

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

OCT 03 1990

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name BELLEVIEW  
other names/site number (DHR 09-03)

2. Location

street & number VA ROUTE 643  not for publication  
city, town GOODE  vicinity  
state VIRGINIA code VA county BEDFORD code 515 zip code 24556

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NA

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date 9/29/89  
VA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: SINGLE DWELLING

DOMESTIC: SECONDARY STRUCTURE

LANDSCAPE: GARDEN

FUNERARY: CEMETERY

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: SINGLE DWELLING

DOMESTIC: SECONDARY STRUCTURE

LANDSCAPE: GARDEN

FUNERARY: CEMETERY

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: FEDERAL

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof METAL

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Located off of Route 221 east of Bedford, Bellevue is a two-story brick residence constructed in three phases during the nineteenth century, beginning about 1824 and concluding around 1870. The portion first built was Federal in style and likely had a side-hall plan with a hall and two rooms on each floor. An addition was constructed around 1840 that virtually doubled the size of the house and resulted in a symmetrical rectangular structure with a central hall plan. This addition, which also had two rooms and a hall on each floor, is Greek Revival in its detailing. The front elevation reveals evidence of these two phases in the brickwork by the slightly irregular placement of windows and different window detailing. Sometime between 1866 and 1870, two frame wings were added to either end. The location of a successful school during the late nineteenth century, the property still retains a dormitory building known as Inkstand, as well as three dependencies, a garden, and a family cemetery, all of which contribute to the significance of Bellevue.

### ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Bellevue is located in a rural setting eight miles east of Bedford in the vicinity of Goode. It is surrounded by farm fields and wooded areas, and affords beautiful views of the Peaks of Otter. An unpaved drive leads from the public road and terminates at the southern end of the house, which is surrounded by a large lawn with cedars and magnolias. Brick-walks circle the house, and a garden and cemetery are located to the north.

Though built in two phases, the overall appearance of the house is uniform, with symmetrical elevations covered by a low-pitched, standing-seam-metal hipped roof and flanking end wings. The dentilled cornice with its band of vestigial modillions is consistent on both sections. Windows, while regularly placed and consistently six-over-six double-hung, differ in the treatment of the openings. The openings of the earlier section have brick jack arches and molded sills, whereas the 1840 addition has wooden lintels detailed with paterae corner blocks and plain sills. There is slightly more space between the center bay and the north section than between the center and the south addition. The entire brick

See continuation sheet

**8. Statement of Significance**

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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

POLITICS

Period of Significance

c 1824 - 1909

Significant Dates

1824, 1840

1866-70

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person

JAMES PHILEMON HOLCOMBE

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Bellevue, which is located in Bedford County, is an early-nineteenth-century Federal-style farmhouse that was altered after the Civil War to function as a high school for boys. It is associated with the educator and Confederate politician James Philemon Holcombe, who founded the school. Although Bellevue High School prospered in the late nineteenth century as a school primarily attended by the sons of famous men, it eventually succumbed to competition from the free elementary and secondary schools mandated by the Virginia Constitution of 1869. The property still retains several of its historical structures, including a dormitory building, three other outbuildings, a garden, and a family cemetery.

**JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA**

Bellevue is eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C. The property is eligible under Criterion A because of its association with the broad national themes of politics and education. Under Criterion B Bellevue is eligible because of its association with James Philemon Holcombe, a lawyer, scholar, and educator who was influential in the secession movement in Virginia and who served as a Confederate legislator and diplomat. The house is eligible under Criterion C because it is a rare example of an early-nineteenth-century Federal-style dwelling that was altered just after the Civil War to function as a high school. It retains much of its architectural integrity, as well as several of its historical outbuildings.

