

BAR ACTIONS

CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

Regular Meeting

July 18, 2017 – 5:30 p.m.

City Council Chambers - City Hall



BAR Members Present: Melanie Miller, chair; Justin Sarafin; Breck Gastinger; Stephan Balut; Carl Schwarz; Whit Graves; Corey Clayborne (arrived late)

BAR Members Absent: Tim Mohr, co-chair; Emma Earnst

Staff Present: Mary Joy Scala, Camie Mess, Reid Saunders, Carolyn McCray

Welcome to this Regular Monthly Meeting of the Charlottesville Board of Architectural Review (BAR). After presentations by staff and the applicant, members of the public will be allowed two opportunities to speak. Speakers shall identify themselves, and give their current address. The Chair will first ask for questions from the public, then from the BAR. After questions are closed, the Chair will ask for comments from the public. Members of the public will have, for each case, up to three minutes to ask questions, and up to three minutes to comment. Comments should be limited to the BAR's jurisdiction; that is, regarding the exterior design of the building and site. Following the BAR's discussion, and before the vote, the applicant shall be allowed up to three minutes to respond, for the purpose of clarification. Thank you for participating.

PLEASE NOTE THE TIMES GIVEN ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE INTENDED TO BE A GUIDE. THE ACTUAL MEETING MAY BE LONGER OR SHORTER.

5:30 A. Matters from the public not on the agenda (please limit to 3 minutes)

Mark Kavitt noted the distinction between “updates” and “preservation.”

Bob Fenwick, City councilor, said “the BAR helps,” and thanked the BAR for its work.

B. Consent Agenda (Note: Any consent agenda item may be pulled and moved to the regular agenda if a BAR member wishes to discuss it, or if any member of the public is present to comment on it. Pulled applications will be discussed at the beginning of the meeting.)

1. Minutes June 20, 2017 Regular Meeting

Balut moved to approve the June 20, 2017 minutes. Schwarz seconded. Approved 4-0-2, with Gastinger and Graves abstained.

C. Deferred Items

5:40 2. Certificate of Appropriateness Application
BAR 17-06-09
416-418 West Main Street
Tax Parcel 290012000
Main Street West, LLC, Owner/ Greg Jackson, Applicant
Roof Addition

Balut moved: Having considered the standards set forth within the City Code, including City Design Guidelines for New Construction and Additions, I move to find that the proposed new roof addition satisfies the BAR's criteria and guidelines and is compatible with this property and other properties in

the Downtown ADC district, and that the BAR approves the application, with the stipulation that the applicant submit color renderings of the proposed design in the most realistic possible fashion, for the BAR to review and approve [to be circulated via e-mail], prior to the COA being issued. [The BAR recommends a darker color for than the light grey.] Graves seconded. Motion approved (4-2, with Gastinger and Schwarz opposed).

D. New Items

6:00 3. Certificate of Appropriateness Application
BAR 17-07-02
120 East Main St., Unit B.
Tax Parcel 280026000
Coran Capshaw, Owner/Sushi Ten, LLC, Applicant
Façade Materials Change

Graves moved: Having considered the standards set forth within the City Code, including City Design Guidelines for Rehabilitation, I move to find that the proposed façade changes satisfy the BAR's criteria and are compatible with this property and other properties in the Downtown ADC district, and that the BAR approves the application as submitted. Balut seconded. Motion approved (6-0).

6:20 4. Certificate of Appropriateness Application
BAR 17-07-03
McGuffey Hill North Garage, 2nd Street NW
Tax Parcel 3301741V0
McGuffey Hill Home Owners Association, Owner/Jennifer Linkous, Applicant
Green Roof Replaced with Membrane

Miller moved to accept the applicant's request for deferral. Sarafin seconded. Motion approved (6-0).

The BAR suggested that the applicant come back with options for the replacement of the roof. Some of the suggestions were:

- replacing the green roof
- moving the parapet wall to make the roof aesthetically part of the carport instead of the park
- having the apartment association replace the membrane then have the city design and maintain the green roof

6:40 5. Certificate of Appropriateness Application
BAR 17-07-04
834 Locust Avenue
Tax Parcel 510088000
Tripp and Lisa Stewart, Owner/Bob Pineo, Applicant
Demolition and Addition

Sarafin moved: Having considered the standards set forth within the City Code, including Historic Conservation District Guidelines for Additions and New Construction and Demolitions, I move to find that the proposed demolitions and addition satisfy the BAR's criteria and are compatible with this property and other properties in the Martha Jefferson Historic Conservation District, and that the BAR approves the application as submitted. Balut seconded. Motion approved (6-0).

~~**7:00 6. Certificate of Appropriateness Application (deferred by Applicant)**~~

~~BAR 17-07-01~~
~~425 2nd Street NE~~
~~Tax Parcel 330085000~~
~~James E. and Lynn K. Garnett, Owner/ James E. Garnett, Applicant~~
~~Construct new front wall, front walk, and install gates~~

Corey Clayborne arrived at the meeting.

7:20 7. Certificate of Appropriateness Application
BAR 17-07-05
1509-11 University Avenue
Tax Parcel 090078100
Amorgos, LLC, Owner/ William Adams, Train Architects, Applicant
Façade revisions

Graves moved: Having considered the standards set forth within the City Code, including City Design Guidelines for Rehabilitation, and for Additions and New Construction, I move to find that the proposed façade renovations satisfies the BAR’s criteria and are compatible with this property and other properties in The Corner ADC District, and the BAR approves this application as submitted. Sarafin seconded. Motion approved (7-0).

7:40 E. Other Business

8. BAR Review of Proposed Text Amendments for Solar Energy Systems

- **In general, the BAR wants to encourage solar energy systems but still wants to review them as they have been doing.**
- **In historic conservation districts, ordinance changes are needed in order to continue to review solar panels that are visible additions to a building. They are clearly additions to the historic fabric.**
- **In ADC districts it is unclear whether the BAR can continue to review freestanding solar structures that are too small to require a building permit. Ordinance changes may be necessary for the BAR to continue to be able to review them.**
- **The BAR wanted to alert the Planning Commission that, everywhere, not only in historic districts, a 15- ft solar structure (for instance on a parking garage) could cover the entire rooftop of a building which would change the massing. They did not know if that would be an issue.**
- **Under Sec 34-1101 a (2) it was suggested that “in aggregate” be added to the text so it would not be interpreted that each type of item could, by itself, cover 25% of the roof.**

9. BAR Recommendation for Court Square Markers

Schwarz moved that the BAR endorse the [Historic Resource Committee’s proposed] Court Square Markers. Gastinger seconded. Motion approved (7-0).

10. PLACE report

Tim Mohr was not in attendance, so there was no PLACE report update.

The BAR wants to begin the review of ADC guidelines and suggested meeting every other month during the lunch hour for 1.5 hours.

8:40 F. Adjournment 7:55pm

CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE
BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW
STAFF REPORT
July 18, 2017



BAR Recommendation for Court Square Markers

Background

The City's Historic Resources Committee (HRC) has for some time been preparing a series of nine Court Square markers intended to replace the existing granite markers with small, gold incised text that are impossible to read. The small, older, slate markers will remain.

This effort was begun several years ago, well before the Blue Ribbon Commission was convened to do their recent work. As a result of their findings, the Historic Resources Committee took a new look at their Court Square markers to be sure the text was still relevant. The HRC does not usually bring markers to the BAR for their approval, but this project is so visible that the City Manager suggested it. Please be aware that the text is still being edited.

The first marker, "Court Square," will replace the large, freestanding marker that was located adjacent the Albemarle County Courthouse when the 2002-2004 renovations were accomplished. Because that is County property, the text of that marker will go before the Board of Supervisors in early August for their approval. In addition, there are eight smaller markers to be located either directly on buildings, or on light poles. The intent is for all nine markers to tell the complete story of Court Square.

Proposal

Designs are attached for all nine markers, which will be constructed of ¼" aluminum with an Alumicolor overlay. The markers were designed by Madeleine Hawks, a former NDS intern. The large marker measures 55.5" x 35.9" and the smaller markers measure 11" x 17." There is an example of a similar marker on the Starbucks building at the Corner.

Wolf-Ackerman prepared designs are for aluminum brackets to hold the small signs, and for the refurbishment of the large court house sign. The brackets will be painted to match the light pole color. The designs will be similar for both the light pole and building applications. Staff will bring a sample of a 11" x 17" marker to the meeting.

Suggested Motion

In staff opinion, this is an excellent project, which was improved by the recent edits. The markers are written to be impeccably accurate, but also very engaging to read. Staff invites the BAR to endorse this important project.

McINTIRE'S PARK CAMPAIGN 2

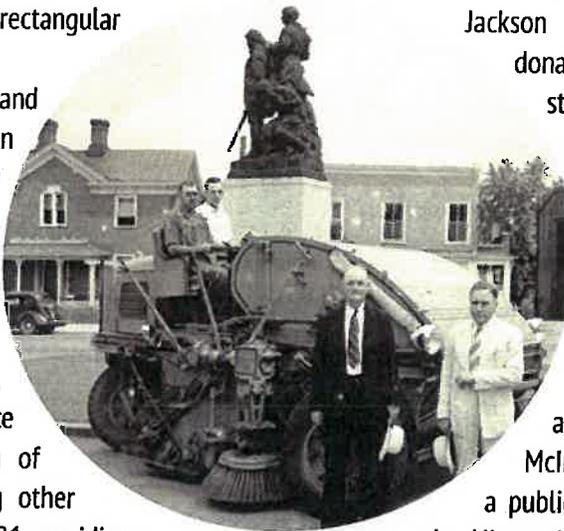


After demolishing the McKee Block buildings, Charlottesville native and philanthropist, Paul Goodloe McIntire donated the land for this park to the City in 1918. These actions expanded Court Square into the rectangular shape it is today.

Park creation and public art were common elements of the City Beautiful movement in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In keeping with this national trend of beautifying urban areas, the Chamber of Commerce promoted the demolition of the law offices occupying other parts of Court Square in 1921, providing the Courthouse with a park-like setting.

McIntire hired New York sculptor Charles Keck to design a statue of the Confederate

General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson. The base of the statue represents the allegories of Faith and Valor. In October 1921, thousands gathered for a parade and dedication of the Jackson monument. Other statues donated by McIntire include the statues of Lewis, Clark, and Sacajawea (also designed by Keck), Robert E. Lee, and George Rogers Clark.



McIntire donated the land for several other parks including Belmont, Washington, Emancipation, and McIntire, parks. In 1922 McIntire funded building of a public library, now occupied by the Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society. McIntire also contributed to the creation of a Rosenwald School for black children off Stony Point Road in Albemarle County.



Read the rest of the story online at charlottesville.org/historicresources
Who removed the sheet from Jackson's horse at the unveiling ceremony?

McKEE BLOCK 3



Throughout the 1800s and early 1900s, McKee Block was a vibrant, mixed-use community in the social and commercial heart of Charlottesville. The early block was comprised of both residences and businesses. These brick and wood frame buildings faced the courthouse to the east, on a street where ^{Justice} Jackson Park is now located.

The block was named for the McKee family, who lived and owned property there for nearly 100 years. Andrew McKee was a milliner who operated a hat shop from his home near the corner of Jefferson Street. Near the McKee house was Colonel Nimrod Bramham's dry goods store. Bramham's partner, William Bibb, operated the store and was the first cashier for Farmers' Bank. Colonel Bramham's two daughters married William Bibb and John Simpson; both men lived and worked on McKee Block.

Twyman Wayt, a postmaster, operated a store on McKee Block that later became Captain C.C. Wertenbaker's Tobacco Factory, then Colonel John Bowie Strange's school. Ebenezer Watts had a print and bookbinding shop on McKee Block, where he printed Thomas Jefferson's memoirs in 1829. In the cellar, Watts printed the *Virginia Advocate*, a local weekly newspaper.

A hotel locally known as the Yellow House, was built by Thomas Wells, who also operated Eagle Tavern. The yellow frame building may have been moved to the center of McKee Block from the nearby town of Milton in the 1840s, as the small river town declined in importance. One of the rooms at Yellow House was rented to George Toole, who conducted his tailoring business there. A small wooden house near the corner of High Street belonged to Samuel Leitch, Sr., who was sometimes called Uncle Sam. His son, Young Sam, and Colonel John R. Jones operated businesses in the duplex at Number Nothing.

The McKee Block was architecturally similar to other 19th century buildings at Court Square. By the early 1900s, these buildings were occupied by several African American families. John West, a prominent African American real estate developer and barber, owned one of the wooden apartment buildings on McKee Block. Born to an enslaved mother and later adopted by a free African American woman, West went on to amass one of the largest real estate holdings in Charlottesville in the early 1900s. The Westhaven development is named for him.



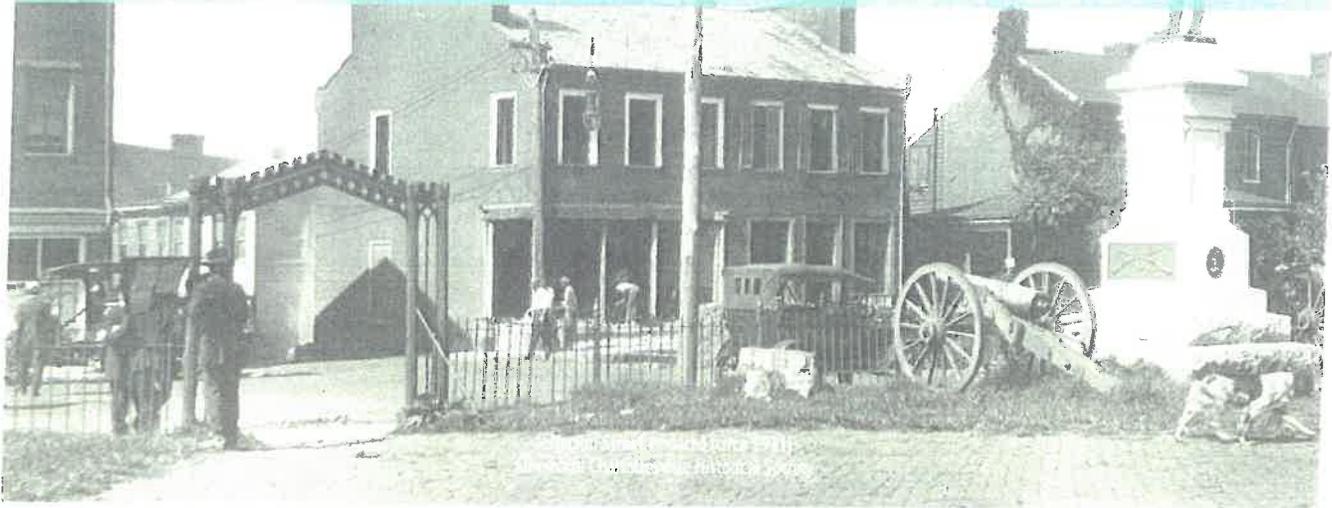
CHARLOTTESVILLE
Historic Resources Committee



Read the rest of the story online at
charlottesville.org/historicresources

Which Revolutionary War veteran was responsible for landscaping Court Square and McKee Block after he returned?

JEFFERSON STREET 4



Before Main Street began developing in the 1840s, Court Square was Charlottesville's primary mixed-use commercial, residential, and social district. Stores in the Court Square area served town residents and local farmers. Prior to the Civil War, grocers opened early on Sunday mornings to conduct business with slaves from nearby plantations.

By mid-century this practice ended, as slave-owners could be fined for allowing their slaves to trade independently or hire themselves out to others for pay. Later, white business owners could also be fined for conducting business with slaves.

In 1850, the bustling development of West Main Street posed a serious threat to businesses at Court Square. In a letter to her father, Court Square resident Harriet Mathews wrote, "It is strange how business leaves particular parts of the town, [and] moves to others. I know when the square used to be the best place for business – but... it is far from it now."

The Butler-Norris house, at 410 E. Jefferson Street, is the oldest surviving residential building in Charlottesville. The house was likely built before 1808, when the property belonged to

Edward Butler, a signer of the 1779 Albemarle County Oath of Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia, then his son. This early house features a typical townhouse plan with a narrow passage and parlor in front, larger room and stair in rear, and a kitchen and shop in the basement. After the Butlers, the property was conveyed to John Kelly for \$550, who then gifted the house to his son-in-law, Opie Norris. Norris was a lawyer, merchant, and town trustee, who was known as the tallest and thinnest man in Charlottesville. His family lived in the house until 1868.

John Kelly developed a mercantile duplex at 418 E. Jefferson in 1826. Before a 1921 renovation to create a single establishment, the store of the duplex sold dry goods, confections, groceries, and liquor. Sophia Leschot, who became successful by offering tasteful items for women, operated a dry goods store beneath her residence in the duplex.

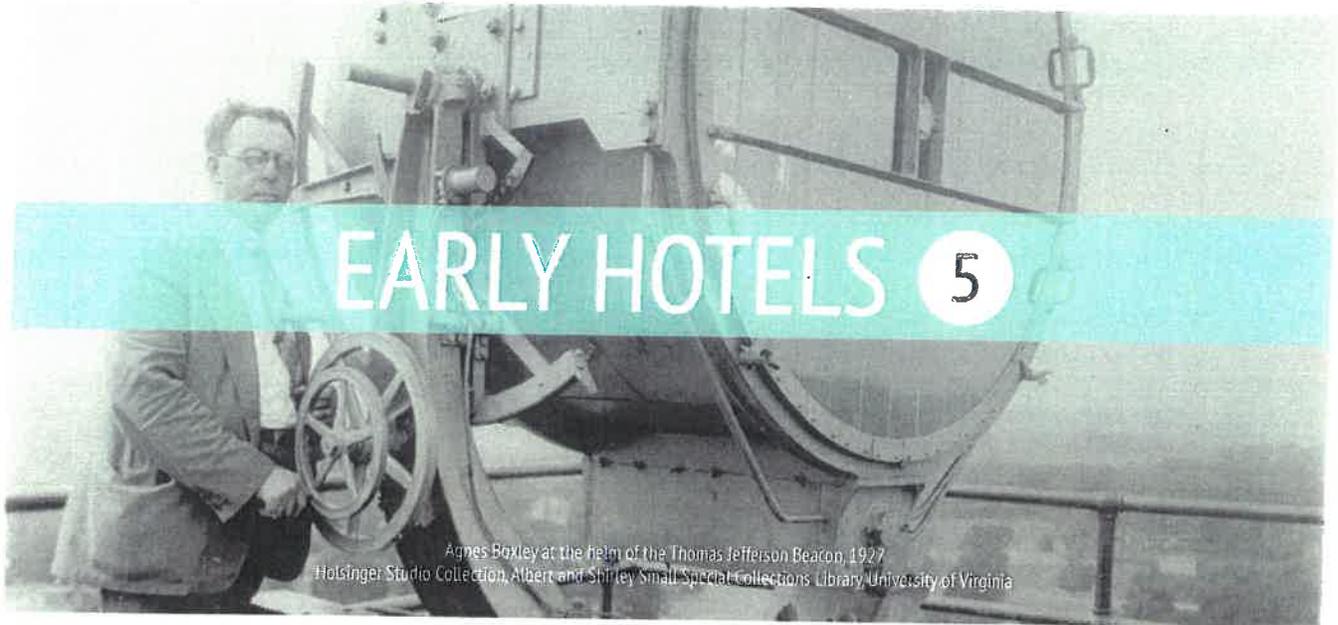
W.H. and J.P. Edmonds, African American brothers, operated a "Choice Staple and Fancy Groceries" store at 508 Jefferson Street beginning in the late 1800s. They specialized in selling and shipping local foods such as Virginia ham, bacon, and cornmeal.



Read the rest of the story online at charlottesville.org/historicresources

See an early map of Jefferson Street and find out about the disappearing passageways!

EARLY HOTELS 5



Agnes Boxley at the helm of the Thomas Jefferson Beacon, 1927
Holsinger Studio Collection, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia

In the 1830s, a seventy-two mile trip to Richmond by carriage took 28 hours. Because of the challenges of travel in the 18th and 19th centuries, several taverns were located in Court Square to accommodate those passing through the town. These early accommodations were much more than rooms with temporary beds – they were also social and commercial centers for both travelers and locals.

On this site was the Eagle Tavern (c. 1790), a wood structure that was replaced in the 1850s with the current brick building. The Farish Hotel occupied this space in 1854, followed by the Colonial Hotel in 1915.

The Jefferson Hotel, which also functioned as a post office, James Barclay's drug store, and a masonic lodge, was located on this block next to Eagle Tavern in the 1830s and run by George Garnett. The three-story hotel was brick, with a tin façade to prevent fires. In addition to the hotel's twenty-five bedrooms, guests enjoyed a spacious dining room, a ballroom, and a bar.

The former Monticello Hotel replaced the Jefferson Hotel in 1926. The Monticello Hotel was designed to be modern, convenient, and comfortable to appeal to the new class of tourists

visiting historic sites by automobile. The architects added Jeffersonian design details to soften the look of the skyscraper, a new building type at the time. Modern amenities, like a pressing shop, a manicure parlor, and a barber shop were included in the basement.

In 1927, a searchlight known as the Thomas Jefferson Beacon was installed on the roof of the Monticello Hotel that was visible for hundreds of miles at night. The light, originally intended for army use, was given as a gift to Charlottesville by Virginia Public Service Company (predecessor to Dominion Power). The direct light could blister human skin as far as 1,000 feet away – operators claimed the beacon was the hottest spot on earth.

The searchlight, installed to illuminate Monticello Mountain at night, had the unintended consequence of disrupting the practice of roadside smooching among young lovers. This was noted in a 1927 *Daily Progress* article after a test run of the beacon. The official lighting ceremony was broadcast at City Hall in New York City as well as in Charlottesville, where a marching band celebrated on Main Street. The Monticello Hotel was converted to condominiums in the 1970s.



Colonial Hotel, 1915

Read the rest of the story online at charlottesville.org/historicresources

Who was 88 Keys and what did he do on the roof of the Monticello Hotel?

SIXTH STREET 6



Clock at Monticello, 1911, Holinger Studio Collection
Albert and Shirley Smay Special Collections Library, University of Virginia
[Louis Leschot revealed this clock and other valuables for Jefferson and his family]

Sixth Street was an important part of the early commercial development around Court Square in the 18th and 19th centuries. However, standing on Sixth Street today, you cannot see any of the original buildings that existed in the early 1800s. The current brick buildings replaced the original wooden structures starting in the 1830s.

This block included the first Charlottesville subscription library (c. 1823). Next to the library were two shops. Louis Leschot owned one of these. Leschot came to America from Switzerland at Thomas Jefferson's request and was well-known for his jewelry and clock repair skills.

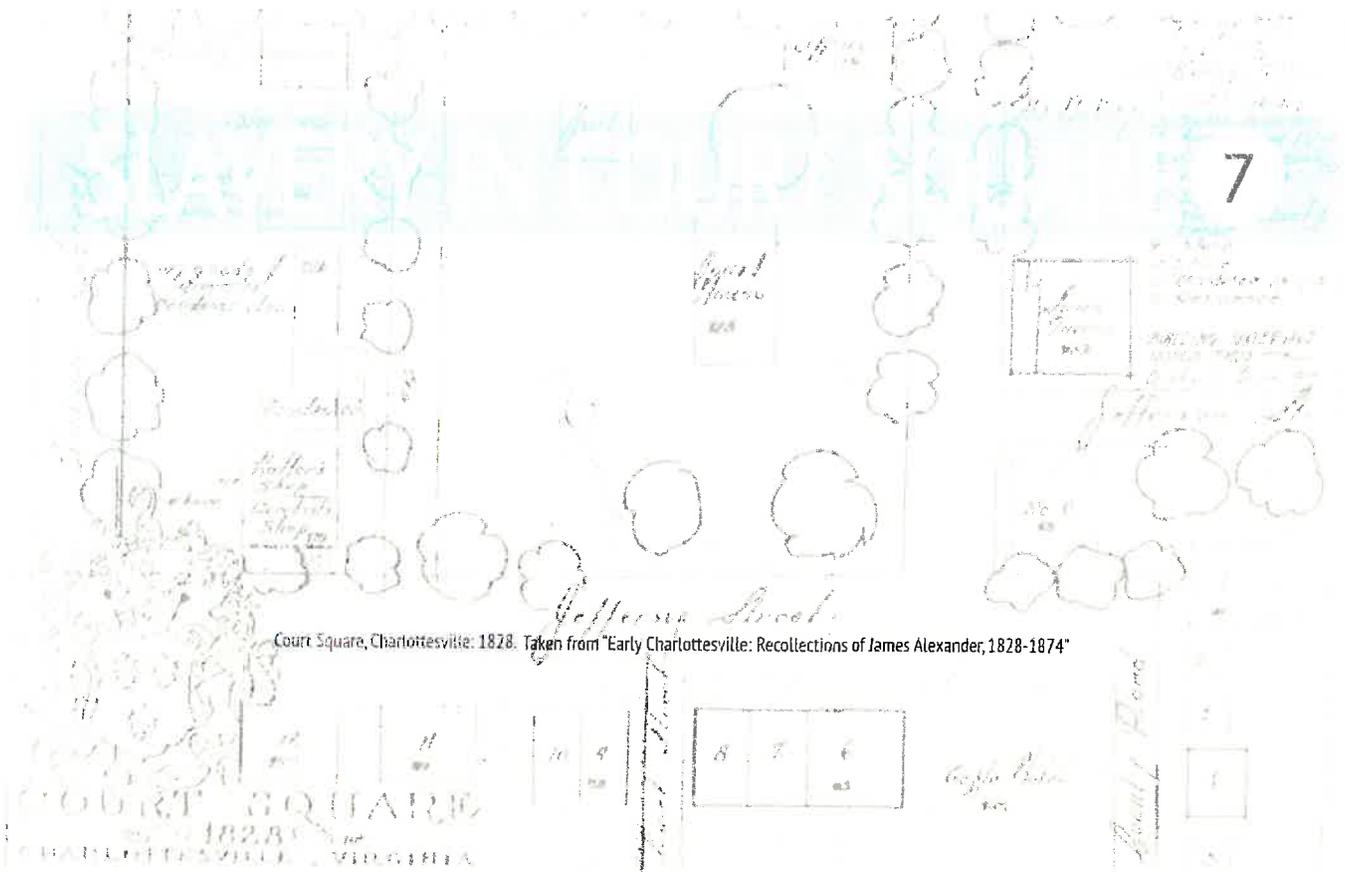
Louis' wife, Sophia Leschot, started her own business in the shop, selling dry goods. She later moved her store from Sixth Street to 418

E. Jefferson Street. As a widow, she eventually became a partner with the prominent B.C. Flannagan & Company, working at a warehouse on West Main Street.

In 1800, John Yeargain's liquor store stood near the building that the library would occupy. Yeargain was a saddlemaker, but was also known for the quality of the whiskey he sold, and for his eccentric personality. A recluse later in life, Yeargain was rarely seen outside his shop other than on his annual trip to the courthouse to renew his liquor license. He kept a large sum of money buried in his basement, which was found after his death. The Yeargain house and shop were demolished in 1860 and replaced with the existing brick buildings, originally built as law offices.



Read the rest of the story online at charlottesville.org/historicresources
You might be surprised to find out where the Leschots are buried.



Court Square, Charlottesville: 1828. Taken from "Early Charlottesville: Recollections of James Alexander, 1828-1874"

Several locations in Court Square were used as auction sites for the sale of enslaved men, women, and children between the 1820s and 1860s. Slave auctions primarily took place on plantations, but enslaved people were traded on the steps of the Court House, the door of Eagle Tavern and Swan Tavern, a tree stump in front of the courthouse, and at Number Nothing.

On January 1, 1829, thirty enslaved people from Thomas Jefferson's estate were sold in front of the Eagle Tavern. This was the largest number of enslaved people auctioned in Charlottesville at one time. However, auctions involving groups of twenty were not uncommon. The slaves were sold to local residents, including several University of Virginia professors and the school's proctor.

The "Benson and Bro. Auction Rooms" operated at Number Nothing at that time and this name (still visible today) was painted on the south side of the building. The auction rooms, located upstairs in this mercantile duplex, typically sold a variety of goods

like firewood, mules, wagons, furniture, and saddles. However, a large stone "18 inches high by 15 inches wide and 30 inches long, which it was said was the auction block for selling slaves..." was located at the curb until several years after 1906. "Number Nothing" was originally left open on plat maps as a lot for hitching horses rather than a lot for a new building, so it did not warrant an address. When the building was finally constructed, the address numbering system was already in place, leaving no other available numbers.

The 1860 Federal Census for Charlottesville and Albemarle County counted 52% of the 26,625 population as enslaved African Americans. This was the last federal census to count the enslaved population. During that time there were several hundred free African Americans in the county, many of whom likely gained their freedom by serving in the American Revolution. Most free African Americans became so before 1807 when it became illegal in Virginia to emancipate people within the state.



Read the rest of the story online at charlottesville.org/historicresources
Don't forget to look for the Benson & Bro. Sign still visible on the side of the building!

TAVERNS 8



Redland Club, 1916 Hoisinger Studio Collection, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia

The taverns surrounding Court Square were cultural and social centers for the town. The wood frame Eagle Tavern, located on Jefferson Street, was built circa 1790 and featured an eagle design on its hanging sign. In the 1830s, the price of lodging at the Eagle Tavern was \$10 per month, including meals.

In the evening, these taverns were unruly places of drinking, dancing, and entertainment for town residents, nearby farmers, and travelers. In 1818, Dr. Conrad Speece, a traveling minister, spoke of his experience attempting to preach at the rowdy Eagle Tavern. He said, "When Satan promised all the kingdoms of the world to Christ, he laid his thumb on Charlottesville and whispered 'except this place which I reserve for my own special use.'"

In 1779, Charlottesville was still a small town, with only a courthouse, about a dozen houses, and Swan Tavern. The wood-frame Swan Tavern (circa 1770), was built by John Jouett Sr. and remained

a popular meeting spot at Court Square until the 1830s.

In May 1781, members of the Virginia General Assembly made Charlottesville their temporary capital due to the threat of the British Army in Richmond. The Virginia Senate conducted meetings in the courthouse, and the House of Delegates met at Swan Tavern.

In 1808, the barkeeper at Swan Tavern, John (Jack) M'Coy, was murdered and thrown into the on-site well. A tavern boarder and local lawyer witnessed the event, but the case was never solved. Swan Tavern fell down in the summer of 1832, during a ball at the nearby Eagle Tavern. The ball attendees thought the sound of the crash was caused by an earthquake.

Edward Valentine had his home, a brick townhouse, constructed on the site of the old Swan Tavern in 1832. The building was a family home until 1905 when the Redland club bought the dwelling.



CHARLOTTESVILLE
Historic Resources Committee

A silhouette of Jack Jouett
created by his son, Matthew



Read the rest of the story online at
charlottesville.org/historicresources

Why didn't tavern owners like to have
farmers come into their taverns?

TOWN HALL & OPERA HOUSE

9

Adelina Patti in *Le Comte Ory*
Carnegie Library, ca. 1890, State Library of Florida

Before Town Hall was built, this block was previously known as the Battery, a park for military drills and outdoor games. In 1852, the community funded the construction of a town hall to serve as an auditorium for traveling plays and musical acts. This site was ideal for community gathering and recreation because of its central location near Court Square.

Previously, entertainment events by local performers took place at the small taverns around Court Square. The mid-19th century was an ideal time to build a town hall because the new connection to the Central Railroad brought larger performing acts to the Charlottesville area.

Town Hall contained an upstairs ballroom, and a performance space on the first floor

with a stage and movable benches. One of the earliest acts was hypnotist Professor Lawrence Hale. Hale performed "Electro-Biology," freezing volunteers from the audience into well-known statues. Norwegian violinist, Ole Bournemann Bull, and the up-and-coming ten-year-old Spanish opera prodigy, Adelina Patti, both performed at the Town Hall in 1853. Bull and Patti were superstars of the international music scene during the 1850s.

In 1888, Jefferson Monroe Levy remodeled Town Hall, added an orchestra pit, and renamed it the Levy Opera House. The opera house operated until 1912, when it was converted into the Park View Apartment building. In 1981, these apartments were renovated as offices.

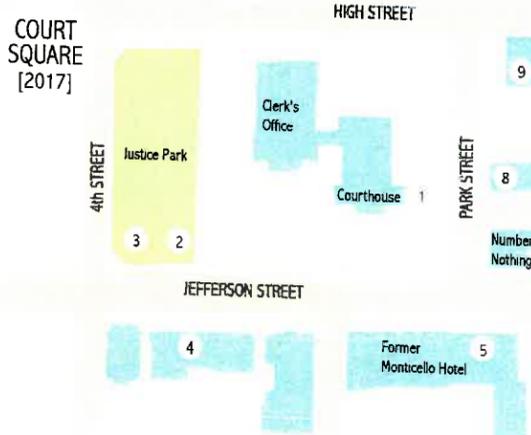
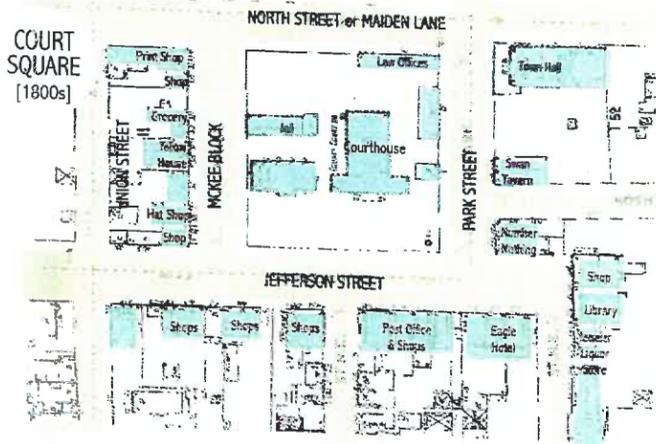


Blind Tom, a talented piano player who performed at the Levy Opera House



Read the rest of the story online at charlottesville.org/historicresources
What other famous building did Jefferson Levy own in the Charlottesville area?

COURT SQUARE



- ### EXPLORE COURT SQUARE
- 1 Court Square
 - 2 McIntire's Park Campaign
 - 3 McKee Block
 - 4 Jefferson Street
 - 5 Early Hotels
 - 6 Sixth Street
 - 7 Slavery in Court Square
 - 8 Taverns
 - 9 Town Hall & Opera House

UNDERSTANDING COURT SQUARE

In 1761, the County of Albemarle's seat of government was relocated from Scott's Ferry on the James River to the more central location of Charlottesville. Dr. Thomas Walker donated fifty acres of land to be carved into a court square and city blocks. Colonel William Cabell won the bid for clearing the timber and constructing a new county courthouse.

The first jail was built on Court Square in 1766. The jail, whipping post, stocks and pillory were located on the Courthouse grounds until 1875 when a new jail, still extant, was constructed on a low-lying plot across High Street. This move was consistent with changing national patterns that favored confining inmates away from the general public in less visible locations.

In May 1781, the Virginia General Assembly met at the courthouse after fleeing Richmond to escape capture by British forces active in that area. A quick attempt to capture the legislature here was foiled by Jack Jouett's 40-mile

overland ride from Louisa County. Early on June 4, he warned the legislators, and Gov. Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, in time for most of them to escape.

The Albemarle County Courthouse was the only voting location until the mid-1800s. On Election Day, it was customary for candidates to supply food and drink to their supporters. Rum punch was a favorite beverage during that time. Voting, conducted by voice, was a veritable spectator sport. By 1850, Virginia voters no longer had to own property, and almost all white males could vote.

The Courthouse also served as the sole place of worship for several Christian denominations. In an 1822 letter, Thomas Jefferson noted, "... We have four sects, but without either church or meeting-house, the court-house is the common temple, one Sunday in the month to each. Here Episcopalians and Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist, meet together... and all mix in society with perfect harmony..."



SOCIAL FABRIC

In 1779, the Town of Charlottesville consisted of a courthouse, a tavern and about a dozen houses. Court Square soon became a hub of activity for the Town and surrounding Albemarle County. Many denizens of Court Square also conducted business there, in the buildings and on the street, and among those locals were three Presidents: Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe. On Court Days, when the court held session, County residents travelled to Charlottesville to transact legal matters and to do business.

Before the Civil War, enslaved African Americans had a presence on Court Square. Residents in the houses surrounding Court Square often owned one or two slaves. Until the mid-1800s, enslaved people from nearby farms were permitted to conduct business with the grocers on Court Square. Until emancipation, the sale, trade and auctioning of enslaved African Americans occurred on the Courthouse steps, at Number Nothing, outside Eagle Tavern, and at other nearby locations.

With support of local philanthropist Paul Goodloe McIntire, the area immediately west of the courthouse changed significantly when he quietly bought each building on McKee Block. The racially integrated block was demolished in 1918 to create a park, to contain a statue of Confederate General Stonewall Jackson. This is the first known instance of "urban renewal" in Charlottesville.

The 10-story Monticello Hotel changed Court Square's appearance when it opened in 1925 to provide modern overnight accommodations for area attractions, such as the newly opened historic Monticello. The hotel's dining and meeting rooms provided an urban locale for gatherings in Charlottesville's segregated society. A number of African American residents were employed in support occupations within the hotel, which served whites only until desegregation began to occur in the 1960s. The hotel was converted to condominiums in the 1970s. In 2002, the City of Charlottesville renovated the Court Square streetscape.

CHANGING STYLE

Changes to the appearance of Court Square over the years are a civic expression of societal change. The open space of Court Square was once occupied by private law office buildings, a small jail, public punishment structures, and the original Courthouse and Clerk's Office building, all no longer extant. A lively street with commercial buildings called McKee Block predated the park and the statue of Stonewall Jackson on the west side of the square.

The original Courthouse, completed in 1762, was a wood frame structure. Surrounded by houses replicating an "English green," the Courthouse was Charlottesville's first civic building. In 1803, the wood structure was replaced with a two-story, late Georgian brick building that now forms the rear of the Courthouse facing High Street.

In 1859, a two-story stucco wing was added to the south side, facing Jefferson Street, with an unusual Gothic Revival facade with octagonal stair towers. In 1871, this front was redesigned, replacing the towers with a classical portico with four Ionic columns.

In 1938, Court Square was made over in its current Colonial Revival style. Architects Milton Grigg and Floyd Johnson designed a more imposing portico, removed the stucco and remaining Gothic trim, and stripped the paint from the 1803 exterior to expose the Flemish bond brick pattern. That same year, a Works Progress Administration project replaced the 1891 Clerk's Office building with a Colonial Revival office building that further unified the Courthouse complex.

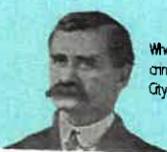


CHARLOTTESVILLE PAST AND PRESENT

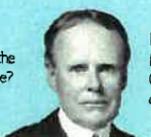
- 1762: Founding of Charlottesville
 - 1766: First Albemarle County jail is built at Court Square
 - 1770: Swan Tavern is built
 - 1775-1783: THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR
 - 1781: Charlottesville serves as the temporary state capital
 - 1781: Jack Jouett's ride to warn of approaching British troops
 - 1790: The Eagle Tavern is built
- 1700s**
- 1803: Brick courthouse (now facing High Street) replaces wood courthouse
 - 1803-1806: LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION FOR THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE
 - 1819: THOMAS JEFFERSON FOUNDS THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
 - 1820: Number Nothing is built as a mercantile duplex
 - 1823: The Charlottesville Library is established on Sixth Street
 - 1829: Thomas Jefferson's memoirs are published on McKee Block
 - 1832: The Swan Tavern falls down
 - 1840s: Businesses on Main Street compete with Court Square as the Town's commercial center
 - 1850s: The Louisa Railroad Company completes a rail line that passes through Charlottesville
 - 1852: Town Hall is built with citizen investment
 - 1861-1865: THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR
 - 1870: A public school system is established in Virginia
 - 1887: Charlottesville's first streetcar is built and pulled by horse and mule
 - 1888: Charlottesville is declared an independent city (population 5,000)
- 1800s**
- 1910: A Confederate soldier monument is installed south of the courthouse
 - 1914-1918: WORLD WAR I
 - 1918: McKee Block is purchased and demolished by Paul Goodloe McIntire
 - 1920: WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IS LEGALIZED (19TH AMENDMENT)
 - 1921: Jackson Park is created complete with a statue of Stonewall Jackson
 - 1926: The Monticello Hotel is built
 - 1938: Courthouse is remodeled in the Colonial Revival style
 - 1939-1945: WORLD WAR II
 - 1954: PUBLIC SCHOOL SEGREGATION LEGALLY ENDS (BROWN VS. BOARD OF EDUCATION)
 - 1959: The Barracks Road Shopping Center opens
 - 1960: A referendum passes to redevelop Vinegar Hill Using federal Urban Renewal money
 - 1969: City Hall is constructed
 - 1975: Construction begins on Charlottesville's Pedestrian Mall
- 1900s**
- 2002-2004: Court Square undergoes rehabilitation
 - 2012: Charlottesville celebrates the 250th Anniversary of its founding
 - 2017: Jackson Park re-named Justice Park
- 2000s**



CHARLOTTESVILLE
Historic Resources Committee
Read the rest of the story:
charlottesville.org/historicresources



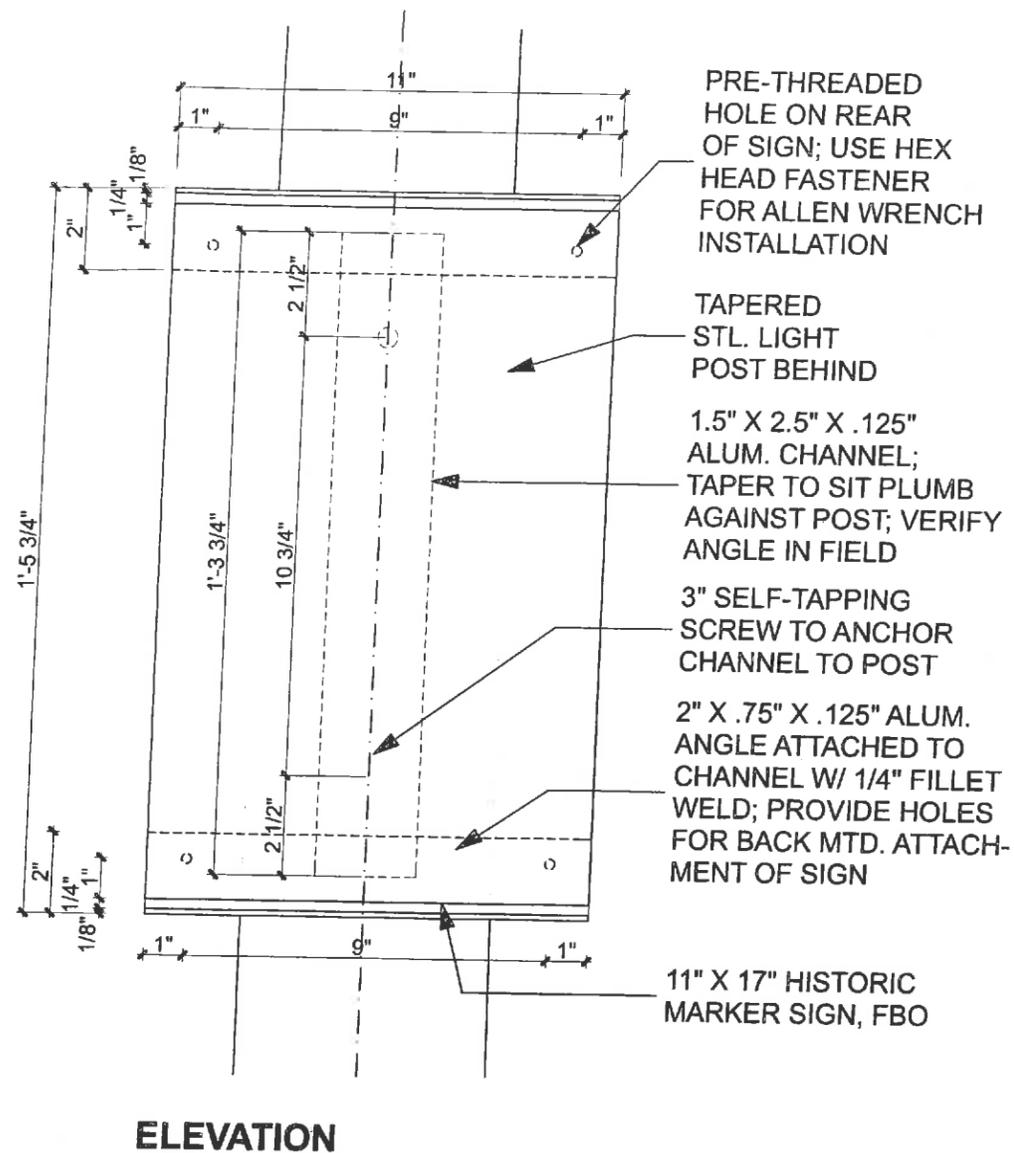
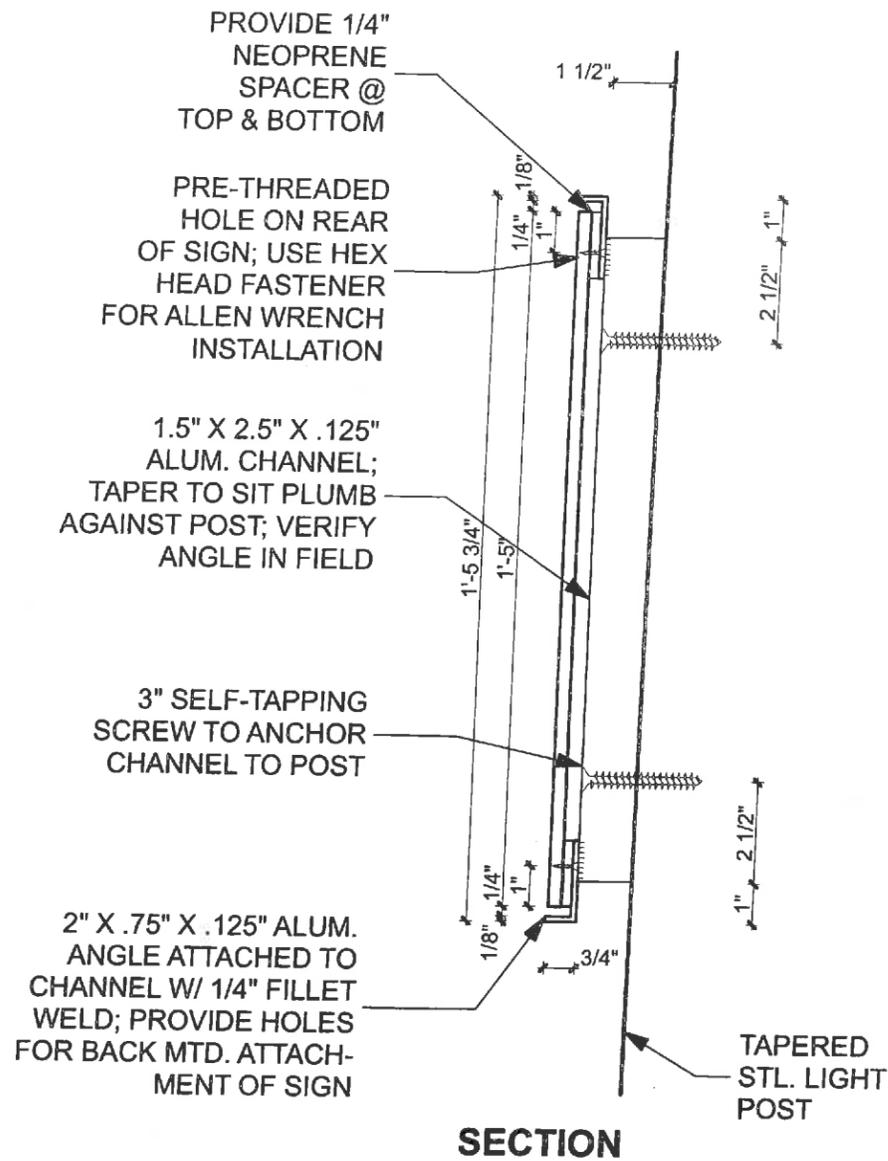
Who was the last criminal hanged in the City of Charlottesville?



How did Paul Goodloe McIntire and the national City Beautiful movement change Court Square?

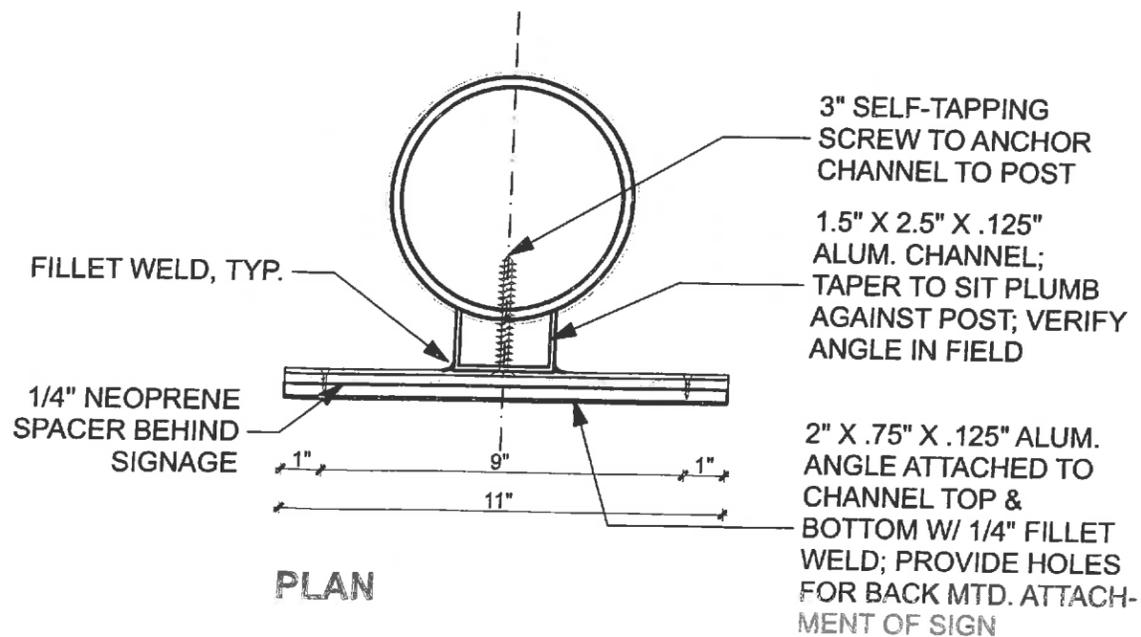


What nickname did Thomas Jefferson give the courthouse? Hint: it was the first mixed-use building in town.



NOTES:

1. ALL ALUMINUM TO BE PAINTED TO MATCH LIGHT POST; COORD. W/ OWNER FOR PAINT COLOR SPEC.
2. LIGHT POST DIAMETER AND TAPER ANGLE MAY VARY; FIELD VERIFY ANGLE AND PROVIDE MATCHING TAPER ON CHANNEL
3. HOLD NEOPRENE SPACER 1/2" OFF SIDES OF SIGNAGE



WOLF ACKERMAN DESIGN

110-S 2ND ST. SUITE #201
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA 22902
P 434 296 4842
F 434 296 4877

HISTORIC SIGNAGE BRACKETS

City of Charlottesville
Department of Neighborhood Development
City Hall - 610 East Market Street / P.O. Box 911
Charlottesville, Virginia 22902

PROJECT # : 1606

PHASE : RFP Drawings

BM FILE : BRACKETS.pln

ISSUE
RFP DRAWING ISSUE

DATE
06.29.16

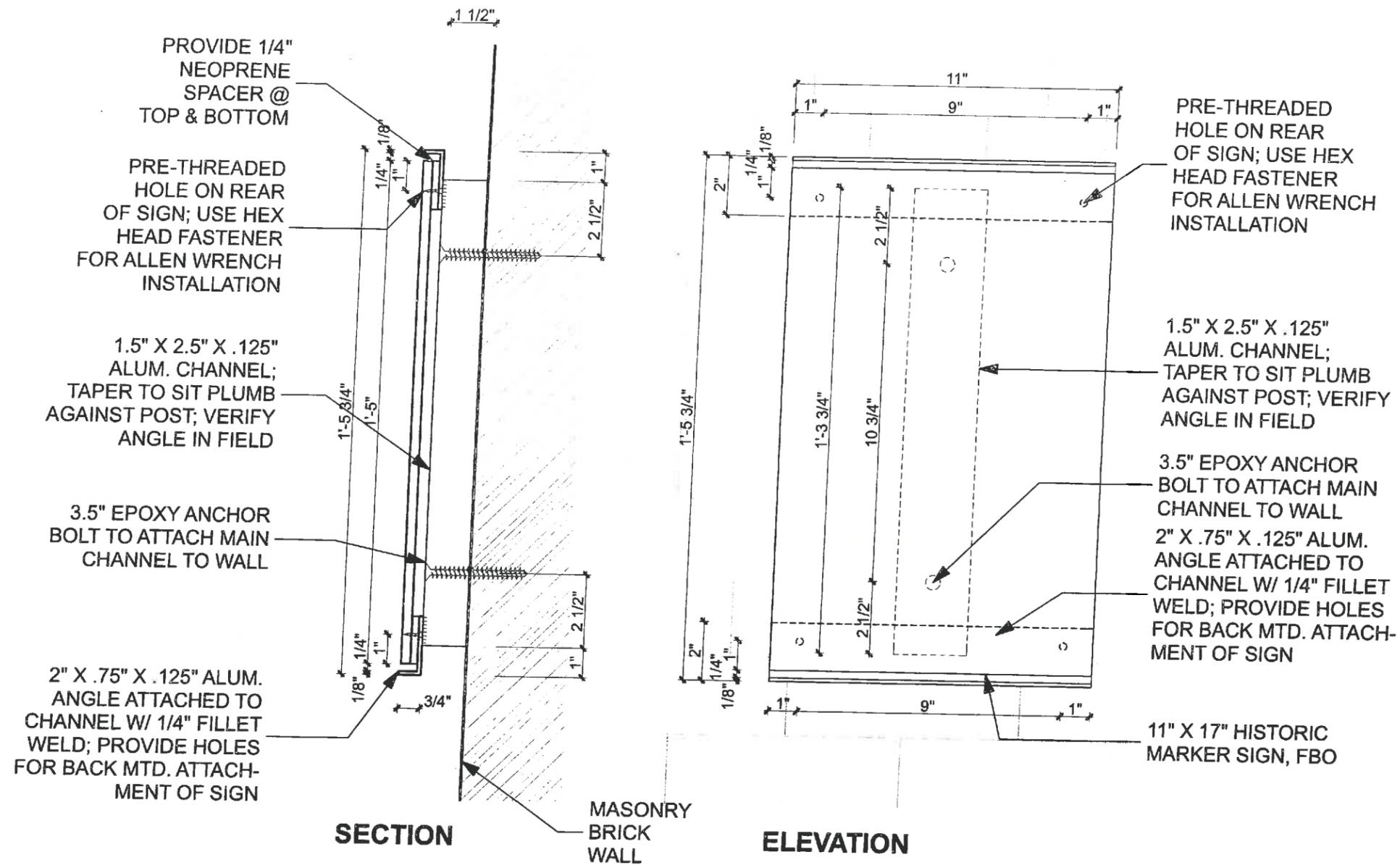
1
A1

LIGHT POST BRACKET

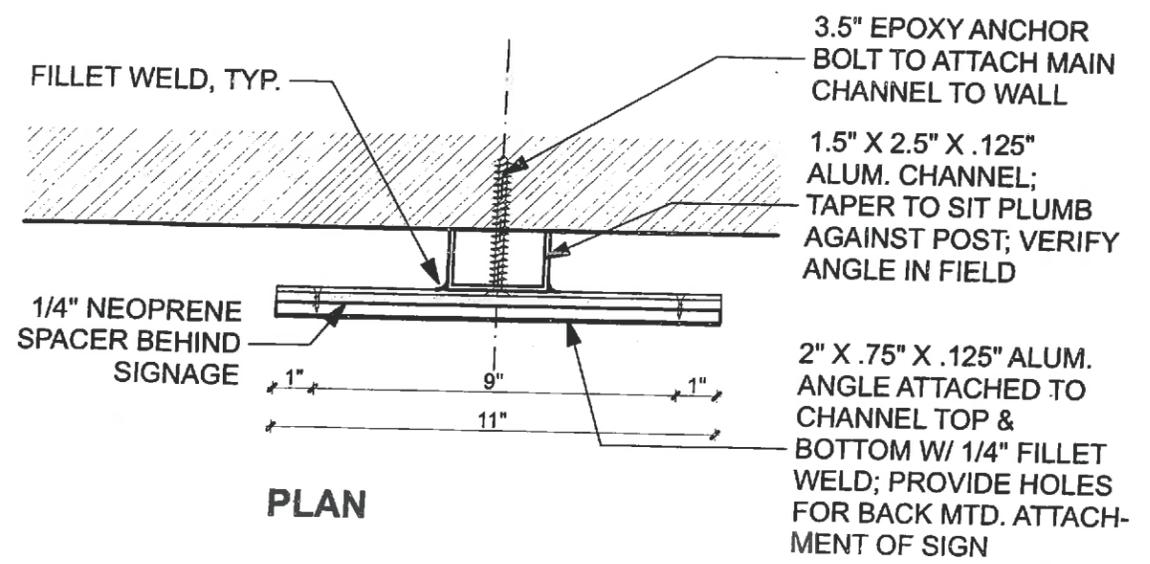
SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"

SIGN BRACKET - LIGHT POST

A1



- NOTES:**
1. ALL ALUMINUM TO BE PAINTED TO MATCH LIGHT POST; COORD. W/ OWNER FOR PAINT COLOR SPEC.
 2. HOLD NEOPRENE SPACER 1/2" OFF SIDES OF SIGNAGE



1
A2
WALL BRACKET
SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"

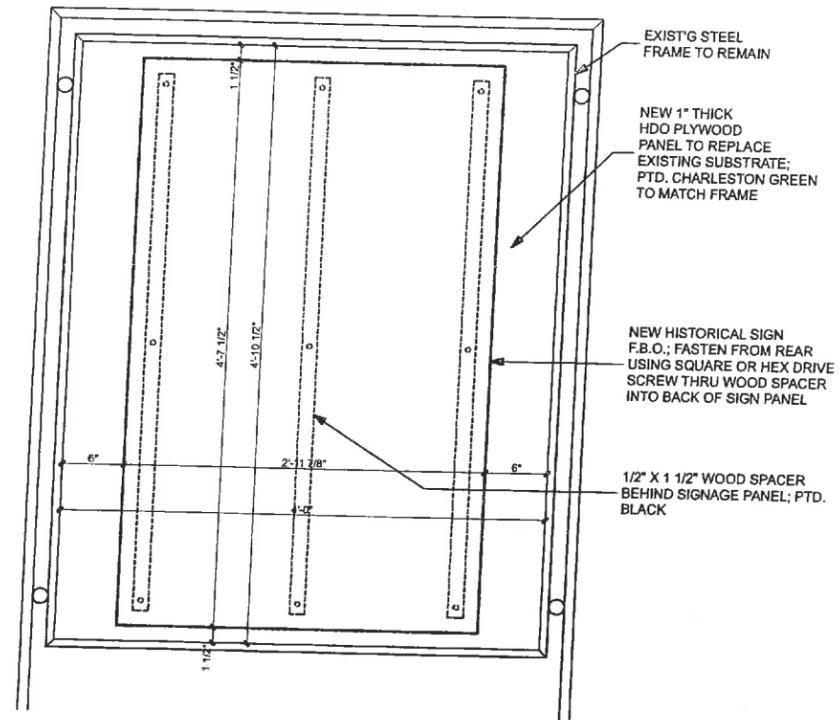
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CHARLOTTESVILLE VA 22902
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F 434 296 4877

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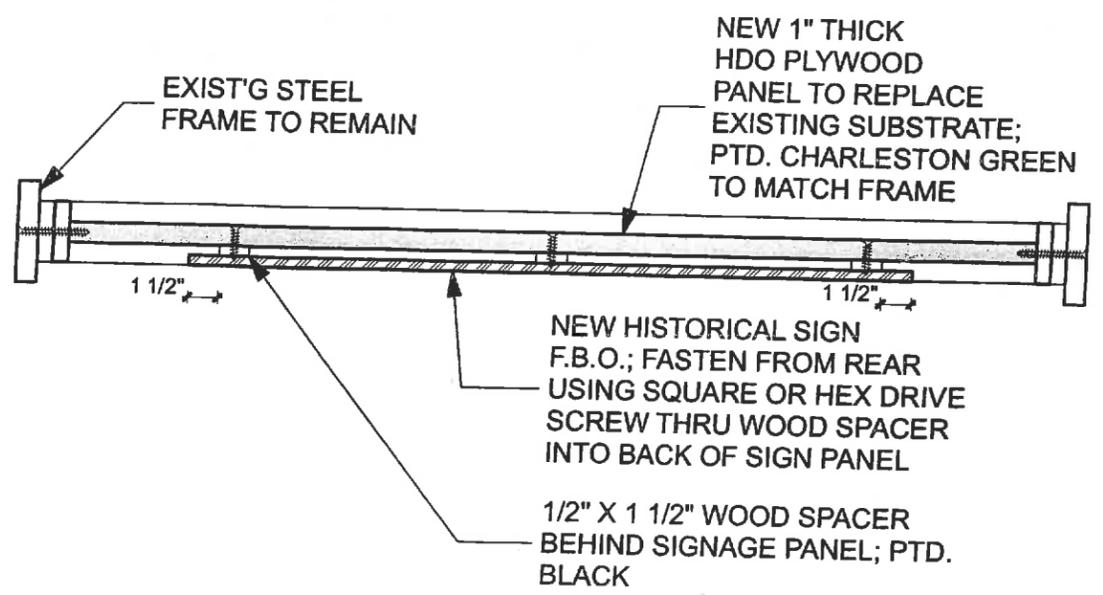
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PHASE: RFP Drawings
BM FILE: BRACKETS.dwg
ISSUE: RFP DRAWING ISSUE
DATE: 06.29.16

SIGN BRACKET - WALL

A2



1
A3
COURT HOUSE SIGN - ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



2
A3
COURT HOUSE SIGN - PLAN
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

WOLF ACKERMAN DESIGN

110-B 2ND ST NE SUITE #201
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA 22902
P 434 296 4848
F 434 296 4377

HISTORIC SIGNAGE BRACKETS

City of Charlottesville
Department of Neighborhood Development
City Hall - 610 East Market Street / P.O. Box 911
Charlottesville, Virginia 22902

PROJECT # : 1608

PHASE : RFP Drawings

BM FILE : BRACKETS.ph

ISSUE	DATE
RFP DRAWING ISSUE	08.29.16