

PHO 676047

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED APR 26 1979  
JUN 18 1979  
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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

**1 NAME** Christ and St. Luke's Church

HISTORIC Christ Church

AND/OR COMMON Christ and St. Luke's Church (Preferred)

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER 560 West Olney Road

CITY, TOWN Norfolk VICINITY OF Second (G. William Whitehurst)

STATE Virginia CODE 51 COUNTY (in city) CODE 710

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

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

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Christ and St. Luke's Church c/o Pastor

STREET & NUMBER 560 West Olney Road

CITY, TOWN Norfolk VICINITY OF Virginia 23507

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Norfolk City Hall

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Norfolk STATE Virginia

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey

DATE 1978  FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, 221 Governor Street

CITY, TOWN Richmond STATE Virginia 23219

# 7 DESCRIPTION

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

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Situated at West Olney Road and Stockley Gardens in Norfolk, Christ and St. Luke's Church is a long, narrow building of rough-faced random ashlar in the English Perpendicular Gothic Revival style. The plan of the church is that of a traditional gable-roof basilica.

The main (south) facade at 560 West Olney Road is dominated by an entrance and bell tower. The tower is visually divided into four stages by smooth-polished stone belt courses that contrast with the rough ashlar. The first stage of the tower contains the main entrance of the church, consisting of a drop-arch double door topped by a blind transom. Carved stone quatrefoils ornament the spandrel. The door is encased in a highly ornamented frame, and the jambs are decorated with mid-relief carvings, including statues of St. Peter and St. Paul which occupy niches to the left and right of the door. Paired stained-glass windows topped by label molds occupy the tower's west elevation. The tower's second stage consists of arched stained-glass windows. The third stage of two stories is composed of small casement windows set between stone pilasters. The tower's fourth stage is comprised of the bell tower. Paired arched openings decorated with tracery constitute the fenestration. The top of the tower is crowned with battlements and pinnacles with crockets.

Adjoining the tower is the nave of the church. The south elevation contains a large drop-arch, stained-glass window embellished with trefoil panel tracery. Angle buttresses define the corners of the nave. A small canopied niche in the gable contains a statue of Christ. A cross marks the apex of the gable.

The west elevation contains the Stockley Gardens entrance. Enclosed within an angle-buttressed porch, the drop-arch entry contains paneled double doors crowned by a blind transom. Carved stone quatrefoils ornament the spandrel. A statue of St. Stephen is contained within a canopied niche above the doorway. On the aisle, arched stained-glass windows are ornamented with panel tracery. The clerestory contains elongated arched stained-glass windows with panel tracery. A transept contains a stained-glass lancet on the second story. The corners of the aisle are defined by angle buttresses.

The north end of the church contains the chancel. Above the altar is an arched stained-glass window with panel tracery. The east elevation contains a side entrance enclosed within a buttressed porch. A lancet window is found above the double-door entry, similar in execution to that found on the west elevation. Fenestration mirrors that found on the west elevation.

Christ and St. Luke's contains a distinguished interior. The focal point of the interior is the Newton Memorial reredos behind the main altar. The central figure of the reredos is Christ, the Good Shepherd. Then, beginning with the Apostolate and continuing through history, it contains statues of the bishops of the Greek, Roman, and English churches who carried the apostolic succession to the first bishop in America (Seabury) and the first bishop in Virginia (Madison). On either side of the reredos are the four Evangelists. A carved relief of the Last Supper decorates the area immediately behind the altar. The memorial statues in canopied niches over the columns in the nave supplement the reredos and carry the history of the church through the ages. (Hughes, p. 4)

In the Selden Memorial Chapel, to the east of the main altar, the statues represent the womanhood of the church. In the center of the reredos is a statue of the Virgin Mother with the Christ Child. Other statues represent, left to right on the Gospel side: St. Hilda and St. Elizabeth; and on the Epistle side: St. Monica and Pocahontas. To the left of the reredos is St. Perpetua, and to the right is St. Blandina. Four angels grace

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Christ and St. Luke's Church, Norfolk, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #1

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

7. DESCRIPTION

the base of the reredos. The ornamentation of leafage is dogwood. The figure in the stone lectern is the Archangel Gabriel of the Annunciation. (Hughes, pp. 4-5)

The north stained-glass window complements the main reredos and contains Christ in Glory, surrounded by princes and clerics of the church. The windows of the Selden Chapel depict the infancy and boyhood of the Lord, with the baptism in the last bay where the font is placed. The east aisle windows illustrate the ministry and teaching of Christ. The subject of the stained glass in the east vestibule is St. Paul; that in the tower vestibule, St. John the Baptist, preaching. The west window over the bishop's throne has two traditional figures of angels. The interior preserves its original furniture designed for the church building. (Hughes, p. 2)

The main church edifice is complemented by an adjoining two-story parish house and bookstore. The yard in front of the parish house is entered through a wooden lych gate. The main entrance consists of a drop-arch double doorway. The outer double door is surmounted by a trefoil tracery transom. The inner doorway is composed of glass and paneled double doors. Carved stone quatrefoils ornament the spandrels. Flanking the main entrance, first-story, stained-glass casement windows are crowned by drip stone moldings. Second-story, drop-arch windows also contain stained-glass windows with panel tracery. Buttresses terminating in finely carved gablets define the entrance pavilion. Angled buttresses frame the bays of the parish house. The north elevation of the parish house is connected to the parish bookstore by a one-story walkway.

Located at 618 Stockley Gardens, the bookstore is a two-story, rough-faced, random ashlar and wood-frame house designed in the bungalow style. The stone first story is dominated by a Doric columned porch which shelters the main entrance. The second story is covered by wood shingles and features simply framed, 1/1 hung-sash windows. Dormers project from a hip roof.

RCC

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property of Christ and St. Luke's consists of one-and-a-half acres of land. The property is bounded on the south by Olney Road, on the west by Stockley Gardens, on the north by Boissevain Avenue, and on the east by adjacent property of the next city lot. The property fronts on 560 West Olney Road. The nominated acreage is the same as when Christ's Church was erected in 1909/10 and includes the church, parish house, and bookstore--all owned by the church and on the original church lot of 1909.

RCC

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1909-1910

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Watson & Huckle

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Christ and St. Luke's Church, an architectural monument in the English Perpendicular style, is one of the State's outstanding examples of the Late Gothic Revival. The church is also a direct descendant of the earliest Episcopal church in the venerable Elizabeth River Parish. Erected as Christ Church in 1909-1910, the plans of the present edifice on West Olney Road are the work of the Philadelphia firm of Watson and Huckle.

A parish church was established in Norfolk at Sewell's Point in 1637. The church later moved to Church Street and in 1739 was renamed the Borough Church. It was then the only church of Elizabeth River Parish. In 1788 a congregational split occurred separating the followers of William Bland (the minority) and Alexander Whitehead. Bland was subsequently "degraded" from the ministry by Bishop Madison, and the Whitehead contingent was recognized as the rightful representatives of the Norfolk Borough Church at the Diocesan Convention in 1790. In 1800 the Whitehead group left the 1739 building and erected a new church across the street, renaming it "Christ Church". This building was destroyed by fire in 1827 and was replaced by a Greek Revival building on Freemason Street which the congregation abandoned in 1910 for its new Gothic edifice on West Olney Road. By 1803 the Bland group that retained possession of the old building had died out, and the old church was used as a Sunday School. The Episcopal Congregation of Norfolk grew, and in 1832 a group of members of Christ Church formed the St. Paul's Congregation. Christ Church supported the group and allowed them the use of the 1739 building. Further separation occurred in 1871, when a group from both Christ Church and St. Paul's formed a new congregation, called St. Luke's. The St. Luke's congregation merged with Christ Church in 1935 to form the present Christ and St. Luke's.

At the time of the church's building, a new spirit of admiration for the Gothic style had swept America. Inspired by Henry Adams's Mont St. Michel and Chartres, a new, more sophisticated interest was kindled, resulting in a genuine reverence and popularization of the Gothic. Unlike the Gothic Revival of the mid-nineteenth century, the twentieth-century revival was more academic and archaeological in nature, as exemplified in the architecture of Ralph Adams Cram and his followers. Cram's beloved English Gothic, particularly the Perpendicular and Tudor modes, became the primary source for the new architectural style.

Watson and Huckle, who designed Christ and St. Luke's in the Perpendicular style, were Philadelphia architects whose firm specialized in ecclesiastical architecture. Contemporaneous with the Norfolk church, the firm designed a number of public buildings that included the Catholic Church of the Epiphany in Philadelphia and St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Frankford, Pennsylvania.

Erected in stone, Christ and St. Luke's is among the purest expressions of Gothic architecture in Virginia. The church, through the complementary use of beautifully carved detailing and richly colored stained glass, is a successful adaptation of the English Perpendicular style to the worship of Episcopalians. It is particularly fitting that the

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Conversations with A. Heath Light, Pastor. 2-13-79.  
 Ferebee, Edward S. Norfolk's Borough Church. Norfolk, 1977.  
 Forrest, William S. Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Norfolk and Vicinity. Phila., 1853.  
 Hughs, Robert M., Jr. "Christ and St. Luke's Church", n.d. (pamphlet).

