

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Smith Farmhouse

and/or common same

2. Location

street & number TN Highway 100 N/A not for publication

city, town Pasquo N/A vicinity of congressional district

state Tennessee code 047 county Davidson code 037

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mary E. Smith

street & number R 5, Box 185

city, town Nashville N/A vicinity of state Tennessee 37221

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Davidson County Courthouse

street & number Public Square

city, town Nashville state Tennessee 37201

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date N/A N/A federal state county local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town N/A state N/A

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

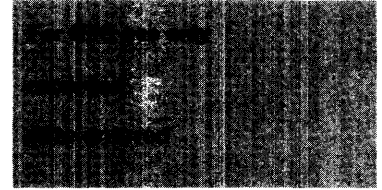
The Smith Farmhouse, a weatherboarded log dogtrot begun ca. 1815-25, is located on Highway 100 in the rural Pasquo community of Davidson County about 15 miles southwest of Nashville. The house evolved into its present appearance over a span of about 115 years with several renovations or architectural updates. It began as a ca. 1815 1½-story, single-pen log house and was expanded ca. 1825 into a 1½-story log dogtrot with a three-bay facade and yellow fieldstone chimneys at each end of a gable roof. During the Greek Revival period, the logs were covered with weatherboards and a central bay porch with square Doric posts added. Then, during the Victorian era the earlier porch was removed and replaced with a Victorian porch of decorative turned posts, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze. In the early twentieth century, the house was updated a final time by adding typical Bungalow features; a dormer with two 3/1 light windows was added and the earlier single-leaf wood door was replaced by a multi-light door with multi-light side lights. Remaining virtually unaltered since the Bungalow features were added, the Smith Farmhouse retains a high degree of architectural integrity on both the exterior and interior. Additionally, its isolated rural character and farm setting retain integrity; the house is situated atop one of the countryside's rolling hills and has intact its nearby cluster of outbuildings, the family cemetery, outlying barns, and 53 of the original 98 acres of farmland.

Facing south, the house is 1½ stories, three bays wide, rectangular-shaped, and gable-roofed. Chimneys of yellow fieldstone, a stone indigenous to the area, are located at each end of the house, which stands on a foundation of yellow fieldstone. The three-bay facade is comprised of a central single-leaf, multi-light door with multi-light side lights and two 6/6 light rectangular windows on the first story. Shorter, squarish six-light windows are set close to the roof eaves and wall plate. The Victorian period porch extends across the three bays of the first story. The large dormer with a pair of 3/1 light windows is centered on the roof, just above the end plates. Each side elevation has two 6/6 light windows on the upper story, flanking the chimneys. In the rear, two additions have been made; a Victorian period kitchen and dining room of frame construction, with an encircling porch supported by plain wood posts, extends across the central bay and the east side of the rear elevation. A small shed addition, covered with aluminum siding and housing the bathroom, is set in the corner of the dining room and west side of the rear elevation. Portions of the original dogtrot still visible on the rear elevation are the 6/6 light rectangular window in the west bay and the wall and end plates at the roof eaves.

The interior of the Smith Farmhouse has been altered very little since about 1900. Like the exterior, its architectural evolution is clearly evident. The ceiling joists, mantels, enclosed stairway, and much of the flooring are features remaining from the log construction of the house. Peg doors, molding around doors and windows of a simplified version of the bull's eye motif, the central hall staircase, and central hall wainscoting are from the Greek Revival period, added presumably when the dogtrot was weatherboarded and enclosed. Victorian period features of the house are the transom over the rear central hall door, oak flooring in the west front room, narrow horizontal paneling in the upstairs rooms and in the first floor room behind the central hall, and the 4/4 light windows of the kitchen and dining room additions to the rear.

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Continuation sheet

Smith Farmhouse

Item number 7

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Outbuildings remaining associated with the Smith Farmhouse and included within the nominated boundaries as contributing elements are a well house, several sheds, a hen house, buggy house, smokehouse, cellar house, log barn, and a frame barn. The log barn, rectangular-shaped with saddle notching and a metal gable roof, and the frame smokehouse, covered with vertical board siding and a metal gable roof, are from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. The frame cellar house, buggy house, outhouse, and three sheds are covered with vertical board siding. The hen house, which has a metal shed roof, has been covered with corrugated metal siding. All these outbuildings have metal gable roofs, except for the outhouse and two of the sheds which have shed roofs. The well house is hexagonal with natural wood supports, vertical board siding and a pyramidal roof. The large two-story barn has a gable metal roof and vertical board siding.

The family cemetery, located west of the house, contains 31 marked gravesites of family members. The earliest marked grave is dated 1829.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1815-1825, 1880s, **Builder/Architect** Builder: James H. Smith

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)
and 1920s.

