

THE NEHHPA NEWSLETTER



Mrs. H. Ferguson, 5700 Huntington, and Mrs. P. Hiden, 5600 Huntington, cut ceremonial ribbon at the Newport News/Warwick Consolidation, July 1, 1958

Why Preserve?

The history of any city is an important window onto the lives, values, and priorities of the people who live there. Who we are as a community is shaped, in large part, by our successes and failures, our responses to challenges and opportunities, and the extent to which we remember the past, embrace the present, and stay focused on what is yet to come. Our neighborhood is the visual representation of our community's heritage. The architecture of our historic district is a physical expression of our community's history. Preserving our neighborhood is important so that this community asset and legacy can be passed on to future generations.

Preservation and adaptation go hand in hand. Historic buildings can not be replaced because we have neither the money or the skills to recreate the historic houses and buildings that are already here. Historic buildings have character and scale that modern buildings often lack. Architects in the latter 20th century abandoned the traditions of building and often created sterile, unpleasant boxes. Buildings from the early to mid 20th century have details you can appreciate as you walk by. Historic buildings have a scale that is comfortable for people on foot rather than people in cars. Historic buildings tell us about the past. Buildings that are re-used have stories to tell. You may already have stories about your house, if not, it can quickly become a fascinating hobby.

Calendar

September 9, 2008

NEHHPA Board Meeting

September 18, 2008

Crime Watch Meeting
7 pm, Noland Mem. Church

October 14, 2008

NEHHPA Board Meeting

November 10, 2008

NEHHPA Board Meeting

see Preserve, page 3

North End Huntington Heights Preservation Association

Officers

President: Kathy Whittaker

Vice President: Ed Matz

Treasurer: TBD

Historian: Michelle Carpenter

Secretary: Cathy Luckadoo

Directors

Block Captain Coordinator:
Sheila Kerr-Jones

Codes: Billie Leggette

Neighborhood Crime Watch:
Debra Ritger

Merchandising, Yard Sale:
John Runner

Membership:
Karen Hammond

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

As the summer winds down and hurricane season intensifies, consider checking all the measures necessary for keeping your family safe.

For a lot of North End neighbors this has been a summer, with children at home, summer camp, picnics and vacations. The 50th Anniversary ribbon cutting ceremony for the merger of Newport News and Warwick took place at 64th Street and Huntington Avenue on July 1st (*see Page 8*) and NEHHPA sponsored the first neighborhood Crime Watch Meeting on July 15th (*see Page 11*).

Another few weeks of this crazy, hazy, hot, smoke filled summer and fall will be upon us. Fall is a more traditional time of the year for home repair projects or as we like to call it, preservation. And remember preservation affects not only your home but every home on your street and every street in the North End. In that vein, would you, the membership, be interested in having a few Preservation Forums? In the past these forums were usually held on a Saturday morning and involved either a speaker or a hands on project. Subjects of interest could be repair or installation of, windows, wood or tile floors, plaster, a new furnace versus heat pump, air conditioning and insulation.

If you are currently not a member call me and let me know that you are interested in joining NEHHPA and attending the forums. And if you are a NEHHPA member, call me and voice your interest. I look forward to hearing from you. If there is no response, we will not go forward with this project.

Kathy Whittaker 247-1540

fgwhittaker@cox.net

THE NORTH END HUNTINGTON HEIGHTS PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION

The mission statement for the North End Huntington Heights Preservation Association is to preserve the historic residential character of North End Huntington Heights through advocacy, communication, and education.

Preserve

Cont. from page 1

Rigid preservation of homes is neither expected nor desired. Since the times we live in have changed, the structures we live in may require adaptation to fit with current lifestyles and, because we live in a neighborhood, how we accomplish that adaptation becomes a very important question. That is why cities have adopted modifications to their building codes.

Permits reflect a decision by the city's legislative and executive branch to adopt certain standards that will protect property owners and their neighborhoods. Generally speaking, a building permit is required when any structural change or major alteration is made to a building or when any new construction is undertaken. Basically, a permit is an agreement between the City and the applicant whereby the applicant agrees to

follow the City Codes and the City agrees to inspect the construction to ensure that Codes are followed.

A permit guarantees the work will be inspected by the City. The inspector may discover poor work, faulty materials, deviations from plans, and violations of the Code that may result in unsafe or hazardous conditions for you and your family. General maintenance does not require a permit in most instances. Separate permits for plumbing, electrical, and mechanical work are also required when applicable.

