

HR 12/1/15
NRHP 3/22/16

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**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 Rebecca Vaughan House
other names/site number DHR File # 201-5002

2. Location

street & number 26315 Heritage Lane not for publication n/a
city or town Courtland vicinity n/a
state Virginia code VA county Southampton code 175 Zip 23837

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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] Signature of certifying official Date 2/5/00

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official 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)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 1 </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> 1 </u> 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)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling
 Social: Civic Historical Society

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Work in Progress Sub: Not in Use
 Social: Civic Historical Society

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 Federal

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof pressed metal shingles
walls weatherboard
other secondary building: concrete block

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

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National Park Service

Rebecca Vaughan House
Southampton County, VA

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 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)

Period of Significance ca. 1800 - 1831

Significant Dates August 22, 1831

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

if bibliography

(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: _____

Acreeage of Property 3.245 acres

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

Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
<u>118</u>	<u>316169</u>	<u>4064560</u>	<u>2</u>

_____ 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.)

II. Form Prepared By

name/title: Lynda T. Updike and Katherine K. Futrell
Organization: Southampton County Historical Society date June 2005
street & number: P.O. Box 112 telephone 757-654-6785
city or town Courtland state VA zip code 23837

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USCS 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 Lynda T. Updike and Katherine K. Futrell, Southampton County Historical Society
street & number P.O. Box 112 telephone 757-654-6785
city or town Courtland state VA sip code 3 3837

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected Or applications to the National Register of Historic Place) 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)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P O Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

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Rebecca Vaughan House
Southampton County, VA

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7. Summary Description:

The Rebecca Vaughan House, built ca. 1800, is a one-and one-half-story, frame Federal dwelling, consisting of four rooms. There are two rooms downstairs, one on either side of a central hall, and two upstairs. The gable roof, covered with pressed metal shingles, has five dormer windows, three on the front and two on the rear of the house, each clad in pressed metal shingles. The new foundation is of handmade brick, laid in three-course American bond. There is a small front porch with a short flight of wood steps, in antis or open in the back. The stair in the center hall had a railing, no longer present. Before vandals claimed it, the hall and the downstairs rooms featured paneled wainscoting of yellow pine. The original wide heart pine flooring, six to seven inches in width, is still intact, as are other original structural materials. Also located on the site is the Blount Building, a 1938 concrete block building used by the Southampton Historical Society and considered a non-contributing resource under this nomination.

Detailed Description

The Rebecca Vaughan House was moved in 2004 from its original location on the Vaughan farm, where it was built in the ca. 1800. A small farm of about 210 acres, it had been in continuous cultivation since the late 18th century, providing a living to its several owners. Though it changed ownership several times over the years, the original form of the house essentially remains largely unaltered.

Though it is missing its original mantles and foundation, many important details remain that verify its late eighteenth century construction period. The three-bay house features early timber framed truss construction, notched, pegged and numbered at the structural sills. Window sills are pegged, a telltale clue to its early construction technology. The corner plates are pegged into the notched structural sills as are the angled wall trusses. Several of its pegged 9-over-9 sashes remain underneath the protective plywood coverings. Mitered Federal period door and window surrounds serve to further place the house in the late 18th century period of construction. The diminutive, curving stairway with tall risers and fine nosing indicates the skilled craftsmanship of the period of construction.

Uninhabited for well over fifteen years, the house sat in a field, surrounded by cultivated crops and woods. It was in deteriorated condition and threatened with demolition by its owner. It was acquired by the Southampton County Historical Society and relocated to a site at 26315

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Heritage Lane, Courtland, VA at the Southampton Agriculture & Forestry Museum and Heritage Village, on property owned by the Historical Society. It was moved on motorized equipment by a bonded mover and placed on a new brick foundation, constructed to resemble its former foundation. Reconstruction has begun. Exterior restoration will be accomplished first, including chimney reconstruction and window, roof and dormer repair. When reconstruction is completed, the new location will provide the public a direct link to this episode in Southampton County's and the state's history.

The House was moved to this site so that it can be preserved, appreciated by visitors, accessible to the general public, and protected. It is being displayed as part of the Southampton Agriculture & Forestry Museum's Heritage Village, which is appropriate since it was a small farmer's house. Also at the museum, as part of the Heritage Village, can be found an old smokehouse, outhouse, corncrib, log pigsty, chicken house, and dairy or milk house.

Because of the owner's plans to demolish it, relocation of the house was the only means of saving it. Plans call for the house to be restored by the Historical Society to its original appearance. The wooded area now behind the house as well as a "kitchen garden" beside it resemble its former site. Landscaping will also be added to make it look more like its original site and to screen it from neighbors just as it was screened on its original site.

