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Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Virginia	
COUNTY: Isle of Wight	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:

Smithfield Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

See continuation sheet

CITY OR TOWN:

Smithfield

STATE

Virginia

CODE

51

COUNTY:

Isle of Wight

CODE

093

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☒ District ☐ Site ☐ Object	☐ Public ☐ Private ☒ Both	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☒ Unrestricted ☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural ☒ Commercial ☐ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☐ Museum	☐ Park ☒ Private Residence ☐ Religious ☐ Scientific	☐ Transportation ☐ Other (Specify)	☐ Comments
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4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Multiple ownership

STREET AND NUMBER:

C.M. Beale, Jr., Mayor

CITY OR TOWN:

Smithfield

STATE:

Virginia

CODE

51

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

Isle of Wight County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Isle of Wight

STATE

Virginia

CODE

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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY:

1940

☒ Federal

☐ State

☐ County

☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Washington

STATE:

D. C.

CODE

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	☐ Altered	☒ Unaltered		☐ Moved	☒ Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The town of Smithfield is situated on the south side of Pagan River at its intersection with Smithfield Creek. The River at this point offers a snug harbor off the adjacent James River. The main part of the town is located on an elevation of some twenty-five feet above the Pagan, and commands beautiful views of the surrounding land, marshes and waters.

The compact community maintains a population of approximately 1000, most of whom are concentrated within the town's original boundaries. A nineteenth century residential quality prevails for the most part, although some nondescript modern structures intermingle with earlier ones in the town's small commercial district. The principle distraction from the generally good visual quality of the several streets are a profusion of utility poles and overhead wires. The greatest concentration of significant structures is situated along Church Street, (the town's main thoroughfare) which winds from its intersection with Main Street down to the confluence of the Smithfield Creek and the Pagan. The street is noted for its many large old trees, the branches of which arch high over the roadway. The houses on the north side of the street have spacious yards that lead down to the river.

The following is a catalogue of some of Smithfield's more architecturally and historically interesting buildings.

Southwest corner of Mason and Cedar streets, Trinity Methodist Church; built in 1889 with a major 1925 addition; Romanesque Revival; brick with stone window and door hood moldings and water table, 1 story with a 5 story brick bell tower at the corner of Mason and Cedar Streets, cross gables with a steep hipped roof over the transept. The chancel was enlarged to the south and east in an extensive Sunday School addition completed in 1925. The property has been the site of the Methodist Church since 1846. The original building was constructed in 1848 and demolished in 1898. This structure is a fine example of late-nineteenth Romanesque Revival architecture.

Southeast corner of Cedar and Church Streets, Smithfield Academy; built in 1826; Federal style; Flemish bond brick facade, 2 stories, gable-end roof with lunette, round-headed brick arch doorway, belt courses. Functioned as a private school from 1827-1872 when a public school system was established. Used as a free school until 1914 when it was converted into a Masonic Lodge. By the 1930's it was totally abandoned. In 1963, the Trinity Methodist Church, owner of the property since 1956, undertook a renovation of the structure. It is good local example of a Federal Period school structure.

Southwest corner of Cedar and Church Streets, Chapman House; built in 1892; Victorian style with a porch to the side of the house. In the 1930's, the structure was remodelled and now

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bears a hipped roof and is in the Georgian style. A small addition was constructed and small-paned six-over-six sash windows replaced the original Victorian floor length windows; 2 stories with basement, frame construction with clapboarding, shingle roof, modillioned cornice. Converted into a library in 1945. The Chapman House presently is a dignified example of early-twentieth century Colonial Revival.

114-116 Church Street, Southall House; constructed in the late eighteenth century; altered before 1899 in the Victorian style; clapboard construction with exterior-end brick chimneys, metal roof, gable roof with two crossgables on the front facade, matching two-bay porches, one at each of the two main entrances of the double house, Victorian sash.

