

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNRHP Listing:
Pending**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: North Belmont Neighborhood Historic DistrictOther names/site number: DHR#104-5082

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: part of Avon Street, Belmont Avenue, a portion of Carlton Avenue, Castalia Street, Church Street, Douglas Street, Goodman Street, Graves Street, Hinton Avenue, Levy Street, Little Graves Street, Meridian Street, Monticello Avenue, Monticello Road, Rialto Street, Sonoma Street, Tufton Avenue, and a portion of 6th Street SE

City or town: Charlottesville State: VA County: Independent CityNot For Publication: N/AVicinity: N/A**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☒
- Public – State ☒
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☐
- District ☒
- Site ☐
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>392</u>	<u>86</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>392</u>	<u>88</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Multiple Dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store

EDUCATION: School

RELIGION: Religious Facility, Parsonage

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Horticultural Facility

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Multiple Dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business, Specialty Store, Restaurant

EDUCATION: School

RELIGION: Religious Facility, Church School

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Museum/art gallery

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Manufacturing Facility

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Early Classical Revival/Jeffersonian Classicism, Federal

MID 19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Queen Anne

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne, Ranch

OTHER: I-house; Folk Victorian; Minimal Traditional

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: Weatherboard, Shingle, Shake;
BRICK; METAL: Tin, Aluminum; STUCCO; ASPHALT; ASBESTOS; SYNTHETIC:
Vinyl

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District is a residential suburb located in the southeastern section of the City of Charlottesville near the city's downtown core. The district is situated along a gridded street pattern that overlays the hilly topography of the area and is essentially the same pattern as laid by the Belmont Land Company's 1891 Belmont Subdivision plat. Originally located in Albemarle County, the neighborhood was annexed into the City of Charlottesville in two phases in 1888 and in 1916. The neighborhood derives its name from the early-nineteenth-century dwelling, built for John Winn and later owned by Slaughter W. Ficklin, known as "Belle Mont" (later "Belmont;" this dwelling was listed in the National Register in 1981 as part of the Charlottesville Multiple Resource Area nomination). The 1891 plat generally encompassed the whole of Ficklin's 550-acre livestock farm that extended from the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad tracks on the north to Moore's Creek on the south and east sides, and to the Old Scottsville Road on the west, making this Charlottesville's largest suburb of the period. The mansion house, located on an eponymous avenue, occupies one of the highest points in the neighborhood and historically had views to the Southwest Mountains, the City of Charlottesville, and the overall surrounding landscape. The North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District, encompassing about 75 acres, contains 339 properties comprising 392 contributing and 88 non-contributing architectural resources. The North Belmont Neighborhood is an area of intact, late-nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century residences, churches, commercial buildings, and

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one school. These resources are executed in nationally popular architectural styles including Federal, Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Italianate, and Craftsman bungalow, as well as vernacular examples with Folk Victorian and classically inspired details. Belmont initially provided much-needed worker housing for the industries located along the nearby railroad tracks. Today the neighborhood continues to draw residents who walk to employment in downtown, as well as university students and professionals. In contrast to its racially segregated past, enforced by local legislation and deed restrictions, present-day Belmont is a thriving, culturally and socially diverse neighborhood.

Narrative Description

The North 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 Slaughter W. Ficklin's Belmont estate extends over the hilly topography of the area. The historic transportation route of 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, is a leading reason that it has been a desired residential location for downtown workers since its creation.

The northern section of the neighborhood is distinct from the southern section of Belmont in the size of lots, street landscaping, and age of architectural resources. The southern section of the Belmont neighborhood developed later than the northern section, due in part to the former's proximity to downtown and nearby industries. The 1960 widening of Monticello Avenue also created a physical demarcation between North Belmont and South Belmont and today serves as a major arterial route into Downtown Charlottesville.

Setting

The 1891 gridded subdivision plat for this late-nineteenth century suburb remains largely intact and is laid over an area of hilly terrain. The Belmont Mansion (NRHP 1981), 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 narrow front yards, fenced back yards, and mature trees throughout. Although mainly a residential neighborhood, commercial development consists of corner stores and the "downtown" area at the intersection of Hinton Avenue and Monticello Road. Landscaped avenues and concrete street sidewalks add to the pedestrian-friendly character of the neighborhood.

Belmont was part of the suburban expansion that occurred in Charlottesville and Albemarle County 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 houses. The Belmont suburb, developed around Slaughter W. Ficklin's 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.¹ The farm was roughly bounded by the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Railroad tracks on the north,

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Moore's Creek on the east and south, and the Old Scottsville Road (6th Street SE) on the west. The entire site was platted into 89 blocks with 12-foot-wide alleys at the center of most blocks. 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 lot of the Belmont Mansion, extending from Hinton Avenue to Monticello Avenue, was reserved and was preserved intact as Block 12. William J. Ficklin repurchased the mansion block and retained it for his family until 1906. Block 54, located in an area known as "The Grove" and located in the southern part of the subdivision, was reserved as a public park. In 1921, Charlottesville native and philanthropist Paul Goodloe McIntire purchased the park lot, which had not yet been improved, and gifted it to the City of Charlottesville for use as a park and playground for local citizens.² 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.

Additions to Belmont

Included in the historic district boundaries is an area lying northeast of Monticello Road that was not a part of the original 1891 subdivision. Located in large part on the Goodman estate known as "Hors de Ville," the land was purchased during the early 1900s and platted by several investors, including L.W. Graves of the nearby Charlottesville Lumber Company. The company 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.). These additions connected to the existing street grid of the Belmont subdivision and were quickly absorbed as integral parts of the neighborhood with similar setbacks and lot sizes.

One of the "additions" to Belmont was "Haden's Addition," which extended along Douglas [Douglass] Avenue and was platted in 1905. This section extended from the Lyman property on the north to Monticello Road on the south. E.G. Haden platted the area, which he acquired from Mrs. Jane Ellen Lyman and her husband, into 12 blocks with two lots each, except the first and seventh blocks, which had three lots each. Haden's plat included numbered streets (1st through 5th) between each block, which did not survive as streets but are still extant in the form of unpaved alleys. Most lots in Haden's Addition were 65' x 145'.³

Several additions were made by L.W. Graves, one of the owners of the Charlottesville Lumber Company. In 1911, Graves platted 20 residential lots along the east side of Goodman Street, which became known as Graves's 1st Addition to Belmont. The street extended from Monticello Road on the south to Lyman Street and the C&O railroad tracks on the north. Goodman Street paralleled Douglas Avenue (to the east) with an unpaved alley extending between the blocks. In 1912, Graves platted a second addition to the Belmont Neighborhood that included the west side of Goodman Street (minus a 1.13-acre parcel at the north end). By 1920, the entire west side of Goodman was platted in residential lots.⁴ Graves's 3rd Addition to Belmont was also platted on a portion of the old Goodman estate and now known as Graves Street. Some residences had been built on the west end of the street by 1909, but several undeveloped lots (#46-51) were sold by

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L.W. Graves to A.F. Lang in 1912 and were platted as part of Graves's 3rd Addition to Belmont, which adjoined the Charlottesville Lumber Co. property to the north. Additional houses were built along the north side of the street and by 1929, the street was fully developed.⁵

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION/ANALYSIS

The historical, if not physical, center of the North Belmont Neighborhood is the two-story, brick dwelling known as Belmont Mansion (759 Belmont Avenue), which was constructed around 1820 for Charlottesville's postmaster John Winn. Winn named his estate "Belle Mont" and John Jordan, who was Winn's brother-in-law and a brick mason for Thomas Jefferson, is believed to have constructed the dwelling in 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 and raised Percheron-Norman draft horses imported from France, 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 is 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.⁶

Early advertisement of the new Belmont suburb emphasized its pastoral setting and sweeping views: "commanding towards the west a beautiful view and overlooking to the northeast a valley of surpassing loveliness." In addition, Monticello Avenue (Route 20) was a direct link to Jefferson's Monticello, which also stood roughly within view of the neighborhood.⁷

Once the Belmont suburb was established in 1891, initial development began on northern lots closest to the city's downtown. Belmont Avenue, which was extended through the reserved block of the mansion site by the late 1920s, attracted the construction of some of the earliest, largest, and most architecturally detailed houses in the neighborhood, including the Holladay House (901 Belmont Avenue, 104-5082-0169) and the Eddins-Robinson House (829 Belmont Avenue, 104-5082-0125). The Holladay House, which stands at the corner of Belmont Avenue and Meridian Street, was constructed around 1895 for John Holladay, who served as one of Mosby's Rangers during the American Civil War and was a successful farmer in Culpeper after the war. Holladay moved his family to Charlottesville around 1894 and built a dwelling in Belmont—believed to be the first new residence erected in the neighborhood—and operated a laundry business in the city. The two-story brick house (laid in American bond with the seventh course laid in Flemish bond) exhibits influence of the Queen Anne style in its asymmetrical massing and its detailing reflects Victorian-era and Colonial Revival-style influences. The house is covered by a complex roof combining mansards with projecting gable wings on all four sides. Originally clad with slate shingles, the roofing is now asphalt shingles, but fish-scale slate

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shingles survive in the gable ends on the house. Other details on the house include segmental arches and jack arches over the window openings and punchwork trim on the corner entry porch.

The Eddins-Robinson House (104-5082-0125) is a large, two-and-a-half-story, brick (five-course American with Flemish bond) dwelling that is covered by a mansard roof of pressed metal shingles. Two almost flat-roofed dormers are present on the front and rear of the house and appear to have been added or modified from the original. The front, five-bay façade reflects influence of the Georgian style and the centrally located entrance is detailed with sidelights on the east side and an elliptical fanlight transom. Paired brick exterior end chimneys are present on the east and west sides of the house, although the chimney stack at the northwest corner has been truncated. The two-story, low-sloped, hip-roofed rear ell is covered by a shed roof supported by square wooden posts, spindlework frieze, and turned balusters along the handrail. According to earlier survey conducted by the City of Charlottesville, this house was the second to be constructed after the subdivision of the Belmont estate.⁸ S.A. Eddins purchased the property in 1895 and built this house the same year. The large rear wing may have been original, but was certainly in place by 1907, as depicted on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map of that year. The Robinson family purchased the property in 1906 and retained ownership through 1945.

A majority of houses in the neighborhood are classified as vernacular forms with applied details reflecting Victorian-era and Colonial Revival-style influences. These frame dwellings (some now clad with stucco) are found on nearly every street and avenue in the neighborhood. The house located at 719 Levy Avenue, built in 1891, is a typical example of a two-story, frame vernacular dwelling that exhibits Victorian-era detailing including turned porch supports, cutwork brackets, sawtooth frieze trim, hanging pendants, and the use of shaped shingles in the gable ends. Examples of early-twentieth-century I-houses, another popular vernacular form, are found on Douglas Avenue, Tufton Avenue, and Monticello Avenue. The house at 205 Douglas Avenue, built in 1905, is a typical example of the two-story, three-bay-wide form. Although it has been clad with stucco, a common alteration in the neighborhood, it retains its two-story, three-bay-wide form and side-facing gable roof and is representative of this house form.

Examples of the Tudor Revival and Craftsman bungalow style are not as common, but are represented in the neighborhood. The lone Tudor Revival-style dwelling is located at 503 Rialto Street. Built around 1936, this one-and-a-half-story cottage has a rough stucco finish on its exterior walls and is covered by a steeply pitched side-facing gable roof of slate shingles with a front cross gable with a sweeping eave and false half-work. A good example of the type of Craftsman bungalow found in the neighborhood is located at 146 Goodman Street. This one-and-a-half-story, frame dwelling, built in 1929, is clad with a stucco finish and is covered by a broad, side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal. The characteristic full-width front porch is inset beneath the main roof overhang and is supported by battered wooden columns set on brick piers. Other stylistic elements on the house include a Craftsman-style entrance door featuring three vertical lights, exposed rafter tails, and wooden knee braces at the eaves.

The commercial resources in the neighborhood reflect a utilitarian character that generally relates to the businesses the building housed. Of particular note is the former Gibson's Grocery, now

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Keevil & Keevil Grocery and Kitchen, which stands at the prominent intersection of Avon Street and Hinton Avenue. The mixed-used building holds a grocery store on the first floor and living units above. The store area features large fixed plate glass windows. Built around 1910, the brick building with its stepped parapet end wall is an example of one of the many corner stores located throughout the Belmont neighborhood. Another corner store that reflects a more additive character is the neighborhood mainstay Belmont Market, located at the corner of Monticello Road and Meridian Street in the area known as Downtown Belmont. A typical, three-part storefront serves as the main access into the store from Monticello Road, and a flat parapet extends across the various building additions on the east side of the store. Although not the first commercial enterprise in the neighborhood, Belmont Market is believed the oldest operating grocery in the city. Previous research by James Buck and Eugenia Bibb indicates that the store was likely first operated in 1911 by W.H. and Carrie Kennedy. In 1923, Ada Cox purchased the store and she and her family operated it for about 10 years. The store was then operated by R.F. and W.T. Newman, Herman Dorrier (1952), and then Howell M. Ferneyhough.⁹ The store is attached to a late-nineteenth-century brick dwelling that was built by John Halladay, who lived at the corner of Meridian Street and Belmont Avenue (noted above).

