

VLR - 3/15/00
NRHP - 2/10/01

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

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 Smithfield Farm

other names/site number DHR File #021-0349

2. Location

street & number 568 Smithfield Lane not for publication N/A
city or town Berryville, vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Clarke code 043 Zip 22611

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.)

H. Alexander Wise, Jr. 12/29/00
Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. other (explain):
 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)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>8</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>8</u>	<u>3</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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>Domestic</u>	<u>Secondary Structures</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>Agricultural Outbuildings</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Secondary Structures</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>Agricultural Outbuildings</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone _____

roof METAL: Tin _____

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.
- X 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 ___ 1820-1847 _____

Significant Dates ___ 1820 _____

___ 1822 _____

___ 1824 _____

___ 1847 _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder ___ UNKNOWN _____

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

___ previously listed in the National Register

___ previously determined eligible by the National Register

___ designated a National Historic Landmark

___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

___ Other State agency

___ Federal agency

___ Local government

___ University

___ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ___ Approximately 347 acres ___

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

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 18 249000 4340280 2 18 249628 4340285

3 18 250076 4339886 4 18 250081 4339016 5 18 248641 4338864

___ 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.)

II. Form Prepared By

name/title: Edward Pritchard (spouse of current owner) _____

Organization: _____ Smithfield Farm _____ date 31 Dec 2000 _____

street & number: _____ 568 Smithfield Lane _____ telephone (540) 955-4389 _____

city or town _____ Berryville _____ state VA _____ zip code 22611 _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name _____ Ruth Smith Pritchard _____

street & number _____ 568 Smithfield Lane _____ telephone (540) 955-4389 _____

city or town _____ Berryville _____ state VA _____ zip code 22611 _____

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.

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Smithfield Farm
Clarke County, VA

Section 7 Page 1

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Smithfield Farm occupies approximately 347 acres of relatively level pasture, hay and grain fields, and a commercial apple orchard adjacent to Clarke County Route 608 (Wickliffe Road) near the border of Jefferson County, West Virginia about a mile west of the Shenandoah River. The Blue Ridge Mountain range of the Virginias is clearly visible to the east and south from the front of Smithfield manor house and its two dependencies. Long Marsh Run, a year round limestone spring fed stream, flows at the base of the hill on which the manor house and two dependencies are located, meandering its way to the Shenandoah River. The central building, the manor house, is presently occupied and the land is farmed by a seventh generation descendent of the original owner, Edward Jacquelin Smith, who purchased the property in 1816.¹ Smith situated his dwelling complex as the focal point of his farm by placing it on a prominent hill and by constructing his agricultural buildings a distance from his dwelling. This foresight has contributed to the aesthetically pleasing, uncluttered and impressive view enjoyed by the visitor approaching Smithfield for more than one hundred and seventy-five years. Smithfield manor house, completed in 1824, is a five-bay, two-story brick structure of the Federal style with a raised basement and a front and rear portico. The unadorned pediment and Doric columns of the front portico, the two interior chimneys, and the low-pitched hipped roof are characteristics of the Federal style. The manor house has a central passage double-pile plan. Shortly after nearby Wickliffe Episcopal Church was rebuilt in 1846, the builders were commissioned by the owners of Smithfield in 1847 to construct two dependencies flanking Smithfield in the same stepped parapet facade style as the church. The dependency to the east of the manor house was used as a schoolteacher's residence, and the one to the west as a combination farm office and a summer kitchen.² The large brick bank barn, a contributing resource completed in 1822, reportedly is the largest of its style in Clarke County, and is located approximately one-hundred yards to the east of the three dwellings. A brick equipment shed, a slave quarters, and a stone stable, all built around 1820, as well as a wooden barn constructed around 1830, are all contributing resources. The property also includes a recently built springhouse, gazebo, and the foundation of a former tenant house, which are all non-contributing resources. The manor house with the two dependencies and the immediate grounds are currently used as a Bed and Breakfast operation as well as for special events such as weddings, corporate conferences, award banquets and retreats. Smithfield has been a significant property in Clarke County for almost two centuries, maintaining its integrity throughout the years, while still operating as a productive farm.

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Clarke County, VA

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Manor House and Dependencies

Exterior

Located in the rolling farmland of eastern Clarke County, Smithfield Farm has changed little since its beginnings. The country lane leading to the manor house passes through an apple orchard and a grove of large sycamore trees as it rises and falls over the rolling terrain. The manor house and its dependencies sit majestically on a knoll with the Blue Ridge Mountains to the east. Farmland surrounds the complex with a brick barn to the east and several outbuildings to the west.

