

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

LISTED IN:
VLR 09/22/2011
NRHP 05/15/2012

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Freeman Store

other names/site number Lydecker Store, Freeman House, Freeman Store & Museum (current), VDHR No. 153-0002

2. Location

street & number 131 Church Street, NE N/A not for publication

city or town Vienna N/A vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Fairfax code 059 zip code 22180

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Michael Spitzer
Signature of certifying official

September 29, 2011
Date

Deputy Director
Title

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE / department store = general store

DOMESTIC / single dwelling = residence

DEFENSE / military facility = hospital

DEFENSE / military facility = headquarters

DOMESTIC/ hotel

GOVERNMENT / post office

COMMERCE / professional = insurance agency

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE / museum

COMMERCE / specialty store = gift shop

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Mid 19th Century Commercial

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE; BRICK

walls: WOOD: weatherboard

roof: WOOD: shingle

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

MILITARY

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1859-1929

Significant Dates

1859, 1861-1865, 1906-1929

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Freeman, Leon Lydecker

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency

previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources,
Richmond, VA**

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____ DHR File No. 153-0002

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .29 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>18S</u>	<u>0303553</u>	<u>4308270</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anne Stuart Beckett, Consultant and W. Scott Breckinridge Smith, Principal
 organization HistoryTech, LLC date 28 April 2011
 street & number Post Office Box 75 telephone 434-401-3995
 city or town Lynchburg state VA zip code 24505
 e-mail scott@historytech.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Freeman Store

Fairfax County, Virginia

Section number 7 Page 1

Summary Description

The Freeman Store (also referred to as the Lydecker Store in this document) is located at the intersection of Church Street and the former Washington and Old Dominion Railroad (now a recreational trail) in a mixed-use area (primarily residential, religious, and commercial) in the town of Vienna, Fairfax County, Virginia. The store/residence was built in 1859 for Abram Lydecker, an immigrant from New Jersey, one year after the Alexandria, Loudoun & Hampshire Railroad reached Vienna, then called Ayr Hill. The building was originally constructed as a two-story, frame, seven-bay-wide, combined house and store (a two-bay section on the building's northern end was removed and relocated in the late nineteenth century). The now five-bay building is covered by a side-gabled roof with wood shingles, is clad in wood weatherboards, rests on a stone foundation, and features corbeled brick interior chimneys at each gable end. The building is fenestrated by six-over-six, double-hung sash windows.

The building has been restored as a country/general store and museum on the first floor with an interpretive museum and an administrative office on the second floor. The Freeman Store and Museum, which is open to the public, is owned by the Town of Vienna and operated by volunteers of Historic Vienna, Inc.

Narrative Description

Site

The Town of Vienna is located in north central Fairfax County, Virginia, 13 miles due west of Washington, D.C. The topography of the general area is rolling as is typical of the Piedmont province. Elevation of the nominated property is 351 feet above mean sea level. Originally, Fairfax County was covered by a hardwood forest, which up until 1963 covered almost 40 percent of the county.

The Freeman Store was strategically built at the intersection of the busy Georgetown Road/Old Courthouse Road (now Church Street) and the newly laid Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad tracks in 1859. The railroad bisected the village longitudinally as it developed from Alexandria to Leesburg in 1858. The railroad's freight and passenger depot, to the northwest of and within view of the Freeman Store, was built in 1859, the same year that Abram Lydecker, a merchant from New Jersey, and his wife Susan, immigrated to Vienna, purchased the six-acre property near the center of the village, and constructed the store/house.

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The Freeman Store sits on the northeast side of the railroad tracks, separated only by a narrow stream. A short wooden pedestrian bridge (a modern replacement) still spans the creek connecting the west elevation of the building to the railroad. Passenger service on the then Washington and Old Dominion Railroad was permanently abandoned in 1951, with freight service continuing until 1968. The abandoned railroad bed was converted to an asphalt-covered pedestrian trail that is administered by the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority. The Washington and Old Dominion Railroad Regional Park is only 100 feet wide but 45 miles long.

The nominated property, owned by the Town of Vienna, occupies approximately .29 acres and includes only the store/house; no outbuildings remain, but during the period of significance, a barn and mill were located on the property. While parallel Maple Avenue to the southeast was developed more commercially in the 1950s, the two-lane-wide Church Street retained a more residential character. Aside from the 1859 depot, within view of the Freeman Store at the intersection of Church and Mill streets, is the frame 1874 Vienna Presbyterian Church and the ca. 1890, two-story, frame Bouton's Hall that houses the Concord Masonic Lodge of which Leon Freeman was a life-long member.

Building

The Freeman Store was built in 1859, vacated in 1955, and renovated by 1977. Although the entire building was completely renovated, with its exterior appearance based on a Civil War-era photograph that depicted it in fine detail, the majority of its current materials were replaced during this renovation work.

The two-story, five-bay-wide, 40-foot-long x 30-foot-wide frame house covered with weatherboard siding rests on a raised 1-foot, 6-inch thick stone foundation. Wood shingles clad the side-gabled roof with a boxed eave and gable returns. Interior-end brick chimneys capped with corbelling once heated the house and six-over-six, double-hung wood windows light the house. A five-bay, full-width front porch with turned wood posts supports a metal-clad shed porch roof, and simple boards cover the porch floor. While the porch balustrade has thin wooden pickets, it does not extend across the middle three bays of the porch, which are open to wide wooden steps.

The off-centered entrance (second bay from the west) features a four-paneled wood door flanked by a wood paneled surround topped with a thin four-light transom. Although the house's exterior mimics its original appearance, the wood siding, windows, porch, and roof were replaced during the 1975-77 renovation work.

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Freeman Store

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The west side elevation, which faces the former railroad tracks, has a small window on the outside edge of each floor level; a short, wooden pedestrian bridge spans from this entrance (and deck) over the creek to the current railroad bed trail. Five symmetrically aligned window bays light the rear elevation. The east side elevation is fenestrated with two small windows on the outside edges of the first floor and a single small window centered in the second floor wall. The first floor includes a wood and glass door entrance protected by a small three-bay porch with square posts and a turned balustrade with a low-sloped, metal-clad, shed roof.

As depicted in a Civil War-era photograph, the Lydecker Store appeared much as it does today but with several exceptions. The main difference is that when the house was built, a two-story, two-bay section extended from the east gable end of the house, past the interior-end chimney of the main five-bay section. This two-bay section was separate from the house but built at the same time with unbroken weatherboard siding and cornice. The roof on this section was likely a low-sloped or hipped, metal-clad roof. The photograph does not indicate the presence of its own heating source, but shows that this section had a single-door entrance. This two-bay section may have operated separately as a hotel (a later adjacent street was named Freeman Accommodation Street), or may have served as the residence of the family that operated the store. An 1898 advertisement boasted that the property featured a "large store, stocked with general merchandise, ...fine frame house, 9 rooms, connected." The description of the size and "connected" nature of this "fine frame house" suggests that it was the two-bay section being discussed here.

According to local tradition, the two-bay-wide, 8- or 9-room section was moved across the adjacent Freeman Accommodation Street (now Mill Street) to temporarily house Leon and Hattie Freeman after their honeymoon in 1894. The aforementioned 1898 advertisement suggests that it was still attached at that time. Hattie Belle Freeman bequeathed the house on this lot to her daughter Elizabeth Smith. Prior to its demolition, the house was known as the Van Nostrand home from the 1940s until 1983.¹

The Civil War-era photograph denoted round log posts supporting an almost flat porch roof that extended across the entire width of the seven-bay building. While the porch did not have a balustrade, its steps extended across its entire width. The façade on the five-bay section boasted two single-door entrances, one on the first bay (on the west side) and the other on the fourth bay. The west side elevation had three symmetrically aligned bays, with a door on the middle first floor bay. This door led out to a wooden truss bridge that spanned the creek to access the nearby railroad tracks. A rough opening in the basement wall, beneath the wooden bridge, perhaps, according to local tradition, allowed entry for Union officers' horses. The basement opening has since been in-filled.

No other changes occurred to the house until after Caroline Freeman died in 1911, and the house was passed down to her son Leon Lydecker Freeman, who immediately began making changes. The April 21, 1911 edition of the *Fairfax Herald* stated that L.L. Freeman was adding to the house and enlarging the barn. Further, a ca. 1917 photograph reveals the

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following changes: the façade's second floor six-over-six sash wood windows were replaced with one-over-one sash wood windows that were flanked by shutters; the wood shingled roof was replaced with standing-seam metal; and a full-width, two-story porch with square supports replaced the one-story porch on the west side elevation. The 1917 photograph also denoted a long addition attached to the rear of the store. The one-story frame addition was clad with weatherboards, rested on what appears to be a concrete foundation, and was covered by a low-sloped metal roof.

Dorothy Freeman Sherburne, the daughter of Leon Freeman, lived in the house until the mid-1950s. Sherburne sold the vacant house on a .83-acre parcel to the Town of Vienna in 1969, which subsequently had the house renovated between 1975 and 1977. While the building's original floorplan is unknown, blueprints with detailed notes were prepared for the renovation work. Photographs taken during the project reveal that the majority of the interior was removed and replaced with new material. The basement received a lowered concrete floor, parged stone foundation walls, new wood ceiling joists (exposed) with new metal posts and I-beam supports, and new HVAC equipment. The basement (with a ceiling height of 7 feet, 5 inches) is waterproofed and currently used for storage.

The first floor is open on its entire western half and renovated to resemble the general store and post office that once occupied the building. Renovations include a pot-bellied wood stove where one once stood, wood and glass counters, and a small replicated post office. Access to the basement is gained from this open space. Interior doors on the first floor are of a style appropriate to the period of the building, but may be later replacements. The wide floorboards are from recycled lumber with 7-inch-tall baseboards, the walls in the store area were re-clad with beaded-board siding, and the plaster ceiling is trimmed by new crown molding. New metal support posts and I-beams are trimmed with wood. The ceiling height is 8 feet, 6 inches. The eastern half of the first floor consists of an office and an enclosed hallway with new bathrooms, closet, and a staircase to the second floor.

Photographs taken during the renovation confirm that the staircase is in its original location but with a different balustrade and newel posts. The second floor layout is likely similar to the original layout with two formal rooms (parlor and dining room furnished in period style) in the western end of the building. The fireplace in the parlor was replaced to disguise the new HVAC air return.

The bedrooms (now converted to office and museum space) were located in the eastern half of the house. The western half of the second floor has period 9-inch-wide wide, tongue-and-groove floorboards with new tongue-and-groove floorboards installed in the eastern half of the second floor. The floorboards are trimmed by 6-inch-tall baseboards; the walls are plaster on metal lath, and the ceilings are plastered with crown molding. The ceiling height on the second floor is 8 feet, 10 inches.

