

VLR - 10/18/95
NRHP - 9/2/99

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name East Belmont

other names/site number DHR File No. 02-23

2. Location

street & number West side of St. Route 22 at junction with Co. Route 616 not for publication N/A
city or town Keswick vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Albemarle code 003 Zip 22947

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)



June 11, 1999
Date

Signature of certifying official
Virginia 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 for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. 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 Keeper

Date of Action _____

EAST BELMONT
Name of Property

ALBEMARLE, VIRGINIA
County and State

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
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter N/A if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register:

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: SINGLE DWELLING
AGRICULTURE: AGRICULTURAL OUTBLDG.S

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: SINGLE DWELLING
AGRICULTURE: AGRICULTURAL OUTBLDG.S

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: FEDERAL

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: BRICK
walls WOOD: weatherboard
BRICK
roof SLATE
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

EAST BELMONT
Name of Property

ALBEMARLE, VIRGINIA
County and State

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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1811 - 1838

Significant Dates

1811

1834

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

ROGERS, JOHN

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/ Builder

Level, Lewis (brickmason)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

EAST BELMONT

Albemarle County, Virginia

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property Approximately 281.3 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	731330	4213330	C	17	731770	4211960
B	17	731880	4212040	D	17	731750	4211700

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Victoria Ballard
organization University of Virginia - School of Architecture date May 1995
street & number 205-A Montebello Circle telephone 804-979-1374
city or town Charlottesville state VA zip code 22903

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mr. Archibald Craige
street & number East Belmont Farm tel.
city or town Keswick state VA zip code 22903

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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**EAST BELMONT
ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

INVENTORY OF RESOURCES AT EAST BELMONT FARM, KESWICK, VIRGINIA:

CONTRIBUTING:

1. HOUSE (building)
2. STONE CHIMNEY (site)
3. STONE BARN (building)
4. CORN CRIB (structure)
5. CHICKEN HOUSE (building)

NON-CONTRIBUTING:

1. FARM MANAGER'S HOUSE (building)
2. TENANT HOUSE #1 (building)
3. TENANT HOUSE #2 (building)
4. POOL (structure)
5. PUMP HOUSE/ SHED (building)
6. GARAGE (building)
7. WELL (structure)
- 8., 9., 10. STABLES (buildings)
11. SILO (structure)
12. SILO (structure)
13. VEHICLE SHED (building)
14. VEHICLE SHED (building)

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EAST BELMONT
ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

SUMMARY ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

East Belmont Farm is a 1,200-acre tract, of which 281 acres are included in the nomination, located on the west side of Route 22, near Keswick in eastern Albemarle County. The contributing buildings at East Belmont consist of: the main house (circa 1811, 1834, with 1960s additions), a mid-nineteenth-century log corncrib, an early-twentieth-century stone and frame barn, and an early-twentieth-century henhouse. A stone chimney from the ruins of a detached kitchen is included as a contributing site.

The main house was built in three stages. The earliest is a two-story (originally one-story), three-bay, gable-roofed frame house that is now a wing of the main house. The early house was built on a stone foundation, facing east-west by John Rogers, Sr., between 1811 and 1814. The interior has a two-room plan on the first floor with mid to late nineteenth-century woodwork. This wing now contains a hall, kitchen, and a bedroom. To the south end of this house John Rogers, Jr., built the brick, two-story, five-bay, Federal-style house in 1834. A one-story rear wing was also built on the rear of this structure. This brick house has Flemish bond brickwork on all four facades with a south entrance. The two-story, pedimented south portico (built later than the 1834 house) has Chinese Chippendale railings and a central oculus in the tympanum. The interior of the 1834 brick block has a single-pile, central-hall plan on the first floor with the second-story floorplan somewhat altered from its original layout. The woodwork is largely original and is executed in a simple variant of the Federal style. In the 1960s the present owners added a one-story glass sunroom on the southwest corner.

The architecture of the brick block of East Belmont is an exquisite and notable example of late Federal style architecture. With its original interior woodwork, Flemish bond brickwork, and fine craftsmanship, it is a remarkable example of fine nineteenth-century Albemarle County architecture.

