

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District

Other names/site number: DHR File No.: 029-5181

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Bounded by Old Mill Rd, Mt Vernon Memorial Hwy, Fort Belvoir, and Dogue Creek

City or town: Alexandria State: Virginia County: Fairfax

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

X national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C X D

<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of commenting official:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Title :</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	buildings
<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>32</u>	<u>28</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 13

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, secondary structures

AGRICULTURE/storage, agricultural field, animal facility, agricultural outbuilding

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

INDUSTRY/processing site

LANDSCAPE/park

RELIGION/religious facility

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

LANDSCAPE/park

RELIGION/religious facility

FUNERARY/cemetery

AGRICULTURE/animal facility, agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

OTHER/Quaker Plain Style

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT/Wrightian

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OTHER/Vernacular

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD/Weatherboard, Shingle, Plywood;
BRICK; STONE/Sandstone; OTHER/Cypress; CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Located in highly suburbanized southeastern Fairfax County in the Northern Virginia cultural region, the Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District lies approximately seven miles southwest of Alexandria, straddling U.S. Route 1 (Richmond Highway) and State Route 235 (Mount Vernon Memorial Highway).¹ The 138.42-acre district, roughly bounded by Dogue Creek, Fort Belvoir, Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway, and Old Mill Road, retains the last traces of a rural, agricultural community, historically known as Woodlawn. Contributing resources include buildings, structures, and sites that historically and, in some cases, currently serve residential, religious, agricultural, cemetery, and/or industrial uses. Construction dates for these built resources span more than a century, with the earliest extant building dating between 1801 and 1805, and the latest dating to 1941. Undulating hills, vegetation, or both largely visually separate the district's primary contributing resources. However, these resources are spatially linked in a relatively small pocket of land that maintains its historic feel despite its military and suburban development surroundings and relays the multilayered history of the Woodlawn area.

¹ Virginia Department of Historic Resources, "Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resources Survey in Virginia" (Richmond, Virginia: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, rev 2003).

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Narrative Description

The 138.42-acre district is composed of six contiguous tracts. Three belong to the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) with a combined total of just over 125 acres or 90 percent of the district. The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, Alexandria Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, and Woodlawn Baptist Church own the remaining three tracts. The contiguous parcels hold a range of resources individually listed on the National Register of Historic Place and/or contributing to the historic district and a National Historic Landmark. These resources include George Washington's Gristmill, Woodlawn, the Pope-Leighey House, Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse and Burial Ground, Woodlawn Baptist Church Cemetery, the Otis Tufton Mason House, Grand View, and the Sharpe Stable Complex.

Owner	Primary Resource(s)	Prior Status	Current Acreage
Alexandria Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends	Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse and Burial Ground	VLR ² listed; NRHP listed, 2011	2.40
National Trust for Historic Preservation, Crossroads Parcel ³	None	VLR listed; Added to Woodlawn NRHP listing, 2011	2.82
National Trust for Historic Preservation, North Parcel	Woodlawn	VLR listed; Part of Woodlawn Plantation NRHP listing, 1970; NHL listed, 1998	65.6
	Grand View	Recommended eligible as contributing property following Section 106 review	
	Pope-Leighey House	VLR listed; NRHP listed, 1970	
Mount Vernon Ladies' Association	George Washington's Gristmill	VLR listed; NRHP listed, 2003	5.74
National Trust for Historic Preservation, South Parcel	Sharpe Stable Complex	Part of Woodlawn Plantation NRHP listing, 1970	56.7
	Otis Tufton Mason House	Part of Woodlawn Plantation NRHP listing, 1970	
Pillar Church of Dumfries	Woodlawn Baptist Church Cemetery	Recommended eligible as contributing property following Section 106 review	5.16
Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District			138.42

The irregularly shaped boundary of the district follows the current shape of the six combined tracts (Figure 1). U.S. Route 1 divides the district into two expanses holding nearly the same acreage on the north and south sides. North of U.S. Route 1, the district begins at the west with the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse tract. Wooded areas of deciduous trees line the western, northern, and southern boundaries of the meetinghouse parcel, partially shielding the building and cemetery from visible encroachment related to development at Fort Belvoir and nearby

² Virginia Landmarks Register

³ Ownership of this parcel is currently in the process of being transferred from Fort Belvoir to the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

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traffic from U.S. Route 1. Vegetation is a mix of mature and newer trees and shrubs, with limited ornamental plantings found in the burial ground just west and southwest of the meetinghouse. A small parcel located immediately east of the meetinghouse parcel and currently in the process of being acquired by the NTHP from Fort Belvoir reestablishes an accessible link between the meetinghouse and Woodlawn at the former crossroads junction. The parcel includes a U-shaped paved driveway that provides access from U.S. Route 1 to the meetinghouse to the west and Woodlawn to the east.

The northern tract of the NTHP-owned Woodlawn composes the boundary of the Woodlawn National Historic Landmark and holds several resources of individual and contributing importance. Along U.S. Route 1, low post-and-rail wood fences and lines of trees and shrubs are specifically planted as visual and audible buffers between the highway and Woodlawn Mansion. These barriers line much of the parcel.⁴ North of the parcel line near U.S. Route 1 is marked by a large grass field, which has recently been partially converted to an agricultural field for use by Arcadia Farm. This open area is followed by a series of sloping, wooded terraces that lead to a smaller grass field, a U-shaped boxwood, and other elements of the landscaped design that frame the Mansion's southeast-facing elevation. Atop this hill, the Mansion's preserved vista overlooks Mount Vernon and the Potomac approximately three miles southeast. The opposite side of the Mansion is met by a circular drive that splits into two separate driveways to the north and south. The driveway surrounds a serpentine walk designed by landscape architect Alden Hopkins in the 1950s.

North and northwest of the Mansion includes areas marked by landscaped gardens, while to the southwest is a landscaped garden that has been replaced with a small farm. Farther north of the Mansion is a paved parking lot, while slightly northeast is the Pope-Leighey House. The siting of this house within a wooded area blocks the view to and from Woodlawn Mansion, additional resources, and built fabric outside of the historic district bounds.

Farther southwest of Woodlawn Mansion, is Grand View and the maintenance building for the property. Grand View and the maintenance building are visible from the current property entrance near the meetinghouse across a wide grass lawn with a slightly rolling hill. While these two buildings are in the same vicinity and link to the Mansion via a gravel driveway, other buildings are screened from view by both planted and naturally-growing deciduous and evergreen trees. Careful planting and siting of added and relocated resources has also prevented visibility between the Pope-Leighey House, Arcadia Farm, a visitor parking lot, and the Mansion.

The western boundary of the resources located south of U.S. Route 1 begins at the Woodlawn Baptist Church tract. While the buildings on this tract do not contribute to the district, its cemetery is a contributing resource to the Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District. The cemetery sits on a hill rising above the highway and bisects the access driveway from U.S. Route 1. The oldest part of the cemetery lies west of the driveway, while the newer section sits east.

⁴ Craig Tuminaro, "Woodlawn National Historic Landmark Nomination," 1998, 12.

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Part of the cemetery is visible from the roadway. A paved circular driveway frames the connected sanctuary and educational building at Woodlawn Baptist Church, while a grass lawn dotted with vegetation marks the tract's southwest and southeast boundary. The cemetery is set within a wooded area north of the non-historic buildings. A mix of naturally-growing mature hardwood trees, juvenile trees, and shrubs combined with its hilltop position buffer the cemetery from full view of U.S. Route 1. Formal, ornamental plantings often found in burial grounds is limited.

Heavily wooded areas line the west and southeast boundary of the NTHP-owned property south of U.S. Route 1. The south border is also bound by a curve of Dogue Creek. The north, northeast, and east edges of the tract border U.S. Route 1 and Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway. Here, the tract is lined by a mix of fence types and partially-lined by trees and shrubs that shield the parcel from full visibility from the two highways. Breaks in the tree line, however, are present near the intersection of U.S. Route 1 and Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway and at what is the trace of an access driveway on Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway. Mature trees line the northern edge of the road trace, dividing two large, grassy pasture areas regularly in use by horses housed at Woodlawn Stables.

The southeast corner of the Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District consists of the tract that hosts George Washington's Gristmill and Distillery. The tract includes land on both sides of Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway. A non-historic, non-contributing caretaker's house is located on a flat, wooded lot on the west side of the highway, surrounded by a tree buffer on three sides that prevents its view from the adjoining NTHP property. The hilly Gristmill lot on the east side of the highway includes two non-contributing buildings, as well as the contributing buildings and structures set in a grass lawn dotted with trees and shrubs. Brick walkways guide visitor movement between the buildings. North of the buildings is a paved parking lot with an access drive leading onto Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway. The eastern edge of the lot is heavily wooded, while the southern border is bounded by Dogue Creek.

This historic vernacular landscape includes preserved buildings, land, and vistas, which represent manmade expansions, divisions, reuse, and conservation in the area known as Woodlawn since the late eighteenth century. The district is also one of the last areas of open, rural acreage of George Washington's once vast Mount Vernon estate. Modern, suburban development and the large military outpost of Fort Belvoir surround the properties, while highways with multiple traveling lanes divide the parcels. While such non-historic development is present within and in the immediate vicinity of the district, tree-filled, creek-lined parcels and an undulating terrain aid in shielding the historic properties from suburban encroachments and maintaining their historic integrity and rural feel.

INVENTORY

The following inventory includes Virginia Department of Historic Resources architectural inventory numbers for all those primary and secondary resources to which such numbers have been assigned. Several secondary resources were not assigned individual inventory numbers and thus are listed with the inventory number associated with the primary resource.

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The resources are considered to be contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) to the proposed Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District based upon the areas of significance as listed under Criterion A for conservation, social history, ethnic heritage, education, and religion; Criterion C for community planning and architecture; and Criterion D for their potential to yield important research information in the areas of social history, community planning, agriculture, ethnic heritage, military, industry, and religion. The associated period of significance is circa 1799 to 1964. Some resources included in the inventory were found to be non-contributing for being either constructed after 1964 or lacking enough integrity to represent the areas and period of significance. The resources are numbered according to the accompanying location maps.

Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District is composed of the following resources:

National Trust for Historic Preservation, North Parcel (VLR listed; Part of Woodlawn Plantation NRHP listing; NHL listed)

(029-0056, 029-5181, 029-5181-0001, 029-0062, 029-0058, 44FX1146, 44FX1146-0001)

- 1) Woodlawn Mansion (029-0056, 029-5181-0001) (C)
- 2) Dual-Arm Driveway and Serpentine Path (029-0056, 029-5181-0001) (C)
- 3) Summer House (C)
- 4) Underwood Garden (029-0056, 029-5181-0001) (C)
- 5) Smokehouse (029-0056, 029-5181-0001) (C)
- 6) Dairy (029-0056, 029-5181-0001) (C)
- 7) Necessary (029-0056, 029-5181-0001) (C)
- 8) Well House (029-0056, 029-5181-0001) (C)
- 9) Archaeological Site 44FX1146 (C)
- 10) Grand View (029-0062, 029-0056, 029-5181-0003) (C)
- 11) Chicken House (029-0062, 029-0056, 029-5181-0003) (NC)
- 12) Maintenance Building (029-0062, 029-0056, 029-5181-0003) (C)
- 13) Gazebo (NC)
- 14) Pope-Leighey House (029-0058, 029-5181-0002) (C)
- 15) Hemicycle Landscape (C)
- 16) Arcadia Farm (NC)
- 17) Shed (NC)
- 18) Chicken House (NC)
- 19) Gate House (NC)
- 20) Service Drive (C)
- 21) Archaeological Site 44FX3256 (029-0056; 029-5181-0001) (NC)

National Trust for Historic Preservation, South Parcel (Part of Woodlawn Plantation NRHP listing)

(029-5181-0006, 44FX2461, 029-5181-0005)

- 22) Otis Tufton Mason House (029-5181-0006) (C)
- 23) Archaeological Site 44FX2461 (C)
- 24) Sharpe Stable Complex Dairy (029-5181-0005) (C)

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- 25) Sharpe Stable Complex Corncrib (029-5181-0005) (C)
- 26) Sharpe Stable Complex Hot Walker (NC)
- 27) Sharpe Stable Complex Stable 1 (029-5181-0005) (NC)
- 28) Sharpe Stable Complex Bank Barn (029-5181-0005) (C)
- 29) Sharpe Stable Complex Stable 2 (029-5181-0005) (C)
- 30) Sharpe Stable Complex Bridge (NC)
- 31) Sharpe Stable Complex Outdoor Arena (NC)
- 32) Sharpe Stable Complex Shed (NC)
- 33) Sharpe Stable Complex Road Trace (C)
- 34) Sharpe Stable Complex Culvert (NC)
- 35) Sharpe Stable Complex Run-in Shed (NC)
- 36) Sharpe Stable Complex Run-in Shed (NC)
- 37) Sharpe Stable Complex Run-in Shed (NC)
- 38) Sharpe Stable Complex Run-in Shed (NC)
- 39) Sharpe Stable Complex Run-in Shed (NC)

Woodlawn Baptist Church

(029-0070, 44FX1212)

- 40) Woodlawn Baptist Church Cemetery (029-0070) (C)
- 41) Archaeological Site 44FX1212 (029-0070) (C)
- 42) Woodlawn Baptist Church Education Building and Sanctuary (029-0070) (NC)
- 43) Equipment Shed at Woodlawn Baptist Church (NC)
- 44) Equipment Shed at Woodlawn Baptist Church (NC)

Alexandria Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (VLR listed; NRHP listed)

(029-0172, 029-5181-0004, 44FX1211)

- 45) Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse (029-0172; 029-5181-0004) (C)
- 46) Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse Burial Ground (029-0172; 029-5181-0004) (C)
- 47) Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse Mound (NC)
- 48) Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse Horse Shed (NC)
- 49) Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse Cart Road Traces (C)
- 50) Archaeological Site 44FX1211 (C)

Mount Vernon Ladies' Association (VLR listed; NRHP listed)

(029-0330, 44FX2262)

- 51) George Washington's Gristmill (029-0330) (C)
- 52) George Washington's Gristmill Headrace (029-0330) (C)
- 53) George Washington's Gristmill Tailrace (029-0330) (C)
- 54) George Washington's Distillery (NC)
- 55) Miller's House (029-0330) (C)
- 56) Restroom (029-0330) (NC)
- 57) Single-Family Dwelling (029-0330) (NC)
- 58) Garage (029-0330) (NC)
- 59) Archaeological Site 44FX2262 (C)

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National Trust for Historic Preservation, North Parcel

Woodlawn

9000 Richmond Highway (U.S. Route 1)

1. The Palladian-plan, five-part *Woodlawn Mansion* (029-0056, 029-5181-0001) and its dependencies were constructed with Georgian and Federal elements of style between 1800 and 1805 and designed by Dr. William Thornton, the first architect of the U.S. Capitol. Set atop Gray's Hill, the mansion overlooks the Potomac River and Mount Vernon, which lies approximately three miles away. The two-story, symmetrical central block is clad in Flemish bond brick that was formed and fired on site. The main block is composed of five bays topped by a jerkinhead, side-gable roof covered in slate shingles with four brick, interior, gable-end chimneys. The double-pile central block features a central pediment gable adorned with an oval ox-eye window and wood raking cornice and semi-circular arches above central openings. The east entrance is marked by a single-story, one-bay classical portico with brick Tuscan columns covered in stucco.

Inset rectangular stone panels divide first and second stories, while stone jack arches and sills adorn twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, wood sash windows on both east and west elevations.

Centrally set entrances on both east and west elevations indicate the central hall interior plan. The formal interior includes an elliptical staircase in the central hall, flanked by two rooms on each side of the hall. Rooms located south of the hall are public spaces, where interior embellishments such as crown moldings and Italian marble mantles are present. The north rooms feature less adornment and therefore represent less formal spaces.

One-and-one-half-story hyphens connect the central block to north and south wings. The one-and-one-half-story wings are arranged perpendicular to the main axis of the house and sit below front-facing gable roofs. These gables mimic the cross gable on the main block, with oval ox-eye windows and wood raking cornices present on both elevations.

The arrangement of the adjacent outbuildings gave manmade order and structure to the landscape, a practice indicative of the Virginia planter class. This plan also signified the work of a knowledgeable architect who was familiar with common landscape trends of the region during this period. Of the original immediate outbuildings, the smokehouse, dairy, necessary, and archaeological remains of the icehouse are in place. The location of a bower to the north was uncovered during 1954 archaeological investigations by landscape architect Alden Hopkins. The locations for additional secondary resources such as slave quarters and barns associated with the originally 2,000-acre plantation have not been determined.⁵ (C)

⁵ Tuminaro, 1998, 10.

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2. In the 1950s, landscape architect Alden Hopkins and the Garden Club of Virginia introduced a restored garden landscape to Woodlawn, which included a ***Dual-Arm Driveway and Serpentine Path*** (029-0056, 029-5181-0001). This element of the restored garden is one of the only features of the Hopkins landscape that remains intact to date. The curving drives are laid with dirt and gravel and reach out from a circular dirt-and-gravel turnaround at the northwest façade of Woodlawn Mansion to meet the paved main drive. Between the driveway arms is a small green lined with a brick serpentine path designed by Hopkins. (C)
3. The lattice-clad, square ***Summer House*** was constructed in the 1950s as part of the Hopkins restored garden. This structure has a steeply sloping, shingle-covered hip roof that culminates in a finial. Hopkins designed the building to be sympathetic to the Lewis period of habitation at Woodlawn. The summer house is accessed by a long brick path dividing spaces formerly composing Hopkins' designed garden. While the brick path remains intact, it now divides spaces used for growing small vegetable crops. (C)
4. Large American boxwood encloses the circa-1925 to -1929 ***Underwood Garden*** (029-0056, 029-5181-0001), which features brick paths and a fountain. This Colonial Revival sits immediately north of the smokehouse and covers approximately .10 acre. The garden was introduced by the last private owners of Woodlawn, Senator and Mrs. Oscar Underwood, and is situated north of Woodlawn Mansion. (C)
5. The circa-1805 roughly square-shaped, Flemish bond-laid brick ***Smokehouse*** (029-0056, 029-5181-0001) has a hip roof and six-panel wooden door entrances on its east and west elevations. Above the east door of this dependency is a semi-circular, perforated board topped by a sandstone arch and keystone. A large rectangular stone inset sits below the eaves on each elevation. The wood cornice features diamond-shaped perforations on all elevations to aid airflow within the outbuilding. The hip roof is clad in cedar shake. Prominent hand-hewn ceiling timbers feature hand-forged metal hooks used for the curing of meats. The building sits to the north of Woodlawn Mansion and is connected to the house by a nine-foot-tall, approximately 22-foot-long brick garden wall. (C)
6. The circa-1805 roughly square-shaped, Flemish bond-laid brick ***Dairy*** (029-0056, 029-5181-0001) is covered by a cedar shake hip roof like the smokehouse and is also connected to the mansion by an identical garden wall. Located south of the house, the entrance to this dependency is identical to that on the east entrance of the smokehouse. Rectangular, wood lattice-covered openings are present below the eaves on each elevation. (C)
7. The hip-roof ***Necessary*** (029-0056, 029-5181-0001), a hexagonally-shaped reconstruction of the original outbuilding, sits just south of the dairy. Built of concrete piers with brick infill, the small building includes two bays: a wood-paneled door on the southeast side of the building and a small, wood louvered ventilation window on the building's northeast elevation. A cedar shake hip roof covers the necessary. The circa-1960 reconstructed building is non-functioning and empty, and primarily serves to enhance a harmonious reading of Thornton's design intent. (C)

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8. A rectangular, gable-roof **Well House** (029-0056, 029-5181-0001), constructed in 1920, is located immediately west of the dairy. While from ridge beam to ground level, the height of the outbuilding measures only five feet, an approximately 15-foot, concrete well shaft is located below grade. The gable ends of the A-frame well house are clad in wood board and batten, with the west elevation holding a small, metal-hinged, beadboard door. The low-sloping gable roof is covered in cedar shake. (C)
9. **44FX1146** is the Woodlawn Plantation archaeological site. This site was first recorded by Edward Flanagan of Engineering Science in 1985 and was revisited by Michael Trinkley of the Chicora Foundation during an archaeology survey of Woodlawn in 2000, by Tiffany James of Coastal Carolina Research in 2008, and by Shawn Patch and Sarah Lowry of New South Associates in 2014. The site contains domestic material as well as evidence of former structure locations. (C)
10. Two-story **Grand View** (029-0062, 029-0056, 029-5181-0003) is a two-story, double-pile, side-gable I-house with three bays and a gable ell. Grand View is situated south of Woodlawn Mansion and north of U.S. Route 1. The main block of the house faces north to Woodlawn Mansion and away from Route 1. Constructed as a single-family residence circa 1869, the building is now divided into two, two-story apartments.

Clad in wood clapboard, the main block includes corner boards and features six-over-six wood sash windows. Windows on the first story are slightly more elongated than those on the second. Interior, gable-end, brick chimneys frame the symmetrical façade, whose primary feature is a Greek Revival entrance surround. The door itself is not original.

The south elevation includes a prominent, two-story, gable ell with an interior, brick chimney. The ell includes single-story shed additions on both east and west elevations. Covered in wood clapboard siding, this ell also includes six-over-six wood sash windows. An oriel window topped by a standing-seam metal roof sits on the first story of the rear elevation. A cellar bulkhead is located immediately east of the oriel window.

Both shed additions are enclosed, but the west elevation also includes its own open porch addition, which extends past the west elevation of the main block and hosts two entrances—one for each apartment. Gable vents and four-light wood windows sit in the gable ends of the main block and rear ell. The main block and addition roof are clad in composite shingles and include copper lightning rods attached to the ridgeline. (C)

11. The wood-frame remains of a **Chicken House** (029-0062, 029-0056, 029-5181-0003) at Grand View sit in a wooded area just southeast of Grand View. (NC)
12. The one-and-one-half-story, shiplap-clad, roughly square main block of the **Maintenance Building** (029-0062, 029-0056, 029-5181-0003) was built circa 1915 as a garage and includes a garage door on the southeast elevation of its first story. An exterior staircase on

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the southwest elevation leads to the half-story entrance below a small gable. Nine-light wood windows adorn the northwest elevation on the first story. The hip roof is covered in wood shingles and an exterior brick chimney is located on the northwest elevation.

A large one-story, four-bay, gable equipment shed addition extends from the northeast, or rear, elevation of the main block. A garage door closes the bay closest to the main block, while the remaining bays are permanently open for equipment storage. The bays on the addition all open along the southwest elevation only. Wood posts with wood knee braces divide the open bays and carry the roof. The roof of this addition is lined by exposed wood rafter tails and covered in wood shingles.

This building is located northwest of Grand View on the northeast side of a gravel driveway that links to the paved entrance driveway for Woodlawn. (C)

13. A *Gazebo* was erected circa 1985 with squared posts carrying the hip roof, which is lined by decorative wood board below the eaves. Composite shingles cover the roof, which concludes with a wood finial at its peak. Plantings frame the six-sided, open structure. The gazebo is located west of Grand View in an open, mowed lawn. (NC)
14. The Frank Lloyd Wright-designed *Pope-Leighey House* (029-0058, 029-5181-0002), completed in 1941 at its original Falls Church, Virginia location was moved to Woodlawn in 1964-1965 to prevent its demolition due to an impending highway project. The house was relocated once again, in 1990, to another location near the northern edge of the parcel due to soil conditions.

The small, L-shaped, flat-roofed, single-story building was constructed in Wright's Usonian style as a single-family residence. Though one story, the building was constructed of cypress panels and brick on a sloping site, giving it two levels. Horizontality is emphasized not only by the flat roof, but also by rows of clerestory windows, horizontally grooved cypress panels, and a cantilevered carport.

Built-in furniture typical of Wright's designs is present at the Pope-Leighey House, other distinctive features include a heated concrete slab floor, no painted or plaster surfaces, windows integral to walls, and thin, solid, wood-paneled walls screwed together without vertical studs. Besides the presence of decorative cutouts in clerestory and few other windows, Wright's selection and placement of materials varying in color, texture, and format provide the building's only ornamentation.

Strings of windows, glass doors, and the placement of the house within an intended wooded area promote Wright's Usonian ideal of creating a livable space in which the interior and exterior are intimately linked and are each considered essential parts of one whole.⁶ (C)

⁶ David A. Hanks, *The Decorative Designs of Frank Lloyd Wright*, Dover ed. (Mineola, N.Y.: Courier Dover Publications, 1999), 7.

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15. The Frank Lloyd Wright-designed *Hemicycle Landscape* includes a U-shaped garden that offsets the angular, L-shaped house. A tulip poplar sits within the hemicycle to complete the rectangular form insinuated by the house footprint. Like the house it accompanies, the landscape was reconstructed at its current location. (C)
16. Southwest of Woodlawn Mansion is the small, roughly 1.5-acre *Arcadia Farm* established at Woodlawn in 2010 by the Arcadia Center for Sustainable Food & Agriculture. A 1950s brick walk divides small vegetable beds and crops. Another, roughly 1.2-acre field managed by Arcadia Farm is located just north of U.S. Route 1, down the hill from Woodlawn Mansion, on the opposite side of a wooded area. (NC)
17. A wood-frame, gable roof *Shed* outbuilding, constructed circa 2010, serves Arcadia Farm near the eastern edge of the paved drive leading to Woodlawn Mansion. (NC)
18. A wood-frame, shed-roof *Chicken House* was constructed circa 2010 on the northeast edge of Arcadia Farm. (NC)
19. A small, frame *Gate House* with a square footprint and pyramidal, shingle roof was built in the late 1970s and relocated from the plantation's former entrance near the corner of U.S. Route 1 and Old Mill Road to its present location near the intersection of U.S. Route 1 and Woodlawn Road. (NC)
20. The cedar-lined, gravel *Service Drive* connecting Woodlawn Mansion to Grand View was reportedly laid out between 1901 and 1905. (C)
21. **44FX3256** (029-0056, 029-5181-0001) is a disturbed nineteenth-century historic artifact scatter recorded by Loretta Lautzenheiser of Coastal Carolina Research in 2007. (NC)

National Trust for Historic Preservation, South Parcel

Otis Tufton Mason House 8907 Richmond Highway (U.S. Route 1)

22. The *Otis Tufton Mason House* (029-5181-0006) is an L-shaped, two-story residence constructed with a cross-gabled roof. Constructed in three phases, the earliest building section was a two-story, three-bay house constructed around 1854 that includes a cellar. A two-story, two-bay addition was constructed circa 1873 covering the building's southwest elevation. The third phase of construction is represented in a circa-1880 ell added to the northeast elevation of the original building. This addition created the building's current L shape and forms what now reads as the façade.

The façade features an unadorned central entrance bay with flanking two-over-two wood sash window bays. An interior corbelled brick chimney is present at the east gable end. What now reads as the building's rear ell is covered in wood weatherboard and sits on a fieldstone foundation and partially overlaps a fieldstone cellar. A centrally set, corbelled

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brick chimney is located within the ridge of the cedar shingle-covered, gable roof. Windows on this wing are six-over-six wood sash, and two doors are located on both east and west elevations. A shed-roof porch supported by chamfered posts with a wood board floor rests on brick piers and covers the first story of the east elevation.

The house is located on the south of the Sharpe Stable Complex on the south side of U.S. Route 1. (C)

23. Michael Trinkley recorded archaeological site 44FX2461 in 1999. Trinkley identified nineteenth-century domestic and architectural materials in shovel testing around the Otis Tufton Mason House. The site was recorded as a half acre in size. Coastal Carolina Research revisited the site in 2012. (C)

Sharpe Stable Complex **8907 Richmond Highway (U.S. Route 1)**

24. The rectangular, side-gable Sharpe Stable Complex *Dairy* (029-5181-0005) was constructed circa 1913; the building is one-and-one-half stories clad in board-and-batten siding on a concrete foundation. The asphalt shingle-covered, side-gable roof features a large gable dormer marked by sliding double doors on its façade. Another sliding door is present in the gable-end of the south elevation. A small, square, fixed window marks the north gable end. Flanking the dormer are two square cupolas with louvered sides and asphalt shingle-covered hip roofs set in the within the ridge. Just north of the dormer, in the front slope of the roof, is a corbeled brick interior chimney. The lower story, which has been converted for use as office space, includes a five-bay (window-door-window-door-window) arrangement, with two entrance doors and three sets of paired windows with simple wood surrounds. The two southernmost pairs of windows are replaced with one-over-one aluminum sash, while the northern bay is composed of a six-light, wood casement. Additional single, six-light casements are found throughout the building, with some replaced by horizontal two-over-two wood sash. The two entrances are marked by wide, two-paneled wood with added aluminum screened doors attached from the interior. (C)
25. The circa-1913 one-story, front-gable *Corncrib* (029-5181-0005) is covered in board-and-batten siding along the north elevation and in the east and west gable-end elevations. The south elevation is composed of open, horizontal wood slats that would allow for the drying of corn. The gable roof is covered in corrugated metal sheets. The east-west oriented, originally drive-through corncrib was used both to store corn along its south side, while its north side housed other crops or equipment, or may have been used as a chicken coop. The north interior wall holds two, four-light, wood casement windows and what may be a small entrance for chickens or other small animals. The north interior wall is constructed of board and batten, while the south interior wall is built of open, horizontal wood slats. Located north of the dairy, the corncrib has a foundation composed of poured, square concrete piers carrying glazed clay water pipes. (C)

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26. The remnants of a **Hot Walker**, a device designed to walk horses following a strenuous workout, is located north of stable 2 and was converted for use as a flagpole in the 1990s. The flagpole was removed in 2014. This small concrete structure was probably constructed around 1970 and was first used as a hot walker. (NC)
27. The large, rectangular, gable-roof **Stable 1** (029-5181-0005) was built circa 1963 just southeast of the bank barn. The stable is covered in board-and-batten siding and covered by a corrugated metal, side-gable roof. A standing-seam metal shed-roof porch carried by plain posts with a ground level, concrete sidewalk floor covers the façade, or north elevation.
- A large, gable-roof indoor arena addition is physically attached to and accessible from inside the large stable. This standing-seam-metal-clad arena addition roughly doubles the size of the large stable and sits below a standing-seam gable roof. (NC)
28. The two-story, side-gable, rectangular **Bank Barn** (029-5181-0005) at the Sharpe Stable Complex was constructed circa 1913. The building is covered in board-and-batten siding and has a roof covered in pressed metal shingles. With a concrete foundation that extends to the upper floor on the building's north side, the barn is located on a sloping hill. A concrete ramp extends along the building's north side, giving ground-level access to the second story of the bank barn. Eight asymmetrical bays compose the barn's lower level on its south elevation. Three sliding barn doors provide access to different stable areas on the lower story, while six-over-six wood sash windows provide light and ventilation. The first story features wood-framed horse stalls flanking two aisles. Exposed framing on the first story includes substantial chamfered wood posts with knee braces that support the building set into low, battered concrete footings. Between east-west running beams is crisscross bracing. Five bays mark the upper level of the south elevation. Upstairs most recently served as a haymow. (C)
29. Constructed around 1913 as a carriage shed, the smaller, rectangular, gable-roof **Stable 2** (029-5181-0005) is covered in wood vertical board and board-and-batten siding. An early addition to the building extended the gable eastward around 1935. The roof is covered in corrugated metal. Bays along the north elevation consist of two doors, a double sliding door, and four shuttered openings that allow for light and ventilation to the building's interior. The building is located between the dairy and stable 1. (C)
30. The concrete vehicular **Bridge** spanning a stream just south of and between stables 1 and 2 was reconstructed in the mid-1990s. (NC)
31. An **Outdoor Arena** was originally constructed circa 1959 as a polo arena. It was replaced in the 1990s with the current arena. (NC)
32. The wood-frame **Shed** north of the outdoor arena was constructed in the late 1980s. (NC)

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33. A **Road Trace** lined by a row of trees to the north and a wood fence to the south bisects large northern and southern horse pastures. According to aerial photography, the fence line was in place as early as 1937, while a road appears in photography as early as 1953. The road trace culminates in a modern, metal gate at the right-of-way for Mount Vernon Memorial Highway. While the road once provided access to Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, the trace is no longer in use as a vehicular drive. (C)
34. Three corrugated metal pipes below a wood crossing compose a circa-1990s **Culvert** crossing a stream south of the water tank. (NC)
- 35-37. Three wood-frame **Run-in Sheds** were constructed circa 1996 in a paddock southeast of the indoor arena. (NC)
38. A circa-1970, frame **Run-in Shed** is located southwest of the Otis T. Mason House. (NC)
39. A small, circa-1970, frame **Run-in Shed** is located west of the Otis T. Mason House. (NC)

Woodlawn Baptist Church

Woodlawn Baptist Church Cemetery 8907 Richmond Highway (U.S. Route 1)

40. Originally associated with a sanctuary constructed in 1872, **Woodlawn Baptist Church Cemetery** (029-0070) was established south of Route 1, flanking a driveway that encircles the modern sanctuary for Woodlawn Baptist Church. The first burials at the cemetery took place shortly after the church's establishment and continued through the 1990s. Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey revealed 176 to 179 graves present within the cemetery, which holds 133 unique grave markers. Types of markers include headstones, monuments, and tombstones, while marker materials range from bronze, concrete, granite, marble, to pink granite. Marker shapes vary, with die-on-base, round-top tablet, and slant-top block being the most common. Shapes such as obelisks, gothic tablets, slant-front block, and others are few in number. Set atop a hillside, many family plots are set in terraces surrounded by low brick retaining walls. Simple, metal pipe fences also surround some plots. Fences or retaining walls do not frame additional family groupings, paired markers, and single gravesites located farther from the hillside. Vegetation includes trees, shrubs, and marker plantings with symbolic and decorative associations such as cedars, oaks, and daffodils. (C)
41. **44FX1212** (029-0070) is the archaeological site number assigned to the Woodlawn Baptist Church Cemetery. Coastal Carolina Research first recorded the cemetery as an archaeological site in 2001 and again in 2012. New South Associates completed a grave marker assessment and ground penetrating radar survey of the site in 2013. (C)

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42. The *Education Building and Sanctuary* (029-0070) of Woodlawn Baptist Church was constructed in 1970 as a two-story red brick building with a hip, asphalt shingle-covered roof adorned with a round cupola. The replacement sanctuary was attached along the east elevation of the education building in 1997. This one-story, gable-roof addition was constructed in red brick and features arched, stained-glass windows, a double entrance door below a stone jack arch and lintel, and a gable porch entrance with a pediment and raking cornice. (NC)
43. A frame, gable-roof *Equipment Shed* covered in vertical wood board at Woodlawn Baptist Church was erected around 1980 southeast of the church. (NC)
44. Immediately west of the equipment shed is a smaller, gable-roof, plastic *Equipment Shed* added to the Woodlawn Baptist Church property around 2000. (NC)

Alexandria Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends

Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse 8990 Woodlawn Road

45. Oriented facing east, the oldest and southernmost section of the small, rectangular, single-story, side-gable *Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse* (029-0172; 029-5181-0004) was first constructed circa 1851-1853. The meetinghouse is located north of U.S. Route 1 on the west side of Woodlawn Road.

