along Colonial Avenue. Most of these were freestanding single-family houses and rowhouses that were more elaborate in detail than houses built during later phases of development.

Development of North Ghent (1897-1912)

To handle the growing development more efficiently, in 1896 the Norfolk Company created a new subsidiary: the Ghent Company, with the same objectives, interests, and plans as its mother company, and with nearly the same officers and directors. John H. Dingee was the president, A.P. Thom served as vice president and general counsel, and J.M. Wirgman of Philadelphia was the secretary. John Graham again served as engineer and superintendent. Apparently, the Ghent Company was intended to take over most of the development objectives of the Norfolk Company in the undeveloped areas of Ghent, namely the area north of Olney Road, west to Colley Avenue.

[11] Frances Gretes, "New Life for an Old Neighborhood: A Historical and Architectural Analysis of Ghent, 1890-1970," p. 6.
[12] Norfolk Department of City Planning, "Ghent: Proposed Zoning for Historic and Cultural Conservation," p. 13.
[13] Norfolk Department of City Planning, "Ghent: Proposed Zoning for Historic and Cultural Conservation," p. 15.
[14] Virginia Historic Landmark Commission Staff, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form: Ghent Historic District, Statement of Significance," p. 4.

Adolph Boissevain of Blake, Boissevain and Company was a financial backer of the Ghent Company. The assets turned over to the Ghent Company by the Norfolk Company consisted primarily of the undeveloped portions of the community, including the area now known as North Ghent. Therefore, the Norfolk Company, after 1896, probably acted as a landholding and speculation corporation, while its subsidiary or subsidiaries undertook the actual development of land that was not sold to someone else.[15]

In August 1897, the Ghent Company and the Norfolk Company filed another plat that extended the boundaries of the original development and included the entire neighborhood of North Ghent. The east-west streets were extended west from Stockley Gardens all the way to Orapax Street. The entire area bounded by present-day Princess Anne Road on the north, Moran Avenue and Bottetourt Street on the east, Smith's Creek and Brambleton Avenue on the south, and Langley Road on the west was laid out in a grid with individually numbered blocks and lots.

By 1899, the original section of Ghent, focused on Beechwood Place and Mowbray Arch, was sufficiently built-up for the Norfolk Company to announce that it had begun improvements on a large new section of Ghent, specifically North Ghent:

> The area now being improved is an extension of the Ghent streets north of Olney Road to and including Redgate Avenue and west of Colonial Avenue to Colley Avenue, including the Stockley Gardens.[16]

The filling of Colley Creek to create Stockley Gardens in 1900 lead to an increased pace of development in the area north of Olney Road and west of Colonial Avenue. Stockley Gardens encompassed three rectangular blocks of park space one block west of Colonial Avenue that extended northward from The Hague. Even though lots on Colonial Avenue had been for sale since 1892, and the rest of North Ghent was opened for development in 1899, fewer than twenty houses had been built on the blocks north of Olney Road by 1900. The majority of construction in North Ghent occurred after the turn of the twentieth century. Between 1900 and 1912, 143 buildings were constructed in North Ghent. By 1910, most development was concentrated south

[15] Norfolk Department of City Planning, "Ghent: Proposed Zoning for Historic and Cultural Conservation," p. 12.
[16] Quoted in John Parker, "The Suburb Ghent," Virginia Magazine, November 7, 1982, p. 25.

of East Raleigh Avenue, with areas further north tending to have larger and greater numbers of empty lots. North of East Graydon Avenue, development was also sparse, with only a few scattered single-family houses. These houses were generally smaller than those built on Colonial Avenue, and the other earlier sections of Ghent.

While many residences were built as detached rowhouses or single-family houses on narrow lots, numerous apartment houses were also built. A common building type in the area, the apartment house flourished in the years just before and after the 1907 Jamestown Exposition. The Exposition was held in Norfolk and stimulated building in the city to accommodate visitors and employees of the fair. Much of this increase took the form of apartment or multiple family housing. In the area north and west of the original Ghent district, some of these apartment houses included Pelham Place Apartments, Raleigh Square, the Severn, the Redgate, the Vendome, and the Stratford. The lots on the east side of Stockley Gardens were developed with apartment houses and large churches, with the addition of Ghent Methodist Church in 1902, and Christ and St. Lukes Episcopal Church in 1909. First Presbyterian Church was built at the corner of Redgate Avenue and Colonial Avenue in 1911.

