

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

VLR 3/20/8
NRHP 5/29/8

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mahone's Tavern
other names/site number Kello's Tavern, Vaughan's Tavern, Howard's Hotel, VDHR #201-0001

2. Location

street & number 22341 Main Street not for publication N/A
city or town Courtland vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Southampton code 175 zip code 23837

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 nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] _____ Date 3/20/08
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- x private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- x building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Table with 2 columns: Cat, Sub. Entries include Domestic, Commerce, Health Care, Hotel, Restaurant, Single Dwelling, Hospital.

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Table with 2 columns: Cat, Sub. Entry: Domestic, Single dwelling.

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Federal I-House

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof standing seam metal
walls Wood weatherboard, aluminum
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- X 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 or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- Social History
Ethnic Heritage: Black
Commerce

Period of Significance 1796-1901

Significant Dates 1831

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Hunt, Thomas; Adams, Henry

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: VDHR, Southampton County Courthouse

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately one acre - one town lot

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	18	315320	4064990	2		See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Harwood Paige Watkinson Jr., Simone A. Kiere, date July 18, 2007
Camille Bowman (VDHR—Section 7) and Kelly Spradley-Kurowski (VDHR—Section 8)
street & number 22341 Main Street telephone 252-725-0121
city or town Courtland state VA zip code 23837

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

- Maps** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Harwood P., Wayne, Patti, and Jeanne Watkinson
street & number P.O. Box 144 telephone 540-923-4245
city or town Courtland state VA zip code 23837

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Mahone's Tavern
Southampton County, Virginia

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7. Description

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Mahone's Tavern is located on the south side of Main Street directly across from the jail and courthouse in Courtland, Southampton County, Virginia. Built prior to 1796, the house is a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, wood framed structure. The house was extended at the south, or rear, elevation first by connecting the kitchen dependency to the main house via a hyphen. In 1933, the hyphen and kitchen were removed and replaced by a new kitchen and hyphen. Throughout most of its history, the house had a double porch on the front, or north elevation, but the second story porch was removed in 1956. The exterior was covered by aluminum siding in the 1970s, but the original siding and detailing exist beneath.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Mahone's Tavern is sited directly on Main Street, with a small front lawn separating the north elevation from Main Street. The eastern boundary of the property is a level empty lot used as off-street parking for the courthouse across the street. To the west the lot is bounded by what was once known as the Bell house and there is less than six feet between them, as they were once joined by a corridor added by Fielding Mahone in the 1840s. When the buildings were sold separately in 1901, the corridor was removed. Evidence of the passage still remains in the main parlor of the tavern today. The rear of the lot is bounded by three outbuildings considered non-contributing to this nomination. It is not currently known what outbuildings may have been present historically; however, the tavern's history would indicate that there is potential for archaeological deposits on the site.

The house faces north and measures thirty-eight by sixty-two feet. It is a three-bay, two-story, wood framed house over a brick raised basement, with a gable roof of standing seam metal and two exterior end chimneys. Both floors have a hall and parlor plan. The enclosed stair sits in the southeastern corner of the parlor. The windows on the front elevation have thick wooden sills and frames. The first story of this elevation is pierced by two symmetrically arranged six over six, double hung sash windows. The second story of the front elevation has smaller six-over-nine double hung sash windows. There are no windows on the gable ends of the house except at the attic level, which has small flanking windows on either side of the exterior end chimneys. The rear windows are historic, though of a later date than those on the front. The chimney on the east side is original and only recently was repointed. The west chimney had collapsed and was rebuilt in the 1930s. The raised basement, entered through an attached shed on the east elevation, has a dirt floor, and has six feet of headroom. The house is supported by large hand-hewn pine timbers and the foundation is brick laid in Flemish bond.

