

Barcroft: The Beginnings of a Suburban Neighborhood
(1886 to 1920), Revised

By

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Introduction

Barcroft today is a pleasant residential neighborhood in southern Arlington County, Virginia. It is an old-fashioned neighborhood: the roughly 830 single-family homes are generally modest and older, set among tall trees, and the neighbors still gather for Easter egg hunts and spaghetti dinners at the Community House.

It is also somewhat hidden. Although there is access to Arlington Boulevard and George Mason Drive on the north and east, respectively, Barcroft is sheltered on the west by the Four Mile Run Bike Trail and Glencarlyn Park, and, on the south, the apartment and commercial buildings fronting its most public road—Columbia Pike—blend so well with similar developments on either side that passersby have no reason for noticing the area beyond them particularly, or for wondering about its place in Arlington County's development. Yet Barcroft is one of the oldest communities in Arlington, representing the intersection of such trends as the development of suburbs and the growth of the federal bureaucracy. While that can be said of many local communities, the details differ each time, and learning those details can deepen our appreciation of the chance and choice of history.

Oftentimes chance seems to be uppermost. Arlington County itself is an unexpected wrinkle in the orderly development of Virginia's Northern Neck area. In 1648, the whole area from the mouth of the Rappahannock River to the upper reaches of the Potomac River was designated the county of Northumberland. As more people arrived, and settled ever higher up the Potomac, a succession of counties was established, each one creating a western—finally northern—border for the preceding county: Westmoreland in 1653,

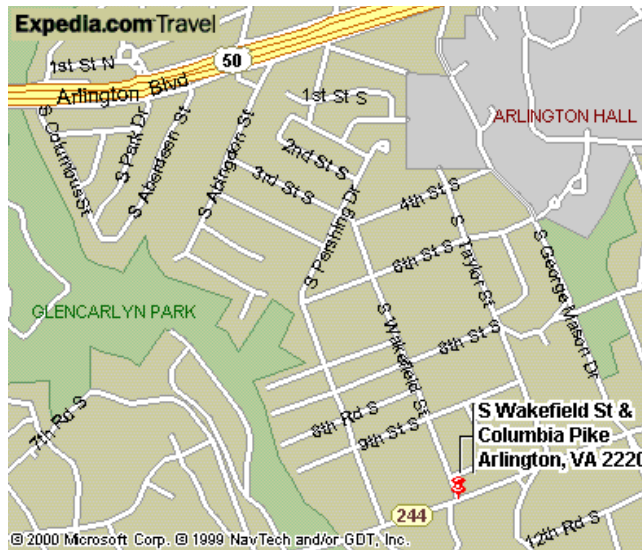


Fig. 1. Neighborhood of Barcroft from <http://msn.maps.expedia.com/QuickMaps>.

Stafford in 1664, Prince William in 1731, Fairfax in 1742. And there matters might have rested, except for a revolution and the new country's need for a capital. Maryland and Virginia both ceded a portion of their territories: Virginia's roughly 34 square miles, which included the town of Alexandria and a large rural district, became Alexandria County, District of Columbia.

Many of the new District inhabitants wanted to stay in Virginia, however, and began efforts at retrocession almost immediately, finally succeeding in 1846. Then, changes in Virginia's 1869 Constitution led to Alexandria becoming independent in 1870. Alexandria City and Alexandria County coexisted for another fifty years before the County decided it needed its own name and chose Arlington¹ (Rose, *History* 4–8, 79–82). However, for the remainder of the paper, "Arlington" will be used when discussing the area covered by the present boundaries of the County.

Barcroft's existence was far more probable, and followed circumstances that grew increasingly familiar throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries: as transportation improved, people moved out of the cities into the surrounding countryside, gradually creating the suburbs we know today. As long as transportation was basically limited to walking or to horse and carriage, the ordinary city dweller had to live close to where he worked. However, the nineteenth century saw a transportation revolution: steamboat services, railroad travel, finally streetcars. Service was somewhat erratic at first, but people began realizing that it would be possible to live in a house outside the city and commute to work (Warner 15–17).

The advantages of escaping northeastern port cities like New York and Boston were obvious. The flood of people into the country during the nineteenth century put severe strains on these cities, and as they grew more crowded, they also grew noisier and dirtier. Industries like brickyards released smoke and noxious gases into the air. Clean water was sometimes hard to get. Engineers were just beginning to figure out how to handle sewage on the necessary scale. The cholera epidemics in 1832, 1849, and 1866 set a dramatic—and deadly—seal on the physical dangers of the city (Stilgoe 45).

Reformers added moral criticism of the city. They looked at the increasing gulf between the rich and the poor, fashions which sacrificed health to vanity, and the opportunities for public dissipation as undermining the nation's moral health. Beyond the obvious needs for pure air and pure water, they argued the need for quality housing and comfortable furniture, for the importance of seclusion and privacy, for children's need for a garden or yard, for, in a word, simplicity (Stilgoe 32, 43). These things, they believed, could only be found outside the city.

¹ Arlington was the name of the plantation owned by George Washington Parke Custis, Martha Washington's grandson and George Washington's ward, and later the home of General Robert E. Lee, who married the Custis daughter.

Real estate developers in the Washington area did not hesitate to use these arguments in their advertisements, but the District's situation was different. It was not a major port or industrial center, and it grew at a moderate pace for most of the century. The Civil War did cause important increases in population—it jumped from 75,000 in 1860 to 132,000 in 1870—but at roughly 67 square miles, the District was large enough that residents could find “country” living within its borders into the 1880s (United States, *Historical* 26). That is not to say Washington escaped urban problems; for example, the open sewers that Tiber Creek and the Washington Canal became were not filled in until the 1870s (the area is now Constitution Avenue, from 7th Street to the Potomac; Green, *Village* 351–354). In the 1880s and 1890s, spoiled food continued to be sold in the public markets, despite periodic inspections, and no dairy sold unadulterated milk (Green, *Capital* 46). Even in 1900, fear of typhoid and the number of mosquitoes in the C&O Canal had some doctors recommending people move out of Georgetown (DeBevoise 47). However, more important factors in the development of Washington's suburbs were the lack of heavy industry and the rampant land speculation. The local money went to making Washington “a favorite place of residence for people of talent, culture and fortune” (qtd. in Green, *Capital* 11). As John Forney's *Sunday Chronicle* editorialized in 1881, “It is strange that the capitalists and moneyed men of Washington seeking good opportunities for investment never think of building blocks of small houses within the reach of poor men and government clerks” (qtd. in Green, *Capital* 15).

Meanwhile, Arlington—Northern Virginia in general—went through several minor booms and busts. Alexandria's port declined in importance, and there was no federal development on the Virginia side of the Potomac to improve land values. By the late 1830s, tobacco farming had exhausted much of the soil, and farmland was going for \$5 to \$15 dollars an acre. Land at that price attracted a number of Yankee farmers, though. Between 1840 and 1850, a thousand Northerners came to Arlington and Fairfax counties. They were attracted not only by the price of land, but by the market Washington provided for selling garden crops, and the stands of timber near streams that could power sawmills. Some did buy large tracts of land in order to speculate, but most bought small farms.

The Northerners' progressive farming techniques—crop rotation, new methods of preparing manure, deep-driving plows, etc.—succeeded in revitalizing much of the soil. It helped that they did not try to plant tobacco, either, but produced such crops as wheat, oats, barley, corn, rye, potatoes, turnips, beets, and carrots. In addition, some Northerners established herds of dairy cows or experimented with raising sheep on less desirable land. Their success was cheered by agricultural reformers, but when antislavery speakers began using the Northerners as an example of the superiority of free labor over slave labor, many native Virginians became less welcoming. Increasing tensions in the years leading to the Civil War ended this interstate immigration (Abbott 56–57).

The Civil War itself erased much of the progress that had been made. Although Arlington was never an actual battleground, it was occupied throughout the war. The first

federal troops entered on the night of May 23–24, 1861. Their numbers swelled at times to more than 10,000—overwhelming a civilian population of approximately 1,500. As part of the effort to protect Washington, some twenty-three forts were built in Arlington, hundreds of acres of trees were cut down, and trenches were cut across fields. As time went on, civilian buildings were taken over by the military and sometimes razed for their timbers (Rose, *History* 101–107).

Some of the effects this occupation had on Arlington can be seen by comparing census data from 1860 and 1870. The acres of farmland in the County dropped from 15,260 to 8,095, the number of “improved” acres from 8,291 to 6,914, the number of farms with 3 acres or more from 138 to 76, and the number of farms with 50 to 100 acres from 40 to 12. The number of milk cows also dropped, from 506 to 293, although the number of mules increased from 30 to 51. In monetary terms, the cash value of farms dropped from \$853,260 to \$660,875, the total value of farm animals from \$44,445 to \$38,831, and the value of market garden production from \$28,970 to \$13,166 (Rose, *History* 120).

The local railroads also suffered during the War. Two traversed Arlington by the end of the 1850s: the Alexandria and Washington Railroad ran north from Alexandria to the Virginia side of the Long Bridge,² and the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad ran westwardly from the north end of Alexandria through the Four Mile Run valley on its way to Leesburg (Rose, *History* 77). A map drawn in May, 1861, already notes “Track torn up” only a few miles above Columbia Pike on the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire line (Corbett 54). As a local historian explained, “Confederate soldiers tore up the rails, heated them, and wrapped them around trees to prevent use of the railroad by the enemy” (Burns 33).

However, once again, local depression also provided opportunities. Evidence in deed books and newspaper advertisements indicates that land speculators bought many of the mortgages and properties put up for forced sale (Rose, *History* 120). And the railroad was rebuilt. By 1871, the (now) Washington and Ohio had gone beyond Leesburg, and two trains were run daily from Alexandria (Burns 33). Maps from Griffith M. Hopkins’ 1879 *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington Including the Counties of Fairfax and Alexandria, Virginia* show stations at the intersection of Columbia Pike and Four Mile Run—the “Arlington” station, as well as at East Falls Church, Falls Church, Vienna, and Herndon (85–95). The train also stopped at the Carlin Springs Pavilion, a popular resort for Alexandrians and Washingtonians, about a mile above the Arlington station. The *Atlas*’ “Historical Sketch” for Arlington states that the railroads and the Alexandria Canal afford “cheap and rapid communication” and that the County, “From its proximity to the National Capital afford[s] a fine market. The prospect for a rapid increase in the value of land is very favorable” (qtd. in Rose, *Map* 19).

² The Long Bridge referred to here was open from 1809 to 1906, but it crossed the Potomac near to where the current railroad bridge, also called Long Bridge, crosses (Rose, *History* 12, 73–74).

Note that the writer did not include roads among the means of easy communication. Certainly there were several important roads through the County. Most handled east-west traffic across the bridges between Virginia and the District. The Georgetown and Leesburg Turnpike and Little Falls Road met near Chain Bridge. Awbrey's Road, later renamed the Georgetown-Falls Church Road and now called Wilson Boulevard, took the Aqueduct Bridge (Key Bridge) traffic. Finally, Columbia Pike connected to the Long Bridge. The two north-south roads were the Georgetown-Alexandria Turnpike—the remaining portion is now South Arlington Ridge Road—and Glebe Road (Rose, *History* 139). But none were particularly well-kept. An oft-quoted item from the 17 March 1875 *Alexandria Gazette* reads, “The Arlington Turnpike Co. owing to the terrible condition of its road or perhaps to the ominous muttering of those who are so unfortunate as to have to travel it, have thrown its gate [toll gate] open until the road and the aforesaid mutterers dry up” (qtd. in Rose, *History* 140).

Nearly thirty years later, a 23 November 1903 *Barcroft News* item voiced a similar complaint: “Columbia Pike is in no better condition now to withstand these ravages [i.e., “the fall, winter, and early spring rains and April thaws”] than it was last fall. From Palmer's hill³ to the county line it was impassable for loaded teams for several weeks in the early part of the year and remained in that condition until the ‘natives’ of Fairfax county came down and repaired it so that they could get to the city with their milk and produce” (“Our Roads”). As late as 1930, only 34 miles of county roads were paved (Stoneburner 22).

Not surprisingly, therefore, when real estate agents and developers began trumpeting the advantages of life in Northern Virginia in the 1880s, proximity to a railroad station was always at least a subtext. For example, the railroad lines dominate the 1886 *Map of Fairfax County, Virginia*—Arlington and Alexandria were also included—that Major Orrin E. Hine commissioned to accompany his sales pamphlet, *Farms, village homes, mills, and timber lands, in Fairfax County* (Shipman 97–98; Stephenson 9). Four years later, when Hine published a handsome map to promote a new subdivision, the picture in the top left corner looks down a train track towards—presumably—the local station (Berry 103).

The railroads are not as obvious on James E. Clements' 1891 *Map of Washington City and Surrounding Country*—the exaggerated size of Northern Virginia towns holds the eye—but he does mention them: “Also, charters have been granted to several electric and steam railroads to pass through [Arlington] and into Washington City. This will make travel more convenient and rapid, and will greatly enhance the value of land and increase the demand therefor” (102). His stress on “charters have been granted” and not on the

³ Palmer's hill was on the south side of Columbia Pike, to the west of where South George Mason Drive now crosses it.

lines already running may have been because he lived in Ballston, which was not on the existing lines.

Property along a railroad line, particularly near an already existing station, then, was a prime location for developers. While land could only be developed as it became available, the grid of later streets tends to obscure the underlying logic in how towns were developed: early residents, whether farmers or suburbanites, settled where land was handy and only later worked out to back country or back lots (Warner 39).

The future site of Barcroft, the land adjacent to Columbia Pike and next to an existing railroad station, was undoubtedly handy. It was also well situated on the high ground above the road, wooded, and amply watered. Four Mile Run flowed on its western edge, Doctor's Branch on its eastern, and an unnamed stream flowed from a spring between these two. The spring was known locally as the Dolly Madison Spring, from stories that she had liked to stop there when riding through this part of the countryside (Ritchie, *Arlington* 26). There was also a creek running east-west across the property.

In 1885, there were still few residences nearby, and those were mostly widely scattered farmhouses, but the end of a string of houses along Columbia Pike was only a mile or so further east. Farmers and drovers from Fairfax County passed regularly on their way to markets in Alexandria or Washington, or to the abattoir at the lower end of the Pike (Ritchie, *Arlington* 24). People also came to get their meal ground at Barcroft Mill, which was on Four Mile Run at Columbia Pike. Oscar Haring, of Georgetown, decided the area had enough promise to warrant opening a store. He approached Frank Corbett, owner of the 162-acre "Cedar Hill" farm, and bought a 2-acre slice of land across from the station.

Take One: Not Barcroft, but Corbett (1886–1903)

Frank Corbett bought the Cedar Hill property in 1864 and farmed it himself for a while, but he began working in Alexandria early in the 1870s and was living there by 1876 (Chataigne, *Chataigne's Alexandria* 59; United States, *Census 1870*). He would certainly have been aware of the land's potential for development. Presumably, Haring's purchase in 1885 prompted him to act. By the end of 1886, he had hired surveyors to lay out a 40-acre subdivision, which he named Corbett.⁴

The venture was not a financial success. He sold only three lots before he died in 1897, and his executors sold only two more before selling the balance of the property to a new developer in 1903. Since Corbett had a good location with access to transportation and competitive land prices, why didn't his lots sell? The primary problem seems to have been that he failed to target the likeliest group of potential owners: federal workers.

Who did he target? He seems to have counted on attracting buyers who would want—and could afford—large lots. The Corbett he envisaged had six blocks with seven lots each laid out on a slightly irregular grid. (See figure 2.) Four streets—Brooke, Arlington, Cedar, and Spring Avenues—would be set perpendicular to Columbia Pike, one—Fairfax—parallel to it.⁵ He had the surveyor mark lots that covered from six-tenths to seven-tenths of an acre: 22 were 100 by 250 feet, 11 were 100 by 303.5 feet, and 7 were 100 by 260 feet. The lots extended the width of their blocks, except for the lots facing Columbia Pike, which would stretch up from the County road. Because of the 2 acres Corbett had sold Haring, some of the lots in the southwest corner would be rather oddly shaped. He designated one of them a park.

The grid pattern was common to all economic levels of real estate development, but the size of the Corbett lots was not. Their size recalls the deep lots seen in the English “parks” of the 1820s and 1830s that became prototypes of exclusive residential

⁴ The map, or “plat,” for the subdivision of Corbett was not received and admitted into the land records until 28 December 1892, but existed by at least 3 December 1886, when Corbett sold Lot 6 of Block G to John Newlon. Corbett's sale of two acres to Oscar Haring on 10 March 1885 had no such reference. (Newlon's deed actually reads “lot 6 of Block ‘D’”; title to the lot was eventually corrected in 1909.)

As will be seen, this paper is based primarily on a study of property deeds. Instead of citing individual deeds in the text, the references are arranged in two tables. Appendix table 1, Property Sales, by Location: 1864~1920, arranges the deeds by subdivision block and lot. Appendix table 2, Buyers and Sellers: 1864~1920, arranges the deeds by personal names.

⁵ Only three of these streets were actually built: Arlington Avenue, now South Buchanan Street; Spring Avenue, now South Wakefield Street; and Fairfax Street, now 9th Street South.

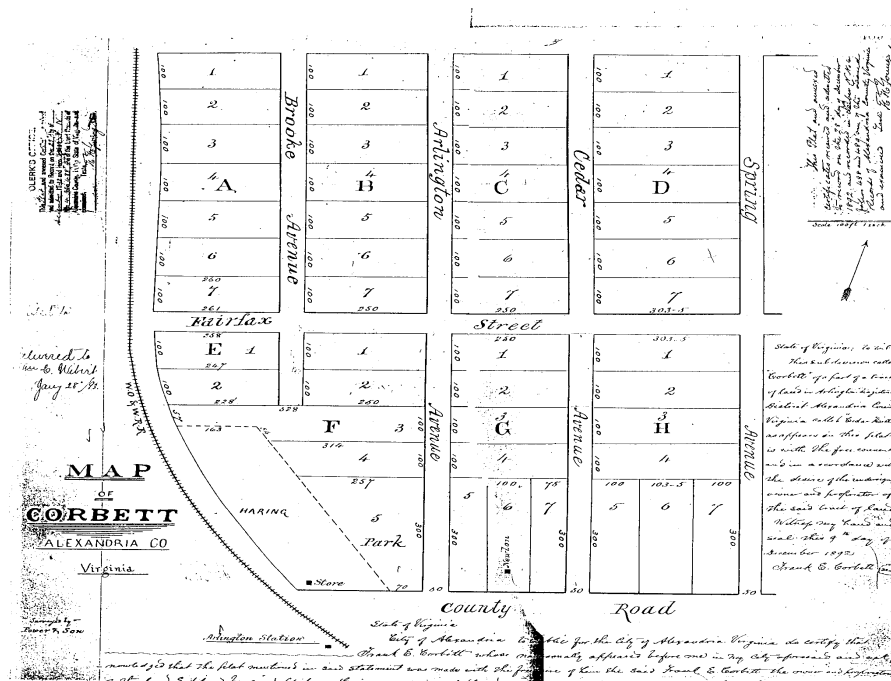


Fig. 2. Map of Corbett, from *Deed Book N4* (Arlington County, Virginia) 488–489.

development in both Great Britain and the United States (Stilgoe 50). It also reflects aspects of Andrew Jackson Downing’s ideal suburb. Downing, an influential proponent of year-round country living in the 1840s and 1850s, argued that suburbs should contain “single-family cottages on lots with street frontages of at least 100 feet” (Jackson 65). When Frederick Law Olmsted, America’s best-known postbellum landscape architect and a Downing protégé, designed his most influential suburb, Riverside, outside of Chicago in the 1860s, the lots were about 100 by 225 feet (Jackson 79–80). So it appears that Corbett, like so many developers in Washington itself, was targeting the high end of the market.

His buyers were in fact middle-class according to the old definition: they ran their own businesses or inherited money. John M. Newlon had been the head miller for Herr & Cissel of Georgetown, but in 1885 he rented the Barcroft Mill and set up on his own (Templeman 84). He bought one of the lots fronting on Columbia Pike. The woman to whom he sold his lot in 1891, Florence Taluradge Johnston, had at least an independence. Several years later she bought the lots on either side of her original purchase, which gave her almost 2 acres. Annie C. Doremus worked as a dressmaker in the District, but she inherited \$2,500 from her grandfather and used some of the money to invest in a Corbett lot, where she built a house (Robertson). A similar inheritance to her sister, Ida Haring, may have provided the funds for the Harings’ 1892 purchase of the adjoining lot—purely an investment for the Harings, as they continued to live above their store. Edgar Halsted

Klemroth had been a draftsman then architect in the District for nearly twenty years, and for the Department of the Treasury since at least 1896. He was in his 60s when he and his wife, Florence F. Klemroth, bought their two lots in 1899, and they could afford to rent Doremus' house while building their own.

Their houses support the picture of Corbett as a middle class suburb: all were single-family, two-story frame residences set well back from the street. While the Newlon/Johnston and Klemroth houses were pulled down many years ago, there are indications that they were substantial. In Johnston's 1906 will—she died in 1907—she stated that she had “a two-story frame residence and stable and outhouses” (Arlington, *Will Book 11* 206). The house was called “Miles Away” and, given the way the land rises from Columbia Pike, probably sat a welcome distance above the dust—or mud—of the road. Klemroth did not die until 1934, but the Clerk of the Court recorded that “the decedent at the time of his death [. . .] had a mansion house and known residence in the said County of Arlington” (Arlington, *Will Book 15* 420), which the Probate Office appraised at \$6,000. His house, which had a porch running the full length of the west and south sides, was known as “Klemwood.” The Doremus' house, now at 902 South Buchanan Street, still exists. It was originally smaller than the other two, but it has been added to over the years.

The significance of Corbett's decisions on lot size becomes clearer when his subdivision is compared with the nearby development of Glencarlynn. (This subdivision was originally named “Carlin Springs”; it was renamed Glencarlynn in 1896 in response to a Postal Service request for a one-word name, so that is the name that will be used here.)

The 132-acre Carlin property was located about a mile northwest of Corbett's property, on the west side of the railroad tracks. After the Civil War, John E. F. Carlin turned the area around two springs—the Carlin Springs—into a popular resort. He bricked in the springs, built an ice cream and restaurant pavilion that could hold 250 people, built a dance pavilion, and laid out a tournament course.⁶ By the mid-1880s, however, resorts along the Potomac had enticed many of his patrons away (Glencarlynn 2–3; Templeman 64).

Carlin sold the land in 1887 to the partnership of Samuel S. Burdett, a former Missouri Congressman and Commissioner of the U.S. General Land Office, and William W. Curtis, who promptly had it surveyed for a subdivision. The subdivision map shows

⁶ Hadassah Backus wrote about tournaments in her 1952 recollection of life in the early years of Glencarlynn: “Sometimes we would go to a tournament. Rings were suspended on crosspieces attached to posts set along a course. The starter would announce “The Knight of Bailey's Cross Roads” or “The Knight of Annandale,” etc. A young chap on a plow horse or bony nag would fix his lance and at the signal “Charge, Sir Knight!” would gallop down the course trying to catch the rings on the point of his weapon. The knight getting the most rings during the tournament had the right to crown the queen of love and beauty at the dance that evening” (Glencarlynn 15). Tournaments were still popular in the early 1900s: there is a long article about a recent tournament in the 16 August 1903 *Barcroft News*.

streets arranged in the familiar grid pattern, but the lots are much smaller than in Corbett. Almost all are 50 by 120 feet, or 6,000 square feet (Glencarlynn 3–6).

Burdett and Curtis' brochure explicitly marketed their subdivision "to all men and women of moderate means, or who receive stated salaries" (qtd. in Glencarlynn 4). In the late nineteenth century, the federal government was at the forefront of a remarkable transformation in middle class employment—the growing number of salaried, white collar workers in bureaucracies. In 1880, there were 7,866 employees in the Executive Departments in Washington, D.C. In 1893, that number had increased to 17,304, and, in 1903, to 25,675. These people had given up, at least temporarily, the professional independence—for men—or leisure—for women—that was part of the original nineteenth century definition of "middle class," but they retained the strong middle-class ambition for their own homes (Aron 4–5; Warner 8).

Glencarlynn lots were priced at \$100: "First payment \$10.00 and thereafter nine monthly payments of \$10.00 each" (Glencarlynn 4). A year after the Carlin Springs Syndicate was formed, 230 of the original 360 lots had been sold, the syndicate was retired, and the Carlin Springs Cooperative Association was formed. The Association began laying out the streets—the springs and the dance pavilion were part of 13 acres along the south side of Four Mile Run set aside for parkland—and offering home loans to prospective residents. In 1892, when Corbett was selling his second and third lots, the people of Glencarlynn were already constructing a community hall (which still stands today).

The \$100 price works out to approximately 1.7 cents per square foot; however, Corbett's prices—per square foot—were less. In 1886, the terms for Newlon's lot, a 100-by 300-foot lot facing on Columbia Pike, were \$50 cash down, \$50 in 6 months, and \$50 in 12 months, at 6 percent interest per annum. In addition, the deed stipulated that he had to build a house worth at least \$500 on the property within a year "or in a reasonable time thereafter" (Arlington, *Deed G4* 451). The two 25,000-square foot lots Corbett sold in 1892 went for \$300 each, and the two lots the executors sold in 1899, a total of 50,000 square feet, cost \$400. However, the size of the lots put the total price out of the range of people of moderate means.

