

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: Bois Doré
Other names/site number: Scott, Karen Gram, House; Eagle House; DHR#029-6641
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: 8008 Georgetown Pike
City or town: McLean State: VA County: Fairfax
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets
the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
level(s) of significance:

national statewide local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 A B C D

 10/8/2020
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official: Date

Title : State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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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>1</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, secondary structure

RECREATION AND CULTURE/ sports facility/ tennis court, swimming pool

LANDSCAPE/ garden

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/French Renaissance

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STUCCO, 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

The forested property is composed of several parcels that were first assembled and developed as a forty-acre, single-owner property by Karen Gram Scott (Mrs. John Foster Scott) in 1949. Mrs. Scott hired architects Thomas Tileston Waterman and William Max Hausmann to design the French Villa-style house and a garage, which were completed in 1951. Overlooking the Potomac River, the property was developed as her home in the country at a time when other Washingtonians also sought a place outside of the capitol city and surrounded by nature. In addition to the house and garage (converted to a guesthouse with additions in 1967-68), the property includes a noncontributing 1955 swimming pool and tennis court, a 1950s single car garage, and garden structures constructed or moved into place by the current owner from 1968 through 2019.

Narrative Description

Setting

Located four miles southeast of the Great Falls of the Potomac River and approximately two miles west of I-495 on Georgetown Pike, Bois Doré stands on a bluff that overlooks the Potomac River Gorge in Virginia. Originally composed of four parcels that totaled 40 acres when the house was constructed, the property has been expanded to 75 acres by the two subsequent owners with the addition of three adjacent parcels. The majority of the house and its attending

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buildings and structures are located within a 7.7717-acre parcel that is mostly cleared and has a view to the river, with a small portion of a non-contributing garden where a gazebo and pergola stand, that extend north into the neighboring parcel. The remainder of the surrounding property is forested with a rolling terrain that extends from Georgetown Pike to the Potomac River. The property is in proximity to the Bull Neck Gold Mine, which has been recorded by Fairfax County.

A 30-foot-wide, gravel driveway extends approximately 0.5 mile north from Georgetown Pike (VA Route 193). The driveway passes a tennis court and tennis court shed then splits as it approaches the main house. The northwestern arm extends past a 1950-1951 garage (now guesthouse), a mid-1950s single-car garage, and a 1967 six-car garage to the front (east) side of the house. The driveway then continues southeast to the northwest side of the 1955 swimming pool. In addition, the property encompasses gardens and garden structures that are located west and north of the house; they were constructed or moved into place by the current owner throughout her ownership, which began in 1967.

Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

During the period of significance, 1950-1951, only the house and the two-story garage were designed by Waterman and Hausmann and constructed by Karen Gram Scott. The remainder of the resources were added to the property by subsequent owners. In 1967-1968, property owner Charlotte Fredette Smith Eagle altered the two-story garage to make it into a guesthouse. Her alterations (an exterior addition, the removal of the original first-floor garage doors to be replaced by windows, the addition of a fireplace, and finishing the first floor) changed the integrity of the garage's design and materials from its original intent, and changed its status to non-contributing.

Main House (1950-1951, contributing building)

The H-plan, one-and-one-half-story, French Villa-style house stands on a continuous, poured concrete foundation with masonry walls and a cement finished overlay. The H-plan house faces southeast with a three-bay center block flanked by one-bay wings that extend east and west from the center block. The center block is covered with a hipped roof with flat deck while the wings have hipped roofs; the roofs are clad with Ludowici-Celadon tiles. A narrow, molded wood cornice extends around the house. Three symmetrically placed, gabled dormers pierce the center roof on the façade and rear (northwest) elevation; one dormer is centered on the exterior of the wings. Interior brick chimneys with square caps are located in the center of the south wing and the center of the center block. An exterior brick chimney with square cap is placed toward the east end of the north wing. Copper gutters and downspouts extend around all sides except the front elevation, which has a French drain system along the foundation.

The façade's (southeast elevation) first story features double-leaf, three-panel wood entrance doors covered by a broken-pedimented overhang supported by brackets and clad with tiles. Three, shallow stone steps lead to the front door from a sandstone terrace, which is one step up from the gravel driveway. The door is flanked by fourteen-paned French doors with ornamental wrought iron railings that cover the lower third of the doors. The windows on the wings have

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twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood sashes. Wood, louvered shutters flank the windows, the French doors and the entrance. The dormers have paired, eight-light casement windows.

The northeast elevation features three, symmetrically-placed French doors with shutters similar to the center block of the façade. The single, centered dormer window is filled with louvered glass. A stucco-covered, masonry half wall surrounds the flagstone patio that extends along the entire northeast elevation and overlooks the property to the Potomac River.

The rear (northwest) elevation features a center entrance that is covered by a shallow, hipped-roofed portico with standing-seam copper roof and a poured-concrete stoop. The portico includes a narrow, molded cornice, square wood columns with beaded edges, and an open “Chippendale” design wood railing. The single rear door is a nine-light-over-one-panel wood door with a screen door and four-light transom. The portico is flanked by two, twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, wood sash windows like those on the façade. The wings also feature these windows.

The southwest elevation features two, twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood sash windows with louvered shutters flanked by projecting gabled porches. The east porch has metal screening on two sides and operable jalousie windows on the west elevation; the west porch has operable jalousie windows on all three sides. The porches are clad with Ludowici-Celadon tile. A centered dormer with paired, 8-light casement windows pierces the roof. Sandstone steps to the porches and a brick walk throughout the southwest garden area were installed at the time of the house’s construction.

The interior, with minor exceptions, retains its original floorplan, materials, and finishes. The interior first floor of the center block features an entrance hallway that runs parallel to the façade. A bedroom, a bathroom, closets, the kitchen, and a stair hall are located behind the entrance hallway. The north wing includes a living room and a dining room; the south wing has a library, plus a bedroom with a bathroom, a dressing room, and closets.

The rooms feature oak parquet flooring laid in a herringbone pattern with the exception of the kitchen and bathroom floors which are covered with cork tile. The plaster walls have a wood baseboard with ogee cap, a chair rail with a molded upper edge and beaded lower edge, and a narrow crown molding at the cove ceiling. All primary rooms feature the cove ceiling. The smaller bathrooms and dressing rooms have flat ceilings. Two exceptions are the south wing hall which features a barrel-vaulted ceiling, and the stair hall which has a barrel vault under the quarter-turn stairs; the remainder of the stair hall has a cove ceiling.

The public rooms have three-panel wood doors and include double doors between the dining room and living room and between the living room and entrance hallway. Two-panel wood doors are in the private areas. Original marble fireplace surrounds are located in the living room and library. The living room mantel features stop-fluted pilasters on its legs and a paneled header with squared mantel. Smaller in proportion, the library mantel also has stop-fluted pilasters and features a raised star medallion in the center of the header. All bathrooms in the house retain

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their original 4 ½" X 4 ½" wall tiles. In 1967-68, the kitchen was enlarged by the removal of a pantry wall and remodeled with new cabinets, counters, and ceiling.

The house contains its original radiator heating system that was installed within the masonry walls. In 1967-68, the system was modified with the installation of fans which blow air across the radiator coils when cool water is flowing through the radiators from a summertime chiller system. The second floor of the center block includes a hall, two bedrooms and a bathroom. The north wing has a centered bedroom flanked by two storage rooms. The south wing includes a bathroom and closet flanked by two storage areas. The rooms have their original oak strip flooring; the north bedroom was later carpeted wall to wall. The bathrooms have wall tiles similar to bathrooms on the first floor, but the floors have been changed to non-historic marble tile flooring. The plaster walls have baseboards like those on the first floor; the exterior plaster walls angle up from a four-foot knee wall; and the ceilings are flat with no crown molding. Two-panel wood doors are located throughout the second floor. The current owner installed two skylights in the center block bedroom; original to the house is a skylight in the north bedroom which provides access to the roof.

The basement of the center block contains a work room, a furnace room, a bathroom, a hall, and a utility room for water tanks. The portion under the front hallway on the first floor is crawl space. The hall features built-in wood cabinets on the west wall with ca. 1950 metal handles, concrete block interior walls, a poured concrete floor, and a molded wood cornice. Opening to window wells, its three, two-over-two, metal-framed windows feature an upper frame that opens at the top. The bathroom has plastered walls and ceiling, a resin tile floor, and a two-panel wood door with a metal screened transom. The work room features plaster walls and ceiling, a cork tile floor, and a fireplace in the northeast corner. The water tank room and furnace room are unfinished. In 1967-68, a wine cellar was excavated under the north wing that extends from the basement hallway; the wine cellar features wood storage shelves on two sides and an outer wall that is faced with rock rubble.