The two-story, five-bay, brick Smithfield manor house, constructed in the Federal style in 1824³, features a coursed limestone foundation and walls twelve-to-fourteen inches thick made of farm-fired bricks. The bricks on the front elevation are laid in the Flemish bond pattern, and the rest are laid in the American-bond pattern. Queen closures are visible on all elevations. The double-pile house has a central hall plan, and each story is approximately twelve feet in height. The front portico with unadorned pediment is graced by four Doric columns and two pilasters connected by a white, wooden balustrade with square balusters, which was refurbished in 1990. The wooden porch floor rests on brick piers. Graceful, full-length Doric fluted engaged columns frame the double-door front entrance. Each door features six raised panels with most of the original hardware. The sidelights, which feature a raised bottom panel, have leaded diamond panes. The entrance is topped by an elliptical fanlight with delicate lead tracery, indicative of the Federal style. Green-painted wooden shutters with original hardware flank the double-hung twelve-over-twelve wooden window sashes capped by splayed flat arches. A cornice decorated by large modillions accents the low-pitched, hipped, standing-seam metal roof and its two interior brick chimneys.

The manor house has two flanking dependencies constructed in 1847⁴ in the Federal style. Each features a stepped parapet style front facade made from farm-fired brick laid in the American-bond pattern. These two-story buildings of reduced scale, when contrasted with the larger manor house, are two rooms deep with a central chimney and a standing-seam metal roof. The south elevations feature centrally placed, single, wooden doors with six raised panels with arched surrounds featuring a wooden keystone. Each dependency has three bays and

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Smithfield Farm
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four-over-six double-hung window sashes on the south elevation. A hinged attic fanlight is centrally placed above the second-floor windows. Storm doors have been added to the dependencies, as have the clear weather protectors above the upper fanlights, as practical twentieth-century improvements.

Manor House Interior

The interior of the manor house reflects the Federal style as well. The two wooden storm doors, featuring glass or screen panels when opened, provide access to the main six-panel double doors, which open into a large central hall. One of the focal points on entering the hall is the sweeping elliptical wooden arch supported by fluted columns. A spacious dogleg staircase to the second floor is located beyond the arch and has a round handrail with round narrow balusters, reflective of the Federal style. Delicate carvings made from a coping saw are placed on the stringer of the staircase. The windows on the first floor are inset with reveals with single raised panels. These panels can also be observed below the windows, and original wainscoting exists in all of the rooms on the first floor. Doors with raised panels, ranging from one to six panels, can be found throughout the house encased by surrounds featuring decorative molding with bull's eye corner blocks. Each room contains a fireplace with typical Federal-style mantels, some having paneled friezes with fluted pilasters and others with plain friezes. Original pine floors exist throughout the house bordered by one-foot-high baseboards topped with molding.

The present-day kitchen on the main floor was once used as the harness and tack room as evidenced by a survey/interview taken in 1910.⁵ Harnesses were very valuable as the transmissions of their day, linking horse, mule, pony or oxen to various implements and drawn conveyances of several types. Harnesses and other necessary tack were well protected inside the house from tampering, theft, rodents, rot and other exterior forces, which could result in varying degrees of damage. The advent of the farm tractor and trucks resulted in a daily decline of the use of draft animals on the farm and, therefore, a commensurate decline in the need for harnesses and related tack.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the first interior bath was installed in the front of the upstairs hallway. The original second-floor plan provided access to three bedrooms from the hallway, with the access to the fourth, located at the left rear, being either through the master bedroom, located on the left front of the house, or by climbing the servant's staircase from the main floor

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adjacent to the kitchen. During the recent period of restoration, this servant's bedroom was divided in a diagonal manner to provide two smaller bathrooms.

The original, early-twentieth-century bathroom in the front of the second-story hall was removed during the early 1990s in order to restore the grandeur of that space. The eleven-year restoration effort, which commenced in 1989, began in the basement where the limestone foundation was beginning to fail the test of time. After providing the structural remedy required to stabilize the structure, the earthen floor was excavated to facilitate the installation of metal ductwork leading from the furnace room to various rooms. A gravel base was added, and then concrete poured and leveled to provide a stable base for the slate and brick floors, resulting in a finished appearance.

The coal furnace, which had labored during the first half of the twentieth century, was removed in favor of twin oil-fired units capable of heating all three dwellings. For year around comfort, air conditioning capability was added to the system.

Dependency Interiors

Each dependency has on the ground floor two rooms--a sitting room in the front and a kitchen in the rear. Each of these rooms contains a fireplace. Both dependencies have the original wooden floors on the second level and a permanent set of steps leading up to the garret. The decking boards from the garret of the summer kitchen were used to surface the ground floor of that dependency.

Farm Outbuildings

The large bank barn, which is constructed of farm-fired brick on a limestone foundation, was completed around 1822.⁶ The framework consists of heavy beams fastened together utilizing mortise-and-tendon joints with locking wooden pins, which was very common during the Early Republic era of construction. The barn is still used on a daily basis for storing hay for the farm livestock and straw for off-farm sales as well as for implement storage. Two large overlapping doors, which are latched from within, provide access to the top level of the barn. The left door

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features a smaller door for one person at a time to use. On the right upon entering is a floor level door, which can be raised, revealing a set of wooden steps leading down to the winter cattle feeding area. The barn has a metal sheeting roof surface. Cattle utilize the lower section from the rear of the barn for shelter from unusually severe weather and for shade during the heat of summer. There are window openings constructed for ventilation and light interspersed around the top perimeter of the stone foundation, which is more than two feet thick.

