

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

VLR 3/7/7
NRHP 5/2/7

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 DeJarnette's Tavern
other names/site number DeJarnette House, Daniel DeJarnette Tavern, Staunton River Hunt Club
DHR Id# 041-0067

2. Location

street & number 4080 Stagecoach Road net for publication N/A
city or town Nathalie vicinity Near Perth
state Virginia code VA county Halifax code 083 zip code 24577

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] [Signature]
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 the Keeper
Date of Action

___ 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 the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

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5. Classification
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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> 5 </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> 5 </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

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6. Function or Use
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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Commerce/ Trade Sub: Tavern

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Dwelling

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7. Description
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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
roof Wood / Metal
walls Wood weatherboard

other Log- granary outbuilding

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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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
Commerce

Period of Significance 1780-1947 (year of the local news article quoting J.D. DeJarnette at 90 years of age and still living in the Tavern)

Significant Dates 1780

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) _____

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder unknown

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(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: Virginia Department of Historic Resources; APVA Preservation Virginia

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 3 acres

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>17</u>	<u>677396E</u>	2	_____	_____	3	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

____ 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.)

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11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Sara K. Eskridge, consultant

organization APVA Preservation Virginia date October 11, 2006

street & number 1128 Hermitage Road telephone 804-387-9343

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23220

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Additional Documentation

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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)

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Property Owner

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

name APVA Preservation Virginia
street & number 204 W. Franklin St. telephone (804) 648-1889, ext. 720
city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23220

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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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**DeJarnette's Tavern
Halifax County, Virginia**

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Summary Description:

DeJarnette's Tavern, a Colonial-era building constructed of wood on a stone foundation, is located 20 feet off Route 40 in Halifax County, Virginia. Constructed in the late 18th century, the building's one- and one-half story height is sheltered under an unusually deep gable roof. The structure is two rooms deep behind an integral porch. An exterior entrance near the rear corner of the west foundation opens into a low cellar room with rubble stonewalls. An original stone chimney with a wide base and narrow stack is centered on the west side of the roof, but is off-center with the interior. A smaller stone chimney on the east side was centered on a rear room before the chimney's demolition in the mid- 20th century. The first floor has a large tavern room in the front, full-height walls on the second floor, and a supra-attic reached from the knee wall space above the front porch. The original enclosed stair is almost completely intact. Most unpainted sheathing and doors remain intact. Four accessory buildings surround the main building and all are in poor condition. One tobacco barn was constructed in 1944, most probably making it the newest structure on the site.¹

Detailed Description:

The tavern building is one- and one-half stories tall with a cellar and attic space. It is two rooms deep behind an integral porch, all sheltered under an unusually deep gable roof. An original chimney with a wide base and long narrow stack, built of ferrous-stained rock, is centered on the west end of the roof, off center with the interior. A smaller stone chimney on the east end was centered on the rear room before demolition in the mid-20th century.²

The recessed porch has a beaded joist ceiling. Above the porch is a second-floor space behind the front knee wall. These upper joists are joined to an unseen plate carried by 20th-century posts which rest on a concrete slab. The front wall, sheltered by the porch, retains its original hand-planed horizontal tongue-and-grooved sheathing and is secured with T-head wrought nails. The porch needs further study to determine whether it was always open, or enclosed fully or partially. Lines of T-head wrought nails in comparable sheathing above the present exposed posts suggest the porch may have always looked as it does today.³ There are several local people who remember a time when the porch was not there, so this could be a 20th-century addition. With no porch, the house is more in keeping with the tavern style of the period.⁴

