From: Scala, Mary Joy

Sent: Friday, February 26, 2016 8:44 AM

To: keith scott (keith@rosneyarchitects.com); elainealpern@yahoo.com

Subject: BAR Action - February 17, 2016 - 1105 Park Street

February 26, 2016

Nicholas Cafferillo & Elaine Alpern 1383 Tattersall Ct. Keswick, VA 22947

**RE: Certificate of Appropriateness Application** 

BAR 16-02-06
1105 Park Street
Tax Parcel 470007000
Nicholas Cafferillo & Elaine Alpern, Owners/ Keith Scott, Applicant
Demolition of rear additions; new wrap around porch and rear additions

Dear Applicant,

The above referenced project was discussed before a meeting of the City of Charlottesville Board of Architectural Review (BAR) on February 17, 2016. The following action was taken:

#### The BAR approved (7-1 with Earnst opposed) demolition of the additions as submitted.

This certificate of appropriateness shall expire in 18 months (August 17, 2017), 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 the project. The expiration date may differ if the COA is associated with a valid site plan. You may request an extension of the certificate of appropriateness *before this approval expires* for one additional year for reasonable cause.

The BAR approved (8-0) the new addition, and the new roof on the existing house and cottage (with specifications to be submitted); and the following must come back to the BAR:

- The new garage/gym;
- Alternatives to the driveway and parking area configuration, and additional development of landscape plan;
- One major modification the BAR wants to see is the porch developed as the original single deck with balusters off the south elevation, and don't connect the porches around, develop it as a new porch on the back of house.

Please submit revised drawings by March 9. You will be heard again on the March 15 agenda. If you have any questions, please contact me at 434-970-3130 or scala@charlottesville.org.

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
Charlottesville, VA 22902
Ph 434.970.3130 FAX 434.970.3359
scala@charlottesville.org

CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW STAFF REPORT February 17, 2016



Certificate of Appropriateness Application

BAR 16-02-06
1105 Park Street
Tax Parcel 470007000
Nicholas Cafferillo & Elaine Alpern, Owners/ Keith Scott, Applicant
Demolition of rear additions; new wrap around porch and rear additions

#### **Background**

✓1105 Park Street is an Individually Protected Property. It was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in1981, and on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984. The building is a Victorian house once nicknamed "Hard Bargain". Original owner, John D Watson, purchased the land on the west side of the road to Cochran's Mill from Thomas Preston in 1876. This marked the northern limit of 19th century suburban development along Park Street. A small building (perhaps the present day cottage) was erected in 1876 and the main house was built in 1878. According to tax records the rear two-storey wing was added in the late 1890s. The two-storey home sits above an English basement. It is three bays wide with a projecting end pavilion with a one-storey bay window. The original tin roof has been replaced with shingles.

#### **Application**

- ✓ 1. Demolish rear additions:
- ✓ Two-story addition possibly from late 1890s:

One-story enclosed porch on SW corner, original (enclosed 1954);

One-story addition and basement garage from 1954 on NW corner.

Demolish asphalt roof and framing from basement-level appurtenance on south side (originally a greenhouse, then an open porch with railing).

Relocate driveway.

- 2. The oldest (1878) part of the house and existing cottage (1876) will remain, along with other site elements: a stone wall in the rear, and the existing brick walk and stairs to Park Street sidewalk. The existing paired, one-over-one windows on the house will be repaired. The cottage roof will be replaced, and its siding and brick will be repaired as needed.
- 3. A new addition is proposed at the rear of the house, with the front porch connected to a new veranda on the south side. A pair of existing double-hung windows on the south side of the house will be replaced by a pair of French doors to access the veranda.
- 4. A new free-standing garage/gym is proposed in the rear yard, but elevation drawings have not yet been submitted.
- 5. Site work includes a relocated driveway, new guest parking in front, owner parking in rear, pool and terrace on the south side, and additional landscaping.
- 6. The addition and garage will be constructed of the same material palette as the house. A new standing seam roof, either copper or matte black pre-painted metal, will replace the existing shingle roof, and will be used on the new construction. The siding will be painted wood clapboard and the

foundation painted brick. The built-in gutters will be repaired on the house; new half-round gutters will be used on the new construction.

#### 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 which the property is located or the protected property that is the subject of the application.

#### **Pertinent Standards for Considering Demolitions include:**

The following factors shall be considered in determining whether or not to permit the moving, removing, encapsulation or demolition, in whole or in part, of a contributing structure or protected property:

- (a) The historic, architectural or cultural significance, if any, of the specific structure or property, including, without limitation:
- (1) The age of the structure or property; Two-story rear addition is 1890; the garage is 1954.
- (2) Whether it has been designated a National Historic Landmark, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, or listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register; **Both**.
- (3) Whether, and to what extent, the building or structure is associated with an historic person, architect or master craftsman, or with an historic event; **It is not.**
- (4) Whether the building or structure, or any of its features, represent an infrequent or the first or last remaining example within the city of a particular architectural style or feature; **Hard Bargain is a particularly handsome and finely detailed example of a Victorian house. It is also quite old.**
- 5) Whether the building or structure is of such old or distinctive design, texture or material that it could not be reproduced, or could be reproduced only with great difficulty; and **It could be reproduced, but would not be old.**
- (6) The degree to which distinguishing characteristics, qualities, features or materials remain; **The** additions are intact.
- (b) Whether, and to what extent, a contributing structure is linked, historically or aesthetically, to other buildings or structures within an existing major design control district, or is one of a group of properties within such a district whose concentration or continuity possesses greater significance than many of its component buildings and structures. This house is similar to other large residences along Park Street, and is significant in its own right.
- (c) The overall condition and structural integrity of the building or structure, as indicated by studies prepared by a qualified professional engineer and provided by the applicant or other information provided to the board; **Structural reports have not been submitted.**
- (d) Whether, and to what extent, the applicant proposes means, methods or plans for moving, removing or demolishing the structure or property that preserves portions, features or materials that are significant to the property's historic, architectural or cultural value; and

#### The oldest part of the house and existing cottage will remain.

- (e) Any applicable provisions of the city's Design Guidelines:
  - 1) The standards established by the City Code, Section 34-278.
  - 2) The public necessity of the proposed demolition. There is no public necessity.
  - 3) The public purpose or interest in land or buildings to be protected. The public purpose is to save tangible evidence and reminders of the people of Charlottesville, their stories, and their buildings.

- 4) Whether or not a relocation of the structure would be a practical and preferable alternative to demolition. It would not.
- 5) Whether or not the proposed demolition would adversely or positively affect other historic buildings or the character of the historic district. Removal of the additions would probably not diminish the character of the historic structure.
- 6) The reason for demolishing the structure and whether or not alternatives exist.

  An alternative would be to incorporate the existing 1890s addition into the new design.

  But overall, preserving and maintaining the main structure is more important.
- 7) Whether or not there has been a professional economic and structural feasibility study for rehabilitating or reusing the structure and whether or not its findings support the proposed demolition. Structural reports have not been submitted.

#### 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 Design Review Guidelines for New Construction and Additions:

#### P. Additions

The following factors shall be considered in determining whether or not to permit an addition to a contributing structure or protected property:

#### (1) Function and Size

- a. Attempt to accommodate needed functions within the existing structure without building an addition.
- b. Limit the size of the addition so that it does not visually overpower the existing building.

#### (2) Location

- a. Attempt to locate the addition on rear or side elevations that are not visible from the street.
- b. If additional floors are constructed on top of a building, set the addition back from the main façade so that its visual impact is minimized.
- c. If the addition is located on a primary elevation facing the street or if a rear addition faces a street, parking area, or an important pedestrian route, the façade of the addition should be treated under the new construction guidelines.

#### (3) Design

a. New additions should not destroy historic materials that characterize the property.

b. The new work should be differentiated from the old and should be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

#### (4) Replication of Style

a. A new addition should not be an exact copy of the design of the existing historic building. The design of new additions can be compatible with and respectful of existing buildings without being a mimicry of their original design.

b. If the new addition appears to be part of the existing building, the integrity of the original historic design is compromised and the viewer is confused over what is historic and what is new.

#### (5) Materials and Features

a. Use materials, windows, doors, architectural detailing, roofs, and colors that are compatible with historic buildings in the district.

#### (6) Attachment to Existing Building

a. Wherever possible, new additions or alterations to existing buildings should be done in such a manner that, if such additions or alterations were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the buildings would be unimpaired.

b. The new design should not use the same wall plane, roof line, or cornice line of the existing structure.

#### **Pertinent Design Review Guidelines for Rehabilitation**

#### D. Entrances, Porches and Doors

Entrances and porches are often the primary focal points of a historic building. Their decoration and articulation help define the style of the structure. Entrances are functional and ceremonial elements for all buildings. Porches have traditionally been a social gathering point as well as a transition area between the exterior and interior of a residence. The important focal point of an entrance or porch is the door. Doors are often a character-defining feature of the architectural style of a building. The variety of door types in the districts reflects the variety of styles, particularly of residential buildings.

- 1. The original details and shape of porches should be retained including the outline, roof height, and roof pitch.
- 2. Inspect masonry, wood, and metal or porches and entrances for signs of rust, peeling paint, wood deterioration, open joints around frames, deteriorating putty, inadequate caulking, and improper drainage, and correct any of these conditions.
- 3. Repair damaged elements, matching the detail of the existing original fabric.
- 4. Replace an entire porch only if it is too deteriorated to repair or is completely missing, and design to match the original as closely as possible.
- 5. Do not strip entrances and porches of historic material and details.
- 6. Give more importance to front or side porches than to utilitarian back porches.
- 7. Do not remove or radically change entrances and porches important in defining the building's overall historic character.
- 8. Avoid adding decorative elements.
- 9. In general, avoid adding a new entrance to the primary facade or facades visible from the street.
- 10. Do not enclose porches on primary elevations and avoid enclosing porches on secondary elevations in a manner that radically changes the historic appearance.
- 11. Provide needed barrier-free access in ways that least alter the features of the building.

- a. For residential buildings, try to use ramps that are removable or portable rather than permanent.
- b. On nonresidential buildings, comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act while minimizing the visual impact of ramps that affect the appearance of a building.
- 12. The original size and shape of door openings should be maintained.
- 13. Original door openings should not be filled in.
- 14. When possible, reuse hardware and locks that are original or important to the historical evolution of the building.
- 15. Avoid substituting the original doors with stock size doors that do not fit the opening properly or are not compatible with the style of the building.
- 16. Retain transom windows and sidelights.