205 Church Street, Nelms House; built circa 1885; frame construction with clapboarding, 2 stories, front porch, demi-octagonal bay on front facade with Victorian sash, shallow hipped roof.

212 Church Street, Delk House; constructed circa 1877; frame construction with clapboarding and shingling, 2 1/2 stories, Tuscan pentastyled 1 story front porch with a heavily bracketed cornice and sawn ornament, floor-to-ceiling sash, shingled octagonal tower centered in the facade rising from the second floor, and a heavily bracketed cornice above pedimented window hoods. Complex, multi-dormered shingled roof and ornate brick chimney stacks. A well-preserved example of its period and style.

226 Church Street, Gwaltney House; built in 1877; Victorian styling with modified Queen Anne Details, frame construction with shingle roof and elaborate brick chimney stack, 3 stories with front 1-story pentastyle Doric porch with heavy brackets and rear 1-story porch, gable roof with pedimented and heavily corniced end gable fronting onto the street. The street end gable is heavily detailed with recessed panels and modified Palladian stained glass window motifs. The side crossing gable is in the Eastlake style. This was the home of Pembroke Decatur Gwaltney who, along with Augustus Bunkley, formed the Gwaltney-Bunkley Peanut Company which made Smithfield the Peanut Capital of the World until the disastrous fire of 1921 destroyed the business, whereupon the industry moved to Suffolk because of its superior location on a railroad network.

304 Church Street, P. D. Gwaltney, Jr. House; built in 1901; Queen Anne style; frame construction with clapboarding and shingling, tile roof and brick chimney stacks, 3 stories with 1-story Ionic porch. Architectural features of this mansion

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include turrets, towers, front end and side gables, stained glass and bay windows, Queen Anne and Palladian motifs, and a porte-cochere. This structure was the home built in Smithfield by P. D. Gwaltney, Jr. This structure is unusually well preserved and is an excellent example of its style.

309 Church Street, Folk House; built in 1876; Victorian style with Queen Anne entrance tower; frame construction with clapboarding and shingling, 2 1/2 stories, front end pedimented gable with heavy bracketed cornice, shingled roof, brick chimney stacks, 1-story front porch, Victorian sash. Built by W. D. Folk, Mayor of Smithfield from 1866-1871 and 1884-1893. Since 1935, it has been the home of Howard W. Gwaltney, President of Gwaltney, Inc., the Bank of Smithfield, and Mayor of Smithfield from 1950-1961.

334 Church Street, Goodrich House; built in 1886; Second Empire style; frame construction with brick facade, 3 stories with ornately sawn and turned first and second floor porches on the facade and rear, metal covered mansard roof with dormers topped by a cupola-like window decorated with a border of stained glass panes, a heavily bracketed cornice surrounds the entire structure, two-over-two sash. This structure exhibits unusually fine craftsmanship in its exterior wood and brickwork.

338 Church Street, Jordan-Guy House; built in the 1820's; frame construction on a brick water table, brick exterior-end chimney, gable roof with central cross gable, shingle roof, clapboarding, two-over-two sash.

340 Church Street; built in the late nineteenth century; frame construction, clapboarding, tile roof, brick chimney stack, shingled bay front on facade, two-over-two sash, entrance porch in the Doric order.

345 Church Street, Berryman House and summer house; built in 1902; Georgian Revival; frame construction on a stone water table, 2 1/2 stories, stone chimney stacks, shingled, widow's walk hipped roof with projecting balustraded porches, broken pediments and urns, corner and central Ionic pilasters under a heavy cornice and frieze, bay fronts on either side of the double story porch on the central section of the facade and a front porch extending across the entire facade on the first floor. An article on "Early American Garden Houses," by R. E. Griswold which appeared in Antiques for July 1970 included the 1-story summer house behind the mansion. "Victorian architecture, revolting against classicism, produced many fantastic conglomerations, but none could surpass the sheer audacity of the summer house built by Frank R. Berryman in Smithfield. Standing on a crest of the bank

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overlooking the Pagan River, it combines an exotic Oriental influence in its pagoda-like roof lines with a suggestion of the bracketed style and other elements scarcely identifiable."