The former slave quarters is a one-story stucco over stone house, built around 1820⁷, and has a late-twentieth-century porch addition. The stone stable, built around 1820⁸, and wooden barn, built around 1830⁹ of vertical boards, are early additions to the farm and contributing resources. Recent additions to the 1830s barn include an attached equipment shed and farm shop. The stone stable has been recently used to store fence building tools and materials and is being rehabilitated into a ceramic/art studio with a stone addition to be used for farm meat, egg and poultry sales. The wooden barn has undergone repair work in the 1990s, and its appearance has not been significantly altered.

The surviving former slave quarters currently has a covered porch and the nearby stone stable has had its earthen floor replaced with concrete as part of a recent ongoing effort to convert it into an art and ceramic studio. An addition on the east end, also of farm stone, incorporates double-hung windows of modern manufacture on the south side and French-style doors, also of modern manufacture on the east end of a planned retail meat and poultry sales room. The stone and mortar used for this addition will blend with that of the stable.

The spring, located at the base of the hill on which the three primary buildings stand, has been the source of drinking and household water from 1816 to 1950. A well was drilled in 1992. The springhouse, reconstructed on the original foundation in 1995, is a non-contributing resource.

Smithfield Farm has been a significant domestic and agricultural complex in Clarke County for nearly two centuries and remains so today. The manor, dependencies, and contributing outbuildings have maintained their integrity and today provide an impressive assemblage of nineteenth-century architecture to the local community as well as to visitors.

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Smithfield Farm
Clarke County, VA

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NOTES

1. Frederick County Circuit Court, *Deed Book 6* (Winchester, VA: 1816), 580-585.
2. Smith, Susan Welford, Interview by author, Notes of author, Jefferson County, WV: Silver Spring Farm, February 1989. Mrs. Smith was born February 3, 1901. The interview with Mrs. Smith gathered information about the lifestyles of the Smithfield Farm inhabitants of the nineteenth century as well as her recollections of the history of the farm including stories concerning the property.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Smith. Drawings produced as a result of a survey/interview done in 1910.
6. Ibid., Notes of author.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.

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Smithfield Farm
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Smithfield Farm, established by Edward Jacquelin Smith in 1816¹, lies within a view of the Blue Ridge Mountains of the Virginias in the fertile Shenandoah Valley. Significant in the area of architecture, the manor house, constructed in 1824, and the flanking dependencies, built in 1847, are excellent examples of the Federal style. The front portico of the manor house features Doric columns, while the front entrance is flanked by Doric fluted engaged columns and is topped by a graceful elliptical fanlight with tracery. The interior also features woodwork typical of the Federal style. The stepped parapet facade and attic lights of each of the dependencies provide an unusual sophisticated treatment for outbuilding of the period. The property is also architecturally significant for its brick bank barn, which was completed around 1822 and is the largest kind in Clarke County. In addition, the former slave quarters, brick equipment shed, and stone stable built in 1820, as well as a wooden barn, built in 1830, are all contributing resources and have maintained their integrity despite some interior and minor exterior modifications. Smithfield Farm is a well-preserved domestic and agricultural complex that is a significant landmark in Clarke County.

Historical Background

Edward Jacquelin Smith was born in 1785 to Edward and Elizabeth Smith, who had arrived in the Shenandoah Valley in 1773 from Middlesex and Northumberland Counties, Virginia.² After purchasing a farm of at least 200 acres in Frederick County near present-day Kernstown, Edward and Elizabeth elected to build a house near present-day Amherst Street in Winchester that they named Smithfield. The house burned in 1825.³ Preferring the country life, their son, Edward Jacquelin, purchased 308 ¾ acres in Frederick County (now Clarke County) from George Whiting in 1816 for \$16,000.⁴ Whiting had received the land from his father, Francis B. who had purchased it in 1773 from James Somerville. Somerville had purchased it in March of 1771 from Robert Rutherford who had acquired it as a grant from Lord Fairfax on October 8, 1760.⁵

Edward J. began construction of his Federal-style manor house around 1822 after the brick barn had been completed to use as a storage area and as a carpenter and joiner shop to prefabricate as many components of the house as possible. The bricks were fired behind and to the right of the

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Smithfield Farm
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barn utilizing local labor. The manor house was oriented squarely with the four cardinal directions, allowing the southern sun to warm the front rooms.⁶

By 1830, Edward J. had lost his father, but on his Smithfield estate remained his mother, his wife, Elizabeth Macky, a growing family, twenty male slaves, fifteen female slaves and one free black man between the ages of twenty-four and thirty-six.⁷ The family raised cattle, sheep, apples and wheat. Due to a series of unwise investments of money meant for his sisters' future in the early 1840s, Edward J. had placed the farm in the hands of creditors and in his misery and shame, took a few slaves and headed toward Missouri, leaving his wife and family to fend for themselves.⁸

The enterprising Elizabeth Macky Smith and her farming son, William Dickerson Smith struck a deal with Edward J.'s creditors amounting to a note of \$40,000 payable within five years in order to regain clear title to Smithfield Farm. With the help of true neighbors and their labor forces, profitable crops of wheat were raised, harvested and sent via ox cart to the Potomac River port city of Alexandria and thus the note was retired. After securing the farm, William Dickerson Smith set out for Missouri and returned with his father.⁹