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1 1/2 acres

UTM REFERENCES

QUADRANGLE NAME Norfolk South, Va.

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

A 18 | 384270 | 4079880  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
 C    |    |   

B    |    |     
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
 D    |    |   

## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point on SE corner of Stockley Gardens and Boissevain Avenue; thence extending about 200' SE along S side of said avenue; thence extending about 300' SW to N side of Olney Road; thence following about 200' NW along said side of said road to intersection with Stockley Gardens; thence extending NE along E side of Stockley Gardens for approximately 300' to point of origin.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

ORGANIZATION

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE

March 1979

STREET & NUMBER

221 Governor Street

TELEPHONE

(804) 786-3144

CITY OR TOWN

Richmond

STATE

Virginia 23219

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Tucker Hill, Executive Director  
 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE

March 23 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

6-19-79

ATTEST: *Emmalene Saxe*

DATE

6-15-79

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*Regional Review Coordinator*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Christ and St. Luke's Church, Norfolk, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #2

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

reredos statues represent historical dignitaries of the Episcopal Church in Virginia as well as America.

The congregation still retains possession of the communion service of the colonial church.

MTP/RCC



VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION  
221 GOVERNOR STREET  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

CHRIST AND ST. LUKE'S CHURCH  
Hampton, Virginia  
Credit: VA Historic Landmarks Commission  
1978  
Negative Filed: VA State Library  
Exterior View from Southwest  
4506

APR 26 1979

1 of 2

JUN 18 1979

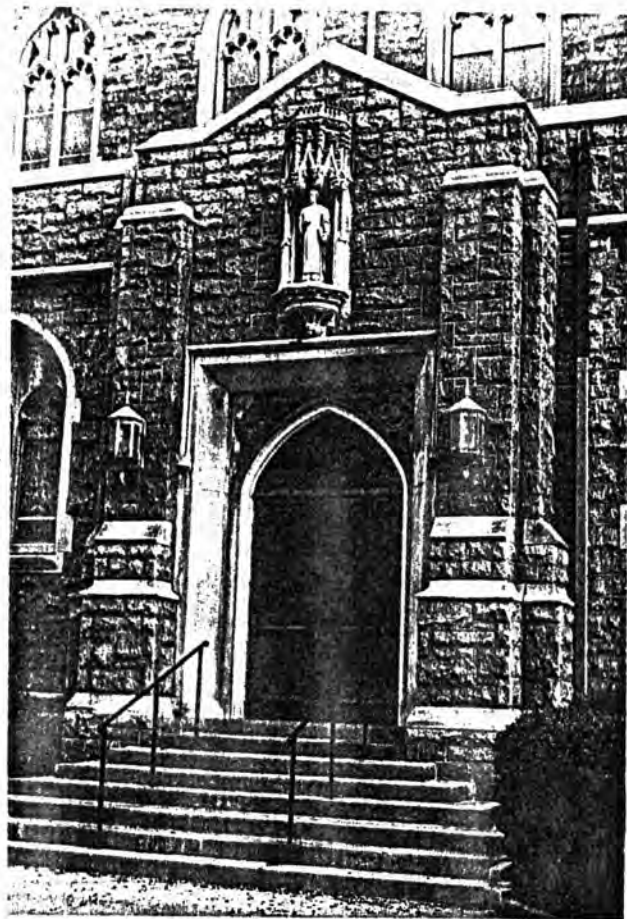




VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION  
221 GOVERNOR STREET  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

CHRIST AND ST. LUKE'S CHURCH  
Hampton, Virginia  
Credit: VA Historic Landmarks Commission  
1978  
Negative Filed: VA State Library  
Interior view; Newton Memorial Records  
4507 2 of 2

*Norfolk (Ind. City)* APR 26 1979 JUN 18 1979



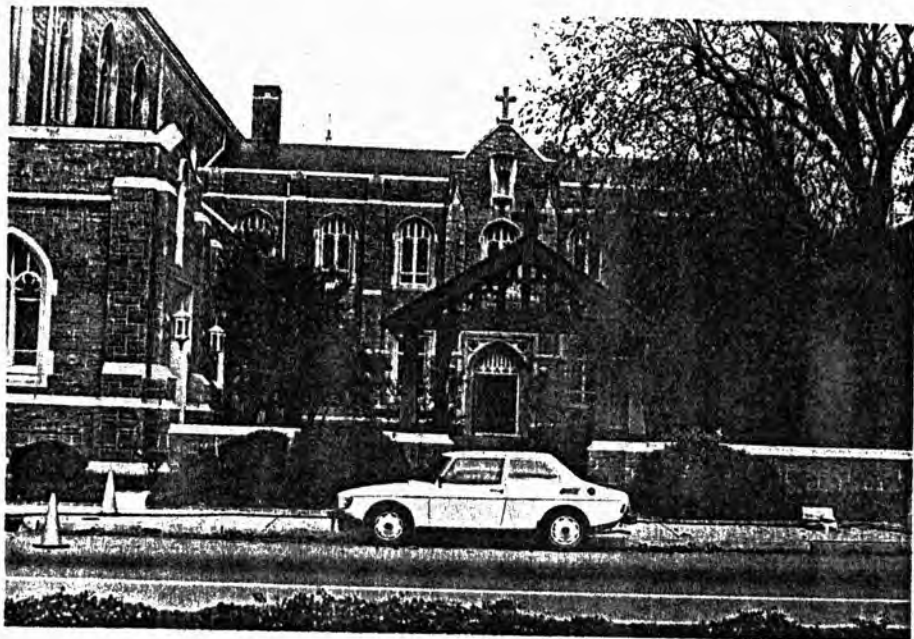
Exterior View of West Entrance



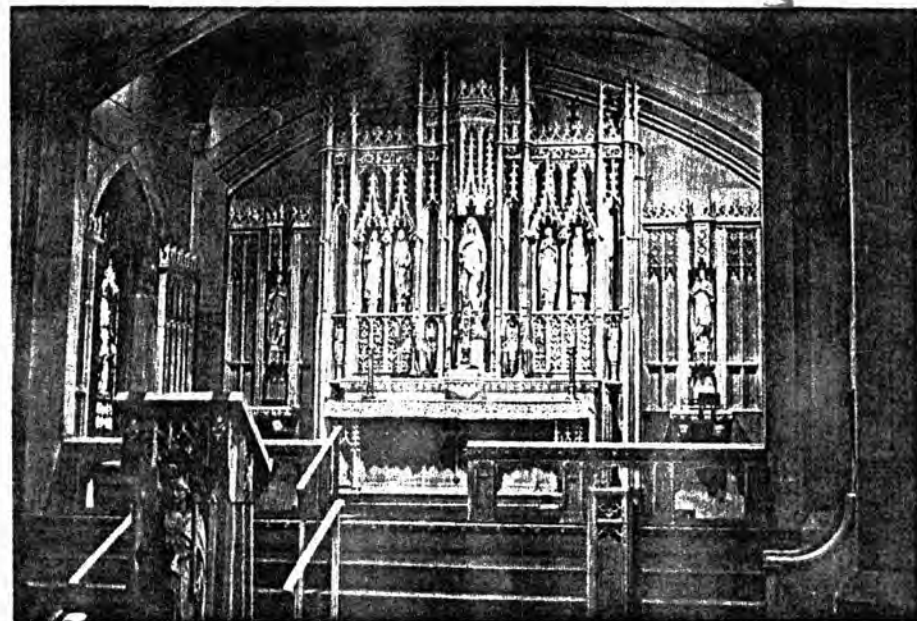
View of Christian (Parish) Bookstore from N



JUN 18 1979



View of Parish House from SW



Interior View of Selden Memorial Chapel

JUN 18 1979

USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale:1:24000)  
Norfolk South, Va. 1965(PR1970)  
CHRIST AND ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Norfolk, Va.  
UTM References:  
18/384270/4079880

PROJ: 02149033

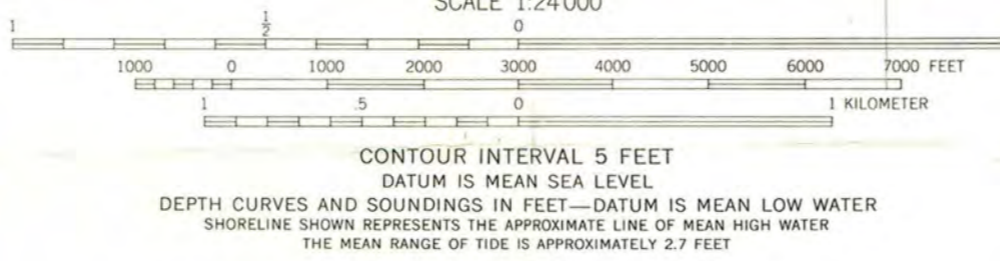
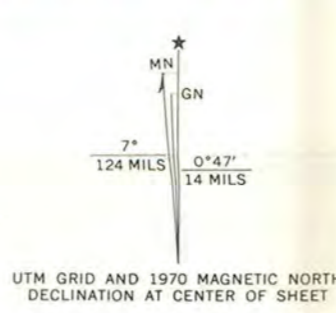
ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

NATIONAL REGISTER  
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APR - 6 1979  
JUN 18 1979

