

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

PIF Resource Information Sheet

This information sheet is designed to provide the Virginia Department of Historic Resources with the necessary data to be able to evaluate the significance of the proposed district for possible listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This is not a formal nomination, but a necessary step in determining whether or not the district could be considered eligible for listing. Please take the time to fill in as many fields as possible. A greater number of completed fields will result in a more timely and accurate assessment. Staff assistance is available to answer any questions you have in regards to this form.

General Property Information	For Staff Use Only DHR ID #: 104-5082
District Name(s): <u>Belmont Neighborhood Historic District</u>	
District or Selected Building Date(s): <u>Ca.1820-1960</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Circa <input type="checkbox"/> Pre <input type="checkbox"/> Post Open to the Public? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Main District Streets and/or Routes: <u>Avon Street, Belmont Avenue, Douglas Street, Goodman Street, Graves Street, Hinton Avenue, Monticello Road, Monticello Avenue</u> City: <u>Charlottesville</u> Zip: <u>22903</u>	
County or Ind. City: <u>Charlottesville</u> USGS Quad(s): <u>Charlottesville East</u>	

Physical Character of General Surroundings	
Acreage: <u>68.42</u> Setting (choose one): <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Town <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation Corridor	
Site Description Notes/Notable Landscape Features/Streetscapes: The proposed Belmont Neighborhood Historic District is located in the southeastern section of the City of Charlottesville. The 1891 gridded subdivision plat for this typical late-nineteenth century suburb remains largely intact and is laid over an area of rolling terrain. The Belmont Mansion, constructed around 1820 and located near the center of the district, occupies the highest point in the area. Houses maintain consistent setbacks along the streets with front yards, fenced back yards, and mature trees throughout. Although mainly a residential neighborhood, commercial development consists of corner stores and the “downtown” area along Monticello Road. Landscaped avenues and concrete street sidewalks add to the pedestrian-friendly character of the neighborhood.	
Ownership Categories: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-Local <input type="checkbox"/> Public-State <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal	

General District Information	
What were the historical uses of the resources within the proposed district? Examples include: Dwelling, Store, Barn, etc. <u>Dwelling, Church, Commercial, School</u>	
What are the current uses? (if other than the historical use) <u>Dwelling, Church, Commercial, School</u>	
Architectural styles or elements of buildings within the proposed district:	<u>Greek Revival, Federal, Colonial Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, Vernacular</u>
Architects, builders, or original owners of buildings within the proposed district:	<u>John Jordan (builder, Belmont Mansion); Charles J. Calrow, Calrow, Browne & Fitz-Gibbons, Norfolk (architect, Clark Elementary); The Wilson Company of Charlottesville (builder, Clark Elementary)</u>
Are there any known threats to this district?	<u>Increased number of demolitions and significant alterations (esp. in commercial area) due to development pressure as the neighborhood rises in popularity</u>

General Description of District: (Please describe building patterns, types, features, and the general architectural quality of the proposed district. Include prominent materials and noteworthy building details within the district and a general setting and/or streetscape description.)

The proposed Belmont Neighborhood Historic District is located in the southeast section of the City of Charlottesville. The gridded street pattern established by the 1891 subdivision of the Belmont estate extends over the rolling topography of the area. The historic transportation route of Monticello Road, and later Monticello Avenue (Route 20), transects the neighborhood making Belmont one of the major gateways into the city. The neighborhood's proximity to Downtown Charlottesville, made even more accessible by the construction of a bridge in 1905, has made it a desired residential location for downtown workers since its creation.