Integrity Analysis

The house retains significant integrity to its 1950-1951 construction. Standing in its original location, the house's setting is still on a cleared portion of a high point overlooking the Potomac River and is surrounded by forest. No additions or renovations have been made to the exterior of the house, and it retains the original materials used when it was constructed. Few interior changes have been made; the enlargement of the kitchen, the replacement of some bathroom fixtures and floor tiles, and the addition of the two skylights on the second floor have not substantially altered the original floorplan by Waterman and Haussmann. The design, materials, and workmanship of the house have been essentially retained from its construction. The property has high integrity of feeling and association as a mid-20th century dwelling designed by architects accomplished in melding revival styles with modern lifestyle needs.

Secondary Resources Descriptions

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Guest House (1950-1951; 1967-1968, noncontributing building)

The one-and-one-half-story, French Villa-style guest house was built as a two-car garage with living quarters on the second floor when the main house was constructed in 1950-51 and is composed of the same materials: cement-covered, masonry walls, wood eaves with molded wood cornice, and a Mansard roof clad with Ludowici-Celadon tiles. A cement-covered chimney with square cap is centered in the roof. In 1967-68, it was converted to a guest house with first floor renovations and an addition on the southwest side that contains an entry hall and circular stairs.

Its three-bay façade (northwest elevation) features two, paired, ten-light casement windows with metal frames and wooden louvered shutters on the first story of the two-story, original building. The 1967-68 addition includes a wood door with an arched twelve-light upper section over a single panel. Two, shallow gabled dormers pierce the roof; they have six-over-six, double-hung windows.

The addition on the southwest elevation includes paired, six-light casement windows with wooden louvered shutters and a two-story round tower with a conical, standing seam metal roof. The tower is pierced by two windows that feature a single light fan light over a four-light casement window. The main block on the southwest elevation includes a six-over-six, double-hung window on the first story.

The southeast (rear) elevation first story features two large windows composed of a fixed, fifteen-pane center section that's flanked by ten-paned casement windows. The roof is pierced by dormers like those on the façade. The northeast elevation features a centered, six-panel wood door on the first story and two dormers like those on the façade that pierce the roof.

The first floor is comprised of two rooms: the entrance foyer and the living room. The foyer features a spiral staircase with wood risers and treads and a metal pipe railing; a closet is located under the stairs. A parquet floor composed of wood squares extends throughout the first and second floors. The walls and vaulted ceiling are plastered. Double doors made of vertical pecan wood boards lead to the living room which features a brick fireplace with a raised hearth. The plaster ceiling is crossed by steel beams encased with wood. Built-in bookcases made of cedar line the northeast wall around the centered entrance. A built-in bar occupies the center space between the two windows on the southeast wall. The remaining walls are paneled with vertical, pecan wood boards. The second floor contains a center hall, a bathroom, a kitchen, and two bedrooms. A chimney original to the 1951 construction once provided for a wood stove on the second floor, but in 1967-68, the fireplace was added to the first floor living room and the stove hole on the second floor was covered.

Single Car Garage (mid-1950s, noncontributing building)

Constructed in the mid-1950s, the one-story, front gable single car garage is built of concrete blocks. When later converted to a stable, the gable ends were clad with T-111 siding and the roof was covered with clear and green corrugated plastic roofing. The entrance doors on the east elevation were replaced by paired wood, hinged barn doors. Single, six-light casement windows pierce the north and south elevations. There are no openings on the west (rear) elevation.

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Six-Car Garage (1967-1968, noncontributing building)

Constructed in 1967-68, the concrete block, single-story, six-car garage has an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The three-bay façade (northwest elevation) features two, paired wood barn doors that slide along an overhead track and one, single-light paired casement window with a metal frame. The southwest elevation features a single entrance near its south corner with a wood door composed of arched twelve-light upper section over a single panel. There are no openings on the northeast or northwest elevations. The roof is pierced by three skylights. The interior contains two large open spaces and one bathroom.

Swimming Pool (1955, noncontributing structure)

Constructed in 1955, the 20' X 40' inground pool is located southeast of the main house at the end of the oval section of driveway. Steps with flagstone treads and a dressed rubble stone retaining wall capped with flagstone and a block and flagstone patio border the pool on its west. The retaining wall extends to become a low wall along the pool's southwest side. A matching wall lines the pool's northeast corner and turns south to form a raised seating area; located at the southeast end of the pool, the seating area covers an enclosed utility room that contains pool equipment. A fountain with a cherub statue stands on the diving board area, and large urns on stone pedestals are located on the pool's southeast corners.

Tennis Court (mid-1950s, noncontributing structure)

Built circa 1955, the tennis court stands approximately 350 feet southeast of the main house. The 60' X 120' court has a Teniflex green composition surface and is surrounded by a chain link fence.

Tennis Court Storage Shed (late 20th century, noncontributing building)

A prefabricated wood storage shed on skids stands next to the tennis court. The shed has an asphalt shingle gable roof and one double, wood barn door.

Garden Shed (late 20th century, noncontributing building)

A single bay, wood storage shed with a gable roof clad in standing seam metal stands in the south corner of the garden at a corner of the garden's lattice fence work.

Garden (1968-2020, noncontributing site)

Created by the current owner Charlotte Fredette Smith Eagle from 1968 to the present, the formal garden areas extend west and south of the house. The west portion is surrounded by a 6' tall wood lattice fence; a two-leaf gate with an arched header stands in the center in line with the house's rear entrance. A stucco-clad masonry retaining wall with a concrete cap that was designed and installed by Ms. Eagle divides the formal garden next to the house from the less formal area up to the fence. Beyond the fence is an open, grassy area that contains what Ms. Eagle has titled the Far Pavilion and the Pergola, both of which are enclosed by another wood lattice fence. A small formal garden with a centered, cross-shaped pool surrounded by brick walks, planting beds, bushes and a screen of trees is located on the southeast side of the house.

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Gazebo (late 19th century; moved to site in 1970s, noncontributing structure)

In the 1970s, Ms. Eagle placed a late 19th century, octagonal gazebo on a poured concrete pad at the north edge of the cleared area. Made of cast iron with turned posts, openwork balustrades, and latticework between the upper ends of the posts (except the entry bay), the gazebo is capped by a bell-shaped, octagonal metal roof with an angel weathervane.

Tea House (late 20th century, noncontributing structure)

A 7' X 7' tea house stands in the north corner of the formal garden area. Constructed of wood on a poured concrete slab, the square tea house features square wood posts enclosed with a latticework wood balustrade and with scroll brackets. The entrance is an opening marked by square wood posts capped by turned finials. The tea house features a pyramidal roof clad in standing seam metal with turned wood finials above the square posts; it is topped with a square birdhouse cupola that has a metal pyramidal roof and turned wood finial.

Covered Garden Bench (late 20th century, noncontributing structure)

A garden bench on a raised platform stands along the south fence of the formal garden area. It is covered by a hipped roof elevated on square posts with wood finials above the roof. Its standing seam metal roof features a square wood birdhouse cupola similar to that on the Tea House.

Pergola (2018, noncontributing structure)

The nine-bay pergola stands along the north side of the grassy area. Constructed of red oak, the pergola has three arched openings on each side plus interior arch supports and plank flooring.

Far Pavilion (2019, noncontributing structure)

The three-bay rectangular structure stands on a wood platform and is made from red oak from Ms. Eagle's forest; its façade (southeast elevation) has open bays with supports decorated with wood lattice work. The southwest and northeast elevations are enclosed by a low latticework balustrade; the two center posts are square wood. The rear (northwest) elevation is enclosed and features mirrors above the balustrade on the interior. Except for the center entrance, a frieze of openwork surrounds the building. The structure is covered by a modified bell-shaped hip roof with a center pediment infilled with wood scrollwork; the roof is clad with standing seam metal and topped with a tin finial.

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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.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1950-1951

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Waterman, Thomas Tileston
Haussmann, William Max

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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.)

Located in Fairfax County on the highest point of rolling, wooded hills above the Potomac River, Bois Doré was designed in 1950 by Thomas Tileston Waterman, a prominent architectural historian and preservationist, and William Max Haussmann, the chief architect of the National Park Service (NPS) Capital Region between 1952 and 1963. The French Villa-style house was completed in 1951 with owner Karen Gram Scott acting as the general contractor. The house is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for the architects who designed it. Both Waterman and Haussmann played important roles in the field of architecture and architectural history; their body of work has contributed to the practice of historic restoration and to the direct preservation of historic structures, particularly on the East Coast of the U.S. Both men also leave a legacy of designing new buildings. Bois Doré's period of significance is 1950-1951 when the main house and garage were designed and constructed. The house retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association; its design, materials and workmanship have been altered very little since its conception by Waterman and Haussmann.