Because it served as the main route into downtown Charlottesville, the Belmont commercial district also was home to several service stations, garages, and even a car dealership beginning in the 1920s. Notable among these is the building that presently houses Fitzgerald's Tires and was formerly a Texaco filling station. The cinder block building, built around 1945, exhibits the influence of the Moderne/Streamlined style, which is seen in the use of rounded corners and three projecting horizontal lines or stripes of masonry at the cornice level of the station. Gas pumps were located in front of the building.

According to James Buck's "History of Belmont," Willard Bishop operated a service station from the building located on the triangular-shaped parcel between Monticello Road and Carlton Avenue, 904 Monticello Road.¹⁰ The 1929 Sanborn Fire Insurance map depicts the building at this location, consisting of a filling station (in the one story front section) with a canopy that extended out from the storefront over the then-extant gas pumps, a store in the two-story section, and an auto repair area on the Carlton Avenue side. The building was built in the mid-1920s as automobile traffic through the area increased. Buck states that Bishop also operated the service station across Monticello Road at the corner of Meridian Street at 500 Monticello Road. The station, built in 1931, is an example of the "house" type station design, which became popular during the early twentieth century and was the preferred design for stations located in growing suburbs. The stations exhibit a domestic scale and often, as in this example, featured a hipped roof that extended over the gasoline pumps, creating a porte cochere or canopy. Architectural details tend to reflect influence of the Classical Revival or Beaux Arts styles. The low-pitched, tile-clad hipped roof with its wide overhanging eaves is a distinctive element. Eugenia Bibb's research indicates that F.W. Twyman purchased this property in 1929 and replaced the existing dwelling on the site with the service station. Whiting Oil Co. purchased the station from Twyman's estate in 1946 and in the late twentieth century, Morris Puckett owned the station.¹¹

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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.

George Rogers Clark Elementary School

Another notable neighborhood building completed in 1931 is the George Rogers Clark Elementary School, which is located at 1000 Belmont Avenue (104-5082-0163). Standing on another of the neighborhood's high hilltops, the school continues to serve the elementary student population in the surrounding neighborhood. 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, reflective of the preferred local architectural idiom.

Over the years, interior improvements and renovations to systems occurred at the school. In 1955, a new heating system was added to the school (cost \$4,500). By 1959, school needs had grown and an additional educational wing was constructed on the west end of the building, which added six classrooms, a gymnasium, showers and additional restroom facilities. The playground was enlarged and improved by the City's engineering department in 1964. In 1971, the school served kindergarten through five and had 23 rooms. In 1987, the Charlottesville architectural firm VMDO designed renovation and improvements for Clark School. The interior was modernized, an elevator installed, and a new kitchen, cafeteria, and library were built in a 3,200-square foot addition to the back (west side) of the school in order to preserve its historical facade. While the work was underway, students attended Jefferson High School on Fourth Street, which originally served Charlottesville's African-American student population. Today, Clark serves grades pre-K through 4.¹²

Churches

Neighborhood churches executed in distinctive architectural styles also contribute to Belmont's architectural. All of the congregations remain active, although some have moved outside of Belmont. The oldest church in the neighborhood is the Hinton Avenue United Methodist Church (750 Hinton Avenue, 104-5082-0114), occupying the north half of the original Belmont Mansion block (Block 12). The first church building at this site was constructed in 1909, then was renovated in 1948 and 1958 to its present configuration and appearance executed in the Gothic Revival style. Stylistic elements on the brick church include buttresses, large expanses of tracery windows, pointed arched openings, gable-roofed end parapet walls, and the arched loggia across the front of the church.

In 1940, the city's first Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon) Church was constructed at 914 Monticello Road (104-5082-0182). 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. This is the only church building in the

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neighborhood that is no longer used by a congregation; at present, offices of an engineering and survey company occupy the former church. The congregation moved to a new location in north Charlottesville.

The Belmont Baptist Church (830 Monticello Avenue, 104-5082-0255), 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. Originally, the church met in the small, one-story brick chapel located at the corner. That building, constructed in 1948, is notable for the use of a parabolic arched entryway. The steepled wing was constructed in 1961 when the church congregation grew to over 1,000 members.

The former Monticello Wesleyan Church (701 Monticello Avenue, 104-5082-0239), constructed in 1948 at the prominent 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.

Present Appearance

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 Federal, Colonial Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, Craftsman and vernacular forms with 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, Bricktex siding, and asbestos shingle siding. On all streets, houses generally maintain a consistent setback from the street with narrow 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 play a large role in the community spirit identified with the neighborhood. Although alterations and additions have occurred over the years, the resources in the North 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

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(834 Monticello Road) and Keevil & Keevil Grocery and Kitchen (703 Hinton Avenue), are attached to dwellings. Burford's Grocery (now known as The Junction, 421 Monticello Road) also was a mixed use building for many years. Although an area of significant transportation routes, the North 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.

INVENTORY

The following is a list of resources located within the North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District boundaries. The resources are listed alphabetically by street name and numerically by address number. VDHR ID numbers for resources previously surveyed also are listed. In the following inventory all resources, both primary and secondary, have been considered either contributing or non-contributing based upon the areas of significance identified under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development, and under Criterion C, Architecture; during the period of significance identified as ca. 1820 to 1960; and on whether the resource retains integrity to convey its historic association. All non-contributing resources have therefore been so noted for being less than fifty years old or as having no integrity left to represent the period and areas of significance, unless otherwise noted.

Avon Street

300 A & B Avon Street	104-5082-0090		
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1961</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
309 Avon Street	104-5082-0089		
<i>Primary Resource: Store (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1960</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
318 Avon Street	104-5082-0270		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
403 Avon Street	104-5082-0091		
<i>Primary Resource: Restaurant (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, 1961</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
405 Avon Street	104-5082-0273		
<i>Primary Resource: Service Station (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1950</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
413 Avon Street	104-5082-0272		
<i>Primary Resource: Store (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1950</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
415 Avon Street	104-5082-0271		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1890</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
511 Avon Street	104-5082-0268		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1935</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		Contributing	Total: 1
513 Avon Street	104-5082-0267		

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<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
515 Avon Street	104-5082-0266	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
517 Avon Street	104-5082-0265	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
519 Avon Street	104-5082-0264	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
520 Avon Street	104-5082-0141	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
601 Avon Street	104-5082-0263	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
605 Avon Street	104-5082-0262	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
609 Avon Street	104-5082-0261	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
611 Avon Street	104-5082-0260	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
613 Avon Street	104-5082-0259	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
701 Avon Street	104-5082-0256	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
703 Avon Street	104-5082-0257	
<i>Primary Resource: Store (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1905</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
705 Avon Street	104-5082-0258	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>

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Secondary Resource: **Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)** **Contributing** **Total: 1**

Belmont Avenue

601 Belmont Avenue **104-5082-0318**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1950**
Contributing **Total: 1**

604 Belmont Avenue **104-5082-0310**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1930**
Contributing **Total: 1**

607 Belmont Avenue **104-5082-0319**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1920**
Contributing **Total: 1**

608 Belmont Avenue **104-5082-0311**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 2013**
Non-contributing **Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Non-contributing **Total: 1**

609 Belmont Avenue **104-5082-0320**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1920**
Contributing **Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Non-contributing **Total: 1**

610 Belmont Avenue **104-5082-0312**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1930**
Contributing **Total: 1**

611 Belmont Avenue **104-5082-0321**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920**
Contributing **Total: 1**

612 Belmont Avenue **104-5082-0313**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920**
Contributing **Total: 1**

613 Belmont Avenue **104-5082-0322**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920**
Contributing **Total: 1**

614 Belmont Avenue **104-0393**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920**
Contributing **Total: 1**

615 Belmont Avenue **104-5082-0323**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920**
Contributing **Total: 1**

616 Belmont Avenue **104-5082-0315**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920**
Contributing **Total: 1**

618 Belmont Avenue **104-5082-0316**

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1969**
Non-contributing **Total: 1**

619 Belmont Avenue **104-5082-0338**

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Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910

Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

620 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0317

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1985

Non-contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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700 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0142

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925

Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure)

Non-contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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702 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0143

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900

Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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704 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0144

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900

Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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705 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0140

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900

Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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709 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0139

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920

Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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710 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0145

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1900

Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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711 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0138

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900

Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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750 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0146

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925

Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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751 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0137

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910

Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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753 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0136

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1915

Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing **Total: 1**

756 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0147

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1

759 Belmont Avenue 104-0050 Other DHR Id#: 104-0075, 104-5082-0135

Belmont – Listed in the NRHP in 1981 as part of the Charlottesville Multiple Resource Area

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Federal/Arabesque, Ca 1820

Contributing Total: 1

766 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0148

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

767 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0134

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910

Contributing Total: 1

800 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0149

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1

801 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0132

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

802 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0150

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, 1924

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1

805 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0131

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1

808 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0151

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905

Contributing Total: 1

809 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0130

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

810 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0152

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, 1924

Contributing Total: 1

811 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0129

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

813 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0128

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Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1890
Contributing Total: 1

815 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0127
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, 1990
Non-contributing Total: 1

816 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0153
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1910
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1

820 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0154
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1905
Contributing Total: 1

821 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0126
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1

824 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0155
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1960
Contributing Total: 1

829 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0125
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Second Empire, Ca 1895
Contributing Total: 1

834 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0156
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1940
Contributing Total: 1

836 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0157
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1

837 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0124
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1895
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) Contributing Total: 1

900 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0158
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1924
Contributing Total: 1

901 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0169
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, 1895
Contributing Total: 1

904 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0159
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1900
Contributing Total: 1

906 Belmont Avenue 104-5082-0160
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1948

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		Contributing	Total:	1
909 Belmont Avenue	104-5082-0170			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1930</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
910 Belmont Avenue	104-5082-0161			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
912 Belmont Avenue	104-5082-0162			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1951</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
915 Belmont Avenue	104-5082-0171			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
917 Belmont Avenue	104-5082-0172			
<i>Primary Resource: Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, 1989</i>				
			Non-contributing Total:	1
925 Belmont Avenue	104-5082-0173			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
927 Belmont Avenue	104-5082-0174			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
929 Belmont Avenue	104-5082-0175			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
931 Belmont Avenue	104-5082-0176			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Modernist, 2009</i>				
			Non-contributing Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>				
			Non-contributing Total:	1
935 Belmont Avenue	104-5082-0177			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
937 Belmont Avenue	104-5082-0178			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
1000 Belmont Avenue	104-5082-0163			
<i>Primary Resource: School (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1930</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
1001 Belmont Avenue	104-5082-0179			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1

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1012 Belmont Avenue **104-5082-0187**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900
Contributing *Total:* 1

Carlton Avenue
1003 Carlton Avenue **104-5082-0274**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890
Contributing *Total:* 1

1009 Carlton Avenue **104-5082-0275**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building) **Contributing** *Total:* 1

Castalia Street
702 Castalia Street **104-5082-0212**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Contributing** *Total:* 1

704 Castalia Street **104-5082-0211**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Contributing** *Total:* 1

706 Castalia Street **104-5082-0210**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Contributing** *Total:* 1

Church Street
503 Church Street **104-5082-0113**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1929
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Contributing** *Total:* 1

Douglas Avenue
204 Douglas Avenue **104-5082-0024**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1875
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

205 Douglas Avenue **104-5082-0001**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905
Contributing *Total:* 1
205A Douglas Avenue **104-5082-0002**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1950
Contributing *Total:* 1

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Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Contributing** **Total: 2**

207 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0003

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1915

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Secondary/Tenant (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**

208 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0023

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1

209 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0004

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1930

Contributing Total: 1

210 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0022

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 2**

211 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0005

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910

Contributing Total: 1

212 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0021

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1957

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) **Contributing Total: 1**

213 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0006

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Contributing Total: 1**

214 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0020

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1906

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) Contributing Total: 1

215 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0007

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Chicken House/Poultry House (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**

Secondary Resource: Greenhouse/Conservatory (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**

216 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0019

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Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920
Contributing Total: 1

217 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0008
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1

218 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0018
Primary Resource: Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, 1967
Non-contributing Total: 1

219 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0009
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910
Contributing Total: 1

220 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0017
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1

221 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0010
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed - Wood (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1

222 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0016
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913
Contributing Total: 1

223 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0011
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1

225 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0012
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Mixed (Building) Contributing Total: 1

226 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0015
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Pre 1913
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1

227 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0013
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1953
Contributing Total: 1