The next notable event of note happened in 1847¹⁰ when the builders of the brick replacement for the recently burned Wickliffe Episcopal Church, located on the eastern edge of the farm, were commissioned by the Smiths to construct nearly identical dependencies flanking the manor house. These were basically brick cottages with a Flemish-style stepped parapet facade, similar in that respect to the architecture of the new church. The dependency to the east of the manor house was used as a schoolteacher's house, and the one to the west was used as a dual-purpose building. This west dependency served in the front as a farm office and in the rear as a summer kitchen. Its use as a summer kitchen finally provided relief to the inhabitants of the manor house during the summer months when the heat from the large fireplace in the basement would have made living in the upstairs most uncomfortable. The courageous and tenacious Elizabeth Macky did not enjoy the improvements for long, dying in 1852. Her widower, Edward J. continued to live for twenty-six more years with his son, William D and his family until his death in 1878.¹¹

None of the inhabitants of Smithfield appear to have been directly involved in any military action during the Civil War. A story of them offering shelter to survivors of the Battle of Cool Spring, just over the Shenandoah River, has been passed down to the current owner and her family.

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William D. Smith and his second wife, Agnes Williams, continued to farm and prosper, purchasing several surrounding farms in Clarke County, such as Auburn and The Glen. In adjacent Jefferson County, West Virginia, he purchased Howard. William D. died in 1894.¹² His son, Edward J. (Jack) Smith II and his wife Mary farmed Smithfield for many years afterwards. Jack died in 1939 and Mary struggled on until she left the farm in 1954 and died in 1957.¹³ In that year her surviving daughters, Lucille and Mary, sold the farm to their cousin and father of the current owner, Robert R. Smith, Jr., a descendant of Edward J. Smith's brother Phillip. Robert and his son, Robert R. Smith III, formed a corporation in the early 1970s that joined Smithfield with their Silver Spring Farm in West Virginia for business purposes. After arrangement was dissolved in 1988, Ruth Smith Pritchard, immediate past president of the late corporation since her father's death in 1983, chose to live at Smithfield Farm with her family. After an eleven-year restoration project, Smithfield manor house is occupied by an active farming descendant of Edward J. and his brother Phillip, Forrest Randolph Pritchard and his new wife, Nancy.

Acknowledgements

A few individuals assisted in the preparation of this application. Elizabeth Heatherly Pritchard, daughter of the present owner of Smithfield Farm, Ruth Smith Pritchard, completed a research project while a history major at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, which traced the property back to the first Lord Fairfax grantee. The finished product provided a history of the various generations of Smiths who descended from either Edward J. Smith and/or his brother, Phillip, who have managed to keep the farm in the family for seven generations for more than 175 years. Elizabeth had valuable assistance from the written notes of a late great aunt, Elizabeth M. Smith and her sister, Susan Welford Smith who related to her vivid recollections of the stories passed down to her from her grandmother and aunts. This information is useful in supplementing the rather dry data gleaned from legal and church records. Staff members of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Regional Office in Winchester who provided assistance and encouragement include David Edwards, Joanie Evans and Scott Brooks-Miller. We at Smithfield Farm also wish to express our thanks to those whom we will never know who will have had contact with this nomination and who will provide valuable assistance to us as it passes through the approval process.

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Clarke County, VA

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NOTES

1. Frederick County Circuit Court, *Deed Book 6* (Winchester, VA: 1816), 580-585.
2. Smith, Susan Welford, interview by author, notes of author, Jefferson County, WV: Silver Spring Farm, February 1989. Mrs. Smith was born February 3, 1901. The interview with Mrs. Smith gathered information about the lifestyles of the Smithfield Farm inhabitants of the nineteenth century as well as her recollections of the history of the farm including stories concerning the property.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.

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Clarke County, Virginia

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Census Bureau. *U.S. Census, 1810-1870*. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1986.
- Clarke County Circuit Court. *Last Will & Testament, Will Books B, H, and 6*. Berryville, VA: Clarke County Records, 1827.
- *The Estate Account, Deed Book 25*. Berryville, VA: Clarke County Records.
- *Bill of Sale, Deed Book H*. Berryville, VA: Clarke County Records, 1883.
- *Deed Vol. 52*. Berryville, VA: Robert R. Smith, Jr., 1957.
- Farland, Mary Gray. *In the Shadow of the Blue Ridge*. Richmond, VA: William Byrd Press, 1978.
- Frederick County Circuit Court. *Deed Book Vols. 6 and 64*. Winchester, VA: Frederick County Records, 1816-1835.
- *Inventories and Appraisements, Deed Book 14*. Winchester, VA: Frederick County Records, 1827.
- *Last Will & Testament, Will Book 13*. Winchester, VA: Frederick County Records, 1827.
- Hughes, Charles Randolph. *Old Chapel*. Berryville, VA: The Blue Ridge Press, 1906.
- Winchester Evening Star*. "Sales Directory," Winchester, VA: July 16, 1957.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