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

Karen Gram Scott (1890-1981)

Karen Gram Scott was well-known as a Washington socialite and McLean, Virginia, resident. Born in Nebraska in 1890, Karen Gram divorced her first husband and moved to Washington, DC in the early 1920s. According to DC City Directories, as Karen G. Schaefer, she worked as a clerk, a stenographer, and in real estate. An unpublished biography cites her traveling to Europe as a companion to Mrs. Thomas Walsh, who at this time was one of the wealthiest women in America. In 1926, Karen met and married Victor J. Evans. Evans was the head of the patent law firm Victor J. Evans & Co., which conducted its practice worldwide.¹

As Mrs. Evans, Karen associated with the members of Washington society including ambassadors, embassy staff, senators, and representatives. The Evans often entertained at their 15-acre private estate named Acclimation Park. The property was located at Ridge Road and Cathedral Avenue in northwest D.C. After Victor's death in 1931, Karen Gram Evans continued to participate in the social life of Washington. Victor left his firm \$850,000 in debt. Even though the country was in the depths of the Great Depression, Karen proceeded to pay off the debt and help the firm recover.²

¹ 1921, 1924, 1925 DC City Directories; 1930 Federal Census; Marriage Records. *Ancestry.com*. "The Life of James Foster Scott," by Helen Foster Snow (Nym Wales), p.9 [unpublished]; Letters from Karen Gram Scott, Papers of Betty Gram Swing 1903-2013 (inclusive), MC 890, Folder 18.7; Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Cambridge, MA. Karen's sister Betty Gram Swing was a noted suffrage activist and a member of the National Woman's Party. "Victor Evans Dies," *Washington Post*, February 2, 1931, pg. 3. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

² *Washington Post*: April 13, 1928, pg. 7 "Capital Society Events"; June 15, 1930, p. S5 "Mr. and Mrs. Evans Hosts an Open Air Dinner Within Park"; February 2, 1931, p. 3 "Victor Evans Dies." ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

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As Washington expanded in the 1930s, wealthier citizens looked toward northern Virginia for rural retreats. Land along the Potomac River in Fairfax County became desirable for building country estates. One such property in the McLean area was Downscrest. Constructed ca. 1936 and owned by Donald Downs, Downscrest was the site of day and evening parties attended by Washington socialites and embassy staff.³ It is possible that Karen Gram Evans attended parties in this area or certainly knew those who did. In 1939, she decided to build a rural retreat outside Washington. On one trip with a realtor, Evans met Dr. James Foster Scott on his property in the Great Falls area of McLean, Virginia.⁴

A noted physician, Dr. Scott practiced in DC, Alaska, Canada, Bermuda and Nassau before retiring to the Great Falls area in the early 1910s. He purchased an island in the Potomac River, then known as Scott's Island (now Turkey Island), where he constructed a house. In 1916, he purchased approximately ten acres of land on the bluff overlooking the island and constructed the house he named Kalokagathon.⁵

Karen Gram Evans married James Foster Scott in March 1940 and settled into country life at Kalokagathon, which became a site for entertaining members of Washington society including ambassadors and their staffs. It was at one of her parties that Karen Scott met Thomas Tileston Waterman.⁶ Dr. Scott died just a few years later, on February 20, 1946.⁷ Over the next three years, Karen Gram Scott moved between the house and Gram family property in Vermont, renting Kalakagathon when away.

In 1949, Karen Gram Scott purchased forty acres of land in close proximity to Kalakagathon and located at the end of a 30-foot right-of-way that extended northeast from Georgetown Pike. The heavily forested property overlooked the Potomac River.⁸ Karen Scott hired Thomas Tileston Waterman to design a new house on the forty acres.

Waterman designed an H-shaped, French Villa-style house together with a French Villa-style, two-car garage with living quarters on the second floor. Since Waterman was not a licensed architect as required by Virginia state building codes, he collaborated with William Max

Victor Evans was a prominent collector not only of rare animals, but also of Indian artifacts. He donated some of these collections to local institutions such as the National Zoo and the Smithsonian Institution. *Washington Post*, May 21, 1932, p. 7; *Washington Post*, September 13, 1934, p. 13; ProQuest Historical Newspapers. "The Life of James Foster Scott," by Helen Foster Snow (Nym Wales), p. 2 [unpublished].

³ *Washington Post*, "Mrs. Sims Snow Is Honored at Dinner Party," March 19, 1939; "Donald Downs Host at Picnic," July 12, 1939. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

⁴ "The Life of James Foster Scott," by Helen Foster Snow (Nym Wales), p.1 [unpublished]. Also, see James Foster Scott Papers, 1863-1946, Utah State University, Merrill-Cazier Library, Special Collections and Archives Division, as seen on Archives West [www.archiveswest.orbiscascade.org].

⁵ Yale University Obituary Record; Fairfax County Liber A, No. 8, page 545. Scott was also known for his studies and writings about ethics and philosophy.

⁶ Tabitha Eagle telephone conversation with Fay Campbell Kaynor (niece of Waterman and noted architectural historian) on October 5, 2003. Eagle Family Files.

⁷ Yale Obituary.

⁸ Fairfax County Deed Book 701, page 113.

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Haussmann with whom he had worked for decades.⁹ Haussmann became the architect of record for the project; he completed the designs in late 1950.¹⁰

Thomas Tileston Waterman (1900-1951)

Born in 1900 in East Orange, New Jersey, Thomas Tileston Waterman worked on many of the early preservation and restoration projects of the 1920s and 1930s. He trained with architect Ralph Adams Cram of Boston to become a draftsman beginning in 1919. After work and on weekends, Waterman spent time with William Sumner Appleton of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, learning architectural history and an appreciation for preserving old buildings. As Waterman's biographer, Fay Campbell Kaynor, noted: "Between 1920 and 1927, draftsmanship and architectural history were combining to form Waterman's unique career. Proof of the coalescing of interests appeared in yet another field—writing" when his article on the President's House at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, was published.¹¹

In July 1928, the Boston architectural firm of Perry, Shaw, and Hepburn hired Waterman as a draftsman to help design the reconstruction of buildings at what would become Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia. Using existing foundations, archaeological evidence, and archival research, the team at Williamsburg produced conjectural drawings for the buildings' reconstruction or restoration. Here, Waterman combined his interests in architecture, historical research, archaeology, landscaping, and interior design to help restore the Wren Building at the College of William and Mary and to reconstruct the Capitol Building, Raleigh Tavern, and the Governor's Palace. His previous experience in New England, and his travels in Europe and throughout Virginia informed Waterman's work in Williamsburg. As senior firm member William G. Perry noted:

It was necessary to understand the origin of customs and of institutions which have made this particular architecture inevitable and to trace the steps of development as closely as one can...and one must feel as well as understand the architectural and cultural influences which came to bear upon the creation of the new capital city.¹²

⁹ In 1947, Thomas Waterman applied for membership in the American Institute of Architects. A. Byron Williams, president of the Virginia Chapter of AIA, objected to his membership because Waterman was not a registered architect, and he thought that Waterman had illegally acted as a registered architect in Virginia. Waterman maintained that he never acted as or considered himself a registered architect. Waterman was admitted to corporate membership in the AIA, but was most likely very careful in his subsequent work not to list himself as an architect but as a consultant. This is how he listed himself on the designs for the Scott house. AIA Membership Files, <https://aiahistoricaldirectory.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/AHDAA/pages/39424989/ahd1047317>

¹⁰ In 1950, Waterman was ill with cancer and died in January 1951. He most likely was unable to complete the design and construction process.

¹¹ Thomas Tileston Waterman American Institute of Architects Application for Membership, January 21, 1947, AIA Membership Files, <https://aiahistoricaldirectory.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/AHDAA/pages/39424989/ahd1047317>; Fay Campbell Kaynor, "Thomas Tileston Waterman: Student of American Colonial Architecture," *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 20. No. 2/3 (Summer – Autumn, 1985), p. 106.

¹² Kaynor, p. 110.

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Waterman would take this approach to his work on other buildings throughout his career.

In 1933, Charles E. Peterson, architect in charge of the Eastern Division of the National Park Service (NPS), hired Waterman as an assistant architect to work on the preservation of buildings in the park system. In addition, Peterson appointed Waterman to be the architectural director of the newly created Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). At HABS, Waterman was the architectural director responsible for the standard of fieldwork and the ‘architectural scope’ of the survey. All reports and drafts—14,500 sheets of them in the first four years—went through the Washington office...Each page required the ‘TTW’ mark of final approval...In turn, he gave stature to the fledgling HABS because of his high standards of historical research and draftsmanship, a combination that made him ‘a very strong influence for quality.’¹³

During this period, he worked with William Haussmann on NPS projects. Waterman retained both NPS positions until 1942, when he moved to the Navy Department as an Associate Architect for the duration of World War II.¹⁴ In 1945, Waterman turned exclusively to private practice.

