

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Amos Goodin House

Other names/site number: David Goodin House; DHR #053-0468

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 37738 Wright Farm Drive

City or town: Purcellville State: VA County: Loudoun

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B XC ___D

<p>Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Title :</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the 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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Animal Facility: Barn

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Storage

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Post medieval English, Southern Colonial

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

OTHER: Swedish Mora Stuga, "Loudoun Stuga"

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE; WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Originally situated on 116 acres, and now on 3.95 acres, the Amos Goodin House was constructed ca. 1805 directly east of the South Fork of the Catoctin Creek in Purcellville, Loudoun County, VA. At one time, the dwelling was the main house of a much larger farming operation for the Goodin family. The house is a two-and-a-half-story, rectangular-shaped dwelling, constructed of irregularly coursed Short Hill fieldstone with a wood porch, a flush stone chimney at each gabled end, and a side-gabled roof covered with oak shingles. The raised, 10' x 29' front porch extends the entire length of the façade and shelters a centrally placed entrance on the main level and a slightly left-of-center entrance on the basement level. The house is one of the earliest and few remaining examples of the "Loudoun Stuga," English Plan, which is a variation of the Mora-stuga plan utilized by Swedish immigrants in Delaware and Pennsylvania at the turn of the century. Additional outbuildings that still convey the agricultural and domestic history of the property are located near the primary dwelling but are non-contributing sources since they postdate the property's period of significance. They include the ca. 1870 livestock barn which has been renovated as a dwelling for the owner between 2010-2011, and a ca.1870 corn crib, which was relocated from an endangered Round Hill farm and restored between 2013-2015, and is used for agricultural storage (located where the original corn crib was situated). The property overall retains good integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Amos Goodin House is located on a 3.95-acre tract of land resulting from a subdivision of approximately 198 acres in 2003. The Wright Farm subdivision straddles Route 287, approximately 1 mile north of Purcellville. The property is surrounded by large single-family lots that range from 3 to 6.1 acres, and is across from Saint John the Apostle Catholic Church, which appears across the grassy field, with a small pond, that was once part of the farm. The south fork of the Catoctin Creek is directly west of the house, sloping down to the flood plain. The Amos Goodin House, constructed ca.1805, although historically encompassing a larger piece of farmland, is now sited on a smaller parcel at the center of Wright Farm Drive. The landscape includes a mix of new and old growth hardwoods that are interspersed around the farmhouse and barns with a large area of grass to the east of the house. The house is accessed via a long, gravel driveway that goes directly to the back of the property where the farmhouse sits. Despite the intrusion of the surrounding recent residential development, the Amos Goodin House retains its historic setting due to the large, grassy field and pond situated between it and the Catholic Church, along with the South Fork of the Catoctin Creek, a major source of water in Western Loudoun, and the flood plains that are alongside the west side of the property. The creek is no more than 10'-15' wide through most of its course. The front of the house faces directly south to take advantage of plentiful daylight, whereas the west elevation has no windows, the east elevation contains only two windows on the third floor, and the south elevation has multiple windows looking out to a thickly wooded area.

Additional buildings that still convey the agricultural and domestic history of the property are located near the primary dwelling as non-contributing resources since they postdate the property's period of significance. They include the ca.1870 livestock barn, which has been renovated as a dwelling for the owner between 2010-2011. This three-story barn is constructed of Short Hill fieldstone on three sides with wood on the north façade and a tin roof. The non-contributing ca.1870, two-story corn crib, which was relocated from Round Hill and restored between 2013-2015, is used for agricultural storage (and is located where the original corn crib was situated). It is rectangular in shape, and has all original timbers with a new roof and board-and-batten siding that has been painted red. The current physical integrity of the primary dwelling and the non-contributing resources are intact since 2013-2015, when the owner completed the restoration of the Amos Goodin House and the renovation of the non-contributing barn.

Inventory

The following inventory lists all of the architectural resources associated with the Amos Goodin House. Only the house is a contributing resource to the property since the stone barn and the relocated corn crib postdate the period of significance. The resources are shown on the attached Sketch Map. Each resource is described below.

1. Single dwelling, ca.1805. Contributing Building.
2. Stone livestock barn, ca.1870. Non-contributing Building.

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3. Corn Crib, ca.1870, relocated from a Round Hill, Virginia, farm in 2013 to avoid demolition and restored within one month in 2013. All original timbers with new roof and siding. Non-contributing structure.

Primary Dwelling ca.1805 (Contributing Building)

Exterior

The ca. 1805 Amos Goodin House is a three-story dwelling constructed of irregularly coursed Short Hill fieldstone and topped with a gabled roof covered in oak shingles that replaced the existing tin roof. The exterior house dimensions are 29' x 19', and the approximately 24-inch-thick walls are finished in fine cornerstones. The building had been vacant for many years prior to a restoration project. Doors and window sash were missing and the mortar in the stone walls was failing. The historic porch also was deteriorated. Enough historic materials remained, however, to provide a basis for replacement-in-kind of missing elements. At the end of this section, Figure 1 shows how the house looked before and after restoration work.

The north façade (the front of the house facing the driveway) has a boxed cornice and is mortared in lime-sand (exterior) and clay-sand mortar (interior). It features a shed-roofed, raised porch with white oak shingle roofing; the porch is ten feet in depth and extends the entire width of the 29' façade, which overlooks a scenic view across the grassy field to the church. Two flush stone chimneys extend 3' above the roof at the east and west ends of the building. The original lime mortar was restored, as needed, to its original appearance. Access to the cellar is by a path under the porch to a door to the left of a center stone support wall that supports the center deck framing. There is one other fieldstone wall, located at the right end of the north elevation, that completes the support structure for the deck framing, and the left corner of the porch is supported by rough hewn timber set into a stacked stone pier. There has been restoration to the porch's structural members, including posts and floor, to solid wood. Roof-framing materials are original. A horizontal balustrade, under a beveled hand rail, encircles the porch and is painted. Wood steps were constructed to a landing flanked by a beveled handrail over horizontal balusters to capped posts on concrete footers. A double-thickness board-and batten door replicates all of the entrance doors (including the cellar and south elevations). Here the Goodins' close friends entered when they came to call. Six-light awning windows in the rectangular, originally-barred cellar openings were restored. All new wood window sashes have raised and true-divided-lights and were milled to match one original sash that was found in the cellar. The window jambs are original and restored.

