

VLR 12/11/02
NHP 4/2/03

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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 William Smith House

other names/site number Jonas Smith House, Boidock House VDHR File No. 053-1087

=====
2. Location
=====

street & number 38678 Piggott Bottom Rd., P. O. Box 567 not for publication
N/A
city or town Hamilton vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Loudoun code 107
zip code 20159

=====
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 statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official 2/12/02
Date

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

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
- N/A public-local
- N/A public-State
- N/A public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- X building(s)
- district

___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
		objects
<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

N/A

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

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>agricultural outbuilding</u>
	<u>agricultural field</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>agricultural field</u>
	<u>agricultural outbuilding</u>

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC--FEDERAL

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
roof METAL
walls BRICK
other WOOD

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance ca. 1813-1952

Significant Dates ca. 1813-1820

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder not known

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

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

N/A preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

N/A previously listed in the National Register

N/A previously determined eligible by the National Register

N/A designated a National Historic Landmark

N/A recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

N/A recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

X State Historic Preservation Office
 N/A Other State agency
 N/A Federal agency
 N/A Local government
 N/A University
 Other

Name of repository: N/A

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

Acreage of Property 24.6

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	18	269520	4337660	3	18	269880	4337330
2	18	269710	4337740	4	18	269680	4337220

 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 James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell

organization Massey Maxwell Associates date September 14, 2002

street & number P O. Box 263 telephone 540-465-4566

city or town Strasburg state VA zip code 22657

=====
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.

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
William Smith House
Loudoun County, Virginia

(Page # 7)

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 John K. and Brenda M. Boidock

street & number P. O. Box 567 telephone 540-338-4610

city or town Hamilton state VA zip code 20159
=====

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

7. Description

The William Smith House is a fine Federal-style brick farmhouse, ca 1813-1820, with a side wing built at the same time. It was the center of a prosperous farm owned by Quaker William Smith. The property includes a notable large brick barn with diamond-patterned ventilation holes, ca. 1813, as well as an unusually fine, brick, two-story springhouse, also ca. 1813. Later contributing structures in the farm complex include a wide loafing shed and a large corncrib, as well as a ca. 1948 two-car garage. The house is a three-bay, side-hall, gable-roof structure with the front wall laid in Flemish bond. There is a recessed right-side dining and kitchen wing, also in brick, originally one-and-a-half stories, now two stories. The interior woodwork is unusually fine for this isolated Loudoun County farm area in the early nineteenth century. The house is in excellent condition, and the grounds are well maintained and attractively planted. The barn was repaired after storm damage ca. 1950. The springhouse and other outbuildings are in good condition.

Landscaping and Grounds

The house is set on a fairly steep slope that rises to the rear. It faces southeast, toward Rt. 711. The front yard is on fill to create a level space defined by a rubble stone wall, with three sets of stone steps to grade. Originally there was a wooden fence on top of the stone retaining wall, but this was removed ca. 1980. The rear of the house has a level flagstone terrace, with a rubble-stone retaining wall of modern construction. The garden extends up the slope.

An asphalt and gravel lane leading straight in from the road is a remnant of an old farm lane that was in part a cut-down grade to facilitate early use by horse-drawn wagons. It also served a modern (ca. 1948) dairy barn until 1983. (The dairy barn survives and is located on the property just north of the Boidock tract. It is not part of the nominated property.) Edged by mature cedars and deciduous trees, the lane now runs in a straight line from the road to the freestanding garage west of the house. The yard in front of the house was formerly enclosed by a wood fence set on stone retaining walls, as shown

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

=====

in a ca. 1895 photograph of the house. The wood fence has been removed, and only the retaining walls remain. The yard contains mature evergreen and deciduous trees, shrubs, and flower beds. The unusual two-story brick springhouse is down the slope to the southeast of the house, near a large man-made pond at the low point of the property.

House

Exterior

The Federal-style, three-bay, two-story brick house, constructed ca. 1813-1820, has a side-hall, double-pile plan in the main block and an original recessed, two-room side wing, also of brick. The gable roof is of standing-seam tin; the foundation is rubble stone. The main block is 27'-1" wide x 28'-0" deep; the wing is 25'11" wide by 20'-3" deep. The three-bay wing, which contains the dining room and kitchen, was originally one-and-a-half stories but was raised to two full stories sometime in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Also in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, part of the second floor of the wing was extended out over a first-floor porch, bringing the upper wall in line with the front of the main block. Mrs. Helen Houser White, who lived in the house as a child, recalls that these changes were made before her family moved there in 1919¹; however, the wing had not been raised by the time the ca. 1895 photograph noted above was taken. The second-floor is sheathed in German siding, and has decorative diamond-shaped shingles on the front-facing gable. On the main block of the house is a two-bay front porch with two sets of square double columns and a flagstone floor. An 11-bay screened porch with a wood floor and stone steps is in front of the wing. On the front façade of the main block the brick is laid in Flemish bond, while the other sides and wing are laid in six-course American bond. The main entrance is located in the third (east) bay of the main block, immediately adjacent to the wing. A working transom is above the six-panel front door. East of the three-bay side wing is a one-bay, one-story addition, 10'-4" x 14'-2", now containing the laundry room and a small bath. It also is of brick construction but of five-course American bond. It may be of

¹ Mrs. White was interviewed by Brenda M. Boidock by telephone, September 17, 2002.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

=====
nearly the same date as the main block, as the brick appears very similar throughout, except that there is a definite joint between the wing and the addition and the coursing does not match.

A screened 11-bay porch with original square paneled columns extends across the first floor of the kitchen-dining room wing. On the west wall of the porch, shelves have been inserted into the opening where a side door once opened from the entry hall. Beside it, a hatch to the basement has been inserted in the northwest corner of the porch. There are a door and window opening to the dining room as well as a door and window to the kitchen. Another door leads to the laundry room. The original outside basement entrance is on the front left bay of the main block; it is presently covered with plywood.

The west wall is without windows except for a small attic casement and measures about 30'-6" high. The rear wall mirrors the front, with two windows and a door in the main block and a door and two windows in the wing. On the back of the house is a modern frame, enclosed porch with one door. The porch measures 8'-2" x 17'-11".

The windows in the main block are larger than those in the wing, 9/6 double-hung sash on the first floor, while the second-floor sash are 6/6 double hung. All the windows have flat-arch lintels. All windows are fitted with modern storm sash. The shutters have been removed, but they are marked by ghosts on the brick walls and by pintels on the window frames.

