

Virginia Department of Historic Resources PIF Resource Information Sheet

This information sheet is designed to provide the Virginia Department of Historic Resources with the necessary data to be able to evaluate the significance of the property for possible listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This is not a formal nomination, but a necessary step in determining whether or not the property could be considered eligible for listing. Please take the time to fill in as many fields as possible. A greater number of completed fields will result in a more timely and accurate assessment. Staff assistance is available to answer any questions you have in regards to this form.

| | |
|---|--|
| General Property Information | For Staff Use Only DHR ID #: 053-0468 |
| Property Name(s): <u>Goodin House</u> | |
| Property Date(s): <u>1785</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circa <input type="checkbox"/> Pre <input type="checkbox"/> Post Open to Public? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Limited <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Property Address: <u>37738 Wright Farm Drive</u> City: <u>Purcellville</u> Zip: <u>20132</u> | |
| County or Ind. City: <u>Loudoun County</u> USGS Quad(s): <u>Purcellville</u> | |

| | |
|--|--|
| Physical Character of General Surroundings | |
| Acreage: <u>3.95</u> Setting (choose one): <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Town <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation Corridor | |
| Site Description Notes/Notable Landscape Features: The original home and barn are located in the Wright Farm Development. The lot is located directly east of the South Fork of the Catoctin Creek in Purcellville. The adjacent property is on a floodplain which is owned by the Wright Farm Home Owner's Association. All other homes in the Wright Farm Subdivision are zoned JLMA-3 as 3+ acres homes. | |
| Secondary Resource Description (Briefly describe any other structures (or archaeological sites) that may contribute to the significance of the property: The home and barn were surveyed by the Historic Landmarks Commission in 1975, as shown in Table 1 (53-468) by Sites and Structures Surveyed – Virginia Department of Historic Resources. This table was listed in the Purcellville Urban Growth Area Management Plan (PUGAMP) which until recently served as a strategic land-use planning document. | |
| Ownership Category: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Local <input type="checkbox"/> Public-State <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal | |

| | |
|---|--|
| Individual Resource Information | |
| What was the historical use of this resource? Examples include: Dwelling, Grist Mill, Bridge, Store, Tobacco Barn, etc... | |
| The dwelling and dairy farm was home to the Goodin family from circa 1785-1904. The stone barn has been renovated as a private dwelling for the owner. Only the dwelling and barn remain. | |
| What is the current use? (if other than the historical use) <u>Dwelling</u> | |
| Architectural style or elements of styles: English Plan with typical "Hall Room" and Twister Stair, but with a single room off of it instead of the two rooms with center gable corner fireplaces. The Hall Room fireplace is off center with an unusual small cupboard next to it. | |
| Architect, builder, or original owner: <u>Amos Goodin</u> | |
| # of stories <u>3</u> Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Rebuilt <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renovated | |
| Are there any known threats to this property? <u>Development</u> | |

Resource Component Information

Please answer the following questions regarding the individual components of the resource. If the component does not exist, answer "n/a." If you feel uncomfortable in answering the question, please leave the space blank. Photographs of the features can also help our staff identify specific feature components. Usually, priority is given to describing features on the primary (front) facade of the structure.

Foundation: Describe the foundation that supports the structure. Examples include piers, continuous brick, poured concrete. Stone on grade.

Structure: Describe the primary structural component of the resource. Include primary material used. Examples include log, frame (sawn lumber), and brick. Also include the treatment, such as a particular brick bond or type of framing, if known. The house is constructed of Short Hill stone with hand hewn timbers for the floor joist and rafters. The floor is oak tongue and groove. The roof is white oak shingle.

Walls: Describe the exterior wall covering such as beaded weatherboard or asbestos shingles. Stone.

Windows: Describe the number, material, and form of the primary windows. This includes the number of panes per sash, what the sashes are made of, and how the sashes operate (are they hinged or do they slide vertically) Have the windows been replaced? Four-light casement attic windows on the E gable in wood with muntins. All other windows are 6/6, double-hung sashes for the larger bays, and 6-light awning windows in the rectangular, originally-barred cellar openings. Wood windows have raised-true-divided lights. All windows have been replaced since there were no windows in the structure upon purchase in 2010.