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Access to the attic is gained via pull-down steps that are located in the eastern half of the second floor. The attic reveals original ceiling joists, as well as roof rafters that are mortised-and-tenoned with a butt joint. The interior of the first floor country/general store and museum post office and second floor museum is sensitively appointed, of museum quality, and open to the public. Operated by the volunteers of Historic Vienna, Inc., under a lease with the Town of Vienna, the Historic Freeman Store and Museum will serve the community well into the future.

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Freeman Store

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Summary Statement of Significance

Located in the Town of Vienna in Fairfax County, Virginia, the Freeman Store was built as a large two-story store residence in 1859 on six acres of land adjacent to the newly arrived Alexandria, Loudoun & Hampshire Railroad. The building was restored in 1975-1977 by the Town of Vienna to resemble its appearance in a Civil War-era photograph. Weatherboard siding clads the current five-bay, two-story frame building and wood shingles cover the side-gabled roof with interior-end chimneys. The building rests on an ashlar stone foundation and is lighted by five symmetrical bays of double-hung windows on both the front and rear elevations. Historic Vienna, Inc., operates the first floor of the building as a restored general store and post office with interpretive exhibits and the second floor as a museum and office space. The Freeman Store and Museum is open to the public. It is of local significance under Criterion A for its role in the development of commerce in the Vienna area and for its association with military activity (both the Federal and Confederate armies) during the Civil War. The store/house is also locally significant under Criterion B with the Politics/Government area of significance for its association with Leon Lydecker Freeman, Fairfax County's first Republican Delegate to the Virginia General Assembly since the Civil War. The period of significance begins with the store's construction in 1859, and ends in 1929 when Leon Freeman permanently closed the retail store (the building continued operating as an insurance agency for several decades). Significant dates associated with the building include its construction in 1859, the Civil War years of 1861-1865, and 1906-1929, during which Leon Freeman operated the store after returning to Vienna. No other resources exist on the nominated property.

Narrative Statement of Significance

When Prince William County was formed in 1731, it included present-day Fauquier, Loudoun, Fairfax, and Alexandria (now Arlington) counties, with typical farmsteads of less than 500 acres. When the Governor of Virginia approved the formation of Fairfax County on June 19, 1742, the new county still included land in Loudoun and Arlington counties. On that same day, a courthouse was ordered to "be built at a Place called Spring Field, situated between the New Church and Ox Roads...." ²A 6-acre tract was surveyed that same year on land deeded to William Fairfax and became known as the Springfield tract. This original courthouse site is located 1.5 miles northeast from the center of Vienna at the historic intersection of State Route 123/Ox Road (named Chain Bridge Road along this section of road) and Old Court House Road in the Tysons area. In 1754, however, the courthouse was relocated to the newly established town of Alexandria (1752) on the Potomac River. Although the first Fairfax County Courthouse remained at Springfield for only ten years, it naturally spurred growth in the vicinity, including what would become Vienna.

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Colonel Charles Broadwater (1719-1806) is credited as the first permanent settler in the Vienna area, completing his log home, *Springfield*, in the 1750s. Broadwater inherited the 1,120-acre patent that his father Capt. Charles Broadwater, a shipmaster who sailed the Potomac River in trade with England, received in 1726. After establishing his home *Springfield* with his wife Ann Markham Pearson, the ambitious Col. Broadwater served as sheriff of Fairfax County, a justice of the Fairfax County Court, vestryman of the Truro Parish (later the Fairfax Parish), captain, then major, and finally colonel in the Virginia Militia, and as a delegate along with George Washington to the First Virginia Convention in 1774.

Broadwater is also associated with one of the first mills in the area on Difficult Run (west of Vienna). Various written accounts began describing both the mill and mill road from 1771 until the time of Col. Broadwater's death in 1806.³ Col. Broadwater's son-in-law, John Hunter, an immigrant from Abbotshill, Ayr, Scotland, settled in Fairfax County around 1765. Within two years he had married Broadwater's daughter Jane, and built their house *Ayr Hill* on a 195-acre tract of land bought from her father. (*Ayr Hill* became the first name of the village before it officially changed to Vienna in 1862). Both Broadwater and Hunter were slave owners with substantial houses and working mills.⁴ The late eighteenth century saw tobacco decline as the basis for Fairfax County's economy. This trend continued into the early nineteenth century as the large tobacco plantations gave way to the cultivation of corn and wheat. Merchant gristmills replaced the previous plantations as neighborhood mills were established to keep up with the increased production of cereal grains.⁵

During the early nineteenth century, the economy of Fairfax County began to diversify, due in part to the steady development of the neighboring city of Washington. Although Alexandria served as the commercial and cultural center of the region, the political center of the county was located in the town of Fairfax (four miles south of Vienna) then called Providence. Sawmills and wool and cotton mills were built in Fairfax County during the early nineteenth century.⁶ The Hunter family, predominately, operated gristmills during the late eighteenth century and first half of the nineteenth century on the creeks west of Vienna including Wolf Trap, Difficult Run, and Piney Branch. Except for one mill house, all of the Vienna area gristmills and most of its significant eighteenth- and nineteenth-century houses are non-extant.⁷

The "Products of Industry" schedule included in the United States census of 1870 reveals that the Providence District, that northern part of Fairfax County where the town of Vienna and the city of Fairfax are located, was more diversified than other jurisdictions. Providence District boasted representatives of the most essential rural trades: blacksmith, gristmill, sawmill, plow maker, and wheelwright. By 1870, agriculture had undergone a revival in response to the adoption of improved farming methods introduced, in part, by new county residents from the northern states, particularly New York. Beginning in the early 1840s, a significant number of Northerners had purchased and established farms in Fairfax County because of its inexpensive land, a lengthy growing season, and its market potential created by nearby Washington, D.C.⁸

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The new farmers improved the soil with clover, plaster, and crop rotation. Crops such as wheat, oats, barley, corn, and potatoes were already replacing tobacco, and the land began to be replenished. From 1840 to 1860, 25 families moved from the state of New York to Ayr Hill to purchase land. Peter Hendrick of New York made three large land acquisitions in the area in 1854, the same year that he and other residents were requested to release some of their land on which the new railroad was to be built.⁹

The Alexandria, Loudoun & Hampshire Railroad constructed a rail line northwestward from the port of Alexandria on the Potomac River to Leesburg in Loudoun County, adjacent to the Potomac River, with the intention of extending into the coalfields of Paddytown, Virginia (now Keyser, West Virginia), 165 miles to the west. By August 1859, the railroad was running a limited freight and passenger service as far as Vienna, about 15 miles from Alexandria.¹⁰ The coming of the railroad naturally spurred immediate growth in the village.

In 1859, the *Alexandria Gazette* announced that, "at the new village of Vienna Station in an area previously known as Ayr Hill, a large country store, several handsome dwellings and an extensive foundry and manufacturing of agricultural implements were under construction." The foundry described was Moses Commins' Plow Factory, which, it had been claimed, made the first steel beam plow in the United States. Commins, from New York, purchased 288 acres in 1856 of which two acres were devoted to the foundry. Commins and his son Vicenzo operated the foundry until 1869.¹¹

The aforementioned "large country store" refers to the current Freeman Store, conveniently built at the intersection of Old Court House Road (now realigned as Church Street) and the new railroad line (the depot was one block northwest). Abraham H. Lydecker (1812-1895), a merchant from Ramapo, New Jersey, purchased a 6-acre tract from Peter and Arvilla Hendrick on March 29, 1859 for \$275.00. Lydecker built his store/residence that year to coincide with the railroad's arrival in Vienna. The 1859 Fairfax County Land Book noted Lydecker's location as "Randolph Station" with a land value of \$175.00 and a building value of \$1,000.00. The name of the village changed quickly as the 1860 Land Book noted Lydecker's location as Ayr Hill, and the 1861 Land Book noted it as Vienna. In 1861, Lydecker also purchased 50 acres on Lawyers Road.¹²

According to the 1860 Census, Henry S. Van Wickle and family also resided with the Lydeckers and worked as a merchant, most likely in the Lydecker Store (he is listed with personal property value but with no real estate value). Van Wickle was appointed Ayr Hill's second postmaster in 1861 and most likely served that position in the Lydecker Store. Also in 1860, Josiah B. Bowman, an active community member and farmer, operated a hay and feed store. Bowman had immigrated to Vienna in 1850 from Otsego, New York, purchased the *Ayr Hill* house from Lewis Johnson, and later built his store to the south of Lydecker, opposite the railroad tracks. Bowman also served twice as a Vienna postmaster in his

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store, from 1865 to 1868, and from 1885 to 1889. Under different owners, commerce in the former Bowman Store building remained active at least through the 1940s.¹³

Abram Lydecker and his wife Susan lived in New Jersey prior to moving to Vienna in 1859. Hannah Susan Bartholf was born in New York City in 1815 and they married in 1833 at her home *The Ponds*. Abram and Susan had five children who lived to adulthood. Four of the children either remained in or returned to New Jersey. In 1854, Caroline Lydecker, their oldest child, married Anderson A. Freeman (1830-1908) in Mt. Prospect (presumably New York). Anderson Freeman was from New York City, where both he and his father worked as saddlers.¹⁴

Lydecker's Vienna store was quickly becoming a community hub. In January of 1860, area residents petitioned the Virginia General Assembly to have an election precinct located at the "house of A. Lydecker."¹⁵ On May 23, 1861, Fairfax voters gathered at polling locations throughout the county (including Lydecker's Store) for a referendum on an ordinance passed the previous month by a special convention. The ordinance "to repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution," better known as the Virginia Ordinance of Secession, was adopted by the voters of Fairfax County (and Virginia as a whole), but three Fairfax districts voted against secession, including Lydeckers, Accotink, and Lewinsville. At Lydecker's Store, Abram Lydecker was joined by 76 other individuals who voted against ratification of the ordinance (the total vote in the district was 44 for ratification and 77 against). Built only two years prior to the event, Lydecker's Store was already the center of the community, serving as a polling location for one of the most important votes in Virginia history.¹⁶

Following votes of secession in Virginia and other southern states, military actions began to increase as the Civil War broke out. This was particularly the case in Fairfax County, which, along with Alexandria County¹⁷, surrounded the south side of the Federal City of Washington. A ring of fortifications protected the capital, but a perimeter of pickets would need to be established by the Union Army in order to provide advance warning of a possible Confederate attack. Just thirteen miles due west of the Capitol in Washington, Vienna was in a prime position to serve as a part of this defensive perimeter.