346 and 348 Church Street; built in the late nineteenth century; frame construction, 2 stories, tin roofs, brick chimney stacks, bracketed endpediments on both of the facades, two-over-two sash. The porch across the facade of the right hand structure has been removed and an entrance porch has been added.

357 Church Street, Jordan-Chapman House; a small portion of the original structure such as the chimneys was built in the 1820's, but the house, as it appears today is from the 1879 period; frame construction on a brick foundation, stuccoed brick chimney stacks, shallow tin hipped roof, overhanging cornice, modelled frieze, projecting central bay, first floor entrance porch, Victorian sash.

117 South Church Street, Wentworth-Barrett House; built circa 1752; modified Georgian style, Flemish bond brick construction, 1 1/2 stories, shingled gable roof with dormers, nine-over-nine sash, clapboard ends above the eaves, two interior end chimneys, the eastern one being "T" shaped; central doorway over an English basement. The front door is reached by a modern brick double stairway which arches over the entrance to the English basement. This structure is of great architectural importance to Smithfield because it forms an early link in the long chain of Smithfield's architectural development. The "T" shaped chimney stack is a rare early feature and adds interest to the regular Georgian facade.

123 South Church Street, Wentworth-Grinnan House; built in two stages, the first, the smaller section with the brick end wall, by Captain Samuel Wentworth, before 1780, and the second, the larger wing, by James B. Southall, between 1820 and 1822; frame construction; the small original building, built at the edge of a bluff, with the basement opening on a lower level at the rear, is 2 1/2 stories, although from the street it appears to be only 1 1/2 stories; shingled gabled roof with dormers, clapboarding, brick end wall in English bond with a brick chimney stack. The larger wing, circa 1820, is 2 1/2 stories, shingled roof, clapboarding, brick chimney stack, six-over-six sash and a first floor porch across the facade. This building is a good example of the evolution of the house from the last quarter of the eighteenth century through the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

201 South Church Street, Boykin House; built circa 1876; Gothic Cottage style; frame construction with board-and-batten siding, 2 stories, gable roof with cross gable, scrolls, decorative

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bargeboards, sawn railings and latticed columns, brick chimney stack, six-over-six sash. This structure is an excellent example of the Gothic Cottage style and is in excellent condition.

204 South Church Street, Smithfield Baptist Church; built 1903-1904; Romanesque Revival style, brick with stone trim, 1 story, gables and end gables, complex transept with hexagonal dome at crossing, tile roof, two helmed roof towers with rusticated stone turrets, finials, stone door and window hoods, unusual stained glass window behind the pulpit. The Smithfield Baptist Church is a conspicuous architectural landmark and is a good example of period church architecture.

213 South Church Street, King-Atkinson House; built circa 1800 by Thomas King with a 1911 porch; Federal style, Flemish bond brick construction, 2 1/2 stories with a small 1 story brick outbuilding, gable roof with jerkinhead and dormers, interior-end chimneys, belt courses, dentiled cornice, shingle roof, early twentieth century sash on the first and second floors, Gothic fan light over the front door, tetrastyled Ionic order front porch with urn ballustrades. A fine example of a Federal mansion with excellent detailing and proportion.

220 South Church Street, Woodley House; mid-eighteenth with nineteenth century addition and modifications; brick construction, brick covered with stucco, 1 1/2 stories, gable with dormers, brick chimney stacks, shingle roof, first floor bay window, first floor porch addition, brick, shingle roof, clipped gable, several large additions made to the rear of the main structure.

233 South Church Street, Holloway House; built by J. W. Holloway in 1898; Queen Anne style; frame construction, 2 1/2 stories, clapboarding and shingling, complex shingled roof system, narrow cornice, towers and pediments shingled, two-over-two sash, front entrance porch. Home of the P. D. Gwaltney family since 1948.