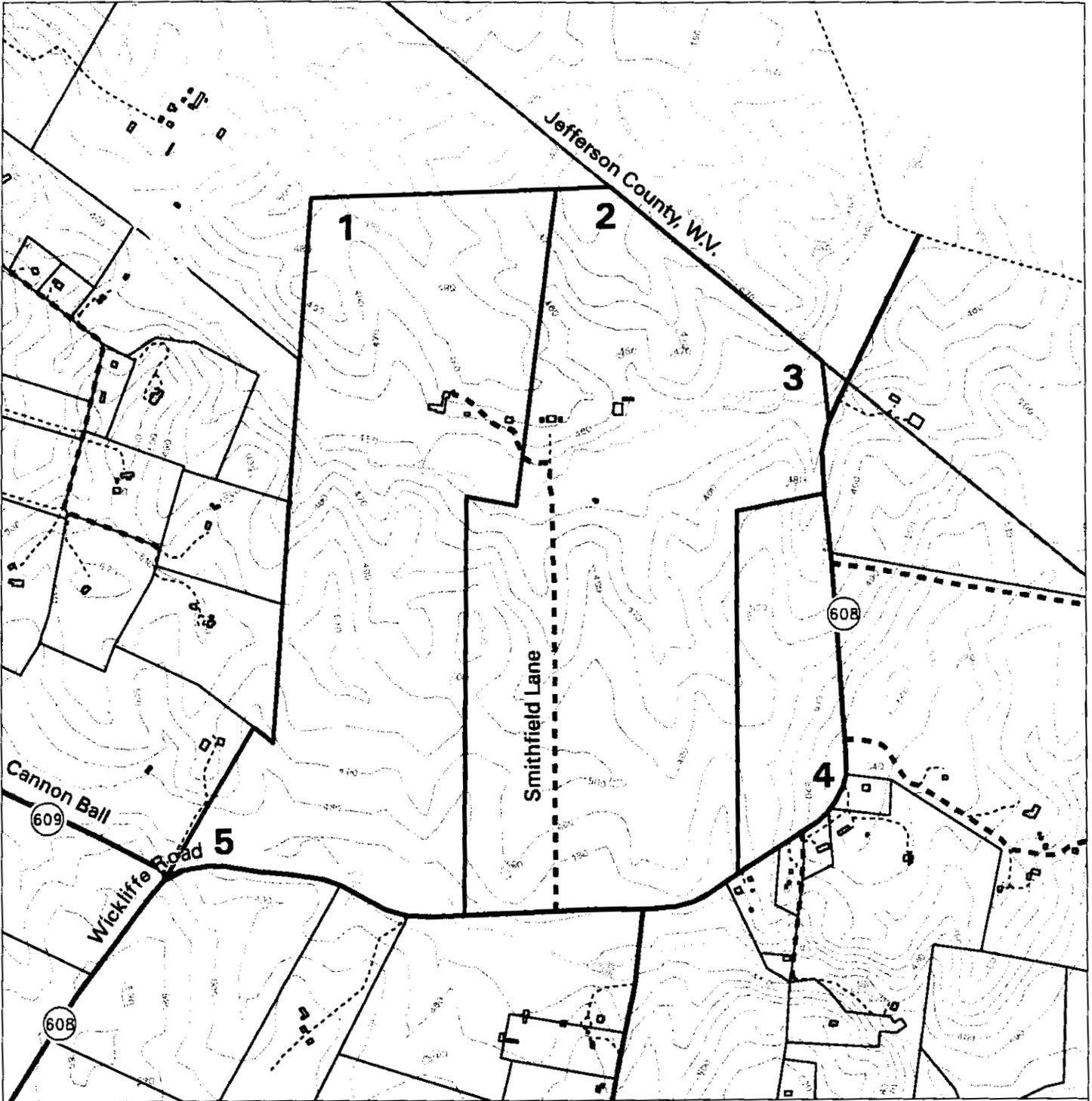
The boundaries of the nominated parcel are portrayed on the 1" = 1000' scale map attached. The nominated parcel corresponds to Clarke County tax map Section 10 Parcel A6. The land included has been historically associated with the evolution of the farm since 1816.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries include all historic resources associated with Smithfield Farm.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Edward Pritchard and the Department of Historic Resources Staff



