VLR-5/15 NPS Form 10-900 (3-82)	/84 WRHP-	8/16/84		ОМВ NO. 10240018 Ехр. 10-31-84
National Par		of the Interior Of Historic P	lacas	For NPS use only
Invento See instruction	s in How to Complete	ation Foam	14003	date entered
1 ype all entries	-complete applicable	e sections		
historic	Madden's Ta	vern (Preferred)	(VHLC Fil	le No. 23-29)
and or common	Maddenville F	arm		
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	VA Rt. 610, 1 mí	le north of Lignum		&¬ for publication
city, town	<u>Lignum</u>	Xvicinity_of		
state	Virginia c	ode 51 county	Culpeper	code 047
3. Clas	sification			
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public X private both Public Acquisition in process being considered N/A	Status Status ccupied unoccupied w o r k in progress Accessible X yes: restricted unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainmen government industrial military	museum park X private residence t celligious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Prop	erty		
name T.O.	Madden, Jr. Maddenville Far	m, Box 48		
city, town Elk	wood	N/A vicinity of	sta	te Virginia 22718
		gal Descriptio		<u> 721 gana</u> u 22710
		<u>941 20001.p</u>		
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc. C	ulpeper Co. Courthous	e	
street & number	West Davis <i>st</i> .			
city, town	Culpeper		sta	te VA 22701
6. Repi	resentation	n in Existing S	Surveys	
title None t	to date	has this pro	perty been determined	d eligible? yesX_ no
date	N/A	N/A	federal	statelocal
depository for su	irvey records	N/A		

7. Description

Condition

_ excellent X good ____ fair

Check one deteriorated . ruins _X_ altered _ unexposed

Check one _X_original site ___ moved date

N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

.___ unaltered

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Now a private residence, Madden's Tavern stands several hundred yards east of Rt. 610, approximately 1 mile north of Lignum in eastern Culpeper Co. Built ca. 1840 by Willis Madden, a free Negro, the old tavern is a story-and-a half log structure, built on a hall-and-parlor plan, with exterior stone end chimneys and a gable roof. Madden's Tavern was a well-known stopping place for travellers between Fredericksburg and the Virginia Piedmont prior to the Civil War. Since the War, the tavern which also contained dwelling quarters for the family, has been used entirely as a dwelling. In the early and mid-20th century, additions were made to the old tavern, and the original portion now forms the east section of the present building.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The original section of the building, the old tavern which was built ca. 1840, faces Rt. 610, the old Fredericksburg Road. The tavern, a story-and-a-half log building, forms the NW section of the present house. It is joined on the SE by a two-story frame wing, added in the early 20th century. A shed-roofed kitchen wing was added to the rear (NE) of the old tavern in the 1930s.

The old tavern building is an unimposing single-pile story-and-a-half log structure, set on a low stone foundation. The corners are aligned to the four points of the compass. The tavern was built on a hall-and-parlor plan, with a plain gable roof and a massive stone chimney on either gable end. The building was originally one story with a loft; the roof is now pierced by two dormer windows, added between 1900 and 1905. The original fenestration of the first-story front (SW) side remains unchanged: an off-center door flanked by one window on either side. The exterior walls, originally weatherboarded, were stuccoed in the mid-20th century; at the same time, the two chimneys were painted, to prevent further deterioration of the old mortar, and the additions to the old tavern building were also stuccoed.

ing were also stuccoed. The western half of the tavern was originally living quarters for the family. The eastern portion of the tavern consisted of a downstairs public room and an upstairs room for overnight guests. There was no communication between the loft room, these were reached by separate enclosed stairways from the respective downstairs rooms.