The original part of the house was built at the end of the eighteenth century as a two story, hall-and-parlor plan house. It was sheathed in beaded weatherboarding, and frame constructed of heart-of-pine using wooden dowels and hand-forged nails. The joists are pine timbers measuring fourteen by ten inches. The weatherboarding on all elevations, columns and cornice are all preserved under aluminum siding. The rooms of the original house measure twenty-one by twenty-one. The gable roof of the original part of the house and subsequent ell and hyphen are covered with a historic standing seam metal roof. The first floor has ten foot ceilings and retains the six panel door that separates the two first floor rooms. All of the walls and ceilings appear to have their original plaster, covered by layers of wallpaper, with the exception of the east room, which was modernized in the 1960s by adding a veneer of brick that was applied to the interior wall. The interior staircase has the original narrow treads and risers. Federal chair rails, wooden wainscoting, and the dentil work around the ceilings, as well as the wrought iron brackets used to bar the door, are still in place. The stairwell closets are also present.

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The west room on the first floor is the most elaborate in detail as it reflects elaborate Federal style craftsmanship. The original pine floors run east-west. The baseboards and door and window trim are crafted in the Federal style. This room has thirty-four inch wainscot panels above the baseboards and a hand-carved dentil molding. The original mantle in the west room remains. A reflection of the Federal woodwork throughout the house, the fireplace frontispiece is flanked by fluted pilasters on a block plinth. The east room has its original pine flooring, baseboards, chair rail and also has wainscot paneling. The fireplace in the east room has been enclosed in a modern brick wall that covers the entire east facing wall. A thirty-eight inch six panel door is located in the northeast corner of this room, providing access to a small gable roofed side porch.

The second floor plan is nearly identical, with some minor variations, to the first floor. The stairs leading to the second floor are located in the southeastern corner of the east room and are enclosed. Access to the stairs is through the west room. The treads and risers are varnished pine. The west room of the second floor also has original random width pine floor boards running east-west. A chair rail and wide baseboards adorn the room. The fireplace on the west wall still exists, but is currently covered over with pine tongue and groove paneling. The east room also has an existing fireplace located behind modern paneling added when the room was updated. The trim on the north-facing window echoes the Federal style woodwork on the first floor.

In the central part of the second story there are two doors on the north, and one on the south. The door facing the south side opens to the upstairs bathroom. One door on the north opens to the small balcony on the north elevation, where there once was a porch. The original porch was removed in the mid-1950s. Photographs taken in the 1930s show that the original two-story porch was supported by six columns on each floor. The other door on the north opens to reveal an early winder staircase which leads to the attic.

This feature allows easy access to the attic, which is also floored with pine and plastered. The two attic rooms measure eighteen by seventeen feet. The roof framing system is made up of hand-hewed pine rafters that are mortised and tenoned, pegged, and set on twenty-inch centers. They have collar beams, and Roman numerals numbered north to south carved into each rafter. Two four-paned sash windows flank the two chimneys on both gable ends.

A frame addition was attached to the rear elevation in 1933. This gable roof addition is one story in height. There is also a framed shed-roofed porch at the rear of the extension. The entire extension is covered with a standing seam metal roof. Both portions of this extension are clad with weatherboard that has been covered over with aluminum siding. The southernmost part of the extension is the present kitchen, upgraded in the early 1970s. East of the kitchen are two rooms--one is an unheated mud room and the other is a bathroom. These spaces were adapted from a side porch in the 1950s.

There are also three non-contributing buildings on the property. One is a ten-by-fifteen-foot clapboard sided shed with a gambrel standing seam metal roof dating back to about the 1930s. It was moved to the property in the 1950s. The second building is a five-by-eight-foot clapboard sided shed with a gambrel shingled roof. It was moved to the property in the 1960s. The third building is a shed roof structure measuring approximately fifteen by twenty feet, and served as a wood shop and possibly storage for coal storage. It is unknown when the shed was built, but probably somewhere during the 1920s. Also, some additional storage area was added in the 1950s.

