Purpose of Evaluation

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

The project applicant is interested in Rehabilitation Tax Credits for one of the buildings inside the district.

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

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

1. General Information

   District name(s): _Granby Street Suburban Institutional Corridor______________________

   Main Streets and/or Routes: _Granby Street, Newport Avenue_________________________

   City or Town: ___Norfolk_____________

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

2. Physical Aspects

   Acreage: __57 (14 additional discontinuous)______________________________

   Setting (choose only one of the following):
   Urban ____ Suburban ___ X ____ Town _____ Village _____ Hamlet _____ Rural_____

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

The proposed district is located along the Granby Street corridor between the Lafayette River and Wards Corner in Norfolk, Virginia. The district is comprised of large institutional buildings including educational, religious, social, and cultural centers. The buildings primarily face Granby Street, a six-lane thoroughfare with a central landscaped median. City sidewalks line both sides of the street. Mature trees and landscaping are located on the city verge, median, and on most of the private lots. The district is surrounded by suburban residential development.
3. Architectural/Physical Description

Architectural Style(s): ___Colonial Revival, Moderne, Gothic Revival, Neo-classical Revival, International Style, New Formalism_____

If any individual properties within the district were designed by an architect, landscape architect, engineer, or other professional, please list here: _ A. Ray Pentecost, Jr., and Associates, Inc (Talbot Park Baptist Church); G. L. Duern, A.C.I.D (Tabernacle Church); Sheldon Leavitt, Leavitt & Associates (Temple Israel); George van Leeuwen (Masonic Temple); Vernon A. Moore (Granby Elementary School); T. David Fitz-Gibbon (Fire Station No. 9)________________________

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

n/a

Date(s) of construction (can be approximate): _1939-1976_______________________________

Are there any known threats to this district? ____none known____________________

Narrative Description:

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

The Granby Street Suburban Institutional Corridor is a compact geographic area encompassing approximately 71 acres (14 of which are discontiguous). The historic district is located in an area that rapidly expanded during the mid-twentieth century and is suburban in character. Each of the buildings in the district served (or still serves) as anchor community institutions, and historic uses included educational, religious, civic, social, and cultural. The buildings were constructed between 1939 and 1976, with the highest concentration completed during the decade between 1950 and 1960. While other similar institutions are located sporadically along Granby Street and within the surrounding residential neighborhoods, the concentration of these buildings along Granby Street between North Shore Drive and Sinclair Drive creates a cohesive collection of notable high-style architecture unlike other suburban areas of the city from this period. The buildings range in size from one to three stories and are generally located on large suburban lots with pedestrian and vehicular access and parking. Typical building materials include brick, stone, wood, and glass.

The historic district includes a range of architectural styles from the early to mid-twentieth century, each excellent representations of the typical features expressed in the style. Among the most popular styles are Moderne and revival styles including Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, and Neo-classical Revival. At least one example of Stripped Classicism is represented in the district. During the 1950s and 1970s, examples of International Style and New Formalism were constructed in the district, demonstrating the breadth of the twentieth century design represented in the district. There is not a clear distinction or trend in historic function and architectural style, but rather construction date. One exception is that most of the Christian-based religious buildings are representative of the early to mid-twentieth century revival styles (Tabernacle Church is the outlier, constructed in the Moderne stye).

Among the notable examples of Colonial Revival in the historic district is Granby High School. Granby High School was originally constructed in 1939, with later additions on its side and rear elevations. The masonry building has a brick exterior laid in Flemish bond, with rubbed corner details. The façade features a central entrance that is recessed behind an arcade, and a central cupola rises through the side gable roof. The symmetrically-spaced windows have wood sills and jack arches with keystones. Other examples of Colonial Revival in the district that share the red brick exterior, symmetrical façade, and classical details include the Church of Christ Scientist, the Mary F. Ballentine Home for the Aged, and Talbot Park Baptist Church. The
Greek Orthodox Church and Hellenic Community Center is an excellent example of Neo-classical style architecture. The temple-like façade features a pedimented gable portico supported by Tuscan columns with Ionic capitals, and an inscribed frieze. The building features Colonial Revival details such as Flemish brick-bond exterior walls, stone quoins, and wood, stained glass windows with stone sills and brick segmental arches, keystones, and jack arches. The steeple features a small copper dome and crucifix.