Corbett still might have found more buyers if he had actively marketed his subdivision. He does not appear to have done so, possibly because he was so engaged in other business activities—in Alexandria. The city directories listed him as one of Arlington County's principal farmers through his death, but this appears due to the size of the Cedar Hill property, not his involvement with the land. As early as 1870, he was working in Alexandria as a deputy collector for the U.S. Custom House, a position he seems to have held through at least 1881 (*Alexandria, VA., Directory 1870* 409; Chataigne, *Chataigne's Alexandria* 59; Chataigne, *Chataigne's Virginia* 88; Emerson 62). He had a Chinese Tea Store in the early 1870s (*Alexandria, VA Directory 1871*), but by 1874 had joined I. C. O'Neal and was running a brick manufactory (Miller, *Pen* 303).

In 1883, the firm of O'Neal & Corbett was described as making about 1,500,000 bricks per annum and employing 35 men and boys (Brockett and Rock 66). His involvement with the brick manufactory lasted into the 1890s, by which time the firm had become Corbett & Yohe. However, Corbett had taken up cigar manufacture by at least 1888, and the Old Dominion Cigar Manufactory appears to have been his sole business by 1895 (Chataigne, *Chataigne's Directory* 82; Chataigne, *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer* 168; *1895 City Directory* 76). If this company is the same as the one called the Old Dominion Cigar Factory in 1883—when it was run by Steiner & Yohe—it was also a busy concern. In 1883, it employed around 30 workmen who produced some two million cigars a year (Brockett and Rock 69).

In addition, Corbett was a Common Councilman for Alexandria's second ward from 1883 to 1889 (Miller, *Alexandria* 42, 44–47). In 1887, at least, Corbett was president of the Mount Vernon Fire Insurance Company of Alexandria, Virginia (Miller, *Pen* 306), and in 1888 he was president of a building association, the Mount Vernon Co-Operative No. 2 (Chataigne, *Chataigne's Directory* 14). He was a member and one-time master of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge of Masons, and a member of Old Dominion Commandery, Knights Templar (“Another Suicide”).

When Corbett died, these are the activities that were mentioned. His Arlington holdings were covered with one sentence: “He owned a farm in Alexandria county said to be worth about \$20,000” (“Another Suicide”).⁷

The Glencarlyn developers, Curtis and Burdett, on the other hand, not only advertised but had a real estate office at 925 F Street, N.W. In addition, Burdett built and lived in Glencarlyn⁸ (Glencarlyn 3–4). Both of the real estate promoters mentioned in the Introduction acted similarly. Clements had an office at 1321 F Street, N.W.—he advertised it as being near the U.S. Treasury Department (Clements 102)—and he lived at Ballston, in Arlington. Hine lived in Vienna; his home is prominently marked on his subdivision map, and one of the pictures on the map shows his office sharing the Post Office building (Berry 103).

Corbett, on the other hand, while establishing a subdivision and maintaining a substantial farm in Arlington, was never as “invested” in his land as the others; he continued to explore and maintain other business and civic interests. With his death, his subdivision essentially died, too.

⁷ Corbett died from an overdose of choral in 1897. The title “Another Suicide” reminds the newspaper audience that Corbett's son had killed himself—he shot himself through the heart—two years before (“Suicide”).

⁸ Curtis died in 1888.

Take Two: Barcroft (1903–1914)

In 1903, Abbie Galt Fox, widow, of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, bought the balance of Corbett's Cedar Hill property. She promptly had the land resurveyed, vacated the subdivision of "Corbett," and established the subdivision of "Barcroft." Her son-in-law, Stephen Prescott Wright, took the active role in developing the subdivision: he advertised, financed mortgages, and eventually brought in a builder to put up more houses. When most of the lots in the original subdivision had been sold, Wright opened a second. Then they moved on. Barcroft was not a particularly profitable venture for them, but when they bowed out eleven years later, the Barcroft subdivision was firmly established.

Personal Background

There is nothing in Fox's background to suggest her involvement in real estate development; that idea seems to have been Wright's.

Fox was born in 1843, in New York (as was Frank Corbett, coincidentally). She married young, and bore her daughter, Harriet Louise, in 1862. After the Civil War, during which her husband, Oscar Chapman Fox, had served as Captain of a company of volunteers from New York, the family moved to the District of Columbia, and by 1867, they were living in Georgetown. Captain Fox soon joined the Patent Office, where he spent nearly thirty years as an examiner. The Foxes moved to Linden, Maryland, the first subdivision on the Branch Line (B&O Railroad) in Montgomery County, in 1881. The house they built, a two-story Victorian, still stands at what is now 2201 Linden Lane.

Wright was born in Ohio, but his Massachusetts-born father still had many ties with New England and they moved back there for a time. Wright was "the wild one" of the family (Strother). As a teenager, he ran away from home and surfaced several months later as a ranch hand out West. His father brought him back from that adventure, but Wright found it difficult to settle down. While his brothers chose a profession—George became a doctor and William a lawyer—Prescott had a more varied career. According to the city directories for Washington, between 1881 and 1903, he was a clerk, junior partner in a wholesale and retail grocers (Walker & Wright), junior partner in a butcher's (Rogerson F & Co.), teller at a bank, then treasurer at Northwest Bank, and finally a real estate agent.

Meanwhile, in 1888, George Wright had established the Carroll Springs Sanitarium in Forest Glen, Maryland, across the railroad tracks from Linden. The senior Wright was proprietor, and George the resident physician. Prescott lived there some of

the time. (The Washington directories also list him at an address on R Street near Logan Circle.) A woman who grew up in Linden, writing about her early years, mentions seeing the doctor and his handsome brothers dressed up to participate in a local tournament (Dawson). He may have met Lula Fox at such an event. When they married, he moved to Linden.

He had a close relationship with his in-laws. In 1899, he did move his family—his wife and two daughters—back to Washington, to a house on Indiana Avenue, but the Foxes joined them the following year. By that time, Oscar Fox was in his 70s. He died in 1902, and it seems likely it was the money his wife inherited at his death that enabled her and Wright to take over the Corbett property: she paid cash for the land. William C. Wibert, Corbett’s surviving executor, put in the deed of sale: “for and in consideration of the sum of thirteen thousand (\$13,000) Dollars, lawful money of the United States, to him in hand this day paid” (Arlington, *Deed 107 299*).

Their first year or so in Arlington turned out to be largely preparatory. Fox bought the Cedar Hill property in February 1903. Wright started building a house for them to live in almost immediately, but it was not finished until November. Then Fox and Wright had to negotiate with the Corbett lot holders about making changes in the subdivision layout, and the deeds settling that were not registered until December. The switch from Corbett to a reconfigured Barcroft was not registered in the County land records until April 1904. The only sale Fox made during this time was for a piece of land at the northern tip of Cedar Hill, which Charles Kolb bought to round out the 6-acre lot he and his wife already owned.⁹

The New Subdivision

The new subdivision plat had to retain the basic layout of Corbett’s lower blocks, since some of the lots had already been sold. The upper blocks, however, where only an occasional iron stake marked boundaries, could be changed completely. Two of the north-south streets Corbett had marked on his plat—Brooke Avenue and Cedar Avenue—were eliminated. (Compare figures 2 and 3.) The existing owners—Haring, Marye (née Doremus), Johnston, and Klemroth—agreed that the land should revert to Fox in exchange for strips representing half the width of the streets being added to their properties. Haring and Marye each got a strip of land 25 feet wide adjacent to the western line of their lots, where Brooke Avenue was to have been built, and Klemroth and Johnston each got a strip of land 25 feet wide adjacent to the eastern line of their lots, where Cedar Avenue was supposed to have been built.

⁹ The Kolbs’ property, Woodmeade, was bought in 1913 by Mrs. L. L. Bridges, mother of Louise Bridges, who later married Dr. Barcroft’s grandson, Milton Barcroft Payne. The Payne family finally sold the property in the 1980s, when it was converted into Hidden Oaks, the townhouses of Pershing Court (McQuade).

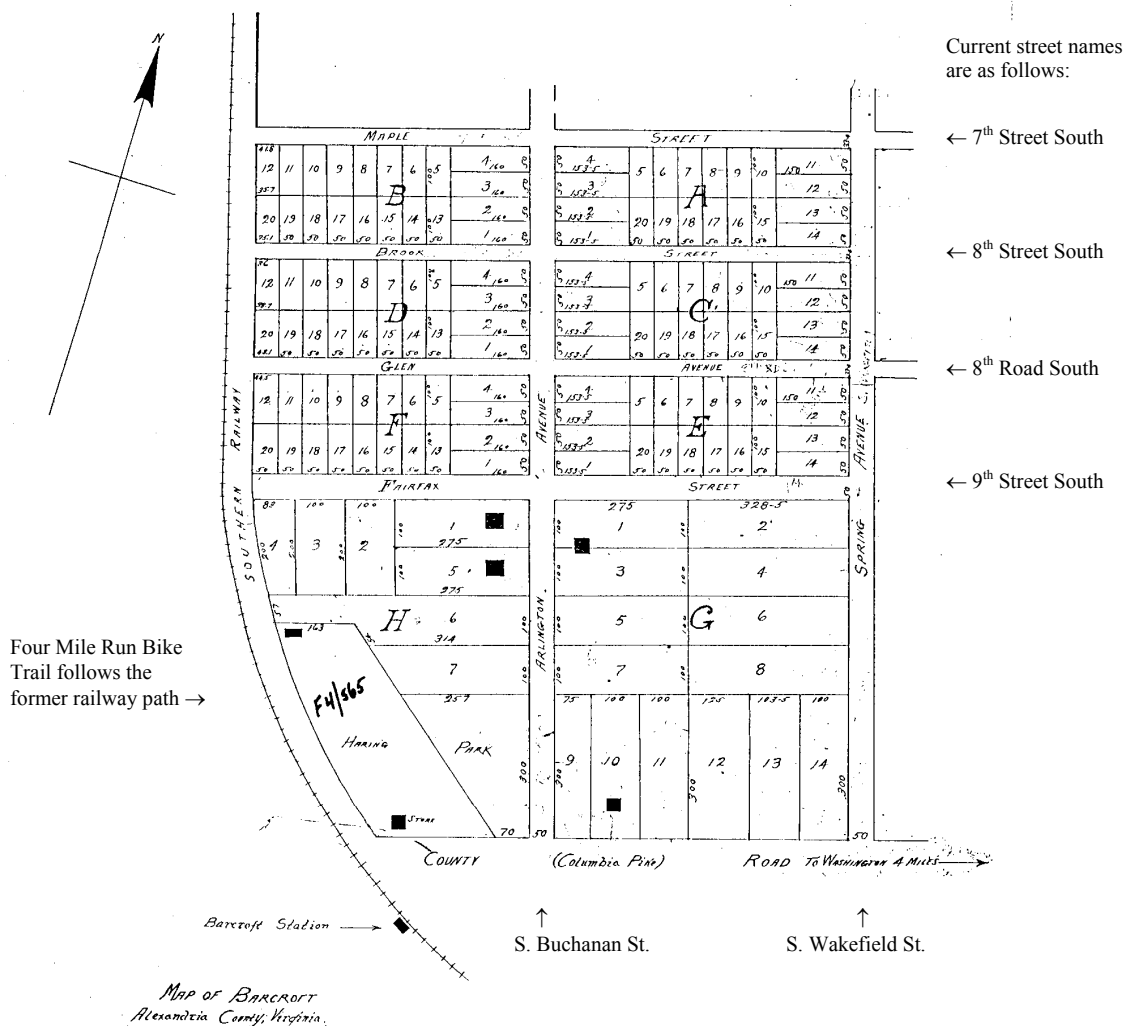


Fig. 3. Map of “West” Barcroft from *Deed Book 110* (Arlington County, Virginia) 55.

Three new east-west streets—Maple Street, Brook Street, and Glen Avenue (now 7th Street South, 8th Street South, and 8th Road South¹⁰)—were added. Thus, Corbett’s four long blocks of 7 lots each were redesigned into six wide blocks with 20 lots each. Instead of the 49 lots Corbett had envisaged, Fox and Wright plotted 142. (The original

¹⁰ When Arlington renamed all its streets in the 1930s, it also assigned new house numbers to every building, whether residential, commercial, or industrial. C. L. Kinnier, who was in charge of the Arlington County Engineering Department at the time of the renaming of the streets, explained, “It was decided that a number would be assigned to each 25-foot frontage in residential areas and a number to each 12½-foot frontage in commercial and industrial areas....an effort to avoid any possibility in the future of having to use fractional numbers” (50).

subdivision will henceforth be referred to as “West” Barcroft so that “Barcroft” can be used to refer to the community as a whole.)

The new upper lots were roughly 100 to 160 feet by 50 feet, averaging 5,000 square feet, putting them more in line with lot sizes in other Arlington subdivisions. That did not mean that Fox and Wright necessarily wanted anyone to buy a single 5,000-square-foot lot. An article on developer Frank Lyon mentions that the lots in Lyon Park—a 1920s real estate development in central Arlington south of Clarendon—had 50-foot frontages, but customers were expected to buy at least two lots (Rose 56). However, two of the small “West” Barcroft lots still came to only 10,000 square feet, less than half the size of the smallest Corbett lots. (Lots 5 and 7, Block G, were each 22,500 square feet.) By resizing the lots, Fox and Wright opened “West” Barcroft to a wider market since buyers could more easily negotiate the size of their purchase to fit their budget. In fact, they went a step further, allowing customers to buy portions of lots adjoining their full lots. For example, A. Gertrude Clarvoe bought Lots 19 and 20 plus the rear 13.5 feet of Lots 1 and 2 in Block C.

Finally, the dedication of the new subdivision officially established the area’s name as Barcroft. Why “Barcroft”? Barcroft Mill, on Four Mile Run at Columbia Pike, was the most prominent local landmark. It was built in the 1880s by Dr. John Wolverton Barcroft on the site of the old Arlington Mill, which had been damaged during the Civil War. This was his second attempt to run a mill in Virginia. He originally came to Virginia in 1849, from New Jersey, and bought property on Columbia Pike where it crossed Holmes Run, in Fairfax County (where Lake Barcroft is now). He built and operated the first Barcroft mill there, but it was so badly damaged during the Civil War that he abandoned it. In 1880, he bought 20 acres west of Four Mile Run that included the site of the old Arlington Mill. He rebuilt the mill and ran it himself for awhile, but by 1885 he was renting it to other millers, like Newlon. He continued to live on the hill—Barcroft’s Hill—above the mill (between what are now Dinwiddie and Greenbrier Streets) until his death in 1895 (Templeman 84).

Sales Management

Fox’s money bought the property, so her name appears on all the original deeds of sale, but contemporary reports refer to Wright as the one in charge of improving the property and handling sales. He also financed mortgages.

A study of the deeds reveals several possible sales policies. Their willingness to negotiate the size of purchases has already been mentioned. A second sales policy appears to have been repurchasing lots if their customers wanted or needed to sell. Of the thirty-five “West” Barcroft sales where Fox has been identified as the seller, she re-acquired the purchase—or a portion of it—from ten of her buyers, as well as at least one person who had not originally bought from her. (See appendix tables 1 and 2.) However, this policy must have had limits as the deed records also show that Fox re-acquired “West” Barcroft lots that became available through foreclosures. For example, when

William Bramhall defaulted on his loan in 1910, Fox put down \$1,150 in cash at the foreclosure auction.

Fox and Wright were also willing to exchange properties, both for other lots in Barcroft or for lots in other subdivisions. For example, on 7 May 1906, Haring and his wife sold Lot 5 in Block H to Fox and bought Lots 5 and 7 in Block G, and on 2 July 1910, Isabella Fawcett bought property in Block C from Wright and sold him two lots in Glencarlynn (Arlington, *Deed 124 568*).

Something they did not do was write conditions into their deeds. Lyon, mentioned above, had led a crusade against the saloons in Rosslyn and was determined that there would be none within his subdivisions. He also wished to guarantee a White neighborhood. Thus, he wrote stipulations into his deeds, like this one in a 1911 deed for two lots in Lyon's Addition to Clarendon:

These lots are sold upon these conditions, that liquor shall never be sold or dispensed on the property or from any building erected thereon, nor shall said property be used for the conducting of any business that constitutes a nuisance to other lot owners in the subdivision, such as a soap factory or like industry, and that all buildings shall be erected at least 15 feet from the front line of the lots and neither said property nor any part thereof nor any interest therein shall be sold or leased to anyone not of the Caucasian race (Arlington, *Deed 132 558*).

Similar conditions—at least as to the race of future buyers—were not uncommon. A 1916 deed issued by the Alcova Improvement Company for a lot just east of the Barcroft subdivision stipulated: “It is covenanted and agreed between the parties hereto that no portion of said land shall be sold or leased to anyone of African descent, that the buildings on said property shall cost not less than \$3,000 and shall not be located in front of the building line 25 feet from the front of said lots” (Arlington *Deed 170 353*).

Another important aspect of Wright's handling of the Barcroft development was financing the mortgages of his mother-in-law's customers. Of the eighteen “West” Barcroft sales she made for which initial deeds of trust have been identified, Wright provided mortgage financing for fifteen and was a partner with Crandal Mackey in the other three. (See appendix table 3.)

Mortgage financing in the early 1900s has been summarized as follows:

Most down payments were substantial by present standards; one-half or more of the purchase price. But many were less, and some only 10 percent. Rates ranged from 4 to 10 percent, and length of term from a few months to ten years. Nationwide, the typical arrangement for home financing was a mortgage for 69 percent of the sales price, obtained from individual savers with money to lend, savings banks, or building and loan associations, at 5–6 percent interest, for five years” (Calder 66).

The size of the down payments on “West” Barcroft lots is not known, though in some cases it can be inferred to be quite large. Whereas Corbett deeds included the purchase price—that seems to have been common for the period—Barcroft deeds tend to include a variation of the line “for the sum of ten dollars [i.e., the price to file the deed] and other valuable considerations not herein expressed” (e.g., Arlington, *Deed 113* 382). The deeds of trust are more informative, but naturally they specify only the amount borrowed.

Based on a comparison of ten of the deeds of trust that Wright granted between 1905 and 1910, he generally lent amounts of \$1,800 to \$2,500. The principal was to be paid back in monthly installments of \$18 to \$25 for periods ranging from seven to sixteen years. The interest rate was 6 percent per annum. If there was already a house on the lot, borrowers were usually required to keep the buildings insured. Most such stipulations required keeping buildings insured for at least \$1,000, but one deed specified \$2,000. For example, Ida M. and Henry L. Martin put Lots 13 to 20 in Block D in trust “to secure the payment of a debt of \$2150.00 evidenced by 118 notes for \$18.00 each all bearing even date herewith and payable from one to 118 months after date [. . .] with interest thereon at the rate of 6% per annum, payable at maturity. And one note for \$26 [. . .] payable [. . .] 119 months after date [. . .]” (Arlington, *Deed 114* 263).

Buyers of Barcroft lots could, of course, apply to other lenders, and get other types of loans. If they were buying from Wright, they had to, since he naturally did not loan money on properties he was selling. (Fox made no mortgage loans, so far as is known.) The buyers did not necessarily have to look far, however. At least three Barcroft residents—Frederick C. Handy, Walter O’Hara, and William B. Wright—loaned money for mortgages. As mentioned above, private investors were a common source of funds for the mortgage market. Until 1916, laws prohibited the national banks from participating in the home mortgage loan market, and custom discouraged commercial banks from doing so: when short-term 30- and 60-day notes were considered “sound” investments, mortgages simply tied up money for too long a time (Calder 68). Moreover, small investors could acquire an expertise about local conditions that made involvement in real estate, whether through building, rentals, or mortgage lending, a relatively safe investment. In effect, the mortgage market allowed private investors to risk relatively small amounts of money—a couple of hundred to a couple of thousand dollars—for periods as short as six months (Warner 119).

One of the other types of loans available at this time used the method of the single-maturity note. That is, the borrower would pay interest on the entire loan semi-annually for however many years the loan ran, and the principal would be due at the end of the period. Thus, when John and Norma Lewis borrowed \$2,500 from C. S. Taylor Burke, the terms of their loan state that their property—Lots 17–18, Block I—is in trust “to secure the payment of eleven certain negotiable promissory notes, dated even date herewith, the first of said notes being for the sum of \$2500, payable five years after date, and the other ten of said notes being for the sum of \$75.00 each, payable successively, 6,

12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, and 60 months after date [. . .].” They were also “to pay all taxes and assessments against the said property as the same shall become due and payable, and to have the improvements on the said lots insured against loss by fire in some reliable company and have the policy assigned for the benefit of this trust, in at least the sum of \$2000” (Arlington, *Deed 126 558*).

Amortized mortgages, where the interest and principal were paid off in monthly installments, were not common at the beginning of the twentieth century, although building and loan associations issued contracts that came close to the same effect (Calder 67–68). However, by the mid-teens, local lenders were also offering “installment mortgages.” Walter O’Hara, who moved to Barcroft in 1914 and became one of its major developers, favored these types of mortgages. For example, the terms of the loan he granted Henry M. Bradley in 1917 state that Bradley owes \$1,125, “principal and interest being payable in monthly installments of Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00), [. . .] each installment when so paid to be applied, first, to the payment of the interest on the amount of principal remaining unpaid, and the balance thereof credited to the principal” (Arlington, *Deed 153 529*).

Wright was also involved in getting houses built on Barcroft lots. The first was for his own family, and construction started even before the land was resurveyed. He built on property fronting Columbia Pike—what became Lot 14 of Block G. A “Barcroft” item in the 9 September 1903 *Fairfax Herald* reported that “Mr. S. P. Wright, with his painters, plumbers and plasterers, are planning to convey the water from his lake through the beautiful villa which he is now completing on Columbia Pike” (2). The 23 November 1903 *Barcroft News* exclaimed that “Mr. Wright has given us an object lesson in making a comfortable home in the country. He has hot and cold water all through the house and other modern conveniences, and has an abundance of spring-water in his barn” (“Newslets”).

In 1904, he advertised that cottages to be built in Barcroft would be “two-story houses of, basically, three designs, with two or three bedrooms” (Ritchie, *Arlington 27*). He brought in a builder, Benjamin F. Perrow, of Remington, Virginia, who eventually built around 30 houses in Barcroft (Payne 58). Wright put up a long, one-story building on Columbia Pike to house the workmen and equipment (Ritchie, *Arlington 26*). Perrow seems to have arranged for timber. In 1906, Perrow bought the Barcroft Mill property—“All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at or near Barcroft Station, on the Columbia Turnpike, Four Mile Run and W.O. & W. R.R. [. . .] containing 20 acres, 2 roads, and 3 poles more or less” (Arlington, *Deed 113 380*). The deed states, “It is covenanted and agreed however between the parties hereto that no timber is to be cut or sold off of the above described premises until the balance of purchase money is paid other than for the use and improvement of the premises.”¹¹

¹¹ Stone was another locally available building material. One of the “Newslets” in the 12 October 1903 *Barcroft News* reads: “Mr. T. T. Burke has opened up his stone quarry and is selling a fine grade of granite to Glen Carlyn [sic] builders. This quarry has an almost inexhaustible supply of excellent stone, and we hope soon to see it used in constructing residences in Barcroft.”

The new houses—built by Perrow or by others—were similar to the houses built previously. One of those still standing is at 4712 8th Road South. Built by at least 1908, the original house was a “2-over-2,” that is, 2-story, 2-room, with a side stair and a kitchen attached to the back with a shed roof. It was wood frame with plaster and lath construction on the inside. The rooms were about 11 feet by 11 feet, creating a house of around 600 square feet. Larger houses were also built. The house at 819 South Wakefield, built around 1910 on property owned at that time by Perrow himself, is a 2-story bungalow of about 2,100 square feet, 4-over-4 with a central hallway and stairway. It has a dirt cellar, wood lath construction, and a wood clapboard exterior that was later covered in stucco. Another of the original houses, at 831 South Buchanan Street, is of similar size, and this address still includes Lots 1 and 2.

That Wright advertised has already been mentioned. Some of the ads that appeared in the 1903 *Barcroft News* are shown in figure 4. Note that these ads appeared before the property was resurveyed.

From “West” Barcroft to East Barcroft and Beyond

Sales were relatively slow, but by the end of 1909, only 2 or so of the 40 acres in “West” Barcroft remained unsold. By that time, Wright had already begun preparations for opening a second subdivision: the 48.3 acres that would become East Barcroft were platted in June 1909.

<p>BUYING</p> <p>LOTS IN BARCROFT IS NOW A SPECULATION. NEXT SPRING THEY WILL HAVE DOUBLED IN VALUE. BUY ONE NOW.</p> <p>S. P. WRIGHT, BARCROFT, - VIRGINIA</p> <p>5 July 1903</p>	<p>BARCROFT LOTS</p> <p>Are 100 x 250 feet. 25,000 SQUARE FEET. Liberal terms.</p> <p>S. P. WRIGHT, BARCROFT, - VIRGINIA</p> <p>16 Aug. 1903</p>
<p>LOTS IN BARCROFT</p> <p>ARE CONSTANTLY ADVANCING IN PRICE—A SURE EVIDENCE THAT ITS MANY ADVANTAGES AS A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE ARE BECOMING GENERALLY RECOGNIZED.</p> <p>S. P. WRIGHT, BARCROFT, ALEX. CO., VA</p> <p>23 Nov. 1903</p>	

Fig. 4. Text of Advertisements for Barcroft Lots Appearing in the 1903 *Barcroft News*.

Fox appears to have had little involvement with East Barcroft. Wright bought the land from Fox, sold significant acreage to Dorothy Bush and Clarence Brown, and—with Bush and Brown—dedicated the new subdivision of East Barcroft in February 1910. (See figure 5.)