Belmont was part of the suburban expansion that occurred in Charlottesville during the late nineteenth century and included such areas as Fry's Spring, Rose Hill, and the Preston estate. Newly created land development companies purchased estates and farms adjacent to the city limits, platted them for residential development, then sold the lots either to investors or to residents seeking to build their own homes. The new suburb, centered on Slaughter W. Ficklin's "Belmont" estate, was the largest of these enterprises. Bartlett Bolling, one of the founding members of The Belmont Land Company (later, the Charlottesville Land Corporation), purchased the 551-acre estate through Ficklin's son and heir, William J. Ficklin. The estate was roughly bounded by the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Railroad tracks on the north, Moore's Creek on the east and south, and the Old Scottsville Road (6th Street SE) on the east. The entire site was platted into 89 blocks with 12-foot-wide alleys at the center of each block. Overall, the development contained 1,500 residential lots of varying widths, and a street grid composed of 60-foot-wide avenues running east-to-west, and 50-foot-wide streets running north-to-south. The location of the Belmont Mansion, extending from Hinton Avenue to Monticello Avenue, was reserved and was preserved intact as Block 12 (Map 1). William J. Ficklin re-purchased the mansion block and retained it for the family until 1906. Block 54, located in an area known as "The Grove" and located in the southern part of the tract was reserved as a public park. Although a few of the original streets (Leander, Alma, and Glen avenues) were never constructed or appear to have been short-lived, most of Belmont's original street grid remains intact in the present-day layout of the neighborhood.

Included in the proposed historic district is an area lying northeast of Monticello Road. Located in large part on Goodman's "Hors de Ville" property, the land was purchased during the early 1900s and platted by several investors, including L.W. Graves of the nearby Charlottesville Lumber Co., who sold lots or built speculatively and created "additions" to the Belmont neighborhood (e.g., Graves' 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Additions, Hartman's Addition, Haden's Addition, etc.). Typical of the time, many of Belmont's deed conveyances carried restrictions on selling the property to anyone not of the Caucasian race.

The Belmont Mansion (759 Belmont Avenue) was constructed around 1820 for Charlottesville's postmaster John Winn, who is credited with naming the estate "Belle Mont." John Jordan, who was Winn's brother-in-law and a brick mason for Thomas Jefferson, is believed to have constructed the two-story brick residence that reflects a transitional style featuring both Federal and Greek Revival-style influences. Slaughter W. Ficklin purchased the estate in 1847 and after the Civil War, established a noted livestock farm on the property, which included some of the country's first imported Percheron draft horses, short-horn cattle, and purebred hogs. The original house featured a two-story center pavilion with one-story side wings—a Jeffersonian idiom. The house, which held a commanding view in all directions, originally faced north towards downtown and was fronted by a double-height, pedimented porch with square Greek Revival-style columns and a fanlight in the tympanum. Around 1940, an entry bay was constructed on the south side of the building and the house was reoriented towards Belmont Avenue. At present, the house is divided into apartment units, but the dwelling retains its overall historical form and pedimented porch. Besides the mansion house, there were several domestic and agricultural outbuildings on Ficklin's property including stables, servants' quarters, and small cottages. Some of the buildings were moved elsewhere, and others were demolished. None remain extant on the site today.

Once the Belmont suburb was established in 1891, initial development began on lots closest to the city's downtown area (north part of the neighborhood) and continued through the mid-twentieth century. Belmont Avenue, which was extended through the mansion site by the late 1920s, attracted the construction of some of the largest and most architecturally detailed homes in the neighborhood, including the Holladay House (901 Belmont Avenue) and the Eddins-Robinson House (829 Belmont Avenue). Construction in the southern portion of the neighborhood occurred more slowly, but did pick up after the mid-twentieth century. Many of the houses in that area are small to medium sized bungalows and vernacular form dwellings. Today, Monticello Avenue (Route 20) in effect divides the neighborhood between North Belmont and South Belmont.

The residences built in Belmont during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century were executed in nationally popular architectural styles of the period. Most are one- to two-story frame or brick dwellings reflecting Italianate, Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, Craftsman and vernacular Victorian-era details. Residences built after 1940 tend to be of frame or concrete block construction and feature a variety of sheathing materials including weatherboard siding, Permastone siding, and asbestos shingle siding. On all streets, houses generally maintain a consistent setback from the street with front lawns and rear, fenced yards. Due to the topography, many houses are banked into the hill on one side and have an above ground basement level at the back. Small sheds and garages typically are found in back yards, as well.

Typical alterations include the late-twentieth century application of synthetic siding materials, replacement of original roofing materials, and the replacement of original windows and doors. One-and two-story rear additions are common and generally are sympathetic in materials, scale, and details to the original houses. Most houses have front porches, which has played a large role in the community spirit identified with the neighborhood. Although alterations and additions have occurred over the years, the resources in the Belmont neighborhood retain a high level of overall historic integrity and retain the ability to convey both the historical appearance and the historical character of the neighborhood.

