

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

LISTED ON
VLR 6/16/2016
NRHP 8/15/2016

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Belvidere

Other names/site number: DHR No. 037-0086

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 4024 Pace Road

City or town: Hadensville State: VA County: Goochland

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B X C D


Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date: 6/23/16
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

FUNERARY: Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary structures

FUNERARY: Cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property BRICK; Wood: Weatherboard

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Belvidere is located in the rolling agricultural landscape of northwestern Goochland County, Virginia. The frame house at Belvidere was built in four campaigns. It began as a one-story, three-room dwelling, likely built in the late eighteenth century. A two-story addition was made to the rear in 1821-1822, and, at some point thereafter, its roof was extended to the south to link the upper floors and solve the drainage issues at the connection between the one- and two-story sections. After the house had been abandoned for decades in the twentieth century, a major restoration project occurred from 1979-1981 and a semi-detached wing was added to the house's east side in 1996. As a result, the house shows a complex roof plan. In addition to the primary dwelling (contributing building), the family cemetery is a contributing site as it dates to the property's period of significance. The nominated property also includes 127 acres of the historic agricultural landscape that surrounds the domestic and agricultural complex. Also on the property are seven non-contributing resources: a relocated historic-age, single-family dwelling that now stands north of the main house, a late-20th-century swimming pool and small pool house to the northeast, a 1985 barn and 1995 garage to the southwest, and a 1984 chicken house and 1998 shed to the south. Contributing/noncontributing status was determined in most cases by the age of the building and in one case by its lack of integrity, having been relocated from elsewhere.

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Setting

Belvidere is located in northwestern Goochland County, a historically rural agricultural area characterized by large farmsteads and crossroads villages. Since the 1990s, eastern Goochland County has experienced suburban development due to its proximity to Richmond, and this new growth is slowly spreading farther into the county. The domestic and agricultural complex currently associated with Belvidere is set back 300 yards to the northeast of Pace Road, near the headwaters of Little Lickinghole Creek and south of the crossroads hamlet of Hadensville. The property's 127 acres today is largely wooded, with a roughly circular area centered around the domestic and agricultural complex that has remained cleared and a small field a short distance north of the complex.

The primary dwelling is located at the end of the driveway, with the family cemetery in a wooded area west of the dwelling. The late 20th century barn and garage stand on the south side of the driveway and southwest of the primary dwelling. The non-historic chicken house and shed are northeast of the garage and south of the dwelling. The swimming pool and pool house are situated a short distance northeast of the dwelling. An early 19th century miller's house has been moved onto the property to stand roughly equidistant between the pool and the dwelling. Although the agricultural resources are all less than 40 years old, their simple forms and materials are in keeping with the traditional agricultural outbuildings commonly found in this area.

Primary Dwelling, Contributing Building, 1790- c. 1825

The primary dwelling at Belvidere was constructed over the course of four campaigns. Built in 1790, the original house was a one-story, three-room dwelling oriented to the south/southeast that today comprises the south block of the dwelling. In 1821-1822, a two-story, side passage, single-pile addition was made to the north/northwest(rear) of the original house. At some point thereafter, its roof was extended to the south to link the upper floors and solve the drainage issues at the connection between the one- and two-story sections (see photo 1). The 1821-1822 addition is today the dwelling's primary façade. In 1996, a two-story, side-gabled addition was constructed east/northeast of and perpendicular to the original block's gable end wall. It is attached to the original block's north/northwest (rear) wall and the 1821-1822 addition's east/northeast (rear) wall via an enclosed corridor. The 1996 addition is similar in massing, scale, and design to the older portions of the house, consisting of a gabled main section facing south with a wide wing extending to the north. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the addition's northwestern end wall.

Detailed Description of Original Dwelling

The house originally fronted on a historic road that crossed the current farm property south of the house. The original 1790 section of the main house at Belvidere consists of a three-room, one ½-story dwelling. A food-storage cellar is incorporated under the western end of the house. This floor plan comprises three rooms of graduated size, including a large, square room at the west end and an adjoining pair of rooms with corner fireplaces at the east end. The smaller of the two eastern rooms projects into an integral rear shed, giving the original section an L-shaped

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footprint that corresponds with the form of the original foundation. There is no evidence that the integral shed originally projected across the entire north wall of the building.

The original house, which was extensively restored from 1979-1981, features a three-bay south façade with an off-center door flanked by nine-over-nine sash windows with molded sills. The wood sashes were replaced in 1981. The pegged frames of the windows and door are provided with two-part architrave molded surrounds. The six-panel front door, without transom, is intact. The foundation wall on the south front was built in Flemish bond, although only the western two-thirds of the wall remained at the start of the restoration, corresponding to the location of the original cellar. An original basement vent with vertical bars is located under the western window, serving the cellar. During the restoration, a matching vent was placed under the eastern window opening into the crawl space under the east end of the house.

Owing to the layout of the two eastern rooms, the original exterior end chimney is placed off-center at that end of the house (see photo 2). This large, Flemish-bond brick chimney has two-sets of tiled shoulders. In contrast, the chimney at the center of the west gable was replaced in the mid-nineteenth century with a massive, double-shouldered, six-course American-bond chimney. The chimney was rebuilt when the roof was extended between the south section and the 1821-1822 addition in order to add a second-floor fireplace. The original Flemish-bond chimney base remains. The first-floor window to the north side of the west chimney had a plain board surround when it was photographed in 1979. There is interior evidence of a small off-center garret window in the west gable. Physical evidence indicates that it was removed when the west chimney was enlarged.