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8. Statement of Significance

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Mahone's Tavern, located on Main Street in Courtland (formerly Jerusalem), Virginia, is a two-story Federal style building, which was used as a tavern or hotel throughout most of its history. Known variously as Kello's Tavern, Mahone's Tavern and Howard's Hotel, the house is generally remembered today as Mahone's Tavern, named for an early proprietor, Fielding J. Mahone. Built in 1796, the tavern was among the first buildings constructed following the incorporation of Jerusalem in 1792 and was the focal point of lively political and social discussions, especially when court was in session. Many important decisions of early Southampton County were likely formulated and resolved in the public rooms of Mahone's Tavern. Aside from its long-term importance as a tavern and social center for Jerusalem/Courtland, the building played an active role in one of the most significant events in the history of Southampton County. In 1831, like nearly every standing building in Jerusalem at the time, it became a refuge and gathering place for local citizens during the slave uprising led by Nat Turner, known as the Southampton, or Nat Turner, Insurrection. It was also a headquarters for militia preparing to pursue Turner and his followers. The repercussions of the insurrection are well-known and far-reaching, and through it the tavern served a pivotal role in Southampton's history. The building was also the boyhood home of two persons who later achieved national prominence. William Mahone, an 1840s resident, became a railroad magnate, a Confederate General during the Civil War, mayor of Petersburg, a U.S. Senator, and one of Virginia's most influential Reconstruction-era politicians. John J. Kindred, resident from 1859 to 1869, became a U.S. Senator from New York and as a doctor, a pioneer in mental health care.

CRITERIA

Mahone's Tavern is eligible under Criterion A with local significance for Commerce for its role as a social and economic center in the developing town of Jerusalem/Courtland, and in Social History and Ethnic Heritage: Black for its association with the Southampton Insurrection (also known as the Nat Turner Insurrection). Its period of significance begins in 1796, when it was constructed, to 1901, when it ceased being used as a tavern or hotel.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1749, Southampton County separated from Isle of Wight County.¹ A courthouse was built in 1752 and the town of Jerusalem grew up around it. Jerusalem was incorporated in 1792,² but renamed Courtland in the 1880s. Mahone's Tavern was one the first buildings constructed following the incorporation of Jerusalem. The original portion of the present day building was constructed by Thomas Hunt and Henry Adams in 1796. According to existing Southampton County Court records, on May 15, 1797, a motion was granted to Mr. Hunt and Mr. Adams to "keep an ordinary" at their house in the town of Jerusalem.³

Mahone's Tavern, built on one of the original lots (Lot #18) of Jerusalem, has witnessed and been part of much of the history of Southampton County. Its size and location contributed to its function, similar to that of other 18th and 19th century taverns, as a political, transportation, and social hub of everyday life. Located directly across from the site of the first and present courthouse and jail, the tavern was always a political gathering place during normal times and a focal point during Court sessions and other extraordinary events. Not only did it border the Courthouse Square and Main Street, but it also sat at the eastern approach of the old Nottoway River Bridge. In addition, it served as a stagecoach stop for the old Plank Road connecting South Quay to Richmond. According to tradition, the county gallows were located across the street. Since the courthouse and jail yard were surrounded by a high fence, the top porch of the tavern afforded the best view of a hanging. On hanging days the tavern would be crowded and, for a fee,

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seats were set up on the top porch for patrons to view the execution. Thus, from its beginning in 1796 up until 1901 when its function as a tavern ceased, much of the area judicial and commercial business was conducted in or around the tavern.

Department of Historic Resources records indicate the presence of two other tavern buildings in Southampton County: the 1761 Simmons Tavern and what is believed to be the caretaker's house of the 1775 Barn Tavern (the tavern itself burned in the mid-19th century). Neither building has been evaluated for eligibility by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Records and photographs of the 1930s Virginia Writers' Project (a Virginia branch of the Works Project Administration) held by the Library of Virginia show a considerably smaller, rural building in the Simmons Tavern.⁴ Unlike Mahone's Tavern, which had the advantage of being the center of political and social life in the county seat and thus in receipt of continued attention and maintenance, the Simmons Tavern in the 1930s was considerably dilapidated, and its current condition is uncertain. Current condition aside, the social history and importance enjoyed by Mahone's Tavern as the hub of town activity was not shared by either the Barn or Simmons taverns.