On the south elevation, during the restoration project the southwest corner was shored up, any invasive roots were removed, and loose foundation stones were restored to the structurally-stable adjoining masonry. A double-thickness board-and-batten wood door was added to the existing entry and painted; the entry is directly opposite the façade's central front door. The elevation's six-over-six double-hung sash windows were milled to match the existing cellar sash and installed in the existing window openings. The smaller root cellar window at the bottom left of the south elevation has exterior, horizontal slats. All original frames, header and lintels, inside and outside were repaired and preserved in place. A shed-dormer was added to the rear of the

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house during construction to provide light, ventilation, and egress (per code) to the third-story bedroom. Rafters remained in place and provided structure for the shed dormer, which has a setback from the east and west sides of over 5'. Skip sheathing of 50% coverage was installed with the final roofing material of white oak shingles.

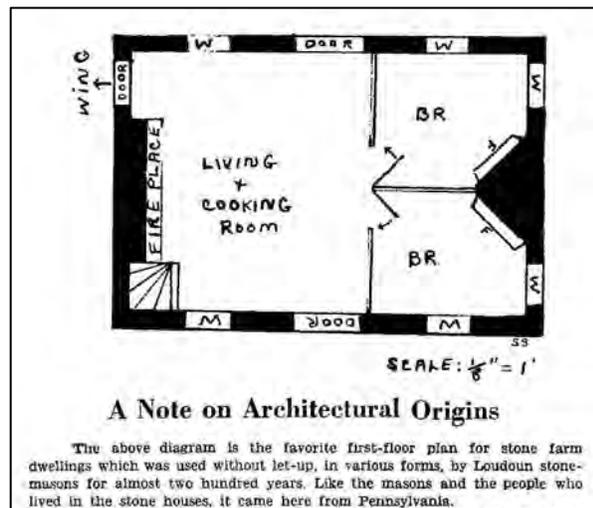
The east elevation, facing the agricultural barn and grassy field (historically the corn crib), features stonework that rises approximately 16' in a solid plane up to a flush chimney. Two four-light windows with divided-lights provide daylight and ventilation for the attic story. The original frames inside and outside, on all windows, were repaired and preserved in place. The roof's rake boards are painted.

The west elevation features stonework that rises approximately 28' in a single, solid plane, with no penetrations, up to the flush chimney. Original stones were restored and pointed to match the existing mortar. The west elevation faces the Catoctin Creek.

The dwelling's exterior has been restored faithfully to its original appearance, with one exception. As noted in the south elevation description, in the current appearance, a shed-dormer was added to the rear of the house for egress, ventilation, and light.

Dwelling, Interior

The house's interior plan reflects the "Mora Stuga" English Plan, which the Quakers adapted, from the traditional "Mora Stuga" house type brought to Pennsylvania and Delaware by Swedish immigrants. The English Plan of the "Mora Stuga" was adapted by Quakers and historically was quite common in Loudoun County. An example of the plan is shown below.¹

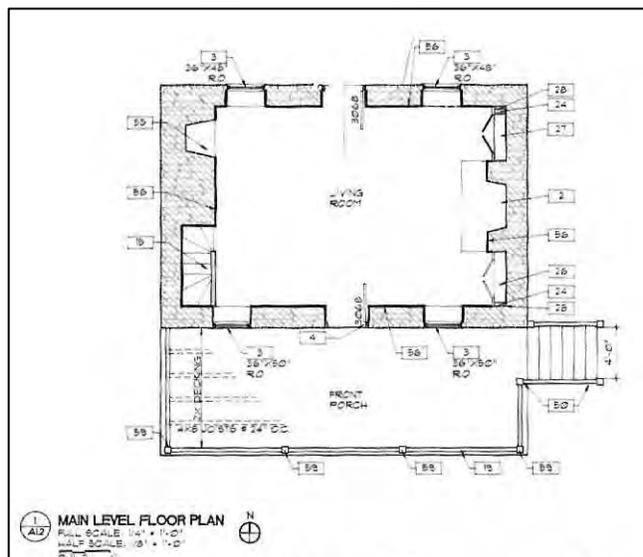


The Amos Goodin House's interior plan reflects the English Plan with the typical "hall room" and winder stair, but had a single room off of it instead of the two rooms with center canted fireplaces as shown in the example at left. The wall that once separated these two spaces has been removed, but for stubs that indicate the original configuration. In the Goodin plan (see below), the fireplace on the west side of the "hall room" is not centered, but is situated off-center on the west gable end wall, with a most unusual small cupboard above the fireplace and on the south wall. The winder staircase is adjacent to the left of the fireplace. The east fireplace is

larger and is centered. To its right was a large, built-in cabinet. The base was a two panel door, blind case that had flat, flush panels set even with the face of beaded stiles and rails. The upper and lower units now serve as an open bookshelf. All chimneys, flues, and stone walls have been cleaned and restored. The original flat chair rails, with a bullnose upper edge, and oak tongue-and-groove floor boards were restored, and the plaster walls were refinished.

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A front door and less formal rear door provide access to the space. In the southwest (front) corner of the room is a boxed, winder stair leading to both the cellar and the attic floor bedroom. This stair configuration uses considerably less space than a centrally located stairway due to its winding configuration that efficiently accommodate a 180-degree change in direction. All utilities for HVAC, plumbing, and electric run up and down behind the original built-in cabinet, leaving the interior with few visible signs of modernization other than several outlets, which are required by building code. Vertically-oriented, raised-panel, wood doors replaced the ca.1805 entrance doors to

provide access to the space. The existing interior doors only required painting. Original strap hinges were restored and used. The main floor ceilings are 8'-2" from the floor to the bottom of the exposed 5" x 7" loft joists. All exterior opening frames are 4" wide with solid, mortise and tenon joinery and hand pegged at the top. All of the wood sills have been painted. The architectural detailing is simple and functional.

Although the cellar was originally a two-room configuration, the partition wall has been removed. The floor was originally dirt on the east side, and the west side flooring was constructed of timbers on dirt with pine floorboards (which were all rotted). A concrete slab has been applied to the cellar floor with reclaimed barn board placed on top of the slab. These floor modifications allowed a modern kitchen, laundry, and utilities (hot water heater, mechanicals) to be installed. The cellar level has registers that are only exposed where necessary. An entry with a double-thickness, board-and-batten door provides access to the space from the front of the house. A large cooking fireplace, 72" x 54", on the west wall is spanned by a 15"-thick by 9'-long wood lintel. On the north wall, a recessed 38" x 38", six-light, double-hung sash window with a wood sill, and a 30" x 21", four-over-four original double-hung sash (which was used as the template for the new sash) with a wood sill provide ventilation and daylight on the north wall. Chair rails are present on all walls.

