

VLR-12/18/08
NRHP-3/25/09

**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 John and Nancy Yeatts House
other names/site number VDHR File No. 071-5250

2. Location

street & number Emery Road (SR 795) not for publication N/A
city or town Chatham vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Pittsylvania code 143 zip code 24531

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] 2/19/09
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 Signature of the Keeper
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): Date of Action

=5. Classification

=Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </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> 0 </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

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

7. Description

=Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 No Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

roof Metal

walls Wood

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)

- 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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance Ca. 1808-ca. 1860

Significant Dates 1808

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

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
_X Other

Name of repository: Virginia SHPO

10. Geographical Data

=Acreage of Property 0.05 acre

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

Zone Easting Northing 1 17 640090 4084100 Zone Easting Northing 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 J. Daniel Pezzoni organization Landmark Preservation Associates date July 29, 2008 street & number 6 Houston Street telephone (540) 464-5315 city or town Lexington state VA zip code 24450

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 Linda Yeatts Brown street & number 1713 Prodan Lane telephone (757) 430-6789 city or town Virginia Beach state VA zip code 23453

=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 average 36 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 National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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John and Nancy Yeatts House
Pittsylvania County, Virginia

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The John and Nancy Yeatts House, located in central Pittsylvania County, Virginia, began as a single-pen log dwelling probably constructed in 1808. This original section has v-notched logs, a stone gable-end chimney, and front and back entries. The interior has whitewashed exposed logs, wood floors, a Victorian mantel (temporarily in storage), a boxed winder stair, and wrought nail construction. Later, possibly in the 1820s and probably before 1860, a similar v-notched log pen was attached to the north gable end of the original section and a similar stone chimney built for it. The north log pen is constructed with cut nails and has various initials carved on its logs. The two sections are combined under a metal-sheathed gable roof and were sided with weatherboards in the nineteenth century and with asbestos shingles in the mid-twentieth century. The asbestos shingles have been removed, as have frame additions to the front and rear of the house. Near the house stand frame outbuildings and a barn that appear to date to after the period of significance. The surrounding acreage is comprised of relatively level pasture with woodlots and isolated trees. The house stands at an elevation of approximately 750 feet above sea level on the east side of the Pole Bridge Branch of Cherrystone Creek, the waters of which ultimately flow into the Roanoke River.

Inventory

1. John and Nancy Yeatts House. Ca. 1808. Contributing building.

Detailed Description: Exterior

The east-facing Yeatts House consists of an original south pen or section and an added north pen. Both sections are similar in form and finish, sharing (in addition to the features described in the summary) chinking and daubing of mud and wood, a crude rubble foundation, projecting ceiling joist ends, six-over-six windows, a four-pane window in each gable, and wood panel doors. The exterior stone chimneys have sloped shoulders with slightly projecting stones at the base of the shoulders. The south chimney has corbelling at the cap; the absence of such corbelling on the north chimney may reflect the loss of stonework rather than a difference in construction. The chimneys have crude but neat mortar that is believed to contain sand from a creek bed on the property.

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John and Nancy Yeatts House
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The south ends of the walls of the north pen, where it adjoins the south pen, have the logs mortised and pegged to upright posts. There may be traces of whitewash on the logs of the south pen that are covered by the upright posts, an indication that the south pen was whitewashed at an early date and possibly originally. The logs between the two front entries are exposed and have multiple layers of whitewash. There is considerable evidence that this elevation was sheltered by a porch before the addition of the ca. 1900 two-story front addition. There is a wood hook, formed from a y-shaped tree branch, that is cut-nailed to the log under the plate log, a hook that is high and sturdy enough to have supported tack or other heavy items. Next to it is a long wrought iron hook. Lower on the elevation there are pegs or holes for pegs that would have supported shelves, and at one shelf location is a board cut-nailed to the logs that may have served as a splashback. At the base of the elevation, next to the left-hand door, is a crudely planed board that is cut-nailed over the gap between two logs. This may have been a baseboard-like feature for the putative former porch that would have protected the daubing behind from rain splashback or other damage.