#### **Discussion and Recommendations**

The property has been vacant for some time, and the building is situated on a large parcel, which makes it attractive for potential development. Staff has received inquiries about rezoning the property for townhouses. However, the current proposal is to continue the historic use as a single family home, and to preserve the wonderful original house and cottage. The BAR saw a similar application on Park Street in 2014, when a rear 1920's addition was demolished to make way for a large, new addition that matched the architecture of the older home. Ultimately, the older home was protected and refreshed for modern living.

The BAR should first discuss the proposed demolitions, then the proposed new addition, new outbuilding, and other site changes. Removal of the 1950s addition is appropriate. The proposed demolition of the 1890's addition merits discussion. It is a sensitive addition with much simpler detailing than the older part of the house. The windows appear to be original, six over six. On the interior the addition is utilitarian, very small in area, and has low ceilings. The north side has been partially covered by the 1950s addition. Staff has asked the architect to investigate how this 1890s addition might be incorporated into the new plan. Alternatively, if this addition is allowed to be removed, it should first be documented with photos and drawings.

The BAR should take action regarding the demolitions so that the architect can continue to develop plans for the addition. The architect understands that the new addition should not use the same wall plane, roof line, or cornice line of the existing structure. The BAR should provide comments regarding the proposed addition. In staff opinion, the extended porch (that retains the brick piers of the original porch on the SW corner) is appropriate, and could attach to either the 1890s addition or a new addition. The survey notes indicate the parlor originally had French doors onto all three porches, but they were shortened to windows to install radiators.

The rehabilitation plans to return the roof to standing seam metal, and to repair the gutters and windows are all good decisions.

The proposed site plan is appropriate. The BAR will want to review elevation drawings for the garage.

#### **Suggested Motion**

Having considered the standards set forth within the City Code, including City Design Guidelines for Demolitions, I move to find that the proposed demolitions of the 1890s and 1954 rear additions and partial demolitions of the SW enclosed porch and south side appurtenance satisfy the BAR's criteria and guidelines and are compatible with this Individually Protected Property, and that the BAR approves the demolitions as submitted (or with the following modifications...).

(Future Action)

Having considered the standards set forth within the City Code, including City Design Guidelines for New Construction and Additions, and for Rehabilitations, I move to find that the proposed new addition, new roofs on existing house and cottage, new garage/gym building, site work and landscaping satisfy the BAR's criteria and guidelines and are compatible with this Individually Protected Property, and that the BAR approves the application as submitted (or with the following modifications...).





#### SURVEY

Eugenia Blob December 1977

#### IDENTIFICATION

Street Address:

1105 Park Street

Map and Parcel:

47-7

Census Track & Block: 9-204

Present Owner:

David S. Walker, Jr.

Address:

1105 Park Street

Present Use:

Residence John D. Watson

Original Owner:
Original Use:

\_ ..

Residence

#### BASE DATA

Historic Name:

Hard Bargain

Date/Period:

1878

Style:

Victorian

Height to Cornice: Height in Stories:

Present Zoning:

R-1

Land Area (sq.ft.): 3½ acres

Assessed Value (land + imp.):

#### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Hard Bargain is a particularly handsome and finely detained Victorian house of white weatherboarding, two stories above a brick English basement. It is three bays wide with a projecting end pavillion with a one-storey bay window. A large two-storey addition covers the central bay of the rear. The slightly belicast tin roof has a gable on each of the four sides. It has a box cornice with return, scroll brackets and pendants, and cornice board. The lower rear wing has a simpler gable roof and cornice without brackets. Two interior chimneys serve fireplaces in all nine original rooms. The shuttered windows are single-paned, double sash, very tall and narrow, arranged in pairs with cornice and frieze. Those in the wing are simple six-over-six. The bay window has a truncated belicast hip roof with bracketed cornice and raised paneled spandrels under the windows, which have segmental-arched glazing. The flatroofed veranda has sawn balustrade, bracketed chamfered posts paired at the steps, and simple cornice brackets. A matching porch behind the parlor has been enclosed. There is also an open deck with sawn balustrade at the parlor end of the house. The original double entrance doors have been replaced with a Colonial Revival door with fan and sidelights. There are two rooms on one side of the wide central hall and a larger one on the other. Tall windows and high ceilings make the large rooms seen even more specious. The parlor is especially handsome with a black marble mantel with round-arched opening and cartouche. Originally it had French doors onto all three porches, but they have been shortened into windows to accommodate radiators below them. The old dining room under the parlor

#### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

still has its French doors. The ceilings are lower in the rear addition, the second level being at the level of the landing of the broad open-well staircase. The small, nicely detailed cottage is noteworthy for its elaborate elyptical sawn work in the front gable.

John D. Watson purchased 8 acres on the west side of the road to Cochran's Mill (Park Street Extd.) from Thomas L. Preston in 1876 and two adjoining acres from W.W. Flannagen of Rock Hill the following year. This marked the northern limit of 19th century suburban development along Park Street. A small building, perhaps the present cottage, was erected in 1876, and the main house was built in 1878. The large two-storey rear wing was probably added in the late 1890's, according to tax records. The Watsons lived here for 25 years, and after they sold it in 1903, it changed hands seven times in 18 years. Norman T. Shumate owned it from 1921 until 1936; and then it changed hands four more times in five years. The house was used as rental property much of the time, and that

#### **GRAPHICS**

and the Depression took their toll. It is said to have been scheduled for demolition before it was purchased by David Walker, Sr., in 1941. All of the plaster and some woodwork had to be replaced, but much original fabric still remains. Walker also built a back stairs in the wing, and in 1954 enclosed one porch and built a garage under the rear porch. Hard Bargain still has the spacious lawn that most of the other fine houses on Park Street once had. Behind the house are the stone foundation of an old barn and the remains of a mill on Schenk's Branch. Hard Bargain has now been the home of the Walker family for 36 years.

Deed References: ACDB 69-548, 71-226, 126-382, 176-25, 233-260; City DB 106-469.

CONDITIONS

GOOL

SOURCES

City/County Records Davis S. Walker, Jr. Mrs. Albert Pennybacker















Coly Tax Records

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#### **Board of Architectural Review (BAR) Certificate of Appropriateness**

Please Return To: City of Charlottesville

Department of Neighborhood Development Services

P.O. Box 911, City Hall Charlottesville, Virginia 22902

Telephone (434) 970-3130 Fax (434) 970-3359

Please submit ten (10) copies of application form and all attachments. For a new construction project, please include \$375 application fee. For all other projects requiring BAR approval, please include \$125 application fee. For projects that require only administrative approval, please include \$100 administrative fee. Make checks payable to the City of Charlottesville.

The BAR meets the third Tuesday of the month. Deadline for submittals is Tuesday 3 weeks prior to next BAR meeting by 3:30 p.m.

ALICITICAS CATTERILLOS				
THE TALL ALL DERM : Anni	cant Name_KEITH SCOTT			
Owner Name <u>FAINE ALPERN</u> Appli	1512 47007000			
Project Name/Description HARD BARGALN REVOVATION	77/0 N			
Property Address 105 PARK STREET	11/010			
Floperty Address				
Applicant Information Address: 108 5TH ST. SE SUITE 306 CHARLYTES VILLE VA 27907 Email: KEITH ( ROSNEYARCHITECTS. COM) Phone: (W) 434-242 9670 (H) FAX:  Property Owner Information (if not applicant) Address: 393 TAT TERSALL CT.  KESWICK , VA. 27947 Email: ELAINEAUPERN (GVAHOG. COM) Phone: (W) 301 704 4779 (H) 301-980-452 (FAX:  Do you intend to apply for Federal or State Tax Credits for this project?	Signature of Applicant I hereby attest that the information I have provided is, to the best of my knowledge, correct. (Signature also denotes commitment to pay invoice for required mail notices.)  Signature  Date  Print Name  Date  Property Owner Permission (if not applicant) I have read this application and hereby give my consent to its submission.  Signature  Date  Print Name  Date  Date  Date  Date			
Description of Proposed Work (attach separate narrative if necessary):				
List All Attachments (see reverse side for submittal requirements):  PACKET OF DRAWINGS & INFORMATION DESCRIBING SCOPE OF WOR & EXISTING CONDITIONS, PHOTOS OF PROPERTY, HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION, EXISTING & PROPOSED DRAWINGS. WARRATING OF PROJECT DESCRIPTION.				
For Office Use Only	Approved/Disapproved by:			
Received by: Carron S	Date:			
Fee paid: 12500 Cash/Ck. # 319 Co	Conditions of approval:			
Date Received: 1/20/10				

### {ROSNEY C?}

ARCHITECTS

#### Hard Bargain Renovation and Addition

1105 Park Street, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901

Owners: Nicholas Cafferillo and Elaine Alpern

Architects: Rosney Co. Architects, Keith Scott & Julie Dixon

#### Introduction:

The proposed renovation and addition of the property located at 1105 Park Street will be comprehensive and respectful. The current owners and their family of 6 approach the renovation of "Hard Bargain" with the mindset that they are stewards of the property and through this project give new life to a house and property that is rapidly deteriorating due to old age and neglect.

The property consists of the main house built in 1878 and a small cottage possibly built in 1876. Additions were added in the late 1890's and then in the 1950's the garage addition was added and a porch on the south west side of the original house was filled in to create additional interior space.

#### Demolition:

The two additions in the back will be removed to make way for the proposed addition. As part of the reconfiguration of the vehicular circulation the existing driveway will be removed.

#### Scope of Work - House:

The original house is best described as a Victorian farmhouse with Italianate detailing. The addition will borrow from the original in scale, proportion, general character and quality but will be more in keeping with the 2 story addition from the 1890's in details (simpler trim, 2 over 2 double hung windows, no shutters, etc.) to allow the original house to remain distinct from the addition while blending together from a proportion, massing and material standpoint. Some trim details will be carried over from old to new where needed for consistency.

