

VLR-12/11/91, NRHP-10/15/92

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Bellair
other name/site number: DHR #02-02

2. Location

street & number: South side Cty. Rt. 708, 3.8 miles east of State Route 20
city/town: Charlottesville not for publication: n/a
vicinity: n/a
state: Virginia code: VA county: Albemarle code: 003 zip code: 22901

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: <u>private</u>	Number of Resources within Property:	
Category of Property: <u>building</u>	Contributing	Noncontributing
Name of related multiple property listing: <u>N/A</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u> structures
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: <u>N/A</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u> Total

4. 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.
 See continuation sheet.

W. C. Miller
Signature of certifying official

8 Sept '92
Date

Director, 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.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====
5. National Park Service Certification
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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

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic: DOMESTIC: single dwelling Current: DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure DOMESTIC: secondary structure

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7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification:

Materials:

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival

foundation brick
walls WOOD: weatherboard
roof slate
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

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8. Statement of Significance
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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: statewide

Applicable National Register Criteria: B & C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) :

Areas of Significance: Architecture
Transportation
Education

Period(s) of Significance: 1794-1934 Significant Dates:

Significant Person(s): Dawson, Martin

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Wells, Marshall S. (1930s renovations)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. X See continuation sheet.

Bellair

Albemarle County, VA

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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X See continuation sheet.

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Specify Repository: VA Dept. of Historic Resources
221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreeage of Property: 250 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>17</u>	<u>718440</u>	<u>4196290</u>	B	<u>17</u>	<u>717900</u>	<u>4195040</u>
C	<u>17</u>	<u>717240</u>	<u>4196020</u>	D	<u>17</u>	<u>718010</u>	<u>4196610</u>

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ___ See continuation sheet.

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM coordinates: A 17/718440/4196290, B 17/717900/4195040, C 17/717240/4196020, D 17/718010/4196610.

Boundary Justification: ___ See continuation sheet.

The boundary includes the farmhouse, outbuildings, fields, and river frontage that have been historically part of Bellair and that maintain integrity.

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

Name/Title: Geoffrey Henry

organization: _____ Date: August 1992

Street & Number: 4604 Chestnut Street Telephone: (301) 982-2800 X327

City or Town: Chevy Chase State: MD ZIP: 20814

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SUMMARY ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Bellair is an 853-acre farm (of which 250 acres are included in this nomination) located in southern Albemarle County. The main house was built sometime before 1817 by Charles Wingfield, Jr., with additions in the Colonial Revival style in the 1930s by architect Marshall Wells and again in the 1960s by architect Floyd Johnson. The original house is two stories high and five bays wide with a gable roof and end chimneys. It features a basement laid in Flemish bond, beaded siding, and modillioned cornice on the south and north facades. The door and pedimented portico on the main (north) facade date from the 1930s; the door on the south is original. The two one-story, one-bay wings also feature beaded siding and a modillioned cornice; they were extended an additional bay in the 1930s. The two-story porch along the south elevation was built in the 1960s. The interior of Bellair features a single pile, central-hall plan. The stair rises in two stages and features much original woodwork, including a paneled wainscot. The living room features a large fireplace mantel of Federal design with some other woodwork added in the 1930s. The dining room is largely unaltered with the exception of the full-length paneling and cupboards on the east wall. The two bedrooms on the second floor also feature original woodwork. Later changes include the addition of a kitchen and drawing room in the west wing and a bedroom and bath in the east wing. Contributing buildings on the property include a mid-nineteenth-century frame guest house, a mid-nineteenth-century smokehouse, and an early-twentieth-century overseer's house. Noncontributing buildings and structures include a guest cottage, a pool house, and the pool. To the east is a contributing site, the Timberlake family cemetery, in which the Reverend Walker Timberlake (1781-1863) and his family are buried.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Bellair is an 853-acre farm (of which 250 acres are included in this nomination) located on the southeast side of County Route 708 near Carters Bridge in southern Albemarle County. It is in an area of several large and historic farms and the surrounding topography is one of gently rolling hills. The property has its southern boundary on the Hardware River, and the house is situated on a prominent rise overlooking both the river and the Green Mountains beyond. There are no buildings (other than the immediate outbuildings) within its viewshed. Entry to the farm is by a long driveway entered on Route 708.

