



PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF) for HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Purpose of Evaluation

Please use the following space to explain briefly why you are seeking an evaluation of this property. The City of Charlottesville is interested in continuing their goal of listing neighborhoods within the City that have architectural and historical significance. Previous to this CLG-funded project of an architectural survey and a PIF, very little documentation of the neighborhood's resources and history had been completed. .

Are you interested in applying for State and/or Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes _____ No _____

Are you interested in receiving more information about DHR's easement program? Yes _____ No _____

1. General Information

District name(s): Rose Hill Neighborhood Historic District

Main Streets and/or Routes: Parts of: Rose Hill Drive; Charlton, Henry, Concord, Cynthianna, and Dale avenues; Albemarle and Forest streets; and 10th Street, NW

City or Town: Charlottesville

Name of the Independent City or County where the property is located: Charlottesville

2. Physical Aspects

Acreage: Approximately 80 acres

Setting (choose only one of the following):

Urban _____ Suburban X Town _____ Village _____ Hamlet _____ Rural _____

Briefly describe the district's overall setting, including any notable landscape features:

The proposed Rose Hill Neighborhood Historic District is a primarily rectangular-shaped district containing 171 properties located north of Preston Avenue in downtown Charlottesville, Virginia. The proposed district is defined by a grid-like pattern of streets with the most common building type being the single dwelling. Although the fairly small lot sizes vary somewhat throughout the district, they tend to be uniform in shape for each street. Concrete sidewalks run along both sides of most streets, and the grassy residential yards tend to have trees along their back perimeter. The majority of lots have a rear access through mostly graveled alleys that were laid out at the same time as the streets. The Norfolk-Southern railroad line runs along the eastern boundary except where the district boundary crosses the line to capture a railroad bridge (Henry Avenue), several historic residential and commercial resources, and the former Armstrong Knitting Factory. The knitting factory is the only surviving industrial building in the district. Standing near the northern boundary of the district is Burley School and its 17-acre campus. The western boundary is marked by the approximately 12-acre Booker T. Washington Park, which provides considerable green space in the neighborhood. The southern district boundary generally follows the north side of Dale Avenue (originally known as Belmont Avenue). More recent contemporary commercial development characterizes the block that extends south to Preston Avenue, and is therefore not included within the district boundaries. The topography of the proposed historic district is generally flat except for western portion that includes the park and where the grade gently slopes down toward Madison Avenue.

4. Architectural/Physical Description

Architectural Style(s): Vernacular; Minimal Traditional; Craftsman; Colonial Revival; Second Empire; International Style; Ranch

If any individual properties within the district were designed by an architect, landscape architect, engineer, or other professional, please list here: Baker, Heyward and Llorens – Burley School (104-5276-0064), 1951; Joseph C. Laramore - Virnita Court (104-5276-0049), 1966; Marshall Wells- Richard Oliva & Son (104-5276-0005), 1958.

If any builders or developers are known, please list here: John W. Daniels (builder) Burley School (104-5276-0064), 1951; James N. Fleming (developer)- Virnita Court (104-5276-0049), 1966; R. E. Lee & Son (contractor) Richard Oliva & Son (104-5276-0005), 1958.

Date(s) of construction (can be approximate): ca. 1890-1968 (Period of Significance)

Are there any known threats to this district? None known

Narrative Description:

In the space below, briefly describe the general characteristics of the entire historic district, such as building patterns, types, features, and the general architectural quality of the proposed district. Include prominent materials and noteworthy building details within the district, as well as typical updates, additions, remodelings, or other alterations that characterize the district.