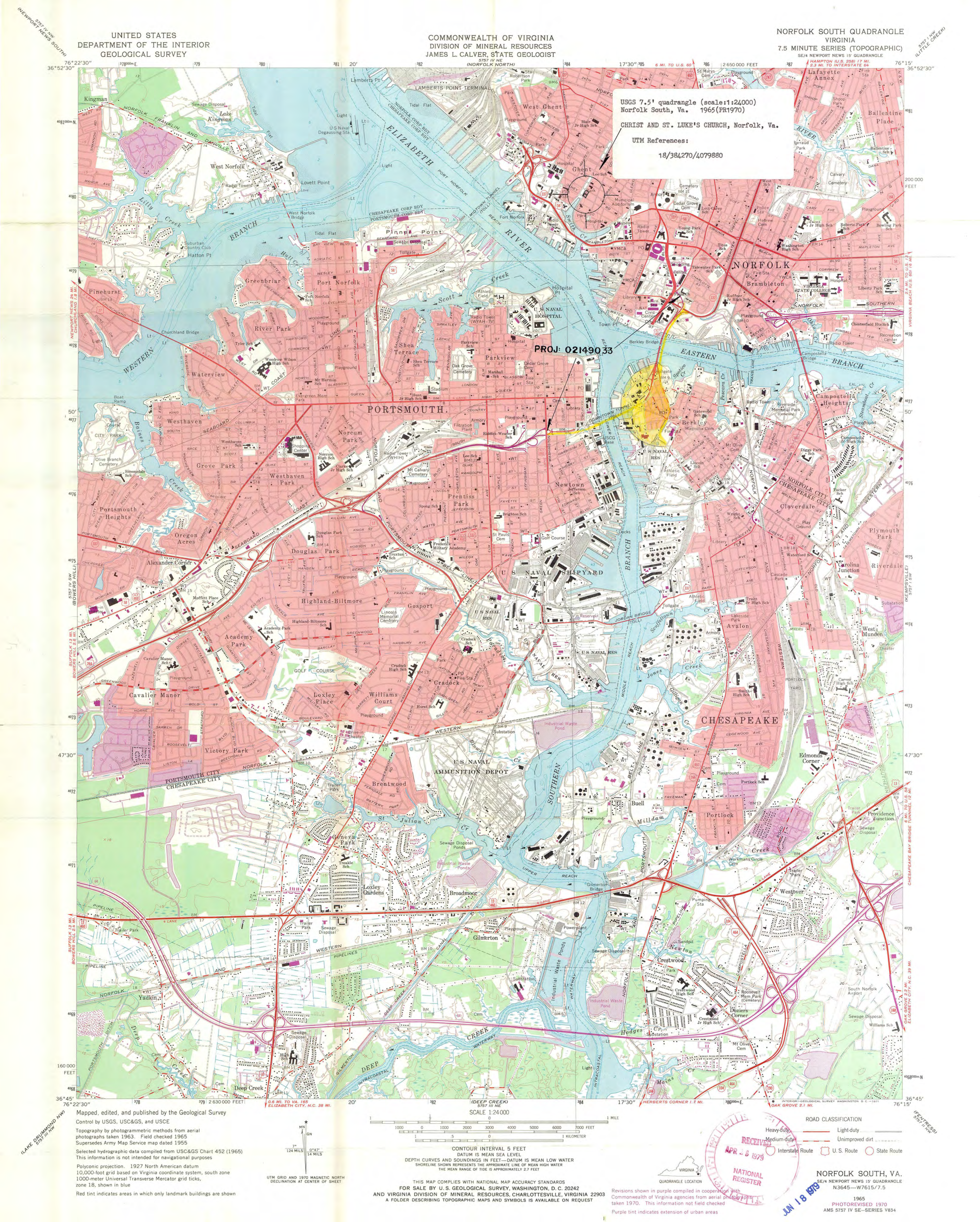
NORFOLK SOUTH, VA.  
SE/4 NEWPORT NEWS 19 QUADRANGLE  
N3645-W7615/7.5  
1965  
PHOTOREVISED 1970  
AMS 5757 IV SE-SERIES V834

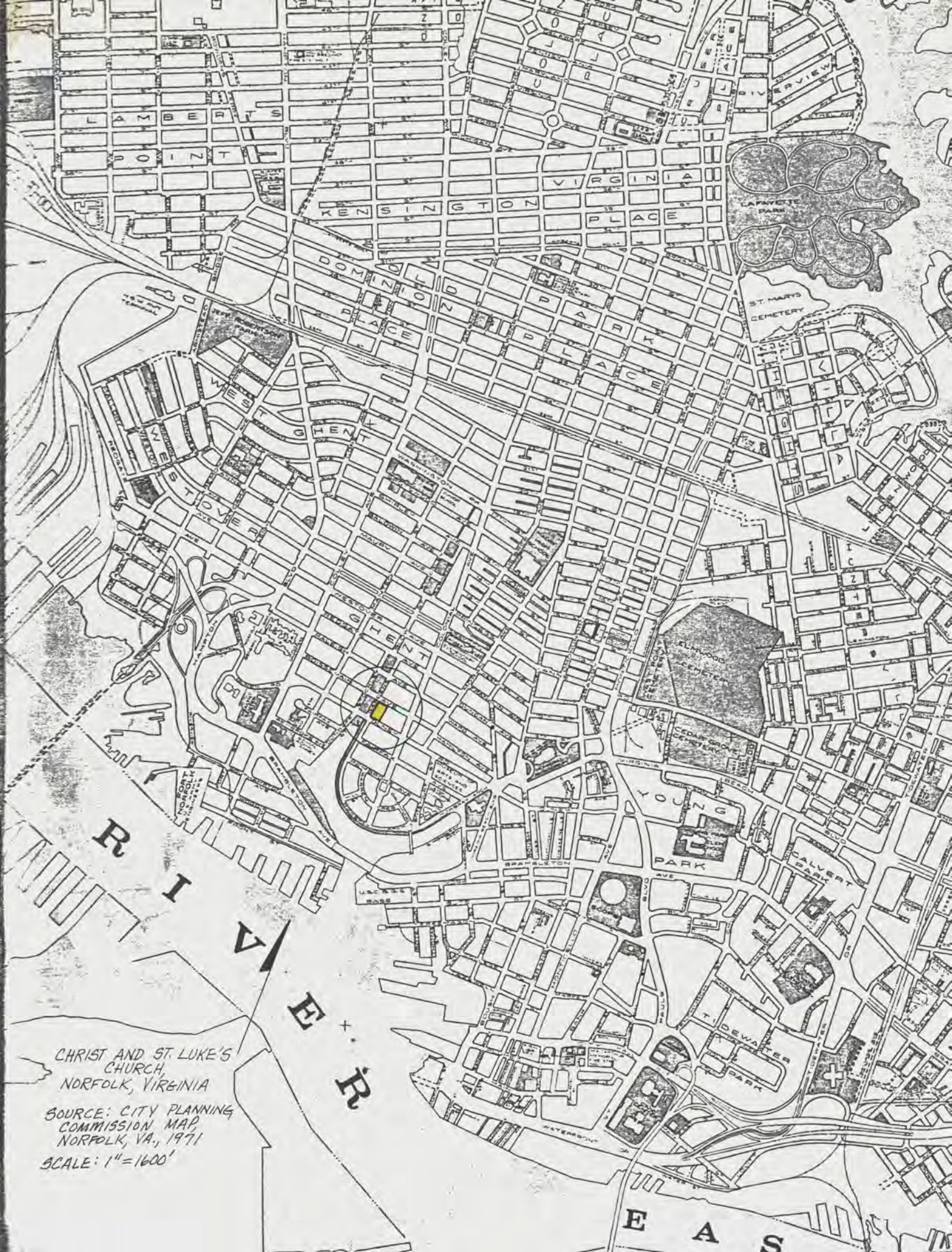
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1965  
Supersedes Army Map Service map dated 1955  
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 452 (1965)  
This information is not intended for navigational purposes  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 18, shown in blue  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242  
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with  
Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs  
taken 1970. This information not field checked  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas





CHRIST AND ST. LUKE'S  
CHURCH,  
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

SOURCE: CITY PLANNING  
COMMISSION MAP,  
NORFOLK, VA., 1971

SCALE: 1"=1600'



JUN 18 1979

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NATIONAL  
REGISTER

WASHINGTON, D.C.

# National Register of Historic Places

## Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2019

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Christ and St. Luke's Church 2019 Update
Name of Property
City of Norfolk, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

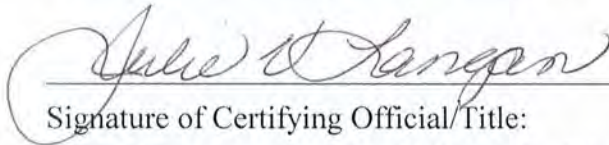
Section number Additional Documentation Page 1

State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this  additional documentation  move  removal  
 name change (additional documentation)  other

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.



