

VLR 3/17/4
NRHP 5/27/4

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 Rand, William Tavern (DHR No. 300-0037)

other names/site number Rectory of the Christ Episcopal Church, Sykes Inn, Smithfield Inn

2. Location

street & number 112 West Main Street not for publication
city or town Smithfield vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Isle of Wight code 093 Zip 23430

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Signature of certifying official Date 4/15/04

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

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 _____

Name of Property: Rand, William Tavern
Location: Smithfield, Virginia

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Georgian

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation BRICK
Roof METAL
Walls BRICK, WOOD
Other _____

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.

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Name of Property: **Rand, William Tavern**
Location: **Smithfield, Virginia**

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE

Period of Significance 1759-1953

Significant Dates 1759 – application for license to operate a tavern by William Rand
1870 – roof enlarged to second story by Christ Episcopal Church
1922-1923 – purchase by Sykes and construction of porch and addition

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder _____

See Continuation Sheet for other Architects

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: _____

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Name of Property: **Rand, William Tavern**
Location: **Smithfield, Virginia**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.2

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>18</u>	<u>354720</u>	<u>4093920</u>	3	
2				4	

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: Kimble A. David, Architectural Historian

Organization _____ date: 4/13/2004

street & number P. O. Box 7638 telephone 757/623.3456

city or town: Norfolk state: VA zip code: 23509

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 The Smithfield Inn

street & number 112 W. Main Street telephone 757 / 357 . 1752

city or town Smithfield state VA zip code 23430

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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Rand, William Tavern
Smithfield, Virginia

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Architectural Description

Summary Architectural Description

The William Rand Tavern is a Colonial-era building constructed of brick and wood two lots from the Colonial-era courthouse in Smithfield, Virginia. Constructed circa 1752, the tavern is two stories with an elevated basement, and a five bay façade. The foundation and first story are parged brick and the second story is frame clad in weatherboard. The roof is hipped and clad in standing-seam metal with parged brick chimneys at the building ends. The interior plan is single-pile, single-loaded corridor with a perpendicular addition to the rear. The primary access is via a single-leaf door to a central hall with stair ascending to the second story. Under the stair is access to the basement, which has exposed brick walls, and wood, casement foundation windows. The rooms flanking the hall have simple mantels flanked by windows. The windows on the first story reflect the thick brick walls and are 6/6, wood, double-hung sash. The second story has been reconfigured for the use of guest rooms with added modern lavatories and guest spaces. Constructed in 1922-1923, the addition to the rear is oriented perpendicular to the original 1752-building. The first story is divided into dining seating and a bar with kitchen to the rear and the second story is divided into additional rooms and office space. The original building retains its exterior form and interior spaces and reflects its original function.

Detailed Architectural Description

The William Rand Tavern was constructed circa 1752 two lots from the courthouse for Isle of Wight County in Smithfield, Virginia. The building is located on the north side of Main Street near the main roadways' intersection of the town of Smithfield near Pagan Creek. The building has been placed approximately 10 feet from the roadway.

The building has a parged brick foundation and first story, and weatherboard clad second story. Crowning the building is a hipped roof clad in standing-seam metal. A one-story full-façade porch with five bays dominates the façade. The porch has Tuscan columns, hipped roof and wood floor. Awnings have been applied to the porch and façade windows. The window and door surrounds on the façade are plain. The windows on the first story façade are 6/6, double-hung wood sash. The windows on the second story are paired, and have been replaced. Chimneys pierce the roof at the side elevations, and are parged. There are window openings only on the first story of the side elevations. The side elevation windows are 6/6, double-hung sash.

The addition to the rear was made in 1922-1923 and has been expanded throughout the 20th century. The

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first addition was a large gable-block perpendicular to the original building. It is two-stories and is of frame construction. It is clad in weatherboard with 6/6, double-hung windows piercing the east, west and north elevations. A cornice and raking cornice with returns marks the roof eaves and gable ends. Additional construction was appended to this block to the rear and sides. The earliest appear to be a two-story addition to the rear that maintains the roofline of the first addition, but is slightly shorter. It employs similar construction techniques, form and details. Later additions are primarily one-story, have shed roofs, and flank the first addition. A large, one-story addition was appended to the rear of the large addition and continues along the west side of the 1922-1923 addition.