The Smith Farmhouse, built ca. 1815-25, is nominated under National Register criteria B and C. It derives significance from association with the Smith family, rural Davidson County merchants who operated country stores in the communities of Pasquo, Una, and Brush Creek for over 170 years and through four generations of Smith sons. Furthermore, the farmhouse is architecturally significant as an outstanding example of a traditional farmhouse in rural Davidson County, owned by the same Smith family since its construction, and unique for the manner in which it illustrates adaptation and interpretation of evolving architectural influences.

James Hyphen (sometimes spelled Hifle or Hiefel) Smith (1788-1845), himself the son of a merchant, came to the area 15 miles southwest of Nashville known as Pasquo around 1815 from Virginia. He built a 1½-story, single-pen log house atop a hill and a general store at the hill's base, facing Richland Turnpike (now Highway 100). In the following year, the bride Smith brought to Tennessee, Lucy Greer (1793-1872), gave birth to the first of their 11 children, Washington George, on January 22, 1816.

James operated the general store until his son was old enough to run it and then moved to the nearby community of Brush Creek, where he established another store (now dilapidated). Washington George then operated the Pasquo store and lived in the homeplace, the log house that had been enlarged into a 1½-story dogtrot to accommodate the growing Smith family. The Pasquo business and homeplace was passed next to another of James Smith's sons, Walter Sparel (1831-1899), who turned the store over in 1897 to two of his children, Walter Scott and Irby Morgan.

Shortly after they began operating the Pasquo store, which became known as the Smith Brothers General Store, Irby Morgan Smith moved to Una, a small community about 10 miles southeast of Nashville, to establish a store in his own name. Following his death in 1935, his sons, Irby Morgan, Jr., and Emmett, took over the business. Irby Morgan Smith, Jr., continues to operate the store in Una today.

In 1902, the Pasquo store was turned over to Charles Benjamin (1881-1956), another son of Walter Sparel Smith. He operated the store for 59 years until his death, when it was passed to one of his sons, Walter Samuel. The store continued operation under him until 1975 when it was demolished.

In the same vein of tradition as the family merchantile business, the Smith family farmhouse passed from generation to generation. Never sold, the house and farm served as home for its builder, James H. Smith, and his 11 children; his son, Washington George Smith, and his 10 children; his brother, Walter Sparel Smith, and his 9 children; his son, Charles Benjamin Smith, and his 5 children; and his grandson, Charles Randall Mungovan.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Turner, Gordan H. "County's Smith Merchants Carry on Past 100 years." Nashville Tennessean,
30 August 1948.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Five

Quadrangle name Bellevue, TN

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	6	5	0	1	6	6	0	3	9	8	7	7	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundaries of the Smith Farmhouse are outlined in red on the accompanying Davidson County property assessment map number 169, parcel 87 which is drawn at a scale of 1"=400'. The boundaries follow the property lines on the south, east and west sides. On the north side the boundary line follows the creek which

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Shain Dennison

organization Metro Historical Commission date July, 1983

street & number 701 Broadway, Customs House telephone 615/259-5027

city or town Nashville state Tennessee 37203

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature Herbert L. Hays

title Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission date 10/11/83

For HCRS use only

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

for Allene Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Entered
National Register

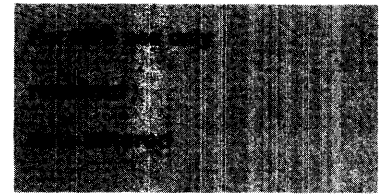
date 11/17/83

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
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The house evolved into its present appearance over a span of about 115 years, with several renovations or architectural updates. It began as a ca. 1815 1½-story, single-pen log house and was expanded ca. 1825 into a 1½-story log dogtrot with a three-bay facade and stone chimneys at each end of a gable roof. During the Greek Revival period, the logs were covered with weatherboards and a central bay porch with square Doric posts was added. Then during the Victorian era the earlier porch was removed and replaced with a more fashionable Victorian veranda of decorative turned posts, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze. In the early twentieth century the house was updated a final time by adding typical Bungalow features; a dormer with two 3/1 light windows was added, and the earlier single-leaf wood door was replaced by a multi-light door with multi-light side lights.

Remaining virtually unaltered since the final changes were made in the early twentieth century, the Smith Farmhouse stands today as an excellent example of the evolution of three distinct architectural eras. The vernacular interpretation and adaptation of changing architectural influences is clearly evident; the house demonstrates early Tennessee log construction practices and influence of both the later Victorian and Bungalow styles.

The log features of the farmhouse remain clearly identifiable and were not drastically altered or even obliterated, as has been the usual treatment in the county for early log buildings, lending further significance to the Smith Farmhouse. The log construction of the original house is evident with the massing and rectangular shape of the house, the large stone chimneys at the gable ends of a medium-pitched gable roof, the plain three-bay facade; the original 6/6 light rectangular windows on the first story and the shorter, squarish six-light windows set close to the roof eaves on the second story; and the wall and end plates visible at the roof eaves.