The northern section was erected between 1866 and 1869 and doubled the size of the small building. The wood-framed historic building sections are clad in wood weatherboard siding and reflect the “cottage” meetinghouse type of the vernacular Quaker Plain Style with its side-gable orientation. On the historic portions of the building, all door and window trim is original, as is the weatherboard siding, with the exception of that on the rear, or west, elevation. The weatherboard siding immediately north of the Civil War-era entrance includes carved names and initials of Union soldiers who used the building as a headquarters during that period.

The 1860s addition doubled the size of the building and created two interior cells. The interior meetinghouse space is significant in that it retains much of its original 1869 appearance. The interior is divided in two by a partition wall that includes three sets of counterweighted panels that move with a rope-and-pulley system. The divided spaces separated the two sexes for meetings and worship. Each cell includes traditionally constructed moveable benches, tongue-and-groove wainscoting, an interior chimney, and an elevated platform with a “clerk’s desk” along the west wall reserved for “elders” of the Meeting.⁷

⁷ Catlin, 2009, 3.

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A deep front porch was added to the building in the 19th century. The porch was enlarged to wrap around the north and south elevations in the early 20th century, reaching two small, shed-roofed additions at the northwest and southwest corners of the building. The southwest shed addition originally served as a privy and remains intact to date, though not with its original use. From 1975 to 1978, the north wing of the building, which is set back and north of the historic portion, was constructed. At this time, the porch was extended farther north to reach the building's north end. The roof has been re-clad in composite shingles.⁸ (C)

46. The **Burial Ground** (029-0172; 029-5181-0004) located immediately west and south of the building was established shortly after the construction of Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse.⁹ The cemetery remains active to date, and holds more than 100 grave markers of Quakers and non-Quakers associated with the Meeting, including that of Chalkley Gillingham, founder of Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse, and many of his family and descendants. Most markers are modest headstones in granite or marble, but some tombstones are also present. Family plots are not portioned off, but rows of family members and a few paired headstones are visible. Markers are situated primarily in east-west rows with inscriptions facing both north and south. No east-west configurations were detected during the field study. Burial ground vegetation includes trees and shrubs with symbolic and decorative associations such as willows, cedars, oaks, and holly. (C)
47. Further west of the meetinghouse, in a wooded part of the property, is a **Mound** of earth constructed in the 1990s. This mound now holds relocated salvaged headstones from the Queen Street Quaker Burial Ground in Alexandria, though the remains have not been reinterred to the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse property. Since its creation, the mound has served as a focal point for reflection by the Friends, and now also serves as a depository for those who have requested their cremated remains be placed at this location.¹⁰ (NC)
48. Due to damage caused by Hurricane Floyd in 1999, the historic **Horse Shed** at Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse was reconstructed in 2008. The frame, side-gable, pole-constructed outbuilding was rebuilt with a saltbox roof clad in standing-seam metal. The run-in shed has six open and two enclosed bays. The reconstruction sits at the original location of the late-nineteenth- or early twentieth-century shed along the north boundary of the property and was rebuilt with regard to appropriate preservation guidelines.¹¹ (NC)
49. Two **Cart Road Traces** remain visible along the northern and southern edges of the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse parcel. Though no construction date has been determined, the division of farm parcels by 1858 suggests the north cart road may have been present by

⁸ Catlin, 2009.

⁹ Horace D. Buckman, "The Quakers Come to Woodlawn," *Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia, Inc.* 9 (1965): 65–67.

¹⁰ Martha Claire Catlin, Personal Communication, September 9, 2013.

¹¹ Full plans for the reconstruction are located in the Woodlawn Friends Meeting House file of the Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites in the Planning Division/DPZ file room at the Fairfax County Department of Planning and Zoning offices in Fairfax, VA.

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that date. The cart road is still shown as intact on aerial photographs dating to 1937. The south cart road trace has lined the property since at least 1857 and a section remains in use as part of a gravel access driveway leading to and from the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse.¹²

(C)

50. **44FX1211** is an archaeological site associated with the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse. First recorded in 1987 by Terry Middleton, the site was revisited in 2001 by John Milner Associates during an inventory of Civil War sites in Fairfax County. Recorded components include the Meetinghouse, cemetery, and a possible Civil War Federal picket post and camp.

(C)

Mount Vernon Ladies' Association

George Washington's Distillery and Gristmill 5512 Mount Vernon Memorial Highway

51. Built on the foundation of the original 1770-1771 building, *George Washington's Gristmill* (029-0330) was reconstructed 1932-1933 just north of Dogue Creek. The rectangular, Colonial Revival-style building has a side-gable roof clad in square-butt wood shingles. Situated on a hillside, the building rises three-and-one-half-stories on its south elevation and two-and-one-half on its north elevation. A single, interior, stone chimney is present at the southwest corner of the gristmill.

Erected of quarry-faced Aquia Creek sandstone set in a random ashlar pattern, the building is adorned with finished ashlar stone quoins. Its façade (north) and rear (south) elevations each feature three asymmetric bays with wood vertical board entrance doors located in the westernmost bay. At the eastern end of both north and south elevations are arched openings at ground level that meet the millrace. A third, slimmer arched opening is located at ground level on the east elevation. This third arch is now covered in Plexiglas. All three arched openings are constructed with stone voussoirs and keystones.

The east and west elevation bays roughly mirror one another, rising three-and-one-half stories above ground level, with second and third stories on each side featuring two window bays. The west elevation's first story is marked only by a single window bay, while the east elevation includes the smaller stone-arched opening and a wood, vertical board Dutch door entrance bay. The half stories of both elevations include two window bays offset above the lower bays and placed closer to the center, a third window bay close to the ridgeline. Above this window is a wooden arm used with a pulley system. On the west elevation, the two offset windows flank a former Dutch door opening that is now covered in Plexiglas. Windows on all elevations are wood six-over-six, double-hung sash with wood surrounds. Ashlar stone corners surround window openings, which feature stone lintels.

¹² Fairfax County Land Records Division, "Fairfax County Land Records Division, Deed Book Y3," 1857, Fairfax County Circuit Court, Fairfax, Virginia, 450.

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The gristmill's interior was reconstructed with millworks and structural members reused from a circa 1818 gristmill in Front Royal, Virginia. While many circa 1818 structural elements and similar structural members from the 1932-1933 construction remain intact in the gristmill's interior, most of the millworks were replaced in 1997 and 2002. (C)

52. The 1933-constructed **Headrace** (029-0330) enters at the north elevation through the arched opening of the gristmill. The material makeup of the approximately ten-foot-wide channel is also quarry-faced Aquia sandstone, with the exception of the northern three quarters of the headrace, which was built of poured concrete in 2001. A bottleneck in the headrace forms approximately 10 feet from the building to accommodate the sluice gate that controls the flow of water into the flume of the mill. The northern end of the headrace culminates in a quarry-faced sandstone bridge. (C)
53. The **Tailrace** (029-0330), constructed in 1933, exits through the arched opening on the south elevation of the gristmill before curving east and draining into Dogue Creek. A non-operational sluice gate is present at the southern end of the tailrace near the banks of Dogue Creek, and a quarry-faced sandstone bridge spans the tailrace approximately 27 feet south of the building. (C)
54. The two-story, side-gable **Distillery** was reconstructed in sandstone blocks and hand-hewn timbers using colonial-era construction techniques between 2005 and 2007. The building was constructed on part of contributing archaeological site 44FX2262. (NC)
55. Erected in 1932-1933, the **Miller's House** (029-0330) at George Washington's Distillery and Gristmill was built at the site of the eighteenth-century miller's house. Now used as the gift shop and employee break room, the one-story, Colonial Revival-style, wood-frame building sits atop a stone foundation. The building is sheathed in wood-beaded weatherboards and features corner boards and a boxed cornice. The side gable roof is covered in square-butt wood shingles, and an interior, corbelled brick chimney sits at the east gable end. The originally rectangular form was altered with a 1970 rear gable-and-shed addition that was constructed with a matching foundation, siding, and roof material. This rear addition doubled the footprint of the 1930s building.

The three-bay façade includes a simple, centrally-set entrance door composed of wood panels and nine lights set in a wood surround. The door is accessible via three stone steps with a small landing and a flanking wood railing. The flanking windows, and all others found on this building, are six-over-six, double-hung sash with basic wood surrounds. (C)

56. The **Restroom** (029-0330) was constructed in 1973 and is located east of the distillery. The single-story, wood-frame, side-gable building sits on a stone foundation and is covered in beaded wood weatherboard. (NC)
57. A **Single-Family Dwelling** (029-0330), located on that part of George Washington's Distillery and Gristmill property on the west side of Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, was

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built in 1980. The side-gable, single-story building is covered in beaded wood weatherboard and sits atop a slab foundation covered in brick veneer. (NC)

58. A one-story, side-gable **Garage** (029-0330), constructed in 1983 and associated with the single-family dwelling, also sits on the west side of Mount Vernon Memorial Highway. (NC)

59. **44FX2262** is an archaeological site associated with George Washington's Distillery and Grist Mill. The site was recorded in 1997 by Esther White and Christy Leeson of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association. The site contains both prehistoric and historic artifacts reflecting the mill and distillery. The distillery was reconstructed on the distillery archaeological site. (C)

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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.)

- 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Conservation

Social History

Ethnic Heritage

Education

Religion

Community Planning

Architecture

Industry

Period of Significance

1799-1964

Significant Dates

1799

1846

1848

1901-1902

1905

1932-1933

1951

1957

1964

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Quaker

African American

European-American

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Architect/Builder

Thornton, Dr. William

Wright, Frank Lloyd

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District of Fairfax County, Virginia began as a vast plantation property, but later both diminished in size and grew in importance as its acres became more widely associated with events, buildings, structures, sites, and landscapes significant to the history of Fairfax County, the state of Virginia, and the nation. Some of the contributing resources convey strong individual histories and are already listed in the National Register, while others still may be individually eligible for listing. Together, along with contributing resources throughout the roughly 138 acres, these properties communicate their separate histories as well as a greater, intermingled history to form a historic district with a complex and multifaceted past.

Contributing resources to the historic district range from buildings to structures to sites. The district's period of significance spans from 1799, when George Washington left nearly 2,000 acres to his step-granddaughter and her husband, to 1964, when Frank Lloyd Wright's Pope-Leighey House was relocated to Woodlawn to guarantee its preservation. The historic district is meets Criteria A, C, and D for National Register listing in the areas of conservation, social history, ethnic heritage, education, religion, community planning, architecture, agriculture, military, and industry. These areas of significance apply to the district as a whole.

This nomination satisfies the requirements of a mitigation task associated with upcoming improvements to U.S. Route 1, which crosses through the historic district. The primary resources in the historic district were identified as a county historic overlay district in the 1970s, while Section 106 surveys resulted in the recent reevaluation of the resources as a district. Subsequent consultation with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources identified the district boundaries as the extents of the legal parcel limits associated with the resources, which covers an area of approximately 138 acres.

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

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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Founding Woodlawn

In a 1793 land survey, Washington described the future site of Woodlawn (denoted as “B”) as a “most beautiful site for a Gentleman’s Seat” (Figure 2).¹³ Washington’s description notes that a “Great part within these lines is in wood, but there is a sufficiency of ground cleared and in

¹³ George Washington, “A Map of General Washington’s Farm of Mount Vernon from A Drawing Transmitted by the General” (London: W. J. & J. Richardson, 1801), Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Washington DC, <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3882m.ct000367>.

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cultivation, for a middle sized farm, with a house on it.”¹⁴ Six years later, the nearly 2,000 acres Washington described was divided from his own and given to Nelly Custis and Lawrence Lewis.

Washington’s will, dated July 9, 1799 and probated January 20, 1800, describes the property:

...the residue of my Mount Vernon Estate, not already devised to my Nephew Bushrod Washington-comprehended within the following description, viz, all the land North of the Road leading from the ford of Dogue Run to the Gum Spring as described in the devise of the other part of the tract to Bushrod Washington, until it comes to the Stone & three red or Spanish Oaks on the knowl [sic]; thence with the rectangular line to the back line (between Mr. Mason & me); thence with that line westerly along the new double ditch to Dogue run, the tumbling Dam of my Mill; thence with the said run to the ford aforementioned; to which I add all the Land I possess West of the said Dogue Run, and Dogue Creek bounded Easterly and Southerly thereby; together with the Mill, Distillery, and all other houses and improvements on the premises, making together about two thousands acres be it more or less.¹⁵

This described 1,998 acres, 3 rods, and 38 perches included portions of Washington’s Muddy Hole, Union, and Dogue Run farms, and consisted of both wooded and cleared field lands (Figure 3).¹⁶

Washington himself selected the house site: a cleared pocket of land surrounded by a wooded area atop a hill with a view of the Potomac and Mount Vernon in the distance.¹⁷ The vista from site “B”, now Woodlawn Mansion, is preserved due to years of carefully selecting later building sites, planting wooded areas, and reserving nearby acreage largely for leisure, agricultural, or equestrian purposes.

The construction of Woodlawn Mansion occurred between 1800 and 1805 on Gray’s Hill (often spelled “Grey’s”), a prominent ridgeline providing a commanding view of the surrounding area.¹⁸ While no plans or models exist for the home, written evidence indicates that Dr. William Thornton, first architect of the United States Capitol, designed the house.¹⁹ In her diary entry for

¹⁴ Washington, “A Map of General Washington’s Farm.”

¹⁵ George Washington, “The Last Will and Testament of General George Washington” (Fairfax County Circuit Court, 1799), Fairfax County Circuit Court.

¹⁶ Muir, 26.

¹⁷ Wehner Nowysz Pattschull & Pfiffner Architects, *Woodlawn Pope-Leighey House Comprehensive Development Plan* (Iowa City, Iowa, 1981), 27.

¹⁸ John Lee Frisbee III, *The Woodlawn Historic District Including Woodlawn Mansion, Pope-Leighey House, Washington’s Grist Mill, Grand View, Woodlawn Baptist Church, Woodlawn Friends’ Meeting House*, Planning (Fairfax, Virginia: Fairfax Historical Landmarks Preservation Commission, 1969), Virginia Room, Fairfax County Public Library, 4. Frisbee notes that “September 9, 1805” is inscribed on a beam in the attic at Woodlawn, indicating the presumed date of completion.

¹⁹ Frisbee, 11; Tuminaro, 17. Evidence referenced by Frisbee and Tuminaro includes March 4, July 4, and August 8, 1800 diary entries by Thornton’s wife, Anna, located in the Anna Maria Brodeau Thornton

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July 4, 1800, Anna Maria Brodeau Thornton, William's wife, wrote, "Mr. Lewis's hill where he is going to build—and his farm and mill and distillery. Dr. T. has given him a plan for his house. He has a fine situation, all in woods, from which he will have an extensive and beautiful view."²⁰ The grand, Palladian-plan, five-part mansion has a double-pile central block with two flanking wings and connecting hyphens.

Dr. William Thornton, a physician-turned-architect, designed Woodlawn Mansion with a mix of style elements found in both Georgian and Federal architecture. After completing designs for the Library Company of Philadelphia and the first United States Capitol, Thornton used his skills for grand residential architecture. Contemporaneous residential designs by Thornton include Octagon House and Tudor Place. Both differ from Woodlawn Mansion in their more straightforward representation of the Federal style. As noted in the National Historic Landmark nomination of Woodlawn Mansion, Thornton may have included design elements suggested by Lawrence Lewis, whose Kenmore plantation home in Fredericksburg, Virginia was constructed in the Georgian style.²¹

The original Woodlawn parcel, which included Washington's Gristmill and Distillery, initially held many outbuildings, including slave quarters, barns, and other secondary buildings and structures. While most of these buildings and structures were dispersed throughout the vast property, a bower, dairy, garden, icehouse, two necessaries, and a smokehouse were located in the immediate vicinity of Woodlawn Mansion.²²

Following the completion of Woodlawn in 1805, the plantation grew into a cultural center, where the Lewises hosted politicians, dignitaries, and officials from not only the surrounding area, but also from other states and countries. The most significant guest was the Marquis de Lafayette, close friend and ally of the late General Washington. While traveling through the United States, Lafayette called upon the "Daughter of Mount Vernon," Nelly Custis, and lodged at her estate in 1824. The "Lafayette Bedroom" at Woodlawn Mansion is believed to be where Lafayette stayed during his visit.

Among other notable Woodlawn guests were John Adams, Robert E. Lee, Meriwether Lewis, and John Adams.²³ Some guests recalled visits to Woodlawn in letters, which provide some insight into the Lewis estate. During a visit, Representative Thomas J. Hubbard described Woodlawn as having "a fine view" and that from the mansion, "Mount Vernon is in full view."²⁴

Papers, Library of Congress, and a May 27, 1817 letter from William Thornton to Thomas Jefferson, located at Monticello.

²⁰ Quoted in Tuminaro, 17.

²¹ Tuminaro, 18.

²² Tuminaro, 10.

²³ Tuminaro, 9, 19.

²⁴ Robert J. Hubbard, "Taken from Letters of Thomas Hubbard-Representative from New York, 1817-1824," *Transactions*, 1903, 70-71.

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Woodlawn Plantation

While little concrete, historical information is available concerning the Lewis-era landscape surrounding Woodlawn's extant historic resources, it is known that agricultural fields at the plantation were located approximately two miles from the Mansion according to a 1799 map of the property (see Figure 3). As slaves typically lived close to fields, it is likely that most slave dwellings were constructed in this area. Archaeological surveys have not been conducted in this area to date. Archaeological studies suggest that evidence of a slave component of Woodlawn may be located in the vicinity of the Pope-Leighey House, which was relocated to the property in 1964. Domestic and architectural artifacts were found in shovel tests in this area, but further work has not been conducted to date to determine if evidence of dwellings exists in this area. It is likely that slaves working at the mansion would have been housed closer to the mansion and the Pope-Leighey House area is a possible location for slave dwellings.²⁵

Census listings from the first half of the nineteenth century provide an overview of the slave population at Woodlawn during the Lewis occupation. As the Lewises did not fully occupy Woodlawn until 1805, the first recordation of Lawrence Lewis in Fairfax County took place in 1810. The number of slaves present on the nearly 2,000-acre plantation totaled 74, while free persons (all white) only totaled 11. Five of those 11 free persons were under the age of 10 at that time.²⁶

The Lewises regularly advertised for the purchase of additional slaves to help manage Woodlawn. In a letter to Elizabeth Bordley Gibson, Nelly Custis explained the need for the purchase of slaves: "because if we pay them a salary, they leave us for other people who pay more."²⁷ By 1820, the Lewises had indeed acquired more slaves, as the Woodlawn population of 101 included 93 slaves and one free person of color.²⁸

After visiting the Lewises at Woodlawn during the early nineteenth century, New York Representative Thomas J. Hubbard relayed agricultural trials of the area as weighing on planters, using Bushrod Washington, George Washington's nephew, as an example:

²⁵ Michael Trinkley, *Archaeological Survey of Woodlawn Plantation, Fairfax County, Virginia* (Columbia, South Carolina: Chicora Foundation, Inc., 2000), 42-43; Michael C. Henry and Penelope S. Watson, *Historic Structures and Landscape Report for Woodlawn*, vol. I, III vols. (Bridgeton, New Jersey: Prepared by Watson & Henry Associates for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2004), 14.

²⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, "3rd (1810) Census of the United States" (Online database. Ancestry.com Operations, Inc, Provo, Utah, 1810), Third Census of the United States, 1810, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC, <http://search.ancestry.com/search/group/usfedcen>.

²⁷ Quoted in Wrenn, 1974, 7.

²⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, "4th (1820) Census of the United States" (Online database. Ancestry.com Operations, Inc, Provo, Utah, 1820), Fourth Census of the United States, 1820, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC, <http://search.ancestry.com/search/group/usfedcen>.

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Judge Washington, who now occupies the Mansion House at Mount Vernon, has about four hundred acres of land, principally under improvement, and it is said, did not last year raise more grain than was consumed by his blacks and laborers. Had it not been for his salary, he would have been pressed with want. Eight hundred acres is not a small farm, but when it is considered that it does not generally yield more than ten or twelve bushels of corn in the ear per acre, it is not surprising that a planter cannot live upon less.²⁹

Lewis, described by Hubbard as “a practical farmer,” was one such planter who found crop yields unsatisfactory and was thus forced to live on additional forms of income.³⁰ Washington’s distillery and gristmill, granted to the Lewises as part of the Woodlawn acreage, supplemented their agricultural income, though little is known about the Lewis association with that site.³¹

Unlike other antebellum plantations, Woodlawn was never a truly successful. The plantation did, however, produce wheat, corn, and some tobacco.³² The management responsibilities associated with Woodlawn and his other properties may have been too difficult for Lewis to control, and Woodlawn suffered.³³ Woodlawn could not produce enough crops to support both the general population of the plantation and the lifestyle of the Lewises, despite reports of some grain crop production, cattle, and horse breeding on the property.³⁴ In efforts to make Woodlawn an income-producing estate, Lewis eventually grew hay as the primary product of the plantation and, along with his brother-in-law, George Washington Parke Custis, was one of the first Virginia planters to raise Marino sheep.³⁵ However, these endeavors were not successful enough to fully support the plantation, and Lewis’ plantation in Clarke County, Audley, soon became a provider of food for Woodlawn as crops grown for sustenance became less common at the latter plantation.³⁶

As the plantation economy grew weaker at Woodlawn, the Lewis slave ownership decreased. In 1830, only 57 slaves remained at the plantation. Thirty of those slaves were under 10 years of age.³⁷ A bill from physician Thomas Nevett from the early 1830s reveals additional details about slaves at Woodlawn. Nevett prescribed medications, treatments, and at least one instance of months of bed rest for a pregnant slave named Sukey. While names of slaves were not listed in

²⁹ Robert J. Hubbard, “Taken from Letters of Thomas Hubbard-Representative from New York, 1817-1824,” *Transactions*, 1903, 70.

³⁰ Hubbard, 71.

³¹ Wrenn, “Typed Version of Verbatim Transcript of Talk given to Woodlawn.”

³² Leslie Plant Mayer, *Woodlawn Historical Site, Mount Vernon, Virginia*, sheet 4.

³³ Frisbee, 4.

³⁴ Gerald Lee Gutek and Patricia Gutek, *Plantations and Outdoor Museums in America’s Historic South* (Columbia, South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 1996), 365.

³⁵ Wrenn, 1974.

³⁶ Tuminaro, 21. Tuminaro references a letter from Eleanor Parke Custis Lewis to Elizabeth Bordley Gibson from March 23, 1835, located at Mount Vernon Ladies Association, Mount Vernon, Virginia.

³⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, “5th (1830) Census of the United States” (Online database. Ancestry.com Operations, Inc, Provo, Utah, 1830), Fifth Census of the United States, 1830, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC, <http://search.ancestry.com/search/group/usfedcen>.

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census data, Nevett's bill described slaves by name, such as Abba, Mary, Mariah, Sukey, Nelly, Stephen, Miles, Murray, Sam, and Ned. Where Nevett treated a baby, those are typically described simply as "Child" or "Child of [slave mother]."³⁸

The culture of Woodlawn during the Lewis period was that of a staunchly anti-abolitionist estate. Using the influence of her upbringing and associations, Nelly Custis appealed to powerful connections for the termination of the abolitionist newspaper, *The Liberator*, and for the punishment of its editor, William Lloyd Garrison. As the paper and Garrison were both based in Boston, Nelly Custis wrote to a friend, Boston Mayor Harrison Gray Otis. A letter to Otis dating to October of 1831 expressed Nelly Custis' want to squash the abolitionist movement and voiced her fears of slave uprisings: "it is like a smothered volcano...we know not when, or where, the flame will burst forth, but we know that death in the most horrid forms threatens us."³⁹

The Lewises deeded Woodlawn to their son, Lorenzo, on May 20, 1820 for \$10, with the stipulation that he could take possession of the property upon his 23rd birthday in 1826. At that time, Charles Calvert Stuart became legal trustee of the property.⁴⁰ Such a trusteeship was unnecessary, however, as Nelly Custis and Lawrence Lewis remained in residence at Woodlawn until the latter's death in 1839. In his will, Lawrence Lewis described several slaves by name as he directed to which heirs they were given. To his wife, Lewis left Samuel, his carriage driver. Daughter Francis Parke Butler received "the right and title to the following Slaves given to her by her mother. That is to say Nelly, Dennis, Tom, George, Iam, May, Frances, John, usually called Button, and Lucinda." He continued to grant daughter Mary Eliza Angela Conrad slaves also given to her by her mother: William, Sukey, Edward, Martha, Murray, Marcellers, Thornton, Lawrence, Sally, Caroline, Eliza, Marthalinda, Martha Ann, Susan, and Edward.⁴¹

Following the death of Lawrence Lewis, Nelly Custis relocated to live with Lorenzo Lewis and his wife, Esther Maria Coxe at Audley in Clarke County.⁴² While the Lewis family was no longer physically located at Woodlawn, 29 slaves and four free white persons were still present at Lorenzo Lewis' Fairfax County plantation in 1840. Twelve of the slaves were under 10 years old at this time, and the four free white persons were described as two children under five, a male between 40 and 49 years of age, and a female between 30 and 39 years of age. This description of the free white persons most likely indicates an overseer family.⁴³

³⁸ Patricia Ilura Knock, "New Insights Into Slave Life at Woodlawn Plantation," *Fairfax Chronicles* XVI (1994): 1, 6-7.

³⁹ Samuel Eliot Morison, *The Life and Letters of Harrison Gray Otis, Federalist, 1765-1848*, vol. 2, 2 vols. (Boston, Massachusetts: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1913), 260.

⁴⁰ Fairfax County, "Deed Books," Fairfax County Circuit Court, Fairfax, Virginia, S-2:169.

⁴¹ Fairfax County, "Will Books," Fairfax County Circuit Court, Fairfax, Virginia, T-1:127.

⁴² Muir, 33.

⁴³ U.S. Federal Census, "6th (1840) Census of the United States" (Online database. Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., Provo, Utah, 1840), Sixth Census of the United States, 1840, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC, <http://search.ancestry.com/search/group/usfedcen>.

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The Early Mansion Landscape

During the Lewis era, approximately two-and-one-half miles of woods and fields surrounded Woodlawn Mansion. In 1839, it was described as "...sequestered in the midst of a dark wood, with an occasional opening cut in the forests, through which a view of the Potomac, and of the cupola of Mount Vernon..."⁴⁴

As noted by visitors, the immediate vicinity of the Mansion was immaculately landscaped; however, further descriptive details of arrangement and design do not exist. In correspondence, Nelly Custis revealed some information that provides clues about the mansion's immediate surroundings such as how to plan and care for woodbine, one of her favorite plants. She also described plantings surrounding the house, such as the multiflora rose, which bordered the portico pillars, and fruiting orchards.⁴⁵ Additional plant materials mentioned by Custis include dogwoods, flowering shrubs, pines, cedars, fruit trees, vegetables, and wildflowers. Referencing a "grove" in her letters, Nelly Custis used a term that, during the nineteenth century, described "an area devoted to a planting of trees and shrubs, a variation on a Botanical garden or collection."⁴⁶ When grand trees located near the Mansion were lost after storms in both 1827 and in 1835, Angela, one of the Lewis daughters, wrote, "Much to my sorrow, I always feel in losing a tree as if I had lost a friend. I think there is nothing in the world equal to a fine tree in summer."⁴⁷

In a 1981 study of Woodlawn Plantation's landscape history, Leslie Plant Mayer described the landscape design for Woodlawn's first owners as natural, functional, formal, and ornamental. Parterres typical of the period carried into natural forested and planted areas of a variety of trees and shrubs, while Mayer noted more informal bowling greens, paths, and planted groves of trees in the immediate vicinity of the Mansion in the study. South of the Mansion, Mayer identified a kitchen garden and orchard planted less as design elements and more as necessities for sustenance.⁴⁸

Mayer noted several additional Lewis-era attributes, including a cedar-lined entrance drive leading to the Lewis mill road and landing on Dogue Creek, stable complex area, entrance forecourt, boxwood circle from Mount Vernon, pleasure garden, bower, site for jasmine, and drives framing the Mansion complex. Mayer also identified extant or restored elements of the landscape including the vista lawn, orchard site, splayed entrance drive, serpentine walk, and reserved wooded areas near the Mansion. In the study, Mayer denoted former locations or remains of several outbuildings that are no longer standing, including the sites of a second necessary, wooden slave quarters, and the ice house foundation, as well as possible sites of a

⁴⁴ William Strickland, *Tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon* (Philadelphia, PA: Carey and Hart, 1840), 33.

⁴⁵ Webster, "Appendix B: A Report on the Historic Landscape at Woodlawn," 5.

⁴⁶ Quoted in Wehner Nowysz Pattschull & Pfiffner Architects, 28.

⁴⁷ Wehner Nowysz Pattschull & Pfiffner Architects, 28.

⁴⁸ Mayer, sheet 4.

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wooden stable, brick summerhouse, and brick barn. The study also noted brick kilns that once existed at the site, but their locations remain unknown.⁴⁹

Quakers Settlement at Woodlawn

Around 1845, after learning of large, uncultivated tracts of land lying vacant along the Potomac in Virginia, Chalkley Gillingham and other Quakers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey commenced a search for such a plot on which to establish “a settlement of individuals alike in habits and sentiments.”⁵⁰ The following year, an advertisement for the sale of Woodlawn by Lorenzo Lewis, described his parents’ failed acreage, which included:

2,030 acres of land...more than one thousand acres of which are woods, with a quantity of fine ship timber, tanners bark &c. There are on the estate a large brick barn, cornhouse, sheds, etc. Also a large stone mill upon the creek with one pair of wheat burrs and one pair of country rollers. The dwelling house is...on a high hill in a grove of fine oaks, commanding a beautiful view of the river in front...

The house is built of brick, with freestone sills and lintels to the windows and doors; coping of the basement also of stone, slate roof, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, spacious cellar under the house, portico in front paved with marble and confined by freestone; all the outbuildings of brick connected with the main building by spacious corridors, namely kitchen, washroom, library, and servants hall, which again, by a brick wall, connects with the dairy and meat house...

Nine hundred acres of the tract are cleared and have been under cultivation at different times... the soil is particularly well suited; several good meadows, with constant streams of water through them that makes it admirably adapted to grazing.

Close to the dwelling house is a never-failing well of the purest water besides two others on the place, and several springs...

