

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name DEVEREAUX HOUSE


other names/site number - SHIRLEY HALL (preferred) VDHR FILE NO: 134-5002

2. Location

street & number 1109 SOUTH BAY SHORE DRIVE not for publication N/A
city or town VIRGINIA BEACH vicinity N/A
state VIRGINIA code VA county INDEPENDENT CITY code 810 Zip 23451

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

 12/14/98
Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

SHIRLEY HALL
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: SINGLE DWELLING

SHIRLEY HALL
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: SINGLE DWELLING

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation - BRICK
roof - STONE: SLATE
walls - BRICK
other - WOOD

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1940

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

SHIRLEY HALL
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA

Architect/Builder WILLIAM GRAVES PERRY
PERRY, SHAW, HEPBURN

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.5 ACRES

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	410180	4081100	2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: JOHN PAUL C. HANBURY, FAIA
Organization: HANBURY, EVANS, NEWILL, VLATTAS & CO DATE: September 1, 1998
street & number: 120 ATLANTIC STREET telephone (757) 321-9600
city or town NORFOLK state VIRGINIA zip code 23510

SHIRLEY HALL
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name MR. & MRS. RICHARD D. ROBERTS

street & number 1109 SOUTH BAY SHORE DRIVE telephone (757) 428-0726

city or town VIRGINIA BEACH state VIRGINIA zip code 23451

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

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

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shirley Hall
Virginia Beach, VA

Section 7 Page 1

Shirley Hall was constructed in 1940 on a wooded waterfront site overlooking Linkhorn Bay to the West and Little Neck Creek to the East, in what was a rural Princess Anne County, now the more urban and more densely populated City of Virginia Beach. The original architect was William Graves Perry of the Boston firm of Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, which worked extensively in Virginia with the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg with continuing involvement there through 1945.

The original site was larger than the present four and one-half (4-1/2) acres (4.0 acres contiguous with the house and .5 acres across South Bay Shore Drive), as portions were sold off during the lifetime of the original owners and after their deaths. Originally, Mr. & Mrs. Devereaux not only owned the original site for which they paid ten thousand dollars but purchased property across the access road, South Bay Shore Drive, and across Linkhorn Bay to protect the views from the house.

The building was constructed in nearly the exact location conceived in 1939 by William Graves Perry and indicated on the architect's sketch site plan. A park like setting among mature hardwood trees and American hollies was achieved by the proposed location with a semi circular access drive from the land and with sweeping views of a point of land stretching into Linkhorn Bay on the water side. As a part of the 1997 restoration, the site has been enclosed with a brick wall with the brick matching the original construction.

The structure is of brick with a wooden cornice with modillions, and a hipped roof surmounted by a balustrade that defines a widow's walk. The central portion or main block of the house is in the Eighteenth-Century Revival style with a connecting service wing with a gambrel roof dying into a hipped roof garage with copper acroteria at each end. Massive twin chimneys with the balustrade define the central block. The brickwork is in Flemish Bond with the plinth in English bond. Glazed headers exist and in a "shot gun" pattern. Jack arches over the windows are in rubbed brick while sills are in wood. All of the brick was furnished by the Locher Brick Company in Glasgow, Virginia.

The entrance to the house is from a limestone stoop and entrance plaza from the cobble stone lined driveway. (Ironwork proposed by the original architects for handrails in his schematic rendering for the house and detailed in the contract documents was not included on the structure as constructed.) The entrance itself is through a massive front door with a glazed transom panel into which the architects designed a copper lantern which may be seen both from the exterior and the interior. The door and transom are surrounded by fluted pilasters and a classical entablature with triglyphs and metopes. Both the main entrance door and the corresponding door to the loggia at the opposite end of a central entrance hall are equipped with antique brass box locks believed to have been gifts to the construction from the architect. All of the rest of the original hardware originated from Vaughan & Company in Boston.

On the waterside, Perry introduced a loggia in ornamental ironwork reminiscent of New Orleans and the French origin of the Devereaux family. Stock decorative ironwork elements were adapted from those available from the Smyser-Royer Company. The access to the loggia from the central hall is a door with sidelights surmounted by a solid fan transom (solid to work in the limited headroom beneath the stair landing). On both the west and south sides of the building the architect employed bow windows to enhance views of the water from both the Drawing Room and Dining Room. These bow windows are constructed with a 7-1/2 foot radius, a cushion frieze, and copper roof.

