

VLR- 3/20/84 NRHP- 5/3/84

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

For HCERS use only
received
date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic "Seymour"; "Monte Sano"; "Jurey House"; "Garallan"; "Old Ivy Inn".

and/or common Faulkner House

2. Location

street & number 2201 Old Ivy Road _____ not for publication

city, town Charlottesville N/A vicinity of congressional district

state Virginia code county Albemarle code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
___ district	___ public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	___ agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
___ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	___ entertainment
___ object	___ in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	___ government
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial
	N/A	___ no	___ military
			___ museum
			___ park
			___ private residence
			___ religious
			___ scientific
			___ transportation
			___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Rector and Trustees of the
University of Virginia.

street & number c/o President's Office, Pavillion VIII, East Lawn, University of Virginia.

city, town Charlottesville N/A vicinity of state Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Albemarle County Courthouse

street & number Court Square

city, town Charlottesville state Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title _____ has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes ___ no

date _____ ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u>N/A</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

A large, two-story brick country house located a mile northwest of the main campus of the University of Virginia, the Faulkner House was built in 1855-56 and enlarged in 1907. The original portion, or central block, features an unusual central-passage, double-pile floor plan in which the rear file of rooms is inset several feet from the front file. Prominent Washington, DC architect Waddy B. Wood remodeled the house in 1907, adding the present two-story flanking wings and monumental front portico. Wood's careful and sympathetic remodeling retains much of the fabric of the original Greek Revival house, while at the same time transforming it into a grander, more sophisticated dwelling in the Colonial Revival style. Having remained substantially unaltered since 1907, the house is complemented by its park-like setting on a low ridge overlooking the University of Virginia and the western suburbs of Charlottesville.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The Faulkner House occupies the north end of an approximately 2½-acre tract on the outskirts of Charlottesville, just west of the University Hall playing fields. The house faces south-southwest toward Lewis Mountain, overlooking a long park extending to Old Ivy Road, three hundred yards south. The smaller side yards are planted with boxwood and tall shade trees, while the back yard is given over to several 20th-century cottages now rented out as residences by University of Virginia employees. In the 19th and early 20th centuries an orchard stood on the west side of the house.

A two-story brick structure, the Faulkner House was erected in two or possibly three stages. The original portion is the fifty foot long central block, built in 1855-56 for Addison Maupin. In 1907, Washington, DC architect Waddy B. Wood enlarged and remodeled the house for Senator Thomas S. Martin, adding the recessed, single-pile side wings.¹ It is unclear whether the rear file of rooms in the central block are coeval with the 1855 house or whether they were added shortly afterwards. However, since the weight of evidence suggests the entire central block was built as a unit, it will be treated as such in the following description.

The 19th-century portion of the house rises a full two stories above a grade-level basement and is covered with a hipped roof.² According to tradition, the basement formerly held both the kitchen and dining room. Originally, the house had a symmetrical three-bay front, but in 1907 the openings were altered to produce the present five-bay south facade. The original structure probably had a monumental portico similar to that on the north face of the house, but this was replaced by the present portico in 1907.³

The floor plan of the main block is an interesting variation on the standard double-pile, central-passage plan commonly found in large 19th-century Virginia country houses. As mentioned, this plan may have resulted from the addition in the mid-19th century of a rear file of rooms, but in any case the plan is a distinctive one. The front file of rooms in the main block is disposed symmetrically on either side of a wide passage, each being heated by an interior end chimney. Originally a U-plan stair ascended just to the left of the front door, but this was removed in 1907.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1855-56; 1907 **Builder/Architect** Architect for 1907 enlargement and remodelir was Waddy B. Wood

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Faulkner House is a large Classical Revival brick country house erected in 1855-56 and later enlarged by prominent Washington, D.C. architect Waddy B. Wood in 1907. Purchased by the University of Virginia in 1962, the house is named in honor of American novelist William H. Faulkner, who--though he never lived there--taught as a Balch Lecturer at the university in the 1950s. The central part of the main house was built for Addison Maupin, keeper of one of the four "hotels," or dining halls at the university during the 1850s. Toward the end of the Civil War while part of Sheridan's army occupied Charlottesville, the house served as temporary headquarters of Union General Thomas Devin. The best-known occupant of the property, however, was U.S. Senator Thomas S. Martin, leader of Virginia's powerful Democratic Party machine during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Martin purchased the property in 1906, remodeled the house in 1907, and lived there until his death in 1919. Since 1975 the property has been the headquarters of the White Burke Miller Center for Public Affairs, a privately endowed organization affiliated with the university and devoted to the study of contemporary political issues. Architecturally, the house is an important example of Albemarle County's antebellum rural architecture with later changes by an able architect who understood the region's Classical idiom in making the house a handsome focal point of an estate occupied by a leading politician.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The builder of the house, Addison Maupin (b. 1813), was the son of Chapman White Maupin (1777-1861), an Albemarle County magistrate, and Mary Spencer (1779-1868). Little is known of Maupin's life aside from his role as a hotel keeper at the University of Virginia during the 1850s. He married Lucy Hart of Greenbriar farm and fathered seven children, one of whom was a state legislator. His older brother Socrates Maupin (1808-1871) held the post of Professor of Chemistry at Hampden-Sydney College and later at the University of Virginia, where he also served for many years as chairman of the faculty.¹

Addison Maupin is listed as a hotel keeper at the university from the 1848-49 through 1856-57 sessions.² "Hotels" were the university's dining halls. As envisioned by Thomas Jefferson, students would take their meals at four to six different hotels--specially designed structures spaced intermittently along the outer rows of dormitories. Hotel keepers leased the right from the university (at a commission of two percent of gross income) to provide students with meals; in turn, they collected set fees for board. Besides being responsible for purchasing food, preparing it, and serving three meals a day, the hotel keeper was charged with supplying furniture and fresh linen to

9. Major Bibliographical References (See Continuation Sheet #8)

Albemarle County Deed Books, Will Books, Plat Books, Land Tax Books, Personal Property Tax Books, Marriage Registers.
Bear, James A., Jr. "Thomas Staples Martin: A Study in Virginia Politics, 1883-1896." M.A. thesis, University of Virginia, 1952.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 2 1/2 acres

Quadrangle name Charlottesville West, Va.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References 1973 (PR 1978)

A

1	7	7	1	8	1	1	3	0	4	2	1	3	8	0	0
Zone	Easting			Northing											

B

Zone	Easting			Northing											

C

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Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at a point on the SE corner of the property on the W side of a private paved driveway approximately 300' NE of VA 601; thence extending approximately 300' N along the W side of said drive to a dirt drive; thence approximately 400' W, crossing the back yard of the main house

(See Continuation Sheet #10)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jeffrey M. O'Dell, Architectural Historian/Regional Surveyor

organization Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission date March 1983

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3144

city or town Richmond state Virginia 23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

H. Bryan Mitchell
H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director

title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

date March 20, 1984

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

FAULKNER HOUSE, ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #1

Item number 7

Page 1

7. DESCRIPTION--Architectural Analysis

The rear rooms are similar in plan to those at the front of the house, but are smaller, being sixteen feet square rather than 19' x 20'. The ten foot wide central passage continues directly through both the front and rear file of rooms without narrowing, and originally a smaller straight-run stair--perhaps designed for the use of servants--ascended at the back of the passage. In many symmetrical, double-pile, central-passage plan Virginia houses, the rear rooms are shallower than the front ones. The Faulkner House, however, has rear rooms that are both shallower and narrower. The difference in size between the front and rear rooms is clearly expressed on the exterior of the house; rather than forming a single rectangle, the house forms two rectangles in plan, the smaller one backing against the front one.

This difference in scale is also reflected in the roof line; the portion of the roof covering the front file of rooms is taller than that covering the rear file. Chimney placement also differs between the front and rear sections of the house. While the front rooms are heated by axial chimneys centered on the end walls, the rear rooms are heated by corner fireplaces whose stacks rise against the back wall of the house. This permits end windows in rooms that would otherwise be too small to accommodate both a symmetrically placed end chimney and flanking windows. The corner fireplaces also allow space for centered windows on the north wall of each room.

While both interior and exterior detailing survive from the mid-19th century, it is often difficult to distinguish between original trim and fixtures and those dating to 1907. This can be attributed both to the expertise of the 1907 workmen and to Waddy Wood's meticulous attention to detail. Throughout the house, original doors and windows were retained whenever possible, being moved to new locations, and new moldings were always matched to old. Even in the utilitarian basement wing Wood precisely duplicated the original Greek Revival architrave window and door casings. Similarly, on the main facade, where the original three bays were enlarged to five, it is impossible to tell the new brickwork from the old. This is partly due to the use of stretcher bond, partly to the high quality of the bricks and masonry, and partly to the coat of red paint with white penciling applied to the entire exterior in 1907.

The most notable exterior feature of the house antedating the 1907 expansion is the two-story tetrastyle north portico. Unlike the 20th-century front porch, this portico has masonry columns (brick covered with stucco or cement), an upper deck, and a single-pitched, balustraded roof. Both the architectural evidence and Wood's 1907 renovation blueprints suggest this portico is original. All the same, much of its detailing has been renewed, replaced, or altered, including the railings, the upper porch ceiling, and the roof balustrade.

The stretcher-bond brickwork on the rear wall facing the portico is original, as are most openings. Exceptions include the western door, which was originally a window, and the tall round-headed window at the second-story stair landing, which was probably replaced by an original plain rectangular window. The doorways at either end of the upper level of the porch are original, although the present French doors are 20th century.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

FAULKNER HOUSE, ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #2

Item number 7

Page 2

7. DESCRIPTION--Architectural Analysis

Exterior detailing at the front of the house dates by and large to the 1907 remodeling. All brickwork above the water table on the front of the main block is laid in stretcher bond, while that below the water table and on the flanking 1907 wings is laid in five-course American bond with Flemish variant. The quality of both the bricks and brickwork on the main block is superior to that found on the wings. Similarly, the 19th-century brickwork on the sides and rear of the central block is of much better quality than that on the rear facade of the 1907 wings.

Exterior openings are trimmed with wooden architrave casings. These have no visible brick arches, instead being supported by hidden lintels of brick, metal, or wood. All windows contain 6/6 hung-sash, some of which may date to the mid-19th century. The outer windows on the front of the main block are original, while the inner ones are duplicates installed in 1907. The windows in the 1907 wings, while otherwise identical to those of the main block, are narrower, paralleling the difference in scale between the central block and the wings. All front and side windows have louvered shutters, some of which may date to the 19th century. The main entry, with its sidelights, elliptical fanlight, and Greek Revival moldings may be original (it is designated as "old" on the 1907 renovation drawings), but the delicate Adam-style metal tracery is 20th-century.

The cynosure of the house is the pedimented front portico designed by Waddy Wood. The four wooden Roman Doric columns support a full entablature with triglyphs and metopes. The metopes are enriched with square panels filled with stylized leaf motifs of molded plaster. The pediment soffits are ornamented with mutules separated by diamond-shaped panels. A plain lunette window opens on the face of the plastered pediment. Like the porticoes, the present full-length balcony with lattice railing was also designed by Wood.

Apparently in 1907 the entire front half of the roof was raised two or three feet to permit a taller front portico and to give the main block greater emphasis. The taller (attic) walls of the main block accommodate the present wide, white-plaster frieze that helps balance the monumental portico. Waddy Wood also added the present wooden cornices, as well as the wooden belt course that carries around the entire house (except the rear of the original block) just below the second-floor windows. Together these elements work to create a unified and well-articulated facade.

Like the main facade, the interior of the house is largely the product of Wood's 1907 remodeling. In the principal main-floor rooms, the original Greek Revival mantels were replaced with more elaborate ones in the Georgian Revival style. Chair rails, wainscot, and ceiling cornices all date to the early 20th century, but some original Greek Revival architrave casings survive at doors and windows, and original mantels remain in the northeast main-floor room and upstairs bedrooms. The early-19th-century Neoclassical mantel in the east parlor was installed in the 1930s by Colonel and Mrs. Jennings Wise, at which time the room's 1907 Georgian Revival mantel was relegated to the basement room below.

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

FAULKNER HOUSE, ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #3

Item number 7

Page 3

7. DESCRIPTION--Architectural Analysis

Major alterations to the main floor include the insertion of a narrow cross-passage leading to the east wing, and the replacement of the two original passage stairs by the present U-plan stair at the rear of the house. Waddy Wood enlivened the passage by adding a central elliptical arch resting on Classical pilasters. He also replaced the original doors at the front of the passage by six foot wide openings with sliding doors, thus giving the public areas of the house a greater sense of cohesion.⁴

In the course of remodeling, most rooms assumed new functions. The dining room was moved from the basement to the west wing. In the main block, the west front room became the library, the east front room the parlor, the west rear room the pantry, and the east rear room a secretary's office. The new east wing was given over to a large bathroom and Senator Martin's private office.

Upstairs, long narrow cross-passages were added to provide access to the wings. The main stair-landing was lighted by a taller, arched window, and French doors were installed at the back porch and front balcony. As on the main floor, some original detailing remains, including Greek Revival door and window trim and simple mantels with plain pilasters.

Today the house remains substantially unchanged from its pre-World War I appearance. It was enlarged slightly in the mid-20th century by a two-story concrete block extension at the back of the west wing. After the university acquired the property, the main-floor pantry was converted to office space and its 1907 servants' stair was removed. The dwelling's kitchen facilities were also remodeled to provide more office space.

No early outbuildings remain on the property. The present dwellings in the back yard were erected in the 1940s to serve as guest cottages when the main house was operated as a public inn. Known respectively as the Orchard House, the Hedge House, the Farm House and the Cottage, these buildings are presently rented to university employees as private residences.

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¹Wood, Donn & Deming, Architects, "Remodeling of Residence for Senator Thomas S. Martin (blueprints), July 1907, 808 17th Street, Washington, DC. These 18" x 24" drawings in blueprint form, show the plans of the basement, first floor, second floor, and roof, as well as the front and rear elevations. Some, but by no means all changes to the house are noted in the drawings. For example, most doors and windows are labeled either "old" or "new," and new brickwork and partitions are indicated graphically. Many features, however, are not shown, including the original portico. A mysterious feature in the drawings is the large, identical "pier" near the center of each north room on all three floors. These structures, which may have been temporary or later additions, were removed in 1907. In the front elevation drawing, the architects call for regrading the main approach to the house to lessen the height of the front steps. This project was never carried out, and the house retains its original grade-level basement.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

FAULKNER HOUSE, ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #3A

Item number 7, 8

Page 4, 5

7. DESCRIPTION--Footnotes

²One local tradition maintains the attic once contained a large fish tank. This may have been a cistern or water-storage tank, now removed.

³There is no remaining physical evidence of an earlier front portico, and Waddy Wood's 1907 remodeling drawings do not mention whether one existed. Although local tradition maintains the house originally faced north, this seems unlikely since builders generally preferred a southern exposure, and since the main road followed its present course south of the house during the 19th century.

⁴Pre-1907 floral wallpaper remains on the original inner walls of the two main-floor front rooms. These walls were furred out during Wood's remodeling to accommodate the present sliding doors.

8. SIGNIFICANCE--Footnotes

¹¹Helen R. Duke, ed., "Recollections of Judge R.T.W. Duke, Jr.," Papers of the Albemarle Historical Society, III (1942-43): 40-43.

¹²Gray MacWhorter Bryan, III, "Waddy Wood's Residential Structures in Washington, D.C." (M. Arch. Hist. thesis, University of Virginia, 1980); and untitled scrapbook by Waddy Wood, 3 vols., ca. 1940, Fiske Kimball Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville. The Rives house, Edgewood, still stands, and the Emmanuel Episcopal Church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in January 1981. The Faulkner House renovation is not mentioned in either Bryan's thesis (which lists known works in Virginia as well as Washington, DC), or Wood's scrapbooks. Attribution is based on blueprints of the house drawn by Wood in July 1907 and now in the possession of Thomas S. Martin, Jr. of Virginia Beach, Va.

¹³John Hammond Moore, Albemarle, Jefferson's County, 1727-1976 (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1976), pp. 333-38; and Raymond H. Pulley, Old Virginia Restored: An Interpretation of the Progressive Impulse, 1870-1930 (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1968), pp. 114-26, 162-70.

¹⁴Albemarle County Deed Books and Land Tax Books; and Edmund Berkeley, Jr., "History of William Faulkner House," pamphlet printed for the White Burkett Miller Center, n.d. (ca. 1979).

¹⁵"White Burkett Miller Center of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia," pamphlet printed for the Miller Center, n.d. (ca. 1981).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

FAULKNER HOUSE, ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet # 4

Item number 8

Page 1

8. SIGNIFICANCE--Historical Background

the lodging rooms of each student boarding with him. He was also required to hire one or more servants (usually male slaves) to perform such tasks for the students as hauling wash water, scouring their rooms, keeping fires burning and running errands. The hotel keeper was also supposed to act as a counselor to his boarders, to receive any complaints from them, and to act as a disciplinarian, "maintain(ing) good order and report(ing) all cases of misconduct."³

According to the university's original plan, hotel keepers would earn at least \$1,500 a year from their leases--a substantial salary for the time. Most keepers during the first several decades of the university's history were men of relatively high social status, being selected by the university proctor for their honesty, sobriety, and good character as well as for their ability to maintain a good table.⁴ Judging from his length of stay and the opinion of at least one student, Addison Maupin must have been a better-than-average hotel keeper. Robert M. Rucker, a first-year student at the university in 1849, wrote to his mother in December of that year that "The Tavern Keeper with whom I board is a very accomodating (sic) & hospitable man & keeps a good table & his boarders behave themselves very well..." The following year, after being assigned to a different hotel, Rucker complained, "I do not get as good living or fare at the boarding house I patronize this session as I did at Maupin's last, yet it is good enough for a student, and a deal better than what is got at the steward's houses of other institutions..."⁵

Why Maupin failed to renew his lease as hotel keeper after 1857 is not known; probably he decided the job was not producing enough income.⁶ Three years earlier, in 1854, Maupin had purchased a forty-one-acre tract on the north side of the Rockfish Gap and Rivanna Turnpike from John Alphin's estate. At that time the parcel had only \$350 worth of improvements--thus suggesting the presence of no more than a very small frame house or a few run-of-the-mill farm buildings. Within a year of acquiring this parcel (together with a nearby forty-nine-acre tract), Maupin built himself the present brick mansion--a structure which, together with its outbuildings, was assessed for tax purposes at \$4,000.⁷

Maupin could not have occupied his new house more than a year, for in February 1857 he sold it and the forty-one-acre tract to Gabriel B. Shields for \$8,500. Maupin and his family later moved to a large house on nearby Carr's Hill, just north of the Rotunda, which he in turn sold to the university in 1867.⁸

Shields died shortly after acquiring Maupin's house, leaving the property to two spinsters named Jurey. It was during their tenure, toward the close of the Civil War, that the house served as Union General Thomas Devin's temporary headquarters. In early March 1865, part of General Philip Sheridan's army commanded by Generals Devin and George Armstrong Custer rode east from the Valley of Virginia, destroying Southern supplies and lines of transport en route to Charlottesville. Custer reached Charlottesville on the afternoon of March third, being met on its outskirts by a delegation of citizens headed by the mayor. Opting to cooperate with the Union army rather than risk seeing their homes and businesses destroyed, the representatives sur-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

FAULKNER HOUSE, ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #5

Item number 8

Page 2

8. SIGNIFICANCE--Historical Background

rendered the town to Custer. According to an eyewitness account, "Through the mayor's persuasion a number of towns people agreed to open their homes to the officers and to do what they could to procure food for the soldiers."⁹ In return, the Federal officers agreed to guarantee the protection of local property.¹⁰

In his memoirs, Judge R.T.W. Duke, Jr. recalls visiting the Faulkner House (then called the Jurey House) while Devin was occupying it. Duke, who was about twelve years old, had witnessed his parent's home, Sunnyside, being looted by Union soldiers. Knowing the Northerners had promised to refrain from vandalism, he ran to the Jurey House to seek redress from General Devin. On reaching the house, he was accosted by several soldiers lounging in the yard. Duke "spoke up and told the men that I must see Genl Devins on important business. They took me into the dining room, then in the basement, and I found it filled with soldiers laughing and talking. One of them ...asked me what I wanted with the General. I told him and he began to joke,... (asking) if we had any apple jack at my house." After taking a teasing from the soldiers, Duke was sent to Custer's headquarters near the university, where he received an armed escort back to Sunnyside with the promise that no more looting would take place.¹¹

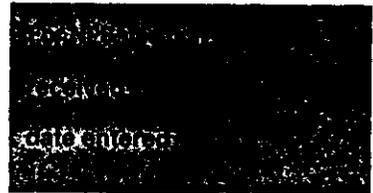
Less than three years after the war, the Jurey family sold the house and forty-one acres for \$9,000. Over the next four decades the property passed through the hands of six owners, including Judge Charles Goodyear, who named the place Seymour. The original house tract of forty-one acres remained intact until 1902, when it was reduced to seventeen acres. In 1906 Lewis D. Wilkes sold the property to U.S. Senator Thomas S. Martin, who renamed it Montesano. Martin bought the property for \$12,000, and the county land tax books show that he made \$5,000 worth of improvements in 1907. This was the same year he hired Washington architect Waddy B. Wood to enlarge and remodel the main house.

Waddy Butler Wood (1869-1944), the senior partner in the firm of Wood, Donn and Deming, was among the most highly respected architects in the nation's capital during the first three decades of the century. Conversant with a wide variety of eclectic styles, Wood specialized in Neo-classical houses for the wealthy, designing some of the best residences in the exclusive Kalorama neighborhood of northwest Washington. Wood also designed numerous public buildings in the city, as well as large country houses in Virginia and surrounding states. He drew the plans for Emmanuel Episcopal Church in western Albemarle County in 1906. Other commissions in the Charlottesville area include the Charles Wood House at Ivy (1902) and the G. Barclay Rives House at Cobham (1910-13).¹²

Wood's client, Senator Thomas Staples Martin, was at the time probably the most powerful political figure in the state. Born in nearby Scottsville in 1842, Martin studied law at the University of Virginia during the 1860s, returning to Scottsville where he built a strong reputation as a courtroom lawyer. In the 1880s he became local counsel for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and in 1893, by a political quirk, was elected to the U.S. Senate. Rising rapidly in the Democratic Party, he served five

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

FAULKNER HOUSE, ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VA



Continuation sheet #6

Item number 8

Page 3

8. SIGNIFICANCE--Historical Background

consecutive terms in the Senate, becoming Senate Majority Leader in 1912. He exercised his greatest influence, however, not as a public figure but as a behind-the-scenes political organizer. Working to revive the state's traditional conservative political system, he built a powerful Democratic Party machine that temporarily slowed the growth of progressivism in Virginia. However, after Virginia adopted a reformed state constitution in 1902, Martin and his political allies liberalized their policies to remain in step with the electorate. Despite charges of bossism and corruption, Martin compiled a record of consistent support for progressive federal legislation during the administrations of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. A hard-working and pragmatic man, Martin constantly demonstrated his adaptability during the turbulent political struggles of the early 20th century. At his death in 1919 he was commonly regarded as both the leading figure in his party and as the most prominent statesman in the Commonwealth.¹³

Shortly after Martin's death, his family sold Montesano. Over the next two decades the property passed through the hands of several short-term owners. Colonel and Mrs. Jennings Wise purchased the house in the 1920s, renaming it Garallan. The next owner was William A. Bondurant, a successful New York restaurateur who retired to his native Virginia from Long Island. In 1946, after a brief tenure by George Barclay, the property was purchased by Noble T. McFarland, who converted it into a public hostelry named the Old Ivy Inn. With the addition of four small cottages, the inn could accommodate over fifty guests at a time. During its nearly two decades of business, the Old Ivy Inn earned a wide reputation for good food and Southern-style hospitality.

In 1963 the University of Virginia purchased the property--then encompassing nineteen acres of land and five major outbuildings--for \$180,000. Renamed in honor of William Faulkner, Nobel prize winner and the university's former writer-in-residence, the main dwelling was used as a guest house and dining facility for faculty, staff, and visitors to the university. Three years later, it was renovated as office space for the Colgate Darden Graduate School of Business Administration.

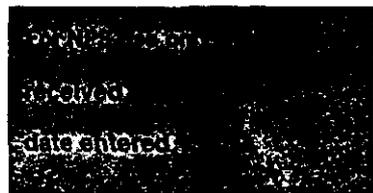
In 1975, the Faulkner House was leased to the White Burkett Miller Center for Public Affairs, a privately endowed research institution devoted to the study of contemporary political issues. Founded in 1975 under the aegis of Chattanooga business leader Bartlett Miller, the center sponsors lectures, conferences, writers, and publications focusing on the role of the American presidency in national and world affairs.¹⁵

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¹Philip A. Bruce, History of the University of Virginia, 1819-1919, 5 vols. (New York: Macmillan Company, 1920-22), II: 236; III: 94-95, 189-190, 315-16; Edgar Woods, Albemarle County in Virginia (Printed by the author, 1901; reprint ed., Harrisonburg, Va.: C.J. Carrier Company, 1978), pp. 267-68; and "Maupin Family Records," file no. 6069, Manuscripts Division, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

FAULKNER HOUSE, ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VA



Continuation sheet # 7

Item number 8

Page 4

8. SIGNIFICANCE--Footnotes

²Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the University of Virginia, various issues, 1825-1865; various publishers. Maupin is listed as a hotel keeper in the 1848-49 through 1856-57 sessions. Editions prior to 1848 do not list hotel keepers and it is not known when Maupin first assumed the job.

³Philip A. Bruce, History of the University of Virginia, 1819-1919, 5 vols. (New York: Macmillan Company, 1920-22), II: 205-37. Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the University of Virginia, Session 1849-50 (Richmond: H.K. Ellyson, 1850), p. 66.

⁴Philip A. Bruce, History of the University of Virginia, 1819-1919, 5 vols. (New York: Macmillan Company, 1920-22), II: 218-22.

⁵Robert M. Rucker letters, Dec. 23, 1849 and Nov. 14, 1850; Deposit no. 6269, Charles E. Moran Gift, Manuscripts Division, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va.

⁶Philip A. Bruce, History of the University of Virginia, 1891-1919, 5 vols. (New York: Macmillan Company, 1920-22), II: 236-37. Although the hotel-keeping job was no doubt more remunerative in later years, in 1847 Addison Maupin netted only \$4.00 after expenses of \$2,744. It should be noted, however, that Maupin and his family enjoyed free food and housing at the university.

⁷Albemarle County Land Tax Books. The forty-one-acre house tract is variously described in the tax books as being "near the toll house," "near the University," and "near the Poor House." Several 20th-century newspaper accounts and local history articles claim the Faulkner House was built by one Jesse Lewis around 1816. The county deed and land tax books, however, show that the house in question was never owned by the Lewis family, though they did own a tract on the south side of the Staunton-Charlottesville Road. The now vanished ~~early-19th-century Jesse Lewis house mentioned in modern historical accounts~~ probably stood near the present Lewis family cemetery, a half-mile south of the Faulkner House.

⁸Maupin purchased the Carr's Hill house from Mrs. Sidney S. Carr, widow, on November 14, 1863. According to William B. O'Neal, Pictorial History of the University of Virginia, 2nd ed. (Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1976), p. 104, the main Carr's Hill house burned ca. 1867, possibly before Maupin sold the forty-two-acre tract to the University for \$10,000 on July 1, 1867.

⁹Quoted in Margaret W. Fowler Clark, "Facts Relating to the Surrender of Charlottesville, March 3, 1865," The Magazine of Albemarle County History, vol. 17 (1958-59): 69.

¹⁰Ibid., pp. 67-73; and Philip H. Sheridan, Personal Memoirs of P.H. Sheridan, General, United States Army, 2 vols. (New York: Charles L. Webster & Co., 1888), II: 116-18. According to a dispatch to the Lynchburg Daily Virginian, March 9, 1865, the surrender of Charlottesville took place "on a hill S.W. of the University." Bernard Chamberlain, longtime Charlottesville resident and local historian, believes the surrender took place near the Staunton-Charlottesville Road in the general vicinity of the Faulkner House. Interview with Bernard Chamberlain, Charlottesville, Va., March 2, 1983.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

FAULKNER HOUSE, ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #8

Item number 9

Page 1



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United States Department of the Interior
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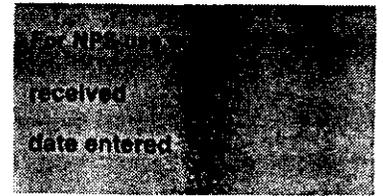
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

FAULKNER HOUSE, ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #9

Item number 9

Page 2



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

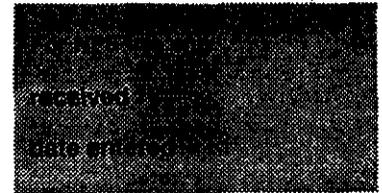
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



FAULKNER HOUSE, ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VA
Continuation sheet #10

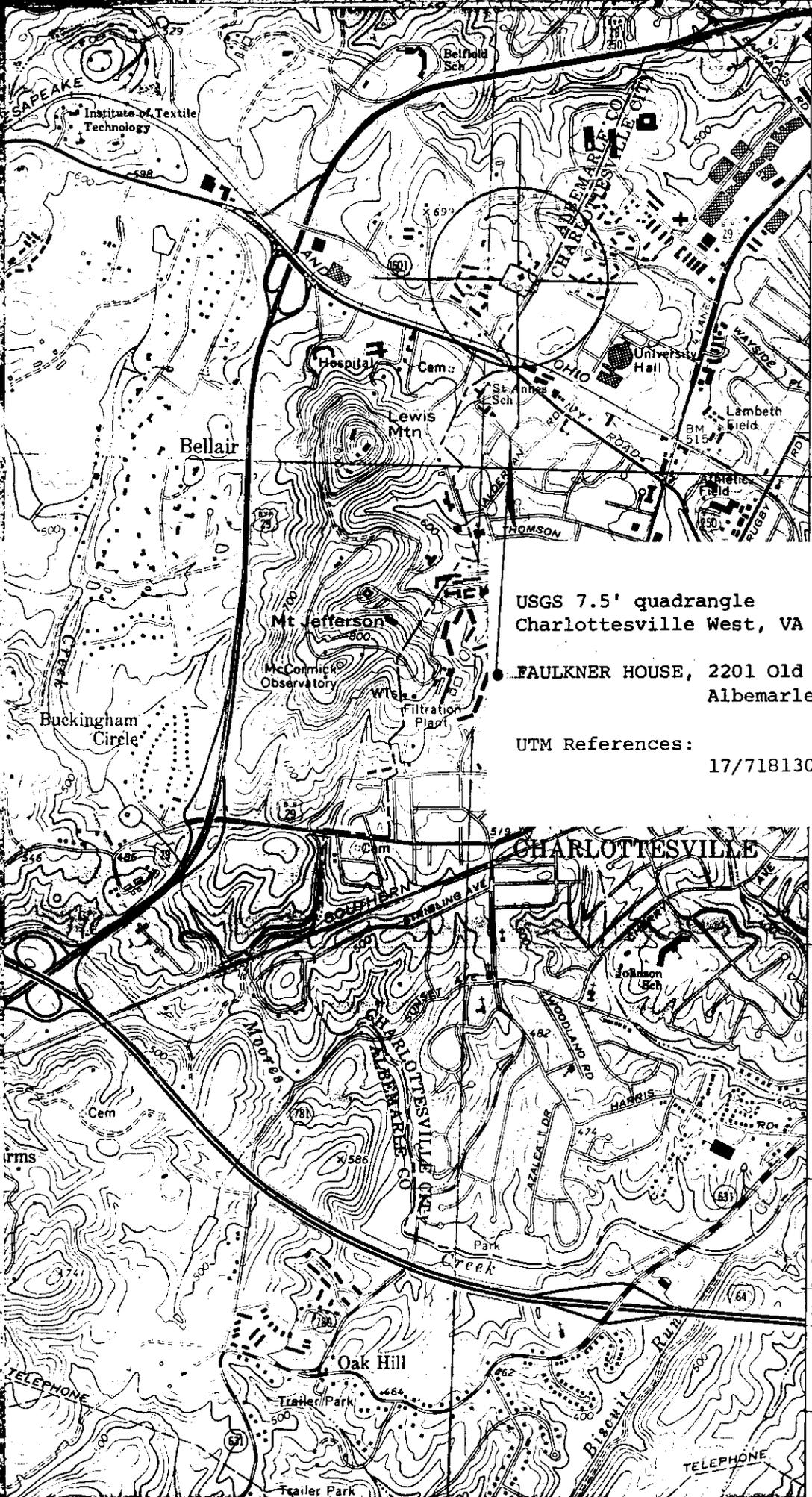
Item number 10

Page 1

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA--Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

until reaching a private paved driveway on the W side of the property; thence S approximately 300' along the E side of said driveway; thence approximately 400' E along a tree line across the front yard to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification: The above boundaries (approximately 2½ acres) include all of the front and side yards of the Faulkner House, including shade trees, ornamental shrubbery, and all boxwood hedges. It excludes all other buildings on the property, including modern dwellings to the north (rear) of the main house. The actual property lines form the east and west boundary lines of the National Register designated area.



USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale:1:24000)
 Charlottesville West, VA 1973 (PR 1978)

● FAULKNER HOUSE, 2201 Old Ivy Road,
 Albemarle County, VA

UTM References:
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RUCKERSVILLE 14 MI.
 MADISON 27 MI.
 4214
 2'30"
 4213
 4211
 4210
 SHADWELL 6 MI.
 RICHMOND 70 MI.
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