The New Mt. Zion AME Church is a simplified version of Gothic Revival style architecture with arched windows as the primary indicator of style in an otherwise vernacular church building. This resource, associated with the African American community of Bolling Brook, is a significant link between the early settlement patterns in the district and the suburban growth of the mid-twentieth century.

Among the examples of Moderne architecture in the district are Granby Elementary School and Fire Station No. 9. Both buildings feature rounded corners, glass block, sleek lines, and emphasis on horizontality and ribbons of windows. The Masonic Temple is perhaps the most visually distinct building in the district, with its white marble panel, stone, and granite exterior. The Stripped Classical style building features a recessed colonnade that overlooks Granby Street, while its north and south (side) elevations mark the main entrances with dark granite.

With the height of the district’s development occurring during the 1950s and 1960s, several examples of styles that fall within the mid-twentieth century Modern Movement include the Temple Israel Synagogue, a New Formalist style building designed by the locally prominent architect, Sheldon Leavitt. The Jewish Community Center also utilized International Style and Neo-Expressionism as it expanded its operations with the construction of a large dome to house its pool facilities. Two other examples of International Style architecture are educational buildings: Norfolk Christian Grammar School (later Beth Messiah Synagogue) and the Norfolk Christian School Discovery Center. Both buildings place emphasis on horizontality and feature alternating planes of brick and glass.

The Granby Street Institutional Corridor retains a high degree of the seven aspects of integrity. It retains integrity of location and setting as a cohesive collection of institutional buildings that flank Granby Street and are surrounded by mid-twentieth century residential suburbs. The district also retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship associated with the high-style architecture of the period designed by a number of locally prominent architects and firms. Very few alterations exist within the district. Additions and expansions to facilities is the most common modification. These additions are generally unobtrusive, appended to the side or rear of the structure, and do not detract from the historic integrity of the resource. Several additions are also architect designed, and representative of the continued expansion of the surrounding communities and the cultural institutions that served them. The district retains the feeling as a collection of historic resources that convey the educational, religious, and community resources that expanded or moved to the suburbs during the mid-twentieth century. As such, the Granby Street Institutional Corridor retains its association with its historic areas and period of significance.

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**Preliminary Inventory of Historic Resources**

Department of Historic Resources

Preliminary Information Form 4

Rev. January 2018

7/19/2022
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Historic Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Architect</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7101 Granby</td>
<td>Granby High School</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>7101 Newport</td>
<td>Granby Elementary School</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Moderne</td>
<td>Vernon A Moore</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>115 Thole</td>
<td>Fire Station No 9</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Moderne</td>
<td>T. David Fitz-Gibbon</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
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<td>7300 Newport</td>
<td>Jewish Community Center</td>
<td>1950/1970</td>
<td>Moderne/International/Neo-Expressionism</td>
<td></td>
<td>C (Discontiguos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Tabernacle Church</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Moderne</td>
<td>G. L. Duern</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>7211 Granby</td>
<td>Mary F Ballentine Home for the Aged</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>7220 Granby</td>
<td>Greek Orthodox Church and Hellenic Community Center</td>
<td>1952/1975</td>
<td>Neo-classical Revival</td>
<td>Vernon A Moore</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>7001 Granby</td>
<td>Masonic Temple</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Stripped Classicism</td>
<td>George van Leeuwen</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>7130 Granby</td>
<td>Norfolk Christian Grammar School (Beth Messiah Synagogue)</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>International</td>
<td></td>
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<td>7255 Granby</td>
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<td>New Formalism</td>
<td>Sheldon Leavitt</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>Church of Christ Scientist</td>
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<td>Colonial Revival</td>
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<td>1959</td>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>A Ray Pentecost, Jr. and Associates</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>113 Seekel</td>
<td>Mt Zion AME Church/Mt. Zion Baptist Church</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Gothic Revival</td>
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<td>107 Seekel</td>
<td>Norfolk Christian School Discovery Center</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>International Style</td>
<td></td>
<td>NC</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