Interestingly, most of the lot sizes in East Barcroft were more than 21,000 square feet, more like the original Corbett lot sizes than the resurveyed “West” Barcroft lots. It may be that Corbett failed at selling his subdivision but succeeded in establishing the character of the neighborhood that grew in its place. Fox had made 26 sales in “West” Barcroft by the end of 1909; they ranged in size from 10,000 to 151,250 square feet, and 18—nearly 70 percent—were for more than 20,000 square feet. (See appendix table 4.) Some of the sales may have been to investors rather than prospective residents, but no one was putting up row houses or even duplexes on Barcroft lots. The 1936 fire insurance map for Arlington County produced by the Sanborn Map Company shows single family dwellings on Barcroft properties, and the placement of houses suggests that most people were still living on the lot combinations originally sold by Fox. Throughout this period, few people sold off portions of their purchases, and most “West” Barcroft buyers lived in the neighborhood for at least a short while (Census 1910 and 1920; Payne 58; Ritchie, *Arlington* 27–28). “West” Barcroft had been established as a neighborhood of families living on large lots in a rural—not an urban—environment. East Barcroft followed suit.

Wright had sold all of his East Barcroft lots by 1914. Many of the sales, even with the large lot sizes, were for multiple lots. Some of those buyers were undoubtedly investors. Besides Bush and Brown, for example, there was Andrew Shannon, of the District of Columbia. In one 1913 purchase, Shannon bought Lots 1 and 19 of Block I; Lots 3, 4, and 13 of Block K; Lots 1 through 4 of Block L; Lots 5, 12, 15, and 16, as well as parts of Lots 1 and 2 of Block M; and Lots 1, 5 through 8, and 12 of Block O. (He sold all of these properties in 1915, to Bertha L. Schaper, also of the District of Columbia—she found buyers who moved to Barcroft.)

Some large purchases were for the buyer’s personal use, however. In 1912, William W. Houseknecht bought Lot 1 of Block N from Wright and 1.8213 acres across Magnolia Avenue (South George Mason Drive) from Fox. He also bought Lot 2 of Block N and Lots 1 and 12 in Block O from earlier purchasers, giving himself approximately 6 acres. He built a “beautiful stone house” on a hilltop overlooking the Doctor’s Run valley (Ritchie, *Arlington* 26). He held all of this property—with only the one residence—through his death in 1941.

While Fox was minimally involved in East Barcroft, and necessarily did not make too many more sales in “West” Barcroft after 1910, as buyers presented themselves she did begin having other sections of the property surveyed and prepared. In 1910, only a year after East Barcroft was platted, the surveyor returned to stake out lots and streets on several more acres. High Terrace (South Taylor Street) was extended to the north, and a

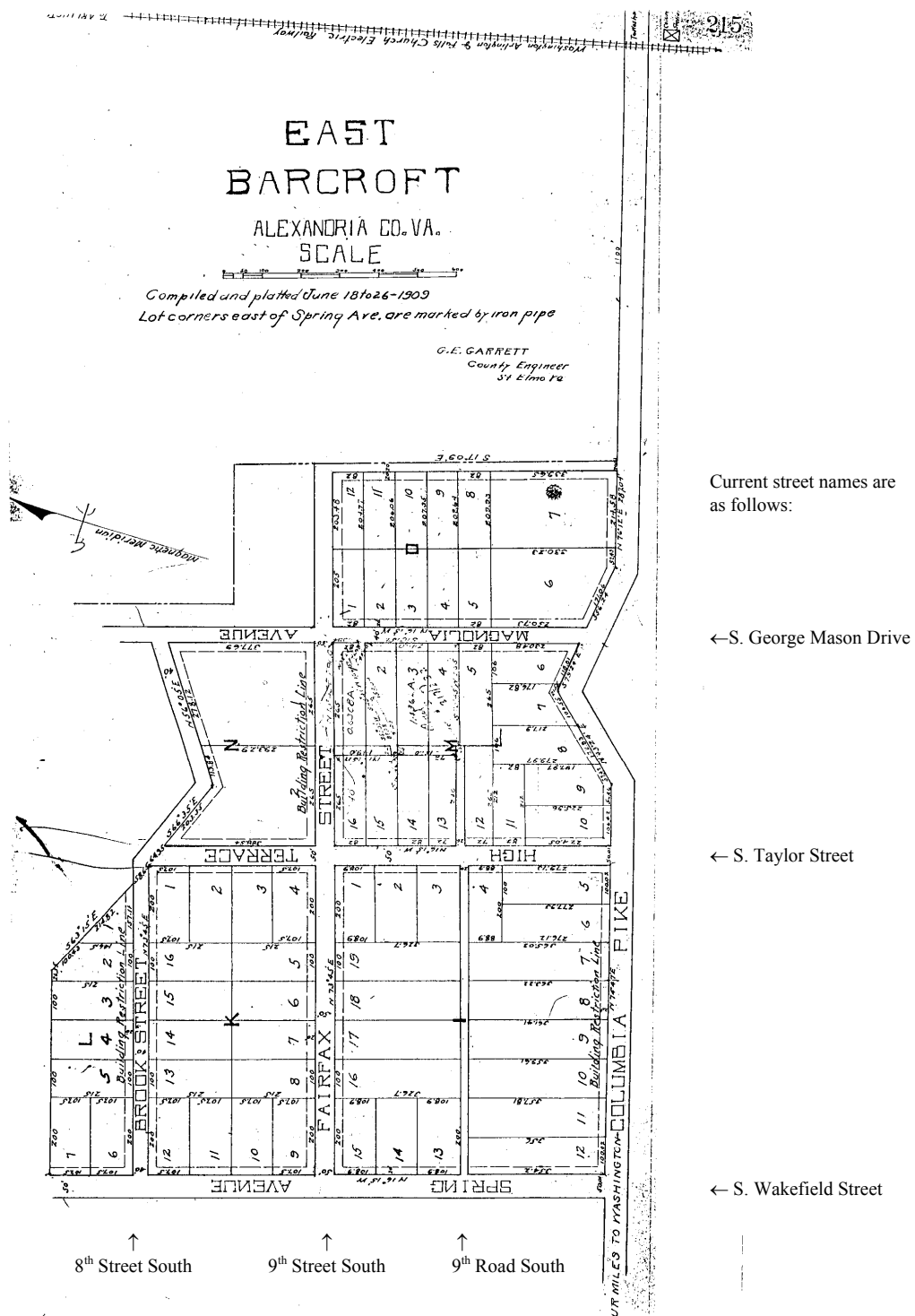


Fig. 5. Map of East Barcroft from *Deed Book 123* (Arlington County, Virginia) 215.

new east-west street, Prescott Avenue (6th Street South), was laid out. By 1911, both had been “duly graded and [. . .] opened up as public highways” (Arlington, *Deed 131 63*).

Fox then sold a 1-acre lot on the east side of the High Terrace extension and another acre lot on the north side of Prescott. She also sold 3 acres immediately north of East Barcroft on an extension of Spring Avenue (South Wakefield Street) to the School Board. (School continued to be held at the Barcroft Community House until the first Barcroft School was built in 1923.) In 1913, she sold another acre lot on the west side of the High Terrace extension. Then in 1914, she sold a large portion of the Corbett land remaining to her—22.249 acres—to the Reverend Patrick Murphy. (These acres lay east of the High Terrace extension, north of Block N. The Franklin Survey Co. map shows that Murphy still held all of this land—undeveloped—in 1938.) Fox’s last sale of a Barcroft lot was in 1917.

Moving On

By 1914, Fox and Wright had left Barcroft. Wright, his wife, and daughters were living in Clarendon; Fox was in furnished rooms on 12th Street, N.W., in Washington (Arlington, *Deed 144 426*). Wright had started investing in real estate in other Northern Virginia areas by 1910. For example, he bought or sold lots in the Arlington subdivisions of Clarendon (Arlington, *Deed 122 295–6, 427–8*), Maywood (Arlington *Deed 122 447*), and Ballston (Arlington, *Deed 124 570*). He also was active in Fairfax County: August Henning reported in his “As Heard and Seen” column in the 1 July 1910 *Fairfax Herald*, “We hear that Mr. S. P. Wright, of Barcroft, has purchased the property of Mr. Fred Sheeley, and expects to improve it by building several dwellings in the near future” (2). He had a real estate office in Clarendon by 1912, and his advertisement in that year’s *Alexandria County Directory* read: “Stephen P. Wright/Real Estate/City, Suburban & Farm Properties/For Exchange a Specialty” (Collins 53). By 1914, he was associated with the Washington Real Estate Exchange, which had offices in Washington.

However, Wright was not a particularly successful businessman, and he tended to run through the money. At this point, he suddenly disappeared. His family thought he had drowned in the Potomac (some of his clothes were found by the bank), but he had once again fled west. Three or four months later he sent for his family to join him—in Springfield, Illinois. He had, wonderfully, finally found his calling. He started working as a home visitor for the Department of Public Welfare, helping to place boys in foster homes. He rose to supervisor, and stayed with this job into his 80s.

And his wife, children, and mother-in-law did join him. It was there, in 1919, that Fox sold the remaining 42.176 acres of Cedar Hill to James W. McElvain, also of Springfield. Their Barcroft venture was over.

As real estate developers, one measure of Fox and Wright’s success was how much they were able to get out of Barcroft. The situation was different for the people who bought property in Barcroft. While the residents certainly regarded their purchases

as investments, most of them were looking for something more than financial—part of what they bought was hope for a community of neighbors, a safe place to bring up their children, that civilized environment of suburban homes the nineteenth century reformers had trumpeted. The measure of their success was how much they were able to build.

Barcroft: Village to Neighborhood

A twenty-year old Water Grist Mill; a Grocery drygoods store; a twelve-foot square yellow Station on a single-track railroad line; a large cattle pen nearby; and, perhaps, six houses scattered about within a half mile of the station on Columbia Turnpike—this was Barcroft in 1903!” (Ritchie, *Arlington* 24).

Fox and Wright no doubt hoped to see a bustling subdivision grow up, but the people who came to live in Barcroft valued its quiet country air. In 1903, turn in whatever direction they would, what dominated the area were its farms and woodlands. They, in turn, planted fruit and vegetable gardens, raised chickens, and even took up dairy farming, if only in a small way. That rural character, coupled with new transportation initiatives that channeled population growth into central Arlington, proved decisive. While the Barcrofters formed a strong and supportive neighborhood, the community grew too slowly to become something more.

This outcome was not apparent in the beginning. The Barcrofters of 1903 were confident that their “village” would grow, eventually become at least a town. An item in the 9 November 1903 *Barcroft News* reads: “There is a movement on foot to raise a fund for the building of a city hall in Barcroft. Several of our citizens are enthusiastic upon the subject, and a meeting will be held soon in order to formulate plans.” Or note their assumption of equality with other communities in this 5 July 1903 *Barcroft News* item: “Capt. Merrifield ‘pulled off’ a typical New England village Fourth of July at Falls Church, a small town up the road, between Barcroft and Herndon.”

In fact, for nearly twenty years, around 1900 to 1920, Barcroft, Virginia, was a recognized community in Arlington. It never incorporated, but it had its small commercial center—the Barcroft Mill, the Haring’s store, which also housed the post office, a blacksmith shop, and the railroad station—its residential section (the subdivisions), and its farmlands. It even had its own newspaper, if only for six months. (See figure 6.)

After all, once the street railroads were built across the Aqueduct Bridge (Key Bridge) into Virginia in the late 1890s, the population of Arlington County began increasing dramatically—51 percent between 1890 and 1900. Rosslyn, directly across the Aqueduct Bridge from the District of Columbia, was an obvious beneficiary, but other existing communities saw their population increase, too, and many new subdivisions were platted. Some of the better known names are Cherrydale (northwest of Rosslyn on

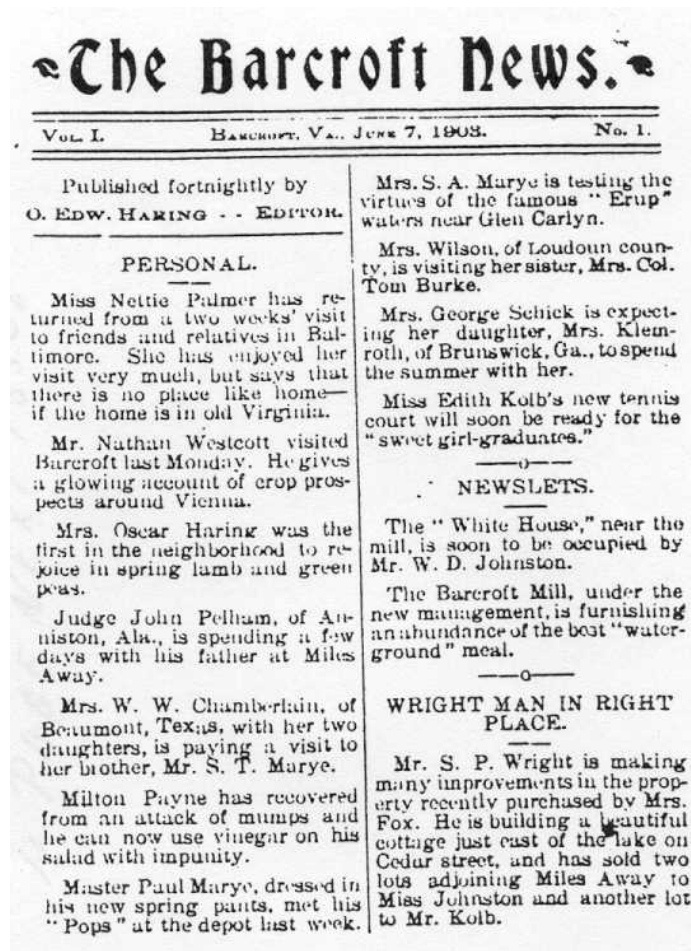


Fig. 6. Front Page of the First Issue of *The Barcroft News*.

the Georgetown Pike), Clarendon, Ballston, and Bon Air (these three are west of Rosslyn along what is now Wilson Boulevard), and, in the southern part of the county, Arlington Heights, Glencarlyn, and Barcroft, itself (Strum 113–115). St. Elmo and Del Ray, along the railroad line down to Alexandria, also developed rapidly. Given Arlington's size, not all could survive as individual communities, but who was to say that Barcroft might not be one of the lucky ones?

But Arlington's history took another of its unexpected turns. Del Ray and St. Elmo did form the town of Potomac in 1908, but none of the other Arlington communities were allowed to incorporate. When Alexandria succeeded in annexing several hundred acres of County land in 1915 (swallowing Potomac in the process), the legal battle—which went to Virginia's Supreme Court of Appeals—led many people to reflect on the effects of incorporating any other communities within Arlington County. Thus, when Clarendon applied for a town charter in 1920, the Court decided against it, ruling that Arlington County was a "continuous, contiguous, and homogeneous

community” (qtd. in Rose, *History* 176) and too small to be broken further apart by incorporating pieces out of the whole.¹²

However, Barcroft was already out of the running by that time. The prime area of development in Arlington was the Rosslyn, Clarendon, and Ballston corridor. Columbia Pike, and southern Arlington, could not compete. For example, while Barcroft had had a train station for decades, the rail line went from Alexandria to the Blue Ridge Mountains. Commuters to the District had to change trains at Bluemont Junction (above Glencarlyn) to get to Georgetown or at Potomac Yard to get to Washington. The closest electric line was one from Nauck, which traveled along what is now Walter Reed Drive—a mile and a half down Columbia Pike from Barcroft (Ritchie, *Arlington* 29). In comparison, Clarendon had a horse car line from Rosslyn by 1896 (Ball 32), and that was soon replaced by an electric railroad. In 1900, a major selling point for Clarendon lots was that Aqueduct Bridge was only eight minutes away by trolley. In fact, one of the incentives to get people to buy lots in Clarendon was that “commuters to Washington were to be given free trolley rides for the first two years of their residence” (Abbot 51).

There were other signs that Barcroft was falling behind; for example, consider the expansion of telephone service. There was a 50-line switchboard in Rosslyn by 1900, and the lines had reached the Courthouse area by at least 1907 (Rose, *History* 161–2). They did not reach Barcroft until 1917.

Utilities are yet another example. By 1913, electricity and gas lines had been extended as far as Clarendon (Rose, *History* 158). Barcroft did in fact get electricity the following year, but only by a special arrangement. Barcrofter Walter Handy was an electrician with the Potomac Electric Power Company. In 1914, he got an agreement from the company that it would extend poles and a line the necessary mile and a half to Barcroft if he could get twelve customers. He got fourteen, and wired them—and the building then being used for a school—in his spare time (Ritchie, *Arlington* 35). This example also demonstrates how Barcrofters were working to improve their community. Another of their successes was getting a school.

The Arlington School Board would not pay a teacher’s salary unless there were at least ten children enrolled. In 1903, that meant, for example, that Sydney Marye’s sister and her daughters, after spending the summer in Barcroft, moved to Washington in September so the girls could go to school (“Personal”). However, by 1907, Barcroft had

¹² Nevertheless, in 1929, Alexandria successfully annexed another 2,500 plus acres from the County, and Four Mile Run became Alexandria’s northern border (Rose, *History* 171–2), leaving Arlington with an area of about 26 square miles. In 1930, the Virginia General Assembly passed the following legislation: “In any county having an area of less than thirty square miles no portion thereof shall be annexed to any city or town unless the county be annexed as a whole” (*Acts of Assembly*, 1930, Ch. 211).

nine school-age children, and the story goes that they enrolled a four-year-old to get ten.¹³ Sydney Marye, father of two of the children, convinced the other parents to enroll their children and talked fellow Barcrofter Amy Fairfax into agreeing to teach them. Wright, as president of The Citizens Association of Barcroft, made the request to the School Board. The Board would have preferred the Barcroft children go to the Glencarlyn school, a mile's walk through the woods, or the former Columbia School, more than a mile's walk east on Columbia Pike at what is now Walter Reed Drive (then Ft. Myer Road). However, Barcrofters pointed out the danger of the children's having to cross three railroad trestles on their way to Glencarlyn, and how difficult walking down Columbia Pike could be. In November, the Board agreed to hire Fairfax. For \$25 a month, she made over a room in her house to be the school room (rented by the Board), provided janitorial service, and taught (Payne 59; Ritchie, *Arlington* 29; Templeman 170).¹⁴

Getting the School Board to pay for a teacher led, in part, to the construction of a church.

In May 1908, the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Barcroft purchased Lots 3 and 4 in Block D (minus the rear 15 feet of each lot), and Barcrofters constructed a one-room building in the Gothic Revival style. To pay for it, the newly renamed Barcroft School and Civic League held a number of fund-raising activities—lawn parties, plays, dinners, etc. That fall, Marye, as church secretary, offered the School Board use of the building for \$10 a month. School continued to be held there until the Barcroft School on South Wakefield Street was finally built in 1925—on the 3 acres the School Board had bought from Fox in 1911.

But the community was not large enough to support a regular minister, and the trustees sold the lots to the Barcroft School and Civic League in 1914. Church services continued to be held in the building sporadically, and other religious groups have sometimes rented the building (e.g., the St. Georges Bulgarian Eastern Orthodox Church in the 1980s), but the building's primary function since the school on Wakefield Street was built has been as the Barcroft Community House.

Even while Barcrofters were working for more urban amenities, however, they also continued to celebrate the rural aspects of their community—such as the cows.

¹³ Compulsory education, while first authorized in Virginia by the constitution of 1869, was not enacted until 1918 (Templman 170). Payne identifies the children attending Barcroft's first school as Paul and Adalyne Marye, Pauline Palmer, Carrol Wright (daughter of William Wright), Beulah and Damon Lovelace, Percy and Charles Tillett, Edith Fairfax, and Dorothy Payne (59). However, Elizabeth Strother (née Wright) says she was the four-year-old that first year, not Edith Fairfax, who was even younger.

¹⁴ A 1921 Arlington County contract with a Barcroft teacher stipulated a term of 10 school months, or 200 school days, commencing on 19 September. The teacher was to be at the school by 8:45, to open the school at 9 a.m., and to close it at 3 p.m. There was to be a 15-minute recess at 10:30 and 1-hour break at noon. Fires were to be made and the floors to be swept, with "the Board providing fuel, brooms and brushes therefor" (Ritchie, *Arlington* 31).

Dairies had been an important part of the area for a long time. Corbett's Cedar Hill farm had been a dairy. Kolb, who bought land from Fox in 1903, had a small herd of cattle, and in the 1910s, one of the Handy's rented a field south of Columbia Pike for his. Even at the end of our period, William Hazel, who owned two lots in East Barcroft from 1919 to 1926, kept a dozen or so cows in the "backyard"—and they sometimes grazed in the cornfield he maintained on the second lot. He had a small dairy set up in a room at the back of his house, and sold milk to his fellow Barcrofters (Hazel).

Given all this, Barcroft's demotion to a rural route is not surprising, but losing their post office in 1918 did entail a certain loss of identity. For example, in the 1912 *Alexandria County Virginia Directory*, a Barcrofter's entry read something like this: "Fairfax, Thomas U, clerk, Barcroft" (Collins 38). By the time the *1924 Arlington County Directory and Yearbook* was published, Barcrofters were simply part of rural route 5, while the *Directory* still distinguished residents of Ballston, Cherrydale, Clarendon, East Falls Church, and Rosslyn.

But if Barcrofters did not succeed in establishing a town, they did develop a strong community, and people from that time remember the rural character of Barcroft with great fondness. Chester Brasse, whose family moved to Barcroft in 1918, wrote in a 1977 article titled "I Remember" that, "The old Barcroft mill was still standing when I was a boy, and I enjoyed exploring the building and looking at the old wheel [. . .]. He also recalled that "Skinny dipping in Four Mile Run was a popular pastime" and that "nothing could match the joy of sledding on Palmer's Hill."

Mrs. S. A. McKinney (Virginia Armstrong McKinney), who was born in 1920 at her parent's home at 904 South Wakefield Street, wrote in a 1988 letter that,

It was a wonderful place for the children of the time—small enough that almost everyone knew each other well, and with a real sense of community. Our parents had no need to worry when we went to Four Mile Run and the heavy woods around it to play and swim [. . .]. Those woods still had remnants of the trenches dug during the defense of Washington in the Civil War, and my brothers found several canteens from those days.

That sense of community may have made up for Barcroft's loss of status. Today, of course, additional benefits can be seen. Barcroft is still an identifiable neighborhood while Rosslyn, Clarendon, and Ballston are part of a development corridor designed, in part, to preserve the outer neighborhoods.

Enter the Barcrofters

The 1910 and 1920 Census data supplement what can be learned from deeds by providing snapshots of information on households, families, and occupations. They portray a growing community but one which did not change in its essentials, despite the number of people who moved in and out of Barcroft during this period. It is, moreover, one which should look familiar to today's Barcrofters.

In both 1910 and 1920, approximately 90 percent of Barcroft households were headed by married couples, and more than three-quarters of Barcroft householders owned their homes. About 60 percent of Barcrofters were aged 18 or older, and about a third of the residents were employed. In both years, the largest proportion of Barcrofters worked in office and administrative support occupations, although the percentage fell from 48 percent in 1910 to 37 percent in 1920. The largest employer was the federal government. One element that did change was the proportion of adults coming from outside Virginia, Maryland, or the District of Columbia. In 1910, only a third of Barcrofters were "local"; by 1920, 60 percent were.

Barcrofters were also White. In 1910, one of the three servants was Mulatto and another was Black (and she had three children), but by 1920, no Blacks were recorded among Barcroft residents. The lack of stipulations about the race of future buyers in Wright's and Fox's deeds (and Corbett's as well) has already been mentioned. However, racial restrictions were maintained another way. Until its bylaws were revised in the mid-1980s, the Barcroft School and Civic League limited membership to residents of Barcroft "who are members of the Caucasian race."

A word needs to be said about Barcroft's federal employees. Many were "clerks," a term associated with routine labor and low wages today. That need not have been the case then. Cindy Aron, who analyzed federal employment, and principally employment of clerks, during the last decades of the nineteenth century, concluded that one of the advantages of federal employment was that a clerk—at least a male clerk—could earn enough to support a family. According to the government pay scale instituted in 1853, clerks were categorized as first-, second-, third-, or fourth-class, with wages starting at \$1200 and increasing in \$200 increments (20).

As time went on, male clerks were offered jobs at lower wages (particularly if taking a position held previously by a woman), but higher salaries than \$1800 were also available for those with special skills. Aron wrote: "Men and women laboring in government departments often held positions that demanded expertise in accounting,

knowledge of the law, and the ability to make decisions and policy recommendations” (186). Lewis Mayer, who did a study of federal employees in 1922, made a similar remark. After classifying federal employees into these six broad groups: 1) directing, 2) technical or professional, 3) specialized, 4) clerical, 5) mechanical, and 6) labor, he explained that “The higher clerical positions merge in many instances into what has been designated the specialized class, and, in some cases, into the directing class” (7–8). Thus, being a “clerk,” particularly for the federal government, was not necessarily a bar to buying lots in Barcroft.

Barcroft in fact appears to provide another example of how a strong economic class bias played out in the establishment of the suburbs—people moving out of the city settled among those of similar economic status (Warner 46). As discussed earlier, Corbett had few buyers, but they, the size of the lots, their two-story, single-family houses—and perhaps the commute—established Barcroft as a middle class community. Fox and Wright’s buyers fell in line, and while the range of occupations expanded as the years passed, Barcroft’s residents remained primarily white collar middle class.

1910 Snapshot based on Census Records

The 1910 Census records for Enumeration District 11 of the Arlington District of Alexandria County (page numbers 6B and 7A) do not mention Barcroft, or list the streets within Barcroft. The enumerator, Ernest G. Baldwin, who was covering the portion of Arlington District lying south of Glebe Road, simply noted the major road for the area. After finishing with the households along Glencarlyn Road, he started on Columbia Pike. His first entry there was for Oscar Haring. Barcroft residents were assumed to include all of the people following Haring until Baldwin reached Thomas Gray, a farmer who lived south of Columbia Pike. This assumption was confirmed by matching names with property deeds. The reference date for the 1910 Census was 15 April 1910, and the information was collected on 28 May 1910.