229 South Church Street, Bryant-Chalmers House; built in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century possibly by William Bryant; frame construction with clapboarding, 2 stories, shallow pitch gable end roof, bracketed cornice, two-over-two and six-over-six sash, 1-story front porch. The house was moved from a different position on the lot in the 1880's by John D. Chalmers. Later additions have been added to the original building.

318 South Church Street, Boykin House (Baptist Parsonage); built in 1881 by Richard E. Boykin, extensively remodeled in 1917; wood frame construction, 2 stories, clapboarding, bracketed cornice, brick chimney stacks, front porch, two-over-two sash.

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331 South Church Street, Chapman House; built in 1891 by K. K. Chapman extensively remodeled and moved around on its site during the early twentieth century; frame construction, 2 stories, shallow roof, plain cornice, bow front windows on first and second floor, two-over-two sash, Doric tetrastyle porch with ballustrade.

344 South Church Street, Mackie-Sinclair House; built in the mid-eighteenth century, probably by Andrew Mackie; frame construction on a brick basement, 2 stories, tin roof, brick chimney stack, cornice, clapboarding, six-over-nine sash, four light transom over the front door. This structure is a good example of a Georgian townhouse.

344 South Church Street, Methodist Parsonage; built in 1875; Victorian style; frame construction with clapboarding, 2 stories, bracketed cornice, shingled hipped roof, brick chimney stack, six-over-six sash, Doric order entrance porch with Chinoiserie railings. Structure was moved across the street by Frank R. Berryman in 1902. What was the front of the house is now the rear because they did not bother to turn the house around.

345 South Church Street, George W. Britt House; built circa 1855; Victorian style, frame construction, 2 stories, shallow roof, brick chimney stacks, bracketed cornice, two-over-two sash, 2 story tetrastyle porch, ornately bracketed on the first floor.

351 South Church Street, Jordan-Atkinson House; built circa 1825; brick construction, 2 1/2 stories, shingle roof with dormers, brick chimney stack, pedimented entrance porch. An original eighteenth century 2-story frame structure was the east wing until it was removed in the 1890's. Between 1928 and 1934, the long porch across the front was replaced by the present small entrance porch. Archibald Atkinson was a powerful leader in antebellum Virginia and served in the State Senate.

352 South Church Street, Thomas Blow House; built circa 1800; frame construction, 2 stories, shingled gable roof, brick chimney stack, clapboarding, pedimented front entrance porch with Doric columns, rear shed addition.

365 South Church Street, Smith-Morrison House; built in the 1770's, early nineteenth century and in 1900; modified Federal style; 2 story frame construction, gable shingled roof, brick chimney stack, dentiled cornice, nine-over-nine and nine-over-six sash, high styled Doric entrance porch with hipped roof, most unusual triple segmental fanlight over front door, side wing, noted free hanging curved palate stair on the interior with a grandfather

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clock niche containing original Concord, Massachusetts Clock. The original house was probably a small gambrel-roofed house with a rear shed room. The large two-story addition was constructed later to the west end. In 1900, the Morrison's had the original Dutch-roofed structure split in two; part of it was moved around to the rear of the house and the remainder was raised to two stories. This house is an excellent example of a Federal town-house. Superb detailing and proportions make it a truly important addition to the architectural continuum of Smithfield.

382 South Church Street, Benjamin Drew Store House; built circa 1807; Federal style; brick with stucco, 2 1/2 stories, gabled tin roof, brick chimney stacks, dormers, dentiled cornice, nine-over-nine and nine-over-six sash, pedimented doorway. Many changes have taken place at the entrance area. At least two different porches were removed. The house was stuccoed probably in 1825 at the same time that it was converted from a warehouse into a residence by James Woodley.