The district is located along the busy Granby Street corridor, which runs from the southern end of the city in Downtown Norfolk to Oceanview. Granby Street consists of 6 lanes of traffic divided by a center median and a large landscaped median. Sidewalks line Granby Street. All of the buildings in the district serve an educational, civic, religious, social, or cultural purpose.
4. District’s History and Significance

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

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

The Granby Street Suburban Institutional Corridor is a relatively compact area formerly associated with the Talbot family land holdings that stretched from the Lafayette River on the south end to Little Creek Road to the North, near the geographic center of the city of Norfolk. The suburbanization of this area began after the 1923 Annexation of the area into the City of Norfolk. On January 1, 1923, the City of Norfolk added thirty square miles of land, as well as 30,000 additional residents into its jurisdiction. Coinced the “Great Annexation,” it was the largest single annexation the city had ever made. The territory included large military installations, as well as areas surrounding the central city that were quickly transitioning from Norfolk County’s rural character to more dense residential suburbs along the edge of the city’s limits. In its ordinance to annex the new territory, the City of Norfolk outlined various public improvements already underway, as well as those that would be required including water and sewer lines. Furthermore, the City agreed to provide critical public services within five years of the annexation including police, fire, and public education.1 The first of such services were located in areas where a concentration of residential development existed prior to the annexation. The promise for these services, however, paved the way for new real estate development efforts.

In the 1930s, Harvey Lindsay, Sr. acquired large portions of the Talbot property, which were sold to assist in the retention of Talbot Hall and alleviate the family’s financial pressures. Lindsay then developed the first two residential suburban neighborhoods in the area, Talbot Park and East and West Belvedere, which were intended to serve as model communities.2 By the mid-1940s, the neighborhood of Talbot Park alone, which was developed over multiple campaigns and expansions, had approximately 1,500 buildings had been constructed and 1,000 more were planned. A growing housing shortage and national trends in suburbanization prompted the expansion of these neighborhoods and the establishment of additional neighborhoods such as Riverpoint and Cromwell Farms, and later Wards Corner and Suburban Acres. The Talbot family, as well as other early land holding families, also developed or sold property to educational, religious, medical, and social organizations to serve the growing residential communities. These institutions were constructed primarily along the Granby Street artery with a few outliers, and served as the geographic and cultural center for the surrounding suburban neighborhoods.

The establishment of this institutional corridor in the growing Norfolk suburbs allowed the formation of a self-sustaining suburban community. While linked by the presence of these cultural institutions and the various organizations they represent, the suburban neighborhoods that surround the historic district are not included in the historic district as each represents a separate, distinct developmental history, context, and character. The Granby Street Suburban Institutional Corridor is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Education, Community Planning and Development, Social History, and Ethnic Heritage: European (Jewish and Greek). The historic district is also locally significant under Criterion C for Architecture. The district has a period of significance beginning in 1939 through 1972.

The first community institution constructed in the new Granby Street corridor was Granby High School. The school opened in September 1939, and served the areas north of the Lafayette River, as well as the existing residential suburbs of Riverview and Colonial Place on the south side of the river. When the new school opened, it offered state of the art facilities, as well as the latest supplies and resources to students and teachers. Ten years later, as suburban population increased exponentially, Granby Elementary School was constructed. The school, designed by Vernon A. Moore, was completed in 1948 and included 20 classrooms, an auditorium capable of seating 375 students, and modern “fused green glass blackboards” that were said to relieve eye tension. The two public schools in the district have remained continuously in use for this purpose since their opening.

