

November 2021 Historic Resources Committee Packet

November 12, 2021, 11:00 AM – 12:55 PM

This packet contains various materials to guide meeting discussions. The materials are listed below, linked and with reference to their page in the PDF file.

1. [October 8, 2021 HRC Meeting Notes](#) Page 02 of PDF
2. [Walking Tour Map Draft and Notes](#) Page 04 of PDF
3. [Walking Tour Map Memo](#) Page 14 of PDF

Meeting Notes

Charlottesville Historic Resources Committee^[1]_[SEP]

Friday, October 8, 2021; 11:00 a.m. – 12:55 p.m.

Remote meeting via Zoom

HRC Members present

Phil Varner, Chair

Sally Duncan, Vice-chair

Margaret O'Bryant

Dede Smith

Genevieve Keller

Jalane Schmidt

Kay Slaughter

Rachel Lloyd

Heather Hill

HRC Members not present

Jessica Livingston

Staff present

Missy Creasy

1. Approval of the agenda:

Kay Slaughter moves to add a discussion and vote on honorariums before the public comment portion of the agenda. Gennie Keller seconds motion. Motion passes (9-0).

2. Approval of meeting notes:

a. September 10, 2021 HRC Meeting Notes

Dede Smith moves to approve the September 10, 2021 HRC meeting notes. Margaret O'Bryant seconds motion. Motion passes (8-0-1, Slaughter abstaining).

Jalane Schmidt moves to provide a \$300 honorarium for Dr. Mabel Wilson. Sally Duncan seconds motion. Motion passes (9-0).

Schmidt moves to extend an invitation and provide a \$300 honorarium for Dr. Anne Bailey to speak before a public audience. The HRC can engage with other partners and co-sponsors in planning this event. Duncan seconds motion. Motion passes (9-0).

The HRC receives no public comment.

Phil Varner moves to modify agenda to talk about walking tour map before Dr. Wilson arrives. Smith seconds motion. Motion passes (9-0).

3. Downtown Walking Tour Map Update:

Subcommittee members provide update that graphic designer has maps underway.

4. Engagement of the Descendant Community for Court Square/Slave Auction Block site:

Schmidt introduces UVA Memory Project Graduate Researchers: Jake Calhoun and MaDeja Leverett.

Dr. Wilson arrives at meeting. Discussion surveys important points about descendant engagement: public forums are important; people want to know they've been heard; different formats are helpful (meetings, meals, etc.)

Committee members raise several questions: how do you transition from engagement to design? How do you select a site?

Dr. Wilson notes that Court Square is a difficult site in comparison to UVA since it was the site of sales.

Members propose thinking beyond the block, including surrounding parks.

Keller moves to ask to use a small portion of funds to have a work session with a designer to look at the various proposed sites on a map to get a sense of larger geography.

Propose inviting City staff, Council, and designer for walking tour around Court Square.

5. Announcements:

Varner announces publication of My Monticello.

Members announce new exhibit at New City Arts, including work by Sandy Williams IV.

New Robert Reid exhibit at Jefferson School to open.

Contents

DRAFT

Section 1

Contents

- I.1 Raw content
- I.2 Locales
 - Content resorted to five areas—
 - Court Square
 - Market Street Park
 - Downtown Mall
 - Water Street
 - Farther afield (schools)
- I.3 Themes
 - Content resorted by six themes—
 - Court Square
 - Market Street Park
 - Downtown Mall
 - Water Street
 - Farther afield (schools)

Section 2

Map format

- II.1 Format
- II.2 Folding
- II.3 Layout, side 1
- II.4 Layout, side 2

Section 3

Map prototype

- III.1 Full size layout, side 1
- III.2 Full size layout, side 2

PDF page sizes

- information pages tabloid, 11x17 inches
- map prototype pages actual size, 20x18 inches

Both may requires some +/- scrolling to view if screen is small.

- locations were grouped, see page 1.2
- themes were resorted into six areas, see page 1.3. Their sorting can be different but max. is six,

Name	Street address	year	Theme area	Area for map	Street only for sorting
Site of the Eagle Tavern/Farish Hotel	300 Court Square	c.1854	Taverns and hotels	Court Square	Court Square
6th Street Buildings	Court Square / 6th st	1820s-1860s	Origins	Court Square	Court Square
Number "Nothing"	Court Square / Park	1820s	Enslaved	Court Square	Court Square
Site of the former McKee block/Justice Park	Court Square Park	until 1918	Origins/Lost cause	Court Square	Court Square
Court Square Park	Court Square Park	1918	Lost cause	Court Square	Court Square
County Jail	409 E. High St.	1875	Government	Court Square	E High St
Elks, now Juvenile & Domestic Court	411 E. High St.	1902	Government	Court Square	E High St
Charlottesville's Oldest Homes	410 E Jefferson St	c1808, 1830	Origins	Court Square	E Jefferson St.
sale of enslaved from Monticello	501 E Jefferson St	pre-1865	Enslaved	Court Square	E Jefferson St.
Albemarle County Courthouse	501 E Jefferson St	1803, c.1859, c.1870s, 1938	Enslaved/Origins	Court Square	E Jefferson St.
Site of the Swan Tavern	300 Park St.	1832-present	Taverns and hotels	Court Square	Park St.
Town Hall / Levy Opera House	350 Park St.	1851 & 1888	Origins/ Taverns and hotels	Court Square	Park St.
Oldest building on the Mall	114 and 118 Main St	1843	Commerce	Downtown mall	E Main St.
Bell-Hemings-Scott House/General Store /	123 E Main St	1800s	Black History	Downtown mall	E Main St.
Jefferson National Bank - first skyscraper	123 E Main St	1919	Commerce	Downtown mall	E Main St.
Paramount Theater	215 E Main St	1931	Arts	Downtown mall	E Main St.
Site of Nancy West house/Kaufman Store	222 E Main St	1820s & 1883	Black History	Downtown mall	E Main St.
Bank built in 1875 - mall as financial center in early 20th century	300 E Main St	1916	Banking & architecture	Downtown mall	E Main St.
Charlottesville Hardware Store	316 E Main St	1909	Commerce	Downtown mall	E Main St.
Gilmore Furniture - sign still visible	320 E Main St	1909	Commerce	Downtown mall	E Main St.
Timberlake's Drug Store	322 E Main St	1896	Commerce	Downtown mall	E Main St.
Grocery - role of Main St & warehouses	404 E Main St	1915	Commerce	Downtown mall	E Main St.
Compare architectures	415-417 E Main St	1940	Architecture	Downtown mall	E Main St.
Dates to 1895	510 E Main St	1895		Downtown mall	E Main St.
Horse and Barn House / Streetcar	520 E Main St	1887, 1930	Transformative Movement	Downtown mall	E Main St.
Trolley Railway Co office and livery	520 E Main St	1887, 1930	Transportation	Downtown mall	E Main St.
City Hall - Cville becomes a city in 1888	605 E Main St	1969, 1990	Origins	Downtown mall	E Main St.
Leterman Company - sign still visible	105-107 W Main St	1899	Commerce	Downtown mall	W Main St.
Guy Miller's Drugstore - sign still visible	109 W Main St	1860	Commerce	Downtown mall	W Main St.
Jefferson Theater	110-112 W Main St	1920	Arts	Downtown mall	W Main St.
Lafayette Theater	112 W Main St.	1921	Arts	Downtown mall	W Main St.
Compare Architecture to 222	213 W Main St	1875	Architecture	Downtown mall	W Main St.
Victory Shoe Store	219 W Main St.	1921- 1996	Commerce	Downtown mall	W Main St.
Compare Architecture to 213	223 W Main St	1911	Architecture	Downtown mall	W Main St.
Three-Notch'd Road	entire mall	1730s	Transformative Movement	Downtown mall	W Main St.
Vinegar Hill Park	West end of mall by CODE 1	865-1965	Urban renewal and Pedestrian mall	Downtown mall	W Main St.
Eston Hemings & Tucker Isaccs home/business	?	1800s	Black History	Downtown mall	W Main St.
McGuffey School	201 2nd NW	1916	Education	Market	2nd NW
First white library	200 2nd St NE,		Segregation	Market	2nd St NE,
Jefferson School	233 4th St NW		Educational disparity	Market	4th St NW
Odd Fellows Hall - Mentor Lodge - Elks	411 E High St	1902	Black history	Market	E High St
Jones House or "Social Hall"	109 E Jefferson St	1814	Civil Rights	Market	E Jefferson St.
Monticello Hotel	516 E Jefferson St	1926	Lost cause	Market	E Jefferson St.
Original site of Congregation Beth Israel	201 E Market St	1882, 1904	Jewish History	Market	E Market St.
Federal courthouse	201 E. Market St.		Civil Rights	Market	E. Market St.
Post office	201 E. Market St.		Civil Rights	Market	E. Market St.
Market Street Park	200 Market St	1918	Civil Rights themes	Market	Market St,
Site of Stone Tavern and Central Hotel	114 E Market St	1784-1862	Taverns and hotels	Market	Market St.
Lane High School	401 McIntire Rd		Educational disparity	Market	McIntire Rd,
Midway High School	100 Ridge St		Educational disparity	Market	Ridge St
King Grocery Supply	410 E Water St	1897-1917	Commerce	Water	E Water St.
Early Warehouses and Factories (can be combined with King Grocery)	4th SE and E Water St	19th cent	Commerce	Water	E Water St.
C&O Train Station (railroad)	600 E Water St	1905	Transportation	Water	E Water St.
Ice Factory, Lumber, Garrett industrial buildings	E Water St.	1900s	Commerce	Water	E Water St.