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On June 17, 1861, soldiers from the 1st South Carolina Regiment attacked a train transporting four companies of the 1st Ohio Regiment less than one mile east of the Vienna station. The Federal troops disembarked and prepared for battle, while the railroad engineer panicked and escaped with the train back to Alexandria, stranding the Ohio troops, who suffered casualties.¹⁸ This action is typically considered to be the first time in history that a train was used in a military battle. Artist and “Bohemian Brigade” member Alfred R. Waud documented part of the action with his pencil and ink sketch entitled “Schenks Ohio regiments.” On the verso, Waud wrote:

“The Ohio Corps near Vienna, in a valley through which runs the railroad, on which the skirmish took place, a beautiful and romantic spot, but hardly a safe position against surprise, in the foreground is a scouting party in search of secessionists a great deal of this part of Virginia seems to be good farming land a great deal of wheat and other cereals being grown.”¹⁹

While in the area in June of 1861, Waud also likely created the pencil sketch simply entitled “Vienna,” which features Lydecker’s Store surrounded by a seemingly idyllic summer landscape. Closer inspection, however, reveals pairs of train car wheels along the railroad (the remnants of these train cars would be described by a Union officer lodging at the building a month later) along with a solitary soldier under arms making his way to the west.

Confederate destruction of rails and bridges west of Vienna prevented further construction of the railroad past Vienna. However, the rail line between Vienna and Alexandria was “kept open to serve the various military camps scattered around Washington’s southern environs and to bring food and wood to the capital.”²⁰

One month later, the 1st U.S. Division under the command of General David U. Tyler encamped at Vienna enroute to Centreville, and ultimately, on the 21st, a defeat at the Battle of Bull Run/Manassas. On the 18th, Lt. Col. Robert McAllister of the 1st New Jersey Regiment wrote to his daughter Sarah from Vienna:

“There are not more than one-fourth as many houses in Vienna as there are in Oxford Furnace [Pennsylvania; his hometown]—one store, a blacksmith shop, and a hotel. The last two were abandoned by their former occupants, and I am now sitting and writing this letter in the parlor of the hotel, which is a large fine room and well-furnished, carpeted, cushioned chairs and handsome sofa, table and large looking glass. We use the room as our headquarters. All the rooms are used by our officers... ..The Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad runs past this place. The burnt fragments of the cars, burnt sometime since, are lying right here by the window of this hotel... ..We have daily trains here now to receive and send our mail.”²¹

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The blacksmith mentioned by McAllister may have been William H. Lewis and son William B. Lewis, both of New York, who appeared in the 1860 census as blacksmiths living just a few houses away from the Lydeckers. The store mentioned may have been owned by Lydecker, Josiah Bowman, or Benjamin D. Utterback, a Virginia merchant who also lived two houses away from Lydecker in 1860.²² McAllister noted that the blacksmith shop and hotel had been “abandoned by their former occupants.” Indeed, Lewis fled to Washington, D.C., after learning of a plot to impress him into the Confederate Army as punishment for transporting several bodies of Union soldiers to Arlington following the June 1861 skirmish along the rail line.²³ On the morning of Sunday, July 21st, McAllister’s regiment received orders to march directly to the action that was unfolding at Manassas, which, by the end of the day, would become the Union Army’s first defeat of the war.

McAllister’s mention of staying in a hotel in Vienna has puzzled researchers for decades, as little information has been uncovered about a hotel in the village during this period. A pair of maps created by the staff of General McDowell (U.S. Army Topographic Engineers) in 1862 identify a building in Vienna at the northeast corner of the intersection of the railroad and the Georgetown Road as a “hotel.” The location of this building strongly suggests that it was indeed Lydecker’s property. Both versions of the map (January and August 1862) show three buildings along the east side of the road. The northernmost building on both maps is labeled “Bowman” and is likely part of Josiah Bowman’s 240-acre *Ayr Hill* tract. The southernmost building on both maps is labeled “Hotel.” The middle building is closer to the Hotel than to Bowman, and is not separately labeled in the first version of the map. However, by August, the identifier of “Williams” has been added to this area of the map, which likely labels the house as that of County Surveyor Augustine Bowyer (A.B.) Williams, who owned a small log house near the current Presbyterian Church.²⁴ Many researchers have associated the surname of Williams with the Hotel, dubbing the building the “Williams Hotel.” It is the opinion of the authors of this nomination that this is not the case, and that A.B. Williams, an ardent secessionist, had nothing to do with the operation of any buildings on Lydecker’s land.

While Lydecker himself is not known to have mentioned his building being used as a hotel, Lydecker’s neighbor Josiah B. Bowman closes the case. In his Southern Claims Commission affidavit, Bowman stated that, “when the war broke out the first troops that ever came up to our place were the New Jersey troops who advanced to Bull Run, the 1st and 2nd NJ, Col. Tyler and Montgomery.²⁵ One had his headquarters in my house and the other down at Mr. Lydeckers place. Mr. Follin and Mr. Pearson came to my house and took the oath of allegiance in my presence.” The Col. Montgomery that Bowman speaks of is William R. Montgomery of the 1st New Jersey Regiment, Lt. Col. McAllister’s commanding officer. McAllister’s statement that they were using “the room [hotel parlor] as our headquarters,” along with Bowman’s placement of the 1st New Jersey commander at “Mr. Lydeckers place” confirms that the Lydecker Store was also used as a hotel during this period.

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No government records have yet been located that suggest that Lydecker kept a hotel during this period; however, the records are far from intact, and in 1861 John B. Hunter, Commissioner of the Revenue of Fairfax County, reported that "there are many others furnished with certificates [licenses], but they are with or so near the enemy that they cannot be heard from."²⁶ The nomination authors suggest that because the Lydecker Store was originally built as a five-bay section with its own foundation, roof, and interior-end chimneys that had a two-bay, side extension with its own foundation, roof, and heating source, that the two-bay extension either served as a hotel or residence for the family. If a residence, the second floor of the store itself likely served as the hotel during this period. The presence of a hotel at this location is reinforced by the name of the street that later developed beside it: Freeman Accommodation Street (the name was later changed to Mill Street).

Following the Confederate victory at Manassas, the Vienna area was occupied by Southern troops for much of the summer. On August 1, 1861, Lt. L. Quinton Washington, then with the Confederate Quartermaster Department, purchased a quantity of rope from Lydecker in Vienna. The same day, Lydecker acknowledged receipt of payment by an N. Meriwether for supplies "for hospital purposes."²⁷ In November of 1861, a petitioner wrote to Major H.W. Thomas requesting that Josiah B. Bowman be released from custody at one of the prisons in Richmond. Bowman had been arrested in early August because he was charged with assisting two reporters from Northern newspapers and a Union Army chaplain in traveling from Vienna to Centreville on the day of the Bull Run action in July. Jeremiah Moore, the petitioner, also noted that A.B. Williams (Lydecker's neighbor) was in the custody of the Federal Army at the time.²⁸

Abram Lydecker remained devoted to the north, disapproving of both slavery and secessionism. This caused him, along with many other Fairfax residents, to draw the ire of Confederate forces in the area. While the circumstances of his arrest are unknown, a report of political arrests by the Confederacy noted that Lydecker, a 48-year-old, was a resident of Vienna, and was "keeping a store; not prepared to say whether he will remain in Virginia or to take the oath of allegiance. He is charged with improper dealing with the enemy. He denies it, but I think he is an alien enemy."²⁹

A later Southern Claims Commission document noted that, during the war, Lydecker was "at Vienna part of the time, part in Salisbury and Richmond...Lydecker was captured by rebels and kept 1 ½ years."³⁰ In Richmond, Lydecker was kept at the Castle Godwin prison (bounded by Franklin, Lupton, and Union Streets), which was reserved for women, political or state prisoners, and suspected spies.³¹ In March of 1862, the Richmond *Enquirer* reported on the conditions at Castle Godwin:

"It contains thirteen clear and well ventilated rooms, which have been provided with comfortable beds and other conveniences, far surpassing in cleanliness and in comfort, the accommodations offered at nine-tenths of the cheap boarding houses of Richmond.

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The establishment, which is of brick, and of recent construction, is presided over by Mr. George W. Clackner, of Baltimore, deputy Provost Marshall, and who, if suspected of unfitness to "keep a hotel" will soon demonstrate his entire ability to keep the Union prisoners confided to his charge. Mr. Clackner is assisted by Mr. George A. Freeburger, as Warden. An armed sentry keeps guard over the main entrance to the prison. The prisoners are supplied with meals from Bradford's Eating Saloon, on Franklin street." ³²

George Washington Frosst, a Maine-born machinist who had been living in Richmond for over a decade by the time he was arrested in March of 1862, wrote that on May 14, 1862 "the political prisoners of our room, and others which were suspected of disloyalty to the Mob government, were ordered to be in readiness, at the expence of the so-called southern confederacy, to change our 'boarding place' and take an excursion down to Salisbury, N. C." The next day, the Richmond *Dispatch* announced that "the Government has determined to carry all of the Yankee officers now here to Salisbury, N. C....At the same time, and bound for the same destination, will be sent fifty of the hardest subjects now in confinement at Castle Godwin." ³³

Frosst listed approximately seventy officers and civilians who were transferred to Salisbury that day, including "Abraham Lydecker" of Virginia. Frosst described their quarters at the Salisbury prison as being a "brick building quite near the old factory and had been used when the factory was in operation as a store and picker room. Here about sixty who had been arrested as Union men were dumped, without whereon to lay their heads except those who had taken precaution to bring along a blanket or two...Our first decent meal since our departure from Richmond was brought to us about 4 o'clk [sic] that day. It was cooked by the Yankee soldiers (God bless them) while preparing their own food." ³⁴

On May 23rd, 1862, President Lincoln forwarded to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton a list of 57 civilians who were imprisoned at Salisbury, including George W. Frosst and Abraham Lydecker. On July 25th, Assistant U.S. Adjutant General John P. Sherburn wrote to Col. William P. Wood (Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison in Washington) to report the names of four Union prisoners from Fairfax County who had recently been taken to Richmond by the Confederates. He also noted that four additional Fairfax men, including Lydecker, were also in custody, and that a like number of civilian prisoners were being held by the Union and were ready to be exchanged. ³⁵

While Lydecker was imprisoned, his wife Susan and children returned to safety in New York and stayed with their daughter Caroline and son-in-law Anderson Freeman. The status of the store and hotel during this period is not known, but the business was probably closed. Lydecker's date of release from Salisbury is uncertain, but an April 1863 letter from a Union soldier stationed in Vienna may very well refer to Lydecker (if so, he was back in the area at that time). Private Edwin A. Lane of the 40th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment wrote to his aunt on April 9, 1863 that

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“we are situated in a very fine little village in Va. and it is a pretty place... it was a flourishing little place. their [sic] is only about 10 houses around in the place... the man who kept the tavern was taken prisoner and was in a prison in Richmond about 8 months, and was robbed of all his money which was about 1,000 thousand in gold and silver and all of his personal property was all destroyed and his barn burnt. We were encamped in his house about 1 week and while we was there he came there and said that he was glad to see the union troops in his house but when we was ordered out and to go in shelter tents he said that if there was anything that would make us comfortable to take it, and we took some of his boards and made a floor.”³⁶

While Vienna changed hands many times during the war, it was largely under the control of the Federal Army for most of the conflict. This, however, was not the case for the countryside surrounding the village, which was the territory of Confederate partisan commander John S. Mosby. In response to Mosby's sometimes brash actions against what was literally the backyard of the Federal Capital City, thousands of Union troops were dispatched into Fairfax County to stabilize the situation.³⁷

In 1863, Federal Cavalry Colonel Charles Russell Lowell crafted a plan to strengthen the outer ring of defenses around Washington by using the existing cavalry camps at Fairfax Court House, Muddy Branch, and Centreville. He also proposed that a new camp be established at Vienna, which would serve as his headquarters. Vienna was of importance because of its position on the main road between Alexandria and Leesburg and because it was the *de facto* terminus of the Loudoun & Hampshire Railroad, which had come back online (to Vienna) by October of that year. By the second week of October, Lowell had arrived at Vienna with the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry and his headquarters was established.³⁸ Using Josiah Bowman's *Ayr Hill* as his headquarters, he wrote to H.L. Higginson in November boasting that “I wish that you... ..could make as pleasant arrangements for winter quarters as E. [“Effie,”and I have made. We have all the luxuries and some of the necessities.”³⁹

Lowell's tenure at Vienna marks the wartime period with the most photographic documentation. Photographers with the Federal Army captured camp scenes, the Ayr Hill house, the Vienna train station, and Lydecker's store. The building was the subject of two photographs depicting relaxed Union soldiers posing on its wide front porch and roof. The west gable end of what might be the Lydecker's frame grist and saw mill on a brick (or stone) first floor is visible to the left of the house. The 1875 Map of Vienna depicts a mill at this location, as well as a barn closer to Maple Avenue.⁴⁰

One of the photographs was taken at such an angle as to show the railroad tracks, confirming their close visual proximity to the hotel/store as noted earlier by Lt. Col. McAllister. Both images were likely taken on the same day during the winter of 1863-64. One appears in a post-war veterans' scrapbook with the caption, “Brigade Hospital (2d Mass., 13th & 16th N.Y.

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Cav.), Vienna, Va.” Thus, Lydecker’s store building began service in yet another capacity during the war: to house recuperating wounded and sick cavalry troopers.⁴¹

The 2nd Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers’ chaplain was Charles A. Humphreys, who wrote that they spent the winter of 1863-64 at Vienna in tents with wooden floors and wattle-and-daub chimneys. The entire camp was surrounded by an abatis of felled trees to help guard against an attack by guerillas (primarily the men of Confederate cavalry commander John S. Mosby). A later scholar wrote that while each cavalry regiment had its own camp entrance, the main entrance was located at the railroad station, which would place it along Georgetown Road at Lydecker’s Store.⁴² Humphreys noted that the most important duty of the chaplain was to serve the hospital by delivering medical supplies, candies, books, and other items. Josephine Shaw “Effie” Lowell, the new bride of Col. Lowell, assisted Humphreys by conversing with the patients of French, Italian, and German origin in their native tongues. After performing the regimental Sabbath service in a nearby barn, he would “go to the brigade hospital and hold a service in one or another of the wards, and visit all the wards, speaking to every patient.”⁴³

Staff at the hospital during this time likely included Oscar DeWolf, Surgeon, and Assistant Surgeons Harlow Gamwell and Elbridge M. Johnson (all of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry).⁴⁴ While many soldiers regained their health at Lydecker’s store, there were losses as well. Some of the men who died at the Brigade Hospital at Vienna include: George Brown (16th NY Cavalry, disease, 3/20/1865), John Brown (13th NY Cavalry, disease, 1/29/64), Pvt. Stephen Chamberlin (16th NY Cavalry, fever, 1/16/64), Pvt. John Duffy (13th NY Cavalry, 1/24/64), David Evans (16th NY Cavalry, 5/8/1864), James Hyland (16th NY Cavalry, 2/18/1864), Corp. Louis W. Kleinfelder (16th NY Cavalry, 11/5/1863), William Martin (disease, 1/3/1865), John Monroe (16th NY Cavalry, disease, 5/5/64), Lawson Morice (16th NY Cavalry, disease, 1/20/1864), Albert Pacorny (16th NY Cavalry, wounds, 3/8/1865), Lawrence Ryan (16th NY Cavalry, disease, 11/12/1863), Wagoner James Sargent (13th NY Cavalry, disease, 12/8/63), Jacob Schlorf (16th NY Cavalry, disease, 3/1/1864), and Charles Simmons (16th NY Cavalry, disease, 10/28/1863).⁴⁵

In time, hostilities ended, families returned to Fairfax County, and life began to be re-established in the once heavily-patrolled area around Vienna. A number of Vienna residents filed claims with the Southern Claims Commission to be reimbursed for losses due to the war, but it does not appear that Lydecker himself filed a claim. When giving a deposition for Josiah Bowman’s SCC claim, Lydecker was asked if he had a claim before the commission. Lydecker’s response was, “No, sir, not yet, mine was mostly all damage. They destroyed my property.”⁴⁶

After the Civil War, Abram Lydecker was listed as a merchant in the tax register of 1868, the same year he purchased a 104-acre farm outside Vienna. Also in 1868, the value of buildings on his 6-acre parcel in town doubled from \$1,000 to \$2,000 for “improvements added,” presumably signifying the erection of an additional building on the property.⁴⁷

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Two years later, the 1870 census noted "A. Lydecker" as a "Ret. Merchant" (retail or retired merchant) with a net worth of \$7,000. Only their youngest son John, then 17, still lived at home as a "clerk in store" and his wife Susan was "keeping house." In 1870, the Lydecker's daughter Caroline and her husband Anderson Freeman had four children and still resided in New York. By 1872, however, they had moved to Vienna, and Caroline gave birth to twins, Leon Lydecker Freeman and his sister Lena. Abraham Lydecker was elected Commissioner of the Revenue for Providence Township in 1873 (he was preceded by O.E. Hine, and was replaced by F.M. Smith in 1874).

By 1874, Anderson Freeman is firmly established in Vienna, having purchased his father-in-law's store and house along with a mill on seven acres for \$2,500.⁴⁸ Abraham Lydecker was not out of business, however. Soon after selling the store to his son-in-law, Lydecker established a store and mill at nearby Hunter's Mill Station. A later court case involving Lydecker's inability to re-pay a series of loans noted that the store contained "dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes" along with a steam-powered saw and grist mill.⁴⁹ Abraham's personal life following the war was not going well. In August of 1880, Lydecker filed for a divorce from Susan, his wife of over 45 years. He testified that Susan moved out of their household in May of 1872 and returned to New Jersey. Lydecker said that he had been a "dutiful husband" and had "ever been ready to receive her" if she returned. A summons dated September 15, 1880 was executed on Susan Lydecker "at Freemans Store in Vienna," but it does not appear that she ever made a deposition or submitted a reply to the court. In November, the divorce was granted.⁵⁰

The 1875 R. R. Farr Map of Vienna denoted the Anderson Freeman property as five "Freeman" parcels wedged in-between the railroad and Park Street lengthwise from Church Street down to Battle Street. The store, mill, and barn buildings are clearly depicted on the map, with the mill facing towards what would become Freeman Accommodation Street, later improved and re-named Mill Street. This name change was appropriate as Anderson Freeman built a new sawmill on the easterly side of Maple Avenue near the railroad tracks. A *Vienna Times* May 10, 1879 article proclaimed, "Look out for another mill. Mr. A. Freeman wishes to inform the public that he will be ready to do all sorts of sawing in a few weeks."⁵¹

When the Freeman Mill burned in 1930, a newspaper article revealed that Anderson Freeman built the mill as a sawmill in 1878 and that Tobias Robey operated it. Four years later it was also used as a gristmill with buckwheat being added in 1884. In 1888, Julius Graham of Loudoun County entered into a partnership with Anderson Freeman. They purchased shiploads of Georgia Pine, which were sent by boat to Alexandria, then by rail to Vienna via Washington, D.C. A new planer was added for dressed lumber, tongue-and-groove flooring, rustic siding, and window frames. It is possible that this dressed lumber would have been sold in their store. From 1890 to 1895, Freeman & Son (L.L. Freeman) operated the gristmill, and from 1899-1904, J.N. Newton operated the gristmill in connection with a feed store. In 1906, R.C. Lewis

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purchased the mill property.⁵² At the turn-of-the-twentieth century, the Town of Vienna could also boast of having blacksmith shops, wheelwright shops, a tomato canning factory, a lime kiln, a wood and coal yard, and a broom factory. Dairy farms were still in existence at this time within the town limits.⁵³

The 1879 G.M. Hopkins Map of "Vienna P.O." denoted the same five "Freeman" parcels, this time now with the Freeman Accommodation Street running through them. The "A. Freeman Res." is also denoted as "Store & PO" on the map. Two unlabeled outbuildings are located to the northeast side of the new street; one outbuilding is located on the southeast side of Maple Avenue. Further, a "T. Roby" resides on one of the four residential parcels aligning the Freeman property on Park Street, just below this denoted outbuilding.

The 1876 *Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser* provided a list of Vienna settlers and the following description: "These settlers are on the line of the Washington and Ohio Railroad...by rail twice a day. The neighborhood has churches, schools, shops, stores, grist and saw mill, a public library, a literary society and Farmer's Club..."⁵⁴

Anderson Freeman is listed in the 1880 census as a "Merchant." His father-in-law, Abram Lydecker, also retired that year to his farm (later known as the Chilcott Brothers Fruit Farm) that he had purchased in 1868. In 1880, the "A. Freeman res" was filled with the Freeman's five children, including twins Leon and Lena, Anderson's sister-in-law and brother-in-law from New Jersey, and his mother-in-law Susan (age 63) who stayed behind when Abram retired to his farm, all while the building functioned as a store and post office. In 1884, Susan Lydecker died, and Abram deeded the property to his daughter Caroline in 1895, the year of his death.

Anderson Freeman was a father, mill owner, and merchant, but also served as Vienna's sixth postmaster from 1874 to 1885 (the first two were for Ayr Hill). Minimal data has been ascertained on the post office itself. The "A. Freeman" house is denoted on the 1879 Hopkins Map of Vienna as a store and post office, which is appropriate for this time period. However, an August 21, 1874 article from *The Fairfax News* stated, "The site of Vienna post office... has been charged [changed] to the depot of the W. & O. railroad, and A. Freeman appointed postmaster, vice Simeon Welch, superseded by change of site."

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The Stuntzes, in their book This Was Vienna, Virginia, noted that Simeon Welch was the Vienna postmaster from 1871 to 1874 in his store on Church Street, and that Anderson Freeman followed as postmaster in his store. It is very likely that the depot location for the post office was not long-lived, as many Vienna residents know of the Freeman Store as a former post office.

In 1890, Anderson Freeman continued to operate the store, and also served on town council when Vienna became a town that same year. In 1893, when Anderson was 58, he appointed his youngest son Leon, 18, as his business partner. Leon Lydecker Freeman (1872-1941) was educated in the public schools of the county and at Bethel Military Academy, a small school that operated from 1867 until 1911 north of Warrenton in Fauquier County, Virginia. He also attended the Spencerian Business College in Washington, D.C. H.C. Spencer was president and his wife S.A. Spencer served as vice-president of this day school that also offered night classes. The school, as well as several others, was associated with Platt R. Spencer, the founder of a form of penmanship known as Spencerian Script. Spencer promoted his mid-nineteenth-century writing technique as an integral tool for successful business as well as formal correspondence. The original Coca-Cola logo is an example of Spencerian script.⁵⁵

In 1894, Leon Freeman married Hattie Belle Crocker (1876-1968) of Washington, D.C., the granddaughter of General John S. Crocker who served in the Civil War as a colonel with the 93rd New York Infantry. The newly married Freemans apparently lived across from the Freeman Store on Mill Street. The 1900 census lists Leon Freeman as a civil engineer, an occupation perhaps based on his education at Bethel Military Academy.

In January of 1898, Anderson Freeman attempted to sell or rent the store building. An advertisement in *The Evening Times* (Washington) boasted a "large store, stocked with general merchandise, 15 miles from Washington, near station, fine frame house, 9 rooms, connected. Price \$3,000 rent \$20 per month."⁵⁶ In March of 1900, Leon sold the family mercantile and grocery (business only) to T.J. Moffett & Son of Loudoun County. Soon thereafter, Leon, Hattie, and their two toddlers Dorothy and Marion (both born in D.C.), moved first to Alexandria and then to Washington, D.C., where he ran a succession of three different stores before returning to Vienna in 1906. According to various newspaper articles, Leon moved back to Vienna twice to care for his ailing parents--once in 1906, and then permanently in 1908⁵⁷. His father, Anderson Freeman died in 1908, and Leon's mother, Caroline, followed in 1911, devising to him her property, the Freeman Store.

With the death of his father in 1908, Leon Freeman settled down to run the store that his grandfather had established fifty years earlier. A February 7, 1908 *Fairfax Herald* article noted that on "February 1 Leon Freeman will take possession and conduct the general merchandising business of T.J. Maffett & Son of whom he has purchased stock and good will." The

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1910 Census lists Freeman as a merchant in a general store with a household of his wife, two daughters, and his mother-in-law Ellen Crocker.

By 1920, the Freeman Store/House was occupied with family, relatives, and activity; both daughters were married and lived at home with their respective husbands, along with a cousin who worked in the store. Leon was still listed as general store merchant, while their daughter Dorothy (23) worked as a dental assistant and her husband Edward Stadel worked in "Architecture" for the U.S. Government. Edward, who was from New York and of German parents, married Dorothy on May 27, 1917 at the Freeman Store/House. Dorothy's younger sister, Marion, served as bridesmaid, and the Rev. James Nourse, former pastor of the Vienna Presbyterian Church (an active church on the northeast corner of Church and Mill streets), of which the Freemans were members, officiated at the small service. Marion and her husband John also lived at the home in 1920. Marion was only 18 years old and worked as a typist with the U.S. government, while John Jefferies (19) worked as a clerk for the railroad dispatcher. The remaining resident in the household was Gillie Brook, a 16-year-old cousin who worked as a clerk in the store. The 1920 Census noted that at least two Freeman residents, Marion Jefferies and Edward Stadel, commuted to Washington, D.C., for work.

With its close proximity to Alexandria and Washington, D.C., realtors began advertising Vienna as a commuter destination as early as 1884; one eastbound and one westbound "accommodation" train served the depot. By 1893, four weekday trains ran east-and-westbound, and by 1904, in addition to regularly scheduled trains, five commuter trains ran an east-westbound pattern. Commuting to Washington, D.C., became even easier in 1904, when the Washington, Arlington & Falls Church electric trolley extended its service to Vienna (and on to Fairfax Court House).

The trolley ran cleaner, faster, cheaper, and more frequently than did the steam rail service. Fortunately, the little wooden trolley station was situated on the west side of the Freeman Store just across the railroad tracks, making it exceptionally easy for Marion and Edward to commute to work in D.C. Vienna flourished as a commuting suburb of Washington, D.C., with a six-train schedule through the mid-1930s. However, by 1939, only four trains ran and by 1940, the schedule declined to two trains. Passenger service was eliminated in 1941 when competition from the ever-popular automobile age negated its service.⁵⁸

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Leon Freeman remained an active participant in the Town of Vienna for the remainder of his life. He served on Town Council for eight years, including one term as mayor; he established and served as the first president of the Vienna Volunteer Fire Department; he was a director of Vienna's first bank, the Vienna Trust Company; and he was a member of both the Order of Fraternal Americans and the Concord Masonic Lodge, an extant building on the northwest corner of Church and Mill streets. In 1918, Freeman entered into the life insurance business with Loudoun Mutual. In the 1930s, the business became Freeman and Sherburne Insurance, Inc., when his daughter Dorothy and her second husband Lauris Sherburne ran the business from the house. After they moved out in the mid-1950s, the business operated on Maple Avenue until the 1970s. In 1925, Leon Freeman was appointed to the Board of Trade for the District of Columbia (now known as the Greater Washington Board of Trade).

In 1929, Freeman was elected as Fairfax County's first Republican member of the Virginia House of Delegates since the Civil War. Freeman only served for the 1930 General Assembly Session, and was assigned to the Executive Expenditures, Schools and Colleges, and Agriculture and Mining Committees. Although Freeman was replaced as delegate by Democrat Edmund H. Allen in November of 1931, he remained active in Republican Party politics, and served as a delegate to party conventions throughout the remainder of the decade.⁵⁹

Perhaps the stock market crash and the coming of the Great Depression, retirement age, or competition from nearby grocery stores, forced Leon Freeman to permanently close his retail operation in 1929. The 1930 Census lists Freeman as a state legislator at the State Capitol and as a fire insurance agent at home. Along with his wife, their daughter Dorothy lived in the house and worked as a clerical worker in dental supply. Elizabeth Dickerson, his 65-year-old retired sister joined them from New York. At the age of 69, after a long bout with severe arthritis, Leon Lydecker Freeman died on Sunday, February 9, 1941. His funeral was held at his church, Vienna Presbyterian Church, with burial in the Flint Hill Cemetery, Oakton, Virginia. The house passed to his wife Hattie Belle.

Leon's oldest daughter Dorothy and her husband Lauris Sherburne remained in the house and operated their insurance business from it until the mid-1950s. In 1969, Dorothy sold the house for \$72,000 to the Town of Vienna.⁶⁰ After considerable research and a \$200,000 grant from the Town of Vienna, renovation work began in January 1975, and the newly refurbished Freeman Store and Museum reopened in April 1977, proudly serving the community again as a general store, museum, and educational focal point of the town's heritage. The interior of the Freeman Store and Museum is owned by Historic Vienna, Inc., which operates the facility through a lease with the Town of Vienna.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is located in the Town of Vienna, Fairfax County, Virginia, and occupies that portion of Fairfax County Parcel #0382 02 0104 described as follows: Beginning at a point at the northeast corner of the intersection of Church Street, NE and the Washington & Old Dominion Trail and thence running along Church Street in a northeasterly direction 125 feet to a point, thence leaving Church Street and running in a perpendicular line in a southeasterly direction 100 feet to a point, thence running in a perpendicular line in a southwesterly direction 125 feet, crossing a stream, to a point on the northern line of the said Washington & Old Dominion Trail, thence running in a perpendicular line in a northwesterly direction, along the said trail and crossing a stream, 100 feet to the beginning. The nominated property contains 12,750 square feet or .29 acres, more or less.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries of the property represent the footprint of the historic resource and its curtilage. The remainder of parcel #0382 02 0104 contains Vienna's original library (ca. 1897), which has been relocated to its current site, along with the Vienna Town Green, a park facility constructed in 2007 that contains a pedestrian plaza and amphitheatre.

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Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

All photographs common to:

Name of Property: Freeman Store
City or Vicinity: Town of Vienna
County: Fairfax **State:** Virginia
DHR File Number: 153-0002
Photographer: Anne Stuart Beckett
Date Photographed: December 2010 and January 2011

Images Stored at: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Photo 1 of 9

View: Façade Detail
VA_Fairfax County_Freeman Store_0001.tif

Photo 2 of 9

View: Facade
VA_Fairfax County_Freeman Store_0002.tif

Photo 3 of 9

View: Façade and northeast elevation (looking south)
VA_Fairfax County_Freeman Store_0003.tif

Photo 4 of 9

View: Rear (southeast) elevation
VA_Fairfax County_Freeman Store_0004.tif

Photo 5 of 9

View: Southwest elevation
VA_Fairfax County_Freeman Store_0005.tif

Photo 6 of 9

View: Interior, first floor, general view of store, view north
VA_Fairfax County_Freeman Store_0006.tif

Photo 7 of 9

View: Interior, first floor, view east of post office
VA_Fairfax County_Freeman Store_0007.tif

Photo 8 of 9

View: Interior, second floor, parlor, view north
VA_Fairfax County_Freeman Store_0008.tif

Photo 9 of 9

View: Interior, second floor, museum space
VA_Fairfax County_Freeman Store_0009.tif

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ENDNOTES (Sections 7 and 8)

¹ This information was provided by Mayo Stuntz (95 years old in 2011), whose mother owned the Van Nostrand house for a period of time.

² Stuntz, Connie and Mayo. *This Was Vienna, Virginia*. Vienna, Virginia (Self-published) 1987. pp. 2-3.

³ Ibid, p. 8 -12.

⁴ Ibid, p. 20-22.

⁵ Higgins, Thomas and Christopher L. McDavid. *A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Fox Meadow Development Fairfax County, Virginia*. William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg, VA, 1993. , p. 7.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Stuntz, p. 18, 19 and 32.

⁸ Beckett, Anne S. and Vanessa E. Patrick. *A Phase II Architectural Evaluation of Stoneleigh, Frank Reid House and Reid Store, Tyers House, and the Potential D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District, Fairfax County, Virginia*. Williamsburg, Virginia: William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, 1996. p. 2.

⁹ Stuntz, p. 94 and 95.

¹⁰ Ibid, p. 94-96. Wood, Rebekah K., Vienna Depot: Description and Historical Significance, unpublished. 2002. Page 6.

¹¹ Stuntz, p. 96.