The buildings at Bellair are centered around the large two-story frame main house. To the west is one-story guest cottage, dating from the mid-nineteenth century. To the east are a group of three buildings: a guest house, a smokehouse and an overseers house, the last two of which also date to the mid-nineteenth century. To the south is a twentieth-century pool house and pool. All buildings are in an excellent state of preservation.

The main house was built between 1794 and 1817 in the Federal style with additions in the Colonial Revival style in the 1930s and again in the 1960s. The original house is two stories high and five bays wide with a pitched gable roof and brick gable-end chimneys and is flanked by two 1 1/2-story wings. It features a basement laid in Flemish bond with penciled mortar joints and fixed casement windows with horizontal wooden slats. The beaded siding and beaded corner boards, as well as the modillioned cornice with narrow molding strip are apparently original. The two chimneys, with corbelled caps and stepped sides, also feature Flemish bond brickwork.

The windows on the first story have nine-over-nine sash and those on the second story have six-over-six sash. All have pegged and mortised frames,

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molded surrounds, and louvered shutters. The center bay of the second floor on the north facade features a wide nine-over-six window with louvered shutters.

The center entrance of the main (north) facade features a six-panel door that probably dates from the 1930s or later. It is enclosed by a pedimented portico (also dating from the 1930s) with modillioned cornice, Chinese Chippendale-style railing and stone steps leading from the east and west sides.

The first bay of the east wing is original; the west bay and the second bay of the east wing were added in the 1930s. The additions are clearly distinguishable by the difference in brick color of the foundation. The wings feature beaded siding, a modillioned cornice, six-over-nine sash windows, and a gable roof. The west wing features two dormers with six-over-six sash windows and pedimented gable end. There is an entrance with double doors on the west gable end with high stone steps. The south facade of this wing was extended an additional bay in the 1960s and is now dominated by a tall Palladian window.

The south facade of the five-bay center block features nine-over-nine windows on the first story, six-over-six windows on the second story, and a center door with three-light transom. There was originally an entrance at the basement level, but this is now blocked by the porch floor. The two-story porch that extends across all five bays was added in the 1960s. Each bay is marked by an engaged pier and a segmental-headed arch. It is screened on the first story and open on the second with low Chippendale-style wooden railing.

The interior of the main house at Bellair features a single-pile, central-hall plan with living room, dining room, drawing room, kitchen, and master bedroom on the first floor. Immediately to the left of the entrance is a small (modern) closet; to the right, the door to the basement. The stair rises in two stories from the southwest corner of the hall and features a

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paneled dado with chair rail. The stair features paneling below the steps (possibly not original), delicately carved step ends, three turned balusters per tread and a rounded mahogany handrail with turned newel.

The living room features a handsome mantel of Federal or Adamesque design. The modern marble front has a molded surround and is flanked by pilasters with a reeded chevron pattern. The frieze is made up of three panels: the center features an oval with a carved sunburst flanked by two plain panels edged with scalloped trim. The frieze is flanked by two small pilasters with scalloped trim. The molded mantel shelf has a reeded edge with rope molding and breaks forward at the corners. The chair rail and baseboard trim are also original, although the dentilled cornice probably is not. The built-in shelves date from the 1930s renovation.

The dining room features original floors, baseboards, plain wainscot and chair rail, but the dentilled and modillioned cornice is not original. The fireplace surround features a paneled frieze with reeding and a molded mantel shelf. The opposite wall, executed during the 1930s restoration, is entirely covered with paneled cupboards with a tall, open shelf in the center topped by an elaborate half-shell design. The adjacent drawing room added in the 1930s, features a mantel with keystone tablet and Chinese fretwork. In the 1960s, an additional octagonal bay was added on the west end. There is a small enclosed stairway leading to the second floor at the east end of the room. To the south of the drawing room is the kitchen along with a small breakfast room. To the west of the living room is the master bedroom and bath, both added in the 1930s and considerably expanded in the 1960s. This wing contains a stairway to the second floor as well.