The north and south ends of the front elevation and the two gable ends are covered with cut-nailed weatherboards. The rear or west elevation appears to have gone through at least two changes. The elevation appears to have been originally unsided and probably exposed to the exterior, as suggested by large carved initials (a double R) on one log. However, the upright connector between the pens has nail holes and regular dark and light striping, apparently from differential weathering, that suggests former weatherboard siding or, less likely, former interior board sheathing. The elevation is known to have been covered by shed rooms by ca. 1900 and perhaps earlier (see architectural discussion below). Whitewash traces studied by architect Amanda Adams suggests the shed rooms that existed by ca. 1900 did not extend the full width of the rear elevation. Another instance of carved graffiti appears on a log near the window on the north end of the north pen, which is carved with a small anagram combining the letters A and M. A large pecan tree stands in front of the house. According to oral history, this tree and a smaller one located on the old Keatts farm north of the Yeatts farm, were planted by soldiers from both families when they returned from the Civil War. These pecans were reported to have come from Texas. The tree on the Yeatts property has a circumference of over eighteen feet.

Detailed Description: Interior

Each log pen and corresponding garret contains a single room. Through much of the history of the house the logs and daubing were whitewashed, a treatment that presumably commenced with the original construction of each pen or was applied shortly after construction. It is known from oral history that the walls were still being whitewashed as late as 1927. The south pen has beaded ceiling joists painted or stained a dark brown color. The north pen has whitewashed ceiling joists. Gypsum board was added over the logs and ceiling joists in the mid-1940s and removed in 2007. Wooden Victorian mantels, painted brown, were attached to the gypsum board wall sheathing above the baseboards prior to their

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John and Nancy Yeatts House
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placement in storage in 2007. The fact that these ca. 1900 mantels were attached to the gypsum board suggests either they were reattached in the 1940s or are reused features added to the house at that time. The stone fireplaces were filled with stone rubble (now removed) when the fireplaces were adapted for stove flues, possibly as late as the mid-twentieth century. The south fireplace has a baskethandle arch formed by several large stones. The north fireplace has a segmental arch formed by numerous small stones and a forward projecting back wall that may show the influence of Rumford fireplace construction (see below). In the 1920s the fireplaces had hearths made from flat stones.

The south log pen has a boxed stair in the southwest corner that is original or very early since it is constructed with pit-sawn lumber and wrought nails. It has a standard form with two steps that rise to a beaded batten door, winders that make the turn inside, and a triangular enclosure of beaded boards with molded trim that encases the upper run as it ascends to the garret. Underneath is a low closet; both its door and the stair door are hung on butt hinges. There is a triangular cat hole opening at the bottom corner of the stair door. The stair and its features are painted the same brown color as the mantels.

A vertical series of peg holes (some with sawed-off pegs still in them) extends from floor to ceiling next to the front entry of the south pen. The pegs appear to have secured a vertical post (some of the logs are hewn down to receive a post), but the function of the post is a mystery. It would have been stronger than needed to anchor the end of a partition that would have divided the south pen into a hall and parlor. The feature is located in the southeast corner near the pen's only window opening, so it may have been associated with some sort of activity that required light. Weaving on a loom secured to the wall is a possibility. In the same corner, projecting from a ceiling joist, is a thin piece of iron (perhaps a reused knife blade) that served as a hook or attachment point.

Any nineteenth-century trim that may have existed around doors and windows and at the base of the walls was removed in the mid-twentieth-century sheathing of the interior. Door jambs, which are pegged to the logs, show a complex pattern of whitewashing and bare wood that may correspond to the former presence (or absence) of trim. The front doorway of the south pen has hand-planed jambs. The tops of the jambs of the south pen rear doorway and the doorway to the north pen are wrought-nailed to the logs. The doorway between the north and south pens has an iron pintel on which a strap-hinged door was formerly hung so that it could swing into the north pen. Newspaper from about 1900, used as wallpaper, survives on this door frame. Fragments of newspaper wallpaper also survive on other surfaces, including a faded stove advertisement in the upper southwest corner of the north pen.