204 Grace Street, Oak Grove Academy; built circa 1836; frame construction with clapboarding on brick basement, 2 1/2 stories, double gable roof, tin covered with dormers, brick chimney stacks, two-level tetrastyle front porch with square columns and latticed balustrades. Several wings have been added to the side and rear of the structure. From 1836-1854 the house was known as Mrs. White's Oak Grove Academy for Young Ladies. Mrs. Eley's School for Girls operated the building from 1878-1898. The Smithfield Male and Female Institution used the structure from 1898-1906.

222 Grace Street, Hayden Hall; built circa 1810, with a circa 1846 addition; Federal style; Flemish bond brick construction with rear additions, 2 1/2 stories, shingled gable roof with dormers, brick chimney stacks, modillioned cornice, flat arches with keystones over the windows, nine-over-six and nine-over-nine sash, decorative tie rods, Gothic sash fanlight, tetrastyled entrance porch with balustrade. The house was doubled in size in 1846 by Charles Walker Warren. Walker Pegram Warren of Bacon's Castle made further rear additions and replaced the 2-story porch with the present small 1-story porch, retaining some of the old columns. This house is a fine example of its style.

220 West Grace Street, The Grove (Thomas Pierce House); built circa 1790, restored in 1956; Federal style; Flemish bond brick construction, 2 1/2 stories over basement, shingled gable roof, brick chimney stack. Two street facades: one; pedimented gable end with fanlight in the gable, plain cornice, flat stone window arches with keystones, nine-over-six and nine-over-nine sash, tetrastyled flat roofed Doric order entrance porch with fluted columns and fanlight over

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the door, dentiled cornice and balusters; the other facade has a dormered roof, nine-over-six and nine-over-nine sash, stone and brick flat window arches, plain cornice, distyled Doric order gabled entrance porch with shallow barrel vault ceiling, dentiled cornice and balusters. Since 1956, the building has been the home of A. E. S. Stephens, former Lt. Governor of Virginia. An extremely important period house in the line of Smithfield's architectural development.

Southwest Corner of Drummonds Lane and Main Street, Whitehead House; built circa 1818; Federal style; Flemish bond brick construction, 2 stories over basement, shingled gable roof, brick chimney stacks, cornice. Built by Lelias Smith Whitehead. A good example of a Federal townhouse.

30 Main Street, Todd House (Nicholas Parker House and Dependencies); built in 1752 and added to circa 1780; frame construction over a brick basement, Flemish bond brick construction outbuildings, 2 1/2 stories, gable roof, clapboarding, brick chimney stacks, heavy cornices, dentiled and/or bracketed, six-over-six sash, elaborate porches, first floor and entrance, exterior doorway employs the thirteen star and wine cup motif popular in the Federal period. The one story brick building to the rear of the house was probably the kitchen. Nicholas Parker, cabinet-maker of Isle of Wight County, built the house in 1752. Captain Mallory Todd, founder of the first ham curing and packing houses in Smithfield, was in Smithfield by 1767, in business as early as 1779, and lived in the house. This house is an important mid-eighteenth century structure with interesting detailing, and later additions. Long-term restoration is in progress.

32 Main Street, Col. John G. Womble House; built in the 1880's; Victorian style with Eastlake decorative motifs; frame construction with clapboarding and shingling, 2 stories, shingled multi-gabled roof, brick chimney stacks, decorative faciae at the peaks of the pedimented gables, 2-story bay windows, heavy bracketed cornices, entrance porches. From 1905 to 1911 this house was the Smithfield Inn. In 1960, it was willed to the Episcopal Church and was completely renovated. This structure has unusually fine exterior woodwork and is an important architectural landmark.

Main Street, Christ Church; built in 1832; Romanesque Revival style with Victorian additions; brick construction covered with stucco, clapboard additions, 1 story with 1-story additions, end gable roof, square corner bell tower and entrance tower, both with clasping buttresses. The 1892 exterior modifications changed the exterior appearances of the church, with the addition of the two entrance vestibule towers on the facade and the application of stucco.