The additions have received replacement doors and windows. Frame stairs have been added to the east and west sides.

The interior of the original building retains its general plan, which is a central passage, single-loaded corridor. The interior is accessed via the main door, which is wood and single leaf. The foyer retains its original staircase. The stair has oak treads, square balusters and squared newel posts. There is a door at the base of the stair in the foyer accessing the parlor. The parlor is rectangular in shape with doors clustered at the northwest corner and windows on the east and south walls. The flooring is oak and the walls are plaster with molded chair rail, and crown molding with egg and dart motif. The windows flanking the fireplace are enclosed within a multiple panel wood doors. Each door accesses a niche containing a deeply set window within the brick wall. The windows are symmetrical, but the niches are asymmetrically set upon the wall.

The dining room has a similar footprint to the parlor, but a portion of the north wall has been opened to the 1922-1923 addition to form a large dining room. The fireplace and mantel have been retained from the mid-18th century. The additions contain a bar room, kitchen and lavatories, which have been updated over time in the 20th century.

The second story of the original building was modified in 1870 to a full second story from an original attic story. In 1922-1923, the 2nd story of the addition was connected to the main building by a perpendicular hall that was accessed from the main stair landing. Currently the 2nd story of the original building is divided into two suites containing small sitting rooms, bedrooms and lavatories. These rooms are accessed via stairs oriented east-west from the original stair landing. The original terminus of the stair at the second story is still visible, but terminates in a solid wall. The stair configuration for access has changed, but the stair was retained. The door and window surrounds have been replaced and the rooms in the original building and addition have been enlarged and modified over time.

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The basement story has 6-light, wood, casement windows piercing the brick walls of the foundation, which are visible. The basement space is open with two storage rooms enclosed in frame walls clad in beaded-board at the east end. Relieving arches can be seen in the chimney foundations in the basement. The floor is poured concrete. There is an exterior door on the north elevation accessing the 1922-1923 addition. The addition has a poured concrete floor, exposed brick walls, and exterior stair.

Though updated and modified over time, the William Rand Tavern retains its general appearance of the original mid-18th century building form. Though expanded and updated overtime the major rooms on the first story still reflect their 18th century appearance and retain much of their original fabric.

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Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance

The William Rand Tavern was the earliest tavern in Smithfield, Virginia, which housed the Colonial courthouse for Isle of Wight County. Officially opened as a tavern in 1759, it served as the source of Smithfield's social circle, and resting place for travelers to court or on land routes in southeastern Virginia. The tavern continued to flourish after the relocation of the courthouse in 1800 to a more central location in the county, which is approximately 7 miles to the south. Smithfield is a waterfront town and relied heavily upon water-related transportation in addition to land routes. The building ceased its function as a tavern in 1854, when the Vestry of Christ Church purchased it. During the church's ownership, the building's roof was removed and a second story was added. The church sold the building in 1892, and it passed through various tenants and owners until it was purchased by the Sykes in 1922. It was then that the building was reused as an inn. The Sykes expanded the building by adding the long addition to the rear. Retained are the original mantels, windows in the parlor and first story room configuration. The William Rand Tavern is an example of Colonial-era tavern construction in a county seat in Virginia. It retains its integrity of form and material and is one of the few remaining taverns to lie nearby its original Colonial courthouse in Virginia. Based upon its integrity, rarity of resource type, and significance to the Colonial-era history of the town of Smithfield, the William Rand Tavern is significant under Criteria A and C.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The site of the town of Smithfield's earliest history dates to 1733 when it was the location of a tobacco warehouse along the Pagan Creek. The lands were owned by Captain Arthur Smith, who later founded the town of Smithfield, which he named for himself. In 1747 a public landing was constructed along Pagan Creek and by 1748 the Virginia General Assembly ordered a ferry stop at its location. The site's prominence led the General Assembly to order a courthouse to be constructed nearby in 1749. With the construction of the courthouse, Arthur Smith, applied for the subdivision of a portion of his property along Pagan Creek as the town of Smithfield. The General Assembly granted his wish and passed an act forming the town in 1752. Upon the approval of the town, lots began selling in June of 1752. The lots were typically 90 feet wide by 50 feet deep. Within the first two years of the town's incorporation, 59 of the 72 lots were sold and the rest were sold by the end of the American Revolution.¹