The two garret rooms probably served as bed chambers and/or work areas. They have exposed, natural finish, common rafter roof structures with collars lapped and nailed to the rafters. The rafters are pit-sawn or hand-planed. Most rafters and collars in the south garret are fastened with wrought nails, although the two southernmost rafter and collar pairs near the chimney are cut-nailed, perhaps evidence

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John and Nancy Yeatts House
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of replacement following a chimney fire. The north garret rafters and collars are cut nailed. Many or all of the roof boards appear to be machine straight-sawn and have multiple cut nails protruding through them from a former wood shingle roof. The sheets of the present metal roof are stamped with the name of the metal supply company N. B. Handy, which was founded in Lynchburg in 1891. There are beaded weatherboards attached with wrought nails in the north gable of the south pen, now protected by the roof of the north pen. The weatherboards at the top of the gable, where they would have been most sheltered by the edge of the roof shingles, may show traces of whitewash. Any whitewash that may have existed on the majority of the boards completely weathered away before the north pen was built. Boards with rounded corners stored or mounted in the north garret may be reused mantel shelves, perhaps from mantels that pre-dated the Victorian mantels in the rooms below.

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John and Nancy Yeatts House
Pittsylvania County, Virginia

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Statement of Significance

The John and Nancy Yeatts House, located in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, is a finely crafted and well-preserved vernacular log dwelling. The one-story-with-garret house was probably built for John and Nancy Yeatts around the time of their marriage in 1808. A second log section was added before the Civil War. The house is representative of the homes of Pittsylvania County's antebellum small farmers in its construction, form, finishes, and detail. The John and Nancy Yeatts House meets National Register of Historic Places Criterion C in the architecture area of significance. The period of significance begins with the likely ca. 1808 construction of the oldest section of the house and ends ca. 1860, embracing the construction of the log addition. The John and Nancy Yeatts House is locally significant.

Acknowledgements

A number of individuals assisted the preparation and review of this nomination, foremost among them the owner of the property and sponsor of the nomination, Linda Yeatts Brown, a descendent of John and Nancy Yeatts. Assistance was also provided by Amanda Adams, Agnes Bradner, Ellen Shelton Dalton, Gary Grant, Helen Bradner Hamlett, Keith Shelton, Ruby Bradner Shelton, John Watson, and Virginia Department of Historic Resources staff members Jean McRae, Michael Pulice, and Marc Wagner.

Historic Context

Construction of the Yeatts House is apparently associated with the marriage of John Yeatts (b. ca. 1785-1790, d. 1866) and Nancy Taylor Yeatts (ca. 1790-1878), who wed in February 1808. The month before their wedding Nancy's father Obadiah Taylor bought 300 acres on the waters of Cherrystone Creek, a portion of which—150 acres—he sold to his son-in-law in 1811. It seems likely Taylor purchased the land in 1808 to provide a farm for the newlyweds and that the original section of the house was built the same year. This scenario is supported by architectural evidence, principally the abundant wrought nails used in the roof construction. Wrought nails are generally accepted as indicating construction no later than the 1810s. No value of buildings is listed for the parcel until the 1840s. This puzzling omission may be due to tax appraisers considering the house of insufficient value to tax.¹

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John and Nancy Yeatts House
Pittsylvania County, Virginia

John and Nancy Yeatts had ten known children. In 1850 three of John and Nancy's children continued to live with their parents: John (b. ca. 1829), Stephen (b. ca. 1832), and Sarah (b. ca. 1836). In 1860 Stephen alone lived with his parents. From personal property lists it is known that John Yeatts owned a slave in 1818. His slaveholding increased incrementally to between six and eight adult slaves at different times in the 1840s and 1850s. The 1860 census recorded him as the owner of sixteen slaves and three slave houses. The same census valued his real estate at \$4,750 and his personal estate at \$13,750. Land tax records for the entire period of the John Yeatts ownership provide inconsistent information about the value of buildings on the property. For example, the total value of buildings on the four tracts that Yeatts owned in the 1840s is shown as \$300, but for much of the 1850s the value of buildings was listed as zero.²