While working for the NPS and Navy, Thomas Waterman also conducted a private practice in architecture and architectural history. He traveled extensively on the East Coast, and particularly throughout Virginia, documenting colonial and early Republic period houses. In addition to Cram and Appleton, Waterman associated with many of the well-known architects and architectural historians working on early American buildings. These included Fiske Kimball, the Director of the Philadelphia Museum of Art who was also a member of the Williamsburg Advisory Council of Architects. Noted architectural historian, Camille Wells, wrote “Of all the historical architects who followed Fiske Kimball to Virginia, Thomas Tileston Waterman was by far the most influential.”¹⁵ Waterman published his findings, sometimes collaborating with other architectural historians, in: *Domestic Colonial Architecture of Tidewater Virginia* (1932), *The Early Architecture of North Carolina* (1941), *Mansions of Virginia* (1946), and *The Dwellings of Colonial America* (1950).

¹³ Kaynor, p. 126. Peterson and Waterman knew one another. Peterson previously worked as chief of the architectural office in Yorktown, Virginia from 1930-1933. Yorktown is only a few miles from Williamsburg; the restoration and reconstruction activities at Williamsburg were well known in the architectural field at that time.

¹⁴ World War II interrupted the activities of HABS, and the program would be inactive until it was resumed in July 1957 under the supervision in the NPS eastern office by architect Charles E. Peterson. Vernon L. Hammons, “A Brief Organizational History of the Office of Design and Construction National Park Service 1917-1962,” unpublished, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. Pp. 2&5
[nps.gov/parkhistory/hisnps/npshistory/design.pdf.]

¹⁵ Camille Wells, “The Multistoried House: Twentieth-Century Encounters with the Domestic Architecture of Colonial Virginia,” *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 106, No. 4 (Autumn, 1998), p. 362. Accessed through JSTOR web site <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4249736>. In fact, Fiske Kimball was one of the men who proposed Waterman’s membership to the American Institute of Architects (AIA); Thomas T. Waterman Membership File, courtesy of the AIA Archives.

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On the recommendation of Fiske Kimball, Henry Francis du Pont hired Waterman to help develop his house, Winterthur. From 1932 until his death in 1951, Waterman advised du Pont on appropriate architectural settings for du Pont's antique collections, located original woodwork from houses threatened by demolition or neglect for removal to Winterthur, and designed and oversaw the installation of the architecture.

Waterman's reputation in the preservation field led to his hiring as a consultant for buildings in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area. These included the Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Shop in Alexandria, Virginia, where Waterman worked on the restoration of the interior, and the Decatur House in Washington, DC, where Waterman restored the façade to the appearance of the original designed by Benjamin Henry Latrobe.

Waterman helped private owners preserve and adapt their historic homes for 20th-century living as well. At Dumbarton Oaks, also located in DC, Waterman designed new spaces for the mid-18th-century house as well as a new museum wing. For other adaptations, biographer Kaynor noted that Waterman "pioneered the tactic called 'mitigation'" by designing 20th-century conveniences into otherwise historically accurate restorations of buildings.¹⁶

Waterman also designed twelve known new residences including his own house Caithness (ca. 1940) that is located in Port Royal, Virginia. The new designs took those of former eras and adapted them for modern living. Bois Doré embodies many of the features of his new designs: formal interior features; stucco construction; influenced by French (Caribbean or Spanish) design; and with rooms opening to terraces, gardens, and vistas.¹⁷ Shortly after working on Bois Doré, Waterman died on January 20, 1951.

William Max Haussmann (1906-1988)

Born in 1906 in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, William Max Haussmann graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with a Bachelor's degree in Architecture in 1928. He worked for the Philadelphia architectural firm of Magaziner, Eberhard & Harris from 1928 to 1930.¹⁸ In 1931, he started work with the NPS as a Junior Architect and traveled the country working on federal projects.

At the NPS field office established in Yorktown, Virginia, Haussmann's first project was to plan the architectural setting for the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration of 1931. There, Haussmann worked under Charles Peterson, who was chief of the NPS architectural and

¹⁶ Kaynor, p. 135. Examples of such mitigation projects include: Elmwood (Essex County, Virginia), Belle Isle (Lancaster County, Virginia), Harewood (Jefferson County, West Virginia), and Readbourne (Queen Anne's County, Maryland),

¹⁷ Kaynor, p. 138.

¹⁸ "Haussmann, William M(ax)," *American Architects Directory*, First edition, 1956 (R.R. Bowker LLC, December 1955), p. 235 [American Institute of Architects (AIA) website, <https://aiahistoricaldirectory.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/AHDAA/pages/35707131/ahd1018838>]; Haussmann AIA Membership File.

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landscape architectural office.¹⁹ Haussmann's Yorktown work included the restoration of the Moore House located in the Colonial National Historical Park and Swan Tavern. He also designed the bridges along the Colonial Parkway then being constructed between Yorktown and Jamestown.²⁰ It is quite likely that Haussmann met Thomas Waterman during this period while Waterman was working in Williamsburg.

Though based in Washington, DC with the Central Design Office, Haussmann traveled the country for NPS from 1931 to 1940; during this period, he was promoted through the levels from Junior Architect to Architect. In 1940, Haussmann became the architect for the National Capitol Parks; he then was promoted to chief architect from 1952 to his retirement in 1963.²¹

While with the NPS, Haussmann designed new buildings and structures for parks in the National Capitol Region including the Harry T. Thompson Boat House, the Carter Barron Amphitheater, the Watergate Concert Barge, and the Rock Creek Nature Center. He also worked as project manager for the design and construction of the Netherlands Carillon Tower that is adjacent to Arlington National Cemetery. Haussmann also designed some of the bridges and other structures for the George Washington Parkway on the Virginia side of the Potomac River and for the Suitland Parkway that runs south of DC in Maryland.

In addition to the restoration work he did in Yorktown for the NPS, Haussmann was also involved in the restoration of buildings elsewhere on the East Coast such as the Morris House and the Old Custom House in Philadelphia. In the DC metropolitan area, Haussmann worked on the restorations of the Custis Lee Mansion at Arlington National Cemetery, Ford's Theatre in DC, and the Old Stone House in Georgetown.²² As the NPS Architect-in-Charge, Haussmann's involvement varied from approving the drawings done by his staff to conducting the architectural research and producing the final work himself.²³

Haussmann also privately consulted on restoration and preservation projects such as the Ramsay House in Alexandria, Virginia (a project on which Waterman also was involved), and designed new buildings. In 1950 to 1951, he was the architect of record for Bois Doré. In 1955, he designed the C.C. Robinson residence in Vienna, Virginia.²⁴

¹⁹ Vernon L. Hammons, "A Brief Organizational History of the Office of Design and Construction National Park Service 1917-1962," unpublished, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. P. 2 [nps.gov/parkhistory/hisnps/npshistory/design.pdf.]

²⁰ "William Max Haussmann, Park Service Architect," *Washington Post* obituary notice, December 23, 1988, Pg. C4. ProQuest Historical Newspapers; "Park Architect Retires Today," *The Washington Post, Times Herald*, May 10, 1963, Pg B4. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Evison, Tape 144, p. 4. Haussmann also design the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commemorative medallion.

²¹ American Institute of Architects Archives, AIA 1956 Directory; "William Max Haussmann, Park Service Architect" obituary, *The Washington Post*, December 23, 1988, Pg. C4, ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

²² Sarah Booth Conroy, "For 'Historic Preservation,'" *Washington Post, Times Herald*, October 31, 1973, p. B7, ProQuest Historical Newspapers; *Washington Post*, December 23, 1988; Evison, Tape 144, pp. 28-37. The Ford's Theater design won an AIA award for the restoration's adaptive use as a museum and theater.

²³ Evison, Tape 144, pp. 32-35.

²⁴ Peter H. Smith, "The Saga of Saving and Reconstructing Ramsay House," *The Alexandria Chronicle*, Winter/Spring 1998/99, Vol. VII, No. 1,2, pg. 7. AIA 1956 Directory, p. 235.

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After he retired from the NPS in 1963, Haussmann worked in private practice. He also served as a member of the Georgetown Fine Arts Commission.²⁵ Among his projects in Fairfax County, Virginia, were researching the history of and preparing detailed drawings for the Miller House at Colvin Run Mill; and designing buildings and structures in Bull Run Park, Accotink Park, and Burke Lake Park. Elsewhere in Northern Virginia, he also designed St. Christopher's Episcopal Church, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, and Trinity Episcopal Church. Haussmann died in 1988 at the age of 82.²⁶

Bois Doré/ The Scott House

Construction on Bois Doré began in 1950. Waterman seems to have designed the house as an expanded version of Caithness, his house in Port Royal, Virginia.²⁷ Situated on the high point of the lot, Karen Gram Scott's house was oriented so that its northern end faced the Potomac River. Located on that end were the drawing room and dining room, public rooms that spilled out onto the flagstone patio through three sets of double doors and provided guests with a scenic view of the river. On the southern end, private rooms—the library and master bedroom—accessed the exterior via two enclosed porches. These porches offered views of the private garden area on the southern end of the house.