There is a growing crop of wheat, corn and oats planted. It can be divided into small farms.⁵¹

Correspondence between state officials and a physician, combined with visits to Virginia by representatives of the Quaker group, solidified their interest in the property inherited by Lorenzo Lewis. According to a later account by Gillingham, “...we were so much pleased with the property, its location, timber, water-power, and other capabilities for a permanent settlement...”⁵²

⁴⁹ Mayer, sheet 4.

⁵⁰ Chalkley Gillingham, “Co-operative Emigration--The Woodlawn Settlement of Fairfax County, Va.,” *The Daily State Journal*, November 25, 1871, Evening edition.

⁵¹ George White, “Sale This Day,” *Alexandria Gazette*, April 29, 1846.

⁵² Gillingham, “Co-operative Emigration.”

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Chalkley Gillingham and Jacob Troth of New Jersey and Lucas Gillingham and Paul Hillman Troth (son of Jacob), both of Fairfax County by 1848, finalized the sale with grantors Lawrence B. Taylor, a county clerk-appointed commissioner, and Esther Maria Lewis on August 26 of that year (Figure 4).⁵³ The Gillinghams and Troths formed the Troth-Gillingham Company and divided it into two plots, one Troth-owned and one Gillingham-owned, on November 17, 1848.⁵⁴

The size and shape of the Woodlawn tract at the time of sale was almost exactly as it was when the Lewises were first granted the property. The 1799 depiction of the acreage (see Figure 3) describes roughly 900 acres of farm fields, which is the same amount described in the 1846 advertisement for the sale of the property. It is likely that these 900 acres for cultivation were, in 1850, similar to those outlined in 1799, which were located in flat areas. Hilly acres were less easy to clear for crops, and thus remained wooded. In the present-day historic district, much of the level acreage remains cleared, as in the pastureland recently used by Woodlawn Stables, Inc. and in crop sites of Arcadia Farms, while sloping hillsides are more heavily wooded.

The primary aim of the northern, abolitionist Quakers was to establish a group of small farms between 50 and 200 acres, sold to both free African-Americans and white settlers, that would successfully operate and produce using only free labor in a slaveholding state. The ample acreage and resources at Woodlawn provided a robust and pliable environment in which to establish the social experiment.

Following the purchase of Woodlawn, the Troth-Gillingham Company began a lumber-supply operation on the property. Members of the company included Chalkley Gillingham, Jacob Troth, Lucas Gillingham, and Paul Hillman Troth. The company shipped and sold cordwood in both Washington and Philadelphia, while shipbuilding lumber was sold to Johnson Rideout Shipyards in Bath, Maine; Page & Allen in Portsmouth, Virginia; and other shipbuilders in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other areas of New England.⁵⁵ To carry their products, as well as passengers, on the Potomac, the Troth-Gillingham Company also designed boats, including the 1874-constructed “Mary Washington” and other vessels. The company also operated mills at nearby Accotink, where post offices, stores, schools, and other businesses and institutions were established.

When the Quakers purchased the property, Gillingham explained, “not one white person lived upon it. [In 1871], there are between thirty and forty families of white people, besides the colored ones, which exceed what were there when we bought it.”⁵⁶ After purchasing Woodlawn, the Troth-Gillingham Company almost immediately began dividing the plantation into small

⁵³ Fairfax County, “Deed Books,” N-3:102.

⁵⁴ Fairfax County, “Deed Books,” O-3:395.

⁵⁵ Jacob M. Troth, “History of Woodlawn,” n.d., Woodlawn Plantation Vertical File, Virginia Room, Fairfax County Public Library, 3; Catlin, 2009, 12.

⁵⁶ Gillingham, “Co-operative Emigration.”

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farm tracts after first dividing it between the two company families.⁵⁷ Gillingham noted the early success of the social experiment in his journal:

The saw mill and flour mill are doing good business. The land is divided, except as much as is needed about the mills. We now have a store, school, smith shop and Meeting and are raising fine crops of grain and hay. We find no difficulty in getting along without the use of slave labor. This was one object in coming here, to establish a free labor colony in a slave state. It works quite well as we expected and the influence it events upon the laboring population [the black workers] is very encouraging—elevating them to a much better condition than they were before our establishment went into operation. One woman visited the saw mill one day after viewing for some hours the different operations, raised her hands and exclaimed “God bless the Yankees! I wish more of them would come here. Now all our people can get work, which before they could not.”⁵⁸

The success of timber operations at Woodlawn kept the land affordable and prepared tracts for subdivision and farming opportunities.⁵⁹

While many buyers were other New England abolitionist Quakers or Baptists, other local whites and free African Americans, including several members of the Holland and Quander families, also purchased property from Troth-Gillingham.⁶⁰ Some purchasers were former slaves or the free-born children of former slaves manumitted by owners. Some of these slaves were those released by Martha Washington in 1801 before her death in 1802.⁶¹

In late 1856, William W. Holland purchased 20 acres from Gillingham and his wife, Kezia.⁶² Son of a slave, Holland was born free due to conditions outlined in the will of George Washington.⁶³ Following the Civil War, Holland was instrumental in helping to establish a nearby church and school. Sons of Holland and his wife, Lucinda, also purchased land in the area during Reconstruction and eventually aided in the relocation of the African-American community at Woodlawn to Gum Springs following government acquisition of the land prior to the World War I. Holland descendants continue to maintain distinction in the Gum Springs community through religious and civic involvement.⁶⁴ Physical traces of the Hollands and other early African-American purchasers of acreage in the Woodlawn area are not located within the

⁵⁷ Fairfax County, “Deed Books,” O-3:395.

⁵⁸ As quoted in William S. Connery, *Civil War Northern Virginia 1861* (Charleston, South Carolina: The History Press, 2011), 78.

⁵⁹ Catlin, 2009, 12.

⁶⁰ Frisbee, 5.

⁶¹ Edna Greene Medford, “Beyond Mount Vernon: George Washington’s Emancipated Laborers and Their Descendants,” in *Slavery at the Home of George Washington*, ed. Schwarz, Philip J. (Mount Vernon, Virginia: Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association, 2001), 137–57.

⁶² Fairfax County, “Deed Books,” Y-3:206.

⁶³ Medford, 151-152.

⁶⁴ Martha Claire Catlin, *Woodlawn Settlement Stevens/Holland Tract (unpublished Draft Manuscript)*. (Alexandria Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, February 18, 2013).

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boundary of the Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District, but the legacy of these families is fundamentally tied to the history of this area.

Approximately 200 families (both Quakers and non-Quakers) relocated from northern states to Fairfax County in the mid-nineteenth century. More than 40 Quaker families purchased Woodlawn tracts or nearby acreage from other local landholders during this period.⁶⁵ Quaker community member Jacob M. Troth described the settlement:

Not only Woodlawn but a large amount of surrounding territory was by [the Quakers] reclaimed...from the 'dry rot' of slavery, in a quiet, peaceable way, and without interrupting the friendly relations which existed from the first between them and their slave-holding neighbors.⁶⁶

In 1851, John A. Washington revealed the thoughts of some Virginians concerning the Quaker experiment in a letter to his wife:

If the Woodlawn Quakers are successful in their undertaking, of which there is little doubt, they will produce quite a revolution in our neighborhood, for others will unquestionably follow them, and in no distant date we will have a population around here very far superior to our present inhabitants. We shall eventually be obliged to send off our slaves and have recourse to white labour for the cultivation of our lands & in our domestic employments, and this change alone, when it can be effected, I firmly believe will benefit us beyond any present calculation.

The introduction of industrious and respectable people in the place of an ignorant slave and in some cases a more degraded white population will be followed by the division and improvement of farms, the formation of schools and a general diffusion of knowledge, and morality that can never otherwise take place in this region of our State. Added to this, I am fully persuaded that in less than ten years our lands will double in value.⁶⁷

Though little is known about the immediate Mansion landscape during the Quaker period of Woodlawn ownership, the Mayer landscape study noted that the Lewis-period road to the wharf on Dogue Creek remained relatively intact and either the brick barn from the Lewises remained in use or the same general area was used to host yet another barn or stable.⁶⁸ The Lewis gardens, which were already in a state of abandonment by the time of the Quaker purchase, were not maintained or renovated during this period. Instead, Woodlawn became host to more utilitarian developments. South of the house, where the kitchen garden, stable area, and orchard were located during the Lewis period, the Quakers maintained a cornfield. An entrance drive linking

⁶⁵ Nan Netherton et al., *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History*. (Fairfax, Virginia: Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1978), 259; Catlin, 2009, 12.

⁶⁶ Troth, 4.

⁶⁷ As quoted in Connery, *Civil War Northern Virginia 1861*, 78-79.

⁶⁸ Mayer, sheet 5.

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the circular drive to the Pole Road ran through the former bowling green area to the road that led to the small, individually owned farms throughout the area and to the newly constructed Quaker meetinghouse.⁶⁹

A Meeting Place

In 1850, John Mason, a northern Baptist and abolitionist with ties to the northern Quakers, began purchasing land at Woodlawn, including the mansion itself. Upon relocating to the area, the Quakers used Woodlawn Mansion as the settlers' first meetinghouse, gathering place, and temporary boarding house for newly arrived Friends.⁷⁰ When Mason purchased 546.3 acres from Paul and Hannah Troth on April 9, 1850 the mansion returned to its use as a private home.⁷¹ The Quakers relocated their meeting to the miller's house at Washington's Gristmill, then to a log addition at the home of fellow Friend Thomas Wright, and finally to a newly constructed meetinghouse located west of the mansion at Woodlawn.⁷²

With a diminutive, functional footprint that reflected the humble, modest lifestyle and beliefs of the community, the southernmost section of the meetinghouse was constructed in the Quaker Plain Style in 1851. Records of the Alexandria Monthly Meeting imply that the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse was constructed at this time. In the 2009 NRHP nomination for the meetinghouse, historian Martha Claire Catlin notes that the Meeting did not initially take responsibility for the 1851 building. Meeting Minutes suggest that construction began that year, nonetheless, with a building committee overseeing its progress. Despite its use by Woodlawn Friends since 1851, the Meeting did not officially take responsibility for the property until a clear title for the land on which it sat was recorded in 1853.⁷³

Though title to the meetinghouse property was in place by 1853, an official deed for the property between Chalkley and Kezia Gillingham and Meeting trustees Jonathan Roberts, John Ballinger, and Warrington Gillingham dates to 1857.⁷⁴ The Gillinghams then granted:

...two and twenty, one hundredth acres, more or less... And the said Chalkley Gillingham & Kezia his wife do grant...the aforementioned and described lot of land, with the reserved cart road as aforesaid. In trust for the use and benefit of the Religious Society of Friends for the purpose of a Meeting place and burial ground or otherwise under the direction of the Monthly meeting of which the Friends of 'Woodlawn' may form a part continuing the title and control, in the names of living persons, Members of the Society of Friends, and to the survivors or survivor, and to the heirs or heir of such survivors or survivor...⁷⁵

⁶⁹ Mayer, sheet 5.

⁷⁰ Netherton et al., 259; Catlin, 2009, 12.

⁷¹ Fairfax County, "Deed Books," O-3:361.

⁷² Catlin, 2009, 9.

⁷³ Catlin, 2009, 21.

⁷⁴ Catlin, 2009, 23.

⁷⁵ Fairfax County, "Deed Books," Y-3:451.

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No reference specifying builders or a group of builders is located in historical information regarding the meetinghouse construction. Quakers were, however, present in and involved with several construction projects in nearby Mount Vernon and Alexandria, and may have been hired by the Woodlawn Friends if the settlers themselves were not involved in the physical construction of the building.⁷⁶ A burial ground was established on the parcel shortly following the meetinghouse construction.⁷⁷ It remains active to date.

Between 1866 and 1869, the northern half of the meetinghouse was constructed. Doubling the size of the original building, the addition signified a return to the successful period of community growth experienced in the years prior to the Civil War. The addition was constructed with a second entrance and includes an interior separated from the earlier interior space by a wall featuring three sets of counterweighted doors. The movable doors could be raised or lowered to separate men's and women's meetings. Both cells of the historic interior include an elevated platform reserved for the Meeting's elders along the west wall opposite the entrances. Each platform includes a "clerk's desk" attached by hinges to the platform railing that can be folded down when not in use.⁷⁸

Construction of an addition located farther north of the historic portion took place between 1975 and 1978. The addition, known as the Buckman Room, includes support spaces for the Meeting such as a kitchen, restrooms, and a nursery. Though the footprint of this addition is slightly larger than the building's historic portion, its deep setback and sympathetic design do not lessen the integrity of the historic building.⁷⁹

While the meetinghouse property has retained its overall appearance since its construction, more recent developments include the addition of a mound of earth located in the wooded area west of the burial ground. The mound holds relocated salvaged headstones from the Queen Street Quaker Burial Ground in Alexandria and serves as both a place of reflection by Meeting members and as a scattering site for cremains.⁸⁰

Damage caused by Hurricane Floyd in 1999 led to the reconstruction of a historic horse shed in 2008. The pole-constructed shed was rebuilt with a saltbox roof and six open and two enclosed bays. The reconstruction sits atop the footprint of the original shed according to preservation guidelines.

Baptist Neighbors

John Mason married Rachel Lincoln in Eastport, Maine in 1827 and joined the Baptist Church the following year. The Masons remained in Eastport until the Panic of 1837, which lasted into the 1840s, ruined their income, and led to the family's departure to Haddonfield in Camden

⁷⁶ Catlin, 2009, 23.

⁷⁷ Buckman, "The Quakers Come to Woodlawn."

⁷⁸ Catlin, 2009.

⁷⁹ Catlin, 2009, 6.

⁸⁰ Catlin, Personal Communication, 2013.

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County, New Jersey in 1840.⁸¹ John Mason's selection of Haddonfield as his family's new home was due to his association with John Gill IV, a Quaker with whom he had become acquainted.⁸²

The Masons relocated to Gill's farm near Haddonfield, where they lived for nine years and, during which time, the Masons became business associates with the Troths and Gillinghams. Mason found his own ideals compatible with philosophies of not only Gill, but also the Troths and Gillinghams. These Quakers and Mason shared views on the abolition of slavery, progressive agriculture, and education.⁸³ The Masons were therefore an appropriate addition to the Fairfax County settlement, and in 1850 became the new owners of Woodlawn Mansion and hundreds of acres in the neighborhood.⁸⁴

According to the Mayer study, the Masons continued to make changes to the landscape surrounding the Mansion during the second half of the nineteenth century, while maintaining certain details. Part of the Lewis-era drive leading to Dogue Creek was improved for use as the Mason's primary entrance drive to the Mansion. The drive continued around the house, connecting with the circular driveway on the northwest façade before reconnecting with the main drive that eventually led to the Alexandria, Mt. Vernon, and Accotink Turnpike. Flanking the drive were asparagus patches and terraced flower gardens to the south and boxwood to the northwest closest to the Mansion. Another, larger asparagus patch was identified by Mayer northwest of the house, circular drive, and lawn. Mayer also noted additional wagon paths traveling north, east, and southeast from the Mansion vicinity.⁸⁵

In 1851, Nelly Custis revisited her former home and despaired:

...you could not recognise [sic] it *now*. I went to see it when last in Alex[andri]a. All the trees, the hedge, the flower knot, my precious Agnes's Grove, the tall pine Washington, *all gone*, in front a few trees & vines, but sweet recollections "linger there still". If I live & recover to cross the mountains *again*, I will again like a poor exile visit my ruined home.⁸⁶

Mayer described the barn site north of Woodlawn Mansion as in use during the Mason period as either a barn or stable. The study also denoted locations of other possible building sites southeast of the Mansion and the site of an additional dwelling house between Grand View and

⁸¹ William Collins Hatch, *A History of the Town of Industry, Franklin County, Maine* (Farmington, Maine: Press of Knowlton, McLeary Company, 1893), 34.

⁸² Henry and Watson, Vol. I, 19.

⁸³ Henry and Watson, Vol. I, 19.

⁸⁴ Fairfax County, "Deed Books," O-3:361.

⁸⁵ Mayer, sheet 5.

⁸⁶ From Patricia Brady, ed., "Letter from Eleanor Custis Lewis to Elizabeth Bordley Gibson, 16 March 1851," in *George Washington's Beautiful Nelly* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1991), 260; Wehner Nowysz Pattschull & Pfiffner Architects explain landscape architect Alden Hopkins' theory that the "knot" probably recalled the parterre style of gardening present at both Mount Vernon and Tudor Place.

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Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse. As Mayer stated, the Masons had “every bit of cleared land cultivated as orchards, raspberry patches or vineyards.”⁸⁷ West of the Mansion, the Masons had a raspberry patch, while the Quaker-planted cornfield was reestablished as a larger orchard than what was present at this location during the Lewis tenancy. East of the orchard, the Masons planted a grape vineyard. The Lewis-period bowling green area was no longer used as a drive as it was during the Quaker period. The Masons restored this area as a lawn and garden site.⁸⁸

Rachel Mason organized a Sunday school, or Baptist Sabbath School, in 1859 that operated out of the building’s parlor. With the help of minister William F. Nelson and other members of Calvary Baptist Church in Washington, DC, the Masons founded Woodlawn Baptist Church in 1868.⁸⁹ In 1869, the Woodlawn Baptist Church was accepted into the Potomac Baptist Association of the Southern Baptist Convention. John Mason served as Sunday school superintendent for the church until his death in 1888. His son, Ebenezer Mason took over the role at that time.⁹⁰

John Mason, like his Quaker neighbors, was also successful in agriculture. In 1860, Mason’s land was producing 40 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of Indian corn, 300 bushels of Irish potatoes, 160 pounds of butter, and 30 tons of hay. Livestock worth \$1,000 included five horses, four asses or mules, 26 milk cows, three other cattle, and 20 hogs.⁹¹ By 1870, much of production remained steady, though 100 bushels of oats were also described in the farm’s yields. At that time, Mason’s improved land totaled 170 acres, while unimproved “wood-land” covered 40 acres.⁹² A man with a rich past of dabbling in various businesses, John Mason also suggested options for new industries in the area in an article produced in the *Alexandria Gazetteer* in 1873. Mason not only identified outcrops of iron ore near springs in the vicinity, but also described a wealth of sumac in the area that could be put to use by tanneries.⁹³

John Mason, a frequent host to the monthly Woodlawn Farmers’ Club, held 100 acres of improved land and 40 acres of unimproved land by 1880, which included 35 acres of mowed grass. Mason’s crops did not vary much from previous years; however, apple and peach orchards are also reported during this period. Additionally, Mason also reported 40 sheep fleeces weighing 200 pounds.⁹⁴

⁸⁷ Mayer, sheet 5.

⁸⁸ Mayer, sheet 5.

⁸⁹ Woodlawn Baptist Church, “A Century of Growth” (Pamphlet, Alexandria, Virginia, 1968), Virginia Room, Fairfax County Public Library.

⁹⁰ Woodlawn Baptist Church, 1968; Wrenn, 1972, 27.

⁹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, *U.S. Federal Population, Agricultural, and Manufacturing Census* (Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 1860), <http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=7667>.

⁹² U.S. Census Bureau, *U.S. Federal Population, Agricultural, and Manufacturing Census* (Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 1870), <http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=7163>.

⁹³ Hatch, 234-236; Noted in Edith Moore Sprouse, *Fairfax County in 1860: A Collective Biography* (Edith Moore Sprouse, 1996), 1300.

⁹⁴ W. Gillingham, “Woodlawn, Virginia, Farmers’ Club,” in *The Maryland Farmer*, vol. 13 (Baltimore, Maryland: Ezra Whitman, 1876), 41; U.S. Census Bureau, *U.S. Federal Population, Agricultural, and*

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Otis Tufton Mason House

Growth continued in the mid-nineteenth century with John and Rachel Mason dividing portions of their acreage among their children. While their other children received tracts located outside the historic district, the Masons sold acreage within the district boundary to their second son. In 1865, 26-year-old Otis bought a 63-acre tract cut from the southwestern portion of his parents' land.⁹⁵ Still present on that tract is a two-story dwelling now referred to as the Otis Tufton Mason House, which sits within the boundary of the historic district.

The Otis Tufton Mason House, an L-shaped, two-story vernacular residence with a cross-gabled roof, was constructed in three major sections. The earliest section, a two-story, three-bay house was erected around 1854 and included a cellar that was accessible along its southwest elevation. Around 1873, a two-story, two-bay addition covering the building's southwest elevation was built. Finally, an ell that created the building's current L shape was added circa 1880. This wing serves as the building's facade.

Though some studies suggest that Otis Mason constructed the house himself in two parts beginning around 1873, architectural evidence and additional scholarship supports three individual construction phases. Files at Woodlawn Mansion indicate that the date of construction for the Mason House was 1854, while Historic American Building Survey files confuse the original building section with the 1840s Gray's Hill property of Thomas Wright.⁹⁶ As late as 1860, all of the Mason family members, including 22-year-old Otis (recorded as 21-years-old) and the eldest married Mason son, Eben, are described as still residing in John and Rachel Mason's Woodlawn Mansion home.⁹⁷ Furthermore, Otis was enrolled at Columbian College between 1856 and 1861.⁹⁸

While no reference is given for the 1854 construction date, physical evidence of the building's centermost section, including its fieldstone cellar and some framing members visible from the cellar, indicates that this original two-story building may date to the 1850s, if not earlier.⁹⁹ It is also possible that the first stage of the building was constructed shortly before John and Rachel Mason purchased the land. This scenario suggests that the original builders of the Mason House may have been some of the area's earliest Quaker residents. Additionally, while Mason's

Manufacturing Census (Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 1880),
<http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=6742>.

⁹⁵ Fairfax County, "Deed Books," F-4:196.

⁹⁶ Elizabeth B. Pryor, *Historic American Building Survey: Otis Tufton Mason House* (Fairfax County Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax, Virginia, n.d.); Susan Hellman, "Otis Mason House" January 2013.

⁹⁷ U.S. Bureau of the Census, "8th (1860) Federal Census of the United States, Population Schedule" (Online database. Ancestry.com Operations, Inc, Provo, Utah, 1860), 1860 U.S. Census, Population Schedule, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.
<http://search.ancestry.com/search/group/usfedcen>.

⁹⁸ Hough, 1908.

⁹⁹ Hellman, 2013.

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brothers, Ebenezer and William, received land farther east in 1864 and 1865, respectively, it is possible that one of them resided in the home prior to constructing their own homes on their own property. Both brothers are described as living in the near vicinity of John and Rachel Mason, though no longer with their parents, in 1870.¹⁰⁰

Previously, historians noted that W. Gillingham's 1859 survey of the area or General Irvin McDowell's 1862 map indicated no Mason besides John (Figures 5 and 6). Others have suggested that the building on the tract reading "60 a" or northernmost of the two buildings denoted as "Wright" could be the Mason House. However, Gray's Hill, a house named for the hill (here denoted as "Greys Hill") and owned by Thomas Wright at that time, was located farther southwest and has been incorrectly identified as the Mason House in previous surveys.¹⁰¹ It is possible that these maps did not indicate the Mason House due to its small size. By 1862, its two stories covered a small footprint of only 14x15.5 feet.

By 1870, Otis T. Mason resided in "the west part" of Washington, DC with his wife, two children, and 19 other people. Described as a "professor in Col," Mason housed a housekeeper, hostler, cook, nurse, and 15 students. One student was J. Norman Gibbs, a 15-year-old member of one of the first Quaker families to come to the Woodlawn area.¹⁰² Thus, despite his employment at Columbian College and later at the National Museum in Washington, DC, it is apparent that Mason maintained ties to Fairfax County and likely used his house there as a weekend and occasional retreat instead of residing there on a permanent basis. In 1879, Griffith Morgan Hopkins, Jr. denotes the Otis Mason house, alongside Woodlawn Baptist Church, Friends Meeting Ho., Woodlawn Mansion, and Grand View (Figures 7 and 8).

Continued Planning and Growth in the Mid-Nineteenth Century

The new settlement experienced enthusiastic growth throughout the first few years in the area that included not only the construction of the meetinghouse, but also the building of private homes and the establishment of many businesses and farms in the vicinity. As the Woodlawn neighborhood evolved, Quaker settlers and others in nearby communities began to focus on connectivity between parcels.

A deed from Thomas and Sarah Wright to Chalkley and Kezia Gillingham officially granted land for a 15-foot-wide cart road "extending the whole length of said meeting[house] lot, from its back line, to the road running in front of the same" on March 15, 1857.¹⁰³ The cart road connected privately owned small tracts along the north and west border of the meetinghouse to Woodlawn and Accotink Road, or, as described in the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse deed

¹⁰⁰ U.S. Bureau of the Census, "9th (1870) Federal Census of the United States, Population Schedule" (Online database. Ancestry.com Operations, Inc, Provo, Utah, 1870), 1870 U.S. Census, Population Schedules, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC, <http://search.ancestry.com/search/group/usfedcen>.

¹⁰¹ Hellman, 2013.

¹⁰² U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1870; Hellman, 2013.

¹⁰³ Fairfax County, "Deed Books," Y-3:450.

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recorded on March 18, 1857, “the road leading by the Woodlawn Mansion house to ‘Accotink Mills’” (Figure 9).¹⁰⁴ This road originally ran along the eastern edge of the meetinghouse property.¹⁰⁵ The deed described the property conveyed and the road to which it linked:

...with the privilege of the free use of the said Woodlawn and Accotink Road forever, it being laid out by the original owners of the said Woodlawn Estate for the free use of all the owners thereof forever, and subject to the right of the cart road fifteen feet wide across the same on the south side of thereof forever.¹⁰⁶

The south cart road ultimately closed due to the expansion of the burial ground of the meetinghouse.¹⁰⁷ An additional cart road provided access from other farms to Woodlawn and Accotink Road along the northern boundary of the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse parcel. Both road traces are visible in aerial photographs as late as 1937 (see Figure 9). A trace of the south cart road remains in use as part of the circular gravel driveway leading to the meetinghouse, while the north cart road trace remains visible along the property’s northern edge to date.

On March 11, 1856, several enterprising interested parties, including many Quakers, founded the Alexandria, Mt. Vernon, and Accotink Turnpike Company and began construction on the road the following year (Figure 10). The current alignment of modern U.S. Route 1 follows roughly the same path as this 19th-century road (see Figure 5). Accessing the Sharpe Stable Complex south of U.S. Route 1 is a driveway in a slight “U” shape that represents the only remaining segment of the original paved highway in the vicinity.¹⁰⁸ Woodlawn and Accotink Road was reoriented to follow the curving L-shaped eastern border of the meetinghouse property following the establishment of the turnpike around 1859.¹⁰⁹

The founding of the turnpike not only provided a better link between Woodlawn and Accotink roads near the Quaker meetinghouse and other operations throughout the vicinity, but also brought together slave-holding Virginians such as Mount Vernon heir John Augustine Washington and free-labor advocates like Chalkley Gillingham and Paul Hillman Troth for what was a major transportation project for the area.¹¹⁰ These roads allowed for better access for agricultural pursuits and brought about the founding of general stores in the area.¹¹¹ The 2.82-acre parcel was a crossroads area for these roads and a place where the diverse community crossed paths by horse and buggy to reach neighboring tracts via defined and redefined paths.

¹⁰⁴ Fairfax County, “Deed Books,” Y-3:451-452.

¹⁰⁵ Catlin, 2011, 6.

¹⁰⁶ Fairfax County, “Deed Books,” Y-3:452.

¹⁰⁷ Catlin, 2011, 7.

¹⁰⁸ Henry and Watson, 7.

¹⁰⁹ Catlin, 2011, 8-9.

¹¹⁰ State of Virginia, *Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia Passed in 1855-1856 in the Eightieth Year of the Commonwealth* (Richmond, Virginia: William F. Ritchie, Public Printer, 1856), 122; Catlin, 2011, 7.

¹¹¹ Catlin, 2011, 3.

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With the establishment of additional businesses and schools in the vicinity, and the founding of both the Woodlawn Methodist Church in Accotink in 1866 and the Baptist Church at the intersection of the Turnpike and Woodlawn and Accotink Road in 1872, travel in the crossroads area continued to grow into the twentieth century. The erection of the Woodlawn Baptist Church at the intersection of Accotink Turnpike and Woodlawn and Accotink Road placed the new building across the Turnpike from the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse. This positioning further enhanced connectivity in the crossroads area already established between Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse and Woodlawn Mansion.

Wartime and Reconstruction

Strains to the area brought on by the Civil War slowed the positive growth of the Woodlawn area in the mid-nineteenth century. The journal of community leader Chalkley Gillingham gives the best account of the community and its psyche during this period. In 1861, Gillingham referred to the start of the war: "...a REBELLION of uncommon magnitude now going on, in this once quiet and favored land..."¹¹² In an attempt to seize Washington, DC, Confederates first encamped in the Woodlawn area in 1861, though Union pickets and cavalry posts were also present as of March of that year (Figure 11).¹¹³

As Woodlawn-area settlers were primarily northern abolitionists, the Accotink district in which they were located overwhelmingly voted against the Ordinance of Secession of 1861.¹¹⁴ Many settlers, therefore, feared aggression from Confederate troops and left their homes—in some cases briefly and in others permanently. Gillingham describes just some reasons for departure: "The young men left to keep from being forced into the rebellious army and the women [left] to keep out of the way of the army." The retreating families expected that the farms they left behind would be looted and their buildings burned.¹¹⁵ Gillingham retreated briefly and returned three weeks later to assess the damage left by occupying troops. He found less destruction than expected. His cattle were driven off during the skirmish, but regained after two visits to the Fairfax Court House village.¹¹⁶

By the end of November 1861, Union soldiers were occupying the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse and using it as a headquarters for the picket guard. According to the 2011 boundary increase for Woodlawn Plantation, the encampment for the Union soldiers was positioned just east of the meetinghouse in the crossroads parcel between 1861 and 1864, though

¹¹² Christine Buckman, Christy DeButts, and Tom Fox, eds., *The Journal of Chalkley Gillingham: Friend in the Midst of the Civil War* (Alexandria, Virginia: Alexandria Monthly Meeting, n.d.), 3.

¹¹³ Buckman, et al., 3-4.

¹¹⁴ Fairfax County, "The Ordinance of Secession," 1861, Fairfax County Circuit Court Historic Records, Fairfax, Virginia.

¹¹⁵ Buckman, et al., 3-4.

¹¹⁶ Buckman, et al., 4-5.

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no site number was given in this report.¹¹⁷ However, artifacts associated with the 4th Maine were have also been found by relic hunters in the wooded areas located east of the Meetinghouse. This finding, recorded as site 44FX1211, suggests that a picket post and camp may have been located in this area or covered areas both east and west of the Meetinghouse.¹¹⁸ No additional Civil War troop camps have been identified within the district. Graffiti by Union soldiers remains in place to the right of the original double doorway on the meetinghouse façade. The carvings include six sets of initials, a sword-shaped cross, “1st Mich Cav.,” and two names: “W. Long Manayunk PA” and “AW Hepburn PA.”¹¹⁹

By January 1862, Gillingham noted approximately fifteen thousand infantry and cavalry troops encamped within a four-mile area (Figure 12). By mid-month, the tenuous relationship between Quaker community members and occupying soldiers was palpable.¹²⁰ Within a month, Union troops were again leaving dirty floors and benches in the meetinghouse. The soldiers also used “nice new smooth benches” for kindling.¹²¹ This statement supports the supposition that interior benches date to the postbellum period. By March of 1863, the meetinghouse was used as a hospital for Union soldiers, and the Quaker community retreated to a meeting at the private home of D. Walton.¹²²

Confederate troops continued to briefly enter the area through October of 1863 to take men, goods, and horses. William H. Mason, son of John and Rachel Mason, was taken by Confederate forces from a driveway at Woodlawn near where an ice house once stood (Figure 13):

The Union forces were pretty much drawn off from here, and we were in great alarm. Small Guerilla bands [were] roving about, stealing horses and colored men. They took three colts out of our pasture south of the house. A week [ago] they made a Raid to the Woodlawn Mansion and took four horses and several men, including the son of the proprietor, Will Mason.¹²³

While actions during the Civil War left the Quaker community members in an uneasy state and with a disheveled meetinghouse, the following years brought growth to the Meeting. While during Reconstruction other communities throughout the south struggled, the Quaker-led Woodlawn community flourished. The establishment of the successful free community prior to the Civil War undoubtedly strengthened the area’s potential for postwar progress and growth. New construction, land divisions, and development of social and educational enterprises by Woodlawn area settlers continued in the years following the Civil War. Hosting the Quarterly

¹¹⁷ Ryan Kimberley, *Woodlawn Plantation (Boundary Increase 2011) National Register of Historic Places Nomination* (Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia, 2011), 7.

¹¹⁸ Joseph Balicki, Personal Communication, October 5, 2015.

¹¹⁹ Buckman, et al., n.d.; Catlin, 2009, 2-3.

¹²⁰ Buckman, et al., 10-11.

¹²¹ Buckman, et al., 11.

¹²² Buckman, et al., 20.