In 1752, Henry Woodley purchased lots 7 and 24 of the Smithfield plan for 8 lbs. (pounds), 12 shillings.² Woodley did not hold the lots for long and in 1756 sold lot 7 to William Rand for 135 lbs. (pounds), 10 shillings.³ The deed of record does not give a possible explanation for the increase in price. Lot 7 was near

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the courthouse when purchased by Woodley, and it could be assumed that Woodley had constructed a building on site, but there is no record to that affect. The lot was purchased in 1752, and was one of the first purchased. The courthouse was under construction at the time, and it is assumed that this prime lot nearby would have been built upon at approximately the same time.

Rand was the contractor who was commissioned to construct the Isle of Wight Courthouse two lots to the west. Rand was a carpenter and joiner, who had come to Isle of Wight County from Gloucester County. In 1740 he purchased 450 acres of land in Isle of Wight County, which he later sold. He was commissioned in 1747 to construct a bridge over the head of Pagan Creek. In 1750 he was contracted to construct the Isle of Wight courthouse in Smithfield. After his purchase of lot 7, he was contracted to construct a bridge over the western branch of the Pagan Creek. He had become a prominent citizen of Smithfield during the mid-19th century, and in 1759, Rand applied for a license to operate a tavern in the building on lot 7.⁴

Taverns were an integral part of Colonial life in Virginia. They provided shelter and refreshment for travelers in the rural countryside and lodging for visitors to more urban or established areas. In addition to providing lodging, they served as a meeting place for area residents to congregate.⁵ In addition to providing lodging for travelers, they also provided shelter for horses, which was convenient to those having business at the monthly court day at the courthouse since many traveled long distances.⁶ The significance of the tavern in the community is exhibited in that in many cases it was one of the first public buildings constructed within the town with the others being courthouses and churches.⁷ The William Rand tavern stands as an example of this type of occurrence in that other than the courthouse, it was constructed as one of the few public buildings at approximately the same time.

The William Rand tavern is one of the earliest buildings constructed in Smithfield. Adjacent to the Courthouse, it served as a shelter and refreshment for those conducting court in town. In addition, it was public meeting place where all could hear news from travelers.⁸ The significance of the tavern in Smithfield is that it is one of the few remaining Colonial-era taverns nearby to a Colonial-era courthouse. There are only 11 remaining Colonial-era courthouses in Virginia and many of them are located within a rural area centrally located within their respective counties. Of the remaining courthouses, there are few Colonial-era buildings within the vicinity and many of these have been demolished to date.⁹

It is not known if William Rand operated the tavern or hired an innkeeper to manage the tavern, while he pursued his construction business. In some cases affluent citizens owned taverns, but hired a manager to operate the building.¹⁰ Prior to his death, Rand advertised in the Virginia Gazette offering to let the tavern. In 1767, William Rand died leaving his estate to his children.¹¹ After his death, Richard Taylor was hired to operate the tavern in 1771.¹²

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In 1792, the building was sold by Walter Rand, son of William Rand, to Mallory Todd for 125 lbs. (pounds).¹³ Four years later, Todd took out an insurance policy for the building. The insurance policy claims his assets of a tavern, store and kitchen valued at two thousand dollars. In addition, the building is described, as a “dwelling house the front of fifty six feet long and 18 feet broad the wall of brick covered with wood one story rented to Richard Taylor for a tavern.” In the accompanying drawing there is also a “kitchen and store house of brick...” contained within a smaller building to the rear, which is no longer extant.¹⁴ Plans of the architecture of taverns in the 18th century reflect a similar general layout. The lower story or foundation was brick, the upper stories were frame, and the kitchen was a detached structure. In addition, there was usually a stable for horses.¹⁵ The dimensions reflected on the insurance policy roughly match the existing building in scale and footprint.