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EAST BELMONT
ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Architectural Description

East Belmont farm is a 1,200-acre farm, of which 281 acres are included in the nomination, located on the west side of State Route 22 at its junction with County Route 616 near Keswick in eastern Albemarle County. The farm is situated on the east side of Hammocks Gap, at the base of the Southwest Mountains, and enjoys uninterrupted views of these mountains to the north, west, and south. East Belmont farm is located within the boundaries of the Southwest Mountains Rural Historic District and is surrounded by numerous other large farms and estates.

East Belmont is entered by a driveway on the west side of State Route 22. The driveway traverses several fences, pastures, and fields before terminating in a circle at the east side of the main house. Another driveway leads from this circle to the farm buildings located to the northeast of the house. There is a pond at the base of the hill, at the front of the house to the south.

The main house, located on a hill near the center of the farm, was built in three clearly identifiable stages. The two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed frame house (now the rear ell) was built on a stone foundation and oriented east-west. It was constructed about 1811-1814 for John Rogers, Sr. This section is stuccoed on the first story, covered with flush-board siding on the second story, and has a chimney at the north end. It has six-over-six double-hung windows with molded surrounds, as well as a door with a three-light transom on the east side. An early-twentieth-century, one-story, shed-roofed porch extends across the east side of the house; it is enclosed at the northeast corner. There are entrances to the cellar on the south and east. There is also an original cellar window with horizontal slats visible on the west.

The interior of the rear ell has a hall and kitchen on the first floor and a bedroom on the second floor. The first floor retains little of its original appearance, although there is a fireplace on the north wall of the kitchen with a simple, modified Greek revival-style mantel. The bedroom on the second floor also retains its mid-nineteenth-century fireplace and mantel, as well as wide pine floors and molded baseboard trim. The door trim is most likely late nineteenth century. Each mantelpiece has simple pilasters with caps and bases with a molded mantel shelf.

On the south end of this house John Rogers, Jr., built the two-story, five-bay, gable-roofed, Federal-style, brick main block. It has a one-story, two-bay rear wing built circa 1834. This addition has Flemish bond brickwork on all four sides, a molded water table, and flush gable-end chimneys. There are six-over-six double-hung windows with molded surrounds and plain ledges on the north and south facades. There are smaller sash windows on the basement level, and fixed sash windows on the attic story of the east and west gable ends.

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EAST BELMONT
ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

The south, and now main, entrance has a double-swing, Jeffersonian glass door that is a replication of the wide, glass front door at Monticello. There is a six-light fanlight transom above this door. To the left of the door are the initials "W.R." for William Rogers, a son of the builder, scratched into the brickwork. The two-story pedimented south portico (added later) has brick steps and porch, with four, square, Doric piers on both floors. There is a Chinese Chippendale railing on the portico. There is no paint line visible on the front facade from possible previous porches. A door leads out to the second-story porch from the center bay of the second story. The attic story of the portico has a gable end with returns, and an oculus window. The porch roof may have been added at the same time the rest of the roof was replaced, sometime in the late nineteenth century.

The interior of the brick block has a single-pile, central-passage plan on the first floor with the stair now located at the rear of the north wing. The wide center hall retains its original chair rail, molded baseboard trim and wood floors, although the original stairs were removed. The built-in shelves, cornice molding and double doors separating the entrance hall from the present stair hall date from the early twentieth-century, as does the small bathroom located beneath the stair. The stair, which was reversed in direction in the early twentieth century, rises in two stages from the northwest corner. The stair has a molded handrail, two balusters per tread, carved step ends, and a turned newel topped by a crystal ball.

The living room on the west features an original chair rail, baseboard, window and door trim and splayed window reveals. The Federal-style mantel features paneled pilasters and a paneled frieze. The molded mantel shelf breaks forward at the corners and above the center panel. The built-in bookcases on either side of the fireplace were added in the twentieth century.

The dining room to the east of the center hall features an original chair rail, molded baseboard trim and floors, as well as window and door trim. The mantel on the east features engaged columns with caps and bases, a plain frieze and molded mantel shelf. A door to the right of the fireplace leads to a small office built onto the outside of the house in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, while a door on the north leads to the 1811 wing.