The second floor features two bedrooms flanking a center bath. Both

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bedrooms feature original floors, baseboards, some chair rail, and simple fireplace surrounds with molded mantel shelf.

The guest cottage stands approximately fifty feet to the west of the main house. It is a 1 1/2 story, four-bay frame structure with a pitched gable roof and gable-end brick chimneys. It dates to the mid-nineteenth century. There is a shed-roofed porch on the west facade and an entrance in the middle of the east facade and one at the far southwest corner of the west facade. The interior features two rooms on each floor with much original woodwork. The fireplaces have simple Greek Revival trim and mantels. The building may have been used as an office by the Reverend Walker Timberlake, who lived at Bellair until his death in 1864.

Also on the property is a one-story, pyramidal-roofed frame smokehouse dating to the mid-nineteenth century. It features a batten door and a wooden finial at the top of the roof. Much of the interior, including the rafters and floors, were replaced by architect Marshall Wells in the 1930s. It is no longer used as a smokehouse and now serves as a storage shed. North of this is a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed frame overseer's or farm managers' house, dating from the 1910-1940 period. Noncontributing resources include another guest or tenant house, probably mid-twentieth century in date, and a one-story, Georgian-style pool house added by the present owner.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Bellair is significant at the statewide level for its architecture and for its association with several owners important in the political, economic, and religious history of Albemarle County. The main house at Bellair was built sometime between 1794 and 1817 for the Reverend Charles Wingfield, Jr. Wingfield, a prominent landowner, served as county magistrate and Sheriff before his death in 1819. In 1817 the farm was sold to Martin Dawson, a well-known businessman and trader. Dawson played a prominent role in the formation and direction of the Rivanna Navigation Company, chartered in 1827 to build a series of locks along the Rivanna River between Charlottesville and Columbia. He was also instrumental in the formation of the Albemarle Educational Commission and supported the establishment of the University of Virginia in 1819. His will provided for the largest private donation to the new University up to that time, as well as the establishment of three academies in Nelson and Albemarle counties.

In 1843 the farm was purchased by the Reverend Walter Timberlake, who also ran a mill on the property. In the 1930s the house was renovated under the direction of architect Marshall Wells, a prominent designer of Georgian Revival residences in and around Charlottesville.

Aside from its association with several prominent citizens of Albemarle County, the main house at Bellair is a good example of Federal architecture with many original features typical of that period, including original beaded siding and corner boards, as well as the modillioned cornice with its narrow molding strip. The interior of the house also retains much of its original fabric, including paneling, wainscotting, and mantels. The property was essentially unaltered from its construction in the late-eighteenth or early-

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nineteenth century until its renovation in the 1930s and retains much of its original integrity.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The nucleus of the Bellair property is a 278-acre tract patented by Charles Lynch in 1735.¹ This, along with a 337-acre parcel patented by James Taylor in 1750, was combined by Charles Wingfield, Jr., in 1787 with two other smaller parcels to form one large farm known as Bellair.² Wingfield, whose family had settled in Albemarle County by 1762, was a prosperous landowner and holder of several important county political positions. In 1783 he was commissioned a lieutenant in the local militia and in 1794 he was appointed a "valuer of property."³ Also in 1794 he was appointed a magistrate, one of the highest political offices on the local level in Virginia at that time. An entry in the court order book of 1794 also noted that "Charles Wingfield, Gent., produced into court a commission constituting him Escheator within this county."⁴ In 1819 he was elevated to the post of sheriff, a position he held for only a few months before his death later that year. The probate inventory taken after his death showed he was a prosperous man; he owned twenty slaves, two carriages, silver, and a large collection of furniture, as well as five thousand pounds of tobacco.⁵