The exact elevations of the building are unknown, but a decision in 1870 by the Vestry of the Christ Episcopal Church notes their change of the dormer-windowed roof to a full second story.¹⁶ This information is consistent with early descriptions of Colonial-era taverns. They are described as one-and-a-half-story buildings with brick foundations and frame construction, and a separate kitchen. This may reveal why the second story is frame versus brick construction, as the building was one-story with an elevated cellar and dormered roof. The 1766 description of the tavern by William Rand in the Virginia Gazette advertisement only listed the number of rooms on each floor; “A spacious Brick House, upwards of 50 feet in length, with 4 rooms below and 3 above, and a good cellar under the same in 3 apartments; together with a storehouse and counting house under the same roof, and many other convenient houses etc. adjoining the courthouse, in the town of Smithfield....”¹⁷

The courthouse provided a steady patronage for the tavern, and it was the center of the town. In most county seats there was more than one tavern to supply the local citizenry their refreshment and meeting places.¹⁸ The Rand tavern was the only tavern in Smithfield until the 1770s, when the building on lot 34, across the street, was converted into a tavern.

In 1800, the courthouse was moved seven miles south to a new location and the Town of Smithfield no longer was the county seat of Isle of Wight County. The courthouse building was converted to a dwelling shortly thereafter. The impact of this change is unknown, but both taverns thrived into the mid-19th century. Evidence of the success of the local taverns, can be seen in the price increase for the purchase of a tavern on lot 34 from 1806 at \$611.00 to \$2500.00 in 1816.¹⁹

The Rand Tavern was sold in 1854 to the Vestry of the Christ Episcopal Church for use as a parish house. This was the first owner since Rand whom did not use the building as a tavern.²⁰ The building fell into disrepair during the Civil War and was deemed uninhabitable. The lack of funds directly after the war delayed repair until the 1870s. It was during this period that the church improved the building, including

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removing the original roof and converting the attic to a full second story. In addition, the church replastered the first story, and painted mantels and fireplaces, and the roof was guttered. All work was completed in 1875.²¹ The church retained ownership of the building until 1892, when it was sold by decree of a special commissioner.²² The building was occupied by various tenants and had various owners until its purchase by the Sykes in 1922.²³

The building was purchased by Daniel Webster Sykes and his wife Annie Mae on November 19, 1922. The Sykes converted the building from the rectory to an inn. They did an extensive renovation of the building including demolishing an early addition located to the north and adding the current ell. The renovation maintained the first story room configuration, but remodeled the second story rooms to a series of smaller rooms. During the renovation the front porch was removed and the current full-façade porch was added.²⁴

The Sykes also enlarged the lot by purchasing the adjacent lots. The lot to the east, lot 15, was purchased in 1945, containing a single-family dwelling with other appurtenances. He dwelling remains but the other buildings were demolished. The lot to the west, lot 19, was purchased in 1945. The property was known as the "barber shop".²⁵ The Sykes operated the inn until 1968, and then the property passed through a series of hands that continued its function as an inn.²⁶

The building is currently the Smithfield Inn with restaurant on the first story and guest rooms on the second story. Though used briefly as a residence in the 19th century, the building has been identified as a meeting place in Smithfield for almost 250 years. Still close to the Colonial-era Isle of Wight Courthouse, it is one of the few remaining buildings that reflect the connection between Colonial-era courthouses and taverns.