The attic level has the only interior insulation in the roof and shed dormer. There are four-light, wood, casement attic windows on the east gable. A 35" high knee-wall leads into two small closet spaces for storage are on the north wall. A full bath was placed on the east wall during the restoration project. The bedroom features a window and moldings, on the dormer, that are consistent with those found on the other floors.

The restored, original pine attic flooring is of random width, tongue and double grooved boards, surface nailed. Exposed roof rafters are hand-hewn, and hand-pegged at the ridge. The original

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rafters on the south elevation remain in place, and the north elevation rafters remain in place with the exception of the dormer, where the original rafter provides a structural member for the new dormer. The interior ceiling sheathing has been replaced with 1" x 12" pine barn board that has been painted. New rafters have been built on top of the barn board, which allow for the required insulation for habitable space.

The 2015 restoration project included a kitchen and powder room (cellar) and bedroom and bathroom (attic) that are designed to accommodate modern lifestyles.

Secondary Resource Descriptions

Stone livestock barn, ca.1870 (Non-contributing building)

Located just southeast of the main house is a three-story, rectangular-shaped, stone and wood barn. The stone type and the technique used to construct the barn is similar to that of the main house. The lower level contains the owner's wood workshop. The entrance to the lower level is through three sets of pivoting, wooden barn doors on the north elevation. The second level is accessed by a short run of stairs on the south elevation that terminate at a stone threshold and a wooden door. This is the main entry point to the owner's residence, which has been renovated to serve as a home to the family on the second and third floors.

Corn Crib, ca.1870 (Non-contributing building)

This two-story, rectangular, frame corn crib, relocated Round Hill, Virginia, and restored in 2013, is located directly off the east side of the main house. It is situated where the original corn crib was located. The corn crib has all original timbers with new roof and board-and-batten siding that has been painted red. Two barn doors, on both the north and south elevations, are on sliding tracks, and serve as the main entrance points for farm and equipment storage. The roof is covered in tin. The foundation is on concrete piers.

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Figure 1. Amos Goodin House, “After and Before, Restoration; photos taken in 2015 (top) and 2010 (bottom). Photos by Matthew Parse.

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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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca.1805

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Goodin, Amos

Goodin, David

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Amos Goodin House is located about a mile north of the Town of Purcellville, and several miles south of Route 9 in Loudoun County, Virginia. Constructed ca.1805, the house is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as being an excellent example of a “Loudoun Stuga” house based on the traditional Swedish “Mora Stuga” (Stuga meaning “cabin”) design. A once-common stone house plan in Loudoun County, it was introduced into the region by Quakers, Germans, and Scots-Irish immigrants but is believed to originate in the Mora area of Sweden. The Goodin House has three levels, with the cellar having the original cooking fireplace, the main living area on the second level, and a bedroom in the attic. Fireplaces are located at each end of the dwelling on the cellar and main level, and a boxed winder staircase accesses all three levels. Now restored, the house stands as an excellent and well-preserved example of functional architecture of its kind exemplified through both original exterior and interior details found throughout the dwelling. The building also showcases the use of coursed fieldstone with interstices “pointed up” with lime to keep out the weather. This simple house type was practical for frontier life and was reproduced with an economy of skill and traditional tools and methods of construction in early 19th-century Loudoun County. The period of significance is ca. 1805, representing the construction date of the main house.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Architectural Analysis

The Amos Goodin House is a well-preserved example of an early 19th century stone house, a type of “Loudoun Stuga” vernacular form based on the Swedish Mora Stuga house type that once was common in Loudoun County and that was brought here from Pennsylvania by the Quakers, Germans, and Scots-Irish immigrants. The dwelling represents a local vernacular adaptation of the Mora Stuga, constructed with indigenous building materials and economically designed with a combination of rustic and fine detailing on the exterior and the interior. The house is representative of a transitional era of architecture for the region that was used for a number of years in the 18th and early 19th century.

The house’s construction date is estimated due to the historic materials found at the house and somewhat ambiguous information in deeds and wills dating to the Goodin family’s ownership. In a Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey form, #53-468, completed in 1975 by John G. Lewis, it is stated, “many aspects of this structure appear much earlier than the ca. 1805 date of construction.”² In a comparison to other buildings in the area, the significance of the Amos Goodin house becomes evident because of its craftsmanship, materials, intact and original details, and its floor plan. A look at the construction techniques used on the Amos Goodin House reveals that the beams appear to have been cut with a water driven band saw, which would have been available in Loudoun County during the time period that the house was constructed. Figure 2 below shows a selection of original hand wrought nails that were removed and reused in the

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renovation process. Analysis of these nails finds they were most likely manufactured in the 1775-1800 time period.³



Figure 2. Original Hand Wrought Nails, 2010, Photo by Matthew Parse.

Other character-defining features of the house are the exterior walls of the house and chimneys, which are built of an enormous amount of fieldstone that is pointed with lime mortar. The relatively plain door, window moldings, and chair rails are also consistent with an early “Loudoun Stuga” style. The interior has the typical centrally placed entries on the front and rear sides of the house, and the two fireplaces and boxed winder stairs on the main floor are emblematic of the English Plan of the Mora Stuga house type.

