



S.W. front

S.E. side

c.1840  
Vaughan  
1450 - Ertaw

Raining, dark day  
photos Feb 1982 H.P. Jurek FR/6



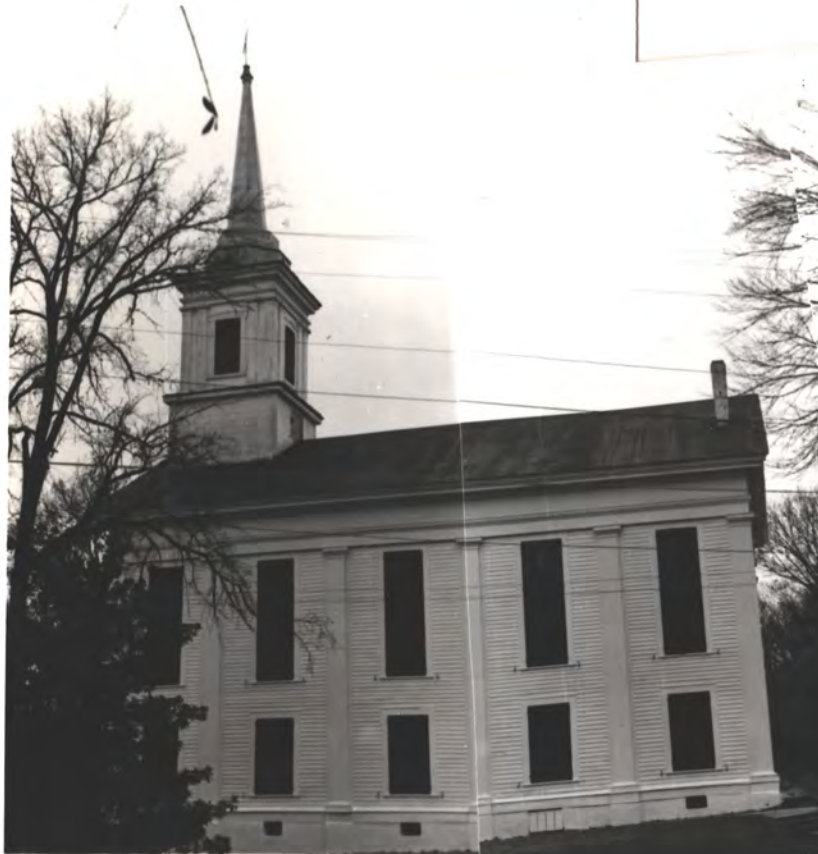
c.1840 Presb. Ch.

S.E. side

c.1840 Iredell Vaughan Hse  
Ertaw, AL.

photos Feb. 1982 for restor.

JH Arm - H Jurek



Vaughan I tse  
S.E. Side

1840's  
Presb. Ch.

Fellowship hall (later)  
looking S.E. from hse. yard

34

← front



↖ Prest. Ch. CRs  
+ F.H.M (20th cent)

S.E. Side entry

↳ Roy Swartz of "Littwood"

↗ Vic Adm.

photos Feb '82, 1983  
made in pouring rain  
c. 1940 Irsham V. unspun  
cutting, DL



← photo on  
previous pg  
fits here

Vic. Adm. ↗ c. 1840 orig.