Porch: Briefly describe the primary (front) porch. List the primary material, shape of the porch roof, and other defining details. Front porch is 10'x26'. Wood steps lead to a landing flanked by a beveled handrail over horizontal balusters to capped posts. All materials solid wood.

Roof: Describe the roof, listing the shape and the covering material. Gable roof with white oak shingles of varying sizes.

Chimney(s): List the number of chimneys and the materials used. Include the brick bond pattern if possible. Two stone chimneys.

Architectural Description of Individual Resource: *(Please describe architectural patterns, types, features, additions, remodelings, or other alterations. A sketch of the current floor plan would be appreciated.)*

The house has been restored (Fall of 2014). A report documented by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission (54-468) discusses the Architectural Significance: "English Plan with the typical 'Hall Room' and Twister Stair, but with a single room of it instead of the two rooms with center gable corner fireplaces. The Hall Room fireplace is off center with an unusual small cupboard next to it."

Foundation and settlement/lateral/stepped fissures in the SW corner walls of the S&W elevations have been repaired. All chimneys, hearths, flues, and stone or plaster walls cleaned and restored. Stones to wall on E Gable restored. All new exterior stonework jointed with lime/clay/putty mortar, and repointing of all old joints restored to match original consistency & appearance. Original, in place chair rails, floor boards, second story porch, and walls restored.

All windows replaced (since all were missing) as described above. Double thickness board-and-batten doors made for all three exterior doors. Vertically-oriented, raised-panel, wood doors replaced for c1785 N&S entrance doors on main level. <E> interior doors only required painting. Original strap hinges were restored and used.

New white oak single roof replaced the <E> tin roof. Original rafters remained with addition of functional dormer and multi-light casement window added on N elevation roof slope using <E> rafters to add light to attic living space (had to be added for exiting per current building code).

New: Exterior entry steps, railing, balustrade to N entrance was constructed: wooden steps to a landing flanked by beveled handrail over horizontal balusters to capped posts.

House has been wired by licensed electrician. Cellar floor modifications made to allow for a modern kitchen, laundry, and utilities (hot water heater, mechanicals). 1st floor, only *floor* outlets added, but no plumbing, nor are there any physical signs of plumbing. Attic- power and plumbing for a new full bath with a bedroom. Deliberate in making historical section original (only two outlets that are hidden).

Cellar is one-room configuration. Concrete slab added, per code, to cellar floor with reclaimed barn board placed on top of slab. HVAC is high velocity, low volume system installed with minimal impact. Cellar level has registers exposed where necessary, 1st floor only four registers in ceiling, attic floor has three registers. First floor <E> partitions for two rooms with center hall were removed, and room restored to one room configuration.

It should be noted that the PIF submitted in 2010 declared that the house was c 1810. I believe this to be incorrect for three reasons. (1) In the book, Old Stone Houses of Loudoun County Virginia, it states, “Almost every old stone house in Loudoun was preceded by an earlier temporary log structure.”¹

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)”². These structures transferred with this deed were, most likely, wooden. These “houses orchards and edificies and all other appurtenances (sic)”³ 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.

Amos Goodin died 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 im his heirs and assigns forever;(sic)”⁴.

During restoration, there was absolutely no indication that there had been any previous structure or any additions to the house. Therefore, Amos Goodin, most likely, lived in the house transferred with the Mahlon Janney deed until he was able to build the current stone home before his death in 1801.

(2) The beams in the home appear to have been cut with a water driven band saw, which would have been available in Loudoun Co between 1785-1800.

(3) Nails that were found and reused in the structure appear to have been made before 1800 (photo of nails below). Willie Graham, Curator of Architecture at Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, has confirmed that these nails are from 1775-1800 via email.



¹ Hertz, Solange. Old Stone Houses of Loudoun County, Virginia; an Illustrated Tour. Leesburg Va., 1950. Print.