A historic district has additional considerations because of historic events, its architecture or cultural significance, or a connection to noteworthy people who lived there in the past. Therefore additional regulations, as with our own district, are established by city ordinance, specified in published guidelines, and enforced by City Codes Compliance by inspection.

HOUSE PLAQUES

Give your historic home the recognition it deserves. Through NEHHPA, you can purchase a bronze plaque featuring the year your home was built and the original homeowner's name. The plaque will include the inscription "Historic North End Huntington Heights".

The cost is \$195, due when you place your order. In your order, include the original homeowner's name and year of construction to:

NEHHPA, P. O. Box 75
Newport News, VA 23607

If you don't know when your house was built or who the original owner was, NEHHPA can assist you in researching this information at the Newport News Clerk of the Courts, Deed Office.

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1 PM to 8 PM

Sunday

Planning a Home Preservation Project

Whether you have just purchased your older home or have been in one for a while and would like to tackle a preservation project, you may be thinking about where to start. However your first thought should be where do you want end up. Choosing an approach for your project will require that you consider two things: your property's current physical condition and its relative importance in the context of the history of its area. To help you choose a direction, the following represents the most typical options.

Kinds of Preservation Projects

There are four work methods that can be applied. The work methods are differentiated in the following ways:

1. Historic Preservation

Preservation work retains the existing historic fabric by conserving, maintaining and repairing original materials. This maintains the historic fabric from throughout the structure's existence.

- Use the property as it was used historically or find a new use that maximizes retention of distinctive features.
- Preserve the historic character
- Stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials
- Replace "in kind" (using identical or substantially similar materials) the minimum amount of fabric necessary to preserve the building's integrity

2. Historic Restoration

Restoration work retains the materials from the most significant time in the property's history, while permitting the removal of materials from other periods.

- Use the property as it was used historically or find a new use that reflects the restoration period.
- Remove features from other periods, but document them first.
- Stabilize, consolidate, and conserve features from the restoration period.
- Replace a severely deteriorated feature from the restoration period with a matching feature (Limited substitute materials may be used.)
- Do not execute a design that was never built.

3. Historic Reconstruction

Reconstruction gives limited opportunities to re-create a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object, in all new materials.

- Do not reconstruct vanished portions of a property unless the reconstruction is essential to the public understanding.
- Reconstruct to one period of significance based on documentary and physical evidence.
- Precede reconstruction with thorough archeological investigation
- Preserve any remaining historic features.
- Re-create the appearance of the property (substitute materials may be used).
- Identify the reconstructed property as a contemporary re-creation.
- Do not execute a design that was never built.

4. Historic Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation, like Preservation work, also includes the repair of original materials, but it allows more latitude for replacement when the original materials are in deteriorated condition. Rehabilitation is not only the least stringent treatment, it is the most relevant to most residential and small-scale commercial renovation work. By using modern materials, as allowed in published guidelines, one can create the desired historic look while reducing the initial cost and maintenance costs of the rehabilitation.

- Use the property as it was used historically or find a new use that requires minimal change to distinctive features.
- Preserve the historic character
- Do not make changes that falsify the historical development
- Repair deteriorated historic materials and features. Replace a severely deteriorated feature, using matching materials to the greatest possible extent.
- New additions and alterations should not destroy historic materials or character. New work should be differentiated from the old, yet compatible with it.

Choosing one of the above options is only the initial step of the preservation project, but it the most important step, as it sets the focus on what repairs and modifications are to be done, and what materials are to be used.

Historic Corner - Chimney Restoration & Repair

Shortly after we moved into our new home at 5800 Huntington Avenue, my husband and I realized that the three chimneys on our house were in serious need of repair. While the south chimney only required some minor repair, there was an actual tree growing inside the north chimney. In addition, the main chimney to the house, which vents our boiler system, was virtually falling apart and the liner inside it had deteriorated beyond repair.



The North Chimney – bricks are literally lying on top with no mortar and partially broken down.

After consultation with neighbors and reviewing our options for contractors online we decided to go with Black Goose Chimney Sweep. Overall, we were very pleased with the craftsmanship of the work, but the job itself proved to be quite challenging and stressful at times. Below are a few words of wisdom we learned from our experience.

1. First and foremost, when working with any contractor always budget 15-20% additional for cost overruns – It is very difficult in the initial estimate to accurately determine exactly how long the job will take to complete especially if the job presents unique challenges – such as chimneys that are hard to access due to the slope of the roof and location of the power lines. You don't want to get three quarters of the way through and realize you don't have enough money to finish the work.

