

APPENDIX 1
THE ARLINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL MARKERS

In 1965, Arlington County erected historical markers at the sites of 20 Civil War fortifications within the present boundaries of the County. Since 1968, the County Board has authorized the installation of additional markers at other historic sites. The text of each of these historical markers is reproduced below.

DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON SERIES

1 FORT BENNETT

1600 block of North 22nd Street

Here stood Fort Bennett, a small outwork of Fort Corcoran, constructed in May 1861. With a perimeter of 146 yards and emplacements for 5 guns, it was designed to bring under fire the slope northwest of Fort Corcoran, which could not be seen from there.

2. FORT CORCORAN

Key Boulevard at North Ode Street

During the Civil War, the Union built a series of forts to defend Washington, D.C. By 1865 there were 33 earthen fortifications in the Arlington Line. Fort Corcoran (1861) was part of this defensive strategy. Built east of this marker, this bastion fort guarded the approaches to the aqueduct bridge. It was named for Colonel Michael Corcoran, of the 69th New York State Militia.

3 FORT HAGGERTY

Intersection of Wilson Boulevard and North Arlington Ridge Road

Here beside the Georgetown-Alexandria road stood Fort Haggerty, a small outwork of Fort Corcoran, constructed in May 1861. With a perimeter of 128 yards and emplacements for 4 guns, it was designed to bring under fire the slope south of Fort Corcoran, which could not be seen from there.

4. FORT ALBANY

Junction of South Arlington Ridge Road and South Nash Street

Immediately to the northwest stood Fort Albany, a bastioned earthwork built in May, 1861, to command the approach to the Long Bridge by way of the Columbia Turnpike. It had a perimeter of 429 yards and emplacements for 12 guns. Even after Forts Richardson and Craig were built, 1300 yards to the west and north respectively, the heavy guns of Fort Albany served to support them, and to dominate them if they were captured. The ground on which the Fort stood was cut away during the construction of the Henry G. Shirley Memorial Highway, in 1942.

5. **FORT RUNYON**

Boundary Drive and Old Jefferson Davis Highway

A half-mile to the southwest stood Fort Runyon, a large bastioned earthwork constructed in May 1861 to protect the Long Bridge over the Potomac. Its perimeter, 1,484 yards, was about the same as that of the Pentagon. After the construction of the Arlington Line two miles to the west, Fort Runyon fell into disuse. Nearby Fort Jackson, at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge, was no more than a checkpoint to control traffic on the bridge and protect it from sabotage.

6. **FORT SCOTT**

Fort Scott Drive entrance to the Fort Scott Recreation Area.

Here stood a detached lunette constructed in May 1861 to guard the south flank of the defenses of Washington and named for General Winfield Scott, then General-in-Chief of the Army. It was subsequently relegated to an interior position by the construction of the defenses of Alexandria about 1¾ miles to the west. The Fort had a perimeter of 313 yards and emplacements for 8 guns. A remnant portion may be found immediately to the west.

7. **FORT ETHAN ALLEN**

North Old Glebe Road at the James Madison School

This embankment was the south face of Fort Ethan Allen, a bastioned earthwork built in September 1861, to command all the approaches to Chain Bridge south of Pimmit Run. The Fort had a perimeter of 736 yards, with emplacements for 39 guns. The embankments which still remain were the south face, less the west bastion; an interior bombproof shelter for protection against artillery fire from Hall's Hill; the magazine and guardhouse near the north face; and a part of the east face.

8. **FORT C. F. SMITH**

Near 2411 North 24th Street

Just to the north are the remains of Fort C. F. Smith, a lunette built early in 1863 to command the high ground north of Spout Run and protect the flank of the Arlington Line. It had a perimeter of 368 yards and emplacements for 22 guns.

9. **FORT STRONG**

Lee Highway at North Adams Street

Nearby to the north stood Fort Strong, a lunette marking the north end of the Arlington Line constructed in August 1861. It had a perimeter of 318 yards and emplacements for 15 guns.

10. **THE ARLINGTON LINE**
Wilson Boulevard and Court House Road

Here the Arlington Line constructed in August 1861, crossed the Georgetown-Falls Church road. 100 yards to the northwest stood Fort Morton, a lunette with a perimeter of 250 yards and emplacements for 17 guns; 100 yards to the southeast stood Fort Woodbury, a lunette with a perimeter of 275 yards and emplacements for 13 guns.

11. **FORT WOODBURY**
North Courthouse and North 14th Streets

During the Civil War, the Union built a series of forts to defend Washington, D.C. By 1865 there were 33 earthen fortifications in the Arlington Line. Fort Woodbury (1861) was part of this defensive strategy. Built east of this marker, this lunette was named for Major D. P. Woodbury, the engineer who designed and oversaw the building of the entire Arlington Line.

12. **FORT WHIPPLE**
Arlington Boulevard and Pershing Drive, near entrance to Ft. Myer

On the high ground to the northeast stood Fort Whipple, a bastioned earthwork built early in 1863 to support the Arlington Line built in 1861. It had a perimeter of 640 yards and emplacements for 47 guns. After the War, Fort Whipple was maintained as a permanent military post. In 1880 the name was changed to Fort Myer in honor of General Albert J. Myer, former post commander and first Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army.

13. **FORT CASS**
Arlington Blvd. below Fort Myer

During the Civil War, the Union built a series of forts to defend Washington, D.C. By 1865 there were 33 earthen fortifications in the Arlington Line. Fort Cass (1861) was part of this defensive strategy. Built on top of the rise east of this marker, this lunette fort was named for Colonel Thomas Cass, whose regiment constructed the fort.