In 1799, the building was bought by Samuel Kello, the Clerk of Court for Southampton County. Thereafter, it was known as Kello's Tavern until 1828. In 1821, Kello sold one-half of his interest to Henry Gurley, who used it as his residence until his death in 1838. Kello sold his other half interest to Henry Vaughan in 1828. Vaughan ran the establishment as Vaughan's Tavern until 1839.⁵

The property is most notable for its role in the activities of August 1831. During the Insurrection led by Nat Turner, arguably the most important event in the history of Southampton County, the tavern served as a headquarters for the assembled militias and, as many buildings in the town did, a refuge for the frightened white families of the county. In the course of two days in August 1831, Nat Turner and his band of followers moved through the county, killing approximately 60 whites. Turner was caught at the end of October and executed in November, and as many as 30 blacks were hanged for their participation in the insurrection. The consequences were far reaching: immediately after the insurrection, the Virginia General Assembly began debates on slavery. New, harsher slave codes were enacted with newly enthusiastic support of many whites, who now felt justified in their fear of black reprisals. These codes

strengthened the militia and effectively prohibited slave schools and religious meetings.⁶ The consequences did not uniquely affect the slave community, however. Many free blacks in Southampton County correctly viewed their freedom and futures as imperiled. Whites fearful of further uprisings undertook panicked repression against the black population in the fall of 1831. Those enslaved had some protection from their masters, but the free black population had none. A Quaker in Perquimans County, North Carolina (near the Virginia border) wrote to the head of the American Colonization Society (founded in 1817 to send free blacks to Africa as an alternative to emancipation in the United States, and responsible for founding Liberia) that those in his area were "so severely punished they had rather go any where than to stay here where they are persecuted for innocency."⁷ His sentiment and observation was repeated many times over, and nearly one-sixth of Southampton County's free black population fled to Liberia with the help of the ACS in December 1831.⁸

Contemporary accounts indicate that during the violence, the entire town was essentially transformed into a refugee camp, with individuals and families gathering in any safe place they could find. A letter by a Southampton resident partially published in *The Richmond Enquirer* on August 30, 1831 emphasized: "...Every house, room, and corner in this place is full of women and children, driven from home, who had to take the woods, until they could get to this place. We are worn out with fatigue."⁹ As one of the larger and well-known buildings in the center of town, Mahone's Tavern would have been ideal for this use, and especially for housing the militia preparing to go in search of Turner. Despite the building's appropriateness, Vaughan himself later endured in print and in public the wrath of those he

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sheltered. The *Constitutional Whig* newspaper of Richmond lambasted Vaughan by name in an article from

September 3 over his treatment of Richmond militia, and for overcharging the state for food and drink of the most base quality and poor hospitality while militiamen remained at his establishment. Mr. Vaughan submitted a bill of \$800 to the state for his expenses and in so doing incurred, in the words of the newspaper, "...the severest punishment—the indignation of the public". His behavior was so unacceptable to them that in their view, it deserved "...and shall receive at our hands, the exposure and the chastisement, which, in the opinion of all who have heard it, it most richly deserves." In a separate incident, the editor of that paper was quoted in the *Niles Register* of Baltimore on September 10, 1831, raising a sarcastic toast to Vaughan as the "...publican, who speculated on the bones of his kindred, which the dragoons went to bury and avenge".¹⁰ Clearly, Mr. Vaughan's attitudes and hospitality at the tavern made a lasting impression on those who experienced it.