² Loudoun County Deed book. Vol. Book B. Leesburg VA: Balch Library. Microfiche. 110-111.

³ Fairfax Deed Book C, Virginia Room Archivist / Librarian, City of Fairfax Regional Library. Print. P720-725.

⁴ Sparacio, Ruth, and Sam Sparacio. Loudoun County, Virginia, Wills, 1800-1801. Vol. F270. McLean, VA: Antient, 2000. Print.

Significance Statement: Briefly note any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the property. (Detailed family genealogies are not necessary.) Please list all sources of information. It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or genealogies to this form. Normally, only information contained on this form will be posted for consideration by the State Review Board.

In 1741, Captain John Minor, a wealthy land owner and part of the Virginia Militia, was granted this land, “on the South Fork of the Kittoctin Creek” from Lord Fairfax⁵. In 1743, Captain John Minor sold the land to Amos Janney⁶, a local surveyor, who left the property to his son, Mahlon Janney, upon his death. In 1760, Mahlon Janney sold the land to Amos Goodin, transferring “the house” with the deed⁷.

It is unclear which “house” was on the property when Mahlon Janney sold the property to Amos Goodin, but it is probable that Amos built the farm house for habitation after his purchase in 1760 since the original use of the property was to mine minerals⁸.

In his will, Amos Goodin left his son, David, “the plantation whereon I now live”⁹. Upon David’s death in 1839, the property is left to his heirs¹⁰. Anna (Birdsall) Goodin (David’s wife), and her 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’s death, a special commissioner was appointed in 1906¹¹, and the property was auctioned off to David Conner. 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 site.

Mahlon Janney was an influential person. He was a judge who owned several mills, including the Waterford Mill. Mahlon also served in the Loudoun Militia¹² (although Mahlon was Quaker, he was shunned by Goose Creek Friends because he trained in the Loudoun Militia)¹³.

Amos Goodin is considered a Revolutionary War Patriot because he paid the 1783 Personal Property “Supply” Tax¹⁴, which a portion of this tax went to support the war effort.

David Goodin and his brother, Samuel Goodin, grew up in the house and farmed the land / animals. Anna (Birdsall) Goodin (David’s wife) applied for a Revolutionary War pension for David after his death¹⁵, and it is noted on the Loudoun County Clerk’s Military Indexes¹⁶ that David and Samuel were members of the Loudoun County Militia during the birth of our Nation.

This type of “Loudoun Stuga” house¹⁷ is one of the earliest examples of its kind in Loudoun County, and it is made more historically significant by the fact that Amos, David, and Samuel all served their country during the Revolutionary War. The Goodin family was the primary owner of the home and property from c 1760-1904.

⁵ Gray, Gertrude E. "Virginia Northern Neck Land Grants, 1694-1742." Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., Inc., 1987. Print. P140.

⁶ Deed Abstracts of Fairfax County, Virginia (1742-1750). Vol. Book A. Print. 117-120.

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

⁸ Gray, "Virginia Northern Neck Land Grants".

⁹ Sparacio, Ruth, and Sam Sparacio. Loudoun County, Virginia, Wills, 1800-1801. Vol. F270. McLean, VA: Antient, 2000. Print.

¹⁰ Duncan, Patricia B. Loudoun County, Virginia Will Book Index, 1757-1946. Westminster, MD.: Willow Bend, 2001. Print. S:93, U:345.

¹¹ Loudoun County Court House - Clerk of Court Archives Deed Book. Vol. 8D. Loudoun Co VA: Clerk of Court, 1906. Print. P204-206.

¹² Loudoun County Court House – Clerk of Court Archives Militia Book (boxed). Loudoun Co VA: Clerk of Court, 1823, Loose Insert.

¹³ Hinshaw, William Wade, and Thomas Worth Marshall. Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy. Baltimore: Genealogical Pub., 1969. Print. P667.

¹⁴ 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>

¹⁵ White, Virgil D. Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files, Volume II: F-M. Tennessee, National Historical Publishing Company, 1991.