Although drawings for it no longer exist, the garage that stands southwest of the house was also designed in the French Villa style. Two car bays occupied the first story. The second story had living quarters with two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a bathroom that were accessed by a set of outside stairs.

Haussmann likely produced the working specifications in consultation with Waterman. He later wrote regarding the house:

The house was originally designed to be built for \$75,000 and while I believed it had exceeded that amount, I did not know by how much. The costs which I am quoting here are on the assumption that the work would be contracted out in the usual way. Since Mrs. Scott had acted as her own contractor, there were no general bids, the architect was not called on to certify and this is, of course why I have no direct knowledge of the costs involved...I do know, however that the site preparation work far exceeded the norm because of the extensive clearing and grading and the length of the approach road and utility lines...the original cost of the garage would have been \$7,000.²⁸

²⁵ "History Buffs Balk Plan to Update 18th Century Fairfax Home," The Washington Post, Times Herald, October 24, 1966, p. D5, ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

²⁶ Washington Post, December 23, 1988.

²⁷ Thomas Tileston Waterman, "Architectural drawings for a house ("residence") for Mrs. James Foster Scott, McLean, Virginia," LCCN 95860242, Thomas T. Waterman Papers, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division. Conversation, Fay Campbell Kaynor with Tabitha Eagle, October 5, 2003, The Eagle Family Files.

²⁸ Letter, William M. Haussmann to Sophia Wanamaker, Inc., November 9, 1963; Eagle Family Files.

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It would have taken several months to prepare the heavily forested property for the construction of the house and garage. It is possible that some of the trees were milled for structural posts and flooring, because Henry F. du Pont wrote thanking Karen Scott for sending him flooring for Winterthur in July.²⁹

Then, in mid-summer, it appears that the foundation work had begun. In July, Mrs. Scott's new project rated this mention in the "Town and Country Folk" column of *The Washington Evening Star*:

Agnes [sic] Scott, widow of the famed author and philosopher, Dr. James Foster Scott, is laying the foundation for a home on the Potomac that should make Versailles look like a tool shed. The new residence will retain the old Indian name, Kalokagathon, of their former residence...³⁰

The house was still under construction in the fall of 1950. On September 26, 1950, the Cincinnati Floor Company sent an estimate for the herringbone parquet floors and the white oak strip flooring for the second floor.³¹ In October, Haussmann produced two floorplans that differed from the earlier Waterman plans: one was for a U-shaped house with similar room arrangement to the earlier plans; and the second was for an H-shaped house that was like the original in plan except for the placement of a staircase in the main hallway. The plans may have been prepared for obtaining building permits in Fairfax County. Both of the plans in the files were marked "Not for Use." The Haussman plans most likely sent to the county were similar to the February 1950 plans in the collection of the Waterman Papers at the Library of Congress since the house as constructed follows those plans.³² The house and garage were completed early in 1951.

In October 1952, Karen Gram Scott sold the property to Chalmers B. and Barbara L. Wood.³³ Over the next fifteen years, the Woods added a swimming pool, tennis court, and one-car garage to the property.

In 1967, the then-divorced Chalmers B. Wood conveyed the property (at this time 56 acres) to Bryan Munroe and Charlotte Fredette Eagle.³⁴ Before moving into the house, the Eagles altered the house slightly by removing a pantry wall to enlarge the kitchen, building a wine cellar in the basement, and adding an air conditioning chiller to the existing radiator heating system.

²⁹ Letter, Henry F. du Pont to Karen Scott, July 5, 1950, Winterthur Archives, Winterthur, DE: *Dear Mrs. Scott: I can't tell you how much I appreciate your letting me have the flooring. Many, many thanks. It will make all the difference in our house./My truck is bringing you six hose-in-hose Azalea plants when it comes for the flooring on the 11th and I hope you can find a place for them. Should you be able to use any perennials next autumn, I should be glad to send some to you./With renewed thanks for the flooring,...*

³⁰ Nike Anderson, "Town and Country Folk," *The Evening Star*, July 13, 1950, p. 34.

³¹ Eagle Family Files.

³² Haussmann plans for Scott house, October 1950, Eagle Family Files. Fairfax County has destroyed building permits from this time period, so there are no records for the house under construction.

³³ Fairfax County Deed Book 1013, Page 126.

³⁴ Fairfax County Deed Book 2967, Page 224.

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Charlotte Fredette Eagle designed alterations to the garage, converting it into a guest house by finishing the first floor, paneling it with pecan wood, and adding a foyer and circular stairs to the southwest end, which replaced an exterior stairway to the second floor. In addition, the Eagles constructed a six-car garage that stands across the driveway from the guest house.³⁵

Between 1968 and the present day, Mrs. Eagle has designed formal and informal garden areas to the south and west of the house. She also has added various structures to the garden. These include a 19th-century cast-iron gazebo moved to the site, a storage shed, and a tea house, a pergola, a pavilion, and a covered garden bench all designed and constructed by Mrs. Eagle.

The house remains much as Waterman and Haussmann designed it with original exterior finishes and interior flooring, woodwork, fireplaces, and plaster walls. Although part of a larger property, the 7.7717-acre parcel contains all of the development while the rest remains wooded, the setting in which the house was first constructed.

³⁵ Fairfax County Building Permit January 10, 1968. Owner's files.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Papers of Betty Gram Swing 1903-2013 (inclusive), MC 890. Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Cambridge, MA.

Smith, Peter H. "The Saga of Saving and Reconstructing Ramsay House," *The Alexandria Chronicle*, Winter/Spring 1998/99, Vol. VII, No. 1, 2. Alexandria, VA: Alexandria Historical Society.

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Washington Post, Washington, DC: April 13, 1928, June 15, 1930 February 2, 1931, Mary 21, 1932, September 13, 1934, May 10, 1963, October 24, 1966, October 31, 1973, December 23, 1988. Accessed through ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

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Washington, DC City Directories: 1921, 1924, 1925. Accessed through Ancestry.com.

Wells, Camille. "The Multistoried House: Twentieth-Century Encounters with the Domestic Architecture of Colonial Virginia," *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 106, No. 4 (Autumn, 1998). Accessed through JSTOR web site <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4249736>.

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 # _____
 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: Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR #029-6641

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.0117

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 38.968084 Longitude: -77.217798
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:

Bois Doré
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4. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Location Map and Scaled Boundary Map. The boundary coincides with the east, south, and west perimeters of the 7.7717-acre parcel identified by Fairfax County, Virginia, as Map # 0202 01 0048Z and extends north into approximately .24 acre of the 15.05-acre parcel identified as Map #0202 01 0014Z. The nominated property's legal description is POTOMAC PCL B1/4772-634 5042-342/AA 89-D-001 as found in Fairfax County Deed Book 17945, Page 1141.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Although only a portion of the larger property, the historic boundary encompasses the land that contains all of the buildings, structures, gardens and lawns that were part of the original clearing of the property and the construction of the house as well as the historic setting and all known associated historic resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Julia Claypool/Historian; Edna Johnston/Principal
organization: History Matters, LLC
street & number: 3503 Moss Side Avenue
city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23222
email: claypool@historymatters.net; johnston@historymatters.net
telephone: 202-223-8845
date: July 3, 2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Bois Doré
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- **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.)

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: Bois Doré

City or Vicinity: McLean

County: Fairfax State: VA

Photographer: History Matters, LLC

Date Photographed: December 2019

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

1 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0001

View: Primary dwelling, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest

2 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0002

View: Primary dwelling, northeast elevation, camera facing west

3 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0003

View: Primary dwelling, northwest elevation, camera facing southeast

4 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0004

View: Primary dwelling, southwest elevation, camera facing northeast

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5 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0005

View: Primary dwelling southwest elevation and garden, camera facing southeast

6 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0006

View: Primary dwelling, main hall, camera facing northeast

7 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0007

View: Primary dwelling, front door, camera facing southeast

8 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0008

View: Primary dwelling, stair hall and living room from main hall, camera facing north

9 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0009

View: Primary dwelling, living room, camera facing southeast

10 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0010

View: Primary dwelling, living room looking toward dining room, camera facing northwest

11 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0011

View: Primary dwelling, stair hall, camera facing northwest

12 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0012

View: Primary dwelling, stair hall looking toward dining room, camera facing northeast