The hall on the second floor connects the bedroom in the 1811 wing with the bedroom, bath, and den of the brick section. The bedroom features Greek Revival woodwork, which includes a mantel with pilasters, door and window trim, and a Greek Revival door. The den, located to the west of the hall, retains its original simple Federal Style mantel, as well as floors, some baseboard, window and door trim. The full-length, built-in bookshelves on the west are a modern addition.

Stairs to the basement are located on the north of the house and lead past the stone foundation of

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EAST BELMONT
ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

the original part of the house before terminating at a large room that runs the full width of the brick wing. The fireplace in this room is a modern replacement. A door on the east leads to storerooms and a wine cellar, and a batten door opens into the original cellar, now a furnace room.

East Belmont contains a small collection of agricultural and service outbuildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. To the east of the house is a two-story, rubble-stone-and-brick chimney, which is the remains of an early kitchen. A steel I-beam, supposedly taken from a nearby railway line during the Civil War, serves as a lintel over the fireplace. To the east of this is a mid-nineteenth century, V-notched log corncrib with a gable roof. It is flanked by later log wings and sheathed with weather-board on the south, north and west. It is open on the east and is now used as part of the cattle operation. To the north of this building is a one-story, shed-roofed, frame chicken house in fair condition. Most of the farm buildings to the north are noncontributing, although there is a handsome early twentieth-century, single-bay, gable-roofed stone and frame dairy barn that dates from the early twentieth century.

Noncontributing buildings date from the mid-twentieth century or later and are mostly related to farming operations at East Belmont. To the southwest and southeast of the house are two early to mid-twentieth-century frame tenant houses. To the north of the house is a Colonial Revival, mid-twentieth-century manager's house, with an entrance on the west, and an attached office. To the east of the house is a colonial-style well and an old ice pit. There is also a pool and pump house located to the north of the house. The modern agricultural buildings, located to the north, include three stables/barns, two metal silos, and two metal vehicle sheds.

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EAST BELMONT
ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

East Belmont is one of the most architecturally and historically significant residences in the Southwest Mountains of Albemarle County. First patented in the 1730s, the farm was inherited by John Harvie, Jr., in 1767. Harvie served in the House of Burgesses, the Continental Congress, and the post-Revolutionary House of Delegates. After his death in 1807, the farm was sold to his friend, John Rogers, who built the simple, one-story (later raised to two stories) frame house around 1811. Rogers was often referred to as "Farmer John" in legal records and was a leading agricultural reformer. He was a founding member, along with Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe, of the Albemarle Agricultural Society. Rogers served as the secretary, served on several committees, and helped organized the first Agriculture Fair in the county. He and other members of the society pioneered in the successful cultivation of new crops, encouraged soil conservation, and helped to ensure the decline of the tobacco economy in Albemarle County. According to one historian, Rogers "occupied the front rank among the sagacious and successful planters of the State." In 1828 East Belmont was awarded the prize for best-maintained farm by the Albemarle Agricultural Society, an indication of Rogers' standing in the agricultural community. In the 1830s, Rogers sold his house and some of the surrounding land to his son, John Rogers, Jr., who is believed to have built the brick addition about 1834-1835. The house is an excellent example of late Federal architecture with such notable features as Flemish bond brickwork on all four sides, a graceful fanlight transom, and original carved mantels and woodwork on the interior. The mason responsible for the construction of the brick house was Rogers's slave Lewis Level, who is also responsible for the construction of several other houses in the Keswick area. This is a rare example of an antebellum house attributed to a black craftsman.