9-15-19

Signature of Certifying Official/Title:

Date of Action

State Historic Preservation Officer, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- additional documentation accepted
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_



4.23.2019

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Christ and St. Luke's Church 2019 Update
Name of Property
City of Norfolk, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 1

**Introduction**

Christ and St. Luke's Church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 18, 1979. The property was listed at the State level of significance. At the time of listing, National Register Eligibility Criteria were not identified. The property is listed as significant in the areas of Religion and Architecture. The property's period of significance was identified as 1900-, with specific dates of 1909-1910. Contributing resources that were discussed in the nomination's narrative description consisted of the church itself, a two-story parish house, and a two-story Craftsman building, called the Guild House, that also served as a bookstore and church office.

In 2007, the Guild House was demolished. It had been located on the property's north corner with an address of 618 Stockley Gardens.

The original nomination did not include mention of the 1951 addition to the church, known as Lloyd Hall, which is on the church's rear (north) side and faces Boissevain Avenue. The church's connection to the adjoining Parish House also is not clearly described.

With this Additional Documentation, the property's period of significance is updated to extend from 1910, when the church was built, to 1952, when the Lloyd Hall addition was completed.

Additional documentation provided herein are in the following sections from the current NRHP nomination form: Section 5, Classification (with a current number of contributing and non-contributing resources); Section 6, Function or Use, Section 7, Description; Section 8, Statement of Significance; Section 9, Major Bibliographical References (based on new research); Section 11, information regarding authors; and Section 12, new Additional Documentation, including an updated Location Map with latitude/longitude coordinates, an updated Sketch Map (showing contributing resources), and photographs showing the property's current condition and all extant resources, with an accompanying photo key. Only fields that have been updated are included in this additional documentation.

The Location Map provides a more precisely mapped historic boundary than the USGS map that accompanied the 1979 nomination. This boundary is based on the verbal description in the 1979 nomination and, therefore, the property's historic boundary *has not changed* as a result of this update.

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Christ and St. Luke's Church 2019
Update
Name of Property
City of Norfolk, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 2

Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

**Number of Resources within Property**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1 extant (church); 1 demolished (Guild Hall)

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival: English Perpendicular

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE: Granite, Limestone, Slate; WOOD: Shingle; GLASS

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Christ and St. Luke’s Church 2019 Update
Name of Property City of Norfolk, VA
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 3

**Summary Paragraph**

Christ and Saint Luke’s Church was constructed c. 1910 in Norfolk, Virginia. The 1.5-acre site property occupies the west end of a residential city block, bounded by West Olney Road to the south, Stockley Gardens to the west, and Boissevain Avenue to the north. Constructed in the English Perpendicular variation of the Late Gothic Revival style, the church features a traditional gable-roof basilica plan. The masonry building has an ashlar exterior with smooth stone detailing in its belt courses, window and door surrounds, and buttresses. The exterior is marked by a four-stage crenellated tower, which is adorned with pinnacles and crockets. The interior of the building features a high vaulted ceiling supported by timber trusses. Drop-arch columns are surmounted by a clerestory and separate the nave from the side aisle and chapel. A sandstone veneer has been applied to the interior walls throughout the church. A decorative carved stone reredos serves as the focal point of the chancel at the main altar and is surmounted by an arched stained glass window. An equally decorative but smaller-scale reredos is situated at the north of the Selden Memorial Chapel. The church has two historic additions, a c. 1918 gable-roofed parish house at the northern end of the east elevation and a 1952 fellowship hall, Lloyd Hall, that is attached to the north (rear) wall of the parish house. The property has two landscaped areas: one within a courtyard located in the ell formed by the church’s east elevation and the south elevation of the parish house addition. This area is enclosed by an ashlar wall and is accessed through a lynch gate, both the wall and gate largely postdate 1979. Another open landscaped space is located at the northwest corner of the block, where the Guild Hall once stood. This area has been landscaped with grass and hedges. The setting and the church (including the historic additions) have strong integrity and retain the majority of their character-defining features.

**Narrative Description**

Setting

The block occupied by Christ and St. Luke’s Church is bounded by West Olney Road to the south, Stockley Gardens to the west, Boissevain Avenue to the north, and a historic apartment complex to the east. The church sits at the southwest corner of the property. A small, enclosed courtyard occupies the junction of the ell formed by the church’s east wall and the south wall of the c. 1918 parish house addition. This area is enclosed within a stone wall and accessed through a lych gate; only a portion of the wall is from the historic period, and the remainder, as well as the lych gate, postdate 1979. The courtyard contains a ramp that leads to the side entrance to the nave, stairs that lead to the parish house, old growth trees and shrubs, and a columbarium integrated into a 10-foot stone wall at the east side of the property. At the rear (north) of the church is an open green space, where the Guild Hall once stood. This two-story Craftsman building was owned and operated by the church until it was demolished c. 2007. The lot is now landscaped with turf and small shrubs.

For simplicity, the following description begins with the church, then moves on to the c. 1918 parish house addition, and ends with the 1952 Lloyd Hall addition.

Church – Exterior Description:

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The south-facing façade of the church features a four-stage tower at the west end. The stages of the tower are marked by smooth stone belt courses. The first stage of the tower contains the main entrance to the nave at the ground level, which is accessed through large double-leaf paneled wooden doors topped with a drop-arch blind transom. The spandrel and jambs are decorated with mid-relief carvings of quatrefoils and small statues of St. Peter and St. Paul set in niches in the frame. The second stage of the tower features a centered arched window with a stone hood, while the third stage is two-stories in height and contains four small windows on each elevation. The fourth stage of the tower contains the bell; paired arched openings with tracery appear on each elevation of the tower. The crenellated top of the tower is adorned with pinnacles and crockets.

The nave is situated to the east of the tower and features a front-facing gable. The smooth stone belt courses of the first and second level of the tower continue across the façade of the nave. Its south elevation features a large drop arch stained glass window decorated with carved stone trefoil panel tracery. Situated above the stained glass window is a niche containing a statue of Christ. Directly above the niche and statue, at the apex of the gable, is a cross.

To the east of the nave is a one-story side aisle that contains the secondary entry vestibule, which is accessed from the east elevation within the courtyard. The entrance on this elevation is identical to that on the façade, but with a simplified stone surround, and topped with a small arched hooded window. The corners of this entry are defined by angled buttresses and the roofline features a shallow east-facing gable. The side aisle originally spanned the entire length of the nave, but part of it was encompassed by the c. 1918 parish house addition. This section of the church remained unaltered on the interior, but the exterior was completely covered by the connection between the church and the parish house.

Both side elevations of the church feature buttresses, which separate the building into bays, with drop-arch stained glass windows situated in the center of each bay. These are particularly visible at the west elevation, which faces Stockley Gardens. A double-leaf exterior door, which matches that on the façade, provides direct access to the one-story Selden Memorial Chapel, located along the west side of the nave. A niche, identical to that seen on the façade, is located above this entry and contains a statue of Saint Stephen. The clerestory windows in the nave rise above the low-sloped roof of the Chapel. Windows throughout the church have stained glass with trefoil tracery. Angled buttresses are at each corner, as well as along each elevation between each window.

The north (rear) elevation of the church features a large drop arch stained glass window decorated with carved stone trefoil panel tracery, nearly identical to that seen on the façade, but without the bottom row of windows. Above the stained glass window is a narrow arched opening. The gabled roofline is topped with a cross, like on the façade. This elevation is void of many of the other details seen on the building's façade. At the northeast corner is an ashlar chimney. At the ground level is a single-leaf, wooden paneled door with a transom that provides direct access to the nave from the north end of the property.

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Church – Interior Description:

The interior of the building features two vestibules. The larger of the two is accessed through the main façade entrance, while the other is located at the east elevation, up a small ramp inside the courtyard. Both vestibules access the nave through large, double-leaf doors, which are wrapped in leather with designs in upholstery studs.

The nave features a high vaulted roof supported by timber trusses. Drop-arch columns are surmounted by a clerestory above and separate the nave from the side aisle and chapel. A sandstone veneer has been applied to the interior walls throughout the church.

The original pulpit remains at the southwest corner of the chancel. Above, a decorative wood lintel, topped with a cross, serves to separate the nave and the chancel. Carved wood choir seating flanks either side of the chancel, leading to the altar. A decorative carved stone reredos serves as the focal point of the chancel at the main altar and is surmounted by an arched stained glass window. Below the reredos is a carved relief depicting the Last Supper. An equally decorative, but smaller scale, reredos is situated at the north of the Selden Memorial Chapel.

C. 1918 Parish Hall Addition

The two-story parish house was constructed using the same materials and detailing as the church building, creating a cohesive architectural design. The south façade of the parish house faces the interior of the courtyard and is seven bays wide, with the entry situated within the central bay. The central bay is marked by a gabled parapet topped with a cross; a niche, like those seen on the south and west elevations of the church, is situated directly underneath the cross; there is no statue in the niche. Buttresses at the outer edges of this bay feature crockets similar to those seen at the top of the church tower. Smaller scale versions of the stained glass windows in the church were utilized on the second story of the c. 1918 addition; these contain leaded glass with a diamond motif. At the first floor, the same glass is used within wood casement windows.

The interior of the parish house features offices and classrooms, which are accessed by a central corridor. The interior retains much of its historic plan; modifications have been made on the third floor, which was previously an auditorium, to accommodate Sunday school classroom space and offices. The stage remains partially visible within the largest Sunday school classroom and the backstage area currently serves as music storage. The auditorium balcony remains intact within the attic space; previously open to a view of the stage, this area has been covered with a drop ceiling and houses mechanical systems for the building.