The main block has a fine molded cornice, while the raised wing has a plain boxed cornice. On the projecting frame addition, the cornice has a partial return across the gable and molded eaves. The wing windows are smaller but still 9/6 in the original portion and 6/6 on the second floor. The brick work clearly shows the raising of the wing to a full two stories in a joint between the main block and the wing enlargement. In the east wall, the enlargement shows plainly in the new brick around the original roof slope and chimney. The roof is standing-seam sheet tin, installed ca. 1980. An old photo, ca. 1895, shows the main block with a sheet-metal roof and the original wing with very deteriorated wood shingles and one shed dormer. Some of the original

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

wood shingles on the main block survived beneath the earlier metal roof, removed by the present owner.

There are three interior brick chimneys: a large one on the west wall of the main block, a smaller one on the east wall of the main block, and a smaller one on the east wing wall. The brick end addition has no evidence of a fireplace or chimney stack.

Interior:

Entry/Stair Hall

The entry hall extends from front to back in the main block. The front and rear doors are six-panel doors with raised panels and appear original. A brass box lock on the front door is modern. Above the front door is a three-light, working transom. The hall has a molded chair rail plus old peg racks for garments that are nailed at door-top height on both sides of the front hall. There are four interior doors: two to the living room on the west side, one to the dining room on the east side, one to the powder room under the stairs. Evidence on west wall of the screened porch indicates that there was originally a fourth door near the front door between the present porch and the entrance hall, but there is no visible evidence of it in the hall. The 3" to 5" board heart-pine floor is original. Block-and-pilaster trim is at the doors. Walls and ceilings are plastered. There is a modern ceiling light. The first-floor ceiling is 9'-5-1/2" high.

The stairway is in two flights, with a landing twelve steps up. There is a narrow, curving, molded handrail, a slim, turned newel post, and a half-round rail attached to the wall. A carved wave pattern of scrolled brackets decorates the stair apron. The balusters are rectangular. From the landing a door leads to the raised wing to the east. There is hot-water radiator heat throughout the house.

Living room

West of the entry hall, the present living room was originally two rooms

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

separated by a partition.. (Evidence of the partition exists as marks in the walls, ceilings, and floor boards.) Four 9/6-light double-hung wood windows, two each on the south and north walls, have paneled reveals and five-inch molded trim. On the west wall are two fireplaces, one in each of the original two rooms. Each fireplace is flanked by floor-to-ceiling cabinets with open shelves in the upper portion and doors below. In the unit at the north end, there are notches in the framing indicating that doors have been removed. (These doors have been reused in the bathroom linen closet on the second floor.) The mantel in the south, or front, end of the room is particularly fine, with reeded pilasters, as well as a reeded panel and simple punchwork decoration in the frieze. In the rear room, the fireplace has been filled in. Its mantel has reeded pilasters and a plain, undecorated oval panel in the center of the frieze, possibly inserted. Both fireplaces have brick hearths. The front cabinets left of the fireplace are modern; the rest are original.

A molded chair rail encircles both rooms, and there are wide baseboards. There is no picture rail or ceiling molding. The floor is of wide boards, varying in width up to 11", apparently original. Walls and ceiling are plaster.

Dining Room

The dining room is in the wing, east of the entry hall and two steps down from it. There is one 9/6 window in the front wall and one in the rear wall. A glazed door leads to the screened porch, with glass inserted in four upper panels and two wood panels beneath. There is a molded chair rail, painted plaster wainscot, and wide baseboards. On the west wall, there is a projecting chimney breast and fireplace with molded narrow mantel shelf and a raised double diamond pattern at the ends of the frieze above fluted pilasters. At the northeast corner of the room, the wall has been angled, presumably to allow free swing of the rear door in the kitchen. The front door and window are twentieth-century features replacing the original single window. The floor is 2-1/2" boards. The ceiling is 8'3" high.

Kitchen

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

=====

A modern kitchen is in the original kitchen space. A large cooking fireplace, 5'-10" wide, on the east wall has its original massive wood lintel, and an old mantel shelf with brackets is above it. Exposed brick surrounds the fireplace, and a fieldstone hearth is level with the floor in front of it. The stone was discovered under a modern subfloor and flooring and was reinstalled by the present owners. A large cooking crane, old but not original, is in the fireplace. Wide vertical boards, probably original, form the east wall of the kitchen, and there are modern floorboards, 6" to 8" wide and face-nailed. On the front and rear walls are 9/6 windows. Doors on the front and rear walls open to the screened porch on the front and to the enclosed rear porch. On the east and west walls, paneled doors lead to the dining room and laundry room, respectively. In the northeast corner is an original boxed stair to the second floor. In the northwest corner, an angled wall indicates the former location of a corner cabinet with a pass-through to the dining room.²

The one-story utility wing contains a modern laundry and bathroom. At one time it held a pump.

Second Floor, Main Block

A modern bathroom has been installed in a small room at the front of the upstairs hall. A linen closet in the bathroom reuses doors taken from a cabinet in the rear parlor. There are two bedrooms in the main block, both on the west side of the house. The front room, now an office, has a fireplace with flanking closets. The mantelpiece is in two sections, the upper portion a molded mantelshelf that is narrower than the lower shelf. The fireplace is within a plaster arch, added during the Frazer ownership. In the rear bedroom, the fireplace has been closed in, with closets, shelves, and cabinets. Six-over-six wood sash windows are in both rooms. Walls and ceilings are plaster. Floors are the original 4"-6" wide boards, face-nailed.

Second Floor, Wing

² Helen Houser White, interviewed by Brenda M. Boidock, September 17, 2002.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

=====

A door (not original) east of the main block leads down four steps to three bedrooms, two directly above the dining room, extending into the area above the screened porch, and one above the kitchen with a staircase down to the first floor. All the rooms have simple trim. Windows are 6/6-light, double-hung sash. There are modern 2-1/2" wide board floors in the expanded area, and old 6" to 10" boards in the original section. Walls and ceilings are plaster, except in the east room, which has a bead-board ceiling.

Attic

The attic is in one large room with original wide board floors, 7"-13" in width. On the west wall, flues from the four downstairs fireplaces angle together to form a single stack. A small four-light casement window is set between the flues. On the east side are two small four-light casement windows. A single flue from the fireplace on the lower floor angles to the center of the wall and forms a chimney. Roof framing consists of log rafters flattened on the upper sides and squared at the ridge.

The attic over the wing is an unfloored space high enough to stand in upright.