According to the 1910 Census, Barcroft contained nineteen households. Fifteen families owned their homes, and four families rented. The families recorded as owning their homes were Adams, Brown, Clarvoe, Fairfax, F. A. G. Handy, F. C. Handy, W. Handy, Haring, Lee, Martin, Marye, Phillips, Schick (Edgar Klemroth’s mother-in-law, who lived in his house), S. Wright, and W. Wright. Of these, two did not actually live in “West” Barcroft. The Harings lived above their store, and the Stephen Wrights and Fox, after selling their original Barcroft house to James Head, had moved to the old Corbett farmhouse, which was north of the East Barcroft subdivision, at what is now the northeast corner of Taylor and 6th Streets.

The renters were Armstrong, Bramhall, Bukey, and Froyd. All four renting families owned property in “West” Barcroft, too, but apparently none had houses on their lots at the time of the Census. A map drawn by Mildred Handy Ritchie, in preparation for a history of Barcroft that she was planning to write before she died, indicates that, among the renters, only Armstrong’s property had a house built on it by 1915 (*Barcroft*). Where

did they live then? The Harings seem to have had a house to rent on their property in Block G, and since Head was not listed among the Barcroft residents at the time of the Census, his house may have been for rent as well. The lots that Stephen Wright and Bush owned in Block C both had houses by 1915 (per Ritchie's map); if the houses were built by 1910—and Perrow is supposed to have started building houses in 1908—these were probably also available. (See figure 7.)

The Census lists 71 individuals: 43 adults of 18 or older and 28 children. Most of the families were small: the average household size was 3.7 persons. All but two of the Barcroft households in 1910 were headed by married couples, and more than half of these households were headed by couples who had been married fewer than 10 years and who had children younger than 10. These were not necessarily young couples, however; the husbands ranged in age from 26 to 49, with a mean (and average) age of 35. The wives were almost all younger than their husbands, ranging in age from 23 to 46, with a mean age of 27 and an average age of 30. The remaining two households were headed by widows. Three households included a servant. All but one Barcrofter was a native-born American, but nearly two-thirds of the adults were born elsewhere than Virginia, Maryland, or the District of Columbia.

Although only two households contained three generations—in both cases, the wife's mother—three other sets of households were related by family ties. Haring's and Marye's wives were sisters. The three Handy households were headed by the father and two of his sons. (Handy *père's* third son—unmarried—and his married daughter were both living with him at the time of the Census, which accounted for all four of his living children.) Finally, one of Wright's brothers, William W. Wright, had bought Johnston's lots in Block G from the nephew who inherited them.

The Census also, of course, collects information on people's employment, both their trades or professions and the nature of the business where they worked. Generally, families had one breadwinner, the head of household, and he had a white collar job. In 1910, the largest group of Barcrofters held office and administrative support jobs, and the largest employer was the federal government.

There were eleven clerks, messengers, or stenographers. "Office" was entered as the "nature of business" for most of these, but four identified themselves as working for the federal government, and three others were federal employees according to the 1912 *Alexandria County Virginia Directory*. Other government employees included one of Barcroft's three lawyers, one of the two electricians, who worked at the Navy Yard, and a printer, who worked for the Government Printing Office. The other professions represented in Barcroft were a real estate manager, a storekeeper, a factory superintendent, and the three servants. Full names and ages of Barcroft employees, by occupation, are shown in appendix table 5.

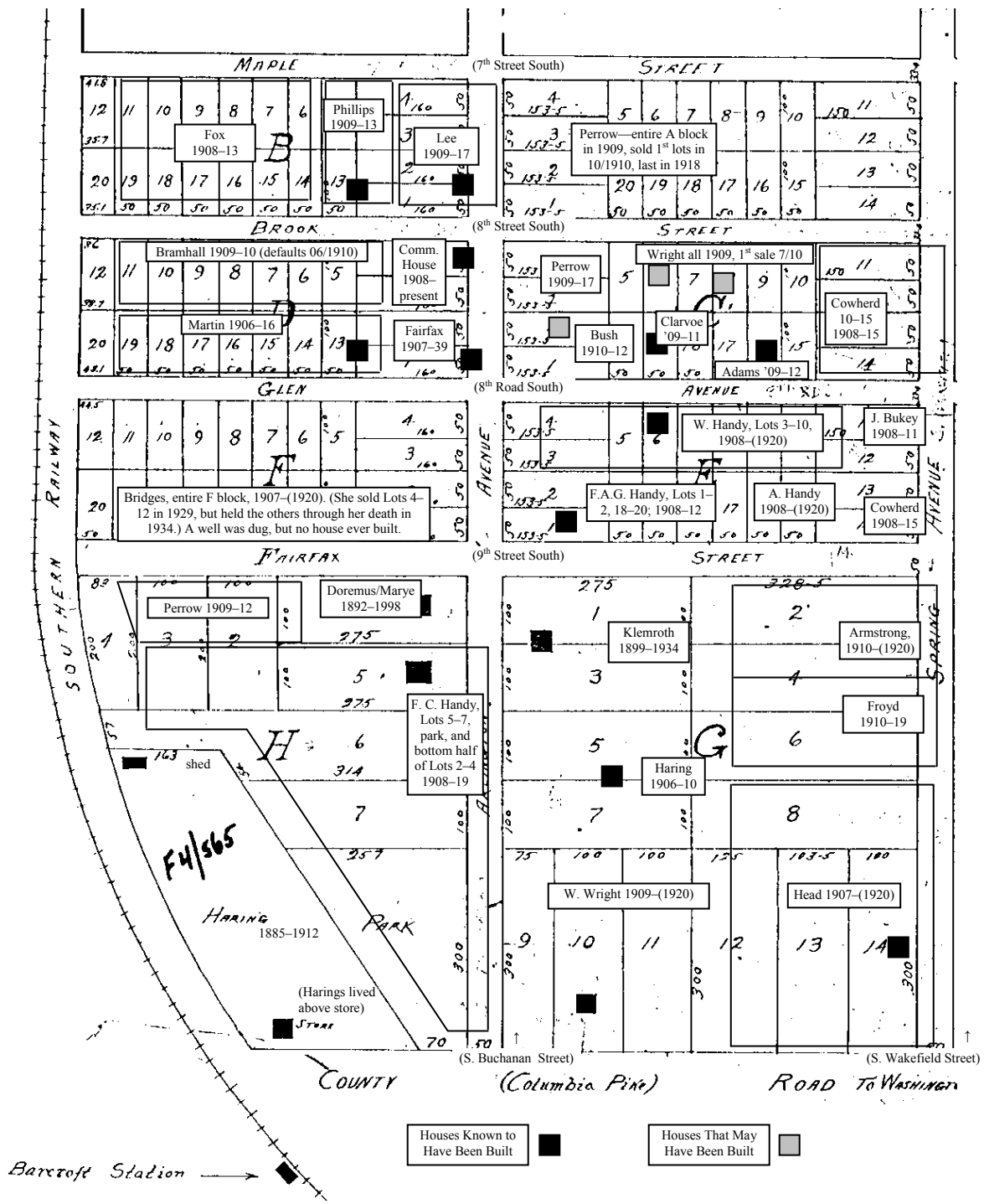


Fig. 7. "West" Barcroft as of the 1910 Census Enumeration Date of 15 April: Owners of Lots and Existing Houses.

1920 Snapshot based on Census Records

The 1920 Census records for Enumeration District 12 of the Arlington District of Alexandria County (sheet numbers 7A–9B) still do not list street names or house numbers, but the enumerator, Frank L. Whitehead, did note whether he was in “Barcroft” or “East Barcroft.” He collected information on 11–12 January 1920, for individuals in residence on 1 January 1920.

East Barcroft’s 48 acres had more than doubled the size of the Barcroft subdivision, but the number of people grew even more, nearly quadrupling between 1910 and 1920. According to the 1920 Census records, there were now 274 residents in 59 households.

According to the Census, in 1920 these families lived in Barcroft and owned their homes: Armstrong, Arnold (shared residence with Todd), Babcock, Bailey, Beach, Blake, Boswell, Bradley, Brasse, Bullen, Cowles, Fritter, Glassmire, Gray, Grestby, A. Handy, W. K. Handy, Hazel, Houseknecht, Jones, Keely, Kirchner, Lane, Marye, McRae, Nicolson, Nordstrom, O’Hara, E. Palmer, W. Palmer, Patterson, A. Payne, Pepper, Printz, Roadhouse, Robberts, Roseberry, Ryder, Shook, Shrever, Smith, Tapp, Todd (shared residence with Arnold), Vining, Walker, Weeks, and W. Wright. In addition, twelve families were listed as renting homes in Barcroft: Allison, Brewer, Cleveland, Crouch, Froyd, Fugitt, Gould, Harris, Knicy, Prievald, Symonds, and Tilghman.

Reconciling the Census records, deeds, and the houses existing on Ritchie’s map was more difficult for 1920 than it was for 1910. The Census records for Barcroft do not include families believed to have still been living there, although that may simply mean they were not in residence on the enumeration date, and they do include people as owners for whom deeds have not (yet) been located. On the other hand, deeds were found for people not included in the Census. However, that is less of a problem since the presence of renters requires some absentee owners. Worse, perhaps, is that Ritchie’s map does not seem to have enough houses on it. That said, her map does show where some of the renters lived, and also some of the owners whose deeds have not yet been found.

Given these caveats, figures 8 and 9 attempt to show who owned lots in “West” and East Barcroft, and where houses had been built. As for the “missing” houses—it seems likely that some, if not most, were on property owned at one time by Perrow, a builder, or O’Hara, a real estate developer. See appendix tables 1 and 2 for more information.

Leaving aside the problem of where people actually lived, what the 1920 Census says about Barcroft is that the basic structure of the community remained the same. As in 1910, around three-quarters of the families owned their homes. The percentage of children and average household size had increased, but not by much. Adult Barcrofters of 18 or older numbered 153, and there were 121 children (44 percent of Barcrofters, up from 1910’s 39 percent). Average household size had increased to 4.6 persons. Almost all

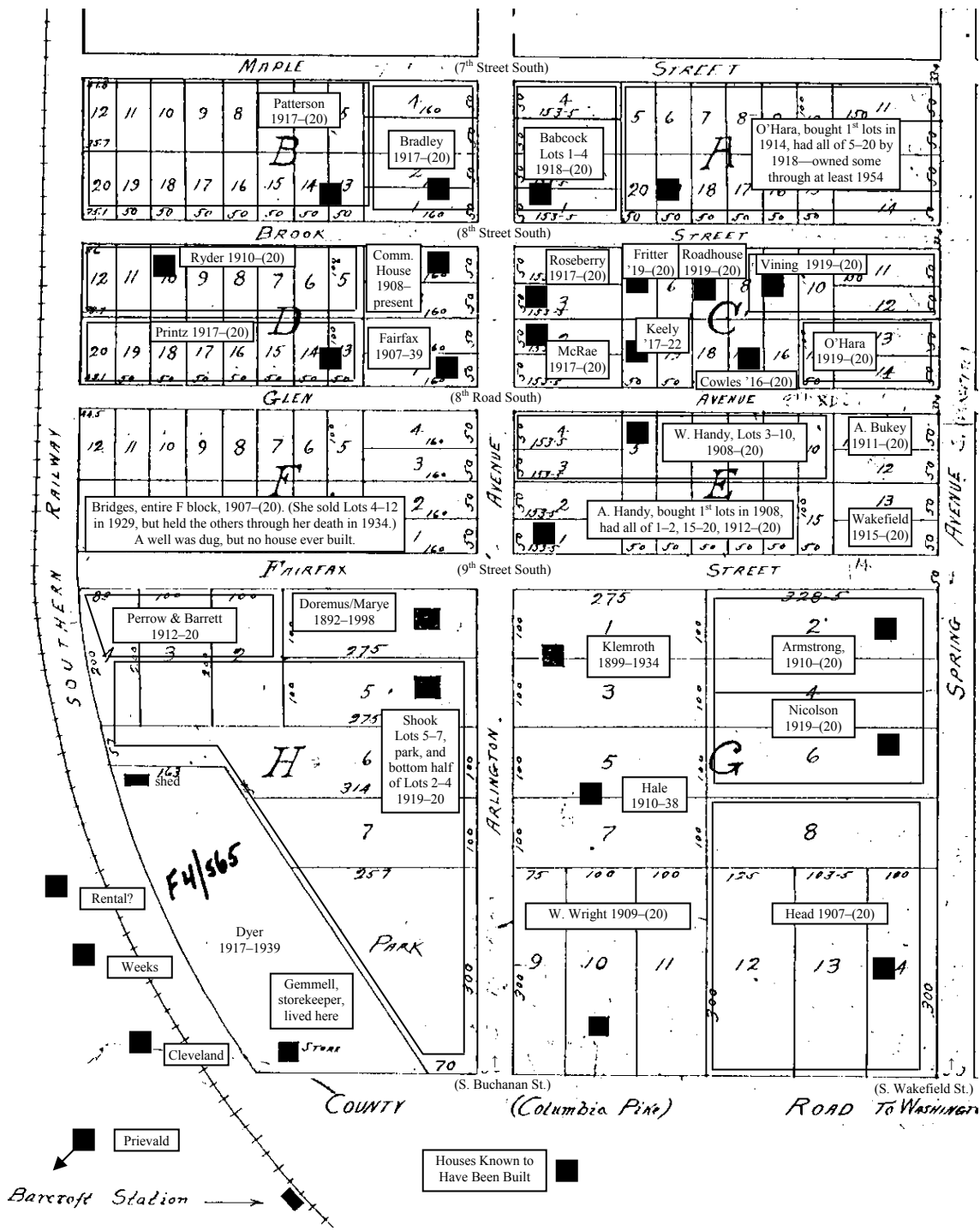
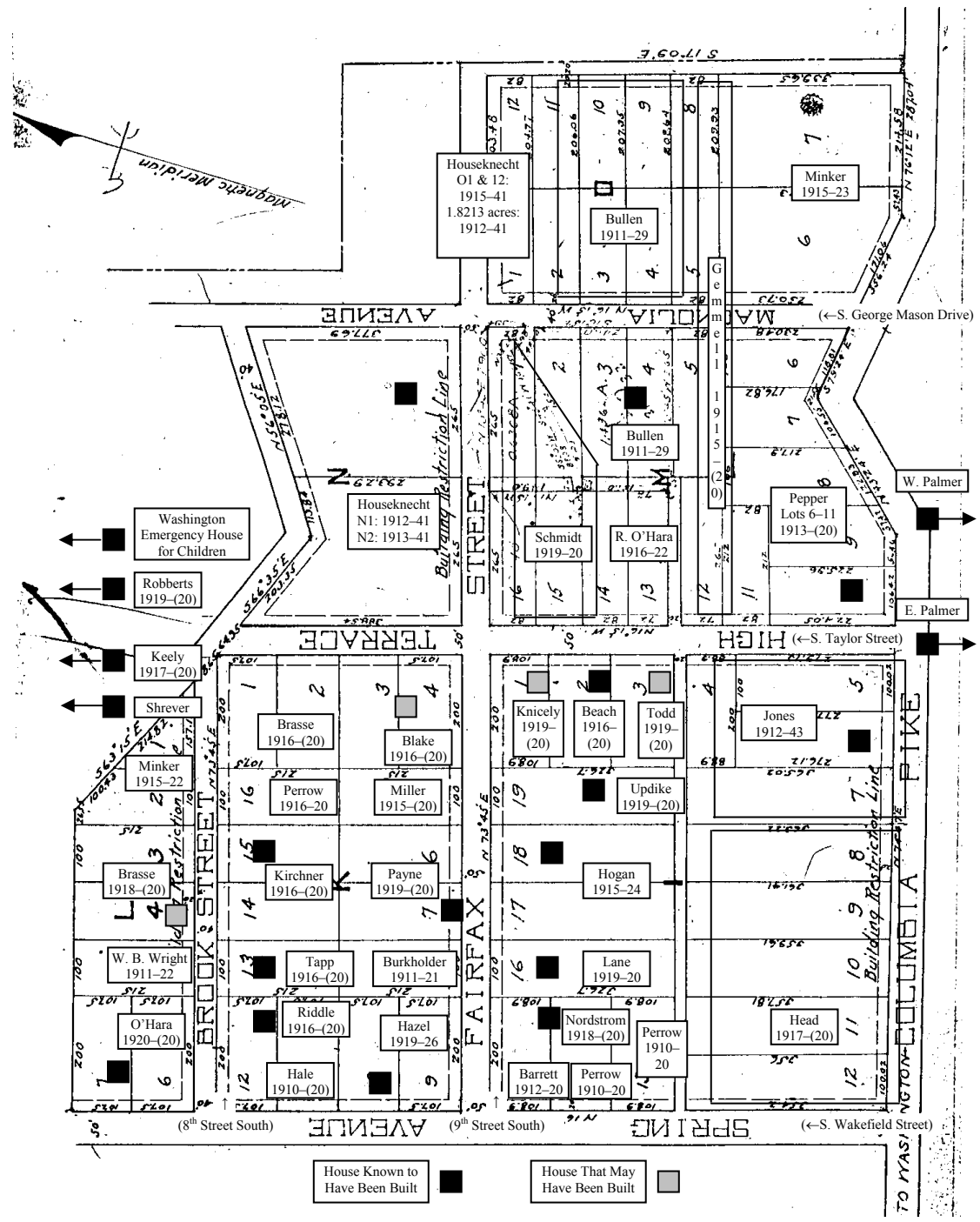


Fig. 8. "West" Barcroft as of the 1920 Census Enumeration Date of 1 January: Owners of Lots and Existing Houses.



Dates ending in "--(20)" indicate that the owner still held the land in 1920, and ownership was not traced further. Dates ending in "--?" indicate that the owner is believed to have left before 1920, but that has not been established.

Fig. 9. East Barcroft as of the 1920 Census Enumeration Date of 1 January: Owners of Lots and Existing Houses.

households were still headed by married couples, but there were more teenagers than there had been in 1910, and many more adult children living at home. The increased number of teenagers and young adults was not due to aging in the families of the 1910 residents: only six families recorded in the 1910 Census still lived in Barcroft in 1920.

This mobility was not unusual. While property stayed in some families for long periods—more than a hundred years for the Marye family and nearly that long for the Walter Handy and William Wright families—there were Barcroft lots that went through more than five owners just between 1910 and 1920. (See appendix table 1.) As Alexis de Tocqueville observed in 1835: “An American will build a house and sell it before the roof is on” (qtd. in Warner 50). Studies of population movement in nineteenth century America led researchers to conclude that “[v]ery high rates of population mobility prevailed not only on the western frontier but on the urban frontier as well” (Thernstrom and Knights 31), and this mobility continued into the twentieth century.

The families that still remained in Barcroft were the Armstrongs, the Froyds, two of the Handy households, the Maryes, and the William Wrights. As mentioned before, however, some 1910 families that still held property in Barcroft may simply have been missed; for example, the Fairfax and Head families. The Klemroths did not appear in the 1900, 1910, or 1920 Census records for Barcroft, yet city directories show them living in Barcroft between Census years. The 1920 Census records also show that a former Barcroft resident had returned: Virginia Pepper (née Doremus), sister to Ida Haring and Annie Marye, and former Barcroft postmistress, bought several lots along Columbia Pike in East Barcroft in 1913, and lived there with her husband and two children. In addition, the Barcroft subdivisions had now extended to reach a family that had long lived in the area—the Palmer family. William Palmer, formerly Sheriff for Arlington County for many years, lived south of Columbia Pike, and his son, Estler Palmer, had a house next door. By 1920, the Peppers, on their East Barcroft lots, lived across from them.

In 1920, there were 53 married couple households, of which 46 included children. Four households were headed by widows, and one by a single female. Five of the households included extended family members, usually one of the husband’s or wife’s parents, but one household also included the wife’s sister and the sister’s husband, and another household included two of the wife’s sisters. Four households included boarders. As in 1910, three households included servants. One of these—a “hired girl,” a 23-year-old single female with a four-year-old son—was the only adult recorded as not being able to read or write.

The 1920 Census listed 88 individuals with a trade or profession, so the proportion of wage earners (32 percent) was about the same as in 1910. The range of trades or professions represented in Barcroft had naturally increased by 1920, but the federal government still employed the largest proportion of Barcrofters. According to the Census, 29 Barcrofters were government employees. There were also numerous shipyard employees (eight, not counting the Navy yard apprentice) and seven railroad employees.

Federal System of Bakeries employed four Barcrofters, but this was a family business, and they were all family members. Harry Robberts was the proprietor, two daughters were cashiers, and a son was an apprentice. The Potomac Electric Power Company definitely employed three, and maybe four.

The proportion of people employed in the construction trades had increased. There were now four carpenters, a bricklayer, and a paper hanger—probably a reflection of the increased building going on in Barcroft. Most people were employed in trades that would seem perfectly natural for current day Barcrofters—accountant, editor, lawyer, landscape gardener, salesman, bookkeeper, printer, etc. However, some trades have been left behind by Northern Virginia’s urbanization or simply by advances in technology: dairyman, feed factory salesman, huckster, liveryman, typewriter repairman. Full names and ages of Barcroft employees, by occupation, are provided in appendix table 7, while a list of employers, and their addresses, when that could be established, are presented in appendix table 8.

A large proportion of these people commuted to work in the District, but that had been true in 1910, too, and even earlier. One of the running themes of articles in the 1903 *Barcroft News* was the difficulty of the daily commute. For example, the 16 August edition included the following comment:

If the old, played-out, broken-down, worthless engines on the Southern were sent to the “scrap-pile,” where they belong, we might not have such long and tedious delays getting into and out of the city. Saturday afternoon a week ago the 4:49 local was more than an hour late leaving Washington—“waiting for an engine,” the railroad officials said. Several of the passengers left the train to get dinner in the city and came out on the 6:25 too late to get a warm dinner at home.

Similarly, the 14 September edition informs us that “[f]ive passengers stood on the platform at Barcroft and frantically but fruitlessly waved their handkerchiefs as the 7:32 train thundered by at 8:12 on Saturday last. They had to foot it down to the electric cars. When will our new superintendent begin to superintend?” Almost twenty years later, one of Barcroft’s home-grown businesses grew out of similar commuter frustrations. Although it is slightly out of our period, it should be mentioned that the Alexandria, Barcroft, and Washington Rapid Transit Company (the AB&W) started in 1921 as the “Columbia Pike Line.” Robert and Lulu Mays started their bus company with a 1921 Reo Speedwagon that had been converted into a bus by adding bench seats and a canvas canopy. The original route started at their driveway on Arlington Avenue (now South Buchanan Street) and went down Columbia Pike into the District. Within three weeks of their first trip, they added a second vehicle (May 18).

Conclusion

The essential character of the neighborhood is its blend of older homes on large lots, well kept greenery, mature trees, quiet streets and relaxed, unpretentious atmosphere. (Arlington County, *Barcroft Neighborhood Conservation Plan 1*)

It is possible that Barcroft actually became the type of neighborhood that Frank Corbett envisaged when he drew up his plan for Corbett in 1886. That's extrapolating from very few clues, of course. On his part, all that is known are the original lot sizes, and the type of house its first buyer was required to build. Mostly there is the feeling that Barcroft fulfills many of nineteenth century reformers' requirements for healthy family living: single-family dwellings in a variety of styles, yards, flower gardens, tall trees, clean water, etc.

Should this be true, however, Corbett's most valuable contribution may have been his lack of interest. If he had aggressively marketed his subdivision and sold more lots, it is conceivable that the surrounding land would have risen enough in value to make it economical to build a trolley further down Columbia Pike than was in fact built.

However, Corbett was busy in Alexandria, and the couple of buyers he did get nailed his vision down by tying up the lots closest to the railroad station, presumably making the rest of the property less valuable to the type of developers who were active in Clarendon and Ballston.

Fox and Wright's plans to reconfigure the lots were only partially successful, as has been shown. By 1903, the Barcroft site had in effect become less "handy" than it had been in Corbett's time. Once the Aqueduct Bridge was reconstructed as a free bridge in the 1880s, traffic boomed at that point, and now trolleys across it and out of Rosslyn made land along the trolley lines handier than land further out along railroad lines.

Along with access, of course, was price: Barcroft's bigger lots meant overall higher prices. Wright was lending amounts of \$1,800 to \$2,500, which his borrowers paid back in monthly installments of \$18 to \$25. In some cases, that amount covered a house, but in some cases that amount was only for land—a lot of land, but still only land. Contrast that with the advertisements for the small lots in Clarendon when that subdivision opened in 1900: "Three-fourths of these Lots will be sold at \$90. to \$140. All lots \$2 down. \$1 to \$1.25 a week." The developer even offered cash prizes of \$100 to \$300 to the first twenty-five buyers who "agreed to begin building by June 1 and to

occupy their houses by November 1” (Abbott 51). Barcroft and Clarendon obviously had totally different markets.

Time and chance turned Barcroft into a backwater—fortunately. That was what preserved the character so loved by its current inhabitants.

Appendix

Appendix tables 1 and 2 list all the deeds so far located, but more remain to be found.