1952 Lloyd Hall Addition

The 1952 Lloyd Hall addition is connected to the rear of the parish house by a small hyphen. Lloyd Hall



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is two stories with a raised basement and fronts Boissevain Avenue. The primary entrance is at ground level on the north façade and features a double-leaf flat panel metal door topped with an arched six-lite transom. The façade is two bays, with the entry door situated within the west bay. The rectangular addition features buttresses at the corners, as well as in the center of the façade and smooth stone banding separates the raised basement level from the first floor, as well as the top of the third floor from the roof. The west elevation of the addition contains a secondary entrance. This elevation was previously obscured from view by the Guild Hall (demolished c. 2007). A small portion of the Guild Hall, a shingled utility room, remains as a bump-out from the west elevation of Lloyd Hall.

The interior plan of Lloyd Hall remains intact from its construction in 1952. There is a direct connection from the c. 1918 addition through a small hyphen, which provides access at the south end of Lloyd Hall. A single set of stairs, which is situated at the north end of the building, provides access to all floors. The basement of Lloyd Hall contains storage rooms, bathrooms, and a large classroom. The first floor contains the fellowship hall, which is a large open space, directly connected to the kitchen. A corridor runs along the west end of the building on this floor. Direct access is provided through a fire door to the shingled utility room bump-out. The third floor is a single room and currently serves as the youth lounge.

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**Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

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

**Period of Significance**

1910-1952

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**Significant Dates**

1910  
1952

**Architect/Builder**

Watson and Huckle, architect  
Ferguson and Calrow, architect

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

In 1979, the Christ & St. Luke’s Church was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places with significance at the statewide level in the areas of Religion and Architecture. The period of significance was broadly defined as 1900- with specific dates of 1909-1910, coinciding with construction of the church. This nomination update clarifies that the property’s significance in the area of Religion falls under Criterion A and in the area of Architecture under Criterion C. This update also provides additional context regarding the property’s architectural significance as an imposing example of the English Perpendicular variation of the Late Gothic Revival style, which evoked medieval English architecture. The church’s craftsmanship ranks among the finest Virginia. Highlights include the organ (one of the largest in the country when built), the stained glass windows (by the renowned Mayer & Co. of Munich), and the impressive altar statuary carved of Caen stone. The property meets Criteria Consideration A as a building used for religious purposes because its significance is derived from the property’s architectural design and its association with the establishment of the Episcopal denomination in Tidewater Virginia. Each of these topics is discussed in greater detail below, and provide justification for expanding the property’s period of significance to begin in 1910 with completion of the church and end in 1952 with completion of the Lloyd Hall addition.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

**Criterion A – Religion**

The parish of Christ & St. Luke’s Church traces its history to the earliest history of the County of Lower Norfolk, which was likely formed in 1637. An Act of 1639-1640 established the boundaries of the county and declared the Elizabeth River Parish to be an ecclesiastical unit with the same bounds. At this time, the Anglican Church of England was the state-established church in the Virginia colony. By 1640 the first of several churches was likely complete near Sewell’s Pointe in today’s Norfolk. Lower Norfolk County parish was divided soon after into three parts by the Act of March (1642-1643) with Elizabeth River Parish focused largely on what is now the City of Norfolk. This first church was the “Mother Church” of the Elizabeth River Parish. A later “chapel of ease” on Tanners Creek, constructed in 1661,

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became the Mother Church in 1684 when the original Sewell's Pointe Church was abandoned, likely because of its distance from the population center further up the Elizabeth River. Around 1700 a new Mother Church of the parish was constructed in Norfolk Town, reflecting the importance of Norfolk as the focal point of the parish. By 1739, the Town of Norfolk was incorporated into the Borough of Norfolk and there was a confirmed new church building called the "Borough Church" that had replaced the earlier c. 1700 Town of Norfolk church, which was demolished by 1750. This Borough Church is the present day St. Paul's Church in Norfolk. In 1761, the historic Elizabeth River Parish was divided into three smaller parishes, with the newly formed Elizabeth River Parish including all of Norfolk County north of the Elizabeth River and thus the Borough Church as well as one chapel of ease at Tanner's Creek. The Borough Church was almost completely destroyed on January 1, 1776, during the American Revolution, after a British naval bombardment, and was only rebuilt in 1785.<sup>1</sup>

Beginning in 1789, a split emerged within the congregation of the Borough Church after the death of Reverend Walker Maury on October 11, 1788, led to the appointment of Reverend William Bland to replace him in February of 1789. The nature of the dispute is not clear, however soon a faction challenged the Bland supporters and nominated Reverend Alexander Whitehead to lead the congregation. By May of 1789, Reverend Whitehead had been appointed at the Diocesan Convention in Richmond as the leader of the Elizabeth River Parish (Old Church), only to be replaced by his brother, former church warden James Whitehead, by May of 1790 until he moved to Baltimore in 1806. Later in 1794, Reverend Bland was given the sentence of degradation, essentially defrocking him as a priest for violation of church rules and regulations as well as not leading a life becoming a minister. Inexplicably, Bland continued to serve as a priest at Old Church. The conflict was finally resolved when, in late 1798, Reverend James Whitehead and his supporters (a significant majority of the congregation) left the existing Old Church. They worshipped for a few years at the Borough Courthouse until a new church (Christ Church) was constructed on the Old Academy Lot on Church Street, with the cornerstone laid on June 24, 1800. The congregation of the Old Church only worshipped for a short time before dispersing and leaving the Old Church vacant, sometime between 1800 and the death of Reverend Bland on May 20, 1803.<sup>2</sup>

The first building to house Christ Church was destroyed by fire on March 9, 1827, and the congregation returned to using the Old Church until a new church building could be constructed. The cornerstone for this new church, again named Christ Church, was laid on June 20, 1827 (using the cornerstone from the burned church), and was completed on November 9, 1828.<sup>3</sup> This Greek Revival church building stood on Freemason Street and was home to Christ Church until the congregation moved to its current location in 1910. On May 7, 1832, the Old Church was renamed St. Paul's Church and was occupied by a new congregation split from the overcrowded number of worshippers at Christ Church; this event formed two distinct Episcopal congregations that have continued until the present day.<sup>4</sup>

Through the remainder of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, changes within the Christ Church congregation and in the City of Norfolk pushed the congregation to build the current church on Olney Road. As the congregation continued to grow, even after the consecration of St. Paul's in 1832, another church, St. Luke's, was created in 1873 from the membership of Christ Church. As Norfolk

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grew in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the area around Christ Church became the site of more businesses, while many residents moved away from Freemason into the newly built neighborhoods in an area of Norfolk known as Ghent. In early 1900, Christ Church purchased land at the corner of Olney Road and Stockley Gardens in anticipation of a move, but the cornerstone was not laid until October 29, 1909; a new stone was placed on one side of the main entry and the old cornerstone from the previous churches on the other side. The first services were held on December 25, 1910.<sup>5</sup> A fire in 1915 destroyed part of the church, but it was rebuilt almost immediately and back in use by 1916.

In 1918, Christ Church began construction on its Parish House, the two-story addition which extends east from the main sanctuary. The addition was designed to match the main church building in style and massing. It was constructed using rough granite and Indiana limestone and a granite wall and lych gate formed a courtyard between the addition and Olney Road. Likely reflecting the recent fire at the main church building, this design was to be practically fireproof. Brick, stone, steel, and concrete formed the structure with a gypsum roof topped with slate covering the 40-foot by 90-foot addition. Functions for the new Parish House were to include two club rooms containing billiards and gymnasium space, two sacristies, a guild room, and a large auditorium. The addition was constructed with a budget of \$35,000. Frank Watson of Philadelphia was the architect, as he was for Christ Church.<sup>6</sup>

St. Luke’s Church began as a small group of members meeting in a furnished basement. They soon moved to the Old Aid engine house on Talbott Street and then to an engine house on Fenchurch Street. On September 23, 1872, they secured the lot at the corner of Brite and James streets and laid the cornerstone for their new church on April 9, 1873. By 1891, like Christ Church before it, St. Luke’s had outgrown its building and began the process of building a new church. The foundation was laid on August 7, 1891, and the Romanesque Revival building was completed on October 18, 1892. The congregation occupied this sanctuary until May 23, 1921, when the building was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire. The congregation moved to a temporary facility built at the corner of Colonial Avenue and Fifteenth Street. During the intervening years, the congregation wavered between trying to build a permanent new church and merging with another congregation. In 1935, the decision was made by the Norfolk Episcopal community to merge all three of its Ghent churches (St. Luke’s and St. Andrew’s churches) into the Christ Church location. The church was renamed Christ and St. Luke’s Church.<sup>7</sup>

Christ and St. Luke’s Church has stayed in its current location since the 1935 merger, except that St. Andrew’s became a separate congregation again in 1939. The church’s surrounding neighborhood declined during World War II, with large houses often broken up into apartments or boarding houses, but the 1960s brought renewed interest in the area, which soon became the first neighborhood in Virginia to be declared a conservation district and to have a neighborhood league by 1963. Over the next several decades, most of the housing stock was reclaimed and rehabilitated, restoring the church’s historic setting within a neighborhood of mostly single-family dwellings. An article in 1965 described the continued need for the early 1950s Lloyd Hall addition for special events and other services as the demands of the congregation had grown since its construction.<sup>8</sup>