2. Along with potential cost overruns, expect that the job will take longer than originally quoted. As with any work dependent upon mother nature, the job can easily slide by a week or more in the event of excessive heat or threatening thunderstorms.



The main chimney before work was completed

3. Ensure that the contractor has experience with historic homes and is familiar with and adheres to the standards of practice. Mortar repairs on most old homes should use natural hydraulic lime mortar versus Portland Cement or the work will break down over time causing more damage to the masonry. To learn more about lime mortar and historic masonry, visit www.virginialimeworks.com.

4. Always get references and follow up on the quality of the work of the contractor. Stay in touch throughout the duration of job and ask questions.



The main chimney after work was completed
Chimney Question and Answer on Page 6

Chimney Restoration & Repair Frequently Asked Questions

Q. What is the most important thing that homeowners can do to ensure that their chimney is safe and efficient?

A. Follow the standards set forth by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) for chimney inspection and maintenance. The initial inspection should be an NFPA Level II inspection including a closed-circuit camera inspection of the flue interior. This will show the true condition of the inaccessible areas inside the chimney. Deterioration or construction defects can mean that heat, smoke, and carbon monoxide may be escaping before reaching the top of the chimney.

Q. How often should homeowners have their chimney inspected?

Per NFPA 211 Standard "Chimneys, fireplaces, and vents shall be inspected at least once a year..." This is like having your car inspected once a year regardless of how much it was driven. There are parts of a chimney, especially at the top of the chimney, which will deteriorate with weather and time.

Q. What should homeowners look for in choosing a chimney sweep / chimney service company?

A. Several things should be more important than the lowest price. How much experience do they have? What training and certifications does the technician carry? Any person may call themselves a sweep without any training or experience. In Virginia, chimney sweeping is not a regulated trade. Are they nationally certified by the Chimney Safety Institute of America), Fireplace Investigation Research & Education, and/or the National Fireplace Institute? Are they nationally certified Dryer Exhaust Technicians (C-DET)?

Q. Explain the importance of chimney liners and caps – what function do they serve?

A. The function of the liner is to contain the products of combustion including heat, smoke, creosote, and carbon monoxide. If the liner is unable to perform its intended function, there are two main concerns. The first concern is premature deterioration of the chimney from exposure to the acidic soot. The soot will interact with the alkaline mortar used to construct the chimney and will result in deterioration of the chimney from the inside out.

The second concern is for potential hazards to the property

and the occupants. Current codes call for an air space between the chimney and any combustible materials such as framing in the attic or wood at the roofline. Most older homes do not meet this standard. If the liner is not providing heat containment, long-term exposure of the wood to the heat will reduce the ignition temperature of the wood and this could result in a fire. If a boiler or furnace flue cannot perform its intended function, all the carbon monoxide may not be reaching the top of the chimney.

There are several purposes for a cap. The vertical screen will act as a spark arrestor as well as preventing animal intrusion from birds, squirrels, raccoons, etc. The rain bonnet will keep most of the rainwater from entering the flue. Water will activate the acids in the soot and cause deterioration of the lining system and the chimney interior. The cap will provide a "finished" look to the chimney top. They are available in single-flue or multi-flue (covers the entire chimney top) and in stainless steel or copper.

This article was submitted by Michelle Carpenter, NEHHPA Historian.

Over the Back Fence: *Pet Sitting*

During these “dog days” of summer, pet owners are packing their bags and planning the perfect summer getaway without their pet companions. By choosing to use a pet sitter instead of other options, such as kenneling, planning a vacation without your pet has never been easier.

Choosing a professional pet sitter is beneficial to both the pet and owner. Although the master is away, the pets will still play, and be happy within their own home. Pets benefit from being in a safe, comfortable, familiar environment following the usual diet and exercise regimen, and medical treatments as necessary. Although the owner is out of reach, the pet still receives lots of love and personal attention.

By choosing a pet sitter, you can forego the burden and anxiety of transporting your prized pet in exchange for peace of mind and additional security.

With a professional pet sitter, the owner can rest assured the pet is safe and well cared for, while their home is protected by crime deterrent measures provided by most professional pet care-givers. In addition, you won't have to worry about inconveniencing family, friends and neighbors. Hiring a professional pet sitter is a win-win situation for everyone involved, especially the pet.