Associated with the historic Southampton Insurrection, led by slave Nat Turner in 1831, the Vaughan House has the distinction of being the last house where residents were killed by Turner's followers.

The Rebecca Vaughan House was pictorially featured in the 1971 book *The Southampton Slave Revolt of 1831: A Compilation of Source Material* by Henry Irving Tragle book, as well as in *Southampton & Franklin Pictorial History* by Dan Balfour. A photo of this house, though reversed, is on the outside jacket cover of William Styron's *The Confessions of Nat Turner*.

Secondary Resource (non-contributing)

Known for years as the Blount Building, because it was owned by the Blount family, the property was purchased by the Southampton County Historical Society for two reasons: to provide road frontage and to house the Southampton County Museum. Currently the building has tenants while plans are being formulated for the interior. The building has had numerous repairs and painting, but the rear has windows which are to be replaced and garage doors which

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will be replaced. There are tentative topics to be included in this museum building, including the Nat Turner story. Therefore, this building will provide visitors with a link to the Rebecca Vaughan house. Visitors may exit this museum building and follow a path out to see the house, after viewing an overview of the subject.

8. Summary Statement of Significance:

The Rebecca Vaughan House is significant in Southampton County history as the last house at which killings took place during the August 1831 insurrection led by Nat Turner, an enslaved African American. The Southampton Slave Insurrection was the most violent slave revolt ever witnessed in the United States. Thirty-year-old Nat Turner was prone to "visions," and believed himself to be divinely selected to lead his people out of bondage. Turner was accompanied by as many as 70 followers, slaves and free blacks; they cut a bloody path through the quiet farms of southwest Southampton County killing between 55 and 60 white men, women and children. Although the house has been moved from its original location to prevent its demolition, it retains its historic association with the Nat Turner insurrection. The Vaughan House is the last house at which a killing took place on August 22, 1831, during the ill-fated revolt.

Criterion Statement

The Rebecca Vaughan House meets Criterion A for its direct association with the Southampton Slave Insurrection of August 21 through 23, 1831. The house was the last house at which Nat Turner and his followers murdered residents during their rampage through the southwestern portion of the county. Although the locations of other killings associated with the Insurrection are known including the Katherine Whitehead house, the Richard Porter House and the Peter Edwards House, the buildings owned by those who were killed are either in seriously deteriorated condition or have been demolished. Belmont, individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places, was visited by Turner and his followers on August 23, 1831, and there the revolt was suppressed by the property owner, assisted by his slaves. The insurrection was the last organized effort by enslaved African Americans to revolt in the American South. The revolt generated widespread fear about future uprisings and led to the creation of laws in the South further restricting the privileges of slaves and free Blacks alike.

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Criterion Consideration B

The Rebecca Vaughan House meets Criterion Consideration B because it has been moved from its original location to prevent its demolition. The house is the only remaining intact building in Southampton County at which owners and their families were killed in the Nat Turner Insurrection. (“Belmont” has been restored, but although a couple of insurgents were killed there, not the owner or his family.)

Historical Background

Beginning a little before midnight on the 21st of August, 1831 and following a pre-arranged path to the homes of those whom he had marked for annihilation, Nat Turner set out on his course – having previously selected as followers those he could trust to carry out his instructions. He successfully maneuvered his band through the countryside until noon of the following day, August 22nd, killing at least 55-60 whites – men, women and children.

Meeting the first resistance from the Jerusalem Militia, at noon on the 22nd of August, Turner and his followers scattered to Buckhorn Swamp nearby. Here he regrouped, sending scouts out for recruits. At sunrise on the 23rd of August, he made his last stand at “Belmont”, home of Dr. Blunt. Some of Turner’s group were killed there and others were captured. Turner and others escaped; a number of the group were pursued and later killed or captured. Turner himself escaped and remained in hiding, successfully eluding the militia until he was captured on October 30th, when he was captured by a hunter. Taken to Jerusalem, the county seat, now Courtland, he was tried and convicted by a Southampton County Court of Oyer and Terminer on November 5th and was hanged on November 11, 1831.