228 Douglas Avenue 104-5082-0014
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Pre 1950

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Contributing Total: 1

Goodman Street

112 Goodman Street 104-5082-0043

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913

Contributing Total: 1

114 Goodman Street 104-5082-0042

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

116 Goodman Street 104-5082-0041

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1912

Contributing Total: 1

118 Goodman Street 104-5082-0040

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1911

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

122 A/B Goodman Street 104-5082-0039

Primary Resource: Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, 1989

Non-contributing Total: 1

123 Goodman Street 104-5082-0044

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, 1918

Contributing Total: 1

124 Goodman Street 104-5082-0038

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

125 Goodman Street 104-5082-0045

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

126 Goodman Street 104-5082-0037

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 2

127 Goodman Street 104-5082-0046

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

128 Goodman Street 104-5082-0036

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

129 Goodman Street 104-5082-0047

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920

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	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Garage (Building)	Contributing	Total:	1
130 Goodman Street	104-5082-0035		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913</i>			
	Contributing	Total:	1
131 Goodman Street	104-5082-0048		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920</i>			
	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)	Contributing	Total:	1
132 Goodman Street	104-5082-0034		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913</i>			
	Contributing	Total:	1
133 Goodman Street	104-5082-0049		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920</i>			
	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)	Contributing	Total:	1
134 Goodman Street	104-5082-0033		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913</i>			
	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Garage (Building)	Contributing	Total:	1
135 Goodman Street	104-5082-0050		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920</i>			
	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Garage (Building)	Contributing	Total:	1
136 Goodman Street	104-5082-0032		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913</i>			
	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Garage (Building)	Contributing	Total:	1
137 Goodman Street	104-5082-0051		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920</i>			
	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Garage (Building)	Contributing	Total:	1
138 Goodman Street	104-5082-0031		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913</i>			
	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)	Non-contributing	Total:	1
140 Goodman Street	104-5082-0030		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946</i>			
	Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Secondary Dwelling (Building)	Contributing	Total:	1

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146 Goodman Street	104-5082-0029		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, 1929</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
148 Goodman Street	104-5082-0028		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
150 Goodman Street	104-5082-0027		
<i>Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
Graves Street			
700 Graves Street	104-5082-0075		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
702 Graves Street	104-5082-0074		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
703 Graves Street	104-5082-0066		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1915</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
704 Graves Street	104-5082-0073		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
705 Graves Street	104-5082-0065		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
706 Graves Street	104-5082-0072		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		Contributing	Total: 1
707 Graves Street	104-5082-0064		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
708 Graves Street	104-5082-0071		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1920</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		Non-contributing	Total: 1
709 Graves Street	104-5082-0063		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
710 Graves Street	104-5082-0070		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
711 Graves Street	104-5082-0062		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913</i>			

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		Contributing	Total:	1
712 Graves Street	104-5082-0069			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1920</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
713 Graves Street	104-5082-0061			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
714 Graves Street	104-5082-0068			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, 1931</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
715 Graves Street	104-5082-0060			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
717 Graves Street	104-5082-0059			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1920</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
719 Graves Street	104-5082-0058			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1910</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>		Non-contributing	Total:	1
735 Graves Street	104-5082-0057			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>		Contributing	Total:	1
737 Graves Street	104-5082-0056			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
741 Graves Street	104-5082-0025			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		Contributing	Total:	1
742 Graves Street	104-5082-0067			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1920</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		Non-contributing	Total:	1
Hinton Avenue				
600 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0284			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
601 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0308			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1988</i>				
		Non-contributing	Total:	1
602 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0285			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Contemporary, 2010</i>				

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	Non-contributing Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>	Non-contributing Total:	1
603 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0307	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1990</i>	Non-contributing Total:	1
604 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0286	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1960</i>	Contributing Total:	1
605 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0306	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1907</i>	Contributing Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>	Non-contributing Total:	1
606 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0287	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905</i>	Contributing Total:	1
607 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0305	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 2000</i>	Non-contributing Total:	1
608 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0288	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1994</i>	Non-contributing Total:	1
609 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0304	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 2000</i>	Non-contributing Total:	1
610 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0289	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910</i>	Non-contributing Total:	1
612 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0290	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1996</i>	Non-contributing Total:	1
613 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0303	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1999</i>	Non-contributing Total:	1
615 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0302	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920</i>	Contributing Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>	Non-contributing Total:	1
616 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0291	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900</i>	Contributing Total:	1
617 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0301	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905</i>	Contributing Total:	1
620 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0292	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905</i>	Contributing Total:	1

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621 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0300		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1999</i>			
		Non-contributing	Total: 1
622 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0293		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
623 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0299		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
624 Hinton Avenue	104-0227	<i>Other DHR Id#: 104-5082-0294</i>	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1892</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
625 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0298		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1935</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
626 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0295		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
627 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0297		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1935</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		Contributing	Total: 1
628 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0296		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>		Contributing	Total: 1
632 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0269		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
700 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0109		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
702 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0110		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
703 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0108		
<i>Primary Resource: Mixed (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
704 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0111		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>		Non-contributing	Total: 1
709 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0098		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910</i>			

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		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Non-contributing	Total:	1
710 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0112			
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900		Contributing	Total:	1
711 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0097			
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1891		Contributing	Total:	1
713 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0096			
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1891		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Contributing	Total:	1
717 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0095			
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1891		Contributing	Total:	1
725 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0094			
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1890		Contributing	Total:	1
727 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0093			
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, 1947		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Non-contributing	Total:	1
733 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0092			
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1900		Contributing	Total:	1
750 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0114			
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Gothic Revival, Ca 1909		Contributing	Total:	1
800 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0123			
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900		Contributing	Total:	1
804 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0122			
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)		Contributing	Total:	1
808 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0121			
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910		Contributing	Total:	1
814 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0120			
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Non-contributing	Total:	1
816 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0119			

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<i>Primary Resource:</i> Store (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1920		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
822 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0276		
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Store (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1929		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
824 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0277		
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Store (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, 1912		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
826 Hinton Avenue	104-5082-0278		
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Store (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1929		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
Levy Avenue			
708 Levy Avenue	104-5082-0099		
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1891		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
713 Levy Avenue	104-5082-0086		
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1891		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
714 Levy Avenue	104-5082-0100		
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1891		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
716 Levy Avenue	104-5082-0101		
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1891		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Non-contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
717 Levy Avenue	104-5082-0087		
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1891		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Non-contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
718 Levy Avenue	104-5082-0102		
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
719 Levy Avenue	104-5082-0088		
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1891		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
720 Levy Avenue	104-5082-0103		
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Garage (Building)		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
724 Levy Avenue	104-5082-0104		
<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1902		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
726 Levy Avenue	104-5082-0105		

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Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1902**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Little Graves Street

208 Little Graves Street **104-5082-0054**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1

210 Little Graves Street **104-5082-0053**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1929**
Contributing *Total:* 1

211 Little Graves Street **104-5082-0055**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1

212 Little Graves Street **104-5082-0052**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1930**
Contributing *Total:* 1

214 Little Graves Street **104-5082-0026**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

Meridian Street

506 Meridian Street **104-5082-0186**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

613 Meridian Street **104-5082-0223**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905**
Contributing *Total:* 1

702 Meridian Street **104-5082-0222**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1930**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Monticello Avenue

604 Monticello Avenue **104-5082-0333**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 2008**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

605 Monticello Avenue **104-5082-0325**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 2005**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

606 Monticello Avenue **104-5082-0334**
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 2008**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

607 Monticello Avenue **104-5082-0326**

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Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910
Contributing Total: 1

608 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0339
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905
Contributing Total: 1

609 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0327
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)
Non-contributing Total: 1

612 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0335
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1915
Contributing Total: 1

613 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0328
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)
Contributing Total: 1

614 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0336
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)
Non-contributing Total: 1

617 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0329
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)
Non-contributing Total: 1

618 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0337
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)
Non-contributing Total: 1

619 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0330
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925
Contributing Total: 1

621 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0331
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1938
Contributing Total: 1

623 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0332
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1938
Contributing Total: 1

700 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0248
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910
Contributing Total: 1

701 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0239
Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 2, Style: Gothic Revival, 1948

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		Contributing	Total:	1
707 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0238			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1939</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		Contributing	Total:	1
708 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0247			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		Non-contributing	Total:	1
712 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0246			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		Non-contributing	Total:	1
714 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0245			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1930</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		Contributing	Total:	1
716 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0244			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1930</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)</i>		Non-contributing	Total:	1
721 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0237			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure)</i>		Non-contributing	Total:	1
723 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0236			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		Contributing	Total:	1
724 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0243			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		Contributing	Total:	1
725 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0235			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		Contributing	Total:	1

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726 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0242		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920</i>		Contributing	Total: 1
727 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0234		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1945</i>		Contributing	Total: 1
728 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0241		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920</i>		Contributing	Total: 1
732 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0240		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920</i>		Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		Contributing	Total: 1
769 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0233		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910</i>		Contributing	Total: 1
800 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0249		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Pre 1913</i>		Contributing	Total: 1
801 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0232		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1910</i>		Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)</i>		Non-contributing	Total: 1
802 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0250		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1932</i>		Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		Contributing	Total: 1
803 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0231		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1890</i>		Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>		Non-contributing	Total: 1
804 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0251		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1930</i>		Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		Contributing	Total: 1
806 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0252		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Pre 1913</i>		Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		Non-contributing	Total: 1
807 Monticello Avenue	104-5082-0230		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1935</i>			

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Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing Total: 1**
Contributing Total: 1

808 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0253
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1955**
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing Total: 1**

809 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0229
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1935**
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing Total: 1**

811 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0228
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1935**
Contributing Total: 1

821 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0227
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1935**
Contributing Total: 1

822 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0254
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1924**
Contributing Total: 1

823 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0226
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920**
Contributing Total: 1

827 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0225
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920**
Contributing Total: 1

829 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0224
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920**
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing Total: 1**

830 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0255
Primary Resource: **Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1958**
Contributing Total: 1

900 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0221
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1929**
Contributing Total: 1

901 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0164
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946**
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing Total: 1**

905 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0165
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905**
Contributing Total: 1

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906 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0220

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1929

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

908 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0219

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910

Contributing Total: 1

909 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0166

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905

Contributing Total: 1

911 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0167

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1935

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

912 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0218

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, 2007

Non-contributing Total: 1

917 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0168

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1928

Contributing Total: 1

920 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0217

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1930

Contributing Total: 1

922 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0216

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910

Contributing Total: 1

924 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0215

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1960

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

928 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0214

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

932 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0213

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905

Contributing Total: 1

934 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0209

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910

Contributing Total: 1

935 Monticello Avenue 104-5082-0207

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

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937 Monticello Avenue **104-5082-0208**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900
Contributing **Total: 1**

Monticello Road
205 Monticello Road **104-5082-0282**
Primary Resource: Store (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1925
Contributing **Total: 1**

209 Monticello Road **104-5082-0283**
Primary Resource: Store (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1950
Contributing **Total: 1**

309 Monticello Road **104-5082-0076**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913
Contributing **Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Non-contributing** **Total: 1**

313 Monticello Road **104-5082-0077**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913
Contributing **Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Non-contributing** **Total: 1**

317 Monticello Road **104-5082-0078**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913
Contributing **Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Non-contributing** **Total: 1**

321 Monticello Road **104-5082-0079**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1913
Contributing **Total: 1**

323 Monticello Road **104-5082-0080**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1929
Contributing **Total: 1**

325 Monticello Road **104-5082-0081**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1913
Contributing **Total: 1**

330 Monticello Road **104-5082-0106**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1920
Contributing **Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Contributing** **Total: 1**

333 Monticello Road **104-5082-0082**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, 1920
Contributing **Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Non-contributing** **Total: 1**

337 Monticello Road **104-5082-0083**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1924
Contributing **Total: 1**

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<i>Secondary Resource:</i>	Shed (Building)	Contributing	Total:	1
338 Monticello Road	104-5082-0107			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1915</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
341 Monticello Road	104-5082-0084			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
345 Monticello Road	104-5082-0085			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i>	Secondary Dwelling (Building)	Contributing Total:	1	
402 Monticello Road	104-5082-0115			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca 1902</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
404 Monticello Road	104-5082-0117			
<i>Primary Resource: Service Station (Building), Stories 1, Style: Modern, Ca 1945</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
407 Monticello Road	104-5082-0118			
<i>Primary Resource: Mixed (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1923</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
421 Monticello Road	104-5082-0281			
<i>Primary Resource: Mixed (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1920</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
500 Monticello Road	104-5082-0184			
<i>Primary Resource: Service Station (Building), Stories 1, Style: Classical Revival, Ca 1940</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
832 Monticello Road	104-5082-0280			
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1905</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i>	Secondary Dwelling (Building)	Non-contributing	Total:	1
834 Monticello Road	104-5082-0279			
<i>Primary Resource: Mixed (Building), Stories 2, Style: Federal/Arabesque, Ca 1895</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i>	Shed (Building)	Non-contributing	Total:	1
904 Monticello Road	104-5082-0185			
<i>Primary Resource: Mixed (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1925</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
914 Monticello Road	104-5082-0182			
<i>Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1948</i>				
		Contributing	Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i>	Shed (Building)	Non-contributing	Total:	1
915 Monticello Road	104-5082-0183			
<i>Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1951</i>				

