



PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF) for HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Purpose of Evaluation

Please use the following space to explain briefly why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.

In 2018, the City of Virginia Beach undertook an update to its architectural survey data. That effort included the documentation and evaluation of several mid-century neighborhoods. Through that effort, surveyors identified Chesapeake Beach as a potential National Register of Historic Places historic district. Twenty historic resources were documented that reflect the general character of the neighborhood and the types of resources found there (#134-5470/5490). Nineteen of the recorded resources were recommended as contributing to the historic district; one resource (#134-5478), the former (second) station of the Chesapeake Beach Volunteer Fire Department, was recommended as not eligible.

This designation will recognize the historical significance of the Chesapeake Beach neighborhood as one of the City’s oldest early twentieth century subdivisions and last of the “old beach” neighborhoods. Listing on the NRHP may encourage owners to use historic rehabilitation tax credits. Many of the residents are second or third generation owners who wish to protect the original feeling and appearance of the historic community. The Chesapeake Beach Civic League has voiced its support for this PIF and potential NRHP listing.

Are you interested in applying for State and/or Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes  No

Are you interested in receiving more information about DHR’s easement program? Yes  No

1. General Information

District name(s): Chesapeake Beach Historic District, VDHR #134-5672

Main Streets and/or Routes: Fentress Avenue, Lauderdale Avenue, Lookout Road, Pleasure Road, and Seaview Avenue

City or Town: Virginia Beach

Name of the Independent City or County where the property is located: Virginia Beach

2. Physical Aspects

Acreage: approx. 7

Setting (choose only one of the following):

Urban  Suburban  Town  Village  Hamlet  Rural

Briefly describe the district’s overall setting, including any notable landscape features:

The Chesapeake Beach neighborhood stands at the northwest corner of the City of Virginia Beach and lies between the Chesapeake Bay on the north, Shore Drive (U.S. Route 60) on the south, the Little Creek Amphibious Base on the west, and Baylake Pines and Baylake Beach neighborhoods on the east. In the early 1960s, the Northampton Boulevard (U.S. Route 13) approach road and access ramp to the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel (CBBT) was built through the area and effectively divided the east and west sides of the neighborhood. At present, the main access roads into the neighborhood from the south are Pleasure House Road and Greenwell Road. Lookout Road is the only east-to-west road that extends through both sides of the neighborhood. Four

inland water bodies (Chubb Lake, Lake Bradford, Pleasure House Lake, and Lake Joyce) influenced the neighborhood's layout and development patterns.

The proposed Chesapeake Beach Historic District boundaries encompass the area of the neighborhood that retains the most intact concentration of historic resources, including the commercial area along Lookout Road. The buildings within the district reflect the small scale, low-rise profile of the early-twentieth-century construction; the district also retains the historical setting and feeling of the neighborhood with mature, shady landscaping and narrow streets (with the exception of Lookout Road). The district takes in areas that were platted between 1919 and 1924 where many of the earliest construction occurred. There are approximately 35 historic resources in this area with most being residential resources built between 1920 and 1969.

### 3. Architectural/Physical Description

Architectural Style(s): Vernacular, Minimal Traditional, Art Deco

If any individual properties within the district were designed by an architect, landscape architect, engineer, or other professional, please list here:

\_\_\_\_\_

If any builders or developers are known, please list here:

\_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) of construction (can be approximate): 1919-1970

Are there any known threats to this district? Incompatible development, shoreline erosion and encroachment

#### **Narrative Description:**

In the space below, briefly describe the general characteristics of the entire historic district, such as building patterns, types, features, and the general architectural quality of the proposed district. Include prominent materials and noteworthy building details within the district, as well as typical updates, additions, remodelings, or other alterations that characterize the district.

Discuss the district's general setting and/or streetscapes, including current property uses (and historic uses if different), such as industrial, residential, commercial, religious, etc. For rural historic districts, please include a description of land uses.

Chesapeake Beach is a quaint, early-twentieth-century bayside neighborhood located in the northwest corner of the City of Virginia Beach. Originally a community of beach cottages, single-family homes, and small apartment bungalows, Chesapeake Beach has grown in recent years to include condominium and apartment complexes, as well as larger dwellings. Modern infill construction is scattered throughout the neighborhood.

The Chesapeake Beach Historic District encompasses an intact concentration of historic resources that reflect the scale, appearance, and feeling of the early-twentieth-century development with limited modern intrusion. The narrow lot sizes preserve the parcels as originally platted between 1919 and 1928. The streets throughout the district are paved but are narrow and lane-like in character with sandy shoulders and limited street parking. There are no consistently linked sidewalks in the area, but a few concrete sidewalks exist near businesses along Fentress Avenue and Lookout Road.

Some houses stand close to the street edge surrounded by sandy yards with minimal plantings. Other parcels have narrow grassy yards with shade trees and flowering plants. Two properties with notable landscapes are the row of three beach cottages on Fentress Avenue, which feature

numerous live oak trees in the yard, and the cottage court on Lookout Road that is encircled by a grassy lawn with mature crape myrtle trees.

The Chesapeake Beach neighborhood is known as a low-key, unpretentious area with a diverse population of varying socio-economic levels including artists, white collar professionals, educators, and retirees, many of whom are military veterans. The community has the feeling of a small town and residents take pride in the historic neighborhood camaraderie that resulted in the organization of local social groups, the first volunteer fire and rescue squad in Princess Anne County, and notable social events that continue to the present. Its bayside beach is family friendly offering a shallow surf that is calmer than the oceanside and affords views of both sunrises and sunsets. The beach is known as a “local” beach that is visited more often by residents than tourists and due to its relatively secluded location is often referred to as a “hidden gem.” The beach is used extensively for recreational activities including fishing and swimming, and is the site of a locally sponsored Labor Day regatta (first run in 1977).

The historic district boundaries proposed in the 2018 Architectural Survey Update report included an area generally bounded by the Chesapeake Bay on the north, Lake Joyce on the south, Lee Avenue on the east, and the CBBT access ramp on the west. Windshield survey and consultation with DHR for this PIF have reduced those boundaries to include the area with the highest concentration of intact historic resources without significant sections of incompatible, modern infill. The district generally encompasses the “core” of the historic neighborhood.

#### Residential Resources

The Chesapeake Beach Historic District is primarily residential, but a handful of commercial buildings are clustered around the intersections of Lookout Road with Seaview Avenue and Fentress Avenue. Stylistically, most historic residential resources in the district can be described as vernacular or beach-style cottages, some of which also reflect influence of the Craftsman movement in detail and materials. There also are examples of Minimal Traditional forms and Art Deco-influenced dwellings. Houses are typically one-story in height and are covered by front- or side-facing gable roofs clad with asphalt shingles. Primary building materials are frame, concrete block, and brick, with the latter two materials often painted. Frame dwellings are clad with wooden shingles, horizontal siding, or asbestos shingle siding. Brick or stucco chimneys, both interior and exterior, are common. Original windows are double-hung sash, generally six-over-six or six-over-one. Replacement of the original wooden units with vinyl or aluminum units is a typical alteration noted in the neighborhood. Front porches are common on some of the small cottages, but often only a stoop or entry porch with a projecting hood is present.

Both Pleasure Road and Lookout Road contain several original beach cottages. The houses stand close to the street with screened-in front porches. Most of the historic cottages are of frame construction, clad with wooden shingles or replacement siding, and are covered by front-facing gable roofs. Such examples include 4503 and 4528 Pleasure Road, and 4601 Lookout Road and 4510 Lookout Road.

Excellent examples of the one-story beach cottage type are found on the west side of Fentress Avenue (#134-5473, 2509 Fentress Avenue; #134-5474, 2517 Fentress Avenue). These two houses sit close to the street on flat lots with grassy lawns and mature tree cover and Pleasure House Lake at the back of the properties (west). The three-bay-wide dwellings are clad with wooden shingle siding, are covered by a side-facing gable roof, and feature a full-width front porch. The cottages, likely built in the 1930s, exhibit influence of the Craftsman style. A third cottage located south of these two buildings (2505 Fentress Avenue) appears to have been constructed about the same time but is covered by a front-facing gable roof. The three houses are known locally as the “Three Little Pigs.”

Other vernacular and Minimal Traditional house forms in the district are typical one-story, three-bay-wide examples with little architectural detailing. The house at 4510 Lookout Road, built

about 1950, is covered by a side-facing gable roof with a projecting roof over the centrally located entrance door. The house, which is clad with replacement siding, retains its original door and some of the original wooden sash windows. Such small (approx. 750 sq. ft.) houses may have been built for year-round occupancy or may have been built for seasonal use or rental.