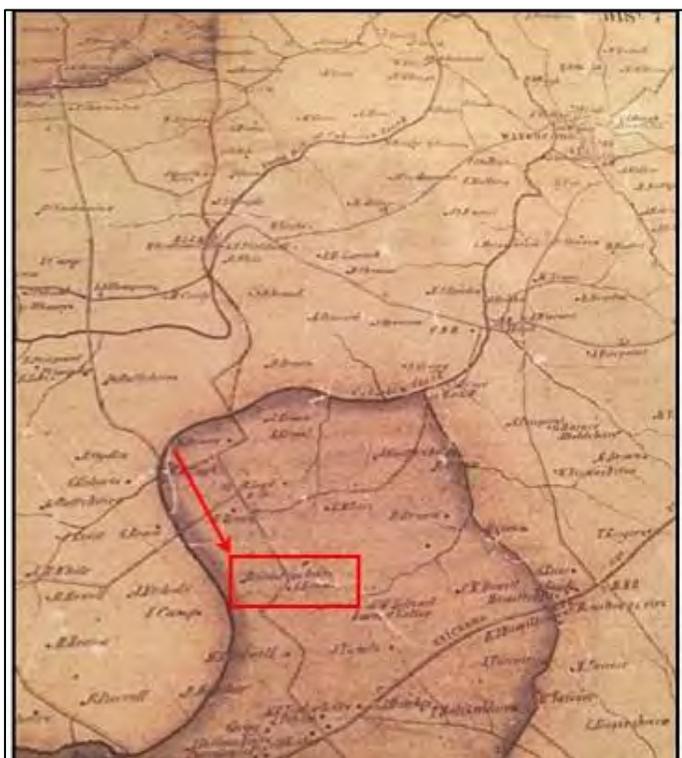
A look at other buildings in the region confirms the significance of the Amos Goodin House and how it fits into the evolution of architecture during the pre- and post-Revolutionary War period in Loudoun County. Located just south of Purcellville and not far from the Amos Goodin Property, the Goose Creek Rural Historic District (NRHP 1982) preserves rural vernacular architecture from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries, most notably 44 stone buildings, including barns, residences, and churches. Isaac Nichols’s house (DHR #053-0266) and Jacob Janney’s House (053-0202) are similar stone houses consisting of few rooms and a corner fireplace, and one-and-a-half stories.

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Another historic district near the Amos Goodin House is the Hillsboro Historic District (NRHP 1979), which has many dwellings constructed of native stone. Hillsboro was settled by Quakers in the late 18th century. Many of the stone buildings within the district were constructed before 1835 and share similar characteristics with the Amos Goodin House, as do the outbuildings with the Goodin property's stone barn. In addition, the Hillsboro Historic District shows uses of local fieldstone extensively in many residences, churches, barns, commercial buildings, and miscellaneous outbuildings. The houses resemble the Amos Goodin house with their random rubble construction, two- to two-and-one-half stories in height, and side-gabled roofs, as well as the interior or exterior end chimneys of stone. This district was settled by Quakers in the late 18th century, but many of the stone buildings constructed in the early 1800's share similar characteristics with the Amos Goodin House.

The Brown/Koerner House (DHR #053-0342), which was recently added to the National



Register of Historic Places, sits just north of the Amos Goodin House, and was presumably constructed ca.1815 of native stone and features a main room with no central hall. This house features irregularly coursed fieldstone, two end stone chimneys, a front porch extending the entire length of the front elevation, with similar windows, gables, and interior configurations; making it a close match in characteristics of the Amos Goodin House. As shown on the Yardley-Taylor Map at left, the Goodin property and the "B. Brown" property, where this house is located, are within several miles of each other, as the crow flies. Both of these properties are distinguished by their association with Catoctin Creek. Access to the water determined the selection of property.

Figure 3: Yardley-Taylor Map of Loudoun County, 1854, highlighting "D. Goodin Heirs".

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Historical Background

Purcellville and its immediate surroundings are enjoyed as the scenic gateway to western Loudoun County, noted for its fertile agricultural lands that meet the Blue Ridge mountain ranges at the county's western edge. Picturesque creeks flow through the rolling terrain. The colonial history of Loudoun is distinctive in the economic and religious diversity of the settlers who found their way here from very different starting points. Gentry came to eastern Loudoun from Virginia's Tidewater region, migrating northwest in search of more fertile soil. From the north in Pennsylvania came Quakers, Scots-Irish, and Germans who would generally settle in the western regions of the county. While the Tidewater migrants from the south brought with them enslaved people to work farms and houses, the Quakers from the north were vehemently opposed to slavery and so would typically purchase or lease smaller farms they could manage and work on their own.

In 1741, Captain John Minor, a wealthy landowner and member of the Virginia Militia, was granted this land, "on the South Fork of the Kittoctin Creek" from Lord Fairfax, who made most of the land grants in the County.⁴ In 1743, Captain John Minor sold the land to Amos Janney, a local Quaker surveyor, who left the property to his son, Mahlon Janney, upon his death.⁵ Mahlon Janney was a judge who owned several mills, including the Waterford Mill located in Loudoun County. Mahlon also served in the Loudoun Militia (although Mahlon was Quaker, he was shunned by Goose Creek Friends because he trained in the Loudoun Militia).⁶

In 1760, Mahlon Janney sold the land to Amos Goodin. The deed in that sale notes, "Together with all houses orchard ways water courses and all other appurtenances with the rents issues and profits thereof (sic)."⁷ The buildings transferred with this deed were, most likely, of frame or log construction since almost every old stone house in Loudoun was preceded by an earlier temporary log building.⁸ These "houses orchards and edifices and all other appurtenances (sic)" were also listed in a previous indenture (lease and release) between Mahlon Janney and blacksmith John Hatcher on 6 Nov 1753 at the same property.⁹

Amos Goodin died in 1801, and in his will (written in 1798) stated, "I give devise and bequeath unto my Son, David Goodin, my Plantation whereon I now live be it more or less the same to hold to him his heirs and assigns forever;(sic)."¹⁰ Amos Goodin is considered a Patriot of the American Revolution War for paying his 1783 "Supply Tax," of which a portion went to support the war effort.¹¹ David Goodin and his brother Samuel were members of the Loudoun Militia during the birth of our nation, as noted in the Loudoun County Clerk's Military Indexes.¹² David also served as a constable in Loudoun County from 1803-1806.¹³ Anna (Birdsall) Goodin (David's wife) applied for a Revolutionary War pension for David after his death in 1839.¹⁴

Upon David Goodin's death in 1839, the property was left to his heirs. Anna (Birdsall) Goodin (David's wife) and their children managed the farm until her death in 1868, whereupon her son, Jonathan C. Goodin, managed it until his death in 1904. After sitting idle after Jonathan C. Goodin's death in 1904, a special commissioner was appointed in 1906 and the property was auctioned off to David Conner.¹⁵ The house is reported to have been occupied into the 1950s. An

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undated photo (below) in Solange Hertz's book, *Old Stone Houses of Loudoun County, Virginia; an Illustrated Tour*, shows how the house appeared around that time. Nothing was done to restore or renovate the house (through a number of owners) until 2010, when Matthew Parse purchased the property and began restoring the house.