Few other properties in Southampton County associated with the insurrection still exist, such as the register-listed Rebecca Vaughan House, home of the last whites killed, Henry Vaughan's sister-in-law and her family. Belmont, where the insurrection was stopped, is also listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places. Other properties where murders took place, such as the Katherine Whitehead house, Richard Porter house, and Peter Edwards house, are known, but the buildings are either gone or in such dilapidated condition that they have lost their ability to convey their historic associations.¹¹ The courthouse where so many of the court proceedings following the insurrection took place was replaced by the current building in 1834. The current town of Courtland, formerly Jerusalem, still contains three other buildings that were standing prior to 1831, and could have been used for refuge, as the tavern was. One of these is the Bell House next door, attached to Mahone's Tavern from after 1839 to 1901, now owned and maintained by the Southampton County Historical Society. According to Department of Historic Resources records, the circa 1775 Seven Gables has been extensively altered, and the circa 1800 Rochelle house was not found to be individually eligible for listing. The role of militia headquarters and probable housing of families in refuge is thus uniquely represented at Mahone's Tavern. It serves as a key physical representation of this important history, which is so quickly disappearing, due to the dilapidated and neglected nature of many buildings associated with it.

In 1840, Fielding J. Mahone bought the Tavern, as well as Hart's Tavern next door, which was begun in 1798 and completed in 1807. This house is known today as the Bell House. At some point Mahone connected the two structures by a passageway and the combined buildings became known as Mahone's Tavern. Fielding Mahone was the father of future Confederate General, U.S. Senator, and influential politician William Mahone, who lived in the tavern for the latter part of his youth. William Mahone was thirteen when his father purchased the tavern, and lived there until he left for Virginia Military Institute in 1844. In later life as an engineer he designed, built, and operated the first railroad from Norfolk to Petersburg, a very important transportation link in the mid-nineteenth century. He attained military fame as the Confederate hero of the 1864 Battle of the Crater in Petersburg. After the Civil War, Mahone became known as one of the most controversial and divisive politicians in Virginia. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1881, though his most well-known activities after the war began in the late 1870s, when he served as organizer and leader of the Readjuster Party, which sought to reduce Virginia's pre-war debt and actively involved African Americans in the political process.¹² Mahone's house in Petersburg, the James Dodson house, is listed on the registers as a contributing resource in the Poplar Lawn Historic District.

Mahone's Tavern was sold by Fielding J. Mahone's widow Martha, his son William, and his daughter Nancy to John Joseph Kindred in 1859.¹³ John J. Kindred was the stepson of John Joseph Kindred and lived in the tavern during the turbulent 1860s. He later became a prominent physician and a pioneer in mental health treatment. Dr. Kindred also served five terms as a U.S. Senator from New York.

During the winter of 1862-1863, Longstreet's Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia was stationed in the Suffolk area and minor skirmishing occurred along the Blackwater River. Wounded and sick soldiers of both sides were quartered

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in Jerusalem and it is believed that the tavern was used as a hospital.¹⁴ In early May of 1863, Kemper's Brigade, C.S.A., passed through Jerusalem on the way to join Lee's Army of Northern Virginia in Culpeper. Among these troops were two companies of Southampton County volunteers led by Col. J. Mayo. The troops were encamped at and around the tavern for three days.¹⁵ Given the nature of the activity and the fact that the tavern still sits on one of the original town lots of nearly an acre, there is potential for associated archaeological remains.

In 1869, the Kindred estate sold the tavern to Josephine F. Howard, who renamed it Howard's Hotel. The building remained in the Howard family until 1901 when Josephine Howard's son sold it to James Knight. Knight separated the buildings and sold them as individual houses. At this point, it ceased its function as a tavern. W.E. Halcomb purchased the Mahone's Tavern in 1905 and sold it to W.E. Thornton in 1906, who sold it in 1907 to the Hugh Westbrook family. In 1926, the house was sold to George Riddick. L.M. Marks bought the house in 1933, at which time the kitchen, which was located behind the house in a separate building, was connected by adding a room in between the kitchen and the main house. E. Lucille Gillette purchased the house from L.M. Marks in 1939, and Harwood Paige Watkinson and Virginia Davis Watkinson bought the house in 1953. Upon her death in 1998, Mrs. Watkinson passed the house on to her children Harwood P. Watkinson Jr., Wayne P. Watkinson, William P. Watkinson, and Patti Watkinson-Hancock, the current owners.¹⁶