Many local histories have noted the family tradition that Wingfield was an Episcopalian minister. However, an entry in the order book of June 5, 1809, noted that "Charles Wingfield personally appeared in Court, and producing proof of his admission and also of his regular communion with the Presbyterian church, on his motion a license is granted as a minister of the Gospel."⁶ Thomas Jefferson wrote to Reverend Charles Wingfield on September 8, 1811,

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===== requesting that he officiate at the funeral of his sister Mrs. Carr, and asking that the ceremony be performed "in a simple way with prayers."⁷

A combination of documentary and architectural evidence points to a date between 1790 and 1817 for the building of Bellair. The land tax records for Wingfield's property, which noted the consolidation of his tracts into one large parcel in 1787, also show a marked increase in their value after 1790.⁸ In 1794 "Charles Wingfield Jr., residing at Bellair was appointed county magistrate" according to the court records, indicating a residence on the property,⁹ and in 1815 his house was assigned a value of \$1,000 for personal tax purposes.¹⁰ Architecturally, however, the present house appears to date somewhat later than the 1790s. For example, the mantels in the two downstairs rooms are in the Federal style.

In 1817 Wingfield sold his Bellair farm to Martin Dawson, of Milton, for \$10,000.¹¹ Dawson (1772-1835) was born in Albemarle County but moved with his family to Faber in Nelson County a few years later. As an adult he went into business in Milton, at that time the most important river navigation point in Albemarle County. There he was associated with the merchant firm of Brown, Rives & Co., and also dealt in real estate mortgages; a business ledger mentioned several notes of Thomas Jefferson's held by Dawson. By the early 1820s the commercial foci of Albemarle County had shifted from Milton to both Charlottesville and Scottsville. Dawson's move from Milton to the house at Bellair was probably motivated by his desire to be between those two towns. By this time he had made a considerable fortune both in the trading business and in real estate.

In his later years Dawson was actively involved with two of the most important issues of his day: the need for improvements in commercial

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transportation and in public education. Several turnpike and road improvement companies were organized in Albemarle County during the 1820s, among them the Rivanna River and Rockfish Gap Turnpike Company, chartered in 1826. In 1828 the company offered its stock for sale to the public, with Dawson appointed as its agent in Milton.¹²

There was also a renewal of interest in the commercial possibilities of navigation on the Rivanna River east of Charlottesville. To this end, Claudius Crozet, the State's engineer, surveyed the river and its existing system of locks and dams in 1827. He reported that there were numerous deficiencies and obstacles that needed to be removed before the river was fully navigable; he estimated a cost of \$132,500 for the necessary system of locks, canals, and dams along the river.¹³ As a result of active local interest, the General Assembly on March 4, 1827, authorized the creation of the Rivanna Navigation Company. The company was authorized to build improvements on the river between Moore's Creek near Charlottesville and Columbia on the James River thirty-seven miles to the east.

Martin Dawson was elected the first president of the Rivanna Navigation Company, and was also for many years the company's largest stockholder. In April 1829, Dawson advertised that the company would accept proposals for construction work to be undertaken in Albemarle and Fluvanna counties, although work did not commence until 1830.¹⁴ During its first few years the company's directors busied themselves with surveying the work in progress, while diligently fighting local landowners who already owned dams and mills along the river. One of the most protracted disputes was between the company and Thomas Jefferson's Shadwell Mill. Dawson, who died in 1835, never lived to see much prosperity come to the company. Beseet with increased competition from

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Scottsville and its canal along the James River, and later the railroad, the Rivanna Navigation Company died a quiet death in the 1850s.

Having had little formal education himself, Dawson took a keen interest in the promotion and improvement of free public education. Highly supportive of Thomas Jefferson's plans for the University of Virginia, he was also appointed a member of the first Albemarle Education Commission in 1818.¹⁵ (The county educational commissions, forerunners of modern school boards, were created by the General Assembly to oversee the education of poor students). Dawson served as its first chairman between 1818 and 1821. He was also asked by Jefferson to audit the accounts of the University during its early years and served briefly as its bursar.¹⁶

Dawson's educational legacy is contained in his will, written shortly before his death in 1835.¹⁷ This document, so elaborately detailed that it was twice brought before the courts for interpretation, was largely devoted to provisions for public education. The bulk of his estate was to go toward "erection of three seminaries of learning, one on my tract of land called Bellair, one on my tract of land around the town of Milton and in the county of Nelson." He estimated that the cost to educate thirty students at each school, erect buildings and pay teachers would be \$10,000 per academy. He desired that poor students especially be allowed to attend and that "a certain part of the day be given over to labor, this mode of education (being) necessary in this county."

