

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Christ and St. Luke's Church 2019 Update

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N/A

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State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X 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.

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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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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

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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 19TH AND 20TH 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

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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 1785.¹

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, 1803.²

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, 1828.³ 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.⁴

Through the remainder of the 19th century and into the early 20th 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 19th 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, 1910.⁵ 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.⁶

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.⁷

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.⁸

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.⁹

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.¹⁰ 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 20th century, the church also maintained a soup kitchen and remained active in the community serving local homeless persons and working poor population.¹¹ 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 15th-century English architecture.¹² 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.¹³ 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.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵

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.¹⁶

ENDNOTES

¹ 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.

² Ferebee, Norfolk's Borough Church, p.26-62.

³ Ferebee, Norfolk's Borough Church, p.63-69.

⁴ Ferebee, Norfolk's Borough Church, p.71-75.

⁵ *Christ Church Chronicle*, Norfolk, October 1914, p.1-4.

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

United States Department of the Interior
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Christ and St. Luke's Church 2019

Update

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24, 1918, p.1.

⁷ "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.

⁸ *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.

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

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

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

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

¹³ *Christ Church Chronicle*, p.6.

¹⁴ *Christ Church Chronicle*, p.8.

¹⁵ *Christ Church Chronicle*, p.10

¹⁶ 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.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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"Church Consecrated," *Virginian-Pilot*, May 29, 1900, p.2-3.

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

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and *The Norfolk Landmark*, June 2, 1935, p.4.

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Ferebee, Edward S. Norfolk's Borough Church. Norfolk, Virginia: Teagle & Little, Inc., 1977.

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

Smith, Reverend Herbert and B. and A. Grice, *Christ and Saint Luke's Episcopal Church*, church history pamphlet, 1995.

Steinmetz, Francis C., "Memorial Windows of Christ Church," *The Virginian-Pilot*, August 4, 1912.

Wilson, Richard Guy. Buildings of Virginia, Tidewater and Piedmont. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002.

"2 Halls-One New, One Old-Serve Growing Congregations," *The Ledger-Dispatch*, July 24, 1965.

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

name/title: Marcus R. Pollard

organization: Commonwealth Preservation Group

street & number: PO Box 11083

city or town: Norfolk state: VA zip code: 23517

e-mail: marcus@commonwealthpreservationgroup.com

telephone: 757-651-0494

date: 8/25/2017

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Christ and St. Luke's Church 2019 Update
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Photo Log

Name of Property: Christ and St. Luke's Church

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

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Christ and St. Luke's Church 2019

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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

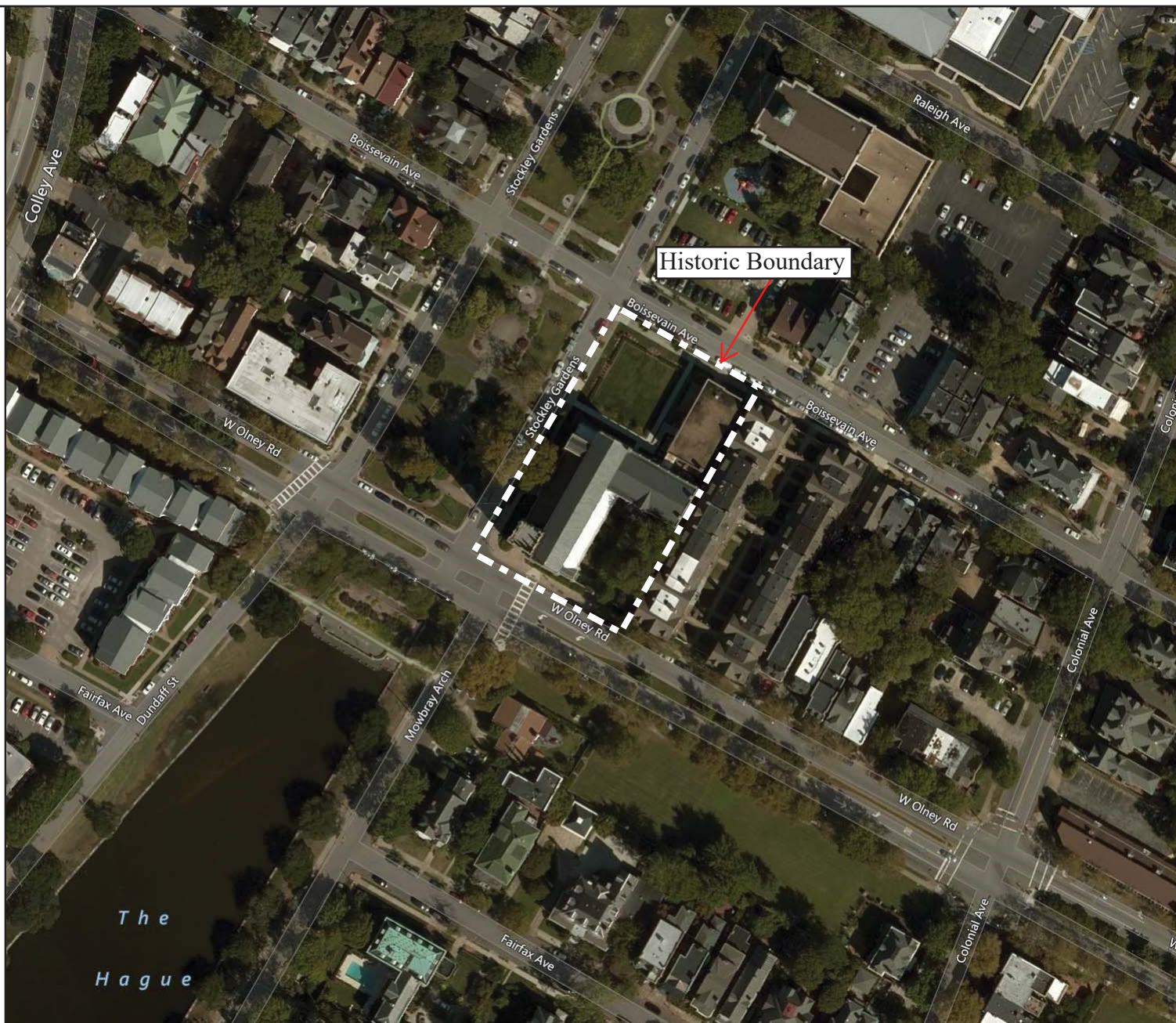
25 of 25: Lloyd Hall, basement meeting room, facing west