North Ghent was the home of many of Norfolk's business and social leaders during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. From the beginning, Ghent and North Ghent were promoted as "quality" residential areas. The first residents, mostly principals in the Norfolk and Ghent companies, set the style and standards that were to attract other "quality" residents, both from long standing Norfolk families and from newly-arrived entrepreneurs from the North and other parts of the South.[17] Early residents of the Ghent area represented the engineering, legal, and trading professions, as well as the banking and medical fields. Generally speaking, the notability of these residents laid not in individual accomplishments, but rather in their collective importance as members of a community. The original residents of Ghent and North Ghent, for the most part, rebuilt Norfolk after the Civil War, reconstructing the trade on which much of the city's power and influence rests, and were instrumental in transforming the city from a regional to a national urban center during the prosperous period between the Civil War and the end of

[17] Quoted in John Parker, "The Suburb Ghent," Virginia Magazine, November 7, 1982, p. 20.

World War I.[18] Notable early residents of North Ghent included Walter Herron Taylor (410 Stockley Gardens), and the Pender family (536 Redgate Avenue), founders of Colonial Stores.

Noteworthy from the standpoint of Norfolk's suburban development, Walter Herron Taylor was one of the principal investors of the Ghent development, and also one of the pioneers of building and loan associations in the Tidewater region of Virginia. These associations enabled wage earners to become homeowners by providing loans that could be repaid over a term of years in small weekly or monthly payments. Taylor introduced this concept to Norfolk by founding the Tidewater Perpetual Building and Loan Association. The association originally consisted of a small group of officers and directors who met once a week in the store or office of one of the members.[19]

Yet, Taylor's greatest achievement was his active role in the selection of Norfolk as the home city for the Jamestown Exposition of 1907.[20] This had a profound effect on residential development in Norfolk, both typologically and stylistically. Significant numbers of apartment buildings were built throughout the city to accommodate the influx of visitors and workers from the fair, and the Colonial Revival style began to be perceived as one of the choicest styles for new residential design. Many Colonial Revival style apartment houses were built in North Ghent as a result.

Development in North Ghent After 1912

Development in North Ghent continued to move northward, filling in the remaining undeveloped lots. Between 1910 and 1928, nearly all of the empty lots between Redgate Avenue and Princess Anne Road were improved. During this period, a total of 113 buildings were constructed. Much of the new construction after 1912 was in the form of apartments and institutional buildings. Ohef Sholom Temple was built on the east side of Stockley Gardens to the designs of Ferguson

[18] Quoted in John Parker, "The Suburb Ghent," Virginia Magazine, November 7, 1982, p. 20.
[19] Emanuel Meyer, *Walter Herron Taylor and His Era*, p. 122.
[20] Emanuel Meyer, *Walter Herron Taylor and His Era*, p. 124.

and Peebles in 1917,[21] and the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church was constructed on the corner of Blow Street and Princess Anne Road in 1924.[22]

The most noted architect who did work in North Ghent was John Kevan Peebles (1866-1934), the senior partner of the firm of Peebles and Ferguson. Peebles graduated from the University of Virginia with a degree in engineering and taught at the University until 1892, when he began the practice of architecture in Norfolk. He served on the committee for the restoration of the Virginia State Capitol (1902-1903) and as chairman of the architectural board responsible for designing the buildings at the Jamestown Exposition of 1907. Examples of his work in the Ghent area include Ohef Sholom Temple, the Ghent Methodist Church, and the F.S. Royster House. Peebles practiced architecture in Norfolk for forty-two years before moving to Tennessee to work as a civil engineer. Partner Finlay Forbes Ferguson (1875-1936) studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and began his architectural practice around 1890 in Norfolk. He assisted Peebles in building the Ghent Methodist Church in 1902, and joined his firm in 1917. This partnership continued through 1934. Ferguson later served on the Advisory Committee of Architects for the restoration of the historic buildings at Colonial Williamsburg.

With the intensive suburban development between World Wars I and II, the older, close-in suburbs of Norfolk became less desirable. Upper and middle-class families moved out to the automobile suburbs and many of the single-family residences were converted to boarding houses, apartments, or twin dwellings to meet the wartime demand. Interestingly, between 1929 and 1948, only two buildings were constructed in North Ghent. By the 1950s, the transience of the population and abundance of absentee landlords had led to the physical decline of the neighborhood. Commercial development also began to invade the residential neighborhood, and commercial buildings went up along the major transportation routes including Olney Road, Colonial Avenue, Colley Avenue, and Princess Anne Road. In 1960, Olney Road was widened from two lanes to four lanes, physically separating North Ghent from Ghent.