DRAFT

- Original list had 55 individual items. Revised lists has less numbers because items with same address were grouped together.

Court Square

- 1 Court Square Park
Site of the former McKee block
- 2 Charlottesville's Oldest Homes
- 3 Albemarle County Courthouse
Sale of enslaved from Monticello
- 4 Monticello Hotel
- 5 Number "Nothing"
- 6 Site of the Eagle Tavern/Farish Hotel
- 7 6th Street Buildings
- 8 Site of the Swan Tavern
- 9 Town Hall / Levy Opera House
- 10 Elks, now Juvenile & Domestic Court
Odd Fellows Hall - Mentor Lodge - Elks
- 11 County Jail

- Court Square Park
- Court Square Park
- 410 E Jefferson St
- 501 E Jefferson St
- 501 E Jefferson St
- 516 E Jefferson St
- Court Square / Park
- 300 Court Square
- Court Square / 6th st
- 300 Park St.
- 350 Park St.
- 411 E. High St.
- 411 E High St
- 409 E. High St.

Market Street Park

- 12 McGuffey School
- 13 First white library
- 14 Market Street Park
- 15 Jones House or "Social Hall"
- 16 Site of Stone Tavern and Central Hotel
- 17 Original site of Congregation Beth Israel
Federal courthouse
Post office

- 201 2nd NW
- 200 2nd St NE,
- 109 E Jefferson St
- 114 E Market St
- 201 E Market St
- 201 E. Market St.
- 201 E. Market St.

Downtown Mall

- 18 Three-Notch'd Road
- 19 Vinegar Hill Park
- 20 Compare Architecture to 213
Compare Architecture to 222
- 21 Victory Shoe Store
- 22 Lafayette Theater
- 23 Jefferson Theater
- 24 Old sign for Guy Miller's Drugstore
- 25 Old sign for Leterman Company
- 26 Oldest building on the Mall
- 27 Site of Bell-Hemings-Scott House/General Store /
Jefferson National Bank, first skyscraper
- 28 Paramount Theater
- 29 Site of Nancy West house/Kaufman Store
- 30 1875 bank building - mall as financial center in early 20th century
- 31 Charlottesville Hardware Store
- 32 Old sign for Gilmore Furniture
- 33 Timberlake's Drug Store
- 34 Grocery/Main St warehouses
- 35 Architecture
- 36 1875 building
- 37 Streetcar Horse and Barn House
Trolley Railway Co office and livery
- 38 City Hall - Cville becomes a city in 1888

- entire mall
- West end of mall by CODE
- 223 W Main St
- 213 W Main St
- 219 W Main St.
- 112 W Main St.
- 110-112 W Main St
- 109 W Main St
- 105-107 W Main St
- 114 and 118 Main St
- 123 E Main St
- 123 E Main St
- 215 E Main St
- 222 E Main St
- 300 E Main St
- 316 E Main St
- 320 E Main St
- 322 E Main St
- 404 E Main St
- 415-417 E Main St
- 510 E Main St
- 520 E Main St
- 520 E Main St
- 605 E Main St

?????

Eston Hemings & Tucker Isaccs home/business

????? [address]

Water Street

- 40 King Grocery Supply
Early warehouses and factories
(can be combined with King Grocery)
- 41 C&O Train Station (railroad)
Ice Factory, Lumber, Garrett industrial buildings

- 410 E Water St
- 4th SE and E Water St
- 600 E Water St
- E Water St.

Farther afield

- 42 Midway High School
- 43 Jefferson School
- 44 Lane High School
- 12 McGuffey School (repeat on 2nd map, so first #)

- 100 Ridge St
- 233 4th St NW
- 401 McIntire Rd

DRAFT

- Themes can be adjusted
- 6 max. number of themes
- Some sites apply to more than one theme, hence duplicates.