In 1951, Christ and St. Luke’s Church began construction of its rear addition, Lloyd Hall, which was

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consecrated on February 10, 1952. The new addition was connected to the rear of the c. 1918 Parish House via a hyphen. Lloyd Hall was built to house a new kitchen, offices, Sunday school rooms, and an auditorium, and to honor the memory of Rt. Rev. Arthur Selden. He was rector of St. Luke’s Church for fifteen years beginning in 1885 and oversaw the construction of its downtown church.<sup>9</sup>

Christ & St. Luke’s Church also followed the lead of many Episcopal congregations with a progressive approach within the community. On Sunday April 15, 1945, the church was overflowing to witness the consecration of Rev. Bravid Washington Harris of North Carolina as the eighth Missionary Bishop to Liberia. Approximately two thousand people attended, including the vice president of Liberia, for the first consecration of an African American bishop in Norfolk’s history. The audience was not racially segregated, a major departure from social custom and legal requirements during the Jim Crow era, and a majority of the attendees were African Americans.<sup>10</sup> A 1963 newspaper article declared the church “open to all races,” demonstrating the congregation’s determination to be a leader in community race relations during the height of the Civil Rights Movement. Throughout the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the church also maintained a soup kitchen and remained active in the community serving local homeless persons and working poor population.<sup>11</sup> Just over half the membership of Christ and St. Luke’s in 1979 lived in the Ghent, West Ghent, North Ghent, and Ghent Square neighborhoods, with the remainder hailing from across the south side Hampton Roads. In 2006, over 30 percent of parishioners were from other cities than Norfolk, demonstrating a longstanding regional appeal for the church.

**Criterion C – Architecture**

The English Gothic, or English Perpendicular, variation of the Late Gothic Revival that was chosen for Christ Church reflected the heritage of most of its members. The church building is viewed as a return to a more academic approach to Gothic Revival architecture, after the, at times, overdone Victorian Gothic period, and echoes 15<sup>th</sup>-century English architecture.<sup>12</sup> The church was designed by the established Philadelphia firm Watson & Huckel, which was known primarily for its numerous church commissions. The firm operated from 1902 through 1917 and also designed Union Station in Worcester, Massachusetts (1912), the Cumberland County Courthouse in Bridgeton, New Jersey (1915), and the Monmouth Hotel in Spring Lake, New Jersey (1916). The local firm of Ferguson and Calrow assisted on the project.

The church’s façade is dominated by an enormous 134-foot tower at the southwest corner. This tower houses the primary entrance and faces Olney Street across from the waterfront portion of the Hague section of the Ghent neighborhood. The nave is 150 feet long and 55 feet high, and designed to hold 1,000 parishioners. To support the building, 1,200 piles were driven 70 feet into the ground. The huge building was constructed of Port Deposit granite with Indiana limestone trimmings. The floor is reinforced concrete and the interior is lined with Indiana limestone, contrasting with dark oak woodwork. The exterior has engaged buttresses and lancet windows at both the aisle walls and the clerestory above. These are mirrored by the massive, stunning single lancet windows that fill each end of the nave. These nave windows utilize the English Perpendicular tracery for which the style is known.

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Caen stone, quarried in Normandy, France, is used for the intricate carvings in the choir and sanctuaries.

The interior of the church is filled with notable and stunning decorations. It is noted in early descriptions of the church that the decoration of the choir and sanctuary was “entrusted to the ladies of the congregation” and all the gifts and memorials which adorn those areas of the church were donated by women. Some of the most prominent, and the families they commemorate, include the pulpit (Livingston family) and the sanctuary rail (Ingram family). The altar was designed to be a high relief copy of Leonardo da Vinci’s painting of the Last Supper. The Newton Memorial reredos top the altar and represent a stunning example of Gothic Revival sculpture measuring 17 by 23 feet.<sup>13</sup> The separate Selden Memorial Chapel has its own altar, reredos, and stalls. Seating around two hundred people, the chapel is in itself an excellent example of Gothic Revival designed and the size of a small church. The Selden Chapel statuary is almost entirely of women, including Pocahontas, and venerates Mary. The organ is placed in the clerestory in three sections. At the time of its installation, it was one of the largest organs in the United States, and the largest in the south.<sup>14</sup> Finally, the stunning stained glass windows were the work of Franz Mayer of Mayer & Co. of Munich, a firm known for outstanding work used in many prominent American churches. One person declared them to be “the best windows Mayer ever made.” The clerestory windows are a reproduction of the clerestory in Cologne Cathedral. The lower windows depict two separate topics: the Selden Chapel illustrates the infancy and boyhood of Christ, while the south aisle follows the Ministry and Teaching of Christ, ending with The Supper at Emmaus. The Selden Chapel windows are each dedicated to a member of the Selden family. The east nave window depicts a huge Te Deum with Christ surrounded by a large angelic host and numerous notable figures of “The Holy Church throughout the world” over five scenes from the Passion of Christ. The west window is considered an extraordinary work of painting, with Franz Mayer calling it the best of its kind. The window, measuring 11 by 25 feet, has five lancets and twenty panels depicting the Old Testament prefiguring of the coming Messiah.<sup>15</sup>

The text of the 1979 nomination for Christ and St. Luke’s Church highlights additional details and features of the church as well as its place in the contemporary Gothic Revival movement in the United States at that time.<sup>16</sup>

**ENDNOTES**

<sup>1</sup> Edward S. Ferebee, Norfolk’s Borough Church, Norfolk, 1977, p.1-25. This is the definitive source for much of the history of the early Episcopal congregations of Norfolk from the 1600s through the split of the congregations in 1798 and into the 1800s. It uses substantial primary documentation to establish the history of the congregations which now occupy St. Paul’s and Christ & St. Luke’s.

<sup>2</sup> Ferebee, Norfolk’s Borough Church, p.26-62.

<sup>3</sup> Ferebee, Norfolk’s Borough Church, p.63-69.

<sup>4</sup> Ferebee, Norfolk’s Borough Church, p.71-75.

<sup>5</sup> *Christ Church Chronicle*, Norfolk, October 1914, p.1-4.

<sup>6</sup> “Christ Church to Have Modern Parish House,” *The Virginian-Pilot and The Norfolk Landmark*, April

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24, 1918, p.1.

<sup>7</sup> "Church Consecrated," *Virginian-Pilot*, May 29, 1900, p.2-3; "Consolidation of Episcopal Congregations In Ghent To Be Celebrated This Morning," *Virginian-Pilot and The Norfolk Landmark*, June 2, 1935, p.4.

<sup>8</sup> *Christ and St. Luke's Church*, December 1979; *Christ and St. Luke's, A Profile*, pamphlet, 2006, p.25-26; "2 Halls-One New, One Old-Serve Growing Congregations," *The Ledger-Dispatch*, July 24, 1965.

<sup>9</sup> *Christ and St. Luke's Church*, pamphlet, December 1979; *The Dedication of Lloyd Hall, Christ and St. Luke's Church, Norfolk, VA*, pamphlet, 1952.

<sup>10</sup> Joseph Bobbitt, Jr., "Harris Is Consecrated Bishop at Impressive Rites at Christ Church," *The Ledger-Dispatch*, April 18, 1945, p.1.

<sup>11</sup> J.R. Roseberry, "Faiths Have Hope For Ghent Future," *The Virginian-Pilot*, August 6, 1963.

<sup>12</sup> Richard Guy Wilson, *Buildings of Virginia, Tidewater and Piedmont*, New York, 2002, p.430.

<sup>13</sup> *Christ Church Chronicle*, p.6.

<sup>14</sup> *Christ Church Chronicle*, p.8.

<sup>15</sup> *Christ Church Chronicle*, p.10

<sup>16</sup> Reverend Herbert Smith and B. and A. Grice, *Christ and Saint Luke's Episcopal Church*, church history pamphlet, 1995: this resource offers probably the most detailed description of the many features of the church interior including the various sculptures and windows and the identity of individual figures.