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

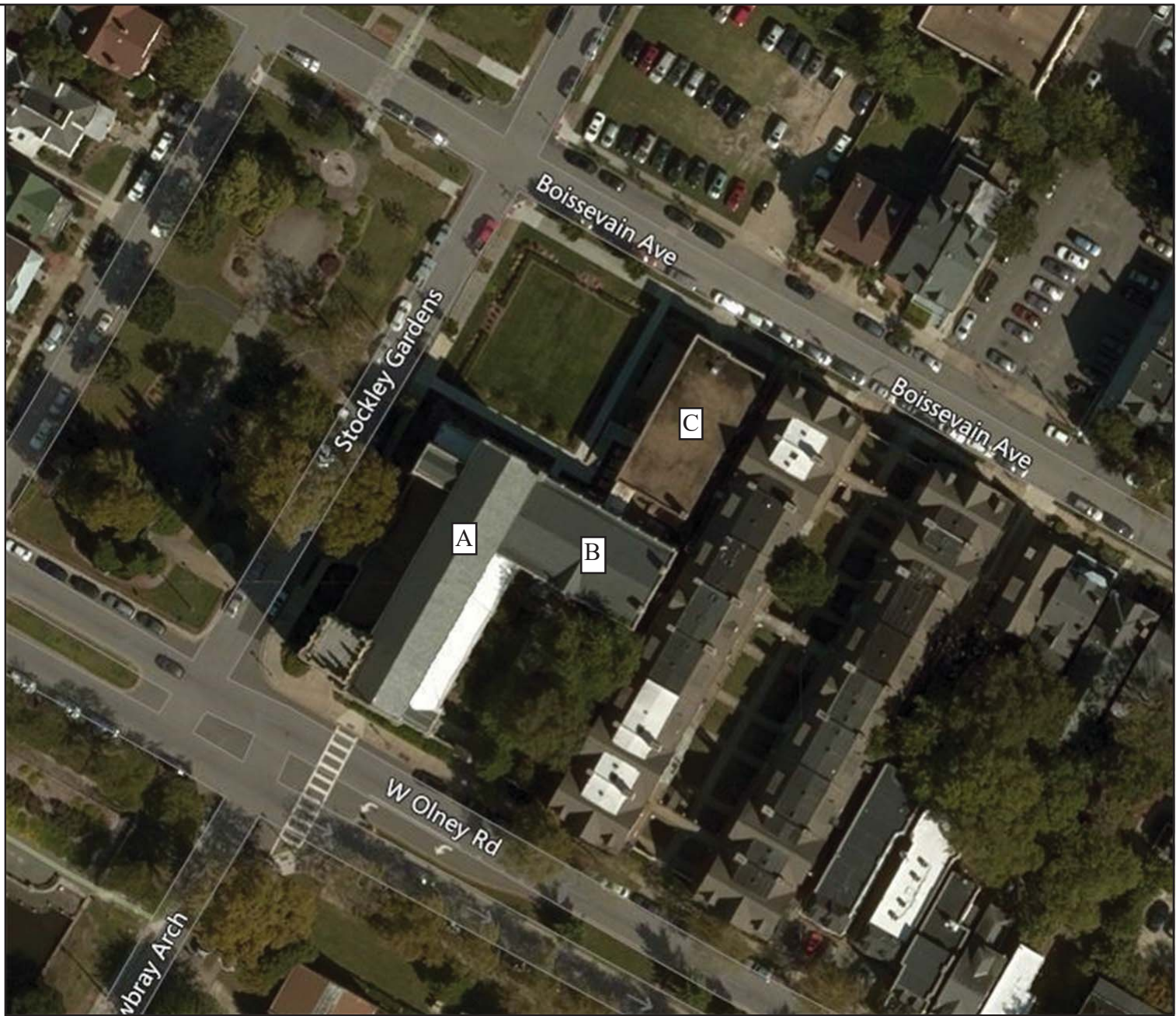
Christ and St. Luke's Church 2019

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