N.W. Side

↳ added shed



added shed → S.W. corner



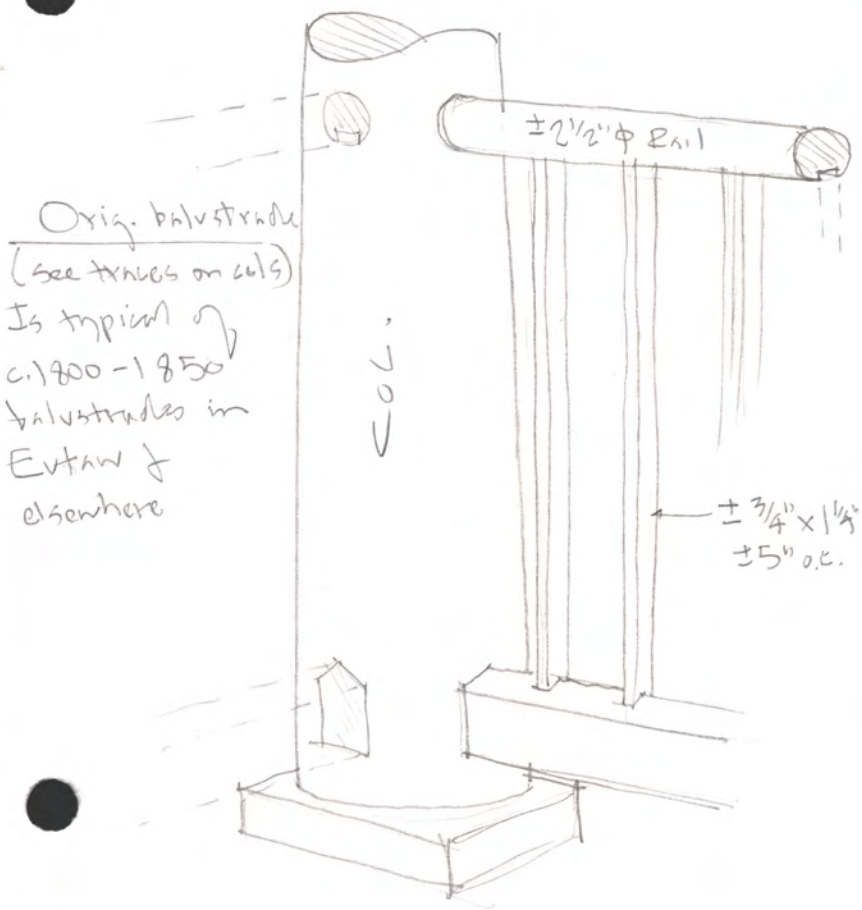
ADD. → S.W. corner



S.E. Porch corner



Porch col. capitol



S.E. porch, by entry



S.E. porch entry



E. door in N.E. Rm  
(late Vic. look)



South of S.E. porch



E. South  
in N.E. Rm  
6 of 10

0196L



N. E. Rm, look S.E.

↑ Roy Swanze  
(died c. 1986)



S.E. Rm, look NE

↑  
late 19th c. door  
(frame = c. 1840)



2410



S.W. Rm, look S.W.

↑  
mantel was black, originally

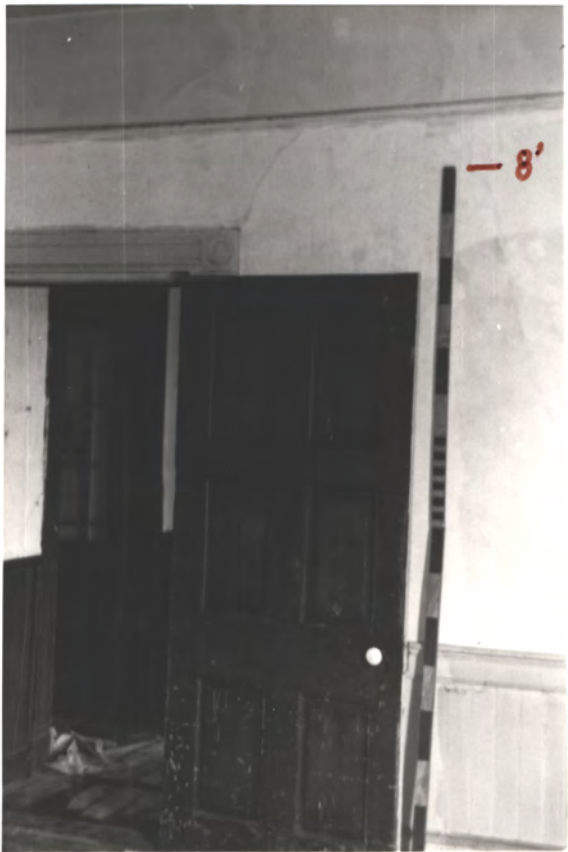


N. Door, originally to N. Porch



N. Door detail

↙ S.W. Rm



↘ N.E. Rm

W. door to  
Vic. Rm

New E. side (OLD S. side)