14. **FORT TILLINGHAST**
Arlington Boulevard and North 2nd Street

Here stood Fort Tillinghast, a lunette in the Arlington Line constructed in August 1861. It had a perimeter of 298 yards and emplacements for 13 guns. A model of this fort, typical of all lunettes in the Arlington Line, can be seen at the Hume School museum of the Arlington Historical Society.

15. **FORT CRAIG**
South Court House Road at South 4th Street

Here stood Fort Craig, a lunette in the Arlington Line constructed in August 1861. It had a perimeter of 324 yards and emplacements for 11 guns.

16. **FORT RICHARDSON**

South 18th Street off Glebe Road on the grounds of the Army-Navy Country Club

Here is what is left of Fort Richardson, a detached redoubt constructed in September 1861 to cover the left flank of the newly built Arlington defense line, It Was named for General Israel B. Richardson, whose division was then deployed to defend against attack by way of Columbia Turnpike. It had a perimeter of 316 yards and emplacements for 15 guns.

17. **FORT BERRY**

Glebe Road at South 17th Street and Walter Reed Drive

Immediately to the west stood Fort Berry, a redoubt constructed in 1863 at the north flank of the defenses of Alexandria, but also flanking the Columbia Turnpike and the Arlington Line constructed in 1861. It had a perimeter of 215 yards and emplacements for 10 guns.

18. **FORT BARNARD**

South Pollard Street and Walter Reed Drive at the Fort Barnard Recreation Center

Here stood Fort Barnard, a redoubt constructed late in 1861 to command the approaches to Alexandria by way of Four Mile Run and Glebe Road. It was named for General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer of the Defenses of Washington. It had a perimeter of 250 yards and emplacements for 20 guns.

19. **FORT REYNOLDS**

Fort Reynolds Park, South 31st Street, east of South Woodrow Street

Here stood Fort Reynolds, a redoubt constructed in September 1861, to command the approach to Alexandria by way of the valley of Four Mile Run. It. had a perimeter of 360 yards and emplacements for 12 guns.

20. **BATTERY GARESCHE**

Abingdon Street at South 30th Road

Here stood Battery Garesche, constructed late in 1861 to control the higher ground dominating Fort Reynolds, 200 yards to the southeast. It had a perimeter of 166 yards and emplacements for 8 guns.

GENERAL SERIES

21. **LITTLE FALLS ROAD**

Little Falls Road and George Mason Drive

Little Falls Road was originally a trail from the Indian villages at the head of Four Mile Run to the Potomac River fisheries just below the Little Falls. Later it was developed as a wagon road from the settlement at the Falls Church to Thomas Lee's landing and warehouse at the mouth of Pimmit Run.

22. **MINOR'S HILL**

Williamsburg Boulevard and North Powhatan Street

To the northwest is Minor's Hill, so called for George Minor who lived on the far side at the time of the Revolution. It is the highest elevation in the County. In the fall of 1861 it was the site of a Confederate outpost. Afterwards there was a Federal signal station at the top of the hilt. Here at the foot of the hill was a large cantonment housing the reserve force supporting the Federal outposts in Fairfax County.

23. **CONFEDERATE OUTPOST**

Wilson Boulevard at North Manchester Street

In August 1861, while U.S. forces were constructing the Arlington Line three miles to the east, the Confederates established a fortified outpost on the high ground about 200 yards west of here, to guard the bridge by which the Georgetown - Falls Church road crossed Four Mile Run. In October they withdrew to Fairfax Court House. The Federals then established a signal station at the top of the hill and constructed Fort Ramsay just across the County line.

24. **THE GLEBE OF FAIRFAX PARISH**

4527 North 17th Street

The glebe was a 500-acre farm provided for the rector of Fairfax Parish, which included both Christ Church, Alexandria, and the Falls Church. The Glebe House, built in 1775, stood here. It burned in 1808 and was rebuilt in 1820, as a hunting lodge; the octagon wing was added about 1850. Distinguished persons who have occupied the house include the Rev. Bryan Fairfax (8th Lord Fairfax), John Peter Van Ness (Mayor of Washington), Clarke Mills (sculptor), Caleb Cushing (first U.S. Minister to China), and Frank Ball (state senator).

25. **BALLSTON**

North Fairfax Drive and North Stafford Street

By 1900 a well-defined village called Central Ballston had developed in the area bounded by the present Wilson Boulevard, Taylor Street, Washington Boulevard, and Pollard Street. More diffuse settlement extended westward to Lubber Run and southward along Glebe Road to Henderson Road. The track of the Washington, Arlington, and Falls Church Electric Railroad ran along what is now Fairfax Drive; the Ballston Station was at Ballston Avenue, now Stuart Street. Here Clements Avenue, now Stafford Street, divided to pass on either side of an old Ball family graveyard.

26. **BALL'S CROSSROADS**

Southeast Corner of Glebe Road and Wilson Boulevard

This intersection has been a focal point since about 1740, when two roads were developed, one from the future site to Alexandria to the mouth of Pimmit Run, the other from Awbury's Ferry (at the site of Rosslyn) to the Falls Church. The first came to be known as the Glebe Road because it passed the glebe of Fairfax Parish and in order to distinguish it from other roads to the Falls. The second was eventually named Wilson Boulevard in honor of President Wilson. The intersection became known as Ball's Crossroads when Ball's Tavern was established here in the early 1800's.

27. **CARLIN SPRINGS**

In Glencarlyn Park (approach from 2nd Street South and South Jefferson Street entrance)

In 1872 John F. Carlin developed here a popular resort which could be reached by train from Washington and Alexandria. His establishment included two springs, an ice cream parlor, a restaurant, a dance pavilion, and a swimming hole at the confluence of Four Mile Run and Lubber Run. It remained popular until about 1887, when the property was sold to the developers of Glencarlyn. They demolished the resort buildings, but preserved the natural park, which was acquired by Arlington County in 1943.