¹⁶ Loudoun County Virginia Webpage, Militia Book, online, accessed 25 Apr 2016 at: <https://www.loudoun.gov/DocumentCenter/View/116279>

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

Legal Owner(s) of the Property (For more than one owner, please use a separate sheet.)

Mr. Mrs. Dr.
 Miss Ms. Hon. Matthew Parse
(Name)

37738 Wright Farm Drive Purcellville VA 20132
(Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

Matthew Parse <ifriders@gmail.com> 703-463-6767
(Email Address) (Daytime telephone including area code)

Owner's Signature:  Date: 05/22/16
 ** Signature required for processing all applications. **

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: Kecia Dyer Brown, NSDAR, Ketoctin Chapter

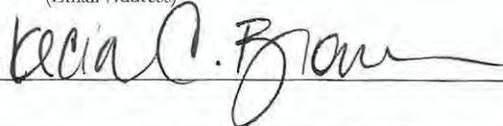
Daytime Telephone: (703) 380-9823

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)

Mr. Mrs. Dr.
 Miss Ms. Hon. Kecia Dyer Brown Ketoctin NSDAR
(Name)

37636 Wright Farm Drive Purcellville VA 20132
(Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

keciabrown@me.com 703-380-9823
(Email Address) (Daytime telephone including area code)

Applicant's Signature:  Date: 05-22-16

Notification

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator or City Manager.

Mr. Mrs. Dr.
 Miss Ms. Hon. Kwasi Fraser Mayor
(Name) (Position)

Purcellville VA 221 S Nursery Ave
(Locality) (Address)

Purcellville VA 20132 571 970-7205
(City) (State) (Zip Code) (Daytime telephone including area code)

Please use the following space to explain why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.

The Goodin farm house is one of the oldest remaining structures of this kind in Loudoun County, and it has been completely restored. Amos Goodin is considered a Patriot of the Revolutionary War for paying the 1783 Personal Property Tax, which a portion of these taxes supported the war effort. David Goodin, son of Amos, was a member of the Loudoun Militia, served during the Revolutionary War, and was a farmer. The house deserves historic recognition and protection.

Would you be interested in the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes No
 Would you be interested in the easement program? Yes No

**Old
Stone Houses**

**of
Loudoun County
Virginia**



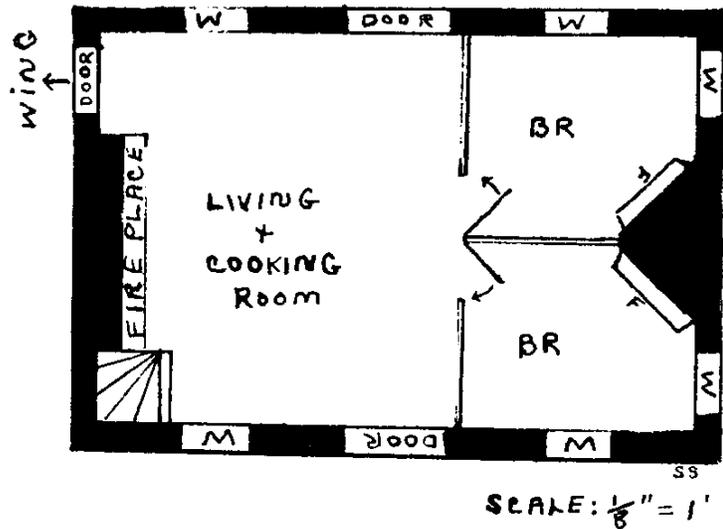
An Illustrated Tour

by

Solange Strong

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VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF
HISTORIC RESOURCES
Winchester Regional Office



A Note on Architectural Origins

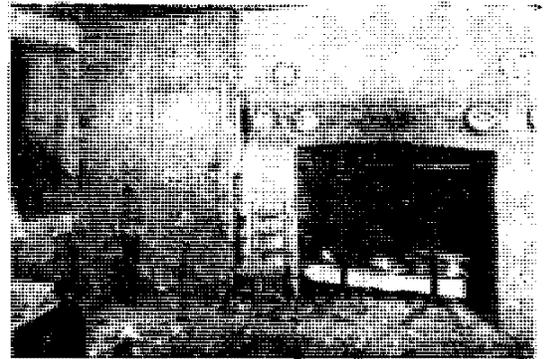
The above diagram is the favorite first-floor plan for stone farm dwellings which was used without let-up, in various forms, by Loudoun stone-masons for almost two hundred years. Like the masons and the people who lived in the stone houses, it came here from Pennsylvania.