By the early 1960s, however, interest in preserving Norfolk's oldest planned suburb began to turn the tide of deterioration and neglect. In 1964, the Norfolk City Council designated the Ghent

[21] Norfolk Department of City Planning, "Ghent: Proposed Zoning For Historic and Cultural Conservation," p. 19.
[22] Norfolk Department of City Planning, "Ghent: Proposed Zoning For Historic and Cultural Conservation," p. 23.

area as a conservation district under the administration of the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority. City and federal grant money paid for studies and improvements to the neighborhood over the years, as middle-class residents began to move back to the inner city and renovate the historic houses in the Ghent area.

Not all of the Ghent area was so lucky, however. Despite the conservation district designation, approximately two hundred buildings were demolished in the neighborhood between 1964 and 1970.[23] The area known as East Ghent, located south of Princess Anne Road, north of West Olney Road, and bounded on the east and west by Omohundro Avenue and Colonial Avenue, became seriously deteriorated during the 1960s. Several efforts were made to improve the area, all of which failed. In 1970, the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority designated East Ghent a renewal area and demolished all the buildings on a sixty-five-acre parcel of land. The area was zoned for single-family, detached and rowhouse residences built to appeal to middle and upper-income families. The area became known as Ghent Square.

In 1975, the City of Norfolk proposed a zoning plan for the Ghent Conservation Area aimed at accomplishing four tasks: 1) preserving and enhancing the collective character of the Ghent area, 2) preserving and enhancing the individual integrity of structures of architectural merit, 3) accommodating functional needs of the present without disrupting the environment of the past, and 4) establishing compatible visual and functional relationships between the Ghent area and surrounding neighborhoods.[24]

The Ghent area remains primarily residential. However, many of the single-family residences have been converted into multiple-family dwellings or rooming houses over the years. In 1976, the City of Norfolk estimated that thirty-five percent of the existing multi-family houses in the area were converted single-family residences.

During the 1970s and 1980s, some residential building continued in North Ghent. Based on a survey of the community, sixty-four buildings were constructed in North Ghent after 1949, with

[23] Norfolk Department of City Planning, "Ghent: Proposed Zoning For Historic and Cultural Conservation," p. 40.
[24] Norfolk Department of City Planning, "Ghent: Proposed Zoning For Historic and Cultural Conservation," pp. 52–55.

the majority of the resources dating from the third quarter of the twentieth century. This was primarily in the form of small rowhouses and apartment buildings. Some of these residences were designed to compliment their older Colonial Revival style neighbors, with historically compatible forms and materials. Some were basically modern, and only acknowledged their historic context by the use of certain applied building materials, such as wood shingles or brick veneers. Still, others were uncompromisingly modern.

Conclusion

In conclusion, North Ghent is significant for its place in Norfolk's urban history, as a component of Norfolk's first planned community. Socially, it was important as part of Norfolk's most fashionable turn of the twentieth century suburb, and as the home of a number of Norfolk's business and social leaders – many of whom rebuilt Norfolk's economy and prestige in the decades following Reconstruction. Originally designed to attract members of Norfolk's upper classes as part of the community of Ghent, most of the development after 1900 catered to middle-class residents. North Ghent is also architecturally significant, featuring a substantial concentration of high-style late nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic buildings, as well as less ornate architecture the market demanded. Reflecting national and local stylistic trends, North Ghent features a significant number of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival residential buildings. Furthermore, it reflected contemporary ideas in urban design with the emphasis on broad tree-lined avenues, large areas of green space, and the manipulation of land and water to achieve picturesque visual effects.

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10. Geographical Data

	Zone	Easting	Northing
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6	/1 /8 /	/3/8/4/1/0/0/	/4/0/7/9/9/8/5/
7	/1 /8 /	/3/8/4/1/0/5/	/4/0/8/0/2/0/0/
8	/1 /8 /	/3/8/3/8/8/5/	/4/0/8/0/4/0/0/

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of North Ghent begins on the north side of Olney Road, north of the Ghent Historic District. At the southeast corner, the boundary turns north on Colonial Avenue to include those properties fronting the avenue from the east side. At Westover Avenue, only those properties on the western side of Colonial Avenue are within the boundary. The district line extends northward to Princess Anne Road, where it turns west, excluding the 7-11 on the corner. All those properties fronting Princess Anne Road between Colonial Avenue and Colley Avenue are included within the boundary. Extending west along Princess Anne Avenue, the boundary terminates at Hampton Boulevard, where it turns south to Redgate Avenue. At Redgate Avenue, the boundary travels east to Colley Avenue, where it turns south to Olney Avenue. All the properties fronting Redgate between Hampton Boulevard and Colley Avenue are included. See attached map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the North Ghent Historic District are roughly based on the outline established by the subdivision plat submitted to the Norfolk County Land Records Office by the Norfolk Company in 1897. The boundary includes the properties within the Ghent area that retain sufficient integrity and contain significant architectural components that combine to create the North Ghent neighborhood.