Basement

The basement is under the main block of the house only. It is in two rooms, front and rear. The present stairs and door to the front basement room are from the screened porch. This is a twentieth-century insertion using an old wide-board door on the hatch. On the front wall, near the west end of the main block, there is an outside stair, presently covered over with plywood, which is believed to be the original outside entrance to the basement. The walls are of rubble stone, parged with lime. The ceiling is open, with large log joists flattened on the upper side to receive the first-floor floorboards. The joists range from 6" to 9" in diameter. On the west end, the stone foundation for the upstairs fireplaces curves outward. There are two small windows one each on the west and south sides; the one on the south is closed in. A modern vertical-board partition is between the front and rear rooms. A 9" x 10" girder runs east to-west supporting the north-south joists. The girder is supported by octagonal 8" x 8" posts. In the northeast corner of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 8

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

=====

the rear room, in a location corresponding to the main staircase above, there is evidence of the original basement stairs from the upstairs hall, which were removed to insert a lavatory. The rear basement room is otherwise similar to the front and contains a modern oil-fired furnace for the house's hot-water radiator system. The floor in both rooms is concrete, with the remains of asphalt asbestos tile flooring.

Under the wing is a crawl space with two small hatchways to the front and rear basement rooms. The joists are rounded, flattened logs running north to south, identical to those under the main block of the house. There is a basement under the one-story addition, which once housed a pump that drew water from the springhouse. This basement has windows on the south and east walls; the south window is now closed. There were originally stairs to the first floor.

Alterations

The house was built originally to include the present principal left side two-story brick block, with a one-story set-back wing to the right. The left block is today's entry hall and double parlor; the right wing contains the present-day dining room and kitchen. Soon after the initial construction, a smaller addition was erected at the extreme right, perhaps a laundry. Today it contains a laundry and bathroom. This composition shows in a surviving late-19th-century photograph (ca. 1895).

Later, before 1919, the original right wing was raised from one story to two stories, as may be clearly seen in the newer brickwork of the enlargement. To the front, a projecting frame second-floor addition to the immediate right of the main block is over the front porch; it was probably built at the same time that the rest of the wing was raised.

There is a Victorian porch on the main block, and a one-story porch across the right wing, perhaps the old porch that is visible in the photograph mentioned above. The Victorian front porch shows in the old photograph with scrolled decoration and a dentil cornice. Today the porch retains the old posts and cornice, but the scroll work has been removed and a new floor installed. On

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

the rear of the kitchen is a modern, enclosed, frame porch, replacing an old open one.

Although no documentary evidence for the construction date has been found, both the architecture and the inheritance history of the property suggest a date between 1813 and 1820. The 1820 tax rate was dramatically raised, to 10 times higher than in previous years, but this was part of a state-wide reassessment and not necessarily an indication of added value to land or buildings. Otherwise the assessment remained the same from 1804 until 1820 and the higher assessment continued after 1820, providing no evidence suggesting the construction of the house. Tax records for other nearby properties were examined and were found to have increased at the same rate. Architecturally, the general form, roof, brickwork, including Flemish bond on the front, and interior doors, trim, stairs, and fireplaces suggest a date within the range suggested above.

The Quaker settlements of Loudoun County—Waterford, Hamilton, and Lincoln,—present several examples of two-story, side-hall houses with a lower, recessed one-story service wing of dining room and kitchen. In this instance, the two portions were built at the same time. The straight rear brick wall was built at the same time with no tell-tale signs of a different construction period except for the raising of the wing to two stories, which is clearly indicated by a joint line in the brick work. On the front, the wing is recessed from the main block, and the brickwork is toothed together at the joints in a manner that would have been difficult to achieve in later construction. The framing of the house is not accessible in the second floor, but the first floor can be seen in the basement under the main block and the crawl space under the wing. The framing is identical, of logs flattened on the top or floor side. This type of framing is common in Loudoun County houses of this period.

Nearby examples of this plan type in Lincoln and Waterford include Janney's Mill (VA 53-166), ca. 1813, in Lincoln, with a plan of main block and recessed one-story wing, with porch on the wing matching that of the William Smith House, and Cool Spring (VA 53-161), early 1800s, also in Lincoln, with a matching plan but with the wing built in the early 1800s and the main block

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 10

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

erected ca. 1827.

Other examples of this type in the area are VA 53-177, J. Hatcher House, with a recessed and lower two-story wing, and Narrow Gate (VA53-529), early 1800s, with a later wing, Locust Hall (Liberty Hall), VA 53-124. There are also several similar houses in Lincoln and several in Waterford, although in Waterford the wing is usually on the rear rather than on the side—e.g., Hollingsworth-Lee House (VA 401-4) and Samuel Hough House (VA 401-23). "Old Acre" (VA 401-43) has the wing at the side.

Thus it is clear that the William Smith House type, and many of its interior details such as cabinets flanking the fireplace in the two parlors, were in common use in the Quaker settlements during the early nineteenth century.

The first addition was the small, one-story brick room at the right of the kitchen. It is 10'4" x 14'2" and is in line with the kitchen at the front but is not as deep. The roof is a lower gable. The brickwork is in character with that of the main house—before five-course American bond gave way to seven-course bond. The room's function is not clear, but a water pump was included in it. The rear enclosed porch is frame, with a shed roof, and was built in the later twentieth century.

On the interior, the first floor of the main block originally had front and rear parlors, each with a fireplace and flanking built-in cabinets, on the right side only in the front room and on both sides of the rear room. The front room left-side cabinet is modern, post 1980, and matches the others. The cabinets are comprised of a lower section with doors that survive in place and upper section where the doors have been removed. (These are reused in the second floor bathroom.) Such a fireplace-cabinet arrangement with two parlors and a side hall is common in the area, (see the above discussion of comparable houses). The partition between the parlors was removed in the 1940s by a previous owner. Ghosts of the former partition are visible in the wall and ceiling.

The kitchen has doors front and back, both original. The dining room has an original window on the rear wall. A combination of a door and window inserted

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 11

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

on the front wall are modern, probably twentieth-century, and evidence of their insertion may be seen in the ragged edges of the brickwork surrounding the insertion. Presumably this was originally a window, (or a door) complementing the rear window. At some time the present basement stairs, opening on the screened porch in front of the dining room, were added causing the original side exit door from the main block hall to be closed in and filled on the porch side with shelves. The original outside basement doors, opening to the front to the left of the main block porch have been closed in, replaced, presumably by the new stairs to the porch. The original interior stairs to the basement, under the main stairs, were closed in after 1978 and converted to a powder room. In the rear basement room, the framing shows the placement of the original stairs.

On the second story of the main block, the hall has been cut off at the front to create a bathroom. This was done after 1941, as when Dr. William Frazer purchased the property in that year it had no electricity, central heat or bathroom, but only a hand pump in the present laundry room. The front bedroom has a 1940s addition of cabinets flanking the fireplace, joined by an arch over the fireplace. The mantelpiece is either modern (ca. 1946) or, more likely, is an old one that has been enhanced. The rear bedroom fireplace has been closed in. Closets and cabinets have been added.