Our neighborhood is fortunate to have a pet sitter residing here, Paula Bunn on 55th Street. She is a very caring professional who takes the time to get to know your pets and their specific needs before you leave on your getaway. I had two elderly dogs that needed to remain in familiar surroundings while I was away and I was thankful to be able to be in contact with her both through email and over the phone to ensure that all was well at home.

The Over the Back Fence section is reserved for news and submissions from the neighborhood.

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A Great City: Consolidation of Newport News and Warwick

Editor's note: On July 1, 1958, the cities of Newport News and Warwick consolidated to form the current City of Newport News. This consolidation not only joined the two cities, but also consolidated our formerly divided neighborhood (the historic North End at 50th through 64th Streets and Huntington Heights at 64th through 72nd Streets) into one. On July 1, 2008, Newport News re-enacted the consolidation ribbon cutting which occurred on Huntington Avenue, between 64th and 65th Streets.

In 1946 Newport News celebrated its 50th anniversary or Golden Jubilee. For the historical record, local leaders were requested to project what they anticipated lay ahead for the city in the next century. Reading their projections some 60 years later is most enlightening.

In the words of then City Manager *Joseph C. Biggins*, "I am of the opinion that this community will ultimately become a great city. In the not too distant future, it would not be unreasonable to expect a successful consolidation of portions of Warwick and Elizabeth City Counties with Newport News, thereby affecting many advantages and increasing the land area and population of the city. Air transportation facilities for the entire Lower Peninsula will undoubtedly be established. Physical connection with Norfolk in the form of a bridge or tunnel is not unlikely. Our waterfront facilities, now owned exclusively by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company will be supplemented by additional private or publicly owned facilities for the development of ocean commerce through this port. Substandard housing in the city must give way to modern housing, leaving open spaces for light, air and recreation.

But the area of the city and its population is not necessarily the yardstick by which a city is measured. More important, are the elements of cultural and educational advantages, the ability of its citizens to live together in peace and harmony, to rear their children in proper environment, and the privilege of working for whom they please.

Yes, Newport News will become a great city because its citizens have the ability and the determination to accomplish their objectives."



Re-enactment of ribbon cutting ceremony, July 1, 2008

Shipyard President *Homer L. Ferguson* continued in this vein, predicting, "A future that will find Newport News the best city in the world in which a man or woman could grow old."

This year, we recall another 50th anniversary--the merger of Newport News with Warwick in 1958. This political union of two distinct communities resulted in a new city of 65 square miles. Consolidation was a hard-fought battle. Indeed, there are persons who would speculate that it still continues in the hearts and minds of some former county residents. However, it was an economic imperative--a vision of hope for the future by farsighted Peninsula leaders that effected the merger. One might say consolidation was an eventuality from the moment of the city's 1896 founding. Newport News' tight geography and its role as the economic and industrial heart of the Peninsula defined the outcome.

As early as the turn of the century, home seekers who felt confined by the bounds of Newport News' original four square mile limits were moving into the surrounding countryside. North End and East End, built in adjacent Warwick County were the city's first suburbs. Pioneer citizens built substantial neighborhoods on the banks of the James and in adjoining Elizabeth City County. Infrastructure in the form of gas, electricity, water, sewage, telephones and roads were extended to these areas.

The need to develop the countryside was accelerated by World War I when Newport News was established as a port of embarkation. Five large military camps were erected in Warwick; new highways were built to connect them to the port and warehouses ringed the city. The industrial expansion and population spiral resulted in the construction of Hilton Village, four miles distant from the

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Consolidation *(Continued from page 8)*

city. This development of some 500 residences, constructed by the War Shipping Board, was to house the surge of shipyard families who had come to the area. Hilton was linked to Newport News by the extension of trolley service.

During the Second World War, Newport News again served America as a major embarkation depot. 1.5 million military personnel passed through the city and neighboring camps. The shipyard did its part to insure victory by building many of the vessels that transported these troops to the battle zones. The yard's work force more than doubled to accomplish this mission. Consequently, the city witnessed an influx of residents unparalleled in its history. The civilian population rose to 189,000, an astounding 77.2%, the second largest increase in the nation. Families were urged to rent out spare rooms to accommodate the new arrivals. At boarding houses, shipyard workers slept in shifts by rotating so-called "hot beds." Churches and service organizations such as the YMCA and Salvation Army opened their doors to help handle the overflow. As the industrial and economic base of the Peninsula's economy, the city was taxed to its limit to provide services. Neighboring Warwick County alleviated some of the strain as workers settled there. The county population tripled from 9,248 residents in 1940 to 33,950 by 1945.