African American heritage/Civil rights

Enslavement

- 1 Court Square Park
- 3 Sale of enslaved from Monticello
- 5 Number "Nothing"

Home, business, and social clubs

- ? Eston Hemings & Tucker Isaccs home/business
- 10 Odd Fellows Hall - Mentor Lodge - Elks
- 15 Jones House or "Social Hall"
- 27 Bell-Hemings-Scott House/General Store
- 29 Site of Nancy West house/Kaufman Store

Lost cause/segregation

- 1 Court Square Park
- 4 Monticello Hotel
- 13 First white library
- 14 Market Street Park

Civil rights

- 17 Federal courthouse
- 17 Post office

Dummy subhead

- 1 Court Square Park
- 14 Market Street Park
- 19 Vinegar Hill Park

See Educational disparity

- * McGuffey School
- * First white library
- * Lane High School
- * Midway High School

Arts and architecture

Arts

- 12 McGuffey School

Architecture

- 2 Charlottesville's Oldest Homes
- 20 Compare architectures 221 & 213
- 26 Oldest building on the Mall
- 29 Compare Architecture to 222
- 30 1875 Banking building
- 35 Architecture
- 36 1875 building

Theatre

- 9 Town Hall / Levy Opera House
- 22 Lafayette Theater
- 23 Jefferson Theater
- 28 Paramount Theater

Commerce

Banks

- 27 Jefferson National Bank - first skyscraper
- 30 Bank built in 1875 - mall as financial center in early 20th century

Stores

- 21 Victory Shoe Store
- 24 Old sign for Guy Miller's Drugstore
- 25 Old sign for Leterman Company
- 27 Bell-Hemings-Scott House/General Store /
- 29 Site of Nancy West house/Kaufman Store
- 31 Charlottesville Hardware Store
- 32 Old sign for Gilmore Furniture
- 33 Timberlake's Drug Store
- 34 Grocery / Main St & warehouses
- 40 King Grocery Supply
- 40 Early Warehouses and Factories (can be combined with King Grocery)
- 41 Ice Factory, Lumber, Garrett industrial buildings

Taverns & hotels

- 4 Monticello Hotel
- 6 Site of the Eagle Tavern/Farish Hotel
- 8 Site of the Swan Tavern
- 16 Site of Stone Tavern and Central Hotel

Education

- 42 Midway High School
- 43 Jefferson School
- 44 Lane High School
- 12 McGuffey School (repeat on 2nd map, so first # used)

Government

- 1 Court Square Park / Site of the former McKee block/Justice Park
- 3 Albemarle County Courthouse
- 10 Elks, now Juvenile & Domestic Court
- 11 County Jail
- 17 Federal courthouse
- 17 Post office
- 38 City hall, becomes a city in 1888

?????

- 6th Street Buildings [raw data doesn't include a theme]
- Original site of Congregation Beth Israel [where does it fit in current themes]

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Format

20 x 18 inches sheet folds to 4x9 inches

- folded same size as a rack card
- Also, same size as a folded standard map but sheet size is smaller so can be held for walking
- sheet size maxes out locale press size and paper size

Each side of the flat sheets has a front and back cover so the map can be folded to diff. ways. (Per example of JSAAHC map, Starr Hill cover or Union Ridge cover.)

