m No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

CITY, TOWN

Washington

# PHO503011 VLR-9/21/7

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# IATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

RECEIVED AUG 2.2.1977

STATE

D. C.

INVENTORY	- NOMINATION	FORM	DATE ENTERED.			
SEE IN	ISTRUCTIONS IN HOW 7 TYPE ALL ENTRIES			RMS		
al NAME	THE ALL ENTITIES	OOMI LETE ALTE	OABLE GLOTTONG			
HISTORIC						
Belmont						
AND/OR COMMON Belmont						
#14 (Sept.	10 milaa N - = 10h	hugan 1 0 milas	CU of Potomes Div	on. A mile SM		
2 LOCATION			SW of Potomac Riversection of State			
STREET & NUMBER	and State Route 64					
CITY, TOWN				NOT FOR PUBLICATION  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
Ashburn	_X		Tenth (Joseph L. Fis			
STATE Virginia		CODE I	COUNTY Loudoun	107		
3 CLASSIFICA	ATION					
		CTATUC	_			
CATEGORYDISTRICT	OWNERSHIP PUBLIC	STATUS	F°} AGRICULTUR	RESENT USE		
	X_PRIVATE	X_UNOCCUPIED	— COMMERCIA			
- STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRES				
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINM	tentReligious		
O8JECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMEN			
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTE	DINDUSTRIAL MILITARY	TRANSPORTATION X OTHER None		
OWNER OF	PROPERTY	c/	o Mr. Arnold K. Jo	ones		
	when Inc.		Vice President Plans and Contr	ones ols, Real Estate		
Internatio	nal Business Machine	<del>s Corporati</del> on	and Canstructi	lon Division		
street a number 1000 Westch	ester Avenue					
CITY.TOWN White Plai	ns	VICINITY OF	New York 1060	04		
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR					
COURTHOUSE.	rc. Loudoun County Co					
STREET & NUMBER						
CITY. TOWN	<del></del>		STATE			
	Leesburg		Virginia 2207	75		
Maderican	FATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEY	(2) (See Continu	uation Sheet #1)		
TITLE (1) Histo	oric <b>American Buildin</b>	gs Survey Inver				
DATE 1959		<u> </u>	ALSTATECOUNTYE	OCAL		
DEPOSITORY FOR		coen	TOURISD			
SURVEY RECORDS Li	brary of Congress					



\_EXCELLENT

X\_GOOD

\_\_FAIR

#### CONDITION

\_\_DETERIORATED

\_\_RUINS

\_\_UNEXPOSED

#### **CHECK ONE**

X\_UNALTERED \_\_ALTERED

#### CHECK ONE

XORIGINAL SITE

\_\_MOVED DATE\_\_\_\_

#### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The main house at Belmont is an architecturally sophisticated five-part Federal mansion with notably handsome proportions and detailing. The house is in a good state of preservation, and except for modifications made during a 1907 remodeling and modernization, the building remains essentially unchanged from its original appearance. The dominant feature of the composition is the center section, a five-bay, two-story structure some fifty-seven feet in length. It is covered by a gable roof with modillion cornices and interior end chimneys. The center bay is treated as a relatively wide pedimented pavilion. The openings in the pavilion consist of a lunette in the pediment; a fine Palladian window on the second floor, with stone lintels and intersecting tracery; and a double doorway on the first floor flanked by sidelights and topped by an exceptionally large fanlight. Sheltering the entrance is a refined tetrastyle portico with fluted Doric columns, modillion cornice, and a frieze ornamented with alternating geometric patterns. The rest of the facade openings have six-over-six sash and are topped by stone lintels with keystones.

Flanking the center section are three-bay byphens with round-arch windows containing intersecting tracery. The hyphens originally had flat roofs but were given gable roofs during the 1907 remodeling. Connected to the hyphens are three-bay, gable-roofed terminal wings. Each of these wings originally had four bays, but during the 1907 remodeling, the center two bays were incorporated into the present single-bay pavilion topped by an open-tympanum pediment. The wings' concrete lintels were also added then; the original lintels were brick. The 1907 remodeling further included the conversion of the kitchen wing to the west into a guest suite and the office and schoolroom wing on the east into a library.