The batten front (SW) door, flanked by the window to the west, opens into the NW room, the portion of the tavern once used by the family as their living quarters. The single window in the rear (NE) wall is now closed. There were no windows in the gable end (NW) wall. The fireplace opening is now surrounded by an early 20th-century mantel. The wide pine floors and enclosed stairway to the loft room are original, as is the plastered ceiling. The plastering on the walls, over the old logs, which were originally whitewashed, dates from the early 20th century. Like many of the alterations to the building, it was made by T. O. Madden, Sr., father of the present owner, between 1900 and 1905.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 X 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art X. commerce communications		I landscape architectur Iaw Iterature Iterature military music	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater Xtransportation tother (specify) black_history
Specific dates	Ca. 1840; 1900-05	;Builder/Architect UI	nknown	

mid-20th century Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Madden's Tavern is one of the few small rural taverns from the antebellum period surviving in Piedmont Virginia. Constructed ca. 1840, the tavern was designed, built, and operated by a free black, Willis Madden. Madden rose from poverty, mastered a variety of trades, and finally became the respected proprietor of what was then a traditionally white-run business. The only known black-owned and-operated tavern in the Virginia Piedmont prior to the Civil War, Madden's Tavern was a popular stopping place and landmark among white travellers and teamsters passing between the old trade center of Fredericksburg and the Piedmont "upcountry". The building stands as evidence of early rural Virginia black entrepreneurship, as well as a monument to its ambitious and remarkable builder. Although troop raids during the Civil War destroyed the original outbuildings and dealt the tavern business a fatal blow, the family continued to utilize the old tavern as a dwelling. Today the property, first acquired by Willis Madden in 1835, remains in the hands of descendants.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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Willis Madden, a free Negro, purchased approximately 87 acres in 1835, and built the nucleus of the present house ca. 1840.¹ Born in 1799, Willis Hadden was the son of Sarah Madden, a mulatto child born in Spotsylvania County in 1758 to a white pauper named Mary Madden. Following the laws of the day, Sarah Madden was bound out as an indentured servant until the age of thirty-one. Her known masters were George Fraser, a Fredericksburg merchant, and, later, Col. James Madison, Sr. of Orange Co., father of the President. After her term of indenture was over, ca. 1790, Sarah Madden settled near

Stevensburg in Culpeper Co., earning her living as a seamstress and laundress. By the early 1820s, Sarah, her son Willis, and probably several other of her children as well, were living as tenants on the John Barnes farm east of Stevensburg, and it was there that Sarah Madden died and was buried in 1824.²

John Barnes, who had died in 1799,³ left a wife and several children; his estate was in litigation for years. In 1830, his farm, estimated at 87 acres was sold by his executor, Robert Slaughter, to Frederick Cline.⁴ A few weeks later, perhaps by prior arrangement, Cline sold the property back to Slaughter, who added it to his estate, "The Grange".⁵ After Robert Slaughter's death, the entire "Grange" plantation, totalling over 1200 acres, was sold to Martin Slaughter.⁶ It was Martin Slaughter who sold the old Barnes farm to Willis Madden.

Willis Madden worked at a variety of trades, ranging from farm laborer through blacksmith, nail-maker, distiller, cobbler, and teamster, in order to support his

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Culpeper Co. Deed Books, Will Books, Land Tax Books				
Madden family papers, in possession of T.O. Madden, Jr. Elkwood, VA (microfilm				
copies in Manuscripts Division, Alderman Library, University of Virginia,				
Charlottesville, VA; xerox copies at Orange Co. Historical Society, Orange, VA.				

Geographical Data 10.

Quadrangle name Germanna Bridge, VA **UTM**References

C E G Quadrangle scale 1:24000

A 1, 8 Zone	2 513 7 1 40 Easting	41 25 1 73 1 61 0 Northing	B	Northing
с				
ε				
G				
	oundary descripti	on and justification Beginni	ng at a point on the E	side of VA 610
approxi	mately 1200' SI.	E of intersection of VA (imately 225' S; thence a	610 and VA 724; thence	extending approximately

45 125' SE: thence approximately 50' E: thence approximately 100' SE crossing private drive; List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (See Continuation Sheet #3)

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
11.	Form Prep	ared By		· ·	
name/title	e Ann L. Miller,	Research Hist	orian		
organizat	lion Orange Co. Hi	storical Socie	ty	date	Feb. 1984
street & r	number Box 591	(130 Caroline	St.)	telephone	(703) 672–5366
city or to	wn Orange,		. * 	state	VA 22960
12.	State Hist	oric Pres	servatio	on Offi	cer Certification
The evalu	lated significance of this	s property within the	e state is:		
	national	_X_ state	local		
A Als	almanta d Chata Minterio	Procession Office	- for the Mations	Luistaria Bros	anuation Act of 1066 (Dublic Low 90

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation ACI OF 1966 (PUDIIC LAW 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the Nation/al 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	Å	M	rale 1	ľ ľ	Tall				
title	H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Virginia Historic Landmarks (1		7	date	May	15,	1984	
For NPS use only										

date

date

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

Keeper of the National Register	
Attest:	

Chief of Registration

NPS Form 10-900-a (7-81)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

MADDEN'S TAVERN, CULPEPER COUNTY, VA

OMB NC. 1024-0018 EXP. 10/31/84

Item number 7



Page

1

Continuation sheet #1 7. DESCRIPTION

The loft room above the old living quarters was not plastered until the renovations of ca. 1900-1905. The room is devoid of any ornamentation. There is no fireplace surround. Floors are original. Prior to the installation of the dormer windows in ca. 1900-1905, the only illumination to this or the adjoining loft room was via the small four-light windows which flank the chimneys in each gable end. The narrow door which communicates with the adjoining loft room is a product of the ca. 1900-1905 remodeling. Prior to this, there was no communication between the two upstairs rooms, which were originally served by separate stairways.

The first-floor SE room, the old tavern room, underwent extensive remodeling in the early and mid-20th century. The batten door which communicates with the old family living quarters, as well as a similar door in the rear (NE) wall are original. This rear door originally constituted the only direct access to the outside from the tavern room. The front (SE) wall is pierced by a single window, the only one in this room. The sash, like that of the window in the adjoining room (the old living quarters) is of early 20th-century vintage. The stonework mantel was added by the present owner in the mid-20th century. As in the adjoining room, the walls were plastered in the early 20th-century remodeling. At the same time, the enclosed stair in the center wall in this section was removed, and a door cut to provide access into the stairway in the old living quarters on the other side of the wall. The original plastered ceiling in the old tavern room

The loft room above this public room was originally plastered and was replastered in the early 20th century. The small windows on either side of the chimney, one of which was removed to provide access to a later wing of the house, were identical to those in the adjoining loft room, above the old living quarters. With the exception of a simple, classical mantel, consisting of a plain mantel shelf, with pilasters and entablature formed by plain boards, there is no ornamental woodwork in this room.

The two-story frame addition to the SE gable end of the tavern was added between 1900 and 1905. There is one room on each level. Like the old tavern, it is covered by a gable roof. Both the tavern section and this section have roofs covered with asphalt shingles on the front face and a metal roof on the rear face. At the time of the construction of the two-story addition, doors were cut in the east gable ends of both the ground and loft levels of the old tavern, to provide communication between the old and new sections.

None of the old outbuildings remain. A modern barn and tenant house are several hundred yards north of the old tavern. The surrounding land is in pasture.

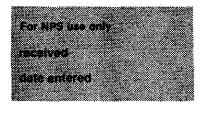
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

MADDEN'S TAVERN, CULPEPER COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #2

Item number 8



Page 1

8. SIGNIFICANCE

family and put aside enough money to buy the property where he and his mother had lived, and where she lay buried. He continued many of these trades in addition to farming his new land, but also made a notable addition to his talents--that of tavernkeeper, operating a business in which the participation of blacks was generally restricted by law. Willis Madden never acquired a tavern license, but operated under a loophole in Virginia law which exempted those who furnished camping facilities to teamsters and drovers--which Willis Madden did in addition to running his tavern--from having to acquire a license. His tavern activities, apparently with the connivance of local authorities, were conducted under the aegis of hospitality to "friends" who happened to stop by, with the "friends" then offering reimbursement for food and lodging in equally "neighborly" fashion.