C1820 IREDALE VANDERBILT 1947 - EARTHQUAKE APRIL 1983 photo after restoration  
west adjacent lot, rotate 90°  
Ray Swartz photo '83

JH Prof En arch - 11/2/00



c. 1940 Irene & J. Vaughan 1 1/2  
Eutaw, AL  
Restor. Arch. J & H - HPS done in 1982  
Used as community meeting place  
photos April 1991 Martin Sisson AIA (J & H)



1860 "Kirkwood" - Eutaw, AL  
Roy Swinze's hse, he restored from derelict cond. - 1970's-80's won Nat'l Award  
in 1997 from Nat. Trust



1991 photo - HJ - c. 1840 Iredell Vaughan 1751  
Eutaw - JH Arch, AL

Eutaw

Iredell P. Vaughan house

c. 1840

1970's book on Eutaw, AL area.

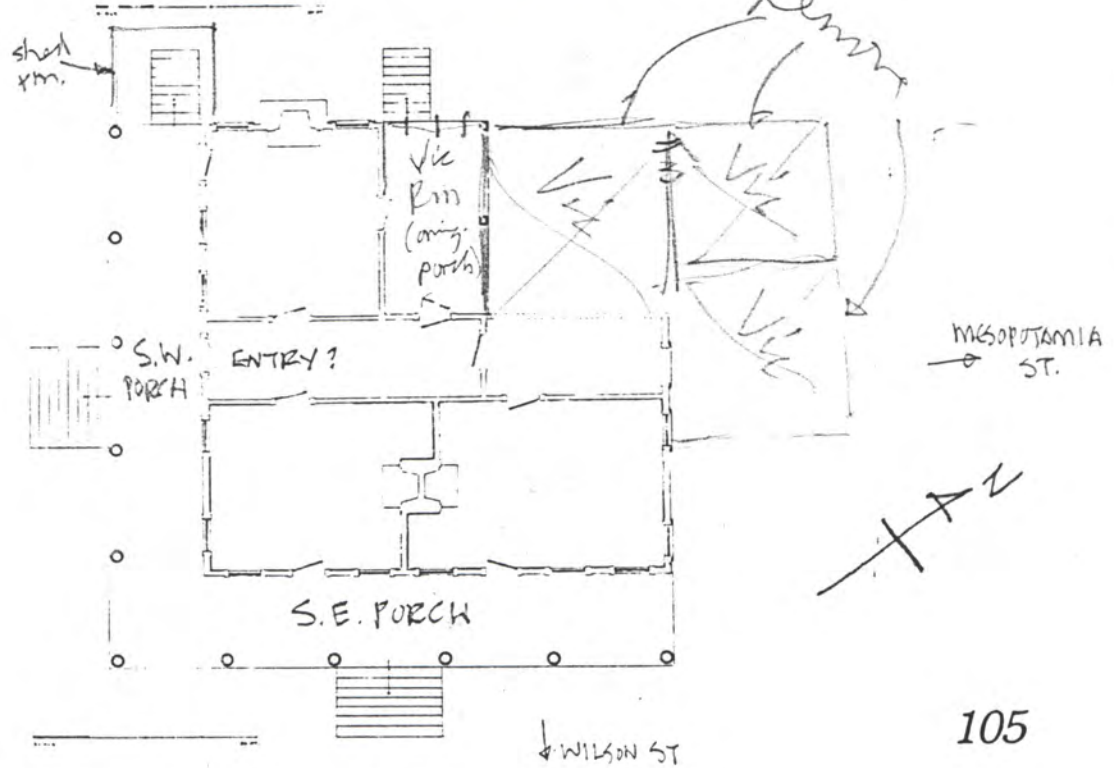
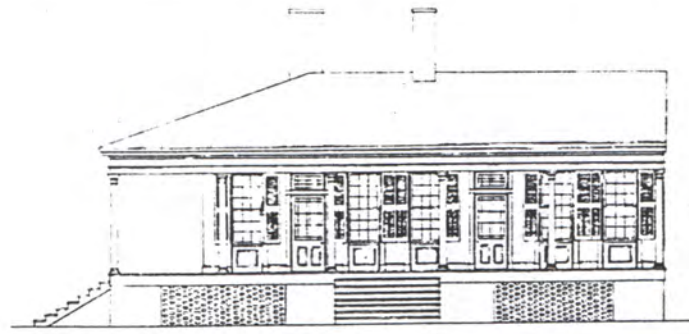
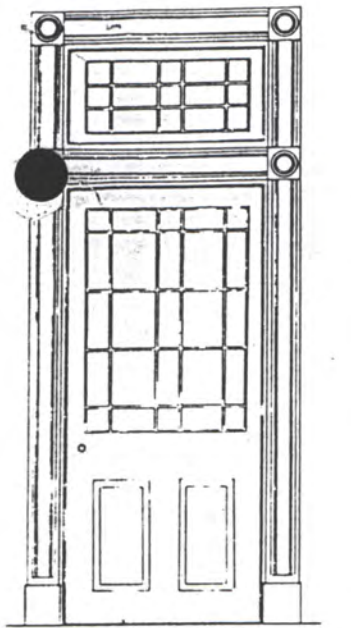
## Chapter 11