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		Non-contributing Total:	1
925 Monticello Road	104-5082-0181		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1950</i>			
		Non-contributing Total:	1
927 Monticello Road	104-5082-0180		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca 1900</i>			
		Contributing Total:	1
1102 Monticello Road	104-0182	<i>Other DHR Id#: 104-5082-0195</i>	
<i>Primary Resource: Factory (Building), Stories 3, Style: Commercial Style, 1931</i>			
		Contributing Total:	1
1107 Monticello Road	104-5082-0188		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1930</i>			
		Contributing Total:	1
1112 Monticello Road	104-5082-0194		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1932</i>			
		Contributing Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building)</i>		Contributing Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>		Contributing Total:	1
1113 Monticello Road	104-5082-0189		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1925</i>			
		Contributing Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>		Non-contributing Total:	1
1114 Monticello Road	104-5082-0193		
<i>Primary Resource: Apartment Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, 1970</i>			
		Non-contributing Total:	1
1115 Monticello Road	104-5082-0190		
<i>Primary Resource: Store (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1925</i>			
		Contributing Total:	1
1116 Monticello Road	104-5082-0192		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca 1905</i>			
		Contributing Total:	1
<i>Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building)</i>		Non-contributing Total:	1
1118 Monticello Road	104-5082-0191		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1900</i>			
		Contributing Total:	1
1205 Monticello Road	104-5082-0203		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925</i>			
		Contributing Total:	1
1215 Monticello Road	104-5082-0206		
<i>Primary Resource: Store (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1925</i>			
		Contributing Total:	1
Rialto Street			
503 Rialto Street	104-5082-0116		
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, Ca 1936</i>			
		Contributing Total:	1

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513 Rialto Street **104-5082-0133**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925
Contributing *Total: 1*

Sonoma Street
702 Sonoma Street **104-5082-0205**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900
Contributing *Total: 1*

709 Sonoma Street **104-5082-0204**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

Tufton Avenue
1008 Tufton Avenue **104-5082-0196**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925
Contributing *Total: 1*

1012 Tufton Avenue **104-5082-0197**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925
Contributing *Total: 1*

1016 Tufton Avenue **104-5082-0198**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925
Contributing *Total: 1*

1018 Tufton Avenue **104-5082-0199**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1930
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

1020 Tufton Avenue **104-5082-0200**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

1022 Tufton Avenue **104-5082-0201**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900
Contributing *Total: 1*

1026 Tufton Avenue **104-5082-0202**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900
Contributing *Total: 1*

6th Street SE
504 6th Street **104-5082-0309**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1950
Contributing *Total: 1*

602 6th Street SE **104-5082-0324**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, 2005
Non-contributing *Total: 1*

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c. 1820-1960

Significant Dates

1891

1960

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Calrow, Charles J., of Calrow, Browne & Fitz-Gibbons (Clark Elementary School)

Clements, H.J., Jr. (Belmont Baptist Church)

Jordan, John (Belmont Mansion)

Julian, Raymond H. (Hinton Avenue Methodist Church)

Moje, Robert (VMDO) (Clark Elementary School)

Eubank and Caldwell Associates (Belmont Baptist Church)

R.E. Lee & Sons (Belmont Methodist Church, Belmont Baptist Church)

The Wilson Company of Charlottesville (Clark School)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District is locally significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Community Planning & Development and Architecture, respectively, 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 mid-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, which 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 transportation 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Overview

The North 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 Slaughter W. Ficklin, “Belmont” became a prominent livestock-breeding farm after the Civil War and was particularly noted as the first local farm to import Percheron-Norman draft horses from France. Ficklin was a farmer of varied interests and also raised short-horn cattle and Berkshire hogs on his Belmont farm.¹³

During most of the nineteenth century, this portion of Albemarle County was occupied by large farms, including the adjacent 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 purchased the property in 1847 with its handsome brick house 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 subdivided “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 their businesses.

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This suburb was part of Charlottesville's rebuilding and resurgence that occurred between the end of the Civil War and the beginning of the twentieth century. In the 1890s, Charlottesville experienced a boom as a crossroads of two major railroad lines--the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) and the Norfolk & Western—that in turn brought new industries to the area, including lumber mills, textile factories, masonry plants, ice factories, and other manufacturers of goods. The presence of these industries, many of which stood near the railroad lines for ease in shipping and receiving items, drew workers to the area. The Belmont neighborhood soon benefitted from the presence of these industries and became a residential community consisting of professional, semi-professional, and factory worker residents. Some houses were built speculatively, including many located between Monticello Road and the C&O railroad tracks, such as those constructed in areas owned by L.W. Graves near his lumber mill. These houses also became physical advertisements for the building supplies and elements produced by the mill. As local architect Robert Boucheron has noted, "Newspaper advertisements for Charlottesville Lumber [of the period] show lathe-turned balusters, doors of various panel types, windows, shutters, beaded boards, and shingles in a range of shapes. All these are visible nearby on houses built between 1890 and 1920."¹⁴ As products and tastes changed during the mid- to late twentieth century, Charlottesville Lumber (also called "Belmont Mills" and later known as "Better Living") also sold synthetic siding and exterior finishes (such as Bricktex and asbestos shingle siding) that can also be seen as alterations on some of the neighborhood houses.

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 horse-drawn system, 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.¹⁵

As noted, residential development of Belmont occurred first in the areas closest to downtown. Belmont Avenue, the site of the mansion house, became a grand avenue of large dwellings 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, "South Belmont," 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. 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 original Belmont Subdivision laid a rigid plat over the hilly topography of Ficklin's former farmland. Three different sized lots were offered. The smaller residential lots, found north of Belmont Avenue and in some of the "additions" in the northeast corner of the neighborhood, were 40'x116' and 40'x126', resulting in a dense urban development. Larger "villa lots" were 98' x 264' and were located south of Belmont Avenue, giving that area a different feeling with more space between residences.

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Business lots were 30'x126'. Initially, Monticello Avenue was 80'-wide; streets (running north-to-south) were 50'-wide and avenues (running east-to-west) were 60'-wide. Twelve-foot-wide alleyways bisected the majority of the blocks in the neighborhood. One historian has noted that the street names, nearly all of which have remained unchanged, reflect a Shakespearian influence (including Avon, Rialto, and Blenheim).¹⁶ Other streets are named for investors in the Belmont Land Company and owners of lots including Graves, Levy, and Bolling.

Some Belmont Streets and Avenues

Belmont Avenue naturally took its name from the Winn-Slaughter estate. The road extends from Monticello Road in the east to the Old Scottsville Road (now 6th Street SE) in the west. An early, desirable location, Belmont Avenue is the site of some of the earliest and largest houses in the neighborhood. When the Belmont Subdivision was platted in 1891, Belmont Avenue extended to either side of the Belmont Mansion site (Block 12), but did not bisect the parcel. Later, when the mansion parcel was subdivided, the street was extended through the center of the lot. Although primarily residential in character, Belmont Avenue also borders the northern edge of the George Rogers Clark School property.

Levy Avenue is one of the original streets platted in the Belmont subdivision and was named for Jefferson Levy, president of the Belmont Land Company. Levy is best known for his purchase of Thomas Jefferson's Monticello and the subsequent sale of the property to the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation in 1923. The Levy Opera House on Court Square is also named in his honor. Levy Avenue extends from its intersection with Monticello Road on the east, across Avon Street at the base of the Belmont Bridge, to its intersection with 6th Street SE on the west, at which point the street becomes Garrett Street.

Commercial Development

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 (at the intersection of 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 1910s. 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 altered since its initial construction, the institution is included in the historic district for its historically important role in the area's commercial activity and the diversity that it brings to the Belmont population. Originally begun as a private organization, the VIB operates two manufacturing sites (in Charlottesville and Richmond)

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and is overseen by the Enterprise Division of the Virginia Department for the Blind and Vision Impaired. The Charlottesville factory employs approximately 60 individuals.

Industrial Enterprises

Besides the railroad, the industrial enterprise that had the most impact on the early development of Belmont was the Charlottesville Lumber Company, which was organized by W.A. and W.R. Barksdale and J.S. and Lewis W. Graves in the early 1890s. The company was located south of the C&O lines, which facilitated shipments to all parts of the state, and occupied the block edged by Avon Street, Levy Avenue, the Old Scottsville Road, and E. South Street. The company also had a lumberyard and sheds on the east side of Avon Street near the railroad tracks. Lewis W. Graves purchased an area northwest of the new Belmont suburb, and connected it to the existing street grid, and thus, extended the neighborhood to the edges of the company property. By 1910, several commodious dwellings for his workers stood along Graves Street.

By the 1920s, the Charlottesville Lumber Company had one of the largest payrolls in the city with about 150 employees—equal to the employment level at the nearby Woolen Mills and superseded only by King Lumber Company.¹⁷ The company diversified in the early twentieth century and in addition to providing lumber and building supplies and ready-made elements, it engaged in construction projects. Among the notable buildings completed by the firm were the McGuffey School and Peabody Hall at the University of Virginia. Having occupied its original site for nearly 100 years, the company moved out of Belmont during the 1980s and its mill buildings were demolished.

As industries thrived in Charlottesville during the late nineteenth and the early twentieth century, many companies located their facilities in the area between Belmont and the railroad. Among these enterprises were Brown Roller Mill, Swift & Co. Wholesale Meats, a lime and cement factory, Albemarle Mills (bark and sumac grinding), the Randolph Lumber Company, and grocery and produce wholesalers. City directories indicate that residents of Belmont worked at these and other nearby commercial and industrial enterprises. In 1898, residents along Hinton and Monticello avenues were engaged as firemen, brakemen, overhaulers and engineers for the C&O Railroad, worked as streetcar conductors, worked at bottling works, operated wagon, saddle and harness making shops, and ran grocery stores.

In 1928, another industry, the Frank Ix and Sons Silk Mill, was constructed on a parcel at the corner of Elliott and Ware streets and west of the Old Scottsville Road (outside, but adjacent to the historic district). Before opening the Charlottesville branch, German immigrant Frank Ix and his five sons had operated a mill in North Bergen, New Jersey, since 1919. Frank Ix, Jr. moved to Charlottesville to manage the plant, which began with weaving silk material. Production quickly switched to synthetic materials and over the years the factory made rayon, nylon, polyester, and spandex materials. Initially the factory, which was constructed by local contractor The Wilson Company, employed about 50 people, but by 1950 grew to be the largest employer in the city with 800 employees and was the largest of the company's six factories.

The mill drew workers to the Belmont neighborhood from county farms and small towns, provided employment during World War II, and won five Army-Navy "E" awards as the nation's largest

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producer of nylon parachute cloth for American troops.¹⁸ Shirley Staton left her job in Crozet at the Morton frozen food plant to work for Ix. She worked as an inspector of material for 32 years and came to work with her husband, Frank, who was a manager at the plant for about 40 years. Beginning in World War II, the company began to employ women in jobs traditionally held by men and, in contrast to larger national trends, continued to do so after the war. Mrs. Staton recalled that both white and African-American employees worked side-by-side at the Ix factory during the late 1960s and early 1970s. She noted that several Belmont and Carlton residents worked at the factory and walked to their jobs.¹⁹

Like the Charlottesville Lumber company, the Ix Company also helped to provide houses for its workers. After World War II, Ix “oversaw the construction of dozens of houses that it either rented or sold to its employees.” Many of these dwellings were located across Elliott Street near the factory. Other workers rented or purchased houses in the Belmont or Carlton neighborhoods. The Ix factory employed several generations of local workers and continued to thrive until the late twentieth century when competition from foreign manufacturers producing less expensive material forced the plant to close. Part of the plant has been revitalized for office space, a television station, a gym, cafes, and non-profit offices. An arts center also is located on the property.²⁰

Institutions

In addition to the industrial and commercial enterprises, the presence of churches and schools has had a tremendous impact on the Belmont community, not only as distinctive physical buildings, but also by contributing support services and providing communal spaces for meetings and neighborhood activities. These institutions are as much a part of the Belmont identity as the residences and over the years have contributed greatly to the character of the closely knitted community. The churches host health fairs, provide clothes closets and food pantries to needy residents, and even a laundry ministry for area families. The churches, many of which have expanded their facilities since initial construction, also provide meeting space for groups such as Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops and housing for the homeless during winter months.