In addition to the much-needed public education facilities that were required for the growing suburban population along the Granby Street corridor, several private educational institutions were established in the area as well. Norfolk Christian School, which later became the Temple Beth-El Synagogue, was constructed in 1954. Just north of the historic district boundary was the Carrollton Oaks School (now Norfolk Collegiate), which has had modern alterations, and for a short time Norfolk Academy was also located near the historic district. South of the historic district was Norfolk Catholic High School, near DePaul Hospital, which has been demolished. In 1976, Norfolk Christian School expanded and opened the Norfolk Christian School Discovery Center, at the southern end of the district. All of these educational institutions were racially segregated and served white students prior to public school desegregation. Both Granby High School and Granby Elementary school were shuttered during Massive Resistance when the Norfolk Public School system closed schools in 1958 rather than follow court orders to integrate the public facilities. While the city’s public schools remained closed, white families sought out private institutions where their children could continue their studies. Norfolk Christian School was among those institutions that remained open for white children, and their enrollment increased exponentially as new private schools rushed to open across the city.

Massive Resistance and Norfolk’s public-school closure garnered national press attention, including a CBS broadcast titled “The Lost Class of ’59.” Among the interviewees for the program was Granby High School teacher Margaret White. During the program, White spoke about the “innate equality of children of different races” and cited similar “shared academic experiences.” She also criticized Virginia Governor Almond and the public-school system’s actions, and received fan mail for her activism. When Norfolk Public Schools were forced to reopen in 1959 after five months of closure, 17 Black students, known as the “Norfolk 17,” integrated the city’s public high and junior high schools for the first time. Betty Jean Reed was the first African American student to attend Granby High School in February 1959.

By the end of the 1940s, the area’s growth prompted the need for a new fire station. Fire Station No. 9 on Thole Street, the third publicly owned and operated community institution in the suburban area, was completed in 1949. The building was designed by T. David Fitz-Gibbon, with input from the fire chief, and was constructed by R. R. Richardson at a total cost of $162,000. In addition to the two-story, Moderne style building, the fire station included a six-story tower that was used to train firemen from across the region. When the Tabernacle Church moved to its present location south of the historic district, the training operations of the fire department expanded into the former church building. The station has undergone minor improvements to allow for modern firefighting technology, and recently reconstructed the training

7 Granby High School Norfolk 17 Historical Marker, Photograph by author, June 2022.
tower. Fire Station No. 9 has continuously served the surrounding communities since its construction, and has continued to serve as a central training station for Norfolk and the region. Modifications that have been made to the station include widening the engine door openings to accommodate modern firefighting engines, and other minor changes such as replacement windows. While other stations in the city have been abandoned or demolished for new facilities, Fire Station No. 9 retains its historic function, as well as a high degree of historic integrity.

The largest period of growth for the suburban institutional corridor occurred between 1950 and 1960, when ten of the buildings in the district were constructed. This unprecedented growth and development for the area aligns with national trends for suburban growth during the mid-twentieth century. Among the ten resources constructed during this period, six were churches or synagogues representing a range of religious and cultural institutions, including Tabernacle Church (1951), Temple Israel (1954), Greek Orthodox Church (1952), Church of Christ Scientist (1957), Talbot Park Baptist Church (1959), and Mt. Zion AME Church (1960). Three other buildings with religious associations included the Jewish Community Center (1950), Hellenic Community Center (1952), and the Norfolk Christian Grammar School (1954). These institutions are representative of the growth and development of the Talbot Park and Wards Corner area of the city, and the diverse demographic make-up of the neighborhoods that surrounded it.