### The Raised Creole Cottage Type

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Examples taken up in this chapter may be considered an extension of the single-story group just examined, and one of them (the Daniel R. Wright house), having a half-story above, could belong to the group that follows. The main trait in common of the present set is that they are raised high off the ground. This was a characteristic of early buildings in the Deep South, prompted by soil saturation (if not floods) and atmospheric dampness, whereby timbers were kept as dry as possible to avoid, or at least deter, rotting. Inasmuch as the Spanish and French had settled the lower Mississippi River region first, and they had discovered and made use of the principle, the type is referred to as the raised Creole house or cottage — the latter applicable here as the buildings are small. A single well known specimen will suffice to serve as an archetypal illustration: it is the house known as "Madame John's Legacy" at 628 Dumaine Street in New Orleans. Built by Capt. Jean Pascal soon after his arrival in 1726 (only five years after the town was laid out), the building is long, hip-roofed, its floor elevated about six feet above street level, with a *galerie* supported by seven slender posts spanning the facade, the front wall sheathed in flush boards affixed horizontally, and through which opens a series of doors and windows. One notes a resemblance in the Randolph-Bell house on Mesopotamia Street in Eutaw (even in the seven posts, though heavier), the result of additions. This house may have been influenced by early local "Creole" cottages rather than having been their predecessor (Chapter Seven).

Probably the first constructed, and certainly the earliest stylistically, is the little house back of the First Presbyterian Church, on Lot #77. Edwin Reèse had bought the east half of this block in 1839 and built a carriage shop at the corner of Main and Wilson streets (Chapter Four). He sold the greater part to Iredell P. Vaughan for \$700 on 7 November 1840.<sup>1</sup> The name of the owner sounds French, and in the summer of 1840 he announced entering the tailoring business in partnership with O. B. H. Graham, certainly a French



SCALE

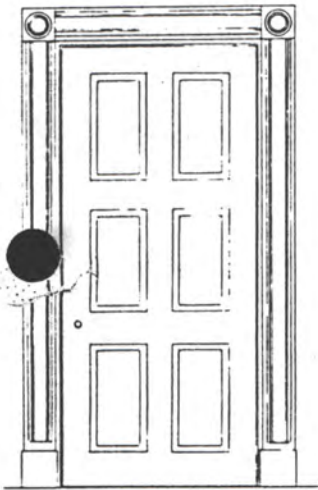


fig. 68 Restored Doorway Elevations of Iredell P. Vaughan House (1841), Wilson Street.

fig. 69 Restored East Elevation and Floor Plan of the Iredell P. Vaughan House.

male occupation.<sup>2</sup> The other shread of information about him gleaned from the county records is that he married Miss Margaret R. Steele on 29 July 1841.<sup>3</sup> It would seem likely that Vaughan timed his wedding according to having his new residence ready for occupancy.