The house stands as a visual reminder of the simple, hardworking lifestyle of rural Davidson countians. Though witnessing the city of Nashville and urban areas grow toward, then around, and then far beyond it, the Smith Farmhouse still maintains an isolated rural character and farm setting. It still conveys its significance as the homeplace of the industrious Smith family who played central roles in the lives of their neighbors and passersby as suppliers of groceries, farm implements, clothing, news, and social contact; banker; and needs provider. The rural, self-sufficient way of life for the Smith family and other farmers is depicted through the house, its setting of 53 acres of rolling farmland, smokehouse, outhouse, hen house, cellar, carriage shed, barns, and family cemetery which all remain intact.

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date entered

Continuation sheet

Smith Farmhouse

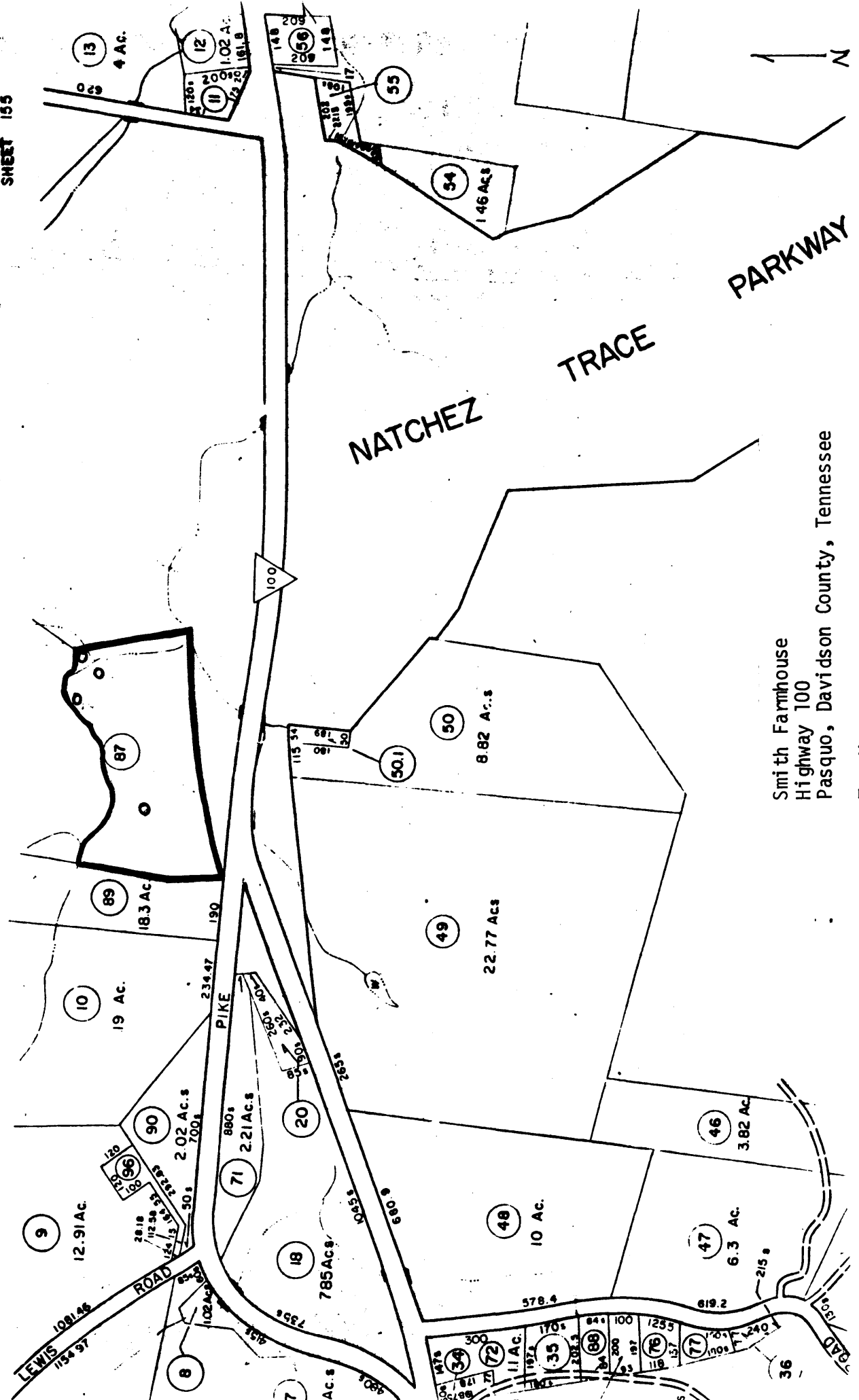
Item number

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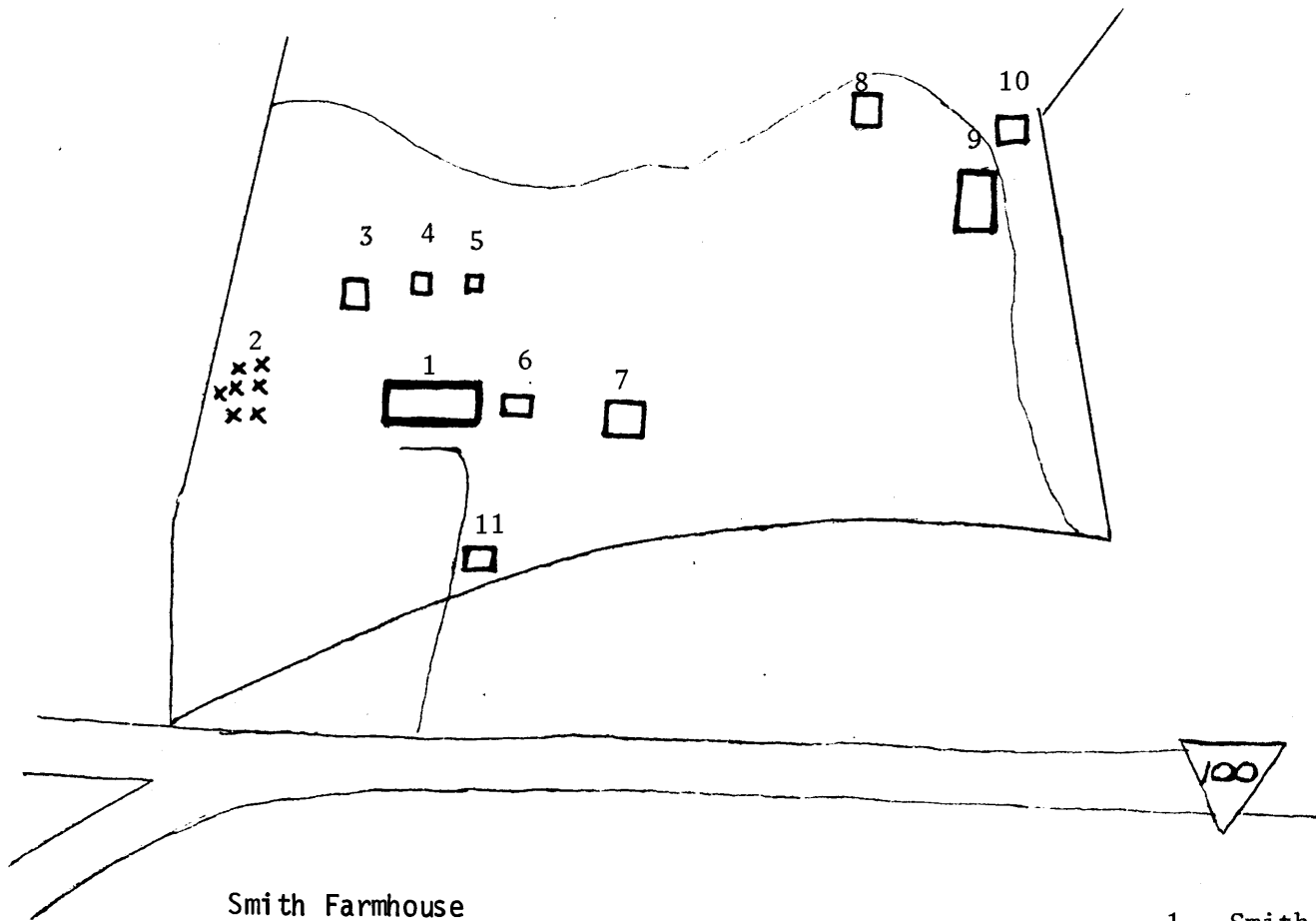
runs in a east-west direction. The boundaries were selected to include the house, its outbuildings, and acreage on which they are located necessary to include the outbuildings and to include the rural farm setting. (The triangular shaped parcel of property located between the south property line and Highway 100 is land acquired for the Natchez Trace Parkway, which is under separate ownership.)

SHEET 155



Smi th Farmhouse
 Highway 100
 Pasquo, Davidson County, Tennessee

Tax Map



Smith Farmhouse
 Highway 100
 Pasquo, Davidson County, Tennessee

SITE MAP

1. Smith Farmhouse
2. Cemetery
3. Henhouse
4. Smokehouse
5. Outhouse
6. Cellarhouse
7. Buggyhouse
8. Log Barn
9. Large Barn
10. Shed
11. Garage