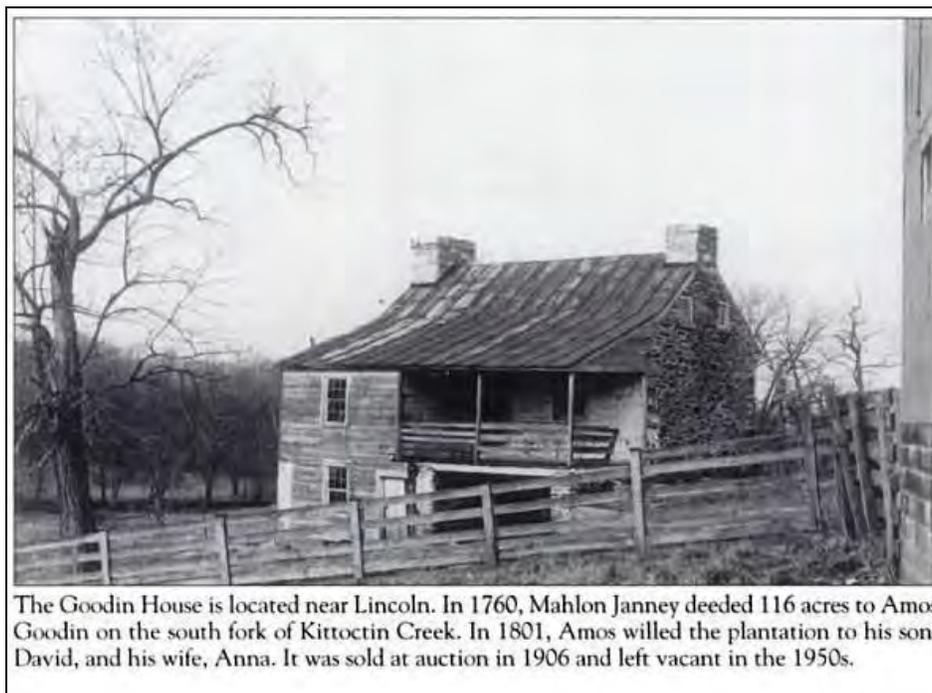


Figure 4. Image, Amos Goodin House. Date, photographer, and original source unknown.¹⁶

In summary, as an example of the type of “Loudoun Stuga” dwelling,¹⁷ the Amos Goodin House is one of the earliest examples of its kind in Loudoun County. It is made more historically significant by the fact that Amos, David, and Samuel Goodin all served their country during and after the Revolutionary War. The Amos Goodin house and original acreage was used as a farm, complete with livestock barns and grain elevators, throughout the lives of the Goodin family, who were the primary owners of the property and home from 1760-1904. Agriculture has played an important capacity in the lives of all owners throughout the history of this property, up to the recent subdivision and redevelopment of the Wright Farm, when many of the outbuildings were removed to prepare for the current Joint Land Management Area (JLMA) residential development. Matthew Parse, the current owner, has expended great effort and time to restore and preserve the house and outbuildings that remain on the property. The barn and corn crib near the house were renovated to reflect and convey the feeling and association of the significant historic period. In addition, despite the threat of encroaching development, the area and the house retains its integrity as an early rural Loudoun county residence.

Amos Goodin House
Name of Property

Loudoun County, VA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Deed Abstracts of Fairfax County, Virginia (1742-1750). Vol. Book A. Print. P117-120.

Duncan, Patricia B. Loudoun County, Virginia Will Book Index, 1757-1946. Westminster, MD.: Willow Bend, 2001. Print. S:93, U:345.

Fairfax Deed Book C, Virginia Room Archivist / Librarian, City of Fairfax Regional Library. Print. P720-725.

Gray, Gertrude E. "Virginia Northern Neck Land Grants, 1694-1742." Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., Inc., 1987. Print. P140.

Hertz, Solange. *Old Stone Houses of Loudoun County, Virginia; an Illustrated Tour*. Leesburg Va., 1950. Print.

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Index to Loudoun County Virginia 1783 Personal Property Tax List, online, Debbie Duay, Ph. D., accessed 25 April 2016 at:
<http://www.learnwebskills.com/lineage/loudoun1783tax.htm>

Loudoun County Court House - Clerk of Court Archives Deed Book. Vol. 8D. Loudoun Co VA: Clerk of Court, 1906. Print. P204-206.

Loudoun County Court House – Clerk of Court Archives Militia Book (boxed). Loudoun Co VA: Clerk of Court, 1823, Loose Insert.

Loudoun County Deed Book. Vol. Book B. Leesburg VA: Balch Library. Microfiche. 110-111.

Loudoun County Rough Minute Books (1773-1783), Loudoun County Courthouse, Leesburg, Virginia.

Loudoun County Virginia Webpage, Loudoun County Courthouse, Militia Book, online, accessed 28 November 2016 at: <https://www.loudoun.gov/DocumentCenter/View/116279>

Martin, Joseph. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, and the District of Columbia*. Charlottesville Va., ed., 1835. Print.

Amos Goodin House
Name of Property

Loudoun County, VA
County and State

Sparacio, Ruth, and Sam Sparacio. Loudoun County, Virginia, Wills, 1800-1801. Vol. F270. McLean, VA: Antient, 2000. Print.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Nominations for the "Hillsboro Historic District" 1979, and "Brown/Koerner House" 2016. Online at the Department of Historic Resources (dhr.va.gov).

White, Virgil D. Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files, Volume II: F-M. Tennessee, National Historical Publishing Company, 1991.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR No. 053-0468

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 3.95 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 39.150230

Longitude: -77.698070

Amos Goodin House
Name of Property

Loudoun County, VA
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2. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____
3. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____
4. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____
2. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____
3. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____
4. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic boundaries are drawn to correspond to Lot 100, Record Plat Phase 2, Tax Map 36, Parcels 17 and 67, Wright Farm, Sheet 5 of 12, and are shown on the attached Tax Parcel Map. This parcel also is recorded as parcel #/36//34///100/ by Loudoun County, Virginia, Instrument Number 201006280037320.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary corresponds to the present property lines of the nominated property, which includes 3.95 acres and the primary dwelling along with the associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings. The boundary encompasses the property's historic setting and all known associated historic resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kecia Dyer Brown
organization: N/A
street & number: 37636 Wright Farm Drive
city or town: Purcellville state: Virginia zip code: 20132
e-mail: keciabrown@me.com
telephone: 703-380-9823
date: 20 November 2016

Amos Goodin House
Name of Property

Loudoun County, VA
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Amos Goodin House

City or Vicinity: Purcellville

County: Loudoun

State: Virginia

Photographer: Matthew Parse (photos 5, 9, 10, 11, 12). Owen Brown (photos 1, 2, 3, 4, 8).
Aerial UAS Photographs – Sky High UAS Solutions (photos 6, 7).