The main body of the original house will not be altered on the exterior in a significant way other than the front porch will be continued around the south and west elevations to create a wraparound porch. There is photographic evidence that an uncovered porch existed on the south side of the house so our proposed porch is in keeping with the original intent and structure of the house while the section of the porch on the west side is, in effect, reopening the original porch that was filled in during the 1950's renovation. The original windows are to remain and rehabilitated as they are generally in good shape. A pair of French doors are to be added as part of the wrap around porch where currently there are a pair of double hung windows (Piano Room).

The addition is designed to blend harmoniously with the original house and is located at the back of the house to allow for the original to retain its position of prominence on Park Street.

#### Scope of Work - Cottage:

The cottage is to remain "as is" on the exterior other than a new roof and repairs to siding and brick as needed.

Scope of Work - Garage:

A new 3 bay garage will be constructed behind the house off the North West corner. Its material palette will be the same as the other buildings.

Scope of Work - Site:

New vehicular circulation will be built incorporating guest parking at the front of the house and owner parking at the back of the house. The new driveway material with be "chip and seal". The owners want to investigate the possibility of moving the entrance onto the property off Park Street to the North about 30 feet. The current entrance has poor site lines while entering and exiting the property. A pool is to be installed to the West of the cottage.

#### Material Palette:

The addition and the garage will be constructed of the same material palette as the front with the exception that a new standing seam metal roof (either copper or a matte black pre-painted metal) will be installed over the existing house as well as the new construction. The siding will be painted wood clapboard and the foundation will be a painted brick. While the built in gutters will be repaired on the original house new half round gutters will be installed on the addition and outbuildings.

### LANDMARK



#### SURVEY

Eugenia Bibb December 1977

#### **IDENTIFICATION**

Street Address:

1105 Park Street

Map and Parcel:

47-7

Census Track & Block: 9-204

David S. Walker, Jr.

Present Owner:
Address:

1105 Park Street

Present Use:

Res i dence

Original Owner:

John D. Watson

Original Use:

Residence

#### BASE DATA

Historic Name:

Hard Bargain

Date/Period:

1878

Style:

Victorian

Height to Cornice:

Height in Stories: 2

Present Zoning:

Land Area (sq.ft.): 3½ acres

Assessed Value (land + imp.):

#### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Hard Bargain is a particularly handsome and finely detained Victorian house of white weatherboarding, two stories above a brick English basement. It is three bays wide with a projecting end pavillion with a one-storey bay window. A large two-storey addition covers the central bay of the rear. The slightly belicast tin roof has a gable on each of the four sides. It has a box cornice with return, scroll brackets and pendants, and cornice board. The lower rear wing has a simpler gable roof and cornice without brackets. Two interior chimneys serve fireplaces in all nine original rooms. The shuttered windows are single-paned, double sash, very tall and narrow, arranged in pairs with cornice and frieze. Those in the wing are simple six-over-six. The bay window has a truncated belicast hip roof with bracketed cornice and raised paneled spandrels under the windows, which have segmental-arched glazing. The flatroofed veranda has sawn balustrade, bracketed chamfered posts paired at the steps, and simple cornice brackets. A matching porch behind the parlor has been enclosed. There is also an open deck with sawn balustrade at the parlor end of the house. The original double entrance doors have been replaced with a Colonial Revival door with fan and sidelights. There are two rooms on one side of the wide central hall and a larger one on the other. Tall windows and high ceilings make the large rooms seen even more specious. The parlor is especially handsome with a black marble mantel with round-arched opening and cartouche. Originally it had French doors onto all three porches, but they have been shortened into windows to accommodate radiators below them. The old dining room under the parlor

#### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

still has its French doors. The ceilings are lower in the rear addition, the second level being at the level of the landing of the broad open-well staircase. The small, nicely detailed cottage is noteworthy for its elaborate elyptical sawn work in the front gable.

John D. Watson purchased 8 acres on the west side of the road to Cochran's Mill (Park Street Extd.) from Thomas L. Preston in 1876 and two adjoining acres from W.W. Flannagan of Rock Hill the following year. This marked the northern limit of 19th century suburban development along Park Street. A small building, perhaps the present cottage, was erected in 1876, and the main house was built in 1878. The large two-storey rear wing was probably added in the late 1890's, according to tax records. The Watsons lived here for 25 years, and after they sold it in 1903, it changed hands seven times in 18 years. Norman T. Shumate owned it from 1921 until 1936; and then it changed hands four more times in five years. The house was used as rental property much of the time, and that

#### **GRAPHICS**

and the Depression took their toll. It is said to have been scheduled for demolition before it was purchased by David Walker, Sr., in 1941. All of the plaster and some woodwork had to be replaced, but much original fabric still remains. Walker also built a back stairs in the wing, and in 1954 enclosed one porch and built a garage under the rear porch. Hard Bargain still has the spacious lawn that most of the other fine houses on Park Street once had. Behind the house are the stone foundation of an old barn and the remains of a mill on Schenk's Branch. Hard Bargain has now been the home of the Walker family for 36 years.

Deed References: ACDB 69-548, 71-226, 126-382, 176-25, 233-260; City DB 106-469.

CONDITIONS

GOOD

SOURCES

City/County Records
Davis S. Walker, Jr.
Mrs. Albert Pennybacker

UTM: 17/721890/4213380

### Architectural In Shad Historic

Survey Graphics







Perspectve View NE

2/17/2016

A9.0

3:24 PM:2/17/2016

Hard Bargain 1105 Park Street Charlottesville, Virginia 22901

Perspective View SW

2/17/2016

A9.2



Perspective From Street

2/17/2016

A9.3

2:39 PM:2/17/2016

First Floor Plan

SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

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First Floor Plan

2/17/2016

A1.3

2:25 PM:2/17/2016

Second Floor Plan
SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

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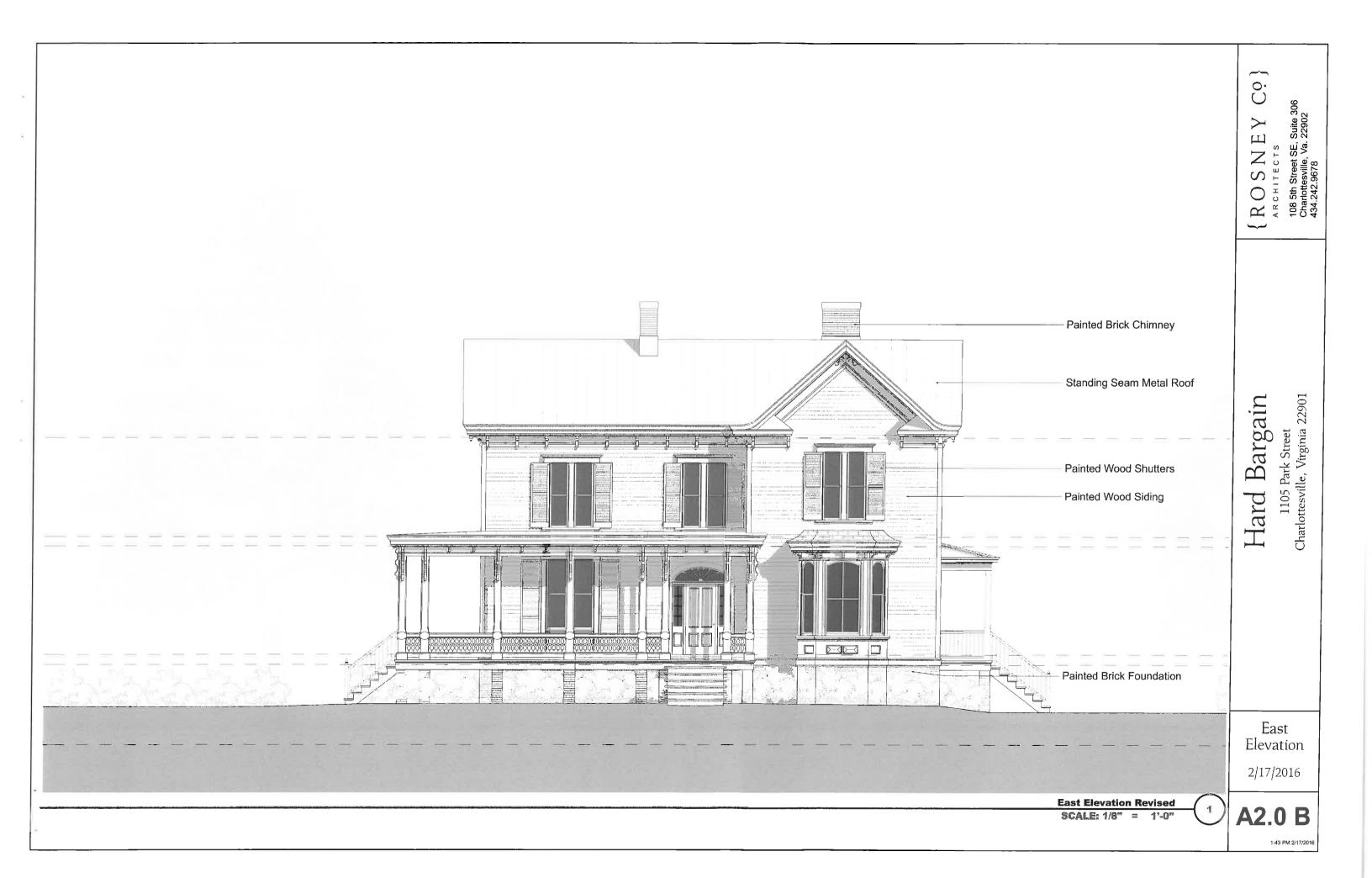
Hard Bargain 1105 Park Street Charlottesville, Virginia 22901

Second Floor Plan

2/17/2016

A1.4

2:29 PM:2/17/2016





1/48 PM 2/17/201

West Elevation Revised SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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West Elevation