¹² Ibid. Fairfax County Circuit Court, Historical Records Room. 1859, 1860, and 1861 Land Tax Records.

¹³ Ibid, p. 24, 96, 101, and 308.

¹⁴ "Freeman Family Record." On file at Freeman Store and Museum, Vienna, Virginia. 1850 U.S. Census. Fairfax County Chancery Court Case # 1880-050. Abraham Lydecker vs. Susan Lydecker. "...your orator [Abraham Lydecker] had by the defendant [Susan B. Lydecker] five children, who at this time are all of age and have removed from his home and are living by there selves [sic]..."

¹⁵ Virginia Legislative Petitions, Reel 50, Box 71, Folder 52, Library of Virginia, Richmond.

¹⁶ Baumgarten, Ronald. "All not so quiet along the Potomac: Yankees in Fairfax."

2010.<http://dclawyeronthecivilwar.blogspot.com/2010/10/yankees-in-fairfax.html> (accessed 2011). Fairfax County Circuit Court Clerk, "Fairfax County Ordinance of Secession" found online.

¹⁷ "Originally part of the area surveyed for the nation's capital, the portion on the west bank of the Potomac River was returned to the Commonwealth of Virginia by the U.S. Congress in 1846. This area was known as Alexandria City and Alexandria County until 1920 when the county portion was renamed Arlington County" (County of Arlington web site [www.arlingtonva.us] accessed on 13 June 2011.)

¹⁸ United States. War Department. *The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. Series 1 - Volume 2" Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1880. pp 124-130.

¹⁹ Waud, Alfred R. "Vienna" (drawing) Morgan collection of Civil War drawings, Library of Congress, probably 1861

²⁰ Wood, p. 6.

²¹ Robertson, James I., Jr. *The Civil War Letters of General Robert McAllister*. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press. 1965. pp. 43-45.

²² 1860 United States Census, Population Schedule, Fairfax County, Virginia.

²³ Stuntz, page 107.

²⁴ U.S. War Department, Topographical Engineers. "Surveys For Military Defences" Map Of N. Eastern Virginia And Vicinity Of Washington compiled in Topographical Engineers Office at Division Head Quarters Of General Irvin McDowell Arlington, January 1th 1862 corrected from recent Surveys and Reconnaissances under the direction of the Bureau Of Topographical Engineers August 1st 1862. Drawn By J.J. Young, W. Hesselbach. Engr. On Stone By J. Schedler, No. 120 Pearl St. N.Y" January 1862 (1st) version available at Library of Congress. August 1862 (2d) edition available at www.davidrumsey.com; Fairfax County Land Books, 1859-1865, A.B. Williams owned 29/32 ac. "at Ayr Hill" and a building valued at \$250 (for comparison, Bowman's *Ayr Hill* itself, a small frame house, was valued at \$200); Stuntz, p. 101.

²⁵ Bowman also refers to Tyler as a general, which is correct. General Daniel Tyler was in Vienna on July 16, 1861. Bowman's Southern Claims Commission affidavit states that "Gen. Tyler made his headquarters in my house." Bowman served as a guide for Tyler and was later arrested by the Confederate government and sent to Libby Prison in Richmond where he was kept for seven months. Stuntz, p. 128.

²⁶ Commonwealth of Virginia, Auditor of Public Accounts. License Taxes, 1857-1858. Entry No. 456. License Returns, 1802-1881. Entry No. 454. In May of 1862, a Federal loyalist Commissioner, Joseph Stiles, was elected, but was captured by

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Confederate Cavalry in December of that year an imprisoned at Richmond (Johnson, William Page, II. "Commissioners of the Revenue: Fairfax County, Virginia 1786-Present", *VLTA Examiner: The Newsletter of the Virginia Land Title Association*, Volume 12, Number 2, Summer 2006, pp. 22-23). As Fairfax County was part of the U.S. Government's "Restored State of Virginia" under Governor Pierpont during this period, the license returns, if any, may have been submitted to Washington or to Pierpont's seat at Wheeling or Alexandria. These records have not yet been located.

²⁷ While the document mentions that items being purchased were for "hospital purposes," it does not indicate the location of the hospital for which the supplies were acquired. The Confederates may have been using Lydecker's Store as a hospital at this time, although it is also clear that the store operation continued. National Archives Publication Number M346. Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms, compiled 1874 - 1899, documenting the period 1861 - 1865. File for Aham [sic] Lydecker. Accessed on Footnote.com.

²⁸ http://www.confederatevets.com/documents/bowman_va_1.html, *The Local News* 10/22/1861, page 1 reported that Williams A.B. had been arrested for aiding the Confederates.

²⁹ United States. War Department. *The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official records of the Union and Confederate Armies.; Series 2 - Volume 2*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1880. p. 1429.

³⁰ "Fairfax County Southern Claims Commission Abstracts." Fairfax County Circuit Court, Historical Records Room.

³¹ http://www.mdgorman.com/Prisons/castle_godwin.htm

³² **Richmond Enquirer, 3/4/1862**

³³ **Frosst, George Washington. "A South Berwick Yankee Behind Confederate Lines (Part I)."**

(<http://www.oldberwick.org>), **Richmond Dispatch, 5/15/1862, p. 2, c. 3**

³⁴ Frosst.

³⁵ Official Records of the Union & Confederate Armies, 1861-1865, Correspondence, etc. - Union, Prisoners of War & State, etc. pages 287, 528. National Archives Microfilm Publication M262, 128 rolls (accessed on Ancestry.com)

³⁶ Union Soldiers' Letters from Virginia and Alabama, 1862-1865, Accession #11027, Special Collections Dept., University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va.; The length of prison term in Richmond mentioned by Lane (8 months) is similar to the amount of time (7 months) that Josiah Bowman stated he was incarcerated in that city. However, Lane says that the tavern keeper's barn was burned. Bowman made no claim for restitution for any destroyed buildings following the war. When interviewed as a part of the proceedings for Bowman's claim, Lydecker was asked if he had a claim before the commission. Lydecker's response was, "No, sir, not yet, mine was mostly all damage. They destroyed my property." Lydecker appears to be saying that while Bowman was seeking restitution for crops and lumber products, Lydecker lost no goods, but rather suffered property damage. It appears that Lydecker never filed a claim for himself, but other neighbors did file for payment for destroyed buildings, including William Ferris' "small house or kitchen" and Moses Commins' "tenant house taken down and used for quarters." Stuntz, pp. 126-130.

³⁷ Harrison, Noel. "The Sojourn of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry in Vienna". *Northern Virginia Heritage*. June 1985. Pages 11-12, 18, 20.

³⁸ Bundy, Carol. *The Nature of Sacrifice: a Biography of Charles Russell Lowell, Jr., 1835-64*. New York: MacMillan, 2005. p. 341.

³⁹ Charles Russell Lowell to H.L. Higginson, November 19, 1863. Emerson, Edward Waldo. *Life and letters of Charles Russell Lowell*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1907. pp. 314-315.

⁴⁰ Library of Congress Image Collection found online. "House of Two Flags" in the *Vienna Scene*, V. 1, No. 5 1966 on microfilm, filed in the Virginia Room, City of Fairfax Regional Library. Stuntz, p.98.

⁴¹ While Lydecker's Store may have served as a hospital prior to the arrival of the cavalry brigade, this event is the first known documented instance of a hospital in the building. The 1861 purchase of supplies "for hospital purposes" from Lydecker by the Confederates suggests that a hospital was in the vicinity, but does not confirm that it was indeed at Lydecker's. "Chaplains; Crowninshield, Caspar; Forbes, William H.; Humphreys, Charles A.; Kinne, Charles Mason; Lowell, Charles R." MOLLUS - Massachusetts. United States Army Heritage and Education Center 950 Soldiers Drive, Carlisle, PA 17013; National Photo Company Collection, Library of Congress.

⁴² Garner, Stanton. "Melville's Scout Toward Aldie". *Melville Society Extracts*, Number 51, September, 1982. pp 5-16. Number 52, November, 1982. pp 1-14.

⁴³ Humphreys, Charles A. *Field, Camp, Hospital and Prison in the Civil War, 1863-1865*. Boston: George Ellis & Co., 1918. pp. 12-25.

⁴⁴ Bowen, James Lorenzo. *Massachusetts in the War, 1861-1865*. Springfield, Massachusetts: Clark W. Bryan & Co., 1889. p. 755.

⁴⁵ *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New York for the year 1894*, volume IV.

⁴⁶ Southern Claims Commission File #36721, Josiah B. Bowman, Fairfax County, Virginia. National Archives Record Group M2094, Southern Claims Commission Approved Claims, 1871-1880: Virginia. Accessed on Footnote.com.

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⁴⁷ Fairfax County Land Book, 1868.

⁴⁸ Fairfax County Tax Register, 1868. Fairfax County Circuit Court, Historical Records Room. 1870 U.S. Census.

⁴⁹ Fairfax County Chancery Court Case # 1891-010. H. Clay Slaymaker Co. vs. Abram Lydecker

⁵⁰ Fairfax County Chancery Court Case # 1880-050. Abraham Lydecker vs. Susan Lydecker

⁵¹ Stuntz, 98 and 166-167.

⁵² *Fairfax Independent*. 4/3/1930 article on microfilm, filed in the Virginia Room, City of Fairfax Regional Library.

⁵³ "Vienna's History Draws from Colonial Times." *Sun Gazette* Newspaper. October 16, 2010.

⁵⁴ Stuntz. p. 170.

⁵⁵ Leon Freeman Obituary, on file at Freeman Store and Museum. Wikipedia.org/wiki/Spencerian_Script..

⁵⁶ The Times (Washington), January 22, 1898, page 3, column 5.

⁵⁷ Mrs. Anderson Freeman was living, at least temporarily, at 3414 13th Street in Washington, D.C. on April 17, 1901 when she advertised in the *Evening Times* that she had five and eight room cottages "at station" in Vienna for rent.

⁵⁸ Wood, p. 7-9.

⁵⁹ Stuntz. p.99.; Fairfax Herald 6 February 1925, page 3; Web Site accessed 15 May 2011:

<http://dela.state.va.us/dela/MemBios.nsf/735bd5cd47938ad585256c23006d3f8a/e5179f3f32609bba85256f380068cd42?OpenDocument>

⁶⁰ Fairfax County Deed Book 03168, page 0037. 12 May 1969.

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- FIGURE 3.** "Vienna" by Alfred R. Waud (probably 1861. Note Lydecker Store to right), Morgan collection of Civil War drawings, Library of Congress.
- FIGURE 4.** The Freeman Store circa 1917. National Photo Company Collection, Library of Congress.

FIGURE 1. The Lydecker Store as it appeared circa 1864, National Photo Company Collection, Library of Congress.