Appendix Table 1
Property Sales, by Location: 1864~1920

Block	Lot(s)	Date	Name of Buyer (i.e., Grantee)	Deed
Corbett's Purchase				
162 acres		12/29/1864	Frank E. Corbett	U3 to W3 8: 321
Pre-Subdivision Sale				
2 acres at Arlington Station on the W. O. & W. railroad		03/10/1885 07/01/1912 02/24/1917	Oscar Haring Benjamin Kandel & Jacob Katz M. F. Dyer (Florence M. Dyer, widow, sold on 08/19/1939 to Arnett—473:427)	F4:565 133:381 153:287
Corbett Subdivision Sales: 1886–1903				
F	1	11/01/1892	Annie C. Doremus (H1 in “West” Barcroft)	N4:465
F	2	11/30/1892	Oscar Haring (H5 in “West” Barcroft)	N4:476
G	1–2	07/17/1899	Edgar Halsted Klemroth (G1 & G3 in “West” Barcroft)	Z4:192
G	6	12/03/1886 12/07/1891	John M. Newlon (in deed, lot mistakenly identified as D6; this was corrected 06/14/1909—122:262) Florence Taluradge Johnston (H10 in “West” Barcroft)	G4:451 N4:109
Transfer from Corbett to Fox				
162 acres less Corbett subdivision sales		02/25/1903	Abbie G. Fox	107:299
“West” Barcroft Sales: 1903~1920				
A	1–20	11/01/1909	B. F. Perrow (sold in 5 portions, see below; in same deed bought C3–4 less rear 13.5 ft.)	122:66
A	1–4	07/23/1917 11/20/1918 11/29/1918	Lucie E. Fairfax Quit claim from Perrow to Fairfax to correct deed reference Richard Earle Babcock & Georgie Wright Babcock	155:39 159:237 159:238
A	5–8, 17–18	03/01/1917	Walter O’Hara	154:485
A	9–10, 12–16	08/12/1918	Walter O’Hara	158:143
A	11	10/21/1910 08/07/1918	R. L. Myers & J. F. Myers Walter O’Hara	126:274 158:143
A	19–20	08/15/1911 04/14/1914 05/13/1914 08/25/1914	Mrs. Bertha Mabel Cross Joseph E. Loveless Joseph B. Band Walter O’Hara	129:527 142:165 142:404 144:99
B	1–2	09/04/1906 09/29/1908	Theo C. Hamm Abbie G. Fox (sold w/B3–4 to Lee, see below)	113:522 120:340
B	1–4 less rear 15-ft. strip	05/15/1909 06/01/1910 04/25/1917	William C. Lee Transfer of title to Charlotte Lee Henry M. Bradley	120:342 124:356 153:527

Block	Lot(s)	Date	Name of Buyer (i.e., Grantee)	Deed
B	Rear 15-ft. strip of 1-4, all of 5-6 & 13-14	04/30/1909 07/28/1913	George S. Phillips and A. Maude Phillips Abbie G. Fox—a deed selling the land to Allton R. Hodgkins was lost, this deed quit-claims lots to Fox (she sold to Shannon, see below)	120:426 139:37
B	13-20	08/06/1906 10/06/1908	Irving E. Griggs and Altah L. Griggs Abbie G. Fox (sold to Shannon, see below)	115:7 118:506
B	5-20 plus rear 15-ft. strip of 1-4	07/13/1913 03/26/1915 10/11/1917	Andrew C. Shannon Bertha L. Schaper John W. Patterson & Alice Patterson	139:284 146:428 155:251
C	1-2 less rear 13.5-ft. strip	01/11/1910 02/23/1912 11/30/1912 03/19/1913 07/28/1913 08/16/1913 03/26/1915 11/15/1915 05/29/1917 07/16/1917 10/01/1917	Dorothy Bush Richard W. McMahon & Olivia H. McMahon John P. Stuckert Abbie G. Fox William L. Dewart Andrew C. Shannon Bertha L. Schaper (sold with C19-20 & rear strip of C1-2, see below) Virginia D. Pepper John F. Brumback & Lizzie H. Brumback (bought from trustee, E. G. Brumback, executor of late R. D. Brumback) Madge Brumback & Vernon M. Brumback Elizabeth K. McRae & Kenneth D. McRae	122:515 135:505 138:544 137:379 138:580 139:284 146:428 149:408 155:399 155:402 155:403
C	3-4 less rear 13.5-ft. strip	11/01/1909 03/01/1917	B. F. Perrow Ruth E. Roseberry	122:66 154:201
C	Rear 13.5-ft. strip of 3-4, all of 5-9	11/01/1909	Stephen P. Wright—sold in three portions, see below (deed 122:65 also covers G2, G4, & G6)	122:65
C	Rear 13.5-ft. strip of 3-4, all of 5, west 20-ft. strip of 6	07/02/1910 07/16/1912 04/15/1913 03/10/1914 02/01/1916 09/11/1916 05/21/1919	Isabella D. Fawcett (also Isabelle D. Fawsette) Abbie G. Fox Grace Clarvoe Abbie G. Fox Arthur Herbert, Jr. (bought from trustee, C. S. Taylor Burke) Richard E. Babcock & Georgie W. Babcock Powie M. Fritter	124:566 134:205 138:49 142:254 150:218 152:63 162:123
C	East 30-ft. strip of 6, all of 7, & west 20-ft. strip of 8	03/08/1911 09/27/1916 06/24/1919	Abbie G. Fox Henry H. Babcock & E. Marella Babcock D. S. Roadhouse & Bettie A. Roadhouse	132:561 152:121 162:400
C	East 30-ft. strip of 8, all of 9	11/15/1910 05/09/1916 07/06/1916 02/24/1919 04/04/1919	Frank Beach (at some point transferred to Elmer Beach) Richard S. Ware Frederick D. Hollidge Walter O'Hara William W. Vining & Annie Vining (with C10-12, see below)	127:75 151:286 151:338 160:157 160:456

Block	Lot(s)	Date	Name of Buyer (i.e., Grantee)	Deed
C	10–15	12/14/1908 12/02/1915	Henry H. Cowherd (with E13–14) E. W. Wakefield & Ada C. Wakefield (sold in two portions, see below—sale included E13–14)	119:224 149:344
C	10–12	09/23/1918 04/04/1919	Walter O’Hara William W. Vining & Annie Vining (with part of C8 & all of C9, see above)	160:158 160: 456
C	13–15	04/16/1919	Walter O’Hara	166:531
C	16–18	11/01/1909 06/14/1912 08/01/1912 04/08/1913 09/19/1916	Ray R. Adams Stephen P. Wright Will P. Hall Maud Wills Eunice C. Cowles	121:597 133:472 134:146 137:200 152:80
C	19–20, plus rear 13.5-ft. strip of 1–2	08/20/1909 08/28/1911 07/25/1912 07/28/1913 03/26/1915 11/15/1915 10/24/1916 05/11/1917	A. Gertrude Clarvoe (recorded twice, also 125:291) Abbie G. Fox A. Gertrude Clarvoe Andrew C. Shannon Bertha L. Schaper (sold with C1–2 less rear 15-ft. strip, see above) Virginia D. Pepper Abbie G. Fox (bought from trustee at public auction) Frank Keely (sold 04/14/1922 to Elsie May—181:143)	122:349 133:462 134:139 139:287 146:428 149:408 152:412 154:176
D	1–2	04/20/1907	Amy M. Fairfax (sold by heirs to Fairfax’s daughter & son-in-law, Loven, 05/20/1939—465:406)	115:364
D	3–4 less rear 15-ft. strip	05/23/1908 08/21/1914	Methodist Episcopal Church of Barcroft Barcroft School & Civic League	118:187 144:59
D	5–12 + 15-ft. strip of 3–4	10/10/1906 11/10/1908 03/02/1909 06/10/1910 08/02/1910	Mary Jane Garrett Abbie G. Fox William A. Bramhall Abbie G. Fox (bought from trustee, S. Wright, at public auction) George P. Ryder	115:20 119:516 120:39 125:287 125:288
D	13–20	11/05/1906 12/07/1916 07/11/1917	Ida M. Martin Etna H. Fulton David I. Printz & Susie E. Printz	115:73 152:490 154:566
E	East 13.5-ft. strip of 3–4, all of 5–7	06/04/1907 03/04/1908	Roy Thomas Abbie G. Fox (sold w/other lots to W. K. Handy, see below)	115:482 118:133
E	3–10	07/01/1908	Walter K. Handy (“sold” property to wife, Grace K. Handy 08/20/1924—209:208; family held at least some portion of land through 1999)	118:267

Block	Lot(s)	Date	Name of Buyer (i.e., Grantee)	Deed
E	1-2, 18-20	05/15/1908 06/01/1912	F. A. G. Handy (died in 1912; lots inherited by children, who granted it to mother—136:211) Algernon Handy (“sold” property, including E15-17, to wife, Annie C. Handy on 05/26/1924—208:91; lots E15-20 sold in 1961—1452:498)	118:26 136:212
E	11-12	09/14/1908 03/11/1911	Jean Magruder Bukey Alice Bukey (held at least into 1930s)	118:531 131:197
E	13-14	12/14/1908 12/02/1915	Henry H. Cowherd (with C10-15) E. W. Wakefield (with C10-15)	119:224 149:344
E	15-17	12/14/1908	Algernon Handy “sold” property, including E1-2 & E18-20, to wife, Annie C. Handy on 05/26/1924—208:91; lots E15-20 sold in 1961—1452:498)	136:210
F	1-20	10/02/1907	Margaret M. Bridges (sold part of F3 & F4-12 in 1929; Bridges died in 1934 & remainder inherited by daughter, Margaret Louise Payne)	117:454
G	1, 3	07/17/1899	Edgar Halsted Klemroth bought these as G1-2 in Corbett (Klemroth died in 1934; lots sold by heirs to Wilcox, 352:438, 06/12/1934)	Z4:192
G	25-ft. strip adjoining eastern edge	10/31/1903	Edgar Halsted Klemroth (Klemroth died in 1934; lots sold by heirs to Wilcox, 352:438, 06/12/1934)	352:437
G	2, 4, 6	11/01/1909	Stephen P. Wright—sold in two portions, see below (deed 122:65 also covers lots in C)	122:65
G	2, north ½ of 4	04/01/1910	Thomas J. Armstrong—still owned in 1920s	123:358
G	South ½ of 4, 6	04/01/1910 10/28/1919	William Froyd Charles B. Nicolson & Lissie H. Nicolson (249:289 in 1926 corrects defective deed)	123:359 165:125
G	5, 7	05/07/1906 08/23/1910	Oscar Haring Nannie M. Hale (sold 09/16/1938 to Melby—445:70)	113:282 126:347
G	10	12/07/1891	Florence T. Johnston bought as G6 in Corbett (deed actually says D6; this was corrected 06/14/1909—122:262; Johnston died 1907; lot inherited by John & Ellen M. Pelham, who sold it with G9 & G11, see below)	N4:109
G	9, 11	06/07/1906	Florence T. Johnston; died 1907, inherited by John & Ellen M. Pelham; lots sold with G10, see above	113:382
	9-11	12/02/1909	William W. Wright (family held some portions through 2000 or 2001)	122:264
G	8, 12-14	05/01/1905 12/11/1906 03/21/1907	Charles R. Pritchard Abbie G. Fox James W. Head (resubdivided lots G12-14 & on 05/05/1954 sold G8, G12a, & parts of G13 & G14—1150:487)	115:94 115:95 117:163
H	1	11/01/1892	Annie C. Doremus bought this as F1 in Corbett (married Sydney Marye in 1901; her family held property until 1998)	N4:465

Block	Lot(s)	Date	Name of Buyer (i.e., Grantee)	Deed
H	2-4	02/20/1906	Lester Brown (sold in two portions, see below)	113:115
	North ½ of 2-4	03/30/1909	B. F. Perrow—sold a portion of this (see below) then joined with Barrett to sell all of north ½ of H2-4	120:30
		06/10/1920	Callie Allison	172:190
	150 x 50 ft. lot	02/01/1912	Mrs. M. P. Barrett—sold her portion with Perrow's portion to Allison, see above	132:58
H	South ½ of 2-4	05/16/1907	Abbie G. Fox (sold to Frederick C. Handy with other lots, see below)	115:582
H	5	11/30/1892	Oscar Haring (bought as F2 in Corbett)	N4:476
		05/07/1906	Abbie G. Fox (sold to Frederick C. Handy with other lots, see below)	113:283
H	South ½ of 2-4, all of 5-7, plus "park"	05/15/1908	Frederick C. Handy	118:25
		08/16/1911	Granted property to wife, May S. Handy	131:143
		06/27/1919	Franklin A. Shook & Elizabeth M. Shook	162:266
		12/08/1920	Charles J. Corey & Annie B. Corey (sold 06/17/1921 to Whitney, 212:432)	172:491
East Barcroft Sales: 1909~1920				
I	1 & 19	07/30/1913	Andrew C. Shannon	139:285
		03/26/1915	Bertha L. Schaper	146:428
		07/18/1917	Walter O'Hara	154:473
		08/02/1918	B. F. Perrow (sold I1 to Knicely & I19 to Updike, see below)	164:85
I	1	11/01/1919	R. L. Knicely	165:408
I	2	06/28/1912	Arthur M. Connor	133:476
		10/02/1916	P. B. Beach	152:573
I	3	08/12/1912	Julia A. Updike	134:363
		06/19/1919	John H. L. Todd & Mary Margaret Todd	162:157
I	4-6	12/10/1909	Dorothy Bush	122:294
		09/20/1912	Calvin Jones (with I7, see below—sold to Broyhill 08/21/1943, 621:393)	134:502
I	7	03/08/1911	Dorothy Bush (both parties agreed to give 7 ft.—Wrights from I8, Bush from I7—to establish a 14-ft. right-of-way egress & ingress to be maintained by all parties; said 14-ft. strip to be graded, established, & cut to Columbia Pike within 12 months; this does not appear to have ever been done)	128:239
		09/20/1912	Calvin Jones (with I4-6, see above—sold to Broyhill 08/21/1943, 621:393)	134:502
I	8-12	05/27/1912	Eugene Bush	133:353
		05/31/1917	James W. Head & Catherine V. Head (bought from trustee, the Arlington Trust Co., Inc.)	154:220
I	13-16	01/11/1910	Dorothy Bush (recorded twice, also 124:143, 04/22/1910)—sold in several portions, see below	122:515
I	13	11/21/1910	B. F. Perrow	131:31

Block	Lot(s)	Date	Name of Buyer (i.e., Grantee)	Deed
I	West ½ 14–15	08/15/1910	B. F. Perrow—sold one portion to Barrett (see below), then joined with Barrett to sell all of west ½ of I14–15 to Nordstrom	131:29
		06/10/1920	John Alfred Nordstrom & Marie Louise Nordstrom	171:549
I	West ½ of 15	08/15/1912	M. P. Barrett—sold west ½ of I15 with Perrow’s west ½ of I14 to Nordstrom, see above	135:500
I	East ½ of 14–15	11/23/1912	Stephen P. Wright	136:102
		03/15/1913	John E. Lewis	137:100
		10/01/1914	Douglass Stuart (bought from trustee, Carroll Pierce)	144:530
		07/26/1917	Norah E. Gemmill	154:539
		07/02/1918	John A. Nordstrom & Marie L. Nordstrom	157:568
I	16	07/20/1910	Florence C. Smith	125:183
		06/26/1919	Robert P. Lane & Bess B. Lane	162:202
		05/05/1920	Frederick Parsons & Muriel Parsons	169:126
I	17–18	10/15/1910	John E. Lewis	126:557
		02/09/1915	Abbie G. Fox	149:130
		11/18/1915	R. L. Hogan (received deed as part of settlement for a default on property in Fairfax County; Hogan’s estate sold lots—through a Special Commissioner, F. D. Richardson, to Stiegel, 12/01/1924—214:328)	149:522
I	19	08/06/1919	Julia A. Updike	164:86
K	1–2	02/20/1914	Matilda C. McK. Cooney	142:254
		02/01/1916	Abbie G. Fox	150:84
		08/02/1916	Ida C. Brasse	151:491
K	3–4	07/30/1913	Andrew C. Shannon	139:285
		03/26/1915	Bertha L. Schaper	146:428
		11/14/1916	Bannard Blake	152:416
K	East 9/10 of 5	11/11/1912	William Froyd	135:280
		11/11/1915	Sadie Miller	150:268
K	6–7 plus 10-ft. strip of 5	03/23/1912	Ray R. Adams	132:350
		10/22/1914	Abbie G. Fox	146:25
		02/18/1915	J. C. Miller & Sadie Miller	146:275
		03/17/1919	Albert L. Payne & Lena M. Payne	160:290
K	8–13	12/10/1909	Dorothy Bush (sold in three portions, see below)	122:294
K	8, west ½ 11–12	08/15/1910	Frank L. Hale (sold K8 within a year, see below)	126:348
K	8	02/01/1911	John H. Burkholder	127:272
		11/12/1921	William D. Huff	178:440
K	9–10	08/15/1910	B. F. Perrow	131:29
		06/10/1912	Katie C. Vinson	133:336
		05/31/1918	Frederick S. Cobb & Phoebe Cobb	157:264
		06/30/1919	William A. Hazel (sold in 05/05/1926 to E. & H. Palmer—253:9)	162:404
		05/28/1912	Stephen P. Wright (sold in two portions, see below)	133:478

Block	Lot(s)	Date	Name of Buyer (i.e., Grantee)	Deed
K	East ½ 11–12	09/05/1912	Emily S. Palmer (also bought M13–14)	137:498
		07/11/1914	Eleanor B. Simms	143:304
		12/21/1916	Clark Riddle	152:553
K	13	07/30/1913	Andrew C. Shannon	139:285
		03/26/1915	Bertha L. Schaper	146:428
		04/01/1916	Julian Tapp	170:553
K	14–15 plus 5-ft. strip of 16	07/01/1910	Richard W. McMahon	125:89
		07/06/1911	Clara S. Lord	131:98
		07/18/1912	Abbie G. Fox	134:205
		10/17/1912	Matilda C. McK. Cooney (with rest of K16, see below)	137:276
		02/01/1916	Abbie G. Fox (with rest of K16, see below)	150:84
K	16 less 5-ft. strip on western line	07/06/1916	Peter J. Kirchner & Catharine E. Kirchner	151:335
		10/17/1912	Abbie G. Fox	137:275
		10/17/1912	Matilda C. McK. Cooney (with rest of 16 & all of 14–15, see above)	137:276
		02/01/1916	Abbie G. Fox (with rest of K16 & all of K14–15, see above)	150:84
		04/27/1916	Benjamin F. Perrow	173:197
L	1–4	10/23/1920	J. H. Brasse	173:198
		07/30/1913	Andrew C. Shannon	139:285
L	1–2	03/26/1915	Bertha L. Schaper—sold in two lots, see below	146:428
		10/28/1922	Horace G. Worthington, Sr., & Horace G. Worthington, Jr.	187:538
L	3–4	10/24/1916	Robert B. O’Hara	159:362
		01/15/1918	John H. Brasse	156:17
L	5	04/23/1913	William B. Wright	138:464
		11/10/1922	John Wignall	188:120
L	6–7	09/24/1910	Benjamin F. Perrow	126:576
		01/01/1920	Walter O’Hara	165:530
M	Southern portion of 1–2 (see figure 5), all of 3–4, 13–14	07/01/1909	Clarence A. Brown	122:584 &
		03/01/1910	Brown bought parts of M13–14 he didn’t get in previous deed	123:216
		10/05/1910	Stephen P. Wright	128:197
		04/13/1911	Jeannette Bullen (died intestate in 1929, property inherited by children & sold to father Henry Bullen)	129:359
M	Northern portion of 1–2 (see figure 5), all of 15–16	04/03/1911	Mattie A. Buckley	135:445
		07/30/1913	Andrew C. Shannon (bought from trustee, S. Wright)	139:285
		03/26/1915	Bertha L. Schaper	146:428
		09/11/1916	Annie L. Montague & David P Montague	152:25
		10/18/1919	Frederick W. Schmidt & Agnes E. Schmidt	164:460
		02/26/1920	David P. Montague & Annie L. Montague	169:233
M	5, 12	03/01/1921	William P. Koch	174:31
		07/30/1913	Andrew C. Shannon	139:285
		03/26/1915	Bertha L. Schaper	146:428
		09/01/1915	Nora E. Gemmell	149:6

Block	Lot(s)	Date	Name of Buyer (i.e., Grantee)	Deed
M	6-11	03/02/1913	Virginia D. Pepper (sold all of M11 & northerly 20.5-ft. strip of M9-10 on 06/21/1923 to Blanche H. Robberts—194:469; sold M6-8 on 05/07/1925 to Samuel & Gladys Stoneburner—220:121)	137:562
M	13-14	09/05/1912 07/11/1914 11/08/1916	Emily S. Palmer (bought from trustee, S. Wright) Eleanor B. Simms (also bought east ½ of K11-12, which she sold separately) Robert B. O'Hara (sold on 09/22/1922 to Henry R. May & Erna C. May)	137:498 143:304 154:67
M	15-16	06/01/1911 04/23/1913	William B. Wright Stephen P. Wright (sold to Shannon, see above)	129:396 138:19
N	1	04/15/1912	William W. Houseknecht (died in 1941, inherited by daughter subject to dower interest of wife)	132:398
N	2	03/03/1913 12/23/1913	John P. Stuckert William W. Houseknecht (died in 1941, inherited by daughter subject to dower interest of wife, family began subdividing lot in 1946)	137:501 141:109
O	1, 5-8, 12	07/30/1913 03/26/1915	Andrew C. Shannon Bertha L. Schaper—sold in three portions, see below	139:285 146:428
O	1, 12	09/01/1915	William W. Houseknecht (died in 1941, inherited by daughter subject to dower interest of wife)	149:447
O	5, 8	09/01/1915	Nora E. Gemmell	149:6
O	6-7	04/06/1923	Walter O'Hara	191:471
O	2-4, 9-11	07/01/1909 10/05/1910 04/13/1911	Clarence A. Brown Stephen P. Wright Jeanette Bullen (died intestate in 1929, property inherited by children & sold to father Henry Bullen)	122:584 128:197 129:359
Sales Outside of the Subdivisions				
	30,332 square feet at north tip of "Cedar Hill," adjoining his property	06/10/1903	Charles A. Kolb	107:508
	3 acres (bounded on the east by the railroad right-of-way, on the south by Columbia Pike, & on the west & north by the center line of Four Mile Run)	01/12/1905 03/30/1909	Stephen P. Wright Benjamin F. Perrow	111:177 120:29
	3 acres above Block L along Spring Avenue	04/29/1911	School Board of Arlington District #2 of Alexandria County	139:338
	1 acre to northeast of intersection of High Terrace extension & Prescott Avenue	06/06/1911	Jessie R. Davis & Cora E. Decker	130:206

Block	Lot(s)	Date	Name of Buyer (i.e., Grantee)	Deed
	1 acre to northwest of intersection of High Terrace extension & Prescott Avenue	01/09/1911 06/19/1919	Henrietta Allen Harry E. Robberts	131:63 162:138
	1.8213 acres west of N2	04/15/1912	William W. Houseknecht (died in 1941, inherited by daughter subject to dower interest of wife)	132:399
	1 acre west of High Terrace extension approximately 150 ft. from the south side of Prescott, 290.4 ft. deep by 150 ft.	09/02/1913 11/20/1916	Charles A. Strickland Thomas M. Keely (bought from trustee, Arlington Trust Co., Inc.)	139:447 152:400
	22.249 acres along northerly side of Brook Street & east side of High Terrace extension, less 1 acre already conveyed	10/12/1914	Reverend Patrick Murphy	145:178
	Roughly 50 acres, the property bounded on the west by the railroad tracks, on the northwest by Armstrong's property, on the northeast by Kolb's property, on the east by Murphy's property, & on the south by East Barcroft (i.e., all the property not heretofore conveyed)	08/20/1917 09/01/1917	Bernhard F. Rohlck Abbie G. Fox—for further sale history, see below	155:59 159:188
	42.176 acres less the lots purchased by the School Board, Strickland, & Allen (i.e., all the property not heretofore conveyed)	05/05/1919 02/05/1920 06/25/1920 10/18/1922 10/18/1922	James W. McElvain Peacock Coal & Mining Company Sebastian A. & Julius E. Weissenborn (doing business under the firm name of S. A. Weissenborn & Son) Wilson M. Farr (bought from trustee, Ada M. Ford) Walter O'Hara (this property became North Barcroft—see Dedication of North Barcroft, 193:374, 05/24/1923)	161:380 167:520 173:173 187:487 187:490

Source: Arlington County, Virginia, *Deed Books*.