28. **THE ARLINGTON MILL**

Columbia Pike and South Four Mile Run Drive

The land along Four Mile Run in this area belonged to George Washington and was known as Washington Forest. Later it became part of the Arlington estate. The Columbia Turnpike was built through here in 1808 to link the Long Bridge at Washington with the Little River Turnpike. In 1836 G.W.P. Custis built a grist mill here where the turnpike crossed Four Mile Run. It was destroyed during the Civil War (as the supposed property of R. E. Lee), but was rebuilt in 1880, continued in operation until 1906, and was destroyed by fire in 1920.

29. **BARCROFT**

Columbia Pike and South Four Mile Run Drive

In 1880 Dr. John W. Barcroft rebuilt the Arlington Mill. The name of the railroad station here was subsequently changed from Arlington to Barcroft, and that became the name of the residential community which developed eastward along Columbia Pike. This community, left to its own devices, developed an active civic league and its own church, school, and neighborhood house.

30. **THE ARLINGTON RADIO TOWERS**

South Court House Road at the entrance of the Naval Communications Station

Three radio towers similar to the Eiffel Tower in construction were erected here in 1913. One stood 600 feet and the other two 450 feet above the 200-foot elevation of the site. The word “radio” was first used, instead of “wireless,” in the name of this Naval communications facility. The first trans-Atlantic voice communication was made between this station and the Eiffel Tower in 1915. The nation set its clocks by the Arlington Radio time signal and listened for its broadcast weather reports. The towers were dismantled in 1941, as a menace to aircraft approaching the new Washington National Airport.

31. **PROSPECT HILL**

Arlington Ridge Road south of South Nash Street

The mansion which formerly stood here was built in 1841 by James Roach, a prosperous contractor who supplied most of the brick and stone used in the construction of the Aqueduct Bridge and Alexandria Canal (under construction 1833-1843) and the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad (under construction 1853-1859). His property, which extended to Roach’s Run, was ruined and vandalized during the construction of Fort Runyon and Fort Albany in 1861. His mansion was demolished in 1965.

32. **THE DAWSON-BAILEY HOUSE**

In the Dawson Terrace Playground

This house is probably the oldest structure in Arlington County, but its exact age is unknown. This land was first patented in 1696; a house at this site is shown on a survey of 1785. Thomas Dawson enlarged the present house by adding the east end in 1859. He left the place to his daughter, Bessie Lola, who married W. C. Bailey. She lived here for 94 years and died in 1955.

33. **WUNDER’S CROSSROADS**

Northeast corner of Lee Highway and North Glebe Road

For more than half a century from the mid-1800’s the intersection of Lee Highway and Glebe Road was known as Wunders Crossroads after the family whose farm lay just Northeast. Dr. Henry S. Wunder and his son George O. Wunder were leading citizens of the county. Glebe Road was then the road to the falls. It was later named for the glebe of Fairfax parish. Its Northernmost portion was part of the Little Falls Road from Falls Church. Lee Highway, originally the Georgetown Fairfax Road was renamed to honor Robert E. Lee.

34. **GEORGE NICHOLAS SEAGMULLER, 1847-1934**
5115 Little Falls Road

Seagmuller, a native of Germany, came to America at 23 and achieved success as an inventor and manufacturer of scientific instruments. He lived here at Reserve Hill, the home of his parents-in-law, the Vandenberg, and contributed in many ways to the development of this part of the county. He advanced funds in 1890 for a much-needed school which was named in his honor and which was replaced in 1937 by James Madison School. He was chairman of the County Board of Supervisors and was influential in locating the County Court House at its present site in 1898. He completed construction of this mansion in 1903. Its stone water tower is a replica of a tower in the walls of Nuremberg.

35. **CHERRYDALE**
2190 Military Road

In 1893 a branch post office at Lee Highway and Pollard Street was named Cherrydale, with reference to Dorsey Donaldson's large cherry orchard in back of the present firehouse. Quincy Street was then known as Cherry Valley Road. Settlement in this area began after the Civil War and was stimulated in 1906 by the establishment of the Great Falls and Old Dominion Railway Line. Abandoned in 1935, the roadbed became Old Dominion Drive. Military Road was cut through broken and densely wooded country by Army engineers in 1861, to connect the isolated defensive works at Chain Bridge (Forts Marcy and Ethan Allen) with the Arlington Line.

36. **THE BALL-CARLIN CEMETERY**
300 South Kensington Street

Here between 1766 and 1908 were buried members of the Ball and Carlin families. In 1742 John Ball was granted 166 acres in this area and in 1748 his brother Moses Ball was granted 91 adjoining acres, now the site of Doctor's Hospital. They were cousins of George Washington who acquired an adjoining tract along Four Mile Run in 1785. After John Ball's death in 1766, his estate was sold to William Carlin who was one of Washington's tailors. Fragments of the original Ball-Carlin log house are within the walls of the house at 5620 3rd Street South. About 1800 Carlin built a log house that still stands at 5512 North Carlin Springs Road. In present Glencarlyn Park his descendants operated "Carlin Springs", a popular resort during 1872-1884.

37. **SOUTHERN SHREVE CEMETERY**

Between North Frederick and North Harrison Streets off of North 10th Street, behind St. Ann Catholic Church

Five generations of the Southern, Shreve, and related families are interred in this burial plot. The Shreve family in Arlington dates from the arrival of Samuel Shreve from New Jersey about 1780. Shreve purchased a tract of land near Ballston in 1791. The earliest grave (1832) is that of John Redin (Sixth Continental Line), a veteran of the American Revolution. Redin's daughter married Richard Southern.