Willis Madden built the original portion of the present house--the old tavern building--a few years after purchasing the property. Land Tax Books are inconclusive as to the year of construction: the date of ca. 1840 is a traditional one within the Madden family. The property stood at what was then a major crossroads for the Fredericksburg-bound trade of the region: the intersections of the Kirtley, or Old Fredericksburg Road, the Peola Mills-Kellyville Road, and the Stony Ford Road. In addition to the tavern, and his farming operations, Willis Madden also set up his campground for teamsters, a general store, and a blacksmith/ wheelwright shop on the property (none of the old outbuildings remain), while also continuing his business as a teamster. He employed several of his sons, as well as other relatives and local free blacks in his various concerns, and was well known in Culpeper and the surrounding region as a respected and trusted member of the community. Madden's Tavern was one of the best-known taverns in the Culpeper area. It was also the only tavern in central or western Virginia known to have been owned and run by blacks. Tavern records in the family's possession indicate that many prominent local men--all, of course white--were among the guests.

The coming of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad to Culpeper County in 1852-53 signaled the decline of the tavern, as it virtually eliminated the Fredericksburgbound trade which had provided most of the tavern's customers. The Civil War ended what little remained of the tavern's operations. Willis Madden was virtually wiped out by damage committed by Union troops during the winter of 1863-64. Still, Madden's Tavern appears on most Civil War maps of Culpeper County, and is mentioned as a landmark in a variety of Civil War accounts and reports. In February 1863, Major John Pelham stayed at the tavern while on a reconnaissance mission for General "Stonewall" Jackson.

Upon Willis Madden's death in 1879, the house tract passed to Willis' daughter, Maria, who later bought the residue of the property from the executor, Willis' son, Rev. Samuel William Madden, a well-known black minister in Washington, DC. During the Civil War, Samuel Madden had been the chaplain at the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington. After Maria Madden's death in the 1890s, the farm passed to her sons, Thomas Obed and Willis Jackson Madden. Thomas Obed Madden bought out his brother's share in the property in 1898.⁸ Upon the death of T.O. Madden, Sr.

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

MADDEN'S TAVERN, CULPEPER COUNTY, VA Continuation sheet #3

Item number 8,

Page 2, 1

10

8. SIGNIFICANCE

in 1949, the property passed to two of his children, T.O. Madden, Jr. and Odenla Madden Phillips. With the death of Mrs. Phillips in 1980, sole title now rests with T.O. Madden, Jr., great-grandson of Willis Madden.

¹Culpeper County Deed Book 2, p. 402.

²Documented by Madden family papers in possession of T.O. Madden, Jr., Box 48, Elkwood, VA.

³Culpeper County Will Book D, p. 267.

⁴Culpeper County Deed Book XX, p. 200.

⁵Culpeper County Deed Book YY, p. 38.

⁶Culpeper County Deed Book 2, p. 41.

⁷Culpeper County Will Book X, p. 416; Culpeper County <u>Deed Book</u> 20, p. 328.

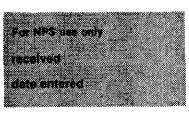
⁸Culpeper County Deed Book 30, p. 37.

⁹Culpeper County Will Book 24, p. 363.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA--Verbal Boundary Description & Justification

thence following S side of said drive approximately 600' SW to E side of VA Rt. 610; thence approximately 50' NW along E side of said route to point of origin.

Boundary Justification: The nominated property consists of 3.75 acres which is a small fraction of the original 87 acres purchased by Willis Madden in 1835 and still held by the Madden family. The nominated acreage includes the house and a small portion of the surrounding land.



OMB No. 1024-0018

Exp. 10-31-84