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Shirley Hall
Virginia Beach, VA

Section 7 Page 2

The principal feature of the entrance hall is an original Virginia staircase, removed from the Hunter House (c.1826 Princess Anne County), which rises to serve the three levels of the house. The staircase has pine treads and landings; these, the risers, hand railing and balusters together with the paneling beneath the stair and the door to that area are all original to the Hunter House. Floors in the principal rooms of the house are in cypress and came from an 1840 plantation house on the Mississippi River in Louisiana. The entrance hall as well as the landing, and upstairs hall have a raised paneled dado.

Flanking the entrance hall are the Drawing Room on one side and the Library and Dining Room on the other. Entrances to these principal rooms are through arched openings with raised paneled doors, which in the open position, appear as paneled jambs for the openings. Behind the doors are concealed storage cabinet with touch latches. The landing of the entrance hall is lit by a compass window of large proportions.

The Drawing Room features a bow window opposite the interior fireplace wall with raised paneling. The carved mantel is an old one from an earlier house and from a different locale supplied by the original owners. The original hearth and surround in black and gold marble has been restored. (The raised paneled wall has been modified by the present owners to introduce semi circular display cabinets within former panels to highlight a porcelain collection). Original storage cabinets concealed in the fireplace paneling and lined in metal for the storage of firewood have been preserved. Beneath all windows except the bow window are paneled seats in the thickness of the exterior construction.

The Library is fully paneled in raised paneling with bookcases and with window seats in the thickness of the exterior construction. The corner fireplace has a simple mantel with black granite hearth and arched surround. Between the windows on the north elevation there is an arched recess or niche in the paneling with keystone. Some modification to this room has occurred to accommodate the needs of the present owners with new millwork in profiles identical to the original. Dog-eared casings prevail at all doorways on the first floor.

The Dining Room is also dominated by a bow window identical to the one in the Drawing Room. The cornice is deeper and more nineteenth century than elsewhere in the house with sections of reeding imitative of triglyphs defining flat panels suggesting metopes. The carved mantel, furnished by the original owners, is from an earlier house and similar to the Drawing Room mantel. An over mantel has been added in the 1997 restoration with moldings and profiles matching existing elements within the house. The original black and gold marble hearth and surround have been restored. A raised paneled dado surrounds the room with concealed storage within one of the panels.

The architects designed the light fixtures throughout the house which were fabricated by The Simes Company in New York City, and these have been restored and maintained although all not in their original locations. Of particular interest are the silver plated sconces in the Dining Room, the back plate of which suggests a Chippendale salver. (The present Dining Room chandelier in silver replaces a non-original crystal chandelier introduced by the second owners of the property.)

The interior colors, fabrics, wallpaper, and window hangings have all be coordinated with the staff of Colonial Williamsburg to provide an appearance reflecting the relationship that the original architects had with the restoration in Williamsburg.

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**Shirley Hall
Virginia Beach, VA**

Section 7 Page 3

The original butler's pantry and kitchen have been much altered over time. Windows on the waterside were replaced with French doors with removal of masonry between the windows to open up views to the water. At the same time a brick terrace was added. The recent restoration remodeled both areas again with a reworking of the south elevation to minimize the effects of the earlier change to the exterior. A screened porch was added over the existing terrace to conceal the earlier change.

On the second floor there are three principal bedchambers, a small sewing room (now a residential office), a dressing room, and three bathrooms. In the service wing there is another bedroom and bath, a connection stair to the kitchen below with two servants' bedrooms over the garage. These two rooms have been converted into a single bedroom with bath. All of these spaces have more modest wood trim, service hardware, and oak floors. An exterior service stair has been removed, and the dormer entrance provided with a balcony as a part of the restoration.

The Master Bedroom has one fireplace wall with raised paneling. The ceiling was altered prior to occupancy of the present owners to introduce a tray ceiling. The restoration returned the original cornice to the space with a second cornice at the tray. One other bedroom has a simple fireplace without paneling.