The steep gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal. There is no evidence of dormers. The house is clad in beaded weatherboard, considerable portions of which were replaced during the restoration. Historic weatherboard was consolidated at the east end. The south front is spanned by a plain box cornice with profiled end boards. The rake boards at the east end were very narrow, while the wider, surviving early rake board at the southwest end is tapered from the eave to the apex.

Evidence in the framing of the east end confirms that a six-panel door visible at the south side of the chimney in pre-restoration photographs was original. The window now in that spot was substituted in 1981. An early door was located on the north side of the chimney as well. A door formerly located on the south side of the chimney was moved here in 1981 to replace a later batten door that occupied the opening. The eastern garret chamber is lit by a four-over-four sash window centered under the roof ridge.

Interior

The interior of the 1790 section is mostly intact, including plastered walls (much plaster was retained, mostly in the east room, during restoration), wood floors, trim, and wainscoting. The wood finishes are unpainted, except in the second-floor west chamber, where the woodwork is

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painted red. The house exhibits a hierarchy of interior treatments and molding profiles, based on the relative importance of each room within the household.

Cellar

A shallow cellar is located below the west room in the original house. The basement bulkhead entry, located in the north foundation wall, was covered by the north addition of 1821-22. It does not appear to have been easily accessible after that date. The cellar, with exposed ceiling joists and a barred vent in the foundation wall on the south front, was likely used for food storage.

First Floor

The west room, the most elaborately finished of the three first-floor rooms, is provided with a high flushboard dado with a molded cap, a bolection chair rail not aligned with the window sill, and a ovolo-topped baseboard. The cornice of the dado is made up of a bullnose above a pair of cavettos, while the chair rail, which is set flush with the wainscot, incorporates a central bullnose flanked by cavettos. The room features two-part ogee architrave door and window trim. A section of molded pinrail is embedded in the plaster next to the south window where it would have supported a mirror or other object on the wall. The entry from the west room to the north addition originally opened to the exterior. The trim matches the other openings in the west room, but the door is missing. The six-panel raised-panel south door with HL hinges and flat panels is original to the house.

The mantel on the west wall incorporates a decorative overmantel that reaches to the ceiling (see photo 5). Narrow fluted pilasters extend from floor to ceiling to support a shallow cornice that breaks out over the pilasters. The overmantel is filled with five vertical raised panels. A molded shelf is supported by a two-panel mantel frieze. Trim visible on the west window beside the mantel consisted of plain boards in the photographs of 1979 (see DHR File # 037-0086), suggesting that the window was added. The northwest corner of the room is filled with an original steep, closed-stringer winder stair with a molded rail (see photo 6). The walls above and below the upper flight of the stair and the underside of the upper flight are sheathed with flush boards. The stair has symmetrically turned balusters and square newels with molded tops. The stringers are defined by moldings around the edges. A closet is located under the lower run of the stair.

The east room is the second largest in the original section and the second most formal (see photo 7). Like the west room, it has a $\frac{3}{4}$ -height wainscot or dado, but the chair rail, consisting of a pair of raised fields flanked by cavettos, is plainer. The window and door trim is the same. Although the joists overhead are exposed now, physical evidence shows that the ceiling in this room was originally plastered. The corner fireplace has a shelf and architrave mantel with a tall frieze incorporating two horizontal panels, surmounted by a full Ionic cornice with dentils. A built-in corner cabinet, originally located in the SW corner of the room, was removed and, according to the current property owners, is now in the collection of Tryon Palace in North Carolina.

The smallest room, located in the northeastern corner, is fully sheathed with horizontal flush boards, except for the north wall, which was sheathed with drywall c. 1980 because the wainscot

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was damaged. An original window in the center of the north wall became a door in 1994. This door had exterior trim matching the other trim on the house in 1979.¹ An adjacent original door to the left of the window was blocked up at the same time. Window and door trim is the same as in the other two original rooms. The early door in the east wall contains a door relocated from the south side of the chimney. The angled fireplace is provided with a shelf-and-architrave mantel like that in the adjacent room, but without the dentil course (see photo 8). The northern section of the ceiling, sheathed with flush boards, slopes with the rafters of the rear lean-to. A secondary stair rises along the west wall and through the adjacent southeast room to reach the garret. The walls of the stair are covered with horizontal flush board. The original opening between the southeast and southwest rooms retains a six-panel door with raised panels and HL hinges.

Garret

The garret contains two chambers separated by a narrow passage at the head of the main staircase. The passage is separated from the two rooms by vertical board partitions. Early doorways at the head of the stair open into each chamber. The trim around the six-panel door connecting the two sections is unique in the house: the west side is trimmed with a single architrave frame with a robust ovolo molding contrasting with the ogee trim used elsewhere. Given the provision of separate stairs, it seems likely that the two garret chambers were not originally interconnected and that the doorway was added at some time after the original building campaign. The garret chambers have random-width tongue-and-groove wood flooring, plastered walls and ceilings in the west room (now drywall), and tongue-and-groove walls and ceiling in the east room.

The chamber at the east end of the garret is unheated. The secondary stair rises in this room. The doorway from the main stair contains a six-panel door. Floored storage areas are found behind knee walls on the front and rear of the east room. The lapped and pegged common rafter roof framing, which was visible in 1979, incorporates matching collar beams to which the garret ceiling is attached.