The oldest church in the Belmont Neighborhood is the Hinton Avenue United Methodist Church. In 1895, the congregation, then known as the Belmont Methodist Church, purchased a lot on the south side of Hinton Avenue. Construction on a frame chapel began in November 1896 and the new building was dedicated on July 11, 1897, with 40 charter members in the congregation. By 1903, the church was complimented for having become self-supporting and “for doing noble work in this pleasant suburban section.”²¹ On July 13, 1909, the congregation laid the cornerstone for a new brick building at the same site, and in 1910 the name was changed to Hinton Avenue Methodist Church. About this time, a parsonage and another dwelling were constructed on lots adjacent to the east side of the church (later demolished for a church parking lot). The church continued to grow and additions were constructed in 1929 and 1948. The church took on its present configuration and appearance in the late 1950s when local architect Raymond H. Julian designed the new sanctuary narthex and entry porches, the front bell tower, and a 22-room education wing, which replaced the older wing. R E. Lee and Sons were the contractors for the job. The distinctive carillon, located on the Hinton Avenue side of the church, was outfitted with bells cast in Holland. During the construction, services were held at Clark Elementary School.²²

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The Charlottesville Branch of the Mormon Church (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, LDS) was organized in 1942. Prior to construction of its own building, the members (ward) met in various schools and civic buildings in the downtown area. In 1948, the church dedicated its chapel on Monticello Road. By the early 1960s, the congregation had outgrown the small chapel in Belmont and constructed a much larger church with additional facilities on Hydraulic Road in north Charlottesville.²³ The Belmont building was sold and at present holds the offices of Roudabush, Gale and Associates, Inc., a longtime Charlottesville surveying, engineering and land planning company.

In 1949, the First Baptist Church of Charlottesville began a mission church at the corner of Monticello Avenue and Meridian Street. (The church was chartered as an independent body in November 1949.) Although executed in the traditional material of red brick, the church building is distinctive for its parabolic-arched front entry. In 1951, a Sunday school wing was constructed by R.E. Lee and Sons. Soon, the Belmont Baptist Church congregation grew from 150 members to 600 members and the church building was doubled in size. The new sanctuary was constructed in 1962 and upon its completion was the largest church in the city with a seating capacity of over 1,000. The new Colonial Revival-style brick sanctuary, distinguished by a 110-foot-tall steeple, was connected to the old chapel by a brick arcade. The original building, located on the east end of the complex, was converted to Sunday school classes and is used for small weddings and fellowship meetings. Eubank and Caldwell of Roanoke were the architects for the new building, which was constructed by contractor H.J. Clements Jr. The church also purchased dwellings and lots facing onto Bolling Avenue to provide additional facilities and parking areas.²⁴ Belmont Baptist has been a large, active congregation and has also helped to plant new churches in the city.

The Monticello Wesleyan Church, located at the busy intersection of Avon Street and Monticello Avenue, was erected in 1948. The brick building with its distinctive crenelated corner tower and stained glass windows, held space for about 125 members. In 1981, the congregation, which was outgrowing the space, sold its building and moved to a new site near the Rivanna Reservoir. The Charlottesville Mennonite Church purchased the building and continues to worship there.²⁵

George Rogers Clark School

The George Rogers Clark School opened in September 1931 and was built at a cost of \$245,000. The school, which originally served only the white student population, was built in an effort to relieve overcrowding at the city's other whites-only elementary schools (McGuffey and Midway) and to provide for the increased number of school-age children living in the southeastern section of Charlottesville. After studying the issue of overcrowding of its existing schools (for white students), the School Board, under the leadership of Dr. James Gibson Johnson, who served as school superintendent for 36 years, determined that a new elementary school in Belmont would be the "most advisable and expedient step to take in school expansion" rather than building a new high school. At the time, some area elementary students were attending classes in the basement rooms of the existing high school—a space intended for high school laboratories. The School Board suggested that if a new elementary school were constructed, the basement rooms could be used for their intended purposes and a new high school would not be needed immediately. The construction of the new school was funded through a

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bond referendum that was easily approved by city residents on October 8, 1929.²⁶ The request was for \$240,000 and the final cost of the project was \$245,000, just \$5,000 over budget.

In its first academic year, the school had an enrollment of 656 white students in grades 1 through 7 and a staff of 18 classroom teachers, an office teacher, a principal and a secretary.²⁷ The school was named for the American frontiersman and Revolutionary War general, George Rogers Clark, a native of Albemarle County and brother of noted western explorer William Clark. The naming of the school is credited to Charlottesville native and generous philanthropist Paul Goodloe McIntire, who suggested the School Board name the building in honor of Albemarle native Rogers “because his services to Virginia and the nation are well known.”²⁸

Between May and June of 1929, the City acquired a total of 25 lots on Blocks 14 and 15 of the original Belmont Subdivision for the site of the new school. These parcels extend from Belmont Avenue on the north to Monticello and Tufton avenues on the south, and spanned Castalia Street, which was subsequently closed through the block when the school opened for operation. Several existing houses on the lots were demolished for the construction, and at least one was moved within the neighborhood. Known as “The Cottage,” this small frame building was located south of the present school site facing onto Monticello Avenue. The dwelling, described as a one-and-a-half-story “Gothic cottage on an English basement,” was built by Slaughter Ficklin in the late nineteenth century and in 1903 C.E. Crawford purchased it. Crawford sold his property to the City, but moved The Cottage to a lot at 1200 Carlton Avenue where it stood until a fire destroyed it during the 1980s.²⁹

Architect Charles J. Calrow (1877-1938) with the firm Calrow, Browne & Fitz-Gibbon of Norfolk, was selected to design the new school that was “to be of a quality and type similar to Venable and McGuffey school buildings,” which were Colonial Revival-style buildings executed in the local idiom of red brick and white stone and wooden trim. Calrow had been working with the City’s school system for over a decade when he was chosen for the Clark project. At the same time, he was assisting in renovating the McGuffey School.³⁰

Calrow’s classically designed school stood high above Monticello Avenue, but faced east and opened onto a grassy playing field and playground. The architect included landscape elements in his design for the school, creating stepped terraces on the Monticello Avenue side of the property from the earth excavated for the school’s basement, and also provided plans for shrubbery around the school. Large trees flank the front entrance as well. In March 1930, The Wilson Company of Charlottesville was selected from 19 bidders as the contractor for the project and numerous local companies served as subcontractors and suppliers during the project, including the Charlottesville Lumber Co. in Belmont. This project provided much-needed work for area businesses during those years of the Great Depression. The Wilson Company had built such notable area complexes as the Woolen Mills, the Frank Ix Mill, and the Altamont Apartments. By February 1931, the school building was substantially complete and opened in September 1931 for the academic year.³¹ The area served by the school extended from Chesapeake Street on the north, Elliott Avenue on the south, Ridge Street on the west, and Franklin Street on the east. Today, the school serves nearly the same area, but extends beyond Ridge Street to 7th Street in the west and north only to Water Street.

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Miss Florence de Launey Buford was the school's first principal and served in that capacity until her retirement in 1964.³² She is credited with leading the school in organizational changes, as well as innovations in the teaching and learning process. Although a segregated school, Principal Buford made Clark a diverse school in other ways; as a result of her efforts, Clark Elementary School was the first school in Charlottesville and the second in Virginia to have a class for special needs students. Clark first provided these classes in 1953 with funding from the City School Board and through a partnership with American Association for University Women. Although initially lacking a cafeteria, Clark provided lunches for needy children through an arrangement between Principal Buford and Mrs. Suzie Johnson, a local domestic maid. In 1946, the school's first cafeteria, known as the Sacajawea Tea Room, began preparing hot meals for purchase by the students.³³

Principal Buford also was instrumental in expanding the school's curriculum to include skill such as cooking and sewing, musical and vocal instruction, and sports. She pioneered the change from a graded to a non-graded primary department (1954), which was later adopted by the entire city school system. Clark has also led in the area of reading and in 1954 was the first in the city system to incorporate a program of phonetic instruction.³⁴

In 1964, racial segregation at Clark Elementary ended, almost a decade after the first lawsuit to end school segregation was filed against the Charlottesville City School Board. In May 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court issued its *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, decision that declared segregated schools to be unconstitutional. Oliver W. Hill, a Richmond attorney, and Spotswood W. Robinson, III, were the lead counsel in the Virginia case of *Davis v. County Board of Prince Edward County*, which was ultimately consolidated with *Brown* in the Supreme Court. The decision, however, did not include a directive on when or how to integrate schools. The following spring, the Supreme Court issued a ruling that became known as *Brown II*, which specified that desegregation should occur "with all deliberate speed."

As explained in the nomination for the Jefferson School (NRHP 2006), which also is in Charlottesville, then-Governor Thomas B. Stanley appointed an all-white commission to study desegregation of Virginia's public school system. Known as the "Gray Commission," after State Senator Garland Gray, this body issued its report in November 1955, calling for creation of a "pupil placement system" to be overseen by local school boards. However, in August 1956, acting at the behest of the deeply entrenched political machine of longtime U.S. Senator Harry F. Byrd, the Virginia General Assembly passed twenty-three laws that together created a uniform, statewide, mandatory policy to resist desegregation in all aspects of Virginia life. Known as "Massive Resistance," the various laws included authorization for the Virginia Governor to close any school forced to desegregate under court order, regardless of the sentiment of local government authorities.

Between these two political actions, in mid-1955, Charles D. Fowler Jr., president of the Charlottesville chapter of the NAACP, announced that petitions from African-American parents would be presented to the School Board requesting that the board comply with the *Brown v. Board* decision "to reorganize the public schools...so that children may attend them without regard to their race or color." On October 6, 1955, attorneys Oliver Hill, Martin A. Martin, Spottswood W. Robinson III, and Roland D. Ealey presented the petition to the board. The School Board, however, refused the petition and in response,

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the NAACP filed suit against the City of Charlottesville in the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia, requesting the integration of Charlottesville's Venable Elementary School and Lane High School beginning immediately. The case came to be known as *Allen v. School Board of the City of Charlottesville*. In July 1956, through his ruling on *Allen*, Federal Judge John Paul became the first judge in Virginia to enjoin any school admission decisions based on a student's race. In September 1958, the case came before him again because the city's schools were still entirely segregated. Paul ordered ten African-American children be admitted to Venable Elementary and two to Lane High School. These students came to be known as the "Charlottesville Twelve;" all of them children lived closer to Venable or Lane than the all-black ones they had been attending. A few days later, Virginia Governor J. Lindsay Almond closed both of the schools, although others in the City remained open. The schools remained closed until February 1959, after the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, in *Harrison v. Day*, and a three-judge federal district court, in *James v. Almond*, both ruled in January 1959 that the Governor's action of closing the schools was unconstitutional. On September 8, 1959, these twelve students began attending Venable and Lane, representing the first integration of City schools.

Also in 1959, Paul approved the Charlottesville board's plan to divide the city into six geographical districts and to assign all city elementary students to neighborhood schools. This plan, however, did not take into account that by law and private covenants, such as those in the North Belmont Neighborhood, Charlottesville's neighborhoods were strictly segregated. Further, white children in the once predominantly black district were automatically reassigned to a white school, while African-American students who petitioned for admittance to the white high school continued to be subject to evaluations of their academic records and school behavior, but white students were not. When plaintiffs objected to the continued unequal treatment in 1960, Paul upheld it but with certain reservations and the Fourth Circuit, in *Dodson v. School Board*, while not reversing Paul's decision, nevertheless directed the City to move toward a fairer plan. When the plaintiffs returned to his court, Paul followed the direction of the circuit and ordered the school system to apply admissions procedures absolutely equally to both races, thus settling the *Allen* lawsuit.

Despite the state and federal court rulings, complete desegregation of Charlottesville's schools occurred only gradually during the 1960s. Clark Elementary School in the North Belmont Neighborhood desegregated in 1964.

Changing Neighborhood

As with other late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century suburbs and neighborhoods in the City and elsewhere in Virginia, Belmont originally was an all-white neighborhood and deeds for Belmont parcels contained restrictive clauses prohibiting the sale of land to anyone not of the Caucasian race. Early-twentieth-century legislation and ordinances also reinforced the segregation of neighborhoods in the City. The local ordinance was ruled invalid in 1917, but private land companies and individuals continued their discriminatory practices. In 1948, such exclusions were deemed unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.³⁵ Those committed to continued segregation, however, found numerous other ways to maintain the status quo. Principal among these were lending practices by the Federal Housing Administration and private lenders, who routinely discriminated against racial and ethnic minorities seeking mortgage loans, discriminated against construction financing for developers seeking to build

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new housing in areas that already were predominantly African American, and based real estate appraisal values largely on the racial makeup of a property's neighborhood. Together, practices such as these came to be known as "redlining," a moniker based on the actual red lines that federal housing officials and lending officials drew on maps to indicate places that were not considered desirable for investing. Simultaneously, however, after World War II, new development increasingly took place in suburban and exurban areas, well away from traditional urban cores. As job opportunities moved elsewhere, the workers followed, drawn as well by the commodious suburban neighborhoods, with large yards and plenty of space, then being constructed. Employers of the time also practiced racially discriminatory activities, especially in hiring, which meant that African Americans and other minority groups were generally denied these new opportunities. The Fair Housing Act of 1968 became the first federal law that banned discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or religion (and other minority statuses added over time) when it came to renting or selling housing, or financing construction of housing. Although its success has been mixed, the law did open new opportunities for better housing. Since then, many of Charlottesville's neighborhoods, including North Belmont, have become more racially and culturally diverse.