It was highly standardized before coming south, and William Penn himself had been responsible for its propagation. In a tract published in London in 1684 called "Information and Direction to Such Persons as are inclined to America, more Especially Those related to the Province of Pennsylvania," he described minutely the building of a suitable house. He says, "I propose to speak my own knowledg, and the Observation of others as particularly as I can . . . I take my two men and go to my Lot . . . and then go to felling of Trees, proper to a first House, which will very well serve for the present occasion, and afterwards, be a good out House, till plenty will allow me to bulld a Better." This practice was followed religiously in early Loudoun history.

Almost every old stone house in Loudoun was preceded by an earlier temporary log structure. Most have disappeared by now, but were similar in aspect to Bluemont's little log schoolhouse, built in the early 1800's and known as the "Snickersville Academy." Like the Academy the old log houses were often covered with beaded weather-boarding such as can still be seen under its eaves.

This type of structure served until land could be brought under sufficient cultivation to yield profitable crops—and a supply of fieldstone for more permanent buildings. The stone walls were then not so much built, as woven. Using little or no binding material, masons laid the stones in courses like a "dry-wall's." Only after the house was completed were the interstices "pointed up" with mud and lime to keep out the weather.

Interior at "Big Rock" the author's house near Hughesville, as featured in the magazine "Antiques."



Williams

Penn says further in his little tract, "To build then, a house of thirty foot long and thirteen broad, with a partition near the middle, and another to divide one end of the House into two small rooms, there must be eight Trees of about sixteen Inches square, and cut off," etc. Although he speaks here of a frame house, the interior arrangement is identical to the one so familiar in this county. Carried into the Valley by Quakers and Scotch-Irish, it may have first been translated into stone by the Germans, who arrived simultaneously, and provided most of the actual labor.

The kind of standardization it represented was not repetitive, but the very soul of functional architecture. Like the famous Georgian center hall plan, it was practical, capable of an infinity of individual variations, and could be reproduced with an economy of skill and the perfection of long practice. Loudoun today still has countless samples of it: Evergreen Farm in Lincoln, Sycamore Spring near Hillsboro, the David Thomas House near Bluemont, Green Hill near Hughesville, Shenstone near Leesburg, Stony Lonesome on Mt. Gilead, Hillside Hobby

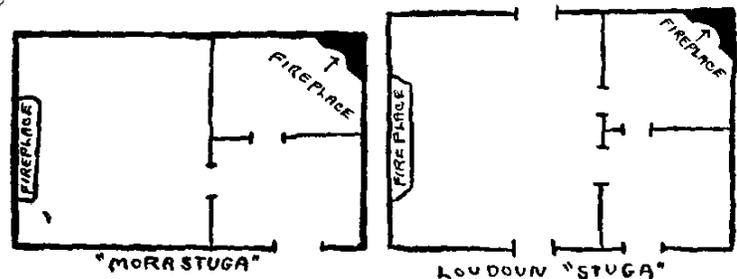


Old "Snickersville Academy", Bluemont

The large living-dining room with the big cooking fireplace almost invariably had two wide outside doors facing each other at the center of the house. These doors have led to much speculation. The favorite explanation advanced is that a horse dragging a log for the fire could be led in one door and straight out the other. Where houses are built on the side of a hill with long stairs leading to the door on the high side, however, this theory—or the steps—must break down.

Thomas Tileston Waterman, author of "Mansions of Virginia," has gathered much new material on the history of America's smaller houses. He is of the opinion that Loudoun's favorite stone house plan, through William Penn, is ultimately of Swedish origin.