The west chamber has the most complex history. It contains an added mantel with a single panel above the firebox. The frame of the doorway communicating with the stair is early, but the head has been removed to increase headroom and the door itself is missing. The original roof structure forming the north slope of the roof was removed and the west chamber enlarged to the north over the passage at some point after the north wing was added. A seam in the flooring corresponds to the former location of the knee wall and north eave. A built-in press for storage with double batten doors was added at the same time above the wainscot in the area over the original main stairway. The window at the west end was probably added when the chimney was altered and there is evidence in the trim of an earlier gable window that was blocked by the current chimney.

Detailed Description of 1821-1822 Addition

According to tax records, the two-story frame addition to the north was added in 1821-22 (see photo 3). It was designed to dovetail with the older house in order to approximate the appearance

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of a more commodious center-passage-plan dwelling facing west, conditioned, however, by the presence of the western chimney of the older house and the asymmetrical roof form. The north wing contains a passage and stair adjoining the earlier section and a large, rectangular room to the north on each floor.

The addition was, at first, inaccessible at the second-floor level from the older section. Original beaded weatherboard in the south gable end of the addition was visible on the interior in 1979 and the framing for a second-floor window survives in the same wall.² This gap between the sections must have created problems associated with drainage of water against the two-story section. The roof of the addition was later extended south in a hip to incorporate the north slope of the lower roof of the original house. This alteration would have solved the drainage problem and enlarged the west chamber of the original garret, but was not represented by any change in tax valuation for the house.

The 1821-1822 addition is clad with beaded weatherboards. The west front incorporates a modillion cornice. The cornice, but not the weatherboards, stops at the original end wall of the addition and was later extended to the west chimney as a plain box cornice. At the same point, the intervening section of the standing-seam metal roof is about three inches lower than the roof to the north. The east front of the north addition features a plain box cornice. A two-story Flemish-bond chimney with random glazed headers rises in the center of the north gable. The addition has a Flemish-bond brick foundation.

The addition incorporates three evenly spaced bays on both the west and east fronts and no openings in the north gable end. The entry doors and nine-over-nine sash windows were provided with two-part architrave frames on the exterior. The main entry door, including its frame and transom, were missing in 1979. It was replaced with an appropriate historic door from a demolished house on the James River in Goochland County known as Mannsville. The porch on the west front was added in 1981, based on regional prototypes, in the same location as the original porch, which was represented by a ghost in the paint on the exterior wall.

Interior

Where the 1821-1822 addition's side passage abuts the north (rear) wall of the 1790 house, the new passage wall was offset from the former exterior wall, forming a double wall that is unusually thick. It is supported by a separate foundation wall and conceals the cornice and framing of the 1790 section's north wall. The walls and ceilings throughout this addition were plastered (now drywall). The tongue-and-groove flooring in the passage is original; that in the parlor was replaced to match. The first floor is lined with horizontal flush wainscot with a molded base and a one-part chair rail with an ovolo molding at the top and a bead on the lower edge. Door and window trim on the first floor consists of two-part architraves with an outer quirked ovolo, a small intermediate ovolo, and an inner bead. Second-floor trim consists of a one-part version of the same. A small closet was added over the west end of the stair in 1979-1981.

First Floor

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The first-floor passage contains a stair that rises along the north wall from just inside the west entry (see photo 9). The open-stringer winder stair has a molded rail, two square balusters per tread, and square newel posts with molded caps. The stringer is ornamented with delicate sawn scrollwork. A low closet is enclosed below the winders. The main room in the first floor of the 1821-1822 addition was provided with trim appropriate for use as a parlor (see photo 10). It has an ornate Federal mantel with paneled pilasters supporting a tall entablature incorporating end blocks and a central tablet. The mantel is topped by a shelf and a cornice including a dentil course with gouged tops.

Second Floor

The second floor is similar to the first. A large chamber has a simpler version of the trim, including a mantel without dentils (see photo 11). A small lobby at the head of the stairs gives access to the flanking rooms by a pair of doors removed from the demolished house at Mannsville. The chamber to the south has been converted into a bathroom. A framed opening is visible in the center of the wall shared with the adjacent west chamber in the older section. The roof structure of the addition appears to incorporate reused framing members, some of which have mortises and Roman numerals that are unrelated to their current arrangement.

East (1996) Addition

The east addition was constructed in 1996 as part of the restoration of the house undertaken by the current property owners (see photo 4). The addition, which was designed to complement the historic portion of the house, consists of a one ½-story gabled frame building of the same width as the original house, aligned with it, and connected to it by a one-story hyphen that wraps around the original lean-to. A gabled ell with dormer windows extends to the north with a chimney on the north end. A shed-roofed, screened-in porch extends along the east wall. A treated wood deck is located at the north end of the porch and extends across the north end wall. From south to north, east wall's second story has a projecting gabled bay with a single window, and two gabled dormers with 6/6 sash along the side-gabled roof slope.

Secondary Resources

Miller's House, Non-Contributing Building, c. 1800-1825 (moved)

A one ½-story, two-bay, frame, one-room dwelling, located to the north of the main house, was moved to the site from the nearby Bunker Hill Farm (037-0090) in 1981 (see photo 12). The building originally stood near the Bunker Hill Mill and served as an associated residence. It was constructed in c. 1800-1825. The building later was used as a tobacco barn and granary. The house was moved intact from its original site, where it stood over an original cellar. It is listed as noncontributing because it was relocated and is not associated with Belvidere's historical development.