38. **BIRCHWOOD**

4572 26th Street, North

Caleb Birch, a farmer and constable, built a log house here around 1800 on land granted to his grandfather, James Robertson, by Lord Fairfax in 1724. The original house burned and was rebuilt about 1836. A second log cabin was added ten years later. The two cabins, although separate, had a common roof, forming what was known as a “dog trot” house. Later, President Theodore Roosevelt rode horseback in this area with his friend and White House physician, Rear Admiral Presley M. Rixey, on whose estate Birchwood stood. Rixey’s valet, Richard Wallace, lived at Birchwood, and Roosevelt visited Wallace here. In 1936, Birchwood was reconstructed using the original logs.

39. **MARY CARLIN HOUSE**

5512 North Carlin Springs Road

This home incorporates the original log house built about 1800 by William Carlin. It is one of the earliest structures remaining in Arlington. At one time, Carlin had been a tailor in Alexandria whose clients included George Washington. Mr. Carlin’s granddaughter, Mary Alexander Carlin, a school teacher, was born in this house and lived here until her death in 1905. Hers was the last burial in the Ball-Carlin Cemetery adjacent to the Glencarlyn Library.

40. **THE MOUTH OF PIMMIT RUN**

North Glebe Road before the Chain Bridge

Thomas Lee patented land in this area in 1719. Here at the head of navigation of the Potomac River, he established an official tobacco inspection warehouse in 1742, the beginning of Arlington’s first industrial complex. After 1794, Philip Richard Fendall and Lewis Hipkins, then owners of 200 acres in the Pimmit Run region, built a grist mill, brewery, distillery, cooper and blacksmith shops, and other structures. After 1815 a cloth mill, woolen factory, and paper mill were established along the Run, later to be abandoned. In the 1890’s the Columbia Light and Power Company used Pimmit Run to generate electricity. Stone from nearby quarries was loaded on scows moored to the iron rings that can still be seen embedded in the rocks below.

41. **HUNTER’S CROSSROADS**

Northeast corner of South Glebe Road and Columbia Pike

One of the routes at this historic intersection is Glebe Road, developed in the 18th century to connect Alexandria with northern Arlington. Columbia Turnpike was built in 1808 between the Long Bridge to Washington and the Little River Turnpike at Annandale. In the late 1850’s, Louisa Hunter gave land on the northeast corner of the Crossroads to a Methodist Church known as Hunter’s Chapel. During the Civil War, Federal troops dismantled the church for its building materials after using the structure as a picket post, block house, commissary, and stable. Following the Civil War the congregation used other buildings in this area. Today’s successor, Arlington Methodist Church, stands two blocks to the north on Glebe Road.

42. **SITE OF ARLINGTON CHAPEL**

Northwest corner of Columbia Pike and South Orme Street

Arlington's first house of worship, the Chapel of Ease of Arlington Plantation, was near this location. George Washington Parke Custis built it about 1825 for his family, neighbors, and servants. Services were conducted by students from the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Alexandria. Union soldiers burned the building at the beginning of the Civil War. The congregation was reestablished after the war when it met in abandoned Federal barracks in this vicinity. The Trinity Episcopal Church, now located at South Wayne Street and Columbia Pike, is the successor congregation.

43. **JOHN BALL HOUSE**

5620 3rd Street, South

In 1742, John Ball received a 166-acre land grant from Lord Fairfax and became one of the first settlers in this area. The oldest portion of the present house is a one-and-a-half 18th century log cabin that was probably built by John Ball. In 1772, six years after Ball's death, the property was acquired by William Carlin, once George Washington's tailor. The Carlin family was associated with this area for over a century there after the two-story portion of the house was added about 1885. In 1975, Mrs. Marian Sellers, the last private owner, donated this structure to the Arlington Historical Society.

44. **CHAIN BRIDGE**

Chain Bridge (Virginia end)

In 1797, the merchants of Georgetown built here the first bridge over the Potomac River in order to compete with the Virginia port of Alexandria. The falls Bridge allowed trade from the "upper country" of Virginia to move directly to Georgetown over the Georgetown-Leesburg road. After the first two bridges were destroyed by floods, a chain suspension bridge, considered a marvel of engineering with a span of 128 feet between stone towers, was built in 1808. Although this bridge has been replaced by other forms of construction, the popular name Chain Bridge continues to be used. The present bridge was built following the flood of 1936.

45. **JACKSON CITY**

Near grounds of Marriott Twin Bridges Motel

Near here, a group of New York speculators promoted an industrial city adjacent to Washington. They planned to dredge a seaport from Roach's Run Lagoon. On January 11, 1836, President Andrew Jackson dedicated the site, and George Washington Parke Custis delivered an oration. The venture collapsed, and the tract was sold as farm land in 1841. After the Civil War, the area became an infamous resort known as "The Monte Carlo of America", with gambling houses, vice dens, and a race track nearby. In 1904 concerned Arlingtonians of "The Good Citizens League" banded together and cleared out the undesirable elements.

46. BRANDYMORE CASTLE

North Roosevelt Street at Four Mile Run

This landmark was first described in 1724 by surveyor Charles Broadwater as “The Rock Stones called Brandy more Castle”. Research in 1972 established that the natural formation matched the boundary descriptions on the 18th Century Land grants from Lord Fairfax to William Gunnel, James Going and Simon Pearson, George Harrison, John Caryle and John Dalton, and Captain Charles Broadwater. The origin of the name “Brandy more” is unknown, but this rocky outcrop resembles the collapsed battlements of an old castle with Four Mite Run serving as a moat.

47. WALKER CHAPEL

4102 North Glebe Road.

Walker Chapel, a small frame country church of the Mount Olivet Circuit, was dedicated at this location on July 18, 1876. It was named in honor of the Walker family who donated the Walker Grave Yard as a site for the church. A new frame church was built nearby in 1903 although the original chapel structure continued in use as a Sunday School until its demolition in 1930. The present building dates from 1959. The earliest recorded burial in the adjacent cemetery was that of David Walker, who died in 1848.