Summary:

The roughly 80-acre proposed Rose Hill Neighborhood Historic District in Charlottesville, Virginia encompasses multiple streets. It lies in an area north of Preston Avenue between 10th Street, NW, and Harris Street. The northern boundary is generally defined by Rivanna and Madison avenues. The neighborhood is named for the 18th-century Rose Hill plantation, a portion of which was sold to the Charlottesville Industrial and Land Improvement Company in the late 19th century. Only one industrial resource survives in the district. The balance of the 171 resources are primarily early-20th-century dwellings; a small number of commercial buildings; a few apartment dwellings; a large high school built in 1951 for African Americans from Charlottesville and Albemarle County; and Booker T. Washington Park, established as a park for African Americans in 1926. The neighborhood is notable for not only the large percentage of contributing resources, but also for its association with Charlottesville's African-American residential history. The area west of Rose Hill Drive was one of several neighborhoods in the City that were marketed to African Americans. These include the historic neighborhoods known as Lincoln Heights and Preston Park. The area east of Rose Hill Drive was primarily settled by whites with little desegregation of the neighborhood until the mid-20th century. The proposed Areas of Significance for the district are Criterion C for Architecture, and Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development, Education, Entertainment/Recreation, Commerce; Industry; and African-American Heritage. The Period of Significance spans the years 1890-1968. The Rose Hill Neighborhood Historic District has a fairly high degree of architectural integrity with the number of non-contributing resources being extremely small.

Narrative:

The primary construction material in the proposed district is wood frame with lap siding, much of which has been covered with either vinyl or aluminum siding or stucco. Roofs are generally gabled or hipped and either retain their original standing-seam metal covering or have been replaced with asphalt shingles.

Foundations tend to be low to the ground except for buildings that are built into sloping sites and have partially above-ground basements. Most foundation material is either concrete or has a parged concrete finish. There are a few buildings with exposed stone or brick foundations. The degree of intact historic architectural detailing on the buildings within the proposed district is fairly high. Although many houses have had their original wood windows replaced with vinyl sash, most of the porch detailing, and chimneys are intact.

Stylistically, 80% of the buildings within the proposed district are vernacular in nature and do not exhibit elements of popular high style architecture. This is largely due to Rose Hill having developed as a working-class neighborhood. Decorative porch detailing and overhanging eaves are found on some of the earlier dwellings and are reflective of the Folk Victorian. There are about six examples of Craftsman Bungalows dating to the 1920s and 1930s. Nearly 10% of the dwellings within the district are of the Minimal Traditional style and date to the post-World War II period. Two Ranch style houses date from the 1960s. The proposed district includes one of Charlottesville's few examples of the Second Empire style. As the oldest resource in the district, the ca. 1890 former Armstrong Knitting Factory (104-5276-0001; 104-0242; 104-0075) located at 700 Harris Street is a two-story, 11-bay rectangular building erected by the Charlottesville Industrial and Land Improvement Company and later used as a silk mill and pencil manufacturer. It currently functions as an office building. It is both the City's oldest surviving industrial building and the only surviving industrial building in Charlottesville to employ the Second Empire style. It is listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Charlottesville Multiple Resource Area.

Five other dwellings within the district date to the late 1890s and are located near the eastern boundary, primarily along on Albemarle Street and parts of Dale and Henry avenues. One of the oldest is the Coles House at 601 Dale Avenue (104-5276-0002), a two-story, three-bay, stuccoed, cross-gable-roofed dwelling with vernacular Colonial Revival-style detailing. The architectural form of the building is similar to many that are located in the Fifeville-Castle Hill Historic District in Charlottesville (DHR 104-0213). This one follows the pattern of the "Type 2" dwellings and may have been constructed by the same builder. The houses at 611 Henry Avenue (104-5276-0130) and 901 Albemarle Street (104-5276-0087) are two stories in height and feature hipped roofs and original detailing. Another two-story house from this period stands at 711 Cynthiana Avenue (104-5276-0161). The houses at 805 and 821 Albemarle Street (104-5276-0084, 0086) are nearly identical; they are one-story, gable-roofed frame dwellings with a central-front gable. The house at 1015 Albemarle Street (104-5276-0091) is one story in height but features a hipped roof with a lower front cross gable. It is notable as one of only a handful of buildings in the district that rests on an unparged brick foundation. This area of the proposed district was part of the land purchased and laid out in lots by the Charlottesville Industrial and Land Improvement Company during the late 1880s; it generally included the land east of Rose Hill Drive.