OF VIRGINIA
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VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

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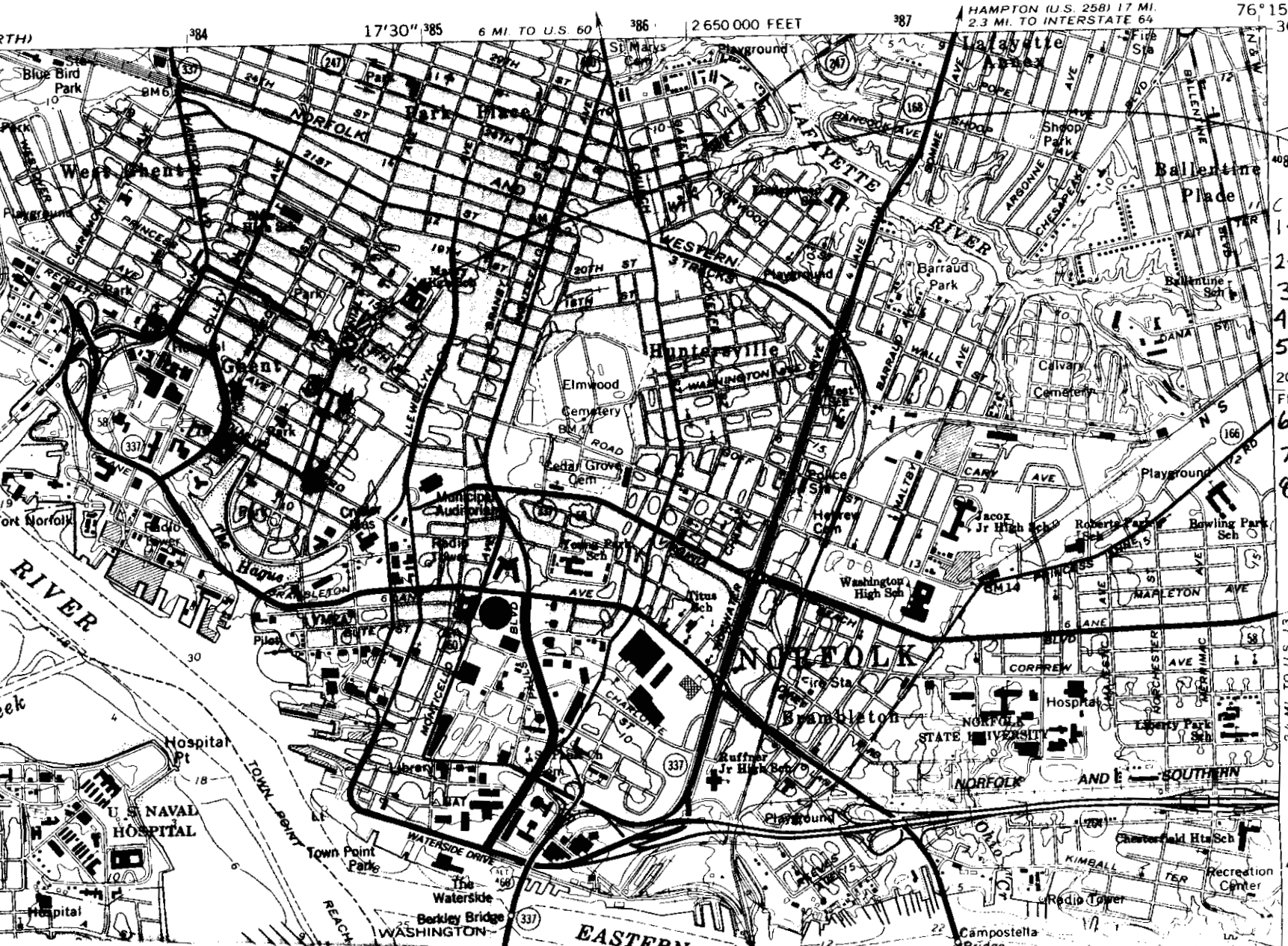
(LITTLE CREEK)



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