As the residential population in Belmont increased, so did the demand for local commercial and religious establishments. Commercial development began in Belmont during the early twentieth century and initially included corner grocery stores, small restaurants, dry cleaning stores, barber shops, filling stations, and garages. These one- and two-story commercial buildings are covered by shed roofs with front and side stepped parapets and hold typical plate glass storefronts. Most buildings exhibit minimal applied architectural details, but feature brickwork details along the cornices, painted and lighted signage, and balconies. Some shops, such as the Belmont Market (834 Monticello Road) and Gibson's Grocery (703 Hinton Avenue), are attached to dwellings. Although an area of significant transportation routes, the Belmont neighborhood historically has been a pedestrian-oriented area, which helped these businesses to thrive. In addition, many of Belmont's businesses, including those mentioned above, have been owned and operated by local residents. George Harlan built a house at 910 Belmont Avenue and opened Harlan's Progressive Grocery Store by 1906 at the foot of the old Belmont Bridge. This commercial building remained in use until its removal during the 1960s bridge expansion.

Today, Belmont's corner stores continue to operate and the "downtown" area is a vibrant scene of professional offices, trendy restaurants, beauty parlors, exercise and fitness spas, and residential supply stores. Notable among Belmont's diverse commercial enterprises is the Virginia Industries for the Blind (1102 Monticello Road), which located in the neighborhood in 1931. The three-story brick warehouse, which occupies a 1.5-acre parcel at the intersection of Monticello Road and Bainbridge Street, has undergone numerous alterations and additions since its initial construction; the last modification was made in 2001.

Also in 1931, the George Rogers Clark Elementary School opened at 1000 Belmont Avenue. Located on another of the neighborhood's high points, the school continues to serve the surrounding community. The tall, three-story, brick building, designed by Charles J. Calrow of Calrow, Browne & Fitz-Gibbon of Norfolk, was executed in the popular Colonial Revival style similar to other area schools of the period. In 1959, a new classroom wing was added to the school which was clad with brick and maintains the architectural details and scale of the original building.

Neighborhood churches also contribute to the Belmont's character. The Belmont Baptist Church (830 Monticello Avenue), which occupies several lots at the intersection of Monticello Avenue and Meridian Street) is a two-story brick building with a tall steeple spire that is visible from many vantages in the neighborhood. Completed in 1938, a modern addition was constructed to the east end of the church in 1961. The brick wing is notable for its use of a parabolic archway entry. The Hinton Avenue United Methodist Church (750 Hinton Avenue), occupying the north half of the Belmont Mansion block, is a large brick church with pointed arch openings, leaded glass windows, and a multi-bell campanile at the front. The church building first appears on the 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. The present sanctuary wing dates to 1948, and the education wing at the rear of the church was added in 1958. The former Monticello Wesleyan Church (701 Monticello Avenue), constructed in 1948 at the northeast corner of Monticello Road and Avon Street, presently houses a Mennonite congregation. This building features a castellated tower, arched openings, and stained-glass windows. In 1940, the city's first Latter Day Saints Church was constructed at 914 Monticello Road. The brick church building has been converted for use as a professional office, but retains much of its original architectural character and detailing including the copper-clad steeple.

Significance Statement: Briefly note any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the proposed district. It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or genealogies to this form. Please list all sources of information. Normally, only information contained on this form is forwarded to the State Review Board.

The Belmont Neighborhood, located at the southeast section of the City of Charlottesville, derives its name from the early-nineteenth-century estate of John Winn known as “Belle Mont.” Later owned by businessman Slaughter W. Ficklin, “Belmont” became a prominent livestock breeding farm after the Civil War and was particularly noted as one of the first farms to import Percheron draft horses from France.