In its new location, the former dwelling was placed into the sloping site with a modern Flemish-bond brick foundation and crawl space. The building, which faces south, is sheathed with new

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beaded weatherboard. A new, one-story, Flemish-bond chimney rises on the south end. The front entry retains its original six-panel door. The window frames are original and the openings are equipped with reproduction nine-over-nine window sashes. The first-floor interior is sheathed with unpainted flush boards and the beaded ceiling joists are exposed. The painted shelf-and-architrave mantel on the west wall surrounds a rebuilt arched firebox. An enclosed corner winder stair rises from beside the front door along the east wall. A closet below the stair, formerly enclosed with early boards, contained a stair to the basement. The twentieth-century door to the closet suggests that the basement stair was not original. The second floor, originally plastered, is now finished with drywall.

Shed, Non-Contributing Building, 1998

A noncontributing one-story frame shed built in 1998 stands to the south of the house (see photo 16). The shed is sheathed with T-111 siding and the gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Chicken House, Non-Contributing Building, 1984

A noncontributing frame chicken house, built in 1984, stands to the south of the house (see photo 15). It is sheathed with vertical boards without battens. The gabled roof is covered with metal roofing.

Swimming Pool, Non-Contributing Structure, c. 1990

A noncontributing in-ground pool is located to the northeast of the house (see photo 17). It is surrounded by a concrete paved terrace supported by brick retaining walls.

Pool House, Non-Contributing Building, c. 1990

A noncontributing frame pool house next to the pool has beaded siding and a gabled standing-seam metal roof (see photo 17).

Garage, Non-Contributing Building, c. 1995

A noncontributing large, frame garage, built in the mid-1990s, is located to the southwest of the house. It is clad with T-111 siding and the gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal roofing (see photo 13).

Barn, Non-Contributing Building, 1985

A noncontributing frame barn, built in 1985, is located to the southwest of the house. It is sheathed with T-111 (see photo 14).

Cemetery, Contributing Site, 1790-1950

The Massie Family Cemetery is located to the west of the house along the entry drive. The Massies owned Belvidere during its period of significance. The unfenced ground contains about twenty burials, only one of which is marked, that of Mary R. Massie. Descendants of the Massies owned the property until 1957. There is no record of slave burials in this location. The estimated number of burials is based on depressions in the soil.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
c 1790-c. 1825

Significant Dates
1822 (north addition)

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

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

Belvidere is locally significant under Criterion C as a rare survival of late-eighteenth-century domestic architecture in Goochland County, Virginia. It incorporates an unusual variation of the regionally recognized three-room plan with an off-center chimney at one end serving corner fireplaces. It also demonstrates the ways in which regional building types were altered to conform to changing standards of privacy, social relations, and architectural form. It is comparable to several documented houses in the county, including Genito (037-0060), the Booker S. Parrish House (037-5108), and Johnson-Hughes-Ford-Alvis House (037-0064), all now-vanished frame houses with off-center end chimneys shared by rooms in the main body of the house and in a lean-to. The property's period of significance begins in 1790 with construction of the original three-room house and ends c. 1825 with the completion of the rear addition and matching of the rooflines between the two sections. The period of significance relates to the dates during which the architecturally significant portions of the building were completed.

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

Historical Overview

The house at Belvidere was likely built for Charles and Susannah Massie in the late eighteenth century after their marriage in 1785. The name of the farm likely originated at some point in the nineteenth century. It occupied a tract that included the site of Michael Holland's house and burial place, both mentioned in a deed of 1752. There is, however, no physical evidence that the house incorporates the earlier Holland residence. Its form and detailing resemble other houses in the region built in the period after the American Revolution.

Belvedere takes part in the vigorous Tidewater framing tradition as that vernacular method is manifested in a number of documented houses in Goochland and neighboring counties. Most houses for which there is a record were one- or one-and-one-half-story frame houses incorporating the one-room, hall-chamber, or center-passage plans. With its irregular three-room plan, Belvedere represents an unusual variation of the hall-chamber form.

The house has a family resemblance to two other dwellings from the same era and locale. These houses, including the now-vanished resources at Genito (037-0060) and the Johnson-Hughes-Ford-Alvis House (037-0064), had complex plans that included integral rear sheds and chimneys shared between rooms in the main house and a lean-to. The still-extant Booker S. Parrish House (037-5108), which was abandoned when it was surveyed in 2003, shared both of these characteristics. Its massive offset brick chimney, which included ornamental diapering, originally served corner fireplaces in both the one-story main house and an integral lean-to. Although a once-common vernacular resource type, such late 18th/early 19th century dwellings are becoming increasingly rare in Goochland County, which is today experiencing development pressure especially on its east side.