48. OLD BALL FAMILY BURIAL GROUND

Washington Boulevard between North Lincoln Street and North Kirkwood Road

This is one of Arlington’s oldest family burial grounds. Ensign John Ball (1748-1814), a veteran of the American Revolution (Sixth Virginia Infantry), is buried here. John Ball was the son of Moses Ball, who was one of the pioneer settlers in the Glencarlyn area of Arlington. Also buried in the cemetery are many of John Ball’s direct and collateral descendents, including John Wesley Boldin, a Civil War soldier (Company D, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry), and members of the Marcey, Stricker - Donaldson, and Croson families.

49. NECOSTIN INDIANS

At parking lot at Roosevelt Island

The Native Americans living in this area when Captain John Smith explored the Potomac in 1608 were an Algonquian-speaking people the English called Nacotchtanks or Necostins. Smith’s map shows a village called Nameroughquena (probably “fishing place”) in what is now Arlington. Theodore Roosevelt Island was earlier known as “Anacostien Isle,” or the Necostins’ island. By 1679, the Necostins had moved away due to disease, war, and loss of fishing, hunting, and farming grounds. Traces of earlier cultures have been found throughout Arlington.

50. **ALCOVA**
3435 8th Street, South

The oldest part of this house may date from 1836 when John M. Young, a Washington wheelwright and carriage maker, purchased the farm from Thomas Hodges, planted a large orchard, and used the place as a summer home. In 1915, the farm was acquired by former Virginia State Senator Joseph Cloyd Byars, who several years later expanded the house. Senator Byars named the house Alcova for Alexandria County, Va. (renamed Arlington County in 1920). Byars also developed in this area one of Arlington's early sub-divisions which he called Alcova Heights.

51. **MOSES BALL GRANT**
Entrance to Northern Virginia Doctor's Hospital and South Carlin Springs Road near bus shelter

Moses Ball (1717-1792), the ancestor of generations of prominent Arlingtonians, received a 91-acre grant on this land from Lord Fairfax in 1748. The property remained in the Ball family until 1818. It is thought that Bail built his home on a rise north of the existing spring about 200 yards east of this marker. George Washington, who owned an adjacent tract of land south of Four Mile Run, surveyed his tract on April 22, 1785, in company with Moses Ball.

52. **MT. OLIVET METHODIST CHURCH**
16th Street, North near North Glebe Road

This is Arlington's oldest church site in continuous use. Land for a Methodist Protestant Meeting House was conveyed in 1855 by William and Ann Marcey and John B. and Cornetia Brown, for whom Brown's Bend Road (now 16th Street, North) was named. The first church was completed in 1860. During the Civil War Union Troops used the Church as a hospital and stable and subsequently destroyed it. The present structure, erected in 1948-1949, is the fourth church on the site.

Among those buried in the Mount Olivet cemetery is Sue Landon Vaughan, one of the founders of Decoration Day (now Memorial Day). In Mississippi during April 1865, she began the practice of decorating the graves of Civil War dead, both Confederate and Union.

53. **MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH**
South 19th and South Kenmore Streets

Established 1866. As soon as the smoking guns of the Civil War were finally silenced, a group of former slaves banded themselves together in what was then known as Freedmen's Village, a government reservation in the area of Arlington National Cemetery, and founded a Baptist Church. This Church was named The Old Bell Church. From these humble beginnings in the year 1866, The Mt. Zion Baptist Church was born. It is the oldest of the Black congregations in Arlington. Today it is a magnificent temple, a light shining in the darkness, "A City set on a hill" reaching out to the masses in an attempt to fulfill the works of the Master, "To heal the sick, feed the poor, clothe the naked, comfort the sorrowful and bring deliverance to the captives."

54 **TRIVERS FAMILY GRAVEYARD**

1309 South Monroe Street

John N. and Elizabeth Causin Travers established a 30-acre farm here in 1832, when Arlington was rural and had less than 1,5500 inhabitants. Over the years the land was subdivided. Descendants and kin lived here, contributing to the life of Arlington into the 20th century. The graveyard on family land continued a burial tradition common in the rural south. At least 15 members of the related Travers, Whitehead, and Dyer families were interred here, including John N. Travers (d. 1837). His will asks that this space “bee reserved for a bury ground for the family...on my west line neavour to bee parted with or tilled as long as eternity shall last.” In 1990 there were 15 marked and likely more unmarked graves.

55 **FREEDMAN’S VILLAGE**

Foxcroft Heights Park (Southgate Road and South Oak Street)

After the outbreak of the Civil War, escaped slaves sought refuge at Union Camps and thousands crowded into the Federal City. In response to the unhealthy conditions in Washington, the government selected a site on the Arlington Heights in May, 1863, to provide freed slaves with housing and opportunities for work, training, and education. Freedman’s Village, which was located in Arlington National Cemetery, was soon built and formally dedicated on December 4, 1863. There were over 50 two-story duplex houses, two churches, a school, a meeting hall, hospital and home for the aged and infirm. In time the population exceeded 1,000. Though intended to be temporary, the Village lasted into the 1890’s, when it was closed and its residents dispersed.

56 **DREW SCHOOL**

South 23rd and South Kenmore Streets (school parking lot)

In 1945 a new segregated elementary school was built for Arlington’s African American population in the Green Valley, now Nauck, neighborhood. It was the only Arlington school to be built in the Art Moderne architectural style. Originally called the Kemper Annex, it was renamed in 1952 to honor Dr. Charles R. Drew, a local resident and eminent physician. After receiving his medical degree (McGill University, 1933), Dr. Drew became the first African American to earn a Doctor of Science in Medicine (Ph.D.) degree (Columbia University, 1940). He was internationally recognized as a pioneer in the field of blood plasma research.