¹²³ Buckman, et al., 20-21.

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Meeting for two consecutive years by 1869, Gillingham explained that the Woodlawn Quakers “doubled the size of [the] house” and reported approximately 60 people present on a regular basis.¹²⁴

Empowering a Community

Even in the midst of war, Quaker settlers sought to further social endeavors through educational pursuits. A letter from Chalkley Gillingham to Benjamin Hallowell on August 28, 1864 presents the quest of area Quakers to further education for all. Hallowell, founder of the Alexandria Boarding School in 1824, was already an established Quaker educator. Along with his wife, Margaret, Hallowell managed the boarding school until 1858 and was the president of the Alexandria Lyceum from 1834 to 1842. Hallowell also gave 30 acres of land from Rockland, his estate in Silver Spring, Maryland to his son-in-law, Francis Miller, for the purposes of founding Stanmore, another boarding school.¹²⁵ Thus, it is appropriate that Gillingham requested Hallowell’s thoughts on education and his advice in establishing a free, or near-free, boarding school for Quaker children and/or children under the care of the Quaker community in 1864:

...[E]ducation...is of great importance to the world, and...I wish thee to give me, in writing, thy views upon the subject of Education. We will meet together at some subsequent time and perfect the plan for a complete boarding school, which I wish to lay the foundation for; to be carried into effect say by bequest, subscription, donation, or in any other way. Giving me a detailed history and arrangement of what such an institution SHOULD be in ALL ITS PARTS, as far as thy knowledge and experience has shown, I think, will confer a favour and aid to generations yet unborn.

P.S. Shall it be confined to Friend’s children or include all children under the care of Friends and to be educated as such? (The latter is my opinion at present). I wish it to be as near a free school as the best interest of society will permit.¹²⁶

Following the Civil War, Confederate sympathizers in former slave-holding states obstructed the establishment of new schools for the children of newly freed slaves, often using violence and intimidation against both educators and students. The proximity to federal protection in Washington, DC and friendly aid by the Quakers and Baptists of the Woodlawn area helped establish some of the first schools for African American children during Reconstruction.

In his journal entry for January 14, 1871, Gillingham stated:

I have been very busy the past two weeks at tending to help inaugurate public free schools, according to a recent act of the State Legislature. Have started two colored schools, on each side of my place at Woodlawn & Gum Springs. I have had charge so far... We have a colored teacher at Woodlawn and a white one at Gum Springs. About

¹²⁴ Buckman, et al., 31-32.

¹²⁵ Buckman, et al., 38.

¹²⁶ Full text of this letter can be found in Gillingham’s journal, Buckman, et al., 24.

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forty schollars [sic] in each on the list... We also expect to start a school in our Mg. house under the care of Friends & in connection with the public fund, so as to make it a free school... The school will probably contain 40 more schollars [sic].¹²⁷

William and Lucinda Holland, African Americans who purchased land from the Gillinghams in 1856 (see Figure 5), aided in the establishment of the Woodlawn Methodist Church and its associated school in 1866. Land conveyed by George L. and Elizabeth Gillingham and Warrington and Mary Ann Gillingham (sibling and son of Chalkley and their wives) for the cost of \$1 served the trustees of the Woodlawn Colored Meeting and School Association for construction of the new church and school.¹²⁸ In 1871, Gillingham stated that it was necessary “to change the teacher in the Woodlawn School from colored to white...both schools are now in successful operation.” Details as to why the change was necessary are unclear, but it is known that Gillingham’s daughter became the replacement teacher for the Woodlawn colored school at that time.¹²⁹

Constructed on lands now occupied by Fort Belvoir, the Woodlawn Methodist Church congregation replaced the first sanctuary at the site in 1888, but was eventually asked by the government to relocate. The cemetery associated with the church remains an active, private burial ground on Fort Belvoir. The relocated church was constructed in 1941 on lands donated by William and Charles Holland and is located on Fordson Road in Fairfax County. In 2011, the church combined with Faith United Methodist Church to form Woodlawn Faith United Methodist Church. Both sanctuaries continue to operate at their separate “campus” locations on Fordson Road and Harrison Lane.¹³⁰

The Gum Springs School was established using the combined efforts of the Woodlawn Quaker community and residents of the area that, by that period, had been an area devoid of slavery for nearly thirty years. Residents constructed and owned the school, while Quakers provided instruction. By the late nineteenth century, Gum Springs School had its first African-American teacher: Annie M. Smith, wife of Dandridge Smith, and granddaughter of Gum Springs’ founder, West Ford.¹³¹

Gillingham further noted the hardships involved in beginning such an enterprise, as “narrow-minded and contrary people” obstructed the progress. “If this were not the case,” Gillingham states, “the world would move more rapidly in reformations from the oldness of the letter into the newness of the spirit.”¹³² Compared to the rest of the nation, where less than half of school-

¹²⁷ Buckman, et al., 34-35.

¹²⁸ Catlin, 2013, 4-5.

¹²⁹ Vincent Carter, “The Historical National Context of Fort Belvoir,” *History in Motion*, 2010, 9.

¹³⁰ Woodlawn Faith United Methodist Church, “About Us,” accessed January 10, 2014, <http://www.woodlawn-umc.org/5.html>.

¹³¹ Pearson Parker, “Public Education During the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries,” *History in Motion*, 2012, 23.

¹³² Buckman, et al., 35.

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aged children attended school, enrollment in the Woodlawn and Gum Springs schools was particularly high.¹³³

The Masons, like the Quakers, were also involved in education in the greater Woodlawn area. The Masons founded one of the first free libraries in the state of Virginia within the walls of their home, Woodlawn Mansion. When the first Woodlawn Baptist Church sanctuary was constructed in 1872, on land donated by Otis T. Mason, both the library and school were relocated from Woodlawn Mansion to the new church. Both the Masons and Quaker settler Courtland Lukins, who owned adjoining property, donated equally sized parcels of land on which Woodlawn Elementary School, a school predating the Virginia public school system by 25 years, was constructed. Both the Masons and their Quaker neighbors are credited with donating or selling land on which “about five” schools in the vicinity were established.¹³⁴ Ebenezer E. Mason, son of John and Rachel, became one of the first superintendents of Virginia’s public schools.¹³⁵

Besides those that temporarily took place at the meetinghouse and Woodlawn Mansion, schools established with the aid of the Quaker and Baptist settlers of Woodlawn were not located within the boundary of the historic district. Education was nonetheless an important part of the establishment and growth of the Quaker social experiment and is a theme that contributes to the overall history of the district.

The Woods and Grand View

In a journal entry from 1866, Chalkley Gillingham mentioned traveling to conduct an oversight visit on behalf of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting to Joseph Mosher Wood’s Meeting in Iowa. Wood was apparently in some trouble that caused a review of his membership in the Quaker community. Thanks to a letter written by Gillingham on his behalf, Wood remained a member.¹³⁶ After Wood attended the 1866 Yearly Meeting in Baltimore, he and his wife, Elizabeth Townsend Wood, and child, Olline, spent the winter in the Woodlawn area. During that time, Wood, a carpenter by trade, constructed an addition to Gillingham’s barn and made boxes in which to pack trees.¹³⁷

Staying through the winter, Joseph M. Wood was described as a resident of Fairfax County in a deed dating to 1867.¹³⁸ That year, the Woods began purchasing acreage in the Woodlawn area from the Mason family. Wood bought 8.5 acres costing \$800 from John and Rachel Mason bordering lands of Gillingham, William Mason, meetinghouse lane, and the turnpike in June of 1867.¹³⁹ Two years later, the Woods purchased an additional 4.39 acres from Mason’s son and daughter-in-law, William H. and Anna, of the City of Washington. The acreage the Woods

¹³³ Carter, 9.

¹³⁴ Tuminaro, 22; Wrenn, 1974, 9.

¹³⁵ Wrenn, 1974, 9.

¹³⁶ Buckman, DeButts, and Fox, 27.

¹³⁷ Buckman, DeButts, and Fox, 31.

¹³⁸ Fairfax County, “Deed Books,” K-4:544.

¹³⁹ Fairfax County, “Deed Books,” K-4:544.

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acquired in the late 1860s included the 2.82-acre crossroads parcel, which now connects the meetinghouse property to the NTHP-owned acreage north of U.S. Route 1.

For many years, it was believed that Jacob M. Troth erected Grand View in 1859.¹⁴⁰ In fact, plantings such as grape vines and a peach orchard established between Grand View and Woodlawn Mansion during the nineteenth century were long-attributed to Troth. The surrounding community even reportedly dubbed the products from these grounds “Troth’s Early Reds.”¹⁴¹ While some oral traditions are steadfast in the belief that the construction of Grand View was Troth’s doing, additional evidence finds this theory dubious.

Joseph Mosher Wood constructed Grand View on this acreage in 1869.¹⁴² Wood built two-story Grand View as a vernacular residence with subtle references to the Greek Revival style in details such as the paneling flanking the main entrance. Though additions and alterations to the exterior are minimal, the interior has been divided into two separate apartments. Nonetheless, the exterior reads as a single-family residence.

In an account by a descendent, the Woods’ daughter (here referred to as Olive Branch [Wood] Hartley) recalled her family relocating to Virginia for about five years just after the Civil War to help found a school for African Americans.¹⁴³

Elizabeth Townsend Wood was the daughter of Levi and Mary Townsend, who aided fleeing slaves and hosted a station on the Underground Railroad in early nineteenth-century Ohio. During that time, Elizabeth Townsend reportedly helped her father transport fleeing slaves who hid in the cellar of their home to the next station by carriage.¹⁴⁴ Elizabeth Wood and her husband continued to advocate for African Americans following the Civil War during their time in Virginia. Among other praises, Elizabeth Wood’s “three years in the South [assisting] in Negro education” was lauded in her obituary.¹⁴⁵

In a brief report on various educational pursuits related to Freedmen during Reconstruction, the *Friend’s Intelligencer* reported:

Our friend Joseph M. Wood continues his interest in our schools, and occasionally visits those within his reach, much to the satisfaction and encouragement of our teachers. At Woodlawn he has induced the Freedmen “Directors” to institute a code of rules for the

¹⁴⁰ Muir, 44-45.

¹⁴¹ Wehner Nowysz Pattschull & Pfiffner Architects, 40.

¹⁴² Fairfax County, “Deed Books,” K-4:547.

¹⁴³ “U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current [database on-Line]: Levi Townsend,” *Ancestry.com*, 2012.

¹⁴⁴ Wilbur Siebert, “Beginnings of the Underground Railroad in Ohio,” *The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* 56, January (1947): 80; “Levi Townsend.”

¹⁴⁵ “U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current [database on-Line]: Elizabeth Wood [Elizabeth Townsend],” *Ancestry.com*, 2012.

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school, so that the teacher may have the cooperation of the parents; a movement placing a responsibility on the latter that will doubtless be of advantage to all parties.¹⁴⁶

This work by Wood, and most likely his wife, was noted in January of 1870, but by February of 1870, Joseph and Elizabeth Wood sold the Grand View property for \$3,000 to Martha, Hannah, Lydia, and Sarah McPherson of Alexandria.¹⁴⁷ Based on information in the *Friends Intelligencer*—that Wood was an advocate of the Friends Association of Philadelphia for the Aid and Elevation of the Freedmen—it is probable that a primary focus of the Woods during their stay at Woodlawn was their work to help establish and sustain the Reconstruction-era schools for African Americans at Woodlawn and Gum Springs.

Though their stay at Woodlawn was brief, the Woods left behind a part of the historic, vernacular architectural fabric of the district with Joseph Wood’s construction of Grand View, and were important participants in furthering progressive ideals related to the education of African Americans during a volatile time in the southern states.

The Troths and Grand View

The association of the Troth family and the Woodlawn community began with the earliest period of Quaker settlement and continued through the remainder of the nineteenth century and until Jacob and Ann’s deaths in January and December 1915, respectively. Jacob Troth, a leader in progressing racial equality and equal justice during Reconstruction, was elected as a delegate along with other Woodlawn settlers to represent Fairfax County at the Unconditional Union Convention in May 1966. The focus of his leadership was not limited to equality for African Americans in the Woodlawn and Gum Springs areas, but also extended to Native Americans in the west. With his appointment as Indian Agent for the Pawnee Agency in Nebraska, Troth, along with other Quakers, sought to improve living conditions and bring educational opportunity to the tribes within the sphere of the Northern Superintendency, the western regions whose Indian agencies were assigned to the Baltimore Yearly Meeting by President Grant in 1869.¹⁴⁸

Following the Wood and MacPherson ownership periods at Grand View, Jacob and Ann Troth and their family resided at the home for three decades, beginning in 1875. Their tenure at Grand View included the long-term operation of the property’s 13-acre farm. This small farm, which connected Grand View to the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse, the Gillingham (later Cox) farm, and the Woodlawn Mansion, was central to the Woodlawn community and included the 2.82-acre crossroads parcel.¹⁴⁹

While residing at Grand View, Jacob Troth worked alongside Quaker suffragist and peace activist Lucretia Mott in the Universal Peace Union beginning in 1876. Troth was an active

¹⁴⁶ Jacob M. Ellis and Anne Cooper, “Friends Amongst the Freedmen No. 23,” *Friends’ Intelligencer* XXVI, no. 48 (January 29, 1870): 762–64.

¹⁴⁷ Fairfax County, “Deed Books,” M-4:297.

¹⁴⁸ Martha Claire Catlin, Personal Communication, July 19, 2015.

¹⁴⁹ Catlin, Personal Communication, 2015.

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member and office-holder of the majority-female peace advocacy organization. Troth remained active in the movement to advance social justice through his writings and speeches and served as a delegate to the Industrial Reform Conference in Washington, D.C. in 1888. Troth was also active in the local community as a member of the Woodlawn Agricultural Society, and school trustee in the Mount Vernon School District. Jacob, his wife Ann, and daughter Sallie participated in organizations such as the Woodlawn Young Friends Association, and hosted this organization at Grand View.¹⁵⁰

The activities of Jacob Troth during the second-half of the nineteenth century, throughout the Troth tenancy at Grand View and prior, were significant in advancing the ideals of the Woodlawn Quaker community for expansion of social justice and reform in both the local area and throughout the nation.

Social Advancement

The Civil War disturbed agricultural production in the area. In order to support and learn from one another as well as share agricultural experiences, farmers in the Woodlawn and Mount Vernon area hosted a monthly meeting of the Woodlawn Agricultural Society, which was also frequently referred to as the Woodlawn Farmers' Club. The Quaker-led group was established in 1866 with 19 members, and by 1876, held 16 of the original members and hosted more than 60 at some of its monthly meetings.¹⁵¹ According to the son of one member, the club was "the principal social group of the farmers and their families in the area" and met monthly, "on the Saturday nearest the full moon."¹⁵² Chalkley Gillingham, proprietor of the successful Woodlawn-area Vernondale Nurseries (see Figure 10) and one of the group's founders, served as president for more than 40 years and frequently gave presentations at the meetings. In one article about an annual meeting of the group at Woodlawn mansion in 1873, the group's secretary describes talks by not only Gillingham, but also Professor Otis T. Mason, son of John and Rachel Mason.¹⁵³

The group promoted innovations in agriculture throughout the region. Fruit was cultivated in the Woodlawn area as early as 1869, as Gillingham recorded having ripe strawberries at what he referred to as the "Agricultural Club" (likely Woodlawn Agricultural Society/Woodlawn Farmers Club) and peaches failing due to a cold snap.¹⁵⁴ Gillingham also mentioned peaches and apples, as well as wheat and rye crops in an 1871 journal entry.¹⁵⁵ "Fine quality...strawberries

¹⁵⁰ Catlin, Personal Communication, 2015.

¹⁵¹ "Woodlawn Farmers' Club," in *The Maryland Farmer*, vol. 13 (Baltimore, Maryland: Ezra Whitman, 1876), 298.

¹⁵² Charles Kirk Wilkinson, "Reminiscences of Sherwood Farm and Surrounding Area," in *Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia, Inc.*, vol. 9, Second, 1964-1965 (Vienna, Virginia: Independent Printers, 1966), 78.

¹⁵³ N.W. Pierson, "Meeting of the Woodlawn Agricultural Society," *The Virginia State Journal*, August 7, 1873, Evening State Journal edition.

¹⁵⁴ Buckman, et al., 32.

¹⁵⁵ Buckman, et al., 35.

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and cherries” were described at an 1876 meeting of the society.¹⁵⁶ While, in 1877, Gillingham himself was awarded a certificate of merit for “The Largest Collection and greatest variety of Pears” amongst the area growers.¹⁵⁷

At meetings of the Woodlawn Agricultural Society, farmers from the area and/or guest speakers from other groups often shared agricultural successes and failures. For instance, in a group meeting in 1874, Thomas Walsh presented a talk on his recent experience of keeping sheep.¹⁵⁸ Chalkley Gillingham attended the American Horticultural Convention in Philadelphia in October of 1869 and most likely reported back to the society regarding highlights of the meeting.¹⁵⁹

In a meeting in 1876, the Lebanon and Anandale Farmers’ Club met with the Woodlawn group to discuss activities and resolutions. Woodlawn area farmers did not only talk amongst themselves concerning the matters of their crops, but also sought the advice of agricultural producers inside and outside of the region. In 1881, Dr. MeKim, president of the Potomac Fruit Growers’ Association spoke to the Woodlawn group about rye and its performance as the best crop to plant for green manure.¹⁶⁰ By the early twentieth century, some group members moved to dairy farming as an agricultural tool for economic success.¹⁶¹ The proven success and leadership of Quaker farms may have influenced later developments in the Woodlawn area, such as the circa-1913 construction of dairy and other barns located south of U.S. Route 1 by Elizabeth Sharpe.

The Woodlawn Horse Company, formed in 1864, preceded the agricultural group, though its meetings were less frequent and its renown apparently less prominent. The group formed with 21 charter members, including members of the Gillingham, Mason, Wright, Walton, and Troth families, among others, and assembled in order to prevent loss of valuable horses, either by straying or theft. The group met yearly between 1864 and 1936 and included horse-owning members of all races. Interestingly, if a member did not attend the annual meeting, he was fined \$2.00.¹⁶²

By 1876, “the wives and daughters” of farmers associated with the Woodlawn Agricultural Society held a concurrent meeting of the Housekeepers’ Society during the planters’ meetings.¹⁶³

¹⁵⁶ “Woodlawn, Va., Farmers’ Club,” in *The Maryland Farmer*, vol. 13 (Baltimore, Maryland: Ezra Whitman, 1876), 207.

¹⁵⁷ Woodlawn Agricultural Society, “Certificate of Merit,” September 1877, Woodlawn Plantation Vertical File, Virginia Room, Fairfax County Public Library.

¹⁵⁸ Luther Tucker and John J. Thomas, eds., “Sheep on the Farm,” in *The Cultivator & Country Gentleman*, vol. 39 (Albany, New York: Luther Tucker & Son, 1874), 586.

¹⁵⁹ Buckman, et al., 33.

¹⁶⁰ Virginia Department of Agriculture and Immigration, “Improvement of Lands,” in *Fifth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture* (Richmond, Virginia: Johns & Goolsby, Printers, 1881), 42.

¹⁶¹ Betsy Chittenden et al., *Fairfax County Heritage Resource Management Plan*, vol. III, III vols. (Fairfax, Virginia: Heritage Resources Branch, Office of Comprehensive Planning, 1988), H7-2.

¹⁶² Wilkinson, 78-79.

¹⁶³ “Woodlawn, Va., Farmers’ Club,” 207.

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These Quaker women of the Woodlawn area discussed a wide range of topics, including cooking and farmhouse design, as well as beekeeping. By 1898, committees of the society ranged from smaller groups discussing the baking of bread and local and home affairs, to those concerned with politics, foreign affairs, science, art, and literature. The society remained active in the Woodlawn community until 1902.¹⁶⁴ From the sometimes-called Housekeeping Society sprang yet another group for the women: a book club. This organization supported furthering the education of women in the area, which was still something of a novel concept in the late-nineteenth century.¹⁶⁵

Woodlawn Baptist Church and Cemetery

In 1872, Otis T. and Sarah Mason sold a two-acre parcel taken from their land at Woodlawn to the Trustees for the Woodlawn Baptist Church, made up of O.T. Mason, William H. Mason, Charles Clear, John Haislip, Thomas Williamson, and David T. Frost. The sale, dated August 31, was for \$1 and was made on the condition that the said Baptist church would, within a reasonable time, put up a suitable house of worship. Additionally, the land could never be leased, transferred, or assigned to anyone or used for any purpose other than a “regular” Baptist church, “that is to say a church whose principles are redemption by the blood of Jesus Christ, Baptism by Immersion upon a profession of faith and communion with those thus baptized only and if at any time the said land and premises shall cease to be occupied and used for the purposes above mentioned then said lot of ground shall revert to said Otis T. Mason, his heirs, and assigns.”¹⁶⁶

Reverend William F. Nelson, John Mason, and Otis Mason encouraged the new congregation to construct a formal sanctuary on the donated land.¹⁶⁷ The 29-by-44-foot frame, three-bay, front-gable church was thus constructed southeast of the Turnpike crossroads around 1872.¹⁶⁸ The new church was organized to be open all seven days of the week, during which the free library relocated from the Mason home was made available to the public.¹⁶⁹ Covered in wood clapboard siding, the church walls were pierced by nine-over-nine, double-hung sash windows and a central vestibule entrance.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁴ Beth Spyrison, “From Baking Bread to Politics: The Evolution of Woodlawn Plantation’s Quaker Women,” March 18, 1986, 7-8.

¹⁶⁵ Spyrison, 8-9.

¹⁶⁶ Fairfax County, “Deed Books,” Q-4:100.

¹⁶⁷ Frisbee, *The Woodlawn Historic District Including Woodlawn Mansion, Pope-Leighey House, Washington’s Grist Mill, Grand View, Woodlawn Baptist Church, Woodlawn Friends’ Meeting House*, 20.

¹⁶⁸ Fairfax County Department of Planning and Zoning, “Woodlawn Baptist Church: Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites Report,” May 2010, Woodlawn Baptist Church File, Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites.

¹⁶⁹ Wrenn, 1974, 9.

¹⁷⁰ Fairfax County Department of Planning and Zoning, “Woodlawn Baptist Church: Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites Report.”

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In his diary, Taylor Blunt describes hearing Otis T. Mason preach at Woodlawn Baptist Church on seven separate occasions between 1872 and 1892. At times, Otis Mason delivered two sermons on the weekends.¹⁷¹ Otis Mason acted as the primary preacher at Woodlawn Baptist Church until Reverend Samuel Chapman became the church's first regular pastor in 1876.¹⁷²

According to local tradition, William H. Mason, son of John and Rachel, was the first person to be buried in the cemetery at Woodlawn Baptist Church in 1875 at the age of 34.¹⁷³ Described as a "zealous reformer of public morals and religion," John Mason was instrumental in establishing a church for his community to worship in, and when he died, "his neighbors put an anchor of roses on his breast, emblem of his early life; a sheaf of wheat upon his folded hands, token of a ripened career. On his feet were palm branches, suggestive of immortal rest. Then they laid him in the little cemetery under the very oak tree he had selected to shade his grave."¹⁷⁴

The twentieth century brought change to the sanctuary. A hip-roof bell tower was constructed near the gable end of the façade and the congregation eventually added a cellar below the sanctuary and re-clad the building in stucco. As additional space was needed, wings were added to the original building and in 1969 a separate educational building was completed alongside the sanctuary (Figure 14). In 1992, church trustees voted to demolish the original sanctuary to make room for a new, larger building. In 1997, the current sanctuary was completed.¹⁷⁵

Twentieth-Century Development and Preservation

After John and Rachel Mason passed away in 1888 and 1889, respectively, and were buried in the cemetery of Woodlawn Baptist Church, Woodlawn Mansion and the Mason acreage were left to the Mason heirs. As the heirs all had primary homes elsewhere, the property was sold to Griffith E. Abbott and others of The Land and River Improvement Company of New Alexandria.¹⁷⁶ The various ambitions of the group included redeveloping the Woodlawn property for use as a trolley stop and the house as a memorial to the Lewises.¹⁷⁷ Preservation of the mansion was important to the Mason heirs and contributed to the sale of the property to an organization with such goals.¹⁷⁸

However, following a destructive cyclone on September 29 and 30, 1896 and financial issues associated with the development group, Woodlawn Mansion fell into disrepair. The cyclone

¹⁷¹ John Teschner, "One House's History," *Mount Vernon Gazette*, January 17, 2007.

¹⁷² Woodlawn Baptist Church, "History," 2013,

http://www.wlsbc.org/site/dbpage.asp?page_id=180002901&sec_id=180003209.

¹⁷³ Susan Hellman, "Woodlawn/Otis Mason house/Grand View" September 2008, Woodlawn Plantation Vertical File, Virginia Room, Fairfax County Public Library.

¹⁷⁴ Hatch, 234.

¹⁷⁵ Fairfax County Department of Planning and Zoning, "Woodlawn Baptist Church: Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites Report;" Woodlawn Baptist Church, "History."

¹⁷⁶ Fairfax County, "Deed Books," N-5:517 and H-6:172.

¹⁷⁷ Wrenn, 1972, 30.

¹⁷⁸ Tuminaro, 1998, 23.

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uprooted several trees on the property, and only minor repairs could be made to the house before the 65.6-acre property was sold to New York City playwright Paul Kester in 1901.¹⁷⁹

The Kesters at Woodlawn

Kester's purchase rescued Woodlawn Mansion from possible demolition by neglect. Kester, his brother, Vaughn, their mother, and 60 cats resided at Woodlawn for only four years. However, Kester and his brother were quick to stabilize, repair, enhance, and preserve the mansion. The most notable alteration by the Kesters would be raising the wings and hyphens in order to create space for modern conveniences.

The Kesters not only repaired and preserved Woodlawn Mansion and its immediate grounds, but also reacquired some of the acreage originally associated with the Lewis plantation. In 1902, Otis T. Mason sold 63 acres less 2 acres, 11 poles, on which Woodlawn Baptist Church and Cemetery were established, to Kester. The procurement brought the total area of the Woodlawn property to 126.6 acres, a tract much smaller than the Lewis plantation, but nonetheless vital to the preservation of the Mansion's originally intended view shed.¹⁸⁰ While the Kesters reportedly hired a couple, the Lees, to manage Woodlawn, it is not known if they resided at Woodlawn Mansion as well, or if they were tenants of the Mason House following Paul Kester's purchase of that property in 1902.¹⁸¹

During the Kester occupancy, the brothers also continued their individual literary pursuits. Vaughn wrote a novel while at Woodlawn, and Paul completed several plays. Leading actress Julia Marlowe earned roles in two such plays Kester finished while at Woodlawn, which led to her recognition during the period. While staying at Woodlawn, Marlowe named a shaded path "Drury Lane."¹⁸² A 1981 study of the Woodlawn landscape suggests that the tree-lined drive connecting Woodlawn Mansion to Grand View is instead Marlowe's Drury Lane.¹⁸³ For their short time at Woodlawn, the Kesters hosted not only Marlowe, but also several of their artistic peers from New York City, some of which stayed for extended periods.¹⁸⁴

Although the Kesters made significant contributions to the stabilization and preservation of the Woodlawn Mansion, their occupation was brief and little is known of the changes or improvements they made to the surrounding landscape. Previous descriptions suggest that the southwest lawn was more manicured during the Kester occupancy than during the Mason years. Foundation plantings, which were popular during this period, flanked the northwest entrance

¹⁷⁹ Wrenn, 1972, 30; Fairfax County, "Deed Books," H-6:283.

¹⁸⁰ Fairfax County, "Deed Books," L-6:379.

¹⁸¹ Hellman, 2008, 3.

¹⁸² Constance A. Webster, "Appendix B: A Report on the Historic Landscape at Woodlawn," in *Historic Structures and Landscape Report for Woodlawn*, vol. II, III vols. (Bridgeton, New Jersey: Prepared by Webster Associates, Landscape Architects, for Watson & Henry Associates, 2004), 8.

¹⁸³ Mayer, sheet 6.

¹⁸⁴ Tuminaro, 23.

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during Paul Kester's ownership. Also, a circular boxwood with a central opening aligned with this entrance was installed during this period.¹⁸⁵

In 1905, Paul Kester sold both tracts to Elizabeth M. Sharpe of Princeton, New Jersey.¹⁸⁶ Just two months after purchasing the parcels from Kester, Sharpe bought an adjacent 12.89 acres from the Troth family.¹⁸⁷ This tract included Grand View and gave Sharpe 139.49 acres in all.

Sharpe at Woodlawn

A coal heiress originally from Pennsylvania, Sharpe spent much of her life in Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia. A member of high society, it is expected that Sharpe was familiar, if not intimately involved, with the Centennial Exposition of 1876, which took place in Philadelphia. The exposition heightened an interest in the colonial history of the United States and is credited with inspiring the more specific interest in architecture of the colonial period.¹⁸⁸

A frequent traveller, Sharpe was only a sometime resident of Woodlawn. Despite her frequent absence from the property, however, Sharpe continued the preservation efforts the Kesters began at Woodlawn. Hoping to accurately restore the mansion at Woodlawn, Sharpe hired two distinguished Washington, DC architects well-versed in designing in the Colonial Revival style: Edward W. Donn, Jr. and Waddy Wood. The long-term restoration project would cost Sharpe more than \$100,000 and continue over her 20-year ownership of Woodlawn.¹⁸⁹

Interestingly, Donn previously visited the property in 1895 as part of the Washington Architectural Club visit to measure, photograph, and assess the condition of then-abandoned Woodlawn Mansion. The building was believed to be a particularly noteworthy example of Georgian architecture and served as a prominent model during Donn's training as an architect. Donn returned to Woodlawn on several occasions to continue his drawings, which appeared in both the architectural journal, *American Architect*, and in a volume of measured drawings entitled *The Georgian Period* compiled by William Rotch Ware (Figure 15).¹⁹⁰ The inclusion of Woodlawn Mansion in such a publication, as reported in the National Historic Landmark nomination for the property, demonstrates the importance of the Georgian building as an inspiration of the Colonial Revival movement of the early twentieth century.¹⁹¹

Donn's work on Woodlawn's restoration began in 1915, but his later projects involving other noteworthy buildings in the area made him a leader in the Colonial Revival movement. Wood, who also worked in the popular Colonial Revival style, is credited with the design of several

¹⁸⁵ Webster, "Appendix B: A Report on the Historic Landscape at Woodlawn," 8.

¹⁸⁶ Fairfax County, "Deed Books," R-6:594.

¹⁸⁷ Fairfax County, "Deed Books," S-6:226.

¹⁸⁸ Hellman, 2008, 2; Virginia McAlester and A. Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1983), 326.

¹⁸⁹ Wrenn, 1972, 31.

¹⁹⁰ William Rotch Ware, *The Georgian Period: A Series of Measured Drawings of Colonial Work*, vol. VI (New York, New York: U.P.C. Book Company Incorporated, 1900).

¹⁹¹ Tuminaro, 24.

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residential buildings in the Dupont Circle area of Washington, DC. Prior to their involvement at Woodlawn, Donn and Wood worked together at the firm Wood, Donn and Deming.

Architectural work at Woodlawn during this period included the deletion of some alterations Sharpe deemed inappropriate to the building's restoration. For instance, the Kesters removed nine-foot-high brick garden walls connecting the smokehouse and dairy to the house in 1903. During Sharpe's restoration efforts, these walls were reconstructed. Also, because she found the fenestration and cladding of the raised portions of the windows and hyphens constructed by the Kesters discordant with the building's original design, Sharpe had these areas removed. However, a true "restoration" was not to take place in the reconstruction of the wings and hyphens, as Sharpe maintained the increased area adopted by the Kesters while favoring Colonial Revival alterations.¹⁹²

The addition of Colonial Revival elements continued following Sharpe's purchase of architectural pieces at the 1907 Jamestown Exposition. President of the exposition, Henry St. George Tucker, was Sharpe's brother-in-law and served as Sharpe's initial connection to Woodlawn. Sharpe's additions to the property from the Jamestown Exposition include mantle pieces and a set of large iron gates for what was then the land entrance to the property (Figure 16). The gates were removed from Woodlawn during the Hopkins grounds restoration, but the concrete globes topping the posts were retained and moved to the Otis Tufton Mason House around 1976, where they remain. Sharpe also had iron railings at Woodlawn copied from the Thornton-designed Octagon in Washington, DC.¹⁹³

Following her purchase of the property from Kester in 1905, Sharpe exchanged letters with the playwright from time to time until her death in 1924. In 1912, Sharpe expressed her wish to acquire either the adjoining "Cox farm" or "the Wilkinson place" (Gray's Hill) for stable space and for another house "for the farmer."¹⁹⁴ Sharpe continued to purchase land in Fairfax County, but by 1921, her parcel at Woodlawn totaled 136.28 besides 3.05 acres reserved for the turnpike that bisected her property (Figure 17).¹⁹⁵

By Sharpe's period at Woodlawn, her Quaker neighbors had proven their success in agriculture. Their accomplishments with timber production, fruit crops, and other agricultural yields led to some area farmers establishing themselves as dairy producers as well. This move by nearby farmers to the economically advantageous field of dairy farming, as well as the advice of a representative from the Department of Agriculture may have influenced Sharpe to construct a dairy and other farm around 1913 on the tract formerly owned by Otis T. Mason.¹⁹⁶ A corncrib, dairy, large bank barn, and carriage shed, which is now in use as a stable, were all constructed at this time. In a letter to Paul Kester from that year, Sharpe mentions, "The horses being busy in

¹⁹² Tuminaro, 24.