All the principal walls of the house are laid in exceptionally handsome Flemish bond with narrow tooled joints. The brickwork survives in an excellent state of preservation. The present roof covering throughout is slate. Old photographs show a standing-seam metal roof; the original covering was wood shingles.

The center section of the house was originally built with a T plan, the rear wing measuring 44' X 25'. This wing was removed in 1907, except for the portion containing the stair hall, and was replaced by a wing the approximate width of the facade. As a result of this remodeling, the new dining room, located behind the stair hall, is flanked by a "living porch" on the east and by a kitchen and service areas on the west. The whole is topped by a hipped roof with dormers, except for the center two bays of the rear, or south, wall which are incorporated into a shallow pavilion topped by an opentympanum pediment.

The interior of the front portion of the center section remains essentially unchanged. The first floor consists of a wide center hall with two large reception rooms on either side. At the end of the hall is a wide elliptical arch supported on fluted Doric piers which frame the stair. The stair ascends against the hall's south wall, perpendicular to the center hall. The doorways leading from the hall to thereception rooms are elegantly treated. Each is topped by a dentiled cornice and deep frieze containing a delicate beaded festoon. On the projecting blocks at either end of the frieze are beaded ovals framing foliated medallions. The hall, like the rooms to either side, is ornamented with a pedestal-type, paneled wainscot. (See Continuation Sheet #2)

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFÍCANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	XLANOSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-159 <del>9</del>	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	X_SOCIAL/HUMPANITARIAN
X_1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
X_1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1802

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Belmont, the splendid northern Virginia estate established by the Lee family, is significant for its architecturally outstanding residence and for the several noted people who have lived there. Historically the estate symbolizes the late eighteenthcentury resettlement of many of Virginia's prominent Tidewater families in the more fertile northern and western areas of the state.

Belmont's elegant house was erected 1799-1802 by Ludwell Lee (1760-1836), son of Richard Henry Lee, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Although practically unknown to most architectural scholars, the house is one of the most refined expressions of Federal-style plantation architecture in the Middle Atlantic region. Laid out in the popular five-part plan, it is architecturally akin to such notable houses as Woodlawn, Dumbarton House in Washington, D. C., and the mansions of Annapolis. The sure handling of its proportions and the beautiful craftsmanship of its details indicate the involvement of an architect and craftsmen of talent. Unfortunately no names have yet been associated with either the design or construction. It seems likely, however, that the builders worked in the Alexandria area, since Belmont's ornamentation and masonry details are similar to examples on many Federal-period houses in the old port city.

The house's first owner, Ludwell Lee, was born on his father's plantation, Chantilly in Westmoreland County. He acquired the Belmont property through his first wife (and first cousin), Flora Lee, who inherited the land through their common grandfather, Thomas Lee of Stratford. Thomas Lee had patented the Belmont tract in 1728.

Ludwell Lee served as aide-de-camp to General Lafayette during the campaign of 1781. Like most of his kinsmen, he went into public service and became a member of the Virginia General Assembly. However, being a staunch Federalist, his political career passed into oblivion when the Jeffersonian Republicans became the dominant political force in Virginia. Lee thus passed the rest of his life as a prosperous planter and genial host. When Lafayette made his triumphal tour of America in 1825, he was lavishly entertained by his old friend at Belmont.

Following Ludwell Lee's death, Belmont was sold to Miss Margaret Mercer, daughter of a former Maryland governor, who operated a school in the house. The property was acquired from Miss Mercer's heirs in 1851 by George Kephart, who also owned Coton, the plantation of Ludwell Lee's cousin, Thomas Ludwell Lee, located across the Leesburg Turnpike from Belmont. In 1887 Belmont was bought by Frederick M. Staunton, a former governor of Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. John Scott Ferguson of Pittsburgh acquired the place from Mr. Staunton in 1907. They found the house in deteriorated condition and thus engaged the Pittsburgh architect. T. Kent Roberts to modernize the building. His work resulted primarily in the enlarging of the rear wing, the remodeling of the

