United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



not for publication

code

1

Fourth

congressional district

Adams

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Belvidere

and/or common Belvidere

2. Location

street & number 70 Homochitto Street

city, town Natchez

state Mississippi

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	public	_X_ occupied	agriculture	museum
<u>X</u> building(s)	X_ private	unoccupied	commercial	park
structure	both	work in progress	educational	_X_ private residence
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	entertainment	religious
object	in process	yes: restricted	government	scientific
•	being considered	X_ yes: unrestricted	industrial	transportation
	-	no	military	other:

vicinity of

county

28

code

4. Owner of Property

name Ellen Henderson Goodell and Thomas Greenebury Kelly

street & number 70 Homochitto Street

e			
е			
st	ate	Mississip	pi 39120
Surveys			
erty been determine	ed ele	gible? yes	no
federal	_state	e county	local
p			perty been determined elegible? yes federal state county

depository for survey records

city, town

7. Description

Condition		Check one
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered
X good	ruins	X altered
fair	unexposed	
1		

Check one _____ original site

<u>x</u> moved date <u>1927</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Situated on the southerly side of Homochitto Street within the city limits of Natchez. Belvidere is a one-and-a-half story, rectangular, Greek Revival frame residence set upon a brick foundation wall that forms a fully-raised basement at the rear of the house. Its gabled roof is pierced by four inside-end brick chimneys and an outside brick chimney that services the fireplace in the early-enclosed original rear gallery, or present dining room. Two pedimented dormers with pilasters are located on the front slope of the roof. A pedimented entry porch three bays wide fronts the five-bay northeasterly facade. The pediment is supported by four, molded, unfluted Greek Doric columns which are repeated on the front wall by pilasters with an incised Greek decoration, and the columns and pilasters are linked by a balustrade of heavy, turned balusters. All window sash contain six-over-six, double-hung sash and are closed by original shutter blinds (removed from the house for painting at the time of the submitted photographs). The four windows of the facade are set above molded panels with the panels of the two windows opening onto the entry porch being operable jib doors. The entrance doorway consists of a single-leaf, two-panel molded door enframed by pilasters and set within sidelights over molded panels and a full-width transom. A full entablature supported by molded pilasters with incised decoration completes the entrance doorway.

The interior floor plan of the house is a double-pile plan with wide central hallway having double parlors on the easterly side and two connected bedrooms on the westerly side. The double parlors and hallway are similarly trimmed with doors and windows that are symmetrically molded with corner blocks, molded panels beneath the windows, bases that have two fasciae and are molded, and plaster cornices. Two elaborate plaster centerpieces of 1830's design adorn the hallway, which is divided into two approximately equal areas by sliding doors which slide completely into the walls of the adjacent rooms. The slots into which the doors slide are enframed by molded and paneled pilasters. The sliding doors which separate the double parlors are installed in the usual manner, but the paneled and molded pilasters which enframe the doorway opening do not support a cornice or entablature. The mantel pieces in the double parlors, the rear one still retaining its marbelizing, are matching and feature detached, fluted Doric columns. The mantel pieces in the two bedrooms are also matching, but they have detached Tuscan columns and are more plainly molded. The bases in the bedrooms match the bases in the rest of the downstairs, but these rooms have no plaster cornices, no molded panels beneath the windows on the western elevation, and molded architrave door and window surrounds. All interior doors are four-paneled and molded and retain their original oak graining.

At the rear of the hallway is a doorway, identical to the entrance doorway, that leads to a long room, now the dining room but once used as a secondary hallway leading to an attached service wing and brick dining room that was demolished when the house was moved in 1927. This dining room and a small bedroom at its easterly end were formed by a very early enclosure of the original rear gallery of the house. Later additions, which include a kitchen, bathroom, and porch, have been added across the rear of the early enclosure.

The stairs to the upstairs are enclosed and entered through a doorway at the rear of the main hallway on the westerly wall. The stairs make a quarter turn and continue in a straight flight to terminate in an upstairs hallway, part of which has been sympathetically enclosed for a bathroom. In this hallway are two original closets with batten doors which still contain their original beaded wooden strips with metal hooks for hanging. The upstairs contains two bedrooms with beaded bases and no mantel pieces. The basement area of the house is used for storage and rental and was constructed in 1927 when the house was moved. No original outbuildings survive.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art	community planning conservation economics	Iandscape architectur Iaw Itterature Itterature military Itterature	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian
X_ 1800–1899 1900– Specific dates	commerce communications ca. 1837	exploration/settlement industry invention Builder/Architect	philosophy	theater transportation other (specify)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Belvidere is an outstanding example of an early Greek Revival cottage residence, whose unusual features and remarkable integrity set it apart from its contemporaries. The Greek Revival Style, which was introduced into Natchez in 1833 with the construction of the Agricultural Bank (now Britton and Koontz First National Bank), remained popular until after the Civil War. Belvidere, like The Burn, Richmond, Devereux, and the Van Court Town House, was one of the first residences constructed in this new Greek Revival Style. Although a cottage in form, the interior proportions of the house are grand, and the installation of the sliding doors in the hallway is unique for the Natchez area (see physical description). Also unusual are the "fake" jib panels of the windows which are located in the outer bays of the facade. Owned by the Henderson family and their descendents since 1868, Belvidere is that rare gem of an historic house that has never been restored. All interior doors retain their original graining; one mantel piece retains its original marbleizing; the original hardware survives intact; and the cast-iron fireplace surrounds, fenders, and covers remain also. The furnishings, for the most part, have been in the house since it was acquired in 1868 by John W. Henderson.