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The property that became Bellevue was acquired by Robert C. Steptoe in a division of the estate of James Leftwich, Steptoe's father-in-law, in

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

VA. DEPT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES  
221 GOVERNOR STREET, RICHMOND, VA 23219

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 24 acres

UTM References

A	17	644260	4136150
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	17	644260	4136510

B	17	644160	4136320
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	17	644690	4136320

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the rectangle whose points are marked by the following UTM reference points: A 17/644620/4136150, B 17/644160/4136320, C 17/644260/4136510, D 17/644690/4136320.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

THE BOUNDARY INCLUDES THE PRINCIPAL DWELLING, GARDENS, OUTBUILDINGS AND FIELDS THAT HAVE BEEN HISTORICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH BELLEVUE AND MAINTAIN HISTORIC INTEGRITY.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title JOHN SALMON, HISTORIAN; JULIE VOSMIK, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN  
 organization VA DEPT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES date JULY 1989  
 street & number 221 GOVERNOR STREET telephone 804-786-3143  
 city or town RICHMOND state VIRGINIA zip code 23219

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core rests on a brick basement. Two interior chimneys are located at the south section and an end and a side chimney are found in the north portion.

The north portion of the central brick block was the first to be constructed. Dating from 1824, this two-story section probably had a hall and two rooms on each floor; this plan was modified in 1840 when the section to the south was added. The earlier section is laid in common bond with three rows of stretchers alternating with a header row. The south section is laid in Flemish bond.

The central entrance of the front elevation (west) has a one-bay, one-story entrance portico supported by two pairs of Doric columns and embellished with a full entablature. This portico rests on a brick foundation and has brick steps and a wooden floor. The entrance door of paneled wood and glass with a two-light transom is flanked by paneled pilasters. This entrance, like the windows of the north section, has a brick jack arch above the transom.

The fenestration of the rear elevation is identical to the front. A terrace with a modern iron railing is supported by tall brick piers and extends the width of this elevation. It creates a covered passageway that protects the windows and doors of the full basement, which, on this elevation, is almost fully exposed.

The frame end wings were built between 1866 and 1870 during the time that Bellevue functioned as a school. The wing to the north was a dining room, while the corresponding addition to the south was a library and chapel. Both wings have hipped roofs with standing-seam metal sheathing, rest on full basements, and have simple cornices. The south wing has a centered interior end chimney and a three-sided bay projection on the front (west) elevation. This bay rests on bracketed supports, has twenty-four-light casement windows, and is adorned at the cornice by scroll brackets. A rear door on the south elevation leads from the terrace into the library that occupies this south wing.

The north wing has a slightly different configuration and consists of two sections, each with a hipped roof. The smaller section is to the west and is the location of the current kitchen. Behind this to the east is the longer dining room addition, which was shortened in 1953. A one-story flat-roofed masonry garage extends from the north end. Windows with stained glass borders in the north end of the dining room wing (which is now used as a service area) came from the Palais, one of the dormitory buildings no longer standing. There is an exterior door on the north elevation of the kitchen wing that provides access to a stoop and steps. There are three six-over-six windows and a door on the east elevation of the dining room addition; the door provides access to the terrace.

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The interior of Bellevue has a central hall on either side of which are two large adjoining rooms. The hall contains the only stair, which, due to its configuration, is one of Bellevue's most unusual features. A straight-run flight of stairs extends up the north wall of the hall to a landing that spans the width of the hall. From the landing two short flights of stairs run east and west to the two separated ends of the second floor hall. (An open straight-run stair to the attic was removed earlier in this century.) The walnut railing and turned balusters are said to have been replaced by William R. Abbot before his death in 1916. Two walls span the downstairs hall and support the stair landing; they divide the hall into two distinct sections and create recessed areas for doorways, one of which leads to the basement. The back hall appears to have been reworked when the house was modified around 1840. The front hall has unpaneled wainscoting with a reeded chair rail. The understairs are of plain, horizontal sheathing with a molded baseboard and a molding that follows the run of the stairs.