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The Belvidere property on Little Lickinghole Creek was part of a 3,360-acre tract patented to Michael Holland (1666-1746) in 1732. In 1752, 591 acres of Holland's grant were sold by his executors and sons-in-law, Henry Martin and Pouncy Anderson, for 128 pounds to his niece's husband, David Massie.³ David Massie (1721-1755) was the son of Charles Massie (1678-1749) of New Kent County. David Massie's wife, Ann Holland, inherited the land when her husband died three years later.⁴ Their son, Charles (d. 1817) married Susanna Martin (b 1760) in 1785. Charles Massie's land went to his wife until her death, whereupon it was to be divided equally between his six children.⁵

The story of the house's enlargement can be read in the Goochland County Land Books, which record the tax assessments for each tract in the county.⁶ In 1820, the first year for which the value of improvements was separated out from the value of the tract as a whole, Susannah Massie had a life estate consisting of 647 acres containing buildings valued at \$600, as a dower share in her husband's estate. This value probably represents the three-room frame original section of the house and any secondary buildings that accompanied it. Her children, Thomas, William, Mary R., Henry, and Charles are listed as the owners of 10 acres containing a building, probably a mill, valued at \$1,000, identified in 1821 as being located on "the mill lot." The children apparently lived at home and were supported by the income from the mill. The mill lot, now known as Bunker Hill, is the same one from which the one-room "Miller's House" was relocated to Belvidere in 1981. In 1822, Susannah Massie's property increased in value. A \$550 increase was noted due to "new building."

This nearly doubled the \$600 value previously attributed to improvements on the tract to \$1,150. This seems to provide a clear date for the construction of the north (rear) addition. In 1826, the improvements remained the same, but 10 acres of the widow's land were sold. By 1841, Susannah Massie had died, but the estate of her husband remained undistributed and the house had decreased in value to \$800. In 1847, the year of his death, her son Henry Massie is recorded as the owner of the tract, now encompassing 363½ acres on which stood improvements still valued at a relatively modest \$800. Henry Massie (d 1847), executor of his father's will, received the section containing the 1790/1821-1822 dwelling.

According to family tradition, Henry Massie was responsible for his mother and younger siblings and did not marry until 1832 when he married Mary R. Cocke.⁷ The couple owned 17 enslaved African Americans in 1820, a number that increased to 24 by 1830. Regional agricultural production during this period was diversifying from an exclusive focus on tobacco to increased production of wheat, which became an important cash crop as well. Tax records show that Henry and Mary Massie made no substantial changes to the house and outbuildings during his lifetime. After his death in 1847, his widow, who was also his executor, was involved in a complex chancery lawsuit concerning debts owed by her husband's estate. The court eventually ordered 165½ acres sold at auction, including the "dower tract" on which the house stood.⁸ A cemetery had been established near the house at some point during the Massie family's occupancy. The only marked grave is that of Mary R. [Cocke] Massey.

Belvidere
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A 134-acre tract containing the house was bought at auction by Mary Cocke Massie's daughter and son-in-law, William L. and Mary R Massie Johnson.⁹ The division of the original farm was surveyed in 1866 and recorded on a plat in 1873. They later added a total of 45 acres to the farm by purchase. A porch, removed c. 1980, was added across the western portion of the south front in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century by the Johnsons. The Johnson descendants of the Massie family retained ownership until 1957, when William Johnson's grandson Charles M. Johnson sold it to Thomas C. and Janet B. Kennedy.¹⁰ They sold it to James L. Hatcher in 1961, who transferred it to Edith Kratz, who transferred 127 acres to the current owners, Jim and Sherry Haskell, in 1978.¹¹ The Haskells undertook a thorough and sensitive restoration of the house and made a carefully designed addition. The majority of the farm was planted in pines about 1950. These were harvested and replanted in 1988.¹²

The outbuilding called the Miller's House was located near a mill on the nearby farm known as Bunker Hill (037-0090). The one-room house was moved to its current site intact. It appears to date from the early nineteenth century and is thought to have served as the home of the miller.

Archaeological Potential

It is likely that there are archaeological sites on the property associated with its historic use as a farm supported by enslaved labor in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Potential sites include slavery-related resources such as quarters sites and burials, as well as sites of agricultural outbuildings from the periods before and after the Civil War. Although no professional archaeological investigations have been investigated, this aspect of the property's history is notable and may be explored at a future date.

Belvidere
Name of Property

Goochland County, VA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Goochland County Deed and Land Books, Library of Virginia.

Haskell, James. Personal Communication, 16 February 2015.

Kummer, Karen Lang. "Belvidere: A Study." Research paper prepared for Edward K. Lay, U of Virginia, 1979.

"The Massie Family." *William and Mary College Quarterly* XIII (Jan. 1905) 197.

Worsham, Gibson. *A Survey of Historic Architecture in Goochland County, Virginia*. Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the Goochland County Historical Society, 2003.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR No. 037-0084

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 127 acres

Belvidere
Name of Property

Goochland County, VA
County and State

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.818460 | Longitude: -77.011120 |
| 2. Latitude: 37.817680 | Longitude: -77.010130 |
| 3. Latitude: 37.821370 | Longitude: -78.005690 |
| 4. Latitude: 37.818730 | Longitude: -78.002470 |
| 5. Latitude: 37.816350 | Longitude: -78.004620 |
| 6. Latitude: 37.813950 | Longitude: -77.996590 |
| 7. Latitude: 37.809790 | Longitude: -77.998820 |
| 8. Latitude: 37.816030 | Longitude: -78.013290 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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

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

The property's boundaries are coterminous with the tax parcels recorded as Goochland County Real Estate Parcels No. 11-1-0-50-0 and 11-1-0-50-B. The true and correct historic boundaries are shown on the attached Location Map and Tax Parcel Map.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property's boundaries correspond to the current 127-acre tract. The boundaries were selected to include the house and its rural and agricultural historic landscape setting as well as all known historic resources associated with the property. The parcel contains a remnant of the land associated with the house back to the construction period in the 18th century.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Gibson Worsham
organization: Glave&Holmes Architecture
street & number: 2101 East Main Street
city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23223
e-mail: gworsham@glaveandholmes.com
telephone: 804 898-5852
date: January 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Belvidere
City or Vicinity: Hadensville vic.
County: Goochland State: Virginia
Photographer: Sherry Haskell
Date Photographed: 6/9/2015