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EAST BELMONT
ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

HISTORY

The present 1,200-acre East Belmont farm is a portion of the 2500-acre tract purchased by Colonel John Harvie from Matthew Graves in the 1730s.¹ Harvie (1706-1767), a native of Sterling, Scotland, settled in Albemarle County sometime around 1736. One of his closest friends was Peter Jefferson, who appointed him guardian for his son, Thomas. In an early letter to Harvie, Thomas Jefferson asked whether he should go to college or "stay at the Mountain."² Harvie's house, reputedly incorporated into the present house at Belmont (southwest of East Belmont) was described as being one-and-one-half stories high with tall dormer window and nine rooms.³

John Harvie, Jr., who was born at Belmont in 1742, made his fortune in land speculation throughout the western half of Virginia in what is now Kentucky and West Virginia. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates from the Augusta district and later from Albemarle County. In 1777 he was appointed to the Continental Congress. In Philadelphia his influence was such that he was able to obtain the commission to build the Barracks to house Hessian prisoners of war on one of his properties, west of Charlottesville.⁴

In 1780, Harvie was appointed registrar of the new Virginia Land Office by Governor Thomas Jefferson.⁵ The provisions of the act creating the Land Office required him to move to Richmond, and he therefore entrusted the management of his Belmont farm to his friend John Rogers. John Rogers was the son of Giles Rogers who immigrated to Virginia from Worcestershire, England, in the 1690s. Rogers was a first cousin to General George Rogers Clark of the Revolutionary War, and his younger brother, William Clark of the noted Lewis and Clark expedition, who lived on the western slope of the Southwest Mountains. All three were grandnephews of William Byrd of Westover. Rogers's ancestors had first patented land in the Buck Island area of central Albemarle County in the mid-1700's. In 1791, John Rogers became Thomas Jefferson's overseer at Monticello, and later at Shadwell, Jefferson's birthplace.

Harvie died in 1807 and four years later Rogers divided the farm, selling the 650-acre southern third to Dr. Charles Everett.⁶ He retained the northern 1,200 acres and is thought to have built the two-story frame portion of the present house between 1811 and 1814, naming it East Belmont.

Rogers was in the forefront of the agricultural reform movement that swept Albemarle County in the early decades of the nineteenth century. In 1817, he along with Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe, among many others, met to form the Agricultural Society of Albemarle.⁷ For nearly three decades members of the society, drawn from the leading members of the planter society

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EAST BELMONT
ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

in Albemarle and adjoining counties, met to discuss their own agricultural innovations, as well as share information from other sources. This nationally influential organization also published a journal, the American Farmer, to which Rogers contributed at least two articles. He also served briefly as the society's secretary between 1820-1821.

Committees were established to investigate new methods of animal husbandry, improved fertilizers, erosion control measures, and better farm implements. Rogers, for example, served on a committee in 1818 that met to "engage some suitable person to undertake the manufacture of modern agricultural implements."⁸ He also served on correspondence committees that exchanged information with similar organizations in the United States and Europe. After Rogers's death in 1838, his widow married Dr. Edward Thurman. The farm continued to be highly productive, reaping great crops under Thurman's management. With help from the new technology of the reaper, the farm frequently yielded 5,000 bushels of wheat in one season, fetching \$2.00 a bushel in 1845.

One reason for the formation of the Agricultural Society was the poor quality of the agricultural landscape in the early 1800s. Decades of over-cultivation of tobacco, infrequent crop rotation, and vertical plowing of hillsides had reduced many once-rich sections of the county to an unhealthy state.

A report on Albemarle County, given as evidence to the Board of Agriculture of Virginia in 1842, noted, "Many of us can recollect the aspects of the county, its fertile hills converted into barren wastes, abraded everywhere by impassable gullies." The report noted that in 1812 "there was little or no grass on the hills, but only Broomstraw, briers and brambles. Much of the land, especially the red soils of the Southwest Mountains was considered to be unadaptive to grass."⁹

The Society worked tirelessly to replace tobacco cultivation with cereal and grain crops. It encouraged soil conservation and erosion control methods. Rogers and Colonel Thomas Mann Randolph were among the first to practice horizontal plowing, which greatly reduced the silting up of streams and creeks. Rogers also testified that he allowed clover to grow up between wide-set corn rows, thus reducing erosion and adding nutrients.¹⁰ He also joined with Thomas Jefferson in advocating deep-plowing, made practical by the introduction of improved plowing machinery in the 1820s.