The Vaughan house has an L plan featuring a porch running along the two outer sides, making a double front, toward the east and south, the latter seeming inexplicable as it faced the back of the Reese shop. Eleven round colonnettes support the entablature, and the roof has a hip at the angle and gables at the ends. Walls are of flush boards on the porch and clapboards elsewhere. Doors and windows on the gallery are closely spaced, the doors with glass in and transoms over them, and windows with a panel beneath each one. Frames are similar to those of the Asa White house, but, with baseboard, the treatment is like that inside a building. Glass set in a door is certainly a French characteristic. An external chimney is on the west end, and a second shaft is between the two east rooms. The plan is unusual, consisting primarily of three large rooms and connecting halls. The room at the corner would have been the parlor, and that at the west end

fig. 68

fig. 69

(nearest the kitchen in the yard) must have been used for dining. This leaves the remaining room for a bed chamber, which is slightly larger than either of the others. As in the two south rooms of the Dr. John C. Anderson house on Prairie Street, the partition staggers to either side of the back-to-back fireplaces, allotting one space to each room on the east front of the Vaughan house. These two rooms alone have chairrailing. Interior doors have six equal panels. The only remarkable chimneypiece is that in the west (dining) room, with pilasters, and panels in their impostes and center fascia board.

*fig. 70* Iredelle P. Vaughan did not reside long in the house. He sold it for \$3,500 on 4 March 1842 to Philip F. Beazley, who was or had been sheriff of Greene County.<sup>4</sup> Beazley's administrator sold it at public auction to Isaac Oliver for \$1,611 on 14 February 1856, and Oliver resold it to Alexander Herd for \$3,300 on 10 October, 1859.<sup>5</sup> Probably Herd built additions at the northwest corner of the house. The railing with cutout boards between the porch supports date from the last quarter of the century. Mrs. Annie N. Collier purchased the property from Herd for \$1,100 at the beginning of 1876, and she conveyed it to her daughters for "love & affection" seven years later.<sup>6</sup>

*fig. 71* Another early example of the house type is that built for Littleberry Phippen, who came to Eutaw from Clinton. Phippen bought both corner lots on the west side of Springfield Street at the intersection of Phippen Street from Asa White for \$888 on 16 April 1840.<sup>7</sup> He commissioned his home on Lot #130 and sold the other corner to Daniel R. Wright in 1846. Phippen's residence resembles Vaughan's in its shape, porch arrangement and roof form; but in place of slender colonnettes it has square piers, which, like the pilastered doorway, are in the Greek Revival style. The frontispiece is centered in the east wall, making this clearly the front of the house. The porch has seven posts across, so that the doorway is on axis with the fourth intercolumniation. The entrance opens into a developed hall. The room at the southeast corner is like its counterpart in the Vaughan house in the arrangement of its door and windows, only in reversed walls. Windows are eighteen-paned, except for the pair flanking the north chimney, having twenty one smaller panes, previously pointed out in connection with the fenestration in the Phillip Schoppert house (Chapter Eight).

Littleberry Phippen sold the house to Alexander Herd of Mobile for \$800 on 16 December 1853, and Herd resold it to James R. Ward for \$2,500 on 1 July 1856.<sup>7</sup> The building has suffered many changes, including the acquisition of a second roof with double cornices, overhanging in the bungalow manner on the gable ends, new rooms at the rear, woodwork replacements, and modernized hardwood floors inside.