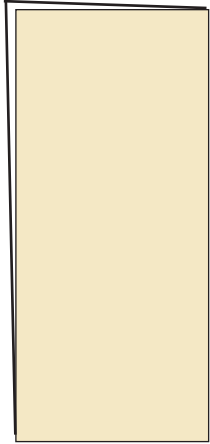
FULL SIZE prototype at end of file



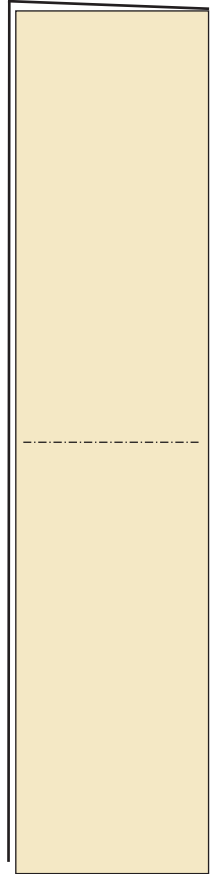
DRAFT

Format how the map folds

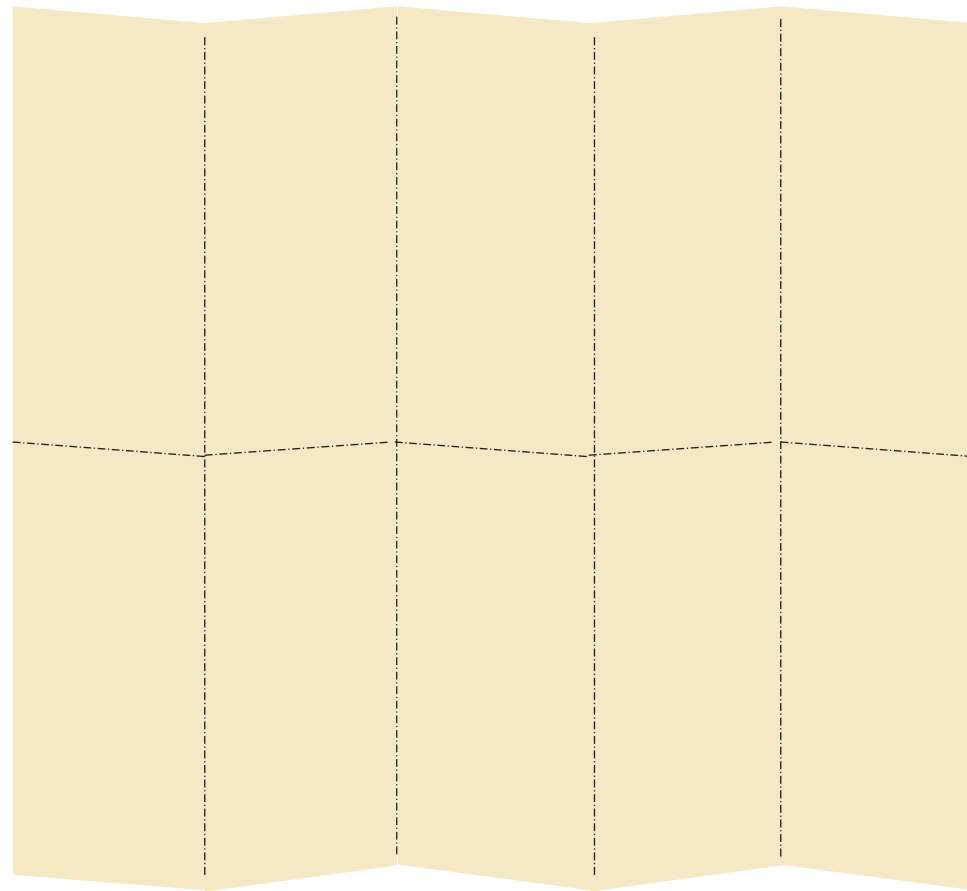
Front cover, folded



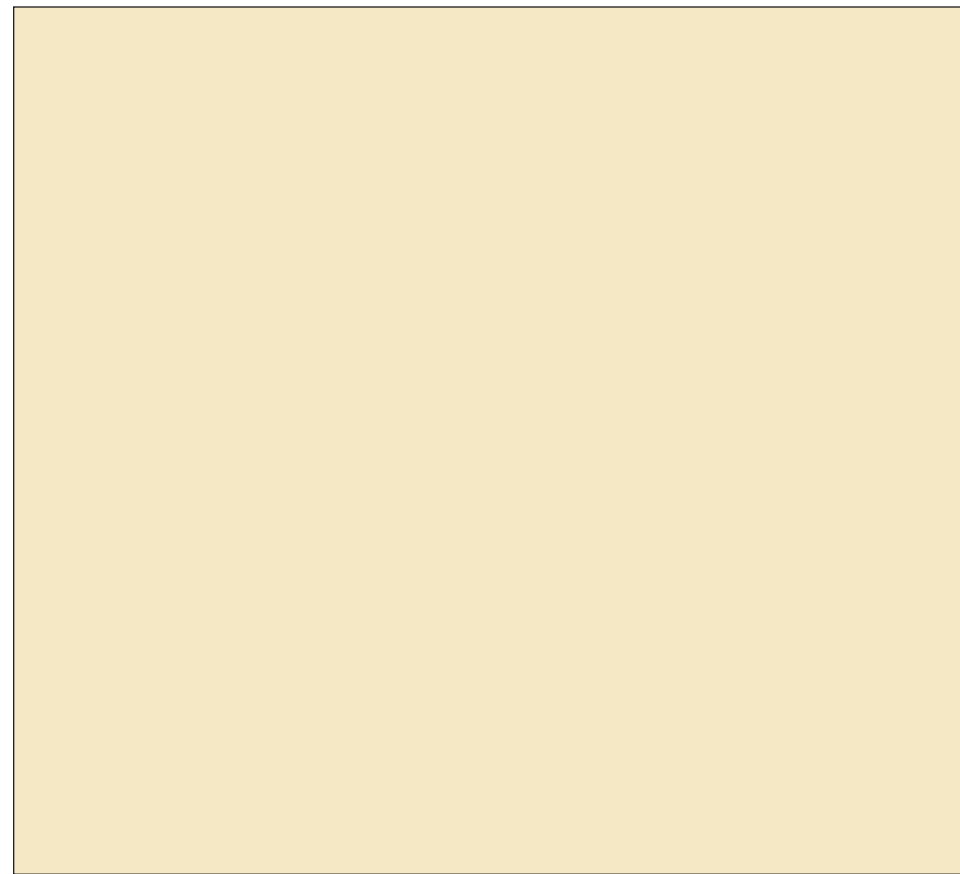
First opening



Fully open, showing fold lines



Fully open, flat



DRAFT

Layout notes

Copy style

- Crossed out copy shows style and position
- Also provides word count

Word counts

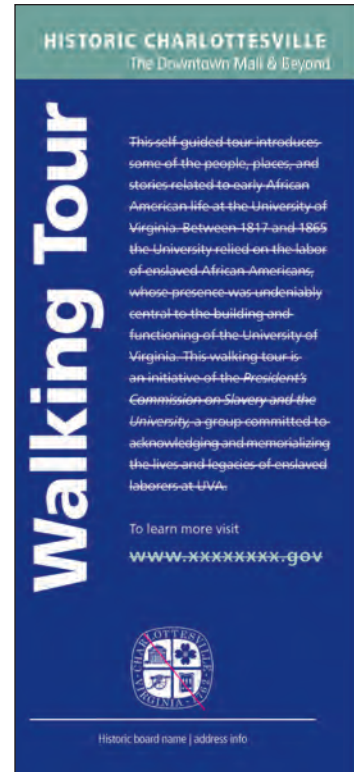
- For a publication of this kind which has defined and restricted space, essentially a "jig-saw"; copy must be written to fit.

Photos

- Are only to show position and size.
- Hence, the magenta rule crossing them out.
- Two exceptions are mine

FULL SIZE prototype at end of file

Sheet side 1 | show at 45%



Side 1, open

Content
Side one focuses on site location.

- Panel 1, upper left
- Front cover
- Panel 2, upper
- Intro. to locations here, themes intro on side 2.
- Key for themes and legend follows intro.
- Those icons as a appro. appear beside site listings.
- Panels 3,4,5 upper
- Map, see notes below.

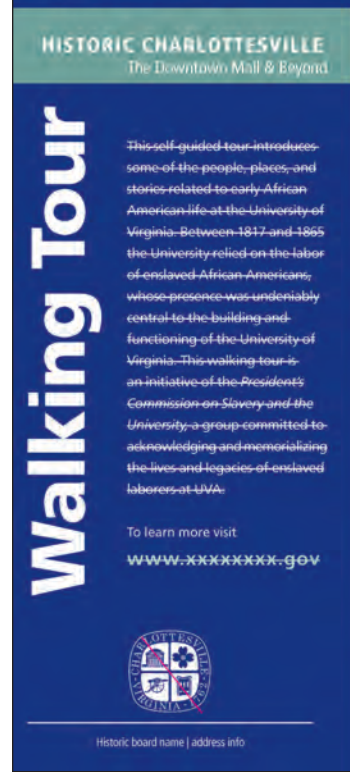
- Panel 1, lower
- Back cover
- Panels 2-5, lower
- Site listing by area, by number on map. Further info gives name/title, address and key icons that are applicable.
- Site listings are followed by a brief description of area.

Site numbering is sequential; no number repeats. Each area for walking is further id'ed by color.

Map
Map itself is not a prototype; it has been fully drawn for this purpose as a vector file.

However, the sites and their identifying numbers can be changed as content is flush out. But all other aspects will stay as is.

Size and position of the maps on page 1 and 2 are also fixed. Many different croppings and positions were tried but these two resulted in the most readable forms with the most space for supporting content.



Charlottesville Walking Tour Locations dummy subhead

Peruse the whole or explore an area. The University of Virginia utilized the labor of enslaved African Americans from the earliest days of its construction in 1817 until the end of the American Civil War. Most of the University's first enslaved laborers were rented from local slave owners and worked alongside whites and free Blacks in all the tasks associated with constructing the Academical Village. When the first students arrived in March 1825, enslaved African Americans worked in the pavilions, hotels, and the Rotunda; maintained classrooms, laboratories, and the library; and served the daily needs of the students and faculty, especially in providing cooking and cleaning services. This self-guided tour is an introduction to some of the significant people, places, and events. 120 words maximum.

- Themes**
- African American heritage/Civil rights
- Arts and Architecture
- Commerce
- Education
- Government
- Transportation
- Legend**
- Site open to the public
- Exterior viewing only, building not open to the public
- Historic location only
- Historic marker



- Court Square**
- 1 Court Square Park
Site of the former Kickapoo block
Fourth St. re. & E. Jefferson St. I
- 2 Charlottesville's oldest homes
410 E. Jefferson St. I
- 3 Albemarle County Courthouse
Site sale of enslaved from Monticello
501 E. Jefferson St. I
- 4 Monticello Hotel
526 E. Jefferson St. I
- 5 Number "Nothing"
9 Court Square I
- 6 Site of the Eagle Tavern/Farish Hotel
300 Court Square I
- 7 6th Street Buildings
Court Square & 6th St. re. I
- 8 Site of the Swan Tavern
300 Park St. I
- 9 Town Hall/Levy Opera House
350 Park St. I
- 10 Elks, now Juvenile & Domestic Court
411 E. High St. I
- 11 County Jail
409 E. High St. I

General description of locations listed in the Court Square area. Themes are discussed on the reverse. For a more detailed description of the location, see the reverse side of the map. The location is marked on the map with a red dot. The location is marked on the map with a red dot.

- Market Street Park**
- 12 McGuffey School
201 2nd St. re. I
- 13 Market Hill Park
West end of Main St. I
- 14 Jones House or "Social Hall"
109 E. Jefferson St. I
- 15 First white library
200 2nd St. re. I
- 16 Site of Stone Tavern and Central Hotel
114 E. Market St. I
- 17 Federal courthouse
Post office
Original site of Congregation Beth Israel
201 E. Market St. I

General description of the vicinity around the Market Street Park. Themes are discussed on the reverse. For a more detailed description of the location, see the reverse side of the map. The location is marked on the map with a red dot. The location is marked on the map with a red dot.