Smithfield Farm



Clarke County GIS
October 26, 1999

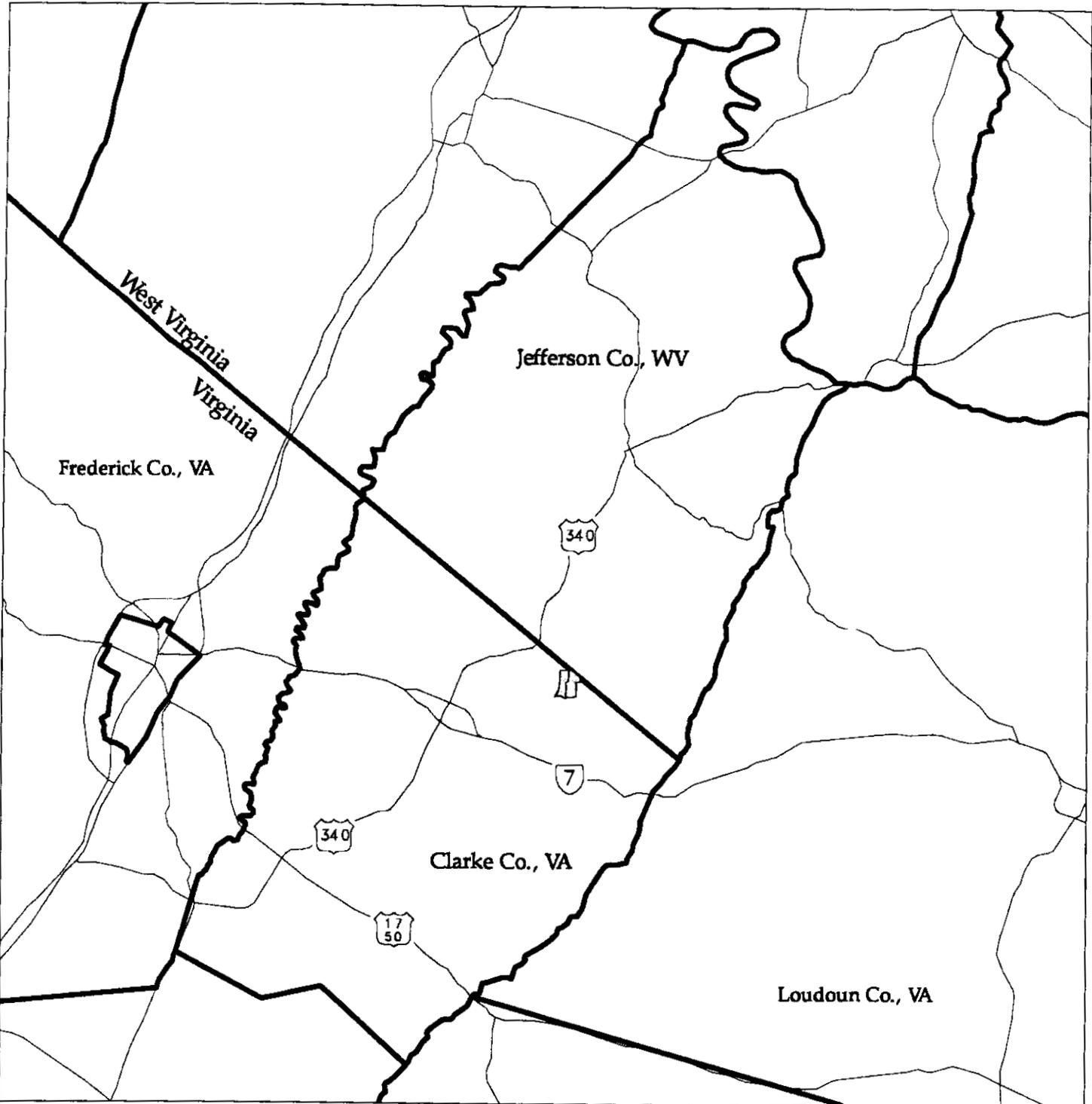
[/data/arcdata/gis/smithfield_cmp](#)



- River/Lake/Pond
- Structures
- 10' Elevation Contour
- Perennial Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Parcel Boundary (Approximate)
- U.S. Highway
- State Road
- Private Road
- County Boundary

UTM coordinates, zone 18:

1	2 4 9 0 0 0	4 3 4 0 2 8 0
2	2 4 9 6 2 8	4 3 4 0 2 8 5
3	2 5 0 0 7 6	4 3 3 9 8 8 6
4	2 5 0 0 8 1	4 3 3 9 0 1 6
5	2 4 8 6 4 1	4 3 3 8 8 6 4