In the postwar era, the trek to the suburbs hastened from the crowded city. Many things accelerated this trend: the availability of building material and federal financing for home building, new roads as a result of the war buildup, and the ability to again purchase automobiles for private use. Warwick County leaders struggled in the postwar era to provide services to its burgeoning populace. The population rose from 39,875 in 1950 to 49,326 in 1955. Developers created subdivisions in once fertile farm fields. Brandon Heights, Warwick on the James, Hidenwood, Beaconsdale and Riverside were bedroom communities for residents who still mostly worked in Newport News.

However, with this swift population movement to the surrounding territory, Warwick was hard pressed to

provide vital improvements such as schools, sewers, bridges, underpasses and hard-surfaced streets to support the new developments. The county's tax base, primarily sustained by revenues from home owners and small businesses was insufficient to quickly meet these needs. Consequently, county supervisors proceeded with deliberate conservatism. Thousands of persons who earned their livelihoods in Newport News, but lived outside the city limits, felt restricted by the county's cautious political process. By contrast, the city's financial picture was quite favorable thanks to its large industrial base, ownership of the profitable waterworks system and maturing bonds. Consolidation seemed a ready-made solution to the acuteness of Warwick's economic dilemma and to the general well being of the region.

In an effort to bring governmental change, several efforts at consolidation were attempted. In 1950 a five-way consolidation was tried with the nearby city of Hampton, the town of Phoebus and the counties of Warwick and Elizabeth City, but failed by reason of an adverse Hampton vote. Fierce opposition from Norfolk was also encountered because of the proposed new name, the City of Hampton Roads. In 1952, Hampton, Phoebus, and Elizabeth City incorporated as a city, proclaiming their independence from Newport News. Likewise, in an effort to stave off amalgamation with Newport News, Warwick also became a city that year.

Realizing the seriousness of the situation, a group of community leaders met in early 1955 to again head a movement for Peninsula-wide consolidation. The referendum for a three-way consolidation held the following year was once more defeated by Hampton. With that city thus eliminated, Newport News and Warwick citizens organized to bring about a union. The Hallet Act, a piece of enabling legislation, allowed the two city councils to be bypassed and the vote put directly to the citizens. The campaign was heated. Opposition in Warwick by older residents, who did not favor "progress" was stiff. Political cartoons depicted the ten square mile city as a wolf ready to pounce on the naive Warwick and swallow it up. The unification was hard pushed in the press with each campaign pointing out the

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Consolidation *(Continued from page 9)*

benefits and disadvantages of the issue. The referendum was decided on July 16, 1957, passing by overwhelming vote in Newport News (4,398 to 873) and by a closer margin in Warwick (3,938 to 3,253).

In preparation for the transition, elections were held to select new councilmen and the name of the new city. Committees were appointed to address a variety of issues ranging from rewriting the charter to designing a new city seal to revising budgets and tax structures. On July 1, 1958, the new council was sworn in at the courthouse downtown. O.J. Brittingham, Jr. was elected mayor. As the council's first order of business, Joseph C. Biggins was formally appointed as the city manager.

The festivities then moved to the War Memorial Museum where Governor J. Lindsay Almond presented remarks. After the formalities, there was a ceremony at the dividing line between the two cities at 64th Street and Huntington Avenue. A giant pair of scissors was wielded by Mrs. Homer L. Ferguson, a current resident of old Warwick (but former resident of old Newport News) and Mrs. Philip Hiden, resident of old Newport News to symbolically cut the ribbons dividing the two communities. A celebratory parade capped the festivities. So, it was that the greater city of Newport News came into being, then the third largest in population in Virginia and the largest in area. As reported afterwards, public spirited citizens had achieved their objective to create "a well ordered municipal organization with plans looking toward future developments."

On July 1, 1983, the 25th anniversary of consolidation, a historical marker was dedicated at the Huntington Avenue site to commemorate this milestone anniversary. The marker stands as a permanent reminder of the union that occurred on that spot in 1958. NEHHPA played an important role in this event by cosponsoring the ceremony with the Newport News Historical Committee.

On the morning of Tuesday, July 1, 2008, North End residents again proudly gathered with city officials to observe the 50th anniversary. A procession of antique cars ferried the dignitaries to the historical marker.