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36 Main Street, Thomas House: Queen Anne with modified Eastlake forms; built circa 1890; frame construction, 2 stories over a brick basement, shingled hipped roof with pediments, towers and bay fronts, brick chimney stacks, heavy bracketed cornice, clapboarding, entrance porch and veranda with open work fasciae. This house is an excellent example of period architecture.

100 Block of Main Street, Gambling House; pre-Revolutionary; brick construction, 2 stories, greatly altered during a recent renovation.

112 Main Street, Syke's Inn; built in 1752; brick construction, stuccoed; 2 stories, tin covered hipped roof, brick chimney stacks, clapboard additions, hexastyled front porch, brick water table and English basement. Built by Henry Woodley of Four Square, it was operated as a tavern by William Rand, the contractor who built the court house. During the Civil War, the building fell into disrepair. After the war, the roof was raised to a full two stories. When the Sykes bought it in 1922, they added a long wing at the rear and the large porch across the front. Lot 6 adjoining Syke's Inn has the two story frame building known as syke's Inn Annex on it. Dr. Purdie, a local historian, recalled a 1-story frame house with a sharp roof, gable end to the street, which stood on this lot as early as 1820. After 1861, the building was used as a post office. In 1872, the heirs of William Lightfoot sold it to John G. Womble, who converted it into a 2 story building. Daniel Webster Sykes purchased it in 1940 and moved it back in the yard, away from the street.

205 Main Street, Pierceville; mid-eighteenth century; brick construction, 2 stories over an English basement, 1 story frame addition and large porch, gambrel roof, brick chimney stack, tin roof, shed dormers, six-over-six and nine-over-nine sash, wood frame outbuildings. This is a good example of mid-eighteenth century gambrel roof farmhouse construction.

226 Main Street, Vail House; built during the late eighteenth century with additions in the late nineteenth century; frame construction, 2 stories, shingled hipped roof, brick chimney stacks, six-over-six sash, clapboarding.

235 Main Street, Atkinson Storehouse; built circa 1830; brick construction with additions, 2 stories, gable end roof, brick chimney stacks, bracketed cornice, gable end hoist door, two-over-two and six-over-six sash. The warehouse was converted into a residence circa 1878; was completely renovated circa 1920 and further remodeled and enlarged circa 1950.

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258 Main Street, Jordan House; built circa 1771 by James Ronaldson and Company and modified from 1828-1830; frame construction, 2 1/2 stories, shingled gable roof with dormers, brick chimney stacks, nine-over-six and six-over-six sash, large entrance porch with flat roof, heavy bracketed cornice, square columns, front door has transom and side lights. Watson P. Jordan of Windsor Castle purchased the house in 1828. He converted the small structure into a "large and commodious" mansion between 1828 and 1830. The one-story wing on the west end and the porches were added between 1873 and 1876. This house is a good example of late-eighteenth century architecture.

335 Main Street, Stephenson House; built circa 1850 by William H. Stephenson; frame construction on a brick and stone basement, 2 stories, clapboarding, shingled hipped roof with projecting front end gable on the second floor facade over the veranda, brick chimney stacks, large curved veranda with Doric order columns and balustrade wrapping around two facades.

402 Main Street, Valentine House; built in the mid nineteenth century; frame construction; earlier wing, 1 1/2 stories, dormered gable roof, clapboarding, six-over-six sash; newer addition, 2 1/2 stories, tin roof, dormered gable, brick chimney stacks, six-over-six sash, front porch across both facades.