During most of the nineteenth century, this portion of Albemarle County was occupied by large farms, including the Goodman estate known as “Hors de Ville,” the Carlton family’s farm, the Reaves family’s “Grove” estate, and Slaughter W. Ficklin’s 550-acre farm which was the largest farm in the area. Ficklin, well-known as a leading livestock farmer, purchased the property in 1847 with its handsome brick home set atop one of the area’s commanding hillsides. After Ficklin’s death in 1886, the property was sold by his heirs to the Belmont Land Company (later known as the Charlottesville Land Corporation) and was platted in 1891 as a middle-class neighborhood adjacent to Charlottesville’s downtown district and nearby industries. In the follow decade, several small subdivision “additions” (some no larger than 20 lots) were made to the northeast corner of Belmont. Some of the investor/developers included owners of nearby mills and industries (such as L.W. Graves and J.L. Hartman) who had an interest in having their labor force live close to the businesses. Houses in this area, located between Monticello Road and the C&O railroad tracks, were built during the 1890s and the first decade of the 1900s and some made have been built speculatively. Typical of the period, many of these deeds carried restrictions on selling the property to individuals not of the Caucasian race.

Although initially slow, development in Belmont was stimulated by the presence of nearby industries such as the C&O Railroad, the Graves Lumber Company (later, the Charlottesville Lumber Company), and Ix’s Silk Mill, as well as its prime location along major transportation routes into the city. In 1905, a bridge between Belmont and downtown Charlottesville was completed (replaced in 1960), further enhancing the neighborhood’s desirability as a location for workers’ housing. In 1891, the Charlottesville Land Company (successor to the Belmont Land Company) established a streetcar line known as the Belmont Street Railroad that extended from Main Street to the site of Belmont Park. The line, operated under contract with William J. Ficklin, was by all accounts successful and the park was equipped with a drinking well and electrical lighting for visitors. Despite the success, the line ran for only a year before its route was ended, the tracks taken up, and the streetcars either loaned or sold to other lines.

As noted, residential development of Belmont initially occurred in the areas closest to downtown. Belmont Avenue, the site of the mansion house, became a grand avenue of large homes with fine architectural details. The frame and brick houses reflect Italianate and Colonial Revival-style detailing and are generally larger than other houses in the area. The Belmont lots located south of Monticello Avenue did not develop as quickly, and therefore, the area has a different architectural character. Houses in that area tend to be smaller bungalows and vernacular houses that date from the mid- to late-twentieth century.

Commercial development in Belmont occurred alongside the residential development and included such services as filling stations, grocery stores, dry cleaners, pharmacies, restaurants, barber shops, and household supplies stores. Today, the same variety of stores exists and in recent years “downtown” Belmont (along Monticello Road and Hinton Avenue) has enjoyed a resurgence of new businesses. The Belmont Market is a significant local business that has been in operation since the 1920s. Many of the businesses were owned and operated by Belmont residents and relied to an extent on the foot traffic generated by the pedestrian-oriented neighborhood.

Notable among the many industries and businesses located in Belmont is the Virginia Industries for the Blind (VIB), which established its factory and warehouse in Belmont in 1931. Located on the east side of the district at the intersection of Monticello Road and Bainbridge Street, the factory employs individuals who are visually impaired and produces a variety of items including institutional mattresses, mops and brooms, fire extinguishers, and other products. Many employees also are Belmont Neighborhood residents and walk to work. Although the building has been significantly altered since its initial construction, the institution is included in the proposed historic district for its historically important role in the area of commerce and the diversity that it brings to the Belmont population. Originally begun as a private organization, the VIB operates two manufacturing sites (Charlottesville and Richmond) and is overseen by the Enterprise Division of the Virginia Department for the Blind and Vision Impaired. The Charlottesville factory employees approximately 60 individuals.

Although no lots were designated for churches or schools in Belmont's original subdivision plan, these institutions naturally arose in the neighborhood during the early twentieth century. By the early decades of the twentieth century, several of the neighborhood's churches were in place including the Belmont Baptist Church and the Hinton Avenue United Methodist Church. Congregations of the Monticello Wesleyan Church and the Latter Day Saints (LDS, the first in the City of Charlottesville) were built in the 1940s. Both the Baptist and Methodist congregations remain active in the neighborhood, and the Wesleyan Church is now used by a Mennonite congregation. The LDS congregation moved to a larger building on Rio Road in the mid-1970s and its building was repurposed as an office building. The church building, however, retains its architectural form and its distinguishing copper-clad steeple.