The greatest number of primary resources (approximately 40%) in the proposed district are single-family residences that date to the two decades from 1900 to 1920. Located throughout the district, these houses are concentrated along Rose Hill Drive, Forest Street, Dale Avenue, Booker Street, and Concord Avenue, on land marketed by the Charlottesville Industrial and Land Improvement Company. They are primarily one- and two-story vernacular dwellings. The ca. 1910 houses at 812 and 816 Rose Hill Drive (104-5286-0099, 0100) exhibit Folk Victorian detailing, while the majority of the other dwellings from this period are vernacular in nature with little exterior embellishment.

Preston Park is a subdivision within the proposed district that developed in 1913 with lots marketed exclusively to African Americans. The area included present-day Booker Street, part of the south side of Charlton Avenue (then known as *Carlton* Avenue), and part of the west side of Rose Hill Drive (then known as *Rose Hill Street*). The collection of houses along Booker Street dating to the ca. 1915 period is fairly well preserved. Booker Street now dead ends nearly at its junction with Preston Avenue. Adjacent

to the north of Preston Park is Lincoln Heights, a subdivision platted in 1922 and marketed to African Americans as well. It included Charlton and Henry streets west of Rose Hill Drive. The vernacular houses along both of these streets stand on fairly uniform small lots. These two subdivisions were likely to have been in response to Charlottesville's City Council enacting "an Ordinance to secure for white and colored people a separate location for residing for each race" in February 1912. This area was officially annexed by the City in 1916. By the mid-1920s, Charlton Avenue west of Rose Hill Drive had nearly been built out with vernacular one- and two-story dwellings. The same is true for the north side of Henry Avenue. With a few exceptions, the south side of Henry Avenue was built out a few decades later. Booker T. Washington Park (104-5276-0004) is a 12-acre park established in 1926 on land that was part of the original 400-acre Rose Hill tract. It is located directly west of the Preston Park and Lincoln Heights subdivisions. Paul Goodloe McIntire donated it as a "public park and playground for the colored people of the City of Charlottesville." Still an active community resource, the park contains a large public swimming pool and bathhouse (1968), a recreation building, and multiple playing fields.

Only about a half-dozen single-family dwellings within the proposed district were built in the 1930s; most are vernacular. One commercial building at 819 Albemarle Street (104-5276-0085) and one at 618 Harris Street (104-5276-0033) were constructed in the 1930s. The 1940s saw more than a doubling of the level of new construction from the previous decade. New building included houses on Charlton, Henry, and Concord avenues, among others. The former Rose Hill Market (104-5276-0095), located at 700 Rose Hill Drive at its junction with Dale Avenue, was constructed ca. 1940. Four additional commercial buildings in the 600 and 700 blocks of Rose Hill Drive were also built in the late 1940s.

Nearly 20% of the buildings within the proposed Rose Hill Neighborhood Historic District were constructed during the 1950s. Of the 30 primary resources, six are commercial buildings while the rest are single dwellings. Many of the residences dating to the late 1940s and 1950s employ the Minimal Traditional style. They are modest, one-story, gable-roofed dwellings with little exterior decoration. Most are of frame, although cinder blocks and concrete begin to make an appearance during this period. The apartment block at 818 Rose Hill Drive (104-5276-0101) was constructed in 1957. It is the oldest of the three historic apartments within the district. The six commercial buildings along Albemarle Street, Henry Avenue, Forest Street, Dale Avenue and 10th Street NW are all vernacular in style with minimal exterior detailing. Some are brick veneered, while the shop at 608 10th Street NW (104-5276-0005) is unique for its veneered façade of mosaic tiles. It was designed by local architect Marshall Wells.