The original (1824) section of the house has two large downstairs rooms on the north with two bedrooms above. The front downstairs room is the current dining room; it retains its unpaneled wainscoting with molded chair rail and baseboard. Door reveals are paneled and match the doors, which have six raised panels. The mantelpiece in the dining room dates from the early twentieth century, as the original is at nearby trivium. Double doors lead from the dining room to the east rear room that currently functions as the master bedroom. A pantry area in the north wing has been adapted to a bath and dressing room and adjoins the bedroom.

On the second floor, the northwest bedroom has retained its early-nineteenth-century woodwork. The mantel has a simple, molded surround with a plain frieze surmounted by a mantel shelf. Flanking the chimney breast are closets with four-panel doors. The room has a molded baseboard and chair rail. The windows rest on the chair rail, which forms their sills. The northeast bedroom was remodeled around 1840 and is smaller than the front room, due to the addition in 1953 of an interior wall to create a space for a bathroom and closet.

The southern (1840) half of the house also has two rooms on each floor. On the first floor are two adjoining parlors separated by large eight-panel doors. The door and window reveals in both rooms are paneled and the frames have flattened Greek moldings with paterae in the upper corners. The mantels in both rooms are identical and are composed of fluted Doric columns supporting an entablature with a wall-of-Troy frieze beneath an unmolded mantel shelf. Molded baseboards and a plaster cornice also adorn both rooms and wooden panels are located beneath each window. The two bedrooms upstairs mirror the configuration of those in

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the north portion. The woodwork matches the downstairs and both rooms retain their simple mantels.

The south wing still functions as a library and its walls are lined with built-in shelves. The simple Classical Revival mantel is flanked by windows which, like the others in the room, have panels both above and below them with paterae in the upper corners. The north wing, built as the school dining room, has been shortened and considerably altered. This wing now functions as a service area.

Four additional contributing buildings are located to the sides and rear of Bellevue. These include a slave residence, a frame pumphouse above the cistern, the dormitory called Inkstand, and a frame smokehouse. The slave residence is a one-and-a-half story building of log-and-frame construction with a standing-seam metal-clad gable roof. An opening has been cut into one side and the first floor is used as a garage and storage building. Wooden steps at the west gable end lead to the loft door and six steps lead up to the floored loft. The wooden ceiling of this loft space is battened. A single small window just below the eaves on the south side elevation illuminates this space.

The smokehouse is just to the rear of the main house and is a two-story frame building, also with a metal-covered gable roof. It has six-over-six double-hung windows and a wood door of vertical planks. Positioned approximately halfway between the house and Inkstand to the south is the covered pump and cistern. This structure has a hipped roof capped by a cupola and walls of evenly spaced vertical slats. A low gate of wooden slats is located in the door opening.

Inkstand, the sole surviving building constructed specifically as a school building, is a one-story hipped-roof building currently used as a private residence. It has a rear shed addition, a side carport, and a central brick chimney.

To the north of the house are located the garden and Abbot family cemetery. A low stone wall surrounds the small cemetery, which contains a handful of tombstones and is located adjacent to the west side of the terraced garden. Entrances to the garden are marked by brick piers with cast stone urns and iron gates.

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1824; at that time the buildings on the tract were valued at \$1,100, an increase of \$1,000 from 1823.<sup>1</sup> The \$100 structure that was on the property before 1824 was more than likely a small, wooden-framed dwelling. The \$1,000 increase in the tax assessment may reflect the construction of a brick, two-story, hall-parlor-plan or side-passage-plan dwelling. Steptoe built a mill on the farm in 1825.<sup>2</sup> In 1840 Steptoe enlarged the house, probably doubling its size by constructing a central passage and flanking rooms on each floor.<sup>3</sup> He sold the property in 1858 to Dr. James McG. Kent, who in turn conveyed it to James Philemon Holcombe in 1863.<sup>4</sup>

James P. Holcombe was born in Powhatan County on 20 September 1820. His father was a physician who practiced in Lynchburg, Virginia, until 1843 when he liberated his slaves and moved to Indiana. Holcombe himself remained in Virginia and chose a career in law. He practiced in Fincastle for a brief time, then moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lived for about six years and wrote several learned treatises on commercial law. In 1850 he moved to Alexandria to use the Library of Congress; his reputation as a scholar resulted in his election in 1851 as an adjunct professor of law at the University of Virginia. He became a full professor in 1854.