A new school also was added to the Belmont neighborhood in response to the growing population. In 1929, the city purchased 25 lots on Blocks 14 and 15 of the Belmont subdivision, located between Monticello Avenue and Belmont Avenue, for a new elementary school for white students. (Integration of city schools took place in the late 1950s.) The land in Belmont was less expensive than in other areas of the city and the site was convenient to nearby residential areas, so students could walk to school. Named for Albemarle County native and American frontiersman George Rogers Clark, the school opened in 1931 with 665 students in grades 1 through 7. Although segregated, the school was diverse in other ways—it was the first in the city and the second in the state to have classes for special needs students, which were arranged through a partnership with American Association for University Women (1953). The school also provided lunches for needy children. The school remains a vital component of the Belmont Neighborhood and serves as a gathering space for community groups.

The proposed Belmont Neighborhood Historic District encompasses the northern portion of the 1891 Belmont subdivision and contains architectural resources dating from the early-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. The proposed historic district boundaries incorporate 282 properties, the majority of which are historic residences, but also include historic commercial, religious, and educational resources. The Belmont Neighborhood is a representative example of the suburban developments that flourished around the city limits during the late nineteenth century. Such developments were spurred by residents' desire to leave the city core for more open residential areas and were assisted by the increase in transportation routes and modes including streetcar lines. Belmont stands out as the largest development of the time. The neighborhood was platted around and took its name from the historic estate of Slaughter W. Ficklin, which is still extant and stands at the core of the neighborhood. Belmont's proximity to downtown and nearby mills and industries made it a desirable location for workers. A portion of the Belmont neighborhood located north of Belmont Avenue was annexed into the City of Charlottesville in 1888. In 1916, the area south of Belmont Avenue to about Belmont Park was annexed; additional portions of the neighborhood and the Carlton area were annexed in 1938 and 1963.

The proposed historic district boundaries encompass approximately 68 acres representing the area of initial development in the Belmont subdivision of 1891. Although infill construction continued through the mid-twentieth century, most residential construction in this area was completed by 1940. Early commercial development also is encompassed in the proposed boundaries. Additional commercial construction occurred through the 1950s. The proposed boundaries, which follow historic property lines and street/alley lines, roughly extend between the railroad tracks and property lines on the north side of Graves Street to Douglas Street, then along the east side of Douglas Street properties to Monticello Road, along Monticello Road to Monticello Avenue, and then west to Avon Street.

The Belmont Neighborhood Historic District is recommended eligible under Criteria A and C for its association with the late nineteenth century suburban development adjacent to the City of Charlottesville, as a representative example of community planning of the era executed by such companies as the Belmont Land Company and the Charlottesville Land Corporation, and as a concentrated collection of architectural resources reflecting nationally popular styles of the period and vernacular forms that persisted into the twentieth century.

The identified period of significance for the historic district is ca.1820 to 1960, which extends from the approximate date of construction of the Belmont Mansion to the date of the construction of the "new" Belmont Bridge. The replacement of the 1905 bridge resulted in 1960 had a dramatic effect not only on the northwest corner of the neighborhood, but on local traffic patterns as well. The placement of the new bridge eliminated the direct connection between East Main Street and Monticello Road (the business district of the neighborhood) and instead funneled traffic to the newly widened Monticello Avenue, which has become a major tourism and commuter route through the area. The new construction also resulted in the demolition of businesses located at the south end of the bridge. This was the last major alteration to Belmont's street layout.

The proposed Belmont Neighborhood Historic District is virtually devoid of modern buildings. Of the 282 properties located within the survey area, only a handful (less than 12) are considered non-contributing since they were built after the identified period of significance. The small amount of residential infill construction in the neighborhood consists of both traditional architectural designs and more modern designs, but overall the scale, materials, and setbacks are compatible with the historic architectural character of the neighborhood.

In comparison to its restricted ownership history, Belmont today is one of the city's most socially diverse neighborhoods consisting of young professionals, families, and moderate-income families. In the first generation of the neighborhood, most homes were owner-occupied and many of the occupants worked at nearby industries that were within walking distance to their homes. Belmont was a white, working- and middle-class neighborhood through the mid-twentieth century. At that point, housing conditions deteriorated as original homeowners died or moved away, and many of Belmont homes became rental units or were subdivided into apartments with absentee landlords. During the 1970s and 1980s, Belmont declined in socio-economic status, deteriorated physically, and gained a reputation as a high crime area. During this transition phase, Monticello Avenue, which had been widened, became a demarcation line between North Belmont and South Belmont. Demographics from the time indicate that the north part of the neighborhood (with the older residences) was more densely populated and had a younger population, while South Belmont had a higher per capita median-income and retained a higher level of owner occupation.

