From: Rourke, Kristin Sent: Tuesday, November 27, 2012 12:09 PM To: 'Inoe@gropen.com' Subject: November BAR - 414 East Market Street

November 27, 2012

Gropen, Inc. c/o Lauren Noe 1144 East Market Street Charlottesville, VA 22902

Certificate of Appropriateness Application

BAR 12-11-02 414 East Market Street Tax Map 53 Parcel 54 Gropen, Inc. c/o Lauren Noe, Applicant/Wilhoite LLC, c/o Jay Jessup, Owner Historic plaques

Dear Applicant,

The above referenced project was discussed before a meeting of the City of Charlottesville Board of Architectural Review (BAR) on November 20, 2012. The following action was taken:

Approved (8-0) as submitted on consent agenda.

In accordance with Charlottesville City Code 34-285(b), this decision may be appealed to the City Council in writing within ten working days of the date of the decision. Written appeals, including the grounds for an appeal, the procedure(s) or standard(s) alleged to have been violated or misapplied by the BAR, and/or any additional information, factors or opinions the applicant deems relevant to the application, should be directed to Paige Barfield, Clerk of the City Council, PO Box 911, Charlottesville, VA 22902.

This certificate of appropriateness shall expire in 18 months (May 20, 2014), unless within that time period you have either: been issued a building permit for construction of the improvements if one is required, or if no building permit is required, commenced construction. You may request an extension of the certificate of appropriateness *before this approval expires* for one additional year for reasonable cause.

Upon completion of construction, please contact me for an inspection of the improvements included in this application. If you have any questions, please contact me at 434-970-3130 or <u>scala@charlottesville.org</u>.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Joy Scala, AICP Preservation and Design Planner

Mary Joy Scala, AICP Preservation and Design Planner City of Charlottesville Department of Neighborhood Development Services City Hall - 610 East Market Street P.O. Box 911

CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW STAFF REPORT November 20, 2012



Certificate of Appropriateness Application

BAR 12-11-02 414 East Market Street Tax Map 53 Parcel 54 Gropen, Inc. c/o Lauren Noe, Applicant/Wilhoite LLC, c/o Jay Jessup, Owner Historic plaques

Background

The c.1910 structure at 414 East Market Street is a contributing property in the Downtown ADC District and the Charlottesville-Albemarle County Court House National Register District.

On the site of the structure once stood the Stone Tavern, also known as the Central Hotel and the Monticello House. A history of this previous structure is attached.

Application

The City sign regulations allow without a permit "Commemorative plaques, historical markers, memorial signs, monumental inscriptions or tablets as approved by the city's board of architectural review where required. No such sign shall exceed fifteen (15) square feet."

The applicant is requesting approval to place two limestone plaques on the building, one on either side of the entry in place of existing address signage in these locations. The plaques would contain history information about the site. The text on the plaques would be carved and paint filled. The address signage would be placed with vinyl lettering on a glass transom above the door. Additional vinyl signage would be added to the sidelights of the door.

A painted aluminum sign "Stone Tavern Place" was recently approved administratively. It will be added on the brick archway above the door.

Criteria, Standards and Guidelines

Review Criteria Generally

Sec. 34-284(b) of the City Code states that,

In considering a particular application the BAR shall approve the application unless it finds: (1) That the proposal does not meet specific standards set forth within this division or applicable

- provisions of the Design Guidelines established by the board pursuant to Sec.34-288(6); and (2) The proposal is incompatible with the historic, cultural or architectural character of the district in
- (2) The proposal is incompatible with the historic, cultural or architectural character of the district in which the property is located or the protected property that is the subject of the application.

Pertinent Standards for Review of Construction and Alterations include:

(1) Whether the material, texture, color, height, scale, mass and placement of the proposed addition, modification or construction are visually and architecturally compatible with the site and the applicable design control district;
(2) The harmony of the proposed change in terms of overall proportion and the size and

placement of entrances, windows, awnings, exterior stairs and signs;
(3) The Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation set forth within the Code of Federal Regulations (36 C.F.R. §67.7(b)), as may be relevant;
(4) The effect of the proposed change on the historic district neighborhood;

(5) The impact of the proposed change on other protected features on the property, such as gardens, landscaping, fences, walls and walks;

(6) Whether the proposed method of construction, renovation or restoration could have an adverse impact on the structure or site, or adjacent buildings or structures;

(8) Any applicable provisions of the City's Design Guidelines.