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"Consolidation of Episcopal Congregations In Ghent To Be Celebrated This Morning," *Virginian-Pilot*



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**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 1.5

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 36.859820                      Longitude: -76.297910

**11. Form Prepared By**

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date: 8/25/2017

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**Photo Log**

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City or Vicinity: City of Norfolk

County: N/A

State: Virginia

Photographer: Marcus R. Pollard

Date Photographed: March, 2017

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

1 of 25: Christ & St. Luke's and surrounding area, facing NE

2 of 25: Christ & St. Luke's facade, facing NE

3 of 25: Parish House facade, facing north

4 of 25: Christ & St. Luke's east elevation, facing north

5 of 25: Courtyard and Columbarium, facing SE

6 of 25: Christ & St. Luke's, west elevation, facing east

7 of 25: Christ & St. Luke's, rear elevation, facing south

8 of 25: Lloyd Hall addition facade, facing SW

9 of 25: Lloyd Hall addition NW elevation, facing SE

10 of 25: Nave, facing north

11 of 25: Altar, facing north

12 of 25: Nave, west vestibule, facing SW

13 of 25: Nave, east vestibule, facing SE

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Christ and St. Luke's Church 2019  
Update

Name of Property  
City of Norfolk, VA

County and State  
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 16

14 of 25: Nave, facing south

15 of 25: West vestibule, Selden Chapel, facing NE

16 of 25: Office, facing south

17 of 25: Meeting room, facing NE

18 of 25: Hallway in Parish House towards church, facing NW

19 of 25: Sunday School Room, facing north

20 of 25: Hallway from Parish House towards Lloyd Hall, facing NE

21 of 25: Hallway from Lloyd Hall towards Parish House, facing SW

22 of 25: Lloyd Hall, reception room, facing NE

23 of 25: Lloyd Hall, stairs at main entrance, facing NE

24 of 25: Lloyd Hall, basement main room, facing SW

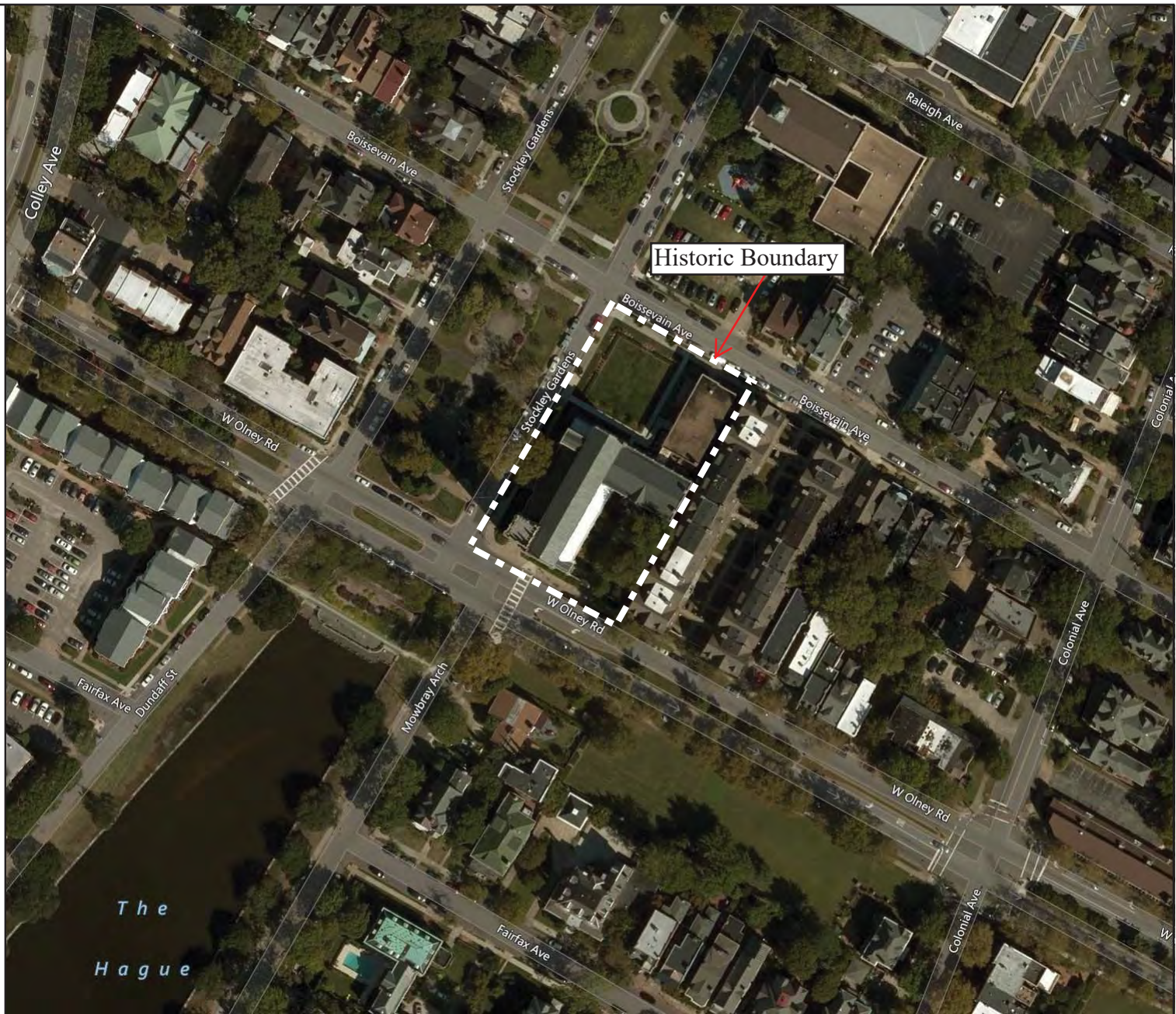
25 of 25: Lloyd Hall, basement meeting room, facing west



**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Latitude: 36.859820

Longitude: -76.297910



Feet

0 50 100 150 200

1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet

**Title:**

**Date: 3/7/2019**

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

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

**SKETCH MAP**

Christ and St. Luke's Church 2019

Update

City of Norfolk, VA

DHR No. 122-0075

- A. Christ and St. Luke's Church
- B. Parish House Addition
- C. Lloyd Hall Addition  
(together these are 1 contributing building)



Feet

0 20 40 60 80  
1:1,128 / 1"=94 Feet

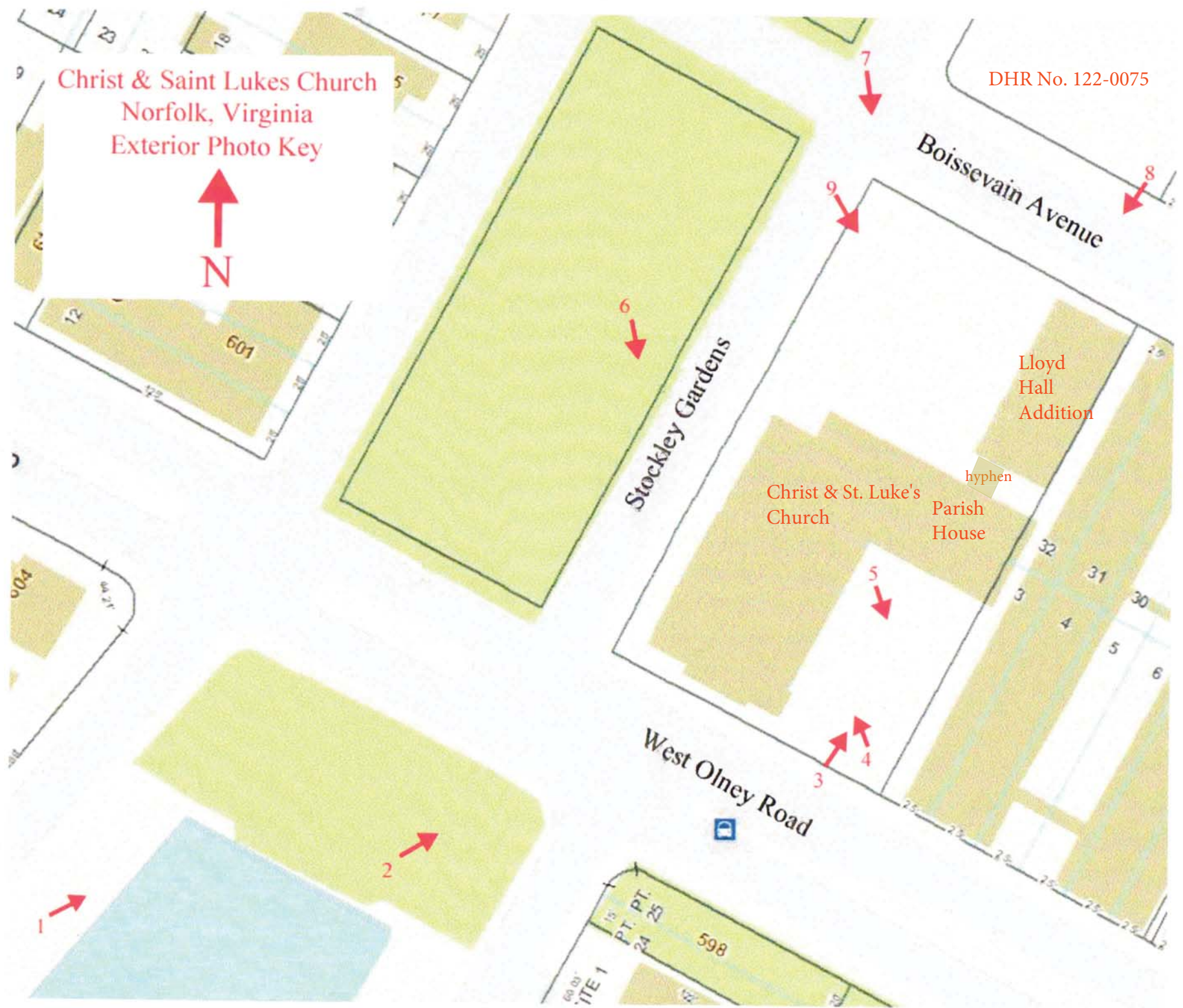
**Title:**

**Date: 3/6/2019**

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

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Christ & Saint Lukes Church  
Norfolk, Virginia  
Exterior Photo Key