To support his point, he calls attention to the floor plan of a Swedish "Mora-stuga," sketched here alongside a Loudoun derivative:



"Mora" is a Swedish province; "stuga" means simply "cabin." It is a rude one-story affair, built of wood. Evidently Penn had seen many of them on the Delaware, the work of emigrant Swedes, before he wrote his "Information and Direction." Penn knew a good idea when he saw one and recommended this practical floor plan when describing a house suitable for frontier living.

The similarity of the stuga's plan to a little one-story stone house near Morrisonville is striking. It is also similar to the very early "Hunting Hill" in Taylorstown, model for the "Loudoun stuga" here given. Except that the latter has two outside doors leading into the main room and another into the far bedroom, the arrangements are almost identical.

As can be seen in the Mora-stuga plan, one enters into the smaller room at right, which was used, not as a bedroom, but as a vestibule and had no fireplace. (The Swedes often used the little bedroom beyond as a milk room or pen for livestock.) The main difference between this and the later more prevalent stone house plan shows a commendable development: the corner chimney, now placed in the center of the end wall, has been made to serve two fireplaces instead of one.

LOUDOUN COUNTY,
VIRGINIA
WILLS

1800 - 1801



THE ANTIENT PRESS

Ruth & Sam Sparacio

LN.WB-41/00

p. LUKE SMALLWOOD's Estate Account
 269 The Estate of LUKE SMALLWOOD, deceased, in account with JOHN NICKLIN, Administrator

| | | |
|--------------|--|-------------------|
| <u>1798.</u> | | |
| Sept 11th | To cash paid THOMAS PEAKE, the receipt of which was mislaid at last settlement | 0...15.....1 1/2 |
| Nov. 12th | To Rent paid DAVID GRIFFITH | 3....3.....9 |
| | To sundry Clerk's Notes paid | 0...12.....4 |
| <u>1799</u> | | |
| Sept. 25th | To Rent paid DAVID GRIFFITH | 3....3.....9 |
| | To going to the Office for copy of Courses and paying Surveyor | 0...12.....0 |
| | To cash paid THOMAS SWANN as a fee | 1...10.....0 |
| | To rent paid WILLIAM H. HARDING | 3....3.....9 |
| | To Administrator for his trouble since the first settlement | 3....0.....0 |
| | | 16....0.....8 1/2 |
| | To twenty shillings omitted at last settlement | 1....0.....0 |
| | | 17....0.....8 1/2 |
| | To ballance in the hands of the Administrator | 58....5...10 1/2 |
| | | 75....6.....7 |
| Credit | | |
| <u>1798</u> | Due the Estate at settlement in September 1798 | 2....6.....7 |
| Nov. 20th | By one year's rent of the Plantation | 16....0.....0 |
| <u>1799</u> | | |
| April 27th | By cash for hire or price of Negroe, Jim | 9....0.....0 |
| Nov. 20th | By one year's rent | 20....0.....0 |
| <u>1800</u> | | |
| April 27th | By cash for Negroe, Jim | 8....0.....0 |
| Nov. 20th | By one year's rent | 20....0.....0 |
| | | 75....6.....7 |

Memorandum of a further settlement of the Estate of LUKE SMALLWOOD, deceased, with JOHN NICKLIN, Administrator, by us the Subscribers in obedience to an Order of Court to us directed having examined the vouchers find the amount as above stated. Given under our hands this 27th day of April 1801

CHARLES BENNETT
 STACEY TAYLOR
 ABNER OSBORNE

At a Court held for Loudoun County June the 8th 1801
 This Estate Account of LUKE SMALLWOOD, deceased, was returned by the Commissioners into Court and ordered to be recorded

Teste C. BINNS, JR. Cl Cur

pp. AMOS GOODIN's Will

270- I AMOS GOODIN of Loudoun County and State of Virginia, Farmer, being
 271 at present weak of body but of sound mind and memory do make this my Last Will and Testament in manner following, vizt.,

Imprimis. My will is that all my just debts and funeral charges be paid by my Executors hereafter named;

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 im his heirs and assigns for ever;

Item. I give and bequeath unto my Son, SAMUEL GOODIN, ten pounds cur-

rent money;