¹⁹³ Tuminaro, 24-25; Wehner Nowysz Pattschull & Pfiffner Architects, 42.

¹⁹⁴ Hellman, 2008, 3.

¹⁹⁵ Fairfax County, "Deed Books," W-8:187.

¹⁹⁶ Chittenden et al., H7-2; Eleanor Gomolinski-Lally, "A Touch of Rural Fairfax Still Exists at Woodlawn Stables," *The South County Chronicle*, November 1, 2005.

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the fields—we persuaded Truxton Dare to take us and bring us back from the train yesterday,” indicating that Sharpe was still using horses as a means of transportation at that time.¹⁹⁷

The impressive bank barn is the oldest extant barn of its type recorded in Fairfax County to date.¹⁹⁸ The first story of the barn may have been originally used as a dairy, but now includes an interior composed of wood-framed horse stalls flanking two aisles. Exposed framing on the first story reveals substantial chamfered wood posts with knee braces set into low, battered concrete footings that support the building and crisscross bracing between east-west running beams. The second story, accessible at ground level on the north elevation, consists primarily of one, large open space and includes a haymow and granary.

Both the Kesters and Elizabeth Sharpe extended their restoration projects from beyond the Mansion itself to the surrounding landscape. The Mayer study noted a garden established by the Kesters in an area west of the house. The study also indicated that the Kesters may have constructed the tree-lined drive connecting Woodlawn Mansion to Grand View. Most likely due to their short tenancy at Woodlawn, the Kesters did not alter the primary entrance drive. Mayer also stated that between 1900 and 1905 a general store was operated out of Grand View, but no additional references to Grand View’s use as such has been identified.¹⁹⁹

Sharpe planted a formal garden northeast of Woodlawn Mansion, well as a perennial garden west of the house, using models from the eighteenth century to inspire the design. On the river façade, Sharpe installed the half-moon boxwood still in place. The gates acquired by Sharpe at the Jamestown Exhibition were installed northwest of the house and the end of a drive reestablished from the Quaker period.²⁰⁰

Elizabeth Sharpe maintained a driveway from Accotink Turnpike along nearly the same path as that used during the Lewis period until around 1918. At that time, U.S. Route 1 was established at the site of Accotink Turnpike, leading to Sharpe’s installation of French drains at a new primary entrance drive southwest of Grand View. This drive remains in use as a private entrance to the property.²⁰¹

By 1915, Sharpe mentioned an “auto” in a letter to Kester.²⁰² It is likely that the maintenance building near Grand View was constructed around the time Sharpe obtained an automobile and was first used as a garage. For that automobile, Sharpe was also credited with constructing a

¹⁹⁷ Elizabeth Sharpe, “Letter from Elizabeth Sharpe to Paul Kester,” June 21, 1913, Photocopy at Woodlawn, New York Public Library.

¹⁹⁸ Virginia Department of Historic Resources, “DHR MapViewer,” *Virginia Cultural Resource Information System*, accessed October 23, 2014, <https://vcris.dhr.virginia.gov/vcris/Mapviewer/>.

¹⁹⁹ Mayer, sheet 6.

²⁰⁰ Mayer, sheet 6.

²⁰¹ Mayer, sheet 6.

²⁰² Elizabeth Sharpe, “Letter from Elizabeth Sharpe to Paul Kester,” October 14, 1915, Photocopy at Woodlawn, New York Public Library.

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driveway northwest of the house through the woods at a cost of more than \$35,000.²⁰³ Based on descriptions of a driveway present during the Kester period, it is likely that Sharpe improved, widened, and probably extended a wagon or carriage drive already in place.²⁰⁴ This driveway remained relatively intact as seen during the Underwood period in a 1937 aerial photograph. Here, the drive can be seen traveling from U.S. Route 1 west of Grand View up around the Mansion to fields north of the house (Figure 18).

While visiting Boston in 1924, Sharpe succumbed to pneumonia and was buried in a family cemetery in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Heirs to Woodlawn sold part of her acreage the following year to Senator Oscar Wilder and Bertha W. Underwood of Birmingham, Alabama.²⁰⁵

The Underwoods at Woodlawn

Oscar Wilder Underwood of Alabama was the first Democratic Whip and served as both a representative and senator.²⁰⁶ As Woodrow Wilson's primary challenger in for the 1912 Democratic Presidential nomination, Underwood was later offered the vice presidential slot, which he declined. Instead, Underwood served as majority leader from 1911 until 1915 for the 62nd and 63rd Congresses and as minority leader from 1920 to 1923 for the 66th and 67th Congresses.²⁰⁷

Underwood was known to take controversial and divisive positions despite their unpopularity amongst some of his potential supporters. In 1914, Underwood officially opposed National Prohibition, arguing that such an amendment would remove the power of individual states over their own jurisdiction.²⁰⁸ Members and supporters of the Ku Klux Klan were angered by the support Underwood received from his home state of Alabama at Democratic national conventions. A vehement opponent of the Klansmen, Underwood was quoted in 1914 regarding a threatening parade organized by the group in Birmingham: "It is either the Ku Klux Klan or the United States of America. Both cannot survive. Between the two, I choose my country."²⁰⁹

²⁰³ Wehner Nowysz Pattschull & Pfiffner Architects, 42.

²⁰⁴ Webster, "Appendix B: A Report on the Historic Landscape at Woodlawn," 8-9.

²⁰⁵ Fairfax County, "Deed Books," M-9:356.

²⁰⁶ The 56th Congress included the first Democratic Whip; see US House of Representatives, "Democratic Whips," *History, Art & Archives*, accessed December 11, 2013, <http://history.house.gov/People/Office/Democratic-Whips/>; Wrenn, 1972, 31.

²⁰⁷ US House of Representatives, "Underwood, Oscar Wilder," *History, Art & Archives*, accessed December 11, 2013, <http://history.house.gov/People/Detail/20844>.

²⁰⁸ Oscar W. Underwood, "National Prohibition," in *Selected Articles on Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic*, Debaters' Handbook Series (White Plains, New York: The H.W. Wilson Company, 1915), 120-38.

²⁰⁹ Sarah Woolfolk Wiggins, ed., *From Civil War to Civil Rights-Alabama, 1860-1960: An Anthology from the Alabama Review* (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1987), 316.

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Underwood again ran unsuccessfully for president in 1924. His opposition to the Ku Klux Klan made Underwood an unfavorable in some states, and he did not receive enough support for the nomination.²¹⁰ Underwood purchased Woodlawn in 1925 and retired from political office in 1927.

Underwood remained actively involved in political affairs from his home at Woodlawn. As former chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Underwood wrote letters and made phone calls in support of the enlargement of Camp Humphreys, which eventually aided in the founding of neighboring Fort Belvoir. At Woodlawn, Underwood completed *Drifting Sands of Party Politics*, a book published in 1928. This work relays Underwood's ideas on attempts by the federal government to regulate morality through legislation and recalled his struggles with the Ku Klux Klan. In his book entitled *Profiles in Courage*, future President John F. Kennedy also highlighted Underwood's fight with the Ku Klux Klan.²¹¹

The Underwoods continued restoration work at Woodlawn begun by the Kesters and Sharpe. Like the previous owners, the Underwoods focused on preserving the main block of the house, while reserving substantial alterations for the wings and hyphens. Again, Waddy Wood was hired and completed work on the south hyphen and dining room for the Underwoods. Wood's work was completed in the Colonial Revival style; thus, his changes complemented the building's original Georgian design elements.

The Underwoods maintained and enhanced the landscape surrounding the Mansion. According to the National Historic Landmark nomination for Woodlawn, Waddy Wood also presented Bertha Underwood with a landscape plan for the surrounding grounds. This plan was not located during the current study. Bertha Underwood is credited with adding small groups of Osage orange hedgerows, planted as fencing, throughout the Woodlawn acreage.²¹² These hedgerows were identified during the current study.

Mrs. Underwood's interest in the landscape is also evident in a recollection by a guest at Woodlawn who visited during her tenancy:

Here Mrs. Underwood walked with me yesterday. Pointing out the apple trees, "valued for their lovely blossoms even if they never bore an apple." The pear trees laden with fruit ripening in the July sun; bushes of Japonica and Lilacs and at the end of the walk on each side of the house two big bushes of weeping boxwood...²¹³

According to the Mayer study, the apple orchard was located northeast of the house, while the Underwood's vegetable garden was established on the opposite side of Woodlawn Mansion. South

²¹⁰ Wrenn, 1972, 31.

²¹¹ Wrenn, 1974, 12.

²¹² Tuminaro, 26.

²¹³ Quoted in Webster, "Appendix B: A Report on the Historic Landscape at Woodlawn," 9.

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of Route 1, the Underwoods maintained a Jersey cattle pasture and an alfalfa field east of the Sharpe-constructed agricultural buildings.²¹⁴

The Underwoods kept Sharpe's primary entrance to the property, as well as her scenic drive, but installed their own Colonial Revival garden at the site of Sharpe's formal garden and a perennial garden farther northeast during their period at Woodlawn. The couple also opened the grounds to the public during "Garden Week" during their tenure.²¹⁵ The garden is enclosed by American boxwood and features a fountain and brick walkways.

Senator Underwood passed away at Woodlawn in early 1929 after suffering a stroke in late 1928. Bertha Underwood lived at Woodlawn Mansion off and on until 1935, when she rented the property to Secretary of War and Mrs. Harry W. Woodring for two years. The Woodrings held several social events and conferences at Woodlawn during their tenancy, such as a luncheon and garden party attended by Eleanor Roosevelt and the official mascot of the Democratic Party (Figure 19).

The Woodrings also hosted Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) photographer Frederick Doveton Nichols.²¹⁶ Nichols, a prominent restoration architect, was an early pioneer of the HABS project, which was established in 1933 by the federal government in order to document significant historic resources using photography and measured drawings. Nichols' early HABS record of Woodlawn is noted in the National Historic Landmark nomination for the property as particularly significant, as it placed the mansion not only within the context of early twentieth-century preservation efforts, but also signified its importance as an distinguished example of Georgian architecture (Figure 20).²¹⁷

George Washington's Gristmill

Part of the acreage left to Nelly and Lawrence Lewis by George Washington in 1799 included the gristmill and distillery operating on Dogue Creek. Constructed to replace a previous mill built by his father on this site, Washington began erecting his large stone merchant mill in 1770 and finished construction in 1771. The mill included two independent millstones, which ground wheat and corn from not only Washington's own crops, but also from the crops of neighboring farms.²¹⁸

To accompany the mill, Washington also constructed a single-story, wood-frame miller's house located approximately 100 feet north of the four-story mill in 1771. Together with the gristmill

²¹⁴ Mayer, sheet 7.

²¹⁵ Wehner Nowysz Pattschull & Pfiffner Architects, 42.

²¹⁶ Tuminaro, 26.

²¹⁷ Tuminaro, 26.

²¹⁸ Virginia State Parks, "George Washington's Grist Mill (pamphlet)" (Division of Parks, n.d.), Fairfax, Virginia, Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites; Gardiner Hallock, Esther White, and Amanda Didden, "George Washington's Gristmill," 2003, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

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and a stone distillery, Lawrence Lewis insured the inherited buildings in 1803. The policy described the mill as three-and-one-half stories below a roof clad in wood shingles with a 46 feet by 32 feet footprint. The small miller's house covered an area of 24 feet by 16 feet, while the distillery covered 75 feet by 25 feet below a wooden roof.²¹⁹ While further details regarding the Lewis period of ownership have not been discovered, the NRHP nomination for the gristmill in 2003 notes the 1808 leasing of the site to James Douglass, a merchant from Alexandria.²²⁰

By the time the Quaker group purchased Woodlawn, the mill was in disrepair due to apparent years of neglect. In her 1943 history of the area, Dorothy Troth Muir describes a report by Jacob Troth, one of the settling Friends, on the state of the mill in 1847. According to Troth's report, the mill would cost approximately \$2,000 to repair.²²¹ These findings did not hinder the purchase of the nearly 2,000 acres by the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Quaker settlers. While it appears as though the mill itself was not in regular use by the Friends, an easement regarding continued operation and maintenance of the millrace by the Quakers was added to a deed of sale in 1850.²²² The Quakers soon focused their attentions, however, on lumber milling operations in the village of Accotink and the mill on Dogue Creek remained in ruinous condition.²²³ Oral histories and pamphlets about the mill indicate that stones from the crumbling mill were gathered by nearby farmers for use in constructing foundations for barns.²²⁴ Archaeological evidence at the distillery site suggested that this building was purposefully dismantled and its materials reused in construction projects elsewhere.²²⁵

In preparation for activities surrounding the bicentennial celebration of George Washington's birth, the Virginia Conservation Commission, a department of the Commonwealth of Virginia purchased the Dogue Creek mill site in 1932. As the only remaining Washington-related site in Virginia not protected at that time, the gristmill site was selected for restoration. At that date, only three later small, wooden barns were found on the site where the mill once stood. No aboveground evidence was found of the Washington-era gristmill, distillery, miller's house, well, cooperage, malt kiln, or barns once located at this site.²²⁶

An investigation of the property commenced, and documents like the Lewis insurance policy, letters to and from Washington himself, Washington's diary and notes, sketches of the mill, oral histories, and other records of building particulars were gathered in order to plan for the most accurate restoration possible. A preliminary excavation of the walls and foundations followed the research and led to the identification of the stones as quarried at Aquia Creek. While the quarry operation had since ceased, Ford Motor Company owned the property at Aquia Creek in

²¹⁹ Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia, "Assurance by Lawrence Lewis for Counting No. 1750 at Woodlawn," 1803, Woodlawn Plantation Vertical File, Virginia Room, Fairfax County Public Library.

²²⁰ Hallock, et al., 10.

²²¹ Muir, 50.

²²² Fairfax County, "Deed Books," O-3:361.

²²³ Troth, 3; Hallock, White, and Didden, 10.

²²⁴ Virginia State Parks, n.d.; Hallock, White, and Didden, 10.

²²⁵ Hallock, et al., 10.

²²⁶ Hallock, et al., 10.

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1932. Henry Ford donated loose stone from the site to the State of Virginia for the mill's reconstruction.²²⁷

More intensive excavations at the mill site identified the location of the mill wheel. Prior to this study, it was unknown if the mill wheel was located inside or outside of the building. This investigation found a clear outline of the walls as well as the path of the tailrace leading from the building's interior. As the excavation proceeded, a millrace stone retaining wall and cog pit walls were also identified.²²⁸

Chairman of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, W.E. Carson, selected landscape engineer R.E. Burson, to lead archaeological investigations and historical research, and hired H.J. Eckenrode as chief historian for the project. Burson followed preservation trends of the 1920s seen at Colonial Williamsburg and Spring Mill Village in Indiana, opting to use both archaeological and historical data to reconstruct the resources atop original foundations. Burson visited the Spring Mill site in 1932, which influenced his decision to disassemble a circa-1818 gristmill and use some of its millworks components and structural timbers in the restoration.²²⁹

Guiding the millworks reconstruction was a copy of "The Young Mill-wright and Miller's Guide," a handbook found among Washington's personal notes and records. The guide outlined the Oliver Evans automated system of milling, which included moving grain through the mill using a series of grain elevators and flour processors. In 1791, Washington updated his mill with the Oliver Evans system (Figure 21). The system required only a miller and one or two additional men to manage the milling process. Prior to this update, a miller and five or six slaves operated Washington's mill.²³⁰ While the building was reconstructed to circa 1770-1771, the millworks were reconstructed to the 1791 update.

The gristmill, millraces, and miller's house reconstructions were completed in 1933 and served as the centerpiece of the 6.65-acre George Washington's Mill Historical State Park. The design and reconstruction of the buildings and structures was based on a combination of archaeological and historical evidence directly related to Washington's eighteenth-century mill or similar mills. The gristmill was the second, following that at Spring Mill Village, to be reconstructed in the United States, the park was Virginia's first historical state park. The site was not opened to the public or dedicated in 1933, however, due to lack of interest following final bicentennial celebrations in November of 1932. Instead, by 1936, the park and its newly reconstructed resources were again left neglected.²³¹

²²⁷ "George Washington's Grist Mill (pamphlet)," n.d., Fairfax, Virginia, Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites.

²²⁸ "George Washington's Grist Mill (pamphlet)."

²²⁹ Hallock, et al., 10.

²³⁰ Oliver Evans, *The Young Mill-Wright and Miller's Guide*, Twelfth (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Lea & Blanchard, 1848); "George Washington's Grist Mill (pamphlet)," Hallock, et al., 9.

²³¹ Hallock, et al., 11.

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Around 1940, operations at the state park were taken over by the Future Farmers of America (FFA) after their purchase of a 30-acre tract located immediate north of the park. The FFA cleaned up and opened the park to the public, maintaining the site until the Commonwealth of Virginia took over the property again in 1962. Upon taking back park responsibility, the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation added to the miller's house, creating a permanent residence for a park ranger.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation at Woodlawn

Bertha Underwood made Woodlawn her permanent residence again in 1937 and remained a regular resident at the mansion until her death in 1948.²³² Bertha Underwood passed away on October 28, 1948 while in a hospital in Philadelphia.²³³ By the previous August, the guardians of Underwood's estate were making arrangements for the sale of Woodlawn. On August 18, 1948, Judge Paul Brown of the Fairfax County Circuit Court tentatively approved the sale of Woodlawn by the guardians of Bertha Underwood's estate to the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Inc. for \$170,000. The Belgian missionary order intended to use Woodlawn as both a boys' school and as the worldwide headquarters for the order. In quick response, the Woodlawn Public Foundation, Inc. formed on September 3, 1948 under the leadership of Armistead Rood and George Maurice Morris and filed a petition requesting that the August 18 decree by Judge Brown be stayed until December 31, 1948. Before that date, the newly formed Foundation would "make an alternative offer to buy Woodlawn for devotion of the entire American people as a part of their national historic heritage."²³⁴

Through his aid in relocating an eighteenth-century home in Danvers, Massachusetts to Washington, DC in 1935, Morris had experience with historic preservation. The mobilization of the nonprofit group and its leadership quickly led to an agreement with both the attorney for the missionary group and Judge Brown. The stay began an intense campaign by Woodlawn Public Foundation to raise the \$170,000 plus and additional 10 percent by the end of 1948.²³⁵

Rood called on the nascent National Council of Historic Sites and Buildings, the first nationwide private preservation organization, for support. In the first month of the campaign, Rood enlisted several nationally recognized individuals involved in preservation to the Woodlawn Public Trust Committee, including David Finley, director of the National Gallery of Art, General Ulysses S. Grant III, president of the National Council of Historic Sites and Buildings, and Charles C. Wall, superintendent of Mount Vernon. The call to "Save Woodlawn for the Nation" quickly became a widespread appeal, with major newspapers reporting on the cause and flyers mailed across the country.²³⁶ In the flyer was a brief, footnoted history of Woodlawn, a description of the

²³² Wrenn, 1972, 31.

²³³ "Late Senator's Wife Dies," *Pottstown Mercury*, October 27, 1948, Morning edition, 3.

²³⁴ George M. Morris, "Statement of the Recent Events Concerning Woodlawn and the Present Situation" (Woodlawn Public Foundation, Inc., September 15, 1948), Woodlawn Plantation Vertical File, Virginia Room, Fairfax County Public Library; Tuminaro, 26.

²³⁵ Tuminaro, 26.

²³⁶ "Shall Woodlawn Be Lost as a National Shrine?," *The Washington Post*, November 22, 1948.

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opportunity for preservation of the property, multiple photographic views of the mansion, its interior, and surrounding landscapes, and a contributor's form. The flyer also included a quotation from the Book of Proverbs: "A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children, Proverbs 13:22," while also appealing to the patriotism of the recipient (Figure 22).²³⁷

In December of 1948, Paul Mellon, president and founder of the Old Dominion Foundation, announced that his organization would match all public donations to Woodlawn Public Foundation on a two-to-one basis up to \$100,000. Mellon's declaration gave the Woodlawn Public Foundation's cause even more public exposure. However, by the January 5, 1949 court hearing, the foundation had not reached their goal. The foundation convinced the court to extend the stay until February 21 due to the elevated display of public interest in the project. By that date, with the help of a \$60,000 donation by the Old Dominion Foundation, Woodlawn Public Foundation had raised \$95,000 and signed a note for the remaining \$75,000 owed.²³⁸

Commissioners of Sale in Chancery Case 5958, H. Cecil Kilpatrick and Gardner L. Boothe, Guardians for the Underwood estate, and Bertha Underwood's heirs, Oscar W. Underwood, Jr. and J. Lewis Underwood and their wives, officially deeded Woodlawn on February 15, 1949.²³⁹

On behalf of the estate of Bertha Underwood, Governor of Virginia, William M. Tuck, formally gave the keys of Woodlawn to George Maurice Morris, Woodlawn Public Foundation President, at a ceremony one week later, on George Washington's birthday (Figure 23). Less than two months later, Woodlawn opened to visitors on April 10, 1949.²⁴⁰

While aiding in the campaign for Woodlawn, Finley and General Grant and the rest of the National Council worked to form a new national preservation organization to work beyond the purview of the National Park Service and the National Council. The new organization was to be modeled after Great Britain's National Trust and would be called the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP). In arguing for the creation of a national trust, Finley used the Woodlawn Public Foundation and its efforts as an example of the types of projects the new organization would undertake.²⁴¹

In October of 1949, General Grant announced a Congressional Charter creating the NTHP. With its creation, the NTHP extended the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), combining the previous act's charge "to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes," with new objectives "to

²³⁷ Woodlawn Public Foundation, Inc., "Urgent... To Save Woodlawn for the American People (flyer)" (Woodlawn Public Foundation, Inc., 1948), Woodlawn Plantation Vertical File, Virginia Room, Fairfax County Public Library; Tuminaro, 26.

²³⁸ Tuminaro, 27.

²³⁹ Fairfax County, "Deed Books," 699:135.

²⁴⁰ Craig Tuminaro, "Woodlawn: A History of Preservation," *Preservation Places: The Newsletter of Woodlawn & Pope-Leighey House* no. Summer 2001, National Trust for Historic Preservation (2001): 1-10.

²⁴¹ Tuminaro, 27.

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facilitate public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects of national significance or interest, [creating] a charitable, educational, and nonprofit corporation...²⁴²

With the financial support of Paul Mellon, Woodlawn operated under the Woodlawn Public Foundation until 1951. In April of that year, the foundation officially leased the property to the NTHP for a 50-year term. The lease included conditions regarding mortgage payments and mansion and grounds renovations and included both the 69.63-acre parcel north of U.S. Route 1 and 56.7-acre parcel south of the highway. All utilities, roads, driveways, and secondary buildings, such as the Otis Tufton Mason House, Grand View, and the Sharpe Stables, were included in the lease. When finalized, the lease marked the start of the NTHP's operation of its very first museum property.²⁴³

As part of the grounds restoration stipulation in its lease of the property, the NTHP continued the work of preserving and enhancing the landscape at Woodlawn by seeking the guidance of the Garden Club of Virginia beginning in 1951. Alden Hopkins, landscape architect for Colonial Williamsburg, was hired by the Garden Club and, with little documentary evidence of the grounds, set forth to restore the nineteenth-century gardens. While Hopkins had access to letters written by both Nelly Custis and her daughter, Angela Lewis, that reflect the life of a passionate gardener and describe some plants at Woodlawn, no plans or maps from the Lewis period remain. Nelly Custis' garden was located west of the mansion, on lands now partly occupied by Fort Belvoir. Before this area was redeveloped by Fort Belvoir, Alden Hopkins visited the site and recalled daffodils in rows and hollies at the corners of the pasture. Though only minor indications, these layouts suggested a formal garden with an axial relationship to the Mansion.²⁴⁴

Although Hopkins had access to correspondence and recollections recorded between 1949 and 1952 of both Nelly Custis and visitors such as Mrs. Yale Stevens, Caroline Sanders, and architect Edward W. Donn, Jr., they gave minor details regarding landscape plantings and designs. A full and true restoration was not possible.²⁴⁵ Much of his design was thus inspired by garden restorations at Mount Vernon and Tudor Place in Washington, DC, which was also designed by Dr. William Thornton.²⁴⁶ Assisted by Woodlawn curator, Worth Bailey, and archaeologist at Colonial Williamsburg, James Knight, Hopkins also conducted minor archaeological testing at Woodlawn to guide his designs, which included formal parterres and a serpentine walk as well as an added summer house or gazebo. In 1955, Christine Hale described the investigation:

Trenches were laid out and excavated to undisturbed soil. One of the first finds proved to be the key feature of the original design. Noting a peculiar planting of tulip poplars and antique hemlock in a curving line south of the mansion, cross-trenching began there and a

²⁴² *The National Trust Act of 1949*, 1949.

²⁴³ Fairfax County, "Deed Books," 897:451; Tuminaro, 28.

²⁴⁴ Webster, "Appendix B: A Report on the Historic Landscape at Woodlawn," 12.

²⁴⁵ Edward W. Donn, Caroline Sanders, and Mrs. Yale Stevens, "Miscellaneous Recollections of Woodlawn," 1952-1949, Woodlawn Plantation Vertical File, Virginia Room, Fairfax County Public Library.

²⁴⁶ Meredith Johnson, "Meredith Johnson of Woodlawn Plantation to Alden Hopkins," June 5, 1954, The Garden Club of Virginia Collection, Virginia Historical Society.

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well formed serpentine road was discovered... Subsequent trenching and scraping showed the balancing north serpentine entrance under the turf.²⁴⁷

Landscape architect Alden Hopkins concluded during a 1950s archaeological survey of the area that a driveway traveled up the hill from U.S. Route 1 and passed by the ice house, though its period of existence is unknown. Hopkins also mentions the driveway to the east, which he stated might have traveled to Quaker barns or previously to Lewis barns.²⁴⁸

Hopkins himself noted that serpentine walks were in style when Woodlawn was constructed. A serpentine walk surrounded the bowling green at Mount Vernon, and in 1808 Thomas Jefferson had a serpentine walk at Monticello.²⁴⁹ Most of Hopkins' plan was implemented, though his goal of removing the Underwood Garden did not come to fruition. Additionally, four turf panels were installed in the formal garden in place of his originally planned planting beds.²⁵⁰

The curving, dual-arm drives leading from the house, Hopkins concluded, traveled outward from the northwest façade "probably to join a lost road," or Woodlawn and Accotink Road.²⁵¹ As Woodlawn and Accotink Road was at first supplemented and later replaced by the 1850s turnpike, which followed the same path as present-day U.S. Route 1, access to the house and the turnpike changed with time. As early as 1900 and until Hopkins' work at Woodlawn, a circular turn-around met the Mansion's northwest elevation via a single driveway (see Figure 18 and Figure 24). In a 1937 aerial photograph, the trace of Woodlawn and Accotink Road between U.S. Route 1 near the Quaker meetinghouse and Spencer's Corner at the intersection of Old Mill Road is still visible (see Figure 18). By this time, access to the Mansion was reached via the driveway closest to Grand View, which remains in use as a private driveway to date. The driveway continued north along the same path it travels today with a stop at the Mansion driveway before traveling northeast to access fields.

By 1953, Fort Belvoir had finished constructing its access road (Woodlawn Road) to U.S. Route 1 and Woodlawn had a new main entrance near the intersection of Old Mill Road and U.S. Route 1 (Figure 25). A dirt maintenance road was recovered along the former route of Woodlawn and Accotink Road between Woodlawn Road and the driveway just west of Grand View. The driveway continued along its previous path, as it does today, before accessing the new public parking lot at Woodlawn. A wider, winding driveway was constructed at Woodlawn following its opening to the public in 1949. The driveway carried visitors from the new main entrance to the north corner of the new parking lot.²⁵² Six years after the start of the lease, on April 12, 1957, the NTHP purchased the two tracts from Woodlawn Public Foundation at the cost of \$1.²⁵³

²⁴⁷ Quoted in Webster, "Appendix B: A Report on the Historic Landscape at Woodlawn," 11.

²⁴⁸ Wehner Nowysz Pattschull & Pfiffner Architects, 40.

²⁴⁹ Webster, "Appendix B: A Report on the Historic Landscape at Woodlawn," 11.

²⁵⁰ Wehner Nowysz Pattschull & Pfiffner Architects, 43.

²⁵¹ Quoted in Wehner Nowysz Pattschull & Pfiffner Architects, 38.

²⁵² Webster, "Appendix B: A Report on the Historic Landscape at Woodlawn," 12.

²⁵³ Fairfax County, "Deed Books," 1549:557.

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On May 27, 1960, the formal stewardship of the Garden Club of Virginia ended with the presentation of the gardens to the NTHP.²⁵⁴

Following Hopkins' and subsequent designs by other landscape architects, orchard paths and a kitchen garden were added to the grounds alongside the extant gardens in the 1960s and 1970s (see Figure 13). The exact locations and layouts of original kitchen gardens, herb gardens, or orchards remains unknown to date, though both Nelly and her daughter Angela often referred to herbs and vegetables obtained from such during the early nineteenth century.²⁵⁵ In order to minimize the visual and audible impact of four-lane Route 1, groups of trees and native shrubs were eventually planted at the base of the hill to serve as a natural, inconspicuous buffer.²⁵⁶

In 2011, some of Hopkins' formal garden design was repurposed for use as a small farm. A brick path installed as part of the Hopkins plan divides small fields now used by Arcadia Farm to grow vegetables. The brick path leads to the Hopkins-designed summerhouse, or gazebo, and parterre designs closest to Woodlawn Mansion remain faintly visible. The dual-arm drives leading from the paved main driveway of Woodlawn to the Mansion are intact, as is Hopkins' serpentine walk.

Grand View and the Otis Tufton Mason House

In the twentieth century, Grand View and the Otis Tufton Mason House became associated with the Woodlawn Mansion beginning with Paul Kester's purchase of Otis Mason's property in 1902. The want to reacquire acreage around the mansion continued with Elizabeth Sharpe's purchase of Woodlawn Mansion in 1905. At this time, Sharpe also purchased the adjacent 12.89-acre Grand View property.²⁵⁷

Most historical data relating to Sharpe and subsequent owners chiefly focuses on the Mansion and its immediate grounds. The private owners of Woodlawn Mansion likely housed associates or employees in Grand View and the Otis Tufton Mason House until the 1950s, when the NTHP purchased the property. Until around 2006, the NTHP rented the Otis Tufton Mason House to tenants typically related to work at Woodlawn Mansion or Woodlawn Stables, Inc. The NTHP continues to lease Grand View to renters.

The use of the houses as tenant or employee housing resulted in only reversible additions and alterations during the twentieth century. Grand View maintained most of its historic exterior appearance, while its interior was divided into two apartments. In the mid-1970s, a major restoration project resulted in Otis Tufton Mason House's return to its nineteenth-century interior and exterior appearance.

²⁵⁴ "Woodlawn Gardens," *Historic Preservation*, 1960, 14.

²⁵⁵ Webster, "Appendix B: A Report on the Historic Landscape at Woodlawn," 12.

²⁵⁶ Tuminaro, 12.

²⁵⁷ Fairfax County, "Deed Books," S-6:226.

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Pope-Leighey House

In 1964, one of the most important preservation projects at Woodlawn began. With the coming construction of Interstate Route 66 through Falls Church, Virginia, a house built less than 25 years prior was threatened with demolition. The house in question, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright for Loren Pope, was built at 1005 Locust Street as a small, two-bedroom residence in Wright's Usonian style (Figures 26-28). Later purchased from the Pope family by the Robert and Marjorie Leighey, the Loren Pope House became widely known as the Pope-Leighey House in 1964.

Frank Lloyd Wright gained notoriety at the beginning of the twentieth century for his Prairie style architectural designs that incorporated buildings into their surrounding geography using large windows and strong horizontal lines. As one of the founders of the Arts and Crafts movement, Wright often designed furniture and other functional interior details to accompany his building designs. In the 1930s, Wright introduced a smaller, more affordable version of his Prairie Style houses in what he called his Usonian home.