The Vaughans of Barrow Road

This Vaughan family settled in the area in the early 1700s and its descendants are still living in the county today. Thomas Vaughan, Jr. inherited the land and when he married Rebecca Foster, they settled there. Vaughan died in the early 1800s, and left his wife with four children to raise. By the time of the Southampton Insurrection in 1831, Rebecca, still a widow, was very well known in the community and was highly respected. Her two sons, George and Arthur, still resided with her in 1831, while her two daughters had married and were living in the community. All four would figure in the insurrection. Daughter Mary was married to John Barrow, who was

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killed by the Insurrectionists in his home. Martha was married to James W. Parker, a lawyer who would be assigned to defend Nat Turner at his trial. They owned the field, "Parker's Field", the place the insurgents first met organized resistance from the Jerusalem Militia. Mary Barrow escaped the insurgents and later became a prime witness at Turner's trial. George and Arthur were both killed outside the Vaughan house. George was killed in the lane, and Arthur at the brandy still. Such "stills" were diligently searched for at each home the insurgents visited. *The Southampton Insurrection*, a 1900 publication by William Sidney Drewry, contains this description of the killings at the Vaughan House:

Mrs Rebecca Vaughan, a highly respected and hospitable widow, lived with her two sons a quarter of a mile northwest of Mr Jacob Williams'. George had gone to his brother-in-law's for his sister and was expected to return with the fox hunters, who were to be entertained by his mother. The Negroes were taken for these hunters and no attempt to escape was made. Mr Arthur Vaughan, another son, and the overseer were murdered between the house and the "still". Proceeding to the house, the Negroes found two defenseless women – Mrs. Vaughan and Miss Anne Eliza, daughter of Mr. John T. Vaughan, who was visiting her aunt preparing for her wedding and was at this time upstairs. Hearing much talking below, she came down to see the meaning of it. She was murdered and her body thrown into the yard, to decay in the hot August sun. Thus perished a lovely girl of eighteen, the beauty of the county. Her aunt asked to be allowed to go upstairs to pray. But she prayed too long, and after repeated oaths and threats, the Negroes ascended the stairs and murdered her upon her knees, her blood staining the floor, upon which its traces may still be seen.

Murder at the Vaughan House

By the time Nat Turner and his band reached Rebecca Vaughan's house about noon on August 22nd, they had been active for about ten hours, making their way north and then east towards Jerusalem (now Courtland) along the Barrow Road. Turner's cursory description of events at the Vaughan House reveals little of what occurred there. "Mrs Vaughan was the next place we visited," he recounted to Thomas R. Gray in his confession, "and after murdering the family here, I determined on starting for Jerusalem – our number amounted now to fifty or sixty, all mounted and armed with guns, axes, swords and clubs."¹ Drawing on the testimony of trial witnesses, Southampton County oral history, and the account given by a Vaughan family slave to John Hampden Pleasants, editor of the *Richmond Whig*, historians F. Roy Johnson and Stephen B. Oates have pieced together the grisly details of the Vaughan murders. When Turner's party arrived, Rebecca Vaughan was on the front porch making preparations for dinner. As the Black horsemen

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charged into the yard, she panicked and fled into the house, bolting the door. The slaves fanned out and surrounded the dwelling, shouting “imprecations” and aiming their guns at the doors and windows. Through a window, Rebecca pleaded with them to take whatever they wanted, but to spare their lives. They ignored her appeals. Upstairs, her eighteen-year-old niece, Ann Eliza, was preparing to meet her cousin and his guests when she heard the commotion below. As she rushed downstairs she ran headlong into the attackers. She begged for her life but was shot and left to die in the yard. Rebecca asked for time to pray upstairs, but the attackers went upstairs and murdered her on her knees, her blood staining the floor. Rebecca’s son, Arthur, was just then returning toward the house with the overseer when they were met and killed by Nat Turner’s men.²

As Turner sat on his horse, staring at the victims, his party demanded food and brandy from an elderly slave woman in the kitchen. They “damned the brandy as vile stuff,” she later recounted. Having decided to march towards Jerusalem, Turner and his band left the Vaughan House. Soon after, they were intercepted by a small troop of mounted militia and changed course, eventually taking shelter for the night at the slave quarters of the Ridley plantation. The following day the group was dispersed in a final skirmish with militia forces, effectively ending the insurrection. The Vaughans would thus be the last white victims of Nat Turner’s brief, but deadly, rampage.³

The Vaughan House as Historical Artifact

The Rebecca Vaughan house was the last house where any killings took place during the Nat Turner Insurrection. There are just three other houses still in existence that were involved in the Insurrection. The first, “Belmont”, home of Dr. Blunt, where the Insurrection was stopped, has been restored and is inhabited by owners Bob and Patsy Marks. The Katherine Whitehead house has collapsed, the Richard Porter house has deteriorated beyond repair, and the Peter Edwards house has just recently been demolished. The Travis House, where the revolt started and where the first white residents were killed, has been destroyed. The Rebecca Vaughan house, however, is the only building still standing in Southampton County in which residents were killed during the Nat Turner rebellion.