Norfolk has been home to a prominent Jewish community since at least 1787, when Moses and Eliza Myers moved to the city. By the early twentieth century, well-established communities resided in the Ghent and Berkley areas of the city. Following national trends, after World War II, a large number of Jewish residents moved from the city’s older suburbs to the growing suburban neighborhoods north of the Lafayette River ranging from the more modest suburbs of Wards Corner, to the more affluent neighborhoods such as Algonquin Park. By the mid-1970s, approximately 35% of the city’s entire Jewish population lived in Wards Corner, making this area the “center of Norfolk’s Jewish population.” Temple Israel was formed in 1952, and in 1954 the congregation of 450 members purchased the land on Granby Street and began the construction of the first synagogue in the new suburb. The synagogue, design by Sheldon Leavitt, was constructed in phases to accommodate the rapid growth of the Jewish community in the surrounding neighborhoods, but was completed by 1960. The Jewish Community Center, located at the intersection of Newport Avenue and North Shore Drive also began in the early 1950s, and by 1970 had expanded to include spaces for recreational activities such as crafts, continuing education, fitness and wellness classes for the community. By 1970, the center completed a large dome-shaped pool addition, after which the center’s periodical The Dome was named.

The historic district is also home to the Greek Orthodox Church and Hellenic Community Center. The city’s first Greek immigrant, John Gretes, moved to Norfolk in 1898. By the end of World War II, the Greek community in Norfolk had increased dramatically and they began to search for land to build a new, larger church building and community center. By 1953, the congregation had raised the funds to building the first phase of the campus, which was designed by Vernon A. Moore and constructed by A & P Construction Company. The church cornerstone was laid in 1954 and in March 1955, the first services were held. Two-years later, efforts to expand the campus began. In 1958, the construction of the Community Center, also designed by Moore, began.

Upon its completion, the Hellenic Community Center served as the meeting space for educational, social, fraternal, and philanthropic organizations, in addition to its religious functions. The Hellenic Woman’s Club, for example, provided assistance to homeless persons and families in need, and held charity events to support

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the broader needs of the Greek community. Many of their events and services were held on the Granby Street property, and funds raised went to the building and expansion of the church and center. Other Greek community organizations that met at the Hellenic Center include the Cyprus Benevolent Society, the Order of Alpha, the Daughters of Penelope, and the Greek-American Civic League of Norfolk. In 1961, the community celebrated its 50th anniversary, at which time the City of Norfolk’s Mayor Fred Duckworth established “Greek Orthodox Week.” The Hellenic Community Center hosted an array of activities to celebrate. Now more than 100 years old, the community continues to celebrate its Greek heritage, hosting the annual community-wide Greek Festival.

During the 1950s, two community institutions also moved to the Granby Street corridor from other parts of the city. The Masonic Temple moved from its former location on Freemason Street in Downtown Norfolk in 1954. The imposing classical revival style building was designed by local architect George van Leeuwen. When the cornerstone of the new Granby Street temple was laid, reports estimated the building would cost approximately $1 million due to the grand scale and luxury materials including George marble, costing $160,000, and blue Swedish granite. When the building was completed in 1959, more than 500 local residents attended its illumination. The Norfolk Masonic Lodge No. 1 was established in 1732 as the “Royal Exchange Lodge No. 172,” and later helped established the Grand Lodge of Virginia in 1777-1778. In 1786, it became Norfolk Lodge No. 1 and is one of the oldest and longest operating Lodges in the Commonwealth. The 78,000 square-foot building provides meeting space for eight Masonic Lodges, the Scottish Rite, and York Rite, as well as other fraternal and social organizations.

Like the Masonic Temple, the Mary F. Ballentine Home for the Aged moved from its former location on Park Avenue (near present day Norfolk State University), where it operated since 1896, to Granby Street in 1952. Plans for the sale of the Park Avenue building and move began as early as 1949. The dormitory-style residence served white women until 1985 when men were first allowed residence, and offered “52 rooms, landscaped gardens,” and other amenities such as a 24-hour “health clinic, library, chapel, beauty salon, and activities area.” In addition to the Ballentine Home’s significance for its association with elderly care during the twentieth century, the organization’s move from Park Avenue to the Granby Street suburb is representative of racial migration patterns that were prompted by urban renewal and redevelopment, redlining, and de facto segregation practices of the mid-twentieth century.