Date Photographed: Interior & Exterior ground photos, Matthew Parse – 8/5/15 (photo 5) /
11/29/16 (photos 9, 10, 11, 12), Owen Brown - 5/22/2016, Aubrey Von Lindern 7/6/2016.
Aerial UAS Photos, Sky High UAS Solutions – 11/3/16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 18. VA_LoudounCounty_AmosGoodinHouse_0001
View: Dwelling South Elevation, camera facing north
Photographer: Owen Brown

Amos Goodin House

Name of Property

Loudoun County, VA

County and State

Photo 2 of 18. VA_LoudounCounty_AmosGoodinHouse_0002

View: Dwelling North Elevation, camera facing south

Photographer: Owen Brown

Photo 3 of 18. VA_LoudounCounty_AmosGoodinHouse_0003

View: Dwelling West Elevation, camera facing east

Photographer: Owen Brown

Photo 4 of 18. VA_LoudounCounty_AmosGoodinHouse_0004

View: Dwelling East Elevation, camera facing west

Photographer: Owen Brown

Photo 5 of 18. VA_LoudounCounty_AmosGoodinHouse_0005

View: Goodin House (at left), Barn (center), Cornice Crib (at right), camera facing northwest

Photographer: Matthew Parse

Photo 6 of 18. VA_LoudounCounty_AmosGoodinHouse_0006

View: Aerial UAS Photograph, Dwelling, camera facing south overlooking the old pond to St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church

Photographer: Sky High UAS Solutions

Photo 7 of 18. VA_LoudounCounty_AmosGoodinHouse_0007

View: Aerial UAS Photograph, Dwelling, camera facing north, overlooking the front of the property

Photographer: Sky High UAS Solutions

Photo 8 of 18. VA_LoudounCounty_AmosGoodinHouse_0008

View: Dwelling – View toward Road, camera facing southwest

Photographer: Owen Brown

Interior and Detail Photographs Not on Photo Key

Photo 9 of 18. VA_LoudounCounty_AmosGoodinHouse_0009

View: Cellar perspective to winder stairs– broad, camera facing southwest

Photographer: Matthew Parse

Photo 10 of 18. VA_LoudounCounty_AmosGoodinHouse_0010

View: Cellar perspective at winder stairs, camera facing southwest

Photographer: Matthew Parse

Photo 11 of 18. VA_LoudounCounty_AmosGoodinHouse_0011

View: Cellar cooking fireplace, camera facing northwest

Photographer: Matthew Parse

Amos Goodin House
Name of Property

Loudoun County, VA
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Photo 12 of 18. VA_LoudounCounty_AmosGoodinHouse_0012
View: Main floor, camera facing east to main fireplace
Photographer: Matthew Parse

Photo 13 of 18. VA_LoudounCounty_AmosGoodinHouse_0013
View: Winder staircase at main floor, camera facing southwest
Photographer: Aubrey Von Lindern

Photo 14 of 18. VA_LoudounCounty_AmosGoodinHouse_0014
View: Hewn rafters visible at main floor
Photographer: Aubrey Von Lindern

Photo 15 of 18. VA_LoudounCounty_AmosGoodinHouse_0015
View: Replacement paneled door
Photographer: Aubrey Von Lindern

Photo 16 of 18. VA_LoudounCounty_AmosGoodinHouse_0016
View: Pegged rafters, camera facing east
Photographer: Aubrey Von Lindern

Photo 17 of 18. VA_LoudounCounty_AmosGoodinHouse_0017
View: Hewn log rafters at front porch, camera facing northeast
Photographer: Aubrey Von Lindern

Photo 18 of 18. VA_LoudounCounty_AmosGoodinHouse_0018
View: Typical replacement wood sash with divided lights
Photographer: Aubrey Von Lindern

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Amos Goodin House
Name of Property

Loudoun County, VA
County and State

ENDNOTES

¹ This floor plan is taken from Solange Hertz, *Old Stone Houses of Loudoun County, Virginia; an Illustrated Tour* (Leesburg Va., 1950), p. 8.

² Although the period of significance dates the house to the early 19th century, some of its details hint that the building may have been constructed between 1775-1800. The period of significance begins ca. 1805, but the nails that were found and reused in the building appear to have been made before 1800. Willie Graham, Curator of Architecture at Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, has confirmed that these nails were from 1775-1800 via email correspondence. Additional clues that point to the possibility of an earlier construction date are that Amos Goodin purchased the property from Mahlon Janney in 1760, and the deed notes, "Together with all houses orchard ways water courses and all other appurtenances with the rents issues and profits thereof (sic)." The structures transferred with this deed were, most likely, built of wood since almost every old stone house in Loudoun was preceded by an earlier temporary log building (Hertz). The "houses orchards and edifices and all other appurtenances (sic)" were also listed in a previous indenture (lease and release) between Mahlon Janney and blacksmith John Hatcher on 6 November 1753, at the same property. In a Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission survey form, #53-468, completed in 1975 by John G. Lewis, he states, "many aspects of this structure appear much earlier than the 1805 date of construction." Amos Goodin died in 1801, and in his will (written in 1798), he stated, "I give devise and bequeath unto my Son, David Goodin, my Plantation whereon I now live be it more or less the same to hold to him his heirs and assigns forever;(sic)." During restoration, there was absolutely no indication that there had been a previous building on the site or any additions to the extant house. Therefore, Amos Goodin, most likely, lived in an earlier previous log house transferred with the Mahlon Janney deed but he may have been able to build the current stone dwelling before his death in 1801. The ambiguity in the historic records and construction materials, however, mean that currently only an estimated date of construction for the house is possible.

³ Email correspondence with Willie Graham, Curator of Architecture at Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

⁴ Gray, Gertrude E. "Virginia Northern Neck Land Grants, 1694-1742." Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., Inc., 1987. Print. P140.