There is an exterior entrance near the rear corner of the west side of the foundation opening into a low rear cellar room that has rubble stone walls, including a longitudinal stone partition about 10' long at the left front. This partition supports a 1'1''-wide by 11''-high longitudinal summer beam or intermediate sill hewn from pine. The partition is now completed by a relatively early 20th-century wall of wire-nailed, vertical boards, with an earth-fast plank and post, framing a contemporary door near the chimney end. The area between the post and exterior wall is sealed with small stones and a liberal amount of red clay. The right wall tapers from roughly 2'2'' at grade to as little as 1' below the 11''-wide by 8''-high right sill, making the wall look slightly more unstable than it seems actually to be, although some reinforcement is probably in order. The sills vary in size, the front one measuring 11'' high and the rear one 8'' high and 1' wide. The front cellar room also lacks finish, but the floor is lower (6' to underside of joists)

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and flatter. The joists are hewn and straight-sawn above both rooms, and there is a generous waned edge that would help date the building. The joists all run front to back, are tenoned into the sills and summer beam, and support original flooring that is gauged and undercut.

The main floor contains tavern rooms, which are among the most distinctive in Virginia.⁵ There are three rooms on this floor, each finished in what was considered to be a durable manner appropriate for rural Chesapeake-area taverns in the 18th and early 19th centuries -- primarily plain, unpainted wall sheathing without baseboards, chair rails, or cornices, and with beaded, unpainted joist overhead. The front room is a large space, 25'2 1/2 '' long, 15'4 1/2 '' deep and 9'4'' high to the underside of the joists. The interiors are spare but not cheap. The floor boards overhead, as well as the wide (10'' to 13'') horizontal wall sheathing, are all hand-planed, and the flooring is handled carefully enough to omit gauging and undercutting. This represents a conscious choice, given the use of conventional floor adjustments overhead in the cellar. There are straight seams in the lower floor and sheathing, but these do not align and clearly the front space has always been a single room. The principal loss has been the mantel-replaced by the present wire-nailed one, perhaps in the mid-20th century. A stone segmental arch covers an original 3'9''-wide,

tapering firebox reduced in size with more rubble stone and an iron lintel, probably in the second half of the 19th century. Fenestration is modest. The only front opening is a door, with a plain beaded frame flush with the sheathing, and a 6'2 1/2" by 3'2 1/2" board-and-batten leaf, constructed with square-headed nails that look to be early cut. The door was originally hung on HL hinges. Sheathing inside and out demonstrates the absence of front windows. There is now a mid-20th century window pushed off center on the left wall by an original enclosed stair. This replaced what was probably an original 4' by 2'1" window, now patched with reused sheathing and wire nails, 1'10 1/2" from the longitudinal partition. The same patching fills two window openings flanking the fireplace, 2' by 4 1/2". Aligned with the front door is an original partition door with the same trim and leaf, this one retaining its wrought-nailed HL hinges, their active vertical arms set partially under the battens. The boards are thin, at 3/4", and here the battens are secured with T-head wrought nails. The door appears to never have had a lock, with only a round hole probably meant for a string latch. This is the only doorway in the building that appears not to have been lockable, suggesting related public use of the two spaces. There is a 2 1/2" to 3" high slot cut from the edge of the leaf and adjoining frame, probably to serve as a very basic handle.

The original enclosed stairway is virtually intact, with three freestanding risers and a batten door made of 11/16" boards, again unbeaded, constructed with very small T-head or early cut nails, and hung on HL hinges, again wrought-nailed with leather washers. Here there was once a rim or case lock set upside down on the inner face. Like the rear door, this has never had a knob. A smaller, 3'10" by 2'7" board closet door, originally hung on HL hinges, opens into the sheathed and roughly whitewashed space below three lightly framed winders. This door has had no less than three small box locks and now has a c. 1900 sliding bolt. Beyond the door the stair proceeds straight up along the left wall with eight steep risers. It terminates at a beaded header and crippled joist.

Opposite to and aligned with the front door is an original partition door and small step leading to the 9'3 1/2"-deep rear space. A 7' 4 1/2"-wide, unheated room is partitioned to the right of the interior and rear doors. The southern wall of this room has an oddly shaped hole, which was possibly used to hand plates to stagecoach drivers staying in

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the outbuildings. As of a visit in 2006, the floorboards in this room were too deteriorated to walk on. There is a much longer room to the left, previously heated by a fireplace in a 5'-wide opening. The associated east rear chimney is no longer in place. Beside a bracket shelf set over early 20th-century patching of the fireplace opening is a fine, oversized wrought-iron hook driven into the wall sheathing.