Rogers and others initiated an annual county-wide agricultural fair in 1825, as a stimulus for farm production and home manufacturing. Prizes were awarded for improved breeds of cattle and horses, soil conservation, crops and home products. In 1825 Rogers served on judging committees for best cattle, ploughs, and eggs, and in 1828 he received first prize for "the best bull cow."¹¹

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EAST BELMONT
ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

In 1828 the Society established a competition for "the best regulated plantation." Five farms were visited by the judging committee and among them was Rogers's East Belmont. Rogers told the committee that when he took over the farm in 1811, it was gullied and a large part was considered unfit for cultivation. He established a crop rotation schedule, one year of wheat, followed by two years of clover, and he always planted corn or wheat on ground that had been in clover at least two years previously.¹² The committee gave him the first-place prize, which was a cash award of fifty dollars, noting that his farm, "has been most judiciously managed as it regards profit, neatness, improvement of the soil (and) arrangement of the fields." The committee also felt that Rogers was "a farmer of more than ordinary merit."¹³

As an indication of his success, Rogers was often referred to as "Farmer John" in contemporary accounts, as well as in the legal records of the day. He "occupied the front rank of the successful and sagacious planters of the state."¹⁴

Rogers died in 1838 and willed his farm to his son John Rogers, Jr.¹⁵ Although the younger Rogers is alleged to have added the brick front of the original Rogers home sometime after that date, the land tax records in 1835 noted a sharp rise in the value of improvement on the property, from \$2,500 to \$5,000.¹⁶ Stylistically, the house appears today as it would from 1830 to 1840 and is an excellent example of late Federal architecture. The use of Flemish bond brickwork on all four facades, the molded water table, and the arched fanlight over the front, south door are features which largely went out of favor after 1840.

The main house of East Belmont survived the Civil War, but Sheridan's raid in 1865 burned its grist mill, saw mill and warehouse, including the depot at Keswick.

Even in an area as architecturally rich as the Southwest Mountains Historic District, and the area around Charlottesville, East Belmont stands out as one of its most significant ante-bellum, brick residences. In scale and quality of construction, it is comparable to Auburn Hill (built circa 1825), Locust Grove, near Milton, Clover Hill, and the middle section of Edgeworth (built in 1832) near Cismont.

A local slave, Lewis Level, is credited with the construction of the brick portion of East Belmont, in addition to the South Plains Presbyterian Church in Keswick. The first such attribution to Level is contained in Edward Mead's Historic Homes of the Southwest Mountains of Virginia, published in 1898, although no documentary evidence is provided for this assertion.¹⁷ The will and probate

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records of John Rogers, Sr., in 1838 mention a slave named Lewis; it is possible that this is the same Lewis Level mentioned in Dr. Mead's book, although no last name is given. If so, East Belmont would be a rare example of a house attributed to a black craftsman.

After Rogers death in 1838, his widow married Dr. Edward Thurman. The farm continued to be highly productive, reaping great crops under Thurman's management. With the help from the new technology of the reaper, the farm frequently yielded 5,000 bushels of wheat in one season, which sold for \$2.00 a bushel in 1845.

The farm remained in the Thurman family until 1879 when 885 acres were sold to Isaac Long. Long, a former magistrate and a member of the House of Delegates from Page County, owned the farm until 1921. During this period, the primary focus of agricultural production at East Belmont shifted to beef cattle, as it did throughout Albemarle County. Several of the agricultural buildings at East Belmont were erected during his ownership, including the handsome early-twentieth-century stone and frame barn northeast of the main house. East Belmont was then passed to the Harrisons, descendants of William Henry Harrison. The farm passed to one other owner before being bought by Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Craige in 1962.

South Plains, a brick church located on State Route 22, across from the East Belmont property, was organized on October 16, 1819. It is believed that this Presbyterian church was built in 1827. The brick was laid in common American bond and its roof is supported by wood trusses and iron ties. The first Ruling Elders of South Plains included John Rogers and Thornton Rogers (1793-1834) of East Belmont. Thornton Rogers who conducted a classical school in Keswick had the church built on his property and frequently served as the minister to the services. The only plaque posted on the interior of this church commemorates Thornton Roger's efforts for the establishment of the church.