Fearing that this provision would be challenged by his heirs (as it eventually was) he devised an alternative bequest: his estate should be sold and the proceeds donated to the state's Literary Fund, with the income returned annually to Albemarle and Nelson counties for the education of indigent pupils.

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The Dawson Trust of the Literary Fund is still in existence and annually remits income to the two county public school systems.¹⁸

Another clause donated sizeable property to the University of Virginia.¹⁹ This "tract called College estate lying within three miles of the University of Virginia on Biscuit Run" contained 540 acres and was intended to provide fuel for the University's operation. The University leased the property until 1858 when it obtained permission from the General Assembly to sell it. The money realized was used immediately for the construction of seven new dormitory buildings, named Dawson's Row in honor of their benefactor. (Of these buildings, located adjacent to present day Cabell Hall, only two are still standing). The Rotunda Annex, designed by Robert Mills (and burned in 1895) was also built with proceeds from the Dawson legacy. The benefit of this bequest to the University of Virginia was thus substantial. The author of one history of the University stated: "The year 1835 will always be marked by a white stone in the University of Virginia as the date of the first gift of importance . . . made to it . . . by a public-spirited benefactor."²⁰

Dawson was also a well-known opponent of slavery, and by his will he manumitted his slaves and directed that they be transported "to some part of the world where slavery is not tolerated. From my present view the settlement in Africa of the African Colonization Society is the most advisable."²¹ Two hundred dollars was given to each slave for this purpose.

In 1843 Dawson's heirs sold the Bellair farm to the Reverend Walker Timberlake.²² Timberlake (1781-1863) was born at Wilmington in Fluvanna County, the son of John Timberlake who moved there from Louisa County in 1779. He married Sarah Strange in 1806. In 1819 the Fluvanna County court records stated that "Walker Timberlake produced credentials of his ordination as a

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minister of the Gospel in the Methodist Church."²³

Before his move to Bellair in 1843 Timberlake had long been active in the political, commercial, and religious life of Fluvanna County. He served terms as magistrate, master commissioner, escheator, and clerk of the court.²⁴ In 1817 he was appointed to "contract and superintend" the building of a jail in the county.²⁵ At Wilmington he ran a small tavern, where he also served as postmaster.

In 1813 Timberlake petitioned the Fluvanna County Court for permission to "erect a water grist-mill with other machines or engines useful to the public on the North Side of the Rivanna River" in Fluvanna County, and he named his enterprise Palmyra Mills.²⁶ In 1828 a referendum established Palmyra as the new county seat and on July 24 Timberlake deeded four acres to the county for its new buildings. In 1830 he and John Hartwell Coker (builder of Bremond) received a contract for the erection of the courthouse.²⁷ In addition to the mill, store, and forge, Timberlake ran a tavern in Palmyra.

Because of his milling interests, Timberlake was also involved in the formation of the Rivanna Navigation Company. Along with Martin Dawson, he served on the company's first board of directors, and with the aide of Coker, built two stone locks along the river in Palmyra in 1833. He was also a stockholder in the James River and Kanawha Canal Company.

Timberlake moved to Albemarle County in the 1830s and most of the family's business interests soon followed. In 1831 his brother John Timberlake, Jr., bought Thomas Jefferson's Shadwell Mills.