Appendix Table 2
Buyers and Sellers: 1864~1920

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
A			
Adams, Ray R.	11/01/1909	121:597	Bought C16-18 from Fox
Adams, Ray R.	03/23/1912	132:350	Bought K6-7 plus 10-ft. strip of K5 from S. & L. Wright
Adams, Ray R., & Zoa M. Adams	06/14/1912	133:472	Sold C16-18 to S. & L. Wright
Adams, Ray R., & Zoa M. Adams	10/22/1914	146:25	Sold K6-7 plus 10-ft. strip of K5 to Fox
Allen, Henrietta	01/09/1911	131:63	Bought 1 acre to northwest of intersection of High Terrace extension & Prescott Avenue from Fox
Allen, Henrietta, & Charles R. Allen	06/19/1919	162:138	Sold 1 acre to northwest of intersection of High Terrace extension & Prescott Avenue to Robberts
Allison, Callie	06/10/1920	172:190	Bought north ½ of H2-4 from Perrow & Barrett
Arlington Trust Co., Inc.	11/20/1916	152:400	Sold 1 acre west of High Terrace extension approximately 150 ft. from the south side of Prescott (290.4 ft. deep by 150 ft.) to Keely
Arlington Trust Co., Inc.	05/31/1917	154:220	Sold I8-12 to Head
Armstrong, Thomas J.	04/01/1910	123:358	Bought N2 plus north ½ of N4 from S. & L. Wright (held at least into 1920s)
B			
Babcock, Henry H., & E. Marella Babcock	09/27/1916	152:121	Bought east 30-ft. strip of C6, all of C7, & west 20-ft. strip of C8 from Fox
Babcock, Henry H., & E. Marella Babcock	06/24/1919	162:400	Sold east 30-ft. strip of C6, all of C7, & west 20-ft. strip of C8 to Roadhouse
Babcock, Richard Earle, & Georgie Wright Babcock	11/29/1918	159:238	Bought A1-4 from L. Fairfax
Babcock, Richard Earle, & Georgie Wright Babcock	09/11/1916	152:63	Bought rear 13.5-ft. strip of C3-4, all of C5, west 20-ft. strip of C6 from Herbert
Babcock, Richard Earle, & Georgie Wright Babcock	05/21/1919	162:123	Sold rear 13.5-ft. strip of C3-4, all of C5, west 20-ft. strip of C6 to Fritter
Band, Joseph P.	05/13/1914	142:404	Bought A19-20 from Loveless
Band, Joseph P., & Ruth E. Band	08/25/1914	144:99	Sold A19-20 to W. O'Hara
Barcroft School & Civic League	08/21/1914	144:59	Bought D3-4 less rear 15-ft. strip from Methodist Episcopal Church of Barcroft
Barrett, M. P. (Mrs.)	02/01/1912	132:58	Bought 150 x 50 ft. portion of north ½ of H2-4 from Perrow
Barrett, M. P. (Mrs.)	08/15/1912	135:500	Bought west ½ of I15 from Perrow
Barrett, M. P. (Mrs.)	06/10/1920	171:549	Sold west ½ of I15 jointly with Perrow's west ½ of I14 to Nordstrom
Barrett, M. P. (Mrs.)	06/10/1920	172:190	Sold 150 x 50 ft. portion of north ½ of H2-4 jointly with Perrow's portion to Allison
Beach, Elmer	05/09/1916	151:286	Sold C9 & 30-ft. strip of C8 to Ware

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
Beach, Frank	11/15/1910	127:75	Bought C9 & east 30-ft. strip of C8 from S. & L. Wright (at some point transferred property to Elmer Beach)
Beach, P. B.	10/02/1916	152:573	Bought I2 from Connor
Blake, Bannard	11/14/1916	152:416	Bought K3-4 from Minker
Bradley, Henry M.	04/25/1917	153:527	Bought B1-4 from Lee
Bramhall, William A.	03/02/1909	120:39	Bought D5-12 from Fox (defaulted 1910; Fox bought at public auction from trustee, S. Wright)
Brasse, Ida C.	08/02/1916	151:491	Bought K1-2 from Fox
Brasse, John H.	01/15/1918	156:17	Bought L3-4 from R. O'Hara
Brasse, John H.	10/23/1920	173:198	Bought K16 less 5-ft. strip on western edge from Perrow
Bridges, Margaret M.	10/02/1907	117:454	Bought F1-20 from Fox (sold part of F3 & F4-12 in 1929; Bridges died in 1934, remainder inherited by daughter, Margaret Louise Payne)
Brown, Clarence A.	07/01/1909	122:584	Bought O2-4 and O9-11, southern portion of M1-2 (see figure 5), M3-4, & rear 25-ft. strip of M13-14 from S. & L. Wright
Brown, Clarence A., & Jessie H. Brown (with S. Wright & Bush, & with trustees, W. Wright & Corbett)	02/16/1910	123:213	Deed of Dedication for East Barcroft
Brown, Clarence A.	03/01/1910	123:216	Bought M13-14 (except for rear 25-ft. strip which he'd already bought) from S. & L. Wright
Brown, Clarence A.	10/05/1910	128:197	Sold southern portion of M1-2 (see figure 5), M3-4, M13-14, O2-4, & O9-11 to S. Wright
Brown, Lester	02/20/1906	113:115	Bought H2-4 from Fox
Brown, Lester	05/16/1907	115:582	Sold south ½ of H2-4 to Fox
Brown, Lester M., & Annie V. Brown	03/30/1909	120:30	Sold north ½ of H2-4 to Perrow
Brumback, E. G., executor of the late John F. Brumback	05/29/1917	155:399	Sold C1-2 less 13.5-ft. strip to J. & L. Brumback
Brumback, John F., & Lizzie H. Brumback	05/29/1917	155:399	Bought C1-2 less 13.5-ft. strip from E. Brumback, executor of late John F. Brumback
Brumback, John F., & Lizzie H. Brumback	07/16/1917	155:402	Sold C1-2 less 13.5-ft. strip to M. & V. Brumback
Brumback, Madge, & Vernon M. Brumback	07/16/1917	155:402	Bought C1-2 less 13.5-ft. strip from J. & L. Brumback
Brumback, Madge, & Vernon M. Brumback	10/01/1917	155:403	Sold C1-2 less 13.5-ft. strip to McRae

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
Buckley, Mattie A.	04/03/1911	134:445	Bought northern portion of M1-2 (see figure 5), all of M15-16 from S. & L. Wright (but Wright sold these lots again on 07/30/1913 to Shannon—139:285)
Bukey, Alice	03/11/1911	131:197	Bought E11-12 from J. Bukey (on 09/11/1911, Alice Bukey's father, now a widower, conveyed his courtesy interest in E11-12 to Alice)
Bukey, Jean Magruder	09/14/1908	118:531	Bought E11-12 from Fox
Bukey, Jean Magruder	03/11/1911	131:197	Sold E11-12 to A. Bukey
Bullen, Jeannette	04/13/1911	129:359	Bought southern portions of M1-2 (see figure 5), M3-4, M13-14, O2-4, & O9-11 from S. & L. Wright
Burke, C. S. Taylor	02/01/1916	150:218	Trustee sale of rear 13.5-ft. strip of C3-4, all of C5, & 20-ft. strip of C6 to Herbert
Burkholder, John H.	02/01/1911	127:272	Bought K8 from Hale
Burkholder, John H., & Anna Louise Burkholder	11/12/1921	178:440	Sold K8 to Huff
Bush, Dorothy	12/10/1909	122:294	Bought I4-6 and K8-13 from S. & L. Wright
Bush, Dorothy	01/11/1910	122:515	Bought I13-16 from S. & L. Wright; also recorded in 124:143, 04/22/1910
Bush, Dorothy	01/11/1910	122:515	Bought C1-2 less rear 13.5-ft. strip from Fox
Bush, Dorothy, & Eugene Bush (with S. Wright & Brown, & with trustees, W. Wright & Corbett)	02/16/1910	123:213	Deed of Dedication for East Barcroft
Bush, Dorothy, & Eugene Bush	07/20/1910	125:183	Sold I16 to Smith
Bush, Dorothy, & Eugene Bush	08/15/1910	126:348	Sold K8 & front ½ of K11-12 to F. Hale
Bush, Dorothy, & Eugene Bush	08/15/1910	131:29	Sold west ½ of I14-15 & K9-10 to Perrow
Bush, Dorothy, & Eugene Bush	11/21/1910	131:31	Sold I13 to Perrow
Bush, Dorothy	03/08/1911	128:239	Bought I7 from S. & L. Wright; both parties agreed to give 7 ft. (Wrights from I8, Bush from I7) to establish a 14-ft. right-of-way egress & ingress to be maintained by all parties; said 14-ft. strip to be graded, established, & cut to Columbia Pike within 12 months—this does not appear to have ever been done
Bush, Dorothy, & Eugene Bush	02/23/1912	135:505	Sold C1-2 less rear 13.5-ft. strip to McMahon
Bush, Eugene	05/27/1912	133:353	Bought I8-12 from S. & L. Wright
Bush, Dorothy, & Eugene Bush	05/28/1912	133:478	Sold east ½ of K11-12 & all of K13 to S. Wright
Bush, Dorothy, & Eugene Bush	09/20/1912	134:502	Sold I4-7 to Jones
Bush, Dorothy, & Eugene Bush	11/23/1912	136:102	Sold east ½ of I14-15 to S. Wright

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
C			
Clarvoe, A. Gertrude	08/20/1909	122:349	Bought C19–20 plus rear 13.5-ft. strip of C1–2 from Fox
Clarvoe, A. Gertrude	08/28/1911	133:462	Sold C19–20 plus rear 13.5-ft. strip of C1–2 to Fox
Clarvoe, A. Gertrude	07/25/1912	134:139	Bought C19–20 plus rear 13.5-ft strip of C1–2 from Fox
Clarvoe, A. Gertrude	07/28/1913	139:287	Sold C19–20 plus rear 13.5-ft. strip of C1–2 to Shannon
Clarvoe, Grace	04/15/1913	138:49	Bought rear 13.5-ft. strip of C3–4, all of C5, & west 20-ft. strip of C6 from Fox
Clarvoe, Grace	03/10/1914	142:254	Sold rear 13.5-ft. strip of C3–4, all of C5, & 20-ft. strip of C6 to Fox
Cobb, Frederick S., & Phoebe Cobb	05/31/1918	157:264	Bought K9–10 from Vinson
Cobb, Frederick S., & Phoebe Cobb	06/30/1919	162:404	Sold K9–10 to Hazel
Connor, Arthur M.	06/28/1912	133:476	Bought I2 from S. & L. Wright
Connor, Arthur M.	10/02/1916	152:573	Sold I2 to P. B. Beach
Cooney, Matilda C. McK.	10/17/1912	137:276	Bought K14–16 from Fox
Cooney, Matilda C. McK.	02/20/1914	142:254	Bought K1–2 from S. & L. Wright
Cooney, Matilda C. McK.	02/01/1916	150:84	Sold K1–2, K14–16 to Fox
Corbett, Frank E.	12/29/1864	U3 to W3; 8:321	Bought 162 acres that became “Cedar Hill” from father, Cooper Corbett
Corbett, Frank E.	03/10/1885	F4:565	Sold 2 acres at Arlington Station on the W. O. & W. railroad to Haring
Corbett, Frank E.	12/03/1886	G4:451	Sold G6 to Newlon
Corbett, Frank E.	11/01/1892	N4:465	Sold F1 to Doremus (became Barcroft lot H1)
Corbett, Frank E.	11/30/1892	N4:476	Sold F2 to Haring (became Barcroft lot H5)
Corbett, Frank E.	12/28/1892	N4:488	Deed of Dedication for Corbett
Corbett, Frank E.—executors Armstrong & Wibert	07/17/1899	Z4:192	Sold G1–2 to Klemroth
Corbett, Frank E.—surviving executor Wibert	02/25/1903	107:299	Sold remainder of property to Abbie G. Fox
Corey, Charles J., & Annie B. Corey	12/08/1920	172:491	Bought south ½ of H2–4, all of H5–7, plus “park” from Shook (sold 06/17/1921—212:432—to Whitney)
Cowherd, Henry H.	12/14/1908	119:224	Bought C10–15 & E13–14 from Fox
Cowherd, Henry H.	12/02/1915	149:344	Sold C10–15 & E13–14 to Wakefield
Cowles, Eunice C.	09/19/1916	152:80	Bought C16–18 from Wills
Cross, Bertha Mabel	08/15/1911	129:527	Bought A19–20 from B. F. & B. W. Perrow
Cross, Bertha Mabel	04/14/1914	142:165	Sold A19–20 to Loveless

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
D			
Davis, Jessie R., & Cora E. Decker	06/06/1911	130:206	Bought 1 acre to northeast of intersection of High Terrace extension & Prescott Avenue from Fox
Decker—see Davis			
Dewart, William L.	07/28/1913	138:580	Bought C1–2 less rear 13.5-ft. strip from Fox
Dewart, William L.	08/16/1913	139:284	Sold C1–2 less rear 13.5-ft. strip to Shannon
Doremus, Annie C.	11/01/1892	N4:465	Bought F1 from Corbett (became Barcroft lot H1)
Marye, Annie C. (née Doremus)	12/23/1903	108:361	Agreement with Fox: Marye got a 25-ft. strip of land, & Cedar Avenue and Brook Ave were stricken from record of Corbett subdivision & land reverted to Fox
Marye, Annie C. (née Doremus)	12/31/1903	110:361	Fox conveyed a 25-ft. strip of land adjoining Corbett lot F1 to Marye (agreed upon in 108:361)
Marye, Annie C. (née Doremus)	04/22/1904	110:52	Deed of Vacation of Subdivision known as “Corbett”
Dyer, M. F.	02/24/1917	153:287	Bought 2 acres at Arlington Station on the W. O. & W. railroad from Kandel & Katz (Florence M Dyer, widow, sold 08/19/1939 to Arnett—473:427)
F			
Fairfax, Amy M.	04/20/1907	115:364	Bought D1–2 from Fox (sold by heirs to Fairfax’s daughter & son-in-law, Loven, 05/20/1939—465:406)
Fairfax, Lucie E.	07/23/1917	155:39	Bought A1–4 from Perrow
Fairfax, Lucie E.	11/20/1918	159:237	Quit claim from Perrow to correct reference in deed
Fairfax, Lucie E.	11/29/1918	159:238	Sold A1–4 to R. & G. Babcock
Farr, Wilson M.	10/18/1922	187:487	Bought 42.176 acres less the lots purchased by the School Board, Strickland, & Allen to McElvain (i.e., all the Fox property not conveyed as of 05/05/1919) from Ford
Farr, Wilson M.	10/18/1922	187:490	Sold 42.176 acres less the lots purchased by the School Board, Strickland, & Allen to McElvain (i.e., all the Fox property not conveyed as of 05/05/1919) to W. O’Hara
Fawcett, Isabella D. (also Fawsette, Isabelle D.)	07/02/1910	124:566	Bought rear 13.5-ft. strip of C3–4, all of C5, & west 20-ft. strip of C6 from S. & L. Wright
Fawcett, Isabella D. (also Fawsette, Isabelle D.)	07/16/1912	134:205	Sold rear 13.5 ft. strip of 3–4, all of C5, & west 20-ft. strip of C6 to Fox

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
Ford, Ada M., Administratrix of C. Vernon Ford, deceased, Trustee	10/18/1922	187:487	Sold 42.176 acres less the lots purchased by the School Board, Strickland, & Allen to McElvain (i.e., all the Fox property not conveyed as of 05/05/1919) to Farr
Fox, Abbie G.	02/25/1903	107:299	Bought "Cedar Hill" property from Corbett executor
Fox, Abbie G.	06/10/1903	107:508	Sold 30,332 square feet at north tip of "Cedar Hill" to Kolb
Fox, Abbie G.	12/23/1903	108:361	Agreement with Haring, Johnston, Klemroth, & Marye (former Doremus): they got 25-ft. strips of land, & Cedar Avenue & Brook Avenue were stricken from record of Corbett subdivision & land reverted to Fox
Fox, Abbie G.	12/31/1903	108:381	Conveyed a 25-ft. strip of land adjoining Corbett lot F2 to Haring (agreed on in 108:361)
Fox, Abbie G.	12/31/1903	352:437	Conveyed a 25-ft. strip adjoining Corbett lots G1 & G3 to Klemroth (agreed on in 108:361)
Fox, Abbie G.	12/31/1903	110:415	Conveyed a 25-ft. strip adjoining Marye (née Doremus) lot to Marye
Fox, Abbie G. (with Haring, Johnston, Klemroth, & Marye)	04/22/1904	110:52	Deed of Vacation of Subdivision known as "Corbett"
Fox, Abbie G.	04/22/1904	110:53	Deed of Dedication ("Dedicating to the use of the public, the streets & avenues in a sub-division known as "Barcroft" in Alexandria County, Virginia")
Fox, Abbie G.	01/12/1905	111:177	Sold 3 acres (bounded on the east by the railroad right-of-way, on the south by Columbia Pike, & on the west & north by the center line of Four Mile Run) to S. Wright
Fox, Abbie G.	05/01/1905	115:94	Sold G8 & G12-14 to Pritchard
Fox, Abbie G.	02/20/1906	113:115	Sold H2-4 to L. Brown
Fox, Abbie G.	05/07/1906	113:282	Sold G5 & G7 to Haring
Fox, Abbie G.	05/07/1906	113:283	Bought H5 from Haring
Fox, Abbie G.	06/07/1906	113:382	Sold G9 & G11 to Johnston
Fox, Abbie G.	08/06/1906	115:7	Sold B13-20 to Griggs
Fox, Abbie G.	09/04/1906	113:522	Sold B1-2 to Hamm
Fox, Abbie G.	10/10/1906	115:20	Sold D5-12 to Garrett
Fox, Abbie G.	11/05/1906	115:73	Sold D13-20 to Martin
Fox, Abbie G.	12/11/1906	115:95	Bought G8, G12-14 from Pritchard
Fox, Abbie G.	03/21/1907	117:163	Sold G8, G12-14 to Head
Fox, Abbie G.	04/20/1907	115:364	Sold D1-2 to A. Fairfax
Fox, Abbie G.	05/16/1907	115:582	Bought south 1/2 of H2-4 from Brown
Fox, Abbie G.	06/04/1907	115:482	Sold east 13.5-ft. strip of E3-4, & all of E5-7 to Thomas
Fox, Abbie G.	10/02/1907	117:454	Sold F1-20 to Bridges

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
Fox, Abbie G.	03/04/1908	118:133	Bought east 13.5-ft. strip of E3-4 & all of E5-7 from Thomas
Fox, Abbie G.	05/15/1908	118:25	Sold south ½ of H2-4, all of H5-7, plus "park" to F. C. Handy
Fox, Abbie G.	05/15/1908	118:26	Sold E1-2 & E18-20 to F.A.G. Handy
Fox, Abbie G.	05/23/1908	118:187	Sold D3-4 less rear 15-ft. strip to Trustees of M. E. Church of Barcroft
Fox, Abbie G.	07/01/1908	118:267	Sold E3-10 to W. Handy
Fox, Abbie G.	09/14/1908	118:531	Sold E11-12 to J. Bukey
Fox, Abbie G.	09/29/1908	120:340	Bought B1-2 from Hamm
Fox, Abbie G.	10/06/1908	118:506	Bought B13-20 from Griggs
Fox, Abbie G.	11/10/1908	119:516	Bought D5-12 from Garrett
Fox, Abbie G.	12/14/1908	119:224	Sold C10-15 & E13-14 to Cowherd
Fox, Abbie G.	12/14/1908	136:210	Sold E15-17 to Algernon Handy
Fox, Abbie G.	03/02/1909	120:39	Sold D5-12 to Bramhall
Fox, Abbie G.	04/30/1909	120:426	Sold rear 15-ft. strip of B1-4, all of B5-6 & B13-14 to Phillips
Fox, Abbie G.	05/15/1909	120:342	Sold B1-4 less rear 15-ft. strip to Lee
Fox, Abbie G.	06/14/1909	122:262	Quit claim to adjust designation of F. Johnston's G10 lot with her heir, John Pelham
Fox, Abbie G.	08/20/1909	122:349	Sold C19-20 plus rear 13.5-ft. strip of C1-2 to A. G. Clarvoe
Fox, Abbie G.	11/01/1909	121:597	Sold C16-18 to Adams
Fox, Abbie G.	11/01/1909	122:65	Sold rear 13.5 ft. strip of C3-4, C5-9, G2, G4, & G6 to S. Wright
Fox, Abbie G.	11/01/1909	122:66	Sold A1-20 & C3-4 less rear 13.5-ft. strip to Perrow
Fox, Abbie G.	12/03/1909	122:293	Sold property that becomes East Barcroft to S. Wright
Fox, Abbie G.	01/11/1910	122:515	Sold C1-2 less rear 13.5-ft. strip to D. Bush
Fox, Abbie G.	06/10/1910	125:287	Bought rear 15 ft. strip of D3-4 & all of D5-12 at public auction from trustee, S. P. Wright
Fox, Abbie G.	08/02/1910	125:288	Sold rear 15 ft. strip of D3-4 & all of D5-12 to Ryder
Fox, Abbie G.	01/09/1911	131:63	Sold 1 acre to northwest of intersection of High Terrace extension & Prescott Avenue to Allen
Fox, Abbie G.	03/08/1911	132:561	Bought east 30-ft. strip of C6, all of C7, & west 20-ft. strip of C8 from S. & L. Wright
Fox, Abbie G.	04/29/1911	139:338	Sold 3 acres above Block L along Spring Avenue to School Board
Fox, Abbie G.	06/06/1911	130:206	Sold 1 acre to northeast of intersection of High Terrace extension & Prescott Avenue to Davis and Decker
Fox, Abbie G.	08/28/1911	133:462	Bought C19-20 plus rear 13.5-ft. strip of C1-2 from A. G. Clarvoe

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
Fox, Abbie G.	04/15/1912	132:399	Sold 1.8213 acres west of N2 to Houseknecht
Fox, Abbie G.	07/16/1912	134:205	Bought Rear 13.5-ft. strip of C3-4, all of C5, west 20-ft. strip of C6 from Fawsette
Fox, Abbie G.	07/18/1912	134:205	Bought K14-15 plus 5-ft. strip of K16 from Lord
Fox, Abbie G.	07/25/1912	134:139	Sold C19-20 plus rear 13.5-ft. strip of C1-2 to A. G. Clarvoe
Fox, Abbie G.	10/17/1912	137:275	Bought K16 less 5-ft. strip on western line from S. & L. Wright
Fox, Abbie G.	10/17/1912	137:276	Sold K14-16 to Cooney
Fox, Abbie G.	03/19/1913	137:379	Bought C1-2 less rear 13.5-ft. strip from Stuckert
Fox, Abbie G.	04/15/1913	138:49	Sold rear 13.5-ft. strip of C3-4, all of C5, west 20-ft. strip of C6 to G. Clarvoe
Fox, Abbie G.	07/13/1913	139:284	Sold 15-ft. strip of B1-4 & all of B5-20 to Shannon
Fox, Abbie G.	07/28/1913	139:37	Received quit claim for rear 15-ft. strip of B1-4, all of B5-6 & B13-14 from Phillips (there was a lost deed to Alton R. Hodgkins)
Fox, Abbie G.	07/28/1913	138:580	Sold C1-2 less rear 13.5-ft. strip to Dewart
Fox, Abbie G.	09/02/1913	139:447	Sold 1 acre west of High Terrace extension approximately 150 ft. from the south side of Prescott (290.4 ft. deep by 150 ft.) to Strickland
Fox, Abbie G.	03/10/1914	142:254	Bought rear 13.5-ft. strip of C3-4, all of C5, & 20-ft. strip of C6 from G. Clarvoe (this lot sold by trustee, C. S. Taylor Burke)
Fox, Abbie G.	10/12/1914	145:178	Sold 22.249 acres along northerly side of Brook Street & east side of High Terrace extension, less 1 acre already conveyed, to Murphy
Fox, Abbie G.	10/22/1914	146:25	Bought 10 ft. strip of K5 & all of K6-7 from Adams
Fox, Abbie G.	02/09/1915	149:130	Bought I17-18 from Lewis
Fox, Abbie G.	02/18/1915	146:275	Sold 10 ft. strip of K5 & all of K6-7 to Miller
Fox, Abbie G.	11/18/1915	149:522	Conveyed I17-18 to Hogan as part of settlement for a default on property in Fairfax County
Fox, Abbie G.	02/01/1916	150:84	Bought K1-2 & K14-16 from Cooney
Fox, Abbie G.	04/27/1916	173:197	Sold K16 less 5-ft. strip on western line to Perrow
Fox, Abbie G.	07/06/1916	151:335	Sold K14-15 plus 5-ft. strip of K16 to Kirchner
Fox, Abbie G.	08/02/1916	151:491	Sold K1-2 to I. Brasse

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
Fox, Abbie G.	09/27/1916	152:121	Sold east 30-ft. strip of C6, all of C7, & west 20-ft. strip of C8 to H. & E. Babcock
Fox, Abbie G.	10/24/1916	152:412	Bought rear 13.5-ft. strip of C1-2 & all of C19-20 at public auction
Fox, Abbie G.	05/11/1917	154:176	Sold rear 13.5-ft. strip of C1-2 & all of C19-20 to Keely
Fox, Abbie G.	08/20/1917	155:59	Sold roughly 50 acres, the property bounded on the west by the railroad tracks, on the northwest by Armstrong's property, on the northeast by Kolb's property, on the east by Murphy's property, & on the south by East Barcroft to Rohlck
Fox, Abbie G.	09/01/1917	159:188	Bought roughly 50 acres, the property bounded on the west by the railroad tracks, on the northwest by Armstrong's property, on the northeast by Kolb's property, on the east by Murphy's property, & on the south by East Barcroft from Rohlck
Fox, Abbie G.	05/05/1919	161:380	Sold 42.176 acres less the lots purchased by the School Board, Strickland, & Allen to McElvain (i.e., all the property not conveyed as of sale date)
Fritter, Powie	05/21/1919	162:123	Bought rear 13.5-ft. strip of C3-4, all of C5, & west 20-ft. strip of C6 from R. & G. Babcock
Froyd, William	04/01/1910	123:359	Bought south ½ of G4 & all of G6 from S. & L. Wright
Froyd, William	11/11/1912	135:280	Bought east 9/10 of K5 from S. & L. Wright
Froyd, William, & Rebecca Froyd	11/11/1915	150:268	Sold east 9/10 of K5 to Miller
Froyd, William, & Rebecca Froyd	10/28/1919	165:125	Sold south ½ of G4 & all of G6 to Nicolson
Fulton, Etna H.	12/07/1916	152:490	Bought D13-20 from Martin
Fulton, Etna H.	07/11/1917	154:566	Sold D13-20 to Printz
G			
Garrett, Mary Jane	10/10/1906	115:20	Bought D5-12 from Fox
Garrett, Mary Jane, & W. G. Garrett	11/10/1908	119:516	Sold D5-12 to Fox
Gemmell, Nora E. [sic]	09/01/1915	149:6	Bought M5, M12, O5, & O8 from Minker
Gemmill, Norah E.	07/26/1917	154:539	Bought east ½ of I14-15 from Stuart
Gemmill, Norah E., & George C. Gemmill	07/02/1918	157:568	Sold east ½ of I14-15 to Nordstrom
Griggs, Irving E., & Altah L. Griggs	08/06/1906	115:7	Bought B13-20 from Fox
Griggs, Irving E., & Altah L. Griggs	10/06/1908	118:506	Sold B13-20 to Fox