There, following remarks by the mayor and reminiscences from city residents, a re-enactment of the original ribbon cutting was held. Re-enactors portraying the Earl of Warwick and Captain Christopher Newport were on hand to snip the blue and gold streamers with the same pair of mammoth shears used in 1958. Afterwards, the crowd moved to the Midtown Community Center, which was renamed to honor O. "Jerry" Brittingham, Jr., the first mayor of the newly consolidated city. Family members and citizens spoke of his many years of dedicated service, then unveiled a bronze plaque to be placed on the building officially recognizing it as the Brittingham-Midtown Community Center.

This article was submitted by Mary Kayaselcuk, Newport News Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, Lee Hall Depot Coordinator. Ms Kayaselcuk is renovating 5400 Huntington Avenue.

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Crime Watch Program

On July 15th, we had a Neighborhood Crime Watch meeting at Noland Memorial Church. Our guests were Newport News Police Department Community Resource Officers Thrower and Greathouse. The Crime Watch program in our neighborhood has received a jump start with the participation of Debra Ritger. Our next Crime Watch meeting is scheduled for September 18th, at 7 pm at Noland Memorial Church.

Recently, our neighborhood has experienced theft from garages and vehicles, gunshots, theft of catalytic converters, and vandalism. In order to combat crime, we must be more observant, vigilant, and neighborly, including streets other than our own. The North End / Huntington Heights is where we all live. In order to detract crime, make it harder to be a victim: Keep the porch light on; use a motion detector light; remove all valuables and lock all vehicles when not in use; cancel newspapers and mail when out of town.

While maintaining diligence over the neighborhood, report anything suspicious: Vehicles (note color, make, model, and tags if possible), people (note description, including clothing), etc. Call 911 in an emergency or 247-2500 for non-emergency (Note: Both numbers are answered by the same dispatcher).

At the meeting, two neighbors have volunteered to become our latest block captains: Thom Matheson of 51st Street and Bonnie Snead of 54th Street. We are still looking for volunteers for 47th-50th, 52nd, and 60th Streets and the 6900 block of Huntington Avenue. Please call Sheila Kerr Jones, Block Captain Coordinator, at 380-8155 if you wish to volunteer.

Block Captains

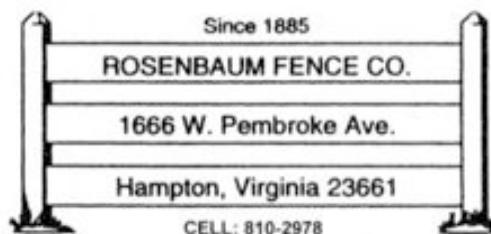
- 47th - 50th Vacant
- 51st - Thom Matheson 346 51st
- 52nd - Vacant
- 53rd - Lynn Ritger 349 53rd
- West Hunt 51-54 Linda Bordeaux 226 52nd
- 54th - Bonnie Snead
- 55th - Phil Shook 310 55th
- 56th - Betty Zattiero 5601 Huntington
- 57th - Virginia Gall 338 57th
- 58th - Winnie Price 335 58th
- 59th - Pat Ward 315 59th
- 60th - Vacant
- 61st - Glenn Norcutt 319 61st
- 62nd - Brenda Robbins 330 62nd
- 63rd - Matt Gardner 6300 Huntington
- 64th - Bea Dahlen 6306 Huntington
- 65th - Billie Leggette 6408 Huntington
- 66th - George Silk 6512 Huntington
- 67th - Agnes Kump 314 67th
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- Steve Hudak 319 71st

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North End-Huntington Heights Preservation Association

NEHHPA, P.O. Box 75, Newport News, VA 23607

Application for membership

Please complete this form and mail with your check (payable to NEHHPA) to the address listed above.

Please circle the category of membership below for which you are applying.

Resident Member: To be eligible, you must reside in the area from 46th Street to 70th, bounded by Huntington and Warwick, and 70th to 73rd, from Warwick to the James River.

Associate Member: This category applies to all who live outside the area described above. Associates have all rights of membership excluding the right to vote and hold office.

The cost is **\$10 per year** per household and is good February of the current year until February of the following year. Lifetime membership is also available for \$100 per household.

Number of years ____ X \$10 = Total \$_____ or purchase a Lifetime Membership for \$100

Member #1: _____ Date: _____

Member #2: _____ Phone: _____

Street: _____ Apt. # _____

City: _____ State _____ Zip: _____

E-mail address _____

Emergency contact _____ (in case something happens while you're out of town)

Please circle below any committees with which you might be willing to assist.

Block Captain	Membership	Homes Tour	Newsletter
Preservation Forum	Web Site	Beautification	City/Shipyard Liaison
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Yard Sale	Special Events	Safety	Historical



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