13 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0013

View: Primary dwelling, stair hall looking up staircase, camera facing southeast

14 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0014

View: Primary dwelling, kitchen, camera facing southwest

15 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0015

View: Primary dwelling, library, camera facing northwest

16 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0016

View: Primary dwelling, bedroom hallway, camera facing northwest

17 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0017

View: Primary dwelling, main bedroom, camera facing southwest

18 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0018

View: Primary dwelling, main dressing and bathroom, camera facing northwest

19 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0019

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- View: Primary dwelling, second floor hallway and bedroom, camera facing southwest
20 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0020
- View: Primary dwelling, second floor bedroom, camera facing northeast
21 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0021
- View: Primary dwelling, example of radiator cover
22 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0022
- View: Primary dwelling, southwest elevation porch, camera facing south
23 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0023
- View: Guesthouse, northwest elevation, camera facing southeast
24 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0024
- View: Guesthouse, southeast elevation, camera facing north
25 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0025
- View: Guesthouse, first floor, camera facing southeast
26 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0026
- View: Guesthouse, looking down staircase to front door, camera facing northwest
27 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0027
- View: Guesthouse, second floor kitchen, camera facing east
28 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0028
- View: Primary dwelling, driveway and guesthouse, camera facing west
29 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0029
- View: Primary dwelling northwest elevation, garden and teahouse, camera facing southeast
30 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0030
- View: Garden, teahouse, pavilion, and covered garden bench, camera facing west
31 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0031
- View: Primary dwelling northeast patio and gazebo overlooking Potomac River, camera facing north
32 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0032
- View: View of Potomac River and lawn north of primary dwelling, camera facing north
33 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0033
- View: Circular section of driveway looking toward swimming pool from primary dwelling, camera facing southeast

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34 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0034

View: Swimming pool, camera facing southeast

35 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0035

View: Driveway between 6-car garage (on left), primary dwelling (center), and guesthouse (on right), camera facing north

36 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0036

View: Single car garage (on left), 6-car garage (on right), camera facing northwest

37 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0037

View: 6-car garage, northwest & southwest elevations, camera facing northeast

38 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0038

View: Tennis court and storage shed, camera facing east

39 of 39: VA_FairfaxCounty_BoisDore_0039

View: Main driveway from Georgetown Pike, camera facing north

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.



Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

LOCATION MAP

Bois Dore
Fairfax County, VA
DHR No. 029-6641

LOCATION COORDINATES:

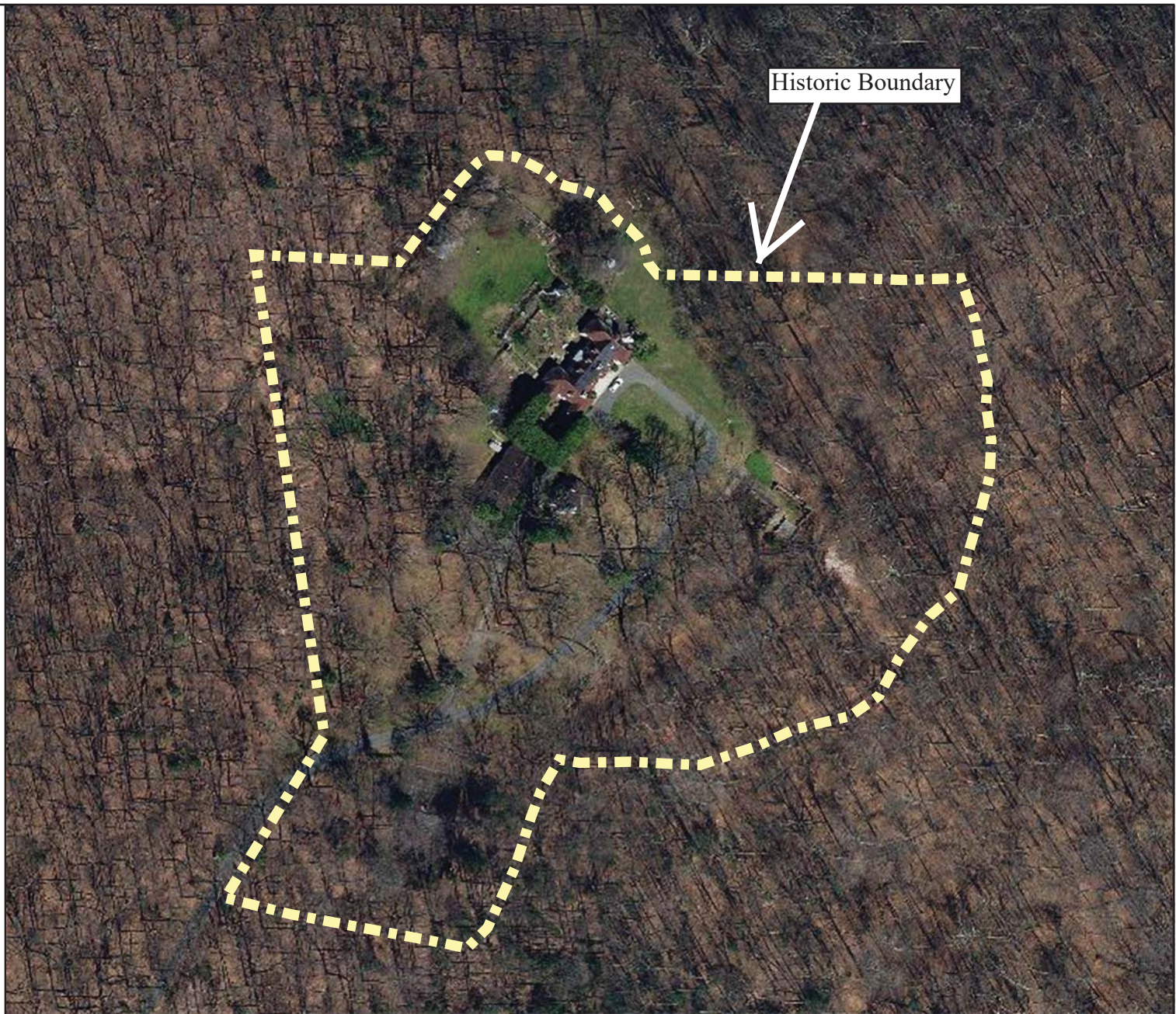
Latitude: 38.968084
Longitude: -77.217798



Feet



1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet



Historic Boundary

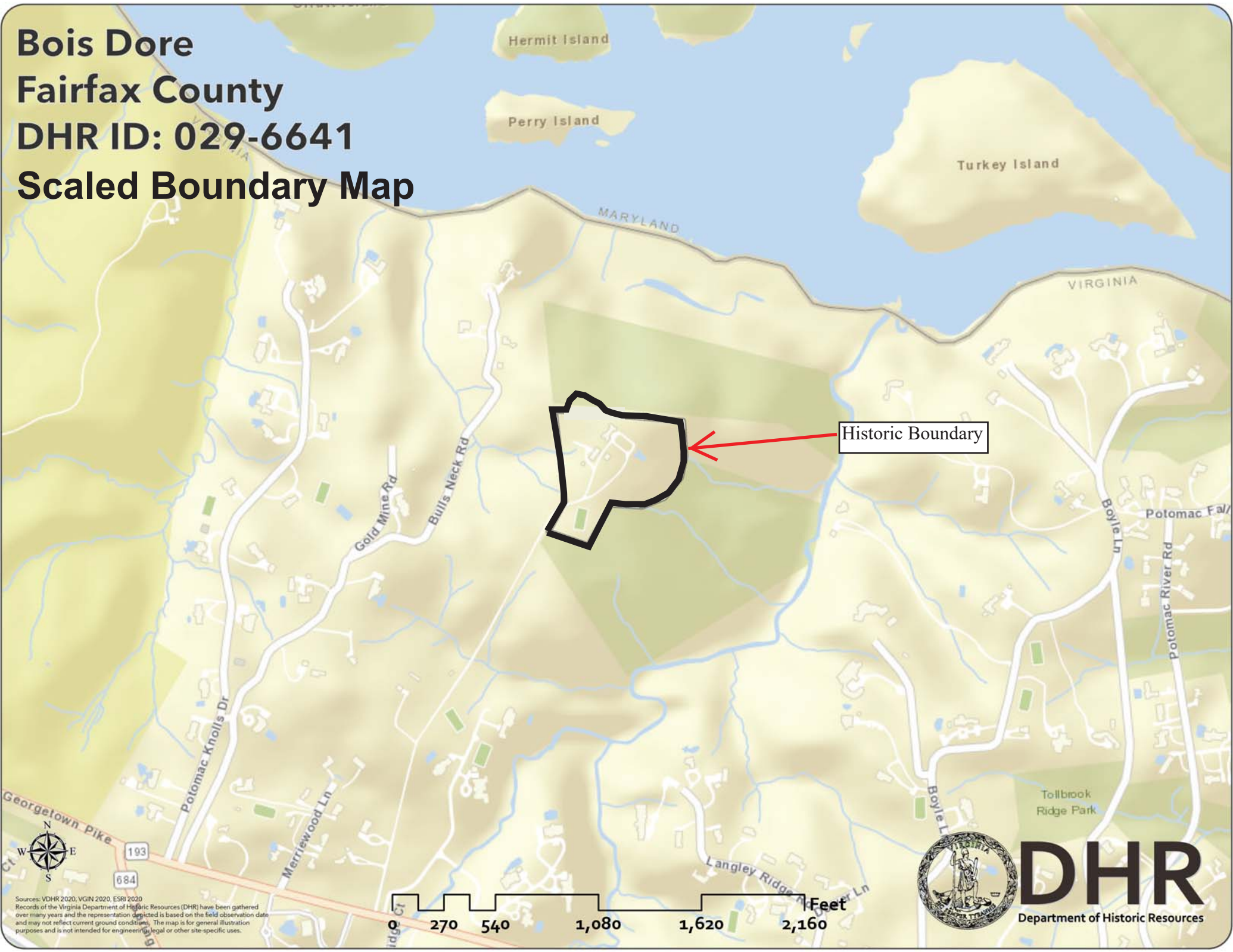
Title:

Date: 9/24/2020

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

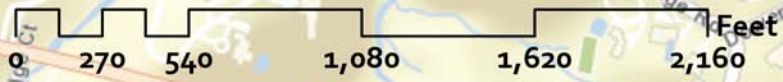
Bois Dore Fairfax County DHR ID: 029-6641 Scaled Boundary Map



Historic Boundary



Sources: VDHR 2020, VGIN 2020, ESRI 2020
Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation data and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses.



DHR
Department of Historic Resources

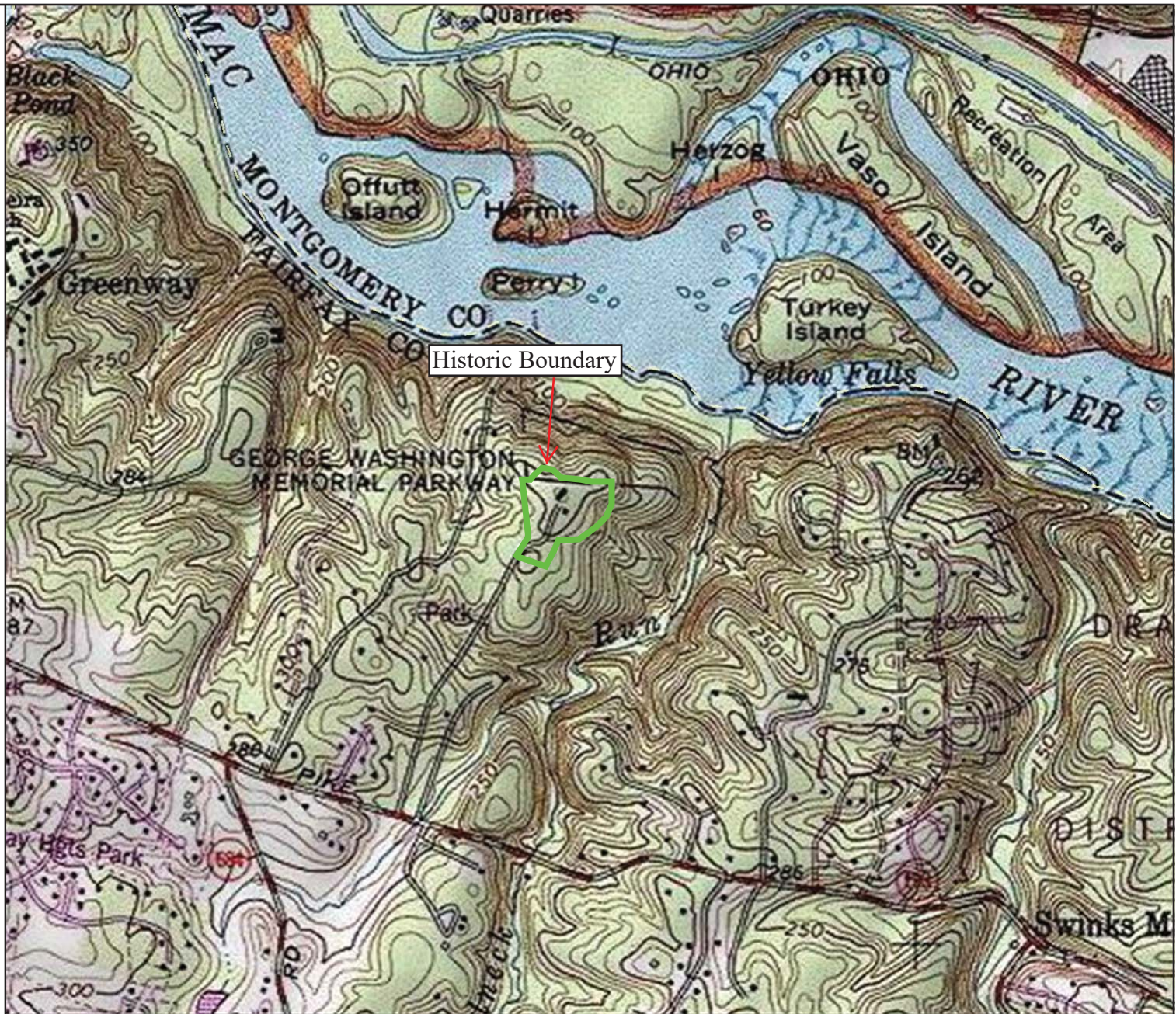


TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

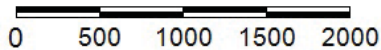
Bois Dore

Fairfax County, VA

DHR No. 029-6641



Feet



1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

Title:

Date: 12/7/2020

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

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TAX PARCEL MAP

Boise Dore
Fairfax County, VA
DHR No. 029-6641



Legal Disclaimer:

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Property Map

Produced by Fairfax County GIS and Mapping Services 12/7/2020



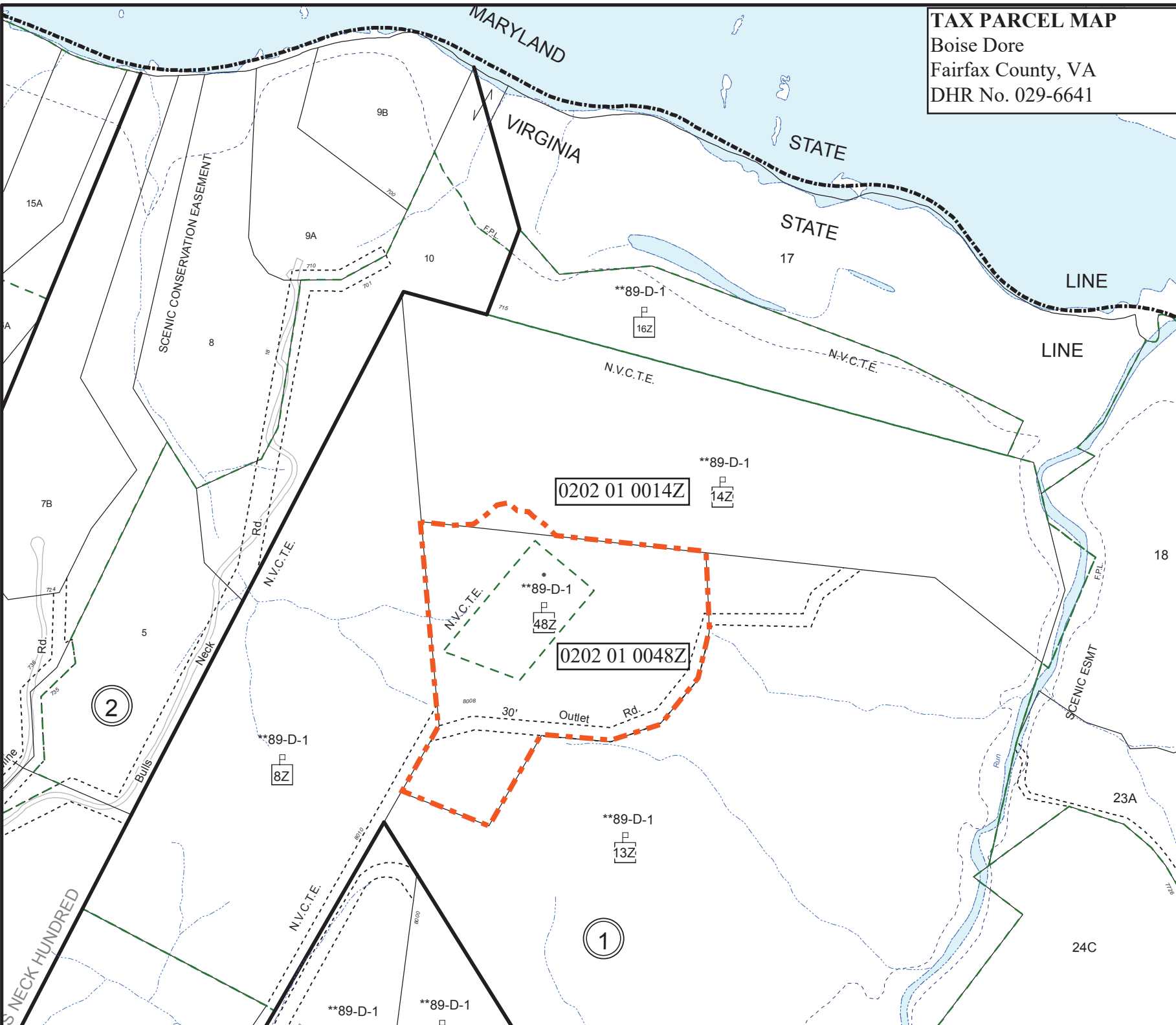
Department of Information Technology
GIS and Mapping Services
12000 Government Center
Parkway Suite 117
Fairfax, VA 22035-0010
(703) 324-2712