Outbuildings

There are six outbuildings on the property, of which three are contributing buildings, two are contributing structures, and one is a noncontributing structure. These include: a large, brick barn (ca. 1813); an adjoining cattle shelter, or "loafing shed" (ca. 1900); a brick springhouse (ca. 1813); a frame corncrib (ca. 1900?); a cement-block garage (ca. 1948); and a modern horse stable.

Barn

The notable brick barn, with its distinctive pattern of ventilation holes is one of only six of its kind surviving in the county today. Following a storm,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 12

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

part of the upper wall and roof were removed. It was re-roofed in 1965, according to painted name and date on the bottom of the trusses. The forebay, in badly deteriorated condition, was removed after 1990. According to the previous owners (the Frazers), the barn had an 1813 date stone, which was in existence during their tenure but which is now lost.

The large, gable-roofed, two-and-a-half-story brick bank barn, 35' x 51', with decorative openwork diamond patterns on the front and gable ends is located southwest of the house, beyond the entrance drive. The barn is built into the southeast slope of a small hill. The brick walls of the main block are laid in five-to eleven-course American bond, 12" thick up to the loft and then 9" thick. The foundation and first floor are of rubble stone. The gable roof is of standing-seam metal. Ventilator holes are arranged in repetitive diamond shaped patterns in the brick gable ends and northwest wall. The east end shows eight diamonds, but there were originally several more that were lost when the roof was replaced and the upper walls were rebuilt in the 1960s following storm damage to the building. The S-shaped ends of iron reinforcing rods are visible on the east gable end. Also on the east end and south side are louvered windows with flared brick lintels and wood sills.

The main entrance to the barn is on the long north wall, through sliding vertical-board doors with a panel of vertical boards above. The door is modern and opens to the center aisle of the barn at the main, second-story level. There is one door and one window at the east end, with louvers. There are two doorways on the south wall and none on the west. On the east side of the center aisle are six animal stalls. A ladder to the hayloft and stairs to the first floor are on the west. The area above the center aisle is open from the second level to the roof. Visible on the underside of the trusses is the painted inscription: "G. E. Rollison 13 trusses [illegible] trusses part of 25 33'6" span 6/12 MSO 78148 DEL 6-5-65."³ The first floor of the barn has stone walls with a louvered window and door on the east, three doors and two windows, louvered, on the south wall, and one door on the west.

³ This refers to the rebuilding of the upper walls and roof of the barn. The storm that damaged the barn apparently occurred in the 1950s and it seems likely

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 13

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

=====
On the south side there is one wide, open doorway at the loft level.

The south side originally had a projecting forebay in frame. Only the stone stub walls of the first floor remain. The forebay was removed ca. 1992 in very deteriorated condition. The interior barn framing is massive, with 10" x 12" and 12" x 15" girders, and 6" x 6", 8" x 8", and octagonal 10" x 10" posts. Floorboards are 1-1/2" x 10"-12".

Springhouse

Adjacent to the large pond, the 10'-9" x 16'-1", two-story brick springhouse, ca. 1813-20, a particularly fine example of its type. The first floor is set below grade and is in two rooms. The entrance is at the left side in the open arch entry with four steps down to the floor level. A well is on the far side of the entry space. To the right a doorway leads through a board partition to the "cool room" with a masonry water trough along the rear and right sides, used for cooling spoilable foods, especially milk. The trough is spread by the spring and exits into the pond. In the cool room there are small window openings without sash on the exterior walls. The walls are 14" thick, and the brick is laid in mostly six-course American bond above a stone rubble foundation. The floor is stone and cement. The interior walls are parged. The upper floor is rough and unfinished and is accessed from a vertical-board door on the left side. The stairs, probably wood, are missing. There is a small window opening on the gable end opposite the door. The roof structure is modern, and the roofing is standing-seam sheet metal.

Loafing Shed

The stone-and-frame seven-bay shed adjoins the west end of the barn and extends westward. It is open on the south side and is set partially into the rising grade at the rear. The end wall is stone rubble, as is the rear. The gable is wood frame, and there is a standing-seam sheet metal roof. There is one door at the center rear. It was re-roofed and repaired ca. 1990.

Stable

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 14

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

=====

A modern cement-block four-bay stable has a wood-framed gable roof covered in standing seam sheet metal. The left bay has a wide, doorless opening for equipment storage. The other three bays are windowless, with vertical-board doors. On the right side are two small windows and on the left side, there is one. The stable is now used for storage.

Corncrib

The corncrib was built in two stages, the first in the nineteenth century, the second probably in the early twentieth century. It is an unusually large structure, with a double-wide center aisle for wagons. There is attic storage in addition to the normal side storage compartments. The attic is reached by a ladder. The structure is wood, sheathed in slotted vertical boards. There is a standing-seam sheet metal gable roof. The foundation is stone piers. The interior aisle has vertical-board partitions, doors, and hatches to the side storage areas. The attic gable ends have hatch openings of vertical boards; the west hatch is now missing. At the peak of the gable, in the center of the building, is a square ventilator. The structure is now used for vehicle and equipment storage. To the west of the crib was a storage shed, demolished after 1990.

Garage

The one-and-a-half-story two-car garage is built of cement blocks. It has a front gable roof of wood, with a standing-seam sheet-metal covering. There is a storage area above the car area and a 6/6 light double hung window. The building was erected ca. 1948. It is partially built into the rising grade, and there is a rear door. There are no first-floor windows, but there are sliding, up-and-over garage doors. The floor is of concrete. It was built on the site of the former ice house (removed pre-1941). It is currently used as a garage.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 _____ Page 16

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

8. Statement of Significance

The William Smith House, located at 38678 Piggott Bottom Road, two miles north of the village of Hamilton, in Loudoun County, Virginia, is architecturally significant under Criterion C. Constructed ca. 1813-1820 in the Federal style, the two-story, side-hall brick house is an excellent example of the substantial, quietly stylish dwellings erected by prosperous Quaker farmers in western Loudoun County during the early nineteenth century. With its contemporaneous brick side wing, it is highly representative of its time and place. William Smith was prominent in Loudoun's Quaker community and was an elder of his Meeting. Like others of his faith, he owned no slaves but maintained his relatively small holdings through his own labor and that of his family and hired hands. His home and its impressive cluster of outbuildings, which include a large brick barn (one of only five still extant in Loudoun County) and a two-story brick springhouse, both constructed at or near the time the house was built, stood at the heart of an approximately 212-acre farm¹ that remained intact in Smith family ownership for 115 years and continues to be farmed even today. The property is a tangible reminder of the influence of the frugal, principled Quaker farmers in the history of Loudoun County. The nominated property consists of 24.6 acres and contains seven resources, including five buildings and two structures. Of the total number, six are contributing. There are four contributing buildings: the house (ca. 1813-1820); the barn (ca. 1813); the springhouse (ca. 1813); and the cement-block garage (ca. 1948). One building, a concrete-block horse stable (ca. 1960), is non-contributing. There are two structures, both contributing: a frame corncrib (ca. 1900) and a frame-and-stone "loafing shed" (ca. 1900; repaired 1990).