With a basic design that Wright believed could be affordably duplicated across the country, he designed single-story, modest homes using local materials atop concrete slabs with no basements or attics. For these designs, Wright took commissions from those who would not be able to afford his more massive, Prairie-style homes. Such was the case with Loren Pope, who commissioned Wright by letter in 1939 to construct a home for his family in Falls Church, Virginia at a cost of no more than \$5,000. Wright accepted the commission, and designed a house for Pope that eventually reached only 1,200 square feet in size.²⁵⁸

The Pope-Leighey House was first completed in 1941 at its original location in Falls Church, Virginia. The small home features Frank Lloyd Wright-designed design elements and furniture and Wright-selected materials that interact to create the building's only ornamentation. The wooded, private setting of the house and the multiple windows and glass doors along the elevations of the L-shaped building create a living space where the indoors and outdoors are interconnected. Such interplay between exteriors and interiors was one of the primary design ideals in Wright's own Usonian style. Additional features of Wright's Usonian houses displayed in the Pope-Leighey House include the use of native materials such as cypress, an L-shaped footprint, a flat roof, little storage space, cantilevered overhangs, clerestory windows, and a carport in place of an enclosed garage.

In February 1964, the NTHP, recognizing the importance of the relatively new building, appealed to the Governor of Virginia for a relocation of the new highway.²⁵⁹ While realignment of the highway was reportedly impossible, the discussion and subsequent decision to relocate the house was significant not only for the resulting preservation of a Frank Lloyd Wright house, but

²⁵⁸ Steven M. Reiss, "The Pope-Leighey House: An Interview with Loren Pope," *Blueprints*, Summer 2006, <http://www.nbm.org/about-us/publications/blueprints/the-pope-leighey-house.html>.

²⁵⁹ Robert R. Garvey, "Robert R. Garvey, Executive Director, National Trust for Historic Preservation to The Honorable Albertis S. Harrison, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia," February 27, 1964, Pope-Leighey House Relocation Correspondence, Woodlawn Plantation.

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also for taking place prior to the establishment of the protective Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.²⁶⁰

Following the request by Marjorie Leighey, who by then owned the home, for aid from the Department of the Interior, several sites were examined for the house's relocation, including the National Capitol Park system, the Fairfax County Park system, and Woodlawn. In a letter to NTHP Chairman Gordon Gray, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall described his preference for the siting at Woodlawn:

On a knoll above the entrance roadway of the estate, and easily screened by shrubbery from view of the plantation house itself, is a site that is superb for its lighting, direction, topography, and large trees. Nothing that we have viewed compares with it for these environmental features. The National Trust is unique in its ability to assure protection for the Frank Lloyd Wright home on these grounds.²⁶¹

In his letter, Udall further described Leighey's willingness to donate her home to the NHTP in exchange for lifetime occupation. The wooded site at Woodlawn atop gently rolling hills was described as similar to that initially selected by Wright for the location of the Usonian house.

By September of 1964, the relocation of the Pope-Leighey House to Woodlawn was underway, with the new foundation under construction. By April of 1965, reconstruction was complete. In October of 1965, the house was opened to the public while Leighey traveled and worked as a missionary in Japan. Upon returning to her home in 1969, Leighey maintained permanent residence at Woodlawn property until her death in 1983. Even though the house was relocated and much less than 50 years of age at that time, the Pope-Leighey House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1970 (Figure 29). In 1984, the house reopened to the public.²⁶²

In the early 1990s, it was discovered that the initial relocation site was not ideal. At that time, investigations found that the house was set atop a belt of marine clay. The foundation was

²⁶⁰ Douglas B. Fugate, "Douglas B. Fugate, Commissioner, Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Highways to Robert R. Garvey, Executive Director, National Trust for Historic Preservation," March 6, 1964, Pope-Leighey House Relocation Correspondence, Woodlawn Plantation; Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties.

²⁶¹ Stewart L. Udall, "Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, to Gordon Gray, Chairman, National Trust for Historic Preservation," March 30, 1964, Pope-Leighey House Relocation Correspondence, Woodlawn.

²⁶² "Pope-Leighey House Open to Public," *Weekly Agenda: Fairfax Board of County Supervisors*, October 26, 1965; National Trust for Historic Preservation, "Frank Lloyd Wright's Pope-Leighey House: Technical Tour," n.d., Pope-Leighey House Files, Woodlawn.

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separating from the structure and the floor was cracking. Since its relocation in 1964, the house was found to be rapidly deteriorating in its foundation, wood walls, and roof structure.²⁶³

To ensure its preservation, moving the house once more was inevitable. In March 1995, the Pope-Leighey House closed for its second relocation. Quinn Evans Architects and Kendall Pierce dismantled, repaired, and cleaned all parts of the house before reconstructing it 30 feet from its 1965 site. The house reopened in 1996 on June 8, Frank Lloyd Wright's birthday.²⁶⁴

In keeping with his ideals of destructing the box by diminishing the presence of typical building elements, Wright reduced corners and walls. In the Pope-Leighey House, Wright's obliteration of corners is depicted by constructing "invisible" corners of windows set flush against the corner and opening outward, while its walls are dissolved using banks of windows that allow for a harmonious flow between exterior and interior. Though relocated on two separate occasions, the Pope-Leighey House was reconstructed with a surrounding landscape similar to what was originally intended by Wright. In the Pope-Leighey landscape, the box is reconstructed by placing a tulip poplar marking the "corner" of the rear yard at the intersection of the children's room and living room axis. The hemicycle of low shrubs, and bushes recreates the "walls" by enclosing the rear yard between the children's room and the living room.²⁶⁵ Reconstruction of this planned landscape concluded in 2001 and remains intact at the Pope-Leighey House third and current location.²⁶⁶

Woodlawn Historic Overlay District

Despite years of divisions, additions, and alterations to the Woodlawn tract, the many owners of Woodlawn painstakingly maintained the house, its historic view shed, and its immediate setting. By the late 1960s, preservation efforts related to a group of significant resources in the Woodlawn area were underway. While individual and notable preservation efforts had already taken place at Woodlawn Mansion and George Washington's Gristmill, no work had yet taken place to bring this physically and historically linked group of resources together as one historic district. Imminent widening of and increased commercial development along Route 1 during this period prompted county officials to create the Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District. This designation was one of the first in the county, which amended its zoning ordinance in 1968 to allow for the creation of such districts in order to preserve and protect significant historic resources.²⁶⁷ The following year, a proposal for the creation of Woodlawn Historic Overlay

²⁶³ Henry and Watson, *Historic Structures and Landscape Report for Woodlawn*, 66; "Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites Report: Pope-Leighey House," November 8, 2007.

²⁶⁴ Jeff Turrentine, "Architects," *Washington Post*, December 30, 2004; National Trust for Historic Preservation, "Frank Lloyd Wright's Pope-Leighey House: Technical Tour."

²⁶⁵ For further discussion on Wright's destruction of the box, see H. Allen Brooks, "Frank Lloyd Wright and the Destruction of the Box," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 38, no. 1 (March 1979): 7-14.

²⁶⁶ Webster, "Appendix B: A Report on the Historic Landscape at Woodlawn," 3.

²⁶⁷ Wehner Nowysz Pattschull & Pfiffner Architects, 44.

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District was submitted to Fairfax County Division of Planning.²⁶⁸ By 1971, this district was adopted by the Board of Supervisors and officially under county protection (Figure 30).

Conclusion

The Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District lies within a 2,000-acre tract given to Eleanor Parke Custis Lewis (Nelly Custis) and her husband, Lawrence Lewis, by George Washington in 1799. The plantation, which suffered under their management, stayed in the Lewis family until 1848, when the property was sold to northern Quakers who began scouting the property in 1846. The Quaker-led settlers were critical of the use of slaves, and despite their new location in a southern, slave-holding state, established a successful, multiracial community by dividing and selling small parcels of the once vast Woodlawn Plantation to other northern Quakers, like-minded abolitionists, and free African Americans. The community aided in the empowerment of local African Americans by not only making land ownership possible, but also by helping establish schools and churches in nearby areas. The social experiment flourished from the antebellum period through the unstable Reconstruction era and resulted in the establishment of homes, churches, cemeteries, and infrastructure improvements that remain as contributing resources within the historic district today.

As early settlers passed away in the late nineteenth century, much of the acreage within the historic district began to be acquired by preservation-minded buyers. While Meeting members conserved the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse and Burial Ground and the congregation of Woodlawn Baptist Church maintained their cemetery, the remaining historic district acreage became more overtly associated with movements in preservation beginning with Paul Kester's purchase of the Woodlawn Mansion property in 1901 and his subsequent purchase of acreage south of what is now U.S. Route 1 in 1902. Kester and his brother began a movement to preserve Woodlawn Mansion and its landscape and to acquire more of its original acreage to conserve its character and historic vista toward Mount Vernon. Elizabeth Sharpe followed suit with her purchase from Kester in 1905. Sharpe continued the preservation projects started by the Kesters, acquired additional adjacent land in 1905. Both Kester and Sharpe made landscape changes and improvements, and Sharpe eventually constructed resources that now contribute to the area's multilayered history. By acquiring the surrounding acreage, Kester and Sharpe not only preserved Woodlawn Mansion, but also conserved the rural feeling still associated with the district today.

The era of preservation continued with Virginia Conservation Commission's purchase and reconstruction of George Washington's gristmill site for use as a state park in 1932-1933. While the religious properties in the district continued to conserve their properties through regular maintenance and upkeep and private owners of Woodlawn Mansion preserved the house and its acreage for personal use, the gristmill reconstruction was the first instance in which a resource within the historic district was purchased by a public entity and set aside for the specific purpose of preservation. With the sale of the Woodlawn Mansion property to the conservation-minded

²⁶⁸ Frisbee, "The Woodlawn Historic District Including Woodlawn Mansion, Pope-Leighey House, Washington's Grist Mill, Grand View, Woodlawn Baptist Church, Woodlawn Friends' Meeting House."

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Woodlawn Public Foundation in 1951 and later to the National Trust in 1957, the historic district became a model for preservation. As the flagship property for the National Trust, the Woodlawn Mansion acreage became the new location for the Pope-Leighey House in 1964. The preservation by relocation of the Pope-Leighey House as the result of a transportation improvement project was especially notable as it predated requirements outlined in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Since the 1970s, the area surrounding the Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District has continued to grow and develop as a bustling suburb and substantial military community. With few changes, the roughly 138 acres has maintained its rural feeling since the end of its period of significance in the 1960s. Since establishing a county historic overlay district in this area, Woodlawn Mansion, Pope-Leighey House, Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse and Burial Ground, and George Washington's Gristmill have been individually listed in the National Register. Woodlawn Mansion is now a National Historic Landmark.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion A

The Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the areas of conservation, social history, ethnic heritage, education, and religion.

The historic district is significant in the area of conservation for its association with the NTHP flagship property, the first state park in Virginia to be interpreted as a historic site, the site of a Frank Lloyd Wright house whose relocation to the district was imperative to its preservation, the county establishment of a protective historic overlay district, and the continued careful maintenance by successive tenants and owners of both historic and newly constructed resources, landscapes, and view sheds.

Acts of preservation and conservation were important to early-twentieth-century owners of Woodlawn Mansion, who worked to restore both the house and its acreage. The history of preservation in the Woodlawn district is, however, much more multi-layered than that associated only with the Mansion. For instance, the simple, regular upkeep of Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse, a vital resource to the district, displays the importance of the history of the Quaker community to this area and the community's continuous commitment to its place of worship and to its congregation. The rebuilding of George Washington's Gristmill is also an important act of preservation by the state, and displays preservation trends of the early-twentieth century and that period's movement to create public/state parks and recreational areas. As the first NTHP-owned property, Woodlawn became even more intimately tied to the American preservation movement in the 1950s.

The district is also significant in the area of conservation due to preservation activities involving the Pope-Leighey House. The relocation of the house to Woodlawn in 1964-1965 as a result of

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transportation improvements is particularly noteworthy due to its timing. The progression of securing the house's preservation prior to the implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and Section 106 process was a notable cooperative undertaking between private and public entities on local, state, and federal levels that bolsters the significance of the district in the area of conservation.

While falling outside of the district's period of significance, the 1970s restoration of the Otis Tufton Mason House interior and exterior and the protection of the Grand View exterior furthered the already rich history of preservation in the Woodlawn district, as did the second relocation of the Pope-Leighey House in the 1990s.

The conservation of open land at Woodlawn continues with the use of nearly half of the NTHP-owned acreage by Woodlawn Stables, Inc. and the maintenance of natural, landscaped, and farmed lands throughout the district. The original vista selected by George Washington is preserved through the use of open pastures for horses south of U.S. Route 1 and with the conservation of planted and natural vegetation throughout the district. The NTHP, Woodlawn Stables, Inc., Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse, and Woodlawn Baptist Church carefully maintain the open, agricultural, and natural state of the district, and the district remains one of the only areas retaining a rural feeling in present-day Fairfax County.

In the area of social history, Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District is significant as an antebellum Virginia settlement in which groups of Quaker-led, white emigrants from northern states established a free community of small farms, proving that agricultural endeavors could be successful without the use slaves. Settlers promoted the welfare and empowerment of African-Americans by aiding in the purchase of land, the establishment of institutions, and the founding of educational facilities for the community both before the Civil War and during the unstable era of Reconstruction.

The historic district is eligible under the areas of ethnic heritage and education for its association with the history of African Americans of Fairfax County primarily during the nineteenth century. While slave quarters are not present on the Woodlawn property, Woodlawn Mansion and its extant dependencies remain as the only representative resources related to the associated African-American history on the once 2,000-acre, slave-worked plantation. When Quaker abolitionists purchased that property in the late 1840s, their primary purpose was to establish an area free of slave labor in which free African Americans could be not only be empowered through land ownership, but also through education. As the whole of the new community was founded on these values, and flourished as an integrated community prior to the Civil War and thereafter, the entire district is associated with the history of African Americans in Fairfax County.

While educational facilities founded through cooperation between African-American Freedmen and Quaker and Baptist settlers were not located with the district boundaries, Grand View serves as a physical symbol of educational empowerment within the historic district due to its

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associations with builder Joseph Mosher Wood and his wife, Elizabeth Townsend Wood. Both were important advocates for education during the volatile period of Reconstruction in the south.

The district is also eligible in the area of religion. Religion influenced new direction and growth to the Woodlawn area. While the physical evidence of religious ideals in the community is found today in the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse and Burial Ground and Woodlawn Baptist Church Cemetery, the religious beliefs of the Quaker and Baptist settlers in the area was pervasive throughout the district. Woodlawn Mansion was used as a place of worship by both the Quakers and Baptists, while religiously based ideals concerning equality amongst all people influenced the management, division, and sale of land, as well as the push toward education for all by the settlers.

Criterion C

The Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for community planning and architecture.

The historic district is eligible the National Register under community planning as a contiguous 138-acre group of parcels once associated with a pre-Civil War Quaker settlement in which approximately 2,000 acres of land was divided into small farms and sold to free African Americans, northern Quakers, and other abolitionists. The bold social experiment created a multiracial community of like-minded individuals that successfully operated without the use of slave labor in a southern, slaveholding state. The community flourished and grew even after the Civil War, with new residences, churches, businesses, infrastructure, and civic organizations constructed and established both within the remaining 138 acres and in the surrounding area throughout the nineteenth century. The Quaker-led community not only constructed new properties such as the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse, Otis Tufton Mason House, and Grand View for their purposes, but also reused extant and now-reconstructed resources in the district such as George Washington's millrace and miller's cottage and Woodlawn Mansion.

The Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse and Burial Ground and its associated cart road traces are important vestiges within the district that signify early community planning in the Woodlawn area. The meetinghouse surrounds became a crossroads area, with the transportation junction of Accotink Turnpike (later U.S. Route 1), Woodlawn and Accotink Road (later Woodlawn Road), and cart roads established for better connectivity between neighboring farms and businesses as well as outside communities. The crossroads area was further enhanced with the addition of Woodlawn Baptist Church and Cemetery during the Reconstruction era, which was sited across Accotink Turnpike from the meetinghouse. The parcel placement of the two religious institutions, as well as the remains of road traces, the current alignment of U.S. Route 1, and the realignment of Woodlawn Road help maintain the feeling of this area as a crossroads community.

While not individually architecturally significant, both Grand View and the Otis Tufton Mason House are important physical reminders of residential community planning and the buying and

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selling of tracts among community members and Quakers during the Quaker-led settlement period of the Woodlawn area. The houses are vernacular in form represented in functional designs that recall their rural location and functional use. Both are the only dwellings from the Quaker settlement period located within the district boundaries and may represent residential community planning both prior to and following the Civil War. Though its exact date of construction is unknown, the Mason House was likely erected in the 1850s, while Grand View was constructed during the Reconstruction era in 1869 and helps signify the resilience of the Woodlawn neighborhood and continued community planning following the Civil War.

Community planning through transportation enhancements related to community connectivity took place throughout the district since the founding of Woodlawn Plantation in 1805, with each owner of Woodlawn Mansion enhancing connectivity through the establishment or reestablishment of drives and roads throughout the property. Elements related to connectivity planning continued into the twentieth century with transportation enhancements like the establishment of U.S. Route 1 at the site of Accotink Turnpike in 1918.

In the area of architecture, the acreage composing Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District is a landscape formed, transformed, and preserved by man. With formal gardens, horse paddocks, a small farm, roads, horse chutes, driveways, mill races, and road traces, the Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District is a designed landscape whose past as a vast plantation and smaller farms represent layers of manmade, designed landscapes. While some elements of the landscape may be used for non-historic purposes or composed of replacement materials, the overall feeling and association of an historic cultural landscape remains intact. The overall character of the historic district remains rural through its designed buildings, structures, sites, and landscapes despite continued adjacent suburban and military development throughout the twentieth and into the twenty-first centuries.

Buildings and structures within the district range from vernacular to high style, with the contributing properties providing an eclectic mix of historical fabric within the rural setting. With a history propelled from the erection of the hilltop Woodlawn Mansion, the surrounding buildings and structures create a patchwork of history in their various designs and their placement within the landscape.

Woodlawn Mansion, George Washington's Gristmill, and the Pope-Leighey House represent an assortment of architectural design feats across more than 100 years; while the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse and Sharpe Stable Complex Bank Barn are important and uncommon examples of specific building types. Other contributing buildings and structures within the historic district are not individually significant in the area of architecture, but combine to physically relay more than 150 years of history in the Woodlawn area.

Overall, the contributing resources of the Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District are, in some cases intentionally, visually disconnected from one another due to the district's hilly topography, roadways, and both planted and naturally growing vegetation. The contiguous land

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parcels, however, fuse the resources in an approximately 138-acre pocket of land whose boundaries are met by steady growth and development.

Criterion D

The Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion D in the areas of social history, community planning, agriculture, ethnic heritage, military, industry, and religion.

While the Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District has not received systematic archaeological survey to date, surveys that have been conducted have identified a range of sites representative of various cultures and activities that occurred on the landscape and indicate that additional, unrecorded, sites are likely to be present within the district. Archaeological efforts have focused on identifying the presence of sites in specific locations rather than addressing the research content of these sites. Woodlawn Plantation itself is the most intensively examined property, with both Trinkley's archaeological shovel test survey and Patch et al.'s remote sensing of the main house, which is recorded as 44FX1146 and is a contributing resource. Reconnaissance of the Otis Mason House by Trinkley identified nineteenth-century domestic materials (44FX2461, contributing) while Patch et al. suggest the location of an earlier house site may be present elsewhere on the property. Additional sites and cultural components that have been recorded within the Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District include George Washington's Distillery and Grist Mill (44FX2261, contributing), which contains historic artifacts associated with early industry of the region; the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse site (44FX1211, contributing), which in addition to the Quaker meetinghouse and cemetery also contains artifacts from a Civil War period Federal camp and picket post; the Woodlawn Baptist Church Cemetery (44FX1212, contributing); and a disturbed nineteenth-century domestic scatter (44FX3256, non-contributing).

The Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District is considered eligible in the area of social history for the information that archaeological sites contain regarding the various social classes of its occupants. The presence of cultural features within the district offers the potential to recover artifacts that can further expand and interpret the social dimensions and status markers of the site's various residents. While yet to be identified, archaeology also offers the potential to recover information on seventeenth century historic occupations of the landscape that may further expand its social history.

The Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District is considered eligible in the area of community planning for the information that archaeological sites contain regarding the evolution of the landscape over time. Archaeological studies have demonstrated that physical remains of earlier landscape features exist and can shed light on the Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District's design and social structure. Archaeology has demonstrated the ability to recover information on the locations of roads and other landscape features that connected and integrated the resources of the district.

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The Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District is considered eligible in the area of agriculture for the information that archaeological sites contain regarding agricultural land use practices over time. Archaeological studies have identified the locations of outbuildings such as barns and stables, as well as gardens that can yield information on Woodlawn's agricultural landscape and practices.

The Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District is considered eligible in the area of ethnic heritage for the information it can provide on African American residents of the landscape and their transition from slavery to freedom. Archaeological evidence suggests that the slave dwellings on Woodlawn are located in the area of the Pope-Leighey House, although this has not been confirmed. While African American freedmen sites have not been identified to date, it is likely that such resources exist within the district.

An overview inventory of Civil War sites in Fairfax County identified site 44FX1211 as the potential location of a Federal picket post and camp. Joseph Balicki of John Milner Associates, the lead author of this study, indicated that a large number of artifacts that appeared to be associated with the 4th Maine had been found on Meetinghouse property by relic hunters. Balicki speculated that the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse location may have been used as a Federal picket post in the winter of 1861, when Federal forces were concentrated in large camps south of Alexandria, and picket posts were established as an early warning system for the approach of Confederate forces. The presence of Civil War artifacts and potential features has not been confirmed by archaeological survey. While disturbed by relic hunters, this site has potential to contain artifacts that could shed light on the occupancy of this post and camp.²⁶⁹

The Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District is considered eligible in the area of industry for the information that George Washington's Distillery and Grist Mill site (44FX2261) can provide on the history and technology of these two industries as well as information that archaeology can recover from associated artifacts and materials from this industrial site.

The Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District is considered eligible in the area of religion for the information that the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse site and Woodlawn Baptist Church cemetery contain on religious iconography, burial marker forms and materials, cemetery landscapes, and cemetery plantings and decorative features.

²⁶⁹ Balicki, Personal Communication, 2015.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # VA-337, VA-638, VA-1207, VA-506
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: Woodlawn; National Trust for Historic Preservation; Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR Nos. 029-0056, 029-5181, 029-5181-0001, 029-0062, 029-0058, 44FX1146, 44FX1146-0001, 029-5181-0006, 44FX2461, 029-5181-0005, 029-0070, 44FX1212, 029-0172, 029-5181-0004, 44FX1211, 029-0330, 44FX2262

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 138.42

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District
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- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Zone: 18 | Easting: 4288011 | Northing: 314270 |
| 2. Zone: 18 | Easting: 4286863 | Northing: 314864 |
| 3. Zone: 18 | Easting: 4286726 | Northing: 314185 |
| 4. Zone: 18 | Easting: 4287051 | Northing: 313608 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the nominated Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District, Fairfax County, Virginia, is shown by the accompanying scaled map and site plan. The boundary follows the extents of six parcels legally defined in deeds held by the Fairfax County Department of Tax Administration.

Beginning at the westernmost corner of the district, the boundary includes the 2.401-acre Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse parcel, which is bounded by lands owned by Fort Belvoir to the north, west, and south. Traveling east, the boundary follows the northwestern edge of the 2.82-acre crossroads parcel before following the northwestern parcel edge of the 65.6-acre Trust-owned parcel on which Woodlawn Mansion, the Pope-Leighey House, and Grand View are situated. The northernmost corner of the district is also the northernmost corner of this NTHP-owned parcel, located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Pole, Meeres, and Old Mill roads.

Following parcel limits along the west side of Old Mill Road, the boundary continues in a southeasterly direction, crossing U.S. Route 1 and traveling along the eastern edge of the 56.7-acre Trust-owned parcel hosting the Sharpe Stable Complex and the Otis Tufton Mason House and located on the west side of Mount Vernon Memorial Highway. The boundary

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continues along Mount Vernon Memorial Highway to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association parcel for George Washington's Gristmill. This parcel crosses Mount Vernon Memorial Highway in an easterly direction before ending at the parcel bounds in a wooded area marking the eastern edge of both the Gristmill parcel and the district. The southeast corner of the district boundary is located at the eastern intersection of the Gristmill parcel and Dogue Creek. The southern boundary of the district is marked by Dogue Creek and wooded lands owned by Fort Belvoir at both the Gristmill and southernmost NHTP-owned parcels.

The southwest corner and western portion of the southernmost NHTP-owned parcel mark the southwestern edge of the district. The western edge continues northwest to the Woodlawn Baptist Church parcel. This district boundary follows the southern edge of this parcel and continues across U.S. Route 1 where it meets with the crossroads parcel north of U.S. Route 1 that connects Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse with the larger Woodlawn parcel.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The described boundary of the Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District maintains a rural setting while surrounded by increasing suburban and military development. The area within the district conveys the feeling of a rural landscape whose historic associations span centuries of manmade and natural development.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kristie L. Person
organization: New South Associates, Inc.
street & number: 6150 E Ponce de Leon Ave
city or town: Stone Mountain state: Georgia zip code: 30083
e-mail: kperson@newsouthassoc.com
telephone: 678-209-8604
date: October 5, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District

City or Vicinity: Alexandria

County: Fairfax

State: Virginia

Photographer: Kristie L. Person

Date Photographed: September 30, 2013, October 31, 2013 and March 11-13, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 63. Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse South (Left) and East (Right) Elevations, Camera Facing Northwest
- 2 of 63. Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse Burial Ground, Camera Facing Northwest
- 3 of 63. Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse North Cart Road Trace, Camera Facing West
- 4 of 63. Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse South Cart Road Trace, Camera Facing East
- 5 of 63. Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse (Background) and Crossroads Parcel (Foreground), Camera Facing West
- 6 of 63. Gate House (Foreground), Crossroads Parcel (Center), Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse (Background), Camera Facing Southwest
- 7 of 63. Grand View (Left), Gazebo (Center), Grand View Private Drive (Right), Camera Facing Southeast
- 8 of 63. Grand View Private Drive (Foreground), Maintenance Building, Gazebo, and Grand View (Background), Camera Facing East
- 9 of 63. U.S. Route 1 (Left) and Sharpe Stable Complex (Right) from Grand View Private Drive, Camera Facing Southeast
- 10 of 63. Grand View North Elevation, Camera Facing Southeast
- 11 of 63. Service Drive, View from Grand View to Woodlawn Mansion, Camera Facing Northeast

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- 12 of 63. Service Drive, View from Woodlawn Mansion to Grand View, Camera Facing Southwest
- 13 of 63. Woodlawn Entrance Drive and Arcadia Farm (Right), Camera Facing Northeast
- 14 of 63. Arcadia Farm from Summer House, Camera Facing Northeast
- 15 of 63. Remnants of Hopkins' Garden and Summer House (Right), Camera Facing South
- 16 of 63. Brick Path to Summer House, Camera Facing Southwest
- 17 of 63. South Leg of Dual-Arm Drive, Camera Facing Northeast
- 18 of 63. Woodlawn Mansion Northwest Elevation from Woodlawn Entrance Drive, Camera Facing Southeast
- 19 of 63. Circular Drive and Woodlawn Mansion (Right), Camera Facing Northeast
- 20 of 63. North Leg of Dual-Arm Drive (Foreground), Circular Drive (Center), Woodlawn Mansion Northwest Elevation (Background), Camera Facing Southeast
- 21 of 63. Woodlawn Mansion Southwest (Left) and Southeast (Right) Elevations, Camera Facing North
- 22 of 63. View to Mount Vernon from Woodlawn Mansion Southeast Elevation Second Story, Camera Facing Southeast
- 23 of 63. View from Woodlawn Mansion Southeast Elevation Second Story, Camera Facing Southwest
- 24 of 63. Underwood Garden, Camera Facing North
- 25 of 63. Hills and Lawn Southeast of Woodlawn Mansion (Right), Camera Facing Southwest
- 26 of 63. Hills and Lawn South of Underwood Garden, Camera Facing South
- 27 of 63. View to U.S. Route 1 and Equestrian Fields from Southeast of Woodlawn Mansion, Camera Facing Southeast
- 28 of 63. View to U.S. Route 1 and Sharpe Stable Complex (Right Background), Camera Facing Southwest
- 29 of 63. Arcadia Farm Field North of U.S. Route 1 (Foreground) and Woodlawn Mansion Southeast Elevation (Background) Camera Facing Northwest
- 30 of 63. Visitor Parking Lot, Camera Facing North
- 31 of 63. Drive to Pope-Leighey House, Camera Facing Northeast
- 32 of 63. Pope-Leighey House Northeast (Left) and Northwest (Right) Elevations, Camera Facing South
- 33 of 63. Pope-Leighey House Northeast (Left) and Southeast (Right) Elevations, Camera Facing Southwest
- 34 of 63. Hemicycle Landscape (Left) and Pope-Leighey House (Right), Camera Facing Southeast
- 35 of 63. Former Woodlawn Entrance Drive (Left) and Pope-Leighey House (Right), Camera Facing Southeast
- 36 of 63. Former Woodlawn Entrance Drive, Camera Facing East
- 37 of 63. Miller's House (Left) and George Washington's Gristmill (Right), Camera Facing Northeast

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- 38 of 63. George Washington Gristmill Tailrace (Foreground) and George Washington's Gristmill (Background), Camera Facing Northwest
- 39 of 63. Sharpe Stable Complex Road Trace, Camera Facing Southwest
- 40 of 63. Sharpe Stable Complex Road Trace, Camera Facing Northeast
- 41 of 63. Equestrian Fields With Outdoor Arena (Right), Camera Facing West
- 42 of 63. Equestrian Fields and Otis Tufton Mason House (Background), Camera Facing Northwest
- 43 of 63. Equestrian Fields and Dogue Creek (Right), Camera Facing Southwest
- 44 of 63. Otis Tufton Mason House (Foreground) and Sharpe Stable Complex (Background), Camera Facing North
- 45 of 63. Otis Tufton Mason House Southeast Elevation (Left) and Northeast Elevation (Right), Camera Facing West
- 46 of 63. Sharpe Stable Complex Horse Paddocks and Drives North of Otis Tufton Mason House, Camera Facing West
- 47 of 63. Sharpe Stable Complex Run-In Sheds (Left) and Equestrian Fields, Camera Facing East
- 48 of 63. Horse Paddocks With Sharpe Stable Complex (Left) and Otis Tufton Mason House (Right), Camera Facing West
- 49 of 63. Sharpe Stable Complex, Camera Facing Northeast
- 50 of 63. Sharpe Stable Complex Dairy South (Left) and West (Right) Elevations, Camera Facing Northwest
- 51 of 63. Sharpe Stable Complex Stable 2 West (Left) and North (Right) Elevations, Camera Facing Southwest
- 52 of 63. Sharpe Stable Complex Stable 1 Northwest (Left) and Southwest (Right) Elevations, Camera Facing Southwest
- 53 of 63. Sharpe Stable Complex Bank Barn North (Left) and West (Right) Elevations, Camera Facing Southwest
- 54 of 63. Sharpe Stable Complex Bank Barn West (Left) and South (Right) Elevations, Camera Facing Northeast
- 55 of 63. Sharpe Stable Complex Bank Barn First Floor Chamfered Post, Camera Facing Northwest
- 56 of 63. Sharpe Stable Complex Bank Barn Second Floor Granary, Camera Facing Northwest
- 57 of 63. Equestrian Fields and Horse Chutes, Camera Facing South
- 58 of 63. Otis Tufton Mason House (Left), Sharpe Stable Complex, and Woodlawn Mansion (Right), Camera Facing West
- 59 of 63. Former (Left) and Current (Right) U.S. Route 1, Camera Facing Southwest
- 60 of 63. Former U.S. Route 1 (Left) and Sharpe Stable Complex (Right), Camera Facing Northeast
- 61 of 63. View to Grand View Private Drive and U.S. Route 1 from Woodlawn Baptist Church Cemetery, Camera Facing Northeast
- 62 of 63. Woodlawn Baptist Church Cemetery, Camera Facing Northeast
- 63 of 63. Woodlawn Baptist Church Cemetery, Camera Facing Northeast

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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 100 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