During the 1850s Holcombe became a staunch defender of states' rights. Several of his speeches on the subject were published as pamphlets. He represented Albemarle County in the Convention of 1861 (13 February-6 December), which passed the Virginia Ordinance of Secession on 17 April. He also was a member of the First and Second Confederate Congresses, serving between 20 February 1862 and 13 February 1864.<sup>5</sup> It was during his service in the Congress that he purchased Bellevue.

On 19 February 1864 he was appointed by Confederate president Jefferson Davis as a special commissioner "to go to Nova Scotia to defend the men who without Confederate commissions had captured the United States vessel Chesapeake on the high seas, and to claim the vessel as a Confederate prize."<sup>6</sup> Holcombe arrived in Nova Scotia to find that the case already had been settled, but he remained in Canada to confer with Confederate secret agents, foster anti-Union sentiment, and seek foreign diplomatic recognition of the Confederate States of America. He also met briefly with President Abraham Lincoln's personal secretary, John Hay, who uncharitably described Holcombe as "a tall, solemn, spare, false-looking man, with false teeth, false eyes, and false hair."<sup>7</sup> Holcombe remained in Canada as Confederate commissioner to the Canadian government until September 1864, when he sailed in a blockade runner to North Carolina and was shipwrecked off Fort Fisher. He survived the wreck and returned home to Bellevue.

After the war ended Holcombe decided to continue his teaching career by opening a high school for boys at Bellevue. The Bellevue High School--

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the forthright motto of which, "Disce aut Discede" ("Learn or Leave"), was composed by Holcombe--held its first session in 1866-1867 with seventy boys in attendance. Between 1866 and 1870 Holcombe constructed Bellevue's two wings; one served as a library during the week and as a chapel on Sundays, while the other was the school's dining room. He also built three dormitories, (Siberia, Rockaway, and Inkstand) and a schoolhouse (Palais Royal).<sup>8</sup> Holcombe died on 22 August 1873; his assistant principal, William R. Abbot, immediately assumed the duties of principal and in 1882 purchased the school.

Bellevue High School attracted students from all over the country, mostly from the South and Virginia. Among its young scholars were John Singleton Mosby, Jr., the son of the Confederate guerilla leader, and Eppa Hunton, whose father and namesake was a Confederate general and, between 1892 and 1895, a United States senator. The younger Hunton became a member of the Virginia House of Delegates as well as a delegate to the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1901-1902. Another student at Bellevue was Edward Watts Saunders, of nearby Franklin County, who served as speaker of the House of Delegates, was a member of the United States House of Representatives (1906-1920), and served as a judge on the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals (1920-1921).

The Bellevue High School continued to operate (except during the 1901-1902 session, when it was suspended) until 1909. Its decline was given impetus by the system of "free" public education that was mandated by the Virginia Constitution of 1869. Although at first public support and state funding was directed primarily at elementary schools, by the early twentieth century secondary schools were receiving increasing attention. Private, tuition-funded schools such as Bellevue were forced to compete for students with state-funded institutions that could offer more varied curricula and physical plants. The Mann High School Act of 1906, which increased the state's funding for public high schools, hastened the end for Bellevue.<sup>10</sup> The school closed in 1909, and after several years of poor health William R. Abbot died on 5 October 1916. Bellevue has since remained in the hands of his descendants as a private home.