The partition has both T-head wrought and wire nails in its sheathing and doorway, the inner face matching the beaded frames seen in the front tavern room. The outer face has a back band with wide fillet and very thin cyma. The partition appears to be original in spite of some later fabric, and the fireplace location reinforces this. Both the associated door leaf and that in the much reworked rear doorway are old board-and-batten pieces, and at least the inner one is made with T-head nails. There is interesting finish on the rear of the doorway in the longitudinal partition. Here the builders applied a single architrave, only 2 1/2" wide, with very thin fillets and a quirked cyma rolled over at both edges. Its purpose appears to have been to provide sufficient depth against which to build the wall sheathing. Both rear rooms have lime green paint, perhaps thirty years old. This is over dark gray, over red-brown, on part of the

inner lesser doorframe, and over red-brown on this and the rear door leafs.

A rear ell was added in an effort to make the building serve a more conventional farmhouse early in the 20th century. It contains a roughly square front dining room, presumably, and a smaller rear room, certainly a kitchen. The rooms are fully sheathed with standard matchboards on ceilings as well as walls. Both open into a full-length porch on the east side. Most of the entire building was re-sided with circular-sawn, unplanned weatherboards, probably at the same time, and it seems to have been then that most windows were changed.

The second-floor space has unfinished rafters that are supported by 8'-high knee wall studs, which strike their underside immediately below a point where beaded collars are half-lapped and nailed to the rafters. This creates generous room (7'10" from floor to bottom of collars) for an attic without sloping surfaces. The system also provides large storage spaces (approximately 8' deep) at front and rear, both entered through off-center doorways, roughly 6' by 3', with leaves (now lost) hung on H or HL hinges. The front door had a rim or stock lock, the rear one a smaller and perhaps later box lock.

Pine wall sheathing is treated the same here, extending from floor to upper ceiling without benefit of base. Doorframes are the same beaded flush application. Again the flooring overhead is planed and not gauged or undercut. Sheathing has been removed from the two gable walls, revealing straight-sawn studs, 2 3/4" deep by 3" to 3 1/2" wide, tenoned into unbeaded, once-sheathed end collars. There are also lap joints 4'10" apart vertically and 3'6" horizontally, apparently to receive the ears of a narrower window frame, in the location of the present mid-20th century window with a shutter and no sash. Nail holes show that the lap joints were used.

A 3 1/8" by 4-3/8" beaded rail is tenoned into a 3" by 3 1/4" beaded post lapped and nailed to a collar at the head of the stair. The post was actually intended to receive four tenoned rails, on about 2' centers, but it seems never to have had the others because there are no corresponding mortises or ghosts on the sheathing of the knee wall.⁶ A

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small stanchion secured by wrought or hand-beaded cut nails gives added support to the rail, and a thin board (7'4 1/2" long) is set below the rail, secured by a single T-headed finishing nail, a nice illustration of economy of materials. Both light diagonal braces and diagonal boards set into the backs of the rafters are visible behind the knee walls. They are located on opposite ends of the roof slopes. A very steep upper stair rises on three freestanding steps behind the front knee wall, and then further in a straight line to the upper attic, passing over the main stair. The enclosed section is treated as a ladder, sheathed with the same planed heart pine boards in the finished room. In the upper attic, there is unpartitioned and unfinished space with hewn and pit-sawn rafters tenoned and pegged at the ridge, no upper collars, and gable studs secured with what looks like wrought nails. There are two rafter braces, lapped into the backs of the rafters, on opposite ends of the roof. Thin, sloped cuts in the studs indicate the previous presence of a small off-centered window in each gable. Cut nails, wire nails, and a few possible reused wrought nails have secured riven strips and saplings set horizontally between the rafters for hanging things, including one bunch of dried plants, still hung from a flax cord. Although this space was accessible at the time of a visit by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in 2001, a more recent surveyor found the floor in the attic to be of questionable integrity in 2004.⁷ At the latest inspection in 2006, the wooden floor leading to the attic steps was too deteriorated to walk on as well.