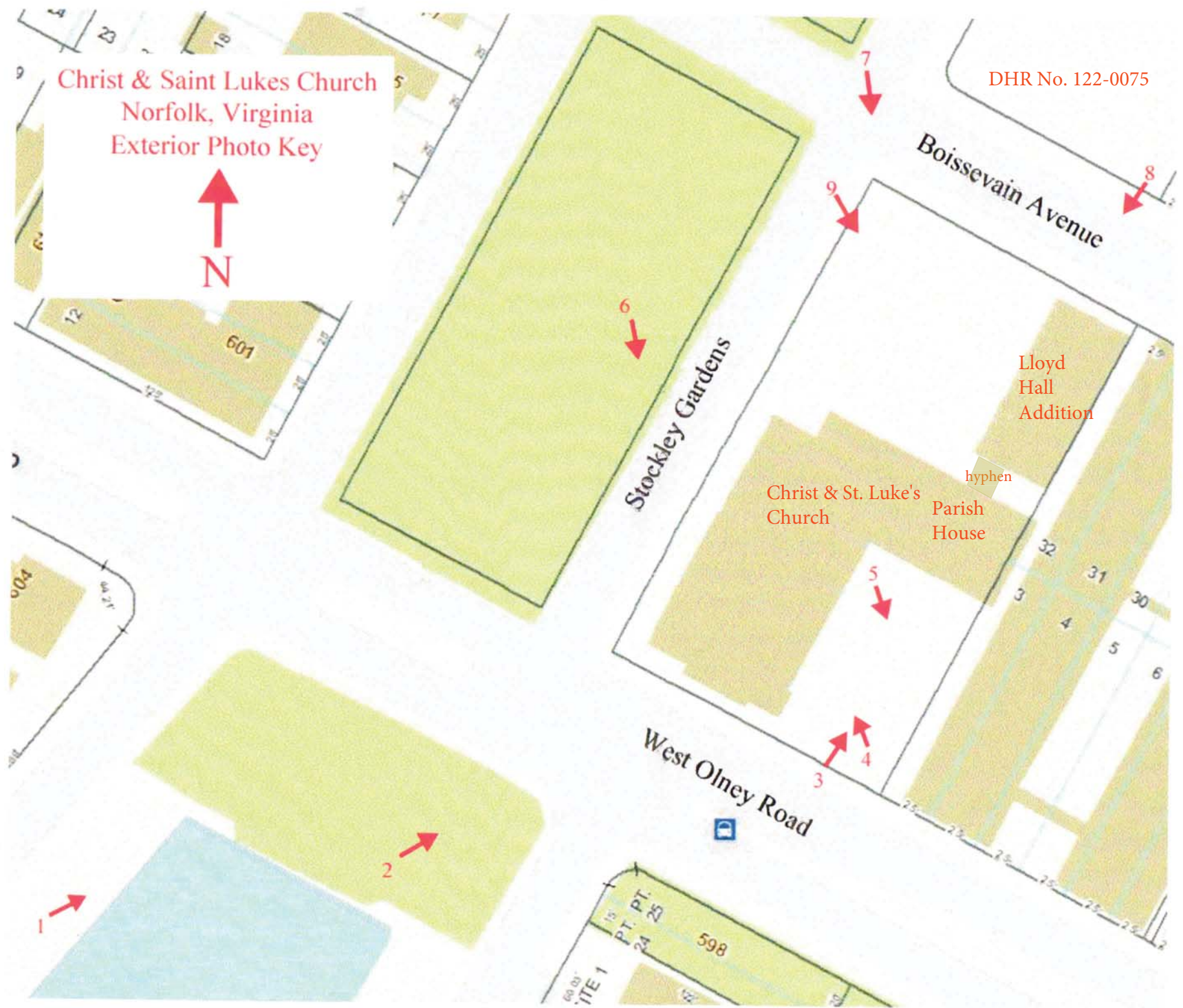
Title:

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



598
SITE 1

601
12
23
18
9

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