PRITCHARD RUTH S

10 A 6 214.10 acres



Clarke County GIS
December 30, 1999

Id1\arcdata\nad83\pritchard2_cmp



-  Regional Location of Smithfield Farm
-  County Boundary
-  Highways

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

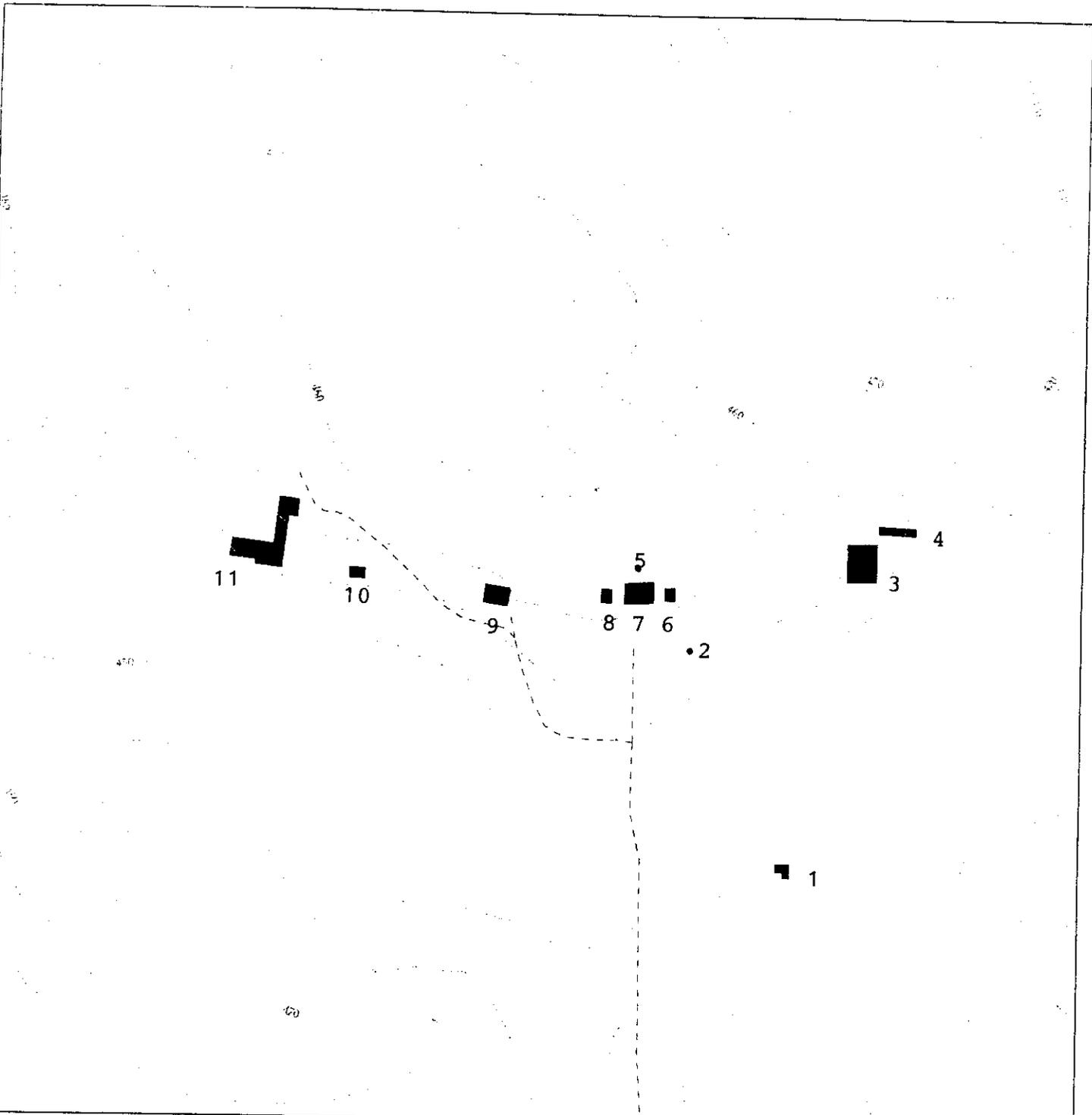
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Smithfield Farm
Clarke County, VA

Section Exhibit Page 13

Exhibit on the attached page is from Clarke County GIS Map Data Base based on topographical features based on the map preceding it, which has a scale of 1 inch = 1,000 feet. This map will serve to designate the various man made features of Smithfield Farm as discussed or referenced in the application as listed below:

1. Non-contributing site -- Foundation of a former tenant house.
2. Non-contributing building -- Springhouse built in 1995 on an original foundation.
3. Contributing building -- Brick bank barn completed around 1822.
4. Contributing building -- Brick equipment shed, built around 1820.
5. Non-contributing structure -- Gazebo constructed in 1996 at end of brick walk which encircles the center planting area and ends at rear portico of Smithfield manor house.
6. Contributing building -- Dependency named "Schoolteacher's House," built around 1847 and located to the east of the manor house.
7. Contributing building -- Smithfield Manor House, built around 1824.
8. Contributing building -- Dependency named "The Summer Kitchen," built around 1847 and located to the west of the manor house.
9. Contributing building -- Former slave quarters built around 1820.
10. Contributing building -- Stone stable, built around 1820.
11. Contributing building -- Wooden barn built around 1830 with attached newer equipment shed and farm shop.



PRITCHARD RUTH S

10 A 6

214.10 acres

Dwelling Unit Rights

Allocated: 6

Exemptions: 3

Remaining: 6



0 Inches 1

0 Feet 300

Clarke County GIS
October 26, 1999

/data/arcdata/gis/ruthfield.cmp



- River/Lake/Pond
- Structures
- 10' Elevation Contour
- Perennial Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Parcel Boundary (Approximate)
- U.S. Highway
- State Road
- Private Road
- County Boundary