The building needs some repairs, particularly on parts of the frame that have been open to water. Flooring above the porch and in the small first-floor room and the upper stair are in shaky condition. Foundations and the face of the chimney in the cellar could use attention. As of October, 2006 a small section of the roof and porch ceiling on the west side have collapsed. A contractor has been secured to repair this section.

Secondary Resources:

The four outbuildings include two tobacco barns, a chicken coop, and a log granary, all of which are located in back of the house on the southern end of the property. The date of construction on most of these buildings is unknown, except for one of the tobacco barns, which, according to neighbors, was raised in 1944, making it the newest structure on the property. Each of these buildings is in vastly deteriorated condition. There must have been a detached kitchen, but there are no visible remains of it. All of these resources are considered contributing.

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Statement of Significance:

DeJarnette's Tavern is a one-and-one-half-story Colonial building located on Route 40, 5 miles southwest of Brookneal in the Staunton District of Halifax County, Virginia. The building sits approximately 20 feet from Route 40 and is surrounded by 3 acres, most of which is open fields and trees. The site also contains four contributing outbuildings. The tavern, built in the late 1700s served as a stagecoach station, and also may have been used as a mustering place for soldiers during the American Revolution. It is named after Daniel DeJarnette, son of James Pemberton DeJarnette, a Revolutionary War Captain and local landowner. Daniel DeJarnette is said to have won the building in the early 19th century in an arm-wrestling match.⁸ The Tavern remained in the DeJarnette family for six generations, and throughout the 19th century was used as a stagecoach stop, tavern, and mustering place for Civil War soldiers. It was also the meeting site for an aborted slave revolt in May of 1802. The tavern is considered to be the oldest building in Halifax County. The building was purchased by APVA Preservation Virginia in 2001 and is considered by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation to be the most unchanged 18th century tavern in Virginia,

making it eligible under Criteria A (commerce) and C (architecture) with a period of significance from 1780 to 1947.

Historical Background:

DeJarnette’s Tavern stands 20 feet from Route 40 (currently Stagecoach Road and historically Hickey’s Road). Constructed by the DeJarnette family in the late 18th century it is believed to be the oldest standing building in Halifax County, although this has not been confirmed. The tavern was built by 1782 at latest, and was initially owned by Thomas DeJarnette, as court documents filed in 1782 list Thomas DeJarnette as a tavern owner. DeJarnette was the oldest son of James DeJarnette and grandson of Jean DeJarnette, a Huguenot who fled France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 and came to Virginia in 1699. Jean DeJarnette first settled in Caroline County, and it is unclear when the family first acquired property in Halifax County, as the county did not exist until 1752, when it was formed from Lunenburg County. However, the first property listing in Halifax for James DeJarnette appears in 1767. It is unknown if James DeJarnette ever owned or lived in the Tavern. However, he was a Captain in the Colonial army during the American Revolution and it is possible he used the Tavern as a mustering place for soldiers.⁹ However, no archaeological studies have been done to determine if this was the case.

Daniel DeJarnette, for whom the tavern is named, acquired the property from his brother in the early 19th century, ostensibly after winning a wrestling match. When Daniel DeJarnette acquired the building, he utilized it as both a stagecoach station and a gathering and resting place for locals and travelers alike. The building was ideally positioned for a stagecoach stop, as it was located on a well-traveled road between Competition Courthouse in Pittsylvania County (present day Chatham, Virginia) and Dinwiddie County, where one could get to Richmond and other points in the North.