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
H			
Hale, Frank L.	08/15/1910	126:348	Bought K8 & front ½ of K11–12 from Bush
Hale, Nannie M.	08/23/1910	126:347	Bought G5 & G7 from Haring (sold 09/16/1938 to Melby—445:70)
Hale, Frank L., & Nannie M. Hale	02/01/1911	127:272	Sold K8 to Burkholder
Hall, Will P.	08/01/1912	134:146	Bought C16–18 from S. & L. Wright
Hall, Will P.	04/08/1913	137:200	Sold C16–18 to Wills
Hamm, Theo C.	09/04/1906	113:522	Bought B1–2 from Fox
Hamm, Theo C., & Clara M. Hamm	09/29/1908	120:340	Sold B1–2 to Fox
Handy, Algernon	12/14/1908	136:210	Bought E15–17 from Fox (“sold” to wife, Annie C. Handy on 05/26/1924—208:91; with E18–20, see below, 15–17 sold in 1961—1452:498)
Handy, Algernon	06/01/1912	136:212	Bought E1–2, E18–20 from mother, Lelia C. Handy (“sold” to wife, Annie C. Handy on 05/26/1924—208:91; with E15–17, see above; E18–20 sold in 1961—1452:498)
Handy, F. A. G.	05/15/1908	118:26	Bought E1–2, E18–20 from Fox— inherited by children but they granted lots to their mother, Lelia C. Handy (04/22/1912, 136:211)
Handy, Frederick C.	05/15/1908	118:25	Bought south ½ of H2–4, all of H5–7, plus “park” from Fox
Handy, Frederick C.	08/16/1911	131:143	Granted south ½ of H2–4, all of H5–7, plus “park” to wife, May S. Handy
Handy, Lelia C.	04/22/1912	136:211	Granted E1–2, E18–20 by children after F.A.G. Handy’s death
Handy, Lelia C.	06/01/1912	136:212	Sold E1–2, E18–20 to son A. Handy
Handy, May S.	08/16/1911	131:143	Received grant of south ½ of H2–4, all of H5–7, plus “park” from husband, Frederick C. Handy
Handy, May S., & Frederick C. Handy	06/27/1919	162:266	Sold south ½ of H2–4, all of H5–7, plus “park” to Shook
Handy, Walter K.	07/01/1908	118:267	Bought E3–10 from Fox
Handy, Walter K.	08/20/1924	209:208	“Sold” E3–10 to wife, Grace K. Handy
Haring, Oscar	03/10/1885	F4:565	Bought 2 acres at Arlington Station on the W. O. & W. railroad from Corbett
Haring, Oscar	11/30/1892	N4:476	Bought F2 from Corbett (became Barcroft lot H5)
Haring, Oscar	12/23/1903	108:361	Agreement with Fox: he got 25-ft. strip of land, & Cedar Avenue and Brook Ave were stricken from record of Corbett subdivision & land reverted to Fox
Haring, Oscar	12/31/1903	108:381	Fox conveyed 25-ft. strip of land adjoining Corbett lot F2 to Haring (agreed on in 108:361)

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
Haring, Oscar (with Fox, Johnston, Klemroth, & Marye)	04/22/1904	110:52	Deed of Vacation of Subdivision known as "Corbett"
Haring, Oscar	05/07/1906	113:282	Bought G5 & G7 from Fox
Haring, Oscar	05/07/1906	113:283	Sold H5 to Fox
Haring, Oscar, & Ida D. Haring	08/23/1910	126:347	Sold G5 & G7 to N. Hale
Haring, Oscar, & Ida D. Haring	07/01/1912	133:381	Sold 2 acres at Arlington Station on the W. O. & W. railroad to Kandel & Katz
Hazel, William	06/30/1919	162:404	Bought K9–10 from Cobb (sold on 05/05/1926 to E. & H. Palmer—253:9)
Head, James W.	03/21/1907	117:163	Bought G8, G12–14 from Fox (resubdivided lots G12–14 & on 05/05/1954 sold G8, G12a, & parts of G13–14—1150:487)
Head, James W., & Catherine V. Head	05/31/1917	154:220	Bought I8–12 from trustee, the Arlington Trust Co., Inc.
Herbert, Arthur, Jr.	02/01/1916	150:218	Bought rear 13.5-ft. strip of C3–4, all of C5, & west 20-ft. strip of C6 from trustee, C. S. Taylor Burke, at public auction
Herbert, Arthur, Jr.	09/11/1916	152:63	Sold rear 13.5-ft. strip of C3–4, all of C5, & west 20-ft. strip of C6 to R. & G. Babcock
Hogan, R. L.	11/18/1915	149:522	Received I17–18 from Fox as part of settlement for a default on property in Fairfax County; Hogan's estate sold lots—through a Special Commissioner, F. D. Richardson, to Stiegal, 12/01/1924—214:328
Hollidge, Frederick D.	07/06/1916	151:338	Bought east 30-ft. strip of C8, all of C9 from Ware
Hollidge, Frederick D.	02/24/1919	160:157	Sold east 30-ft. strip of C8, all of C9 to W. O'Hara
Houseknecht, William W. (changed name to House in 1918)	04/15/1912	132:399	Bought 1.8213 acres west of N2 from Fox (died in 1941, inherited by daughter subject to dower interest of wife)
Houseknecht, William W.	04/15/1912	132:398	Bought N1 from S. & L. Wright (died in 1941, inherited by daughter subject to dower interest of wife)
Houseknecht, William W.	12/23/1913	141:109	Bought N2 from Stuckert (died in 1941, inherited by daughter subject to dower interest of wife)
Houseknecht, William W.	09/01/1915	149:447	Bought O1 & O12 from Minker (died in 1941, inherited by daughter subject to dower interest of wife)
Huff, William D.	11/12/1921	178:440	Bought K8 from Burkholder
J			
Johnston, Florence Taluradge; died 1907, see Pelham	12/07/1891	N4:109	Bought G6 from Newlon (deed actually says D6; this was corrected 06/14/09—122:262; this lot became G10 in Barcroft)

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
Johnston, Florence Taluradge; died 1907, see Pelham	12/23/1903	108:361	Agreement with Fox: Johnston got 25-ft. strip of land, & Cedar Avenue and Brook Avenue were stricken from record of Corbett subdivision & land reverted to Fox
Johnston, Florence T. (with Fox, Haring, Klemroth, & Marye)	04/22/1904	110:52	Deed of Vacation of Subdivision known as "Corbett"
Johnston, Florence Taluradge; died 1907, see Pelham	06/07/1906	113:382	Bought G9 & G11 from Fox
Jones, Calvin	09/20/1912	134:502	Bought I4-7 from Bush (sold 08/21/1943 to Broyhill—621:393)
K			
Kandel, Benjamin, & Jacob Katz	07/01/1912	133:381	Bought 2 acres at Arlington Station on the W. O. & W. railroad from Haring
Kandel, Benjamin, & Jacob Katz	02/24/1917	153:287	Sold 2 acres at Arlington Station on the W. O. & W. railroad to Dyer
Katz—see Kandel			
Keely, Frank	05/11/1917	154:176	Bought rear 13.5-ft. strip of C1-2 & all of C19-20 from Fox (K. sold lots in 1922)
Keely, Thomas M.	11/20/1916	152:400	Bought 1 acre west of High Terrace extension approximately 150 ft. from the south side of Prescott (290.4 ft. deep by 150 ft.) from trustee, Arlington Trust Co., Inc.
Kirchner, Peter J., & Catharine E. Kirchner	07/06/1916	151:335	Bought K14-15 plus 5-ft. strip of K16 from Fox
Klemroth, Edgar Halsted	07/17/1899	Z4:192	Bought G1-2 from Corbett executors (becomes G1 & G3 in Barcroft—Klemroth died in 1934; lots sold by heirs to Wilcox, 352:438, 06/12/1934)
Klemroth, Edgar Halsted	12/23/1903	108:361	Agreement with Fox: he got 25-ft. strip of land, & Cedar Avenue and Brook Avenue were stricken from record of Corbett subdivision & land reverted to Fox
Klemroth, Edgar Halsted	12/31/1903	352:437	Fox conveyed 25-ft. strip adjoining eastern edge of Corbett lots G1 & G3 to Klemroth (agreed on in 108:361)
Klemroth, Edgar H. (with Fox, Haring, Johnston, & Marye)	04/22/1904	110:52	Deed of Vacation of Subdivision known as "Corbett"
Knicely, R. L.	11/01/1919	165:408	Bought I1 from Perrow
Koch, William P.	03/01/1921	174:31	Bought M15-16 & northern portion of M1-2 from Montague
Kolb, Charles A.	06/10/1903	107:508	Bought 30,332 square feet at north tip of "Cedar Hill" from Fox
L			
Lane, Robert P., & Bess B. Lane	06/26/1919	162:202	Bought I16 from Smith
Lane, Robert P., & Bess B. Lane	05/05/1920	169:126	Sold I16 to Parsons

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
Lee, Charlotte White	06/01/1910	124:356	Received transfer of title from husband William C. Lee
Lee, Charlotte White	04/25/1917	153:527	Sold B1-4 to Bradley
Lee, William C.	05/15/1909	120:342	Bought B1-4 less rear 15-ft. strip from Fox
Lee, William C.	06/01/1910	124:356	Transferred title to wife, Charlotte White Lee
Lewis, John E.	10/15/1910	126:557	Bought I17-18 from S. & L. Wright
Lewis, John E.	03/15/1913	137:100	Bought east ½ of I14-15 from S. & L. Wright
Lewis, John E., & Morna E. Lewis	02/09/1915	149:130	Sold I17-18 to Fox
Lord, Clara S.	07/06/1911	131:98	Bought K14-15 plus 5-ft. strip of K16 from R. W. & O. H. McMahon
Lord, Clara S.	10/01/1911	131:99	Quit claim from S. & L. Wright for K14-15 plus 5-ft. strip of K16
Lord, Clara S.	07/18/1912	134:205	Sold K14-15 plus 5-ft. strip of K16 to Fox
Loveless, Joseph E.	04/14/1914	142:165	Bought A19-20 from Cross
Loveless, Joseph E., & Martha A. Loveless	05/13/1914	142:404	Sold A19-20 to Band
M			
Martin, Ida M.	11/05/1906	115:73	Bought D13-20 from Fox
Martin, Ida M., & Henry L. Martin	12/07/1916	152:490	Sold D13-20 to Fulton
Marye—see Doremus			
McElvain, James W.	05/05/1919	161:380	Bought 42.176 acres less the lots purchased by the School Board, Strickland, & Allen to McElvain (i.e., all the property not heretofore conveyed)
McElvain, James W., & spouse	02/05/1920	167:520	Peacock Coal & Mining Company
McMahon, Richard W.	07/01/1910	125:89	Bought K14-15 plus 5-ft. strip of 16 from S. & L. Wright
McMahon, Richard W., & Olivia H. McMahon	07/06/1911	131:98	Sold K14-15 plus 5-ft. strip of K16 to Lord
McMahon, Richard W., & Olivia H. McMahon	02/23/1912	135:505	Bought C1-2 less rear 13.5-ft. strip from Bush
McMahon, Richard W., & Olivia H. McMahon	11/30/1912	138:544	Sold C1-2 less rear 13.5-ft. strip to Stuckert
McRae, Elizabeth K., & Kenneth D. McRae	10/01/1917	155:403	Bought C1-2 less 13.5-ft. strip from M. & V. Brumback
Methodist Episcopal Church of Barcroft (Trustees)	05/23/1908	118:187	Bought D3-4 less rear 15-ft. strip from Fox
Methodist Episcopal Church of Barcroft (Trustees)	08/21/1914	144:59	Sold D3-4 less rear 15-ft. strip to the Barcroft School & Civic League
Miller, J. C., & Sadie Miller	02/18/1915	146:275	Bought K6-7 plus 10-ft. strip of K5 from Fox
Miller, J. C., & Sadie Miller	11/11/1915	150:268	Bought east 9/10 of K5 from Froyd
Miller, J. C., & Sadie Miller	03/17/1919	160:290	Sold K6-7 plus 10-ft. strip of K5 to Payne

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
Minker—see Schaper			
Montague, Annie L., & David P. Montague	09/11/1916	152:25	Bought M15–16 & northern portion of M1–2 (see figure 5) from Minker
Montague, David P., & Annie L. Montague	10/18/1919	164:460	Sold M15–16 & northern portion of M1–2 to Schmidt
Montague, David P., & Annie L. Montague	02/26/1920	169:233	Bought M15–16 & northern portion of M1–2 from Schmidt
Montague, David P., & Anna L. Montague	03/01/1921	174:31	Sold M15–16 & northern portion of M1–2 from to Koch
Murphy, Patrick (Rev.)	10/12/1914	145:178	Bought 22.249 acres along northerly side of Brook Street & east side of High Terrace extension, less 1 acre already conveyed from Fox—still held at least through 1938
Myers, R. L., & J. F. Myers	10/21/1910	126:274	Bought A11 from Perrow
Myers, J. Frank, & Bettie Sampson Myers	08/07/1918	158:142	Sold A11 to W. O'Hara
N			
Newlon, John M.	12/03/1886	G4:451	Bought G6 from Corbett
Newlon, John M.	12/07/1891	N4:109	Sold G6 to Johnston
Nicolson, Charles B., & Lissie H. Nicolson	10/28/1919	165:125	Bought south ½ of G4 & all of G6 from Froyd
Nordstrom, John A., & Marie L. Nordstrom	07/02/1918	157:568	Bought east ½ of I14–15 from Gemmill
Nordstrom, John A., & Marie L. Nordstrom	06/10/1920	171:549	Bought west ½ of I14–15 from Perrow & Barrett
O			
O'Hara, Robert B.	10/24/1916	159:362	Bought L3–4 from Minker
O'Hara, Robert B., & Emma O'Hara	01/15/1918	156:17	Sold L3–4 to J. Brasse
O'Hara, Walter	08/25/1914	144:99	Bought A19–20 from Band
O'Hara, Walter	03/01/1917	154:485	Bought A5–8, A17–18 from Perrow
O'Hara, Walter	07/18/1917	154:473	Bought I1 & I19 from Minker
O'Hara, Walter, & Anna B. O'Hara	08/02/1918	164:85	Sold I1 & I19 to Perrow
O'Hara, Walter	08/07/1918	158:142	Bought A11 from Myers
O'Hara, Walter	08/12/1918	158:143	Bought A9–10, A12–16 from Perrow
O'Hara, Walter	09/23/1918	160:158	Bought C10–15 from Wakefield—sold with part of C8 & all of C9, see below
O'Hara, Walter	02/24/1919	160:157	Bought east 30-ft. strip of C8 & all of C9 from Hollidge—sold with C10–15, see above
O'Hara, Walter, & Anna B. O'Hara	04/04/1919	160:456	Sold east 30-ft. strip of C8 & all of C9–12 to Vining
O'Hara, Walter	04/16/1919	166:531	Bought C13–15 from Wakefield
O'Hara, Walter	01/01/1920	165:530	Bought L6–7 from Perrow

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
O'Hara, Walter	10/18/1922	187:490	Bought 42.176 acres less the lots purchased by the School Board, Strickland, & Allen to McElvain (i.e., all the Fox property not conveyed as of 05/05/1919) from Farr (This is the parcel that became North Barcroft—see Dedication of North Barcroft, 05/24/1923, 193:374.)
O'Hara, Walter	04/06/1923	191:471	Bought O6-7 from Minker
P			
Palmer, Emily S.	09/05/1912	137:498	Bought east ½ of K11-12 & M13-14 from S. & L. Wright
Palmer, Emily S.	07/11/1914	143:304	Sold east ½ of K11-12 & M13-14 to Simms
Parsons, Frederick, & Muriel Parsons	05/05/1920	169:126	Bought I16 from Lane
Patterson, John W., & Alice Patterson	10/11/1917	155:251	Bought B5-20 plus rear 15-ft. strip of B1-4 from Minker
Payne, Albert L., & Lena M. Payne	03/17/1919	160:290	Bought K6-7 plus 10-ft. strip of K5 from Miller
Peacock Coal & Mining Company	02/05/1920	167:520	Bought 42.176 acres less the lots purchased by the School Board, Strickland, & Allen (i.e., all the property not conveyed as of sale date) from Fox
Peacock Coal & Mining Company	06/25/1920	173:173	Sold 42.176 acres to Sebastian A. & Julius E. Weissenborn (firm of S. A. Weissenborn & Son)
Pelham, John, & Ellen M. Pelham (Johnston's heirs)	06/14/1909	122:262	Quit claim to adjust designation of F. Johnston's G10 lot with Fox
Pelham, John, & Ellen M. Pelham (Johnston's heirs)	12/02/1909	122:264	Sold G9-11 to W. W. Wright
Pepper, Virginia D.	03/02/1913	137:562	Bought M6-11 from S. & L. Wright
Pepper, Virginia D.	11/15/1915	149:408	Bought C1-2 & C19-20 from Minker (trustee, E. G. Brumback, sold land)
Perrow, Benjamin F.	03/30/1909	120:29	Bought 3 acres (bounded on the east by the railroad right-of-way, on the south by Columbia Pike, & on the west & north by the center line of Four Mile Run) from S. & L. Wright
Perrow, B. F.	03/30/1909	120:30	Bought north ½ of H2-4 from L. & A. Brown
Perrow, B. F.	11/01/1909	122:66	Bought A1-20 & C3-4 less rear 13.5-ft. strip from Fox
Perrow, B. F.	08/15/1910	131:29	Bought west ½ of I14-15 & K9-10 from Bush
Perrow, B. F.	09/24/1910	126:576	Bought L6-7 from S. & L. Wright
Perrow, B. F., & B. W. Perrow	10/21/1910	126:274	Sold A11 to Myers
Perrow, B. F.	11/21/1910	131:31	Bought I13 from Bush
Perrow, B. F., & B. W. Perrow	08/15/1911	129:527	Sold A19-20 to Cross

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
Perrow, B. F., & B. W. Perrow	02/01/1912	132:58	Sold 150- x 50-ft. portion of north ½ of H2-4 to Barrett
Perrow, B. F., & B. W. Perrow	06/10/1912	133:336	Sold K9-10 to Vinson
Perrow, B. F., & B. W. Perrow	08/15/1912	135:500	Sold west ½ of I15 to Barrett
Perrow, B. F.	04/27/1916	173:197	Bought K16 less 5-ft. strip on western line from Fox
Perrow, B. F., & B. W. Perrow	03/01/1917	154:201	Sold C3-4 less rear 13.5-ft. strip to Roseberry
Perrow, B. F., & B. W. Perrow	03/01/1917	154:485	Sold A5-8, A17-18 to W. O'Hara
Perrow, B. F., & B. W. Perrow	07/23/1917	155:39	Sold A1-4 to L. Fairfax
Perrow, B. F.	08/02/1918	164:85	Bought I1 & I19 from W. O'Hara
Perrow, B. F., & B. W. Perrow	08/06/1918	164:86	Sold I19 to Updike
Perrow, B. F., & B. W. Perrow	08/12/1918	158:143	Sold A9-10, A12-16 to W. O'Hara
Perrow, B. F., & B. W. Perrow	11/20/1918	159:237	Quit claim to L. Fairfax to correct reference in deed (re: A1-4)
Perrow, B. F., & B. W. Perrow	11/01/1919	165:408	Sold I1 to Knicely
Perrow, B. F., & B. W. Perrow	01/01/1920	165:530	Sold L6-7 to W. O'Hara
Perrow, B. F., & B. W. Perrow	06/10/1920	171:549	Sold west ½ of I14 jointly with Barrett's west ½ of I15 to Nordstrom
Perrow, B. F., & B. W. Perrow	06/10/1920	172:190	Sold their portion jointly with Barrett's 150- x 50-ft. portion of north ½ of H2-4 to Allison
Perrow, B. F., & B. W. Perrow	10/23/1920	173:198	Sold K16 to J. Brasse
Phillips, George S., & A. Maude Phillips	04/30/1909	120:426	Bought rear 15-ft. strip of B1-4, all of B5-6 & B13-14 from Fox
Phillips, George S., & A. Maude Phillips	07/28/1913	139:37	Sold rear 15-ft. strip of B1-4, all of B5-6 & B13-14 to Alton R. Hodgkins in a lost deed, this quit claims the lots to Fox
Pierce, Carroll (trustee)	10/01/1914	144:530	Sold east ½ of I14-15 at public auction to Stuart
Printz, David I., & Susie E. Printz	07/11/1917	154:566	Bought D13-20 from Fulton
Pritchard, Charles R.	05/01/1905	115:94	Bought G8 & G12-14 from Fox
Pritchard, Charles R., & Nettie Palmer Pritchard	12/11/1906	115:95	Sold G8 & G12-14 to Fox
R			
Riddle, Clark	12/21/1916	152:553	Bought rear ½ of K11-12 from Simms
Roadhouse, D. S., & Bettie A. Roadhouse	06/24/1919	162:400	Bought east 30-ft. strip of C6, all of C7, & west 20-ft. strip of C8 from H. & E. Babcock
Robberts, H. E.	06/19/1919	162:138	Bought 1 acre to northwest of intersection of High Terrace extension & Prescott Avenue from Allen
Rohlck, Bernhard F.	08/20/1917	155:59	Bought roughly 50 acres, the property bounded on the west by the railroad tracks, on the northwest by Armstrong's property, on the northeast by Kolb's property, on the east by Murphy's property, & on the south by East Barcroft from Fox

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
Rohlick, Bernhard F.	09/01/1917	159:188	Sold roughly 50 acres, the property bounded on the west by the railroad tracks, on the northwest by Armstrong's property, on the northeast by Kolb's property, on the east by Murphy's property, & on the south by East Barcroft to Fox
Roseberry, Ruth E.	03/01/1917	154:201	Bought C3-4 less rear 13.5-ft. strip from Perrow
Ryder, George P.	08/02/1910	125:288	Bought D5-12 plus rear 15-ft. strip of D3-4 from Fox
S			
Schaper, Bertha L.	03/26/1915	146:428	Bought B5-20 plus 15-ft. strip of B1-4; C1-2, C19-20, I1, I19, K3-4, K13, L1-4, northern portion of M1-2 (see figure 5), all of M5, M12, M15-16, O1, O5-8, & O12 from Shannon
Minker, Bertha L. <u>Schaper</u> , & Clarence W. Minker	09/01/1915	149:6	Sold M5, M12, O5, & O8 to Gemmell
Minker, Bertha L. <u>Schaper</u> , & Clarence W. Minker	09/01/1915	149:447	Sold O1 & O12 to Houseknecht
Minker, Bertha L. <u>Schaper</u> , & Clarence W. Minker	11/15/1915	149:408	Sold C1-2 & C19-20 to Pepper
Minker, Bertha L. <u>Schaper</u> , & Clarence W. Minker	04/01/1916	170:353	Sold K13 to Tapp
Minker, Bertha L. <u>Schaper</u> , & Clarence W. Minker	09/11/1916	152:25	Sold M15-16 & northern portion of M1-2 (see figure 5) to Montague
Minker, Bertha L. <u>Schaper</u> , & Clarence W. Minker	10/24/1916	159:362	Sold L3-4 to R. O'Hara
Minker, Bertha L. <u>Schaper</u> , & Clarence W. Minker	11/14/1916	152:416	Sold K3-4 to Blake
Minker, Bertha L. <u>Schaper</u> , & Clarence W. Minker	07/18/1917	154:473	Sold I1 & I19 to W. O'Hara
Minker, Bertha L. <u>Schaper</u> , & Clarence W. Minker	10/11/1917	155:251	Sold B5-20 plus rear 15-ft. strip of B1-4 to Patterson
Minker, Bertha L. <u>Schaper</u> , & Clarence W. Minker	10/28/1922	187:538	Sold L1-2 to Worthington
Schmidt, Frederick W., & Agnes E. Schmidt	10/18/1919	164:460	Bought M15-16 & northern portion of M1-2 from Montague
Schmidt, Frederick W., & Agnes E. Schmidt	02/26/1920	169:233	Sold M15-16 & northern portion of M1-2 to Montague
School Board of Arlington District #2 of Alexandria County	04/29/1911	139:338	Bought 3 acres above Block L along Spring Avenue from Fox
Shannon, Andrew C.	07/13/1913	139:284	Bought B5-20 plus 15-ft. strip of B1-4 from Fox
Shannon, Andrew C.	07/30/1913	139:285	Bought I1, I19, K3-4, K13, L1-4, M5, M12, M15-16, northern portion of M1-2 (see figure 5), O1, O5-8, & O12 from S. & L. Wright