John Yeatts died in 1866. An inventory of his estate listed livestock such as sheep, swine, a yoke of oxen, cattle, and horses; "1 still & worm;" and simple furnishings such as chairs, beds, cupboards, a folding table, a wood clock, spinning wheels, and flax wheels. Accounts during the settlement of the estate note the production of brandy, corn, tobacco, and potatoes. Stephen Yeatts, whose wife was Harriet Yeatts (1846-1934), was most involved in the operation of the farm after his father's death, up until his own death in 1876. In November 1867 Stephen Yeatts and his older brother Willis Yeatts contracted with John Graves to move a house, presumably to somewhere on the Yeatts property. The contract reads: "I John Graves do agree to move a[n] old house from where it now stand[s] known as Parsons old house & cut new loges in the place of all the rottens ones that is in the old house & rebuild the said house & put a rock chimney to the house and make it a comfortable house to live in." The records show considerable construction activity in the 1880s. Guardianship accounts for the period 1880 to 1882 note payments to William R. Hall "on House he built" and "for chinking & daubing Old Barn," to A. T. Cox "for building [her?] a flue in barn," and to an individual named Schoolfield "for nails to cover [roof] Barn & Stable & Houses." (This was probably Danville hardware merchant J. E. Schoolfield.) For the same period and later there are other references to cutting timber for cross ties, raising two barns and two dwelling houses, and "nails use[d] on dwelling house." One of the most interesting guardianship accounts dates to the period 1883 to 1885 and may refer to work on the Yeatts House. The account refers to "work done upon shed rooms," "work done on building porch," and "lumber for new porch & the shed rooms" (the implications of this are addressed below in the architectural discussion).³

The Yeatts family moved to Chatham at the end of the nineteenth century and thereafter the house was occupied by tenants. A two-story frame addition was made to the front of the house around or shortly after 1900, probably to improve the property for a new tenant family, the Sheltons, who lived at the Yeatts place until the mid-1920s. The 1900 census lists Walter, Tempy, White, and John Shelton as members of the Shelton household at the time they first lived in the house. The Kendrick family may have occupied the house briefly in the mid-1920s. In 1927 the Bradner family moved in, living there until 1986. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries Stephen and Harriet Yeatts' son Obediah

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John and Nancy Yeatts House
Pittsylvania County, Virginia

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Stephen Bodenheimer Yeatts (1871-1943), who went by Bodie, had part ownership of the property. During the early twentieth century, ore containing emery, which is used as an abrasive, was mined on the Yeatts property to the north of the house. The Yeatts mine was one of only two emery mines active in the United States in the early 1920s. The mine gave its name to Emery Road, the road on which the Yeatts House stands, and the ore, which has a reddish tint when wet, inspired the name of Cherrystone Creek. In 1954 Bodie Yeatts' son, William Saunders Yeatts (1910-58), acquired full ownership of the property. The Yeatts House is now owned by Linda Yeatts Brown, the daughter of William Yeatts and great-great-granddaughter of John and Nancy Yeatts. Mrs. Brown has commenced a tax credit rehabilitation of the house for use as a weekend home.⁴

Architectural Discussion

At approximately eighteen by sixteen feet, the original ca. 1808 section of the Yeatts House is representative of the homes of landholders in the southern Virginia Piedmont during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. A census of buildings in adjacent Halifax County, compiled in 1785, recorded many plantation houses of similar size. Architectural historian Clifton Ellis has analyzed the Halifax County census and notes that the most common house dimensions were sixteen by twenty feet, but on average most houses were smaller. The Yeatts House is similar to the vast majority of Halifax County plantation houses of the 1780s in another respect: its log construction. V-notching, the form of corner notching used for the Yeatts House, was one of several notching techniques available to backcountry Virginia log house builders of the period. Small log house construction was often a cooperative undertaking in Virginia. The Yeatts House was probably built by neighbors and Yeatts and Taylor relations with years of experience in log construction, and John Yeatts was probably a member of the work team. Nancy Taylor and her kinswomen and friends would likely have cooked for the men during the project. The dwelling's handsome stone chimney probably required special skill, however. It is not inconceivable that the house may have had a wooden chimney before the stone one was built, but no definite evidence for such a feature has been identified.⁵

The region's early log plantation houses, although small, were readily enlarged. The north pen of the Yeatts House was added at some point after the 1810s, as suggested by the use of cut nails and the corresponding lack of wrought nails. The similarity of its construction to the south pen in other respects, coupled with the fact that John and Nancy Yeatts raised ten children during the period, suggest that the addition dates to before the Civil War, perhaps to the 1820s. Documentary evidence for the moving of the Parsons (or Parson) dwelling to the property in 1867 raises the possibility that the moved house was used as the addition, however aspects of the addition's construction suggest that it was purposely built as an addition. The fact that the three-walled addition was connected to the existing house with pegged uprights is the strongest evidence for this. Had it been a moved dwelling it would most likely have retained its fourth wall butted up against the existing house. The wording of the 1867 moving contract