While the building is referred to as a tavern, it was possibly operated as an ordinary instead of a tavern. According to Edith-Anne Duncan, a tavern is a place entirely devoted to commercial purposes, like a modern hotel, whereas an ordinary is more like a bed and breakfast, in which travelers stay in a private home.¹⁰ The layout of the

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house suggests an ordinary, as the main floor rooms are open and are conducive to communal use, whereas the upstairs rooms are more traditionally situated, suggesting that someone lived on the upper floor. Another clue is that the building is named after its owner, while most other 18th-and 19th-century taverns followed the English tradition of using outlandish names.¹¹ Examples of this include the Green Dragon Inn in Boston, Massachusetts and the Tavern of the Rising Sun in Fredericksburg, Virginia. However, the DeJarnettes may not have followed this custom because they were French, not English. Also, in Daniel DeJarnette’s 1831 will, he mentions his “mansion house,” which would indicate that he did not live in the Tavern.¹² Regardless of its exact usage, the Tavern is said to have attracted a fun-loving clientele, particularly those who enjoyed horseracing, card playing, and cockfighting.¹³

The Tavern was to have been a meeting place for slaves planning a revolt in May 1802, but this plan was foiled and the prime instigator was quickly sentenced to hanging on May 15, 1802.¹⁴ Later, during the Civil War, the Tavern was used as a mustering place for soldiers, including at least one DeJarnette. In a 1947 article for the local newspaper, J.D. DeJarnette, ninety-one years old and then living in the Tavern, told of how he had ridden with his

father to the Tavern as a young boy to join the soldiers who were mustering for war there. It was there that his father, Daniel, rode off to war, never to return.¹⁵ As stagecoach traffic fell off upon the advent of the train and automobile in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Route 40 was no longer a well-traveled road and the Tavern no longer attracted the level of business it had grown accustomed to. In the 20th century, the DeJarnettes used the building as a meeting place for locals and made some minor adjustments to the building so that it could be utilized as a private residence. The changes that were made suggest that the owners were trying to make the building into a typical farmhouse. Despite the change in usage, the DeJarnettes hosted frequent Saturday night dances featuring local musicians, and these gatherings frequently attracted participants. The building has been unoccupied since 1978, when Lawrence DeJarnette passed away. DeJarnette left the home to his two daughters, who lived in Halifax County but chose not to live in their father's home.

The building is thought to be one of the oldest buildings in Halifax County and is one of only a very few buildings used as taverns still standing in the county. Carter's Tavern, an evolved building listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places, was apparently used as a tavern as early as 1802 when it was essentially one-story in height; it was expanded in 1807 with a two-story wing. When the County was surveyed in 1999, Carter's Tavern and DeJarnette Tavern were the structures surveyed that were identified as taverns.

DeJarnette Tavern retains significant exterior character-defining features, despite the minor changes to convert it for residential use. Its architectural significance rests in the features still remaining that distinguish it as a tavern of the rural Chesapeake area from the 18th and early 19th centuries. Those features include the typical large front room with primarily plain, unpainted wall sheathing without baseboards, chair rails, or cornices, and with beaded, unpainted joists overhead. As a gathering and meeting space from the eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries, DeJarnette Tavern occupied a prominent place in the lives of residents of and travelers through this part of Halifax County, and the tavern's position along Rt. 40 "Stagecoach Road" gave it physical prominence as well. DeJarnette Tavern represents the County's once-common commercial establishments now largely vanished from the landscape.

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Endnotes:

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¹ Lee Pambid, " A Description of The DeJarnette Tavern in Halifax County, Virginia." Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA. Unpublished paper, April 2004, p6.
- ² Edward A. Chappell, [Notes on DeJarnette Tavern, Halifax County, Virginia], The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Architectural Research Department, March 28, 2001, p1.
- ³ Ibid.
- ⁴ Wanda McEntire, [Notes on DeJarnette's Tavern], January 18,1994, p6.
- ⁵ Chappell, p1.
- ⁶ Ibid, 6.
- ⁷ Pambid, 9.