Item. I give and bequeath unto my Daughter, MARTHA GOODIN, one weaver's loom with all the utensils thereto belonging;

Item. I give and bequeath unto my other Daughters, namely REBEKAH, SARAH, JEAN and MARY four pounds each current money;

Item. I give and bequeath unto my Son, JOHN GOODIN, twenty pounds current money and all the rest of my Estate whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be found that is not heretofore mentioned to my Son, DAVID GOODIN and in consideration thereof I trust that DAVID shall take the necessary care and charge of his Father and Mother during their lives;

And lastly I nominate and appoint my two Sons, DAVID and SAMUEL, to be Executors of this my Last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the second day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight

Signed sealed and declared by the said AMOS GOODIN to be his Last Will and Testament in the presents of us

JAMES LOVE, JUNR.
THOMAS HUGHES

AMOS his mark  GOODIN

At a Court held for Loudoun County July the 13th 1801

This Last Will and Testament of AMOS GOODIN, deceased, was proved by the Oaths of the subscribing witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded, And on the motion of DAVID GOODIN, one of the Executors therein named, who made Oath according to Law, and with THOMAS HUGHES and JAMES ROACH, his Securities, entered into and acknowledged their Bond in the penalty of six thousand Dollars with condition according to Law, Certificate is granted him for obtaining a Probate thereof in due form; [SAMUEL GOODIN, the other Executor therein named in open Court refused to qualify as Executor thereto]

Teste C. BINNS, JR. Cl Cur

pp. EZEKIAH STEPHENS's Will

271- IN THE NAME OF GOD, Amen. I EZEKIAH STEVENS of Loudoun County

272 in the State of Virginia being very sick and weak in body but of perfect mind

and memory thanks be given unto God therefore calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed that all men once to die do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament, that is to say, principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it and for my body, I recommend it to the earth to be buried in a Christian like and decent manner at the discretion of my Executors nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God and as touching such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life, I give and devise of the same in the following manner and form;

Whereas I give a Title Bond to JAMES BALL for a conveyance of my land willed to me by my Father, JAMES STEVENS, it is my will and desire that the contract should lie fulfilled and at the payment thereof for my Executors to receive the same and lay it out for land to the best advantage;

First, I give and bequeath to ANN STEVENS, my dearly beloved Wife, the one

Loudoun County

Taxable Property Third Battalion

1783

Continued

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|-----|--|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|
| Samuel Gray Sen ^r | | | | | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Abner Gray | 1 | | | | 2 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| John Gregg | 1 | | | | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 |
| Ann Grubb | 1 | | | | 4 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Michael George | 1 | | | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Thomas Gregg | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 14 |
| Thomas Gore | 1 | 2 | 126 | | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 18 |
| John Grant | 1 | | | | 4 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 19 |
| Joshua Gore Sen ^r | 2 | 4 | 6 | | 9 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 0 |
| Stephen Gregg | 1 | | | | 9 | 14 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 11 |
| Amos Gooding | 1 | | | | 2 | 13 | 0 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 17 |
| Joshua Gore Jr. | 1 | | | | 8 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Samuel Gulick | 1 | | | | 4 | 5 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 14 |
| Thomas Gibson | 1 | | | | 3 | 14 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 19 |
| John George | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 9 | 0 | 12 |
| Thomas Gregg | 1 | | | | 9 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| John Garratt | 1 | | | | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| Thomas Garratt Jun ^r | 1 | | | | 2 | | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Thomas Gregg Sen ^r | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Thomas Gregg Jun ^r | 1 | | | | 4 | 3 | 0 | 18 | 9 | 0 | 18 |
| Samuel Gregg | 1 | | | | 3 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 9 | 0 | 16 |
| John Gunn | 1 | | | | 5 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| John Gulick | 1 | | | | 13 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| John Gregg | 1 | | | | 3 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 9 | 0 | 16 |
| Thomas Garratt Sen ^r | 1 | | | | 4 | 7 | 0 | 19 | 9 | 0 | 19 |
| Thomas Guffy | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 14 |