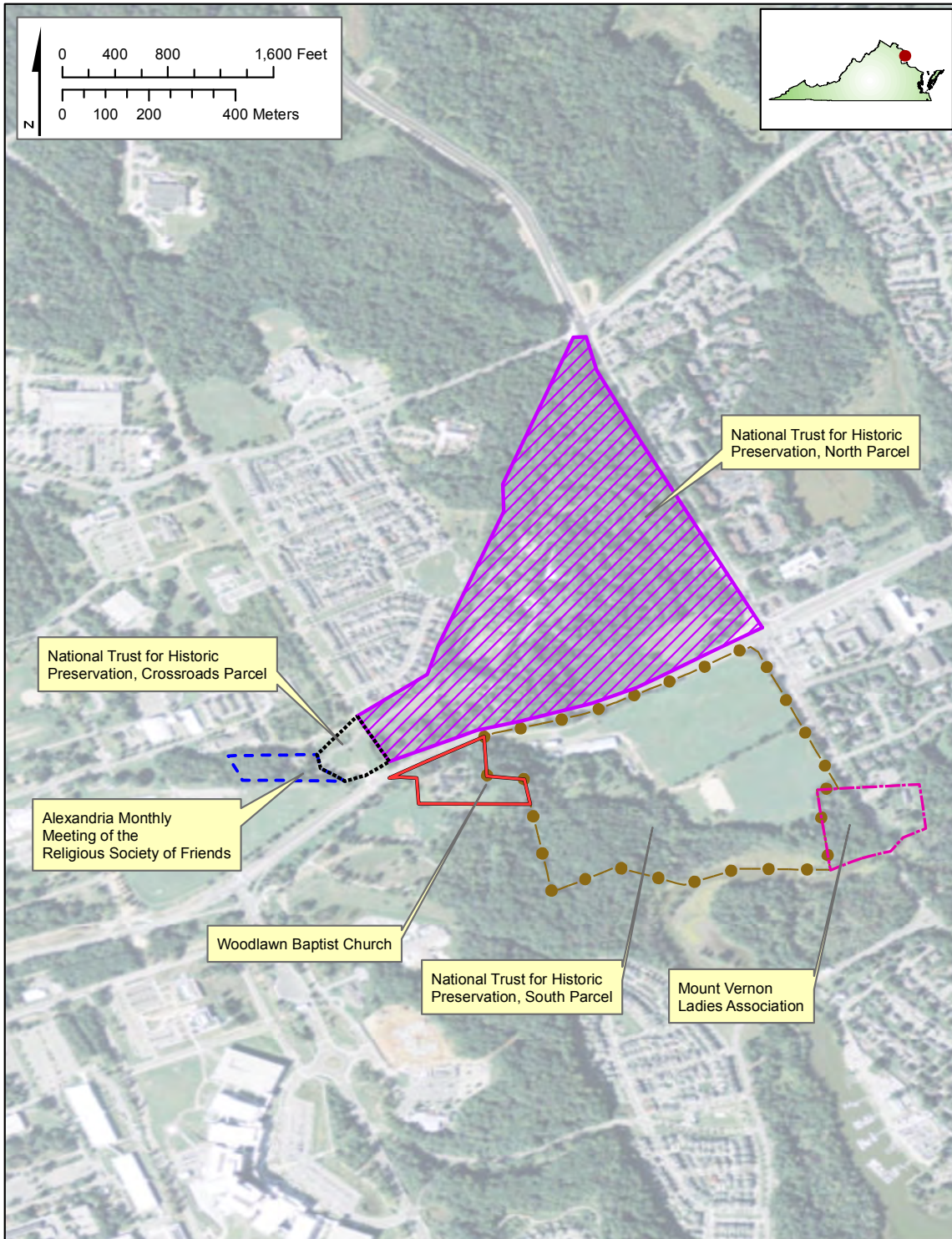
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Figure 1. Parcels Composing the Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District



Source: ESRI Resource Data

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Figure 2. A Map of General Washington's Farm of Mount Vernon from A Drawing Transmitted by the General, surveyed 1793, printed 1801



Source: Library of Congress

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

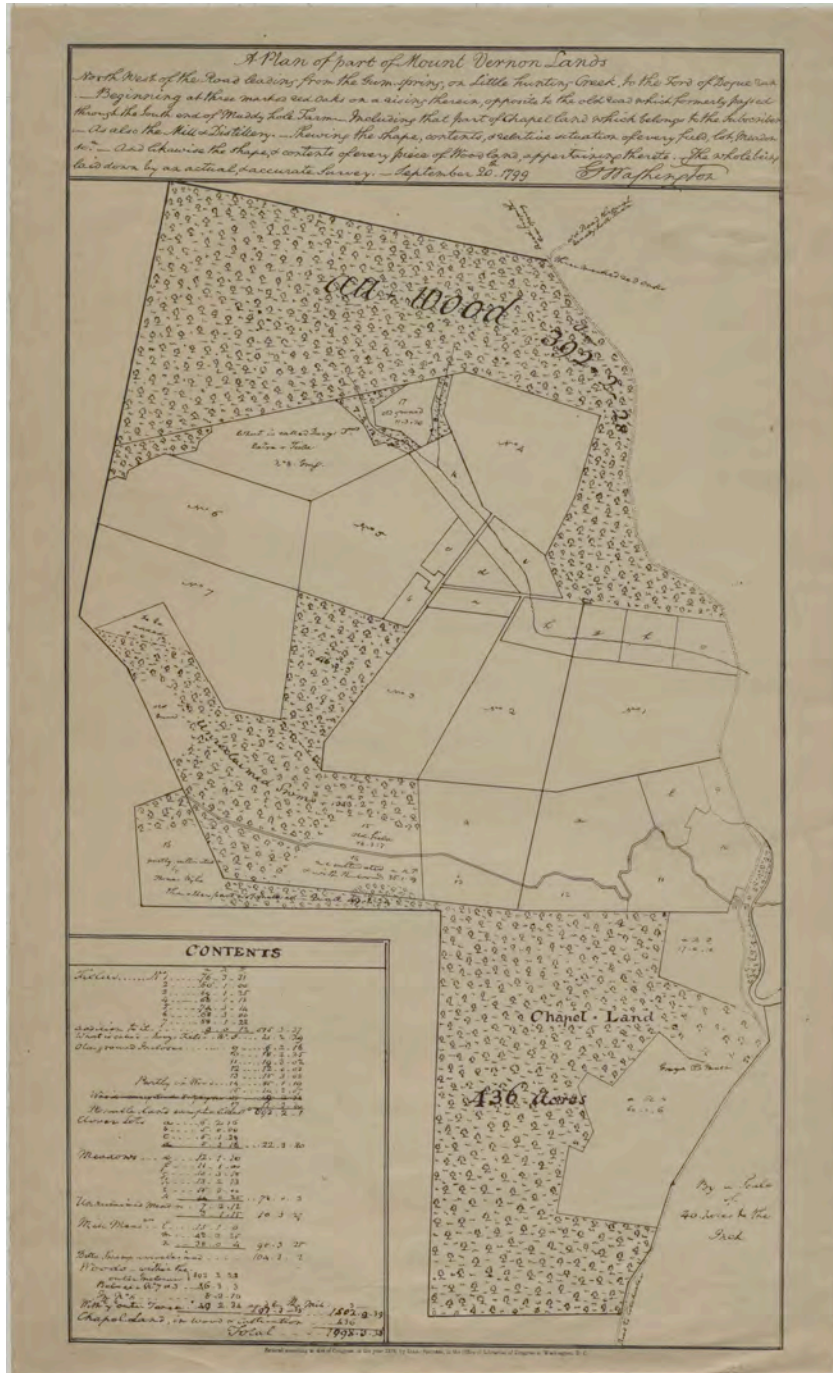
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Figure 3. A plan of part of Mount Vernon lands... the whole being laid down by an actual, accurate survey, September 20, 1799, G. Washington



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Figure 4. Woodlawn Plat, 1848



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Figure 5. Detail, 1859 Map of George Washington's land at Mount Vernon, Fairfax Coy., Virginia, as it was & as it is. Laid down from old maps made by G. Washington and from actual surveys by W. Gillingham.



Source: Library of Congress

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Figure 6. Topographical Engineers Office at Division Head Quarters of General Irvin McDowell, Detail, 1862 Map of N. Eastern Virginia and Vicinity of Washington



Source: Library of Congress

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Figure 7. G.M. Hopkins, Detail, *Mt. Vernon Dist. No. 3*, pp. 70-71, from *Atlas of Fifteen Miles around Washington*, including the County of Montgomery, Maryland, 1879



Source: Library of Congress

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Figure 8. A circa 1900 photograph provides a Mason-era view of the house following the construction of its last addition. The older couple in the photograph is most likely Otis and Sarah Mason, and the younger couple is probably their daughter, Emily, her husband Edward B. Pollard, and their children. According to census data, the Masons and Pollards were all residents of Washington, DC at this time. The two African-American men standing to the right are unknown. These men may have been, among other possibilities, tenants of the house, day laborers, or farmers of the property. African-American surnames listed in the Mount Vernon District in the vicinity of Woodlawn include Quander, Holland, Garrett, and Jackson in 1880 and Newman, Williams, Taylor, Hodge, and Franklin in 1900.



Source: Fairfax County Department of Planning and Zoning

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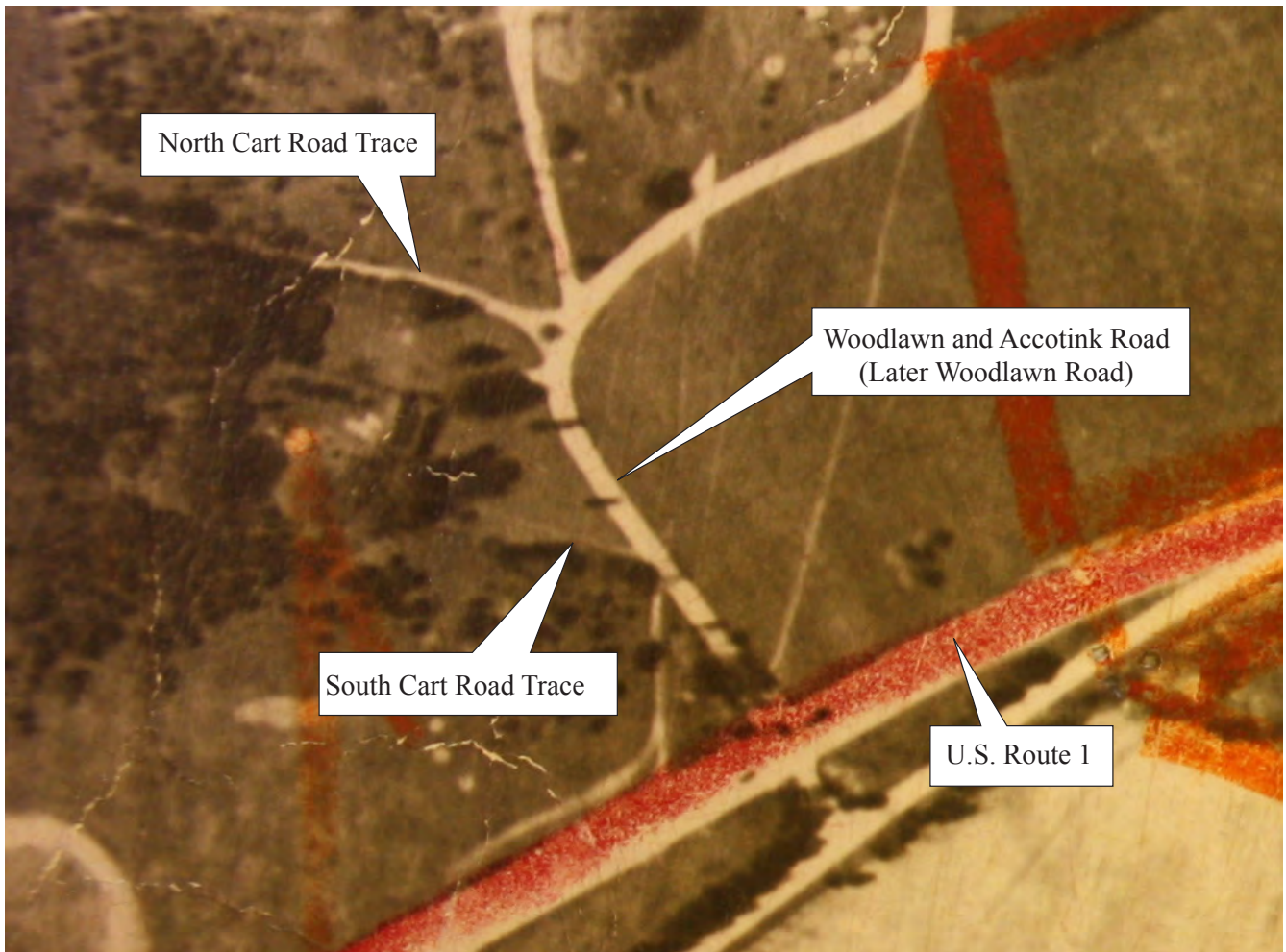
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Figure 9. 1937 Aerial Photograph showing north and south cart road traces at the Woodlawn Quaker Meetinghouse and Woodlawn and Accotink Road alignment (established ca. 1859, later Woodlawn Road)



Source Fairfax County GIS & Mapping Services

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Figure 10. Detail, showing part of the Alexandria, Mt. Vernon, and Accotink Turnpike, 1859 Map of George Washington's land at Mount Vernon, Fairfax Coy., Virginia, as it was & as it is. Laid down from old maps made by G. Washington and from actual surveys by W. Gillingham.



Source: Library of Congress

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Figure 11. Robert Knox Sneden, *Map of Mount Vernon, Virginia and Vicinity: Shewing [sic] Union Picket Lines, March 186[1]*



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Figure 12. Robert Knox Sneden, *Map of the Lower Potomac River Showing Picket Lines, January 1862*



Source: Library of Congress

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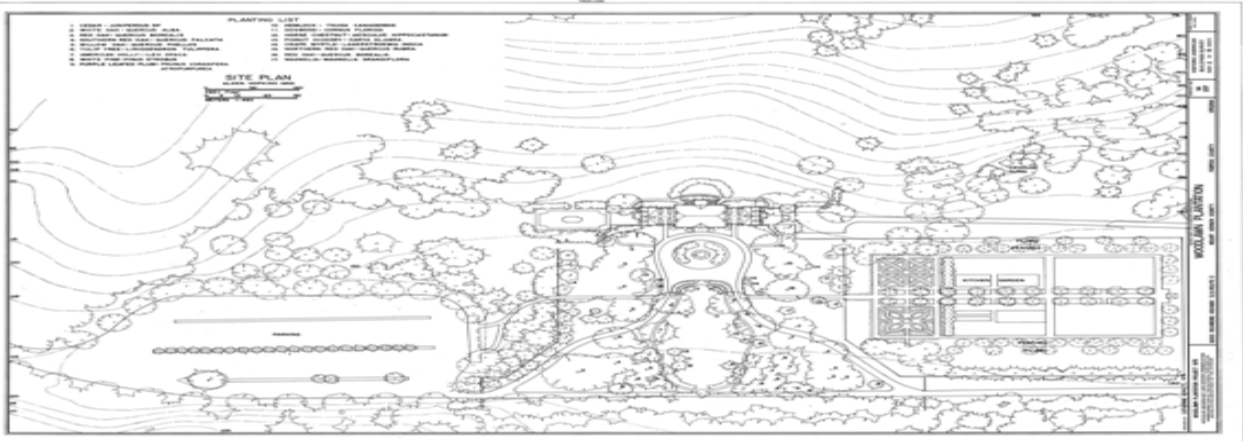
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Figure 13. *Woodlawn Plantation, Mount Vernon Vicinity*, drawn by Catherine Schultz, in 1975 based on plans by Alden Hopkins in 1953, showing location of ice house, where Confederate troops captured William H. Mason



Source: Library of Congress

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Figure 14. Woodlawn Baptist Church, circa 1970, photograph by Nan Netherton



Source: Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites

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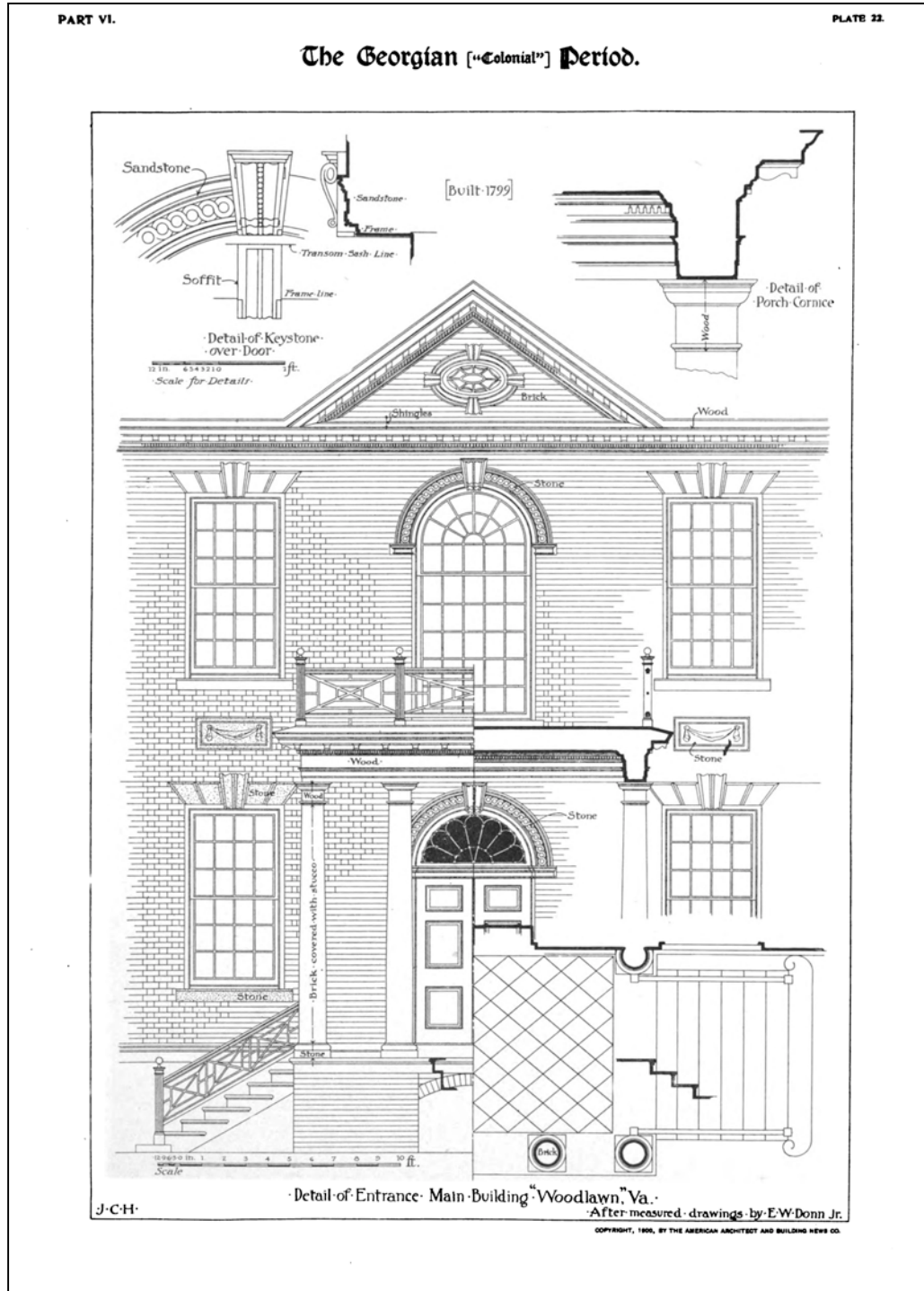
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Figure 15. Plate 22 by Edward W. Donn, Jr. from *The Georgian Period: A Series of Measured Drawings of Colonial Work*, 1900



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Figure 16. Sharpe-added gates during the Underwood tenure at Woodlawn, between 1925 and 1945, Harris & Ewing, photographer



Source: Library of Congress

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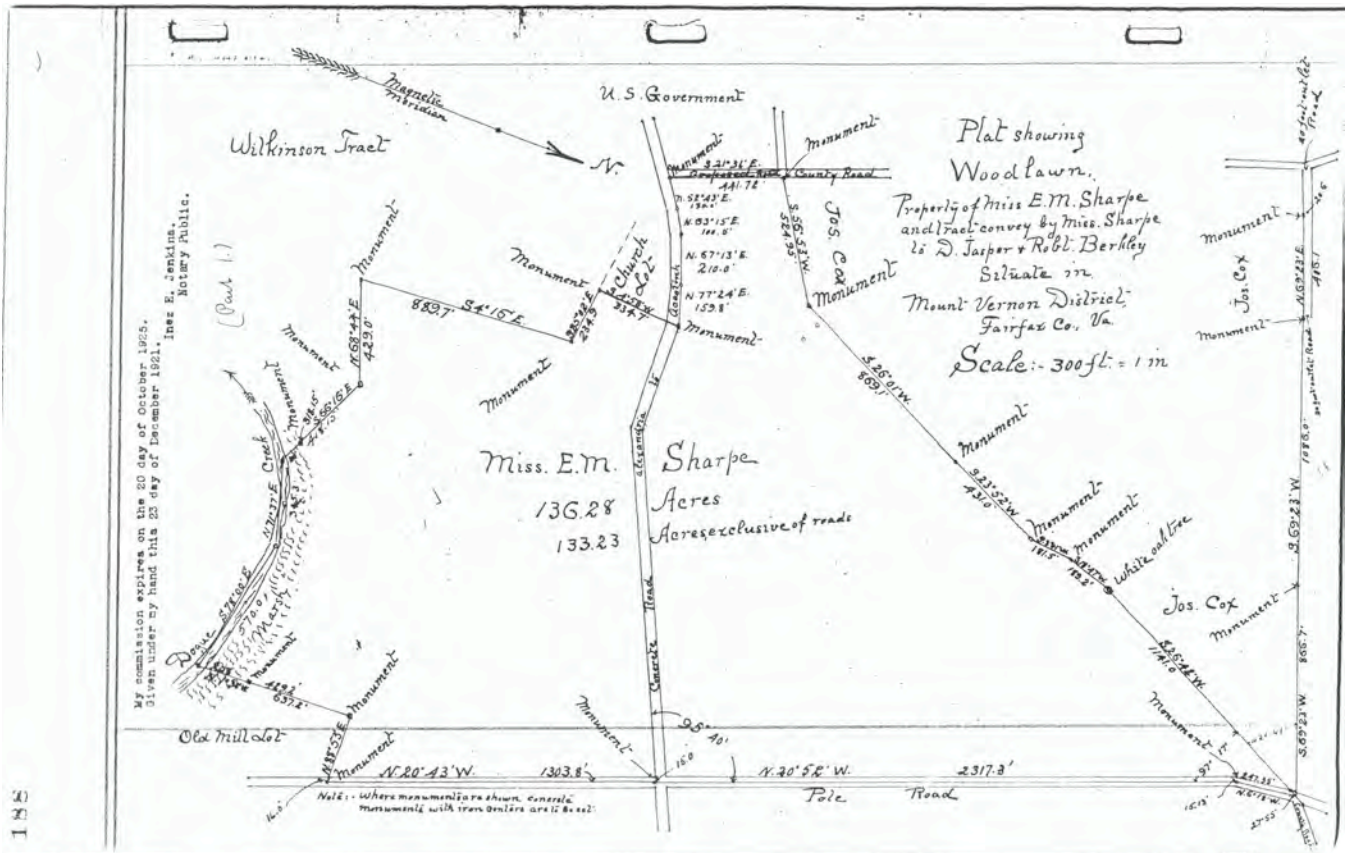
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Figure 17. Plat Showing Woodlawn, Property of Miss E.M. Sharpe, 1921



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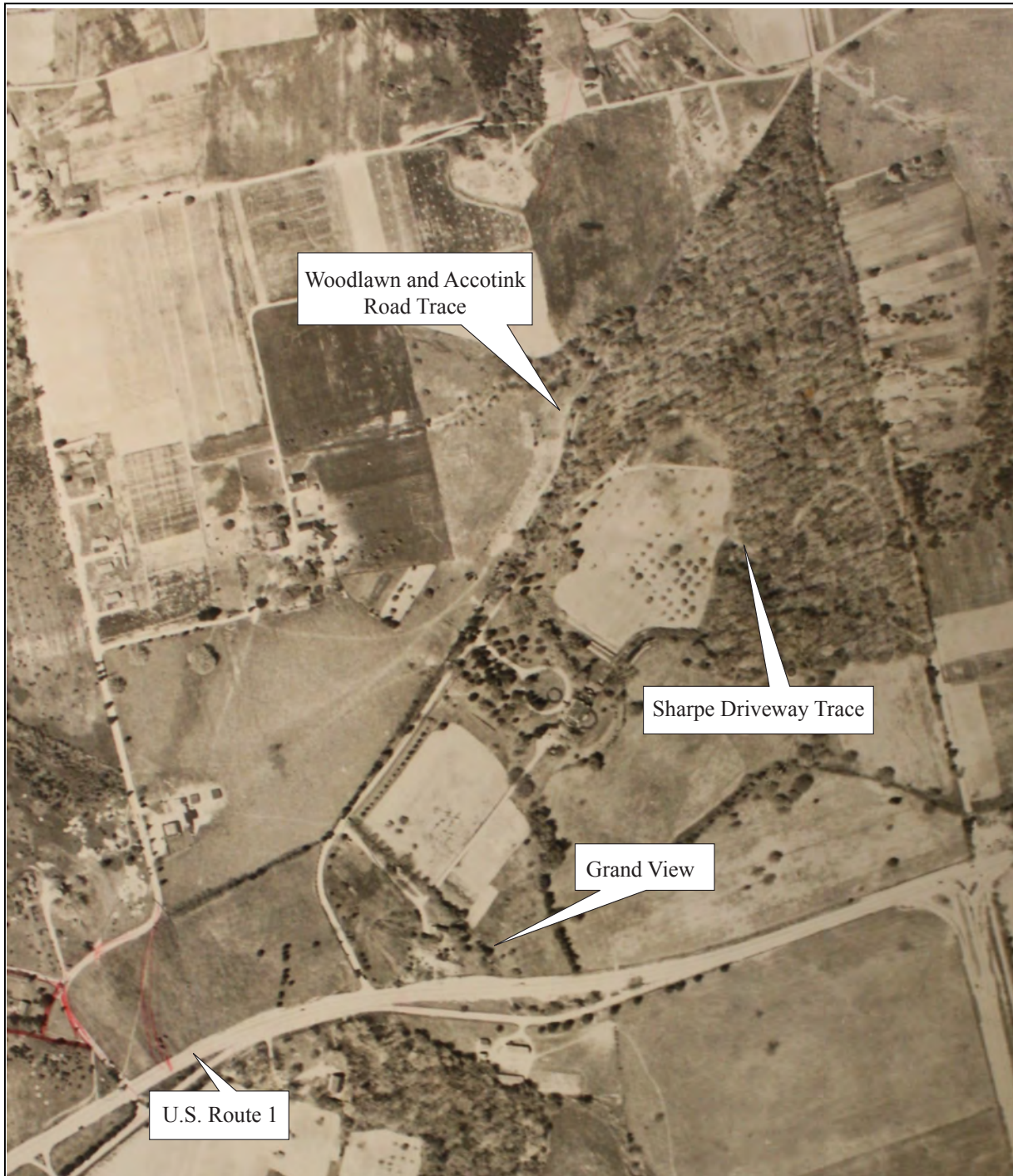
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Figure 18. 1937 Aerial Photograph showing driveways at Woodlawn and Woodlawn and Accotink Road Trace



Source: Fairfax County GIS & Mapping Services

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Figure 19. Official Mascot of the Democratic Party, Queenie, and Mrs. Roosevelt at a luncheon and garden party at Woodlawn Mansion, sometime between 1935 and 1937



Source: Library of Congress

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Figure 20. Woodlawn, 1933



Source: Historic American Buildings Survey, Library of Congress

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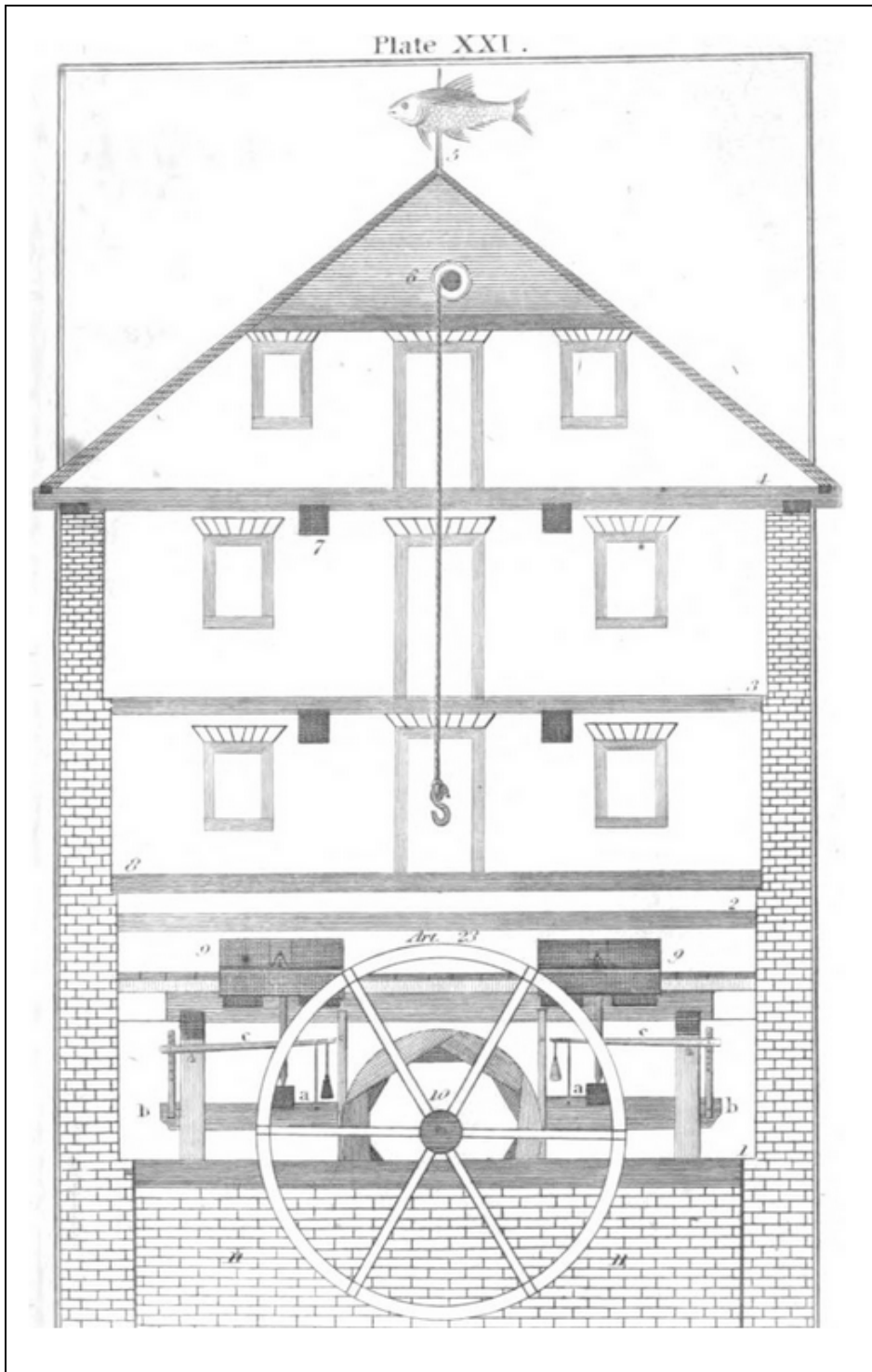
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Figure 21. Plate XXI by Oliver Evans from *The Young Mill-Wright and Miller's Guide*, 1848



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Figure 22. Page from "Urgent... To Save Woodlawn for the American Nation," 1948



You . . . Firm in the Belief of Maintaining American Tradition—Can Preserve an Old Landmark for Your Children and Their Children's Children. . .



WOODLAWN PUBLIC FOUNDATION, INCORPORATED
511 TENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 4. D. C. EXECUTIVE 7652

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3 Biographer of George Washington.
4 Chairman, National Capital Park and Planning Commission.
5 President General, The Society of the Cincinnati.
6 President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.
7 President, Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.
8 Regent, The Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union.
9 President General, National Society Sons of the American Revolution.

FAIRFAX COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
HEADQUARTERS

In the opinion of the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (October 18, 1948), contributions made to Woodlawn Public Foundation, Incorporated, "are deductible by the donors in arriving at their taxable net income."