With the end of segregation practices in 1971, the school became the Drew Model School, a countywide magnet school. In 2000 the school was demolished to make way for a new school building, also to be named in honor of Dr. Drew.

57 **HUME SCHOOL**
1805 South Arlington Ridge Road

The Hume School was built in 1891. The Queen Anne style building was designed by B. Stanley Simmons, an area architect. The school was named for Frank Hume, a local civic and business leader, who donated adjacent land for a playground. It was an active public school for 67 years, closing in 1958. The Arlington Historical Society, founded in 1956, led a successful community campaign to save the building for use as a local museum. In 1960, the Hume School was deeded to the Arlington Historical Society. The Hume School is a designated Arlington County Landmark and listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

58 **CHERRYDALE VOLUNTEER FIREHOUSE**
3900 Lee Highway

The Cherrydale Volunteer Fire Department was the first fire company in Arlington County. Formed in 1898 and officially established in 1904, it originally consisted of 10 leather buckets, a ladder, and spirited volunteers. A community fundraising effort, including a contribution from U. S. President Woodrow Wilson, resulted in the construction of the Cherrydale Firehouse in 1921. The masonry building became the first permanent firehouse in the County and has continually served the Cherrydale neighborhood as a center for social and community activities. The Cherrydale Firehouse is a designated Arlington County Landmark and listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

59 **MAURY SCHOOL**
3550 Wilson Blvd.

The Clarendon Elementary School was built in 1910 to serve the growing Clarendon neighborhood. The two-story symmetrical building was designed with a central hall and four classrooms on each floor. The school was renamed in 1925 to honor Matthew Fontaine Maury (1806-1873), known as the “pathfinder of the seas.” He was a native Virginian, naval officer, geographer, and oceanographer. Prior to the Civil War he was head of the Naval Observatory. In 1861 he resigned from the U. S. Navy to become a Commander in the Confederate Navy. The Maury Elementary School closed in 1975, and in 1977 opened as the Arlington Arts Center. The Maury School is a designated Arlington County Landmark and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

1. **HARRY W. GRAY HOUSE**
1005 South Quinn Street

Harry W. Gray was born into slavery at Arlington House, where he learned

to work with brick and stone. He built this two-story red brick townhouse in 1881 on an original ten acre homestead. The design was based on homes he had seen in Washington, D.C. It is a rare example of an early townhouse form built in Arlington. The Harry W. Gray House is a designated Arlington County Landmark.

61. **LOMAX AME ZION CHURCH**
(African Methodist Episcopal Zion)
2704 South 24th Street

The Little Zion congregation was organized in 1866 by residents of Freedman's Village. The congregation purchased this site in 1874. In 1876, T. H. Lomax was elected Bishop of the AME Zion Church and assigned to the Washington, D.C. area. The Little Zion Church changed its name to Lomax AME Zion Church shortly after his arrival. Built on the site of earlier churches, the present Gothic Revival style church was begun in 1922 and dedicated in 1927. It is the oldest church in Arlington constructed by a Black congregation and plays a significant role in the Black community of Arlington. The Lomax AME Zion Church is a designated Arlington County Landmark.

62. **GLENMORE**
3440 North Roberts Lane

Glenmore was built c. 1906 as a summer and weekend retreat for the William F. Roberts family. It was designed by Washington, D.C. architect Appleton P. Clark. The original log construction and wood shingles have since been covered with stucco. The home's site was selected for its magnificent panoramic views of the Potomac at a time when Arlington was rural and undeveloped. Glenmore is a designated Arlington County Landmark.

63. **ARLINGTON POST OFFICE**
3118 Washington Blvd.

In the first half of the 20th century, Arlington County changed from a handful of separate neighborhoods to a cohesive community with its own identity and government. The establishment of a central post office was a major factor in this transformation. Built in 1937, the Arlington Post Office was the first federal building constructed in the County. Lobby murals depicting scenes about Arlington history were painted by Auriel Bessemer in 1939. In 2000, it was named in honor of Joseph L. Fisher, former U.S. Representative from Virginia's 10th District. This building is a designated Arlington County Landmark and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

64. **CARLIN COMMUNITY HALL**

5711 South 4th Street

Since its construction in 1892 as a meeting hall, this building has been in continuous community service. In addition to its use for community meetings, the building also was used for an elementary school, church services, a nursery school, a recreation center, and a temporary library. It originally was named “Curtis Hall,” in honor of William W. Curtis, one of the developers of the Carlin Springs community. Today, the Glencarlyn Citizens Association manages the building. Carlin Community Hall is a designated Arlington County Landmark and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

65. **CROSSMAN HOUSE**

2501 North Underwood Street

George Grant Crossman built this Late Victorian vernacular farmhouse in 1892 for his bride, Nellie Dodge. Three generations of the Crossman family operated a 60-acre dairy farm on the site until 1949. The Crossman family played a significant role in the development of the City of Falls Church and the East Falls Church area of Arlington. The house is a reminder of Arlington’s rural and agricultural heritage. The Crossman House is a designated Arlington County Landmark and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

66. **CHARLES DREW HOUSE**

2505 South 1st Street

Dr. Charles R. Drew lived in this house from 1920 to 1939. His groundbreaking research led to the modern-day blood bank and proved that blood plasma could be used in place of whole blood transfusions. He served as director of the Red Cross Blood Bank and headed the Surgery Department at Howard University. Among his distinctions, Columbia University awarded Dr. Drew the first Doctor of Science degree in surgery given to an African American. The Charles Drew House is a National Historic Landmark and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

67. **MACEDONIA BAPTIST CHURCH**

3412 22nd Street South

Macedonia Baptist Church was the first African-American church established by residents in the Nauck community. Founded in 1911, the church traces its origins to prayer meetings held in 1908 at the home of Bonder and Amanda Johnson at 22nd Street South and South Monroe in Nauck Heights. The group erected a small church building adjacent to the Johnson home, then purchased Peyton Hall at Nauck Station, next door to the present site. Rev. John Gilliam was the first pastor of the official church. Steady growth of the congregation over the years led to construction in 1927 of a new building at that site. In 1971, the cornerstone was laid for the present building.