Today the main house at East Belmont is surrounded by 25 mature trees. These are tulip poplar, ash, walnut, oak, and Kentucky coffee bean trees. Thomas Jefferson imported into the county, among many other plants, the Kentucky coffee bean tree. The curtilage to the main house is 4.5 acres enclosed in a picket and brick fence and a garden wall.

The property encompassing East Belmont is held by the Virginia Outdoor Foundation, an agency of the Commonwealth of Virginia, as an open space easement in gross in perpetuity, which ensures that this historic landscape will be preserved for years to come.

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- 1 Mary Foy Hester, The Public Career of John Harvie (M.A. Thesis: University of Virginia), 1.
- 2 Ibid., 2.
- 3 Mead, Edward C. Historic Homes of the South-West Mountains Virginia (C.J. Carrier and Co.: Harrisonburg, Virginia), 90.
- 4 Hester, 27-28.
- 5 Ibid., 32.
- 6 Albemarle County Deed Book 17, p.495.
- 7 True, Rodney, editor. "Early Days of the Albemarle Agricultural Society: Minute Book of the Albemarle Agricultural Society" (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1920), 242-243.
- 8 Ibid., 279.
- 9 "Reporting of the Board of Agriculture of Virginia to the Senate and House of Representatives of Virginia." Document 12, Journal of the House of Delegates of Virginia, (Sessions 1842-1843: Richmond), 52-53.
- 10 True, 340.
- 11 True, 358.
- 12 Newton Bond Jones. Charlottesville and Albemarle County 1819-1860 (MA Thesis: University of Virginia), 30.
- 13 Charlotte Buttrick, editor. Southwest Mountains Area Natural Resource and Historic Preservation Study. (Charlottesville 1989), 58.
- 14 Mead, 91.
- 15 Albemarle County Will Book, p. 110.
- 16 Mead, 91.
- 17 Albemarle County Will Book, p. 110.

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Continuation Sheet

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EAST BELMONT
ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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National Park Service

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

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East Belmont
Albemarle County, Virginia

UTM REFERENCES (continued)

E	<u> 17 / 731690 / 4211670 </u>
F	<u> 17 / 731660 / 4211510 </u>
G	<u> 17 / 731470 / 4211500 </u>
H	<u> 17 / 731340 / 4211720 </u>
I	<u> 17 / 731260 / 4211680 </u>
J	<u> 17 / 731100 / 4211920 </u>
K	<u> 17 / 730890 / 4212050 </u>
L	<u> 17 / 730510 / 4212560 </u>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 14