- Downtown Mall**
- 18 Three-Notch'd Road
Entire Mall I
- 19 Vinegar Hill Park
West end of Mall I
- 20 Architectural comparisons
223 & 213 W. Main St. I
- 21 Victory Shoe Store Building
112 W. Main St. I
- 22 Lafayette Theater
112 W. Main St. I
- 23 Jefferson Theater
110-112 W. Main St. I
- 24 Old sign for Guy Miller's Drugstore
223 & 213 W. Main St. I
- 25 Old sign for Leterman Company
105-107 W. Main St. I
- 26 Oldest building on the Mall
114 & 118 Main St. I
- 27 Site of Bell-Hernings-Scott House/General Store
Jefferson National Bank, first skyscraper
123 E. Main St. I
- 28 Paramount Theater
215 E. Main St. I
- 29 Site of Nancy West house/Kaufman Store
300 E. Main St. I
- 30 1875 bank building
300 E. Main St. I
- 31 Charlottesville Hardware Store
316 E. Main St. I
- 32 Old sign for Gilmore Furniture
320 E. Main St. I
- 33 Timberlake's Drug Store
322 E. Main St. I
- 34 Grocery/Main St. warehouses
404 E. Main St. I
- 35 Architecture
415-417 E. Main St. I
- 36 1875 building
510 E. Main St. I
- 37 Streetcar Horse and Barn House
Trolley Railway Co office and livery
520 E. Main St. I
- 38 City Hall
605 E. Main St. I

General description of a walking tour along the historic Downtown Mall. Themes are discussed on the reverse. For a more detailed description of the location, see the reverse side of the map. The location is marked on the map with a red dot. The location is marked on the map with a red dot.

DRAFT

Layout notes

Copy style

- Crossed out copy shows style and position
- Also provides word count

Word counts

- For a publication of this kind which has defined and restricted space, essentially a "jig-saw"; copy must be written to fit.

Photos

- Are only to show position and size. Hence, the magenta rule crossing them out. Two exceptions are mine

FULL SIZE prototype at end of file

Sheet side 2 | show at 45%



Side 2, front cover

Side 2 graphic, could be a theme or historic photo



Side 2, back cover

Different content than side 1 "about" the walking tour in general. This could be about thematic tours with more info via an app. or web.

Side 1, open

Content
Side one focuses on site location.

Panel 1, upper left
- Front cover
Panel 2, upper
- Themes intro here.
Location intro on side 1.

- Repeat of key so walking reader doesn't have to flip to find them.
Panel 3, upper
- start of themes with "education disparity" so it can be adj. to the map identifying the schools.

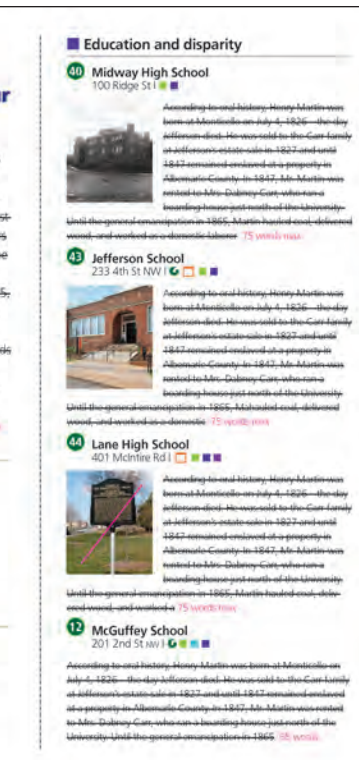
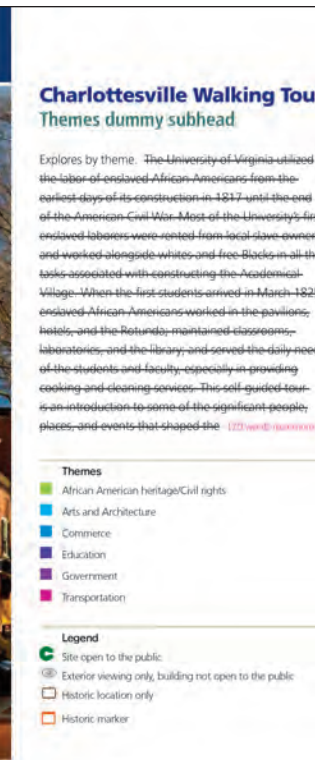
Panel 4-5, upper
- map with schools
NOTE: if "Lane" and "Jefferson" are included with other sites the map becomes so small to read. [Too much east west distance for Jefferson and to much height for Lane within the confines of this format.]

Panel 1, lower

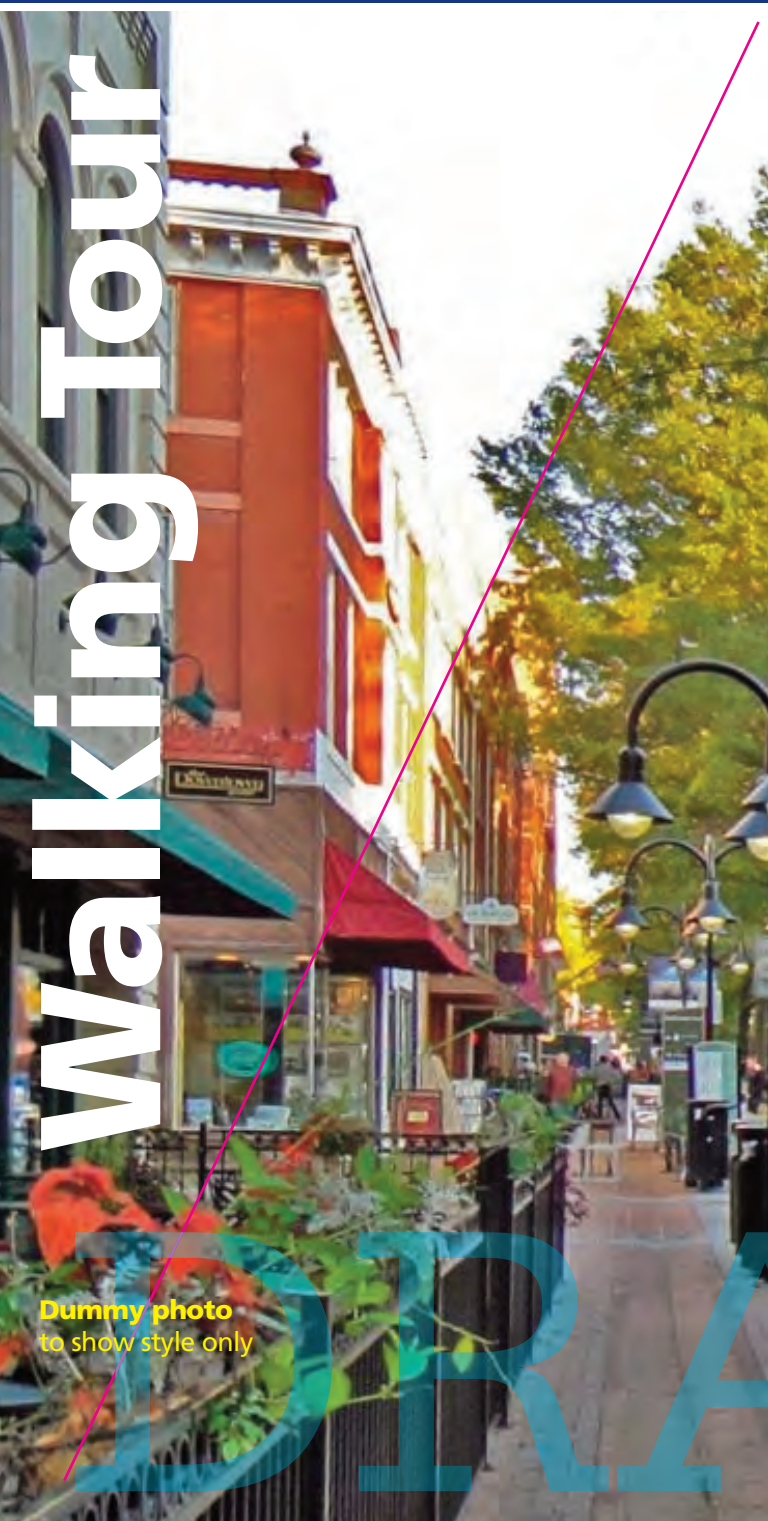
- Back cover
Panels 2-5, lower
- Remaining themes listings.
A few photos with site number.
Copy broken by subtopics to not be overwhelming to the walker.
Locations that are pertinent to each sub-theme are listed by site number.