John S. Salmon

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1. Bedford County, Deed Book 18, 1823-1824, Reel 8, pp. 223-224, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Va. (VSL&A); Auditor of Public Accounts, Land Tax Books, Bedford County, 1823-1824, Reel 34, VSL&A.
2. Ibid., 1825-1826; \$400 was added to the valuation for buildings in 1826, indicating that the mill was built in 1825.
3. Ibid., 1839-1841, Reel 36; the value of the house rose from \$1,500 in 1839 to \$3,000 in 1840 because of a general reassessment; in 1841 the value was recorded at \$4,500 with a note that \$1,500 had been "added for improvements."
4. Robert C. Steptoe to James McG. Kent, Deed Book 40, 1858-1859, Reel 17, pp. 203-204; James McG. Kent to James P. Holcombe, Deed Book 42, 1861-1865, Reel 18, p. 246, VSL&A.
5. Cynthia M. Leonard, The General Assembly of Virginia, July 30, 1619-January 11, 1978: A Bicentennial Register of Members (Richmond: Published for the General Assembly of Virginia by the Virginia State Library, 1978), 474, xxx; Allan Johnson and Dumas Malone, eds., Dictionary of American Biography (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1928-1937), 9:134-135 (biographical sketch of Holcombe).
6. DAB, 9:134.
7. From Carl Sandburg's Abraham Lincoln: The War Years, 3:159; quoted in James P. C. Southall, Memoirs of the Abbots of Old Bellevue (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1955), 7.
8. Auditor of Public Accounts, Land Tax Books, Bedford County, 1865-1871, VSL&A. The 1871 book notes an increase in the valuation for buildings from \$4,000 to \$8,000; this probably was for new buildings, although there is no comment to that effect in the margin.
9. M. P. Burks, commissioner for the estate of James P. Holcombe, to William R. Abbot, Bedford County, Deed Book 55, 1882-1883, pp. 71-73, Bedford County Courthouse, Bedford, Va.
10. William A. Link, A Hard Country and a Lonely Place: Schooling, Society, and Reform in Rural Virginia, 1870-1920 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1986), 129-130, 137-138.

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Auditor of Public Accounts. Land Tax Books. Bedford County. 1820-1871. Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Va. (VSL&A).

Bedford County. Deed Book 18. 1823-1824. Reel 8. VSL&A.

Bedford County. Deed Book 55. 1882-1883. Bedford County Courthouse, Bedford, Va.

Department of Historic Resources. Survey File 09-3. Richmond, Va.

Johnson, Allan, and Dumas Malone, eds. Dictionary of American Biography. 20 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1928-1937.

Leonard, Cynthia M. The General Assembly of Virginia, July 30, 1619-January 11, 1978: A Bicentennial Register of Members. Richmond: Published for the General Assembly of Virginia by the Virginia State Library, 1978.

Link, William A. A Hard Country and a Lonely Place: Schooling, Society, and Reform in Rural Virginia, 1870-1920. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1986.

Southall, James P. C. Memoirs of the Abbots of Old Bellevue. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1955.

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Bellevue, Bedford Co.

PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATIONS

Bellevue  
Bedford Co.