Pertinent Guidelines for Review of Signs include:

p. 5.2

A. Signs

Signs are a vital part of commercial areas. A balance should be struck between the need to call attention to individual businesses and the need for a positive image of the entire district. The character of signs shall be harmonious to the character of the structure on which they are placed. Consider the relationship of surrounding buildings, compatible colors, appropriate materials, the style and size of the lettering and graphics, and the type of lighting. Signs can complement or detract from the character of a building depending on their design, placement, number, and condition. Historically significant signs on buildings should be retained if possible, even if the business is no longer in existence. See Zoning Ordinance Section 34-1020-1054 for sign regulations. The following are recommended guidelines.

.... 2. Placement

a. Place signs so that they do not obstruct architectural elements and details that define the design of the building.

b. <u>Projecting signs</u> for commercial buildings are limited to one per storefront. They should be no lower than 10 feet from the sidewalk, and no more than 3 ½ feet from the surface of the building. They should not be placed above the second story sill line. For residential buildings, small projecting signs attached to the wall at the first floor or porch column are appropriate.

c. <u>Window signs</u> should be approximately 5.5 feet above the sidewalk at the center point for good pedestrian visibility. Optional locations could include 18 inches from the top or bottom of the display window glass. Window signs are also appropriate on upper floor windows and the glazing of doors. d. <u>Flat wall signs</u> for commercial buildings should not exceed a total of six square feet and can be located above the storefront, within the frieze of the cornice, on covered transoms, or on the pier that frames the display windows or generally on flat, unadorned surfaces of the façade or in areas clearly designed as sign locations. Flat wall signs for residential buildings can be appropriate if attached to the wall at the first floor or between porch columns.

e. <u>Awning and canopy signs</u> should be placed on the valance area only. The minimum spacing between the edge of the letter and the top and bottom of the valance should be 1.5 inches.

f. <u>Freestanding signs</u>, in general, are not an appropriate sign type in commercial areas of Downtown and the West Main Street corridor except for use in the front yard of a residence that has been converted to commercial or office use on a site where the building is set back deeply on the lot. In this case, freestanding signs should be no higher than 12 feet.

3. Respect the signs of adjacent businesses.

4. Number of permanent signs

a. The number of signs used should be limited to encourage compatibility with the building and discourage visual clutter.

b. In commercial areas, signs should be limited to two total, which can be different types.

c. A buildings should have only one wall sign per street frontage.

d. In addition to the existing permitted signs, each business in a building with rear entrances may have one small flat mounted sign not to exceed 6 square feet.

5. Size

a. All the signs on a commercial building should not exceed 50 square feet.

b. Average height of letters and symbols should be no more than 12 inches on wall signs, 9 inches on awning and canopy signs, and 6 inches on window signs.

c. <u>Projecting signs</u> should be a maximum of 10 square feet per face.

d. <u>Window signs</u> should obscure no more than 20 percent of the window glass.

e. <u>Flat wall signs</u> should not exceed 18 inches in height and should not extend more than 6 inches from the surface of the building.

6. Design

a. Signs should be executed by sign professionals who are skilled at lettering and surface preparation.

b. Many signs are not readable or simply do not convey an image appropriate for the business of the building. Often, sign painters or graphic designers can assist with sign design.

7. Shape

a. Shape of signs for commercial buildings can conform to the area where the sign is to be located.

b. Likewise, a sign can take on the shape of the product of service provided, such as a shoe for a shoe store.

8. Materials

a. Use traditional sign materials, such as wood, glass, gold leaf, raised metal or painted wood letters, and painted wood letters on wood, metal, or glass.

b. Newer products, such as painted MDO may also be used.

c. Avoid shiny plastic type products.

d. Window signs should be painted or have decal flat letters and should not be three-dimensional.

9. Color

a. Use colors that complement the materials and color of the building, including accent and trim colors.

b. Three colors are recommended, although more colors can be appropriate, in exceptional and tastefully executed designs.

10. Illumination

a. Generally, signs should be indirectly lit with a shielded incandescent light source.

b. Internally lit translucent signs are not permitted.

11. Buildings with Multiple Tenants

a. A master sign plan should be submitted for multi-tenant buildings.

b. Upper-floor tenants should be represented at each primary entrance by a flat, wall-mounted directory sign.

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Discussion and Recommendations

An important purpose of BAR review of historic plaques is to ensure that the information presented is historically accurate. The materials and placement of the proposed plaques are compatible with the existing guidelines and do not detract from the character of the existing building, but enhance it.