Belvidere
Name of Property

Goochland County, VA
County and State

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

Photo 1 of 17: VA_Goochland County_Belvidere_0001

View: Primary dwelling, west and south elevations, camera facing northeast

Photo 2 of 17: VA_Goochland County_Belvidere_0002

View: Primary dwelling, east gable end, camera facing northwest

Photo 3 of 17: VA_Goochland County_Belvidere_0003

View: Primary dwelling, west elevation of north wing, camera facing east/southeast

Photo 4 of 17: VA_Goochland County_Belvidere_0004

View: Primary dwelling, east addition, camera facing southwest

Photo 5 of 17: VA_Goochland County_Belvidere_0005

View: Primary dwelling, west room, west wall, camera facing northeast

Photo 6 of 17: VA_Goochland County_Belvidere_0006

View: Primary dwelling, west room, stair in northeast corner, camera facing northeast

Photo 7 of 17: VA_Goochland County_Belvidere_0007

View: Primary dwelling, west room, fireplace in southeast corner, camera facing southeast

Photo 8 of 17: VA_Goochland County_Belvidere_0008

View: Primary dwelling, northeast room, fireplace in southwest corner, camera facing southwest

Photo 9 of 17: VA_Goochland County_Belvidere_0009

View: Primary dwelling, north wing, passage, stair in northwest corner, camera facing northwest

Photo 10 of 17: VA_Goochland County_Belvidere_0010

View: Primary dwelling, parlor, northeast corner, camera facing northeast

Photo 11 of 17: VA_Goochland County_Belvidere_0011

View: Primary dwelling, west room, stair in southeast corner, camera facing southeast

Photo 12 of 17: VA_Goochland County_Belvidere_0012

View: Miller's House, south elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo 13 of 17: VA_Goochland County_Belvidere_0013

View: Garage, east elevation, camera facing southeast

Belvidere
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Photo 14 of 17: VA_Goochland County_Belvidere_0014
View: Barn, north end room, camera facing southeast

Photo 15 of 17: VA_Goochland County_Belvidere_0015
View: Chicken House, north elevation, camera facing south

Photo 16 of 17: VA_Goochland County_Belvidere_0016
View: Shed, north elevation, camera facing southeast

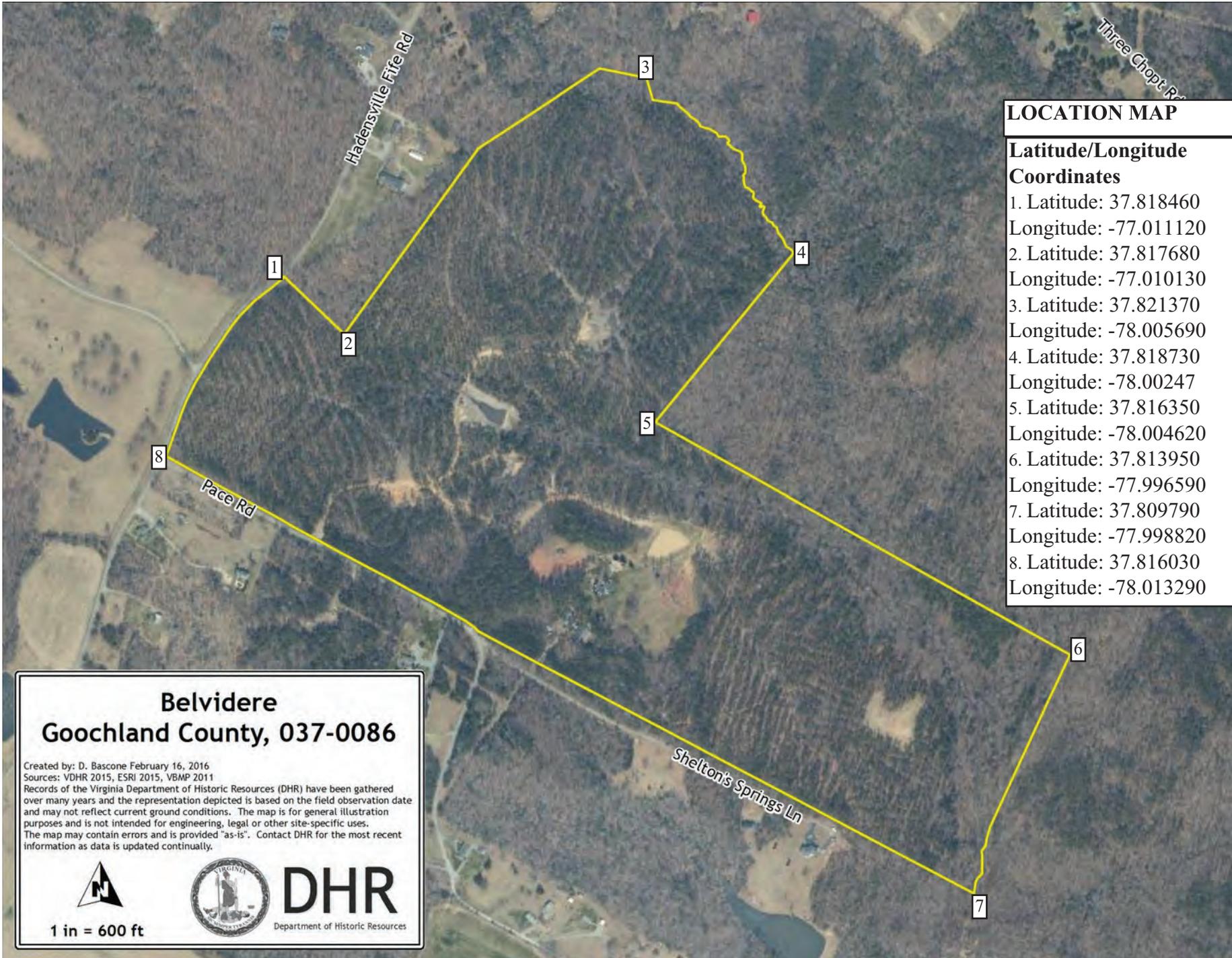
Photo 17 of 17: VA_Goochland County_Belvidere_0017
View: Swimming Pool and Pool House, south elevation, camera facing north