A distinctive property in the district is the seven-unit cottage court that stands on the south side of Lookout Road east of its intersection with Seaview Avenue (#134-5479, 4489 Lookout Road). Built in 1945, these seven detached, painted brick units are arranged around a central concrete walkway that leads south from the street entrance into the court. The buildings, which are painted in light pastel shades, are covered by flat roofs with corner parapets and are entered by a centrally located, shed-roofed vestibule with an arched front opening and glass blocks inset into the side walls. The setting is enhanced by the surrounding grassy lawn and mature crape myrtle trees. The court is unique to the neighborhood and an unusual resource type in the city.

#### Commercial

The limited commercial development in Chesapeake Beach exists at two main hubs along Lookout Road. Restaurants and a convenience store are located at or near the intersection with Seaview Avenue, and another restaurant is located at the intersection with Fentress Avenue.

The building at 4600 Lookout Road (#134-5475) was built by 1937 and originally housed a crossroads store. Although renovated, the building retains much of its historical appearance and form and is residential in scale. The building stands close to the street with paved parking on the west side. The one-story frame structure is clad with vertical wooden siding and is covered by a standing seam metal-clad, front-facing gable roof. The metal-clad hipped roof that extends across the three-bay front (south) elevation is supported by square wooden posts set on a tile-covered walkway at grade. The east side elevation holds five regularly spaced, one-over-one wooden sash windows and a one-story, shed-roofed addition with porch is on the west side. The building has been a popular neighborhood eatery for many years; at present, it is known as HK on the Bay, but formerly housed Allen's Grill, owned and operated by longtime resident Charlie Short.

The Green Parrot Restaurant, 4494 Lookout Road (#134-5482) was built in 1959 and was formerly known as Frankie's. In 1946, Gene and Frances Bazemore built their first restaurant in Chesapeake Beach at the corner of Lookout Road and Seaview Avenue (4498 Lookout Road) then built this building next door in 1959. Frankie's remained in the family until the late 1980s. This building is a one-story, painted concrete block commercial building with a flat roof. Signage is attached to the wide, metal-clad parapet that extends along the front of the building. Decorative tiles surround the modern glass door entrance. Windows are fixed glass and slider-types. The building stands slightly back from the street with diagonal parking spaces at the front. Paved parking also is located on the west side of the building.

The one-story, concrete block convenience store at 4501 Lookout Road (corner with Seaview Avenue), Jr. Markets, was built around 1970. The façade (north) is clad with a brick veneer and holds an aluminum frame storefront consisting of a set of glass doors and a row of large, fixed windows. The building is covered by a flat roof with a hip-roofed parapet on the north side that extends over the front walkway. An interior-lit sign is affixed to the front of the parapet. The building is set back from the street with a paved parking lot at the front.

The building now occupied by Zia's restaurant, 4497 Lookout Road, was built in the 1940s and originally housed Black's Drugstore. The building has housed a restaurant for many years. Exterior materials have been modified, but the building retains its rectangular footprint, its street front location, and its commercial use.

Although no longer extant, the restaurant known as Chic's Hot Dog Stand remains a historical emblem of the local character. Beginning in 1948, Luther "Chic" Leddington and his wife,

Audrey, operated the one-story, walk-up eatery serving hot dogs, lemonade, and other fare on the beachfront at the northeast corner of Ocean View Avenue and Fentress Avenue. The Leddingtons hired neighborhood teenagers to help staff the stand during its summer operations. A sign on the property identified the beach as “Chic’s Beach.” The name evolved to include not only the bayfront beach and bodybuilding area (known as “The Log”), but also the Chesapeake Beach neighborhood itself. The name is often (erroneously) seen as “Chick’s Beach” and has also been adopted by commercial and real estate interests to identify the entire bayfront from the CBBT on the west to as far east as the Lesner Bridge and beyond. Many longtime residents assert that “Chic’s Beach” pertains only to the beach at the former restaurant site and not the entire two-mile long beach. Others dislike the abbreviated name altogether and prefer the full name “Chesapeake Beach.”

In 1967, the Leddingtons sold their concession stand to the Baynor family, who renamed the business “Bay Cove.” The building was enlarged and continued to operate as a restaurant into the 1990s (as Bay Cove, then Alexander’s on the Bay). In 1994 the building was victim to arson and in 2009 it suffered significant damage due to a northeaster. The building remains in commercial use and is operated as the Buoy 44 restaurant. Another beachfront eatery, Buster’s Barracks, operated by Raymond Ruett, was located east of Chic’s at the corner of Ocean Front Avenue and Seaview Avenue. It was both a restaurant and a dance hall with a jukebox. That building, built about 1945, recently was demolished and condominiums were built at the site.

Its proximity to the bayfront beach, convenience to major transportation routes, and community amenities make Chesapeake Beach a desirable residential location, but also a target for redevelopment and rezoning for higher density. Historically, Chesapeake Beach has been a community of modest dwellings of middle-income residents set in a casual, “beachy” environment. Although outsiders have derisively referred to the neighborhood as “low-rent,” the area has attracted construction of upper-income residences and multi-story condominium and apartment structures. Smaller historic homes and cottages have been purchased and replaced with modern infill construction, which often lacks the scale and character of the early residences. In addition, replacement of older houses often results in the destruction of the mature tree cover, that much of the neighborhood enjoys.

#### **4. District’s History and Significance**

In the space below, briefly describe the history of the district, such as when it was established, how it developed over time, and significant events, persons, and/or families associated with the property. Please list all sources of information used to research the history of the property. (It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or family genealogies to this form.) Normally, only information contained on this form is forwarded to the State Review Board.

If the district is important for its architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, or other aspects of design, please include a brief explanation of this aspect.

The bayfront area of Chesapeake Beach is depicted on sixteenth-century exploration maps and is easily identifiable by its location between the Little Creek and Lynnhaven River inlets. A 1585 map depicts a Native American settlement, Apasus, very close to present-day Chesapeake Beach or Ocean View. The lagoon formed by Pleasure House Lake, which was formerly open to the bay and connected to nearby lakes, offered shelter from storms. By the early twentieth century, the lakes were reshaped by both natural and manmade fill and Pleasure House Lake became landlocked.

Archaeological excavations in the mid-1950s located remains of a seventeenth-century English settlement on the southeast side of Lake Joyce. In 2005, new excavations at the site (44VB0048), known as the Chesopean Site, found that “large portions of the site are intact and that subsurface disturbance related to residential construction was limited primarily to house footprints.” In 2018, the City of Virginia Beach sponsored an archaeological assessment of the northern portion of the

city. The Chesapeake Beach neighborhood was identified as an area possessing a moderate-to-high potential for prehistoric archaeological deposits; the area along Pleasure House Road held a high potential for historic archaeological sites. Chesapeake Beach residents confirm finding native artifacts along the shores of the neighborhood's inland water bodies. No archaeological investigations were undertaken for this PIF, but the area's potential for intact deposits adds to its historical value.

Chesapeake Beach's seventeenth-century history also is reflected in the name that persists today in Pleasure House Lake, Pleasure House Road, and Pleasure Road. The Pleasure House was a tavern or ordinary located at the north end of present-day Pleasure House Road near the corner with Lookout Road. The structure, dating back to the eighteenth century and possibly earlier, is referenced in numerous historical documents and depicted on maps. The tavern provided a supply point for ships traveling in the Chesapeake Bay and also was a site for fresh water. Given its bayside location, the Pleasure House was a site of military importance during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The building was burned in 1813 during a conflict with the attacking British forces. The name persisted in the naming of the nearby bayside beach, Pleasure House Beach, which was a stronghold for Confederate forces during the American Civil War. In 1918, a new building, known as the Hotel Bradford and later as Pleasure House Lake Hotel, was constructed on the site of the former tavern on the shores of the lake. The Christopoulos family, which owned and operated the hotel during the early twentieth century, built a boardwalk across the lake to the beach and added other amenities. The hotel later housed an antique store and then became vacant; in by 1980 was demolished. The site of this building is outside of the historic district boundaries, but Pleasure House Lake is adjacent to the west side of the district.

The present-day appearance of Chesapeake Beach is the result of several development efforts that were platted throughout the early twentieth century. At the turn of the twentieth century, the area was part of the E.A. Ewell farm. The 1907 Jamestown Exposition in Norfolk spurred development in the region and in 1910, the Morrie Company of Norfolk published the "Chesapeake Park Land Development" (possibly land held by the Lynnhaven Realty Corporation). In 1919, the Chesapeake Park plat recorded in Princess Anne County established 50'x100' lots near the bayfront from Chubb Lake on the west to Joyce Avenue (not extant) on the east. Subdivisions in 1920 and 1928 occurred on property south of the Chesapeake Park subdivision and followed the same gridded pattern of the earlier plat.

By 1923, there were eight houses built in Chesapeake Park. Some World War I-era buildings were moved to the area from the St. Helena Navy Yard (Norfolk) and were rented as summer cottages. In 1925, advertisements placed by the C.H. Ferrell & Co., Inc., of Norfolk sold five-bedroom cottages for \$1,050 and four-room cottages for \$950, all on lots of 30' x 100' or larger. The company also offered such cottages for rent for \$75-100 per season.

Through the 1930s, Chesapeake Beach was a seasonal beach enjoyed by families from nearby cities including Norfolk and Portsmouth. Development in the area continued at a slow pace and by 1937, aerial photographs show cottages clustered along Fentress Avenue and Lookout Road. Very few houses were built along the bayside shore. In the 1940s, more year-round residents moved into the neighborhood, and some purchased adjacent open lots or additional homes as rental units. Military personnel from nearby bases occupied some of the houses. Chesapeake Beach was marketed as being conveniently accessed by automobile and enhanced by nearby amenities. During the 1940s and 1950s, more dwellings were built south and east of Lookout Road. The historic core was built out as construction continued through the 1960s.

As a community of year-round residents, numerous civic and municipal organizations began to organize in Chesapeake Beach including the Chesapeake Beach Volunteer Fire and Rescue Squad and Ladies Auxiliary (1938), the Woman's Club of Chesapeake Beach (1943), and the

Chesapeake Beach Civic League (1942). Chesapeake Beach was part of Princess Anne County until 1963 when the county and the City of Virginia Beach merged.

In the early 1960s, the bayfront neighborhood was effectively cut in half by the construction of the Northampton Boulevard access ramp to the CBBT. The selection of the eastern route for the bridge crossing was viewed as the most direct and economically feasible by the transportation committee and engineers. A 1957 study of the proposed route noted that the “approach highway on Pleasurehouse (sic) Road south of the Chesapeake Beach terminal would require the removal of several small, medium-priced homes; but the total property damage and cost of right-of-way would not be excessive.” The project involved the acquisition and removal of around 30 houses and the replacement of the original Chesapeake Beach Volunteer Fire and Rescue Station. At the time, some speculators envisioned commercial development along Chesapeake Beach, but the lack of a local exit from the bridge-tunnel’s approach road, and likely local opposition, discouraged such endeavors.

The raised bridge-tunnel’s ramp and roadway are a prominent feature of the neighborhood and a highly visible element from the beachfront. Yet, today, neighborhood residents continue to identify Chesapeake Beach as extending on both sides of the bridge ramp, and a sign for the community is posted on the south side of Pleasure House Lake at the north end of Pleasure House Road (west side of the neighborhood).

Because of its desirable location and relative affordability, a significant amount of modern construction and redevelopment of lots has occurred in Chesapeake Beach, resulting in scattered pockets of historic resources. The proposed historic district boundaries capture the cohesive areas of resources with the highest level of integrity.

#### National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

The Chesapeake Beach Historic District is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP as one of Virginia Beach’s early-twentieth-century bayfront neighborhoods. The early subdivisions that resulted in the present-day neighborhood were established decades before most of the subdivisions in what was then part of Princess Anne County. The area is distinct from the oceanfront since it is a residential community rather than a resort area. There are no hotels, churches, or schools in the neighborhood and only a handful of commercial businesses exist. The historic district also is notable for its natural setting and environment. The development of the bayfront community was influenced by the presence of four lakes, all of which are enjoyed for their beauty as well as for recreational opportunities. The area retains a lush landscape and is described as a “garden spot” with fauna ranging from lily pads to water oaks and live oaks. The historic resources in the district are relatively modest houses and cottages that represent middle-class development trends during a period when the Virginia Beach oceanfront resort area was focused on upper-class patrons. As a result, the community conveys important aspects of historic residential development in Princess Anne County/City of Virginia Beach of the period.

The Chesapeake Beach Historic District is recommended eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development. The district also is recommended eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an intact collection of early to mid-twentieth-century beach cottages and commercial buildings that reflects vernacular trends with noted influences of nationally popular architectural styles. Due to their modest size, such resources are increasingly threatened with replacement throughout much of the City of Virginia Beach. These forms were common at one time, and Chesapeake Beach remains as one of the last examples of a high-density beach cottage row.

No archaeological investigations were undertaken as part of the preparation of the PIF. Archaeological sites have been located in proximity to the proposed district and the area has been identified as possessing moderate-to-high potential for intact deposits. The district may be eligible

under Criterion D for its potential to yield information important to history, but additional archaeological investigations are needed to confirm this potential.

The Chesapeake Beach Civic League has been a vibrant, active organization since its founding in 1942. The membership is vigilant in protecting and beautifying the neighborhood and is involved in development and community planning efforts that affect the area. League members have shared oral history and photographs and have provided a list of individuals knowledgeable about the neighborhood's history.

#### Integrity

The historic resources in the proposed Chesapeake Beach Historic District possess good integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Typical alterations include the replacement of original sheathing, windows, and doors, but most resources retain good to fair integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The historic district is united by streets laid in a gridded plan. Despite ongoing residential infill, the core of the community retains a high level of integrity of feeling.

#### Threats to Chesapeake Beach

The primary threat to Chesapeake Beach is the loss of historic character due to development that has resulted in the demolition of several historic resources. Some new houses respect the scale, setback, and general appearance of the old beach houses; however, within the last two decades, several historic cottages and houses have been purchased, demolished, and replaced with larger and less compatible buildings. Complexes of multi-family units have replaced some of the single-family homes, increasing the density within the neighborhood. The proposed historic district boundaries encompass the largest concentration of historic resources while limiting the number of non-contributing resources included.

As with other areas in Virginia Beach, Chesapeake Beach is threatened from increased tidal flooding and storm damage. For many years, dunes and bulkheads protected Chesapeake Beach's bayfront properties. Over the years, storms, sea level changes, and construction activities have contributed to erosion of the dunes, which in turn has allowed storm surge damage to property and neighborhood street flooding. One resident cited the flooding conditions on Ocean View Avenue between Fentress Avenue and the ramp to the CBBT: "Even during periods of midtide, portions of this area are impassable due to the erosion of beach sand over the years." In 2009, a northeaster severely damaged the dunes and several bayfront properties. The Chesapeake Beach Nourishment project, begun in May 2018, supplements the beach with dredged sand to create a wider beach berm and dune features. The dunes are planted with grasses to lessen natural erosion. The replenishment program is focused on protection of the private bayfront property, but also protects the City's infrastructure of roads and drainage pipes.



### SOURCES CONSULTED

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Pieczynski, Christopher. "The 'Pleasure House'." A Research Study Submitted to the Virginia Beach Historic Preservation Commission. June 30, 2020.

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Terrell, Jim. "After Bay Bridge Tunnel, What Next?" *The Beacon*, January 19, 1967.

Warren, Jan. "Homeowners Protective of Borders, Name." *The Beacon*, June 28, 2009.

Whichard, Rogers Dey *History of Lower Tidewater, Virginia, Volume 1* (New York: Lewis Historical Pub. Co., 1959).

### Personal Communication

Betty Beasley, Wally and Kathy Damon, Derek DuBay, Sarah Hauck, Billy Newell, Kim Senter. Community meeting, 2242 Greenwell Road, Virginia Beach, July 26, 2021.

**5. Property Ownership** (Check as many categories as apply):

Private:  X  Public\Local \_\_\_\_\_ Public\State \_\_\_\_\_ Public\Federal \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Applicant/Sponsor** (Individual and/or organization sponsoring preparation of the PIF, with contact information. For more than one sponsor, please list each below or on an additional sheet.)

name/title:  Mark A. Reed/Historic Preservation Planner   
organization:  Planning and Community Development, City of Virginia Beach   
street & number:  2875 Sabre Street, Suite 500   
city or town:  Virginia Beach  state:  VA  zip code:  23452-7385   
e-mail:  mreed@vbgov.com  telephone:  757/385-8573

Applicant's Signature:     
Date:  2/21/2022

**• • Signature required for processing all applications. • •**

In the event of organization sponsorship, you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person:  Same as above   
Daytime Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

**Applicant Information** (Individual completing form if other than applicant/sponsor listed above)

name/title:  Debra A. McClane/Architectural Historian   
organization:  Debra A. McClane, Architectural Historian   
street & number:  4711 Devonshire Road   
city or town:  Richmond  state:  VA  zip code:  23225-3135   
e-mail:  dmcclane1@verizon.net  telephone:  804/233-3890

**7. Notification**

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator, City Manager, and/or Town Manager.

name/title:  Patrick A. Duhaney/City Manager   
locality:  City of Virginia Beach   
street & number:  2401 Courthouse Drive, Room 234   
city or town:  Virginia Beach  state:  VA  zip code:  23456   
telephone:  757/385-4242