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

ol bounded
ol bounded
ol bounded
ol bounded
0 bounded
0 bounded
0 bounded
0 bounded
bounded
ng
roxi-
NW; then
Route
origin
<del></del>
•
-665), l
to the
4000
1979
1979 376
g

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED AUG 2 2 1977

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

DATE ENTERED

BELMONT, Loudoun County, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #1

ITEM NUMBER 6, 7 PAGE 1, 2

### #6' REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

(2) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey
1968, 1974, 1975 State
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, 221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

### 7. DESCRIPTION - Justification of Acreage

The boundaries are drawn to include the sweeping vista and long, curved, tree-lined drive from Route 7 to the north. This area, focusing on the house, is treated as an informally planted park and is an important original design element for the estate. The boundaries also include the immediate yard of the house, the family cemetery, and the modern farm buildings to the west.

The boundaries are legally defined in an easement established on the property by I. B. M.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED AUG 22 1977

DATE ENTERED

BELMONT, Loudoun County, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET # 2

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE

1

### #7. DESCRIPTION

The outstanding feature of the reception rooms is the elaborate mantel in each. There is a persistent tradition that the mantels were given by Lafayette when he visited Belmont in 1825. Stylistically, however, the mantels belong to the period of the house's construction date, and they appear to be no more than better-than-average Adam-style mantels as one would expect to find in a house of quality. The east mantel, the more elaborate of the two, contains a central panel with the profile of a Classical male in relief, framed by garlands of foliage. Flanking it in the frieze are swags of drapery tied with bows. The mantel's supporting pilasters and the sections of entablature above are decorated with urns, foliated medallions, and straight stalks of foliage growing out of urns. The mantel in the west room contains a central panel ornamented with a swag of flowers overlaid by an ornamental urn. On either side of the panel are delicate festoons of flowers. Supporting the entablature are stop-fluted Doric columns, and in the frieze above each column is a perched eagle in relief.

Belmont's stair has a molded handrail and thin, square balusters, three to a step. At the end of each step is a scrolled bracket. Upstairs, the center hall has been made into a large, somewhat elegant bathroom. The principal bedrooms on either side have simple but well-proportioned Federal woodwork. The rest of the second-floor rooms date from the 1907 restoration.

The house is located in a spacious park dotted with large trees and shrubbery. It is sited near the edge of a gentle ridge overlooking the Potomac Valley to the east. At the foot of the ridge, but a comfortable distance from the house, is the old Leesburg Turnpike (Route 7). The house is approached by a tree-lined drive coming up from the highway in an impressive sweeping curve. Behind the house are broad, level fields. Of the early outbuildings, a stone smokehouse survives; numerous modern farm buildings are located to the west of the house. Near the farm buildings is a walled cemetery containing the grave of Ludwell Lee.

CL

The seventy-acre tract on which Belmont is set is the last surviving intact parcel of the land originally inherited by Ludwell Lee through his first wife.

(see Continuation Sheet #1)

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS	USE ONLY		1 1
RECEIVED			20 1 S.
		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	 

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

BELMONT, Loudoun County, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #3

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

1

### #8 SIGNIFICANCE

terminal wings, and the improvement of the physical plant. The success of the project is borne out by the fact that the house has required little major work since.

The next owners of Belmont were Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean, who purchased it in 1915. Mr. McLean was the son of the owner-publisher of the Washington Post.

Mrs. McLean (Evelyn Walsh) is best remembered as being an owner of the famous Hope Diamond. During the McLean ownership, Belmont became noted as a fine horse farm. The distinction was short-lived; the Depression caused the horses to be auctioned in 1931, and in the following year, the whole estate was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley. Mr. Hurley had served as Secretary of War during the Hoover administration. The Hurleys sold Belmont and its contents in 1943 to the late George C. Clarke, a Washington, D. C., attorney, who in 1969 sold the estate to the International Business Machines Corporation. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke retained a life interest in the house and a portion of the property, but this interest was given up when the widowed Mrs. Clarke vacated the house in 1974.