www.fairfaxcounty.gov/maps

e-mail: gis.help@fairfaxcounty.gov

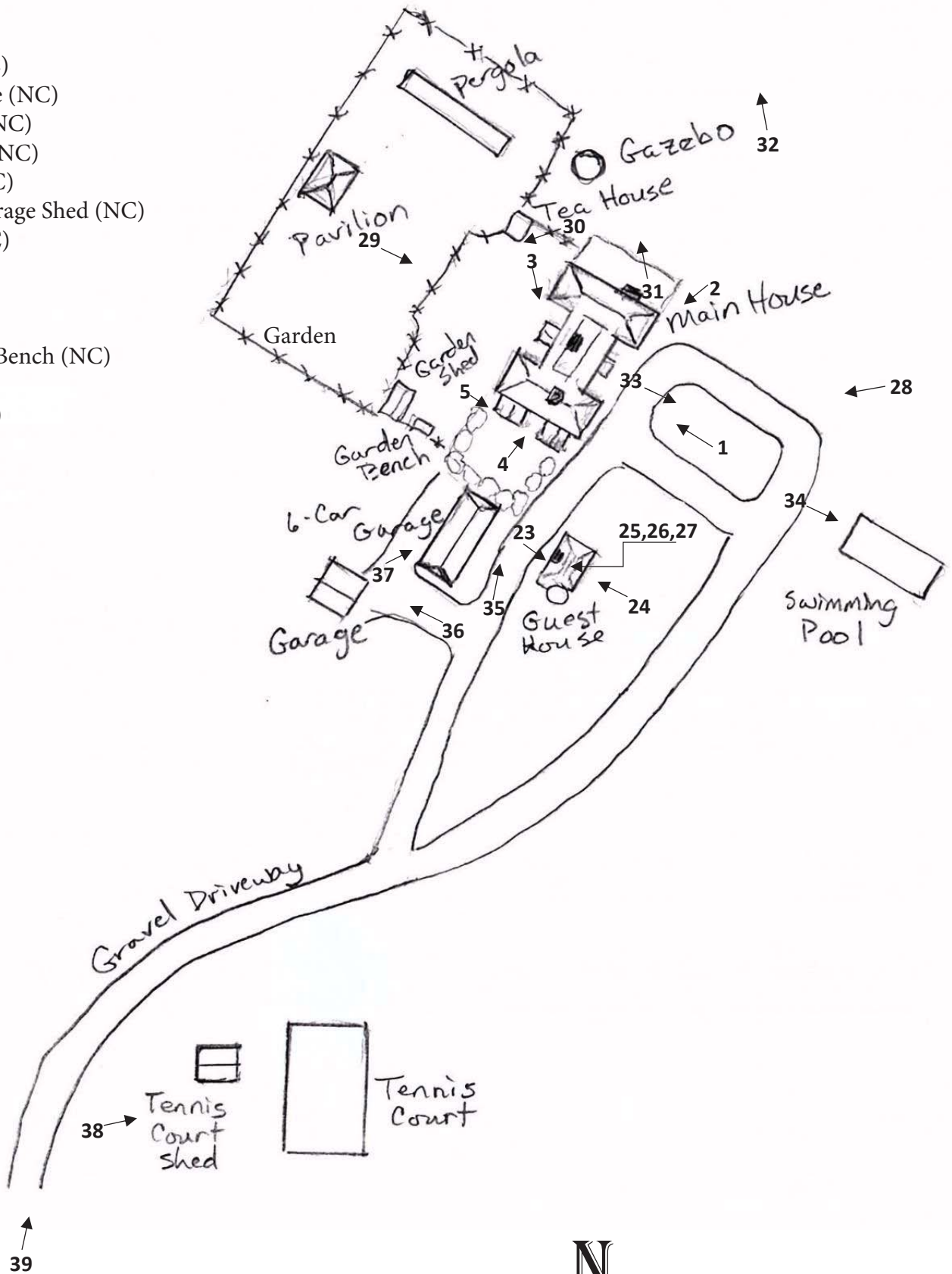


Fairfax County



List of Resources

- Main House (C)
- Guest House (NC)
- Single Car Garage (NC)
- Six-Car Garage (NC)
- Swimming Pool (NC)
- Tennis Court (NC)
- Tennis Court Storage Shed (NC)
- Garden Shed (NC)
- Garden (NC)
- Gazebo (NC)
- Tea House (NC)
- Covered Garden Bench (NC)
- Pergola (NC)
- Far Pavilion (NC)



Sketch Site Plan & Exterior Photo Key

Bois Doré

McLean, Fairfax County, VA

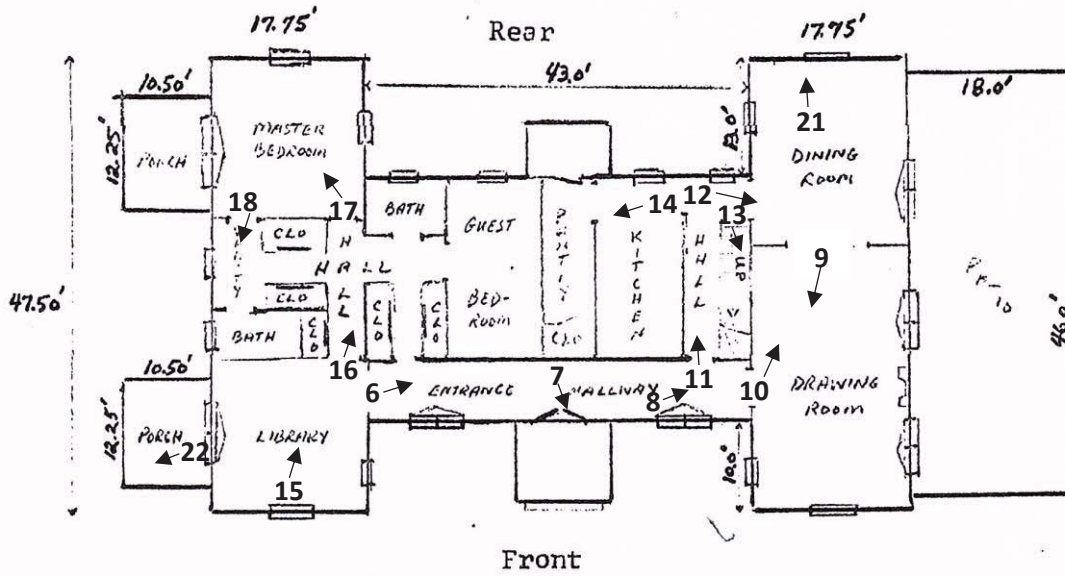
VDHR # 029-6641



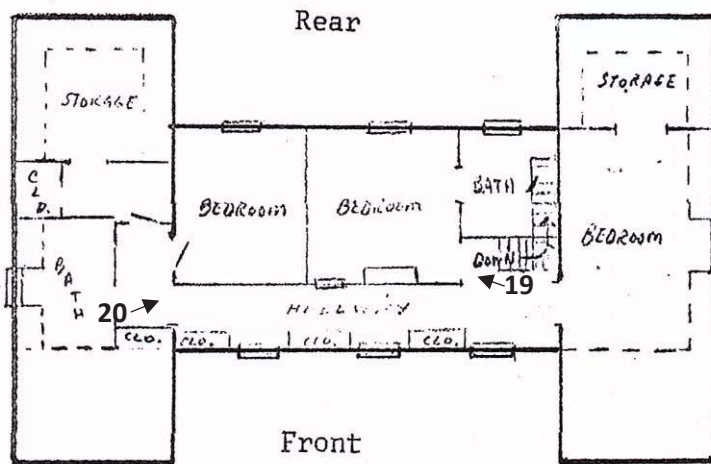
Not to Scale

SKETCH OF RESIDENCE FLOOR PLAN
(not to scale)

First Floor



Second Floor



Sketch Interior Plan & Photo Key
Bois Doré
McLean, Fairfax County, VA
VDHR #029-6641