In 1843 Walker Timberlake purchased the 1,200-acre Bellair property from the Dawson estate. On the property stood a gristmill built by Martin Dawson and Martin Thacker in 1834 on the north side of the Hardware River. This mill

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was built on land known as the Old Forge Site, so called because a pre-
Revolutionary mining company had started an iron furnace there. Timberlake
renamed the mill Family Mills and operated it successfully until his death in
1863.²⁸ Richard Hancock, of Ellerslie, later bought the mill and renamed it
Eolus Mills. The mill building was dismantled in 1962 and now serves as the
Old Mill Room at the Boars Head Inn, two miles west of Charlottesville.²⁹

According to one local history, Timberlake was "the moving force behind
the formation of most of the Methodist churches standing in Fluvanna County
today" and he was listed as a trustee or elder of nearly every Methodist church
in that county during the 1820s and 1830s.³⁰ In Albemarle County, he was
pastor of Temple Hill Church for nearly twenty years. He was also an original
member of the Board of Trustees of Randolph-Macon College; he served between
1830 and his death in 1863. Like his friend Martin Dawson, Timberlake also
freed his slaves upon his death.³¹ He and his wife are buried in the family
cemetery at Bellair.

In 1894 Timberlake's daughter sold the Bellair property to the Richardson
family.³² In 1935 the farm was purchased by Leigh Walker and in 1936 was sold
to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Massey. At that time the main house at Bellair was
still in good condition but was in need of modernization, so the Masseys
commissioned architect Marshall Wells of Charlottesville to design and addition
to the house and restore the outbuildings.

Wells (1900-1974) received his architectural training at the University
of Virginia and began his practice in 1929. He designed numerous residences in
and around Charlottesville, mostly in the Georgian Revival style. Two of his
most important commissions were the design of the Farmington Country Club and
Verulam, the Courtland Van Clief residence in Ivy.³³ He was also well-known as

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a restoration architect and designed additions to Birdwood, Kinloch, Edgewood, and the Old Ivy Inn in Albemarle County, and Horseshoe in Culpeper County.

At Bellair Wells replaced the existing Victorian-era porch on the north facade, extended the west wing and additional bay and added a matching east wing. For the wings, he reproduced the beaded siding and modillioned cornice of the original structure. He also added dormer windows to the north facade of each wing. On the interior he added baths on the first and second floors, designed the paneling and cupboards for the dining room, and added a large master bedroom in the west wing. Some additional woodwork and trim were added, including the cornice and bookshelves in the living room and possible some new woodwork in the stair hall. Wells also renovated the guest cottage and the smokehouse; for the latter building he replaced the roof rafters, floors, and finial.

In 1965, during the Price family ownership, Charlottesville architect Floyd Johnson, AIA, was commissioned to add further improvements to the main house at Bellair.³⁴ Johnson added the two-story south porch and the Palladian window at the southwest corner of the house. The poolhouse to the south was added during the ownership of William McCarthy. In 1975 Mr. and Mrs. Corwith Davis, the present owners, bought Bellair.

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ENDNOTES

1. Albemarle County Deed Book 20, p. 310.
2. Albemarle County Deed Book 20, pp. 310-311.
3. Albemarle County Order Book 1794, p. 239.
4. Albemarle County Order Book 1794, p. 42.
5. Albemarle County Will Book 7, pp. 7-10.
6. Albemarle County Order Book 1809, p. 294.
7. Thomas Jefferson to Charles Wingfield, letter, Sept. 8, 1811, Thomas Jefferson Papers, Special Collections, Alderman Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
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26. Ibid., 16.
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31. Albemarle County Will Book 27, pp. 293-295.
32. Albemarle County Deed Book 220, p. 542.
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National Park Service