- ⁸ Lucy Cather, "Daniel DeJarnette House: Won in a Wrestling Match," The Union Star, August 21, 1980, p1-2.
- ⁹ McEntire, p6.
- ¹⁰ Edith-Anne P. Duncan, "Design of Early Ordinaries and Taverns in Montgomery County, Virginia from 1773-1823." Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia. Unpublished thesis, April 7, 2000, p10.
- ¹¹ Richard Erdoes, Saloons of the Old West (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1979, p15.
- ¹² Daniel DeJarnette, Last Will and Testament of Daniel DeJarnette, May 1, 1831, Will Book 15, p.432.
- ¹³ Cather, 1-2.
- ¹⁴ Faye Royster Tuck, Yesterday, Gone Forever: A Collection of Articles (Halifax County, Virginia: Halifax County Historical Society, 2004), p.55.
- ¹⁵ Herman Ginther, "Remarkable Couple Remembers Old Times: JD DeJarnette Has Lived 91 Years on Staunton River. Watched Soldiers Go Home From Appomattox," The Union Star, June 20, 1947, p1.

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Bibliographical References:

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**United States Department of the Interior
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Halifax County, Virginia**

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The property is bounded on the North by State Route 40 and on the South, East, and West by property owned by James L. Gibson and Frank R. Wood. The 3-acre tract is known as Halifax County tax parcel 31359, map# 3532-31359.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries include the tavern, all outbuildings, and surrounding acreage that are associated with the tavern.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**DeJarnette's Tavern
Halifax County, Virginia**

Section Photographs Page 10

Photographs:

**All Photographs are of: DeJarnette's Tavern
Location: Halifax County, Virginia; DHR File No. 041-0067
Photographer: Sarah W. Cooleen; Photograph Date: October 2, 2006
Digital images stored at Department of Historic Resources**

PHOTO: 1 of 12
VIEW OF: front, north elevation

PHOTO: 2 of 12
VIEW OF: west elevation

PHOTO: 3 of 12
VIEW OF: east elevation

PHOTO: 4 of 12
VIEW OF: first floor, front tavern room, west wall

PHOTO: 5 of 12
VIEW OF: first floor, front tavern room, north wall

PHOTO: 6 of 12
VIEW OF: enclosed stairway, 1st floor, front tavern room

PHOTO: 7 of 12
VIEW OF: south elevation

PHOTO: 8 of 23
VIEW OF: fireplace detail, front tavern room

PHOTO: 9 of 12
VIEW OF: detail, beaded joists

PHOTO: 10 of 12
VIEW OF: detail, chamfered porch column

PHOTO: 11 of 12
VIEW OF: 1 of two tobacco barns, eastern rear part of property

PHOTO: 12 of 12
VIEW OF: mantel, fireplace, 1st floor, smaller tavern room

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NORTH HALIFAX 2.8 MI

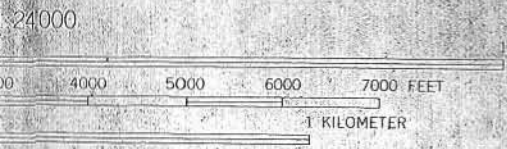
DeJamette's Tavern
 Near Perth
 Halifax County
 4080 Stage Coach Rd
 DHR # 041-0067
 Long Island, VA
 UTM Ref points:
 17 677396 E
 4097964 N
 4097000m N
 (NAD 83)

672 500) 673 674 2'30" 676000m E

CODY 4.2 MI
 MT. AIRY 10 MI

INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. - 1968

37°00'
 79°00'



INTERVAL 10 FEET
 IN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty —————
- Medium-duty —————
- Light-duty —————
- Unimproved dirt - - - - -
- U. S. Route (square symbol)
- State Route (circle symbol)



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

LONG ISLAND, VA.
 SE/4 GLADYS 15' QUADRANGLE
 N3700—W7900/7.5

1966

AMS 5158 II SE—SERIES V834

HALIFAX 1:62 500
 557 N



NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
 RCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
 AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST