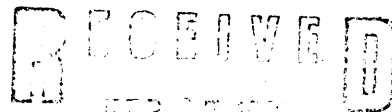


United States Department of the Interior National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Faulkner, Clay, Home
other names/site number Cumberland Valley Sanitarium and Hospital, Faulkner Springs Sanitarium and Hospital, Falcon Manor, Falcon Rest

2. Location

street & number Faulkner Springs Road at Flood Road
city, town Faulkner Springs
state Tennessee code TN county Warren code 177 zip code N/A

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/site/structure/object categories.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Herbert L. Taylor, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission. Date: 2/3/92

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: Date: State or Federal agency and bureau:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: entered in the National Register. determined eligible for the National Register. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:). Entered in the National Register. Signature of the Keeper: Melores Byers. Date of Action: 3/5/92

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

HEALTH CARE/Hospital, Sanitarium

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne influence

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls Brick

roof ASPHALT SHINGLES

other WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Clay Faulkner--a leading Warren County, Tennessee, manufacturer at turn of the century--built a gracious Victorian residence for his wife and five children in 1896-97. The 6,000-square-foot Queen Anne house was located on a 144-acre tract just south of Faulkner's Mountain City Woolen Mill, two and a half miles from McMinnville. Less than two acres of the original 144 remain with the property, but the level corner lot with its 25 towering trees forms an elegant setting for the Victorian manor.

Called "Falcon Rest" by the Faulkners, the main house is an L-shaped plan two-story brick structure, with an attached one-story service area separated from the main house by a breezeway. The house became a hospital in the 1940s. A 2,200-square-foot rectangular concrete-block laundry building behind the main house, added for the hospital in the late 1940s, remains. Several additions made to the original structure in the mid-1950s--including a block of eight rooms in the center of the "ell," a second story above the service area, and a massive concrete ramp which wrapped around the back section to the second floor--have been removed by the previous or present owner.

All the exterior and interior walls of the main dwelling are three bricks thick and rest atop limestone foundations. It is interesting to note that the foundation under the front bay wall, though carved to look like individual stones, is actually one huge boulder. The bricks were originally unpainted, but the doctor who ran the hospital had the exterior walls painted with white sealer in an attempt to alleviate a moisture problem.

The house has a 12/12 pitch, multi-gabled roof and three chimneys. It originally had an internal gutter system. However, the gutters deteriorated and were covered with tin years back. The original roof was of wood shingles over oak decking, but that was covered long ago with asphalt shingles. A new asphalt shingle roof has recently been installed.

A "gingerbread" porch with elaborately turned cedar posts and spindles wraps from the front around one side of the house. Lattice-work panels screen the opening between the porch and the ground. The eight-foot-tall,

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Clay Faulkner Home

double-hung, one over one, wood windows have limestone lintels and are capped by brick segmental arches. Much of the original window glass remains.

The facade (north elevation) of the house faces Flood Road and Charles Creek, which in Faulkner's day was dammed to form a lake. At one side of the facade is a one story bay with three windows, topped by the original formed-metal roof. Above the front entrance are three windows with rounded tops, a style said to be favored by Faulkner and therefore repeated in many businesses in town over which he had influence. Details on the front of the house are emphasized with offset brick designs above the windows and in the two gables. At the gable ends were intricate gingerbread decorations, one of which is in place. Parts of the other are available for reassembling. Elegant, four-foot wooden attic vents are almost hidden by the gable gingerbread. They are repeated in the gables in the rear of the house. An attic dormer with two double-hung one-over-one windows rises from the center roof section. It is embellished with octagon-shaped wooden shingles. The original brick sidewalk, running from Flood Road to the front entrance, has been covered with concrete. Stone steps rise to the porch.

The east elevation, which serves as a secondary facade, faces Faulkner Springs Road. The wrap-around porch continues along the length of the east elevation to the service area. The porch is punctuated at mid-length by a gabled entrance decorated with the same wooden shingles as the attic dormer. The careful attention to detail, characteristic of the house, is evident even in the basement and crawl-space windows. Though they are concealed from view by the lattice panels under the porch, these small windows are topped by segmental arches as the exterior windows. A concrete ramp, built at the side entrance for the hospital, has been retained to provide handicapped access.

The south elevation of the house is the old service area. Originally one story and attached to the house by a breezeway, the service area included a cook's room, a kitchen, and a pantry--each with its own door opening onto a breezeway. Across another breezeway is a springhouse. Faulkner pumped spring water from the creek through the springhouse basement, where perishables were stored. Meat was evidently hung on exposed beams in the room above the basement, to take advantage of the cool air provided by the spring water. The cedar pipe which supplied water from the creek has been broken, but it is hoped that the cooling system can be restored. Several

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stone-covered clean-outs for the pipes which drained water from the basement back into the creek are located in the yard.

The west elevation of the house features a downstairs porch off the original dining room, and an upstairs balcony. They had been enclosed as halls for the hospital but were revealed when the eight-room addition was removed. Plaster, applied at the time of the addition to cover the once-exterior walls, has been chipped off to reveal the original brick. All of the decorative trim and the posts of these porches has disappeared. According to a former resident, the decorations were simpler than those on the front porch. A staircase once connected the back porch with the balcony above it, but it was removed in the hospital renovation. It is probable that the upstairs balcony wrapped around the "ell" of the structure at one time. However, at some point the section above the downstairs bath was enclosed. After the previous owner tore off the addition, he covered this area with boards. The forward west elevation of the house is quite simple, broken only by two windows on each floor and supported by massive foundation stones.

Interior walls consist of an inch of plaster laid on the inside surface of the solid brick walls. All the plaster has been repaired. Steam pipes, once used for the central radiator heating system, are concealed at appropriate intervals within the walls. Picture molding is mounted on the walls about 20 inches below the 12-foot-high ceilings. The ceilings were originally plaster on lath, but they were badly deteriorated and have been covered with sheetrock. The walls and ceilings appear to have been papered when the house was built, but the doctor either removed, painted or plastered over most of the wallpaper. A few faded samples of the original wallcovering remain.

After closing the hospital, the doctor planned to tear down the house and sell the materials. Much of the woodwork was therefore removed. However, after a day of trying to dismantle the bricks, workmen told him the task was too difficult to carry out. Some of the woodwork remains, while much has disappeared. Door and window facings were mahogany, walnut, or cherry, carved in an unusual 12-groove pattern. The tops of each window and door and the bottoms of the doors were decorated with artfully carved corner blocks. Carved baseboards were held in place with grooved footings, shaped into quarter-rounds on the outer edge. Together, the footings, baseboards, and molding which topped them were a foot deep. All floors are hardwood, with each room laid in a slightly different pattern. The solid wood, five-panel doors are 36 inches by 90 inches and capped by transoms. Door

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Clay Faulkner Home

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hardware is made of ornately stamped brass. The windows had interior shutters (all gone now) and interior screens, (some of which remain).

Each room had a coal-burning fireplace, in addition to the steam heat, with the exception of the dining room and the servant's room above it. A separate chimney evidently provided ventilation for free-standing stoves in those rooms. The doctor sold most of the original mantles, which by all accounts were outstanding. Fireplace surrounds and hearths were laid in decorative tiles. Enough of the tiles remained for the previous owner to re-tile four of the fireplaces. A chute for the coal is located in the basement under the original dining room.

The front door opens onto a 17-foot by 24-foot entrance hall, which is dominated by an intricately carved staircase. The six-foot-wide stairway rises from the center of the hallway, supported by carved wooden panels. The curved first step is flanked by square, carved newel posts, and two turned spindles support the bannisters on both sides of each step.

Eight doors open from the entrance hall. To the right is the parlor, distinctive for its bay wall and an elaborate 16-foot by 4-foot spindle frieze suspended from the ceiling in front of the bay.

A wainscoted bathroom, original to the house, opens from the rear of the entrance hall. Separate bedrooms for Clay Faulkner and wife Mary were located on opposite sides of the hall. Next to Mary's bedroom was the room entered from the "second front" door. She used it as a sitting room, where she received her children and other visitors. The back downstairs room in the main house was the dining room, which featured wainscoting and a built-in china cabinet.

Four bedrooms for the Faulkner children were located upstairs, with the hall between them large enough to serve as a schoolroom or playroom. Windows which formerly opened onto the upstairs porch extension (now a bath) have been converted to decorative niches by the previous owner. When the house was built, the back upstairs bedroom (above the dining room) could only be accessed from the balcony. It was occupied either by servants, a tutor, or a seamstress. Each of the bedrooms is said to have boasted an individual lavatory. Built-in closets were placed in the spaces next to the protruding fireplaces, decorated with the same woodwork as the doors. Three of the bedrooms were carpeted by the previous owner, since the doctor had glued tile to the wood floors.

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Walls in the back one-story service area are two bricks thick. The base of a water well is next to the steps at the east of this section. Woodwork in the cook's 8-foot by 16-foot bedroom was almost as elaborate as that in the house. Next to her room was the original kitchen. It was wainscoted and had a larger fireplace opening than the other rooms. Its chimney was removed when the second story was added over the service area for the hospital. A pass-thru window into the dining room across the breezeway made food service convenient. Next to the kitchen was a pantry--the same size as the cook's room. The springhouse, under a common roof with the other service rooms, is located to their west across another breezeway.

As the Faulkner house had "all the conveniences of a model city dwelling," it was lit with electricity. Evidence of the knob-and-tube wiring is still present in the attic.

At one time, a carriage house was located at the back of the current lot near Faulkner Springs Road, but all physical evidence of the structure has disappeared. The concrete-block laundry building is a one-story, hip-roofed structure with a full loft/attic. The east side of the building houses a two-bed-room apartment. The other two-thirds of the structure are currently utilized for storage. (NC)

Ample parking space remains from hospital days. A paved drive approaches the house from Faulkner Springs Road. It widens to a parking area between the main house and the laundry building and up the east side of the house to the concrete ramp. An additional parking area stretches in front of the house. Concrete stanchions outline the perimeter of the parking areas. Square columns flank both sides of the driveway, front sidewalk, and front parking area. Granite signs engraved "Faulkner Springs Hospital and Sanitarium" are embedded in one column each at the side and front of the property.

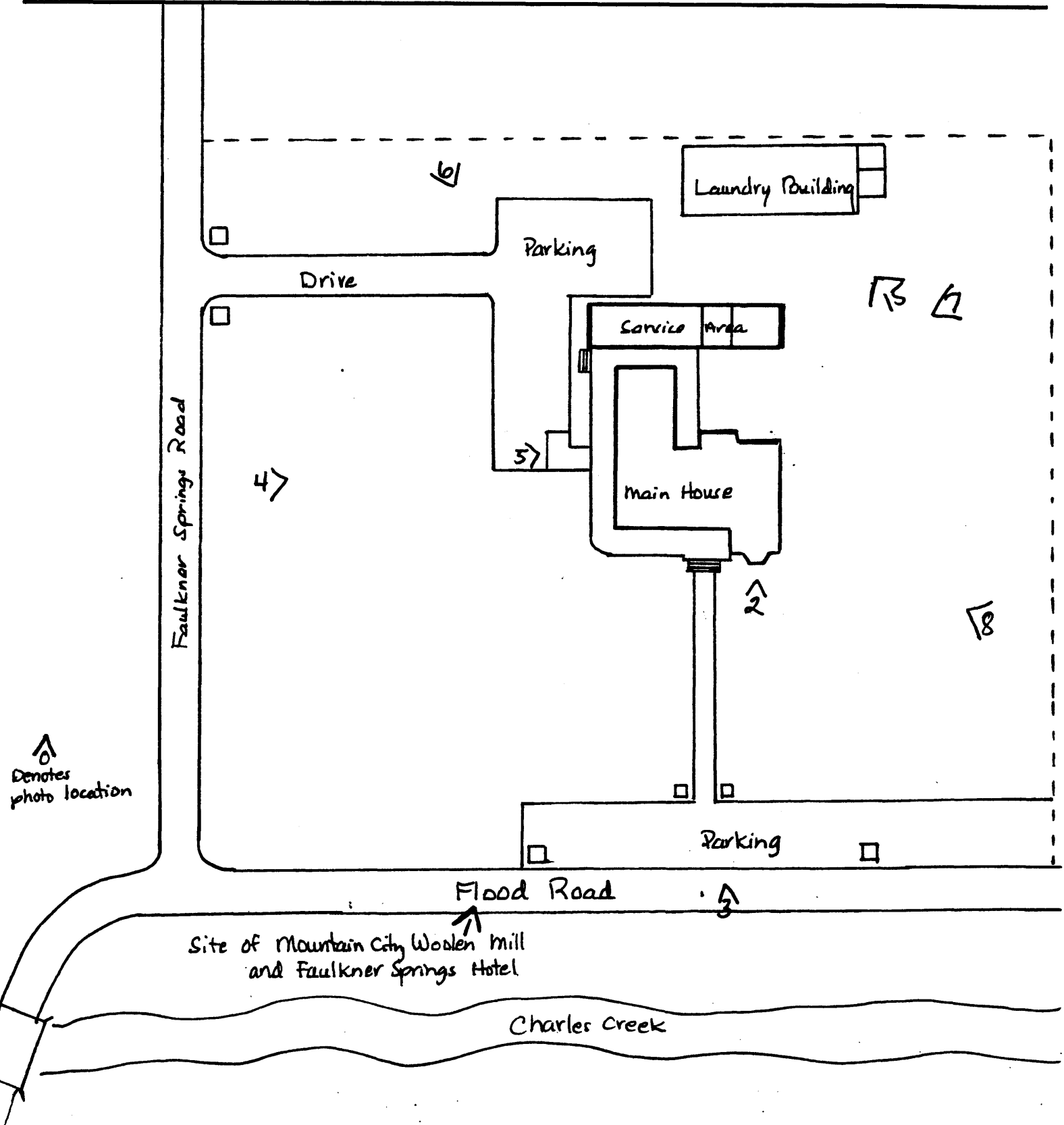
The majestic trees include beeches, pecans and maples. Daffodils which line the sidewalk, lilac and Japanese magnolia bushes, and an unruly privet hedge are the only remnants of the once-gracious landscaping.

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Faulkner, Clay, Home

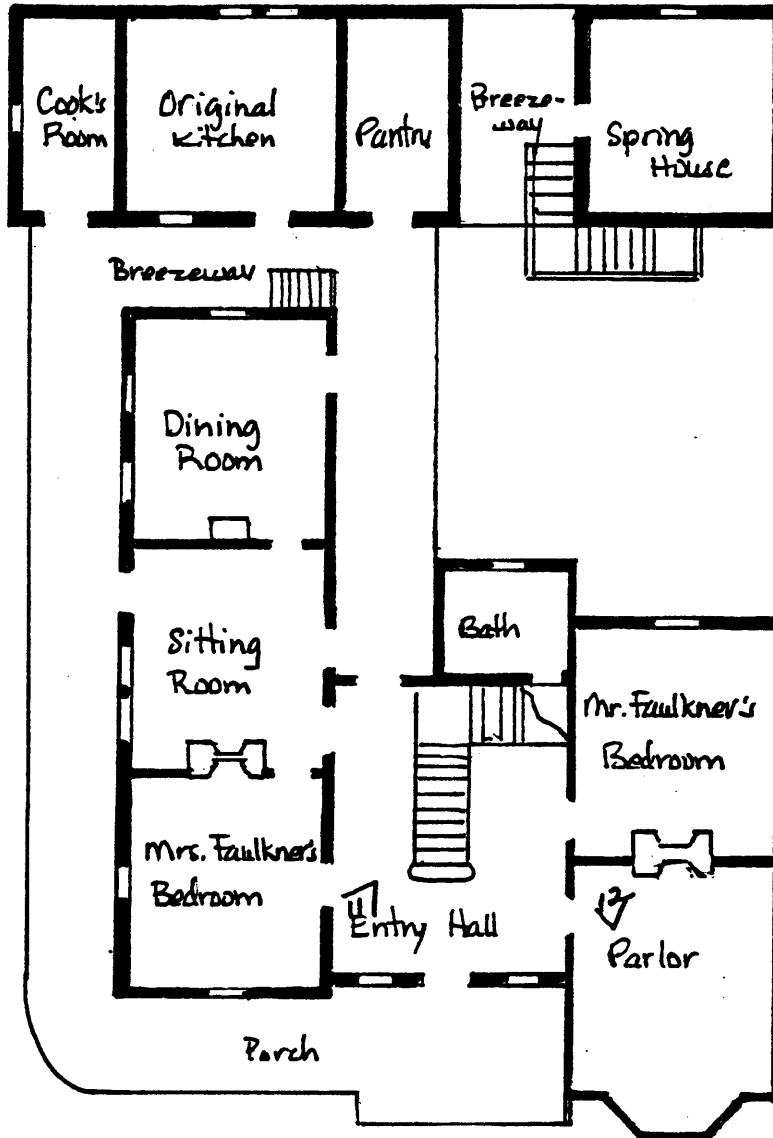


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Faulkner, Clay, Home



First Floor Plan

Original Uses Indicated - Room Layout Unchanged

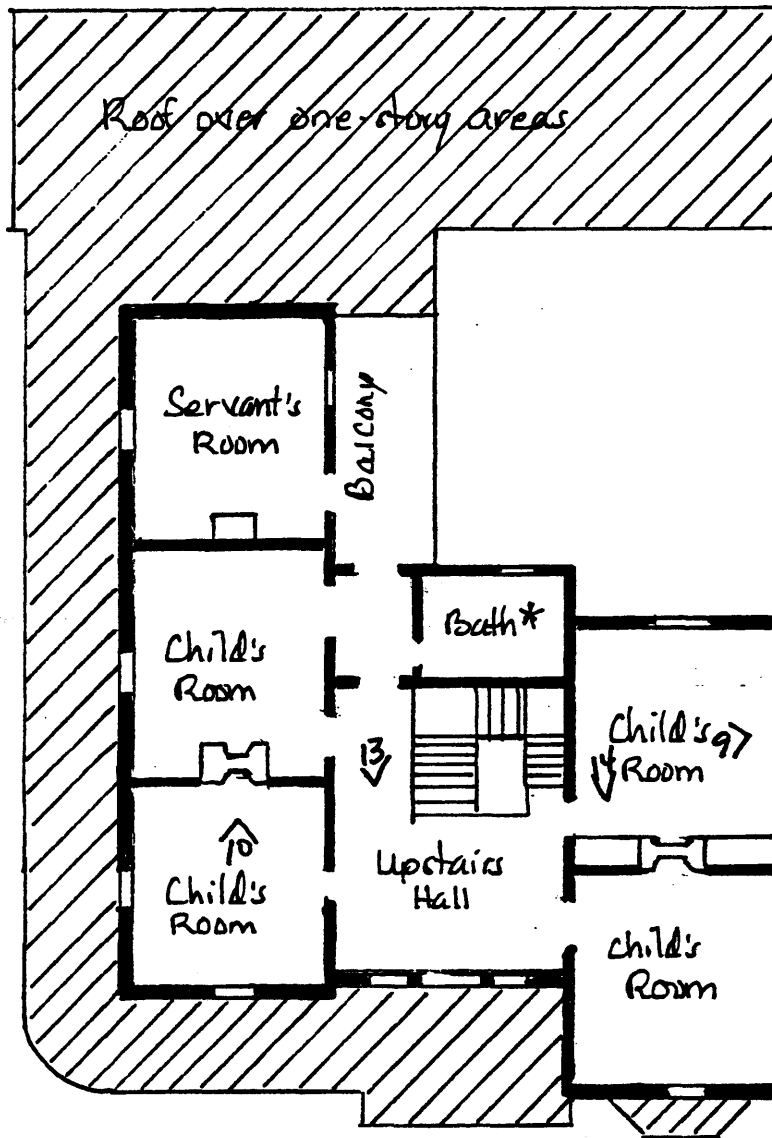


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Faulkner, Clay, Home



Second Floor Plan

Room Uses Original, except  
\* Bath has been added

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Industry

Period of Significance

1896-1916

Significant Dates

1896-1897

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Faulkner, Clay

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Clay Faulkner home is significant under National Register criteria B and C. It is the most outstanding example of late Victorian architecture remaining in Warren County, Tennessee. And it was built by Clay Faulkner, a man whose family heritage and life's work centered around water-driven mills, the foundation of the county's 19th-century economy.

The first settlers in the area which would later be known as Faulkner Springs--indeed, some of the first in Warren County--were a physician, an educator and a manufacturer. Their aim in the early 1800s was to establish a utopia in the Tennessee wilderness. The doctor, though, followed Andrew Jackson to war, and the educator moved to the new town of McMinnville. But manufacturer Henry Biddleman remained, and in 1812 he founded a cotton factory on "Charley" Creek.

Asa Faulkner, Clay's father, worked for Biddleman as a lad, and in 1846 he purchased the mill. Asa eventually established another cotton mill and a flouring mill, both on the Barren Fork of the Collins River in McMinnville. A newspaper article shortly before his death in 1886 called Asa "the nestor of all Warren County's manufacturing interests."

More than any of Asa's 19 children, Clay carried on his father's tradition of commerce. Born in 1845, Clay was academically educated in New York and trained as a machinist. The 1870 census lists him as a farmer, but his milling career had actually begun four years earlier. Goodspeed reports that in 1866, the 21-year-old Clay and his brother J. J. took charge of the Butler Flouring Mills on Charles Creek in Warren County.

The mill that would become Clay's primary focus--also on Charles Creek--came into the possession of Clay and his older brother T. H. in 1873. That was the same year Clay married Mary King Saunders of Carthage, Tennessee. Clay and T. H. installed new machinery to upgrade the capacity of the facility, then known as Faulkner Woolen Mills.

See continuation sheet

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In 1877, Clay and T. H., along with the latter's father-in-law Judge Robert Cantrell, established a second woolen factory. Both partnerships were dissolved two years later, with T. H. and Cantrell taking possession of the newer mill and Clay becoming sole owner of the Faulkner Woolen Mills.

The 1880 census shows that Clay's mill, which he renamed Mountain City Woolen Mills, had \$20,000 capital invested and employed 18 people. Supplies and products on hand were worth a total of \$43,000. Clay upgraded the machinery again in 1887. The mill had an annual capacity of 150,000 yards of cloth. Goodspeed also mentioned that Clay Faulkner owned a sawmill on Caney Fork in the Fourth District of Warren County, though that is the only reference to that mill discovered thus far.

Perhaps Clay's most ambitious venture was the Falls City Cotton Mill, also known as the Great Falls Cotton Mill. It began in 1883 as a dream of his father Asa--then 81 years old-- who purchased the land between the Collins River and the Caney Fork at the Great Falls of Rock Island, Tennessee. Asa and Clay, along with Jesse and H. L. Walling, established the Great Falls Manufacturing company. The group had a wheel pit dug and a low diversion dam built at the falls.

The elder Faulkner died in 1886, but the surviving partners went on with the work. The Falls City Cotton Mill was chartered in 1892 with a capital investment of 330,000 "to manufacture, spin, weave, bleach, dye, print, finish and sell all goods of every kind made from wool and cotton." Clay in all probability oversaw the construction of the three-story mill structure (listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 8/26/82). At that time, Faulkner (a devout church-goer) was chairman of the building committee for the McMinnville Methodist Episcopal Church. Church records state that, while the bricks were being made for the mill, Clay had enough made to construct the new church building as well.

The Falls City Cotton Mill became well known for its sheeting, which Clay's granddaughter says he sold to the United States government during "the war" (perhaps the Spanish-American War). Newspaper accounts do show Clay making frequent trips to Washington during the late 1890s, so that may have been the purpose.

It is likely that, with Asa's death in 1886 and T. H.'s passing three years later, Clay took over responsibility for all the family's milling interests, including Asa's Annis Cotton Mills on the Barren Fork River.

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However, he was always most closely identified with the Mountain City Woolen Mills.

Faulkner's flair for advertising (and perhaps his sense of humor was reflected in the name he chose for the jeans he manufactured: Gorilla Pants. They were, he affirmed, so strong even a gorilla could not tear them apart! Clay even had an artist paint a huge mural of a gorilla, appropriately clad in Gorilla jeans, painted on the outside of the mill.

An 1896 article in The Southern Standard newspaper reported, "The Mountain City Woolen Mills is one of the best equipped and best managed manufacturing plants in the state, and its product of Jeans and Gorilla Pants are growing in popular favor and demand."

Faulkner provided housing for his mill hands, and a later article referred to the area around the mill as "a flourishing hamlet." In addition to the dam which powered the mill, Faulkner had a blacksmith shop, a farm which furnished fresh produce, meat and dairy products for family and workers, and an "outlet store" where local residents could purchase his products. Faulkner, the trained machinist and born innovator, built a reservoir that provided water to the mill and surrounding houses for everyday use as well as fire protection. The reservoir was used by area residents well into the 20th century. Ever one to improve on the status quo, he invented a rolling axle and obtained a patent for it. He almost sold the idea to Studebaker, but they decided to manufacture automobiles instead of wagons.

Clay Faulkner was at work in his beloved Mountain City Woolen Mills when a torrential rainstorm signaled the beginning of the end of the dominance of water-powered mills over the economy of Warren County. It was Good Friday in 1902, and the deluge sent "death and destruction in its wake." Faulkner and his hands were trapped in the mill for hours by the raging waters, and one worker there lost his life trying to escape. When the water subsided, Asa's original factory, the Tennessee Woolen Mills, had suffered \$25,000 damage. The Annis Cotton Mill was virtually destroyed. The wheel house at the Falls City Cotton Mill was washed away. The Falcon Flouring mill, owned by "Messrs. Faulkner and Walling" had been pushed off its foundation. Ironically, the Mountain City Woolen Mill buildings were not impacted as heavily. The newspaper account notes that "the dam was damaged to some extent and injury to goods and machinery will foot several thousand dollars." Homes along the creek also suffered, although Clay's was untouched. One nearby house was washed away and four residents drowned.

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Faulkner's descendents have a document he signed years before with his father guaranteeing the property of people along the creek from damage caused by his dam. Those relatives say that the flood cost Clay dearly, but he lived up to his obligations and reimbursed his neighbors.

It is unclear how long the Mountain City Woolen Mills operated after the flood. It is known that of the 32 water-powered mills operating in Warren County in 1895, less than a dozen survived the 1902 disaster.

It was only after the flood that Faulkner found time to pursue another business interest--the search for medicinal spring water on his property. A first-person account in a 1908 advertising booklet asserts that, since 1896, Faulkner had been in "wretched health" after 15 years of kidney and bladder troubles. He "traversed the country in search of health" to no avail, until in 1897 an employee called his attention to mineral water flowing on his own property. Faulkner claimed (perhaps showing a trace of his flair for salesmanship) that from constant use of the mineral water, he "gradually grew better, until his kidneys were in perfect condition." The rush of business delayed a search for the source of the water, but in the early 1900s he took it up in earnest. A total of four types of spring water "of medicinal value" were discovered on the property. By 1906, Faulkner was shipping mineral water by rail from McMinnville at \$4 a barrel.

To the enterprising Faulkner, the next logical step was to construct a resort hotel on his property, since "mineral water gives much better and quicker results when used fresh from the spring." In 1908, he constructed a two-story brick resort, with verandas all around, on the artificial lake formed by his dam. He gave his own name to the business, calling it the "Faulkner Springs Hotel," and to this day the community is still known as Faulkner Springs. The hotel became a popular resort, frequented by the wealthy from Nashville and surrounding areas. The advertising brochure, along with local memories, paints an idyllic picture of rowing on the lake, hikes along the creek, and gay dances in the ballroom. Perhaps the early dream of a utopia on the Charles Creek came very near to reality.

By the time he reached his 50s, Clay Faulkner had grown tired of the two-and-a-half-mile buggy ride from his house in town to the mill. Perhaps his kidney ailment contributed to his discomfort. At any rate, he promised his wife Mary (a cultured lady, according to Goodspeed) that if she would move to the country near the mill, he would build her the finest house in the

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county. The careful attention to detail, the tasteful elegance, the top-notch materials, and the quality of workmanship in "Falcon Rest" testify that he was a man of his word.

The April 4, 1896, The Southern Standard reported that Faulkner had purchased the farm adjoining his mill from brother T. H.'s widow to build "a large and handsome dwelling house" for his family. Faulkner closely supervised construction. It is said he told workmen to dig down to the bedrock before they started laying the foundation. (In the 1980s, the previous owner excavated eight feet next to one wall, and still did not reach its bottom.) Because the interior walls, as well as the exterior, are solid brick, every wall in the house rests on this solid bedrock foundation. Even though the house was virtually abandoned for 15 years from the late 1960s to early 1980s, the walls seem to be as plumb today as they were almost 100 years ago.

Clay carefully inspected everything that went into the house to make sure it was of the highest quality. One of the men who eventually witnessed Clay's will told this story: Workmen were installing the tongue-and-groove boards in the porch ceiling one day when Faulkner went into town on an errand. When he came back, he found that a board they had installed an hour before had a tiny knothole in it. Even though the carpenters protested that the hole would not show after painting, Faulkner had them remove the board, an hour's work, since he would not allow any materials of inferior quality to go into the house.

This meticulous construction took time. It was almost a year to the day after the newspaper reported Clay's purchase of the property, that an article noted Clay and his family had moved into their new home on the previous Saturday (March 28, 1897).

In choosing materials and design elements, Faulkner selected graceful details which reflected a refined elegance, while avoiding the gaudy ornateness sometimes seen in 1890s construction. The curved windows at the front of the house, gingerbread porch, brickwork detailing, and attic vents added to the overall richness of the structure without shouting for attention. The brass door hardware, the tile surrounds on the fireplaces, gracious staircase, intricately carved woodwork, and striking spindle frieze in the parlor were obviously the best that money could buy. Local workers who laid the hardwood floors--kept polished to a bright shine during Faulkner's time--were paid a dollar a day. But the carpenters Clay brought in from Nashville to build the staircase and decorative woodwork commanded ten times those wages.

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Elegance, however, did not overshadow efficiency. The house is situated so that, even on the hottest days, there blows a cool breeze over its inviting north-and-east-facing porches. The elaborate waterworks system piped in from the spring provided refrigeration for perishables, fresh water for cooking and bathing, and cooling the house. Summer comfort was enhanced with 12-foot ceilings and cross ventilation in virtually every room.

Electrification may have come to most of rural Tennessee in the 1930s, but Clay's house was lit with electric lights before then. Indeed, street lights even lined the road between the mill and the house and eventually illuminated the lake across the street at the hotel. Not restricted to the one-sided heat of coal-burning fireplaces, the family was warmed by a central steam heating system during winter months. The large kitchen, pantry and spring house provided ample room to prepare and store food not only for the family but for farmhands and servants as well. Clay had five children, and he realized that the one indoor bath might not be sufficient to meet their needs. Therefore, sinks were installed in individual bedrooms to supplement the bath.

Indeed, The Standard Standard attested that Faulkner's house had "all the improvements and conveniences of a model city dwelling."

Newspaper records at the turn of the century picture many fine Victorian homes in McMinnville. But Warren County is a progressive area, and unfortunately progress sometimes exacts a heavy price. Most of those houses have been torn down and replaced by more modern buildings. No other late Victorian structure in the Queen Anne style as elaborate as the Clay Faulkner home remains.

There are two smaller houses in town that echo its style. One, located in town on Spring Street, was in 1902 the home of Clay's youngest half-brother, Asa Faulkner, Jr. "Little Ace" was for many years postmaster for the City of McMinnville and chairman of the county's Republican party. It is possible that this was the house Clay vacated when he moved to the country, since Asa Jr., almost 30 years younger than Clay, married just the year before his brother's family moved to Faulkner springs.

Clay Faulkner died in 1916, and three years later Mary sold Falcon Rest and moved to Nashville. In 1929, the Clay Faulkner house was purchased by Dr. Herman Reynolds. Then began the long association with the medical community. Dr. Reynolds, who practiced both medicine and dentistry, had a clinic in his home there until his death in 1941.

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W. V. Jones, mayor of McMinnville for around 20 years, purchased the house in 1943 and used it as his private residence for two years. Subsequent owners were H. R. Stewart, Cumberland Valley Sanitarium, Inc., Louella Doub, Cumberland Conference of Seventh Day Adventists, and Faulkner Springs Sanitarium and Hospital (Dr. J. P. Dietrich). Almost constantly between the time Mr. Stewart bought the house and the Faulkner Springs Hospital was closed in 1968, it was a sanitarium for the elderly and, for its day, a well-equipped hospital. Hundreds of babies were born there over the years, and almost everyone in town has a fond story to tell about their experiences at the hospital.

Progress overtook the Faulkner Springs facility when a new, modern hospital was built in McMinnville. In 1968, Dr. Dietrich gave away the beds, then closed the door without disturbing anything else. Except for the doctor's attempt to tear it down, the house sat vacant--a ghost of its past glory--until Mr. Joe Grissom purchased it in 1983. Grissom and his wife began the task of clearing out the hospital clutter and putting the house back together--all the way to reconstructing the staircase. They had restored four rooms when the house was bought by its present owners, George and Charlien McGlothlin, in 1989. The McGlothlins are completing the restoration, hoping to return the house they have dubbed "Falcon Manor" to the dignity it knew when Clay Faulkner so lovingly constructed it.



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- Goodspeed. Goodspeed's Histories of Cannon, Coffee, DeKalb Warren and White Counties of Tennessee. From photocopies provided by Mrs. Betty Majors, Middle Tennessee Genealogy, Tullahoma, Tennessee. 1888.
- Green, Allen. Grandson of Faulkner employee who laid the floors in the house. Interview. July 1991.
- Hale, Claude. Hospital employee who painted house and built laundry building. Interview. June and September, 1991.
- Jones, W. V. Long-time McMinnville mayor and former owner of the house. September 1991.

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The Southern Standard. 1896 to 1920. Magness Community House and Library,  
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Tennessee.

Wilchire, Mary Saunders. Graddaughter of Clay and Mary Saunders Faulkner.  
Interview. August 1991.

Wilson, Jackie, Janice Howard and Duane Sherrill. "Celebrating 100 Years:  
Southern Standard Commerative Edition." March 25, 1990.

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Southern Standard Publishing Company and Womack Printing Company.  
1960.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Clay Faulkner home is shown on the accompanying Warren County property tax map number 51 (scale 1"=400') as lot 93.05. It is bounded on the north by Flood Road, on the east by Faulkner Springs Road, on the west by the property of Freddie Morton, and on the south by an open field.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary includes the main house, drives, parking areas, and outbuilding. Though the accompanying farm at one time included many more acres, this was historically the "lawn" for the house. The main building is almost centered in the lot, surrounded by trees which form a natural setting for it. The property being nominated is all that is associated with the house today.

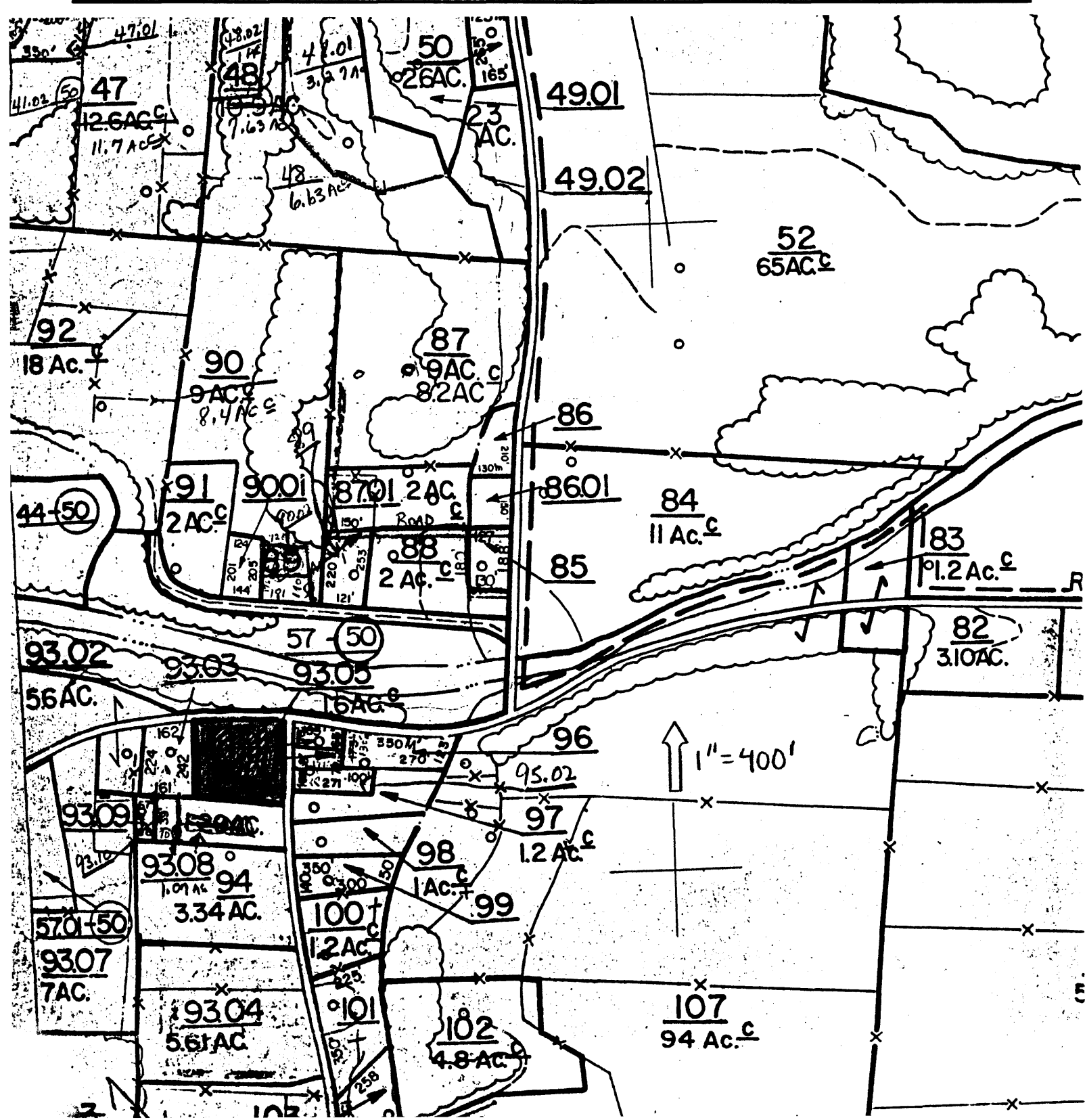
The tax map for this nomination has the scale 1" = 400'. This scale tax map is prepared by the Tennessee State Board of Equalization for rural areas. In the past, the Tennessee Historical Commission has used this scale map for nominations and has found that the 1" = 400' adequately meets our office needs. The Tennessee Historical Commission does not have the facilities to prepare maps to the scale preferred by the National Park Service. To supplement this map, the nomination includes a detailed verbal boundary description.

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Faulkner, Clay, Home



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Photos 1

Clay Faulkner Home

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Clay Faulkner Home  
Faulkner Springs Road at Flood Road  
McMinnville, Warren County, Tennessee  
Photos: Charlien McGlothlin  
Date: September 1991  
Negs: Tennessee Historical Commission  
Nashville, Tennessee

North elevation, toward southwest  
#1 of 15

Foundation stone at bay wall on north elevation  
#2 of 15

North elevation, toward south  
#3 of 15

East elevation, toward west  
#4 of 15

East side entrance, with concrete ramp  
#5 of 15

South elevation, toward northwest  
#6 of 15

West elevation, toward east  
#7 of 15

West elevation, toward southeast  
#8 of 15

Interior window woodwork and baseboards  
#9 of 15

Only known original mantle, with mirror on top and at side, marble surround  
#10 of 15

Main staircase in entry hall  
#11 of 15

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Clay Faulkner Home

Spindle frieze above bay in parlor  
#12 of 15

Curved windows in second floor hall  
#13 of 15

Original bedroom closets  
#14 of 15

Laundry building built for hospital  
#15 of 15