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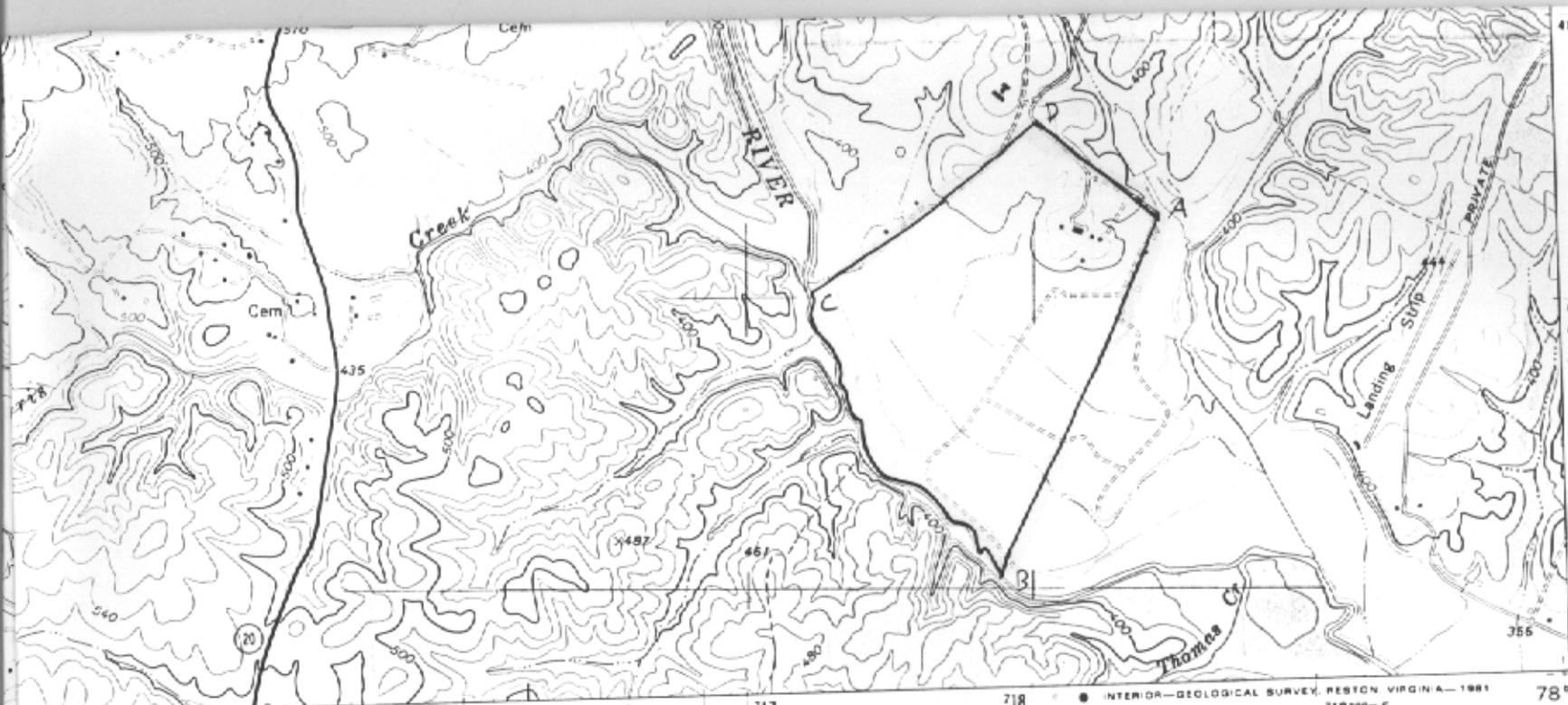
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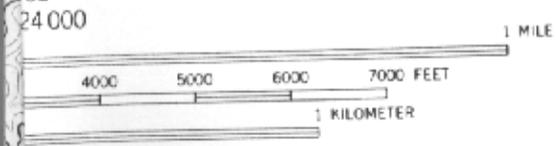
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BELLAIR
 A 171717100/4195040
 B 171717200/4196020
 C 171718010/4196610

715 716 717 718 719000m E 78°30' 37°52'30"



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 Heavy-duty ————— Light-duty —————
 Medium-duty ———— Unimproved dirt - - - - -
 U. S. Route (square symbol) State Route (circle symbol)



ALBERENE, VA.

N3752.5—W7830/7.5

1967
 PHOTOREVISED 1980
 DMA 5259 1 NE-SERIES V634

VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 SOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
 AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

(SCOTTSVILLE)
 5259 1V SW