¹ The acreage varied from year to year and from owner to owner, but the size of the farm's core remained fairly consistent.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 _____ Page 17

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

=====

Historical Information

William Smith (1764-1842)² was forty years old in 1804³ when he purchased land on the south side of Catoctin Creek, where he would later build a substantial brick house and a fine brick barn and springhouse. William was the youngest son of Henry Smith, a Quaker farmer who arrived in Loudoun County with his wife, Alice, and their seven children in 1768 or 1769⁴ from Plumstead, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

In Loudoun (which had been the western portion of Fairfax County until 1757), Henry Smith joined his brother Samuel, who had relocated from Greenwich, Township, Morris County, New Jersey (across the Delaware River from Plumstead) seven or eight years earlier. Samuel, a Quaker "minister" or "preacher", and his wife, Naomi, had been disowned by their Monthly Meeting in New Jersey for having married too soon after the death of Samuel's first wife and because they were considered too closely related, as half-cousins, for the marriage to be within the Quaker discipline. Soon after their move to Virginia, however, they were able to repair their relationship with their former Meeting and to procure a certificate of removal to the Fairfax Monthly Meeting at Waterford in Loudoun County.⁵

Quakers had been in the region since 1732, when Amos Janney and a group of other Friends settled in the neighborhood of present-day Waterford. The Quakers set about acquiring relatively small parcels of unclaimed lands in the Fairfax Proprietary, which they either purchased outright or leased with the right to purchase later. For instance, Henry Smith's will gave William "the

² William Brooke Feters, Six Columbiana, Ohio, Pioneer Families, Family 3, Samuel Smith (1765-1855) and Sarah Bishop: Ancestors and Descendants, p. 40

³ He bought 262 acres from Thomas and Mary Hough April 9, 1804, paying £1150. (Loudoun County Deed Book Vol. 2-E.). In 1829 he sold 25 acres to John Phillips, a neighbor, and in 1831 he sold another 25 acres to another neighbor, David Brown, thus reducing the acreage on this farm to 212 acres.

⁴Feters, op cit. Addendum to Chapter III, Section B: Samuel⁶ Smith in Greenwich, New Jersey, p. 8

⁵ Feters, Addendum, p. 3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 _____ Page 18 _____

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

=====

lease lott I now live on" while reserving for William's mother, Alice, "the new end of the dwelling house in which we now live." This suggests that Henry may have been leasing while he waited for the land to be offered for sale. It also suggests that William continued to live and farm there for some time after his father's death in 1784, possibly until he built the brick house.

As Friends returned on visits to their former homes in the north, spreading the word among family and neighbors about available land in Virginia.⁶ their numbers in Loudoun increased fairly quickly. Because they were opposed to slavery, the Friends' farms were necessarily limited to only as much land as they could work with family and other non-slave labor--generally around 200 acres.⁷ The small-farm pattern of the Quakers was in marked contrast to the manorial pattern preferred by slave-holding settlers from the south whose sprawling plantations were found elsewhere in the county, but it had certain advantages. Friends liked having neighbors close at hand, and their closely spaced farms helped to soften the isolation of the Virginia frontier. Furthermore, their farms were clustered around small villages, such as Lincoln, Harmony (which later became Hamilton), Waterford, Hillsboro, and, later, the town of Leesburg, which became the county seat when Loudoun County split off from Fairfax County in 1757.

Although Henry Smith had displayed a stubborn streak that was not considered seemly for a Quaker--he was disowned by the Fairfax Meeting in 1773 after he sued a Quaker neighbor, Isaac Nichols, at law and refused to arbitrate their differences,⁸--his son William appears to have been well regarded among his fellow Friends. In 1814, William was approved as an Elder by the Quarterly Meeting⁹--around the same time his brick barn is thought to have been constructed.¹⁰

⁶Asa Moore Janney and Werner Janney, Ye Meeting House Smal: A Short Account of Friends in Loudoun County, Virginia, 1732-1980. (Lincoln, Va.: np, 1980), pp. 4-12.

⁷ The same could be said of another group of settlers to western Loudoun County during this period, the Palatinate Germans.

⁸ William Wade Hinshaw, Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6 (Richmond, Ind.: William Wade Hinshaw, publ., 1950), p. 562.

⁹ Ibid., p. 707

¹⁰ The presumed construction date for the barn is based on a statement by William and Ann Snidow Frazer, former owners of the farm that a stone with the inscription "1813" had existed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 _____ Page 19 _____

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

=====

The Quakers of Loudoun County were noted for their thrift and industry, qualities William Smith must have shared. His barn was large handsome, and well built, the better to hold the sizable crops of wheat that his fields produced. William's sons Jonas and John were obviously full participants in the farming operation, and they are listed with their father in the personal property rolls of Loudoun County beginning in 1820. The family's reported taxable goods included 11 mules, colts, and horses; two cattle; one two-wheel carriage; one watch; and two candlesticks of silver or cut glass. The tax was \$10.14. The year 1820 is the first in which a significant rise in real property taxes appears after the presumed date of construction for the house and barn (1813), but it is also the year of a mandatory state-wide rise in property taxes. Although the evaluation of William Smith's property increased ten-fold at that point, so did that of his neighbors. Thus the presumed construction date is based not on documentary evidence, but on the general character of the architecture of the house, as well as a statement by later owners that they had seen a date stone on the barn inscribed "1813".

William's side-hall and side-wing brick house was both substantial and quietly stylish, with Flemish bond on the front façade and, inside, a double parlor on the first floor. Considering its frontier location and Quaker ownership, the house displayed unusually fine decorative trim on the woodwork and mantels. The wing contained a spacious dining room and kitchen.

William Smith died in 1842, bequeathing the farm to Jonas Smith, his eldest son. Jonas held the farm until his death from pneumonia, which he contracted while wagoning to Georgetown, in 1852. Yardley Taylor's Loudoun County map of 1853 identifies it as belonging to "J. Smith heirs."¹¹ Jonas's will stipulated that the farm, now comprised of 369 acres, should remain in the hands of his wife, Miriam, until his eldest son arrived at the age of 21, when it was to be partitioned among all his heirs. In 1860, a court-appointed commission oversaw the partition, awarding Jonas's three oldest sons, Joshua (born 1838),

on a wall of the barn. (Brenda Morgan Boidock, "History of the Smith Farm," typescript, June 1994) The stone was destroyed by workmen when the roof and upper walls were repaired in the 1960s.

11

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 _____ Page 20 _____

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

=====
Thomas (born 1833), and William (born 1835), 162 undivided acres of the property. Joshua eventually acquired a total of 213 acres of the farm from the other heirs, buying the last portions in 1873.¹²

There is no specific information concerning the Smith Farm's treatment during the Civil War, and no major engagements took place in the area. However, the fertile fields and full barns of Loudoun County were frequent targets of raids by both Confederate and Federal forces, as Confederate raiders under ,Colonel John S.Mosby ranged through the countryside, harassing Federal troops and confiscating food, animals, and equipment. Federal troops, for their part, burned barns and other property to keep them out of Confederate hands and to discourage Southern partisanship. Additionally, there were repeated efforts by the Confederates to conscript the local men for military service, countered by Federal arrests of peaceable Quakers.¹³ Despite widespread destruction, however, the Quaker areas apparently recovered quickly after the war, and Quakers, generally known as Unionists, often were, unlike Southern sympathizers, able to serve in elected posts immediately. At any rate, Joshua Smith's sturdy brick barn survived the war, and his purchase of the entire farm in the early 1870s indicates that his financial fortunes were either relatively undamaged or quickly repaired.

In 1881, Joshua and his wife, Sarah Hatcher Smith, sold half of the tract on which the farm is located to Joshua Hatcher, Sarah's father. Joshua Hatcher willed the property to his grandchildren, Laura and Albert H. Smith. When Joshua Smith died intestate in 1907, Laura and Albert inherited the other half of the farm, and Albert sold his portion to Laura, thus reassembling the pre-1881 tract of 212 acres. Laura Smith married for the first time in 1907, at the age of forty, to Henry J. Hoge. After their marriage, they lived at "Waverly" in Hamilton, Virginia, and rented the Smith farm for a number of years to a tenant named Payne. Laura and Henry Hoge had only one child, which was stillborn.

¹² Brenda Morgan Boidock, A History of the Smith Farm, June 1994. The chronology of ownership of the Smith Farm presented here is based on information in Mrs. Boidock's paper.

¹³ Charles Preston Poland, Jr. From Frontier to Suburbia, Marceline, Mo.: Walsworth Publishing Company,, 1976

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 _____ Page 21 _____

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

=====

In 1919, the house was sold to two families: John Edward Houser, his wife, Nora, his brother, Richard H. Houser, and Richard's wife, Delia. The Houser brothers and their wives, who were sisters, and children lived on the farm together "as one big family," according to Helen Houser White, without making any structural changes to the house. The Housers lived on the farm until the fall of 1941, a year or two after the death of Edward Houser.

In 1941, the house and farm were sold to Dr. William Penn Frazer, a Purcellville physician, and his wife, Anne Snidow Frazer. The Frazers rented the house to Charles Spring from 1941 until 1946, when they moved into it themselves. According to Brenda M. Boidock's history of the farm, Dr. Frazer "had trouble getting out of the long lane because of snow and ice in the first winters," so, "hearing that state highway crews would remove snow from private lanes needed for the transport of perishable goods, he decided to start a dairy operation."¹⁴

During the Frazers' occupancy, they constructed a two-car garage over a sunken area north of the northwest corner of the house, the site of an early icehouse that had been filled with trash over the years. In a severe storm ca. 1950, the brick bank barn was badly damaged. It was repaired by Elgin Rollison of Hamilton, whose daughter was Dr. Frazer's office nurse. The Frazers also carried out extensive renovations on the interior of the house, including the

¹⁴ Boidock, op. cit., p. 4.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 _____ Page 22

William Smith House
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia
county and State

=====
removal of a partition between the double parlors and the addition of closets
around the upstairs fireplaces.

In 1978, the property was subdivided, and a 24.567-acre tract containing the house, barn, and brick springhouse was purchased by John Kenneth and Brenda Morgan Boidock. With their children, Alexander Morgan Boidock and Megan Rose Boidock, the Boidocks have made their primary residence there. They have made no major changes in the property, other than to remove the badly deteriorated frame portion of the barn's forebay, and have concentrated their efforts on the preservation, stabilization, and maintenance of its significant historical features. Since the Boidocks' purchase of the property in 1978, it has continued to be farmed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9____ Page 23__

William Smith House____
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia____
county and State

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bergner, Audrey Windsor. Old Plantations and Historic Homes around Middleburg, Virginia.

New York and London: Cornwall Books, 2001.

Boidock, Brenda Morgan. "History of the Smith Farm," typescript, June 1994.

Bonner, Ruth E. The Bonner-Smith Circle. Baltimore: Deford & Co.

Department of Historic Resources Survey Records, Richmond, VA:

- 53-61, Cool Spring
- 53-166, Janney's Mill
- 53-177, House
- 53-529, Narrow Gate
- 53-1087, Jonas Smith House
- 401-4, Hollingsworth-Lee House
- 401-23, Samuel Hough House
- 401-43, Old Acre

Fetters, William Brooke, Six Columbiana County, Ohio, Pioneer Families, Family 3, Samuel Smith

1765-1855) and Sarah Bishop: Ancestors and Descendants. Bountiful, Ohio: William Brooke Fetters, 2002.

Hinshaw, William Wade. Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 6. Richmond, IN: William Wade Hinshaw, 1950.

Janney, Asa Moore and Werner Janney. A Medieval Virginia Town, 1914-1919. Lincoln, VA: 1986.

Ye Meet^s House Smal: A Short Account of Friends in Loudoun Country, Virginia, 1732-1980.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9__ Page _24__

William Smith House_____
name of property
Loudoun County, Virginia_____
county and State

=====

-----, (eds.). John J. Janney's Virginia. McLean, VA: 1978.

Lewis, John G. Architectural Study of the Older and Historic Structures in the Village of Aldie, Virginia. Typescript, 1976.

-----, Architectural Survey of the Older and Historic Structures in the Town of Waterford, Virginia. Typescript, 1980.

-----, Goose Creek Historic and Conservation District. An Architectural Survey in Photographs.
Typescript, 1979.

Loudoun County Deed and Will Books. Land Tax Records, Personal Property Records, U. S. Census Records, Loudoun County, VA.

Poland, Charles S. From Frontier to Suburbia. Marceline, Mo.: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1976.

Worrall, Jay, Jr. The Friendly Virginians: America's First Quakers. Athens, GA: Iberian Publishing Company, 1994.

Interviews conducted by Brenda Morgan Boidock:

Bennett, Esther Smith, Cockeysville, Md. Interviewed by telephone, May 21, 1994.

Brown, Howell S. Interviewed at his home in Purcellville, Va., May 21, 1994.

Frazer, William P. and Anne S. Interviewed at their home on Ivandale Rd., Hamilton, Va., May 15, 1994.

White, Helen Houser. Hamilton, Va. Interviewed by telephone May 15, 1994, and September 17, 2002.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10____ Page 25

William Smith House_____
name of property
_Loudoun County, Virginia_____
county and State

=====
10. Verbal Boundary Description:

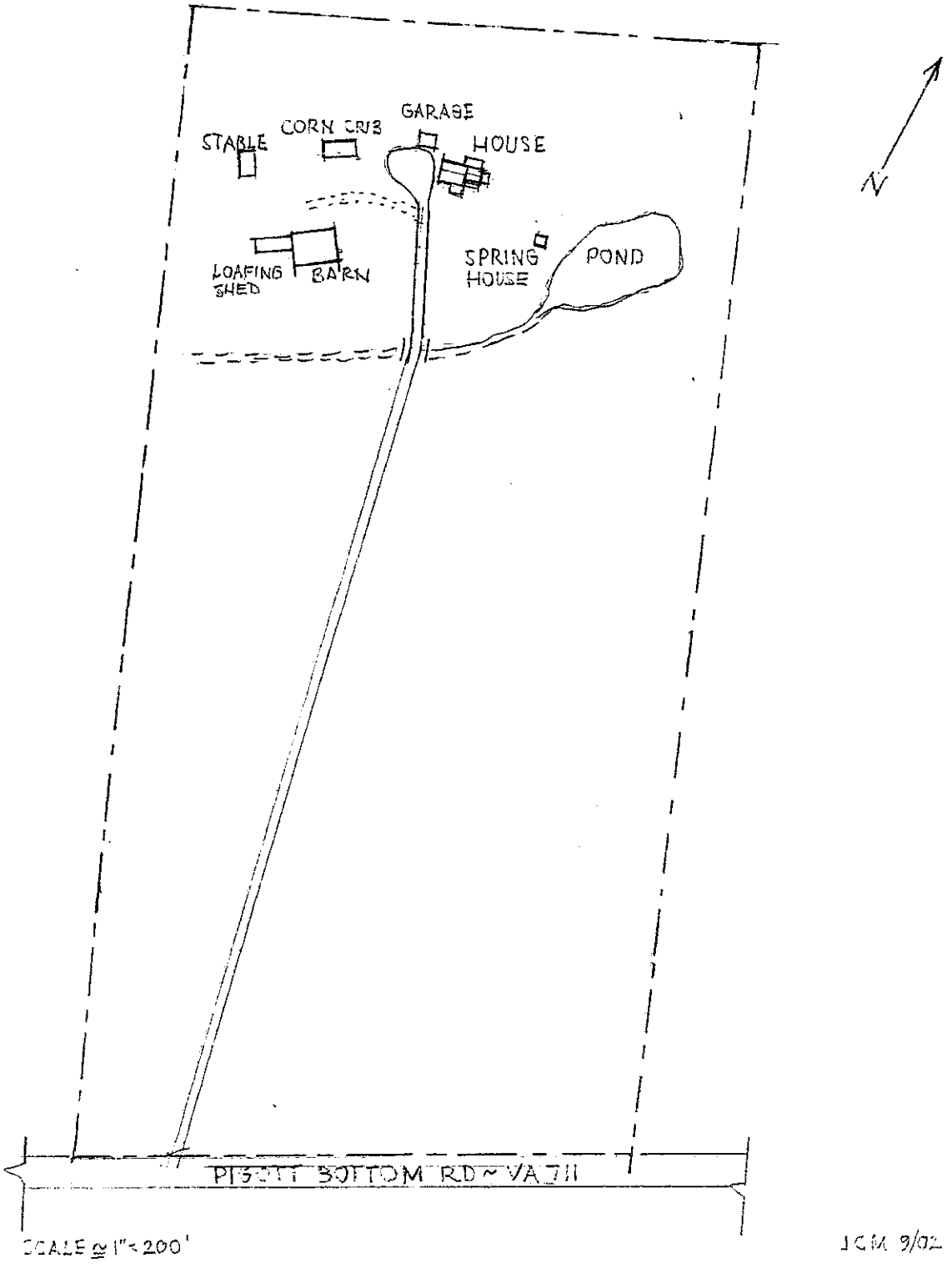
The boundaries for the William Smith House are those shown for tax parcel #416396930, Loudoun County, Virginia, tax map #416.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the farmhouse, outbuildings, and garden that have historically been part of the farm, along with surrounding relevant features of the farm, especially the entrance lane and the open fields between the house and Piggott Bottom Road, comprising Loudoun County, Virginia, tax parcel #416396930 on Tax Map #416.

WILLIAM SMITH HOUSE
LOUDOUN COUNTY VIRGINIA
SITE PLAN

VA 53-1087

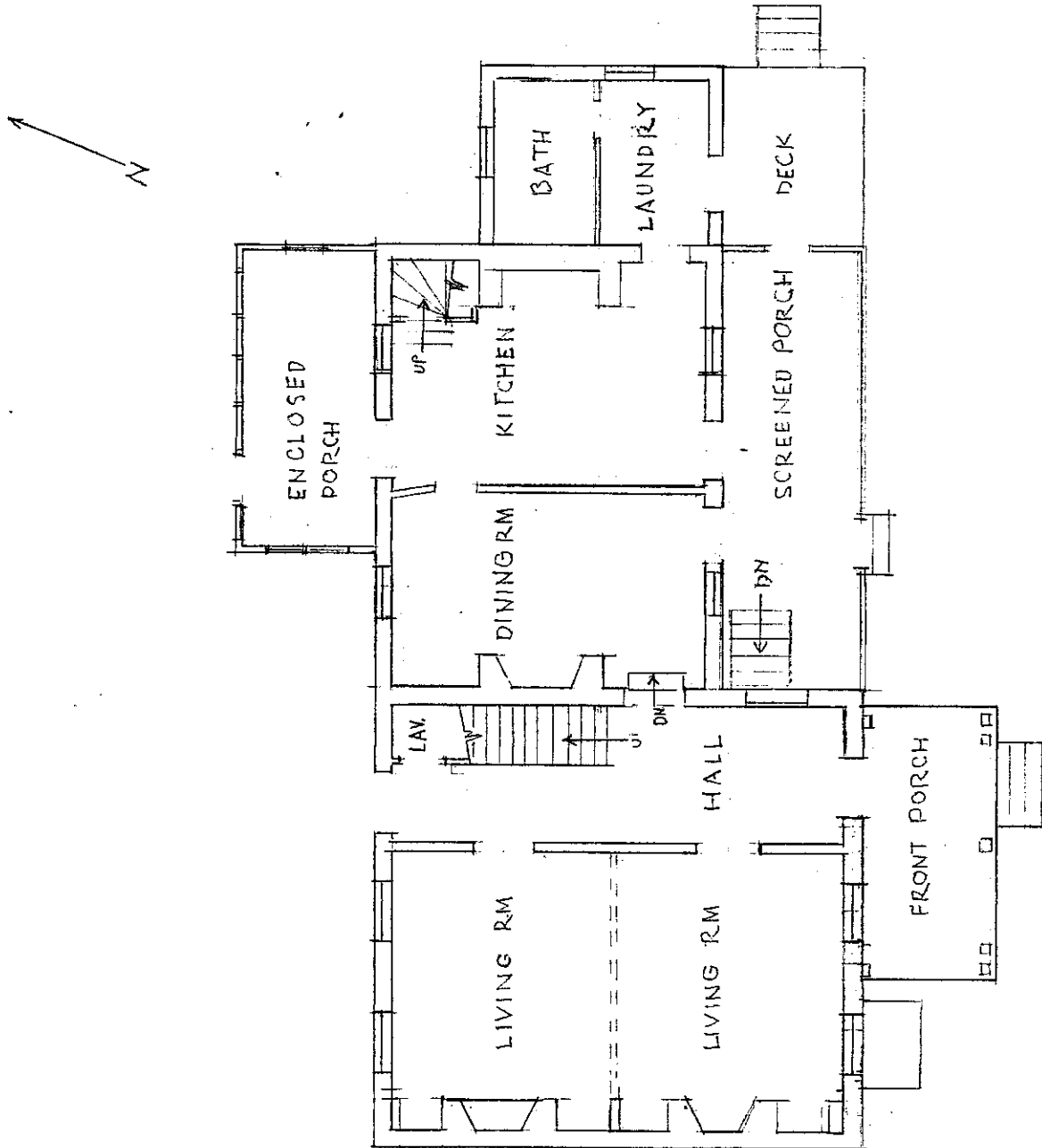


VA 531087

WILLIAM SMITH HOUSE

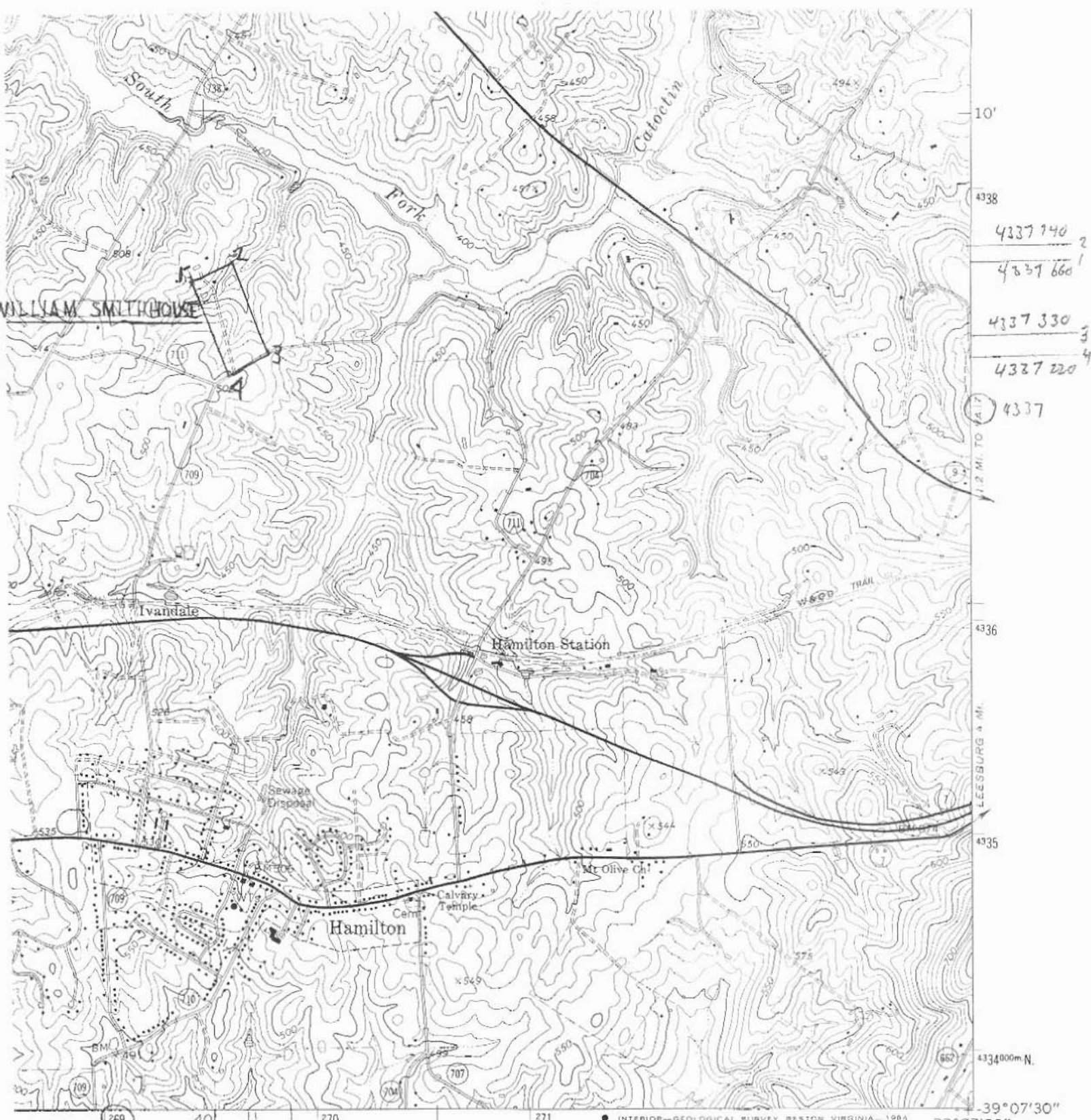
LOUDOUN COUNTY VIRGINIA

1ST FLOOR PLAN



SCALE = 1" = 10'

J. C. MASSEY '02



10'
4338
4337 140
4337 660
4337 330
4327 220
4337
4336
4335
4334000m N
39°07'30"
77°37'30"

1 MILE
7000 FEET
KILOMETER

1 43 2
1) 269 520
2) 269 710
3) 269 880
4) 269 680

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway all weather hard surface	Light duty road all weather improved surface
Secondary highway all weather hard surface	Unimproved road fair or dry weather

State Route

WILLIAM SMITH HOUSE VA 53-1087
LOUDOUN CO VA
PURCELLVILLE, VA.
39077-B6 TF 024

3 80225,
VIRGINIA 22903
ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1982 and other sources Thrs information not field checked Map edited 1984

1970
PHOTOREVISIO 1984

(LEESBURG)
5462 11 SE