The Neighborhood Changes and Changes Again

During the first generation of residents in the Belmont neighborhood, most houses were owner-occupied and many of the occupants worked at nearby industries that were within walking distance to their homes. Belmont continued to be a white, working- and middle-class neighborhood through the mid-twentieth century. At that time, with new economic development happening in the suburbs, existing neighborhoods suffered from lack of continued investment in maintenance of older housing and construction of new houses. Many of Belmont's dwellings became rental units or were subdivided into apartments with absentee landlords.

By 1971, in a George Rogers Clark School self-study report, Principal William B. Chapman (1969-1975) lamented that "due to a very transient population [short-term rental tenants in the school's service area], the school community is no longer a closely knit one." He went on to state that "low-cost housing, as well as multi-family dwellings and a "trailer court" contributed to the high degree of turnover in the school community."³⁶ Despite the "transient" label, a survey of schoolchildren's parents indicated that many worked in nearby factories, and were in semi-professional or professional careers, with many being self-employed. Most students also lived in single-family dwellings, although the survey did not indicate whether the housing was owned or rented, and more than half of the families had lived in the area for at least six years. Furthermore, throughout the 1960s, student enrollment appears to have hovered near capacity (644 students), and ranged from a low of 515 students for the 1960-1961 school year to a high the next year of 642 students.³⁷

During the 1970s and 1980s, Belmont's decline in socio-economic status was worsened by a new reputation as a "high crime area." Historians, such as Henry Louis Gates Jr., Elizabeth Kai Hinton, and Jonathan Birnbaum and Clarence Taylor, have begun tracing patterns related to the period's outlawing of certain narcotics and rapid increase in incarceration rates that may have contributed inordinately to such perceptions of urban neighborhoods across the country.³⁸ As noted above, Belmont saw fluctuations in the socioeconomic makeup of its population, and long-time residents still remember the neighborhood's increased crime rate during the 1970s-1980s. Also occurring alongside Belmont's

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changing population, Monticello Avenue, which had been widened, became a demarcation line between North Belmont and South Belmont, effectively bifurcating what previously had been a large but cohesive neighborhood. 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 with more renters, 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 had once again gained in popularity and became one of the most sought after locations in the city for both residences and commercial enterprises—such that it was noted by local media as the “SoHo of Charlottesville.”³⁹ City investment has been made in the neighborhood, as well, in the form of repaved streets, drainage infrastructure, and construction of concrete sidewalks. Some of these projects have been undertaken through community development block grants, as well as by private redevelopment entities. In comparison to its racially restricted ownership history, Belmont today is one of the city’s ethnically, socially, and culturally diverse areas occupied by university students, young professionals, and middle-class and moderate-income families. The area remains a predominantly white neighborhood, but is becoming more racially integrated.

Criterion A: Community Development and Planning

The Belmont Neighborhood Historic District takes its name from a large farm with a c. 1820 brick mansion known as Belle Mont (later shortened to Belmont). By the late nineteenth century, commercial and industrial recovery was well under way in Charlottesville, prompting a need for the city to expand with new suburban neighborhoods to house workers. Newly created land development companies purchased formerly rural 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 houses. The Belmont suburb, developed around Slaughter W. Ficklin’s Belmont estate, was the largest of these enterprises.

The 1891 gridded subdivision plat for this late-nineteenth century suburb remains largely intact and is laid over an area of hilly terrain. Bartlett Bolling, one of the founding members of The Belmont Land Company (later, the Charlottesville Land Corporation), purchased the 551-acre Belmont estate through Ficklin’s son and heir, William J. Ficklin. The entire site was platted into 89 blocks with 12-foot-wide alleys at the center of most blocks. 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. Much of the development was reserved for residential use, although a small commercial area was permitted at the intersection of Hinton Avenue and Monticello Road. Regardless of lot size, the houses were constructed with consistent setbacks with narrow front yards and deeper back yards. During the early twentieth century, several small “additions” were added to Belmont neighborhood on the former Goodman family estate, “Hors de Ville.” The Charlottesville Lumber Company sold lots for others to build on as well as constructed speculative houses. The various additions to Belmont were incorporated into the existing street grid, making them visually and physically indistinguishable from Belmont.

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Today, Belmont's original street grid is nearly intact with only a few alterations, including the widening of Monticello Avenue. The neighborhood retains the very traits that made it attractive to residents in the late nineteenth century: connectivity of streets and access to major transportation routes; walkability as a pedestrian-friendly city neighborhood just a short distance to downtown Charlottesville; convenience with numerous neighborhood amenities, including restaurants, specialty shops, a neighborhood school, and local religious institutions; and historical character reflected in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century residences that were built in nationally popular architectural styles and traditional vernacular forms. There are even reminders of Belmont's agricultural beginnings as many residents continue to plant vegetable gardens in their yards. A few frame chicken houses and other outbuildings also remain.

Criterion C: Architecture

The majority of resources located in the North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District date from the 1890s through the 1940s, with a smaller percentage dating to the mid-twentieth century, and represents the area of initial development in the Belmont subdivision of 1891. Most of the neighborhood's commercial development also dates to this era.

The individually-listed Belmont Mansion, constructed c. 1820, predates the suburban development of the North Belmont Neighborhood; however its architectural design displays characteristics that continued to be mainstays in Charlottesville's built environment for well over a century. Notably, Belmont's double-height, pedimented porch with square Greek Revival-style columns and a fanlight in the tympanum are consistent with the emphasis on classical influences in local architecture that has persisted since Thomas Jefferson designed Monticello and the University of Virginia's original campus.

Other large, architecturally detailed houses within the historic district have similar character. The two-story, brick Holladay House (laid in American bond with the seventh course laid in Flemish bond) displays Queen Anne stylistic influences in its asymmetrical massing and some detailing, but classically-inspired, Colonial Revival embellishments are present as well. Similarly, the 1890s Eddins-Robinson House (104-5082-0125) is a large, two-and-a-half-story, brick (five-course American with Flemish bond) dwelling that is covered by a mansard roof of pressed metal shingles, while the front, five-bay façade reflects influence of the Georgian style with its centrally located entrance, sidelights, and elliptical fanlight transom.

Finally, the architectural design of the tall, three-story, brick George Rogers Clark Elementary School, designed by Charles J. Calrow of Calrow, Browne & Fitz-Gibbon of Norfolk, was executed in the popular Colonial Revival style. This school was one of many throughout Charlottesville built during the early to mid-twentieth century that included classical and Colonial Revival features.

Also important to the architectural significance and integrity of the North Belmont Historic District is that a majority of houses in the neighborhood are vernacular forms with applied details reflecting Victorian-era and Colonial Revival influences. These frame dwellings (some now clad with stucco) are found on nearly every street and avenue in the neighborhood, imbuing the district with character-

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defining rhythmic streetscapes and historic feeling. A typical example is the 1891 house at 719 Levy Avenue, a two-story, frame dwelling with turned porch supports, cutwork brackets, sawtooth frieze trim, hanging pendants, and the use of shaped shingles in the gable ends. Examples of early-twentieth-century I-houses, another popular vernacular form, are found on Douglas Avenue, Tufton Avenue, and Monticello Avenue. The house at 205 Douglas Avenue, built in 1905, is a typical example of the two-story, three-bay-wide form. On all streets, houses generally maintain a consistent setback from the street with narrow 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; this locally-prevalent construction technique occurs throughout Charlottesville due to its hilly terrain, and is noted in the NRHP-approved 1981 Charlottesville Multiple Resource Area documentation form.

The commercial resources in the neighborhood reflect a utilitarian character that generally relates to the businesses the building housed. The former Gibson's Grocery at Avon Street and Hinton Avenue, built c. 1910, is a mixed-used building with a grocery store on the first floor and residential spaces above. The brick building, with its stepped parapet end wall, and fixed plate glass storefront windows, is an example of one of the many corner stores located throughout the Belmont neighborhood. The 1931 service station at 500 Monticello Road is an example of the "house" type station design, which was thought to be appropriate both in terms of scale and style for residential neighborhoods. The station's hipped roof and canopy that covers the gasoline pumps are character-defining features of service stations from this era.

Integrity

The North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District encompasses an area in the southeastern corner of the City of Charlottesville containing approximately 75 acres. The historic district boundaries extend from the north side of Graves Street, to the south side of Monticello Avenue, west to 6th Street SE, and east to Monticello Road and generally follow historic property lines and street or alley lines. The district encompasses the northern area of the Belmont Subdivision that developed during the late nineteenth and early part of the twentieth century. Although the southern section of Belmont (generally that area south of Monticello Avenue) was platted as part of the original 1891 subdivision and a few late-nineteenth century resources are located in that area, it is composed of a majority of mid-twentieth and late-twentieth-century resources.

The district contains 392 contributing resources and 88 non-contributing resources. All of the contributing resources are buildings (primary and secondary). One resource—the Belmont Mansion, 759 Belmont Avenue—was previously listed in the National Register under the Charlottesville Multiple Resource Area nomination (DHR#104-0075, 1981). The majority of the non-contributing resources are secondary buildings, but several dwellings that have been constructed in the neighborhood during the past two decades (less than 50 years of age) also are present. Recent residential construction consists of modern interpretations of traditional architectural forms as well as examples of contemporary architectural styles. In general, these new buildings are compatible to the historic resources in scale and materials and tend to observe historic setbacks. The majority of the resources in the North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District retain their historic architectural character and appearance and overall the area retains a high level of integrity. Alterations typically seen on district resources include a

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change in exterior cladding materials and replacement of historic windows and doors, but the dwellings tend to retain their overall form, general historic appearance, and character.

ENDNOTES

(Section 7)

1. In his will, Slaughter Ficklin sought to ensure care for his mentally ill wife, and expressed his desire that she live in the house until her death. Trustees for the estate transferred 207 acres to Ficklin's son William, but prohibited him from selling the land. Through litigation, William eventually gained the right to sell the property to the land company, but repurchased the mansion block for his family, which they retained until 1906. Albemarle County Will Books 13:6, 29:522-523; Albemarle County Deed Book 88:90.
2. 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.
3. Charlottesville Deed Book 16:342, Charlottesville Deed Book 17:53.
4. Charlottesville Deed Book 22:217; Graves purchased the property, which had been part of the Goodman estate known as "Hors de Ville," from M.M. Garnett in 1904, Charlottesville Deed Book 15:215.
5. Charlottesville Deed Book 24:246.
6. 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?].
7. Belmont Subdivision Prospectus, as quoted in Clifton Ellis, et als. "The History of the Belmont Neighborhood," ARH 592: Community History Workshop, Fall 2000:20.
8. Eugenia Bibb, Architectural and Historic Survey Form, "Eddins-Robinson House," 1981. Survey and research conducted for selected properties in the Belmont Neighborhood. Charlottesville: Historic Landmarks Commission, Department of Community Development.
9. Bibb, Architectural and Historic Survey Form, "Belmont Market," 1985; James Buck, Jr., "Belmont: The History of A Neighborhood." Manuscript on file, City of Charlottesville, Department of Neighborhood Development Services, 1980:15.
10. James Buck, Jr., "Belmont: The History of A Neighborhood," 1980:15. Manuscript on file, City of Charlottesville, Department of Neighborhood Development Services.
11. Bibb, Architectural and Historic Survey Form, "Belmont Filling Station," 1985.
12. Charlottesville City School Board Records [City School Board], 1869-2006, Accession #14210, Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, VA, Boxes 6 and 8; Lisa Jackson, "Revamped Clark Elementary Attempts to Get Away From 'Institutional Look'," [I] [Nov 1986?]. Clipping in file on Charlottesville Schools, Albemarle County Historical Society, Charlottesville, VA.