The most prominent building from this era and also the largest within the proposed district is Burley School at 901 Rose Hill Drive (104-5276-0064), constructed in 1951. The property encompasses 15 acres in this otherwise suburban setting. The architectural firm of Baker, Heyward and Llorens designed the school. The builder was John W. Daniels Construction Company of Danville, VA. The vernacular International-style school takes the form of a rectangle with a central block marked by a two-story, three-bay, projecting cast stone entry with recessed modern aluminum doors and windows. "Jackson P. Burley High School" is chiseled into the top lintel above the entry. On either side are matching brick wings with secondary entries marked by one-story multi-bay porticos. The wing to the north is the gymnasium and the one to the south houses the auditorium. The side and rear walls of this sprawling building are all of brick, and the flat roofs are at multiple levels due to the downward-sloping site toward the rear of the building. Alterations and additions to the school were made in the 1990s and in the early 2000s, including a large two-story rear addition that connected the main building to the annex building (manual arts building) located west of the gymnasium. Before being converted to a middle school in 1973, Burley served for 18 years as the area's only black high school. When constructed it was known as the "Joint Negro School" because it served children from both Charlottesville and Albemarle County. The school was named after Jackson P. Burley who, along with his wife, were educators and leaders within Charlottesville's African-American community. The land on which this school sits was part of the neighborhood known as Lincoln Heights. After the death of her husband, Maggie Burley sold the land for

the school to the City of Charlottesville. The Building Permit filed in the City Assessor's Office documents the actual cost of the school as \$748,000.

Ten percent of the primary resources within the proposed Rose Hill Neighborhood district date to 1960-1968, with no resources from 1969. Thirteen are single dwellings in either Vernacular, Minimal Traditional or Ranch styles. These include the apartment building at 800 Rose Hill Drive, known as Virnita Court (104-5276-0049), which was built in 1966 by African-American local developer James N. Fleming. The vernacular International Style, two-story brick apartment block was designed by architect Joseph C. Laramore and contains 16 units. The other historic apartment block located at 802 Cynthianna (104-5276-00166) was constructed in 1967 and exhibits elements of the Colonial Revival style. The proposed district contains three non-contributing apartment complexes (town houses) dating to the 1970s. They generally blend into the neighborhood. Two commercial buildings date to the 1960s; one at 711 Henry Avenue (104-52756-0129) and a funeral home at 600 Henry Avenue (104-5276-0136).

The vernacular building at 1006 Forest Street (104-5276-0116) was constructed as a store in 1955 and in 1964 was raised to two stories to accommodate a Masonic lodge on the upper level. Still used by the Jefferson Masonic Lodge #20, it is the only surviving building for a fraternal organization within the proposed district. Previously housed in a building along West Main Street, the lodge moved to this new location after losing that structure to condemnation and urban renewal in the African-American neighborhood of Vinegar Hill.

Only 11% of the primary resources within the proposed district date to the 50 years between the end of the Period of Significance to the present day. These are primarily vernacular single dwellings, some of which have been constructed in the 2010s as sympathetic infill in the otherwise built out neighborhood. Other non-contributing resources are generally limited to modern sheds and or garages in rear yards.

Discuss the district's general setting and/or streetscapes, including current property uses (and historic uses if different), such as industrial, residential, commercial, religious, etc. For rural historic districts, please include a description of land uses.

The proposed Rose Hill Neighborhood Historic District is remarkable as a well-preserved Charlottesville neighborhood north of Preston Avenue that grew during the late 19th and the early 20th centuries primarily as a residential area for those working in nearby factories. Developed in the late 1880s by the Charlottesville Industrial and Land Improvement Company on part of an earlier plantation (Rose Hill), the endeavor was not as successful as originally envisioned. The former Armstrong Knitting Factory (104-5276-0001, 104-0075; 104-0242) on Harris Street is the most prominent vestige of that initial attempt to develop this area. The district reflects the neighborhood's subsequent history with the majority of the buildings dating to the 1910s and 1920s, when parts of the original landholdings were sold to other developers. Although at one time the district contained two churches, none survive. The former dwelling at 1104 Forest Street (104-5276-0117) has been used by the Charlottesville Friends Meeting since 1982. The only institutional building within the proposed Rose Hill Neighborhood Historic District is the historically prominent Jackson P. Burley High School (104-5276-0064). Washington Park (104-5276-0004), created in 1926 as a park for African Americans further enhances this district and provides an additional 12 acres of green space. About 15 commercial buildings are found within the district and were primarily constructed to serve local residents between 1930 and the 1960s. The primary building type within the neighborhood continues to be the single dwelling, with 85% of the primary resources being of that type. Rose Hill today maintains the character it had for most of the 20th century.