Belvidere was probably constructed about 1837 when the land upon which it formerly stood and presently stands was sold for building lots (Adams County Deed Book Y:504). The person for whom the house was constructed was either Samuel or Robert Patterson, or possibly both. Samuel and Robert Patterson were either brothers or father and son. A trace of the title to the property lists Robert Patterson and Hugh Lucas as initial joint purchasers (Deed Book FF:273) with the house having been lost due to mortgage foreclosure against Robert Patterson in 1842 (The Weekly Courier and Journal [Natchez], Jan. 13, 1842, p. 3). However. the following inscription is etched into a sidelight of the rear doorway, "Sam'l Patterson/ 39/Spt 21 1831 possibly 7 ." Although a local historian has listed the builder of Belvidere as Robert Samuel Patterson, perhaps to reconcile the discrepency of the two names, Samuel and Robert Patterson were definitely two separate individuals. A Robert Patterson was listed as the administrator of the estate of Samuel Patterson in a probate document dated December 15, 1838 (Probate Box 21), and pieces of property were exchanged between a Robert and a Samuel Patterson in 1836 (Deed Book W:567). Samuel Patterson was a merchant and was listed as one of the early members of the Natchez Mechanical Society (D. Clayton James, Antebellum Natchez [Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1968], p. 94).

In 1846, Belvidere became the residence of merchant John Coulson (Deed Book FF:474), who traded the house to John W. Henderson for The Cliffs Plantation in 1868 (Deed Book PP: 93-4). Belvidere's historical significance is derived principally from its association with the Henderson family, whose patriarch, John I, came to Natchez in 1787 and wrote the first book published in the Natchez territory. Three properties already listed on the National Register and one property submitted at the same time as Belvidere are associated with this outstanding Mississippi family. The Elms and Pleasant Hill were both built for John Henderson I; the Henderson-Britton House (Magnolia Hall) for John I's son Thomas; and The Cliffs Plantation for Thomas's son John W. John W. Henderson was born in Natchez in 1832 and died in 1916. During his long life, he was a planter, a Civil War hero, a merchant, county school cuperintendent, an ordained Presbyterian minister, and an author. He attained the rank of First Lieutenant in the Confederate Army and returned to Natchez after

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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See attached continuation sheet.

10. Geograp	hical Data	UTM NO	IT VERIFIED
Acreage of nominated prope Quadrangle name <u>Natcl</u> UMT References		ACREAGE N	VOT VERIFIED scale _1:24000
A 1.5 6 5 1 8 5 0 Zone Easting	3 4 9 1 5 7 0 Northing	B Zone E	asting Northing
C		┍└╷╷╴╽ ╒└╷╷╴╽ н└╷╷╴╽	
Verbal boundary descript	tion and justification		
See attached xerox o nominated property is			roperty outlined in red. The 1, parcel 1.
List all states and counti	es for properties overl	apping state or cour	nty boundaries
state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code
mary warren	Miller /Research o loyed		December 31, 1979
organization Self-emp		date	
organization Self-emp	loyed	date	ohone (601) 442-9786 or (601) 442-2
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the war to abandon his planting career in fabor of assuming the management of his late father's brokerage and mercantile firm. He later became the manager of the Natchez mercantile firm of Stockman and Newman. After the S. B. Newman & Company of New Orleans failed and forced the closing of the Natchez branch in 1880, Henderson became county superintendent of education, a position he held for thirty-four years (<u>The</u> <u>Natchez</u> <u>Democrat</u>, Aug. 19, 1916, p. 2).

Belvidere was moved to the northeast corner of its fourteen-acre tract in 1927 to make room for the construction of a new Natchez high school (now Margaret Martin Junion High School). As a result of the move, the original outbuildings and a onestory frame wing attached to a large 40 by 40 foot, brick dining room were destroyed. The original site was on a hill, but the house now sits on a flat lot about sixty feet from Homochitto Street. The present owners and residents of Belvidere are Ellen Henderson Goodell and her uncle Greenebury Kelly, great-granddaughter and grandson of John W. Henderson. Mr. Kelly has conscientiously recorded in writing and sketches his memories of Belvidere (room use, gardens, fences, walks, cisterns, outbuildings, and daily family life) before and after the 1927 move.

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Adams Co., Miss. Chancery Clerk. Deed Books Y, FF, W, PP.

Adams Co., Miss. Chancery Clerk. Probate Box 21.

- James, D. Clayton. <u>Antebellum Natchez</u>. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1968.
- Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson. National Register File. Adams Co. Pleasant Hill, Henderson-Britton House, and The Cliffs Plantation (Mary W. Miller).

The Natchez Democrat, Aug. 19, 1916.

The Weekly Courier and Journal [Natchez], Jan. 13, 1842.