⁵ Deed Abstracts of Fairfax County, Virginia (1742-1750). Vol. Book A. Print. P117-120.

⁶ Hinshaw, William Wade, and Thomas Worth Marshall. *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*. Baltimore: Genealogical Pub., 1969. Print. P667

⁷ Loudoun County Deed book. Vol. Book B. Leesburg VA: Balch Library. Microfiche. 110-111.

⁸ Hertz, Solange. *Old Stone Houses of Loudoun County, Virginia; an Illustrated Tour*. Leesburg Va., 1950. Print.

⁹ Fairfax Deed Book C, Virginia Room Archivist / Librarian, City of Fairfax Regional Library. Print. P720-725.

¹⁰ Sparacio, Ruth, and Sam Sparacio. Loudoun County, Virginia, Wills, 1800-1801. Vol. F270. McLean, VA: Antient, 2000. Print.

Amos Goodin House
Name of Property

Loudoun County, VA
County and State

¹¹ Index to Loudoun Co VA 1783 Personal Property Tax List, online, Debbie Duay, Ph. D., accessed 25 Apr 2016 at: <http://www.learnwebskills.com/lineage/loudoun1783tax.htm>.

¹² Loudoun County Virginia Webpage, Militia Book, Court Order books and miscellaneous papers, 1778-1782. Online, accessed 28 Nov 2016 at: <https://www.loudoun.gov/DocumentCenter/View/116279>

¹³ Loudoun County Rough Minute Books (1773-1783), Loudoun County Courthouse, Leesburg, Virginia.

¹⁴ White, Virgil D. Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files, Volume II: F-M. Tennessee, National Historical Publishing Company, 1991.

¹⁵ Loudoun County Court House - Clerk of Court Archives Deed Book. Vol. 8D. Loudoun Co VA: Clerk of Court, 1906. Print. P204-206.

¹⁶ Obtained from Ancestry.com.

¹⁷ Hertz, Solange. *Old Stone Houses of Loudoun County, Virginia*.

Location Map

Amos Goodin House

Loudoun County, VA

DHR No. 053-0468

Location Coordinates

Latitude: 39.150230

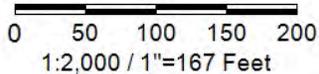
Longitude: -77.698070



Location Coordinate



Feet



Title: Amos Goodin House

Date: 11/21/2016

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.



Sketch Map
 Amos-Goodin House
 Loudoun County, VA
 DHR No. 053-0468



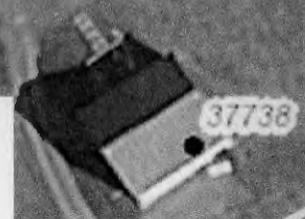
Goodin
 House (C)



Corn Crib (NC)



Stone Livestock
 Barn (NC)



Historic Boundary



MAGNAUGHTON CT

WRIGHT FARM DR

X: 11,710,306

Loudoun Co

1 of 18
Dwelling North Elevation,
Camera facing north

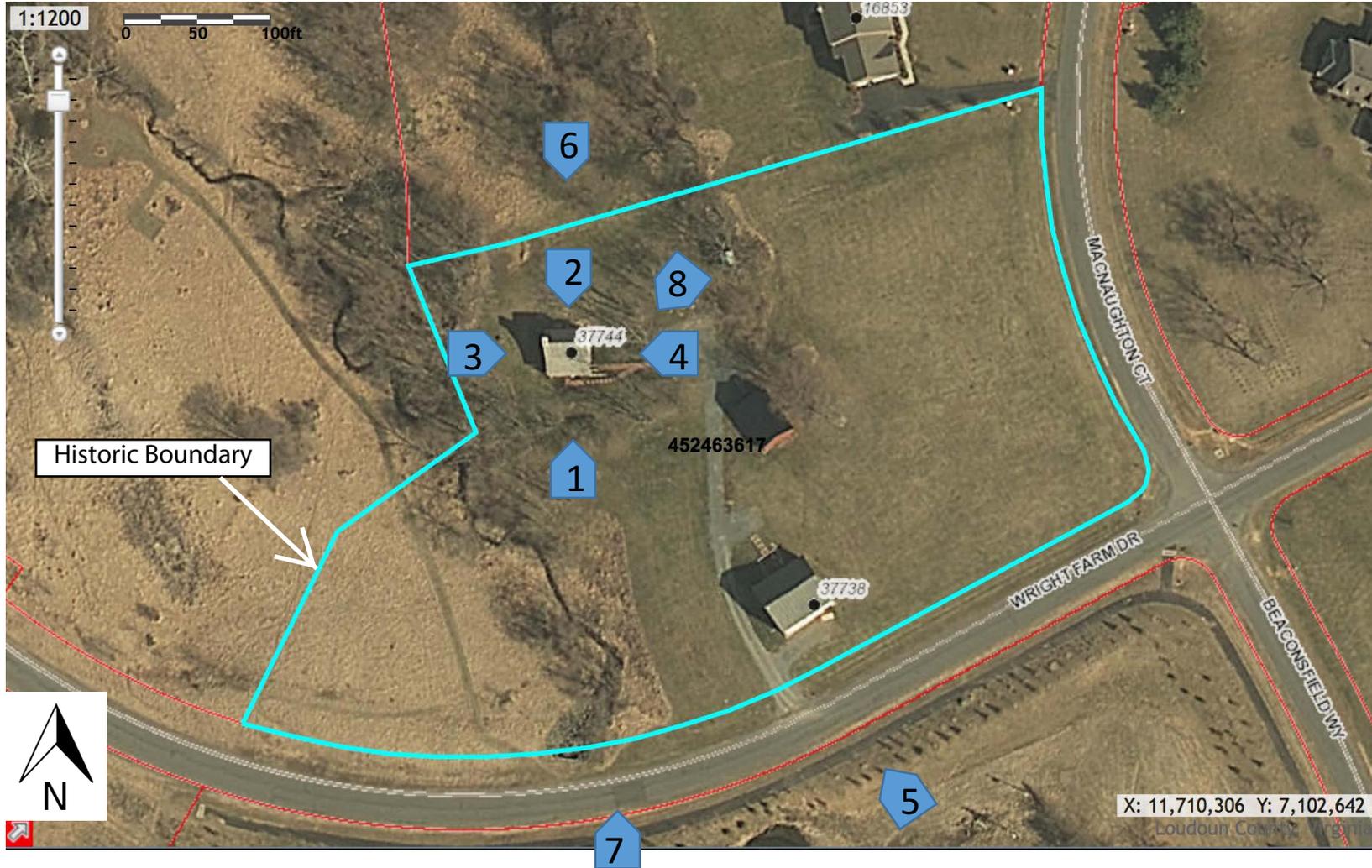
2 of 18
Dwelling South Elevation,
Camera facing south