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

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

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Karen Lang Kummer. "Belvidere: A Study." Research paper prepared for Edward K. Lay, U of Virginia, 1979.
- ² Kummer.
- ³ Goochland Co. Deed Book 6, p. 198. Goochland County Circuit Clerk's Office.
- ⁴ Kummer.
- ⁵ Goochland Co. Deed Book 22: 463.
- ⁶ Goochland County Land Books, Library of Virginia.
- ⁷ Kummer.
- ⁸ Goochland Co. Deed Book 43: 32, quoted in Kummer.
- ⁹ Goochland Co. Deed Book 44: 86.
- ¹⁰ Goochland Co. Deed Book 87: 275.
- ¹¹ Goochland Co. Deed Book 94: 217.
- ¹² James Haskell. Personal Communication, 16 February 2015.



LOCATION MAP

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

- 1. Latitude: 37.818460
Longitude: -77.011120
- 2. Latitude: 37.817680
Longitude: -77.010130
- 3. Latitude: 37.821370
Longitude: -78.005690
- 4. Latitude: 37.818730
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- 6. Latitude: 37.813950
Longitude: -77.996590
- 7. Latitude: 37.809790
Longitude: -77.998820
- 8. Latitude: 37.816030
Longitude: -78.013290

Belvidere
Goochland County, 037-0086

Created by: D. Bascone February 16, 2016
Sources: VDHR 2015, ESRI 2015, VBMP 2011

Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation date and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. The map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". Contact DHR for the most recent information as data is updated continually.