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Endnotes:

- ¹ Dashiell, Segar Cofer, Smithfield: a pictorial history, Norfolk, VA: The Donning Co., Publishers, 1978, 9.
- ² Isle of Wight County, Virginia Deed Book 9, page 28.
- ³ Isle of Wight County, Virginia Deed Book 9, page 441.
- ⁴ Dashiell, 18.
- ⁵ Sargent, Sarah E. "Elizabeth and Thomas Roper." Virginia Cavalcade. 48, no. 1. Winter 1999, 8.
- ⁶ Salinger, Sharon V., Tavern and Drinking in Early America, (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002), 19.
- ⁷ Rockman, Diana. "City Tavern, Country Tavern." Historical Archeology. 18, 1984, 112-113.
- ⁸ Sargent, 8.
- ⁹ Peters, Margaret T. and John O., Virginia's Historic Courthouses, (Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1995), 6.
- ¹⁰ Sargent, 7-8.
- ¹¹ Isle of Wight County Will Book 8, page 116.
- ¹² Dashiell, 18.
- ¹³ Isle of Wight County, Virginia Deed Book 17, page 121.
- ¹⁴ Mutual Assurance Policy, 1796, R. 1, v. 6, n. 119 purchased by Todd, Mallory (microfilm).
- ¹⁵ Rockman, 113.
- ¹⁶ Dashiell, 18.
- ¹⁷ Ibid.
- ¹⁸ Rockman, 113.
- ¹⁹ Dashiell, 117.
- ²⁰ Isle of Wight County, Virginia Deed Book 43, page 46.
- ²¹ Dashiell, 19.
- ²² Isle of Wight County, Virginia Deed Book 57, page 240
- ²³ Isle of Wight County, Virginia Deed Book 93, page 348
- ²⁴ Dashiell, 19.
- ²⁵ Isle of Wight County, Virginia Deed Book 115, page 576, and Isle of Wight County, Virginia Deed Book 124, page 491.
- ²⁶ Isle of Wight County, Virginia Deed Book 195, page 236.

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Major Bibliographical References

Clagett, John H. "Piscataway Tavern." Maryland Historical Magazine. 87 Winter 1992, 407-413.

Dashiell, Segar Cofer. Smithfield: a pictorial history. Norfolk, VA: The Donning Co., Publishers, 1978.

Isle of Wight County, Virginia Deed Records.

Isle of Wight County, Virginia Will Records.

Morrison, E. M., County Surveyor. A Plat of the town of Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Virginia. 8 October 1891. Housed in the Clerk of Court, Isle of Wight County, Virginia.

Mutual Assurance Policy. 1796, R. 1, v. 6, n. 119, purchased by Todd, Mallory. (microfilm)

Peters, Margaret T. and John O. Virginia's Historic Courthouses. Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1995.

Rockman, Diana. "City Tavern, Country Tavern." Historical Archeology. 18, 1984, 112-121.

Salinger, Sharon V. Tavern and Drinking in Early America. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002.

Sargent, Sarah E. "Elizabeth and Thomas Roper." Virginia Cavalcade. 48, no. 1. Winter 1999. 4-13.

Thorn, Daniel. "Taverns and Tavern Culture." Journal of Southern History. 62, no. 4, November 1996. 661-668.

Wilson, Mary. "Sykes Hotel." Virginia Historical Inventory. 4 March 1937.

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**Rand, William Tavern
Smithfield, Virginia**

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Geographical Data (con't)

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the property are the building footprint of 56 feet by 112 feet. The building is located on the north side of Main Street on lot 17 of the revised plat of the Town of Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Virginia, October 8, 1891, and formerly lot 7 of the 1752 plat of Smithfield. The east line of the National Register boundary is ½-foot from the east lot line of lot 17 beginning at the south boundary of lot 17 on the north side of Main Street. The east line continues north 112 feet. The north National Register boundary continues from the north terminus of the east line 56 feet in a westerly direction. The south National Register boundary continues west from the south end of the east National Register boundary 56 feet. The west National Register boundary is 122 feet connecting the west terminus of the south boundary and west terminus of the north boundary. The boundary is also 7 feet from the west boundary of lot 17.

Boundary Justification

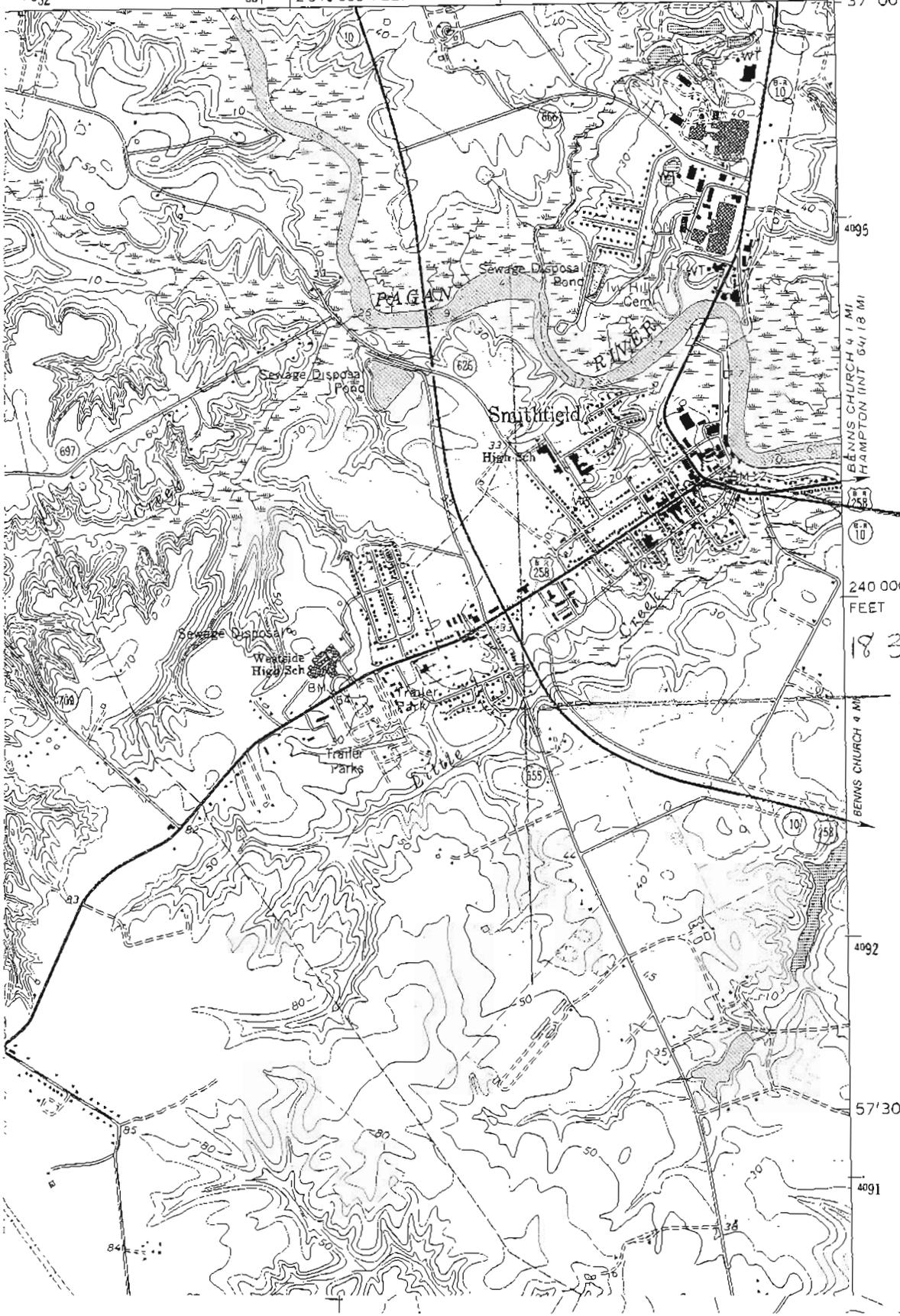
The boundaries reflect the original tavern with addition and located on its original lot. The boundaries solely encompass the tavern as it is the only remaining building reflecting the period of significance and historic contexts, and best illustrates the tavern in its original setting.

SMITHFIELD QUADRANGLE
 VIRGINIA—ISLE OF WIGHT CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5688 11 SE
 MULBERRY (ISLAND)

SURRY 17 MI.
 2 540 000 FEET

HOPEWELL 47 MI.
 LAWSON 08 MI.
 76° 37' 30"
 37° 00'



BAND, WILLIAM
 TAVERN
 18 354720 409392
 #300-0037