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John and Nancy Yeatts House
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makes no mention of using the Parsons dwelling as an addition and instead implies it was to be used as a free-standing residence, one of several known to have been added to the property during the post-war years.⁶

The 1883-85 guardianship account appears to make specific reference to the Yeatts House. The work it describes—the construction of a new porch and construction of shed rooms, or their alteration—fits the architectural evidence. The wood and iron hooks and remnants of shelves on the front of the house are strong evidence for a former porch that would have sheltered the two front entries and may have extended across the entire façade. (A slanting cut in a weatherboard over the left front entry suggests the cut was made to receive a porch roof, and would indicate the porch ended at the entry, although the cut could relate to the small entry porch that stood at the location during the period from the construction of the front addition ca. 1900 to the replacement of the small entry porch by a bathroom in the mid-twentieth century.) The 1883-85 reference to a “new porch” suggests replacement, and as exposed features porches did require occasional overhaul or replacement. The reference to the shed rooms is more ambiguous and implies either new construction or alteration of existing rooms. The apparent weatherboard staining on the rear upright connector suggests whatever shed rooms may have existed in the 1880s were not original.⁷

One other feature of the Yeatts House deserves comment. The forward projecting back of the north fireplace is reminiscent of the choke that was a feature of the improved fireplace design of Massachusetts-born inventor Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford. Rumford’s design, published in the late 1790s, improved the draft and heating efficiency of fireplaces. If the feature in fact shows the influence of the Rumford design, it is interesting to see it in a backcountry stone fireplace.⁸

Endnotes

1. Pittsylvania County Deed Book 16, p. 139; Deed Book 17, p. 261; Walker research; Pittsylvania County land tax records.
2. U. S. census; Pittsylvania County personal property taxes.
3. Pittsylvania County Will Book 28, p. 386; Yeatts Collection.
4. Pittsylvania County Will Book 9, p. 469; Will Book 13, p. 288; Will Book 15, p. 29; Linda Yeatts Brown personal communication; Watson, “A contribution to the geology of the Virginia emery deposits;” Melton, *Picks, Tracks and Bateaux*, 239; U. S. census.
5. Bates, “List;” Pezzoni, “Architectural History of Halifax County, Virginia;” Ellis, “Dissenting Faith,” 24.
6. Yeatts Collection.
7. *Ibid.*
8. “Rumford fireplace.”

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John and Nancy Yeatts House
Pittsylvania County, Virginia

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_____. "John and Nancy Yeatts House." Virginia Department of Historic Resources Preliminary Information Form, 2007.

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United States Census schedules for Pittsylvania County, Va.

Walker, Ronnie L. Chain of title and other research on the Yeatts landholdings. In the possession of Linda Yeatts Brown.

Watson, Thomas Leonard. "A contribution to the geology of the Virginia emery deposits."
Economic Geology 18:1 (January 1, 1923): 53-76.

Yeatts Collection. In the possession of Linda Yeatts Brown.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated area correspond to the immediate area around the house defined by a rectangle with sides parallel to and ten feet from the four sides of the house. The nominated area, which consists of about one twentieth of an acre, is shown on the one-eighth-scale floor plan drawing that accompanies the nomination. The nominated area is located on Pittsylvania County tax parcel 2418-16-5024.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated area include the John and Nancy Yeatts House and exclude surrounding outbuildings that postdate the period of significance.

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John and Nancy Yeatts House
Pittsylvania County, Virginia

Section number Photographs Page 11

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are of:

JOHN AND NANCY YEATTS HOUSE

Pittsylvania County, Virginia

DHR file no. 071-5250

J. Daniel Pezzoni, Photographer

A CD with the nomination images is stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, Virginia.

DATE: September 2007

VIEW OF: West and south elevations. View facing northeast.

PHOTO 1 OF 4

DATE: July 2008

VIEW OF: South and east elevations. View facing northwest.

PHOTO 2 OF 4

DATE: July 2008

VIEW OF: North and west elevations. View facing southeast.