3 of 18
Dwelling East Elevation
Camera facing east

4 of 18
Dwelling West Elevation
Camera facing west

5 of 18
Dwelling All Buildings,
Camera facing northwest

Photo Key
Amos Goodin House
Loudoun County, VA
DHR No. 453-0468



6 of 18
Dwelling Aerial UAS
Photograph
Camera facing south
overlooking the old pond
to St. Francis de Sales
Catholic Church

7 of 18
Dwelling Aerial UAS
Photograph
Camera facing north
overlooking the front of
the property

8 of 18
Dwelling View to Road
Camera facing southwest

Photos 9-18 not Included
on exterior map.

MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET 4

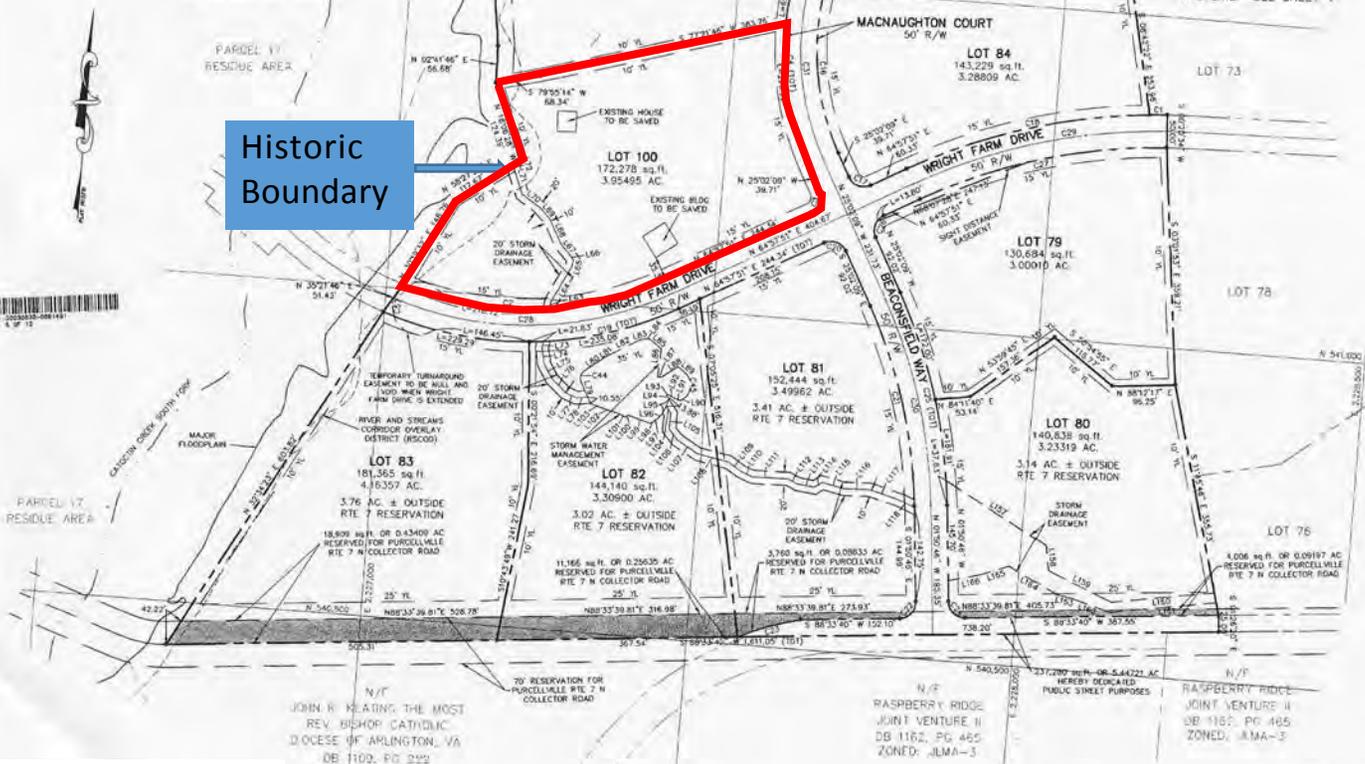
MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET 4

PARCEL 17
RESIDE AREA

Historic
Boundary



PARCEL 17
RESIDE AREA



N/F
JOHN R. HEADING, THE MOST
REV. BISHOP CATHOLIC
DIOCESE OF ARLINGTON, VA
DB 1102, PG 292
ZONED: JUMA-3

N/F
RASPBERRY RIDGE
JOINT VENTURE II
DB 1162, PG 465
ZONED: JUMA-3

N/F
RASPBERRY RIDGE
JOINT VENTURE II
DB 1162, PG 465
ZONED: JUMA-3

TAX PARCEL MAP
Amos Goodin House
Loudoun County, VA
DHR No. 053-0468



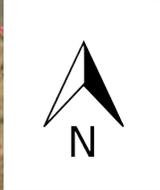
RECORD PLAT
PHASE 2
WRIGHT FARM
TAX MAP 38 PARCELS 17 AND 67
BLUE RIDGE ELECTION DISTRICT
BLUE RIDGE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT
LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA
SCALE: 1"=100' DATE: MAY 10, 2002
PATTON HARRIS RUST & ASSOCIATES
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
CONSULTING ENGINEERING - LAND SURVEYING - PLANNING
208 CHURCH STREET S.E., LEESBURG, VIRGINIA 20175
(703) 777-3616
SHEET 5 OF 12 06912-2-02
06912-1/SURVEY/FINAL/002REC_08

1:1200

0 50 100ft

AERIAL VIEW
Amos Goodin House
Loudoun County, VA
DHR No. 053-0468

Historic Boundary



452463617

37744

37738

16853

WAGNAUGHTON CT

WRIGHT FARM DR

BEACONSFIELD WY

X: 11,710,306 Y: 7,102,642

Loudoun County, Virginia