The significance of the Southampton slave revolt of 1831 spread well beyond this quiet rural Virginia county. In fact, its repercussions were felt immediately throughout the Commonwealth and the entire nation. Coming at a time when Virginians were actively debating the moral, social, and legal ramifications of gradually emancipating the state’s 470,000 slaves,

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Nat Turner's rebellion irrevocably altered the course of antebellum race relations. For the majority of Whites, the fear of further Black reprisals was now strong enough to earn their support of new, harsher slave codes that strengthened the militia and patrol systems, and effectively prohibited slave schools and religious meetings. As a result, Virginia's Blacks found themselves "more shackled to the rack of slavery than they had ever been."⁴

Throughout the slaveholding South, Turner's revolt was a grim reminder of earlier slave conspiracies, and only served to reinforce the prevailing belief that the agitation of radical "Yankee" abolitionists threatened to undermine the southern way of life. Though few in the North condoned the brutality of the uprising, there was a widespread sense that Turner's wrath was rooted in the intrinsic inhumanity of slavery, and that violence would continue to haunt the South as long as black freedom was denied. Even in the late twentieth century, visitors observed that Nat Turner remained a sort of "folk hero" in southeastern Virginia, the leader of what many African-Americans considered to be the "first war" against slavery. Though the perception of Turner and his deeds has always varied considerably, the events of those two August days in 1831 forever altered how Americans would think about slavery.⁵

Nat Turner and the events he set in motion are deeply embedded in the written records of the time. History will not allow these actions and reactions to be forgotten. A museum at the Rebecca Vaughan House will provide visitors with access to an artifact of the rebellion.

Endnotes:

¹ Henry Irving Tragle, *The Southampton Slave Revolt of 1831: A Compilation of Source Material* (Amherst, 1971), xv-xvii, 313; William Sidney Drewry, *The Southampton Insurrection* (The Neale Co., 1900);

² Stephen B. Oates, *The Fires of Jubilee: Nat Turner's Fierce Rebellion* (New York, 1975), 98; F. Roy Johnson, *The Nat Turner Slave Insurrection* (Murfreesboro, 1966), 96-97.

³ Oates, *Fires of Jubilee*, 99; Tragle, *Southampton Slave Revolt*, xvii-xviii.

⁴ Oates, *Fires of Jubilee*, 147, 154, 160-61.

⁵ Oates, *Fires of Jubilee*, 166.

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Bibliographical References

Drewry, William Sidney. *The Southampton Insurrection*. The Neale Co., Washington, D.C., 1900.

Johnson, F. Roy, *The Nat Turner Slave Insurrection*. Johnson Publishing Company, Murfreesboro, North Carolina, 1966.

National Register of Historic Places nomination for Belmont, Southampton County. Prepared by staff of Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission (State Historic Preservation Office), 1973.

Oates, Stephen B. *The Fires of Jubilee: Nat Turner's Fierce Rebellion*. Mentor, New York, 1975.

Tragle, Henry Irving. *The Southampton Slave Revolt of 1831: A Compilation of Source Material*. University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst, Massachusetts, 1971.

Verbal Boundary Description

The Rebecca Vaughan House is situated on property owned by the Southampton County Historical Society in Courtland, Southampton County, Virginia. The Rebecca Vaughan House faces Heritage Lane, a short street that runs from southwest to northeast, just off of Linden Street, which is within sight of Courtland's Main Street. The other tract owned by the Historical Society is across this short dead-end street, and sits behind the property of Rawlings & Co. The house is located on Tax Parcel 60-40A which includes 1.245 acres and is shown on the enclosed 1999 tax parcel map at a scale of 1" = 100'; this parcel also includes the existing concrete block building used by the Historical Society. Tax Parcel 60-40B with 2 acres is also owned by the Southampton County Historical Society and is therefore also included as part of the nominated area.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are logically selected as the two parcels of property owned by the Southampton County Historical Society, known previously as the Blount property, defined by the two deeds, thus two parcels, since the Blount property was purchased at different times.