4. District's History and Significance

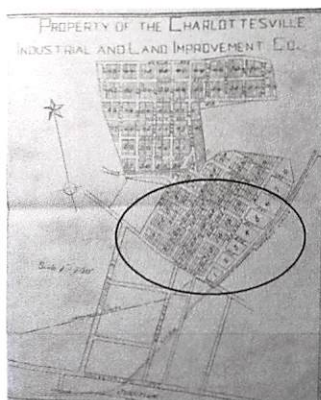
In the space below, briefly describe the history of the district, such as when it was established, how it developed over time, and significant events, persons, and/or families associated with the property. Please list all sources of information used to research the history of the property. (It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or family genealogies to this form.) Normally, only information contained on this form is forwarded to the State Review Board.

If the district is important for its architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, or other aspects of design, please include a brief explanation of this aspect.

Note: Much of the historic information for this PIF has been drawn from "Rose Hill" Plantation to Suburb" by Steve Thompson contained in Repository of Missing Places: Richard Crozier's Painting of Lost & Kept Charlottesville, (Charlottesville, VA: Chroma Projects Art Laboratory LLC, 2016), 25-28. Other sources include: the City of Charlottesville Sanborn Maps, 1913-1950; City Directories 1916-1967; the City of Charlottesville GIS; the City of Charlottesville City Assessor's Records; "The City as a Park: A Citizens' Guide to Charlottesville Parks". Prepared by Gregg Bleam Landscape Architects, Historian Aaron Wunsch. 1997. <http://www.charlottesville.org/departments-and-services/departments-h-z/parks-recreation/parks-trails/city-parks/parks-history/history-of-washington-park/a-timeline-of-park-history>

The proposed Rose Hill Neighborhood Historic District is located on part of the land that once was a late-18th-century Albemarle County plantation known Rose Hill, built by William Wirt and his wife, Mildred Gilmer Wirt. The main Rose Hill dwelling stood north of the proposed district boundary, but it was this property from which this neighborhood derives its name. During the late 19th century, a large part of the Rose Hill plantation along with other undeveloped land located on the perimeter of Charlottesville was sold to the Charlottesville Industrial and Land Improvement Company and targeted for development. The neighborhood's first growth included a knitting mill and housing for residents of both races. Possibly in response to Charlottesville City Council's 1912 ordinance that prohibited members of both races owning land on the same street, part of Rose Hill neighborhood's undeveloped land (generally west of Rose Hill Drive) was purchased by developers who marketed lots specifically to African Americans.

The Charlottesville & Rapidan Railway Company was established in 1879 to provide a more direct link between Charlottesville and Orange from the train station on West Main Street. It was completed in 1881 and traversed this neighborhood east of Harris Street. The original line east of Harris Street was retained and used to provide transportation services to the industries along that street. During the mid-1910s, a second parallel line was added just to the west in order to straighten the spur. The railroad truss bridge along Henry Avenue (104-5276-0171) was constructed ca. 1916 when that second line was added. The railroad is now part of the Norfolk-Southern line. The construction of the railroad clearly spurred growth in this area and was a strong marketing tool for the Charlottesville Industrial and Land Improvement Company, who relied primarily on Northern investors for capital.



Portion of proposed Rose Hill Neighborhood Historic District that was part of the 1889 Charlottesville Industrial and Land Improvement Company property. (Image courtesy of the Albemarle County Historical Society).