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FIGURE 2. "Brigade Hospital (2d Mass., 13th & 16th N.Y. Cav.), Vienna, Va." (U.S. Army Military Heritage Center)



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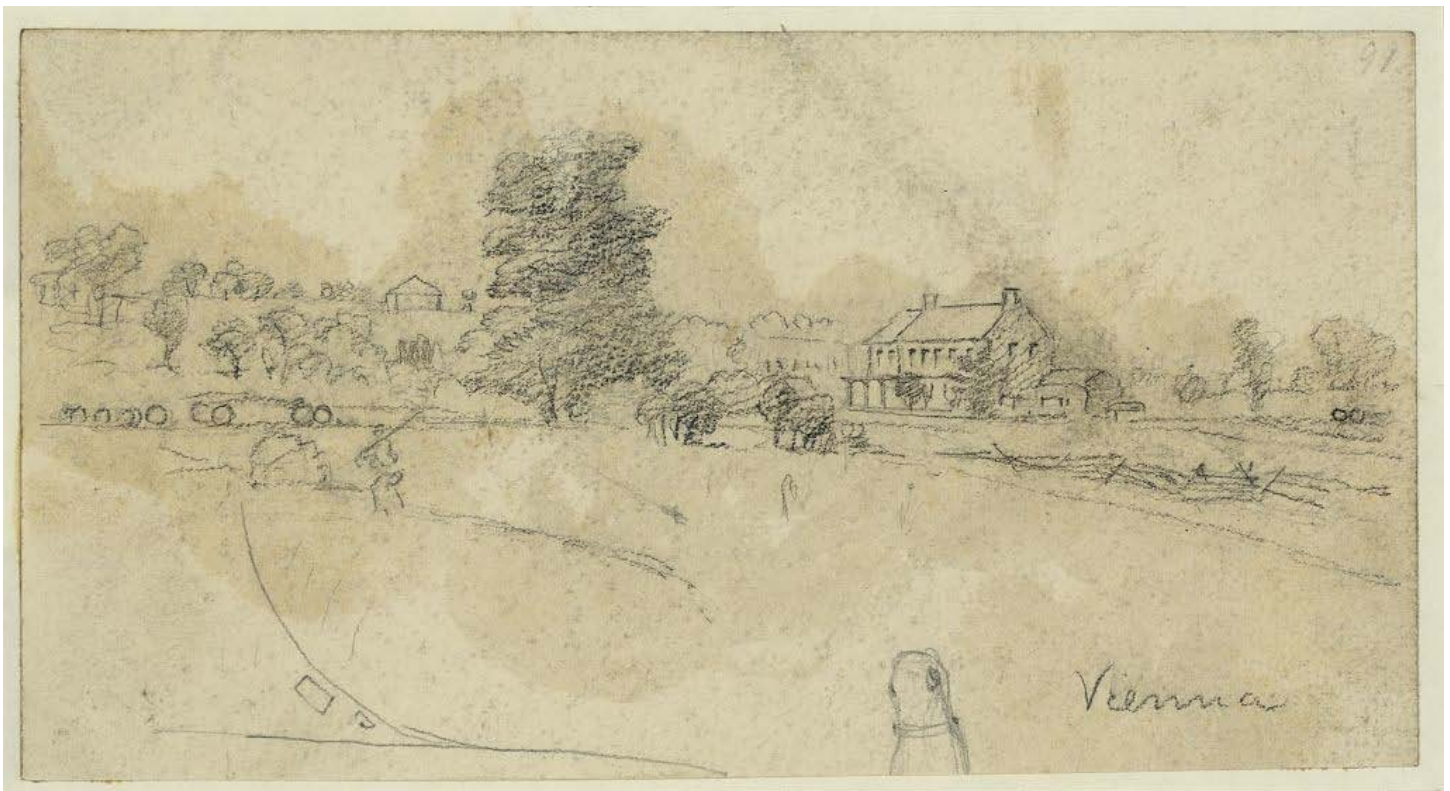
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FIGURE 3. "Vienna" by Alfred R. Waud (probably 1861. Note Lydecker Store to right), Morgan collection of Civil War drawings, Library of Congress



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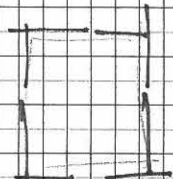
Freeman Store

Fairfax County, Virginia

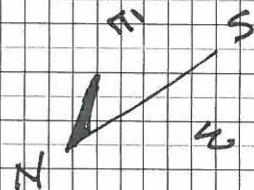
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FIGURE 4. The Freeman Store circa 1917. National Photo Company Collection, Library of Congress.



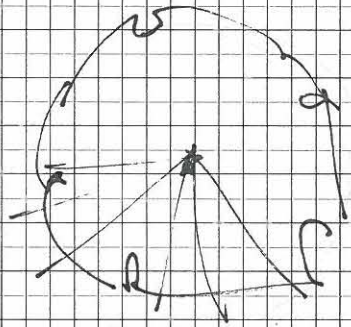


FORMER MILL SITE

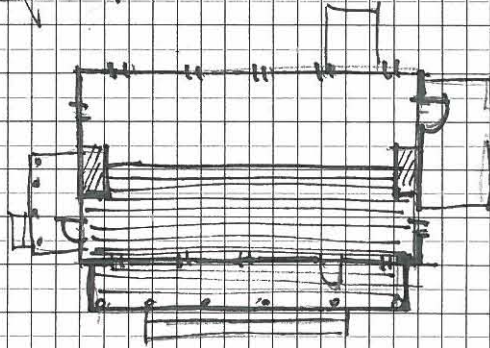


MAPLE AV.

FORMER RR
(NOW TRAIL)



CREEK



FORMER TROLLEY SITE

CHURCH ST.

MAS. LODGE

(FORMER COURT HOUSE PLOT (GEORGE LOW ROAD))

DEPOT

NOT TO SCALE

HistoryTech
The Future of History
PO Box 75
Lynchburg, VA 24505

Lydecker-Freeman Store
131 Church Street, NE, Vienna
Fairfax County, VA Vienna Quadrangle

FIGURE NUMBER:

1/1

DRAWN BY:

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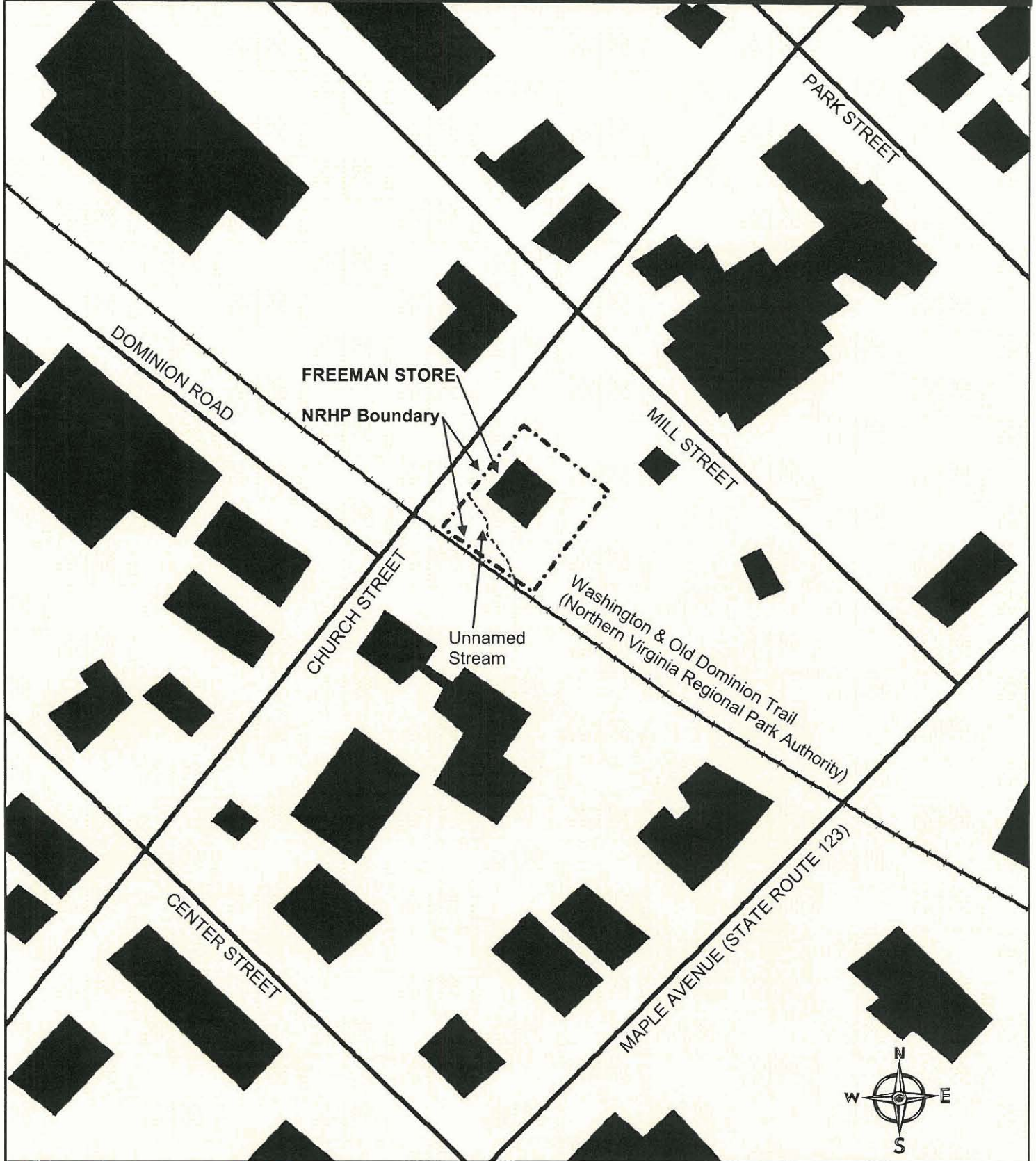
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DHR FILE NUMBER:

153.0002

FREEMAN STORE
FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA



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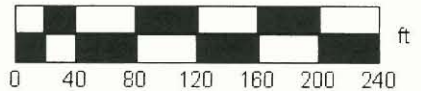
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MN (10.6° W)



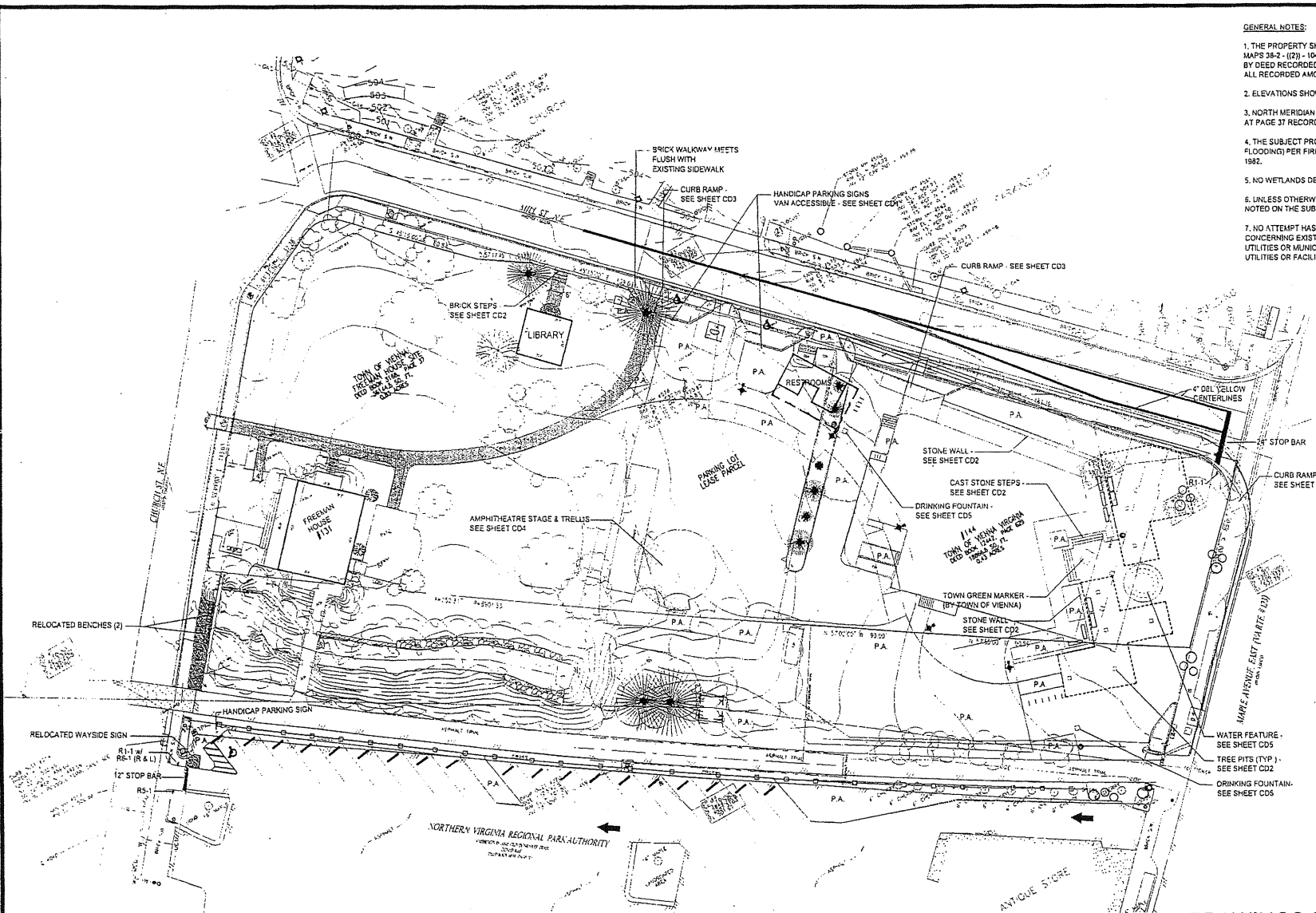
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GENERAL NOTES:

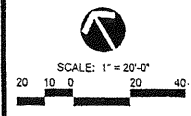
1. THE PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON IS IDENTIFIED ON FAIRFAX COUNTY TAX ASSESSMENT MAPS 38-2 - (22) - 104 (ZONED C-1A) AND 38-2 - (22) - 128 (ZONED C-1A) AND WERE ACQUIRED BY DEED RECORDED IN DEED BOOK 3168, AT PAGE 37 AND DEED BOOK 12442, AT PAGE 629 ALL RECORDED AMONG THE LAND RECORDS OF FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA.
2. ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON AN ASSUMED VERTICAL DATUM.
3. NORTH MERIDIAN TAKEN FROM RECORDS INFORMATION RECORDED IN DEED BOOK 3168, AT PAGE 37 RECORDED AMONG THE LAND RECORDS OF FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA.
4. THE SUBJECT PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN A FLOOD HAZARD ZONE "C" (AREAS OF MINIMAL FLOODING) PER FIRM COMMUNITY - PANEL NUMBER 51053 0001B, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 3, 1982.
5. NO WETLANDS DELINEATION AND/OR MAPPING WAS DONE AS PART OF THIS SURVEY.
6. UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN HEREON NO OBSERVABLE EVIDENCE OF CEMETERIES WAS NOTED ON THE SUBJECT PROPERTY.
7. NO ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE AS A PART OF THIS SURVEY TO OBTAIN OR SHOW DATA CONCERNING EXISTENCE, SIZE, DEPTH, CONDITION, CAPACITY OR LOCATION OF ANY UTILITIES OR MUNICIPAL/PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITY. FOR INFORMATION REGARDING THESE UTILITIES OR FACILITIES, PLEASE CONTACT THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES.

SYMBOL KEY

- WASTE RECEPTACLE - SEE SHEET CD6
- ◻ BENCH (BACKED) - SEE SHEET CD6
- ▬ BENCH (BACKLESS) - SEE SHEET CD6
- PLANTERS - SEE SHEET CD6
- ⚡ POLE MOUNTED LIGHTS - SEE SHEET CD5
- ▬ CONCRETE PAVERS - SEE SHEET CD2
- ▨ PIGMENTED CONCRETE PAVING - SEE SHEET CD2
- ▨ BRICK PAVING - SEE SHEET CD2
- ▬ BICYCLE RACKS - SEE SHEET CD6
- ▬ FENCE - SEE SHEET CD3
- P.A. PLANTING AREAS - SEE SHEET PL1
- ♿ ACCESSIBLE PARKING - SHEET CD1
- ▭ STONE DUST PAVING - SEE SHEET CD2
- ▭ STRUCTURAL SOIL AREAS - SEE SHEET CD2

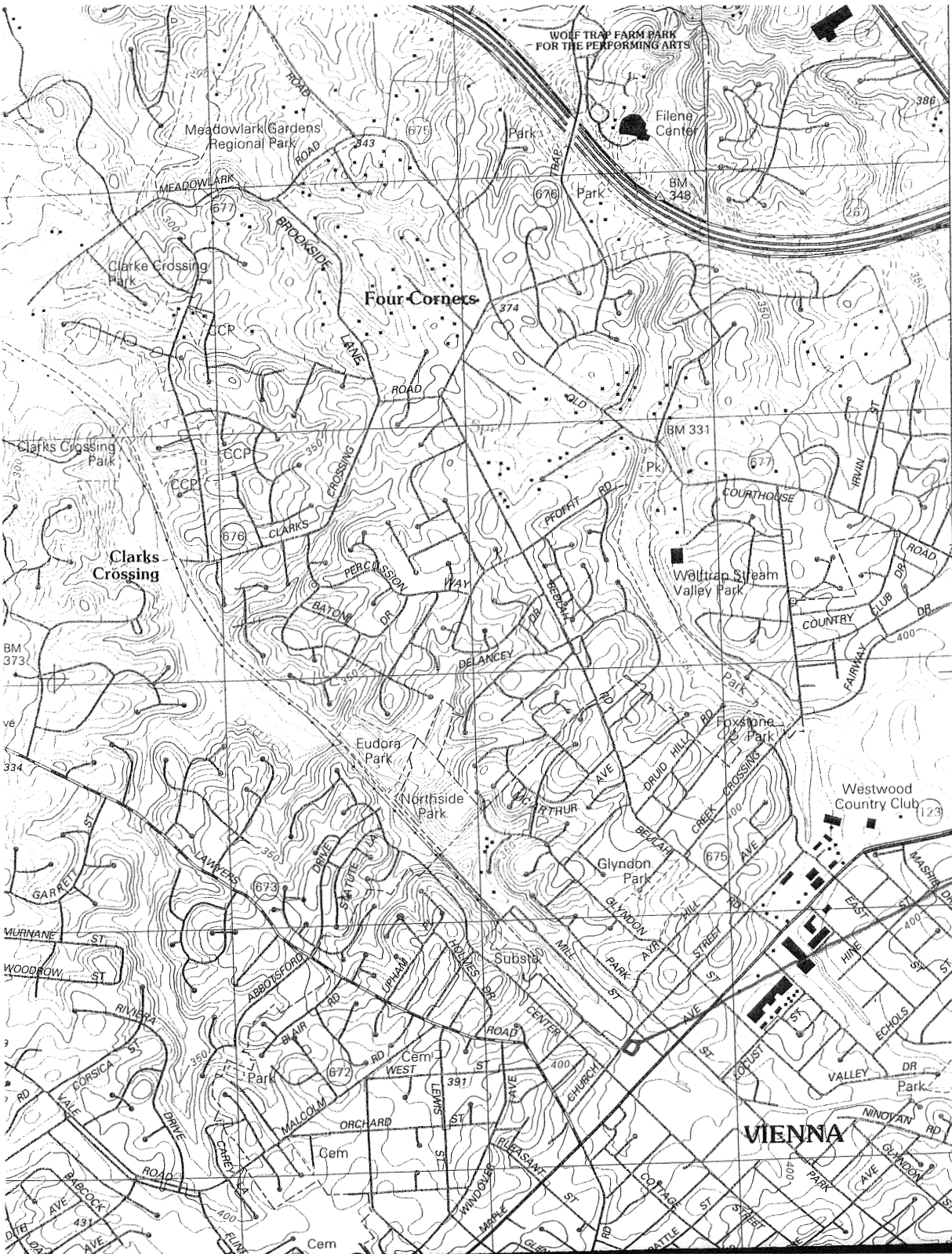


90% CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS-NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



SURVEY		ELECTRICAL		ARCHITECT		LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT		ENGINEER		CIVIL ENGINEER: Wiley & Wilson EMPLOYEE OWNED 6606 WEST BROAD STREET, SUITE 500 RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23230-1717 804-254-7242 ph 804-254-7257 fax	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: LARDNERKLEIN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, PC 814 KING ST., FOURTH FLOOR ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314-0009 703-739-0972ph 1-800-337-1370ph 703-739-0573fax	CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	DESIGNED: EL, VM DRAWN: GH TECH. REVIEW: EL, VM DATE: 12/22/2005	SUB SHEET NO. C1	TITLE OF SHEET SITE PLAN & LAYOUT VIENNA TOWN GREEN TOWN OF VIENNA	DRAWING NO. Pkg. No. X SHEET X DF
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THE FREEMAN STORE
AND HOUSE TRUSSELIN
FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA



4312
4311
4310
55'
4309
4308

FREEMAN STONE
VIENNA, FAULTAKEO.
VIRGINIA
UDHR# 153-0002
VIENNA QUMD
NAD 117
1159 18 0203333
430920

450 000 FEET
(MD)

VIENNA