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13. John Hammond Moore, *Albemarle, Jefferson's County, 1727-1976* (Charlottesville, VA: Published for the Albemarle County Historical Society by the University Press of Virginia, 1976), 250, 252; Vera V. Via "Belmont Home of Percherons," *Daily Progress*, February 5, 1959.
14. Robert Boucheron, "Belmont Sketches, 1. The Plan," [2011]:1 Manuscript provided by author.
15. Jefferson Randolph Kean. "Early Street Railways and the Development of Charlottesville." *Magazine of Albemarle County*, Vol. 33/34 (1975), 1-52.
16. Boucheron, 2.
17. Moore, 301-302.
18. "Ix Fabric Put to Many Uses, Mill Employs 650," *Daily Progress*, April 13, 1962.
19. Personal Communication, Shirley Staton, former Ix Factory Employee, 301 Chesnut Street, Charlottesville, VA, August 16, 2017.

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20. Moore, 407, Eric Hoover "Requiem for a Mill," *Cville Weekly*, Nov 16-22, 1999; Celeste M. Smucker, PhD, "The Ix Project," *Commercial Real Estate*, Feb 16-22, 2006.
21. "A Brief History of Methodism in Charlottesville and Albemarle," The Epworth League, 1903. In the collections of the Albemarle County Historical Society, Charlottesville, VA.
22. "A Second Church," *Daily Progress*, April 13, 1962.
23. "Mormons Plan New 600-seat Chapel," *Daily Progress*, April 13, 1962.
24. "Belmont Church Building New 1050 seat church," *Daily Progress*, April 26, 1961.
25. "Belmont Church up for Sale," *Daily Progress*, Sept 2, 1981.
26. "Pass Bond Issue with Small Vote," *Daily Progress*, October 9, 1929. The article states that the bond issued passed with only about one-fifth of the city's eligible voters participating. Lack of interest in the election was attributed to the fact that the issue had been widely discussed by numerous organizations and individuals and that "sentiment in its favor was general. As the vote indicates, opposition was small and scattering."
27. "George Rogers Clark Elementary School, A Self-Study Report, 1971-1972," William B. Chapman, President, [1972], 5. Copy located in City School Board, Box 6.
28. Buck, 19.
29. Buck, 7, Bibb, Architectural and Historical Survey Form, "George Rogers Clark School," 1981; City School Board, Box 68. These files contain a full chain of title for each parcel purchased for the school site.
30. Wells, John E., and Robert E. Dalton. *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955* (Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997); The AIA Historical Directory of American Architects, <http://public.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/What's%20here.aspx>;
- Calrow had no academic architectural education, but trained in a series of Norfolk architectural offices. Beginning in 1903, he was a principal in a number of firms. In 1934, he left practice to become director-general of the Virginia State Planning Board.
31. City School Board, Boxes 9, 12; Bibb, "George Rogers Clark Elementary School."
32. Miss Buford remains a beloved figure in Charlottesville and is well remembered by many older Belmont residents. In 1966, the city's new middle school was named in her honor.
33. "Self-Study," 5.
34. "Self-Study," 5-6.
35. Charlottesville's Fry's Spring Neighborhood and Swim Club also were segregated, as was the Fife and Tonsler communities. Black residents did live near Belmont along the Old Scottsville Road (6th Street SE) and Garrett Street at least by the 1920s. An excellent discussion of the history of Charlottesville's residential segregation can be found in Maral Kalbian and Margaret Peters' National Register nomination for the "Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhood Historic District," 2009, Section 8, 92-94.
36. "Self-Study," 11.
37. "Self-Study," 12; City School Board, Box 6.
38. Georgetown Law Library, "A Brief History of Civil Rights in the United States: The War on Drugs and Mass Incarceration." Accessed online at <http://guides.ll.georgetown.edu/c.php?g=592919&p=4172706>. Additional reading includes *Life Upon These Shores: Looking at African American History, 1513-2008* by Henry Louis Gates Jr; *From the War on Poverty to the War on Crime: The Making of Mass Incarceration in America* by Elizabeth Kai Hinton; and *Civil Rights since 1787: A Reader on the Black Struggle* by Jonathan Birnbaum and Clarence Taylor
39. J. Tobias Beard, "The Wonder Years: How real estate and gentrification changed Belmont for good," *Cville*, August 28, 2012. Accessed online at <http://www.c-ville.com/the-wonder-years-how-real-estate-and-gentrification-changed-belmont-for-good/#.V2QaI2f2aM8>.

North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Charlottesville, VA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Bibb, Eugenia. Architectural and Historic Survey Form, "Eddins-Robinson House," 1981. Survey and research conducted for selected properties in the Belmont Neighborhood. Charlottesville: Historic Landmarks Commission, Department of Community Development. Available online at <http://weblink.charlottesville.org/public/0/fol/650347/Row1.aspx>

---. Architectural and Historic Survey Form, "Belmont Market," 1985; James Buck, Jr., "Belmont: The History of A Neighborhood." Manuscript on file, City of Charlottesville, Department of Neighborhood Development Services, 1980. Available online at <http://weblink.charlottesville.org/public/0/fol/650347/Row1.aspx>

Boucheron, Robert. "Belmont Sketches." 2011. Manuscript provided by author.

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

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Daily Progress. Charlottesville, VA. Various dates.

Ellis, Clifton. "The History of the Belmont Neighborhood." ARH 592: Community History Workshop, Fall 2000. Copy provided by City of Charlottesville, Department of Neighborhood Development Services

Georgetown Law Library. "A Brief History of Civil Rights in the United States: The War on Drugs and Mass Incarceration." Accessed online at <http://guides.ll.georgetown.edu/c.php?g=592919&p=4172706>.

Fitzpatrick, Sandy, 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?]. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA.

Kalbiam, Maral S. and Margaret T. Peters. "Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhood Historic District," DHR File No. 104-0213. October 10, 2008.

North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Charlottesville, VA
County and State

Kean, Jefferson Randolph. "Early Street Railways and the Development of Charlottesville." Magazine of *Albemarle County History*, Vol. 33/34 (1975):1-52.

Moore, John Hammond. *Albemarle, Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*. Charlottesville, VA: Published for the Albemarle County Historical Society by the University Press of Virginia, 1976.

Wells, John E., and Robert E. Dalton. *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955*. Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR no. 104-5082

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 75

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 38.02690/Longitude: -78.47928

North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property

Charlottesville, VA

County and State

2. Latitude: 38.02745/Longitude: -78.47701
3. Latitude: 38.02677/Longitude: -78.47321
4. Latitude: 38.02483/Longitude: -78.47445
5. Latitude: 38.023030/Longitude: -78.473290
6. Latitude: 38.021510/Longitude: -78.472220
7. Latitude: 38.020570/Longitude: -78.473140
8. Latitude: 38.024690/Longitude: -78.480950

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the North Belmont Historic District generally run along the north side of the parcels on the north side of Graves Street, the northwest side of Monticello Road, the east and south side of Monticello Avenue and the east side of 6th Street SE and follow historic property lines and street or alley lines. The true and correct historic boundaries are shown on the attached Sketch Map, Photo Key, and Tax Parcel Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district encompasses the area of the Belmont Subdivision that developed during the late nineteenth and early part of the twentieth century. The area is distinct from the southern section of Belmont in the size of lots, street landscaping, and age of architectural resources. The southern section of the neighborhood developed later than the northern section, due in part to its proximity to downtown and nearby industries. The 1960 widening of Monticello Avenue also serves as a physical demarcation between North Belmont and South Belmont.

North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Charlottesville, VA
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Debra A. McClane
organization: Debra A. McClane, Architectural Historian
street & number: 4711 Devonshire Road
city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23225
e-mail: dmcclane1@verizon.net
telephone: 804/233-3890
date: December 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District

City or Vicinity: Charlottesville

County: N/A State: VA

Photographer: Debra A. McClane

Date Photographed: Jan 2016-Aug 2017 (as noted)

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 23	VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0001
View	Avon Street Looking S from Belmont Bridge towards Neighborhood, 08/2017

North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District

Charlottesville, VA

Name of Property

County and State

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 2 of 23
View | VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0002
Avon Street Looking N towards Belmont Bridge and Downtown Charlottesville,
08/2017 |
| 3 of 23
View | VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0003
Houses on 500 Block Avon Street Looking SW, 03/2016 |
| 4 of 23
View | VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0004
Houses on 700 Block Graves Street Looking NE, 01/2016 |
| 5 of 23
View | VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0005
Houses on 700 Block Levy Street Looking SW, 02/2016 |
| 6 of 23
View | VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0006
Houses on 600 Block Hinton Avenue Looking SW, 08/2017 |
| 7 of 23
View | VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0007
Looking E toward Downtown Belmont, 08/2017 |
| 8 of 23
View | VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0008
Looking W toward Downtown Belmont, 02/2016 |
| 9 of 23
View | VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0009
Original Façade (N side), Belmont Mansion, 759 Belmont Avenue, 02/2016 |
| 10 of 23
View | VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0010
Holladay House, 901 Belmont Avenue, 08/2017 |
| 11 of 23
View | VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0011
Eddins-Robinson House, 829 Belmont Avenue, 08/2017 |
| 12 of 23
View | VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0012
Vernacular Dwelling, 719 Levy Avenue, 01/2016 |
| 13 of 23
View | VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0013
Bungalow, 146 Goodman Street, 01/2016 |
| 14 of 23
View | VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0014
Tudor Revival-style Dwelling, 503 Rialto Street, 08/2017 |
| 15 of 23
View | VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0015
Hinton Avenue United Methodist Church, 08/2017 |
| 16 of 23 | VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0016 |

North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Charlottesville, VA
County and State

View Belmont Baptist Church, 03/2016

17 of 23 VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0017

View Former Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 02/2016

18 of 23 VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0018

View Former Monticello Wesleyan Church, 02/2016

19 of 23 VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0019

View George Rogers Clark Elementary School, Looking N, 02/2016

20 of 23 VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0020

View George Rogers Clark Elementary School, Main Entrance, 08/2017

21 of 23 VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0021

View Keevil & Keevil Grocery and Kitchen, 703 Hinton Avenue, 08/2017

22 of 23 VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0022

View Belmont Market, 834 Hinton Avenue, 02/2016

23 of 23 VA_Charlottesville_NorthBelmontNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0023

View Fitzgerald's Tires, 404 Monticello Road, 02/2016

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

1. Belmont Subdivision Plat 1891, (copy 1932), Albemarle County Deed Book 96:72.
2. Graves' Additions 1 (left) and 2 (right) that were added to the northeast corner of the Belmont Neighborhood. City of Charlottesville Deed Books 22:217, 23:248.
3. Charlottesville Lumber Company. Formerly on west side of Avon Street (no longer extant). Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, VA.
4. Frank Ix and Sons, Inc. Factory. Formerly on west side of 6th Street SE (no longer extant). Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, VA
5. George Rogers Clark Elementary School Principal Florence Buford with Returning Student, ca. 1940 (*Daily Progress*, October 1, 2001)

North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Charlottesville, VA
County and State

6. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, as depicted in the *Daily Progress* Bicentennial Edition (October 17, 1964)

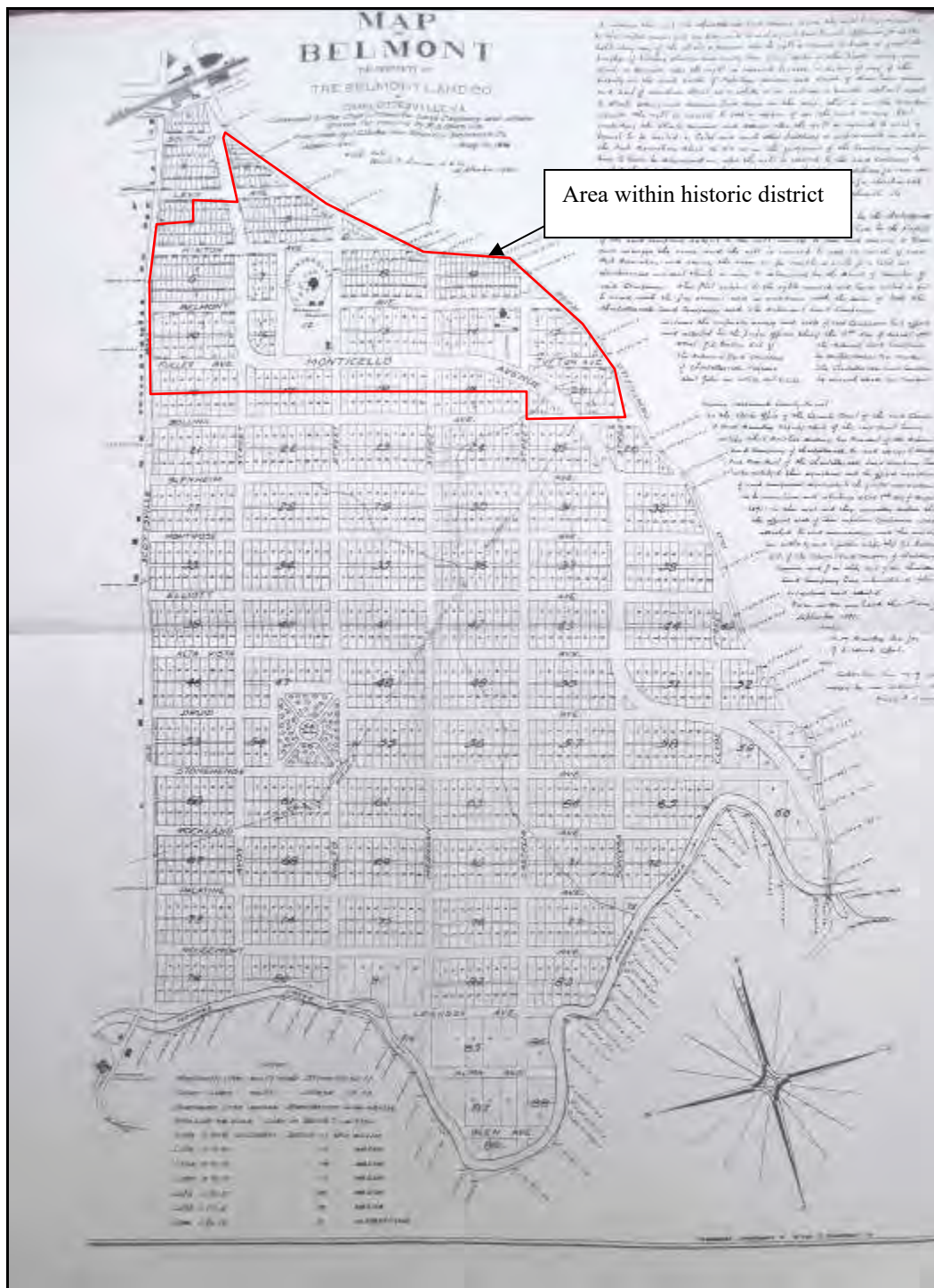
7. View looking from Monticello Hotel towards Belmont Neighborhood showing “new” Belmont Bridge with ramps connecting to Main and Water streets. Ca. 1961 (8. Photograph by Ed Rosenberry. “Flash: The Photography of Ed Rosenberry; Charlottesville, Virginia, 1940s-1970s.” Steve Trumbull, ed. Charlottesville, VA: C'ville Images, [2016])