The original contractor was Clay Q. Nugent with Addenbrook & Company installing the foundations; both of these were local to the community. All of the existing plans for the building including full size profiles for much of the millwork survive. The millwork contractor was Blassingham & Company in Boston. Perry, Shaw and Hepburn's original rendering for the house survives as do drawings and rendering of all of the light fixtures for the building as well as schematic sketches in the hand of the architect.

West of the building is a small garden storage building and pumphouse also designed by Perry. It is a modest brick structure with frame infill with a square plan. It has a pyramidal hipped roof clad in wooden shingles topped by a turned finial.

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Shirley Hall
Virginia Beach, VA

Section 8 Page 4

The structure was constructed as a residence for Mr. and Mrs. James H. Devereaux, Jr. who moved to Virginia where Mr. Devereaux operated Norton & Ellis, a shipping line, and Southern Stevedoring in Norfolk. William Graves Perry, the architect for the structure had a married daughter in Norfolk, and one of his partners, Andrew H. Hepburn, had worked in Norfolk prior to joining the firm. (Mr. Perry is known to have combined field visits to the construction of Shirley Hall with visits with his family.) Mr. and Mrs. Devereaux were frequent visitors in Williamsburg where they were greatly impressed with the work of Perry, Shaw, and Hepburn. There exists a handwritten program for the house prepared by the owners as well as several architectural schematic schemes for the response to that program from June to October, 1938. It appears that the owners may have sketched a plan that enabled the architect to break out of the formality of his first schemes to the more eclectic response actually constructed. It was during this period that a remarkable change in design occurred.

The structure has been lovingly restored by the current owners, Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Roberts. The restoration was completed in 1997 by John Paul C. Hanbury of the architectural firm of Hanbury, Evans, Newill Vlattas & Company of Norfolk, Virginia.

William Graves Perry was the senior principal in Perry Shaw & Hepburn upon receiving the commission for the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg. The firm's work prior to that was primarily centered in New England with academic projects for Ivy League colleges and universities. There were a few residential commissions, as well. Perry was educated at Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was trained at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris. Prior to founding the firm of Perry Shaw & Hepburn in 1923, he served in the United States Army in WWI, taught at the architectural school of Harvard and practiced independently.

Perry Shaw and Hepburn's work in Williamsburg afforded them an important place in the annals of American architectural history. In 1927 when Perry, Shaw and Hepburn opened their Virginia office in the old Bruton Church Parish House, William Graves Perry noted that "The people of Virginia turned eagerly toward the newcomers, they welcomed them with interest and pleasant tolerance, opened to them doors and attics, quarters and gardens; suggested that details be recorded and houses measured, assisted in the recording of lost evidence and looked forward to further opportunities to take part in the great restoration of the ancient capital of their Commonwealth that was about to undertaken." ¹Young men from Virginia and elsewhere, already accomplished draftsmen, joined others already associated with the architects in this endeavor.

Perry Shaw & Hepburn, in preparing for the restoration of Williamsburg, went along the highways and byways of Virginia recording styles and details heretofore unknown and unnoticed by the general public. The body of their work at Colonial Williamsburg served as a reservoir of accumulated data from which they and others could drink. In Williamsburg the firm practiced within a number of constraints and seldom had a free hand to express their architectural feelings outside the rigid environment that existed in their restoration work.

¹ Perry, William Graves *Restoration of Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia* in *Architectural Record* December 1935, p356.

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**Shirley Hall
Virginia Beach, VA**

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Shirley Hall was the only residence designed by William Perry after he became involved in the work in Williamsburg, and is the only Perry Shaw & Hepburn house in Virginia or in the South.² This commission was his opportunity to draw upon his vast knowledge of Colonial architecture and employ solutions and details from his most recent past experience. His early sketches suggest a rigid plan solution for the design of Shirley Hall with symmetry governing the design. There exists an archival sketch plan which responds more to the site, and the final design follows the sketch concept with a more picturesque rear elevation in contrast to the more formal entrance elevation. The introduction of the bow windows with Ionic cushion friezes but almost Gothic muntins are reminiscent of windows on Merchant's Square in Williamsburg. The rear engaged dormer could have been from the Shields Tavern. The massive chimneys with balustrade are reminiscent of the Governor's Palace whereas the brickwork is very much like the Wythe House.