To assist in efforts to revitalize the area, the Belmont-Carlton Neighborhood Association was formed in 1979. This association continues to be an active partner with the city in the planning, economic development, and civic events in the area. By the turn of the twenty-first century, the neighborhood has once again gained in popularity and has become one of the most sought after locations in the city for both residences and commercial enterprises—noted by local media as the “SoHo of Charlottesville.” City investment has been made in the neighborhood, as well, in the form of repaved streets, drainage infrastructure, and construction of concrete sidewalks. Residents today are moderate- to middle-income professionals and families. Although many dwellings remain multi-family, others are owner occupied and the area is more racially and culturally diverse than its original population.

List of Sources

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Mayo Brown, “Additions or Subdivisions in or on the Immediate Suburbs to Charlottesville, Virginia from 1763 to December 31, 1935 Inclusive.” Manuscript on file, Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society Library, Charlottesville.

James Buck, Jr., “Belmont: The History of A Neighborhood.” Manuscript on file, City of Charlottesville, Department of Neighborhood Development Services. 1980.

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Clifton Ellis, et als. “The History of the Belmont Neighborhood,” ARH 592: Community History Workshop, Fall 2000.

Sandy Fitzpatrick, Nancy Harrington, and Rosalyn Keese. “The John Winn House: (Belmont), Albemarle County, Virginia.” *Studies in Vernacular Architecture* no. 88. [Charlottesville, VA: School of Architecture, University of Virginia, 1986?].

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Green Peyton, *Map of Albemarle County*, 1875. Copy on file, Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society Library.

R. Trentham Roberts, "Neighborhood Reviving Heritage," *The Daily Progress*, February 3, 1985:4.

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Aaron V. Wunsch. "From Privilege to Public Places: A Brief History of Parks and Park Planning in Charlottesville." *Magazine of Albemarle County*, Vol. 56 (1998): 77-118.

Sponsor (Individual and/or organization, with contact information. For more than one sponsor, please use a separate sheet.)

Mr. Mrs.
Miss Ms.

City of Charlottesville, Dept. of Neighborhood
Development Services
(Name)

P.O. Box 911

Charlottesville

VA

22902

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

scala@charlottesville.org

434/972-3182

(Email Address)

(Daytime telephone including area code)

In the event of organization sponsorship, you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: Mary Joy Scala, AICP, Preservation and Design Planner

Daytime Telephone: (434) 972-3130

Applicant Information (Individual completing form)

Mr. Mrs.
Ms. Miss

Debra A. McClane, Architectural Historian
(Name)

4711 Devonshire Road

Richmond

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(City)

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Applicant's Signature:

Debra A. McClane

Date: 06/17/2016

Notification

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator or City Manager.

Mr. Mrs. Dr.
Miss Ms. Hon.

Maurice Jones, City Manager
(Name)

(Position)

City of Charlottesville

P.O. Box 911

(Locality)

(Address)

Charlottesville

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22902

434/972-3101

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

(Daytime telephone including area code)

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

The City of Charlottesville has undertaken this PIF to provide information for residents on the history of the neighborhood, to raise public awareness and understanding of that history and thereby encourage a greater commitment to voluntarily preserve historic resources, to provide a base level of information about the resources in the area, and to determine the feasibility and boundaries of a possible future National Register district to encourage use of the historic rehabilitation tax credits.

The City's efforts to survey and to protect historic properties has accelerated in recent years in anticipation of, and in reaction to, increased development and associated demolitions. Within the Belmont study area, due to its proximity to the Charlottesville downtown, and resultant gentrification, there have been several demolitions, and growing numbers of extensive alterations, especially in the commercial area.

The Belmont-Carlton Neighborhood Association has been involved in this documentation process and supports the collection of additional historical information about the neighborhood and its architectural resources.

Would you be interested in the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes No

Would you be interested in the easement program? Yes No



Legend



Feet



1:9,028 / 1"=752 Feet

Title: Belmont Neighborhood Historic District

Date: 6/17/2016

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.