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**Rebecca Vaughan House
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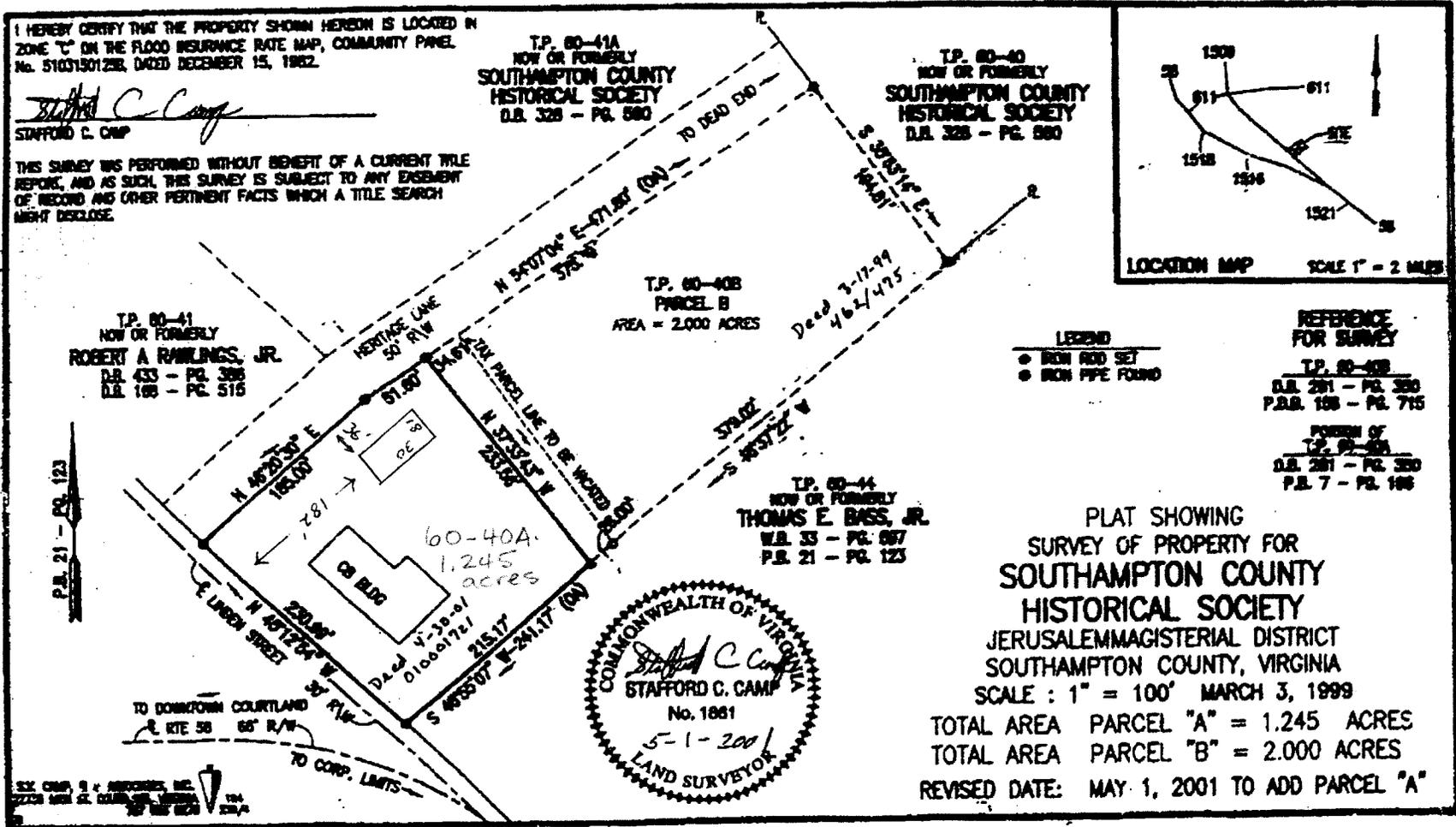
Section **Photo List** **Page** 9

The following is the same for all photographs:

Property: Rebecca Vaughan House
Location: Southampton County, Virginia
Photographer: Mrs. Anne W. Bryant
Date of Photographs: March 5, 2005 and September 25, 2005
Negative #22226
Negatives Filed: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond

Photo 1 of 12: NW Elevation, view facing SE
Photo 2 of 12: East Elevation, view facing West
Photo 3 of 12: West door surround, facing East
Photo 4 of 12: East window, facing West
Photo 5 of 12: Stair Risers
Photo 6 of 12: Timber frame joinery, facing SW
Photo 7 of 12: Boxed cornice, SW corner of house, facing NE
Photo 8 of 12: North Dormer, facing East
Photo 9 of 12: Joinery, facing NE
Photo 10 of 12: Timber frame joinery, facing SW, close-up
Photo 11 of 12: Timber frame joinery, enumeration
Photo 12 of 12: Timber frame joinery, enumeration

01000002
 TM 60-40A
 60-40B



VIRGINIA: In the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Southampton County the 25th day of May, 2001. This Plat, showing property of the Southampton County Historical Society in the Jerusalem Magisterial District was this day received and admitted to record together with the Deed recorded as Instrument #01-1721.

Wayne M. Cook
 Clerk

Rebecca Vaughan house in Blue



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