East Belmont
Albemarle County, Virginia

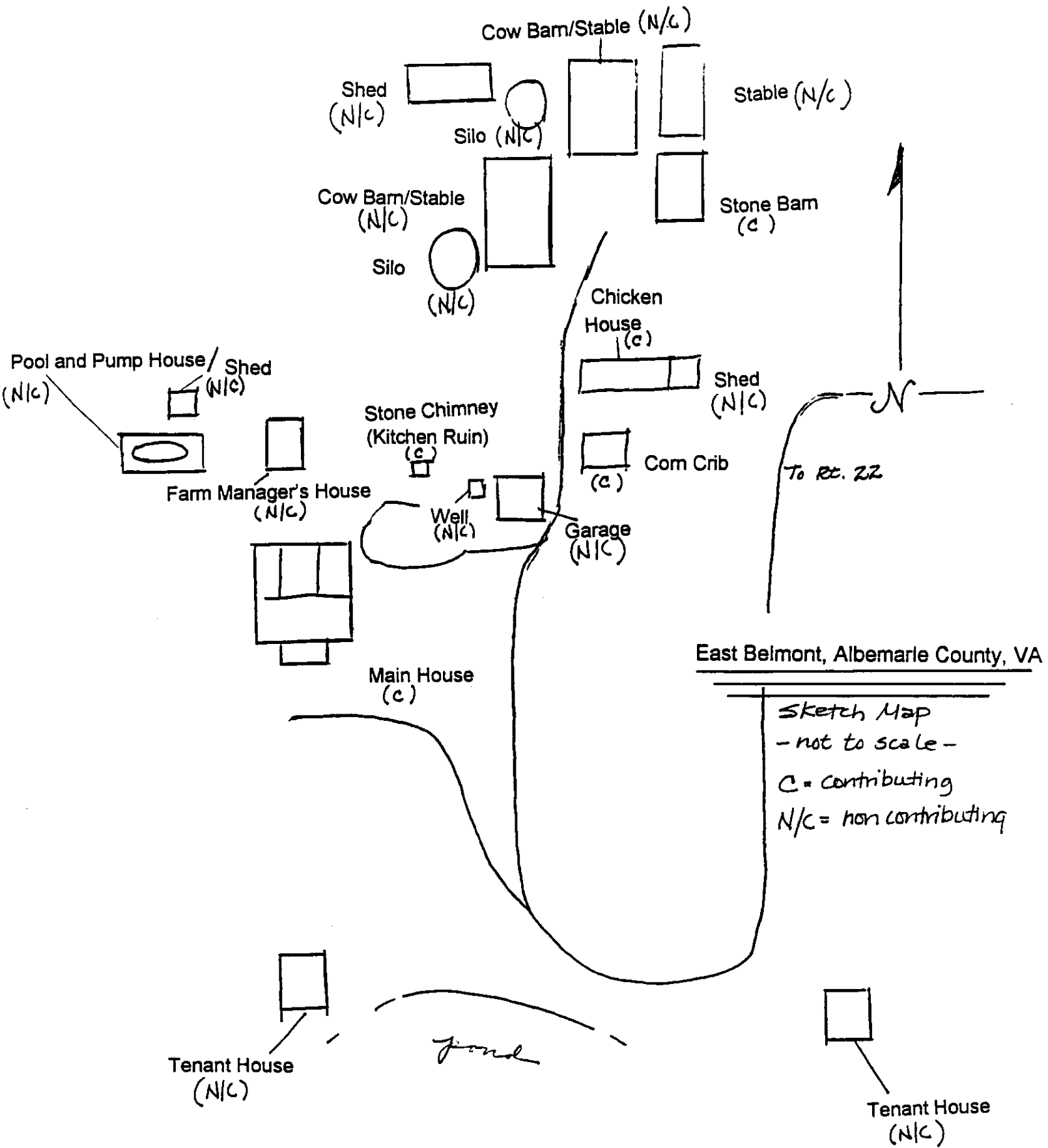
Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary includes 281.3 acres of East Belmont Farm, an area that stretches from the west side of State Route 22 towards the slope of the Southwest Mountains.