Map

- See note on print side 1.
- boundaries of Vinegar Hill could be shown on this map



DRAFT



Dummy photo to show style only

Charlottesville Walking Tour
Locations dummy subhead

Peruse the whole or explore an area. The University of Virginia utilized the labor of enslaved African Americans from the earliest days of its construction in 1817 until the end of the American Civil War. Most of the University's first enslaved laborers were rented from local slave owners and worked alongside whites and free Blacks in all the tasks associated with constructing the Academic Village. When the first students arrived in March 1825, enslaved African Americans worked in the pavilions, hotels, and the Rotunda; maintained classrooms, laboratories, and the library; and served the daily needs of the students and faculty, especially in providing cooking and cleaning services. This self-guided tour is an introduction to some of the significant people, places, and events. **120 words maximum**

Themes

- African American heritage/Civil rights
- Arts and Architecture
- Commerce
- Education
- Government
- Transportation

Legend

- Site open to the public
- Exterior viewing only, building not open to the public
- Historic location only
- Historic marker



This self-guided tour introduces some of the people, places, and stories related to early African American life at the University of Virginia. Between 1817 and 1865 the University relied on the labor of enslaved African Americans, whose presence was undeniably central to the building and functioning of the University of Virginia. This walking tour is an initiative of the *President's Commission on Slavery and the University*, a group committed to acknowledging and memorializing the lives and legacies of enslaved laborers at UVA.

To learn more visit www.xxxxxxxx.gov

Court Square


- 1 Court Square Park**
Site of the former McKee block
Fourth St NE & E Jefferson St | ■ ■ ■
- 2 Charlottesville's oldest homes**
410 E Jefferson St | ■ ■
- 3 Albemarle County Courthouse**
Site sale of enslaved from Monticello
501 E Jefferson St | ■ ■ ■ ■
- 4 Monticello Hotel**
526 E Jefferson St | ■ ■
- 5 Number "Nothing"**
0 Court Square | ■ ■ ■
- 6 Site of the Eagle Tavern/Farish Hotel**
300 Court Square | ■ ■
- 7 6th Street Buildings**
Court Square & 6th St NE | ■ ■
- 8 Site of the Swan Tavern**
300 Park St. | ■ ■
- 9 Town Hall/Levy Opera House**
350 Park St. | ■ ■
- 10 Elks, now Juvenile & Domestic Court**
411 E. High St | ■ ■
- 11 County Jail**
409 E. High St | ■ ■

3  General description of locations sited in the Court Square area. Themes are discussed on the reverse. Few surviving outbuildings, the "Cracker Box" is a two-story structure erected in 1826 behind Hotel F. Like the Mews, the Cracker Box was originally constructed as a detached kitchen with second-story dwelling space. Hotelkeeper John Rose brought his household, including 13 enslaved people and 3 free Black women, to Hotel F in 1829.

4  Enslaved men James Munroe and Edmund, along with the other people owned by Rose, likely served one of two capacities: as hotel servants preparing, serving, and cleaning up student meals; or as dormitory servants providing services to students and cleaning their rooms. The Roses left the University in 1834 and opened a boarding house for students on Main Street. It is likely that the people they held in bondage **120 words maximum**


Market Street Park

- 12 McGuffey School**
201 2nd St nw | ■ ■ ■
- 13 Market Street Park**
1st St N & E Market St | ■ ■
- 14 Jones House or "Social Hall"**
109 E Jefferson St | ■ ■
- 15 First white library**
200 2nd St NE | ■ ■
- 16 Site of Stone Tavern and Central Hotel**
114 E Market St | ■ ■
- 17 Federal courthouse Post office**
Original site of Congregation Beth Israel
201 E Market St | ■ ■ ■

12  General description of the vicinity around the Market Street Park, behind Hotel F. Like the Mews, the Cracker Box was originally constructed as a detached kitchen with second-story dwelling space. Hotelkeeper John Rose brought his household, including 13 enslaved people and 3 free Black women, to Hotel F in 1829. A one-room addition was added to the north end, perhaps as additional living space for the enslaved. Enslaved men James Munroe and Edmund, along with the other people ow- **75 words**

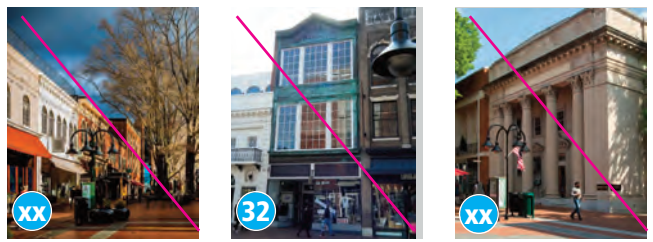
Water Street

- 41 King Grocery Supply**
Early warehouses and factories
410 E Water St | ■ ■
- 42 C&O Train Station**
Ice Factory, Lumber, Garrett industrial buildings
600 E Water St | ■

42  General description of the Water Street area appears here. "Cracker Box" is a two-story structure erected in 1826 behind Hotel F. Like the Mews, the Cracker Box was originally constructed as a detached kitchen with second-story dwelling space. Hotelkeeper John Rose brought his household, including 13 enslaved people and 3 free Black women, to Hotel F in 1829. A one-room addition was added to the north end, perhaps as additional living space. **65 words maximum**.