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property
Charlottesville, VACounty and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 1

1. Belmont Subdivision Plat 1891, (copy 1932), Albemarle County Deed Book 96:72.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

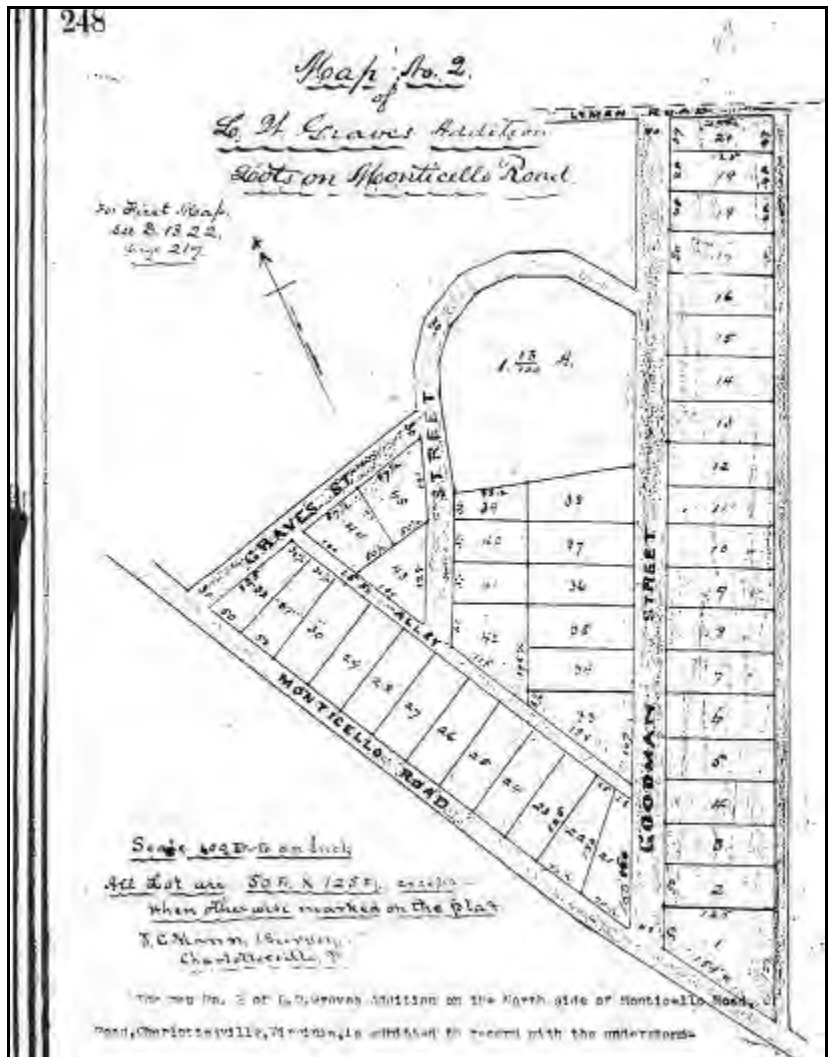
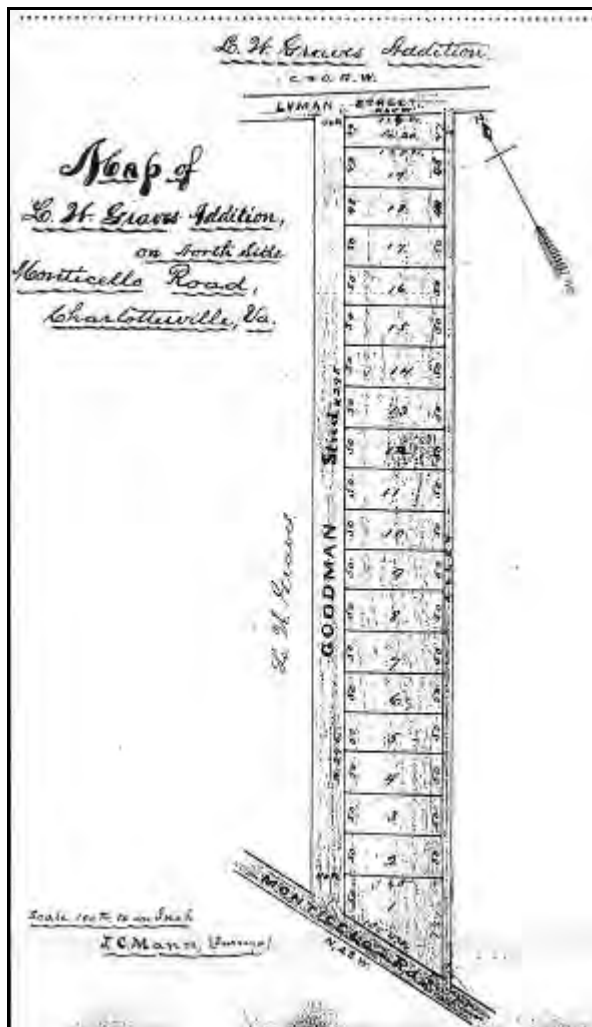
North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property
Charlottesville, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 2



2. Graves' Additions 1 (left) and 2 (right) that were added to the northeast corner of the Belmont Neighborhood.
City of Charlottesville Deed Books 22:217, 23:248.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property
Charlottesville, VA

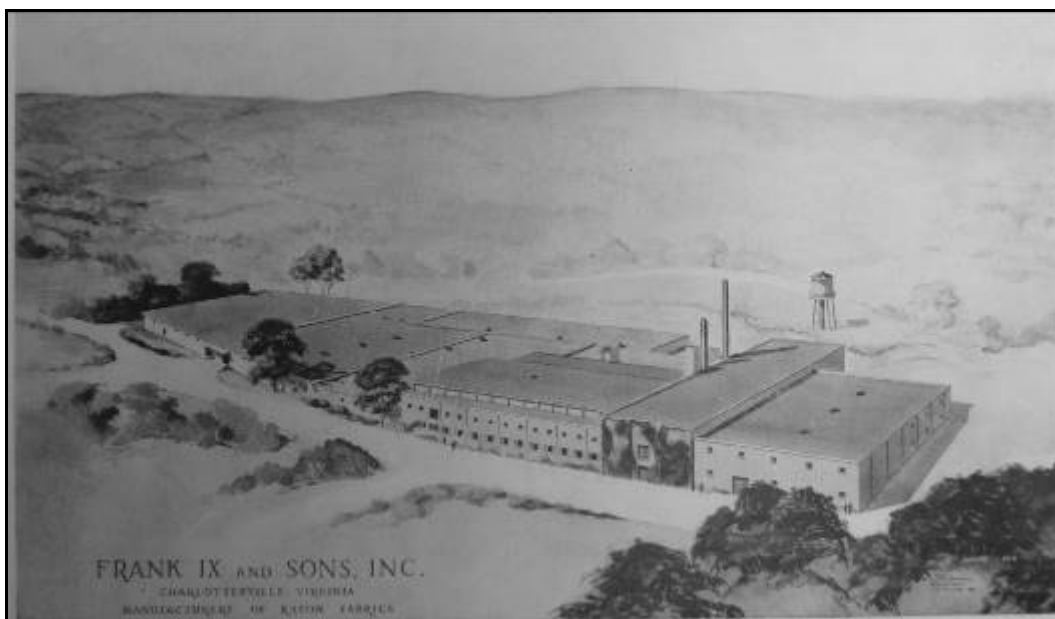
County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 3



3. Charlottesville Lumber Company. Formerly on west side of Avon Street (no longer extant).
Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, VA.



4. Frank IX and Sons, Inc. Factory. Formerly on west side of 6th Street SE (no longer extant).
Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, VA

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property
Charlottesville, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 4



5. George Rogers Clark Elementary School Principal Florence Buford with Returning Student, ca. 1940
(*Daily Progress*, October 1, 2001)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property
Charlottesville, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 5



6. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, as depicted in the *Daily Progress* Bicentennial Edition (October 17, 1964)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property
Charlottesville, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 6



7. View looking from Monticello Hotel towards Belmont Neighborhood showing recently completed Belmont Bridge with ramps connecting to Main and Water streets. Ca. 1961. (Photograph by Ed Rosenberry. "Flash: The Photography of Ed Rosenberry; Charlottesville, Virginia, 1940s-1970s." Steve Trumbull, ed. Charlottesville, VA: C'ville Images, [2016])



LOCATION MAP

LATITUDE/LONGITUDE COORDINATES (Decimal Degrees)

1. Lat: 38.02690/Lon: -78.47928
2. Lat: 38.02745/Lon: -78.47701
3. Lat: 38.02677/Lon: -78.47321
4. Lat: 38.02483/Lon: -78.47445
5. Lat: 38.02303/Lon: -78.47329
6. Lat: 38.02151/Lon: -78.47222
7. Lat: 38.02057/Lon: -78.47314
8. Lat: 38.02469/Lon: -78.48095

VDHR #104-5082

 District Boundary



Feet

0 200 400 600 800



**North Belmont Neighborhood
Historic District**
City of Charlottesville, VA
DHR No. 104-5082

Title: North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District

Date: 8/23/2017

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.

City of Charlottesville, VA North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District

SKETCH MAP

DHR #104-5082

-  Contributing Resources
 -  Non-Contributing Resources
 -  District Boundary
- 001 DHR Number (104-5082-0) _____
Alternate Numbers included for
previously surveyed resources.



On 11x17 paper
1 inch = 200 feet

Map By: Bart Plautz, GIS Analyst, NDI
City of Charlottesville 05/25/2017
Data Source: City of Charlottesville and
Cebra McCune
Projection Information: Lambert
Conformal Conic, NAD83, Virginia State
Plane South

Contributing Resources

Non-Contributing Resources

District Boundary

001 DHR Number (104-5082-0___)
Alternate Numbers included for
previously surveyed resources.

City of Charlottesville, VA
North Belmont Neighborhood
Historic District

PHOTO KEY

DHR
#104-5082



Map By: Ben Prautz, GIS Analyst, NDS,
 City of Charlottesville 06/25/2017
 Data Source: City of Charlottesville and
 Debra McClellan
 Projection Information: Lambert
 Conformal Conic, NAD83, Virginia State
 Plane South

Contributing Resources
 Non-Contributing Resources
 District Boundary
 001 DHR Number (104-5082-0___)
 Alternate Numbers included for
 previously surveyed resources.

City of Charlottesville, VA North Belmont Neighborhood Historic District **TAX PARCEL MAP** DHR #104-5082



Map By: Bart Pflutz, GIS Analyst, NCOS
 City of Charlottesville 08/25/2017
 Data Source: City of Charlottesville and
 Osborn McCauley
 Projection Information: Lambert
 Conformal Conic, NAD83, Virginia State
 Plane South