PHOTO 3 OF 4

DATE: September 2007

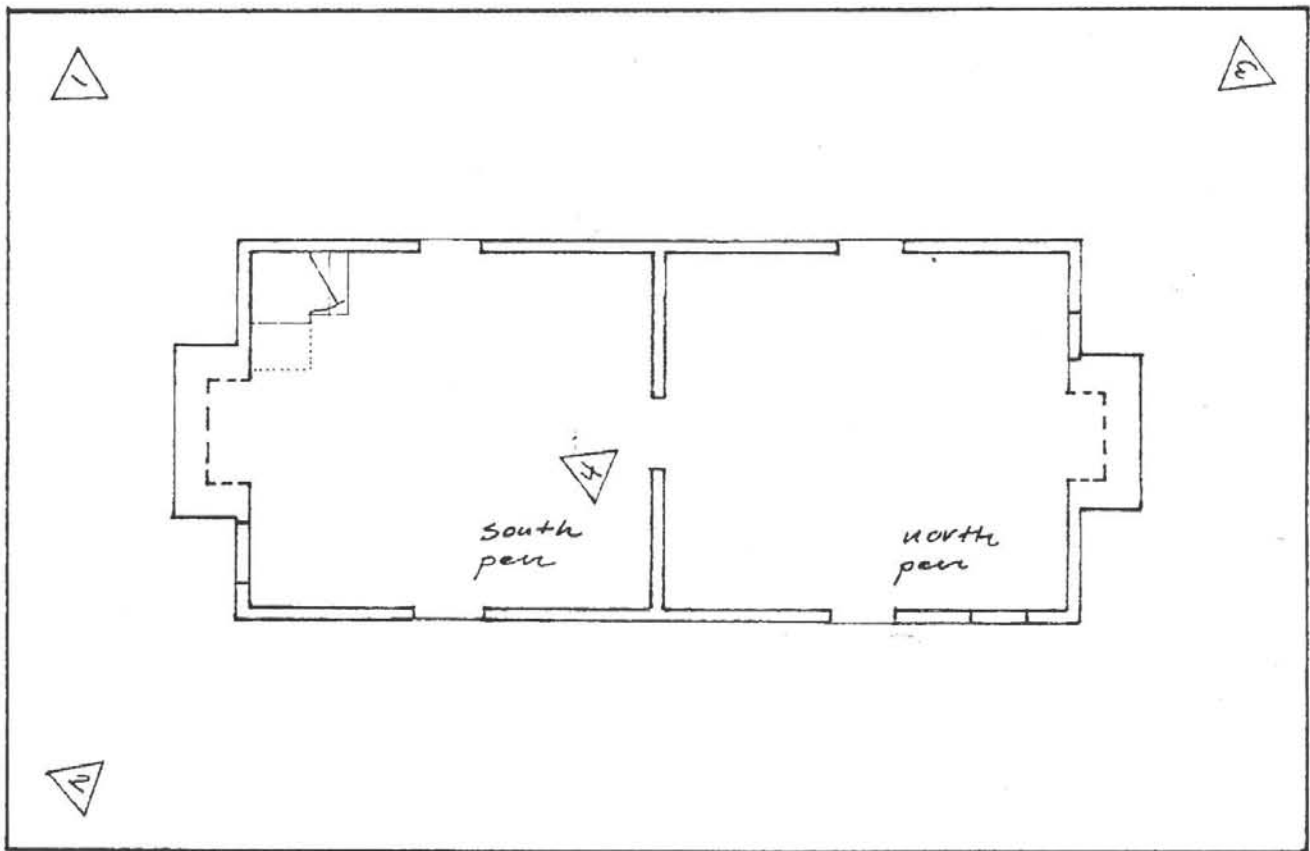
VIEW OF: South pen fireplace and stair.

PHOTO 4 OF 4

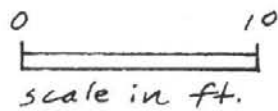
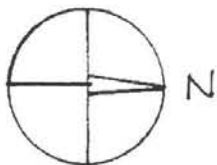
John and Nancy Yeatts House

Pittsylvania County, Virginia

First floor plan and nomination boundaries.
Triangular markers indicate number and
direction of view of nomination
photographs.



nomination
boundary





GREYNA 2 MI
 LYNCHBURG 40 MI
 4087
 55'
 4086
 4085
 4084
 4083000m N

071-5250
 John and Nancy Yeatts Har
 Pittsylvania Co., Va.
 UTM reference (zone 17):
 E 404090
 N 4084100
 Pittsville, Va. USGS
 quad

640 641 25' 643 644000m E 36° 52' 30" 79° 22' 30"

CHATHAM 4 MI. DANVILLE 22 MI. INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1978