Downtown Mall

- 18 Three-Notch'd Road**
Entire Mall | ■ ■ ■ ■
- 19 Vinegar Hill Park**
West end of Mall | ■ ■
- 20 Architectural comparisons**
223 & 213 W Main St | ■
- 21 Victory Shoe Store Building**
112 W Main St | ■ ■
- 22 Lafayette Theater**
112 W Main St | ■
- 23 Jefferson Theater**
110-112 W Main St | ■
- 24 Old sign for Guy Miller's Drugstore**
109 W Main St | ■ ■
- 25 Old sign for Leterman Company**
105-107 W Main St | ■ ■
- 26 Oldest building on the Mall**
114 & 118 Main St | ■
- 27 Site of Bell-Hemings-Scott House/General Store**
Jefferson National Bank, first skyscraper
123 E Main St | ■ ■
- 28 Paramount Theater**
215 E Main St | ■ ■
- 29 Site of Nancy West house/Kaufman Store**
222 E Main St | ■ ■
- 30 1875 bank building**
300 E Main St | ■ ■ ■
- 31 Charlottesville Hardware Store**
316 E Main St | ■
- 32 Old sign for Gilmore Furniture**
320 E Main St | ■
- 33 Timberlake's Drug Store**
322 E Main St | ■
- 34 Grocery/Main St warehouses**
404 E Main St | ■
- 35 Architecture**
415-417 E Main St | ■ ■
- 36 1875 building**
510 E Main St | ■
- 37 Streetcar Horse and Barn House**
Trolley Railway Co office and livery
520 E Main St | ■
- 38 City Hall**
605 E Main St | ■ ■



General description of a walking tour along the historic Downtown Mall blahlah blahlah. constructed as a detached kitchen with second-story dwelling space. Hotelkeeper John Rose brought his household, including 13 enslaved people and 3 free Black women, to Hotel F in 1829. A one-room addition was added to the north end, perhaps as additional living space for the enslaved.

Enslaved men James Munroe and Edmund, along with the other people owned by Rose, likely served one of two capacities: as hotel servants preparing, serving, and cleaning up student meals; or as dormitory servants providing services to students and cleaning their rooms. The Roses left the University in 1834 and opened a boarding house for students on Main Street. It is likely that the people they held in bondage **120 words maximum**.

A discussion of these locations by themes appears on the reverse.

Photography [or other credits]

Front cover: Minor, Southall and Venable family photographs, 1860-1900, Accession #10100-d, Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, VA.

1 Brick from the Anatomical Theater, Historical Collections & Services, Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA.

2 UVA Magazine, uvmagazine.org/articles/unearthing_slavery_at_the_university_of_virginia

3 Holsinger Studio Collection, c. 2890-1938, Accession #9862, Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, VA.

4 Details: E. Sachse, Engraver, *View of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville & Monticello*, taken from Lewis Mountain, 1855, Casimir Bohm, Publisher, Richmond, Virginia. Broadside 1856. B64. Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, VA.

5 'East Range.' [It is actually West Range] RG-30/110.011. UVA Prints 01667. University of Virginia Visual History Collection. University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, VA.

6 Anne Chesnut

7 Sanjay Suchak

8 Image courtesy of *Jefferson's University - The Early Life*, jueliath.virginia.edu

9 Bottom image courtesy of *Jefferson's University - The Early Life*, jueliath.virginia.edu

11 Rivanna Archaeological Services, LLC (2005)

Back cover: Holsinger Studio Collection, c. 2890-1938, Accession #9862, Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, VA.

12, 13 Sanjay Suchak

14 Rivanna Archaeological Services, LLC (2014)

15 Sanjay Suchak

16 Dan Addison

17, 18 Sanjay Suchak

19 Kirt von Daacke




Charlottesville Walking Tour
Themes dummy subhead

Explores by theme. The University of Virginia utilized the labor of enslaved African Americans from the earliest days of its construction in 1817 until the end of the American Civil War. Most of the University's first enslaved laborers were rented from local slave owners and worked alongside whites and free Blacks in all the tasks associated with constructing the Academical Village. When the first students arrived in March 1825, enslaved African Americans worked in the pavilions, hotels, and the Rotunda; maintained classrooms, laboratories, and the library; and served the daily needs of the students and faculty, especially in providing cooking and cleaning services. This self guided tour is an introduction to some of the significant people, places, and events that shaped the **120 words maximum.**

- Themes**
- African American heritage/Civil rights
 - Arts and Architecture
 - Commerce
 - Education
 - Government
 - Transportation
- Legend**
- Site open to the public
 - Exterior viewing only, building not open to the public
 - Historic location only
 - Historic marker


Education and disparity

40 Midway High School
100 Ridge St | ■ ■ ■




According to oral history, Henry Martin was born at Monticello on July 4, 1826—the day Jefferson died. He was sold to the Carr family at Jefferson's estate sale in 1827 and until 1847 remained enslaved at a property in Albemarle County. In 1847, Mr. Martin was rented to Mrs. Dabney Carr, who ran a boarding house just north of the University. Until the general emancipation in 1865, Martin hauled coal, delivered wood, and worked as a domestic laborer **75 words max**

43 Jefferson School
233 4th St NW | ■ ■ ■



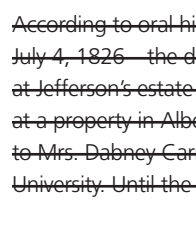
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44 Lane High School
401 McIntire Rd | ■ ■ ■