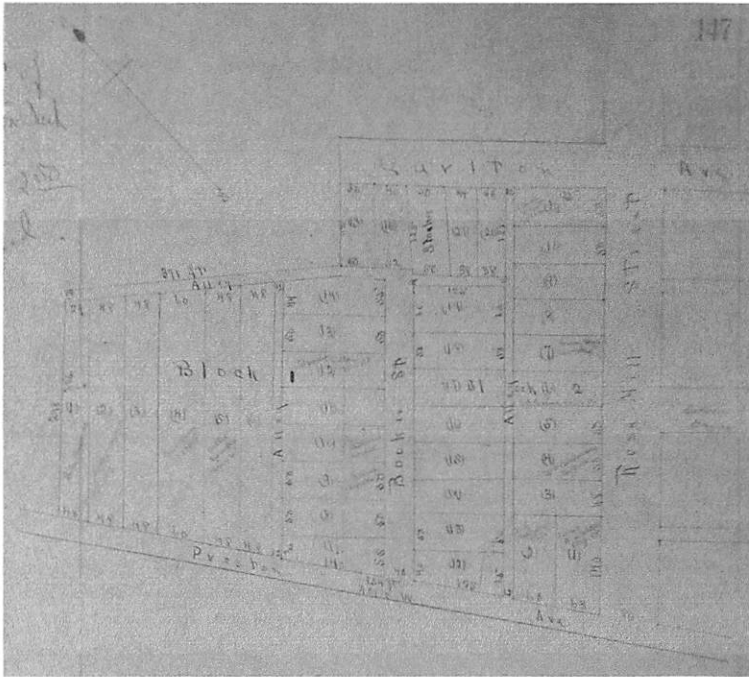
The proposed Rose Hill Neighborhood Historic District developed primarily to house the working class employed by local industries including the Armstrong Knitting Mill, which is the only surviving industrial building from that era. Along with factories that provided jobs, workers' housing was a top priority. According to local historian Steve Thompson, some early worker's housing was built along Charlton, Concord and Cynthiana. However the anticipated building boom did not take off, partially due to the general nationwide economic recession of 1893. A Baptist Church was built to serve the neighborhood at the intersection of Forest Street and Dale Avenue (then known as Belmont Street). The church that appears on early maps of the neighborhood was demolished in the early 1930s. The Charlottesville lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, a temperance society, also constructed a meeting place along Dale Avenue in the neighborhood. The building was demolished in 2008.



A detail of the "A New and Historical Map of Albemarle County Virginia" by Frank A. Massie, 1907, showing a detail of the layout of the Rose Hill neighborhood at that time. (Courtesy of the Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society Interactive Maps on line (http://albemarlehistory.org/index.php/library_maps)).

Land in the southern and western part of the proposed district was also part of the Rose Hill Plantation but was not included in the acreage sold to the Charlottesville Land and Improvement Society in 1889. It was rather part of a strip of several parcels bordering Barracks Road (modern-day Preston Avenue) that beginning in the late 1860s were sold by the Craven heirs. Part of the area west of the district boundary developed into an African-American community that was known as Kellytown. The land on which Booker T. Washington Park (104-5276-0001) sits was part of Lots 16 and 17 (known as the Grove Lot). It was eventually sold to the City of Charlottesville in 1905 for \$1,600 by James R. Hayden, who had purchased the property in 1904. During the 1910s, the land was used as a dump primarily for glass bottles. In 1926, the parcel was purchased from the City by wealthy philanthropist Paul Goodloe McIntire for \$1,000. He gave it back to the City as a "public park and playground for the colored people of the City of Charlottesville."