*fig. 72* Daniel R. Wright built what may be considered an enlarged version of his neighbor's house on Lot #131, which he purchased from Phippen for \$250 on 2 November 1846. Wright doubled the size of the lot by adding an acre to the west procured from Asa White on 7 March 1847.<sup>8</sup> Contributing to its impressiveness are the considerably higher basement, taller posts, lifting the entablature well above the level of the window heads, and two doorways, similar to the Phippen entrance, centered in both east and south fronts.  
*fig. 73* The gallery is given an unusually spacious effect. There are two chimneys on the north end. A unique feature, for Eutaw, is the basement kitchen under the north wing of the house, with inside stairs to the main level. It would have been used only in winter, as there was a detached kitchen to the northwest of the house. The Wright residence has a free and interesting floor plan. The two rooms to the north are chambers; in the southeast corner is the parlor; and at the west end is the dining room, with great folding doors  
*fig. 74*  
*fig. 75*





fig. 70 Recent View of the Vaughan House from the Southeast. (Photo 31 December 1977)

opening into the larger middle section, connected to the gallery by one of the two pilastered doorways, the combined interior making an ample banqueting hall. The chimney between this room and the parlor provides off-center fireplaces for both. It may be noted that the room assignments in the Vaughan, Pippen and Wright houses have corresponding positions. In the last the axis between the sleeping and social rooms is a hall that ends in a porch. The staircase curves around a ninety-degree arc halfway up, the flight cutting crosswise across the passage, with an open well in front. A small bedroom is over the two north chambers, and the rest of the upstairs is a single large space, originally lighted only by two small windows in the west gable, apparently serving for parties. Plain interior trim, with vertical-panel doors and simple pilastered mantels, is consistent with the bold volume treatment.

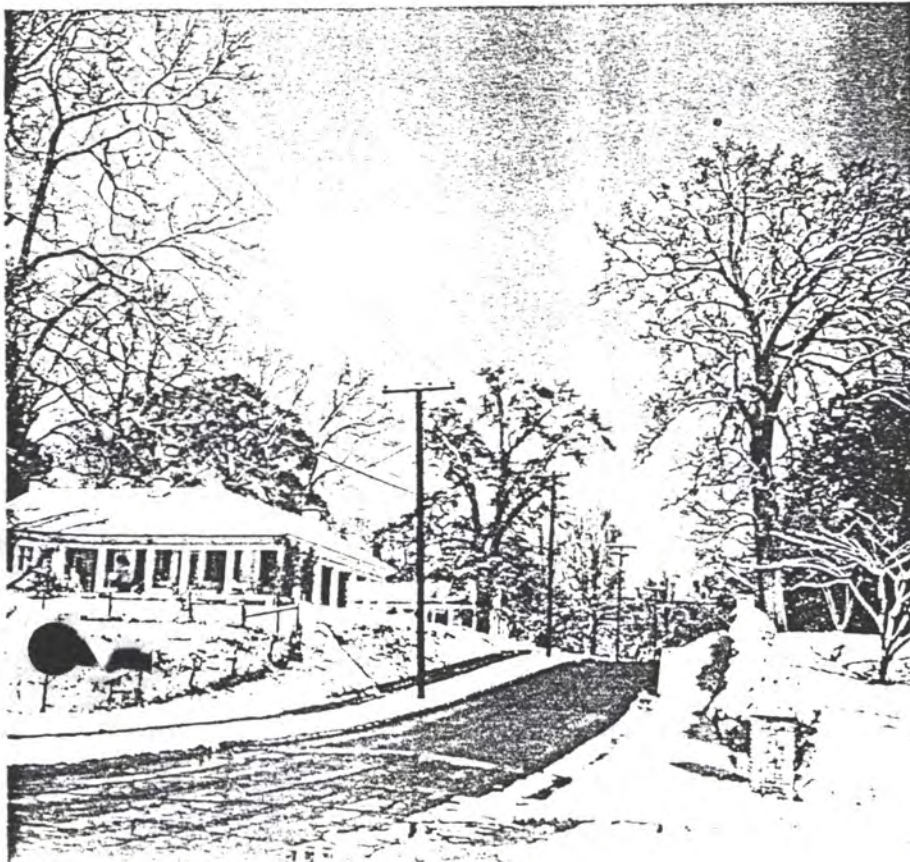


fig. 71  
The Littleberry Pippen House (early 1840s),  
Springfield Street. (Photo 31 January 1977)