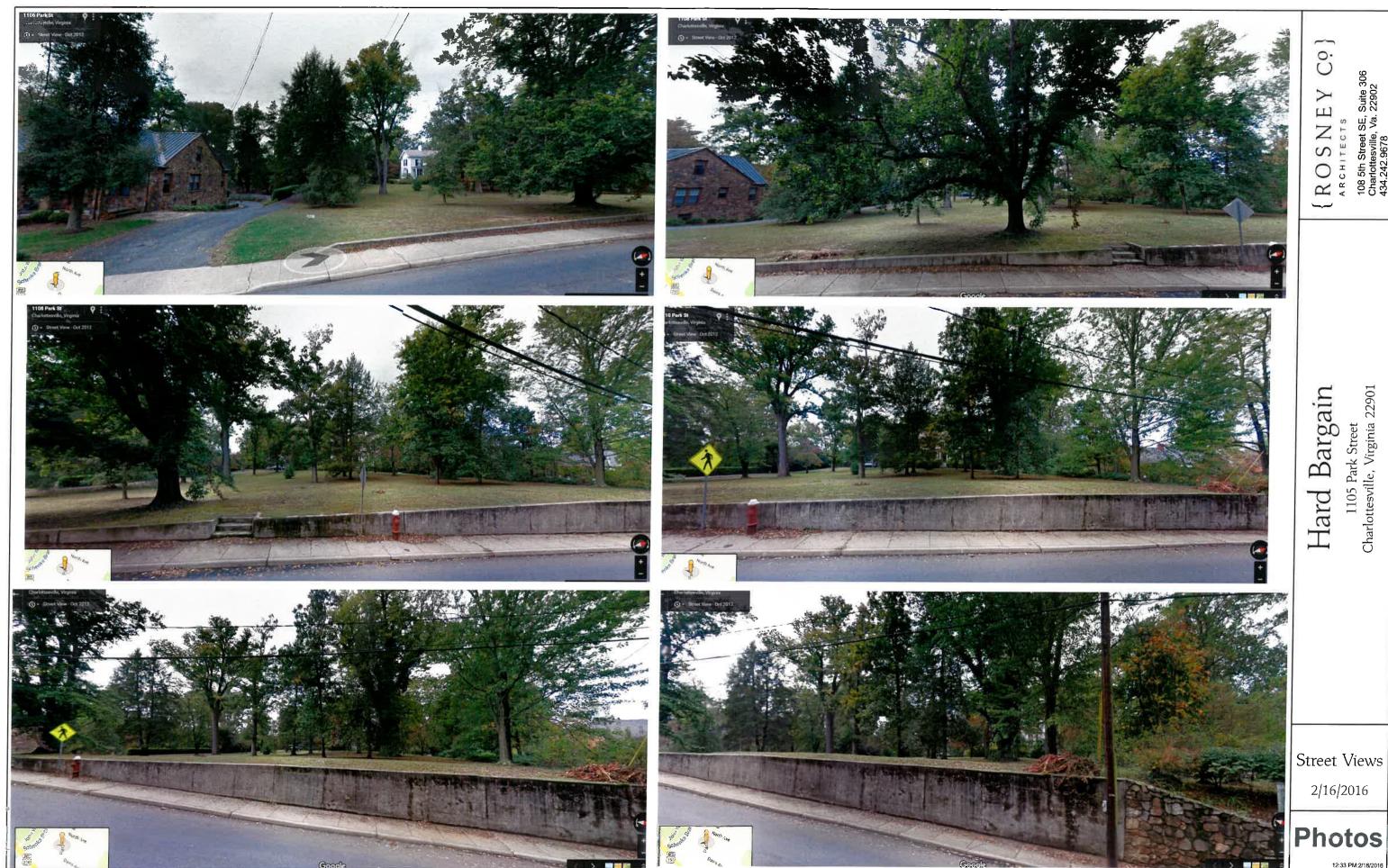
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1105 Park Street Charlottesville, Virginia 22901

**Photos** 

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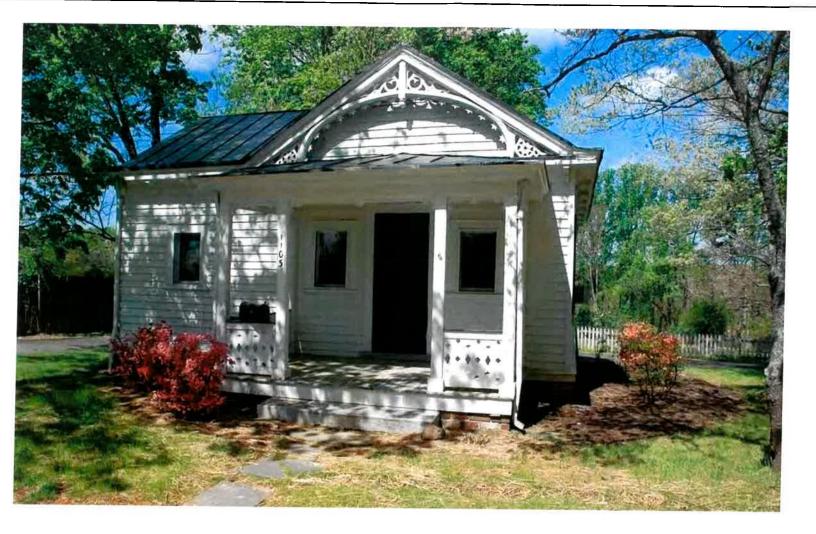
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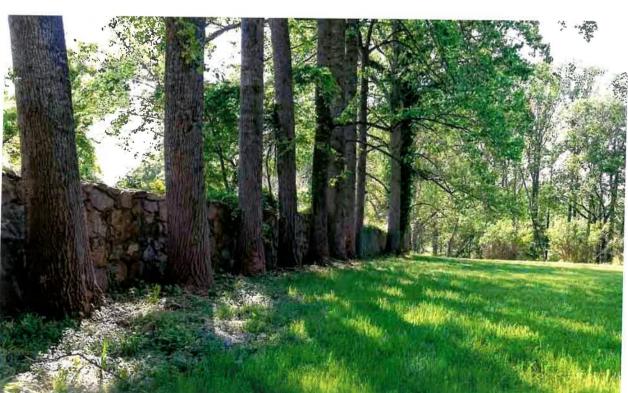
1105 Park Street Charlottesville, Virginia 22901 Hard Bargain

Site Photos 1/26/2016

P1.0

10:28 AM:1/26/2016







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## Hard Bargain

1105 Park Street Charlottesville, Virginia 22901

Site Photos 1/26/2016

P1.1

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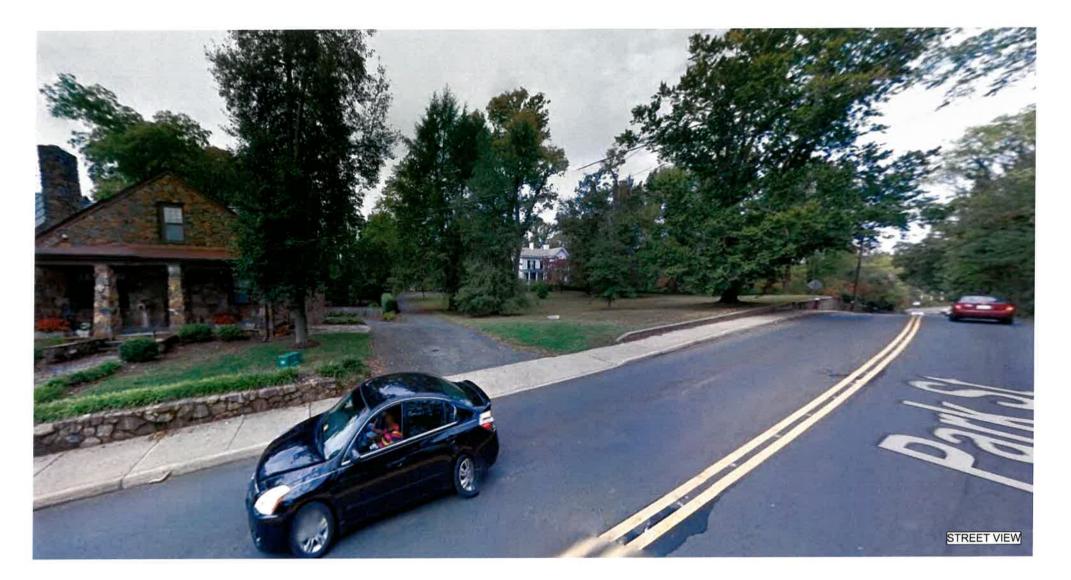


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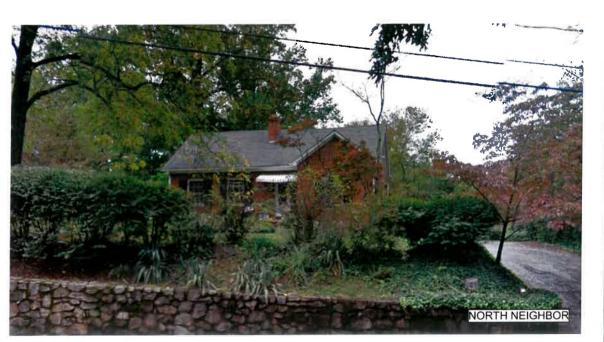
Hard Bargain 1105 Park Street Charlottesville, Virginia 22901

Photographs 1/26/2016

12:31 PM:1/26/2016







## Hard Bargain

1105 Park Street Charlottesville, Virginia 22901

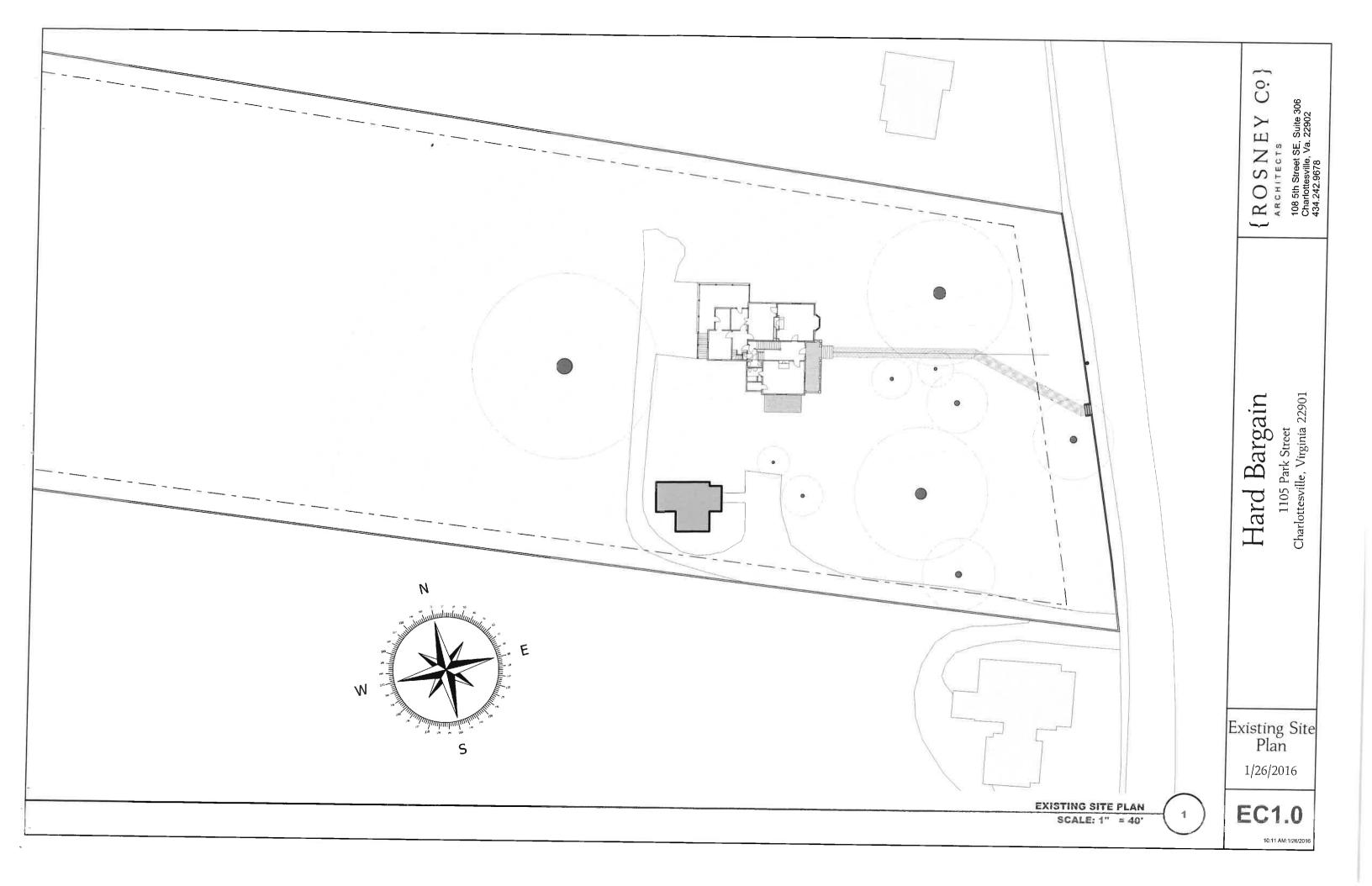
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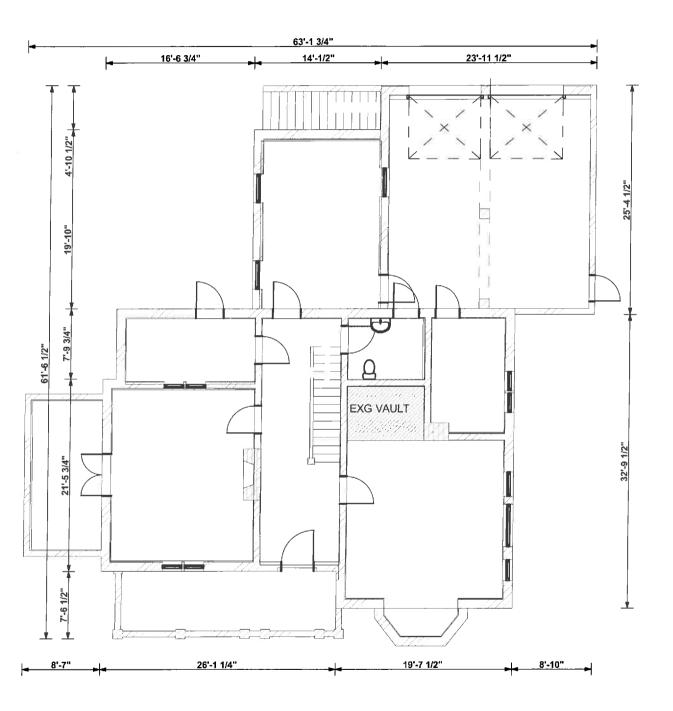
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Photographs 1/26/2016

P1.3

12:25 PM 1/28/20





EXISTING BASEMENT PLAN
SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

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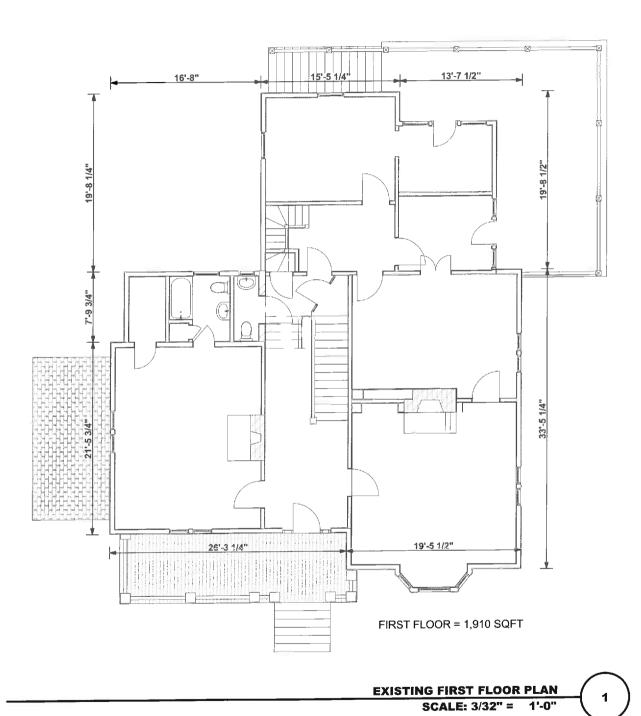
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Existing Basement

1/26/2016

EC1.1

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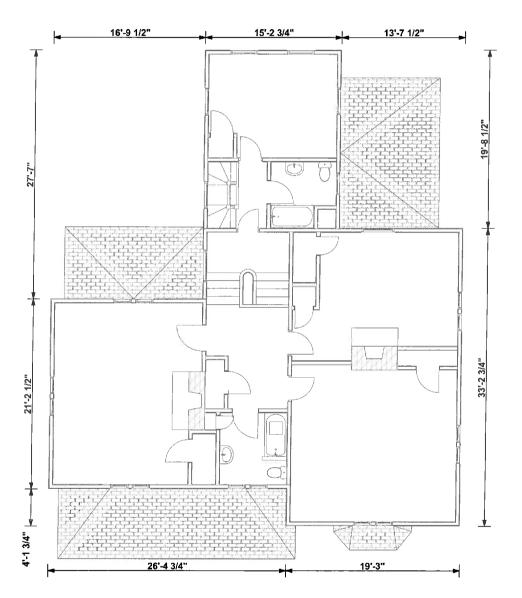
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Exisitng 1st Floor 1/26/2016

EC1.2

10:12 AM:1/26/2016



EXISTING SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

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Existing 2nd Floor 1/26/2016

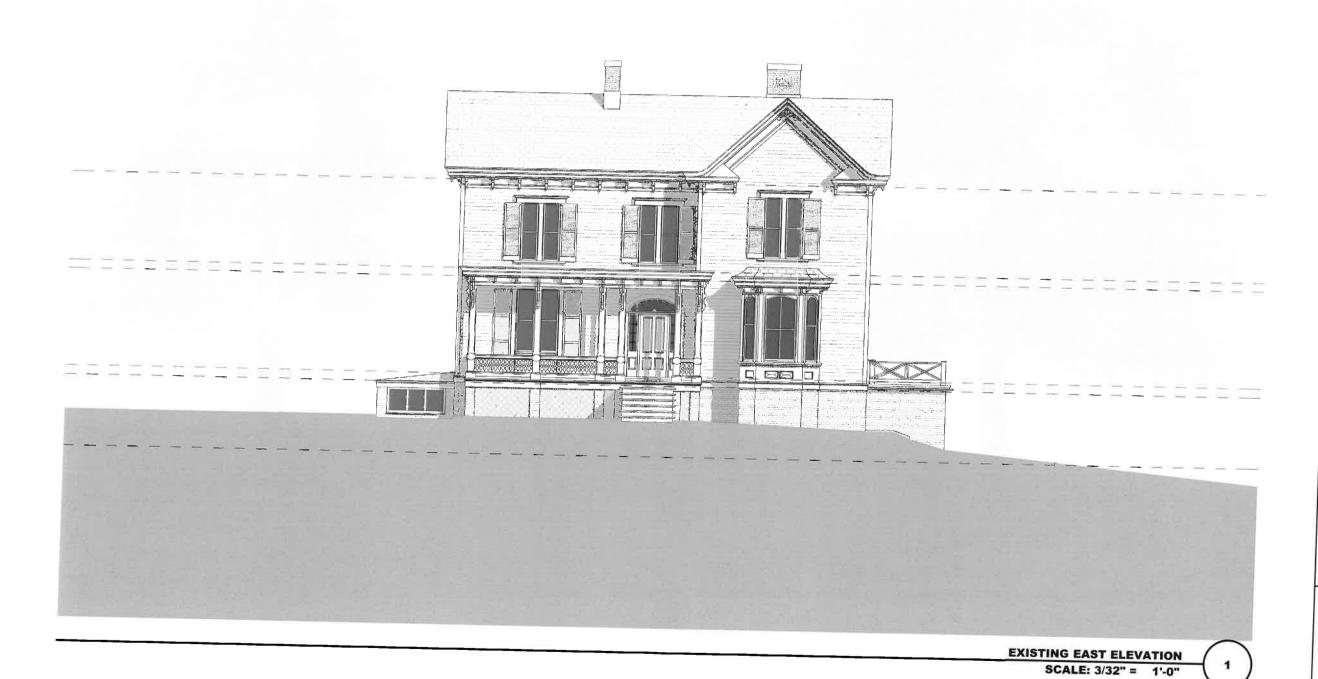
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1/26/2016

EC2.0

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> 1105 Park Street Charlottesville, Virginia 22901

Existing N Elevation

1/26/2016

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Existing W Elevation

EXISTING WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

**EC2.2** 

1/26/2016

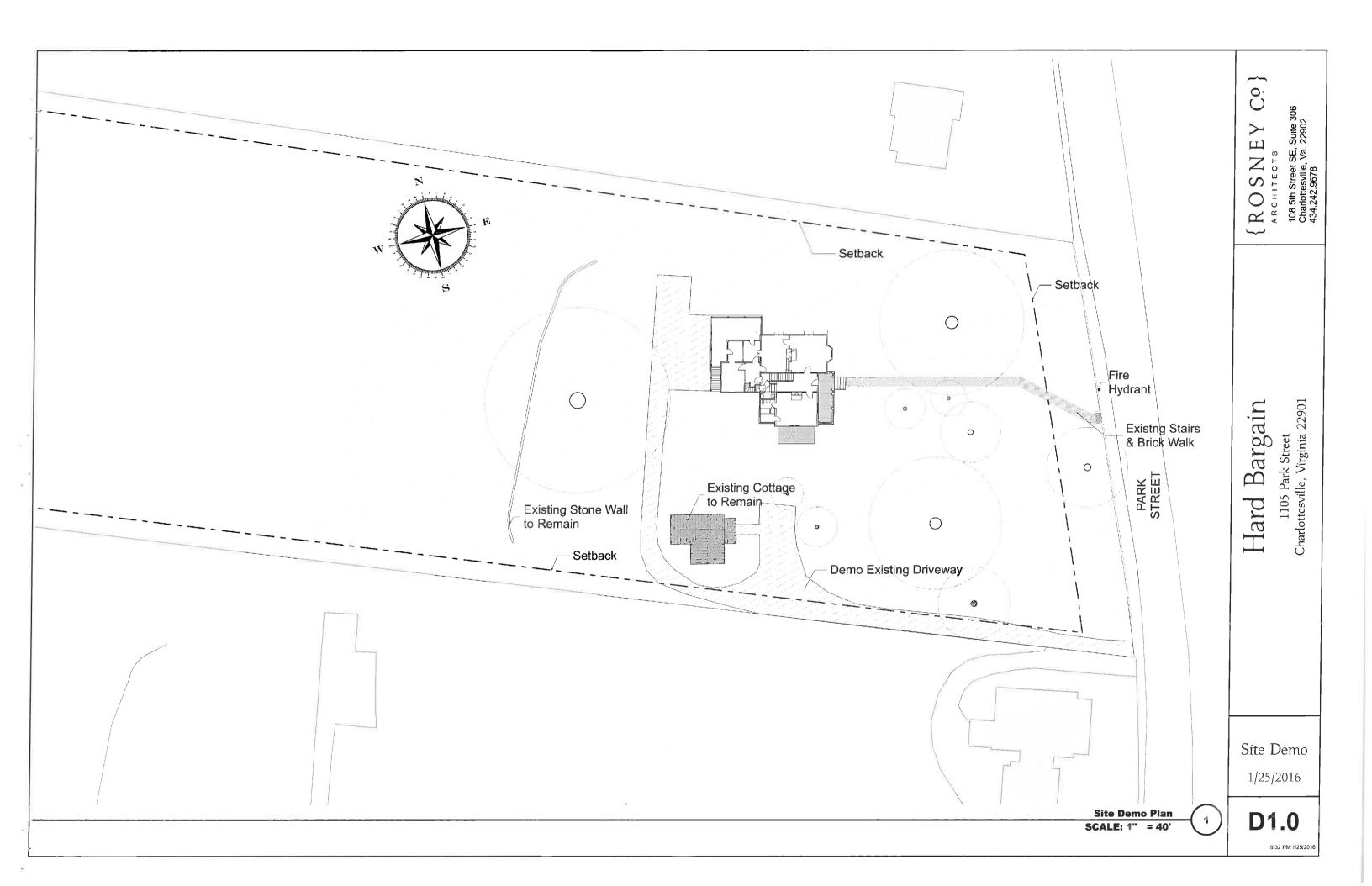
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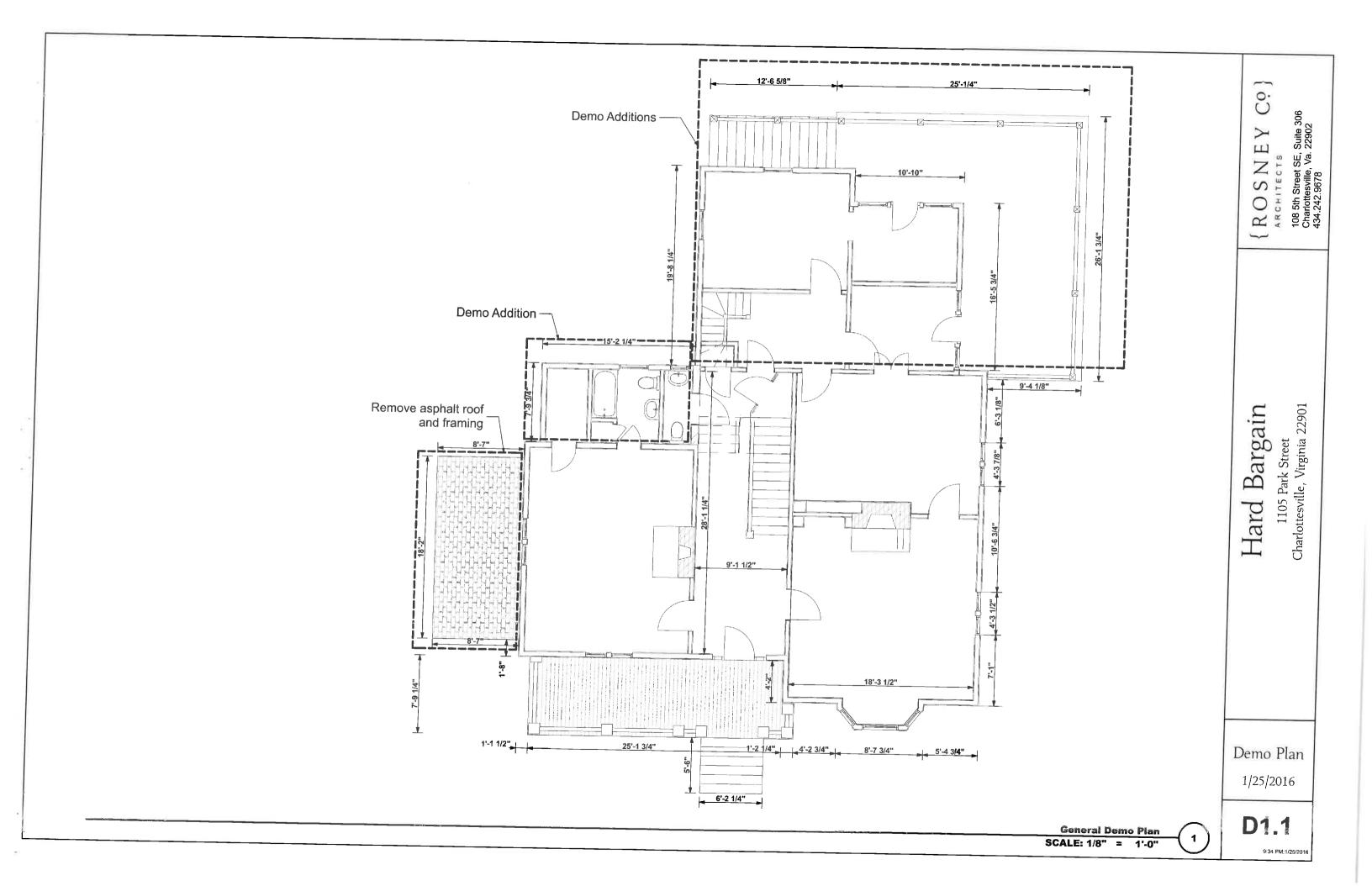
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434.242.9678 DEMO< 1105 Park Street Charlottesville, Virginia 22901 Hard Bargain DEMO Existing S Elevation EXISTING SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

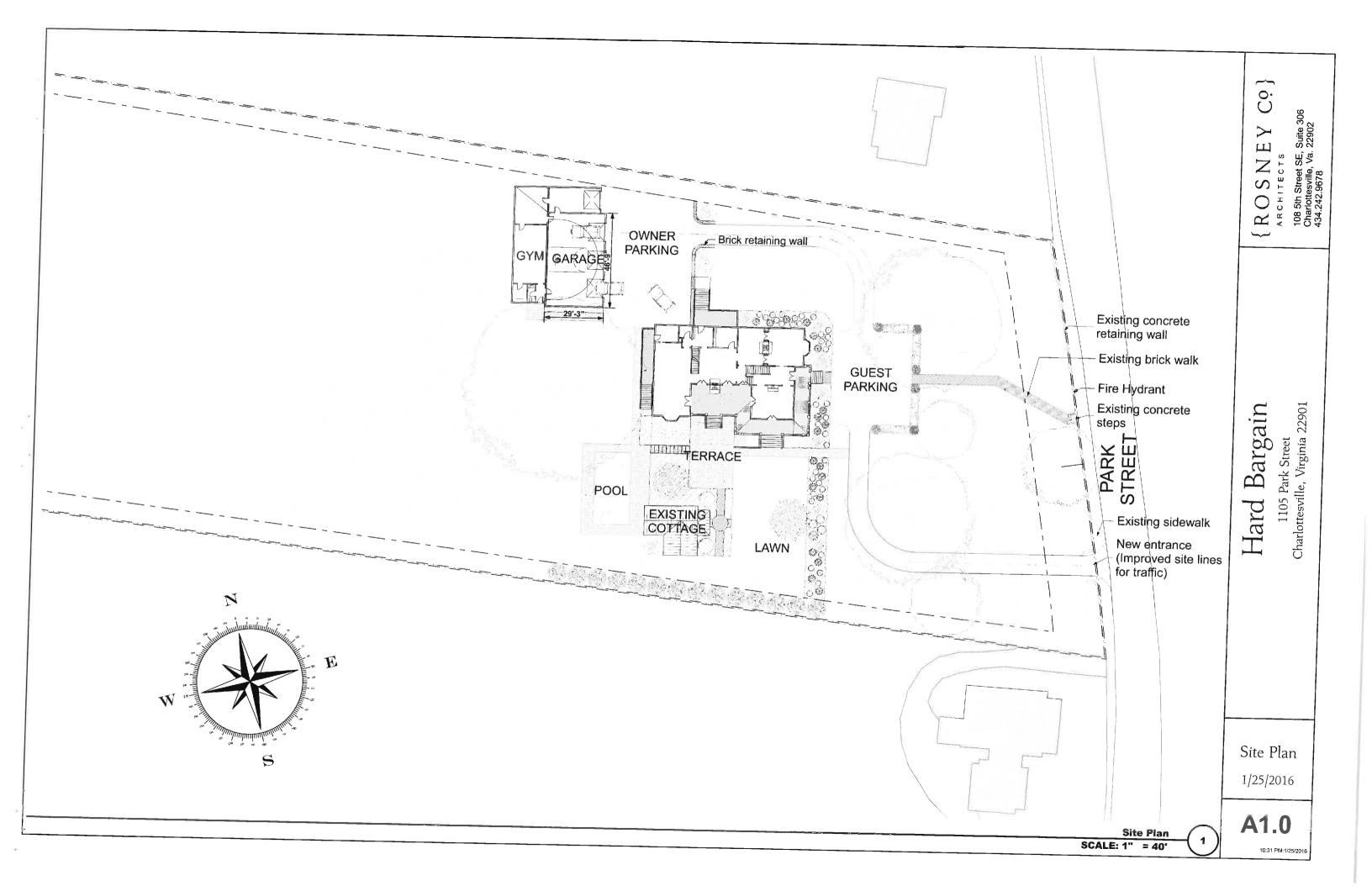
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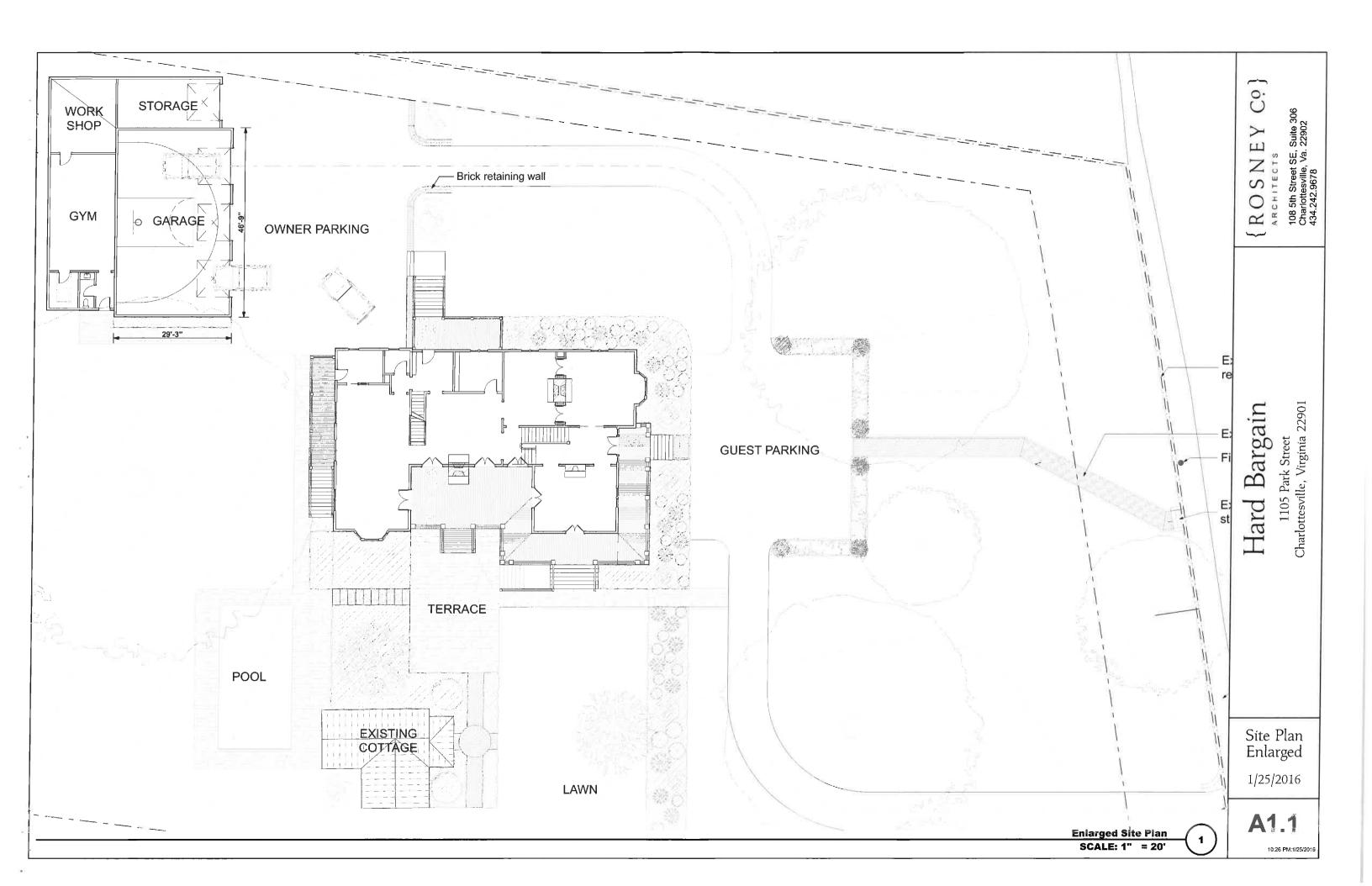
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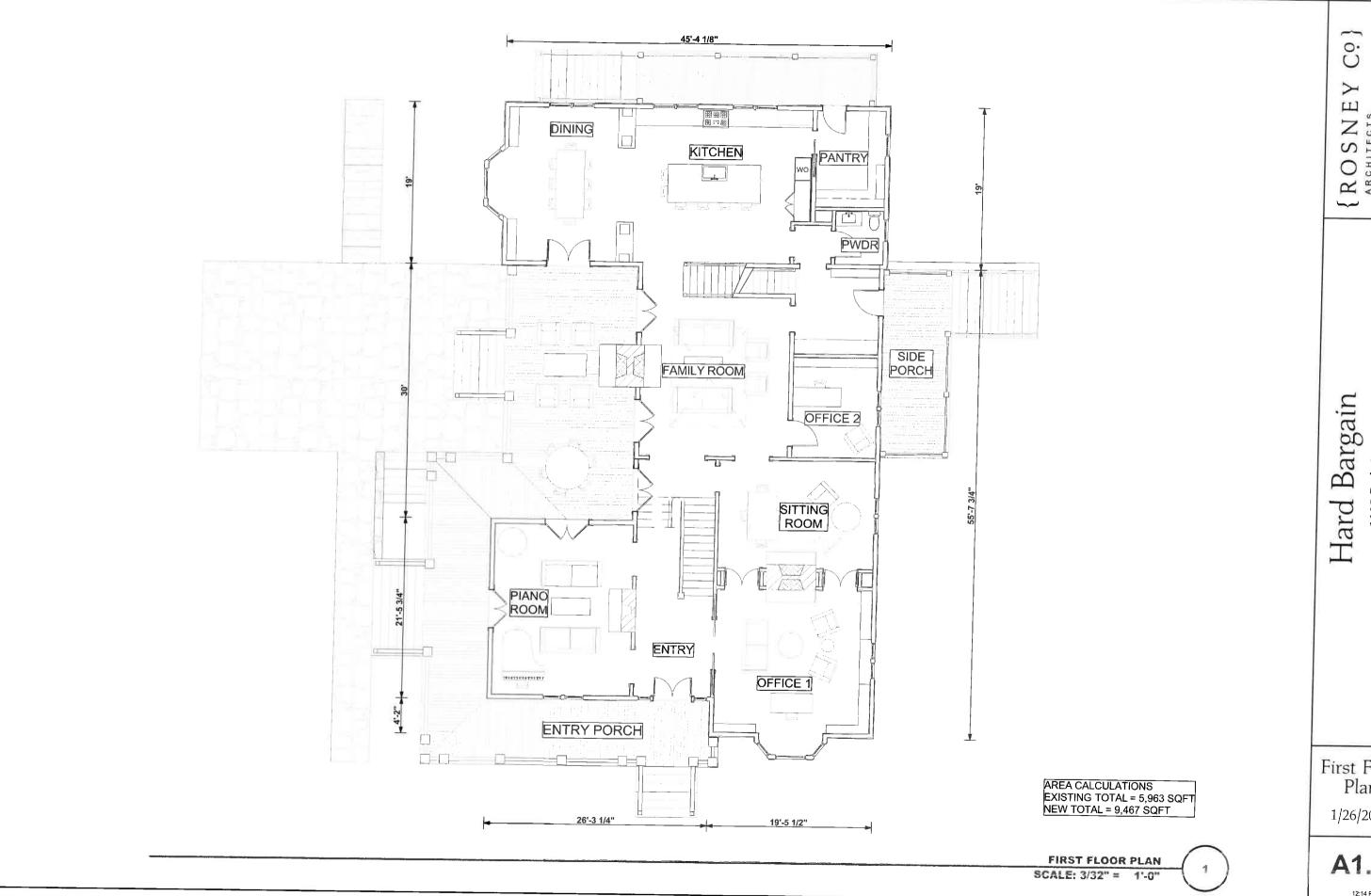
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Basement Plan 1/26/2016

A1.2

SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

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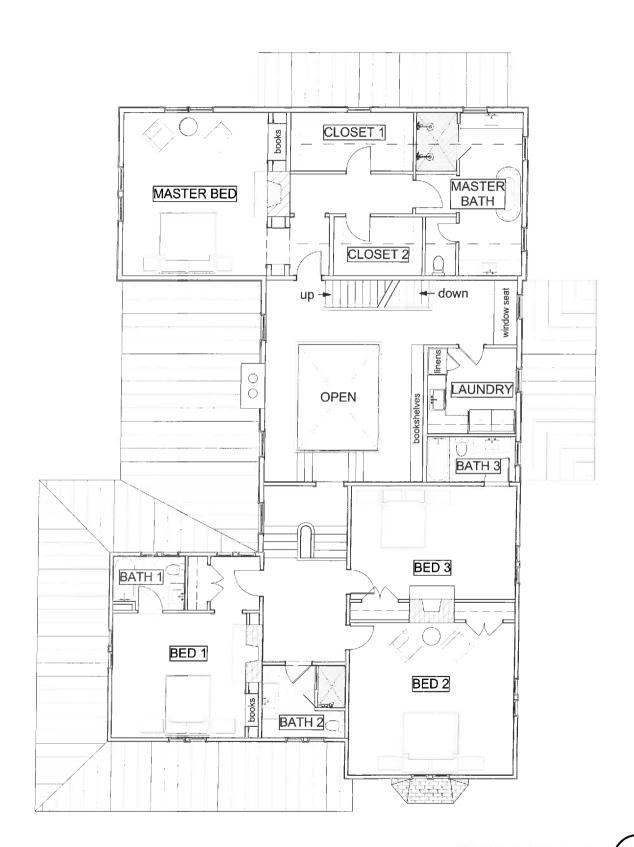
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First Floor Plan

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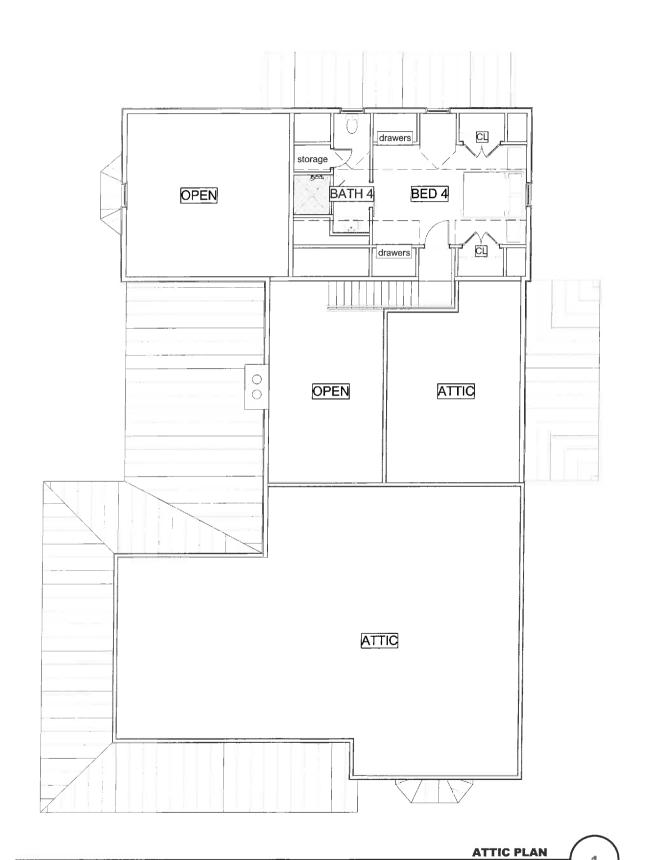
Second Floor Plan

1/26/2016

A1.4

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SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"



SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

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Attic Plan 1/26/2016

A1.5

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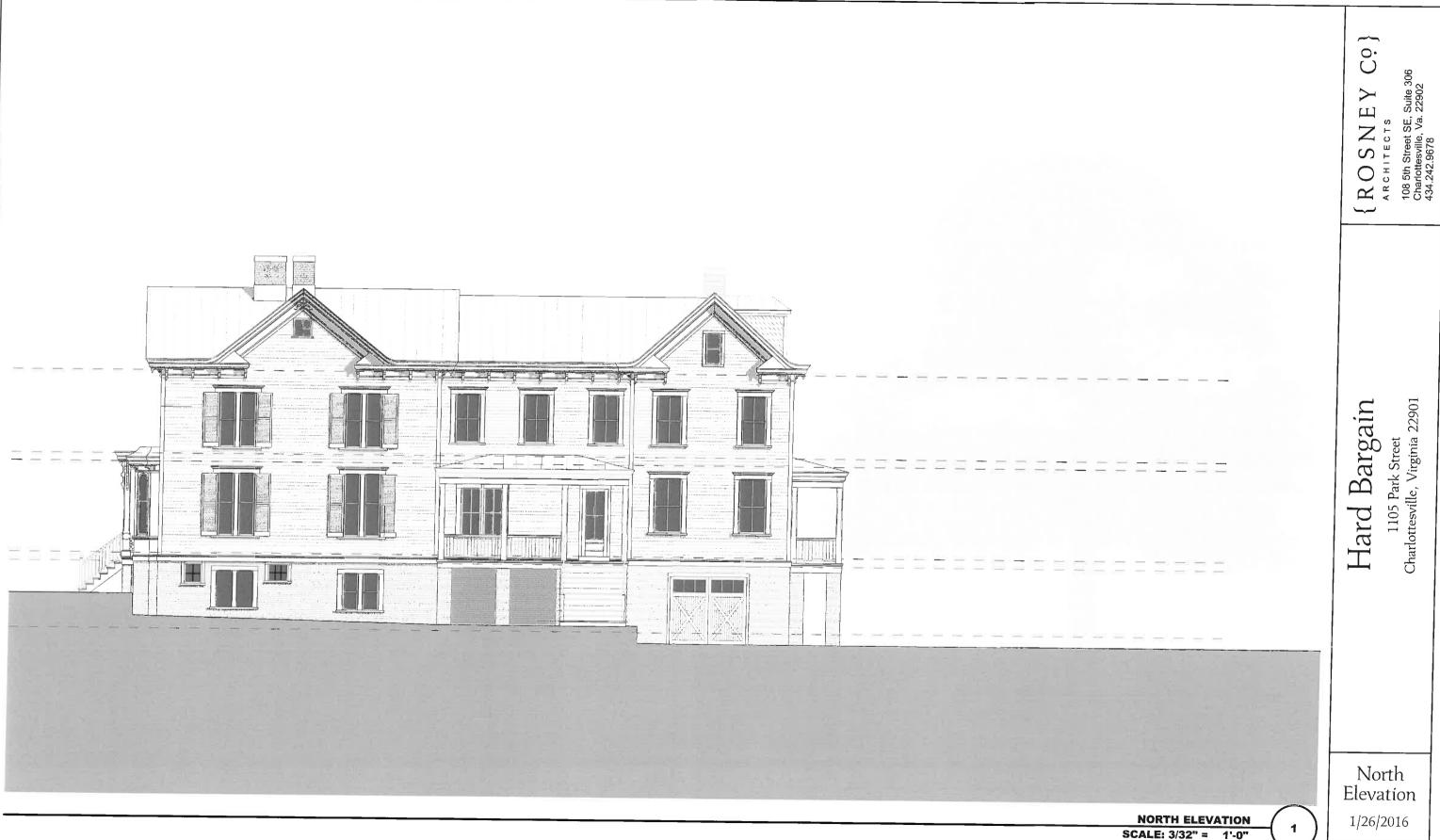
East Elevation

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1/26/2016

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North

A2.1

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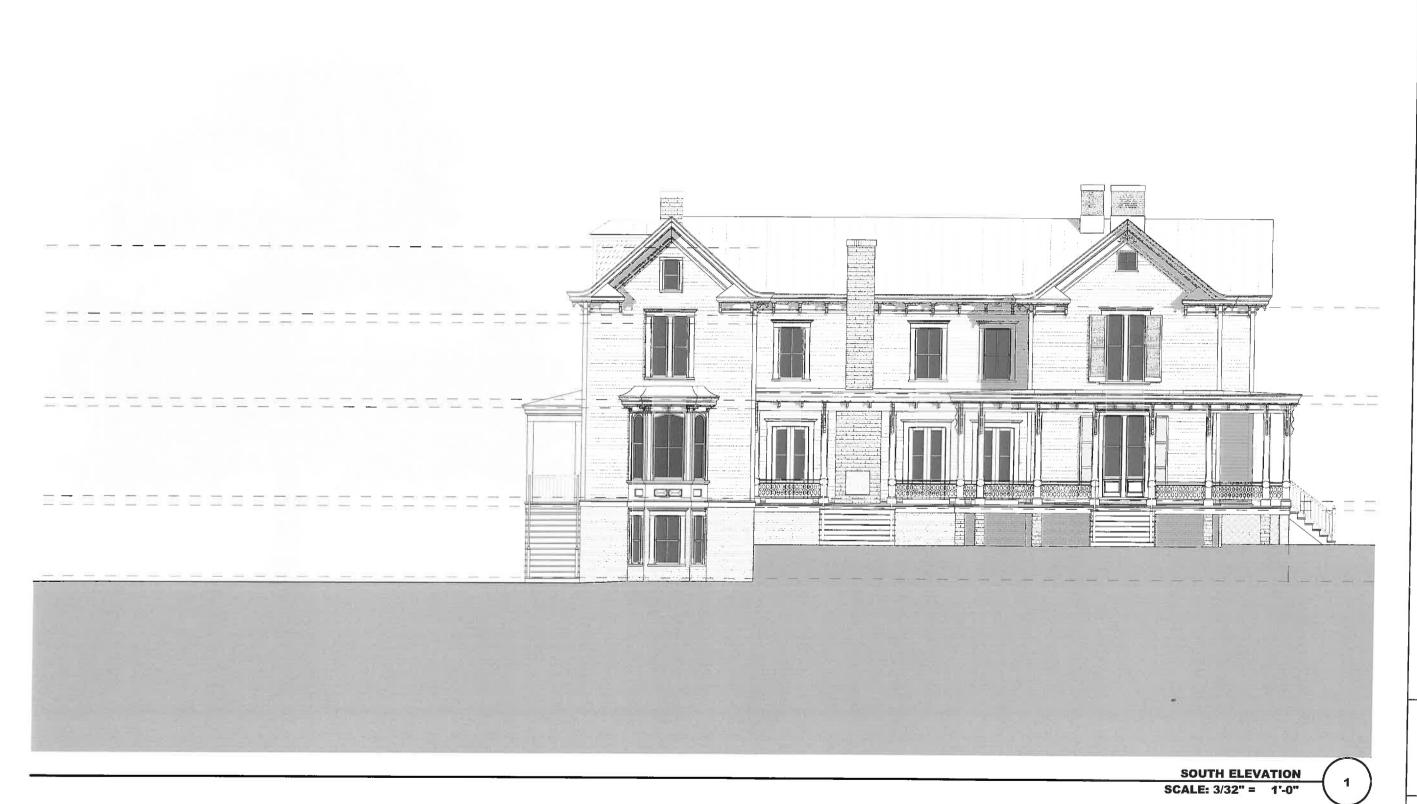
West Elevation

1/26/2016

WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

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South Elevation 1/26/2016

A2.3

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Perspectve View NE

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Perspectve View NW

1/26/2016

A9.1

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Perspective View SW

1/26/2016

A9.2