68. **REEVESLAND**
400 North Manchester Street

All the surrounding land was once part of Reevesland, the last operating dairy farm in Arlington. Purchased in 1866 by William H. Torreyson, this 171-acre farm was run by the same family for 89 years. Torreyson's daughter Lucy, and her husband George Reeves, were the second generation to operate the farm. Their son Nelson and his wife Louise were the third generation, operating the farm until 1955. They resided here until Nelson's death in 2000. While the original farmhouse remains, all but 2.5 acres of the farm were developed into schools, parkland, and communities. Reevesland is a designated Arlington County Landmark.

69. **STRATFORD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**
4100 Vacation Lane

On February 2, 1959, Stratford Jr. High became the first racially integrated school in Virginia. The long battle to integrate Virginia's public schools followed the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, which held that racially segregated public schools are unconstitutional. The integration of Stratford signaled the end of Virginia's policy of "massive resistance," which involved closing schools rather than integrating them. Built in 1951 and named for Robert E. Lee's birthplace, the International style school closed in 1978. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

70. **WELBURN SQUARE**
Between North Stuart and North Taylor Streets, Ballston area

This park is named for Dr. Williamson Crothers Welburn, 1874-1964, an Arlington physician whose practice began in 1905. Welburn built his office on this site with a pharmacy/post office downstairs and living space above. The front sidewalk was the first in Arlington. The trolley and historic Ball's Crossroads at Glebe Road and Wilson Boulevard were vital to his practice when Arlington was a semi-rural community. Welburn was the County Medical Examiner for 30 years and helped establish Arlington Hospital.

71. **CHERRYDALE MASONIC HALL**
3805 Lee Highway

This two-story brick building was built in 1936 as the Cherrydale Masonic Hall. Designed with retail space on the first floor, the building serves as the home of the Cherrydale Masonic Lodge #42. This lodge is the second oldest Masonic organization in Arlington County. The group held its first meeting in the Cherrydale Volunteer Fire Station on December 1, 1921. The Cherrydale Masonic Hall is included in the national register of historic places as part of the Cherrydale historic district.

72. **WASHINGTON'S SURVEY MARKER**

5711 South 4th Street

Although it is no longer legible, this monument marks the northernmost point of an approximately 1200-acre tract of land that George Washington purchased in 1775 prior to the American Revolution. Washington used an oak tree that stood on this site as a corner marker when he surveyed his property in 1785 after the war. Four Mile Run was the eastern boundary of the property. Washington owned the land at the time of his death in 1799 and afterwards it became known as "Washington's Forest." A section of the trunk of the oak tree that Washington used as a survey marker is on display in Glencarlyn Library.

73. **JOHN SAEGMULLER HOUSE**

5105 Little Falls Road

This Prairie style house was built around 1926 for John Leonard Saegmuller. The prominent local family owned about 240 acres of land in this part of the County. John worked for his father George Nicholas designing optical instruments at his factory, Fauth & Company. From 1917-1926, John led the Washington office of Bausch and Lomb, which merged with his father's business in 1905. From 1926-1939, John and his brothers Frederick and George operated one of Arlington's most successful dairy operations at their family's Reserve Hill Farm. The John Saegmuller House is a reminder of Arlington's rural heritage and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

74. **SW6 BOUNDARY STONE**

At boundary stone; S. Jefferson St.

The U.S. Government erected 40 sandstone markers on the boundaries of the District of Columbia in 1791 and 1792. The boundary survey was initiated by President George Washington and executed by Andrew Ellicott, who became surveyor general of the United States, and black freeman astronomer Benjamin Banneker. The donation of land from Virginia and Maryland fulfilled Article I, Section 8, Clause 12 of the U.S. Constitution, which set aside 10 square miles for the nation's capital. This stone marked the jurisdiction of the U.S. and that of Virginia. In 1846, Congress returned the land Virginia had donated.

75. **NW8 BOUNDARY STONE**

At boundary stone; Patrick Henry Apartments

The U.S. Government erected 40 sandstone markers on the boundaries of the District of Columbia in 1791 and 1792. The boundary survey was initiated by President George Washington and executed by Andrew Ellicott, who became surveyor general of the United States, and black freeman astronomer Benjamin Banneker. The donation of land from Virginia and Maryland fulfilled Article I, Section 8, Clause 12 of the U.S. Constitution, which set aside 10 square miles for the nation's capital. This stone marked the jurisdiction of the U.S. and that of Virginia. In 1846, Congress returned the land Virginia had donated.

76. **LACEY CAR BARN**
Corner of Fairfax Drive and Glebe Road

In 1896, the Washington, Arlington & Falls Church Railway began running electric trolleys from Rosslyn to Falls Church on the present routes of Fairfax Drive and I-66. By 1907, the Fairfax trolley linked Fairfax, Vienna, and Ballston with downtown Washington. In 1910, at this location, the railway built a car barn, railyard, workshops, electrical substation, and general office. In 1912, the rival Washington & Old Dominion Railway began crossing the tracks on a bridge 200 yards west of here, following the present route of I-66 from Rosslyn. The Fairfax trolley closed in 1939, but Metrorail's Orange Line follows its route through Arlington.