 1 in = 600 ft

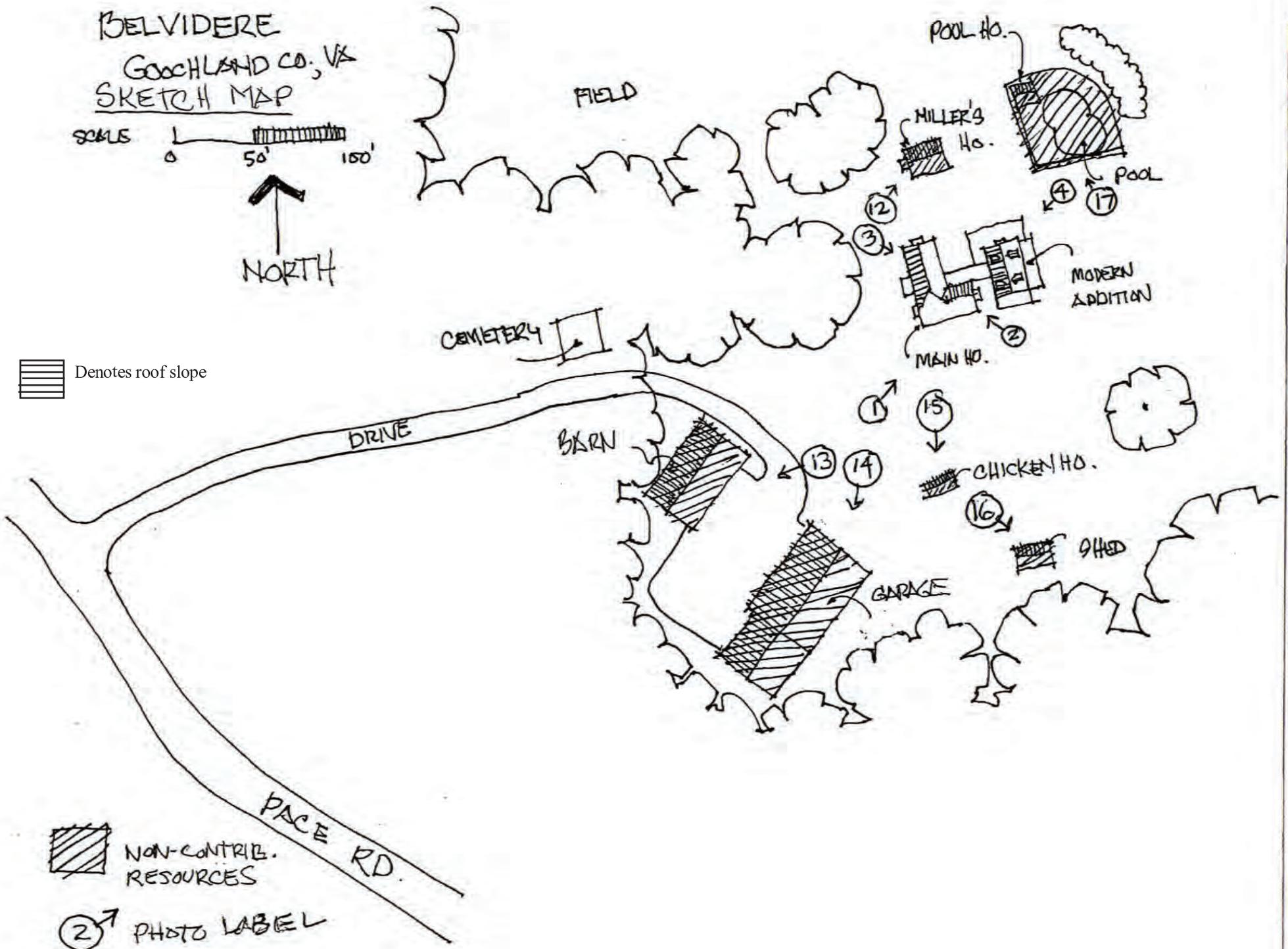

DHR
 Department of Historic Resources

BELVIDERE GOOCHLAND CO., VA SKETCH MAP

SCALE 0 50' 100'



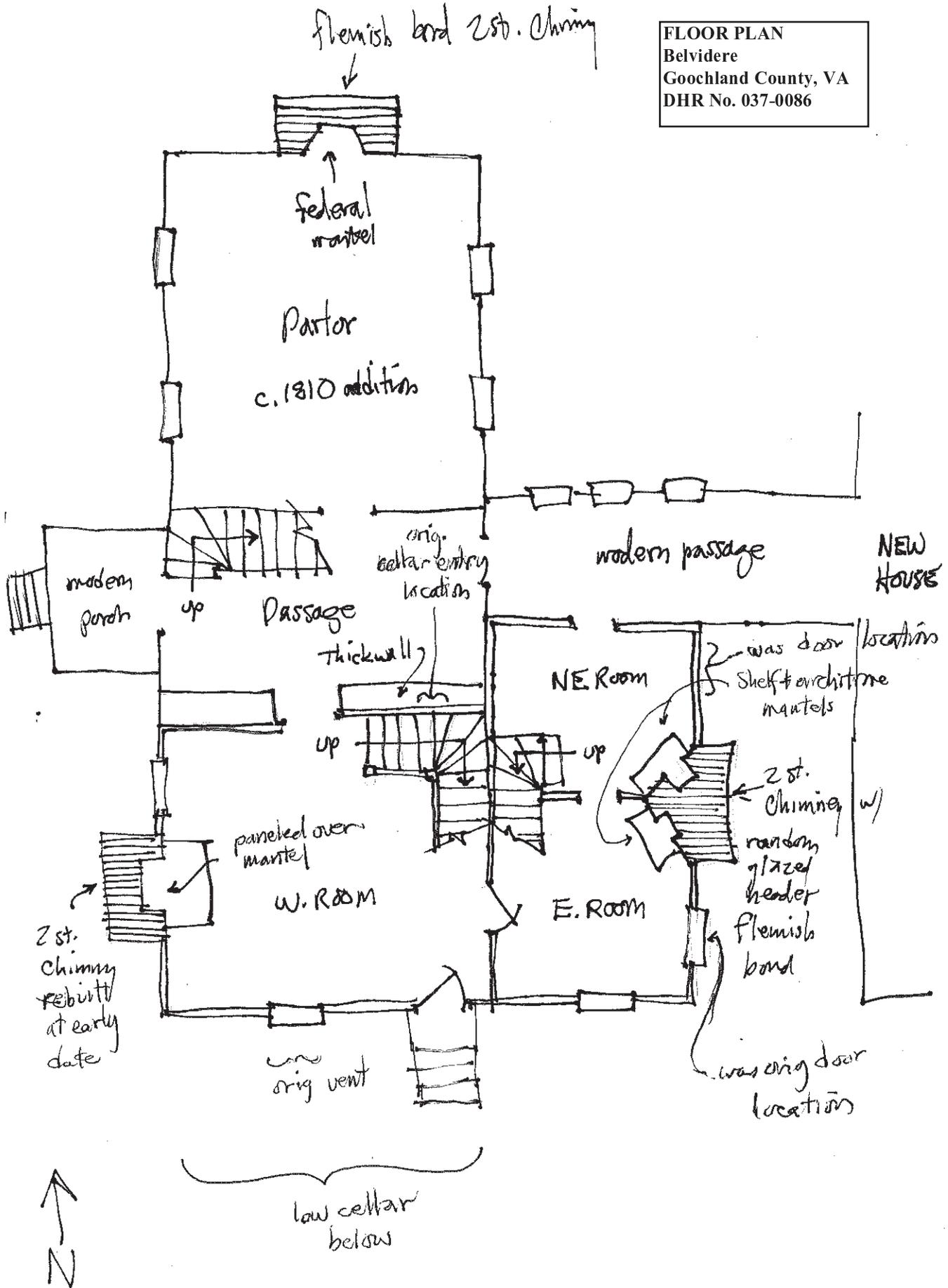
 Denotes roof slope



 NON-CONTRIB.
RESOURCES

 PHOTO LABEL

FLOOR PLAN
 Belvidere
 Goochland County, VA
 DHR No. 037-0086



TAX PARCEL MAP
Belvidere
Goochland County, Virginia
DHR No. 037-0086