The interior circle head arches in the Entrance Hall to the Drawing Room and Library are similar to those at the Raleigh Tavern. In a sense, then, Perry seems to be "breaking out of the mold" of Colonial Williamsburg in the design of Shirley Hall, yet employing many of its features, bits of the vocabulary, in an eclectic combination of architectural expressions. He seems to enjoy playing with various idioms—combining an almost folk art early mantel in the Drawing Room with traditional paneling and cornice, a Georgian mantel in the Dining Room with a neo classical cornice, a neo classical mantel in a secondary bedroom and the incorporation of an existing stairway enhanced with paneled dado.

Perry Shaw & Hepburn, through their work in Colonial Williamsburg, had a profound impact on architecture in this county and especially in Virginia where they became the "makers of taste" for an entire generation. Shirley Hall is a splendid example of the impact that Thomas Graves Perry had on architecture in this generation.

² Chappell, Edward interview by John Paul Hanbury 5 August 1998

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Shirley Hall
Virginia Beach, VA

Section 9 Page 6

Baird, Edward (Grandson of William Graves Perry) interview by John Paul C. Hanbury, Norfolk, Va 28 July 1998, notes on file with Mr. Hanbury.

Chappell, Edward (architectural historian Colonial Williamsburg) interview by John Paul C. Hanbury, Norfolk, Va 28 July 1998, notes on file with Mr. Hanbury.

Perry, William Graves, Fiske Kimball, et al *The Restoration of Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia*, The Architectural Record, December 1935, page 356.

Perry, William Graves *The Reminiscences of William Graves Perry* (oral history) Colonial Williamsburg, 1956.

Vandeventer, Braden (Attorney for Mr. & Mrs. Devereaux) interview by John Paul C. Hanbury, Norfolk, Va 28 July 1998, notes on file with Mr. Hanbury.

Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955, A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond: new South Architectural Press) 1997.

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**Shirley Hall
Virginia Beach, VA**

Section 10 Page 7

Verbal Boundary Description

LOTS 12, 13, 14 and 15A, NORTH LINKHORN PARK, 1109 SOUTH BAY SHORE ROAD, VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA. AS INDICATED ON THE ACCOMPANYING MAP.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all property historically associated with the property that continues under single ownership.

LINKHORN BAY

THE WATER BOUNDARY SHOWN ON THIS SURVEY IS THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE EDGE OF WATER AT THE TIME THE SURVEY WAS PERFORMED ON THE DATE SHOWN HEREON. ITS LOCATION IS NOT INTENDED TO EXPRESS ANY OPINION AS TO THE LOCATION OF THE MEAN-LOW-WATER MARK AS PROVIDED FOR IN 26.2(b)(1) OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA, AS AMENDED, OR TO THE EXISTENCE, OR LACK THEREOF, OF ANY RIparian RIGHTS IN THE ADJACENT SUBMERGED LAND.

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF NEAR PROPERTY LINE AS SHOWN ON MAP OF NORTH LINKHORN PARK D.B. 7, PG. 140

RESERVED

LITTLE NECK CREEK

LOT 17A
D.B. 137, PG. 431

WE HEREBY DECLARE THAT ON MARCH 28, 1998, WE SURVEYED THE PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON, THAT THE TITLE LINES AND THE WALLS OF THE BUILDINGS ARE AS SHOWN, THAT THE BUILDINGS STAND STRICTLY WITHIN THE TITLE LINES AND THERE ARE NO ENCROACHMENTS OF OTHER BUILDINGS ON THE PROPERTY EXCEPT AS SHOWN, AND THAT THE PRINCIPLE CHALLENGING BUREAU APPLIES TO FULL EXTENT THEREOF, AS SHOWN ON THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP FOR THE CITY OF VIRGINIA, COMMUNITY NO. 919831, DATED 10-03-76, AND LAST REVISED 08-18-88.

ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC. - BY: EDWARD F. RUSSELL, JR.
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
S.I.C. NO. 36000

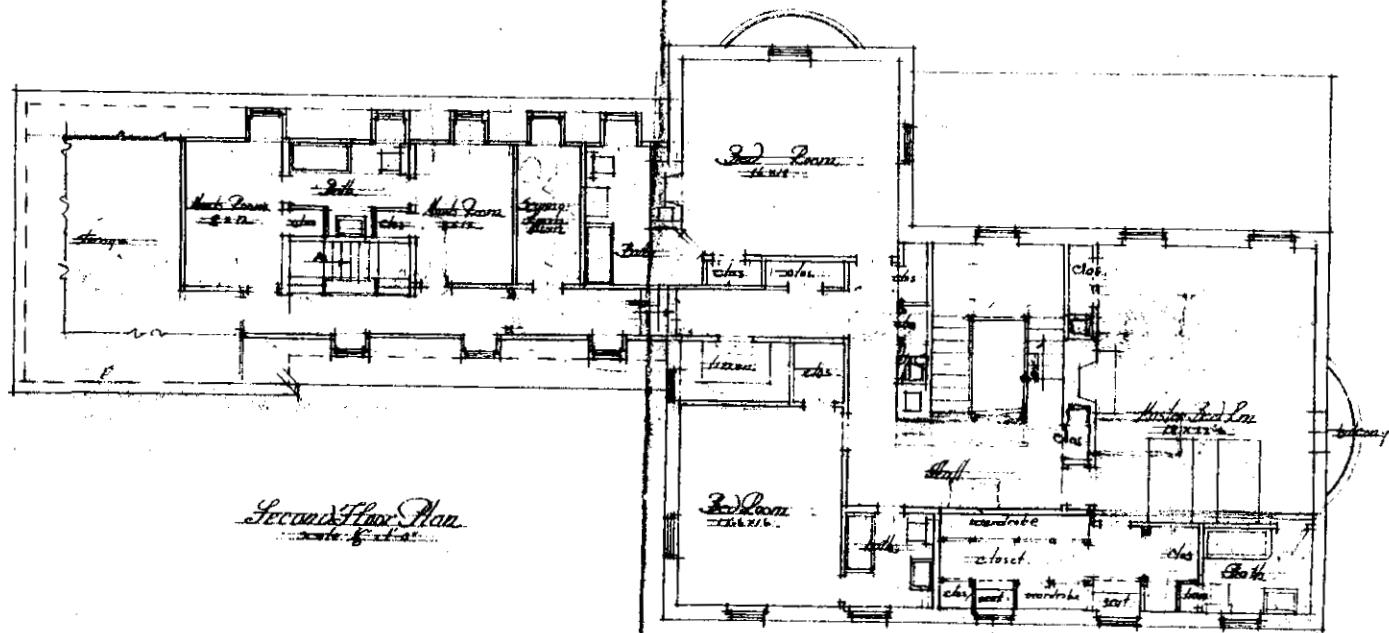


CURVE	BELTA	RADIUS	ARC	CHORD	TANGENT	CHORD BEARING
C1	228° 48' 52"	163.00'	338.02'	254.76'	163.25'	A36° 16' 54" V

REFERENCE: D.B. 7, PG. 44 & D.B. 137, PG. 411

PHYSICAL SURVEY OF
LOTS 12, 13, 14, & 15A
NORTH LINKHORN PARK
1109 SOUTH BAYSHORE ROAD
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA
FOR RICHARD O. ROBERTS
AND SHIRLEY H. ROBERTS

DATE	SCALE	BY	NO.
03-20-98	1" = 20'	EDWARD F. RUSSELL, JR.	1658
engineering services inc.			
1204 HARRISON A LANE SUITE 200 VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA 23462-1000 (757) 435-1111			
DRAWN	CHECKED	DATE	BY
EDWARD F. RUSSELL, JR.	EDWARD F. RUSSELL, JR.	03-20-98	EDWARD F. RUSSELL, JR.