The Granby Street Suburban Institutional Corridor Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development, for its association with private real estate development efforts that diversified land use patterns for public and private community institutions. The district is also associated with public community planning and development efforts related to the city’s Great Annexation of 1923 including public facilities, services, and infrastructure. The district is also significant in the area of Education for its association with public and private education policy and practice, as well as the history of school segregation and the desegregation efforts in Norfolk. The historic district is also significant in the area of Social History for its association with fraternal and benevolent organizations and elderly care facilities and their migration from historic urban centers to the suburban fringes of the city. The historic district also has a significant association with Norfolk’s Jewish and Greek communities, which have long had prominent roles in the city’s economy, politics, and society. As home to anchoring religious and cultural institutions associated with these communities, the historic district is also locally significant in the area of Ethnic Heritage: European (Jewish and Greek). The historic district is also locally significant in the area of African American History for its association with Norfolk’s history of racial segregation and school

desegregation efforts, as well as its association with African American cultural and religious institutions such as the Mt. Zion AME Church on Seekel Street.

The Granby Street Suburban Institutional Corridor is also locally significant under **Criterion C** in the area of **Architecture**. Though small in resource count and geographic area, the historic district includes some of Norfolk’s most impressive suburban architecture in a range of resource types. Designed by locally prominent architects and firms, the collection of educational, religious, cultural, and civic buildings represents the breadth of twentieth century high style architecture including Colonial and Classical Revival, Moderne, International Style and New Formalism. Buildings in the district are also designed and constructed with imposing materials such as brick and stone. Most buildings are set back from Granby Street, and are oriented toward both pedestrian and automobile traffic. While some have driveways, almost all have secondary parking lots on the side or rear of the property, and have main entrances connected to the city and neighborhood sidewalks.
5. Property Ownership  (Check as many categories as apply):
   Private: __X___  Public\Local __X___  Public\State _____  Public\Federal _____

6. Applicant/Sponsor  (Individual and/or organization sponsoring preparation of the PIF, with contact information. For more than one sponsor, please list each below or on an additional sheet.)
   name/title:  _Thomas Lane Stokes, Jr._
   organization:  ________________________________
   street & number:  _5334 Edgewater Drive_
   city or town:  _Norfolk_________ state:  _VA_______ zip code:  _23508_________
   e-mail:  _mstokes@stokesea.com_____________ telephone:  _757-623-0777____________

   Applicant’s Signature:  ______________________________________________
   Date:  _7/13/22_________

   **Signature required for processing all applications. **

   In the event of organization sponsorship, you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.
   Contact person:  _Mary Lyall Stokes_________________________________
   Daytime Telephone:  _757-477-0952_________________ 

   Applicant Information  (Individual completing form if other than applicant/sponsor listed above)
   name/title:  _Kayla Halberg, Preservation Project Manager______________________________
   organization:  _Commonwealth Preservation Group_________________________________
   street & number:  _536 W 35th Street________________________________________________
   city or town:  _Norfolk___________________ state:  _VA________ zip code:  _23508_____
   e-mail:  _admin@commonwealthpreservationgroup.com_  telephone:  _757-923-1900_________

7. Notification
   In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator, City Manager, and/or Town Manager.
   name/title:  _Chip Filer, City Manager_____________________________________________
   locality:  _City of Norfolk_________________________
   street & number:  _810 Union Street_______________________________
   city or town:  _Norfolk___________________ state:  _VA_______ zip code:  _23510_____
   telephone:  _757-664-4242_________________________
XXX XXXX Granby Street Suburban Institutional Corridor 2022 009 greek orthodox church front facade