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

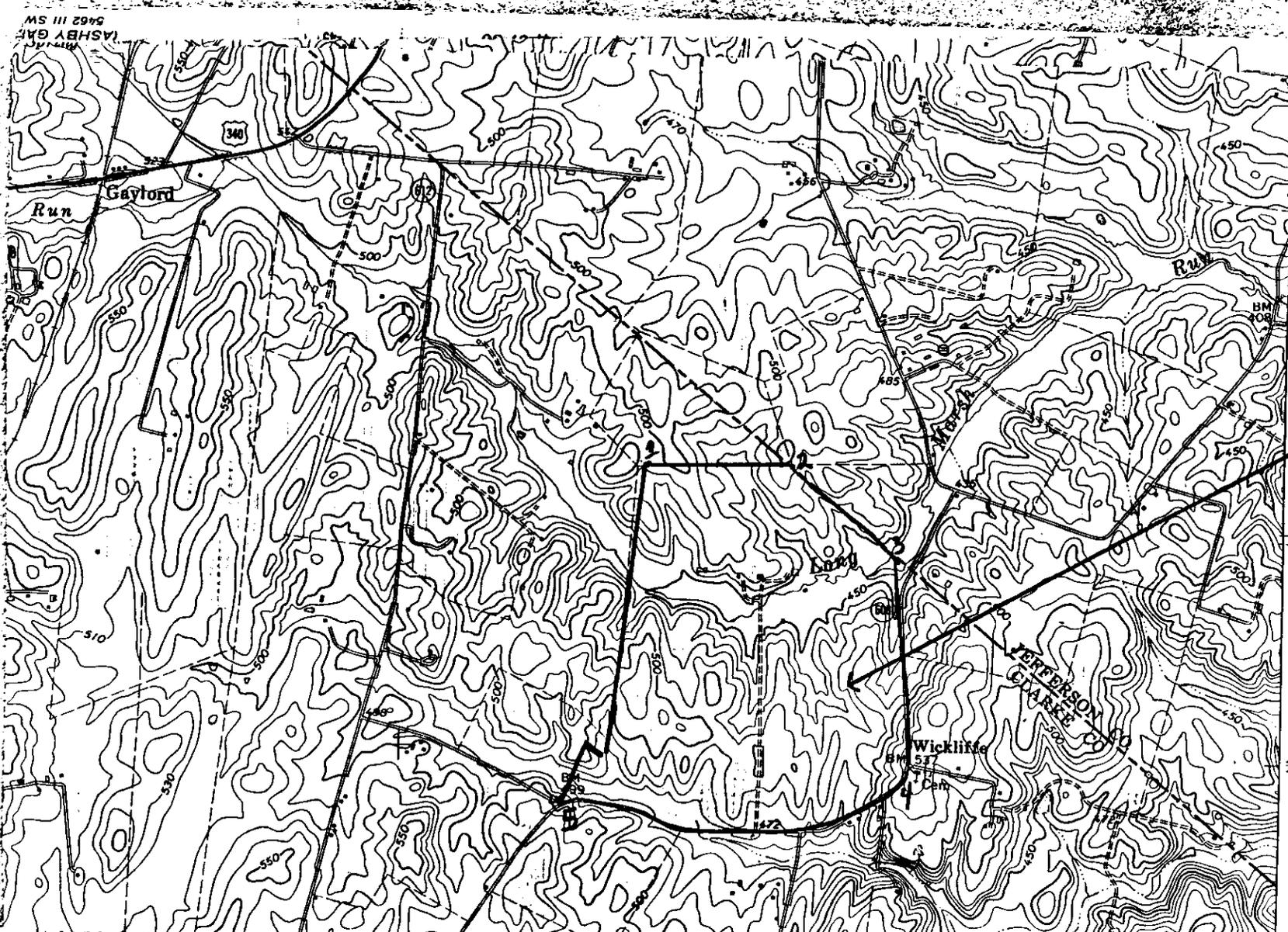
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Smithfield Farm
Clarke County, VA

Section Photographs Page 14

NAME OF PROPERTY: Smithfield Farm, File No. 021-0349
LOCATION: Clarke County, Virginia
LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: Virginia Department of Historic Resources
DATE: December, 1999

- Photo 1: Manor house and dependencies; south elevation, view looking north. Negative No. 17858:10A. Photographer, Edward Pritchard.
- Photo 2: Manor house; south elevation, view looking north. Negative No. 18380:13A. Photographer, Maral Kalbian.
- Photo 3: Dependency located east of manor house; south elevation, view looking north. Negative No. 17858:7A. Photographer, Edward Pritchard.
- Photo 4: Front entrance of manor house; south elevation, view looking north. Negative No. 17858:5A. Photographer, Edward Pritchard.
- Photo 5: Interior view of front entrance hall in manor house; view looking north. Negative No. 17858:17A. Photographer, Edward Pritchard.
- Photo 6: Interior view of front entrance hall in manor house; view looking south. Negative No. 17858:16A. Photographer, Edward Pritchard.
- Photo 7: Library in manor house on the first floor; view looking south. Negative No. 18380:24A. Photographer, Maral Kalbian.
- Photo 8: 1822 brick bank barn; southeast view, view looking northwest. Negative No. 17858:8A. Photographer, Edward Pritchard.
- Photo 9: South elevation of 1830 board barn; view looking north. Negative No. 17858:14A. Photographer, Edward Pritchard.



(ROUND HILL)
5462 III NE

4341

SMITHFIELD FARM
CLARKE. COUN

UTM REFERENCES

- 1 18 249000 434028
- 2 18 249628 434028
- 3 18 250076 433981
- 4 18 250081 43390
- 5 18 248641 433884

10'

(346 ACRES)

BERRYVILLE VA
USGS