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
Shannon, Andrew C.	07/28/1913	139:287	Bought C19–20 plus rear 13.5-ft. strip of C1–2 from A. G. Clarvoe
Shannon, Andrew C.	08/16/1913	139:284	Bought C1–2 less rear 13.5-ft. strip from Dewart
Shannon, Andrew C.	03/26/1915	146:428	Sold B5–20 plus 15-ft. strip of B1–4, C1–2, C19–20, I1, I19, K3–4, K13, L1–4, northern portion of M1–2 (see figure 5), M5, M12, M15–16, O1, O5–8, & O12 to Schaper
Shook, Franklin A., & Elizabeth M. Shook	06/27/1919	162:266	Bought south ½ of H2–4, all of H5–7, plus “park” from M. & F. Handy
Shook, Franklin A., & Elizabeth M. Shook	12/08/1920	172:491	Sold south ½ of H2–4, all of H5–7, plus “park” to Corey
Simms, Eleanor B.	07/11/1914	143:304	Bought east ½ of K11–12 & M13–14 from E.S. Palmer
Simms, Eleanor B., & Charles C. Simms	11/08/1916	143:304	Sold M13–14 to R. O’Hara
Simms, Eleanor B., & Charles C. Simms	12/21/1916	152:553	Sold east ½ of K11–12 to Clark Riddle
Smith, Florence C.	07/20/1910	125:183	Bought I16 from Bush
Smith, Florence C., & S. W. Smith	06/26/1919	162:202	Sold I16 to Lane
Strickland, Charles A.	09/02/1913	139:447	Bought 1 acre west of High Terrace extension approximately 150 ft. from the south side of Prescott (290.4 ft. deep by 150 ft.) from Fox—property sold by trustee, Arlington Trust Co., Inc.
Stuart, Douglass	10/01/1914	144:530	Bought east ½ of I14–15 at public auction from trustee, Carroll Pierce
Stuart, Douglass	07/26/1917	154:539	Sold east ½ of I14–15 to Gemmill
Stuckert, John P.	11/30/1912	138:544	Bought C1–2 less rear 13.5-ft. strip from McMahan
Stuckert, John P.	03/03/1913	137:501	Bought N2 from S. & L. Wright
Stuckert, John P., & Hester E. Stuckert	03/19/1913	137:379	Sold C1–2 less rear 13.5-ft. strip to Fox
Stuckert, John P., & Hester E. Stuckert	12/23/1913	141:109	Sold N2 to Houseknecht
T			
Tapp, Julian	04/01/1916	170:353	Bought K13 from Minker
Thomas, Roy	06/04/1907	115:482	Bought east 13.5-ft. strip of E3–4 & all of E5–7 from Fox
Thomas, Roy	03/04/1908	118:133	Sold 13.5-ft. strip of E3–4 & all of E5–7 to Fox
Todd, John H. L., & Mary Margaret Todd	06/19/1919	162:157	Bought I3 from Updike
U			
Updike, Julia A.	08/12/1912	134:363	Bought I3 from S. & L. Wright
Updike, Julia A.	08/06/1918	164:86	Bought I19 from Perrow

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
Updike, Julia A., & Orlando T. Updike	06/19/1919	162:157	Sold I3 to Todd
V			
Vining, William W., & Annie Vining	04/04/1919	160:456	Bought east 30-ft. strip of C8 & all of C9–12 from O’Hara
Vinson, Katie C.	06/10/1912	133:336	Bought K9–10 from Perrow
Vinson, Katie C., & James D. Vinson	05/31/1918	157:264	Sold K9–10 to Cobb
W			
Wakefield, E. W.	12/02/1915	149:344	Bought C10–15 & E13–14 from Cowherd
Wakefield, E. W., & Ada C. Wakefield	09/23/1918	160:158	Sold C10–12 to W. O’Hara
Wakefield, E. W., & Ada C. Wakefield	04/16/1919	166:531	Sold C13–15 to W. O’Hara
Ware, Richard	05/09/1916	151:286	Bought east 30 ft. strip of C8 & all of C9 from E. Beach
Ware, Richard S., & Nancy B. Ware	07/06/1916	151:338	Sold east 30 ft. strip of C8 & all of C9 to Hollidge
Weissenborn, Sebastian A., & Julius E. Weissenborn	06/25/1920	173:173	Bought 42.176 acres less the lots purchased by the School Board, Strickland, & Allen (i.e., all the Fox property not conveyed as of sale date)—due to default on loan, sold by Ford
Wignall, John	11/10/1922	188:120	Bought L5 from W.B. Wright
Wills, Maud	04/08/1913	137:200	Bought C16–18 from Hall
Wills, Maud	09/19/1916	152:80	Sold C16–18 to Cowles
Worthington, Horace G., Sr., & Horace G. Worthington, Jr.	10/28/1922	187:538	Bought L1–2 from Schaper
Wright, Stephen P.	01/12/1905	111:177	Bought 3 acres (bounded on the east by the railroad right-of-way, on the south by Columbia Pike, & on the west and north by the center line of Four Mile Run) from Fox
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	03/30/1909	120:29	Sold 3 acres (bounded on the east by the railroad right-of-way, on the south by Columbia Pike, & on the west & north by the center line of Four Mile Run) to Perrow
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	07/01/1909	122:584	Sold O2–4, O9–11, southern portion of M1–2 (see figure 5), M3–4, & rear 25-ft. strip of M13–14 to C. Brown
Wright, Stephen P.	11/01/1909	122:65	Bought C5–9, rear 13.5-ft. strip of C3–4, G2, G4, & G6 from Fox
Wright, Stephen P.	12/03/1909	122:293	Bought property that becomes East Barcroft from Fox
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	12/10/1909	122:294	Sold I4–6 & K8–13 to D. Bush
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	01/11/1910	122:515	Sold I13–16 to D. Bush

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright (with Bush & Brown, & with trustees, W. Wright & Corbett)	02/16/1910	123:213	Deed of Dedication for East Barcroft
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	03/01/1910	123:216	Sold M13–14 less rear 25-ft. strip to C. Brown
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	04/01/1910	123:358	Sold N2 plus north ½ of N4 to Armstrong
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	04/01/1910	123:359	Sold south ½ of N4 & all of N6 to Froyd
Wright, Stephen P.	06/10/1910	125:287	As trustee, sold D5–12 plus rear 15-ft. strip of D3–4 at public auction to Fox
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	07/01/1910	125:89	Sold K14–15 plus 5-ft. strip of K16 to McMahon
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	07/02/1910	124:566	Sold rear 13.5-ft. strip of C3–4, all of C5, & west 20-ft. strip of C6 to Fawcett
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	09/24/1910	126:576	Sold L6–7 to Perrow
Wright, Stephen P.	10/05/1910	128:197	Bought southern portion of M1–2 (see figure 5), M3–4, M13–14, O2–4, & O9–11 from C. Brown
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	10/15/1910	126:557	Sold I17–18 to Lewis
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	11/15/1910	127:75	Sold C9 plus east 30-ft. strip of C8 to F. Beach
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	03/08/1911	128:239	Sold I7 to Bush; also agreed with Bush to each give 7-ft. strip (Wrights from I8, Bush from I7) to establish a 14-ft. right-of-way egress & ingress to be maintained by all parties; said 14-ft. strip to be graded, established, & cut to Columbia Pike within 12 months—this does not appear to have ever been done
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	03/08/1911	132:561	Sold east 30-ft. strip of C6, all of C7, & west 20-ft. strip of C8 to Fox
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	04/03/1911	134:445	Sold northern portion of M1–2 (see figure 5) & all of M15–16 to Buckley
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	04/13/1911	129:359	Sold southern portions of M1–2 (see figure 5), M3–4, M13–14, O2–4, & O9–11 to Bullen
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	06/01/1911	129:396	Sold M15–16 to W. B. Wright
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	10/01/1911	131:99	Quit claim to Lord for K14–15 plus 5-ft. strip of K16
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	03/23/1912	132:350	Sold K6–7 plus 10-ft. strip of K5 to Adams
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	04/15/1912	132:398	Sold N1 to Houseknecht
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	05/27/1912	133:353	Sold I8–12 to E. Bush

Name	Date	Deed	Property Description
Wright, Stephen P.	05/28/1912	133:478	Bought east ½ of K11–12 & all of K13 from D. & E. Bush
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	06/14/1912	133:472	Bought C16–18 from Adams
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	06/28/1912	133:476	Sold I2 to Connor
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	08/01/1912	134:146	Sold C16–18 to Hall
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	08/12/1912	134:363	Sold I3 to Updike
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	09/05/1912	137:498	Sold east ½ of K11–12 to Palmer
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	10/17/1912	137:275	Sold K16 less 5-ft. strip on western line to Fox
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	11/11/1912	135:280	Sold east 9/10 of K5 to Froyd
Wright, Stephen P.	11/23/1912	136:102	Bought east ½ of I14–15 from D. & E. Bush
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	03/02/1913	137:562	Sold M6–11 to Pepper
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	03/03/1913	137:501	Sold N2 to Stuckert
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	03/15/1913	137:100	Sold east ½ of I14–15 to Lewis
Wright, Stephen P.	04/23/1913	138:19	Bought M15–16 from W. B. Wright
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	04/23/1913	138:464	Sold L5 to W. B. Wright
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	07/30/1913	139:285	Sold I1, I19, K3–4, K13, L1–4, northern portion of 1–2 (see figure 5), M5, M12, M15–16, O1, O5–8, & O12 to Shannon
Wright, Stephen P., & Louise F. Wright	02/20/1914	142:254	Sold K1–2 to Cooney
Wright, William B.	06/01/1911	129:396	Bought M15–16 from S. & L. Wright
Wright, William B., & Jessie P. Wright	04/23/1913	138:19	Sold M15–16 to S. & L. Wright
Wright, William B.	04/23/1913	138:464	Bought L5 from S. & L. Wright
Wright, William B., & Jessie P.	11/10/1922	188:120	Sold L5 to Wignall
Wright, William W.	12/02/1909	122:264	Bought G9–11 from Pelham (“sold” property to wife, Lucille Wright on 04/15/1915—148:139; family held some portions held through 2000 or 2001)

Source: Arlington County, Virginia, *Deed Books*.

Appendix Table 3
Initial Trusts on “West” Barcroft Properties Sold by Fox

Name	Deed	Date	Grantor of Trust
Adams, Ray R.	121:597	11/01/1909	Stephen P. Wright
Bramhall, William A., & Lorayne C. Bramhall	120:40	03/02/1909	Stephen P. Wright
Brown, Lester	112:356	02/26/1906	Stephen P. Wright
Clarvoe, A. Gertrude	121:538	08/20/1909	Stephen P. Wright
Fairfax, Amy M., & Thomas U. Fairfax	114:478	04/20/1907	Stephen P. Wright
Garrett, Mary Jane	114:231	10/10/1906	Stephen P. Wright
Griggs, Irving E., & Alta L. Griggs	114:220	08/06/1906	Stephen P. Wright
Hamm, Theo C., & Clara M. Hamm	114:128	09/04/1906	Stephen P. Wright
Handy, F. A. G., & Lelia C. Handy	116:520	05/20/1908	Crandal Mackey & S. P. Wright
Handy, F. C., & Mary S. Handy	116:516	05/20/1908	Crandal Mackey & S. P. Wright
Handy, Walter K., & Grace K. Handy	118:366	07/01/1908	Stephen P. Wright & Crandal Mackey
Head, James W., & Margaret C. Head	119:472	03/21/1907	Stephen P. Wright
Lee, William C., & Charlotte White Lee	120:343	05/15/1909	Stephen P. Wright
Martin, Ida M., & Henry L. Martin	114:262	11/05/1906	Stephen P. Wright
Phillips, George, S., & A. Maude Phillips	120:426	04/30/1909	Stephen P. Wright
Pritchard, Charles R., & Nettie Palmer Pritchard	109:563	05/01/1905	Stephen P. Wright
Ryder, George P., & Kate S. Ryder	125:288	08/02/1910	Stephen P. Wright
Thomas, Roy, & Pearl V. Thomas	114:551	06/04/1907	Stephen P. Wright

Source: Arlington County, Virginia, *Deed Books*.

Appendix Table 4
Fox's "West" Barcroft sales, 1905–09

Year	Buyer*	Block	Lots	Sq. Footage
1905	<i>Charles R. Pritchard</i>	G	8 & 12–14	131,400
1906	<i>Lester Brown</i>	H	2–4	~54,000
1906	Oscar Haring	G	5 & 7	55,000
1906	Florence T. Johnson	G	9 & 11	52,500
1906	<i>Irving E. Griggs and Alta L. Griggs</i>	B	13–20	38,600
1906	<i>Theo Hamm</i>	B	1–2	16,000
1906	<i>Mary Jane Garrett</i>	D	5–12	~38,700
1906	Ida M. Martin	D	13–20	39,090
1907	James W. Head	G	8 & 12–14	131,400
1907	Amy M. Fairfax	D	1–2	10,000
1907	<i>Roy Thomas</i>	E	5–7 & parts of 3 & 4	~15,500
1907	Margaret M. Bridges	F	1–20	~112,000
1908	F. A. G. Handy	E	1–2 & 18–20	30,000
1908	Frederick C. Handy	H	5–7, the land designated as park, & the southern half of lots 2–4	~123,850
1908	Trustees of M.E. Church of Barcroft	D	3–4 less rear 15 ft.	14,500
1908	Walter K. Handy	E	3–10	45,000
1908	Jean Magruder Bukey	E	11–12	15,000
1908	Algernon Handy	E	15–17	15,000
1908	Henry H. Cowherd	C	10–15	40,000
		E	13–14	15,000
1909	William A. Bramhall	D	5–12 plus 15-ft. strip of 3–4	38,735
1909	George S. Phillips and A. Maude Phillips	B	5–6, 13–14, plus rear 15 ft. of 1–4	23,000
1909	William C. Lee	B	1–4 less rear 15 ft.	27,700
1909	Gertrude Clarvoe	C	19–20 plus rear 13.5 ft. of 1–2	11,350
1909	Ray R. Adams	C	16–18	15,000
1909	B. F. Perrow	A	1–20	120,700
		C	3–4 less rear 13.5 ft.	14,000
1909	<i>Stephen P. Wright</i>	C	5–9 plus rear 13.5 ft. of 3–4	52,700
		G	2, 4, & 6	98,550

* The names of buyers who re-sold lot(s) to Fox are italicized.

Source: Arlington County, Virginia, *Deed Books*—see Appendix tables 1 and 2.

Appendix Table 5

Occupations of Residents of “West” and East Barcroft in 1910, with Names¹ and Ages of Residents

Occupational categories	Trade or Profession as listed in the 1910 Decennial Census ²	
Management and business and financial operations occupations	Real estate	Stephen Wright, 46
Professional and related occupations	Lawyer	Algernon Handy, 24; Frederick C. Handy, 35; <i>William Wright</i> , ³ 42
Service occupations	Servant	Mabel Brown, 18; Rose Chapman, 37; Sarah Redmon, 42
Sales and related occupations	Storekeeper	Oscar Haring, 59
Office and administrative support occupations	Clerk	<i>Ray Adams</i> , ⁴ 26; <i>William Bramhall</i> , ³ 27; Grace Clarvoe, 19; <i>Frederick A. Handy</i> , ³ 68; Thomas Fairfax, 42; <i>William Lee</i> , ⁴ 40
	Messenger	<i>Thomas Armstrong</i> , ⁴ 38; Alec Bukey, 71; <i>William Froyd</i> , ³ 30; <i>Henry Martin</i> , ³ 59
	Stenographer	Gertrude Clarvoe, 40
Construction trades and related workers	Electrician	Walter Handy, 32; <i>George Phillips</i> , ³ 29
Production occupations	Printer	<i>Sydney Marye</i> , ³ 49
	Superintendent (factory)	Clarence Brown, 39

¹ The 1910 Census enumerators handwrote the information they collected, and those sheets were photographed and put on microfilm. Names were sometimes difficult to read, so they may not all be spelled correctly.

² Names of residents known to be employed by the federal government are italicized.

³ Resident was employed by the federal government according to the 1910 Decennial Census.

⁴ Resident was employed by the federal government according to the 1912 *Alexandria County Virginia Directory*.

Source: United States, Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Census 1910*.

Appendix Table 6
Occupations of Residents of “West” and East Barcroft in 1910 and 1920

Occupational categories	Trade or profession as listed in the Census and number of Barcroft residents engaged in it	
	1910 Decennial Census	1920 Decennial Census
Management and business and financial operations occupations	Real estate 1	Ass't. Director/Div. Chief/Manager 3 Real Estate Manager 1 Accountant 1
Professional and related occupations	Lawyer 3	Editor 1 Lawyer/Patent Attorney 3 Civil Engineer 1
Service occupations	Servant (in residence) 3	Housekeeper/Servant/Hired man 3 Gardener/Landscape gardener 2 Liveryman 1 Police 1 Apprentice 1
Sales and related occupations	Storekeeper 1	Buyer 1 Groceryman 1 Salesman 2 Huckster 1 Cashier 2
Office and administrative support occupations	Clerk 6 Stenographer 1 Messenger 4	Supervisor/Office manager 2 Inspector 1 Postmaster 1 Clerk 23 Stenographer 2 Typist 2 Bookkeeper 1 Messenger 1
Construction trades and related workers	Electrician 2	Bricklayer 1 Carpenter 4 Electrician 1 Paper hanger 1 Laborer 3 Mechanic 1 Ship yard/Navy yard: Foreman 1 Blacksmith 1 Electrician 1 Mechanic 3 Laborer 1 Apprentice 1
Production occupations	Superintendent 1 Printer 1	Machinist 2 Operator 1 Printer/Assistant printer 3 Dairyman 1
Transportation and material moving occupations		Foreman 1 Brakeman 1 Laborer 2

Source: United States, Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Census 1910* and *Census 1920*.

Appendix Table 7

Occupations of Residents of “West” and East Barcroft in 1920, with Names¹ and Ages of Residents

Occupational categories	Trade or Profession as listed in the Census (Resident, Age) ²
Management and business and financial operations occupations	Assistant Director Robert Lane, 28 Division Chief <i>Kenneth McRae</i> , 34 Real Estate Mgr Walter O’Hara, 36 Manager Harry Robberts, 52 Accountant <i>Calvin Jones</i> , 46
Professional and related occupations	Editor Charles Nicolson, 53 Lawyer Algernon Handy, 34; <i>William Wright</i> , 51 Patent Attorney Richard Babcock, 27 Civil Engineer <i>Lloyd Platt</i> , 21
Service occupations	Housekeeper Nancy Fletcher, 61 Manager of house (i.e., emergency shelter) Elliston Bailey, 59 Gardener <i>Harry Bullen</i> , 60 Landscape gardener Clarence Walker, 51 Liveryman Estler Palmer, 32 Police Robert Gray, 22 Apprentice Everet Robberts, 18 Servant Eva Lawson, 23
Sales and related occupations	Buyer Frank Shook, 45 Groceryman Richard Cleveland, 32 Salesman J. Hammond Brewer, 42; Thomas Keely, 29 Huckster Oliver Shrever, 38 Cashier Lucile Robberts, 24; Mary Robberts, 23
Office and administrative support occupations	Supervisor <i>Henry Bradley</i> , 39 Inspector <i>Ralph Gould</i> , 33 Office manager Walter Handy, 43 Postmaster <i>George King</i> , 24 Clerk <i>Thomas Armstrong</i> , 39; Cornelius Beach, 37; <i>J. Bannard Blake</i> , 31; Elsie Boswell, 17; Harry Boswell, 21; Virginia Boswell, 19; William Boswell, 55; J. Hammond Brewer, Jr., 18; <i>Earnest Brasse</i> , 23; Harvey Brasse, 18; <i>William Froyd</i> , 39; <i>William Houseknecht</i> , 32; <i>Grace Kirchner</i> , 22; Annie Marye, 55; <i>Arthur Nordstrom</i> , 22; <i>John Patterson</i> , 64; <i>James Pepper</i> , 55; <i>Virginia Pepper</i> , 47; <i>Herman Prievald</i> , 34; <i>Richard Roseberry</i> , 45; <i>George Ryder</i> , 66; <i>Lenard Schaukel</i> , 18; Mary Todd, 33 Stenographer Helen Harris, 19; <i>Elvira Prievald</i> , 31 Typist <i>Kathryn Cabel</i> , 20; <i>Helen Nordstrom</i> , 22 Bookkeeper V. Carter Curtis, 25 Messenger Peter Kirchner, 54

Occupational categories	Trade or Profession as listed in the Census (Resident, Age) ²
Construction trades and related workers	Bricklayer William Glassmire, 32 Carpenter Charles Arnold, 53; John Brasse, 52; George Glassmire, 73; Robert Knicily, 34 Electrician D.S. Roadhouse, 27 Paper hanger William Boswell, 25 Laborer <i>David Printz</i> , 38; Alfred Gaines, 19; August Klein, 41 Mechanic Alexander Kirchner, 24 Ship yard/Navy Yard: Foreman Albert Payne, 32 Blacksmith William Vining, 53 Electrician William Hazel, 19 Mechanic Davey Allison, 19; Albert Fugitt, 22; Lee Tilghman, 29 Laborer Joseph Cunningham, 16 Apprentice <i>Philipp Gray</i> , 16
Production occupations	Machinist John Nordstrom, 60; John Todd, 35 Operator Clarence Symonds, 25 Printer Frederick Smith, 35; <i>Julian Tapp</i> , 46 Assistant Printer <i>Veronica Kirchner</i> , 20 Dairyman William Hazel, 40
Transportation and material moving occupations	Railroad company: Foreman Lawrence Crouch, 34 Brakeman Powie Fritter, 31 Laborer Callie Allison, 28; William Weeks, 52

¹ The 1920 Census enumerators handwrote the information they collected, and those sheets were photographed and put on microfilm. Names were sometimes difficult to read, so they may not all be spelled correctly.

² Names of residents known to be employed by the federal government are italicized.

Source: United States, Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Census 1920*.

Appendix Table 8
Employers of Barcroft Residents According to the 1920 Census

Employers/Types of Business	Trade/Profession and Employees	
<i>Business Based in DC</i>		
Federal government		
Bureau of Engraving	Printer	Julian Tapp, 46
	Assistant Printer	Veronica Kirchner, 20
	Clerk	Grace Kirchner, 22
Bureau of Standards	Inspector	Ralph Gould, 33
Department of Justice	Lawyer	William Wright, 51
Department of the Treasury	Division Chief	Kenneth McRae, 34
	Clerk	John Patterson, 64; Lenard Schnaukel, 18
U.S. Employment Services	Clerk	William Houseknecht, 32
U.S. Post Office	Supervisor	Henry Bradley, 39
	Postmaster	George King, 24 (in Arlington)
	Clerk	Earnest Brasse, 23
U.S. Navy Yard	Apprentice	Philipp Gray, 16
Unspecified	Accountant	Calvin Jones, 46
	Civil Engineer	Lloyd Platt, 21
	Clerk	Thomas Armstrong, 39; J. Bannard Blake, 31; William Froyd, 39; Arthur Nordstrom, 22; James Pepper, 55; Virginia Pepper, 47; Herman Prievald, 34; Richard Roseberry, 45; George Ryder, 66
	Stenographer	Elvira Prievald, 31
	Typist	Kathryn Cabel, 20; Helen Nordstrom, 22
	Laborer	David Printz, 38
	Gardener	Harry Bullen, 60
D.C. Police	Police	Robert Gray, 22
Chestnut Farms Dairy (George M. Oyster, owner), 1114–1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW	Dairyman	William Hazel, 40
Crane Printing Company, 813 13 th NW	Printer	Frederick Smith, 35
Detroit Free Press, 303 Met Bank Bldg.	Editor	Charles Nicolson, 53
Federal System of Bakeries, three DC addresses	Manager	Harry Robberts, 52
	Cashier	Lucile Robberts, 24; Mary Robberts, 23
	Apprentice	Everet Robberts, 18
Potomac Electric Power Company, 14 th and C, NW	Office manager	Walter Handy, 43
	Clerk	Annie Marye, 55
	Operator	Clarence Symonds, 25
Office @ 301 Colorado Bldg.	Lawyer	Algernon Handy, 34 (Company illegible)
Office @ 810 F St., NW	Patent Attorney	Richard Babcock, 27 (self-employed)
Business @ 3249 Prospect, NW	Liveryman	Estler Palmer, 32 (self-employed)
Office @ 1309 H, NW	Real Estate Mgr	Walter O'Hara, 36 (self-employed)
<i>Company known, but work address unknown</i>		
Armour Co. (addresses in DC and Alexandria)	Laborer	Alfred Gaines, 19
Briscott Company	Bricklayer	William Glassmire, 32
M[?] Mutual Life	Bookkeeper	V. Carter Curtis, 25
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Clerk	William Boswell, 55

Employers/Types of Business	Trade/Profession and Employees	
Red Cross (nat'l. office in DC, but a regional office in Alexandria)	Asst. Director	Robert Lane, 28
Security Trust Co.	Clerk	J. Hammond Brewer, Jr., 18
Southern Railroad	Clerk	Virginia Boswell, 19
Washington Southern Railroad	Brakeman	Powie Fritter, 31
	Clerk	Harry Boswell, 21
Western Union Telegraph	Messenger	Peter Kirchner, 54
<i>Employer not named, only the type of business described</i>		
Contractor	Carpenter	Robert Knicily, 34
Electric company	Electrician	D.S. Roadhouse, 27
Feed factory	Salesman	J. Hammond Brewer, 42;
Furnishing company	Clerk	Elsie Boswell, 17; Mary Todd, 33
Grocery	Groceryman	Richard Cleveland, 32
	Clerk	Cornelius Beach, 37
Private firm	Stenographer	Helen Harris, 19
Railroad company	Foreman	Lawrence Crouch, 34
	Laborer	Callie Allison, 28; William Weeks, 52
Ship yard	Foreman	Albert Payne, 32
	Blacksmith	William Vining, 53
	Electrician	William Hazel, 19
	Mechanic	Davey Allison, 19; Albert Fugitt, 22; Lee Tilghman, 29
	Laborer	Joseph Cunningham, 16
	Clerk	Harvey Brasse, 18
Shoe house	Buyer	Frank Shook, 45
Typewriter repair	Mechanic	Alexander Kirchner, 24
Typewriter supply	Salesman	Thomas Keely, 29
<i>Employed in Barcroft</i>		
Washington Emergency House for Children	Manager	Elliston Bailey, 59
	Housekeeper	Nancy Fletcher, 61 (lived at W. Handy's)
	Laborer	August Klein, 41 (lived at Shrever's)
	Servant	Eva Lawson, 23 (lived at Crouch's)
<i>Not known to be self-employed but no information on employer supplied</i>		
	Huckster	Oliver Shrever, 38
	Machinist	John Nordstrom, 60
	Paper hanger	William Boswell, 25
<i>Self-employed, business address unknown</i>		
	Landscape gardener	Clarence Walker, 51
	Carpenter	Charles Arnold, 53; John Brasse, 52; George Glassmire, 73
	Machinist	John Todd, 35

Source: R. L. Polk & Co., *Boyd's Director of the District of Columbia*, Washington, DC: 1916, 1917, and 1921. United States, Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Census 1920*.

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