Northeast Corner of Main and Mason Streets, Isle of Wight County Court House; William Rand, builder; built in 1750; brick construction, 1 story, shingled hipped roof with rear apsidal ell, "T" shaped plan. The Main Street (south) facade consists of a full length, five bay arcaded porch with rooms behind. The gable roof on the rear ell ends in a conical shape to follow the curve in the wall below. The brick is laid in Flemish bond above and in English bond below the beveled water table. The porch arches and segmental arches of the side and rear windows are constructed of gauged, rubbed brick. Tall brick chimney stacks rise from either end of the Main Street rectangle and are set partially into the wall, interrupting the wooden modillioned cornice. Built in 1750 by William Rand, repaired or altered in 1751, 1770, 1782 and 1873. In 1938, the structure was sold to the U. S. Government to be demolished to make way for a new Post Office, but the building was saved through the efforts of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Restoration was begun under Herbert Claiborne of Richmond in 1956 and resumed in 1959 under A. Lawrence Kocher of Williamsburg. The Court House is of primary importance to the architectural history of Smithfield and Virginia.

Mason and Main Streets, Clerk's Office; built in 1799; Flemish bond brick construction, 1 story, one bay front, shingled front

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end gable roof with brick chimney stack, nine-over-nine sash. This structure is also of primary importance and is an excellent example of period architecture.

106 Main Street, Isle of Wight County Jail; Issac Lever, builder; built in 1799; Federal style with 1858 clapboard wing; brick construction, 2 1/2 stories with 1 1/2 story wing, gable roof with dormer, tin roof, brick chimney stack, tetrastyle 1858 front porch with balustrade, nine-over-six sash, English bond beveled brick water table.

112 South Mason Street, Miles Carry House; built circa 1792; frame construction with clapboarding, 2 1/2 stories, tin covered gable roof, modillioned cornice, brick chimney stacks, nine-over-six sash, hipped roofed nineteenth century entrance porch with square columns and balustrade. This structure was one of the first 2 story houses to be built in Smithfield.

113 South Mason Street, Mary Jackson House; built circa 1755; frame construction with clapboarding, 1 1/2 stories, tin and shingle gambrel roof with dormers; mid-nineteenth century rear addition, brick chimney stacks, two-over-two sash, hipped roof front entrance porch with dentiled cornice. Picturesque colonial house.

213 South Mason Street, Wills-Lightfoot House; built in the last half of the eighteenth century with a large addition of 1822; frame construction with clapboarding. Smaller original wing has shingled gambrel roof, clapboarding, dormers, nine-over-six sash. Bartholomew Lightfoot added the 1822 wing which is in the Federal style, shingled gable roof, brick chimney stacks, nine-over-six and nine-over-nine sash. The rear shed addition to the original gambrel roof house was added in 1822 as was a front entrance porch to the larger wing which was subsequently removed in 1946.

214 South Mason Street, Charles Newell House; built in 1823; frame construction with clapboarding, 2 stories, tin covered gable roof with brick chimney stack, nine-over-nine sash, small entrance porch with dentiled cornice, square columns (the originals were round with fluting), double front door. This house is a good example of early nineteenth century townhouse architecture.

J. F. and C. C. L.

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian; ☐ 16th Century ☒ 18th Century ☒ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| ☐ Aboriginal | ☐ Education | ☐ Political | ☒ Urban Planning |
| ☐ Prehistoric | ☐ Engineering | ☐ Religion/Phi- | ☒ Other (Specify) |
| ☐ Historic | ☐ Industry | losophy | <u>local history</u> |
| ☐ Agriculture | ☐ Invention | ☐ Science | _____ |
| ☒ Architecture | ☐ Landscape | ☐ Sculpture | _____ |
| ☐ Art | Architecture | ☐ Social/Human- | _____ |
| ☒ Commerce | ☐ Literature | itarian | _____ |
| ☐ Communications | ☒ Military | ☐ Theater | _____ |
| ☐ Conservation | ☐ Music | ☐ Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The venerable tidewater community of Smithfield survives as one of the best preserved and most picturesque of Virginia's colonial seaport towns. World-famous for the Smithfield hams produced there, the quiet community has escaped the jarring modernizations that have marred the visual quality of many of the state's early towns. Smithfield has remained prosperous for most of its long history and thus a distinctive balance of period architecture from 1750 to the present exists. Though urban in character, the architecture is on a small scale and is in keeping with compactness of the town. Excellent examples from nearly every period of American architecture intermingle in a delightful manner throughout the town, and all are generally in a good state of preservation. Recent restorations have helped assure the preservation of a number of Smithfield's more important landmarks.