Stockley Gardens

Boissevain Avenue

West Olney Road

Christ & St. Luke's  
Church

Parish  
House

Lloyd  
Hall  
Addition

hyphen



3

4



5



6



9



7



8



598  
SITE 1  
PT. 24  
PT. 25

18  
23  
601  
12  
22  
28

004  
60.31'

32  
31  
30  
3  
4  
5  
6  
25  
23  
25  
25  
25

# FLOOR PLAN AND INTERIOR PHOTO KEY

Christ and St. Luke's Church 2019 Update

City of Norfolk, VA

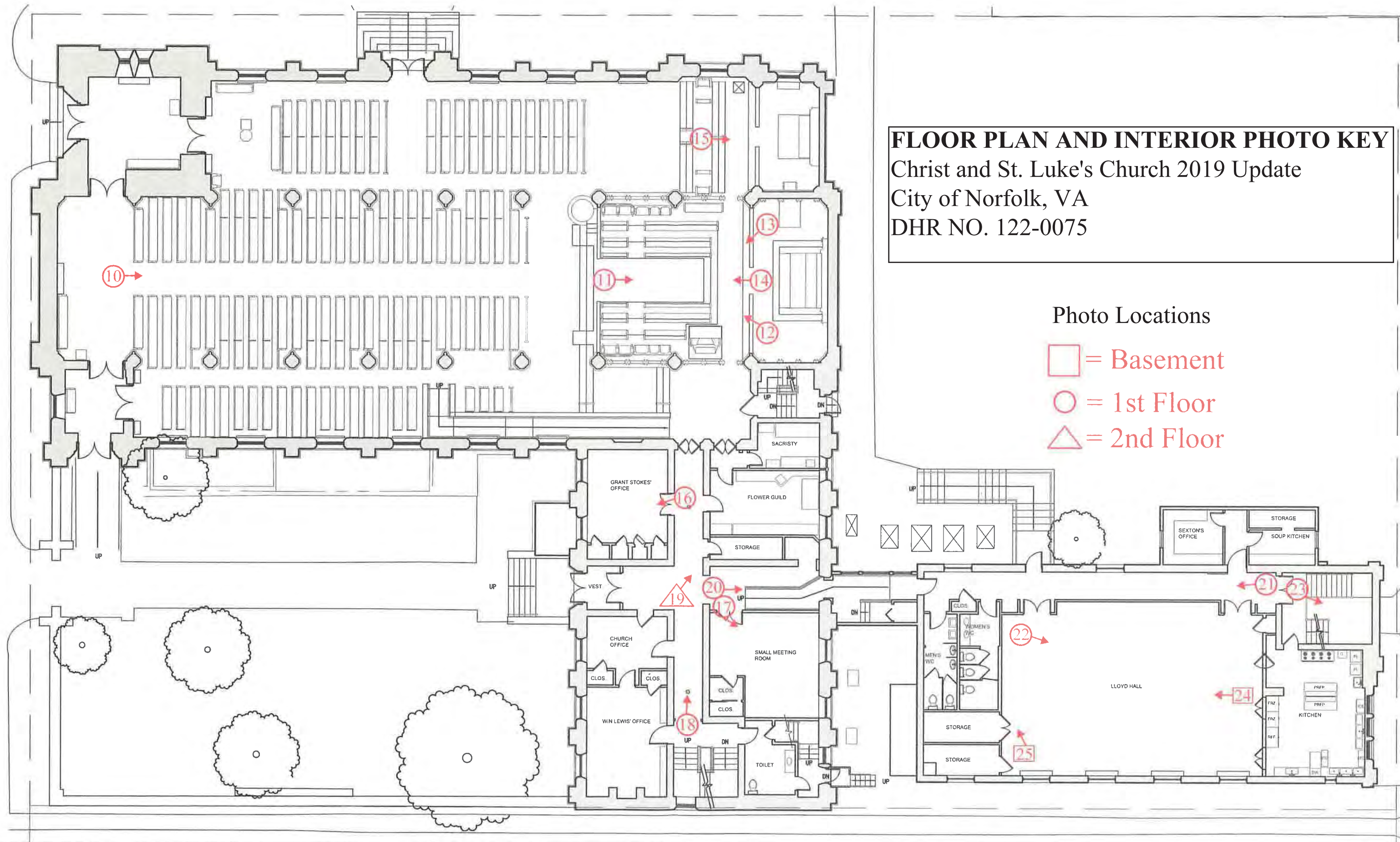
DHR NO. 122-0075

## Photo Locations

□ = Basement

○ = 1st Floor

△ = 2nd Floor



## Ground Floor Plan

Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"















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Miss Hall  
Class of 1912  
1912









































National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE VIRGINIA

Date Entered JUN 18 1979

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Herndon Depot	Herndon Fairfax County
Hume School	Arlington Arlington County
Christ and St. Luke's Church	Norfolk (ind. city)
Brown's Ferry	Dukes Corner vicinity Southampton County
Fort Egypt	Page County

Also Notified

Honorable John W. Warner

Honorable Roy E. Goad, Jr.  
Honorable Hugh L. Miller  
Honorable G. ...  
Honorable ...  
Honorable J. ...

State Historic Preservation Officer  
Mr. Tucker H. Hill  
Executive Director  
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission  
121 Cannon Street

CR Byers/bjr 6/20/79

For State Historic Commission, please call the National Register at (202) 343-6401.

Property Christ and St. Luke's Church

State Va. (Norfolk) Working Number 4.26.79.904

79603286

**TECHNICAL**

Photos 2  
Maps 1

**CONTROL**

*OK* 4.26.79

**HISTORIAN**

Constructed in 1909-1910, this church has out-**ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN** standing architectural significance for its design in the English Perpendicular mode of the Late Gothic Revival style, created by Philadelphia architects, Watson & Huckle. Church has particularly fine stone crafting, stained glass windows and interior statuary depicting Anglican + American ecclesiastical history.

Well-justified significance in both history + **ARCHEOLOGIST** architecture. *Accept. Safe 6-15-79*

**OTHER**

**HAER**

Inventory \_\_\_\_\_  
Review \_\_\_\_\_

**REVIEW UNIT CHIEF**

*Accept. Safe 6-15-79*

**BRANCH CHIEF**

**KEEPER**

National Register Write-up \_\_\_\_\_  
Federal Register Entry 7-3-79

Send-back \_\_\_\_\_  
Re-submit \_\_\_\_\_

Entered JUN 18 1979



AD 79 00 3286



# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

## Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Matt Strickler  
Secretary of Natural Resources

Julie V. Langan  
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323  
Fax: (804) 367-2391  
www.dhr.virginia.gov

March 7, 2019

Joy Beasley  
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service, National Register Program  
1849 C St., NW (Mail Stop 7228)  
Washington, D.C. 20240

**Re: Christ and St. Luke's Church 2019 Update, City of Norfolk, Virginia**

Dear Ms. Beasley:

The enclosed discs contain the true and correct copies of the additional documentation, referenced above, being submitted for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Christ and St. Luke's Church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 and the nomination has not been updated until now. In 2007, the contributing building known as the Guild House was demolished. The original nomination did not include mention of the 1951 addition to the church, known as Lloyd Hall. The church's connection to the adjoining Parish House also is not clearly described.

The Additional Documentation herein addresses the above issues and updates the following sections from the current NRHP nomination form: Section 5, Classification (showing the status of listed resources); Section 6, Function or Use, Section 7, Description; Section 8, Statement of Significance (including additional historic context and justification to update the period of significance); Section 9, Major Bibliographical References (based on new research); Section 11, information regarding authors; and Section 12, new Additional Documentation, including an updated Location Map with latitude/longitude coordinates, an updated Sketch Map (showing contributing resources), and photographs showing the property's current condition and all extant resources, with an accompanying photo key. Only fields that have been updated are included in this additional documentation. The Location Map provides a more precisely mapped historic boundary than the USGS map that accompanied the 1979 nomination. This boundary is based on the verbal description in the 1979 nomination and, therefore, the property's historic boundary *has not changed* as a result of this update

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. My direct phone line is 804-482-6439.

Sincerely,

Lena Sweeten McDonald  
National/State Register Historian

### Enclosures

Western Region Office  
962 Kime Lane  
Salem, VA 24153  
Tel: (540) 387-5443  
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office  
5357 Main Street  
PO Box 519  
Stephens City, VA 22655  
Tel: (540) 868-7029  
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Eastern Region Office  
2801 Kensington Avenue  
Richmond, VA 23221  
Tel: (804) 367-2323  
Fax: (804) 367-2391

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Additional Documentation

Property Name: Christ and St. Luke's Church

Multiple Name: \_\_\_\_\_

State & County: VIRGINIA, Norfolk

Date Received: 3/11/2019      Date of Pending List: 4/1/2019      Date of 16th Day: 4/16/2019      Date of 45th Day: 4/25/2019      Date of Weekly List: \_\_\_\_\_

Reference number: AD79003286

Nominator: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason For Review: \_\_\_\_\_

X Accept       Return       Reject      4/23/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Provides an up-to-date description, including more detail of the previously not described parish hall and addition. Fleshes out the historical context and background

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept Additional Documentation

Reviewer Jim Gabbert      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.