The language proposed on the plaques matches existing text on a historic marker on the west side of the building regarding the Stone Tavern/Central Hotel. Staff can offer supplemental historical information on the site, if the applicant and owner would like to add to the story being told on the plaques at their discretion.

Suggested Motion:

Having considered the standards set forth within the City Code, including City Design Guidelines for Site Design, I move to find that the proposed plaques satisfy the BAR's criteria and guidelines and are compatible with this contributing property and other properties in the Downtown ADC district, and that the BAR approves the application as submitted.



Scala, Mary Joy

Subject:

FW: Stone Tavern

From: Hawks, Madeleine Sent: Friday, November 09, 2012 2:45 PM To: Scala, Mary Joy Subject: Stone Tavern

Mary Joy,

As far as I can tell, the Stone Tavern name was interchangeable with Central Hotel. In the mid-1800s, William Farish expanded the original building to make Monticello House. Farish had quite the market on Charlottesville hotels in his day – he also owned Farish House on Court Square.

I'm not seeing any record of the Meriwether Lewis reception, either in Ed Lay's book or in James Alexander's book. I am not sure who might be able to verify this. I've included the history that I have found – please note the clarification about Jefferson's involvement with the reception for Lafayette.

Old Stone Tavern, also called the Central Hotel and, later, Monticello House

George Nicholas, Albemarle County's Virginia General Assembly delegate in 1783, built his stone residence here in 1782,^[1] which James Monroe later purchased in 1790.^[2] Monroe only stayed for a short time while his house at Monroe Hill was being constructed. After Monroe's residency, the building was converted to the Stone Tavern.^[3]

On November 12, 1824, a public reception was given for Marquis de Lafayette at the Stone Tavern as he and James Madison accompanied Thomas Jefferson on a carriage ride from Monticello to the University of Virginia.^[4]

By 1865, the four-story Monticello House was built by William Farish as an expansion of the Stone Tavern. After the railroad came to Charlottesville, overnight visits became outmoded by speedier transport, and the Monticello House and Stone Tavern sold to a female Baptist seminary. During the Civil War, sick and wounded confederate soldiers were treated inside the old tavern.^[5] After the building collapsed in 1940, some of the stones were salvaged and used in the construction of the Charlottesville Milling and Manufacturing Company building.^[6]

In the 20th century, the current building was built for Market Street Motors and was later used by Wihoit Motors before being converted to an office building.^[7]

Ed Lay, p. 168
 James Alexander, p. 56
 Ed Lay, p. 168
 James Alexander, p. 56
 Ed Lay, p. 225
 James Alexander, p. 57
 James Alexander, p. 56

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	P. Cł	ty of Charlottesville apartment of Neighborhood Development Ser O. Box 911, City Hall narlottesville, Virginia 22902 elephone (434) 970-3130 Fax (434) 970-333	
Please submit ten (10) copies (For a new construction project include \$125 application fee. F fee. Make checks payable to th The BAR meets the third Tuesda Deadline for submittals is Tuesda	 please include \$375 app or projects that require of e City of Charlottesville. y of the month. 	olication fee. For all other projects requiring B only administrative approval, please include \$1	AR approval, please 00 administrative
Owner Name Wilhoite LLC, c/o Ja	ay Jessup	Applicant Name Gropen, Inc. c/o Lauren No	e
Project Name/Description Stone		Parcel Number 53054B000	
Property Address_ 414 East Mark			
Applicant Information		Signature of Applicant I hereby attest that the information I have	a provided is to the
Address: 1144 East Market Street		best of my knowledge, correct. (Signatur	e also denotes
Charlottesville VA 22902 Email: Ince@gropen.com		commitment to pay invoice for required n	
Phone: (W) 434-295-1924 x103	_ (H)	Jafr	10/29/12 Date
FAX: 434-295-1926		Signature	Date
Property Owner Information (if not applicant)		Lauren F. Noe	10/29/12
Address: PO Box 9035 Charlottesvi	lle VA 22906	Print Name	Date
Email: 250gto@pepsicva.com		Property Owner Permission (if not I have read this application and hereby g	
Phone: (W) <u>434-978-2140 x201</u> FAX:	_ (H)	its submission.	ive my consent to
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Do you intend to apply for Feder for this project? no	al or State Tax Credits	Signature Manph	10/29/12_ Date
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		Print Name for Wilholt LLC	Date
Description of Proposed Worl		ative if necessary):	The allowed and
to commemorate historic events th			ace. The plaques are
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one page proof showing proposed			
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