Until 1749, the site of present day Smithfield was part of a plantation owned by Arthur Smith, after whom the port was to be named. At this time, the Isle of Wight County Court decided to move its seat of government to the banks of Pagan Creek. County surveyor Jordan Thomas platted a town of seventy-two building lots, approximately ninety feet wide and one hundred and fifty feet deep. Designed as a town of small farmsteads, each plat would be large enough to include a garden, orchard, livestock, and slave quarters.

The Newport Parish Church, St. Luke's, Virginia's unique seventeenth century Gothic-style church, served Smithfield until the city built its own Christ Church almost 200 years later. William Rand, a local contractor, was hired to construct Smithfield's excellent colonial courthouse, similar to those of King William, Hanover and Charles City Counties, in its use of the arcaded front.

Smithfield, the principle port of the county, had a large export trade with England and the West Indies; the articles of export being staves, peas, hoop poles and bacon. Famous for its packing houses and peanut industry, the town is the home of the Todd's and the Gwaltney's, producers of the Smithfield Hams. The growth of Smithfield packing houses gave rise to much

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Virginia	
COUNTY	
Isle of Wight	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8.
attention in the feeding, slaughtering and curing of hogs. One of the packing houses in Smithfield, E. M. Todd and Company, is the oldest of the kind in the country. It was in business at least by April 30, 1779, for on that date an invoice was received for hams furnished Ellerston and John Perrot in the Island of St. Eustatius, West Indies by Mallory Todd, Smithfield, Virginia.

Smithfield became a way station on the overland route from North Carolina through Norfolk and Portsmouth to Petersburg and beyond. A tavern (now Syke's Inn), located near the courthouse, has functioned as a stop-over station since 1752. A gambling house and billiard parlor was also constructed and was used for its original purpose until the 1790's when the Commonwealth forbade gambling.

Wars touched Smithfield several times, but left the town intact. Colonel Banestre Tarleton, the British cavalry raider, swept through the town twice during General Cornwallis' southern campaigns of 1780 and 1781. He tried to burn the Isle of Wight County Records and to capture Colonel Josiah Parker at his plantation, Macclesfield, but failed in both attempts. In the War of 1812, the British were driven off by the local militia after attempting a landing nearby at Fort Boykin. During the War between the States, Union troops made three unsuccessful forays against the town.

Tragedy struck on the morning of August 17, 1921, when one of the peanut cleaning factories on the wharf caught fire, and soon the entire water front was in flames. Wharves, warehouses, and a fortune in hams and peanuts were lost. The wharf never revived, but the meat curers rebuilt that section of town and it continued to prosper.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Virginia	
COUNTY Isle of Wight	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

2. Bounded on the north east by Pagan River, bounded on the south east by Little Creek (Smithfield Creek), bounded on the north west by the town line, and bounded on the south west by a line between the town line and Little Creek perpendicular to Main Street .6 miles west of the intersection of Main Street and Church Street.

6. Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory
1958 Federal
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C. Code: 11

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Files of Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission.
Antiques, July, 1970.
 Morrison, Col. E.M., Isle of Wight County 1608-1907, 1907.
Virginia-American Guide Series, WPA, Oxford University Press,
 N. Y., 1964.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	36° 59' 19"	76° 38' 33"				
NE	36° 59' 19"	76° 37' 18"				
SE	36° 58' 30"	76° 37' 18"				
SW	36° 38' 30"	76° 38' 33"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 200 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff		
ORGANIZATION: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission	DATE: January, 1973	
STREET AND NUMBER: Room 1116 Ninth Street State Office Building		
CITY OR TOWN: Richmond	STATE: Virginia	CODE: 51

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name _____

J. R. Fishburne, Director
 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
 Title _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Q4

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