The subdivision known as Preston Park, which was platted in 1913, was originally part of Rose Hill (Lots 10 and 11). These lots had been purchased in 1882 by George Sinclair who set up a brick yard on them and then resold the lots to the Charlottesville Land Company in 1890. The lots were sold in 1913 to M.C. Thomas and C. V. Lang who established the Preston Park subdivision, selling parcels in Preston Park exclusively to African Americans. In the same manner, the part of the Rose Hill neighborhood known as Lincoln Heights, was platted in 1922 by H. P. Porter and sold exclusively to African Americans. Both these developments were located north of Preston Avenue and west of Rose Hill Drive and came after the short-lived 1912 Charlottesville ordinance regarding residential land ownership by blacks and whites. Although this area was not legally annexed from Albemarle County by the City of Charlottesville until 1916, it is likely that the presumption was that the ordinance applied to this neighborhood.



Plat of Preston Park located in Albemarle County Deed Book 154:147. The streets represented include Booker Street, and parts of Carlton (now Charlton) Avenue and Rose Hill Street.

The proposed district contains significant resources related to the African-American history of the area. These include not only the Preston Park and Lincoln Heights neighborhoods, but also Washington Park, an area that continues to service recreational needs of the City.

Furthermore, the district includes Burley School (104-5276-0064), constructed in 1951 as a joint high school for African Americans from Charlottesville and Albemarle County. Research conducted by Thompson reveals that an earlier (1902) school to serve African Americans in the neighborhood stood along the south side of Concord Avenue between Forest Street and Rose Hill Drive. According to Thompson, the building burned in 1904 and was never rebuilt. Significantly, it was the first African-American high school in Albemarle County and Charlottesville and predated both the Jefferson School's and Albemarle Training Center's high schools.

The Charlottesville City Directories provide valuable information about the composition of the community during the early 20th century. The residential street directories confirm that during the late 19th century, this neighborhood (east of Rose Hill Drive) had primarily white citizens with only a limited number of African-American residents. By the mid-1910 and early 1920s, the streets that comprised Preston Park and Lincoln Heights were inhabited by primarily African Americans; whereas the majority of whites lived *east* of Rose Hill Drive. By the mid-20th-century residential segregation had begun to decline. The mid-20th-century directories show that African Americans were living along streets that had earlier been occupied primarily by whites and vice-versa.

Aerials, Sanborn Maps and USGS maps from the late 1930s show that the neighborhood was well developed at that time although there were still empty lots available.



1937 Aerial of proposed Rose Hill Neighborhood Historic District. Washington Park is shown in the upper left-hand corner.



By the 1960s, most of the neighborhood had been built out as is shown in this 1966 aerial.

The proposed Rose Hill Neighborhood Historic District is a well preserved area of Charlottesville with a rich history of development from an 18th-century plantation to a vibrant neighborhood. The wide variety of architectural resources dating from the late 19th to the mid-20th centuries illustrates its history of growth and development. The resources within the proposed district contribute significantly to the larger understanding of this area's history as it relates to the themes of architecture, community planning, industry, commerce, education, African-American heritage, and education.

5. Property Ownership (Check as many categories as apply):

Private: X Public\Local X Public\State _____ Public\Federal _____

6. Applicant/Sponsor (Individual and/or organization sponsoring preparation of the PIF, with contact information. For more than one sponsor, please list each below or on an additional sheet.)

name/title: Jeff Werner, Historic Preservation and Design Planner
organization: City of Charlottesville
street & number: City Hall PO Box 911
city or town: Charlottesville state: VA zip code: 22902
e-mail: wernerjb@charlottesville.org telephone: 434.970.3130

Applicant's Signature: 

Date: APR 17 2018

• • Signature required for processing all applications. • •

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

Contact person: _____
Daytime Telephone: _____

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than applicant/sponsor listed above)

name/title: Maral S. Kalbian
organization: Maral S. Kalbian, LLC
street & number: PO Box 468
city or town: Berryville state: VA zip code: 22611
e-mail: maral@mkalbian.com telephone: 540-955-1231

7. Notification

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

name/title: Maurice Jones, City Manager
locality: City of Charlottesville
street & number: City Hall PO Box 911
city or town: Charlottesville state: VA zip code: 22902
telephone: 434.970.3101