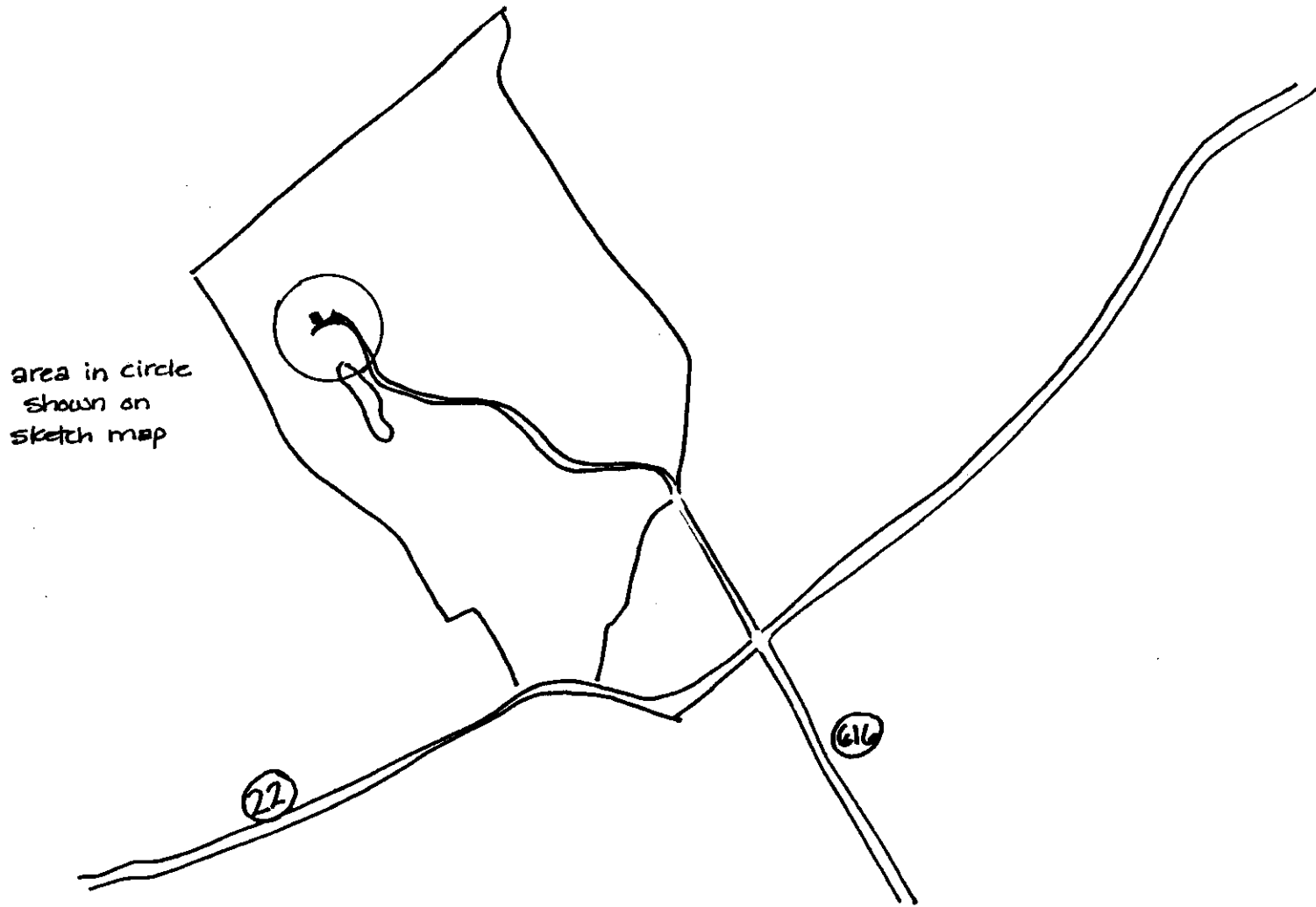
The boundaries are defined by points A through L on the accompanying U.S.G.S. Quadrangle map. Point A lies at the northern-most corner of the property where an unpaved logging road meets a power line. The boundary follows this road towards the southeast for 5,000 feet where point B lies at the intersection of the logging road and the driveway to the main house. The boundary then runs in a straight line to the southwest for 400 feet to point C, thence in a straight line to the south-southwest for 800 feet to point D, then in a straight line to the west for 200 feet to point E, then in a straight line to the south-southwest for 600 feet to point F, which lies on the north side of State Route 22. The southern edge of the boundary follows State Route 22, towards the west, for approximately 700 feet to point G. The boundary proceeds in a straight line to the north-northwest for 800 feet to point H, thence in a straight line to the west for 300 feet to point I, thence in a straight line to the northwest for approximately 1100 feet to point J. The boundary follows a stream valley, in a straight line to the northwest for 800 feet to point K. The boundary continues in a straight line to the north-northwest for 2000 feet until it meets the power line at point L. The northern edge of the boundary runs along the power line for approximately 3700 feet from point L to point A, and the point of origin.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of East Belmont includes the main house and outbuildings that are integral parts of the historic farm. The boundary also includes the historic approach and some of the historically associated farmlands.



East Belmont
Albemarle County, Virginia



· Not to Scale ·

EAST BELMONT
ALBEMARLE COUNTY,
VIRGINIA

ALL ZONE. 17

- A 731330/4213330
- B 731880/4212040
- C 731770/4211960
- D 731750/4211700
- E 731690/4211670
- F 731660/4211510
- G 731470/4211500
- H 731340/4211720
- I 731260/4211680
- J 731100/4211920
- K 730890/4212050
- L 730510/4212560

E / N