77. Edmund and Elizabeth Campbell
Campbell Avenue/Shirlington

Edmund Douglas Campbell was born March 12, 1899, in Lexington, Virginia, the son of the dean of Washington and Lee University (W&L). He graduated as the valedictorian from W&L in 1918. By 1922, he had received a Master's degree in economics from Harvard and graduated from the W&L School of Law.

Edmund Campbell moved to Northern Virginia, where he achieved success as a lawyer and civic activist. In June 1936, Edmund Campbell wed Elizabeth Pfohl. Together they would raise four children. He served as chairman of Arlington County's first public utilities commission and as a member of the Arlington County Board (1940-1946). He was chairman of the county board in 1942 and 1946. In 1955, he helped found Arlingtonians for a Better County, a nonpartisan group that became a powerful political force in the county.

During the mid- to late-1950s, Edmund Campbell and his wife Elizabeth were instrumental in forming the Save Our Schools Committee, organized to fight Virginia's policy of "massive resistance" to the U.S. Supreme Court desegregation decisions. In 1958, he argued the case in Federal court which resulted in Virginia's massive resistance laws being declared unconstitutional. This case, together with a similar case before the Supreme Court of Virginia, resulted in the reopening of public schools in several Virginia localities and the integration of Virginia's public schools. On February 2, 1959, Arlington's Stratford Junior High School (known now as H-B Woodlawn) became the first integrated public school in Virginia.

In 1962, Edmund Campbell successfully argued to the United States Supreme Court that Northern Virginia localities, including Arlington and Fairfax, were illegally under-represented in the Virginia General Assembly. This case, along with others, resulted in the Court's landmark "one man, one vote" decision that established equality of representation in state legislatures nationwide.

Edmund Campbell was president of the Washington, D.C. Bar Association (1961-1962), a member of the American Bar Association's House of Delegates (1964-1970), and a member of the American Bar Association's Board of Governors (1972-1975).

Edmund D. Campbell died on December 7, 1995, in Arlington. Following his death, *The Washington Post* stated: "In life, as in court, Ed Campbell fought injustice with a passion, insisting that freedom be accorded citizens without regard to color or belief."

Margaret Elizabeth Pfohl was born December 4, 1902, in Clemmons, North Carolina. She received a Bachelor's degree in English from Salem College and a Master's degree in education from Columbia University. At just 25, she became dean of Moravian College for Women in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. In 1929, she became dean of Mary Baldwin College in Staunton, Virginia. In June 1936, Elizabeth Pfohl wed Edmund D. Campbell. They settled in Arlington County and raised four children.

Concerned about the quality of public education in Arlington, Elizabeth Campbell won a seat in 1947 on the County's first elected school board. She was the first woman to be elected to a school board in Virginia. She served three terms, 1948-1951, 1952-1955, and 1960-1963, and was chairman three times. Her leadership and commitment led to funding for seven new schools; hiring more teachers at better salaries; starting such programs as kindergarten, full-day sessions for first- and second-graders, music and art classes for African American students, and educational services for the handicapped; and launching the first countywide school bus service. In the mid- to late-1950s, she and her husband joined together in the struggle to desegregate Virginia's public schools.

In 1957, Elizabeth Campbell became president of the Greater Washington Educational Television Association (GWETA), formed to offer a nonprofit and noncommercial educational broadcast service to the Washington, D.C. area. In 1958, GWETA inaugurated its first daytime broadcast on local station WTTG, airing *Time for Science*, a science enrichment program for elementary school students. In 1961, a public television station began broadcasting in the nation's capital as WETA Channel 26. Under her pioneering leadership, WETA flourished, growing from a small local public television station into a multimedia company of national renown. Elizabeth Campbell stepped down from her role as president in 1971 to become WETA's vice president of community affairs, a position she held until her death.

Elizabeth Campbell received many awards recognizing her decades of public service, including Washingtonian of the Year in 1978 and public television's highest honor, the Ralph Lowell Award, from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting in 1996. She also received five honorary doctorate degrees. Elizabeth P. Campbell died on January 9, 2004, in Arlington.

78. Watergate
Nash Street, below Wilson Blvd.

Mark Felt, second in command at the FBI, met Washington Post reporter Bob Woodward here in this parking garage to discuss the Watergate scandal. Felt provided Woodward information that exposed the Nixon Administration's obstruction of the FBI's Watergate

investigation. He chose this garage as an anonymous secure location. They met at this garage six times between October 1972 and November 1973. The Watergate scandal resulted in President Nixon's resignation in 1974. Woodward's managing editor, Howard Simons, gave Felt the code name "Deep Throat." Woodward's promise not to reveal his source was kept until Felt announced his role as Deep Throat in 2005.

79 Pimit Run
Glebe Road by Chain Bridge; new panel marker

PDF file

80 ARPANET
Oak Street, south of Clarendon Blvd./Roslyn

The ARPANET, a project of the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense, developed the technology that became the foundation for the internet at this site from 1970 to 1975. Originally intended to support military needs, ARPANET technology was soon applied to civilian uses, allowing information to be rapidly and widely available. The internet, and services such as e-mail, e-commerce and the WorldWideWeb, continues to grow as the under-lying technologies evolve. The innovations inspired by the ARPANET have provided great benefits for society.

81 East Falls Church
East Falls Church park

PDF file

NOTES:

Last updated 8/22/11 with # 81.

These new markers are awaiting installation:

- # 46 Jackson City (waiting for North Tract plans to be finalized)
- # 49 Necostin Indians (renamed Native Americans of Arlington; waiting for agreement with NPS for installation at Roosevelt Island parking lot.)

Need to confirm spelling of Saegmuller in marker #34; the correct spelling of the surname is "Saegmuller," not "Seagmuller."