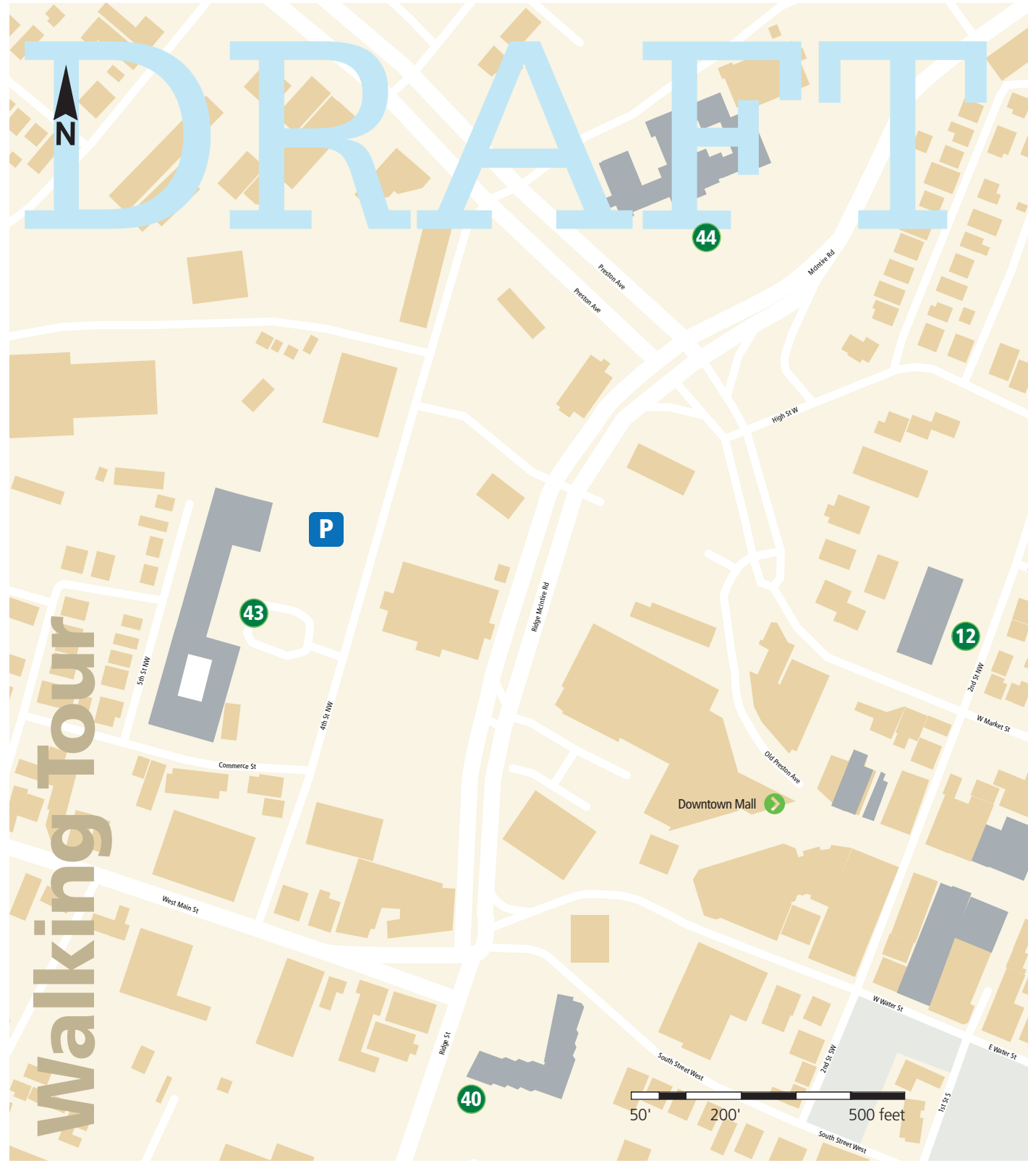


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12 McGuffey School
201 2nd St nw | ■ ■ ■



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Thematic Walking Tours

A set of thematically-driven walking tours, allow you explore downtown Charlottesville, including a tour focusing on the history of enslaved African Americans through places, people, and events:

- Available for iPhone, iPad, and Android
- library.virginia.edu/map/walking-tours



To learn more visit www.xxxxxxxx.gov

African American heritage & civil rights



Enslavement
Locations: **1, 3, 5**

According to oral history, Henry Martin was born at Monticello on July 4, 1826—the day Jefferson died. He was sold to the Carr family at Jefferson's estate sale in 1827 and until 1847 remained enslaved at a property in Albemarle County. In 1847, Mr. Martin was rented University. Until the general emancipation in 1865, **55 words max**

Home, business, and social clubs
Locations: **7, 10, 15, 27, 29**

According to oral history, Henry Martin was born at Monticello on July 4, 1826—the day Jefferson died. He was sold to the Carr family at Jefferson's estate sale in 1827 and until 1847 remained enslaved at a property in Albemarle County. In 1847, Mr. Martin was rented University. Until the general emancipation in 1865, **55 words max**

Lost cause and segregation
Locations: **1, 4, 13, 14**

According to oral history, Henry Martin was born at Monticello on July 4, 1826—the day Jefferson died. He was sold to the Carr family at Jefferson's estate sale in 1827 and until 1847 remained enslaved at a property in Albemarle County. In 1847, Mr. Martin was rented University. Until the general emancipation in 1865, **55 words max**

Civil Rights
Locations: **17**

According to oral history, Henry Martin was born at Monticello on July 4, 1826—the day Jefferson died. He was sold to the Carr family at Jefferson's estate sale in 1827 and until 1847 remained enslaved at a property in Albemarle County. In 1847, Mr. Martin was rented University. Until the general emancipation in 1865, **55 words max**

Needs a subhead
Locations: **1, 14, 19**

According to oral history, Henry Martin was born at Monticello on July 4, 1826—the day Jefferson died. He was sold to the Carr family at Jefferson's estate sale in 1827 and until 1847 remained enslaved at a property in Albemarle County. In 1847, Mr. Martin was rented University. Until the general emancipation in 1865, **55 words max**

Arts & architecture



Arts
Location: **12**

According to oral history, Henry Martin was born at Monticello on July 4, 1826—the day Jefferson died. He was sold to the Carr family at Jefferson's estate sale in 1827 and until 1847 remained enslaved at a property in Albemarle County. In 1847, Mr. Martin was rented University. Until the general emancipation in 1865, Martin hauled coal and worked as a domestic laborer. A Hampton graduate trained as Funeral Director in Chicago, he established J.F. Bell Funeral Home in 1917. He and his wife Maude Lee Bell and their three sons all kept meticulous funeral records, a key family history resource today through the Bell family's generosity. **100 words max**

Architecture
Locations: **2, 20, 29, 29, 30, 35, 36**

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Theatre
Locations: **9, 22, 23, 28**

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Commerce



Banks
Locations: **27, 30**

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Stores
Locations: **21, 24, 25, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 40, 41**

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Taverns and hotels
Locations: **4, 6, 8, 16**

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Government

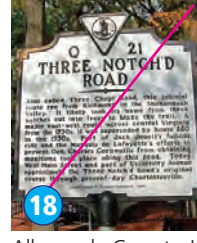


Dummy subhead
Locations: **1, 3, 10, 11, 17, 38**

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Transportation

Dummy Subhead
Locations: **18, 37**



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To: Historic Resources Committee
From: Dede Smith and Kay Slaughter
RE: Discussion of Charlottesville Walking Brochure

Please review the copy of the prototype of the Downtown Walking Map prior to Friday meeting.. This is PROTOTYPE ONLY for layout, maps, and text placement. Focus on form, not content. A digital version developed concurrently will expand on the information.

The map is intended as a general historic walking tour to reach a wide audience (visitors, school groups, locals) distributed by City, Regional Tourism Bureau, Chamber of Commerce, Albemarle County Historical Society, Jefferson School, etc.

The design provides multiple ways to interact with the landscape.

1. Identification only (bulleted items with large map – page 1)
2. Significance of various sites using an overall theme & identification specific site - page 2 – allows for interpretation of more sites.
3. Inclusion of areas outside Mall (separate map, page 2, providing additional information).
4. More themes & sites will encourage fuller visitor interaction with landscape

As you review, think like a walker around the Downtown Area. For most, the primary use is a “where am I” map and “what is it.” Hence, maps with sites identified. Some people will delve into all the copy while on their walk or walks. However, others are likely to read the extensive content at leisure after their strolls or peruse it before walking. An accompanying digital/audio version can go into more detail per site. Digital material will be developed as each site is researched and written.

Elements of design

- Both individual and theme-based content allow for different ways to interact with map
- Enables map to include far more sites than can be individually interpreted
- Why cover pages on both sides? Repeated cover panel design (both pages) gets people to engage with the content and will result in longer use (designer feedback). This element was used for both UVA and Starr Hill/Union Ridge maps.
- Cover pages allow links to further information, such as a digital and/or audio-tour, additional brochures, related websites and/or brochures, etc.
- Color coding of sites allows for easier orientation when walking
- Keys and Legend provide better orientation for walker; e.g. Open to public, Not open to public, historic marker, historic location only.

Feedback requested:

1. What sites should or should not be included?
2. What central themes are missing or not necessary?
3. How can we best include the subject of sales of the enslaved?
4. The page 2 map for Education and Disparity allows for inclusion of Vinegar Hill. Should we consider this or can they be subsumed under Civil Rights map?