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**Mahone's Tavern
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9. Bibliography

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Virginia

Mahone's Tavern
Southampton County,

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Mahone's Tavern is bounded on the north by Main Street, on the east by a parking lot for the courthouse, on the south by an adjoining residential property, and on the west by the Bell House, now belonging to the county government, which also faces Main Street. The property is known as tax parcel 60A 1 5 7 as noted on the attached GIS map from the Southampton County web site and referenced in Will Book 1: 49, and Will Book 2: 806 dated 6/17/1998.

Boundary Justification

Mahone's Tavern sits on land historically associated with the building, which is one of the original town of Jerusalem (Courtland) lots. It is known as lot #18 and is approximately 1 acre.

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Section Photographs Page 9

Photographs

The following information applies to all the photographs listed below:

Mahone's Tavern
Southampton County
Photographer: Harwood Paige Watkinson Jr.
Date: 12/12/2007
Digital images stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources

- 1) Front Elevation taken from the County Courthouse across the street.
- 2) Front Porch taken from East Elevation. Please note the Bell House porch and close proximity in the right hand corner of this picture. The two buildings were once attached, and are only about 20 ft. apart.
- 3) This is the Northwest of Mahone's Tavern and the corner of the Bell House porch next door.
- 4) This is the East elevation of Mahone's Tavern showing the original chimney.
- 5) This is the West elevation and Chimney that was replaced.
- 6) Back Elevation taken from the backyard, shows the kitchen and addition, and both chimneys.
- 7) The parlor has the original fireplace, with dentil moulding and woodwork details around mantle.
- 8) The parlor here shows more dentil work and wainscoting , as well as the tall ceiling.
- 9) The staircase leads to the second floor bedrooms from the parlor.
- 10) This is the six panel door that is located in the parlor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