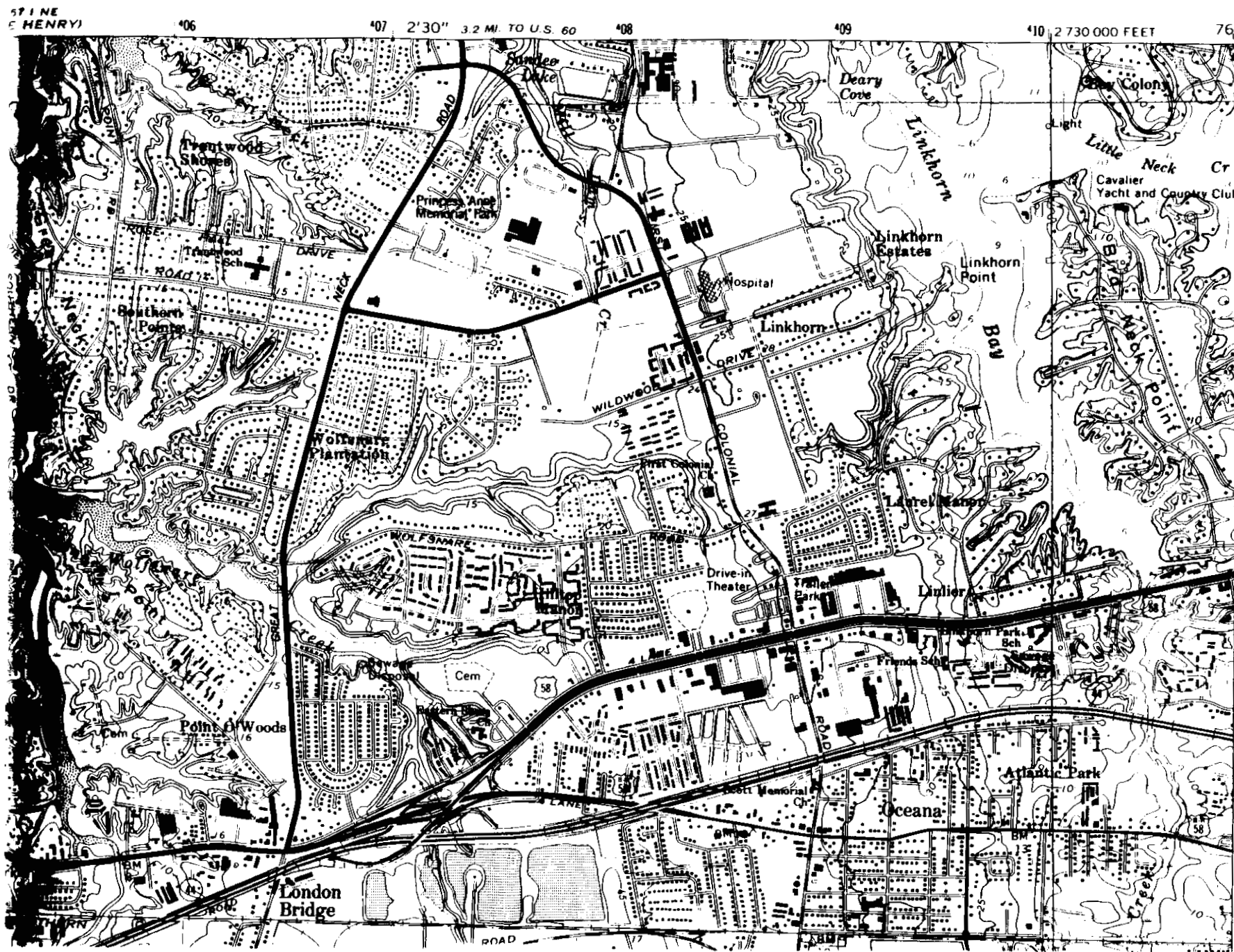
Second Floor Plan
scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

*Proposed Plans for Abigail H. Devereux
Hospital
Jerry Spang and Lyman H. Spang
LAI Mill #7
Boston, Mass.
Oct 21 1936*

Revised scheme responding to Devereaux suggestions
Second Floor
(close to final)

PRINCESS ANNE QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA-VIRGINIA BEACH CITY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5757 1 NE
CAPE HENRY



Shirley Hall
VDHR file #134-50
18 410180 4081100