John Salmon, photographer

February 1989

Negative filed at Va State Library, Richmond, VA

View: Front elevation, facing northwest

Photo 1 of 13

View of front elevation facing northwest

Photo 2 of 13

View of west end addition, facing southeast

Photo 3 of 13

View of covered cistern (foreground) and Inkstand (background), facing southwest

Photo 4 of 13

View of slave quarters, facing northeast

Photo 5 of 13

View of garden

Photo 6 of 13

View of upstairs stairhall, facing northwest

Photo 7 of 13

View of dining room, facing northeast

Photo 8 of 13

View of south front parlor, facing northeast

Photo 9 of 13

View of library, facing southeast

Photo 10 of 13

View of stair, facing east

Photo 11 of 13

View of front parlor

Photo 12 of 13

View of smokehouse, facing southeast

Photo 13 of 13

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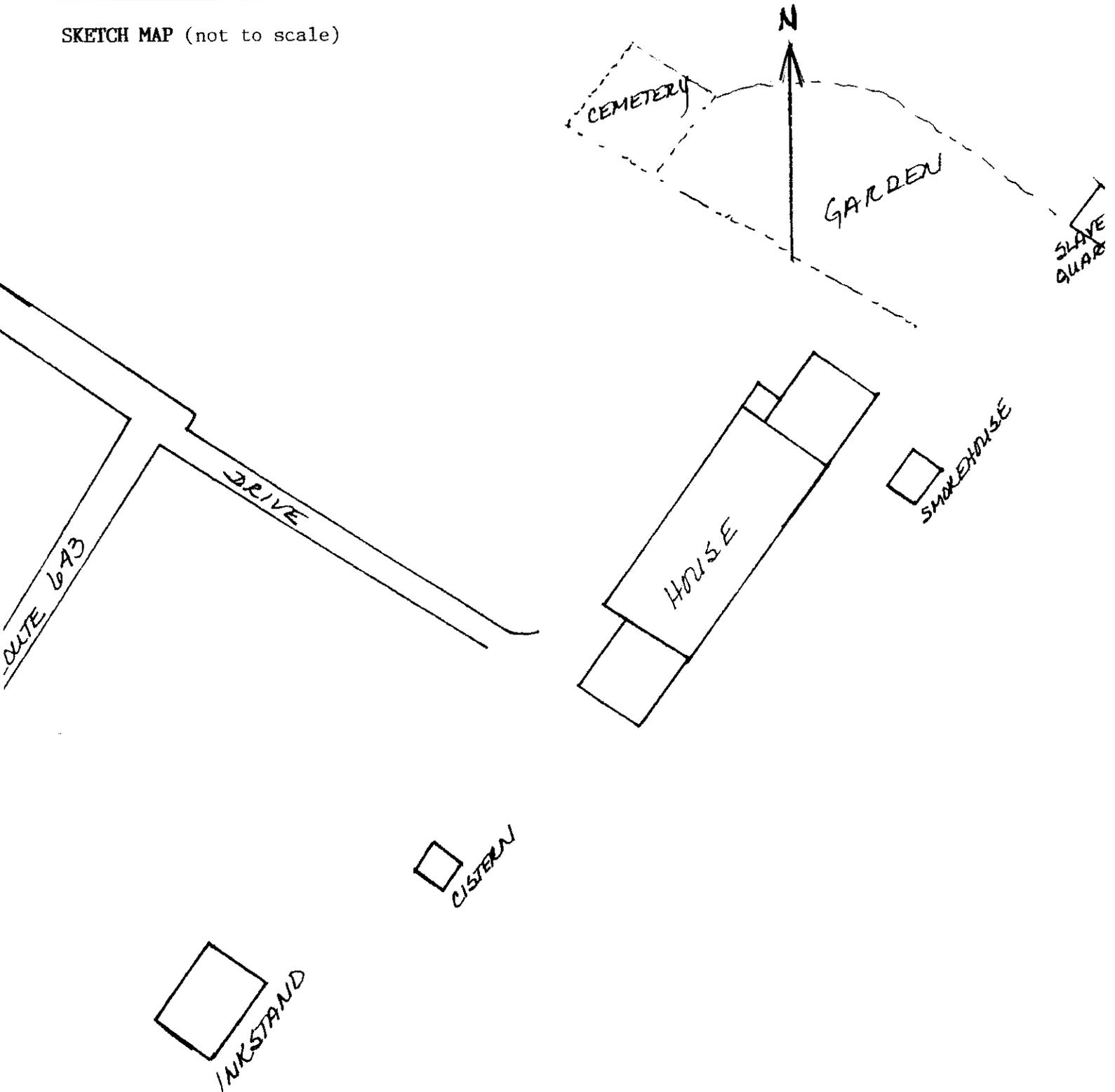
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Bellevue, Bedford Co., VA

SKETCH MAP (not to scale)