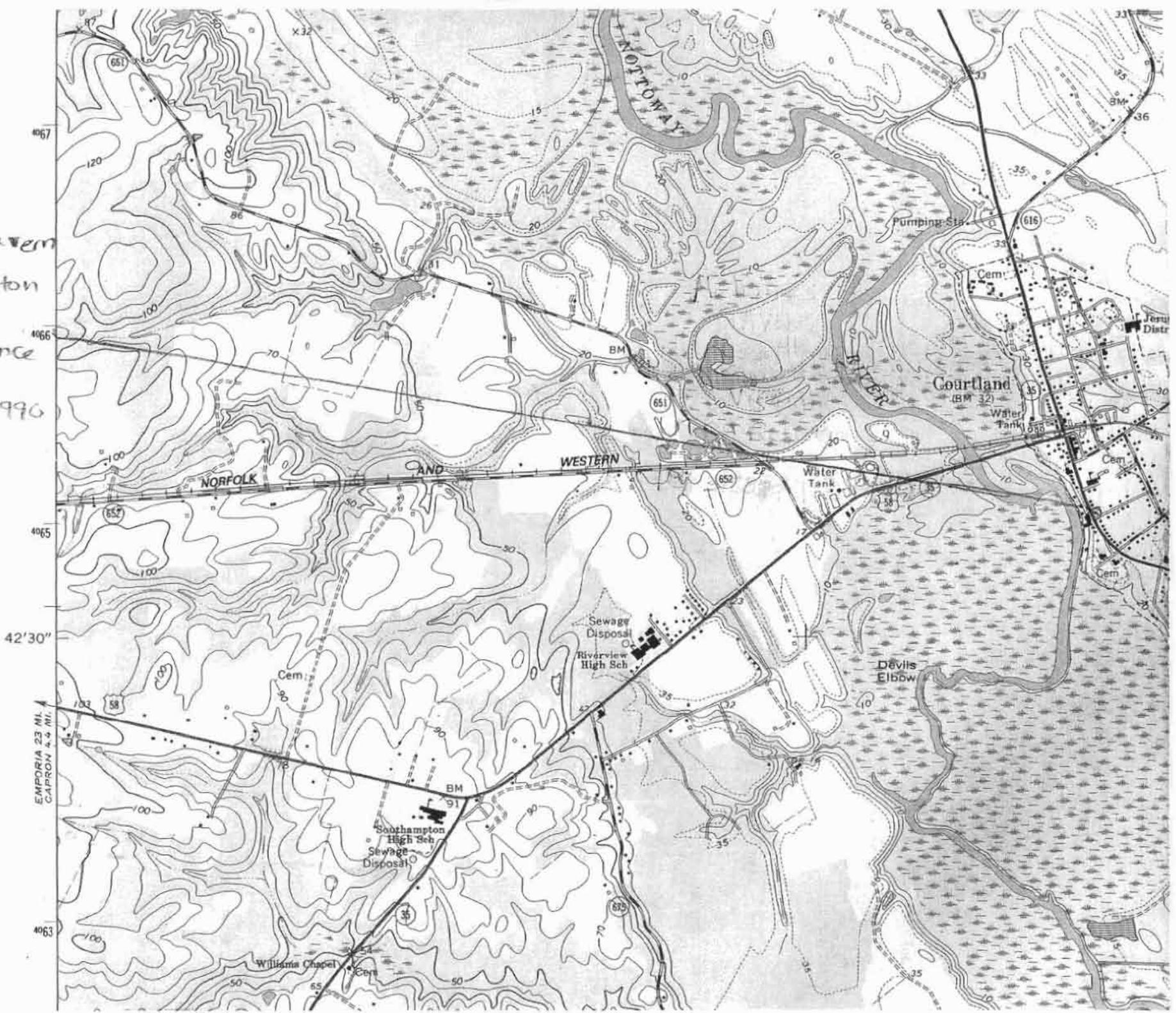
Mahone's Tavern
Southampton County, Virginia

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Endnotes

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- ⁴Records held by the Library of Virginia, Virginia Historical Inventory. Accessed at: <http://www.lva.lib.va.us/whatwehave/photo/index.htm>.
- ⁵Southampton County Deed Books vol. 15, p. 2.
- ⁶National Register Nomination for Rebecca Vaughan House, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2006, p. 7.
- ⁷Caleb White to R.R. Gurley, Sept. 7, 1831. Incoming Letters, Domestic, ser. 1-A, Records of the American Colonization Society, Library of Congress. Reproduced in Parramore, p. 114.
- ⁸Parramore, p. 115.
- ⁹Reproduced in Tragle, Henry Irving, *The Southampton Slave Revolt of 1831: A Compilation of Source Material*. Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 1971, p. 43-44.
- ¹⁰Both accounts are re-published in Tragle, p. 66-72 (*Constitutional Whig*) and p. 76-7 (*Niles Register*).
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- ¹²Blake, Nelson M., *William Mahone of Virginia. Soldier and Political Insurgent*, Richmond : Garrett & Massie, 1935; Levin, Kevin M., "William Mahone, the Lost Cause, and Civil War History", *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* vol. 113 no.4 (2005), p. 378-382.
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- ¹⁴Wallace, Lee A. Jr., *3rd Virginia Infantry*, Lynchburg: H.E. Howard, Inc. 1986, p. 47.
- ¹⁵Webb, Francis L., *Historical Sketches of Southampton County*, Edwards and Broughton & Co. 1963, p.47.
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Mahonels Tavern
Courtland
Southampton
Virginia
UTM Reference
81215320
4064990



42'30"
EMPORIA 23 MI.
CAPRON 4.4 MI.