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Figure 23. Woodlawn Public Foundation President George Maurice Morris, United States Attorney General Tom Clark of the Foundation Board, and Governor of Virginia William W. Tuck (left to right) on February 22, 1949 at Woodlawn



Source: National Trust for Historic Preservation

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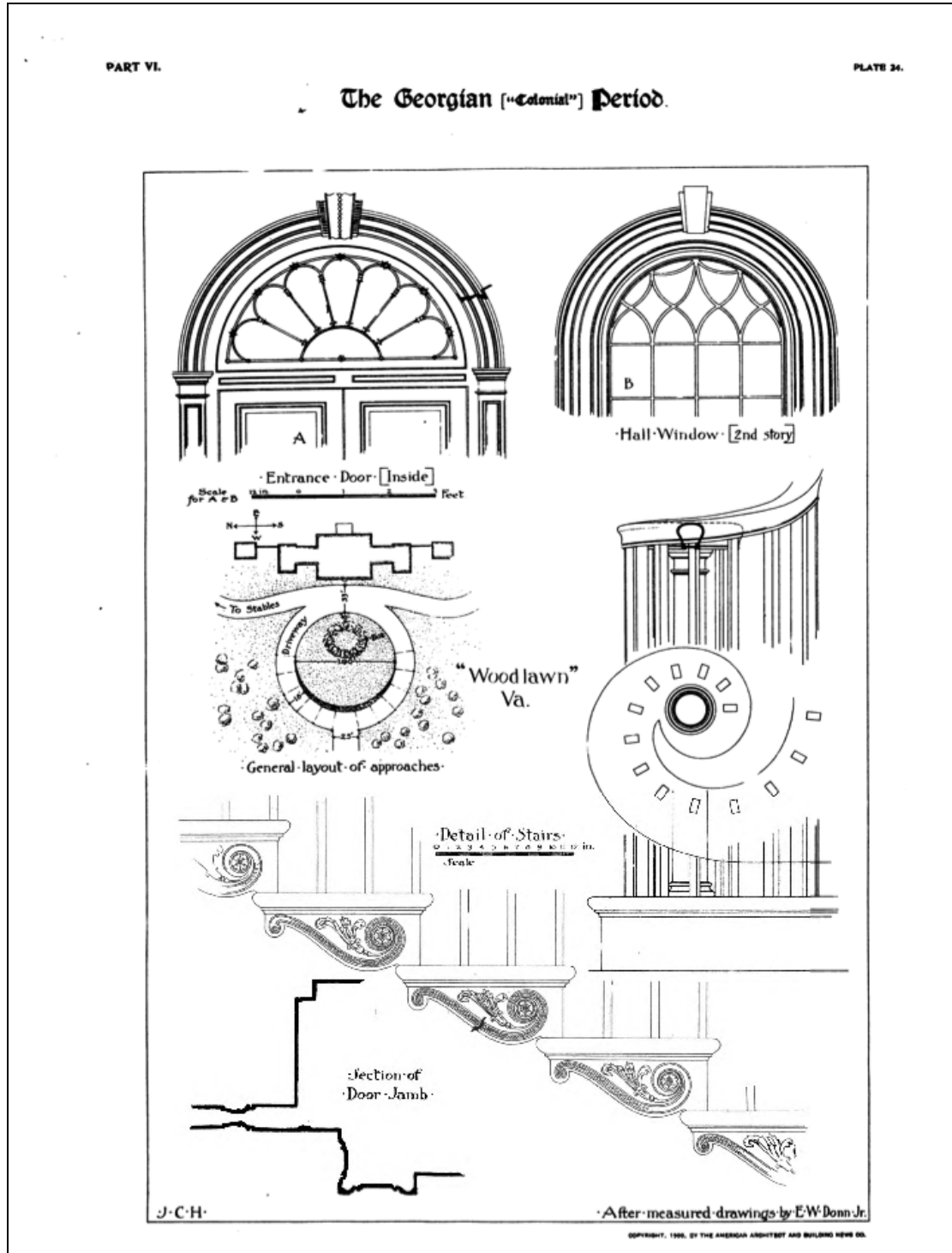
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Figure 24. Plate 24 by Edward W. Donn, Jr. from *The Georgian Period: A Series of Measured Drawings of Colonial Work*, 1900



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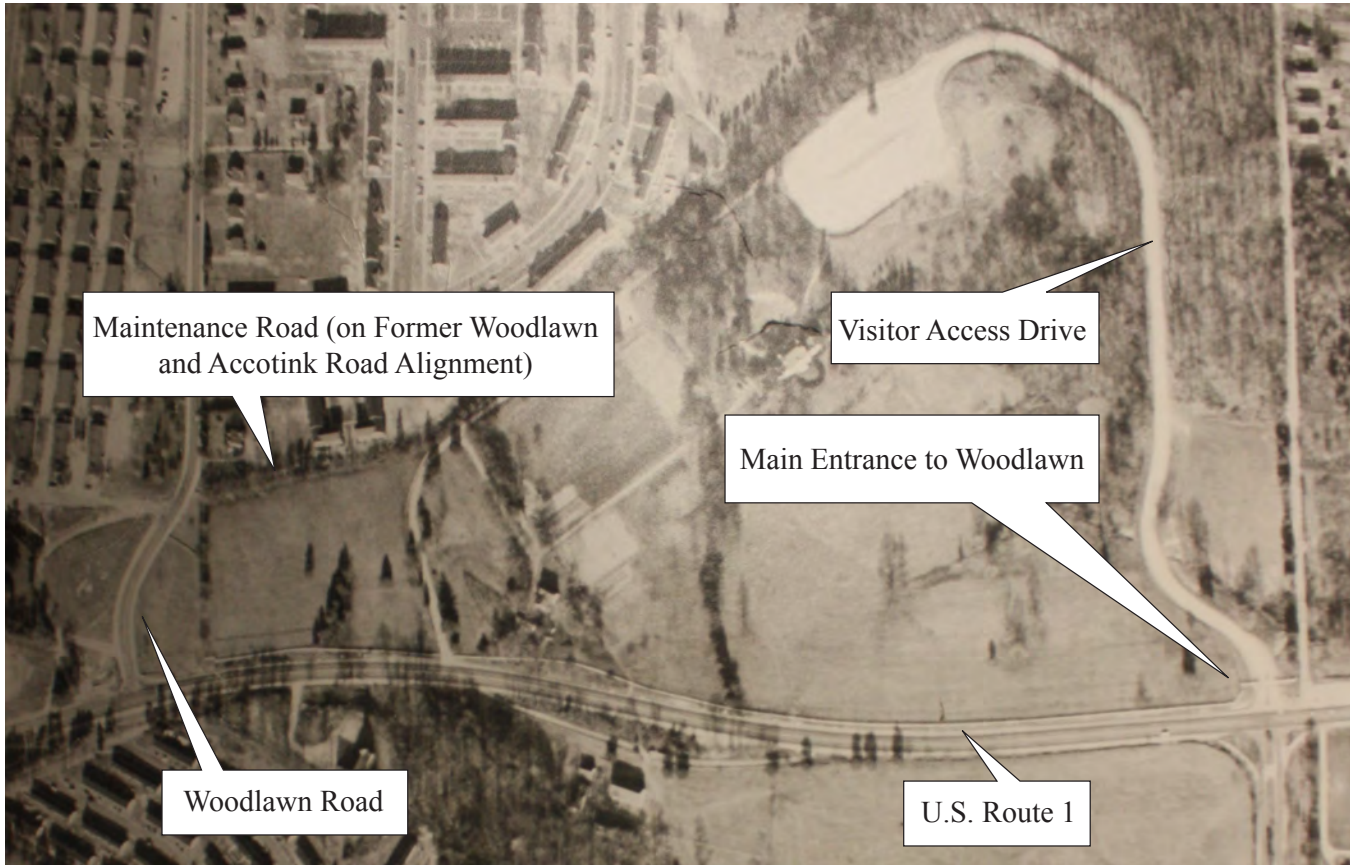
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Figure 25. 1953 Aerial Photograph of Woodlawn



Source: Fairfax County GIS & Mapping Services

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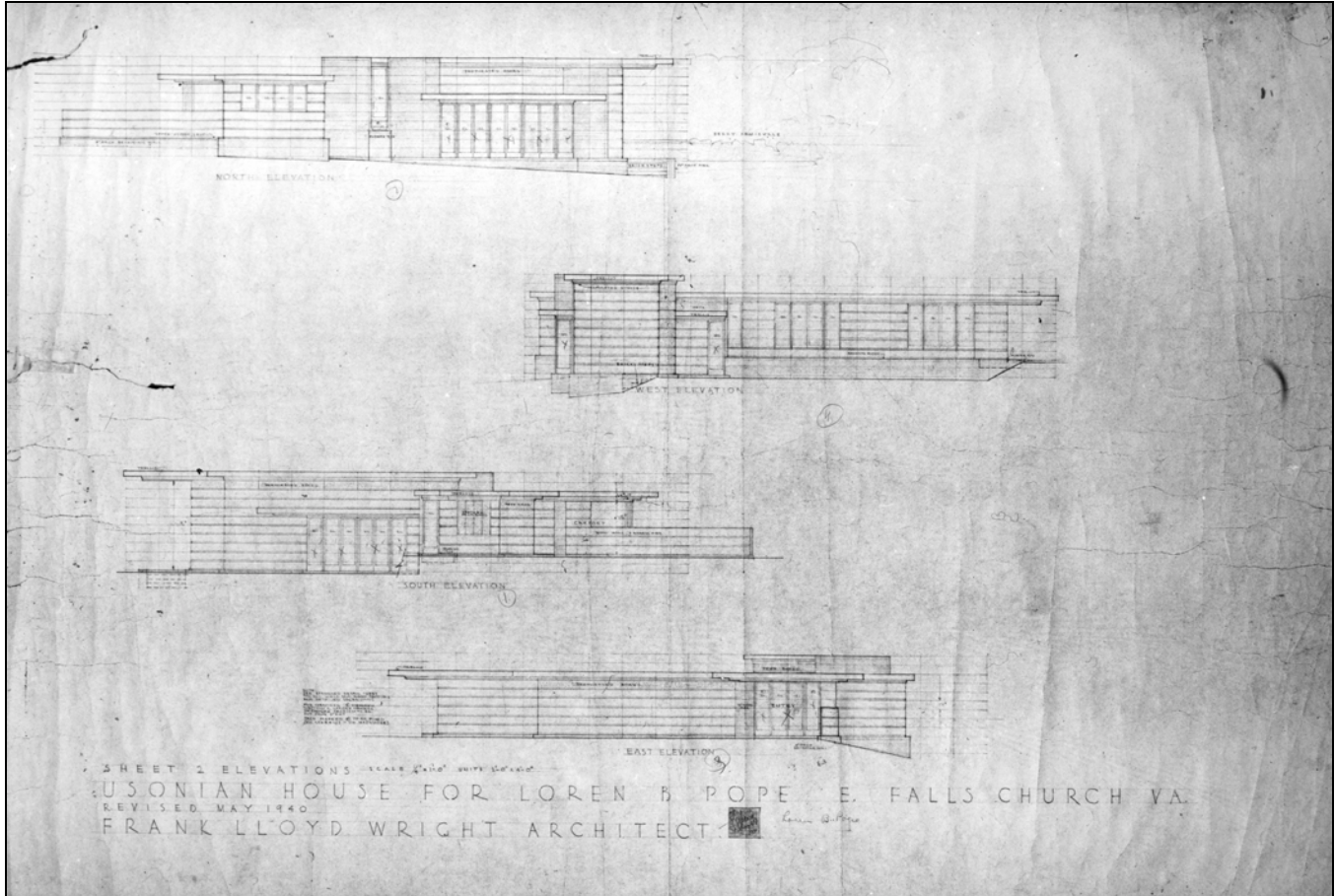
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Figure 26. *Usonian House for Loren B. Pope, E. Falls Church, VA, Sheet 3 Roof Plans* by Frank Lloyd Wright, Revised May 1940



Source: Library of Congress

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Figure 27. Loren Pope House, 1005 Locust Street, Falls Church, VA, 1941



Source: Woodlawn

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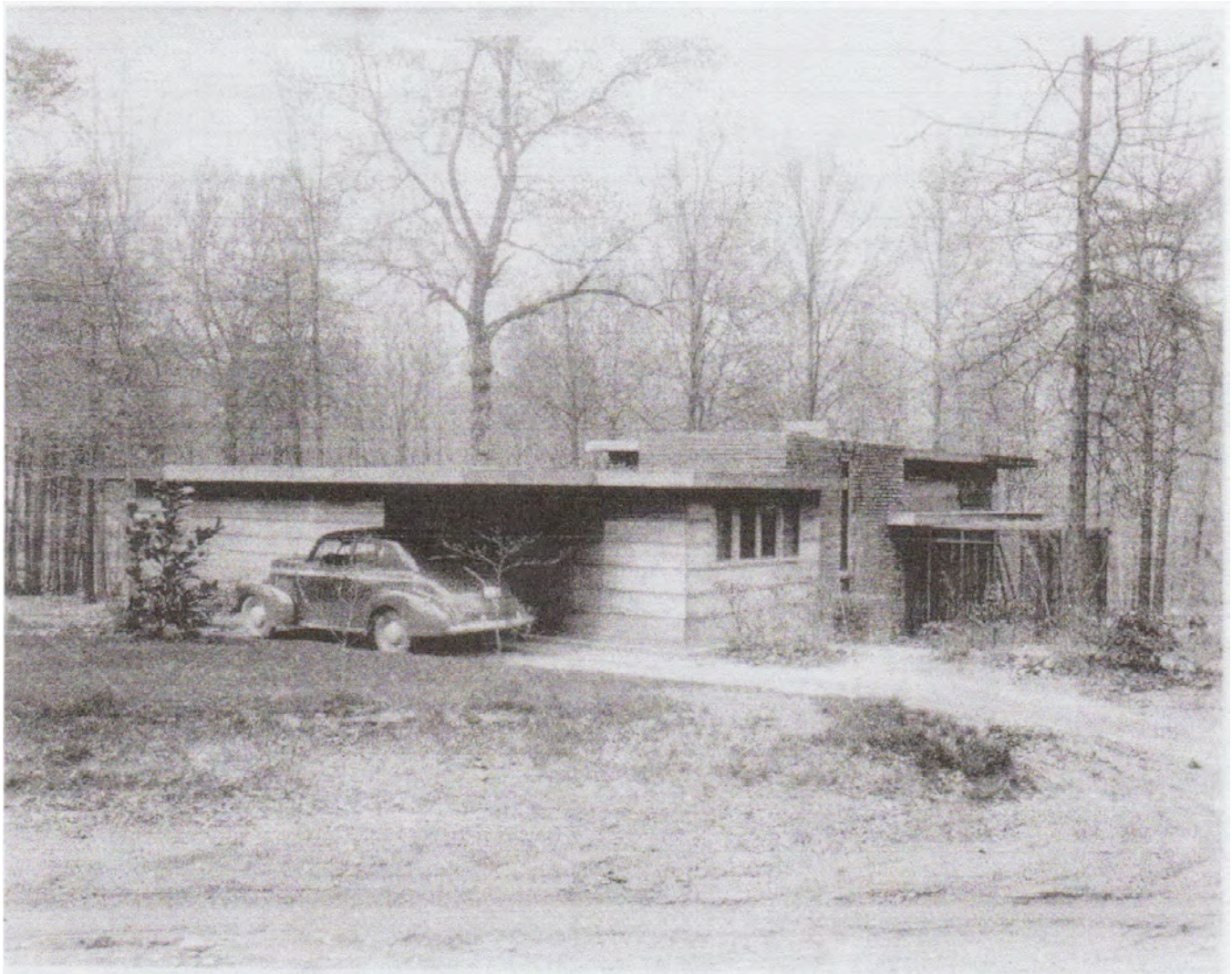
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Figure 28. Loren Pope House Interior, 1005 Locust Street, Falls Church, VA, circa 1941



Source: Woodlawn

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Figure 29. Pope-Leighey House following relocation to Woodlawn, circa 1970



Source: Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites

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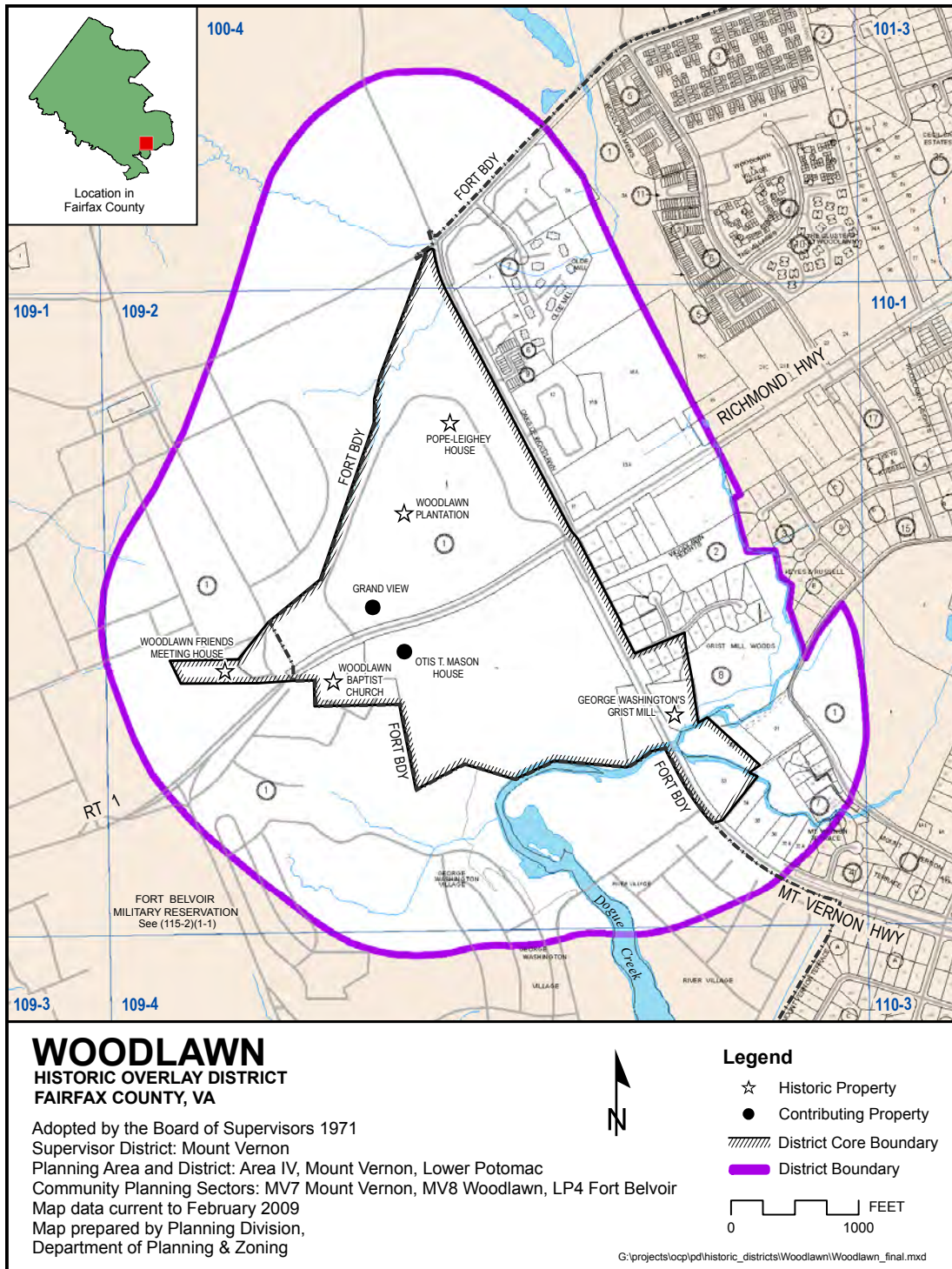
Name of Property

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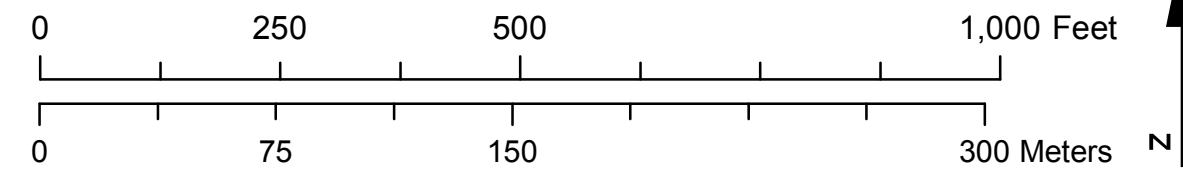
Figure 30. Woodlawn Historic Overlay District, 2009



Source: Fairfax County Department of Planning & Zoning

**NRHP Nomination for
Woodlawn Cultural Landscape Historic District
Fairfax County, Virginia
DHR No. 029-5181**

-  Non-Contributing Resource
-  Contributing Resource
-  Proposed NRHP Boundary



Prepared by New South Associates, Inc.
January 2016
**1 inch = 200 feet



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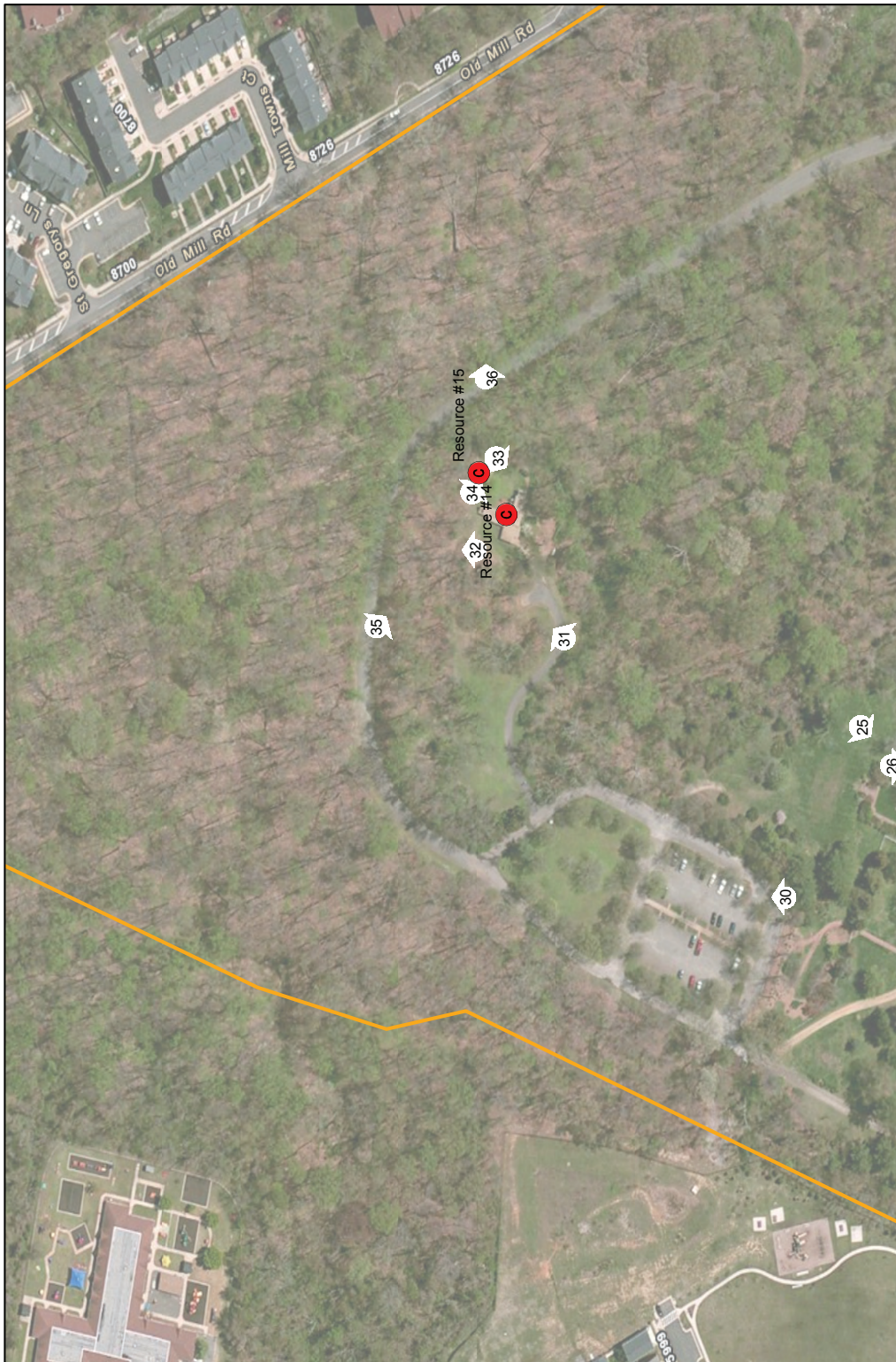


 Photo Location
 Proposed NRHP Boundary
 Area of Detail
 Non-Contributing Resource
 Contributing Resource

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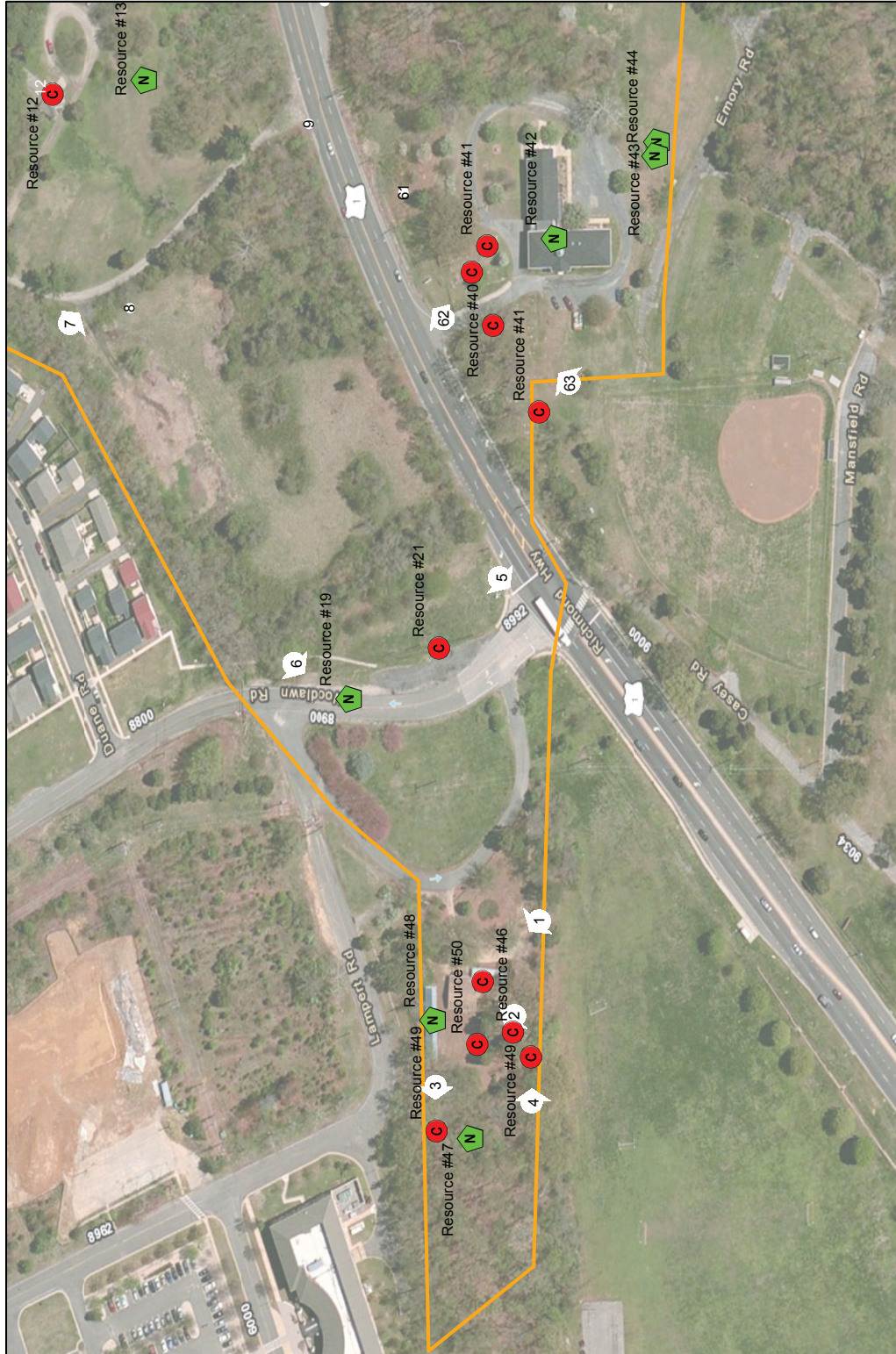
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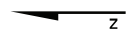
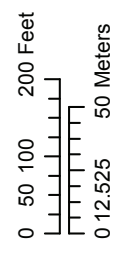
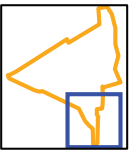
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



N Non-Contributing Resource
C Contributing Resource

Photo Location
 Proposed NRHP Boundary

Area of Detail



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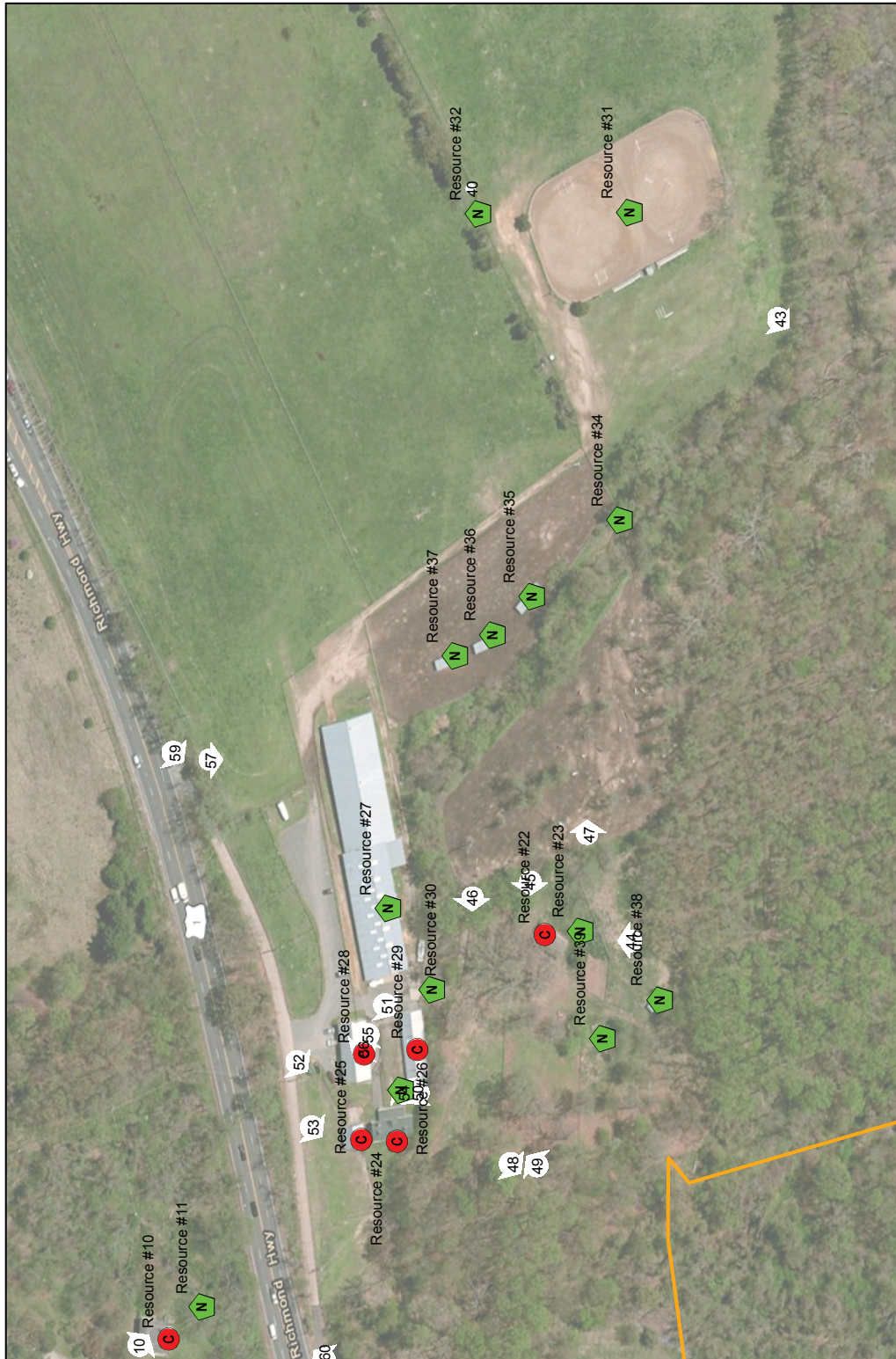
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0 50 100 200 Feet
0 12.5 25 50 Meters

Area of Detail

Photo Location

Non-Contributing Resource

Contributing Resource

Proposed NRHP Boundary

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Non-Contributing Resource
Contributing Resource



Photo Location
Proposed NRHP Boundary



Area of Detail



0 50 100 200 Feet
0 12.5 25 50 Meters



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Woodlawn Cultural Landscape
Historic District Boundary Map
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Source: ESRI Resource Data