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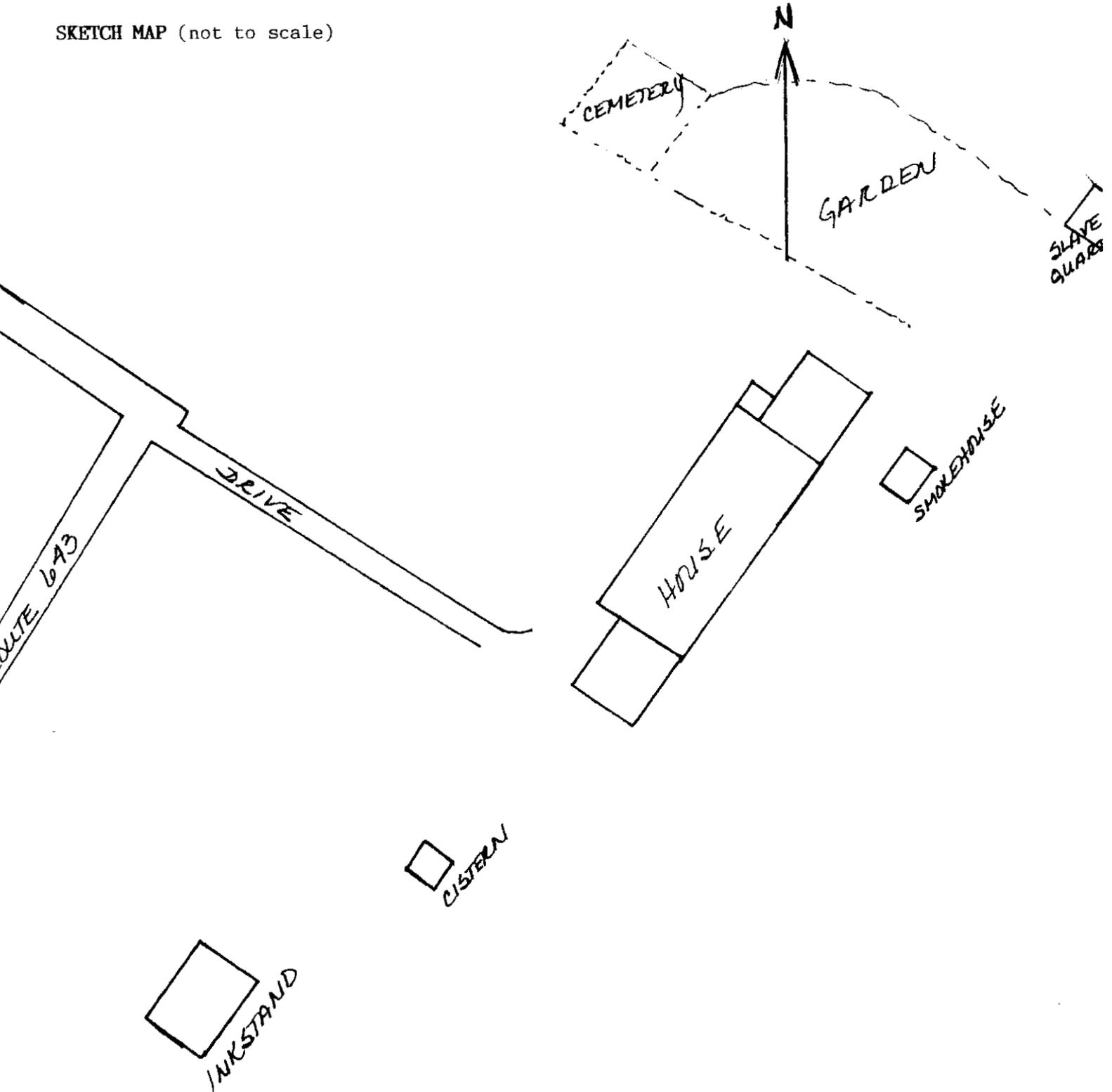
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Bellevue, Bedford Co., VA

SKETCH MAP (not to scale)



S188 IV NW  
(SEDAIA)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

79° 22' 30"  
37° 22' 30"

645000m E

646

647

4137000m N

BELLEVUE

BEDFORD CO., VA

UTM REFERENCES

- A 17/644620/4136150
- B 17/644160/4136320
- C 17/644260/4136510
- D 17/644690/4136320

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