

VLR - 4/18/72 NRHP - 11/9/72

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: VIRGINIA	
COUNTY: FAIRFAX	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
DRANESVILLE TAVERN

AND/OR HISTORIC:
DRANESVILLE TAVERN

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
11919 Leesburg Pike

CITY OR TOWN:
Dranesville vicinity (William Lloyd Scott, Eighth District Congressman)

STATE Virginia	CODE 51	COUNTY: Fairfax	CODE 059
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>under going restoration</u>	a Comments _____ _____
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4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Fairfax County Park Authority

STREET AND NUMBER:
P. O., Box 236

CITY OR TOWN:
Annandale

STATE:
VIRGINIA

CODE:
51

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Fairfax County Park Authority

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
FAIRFAX

STATE:
VIRGINIA

CODE:
51

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory

DATE OF SURVEY: 1958 1969
Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
WASHINGTON

STATE:
D. C.

CODE:
11

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DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Dranesville Tavern as it now stands is the summation of three distinct building periods, and as such it provides a conveniently compact study of nineteenth century vernacular architecture. Today a unified two-story clapboard facade and a continuous roof ridge hide the story of the tavern's evolution from two log structures.

The earliest structural components of the building dating from around 1830 include a two-story dog-trot type log house joined to a one-story log kitchen by a post-and-beam enclosure. The hand-hewn log units are assembled by V-notch construction and flat stone chips were used to fill the chinks which were then daubed. On the north side, the building has not grown beyond its original length of five bays. The three eastern bays mark the dog-trot structure with a central hall filling the passageway which is flanked by a bay in each of the log units. The second bay from the west retains the early door of the one-story post-and-beam enclosure and the kitchen is lighted by its original first story window. Each of the three early chimneys which rise from the ridge of the roof was built as an exterior member and was executed in dressed Triassic sandstone, also known as Seneca stone of "swamp pudding".

From the outline of the early gable against the central chimney on the second floor, it can be deduced that during the first period of construction the post-and-beam enclosure had been one story high with a loft above. It is also evident that the roof of this hall possessed a steeper pitch than those of the main house and the kitchen. From an archaeological investigation of the structure, it was found that the kitchen was roofed in slate unlike the shingles which were used on the building's other roofs. The continuation of the foundations in the southwest corner of the house helped to prove that the cellar, which supported a one-story enclosed porch, also dated from this earliest period of construction.

The tavern's present appearance is for the most part a result of alterations which took place around 1850. At this time the building was not only enlarged and modernized but it assumed the character of a vernacular example of the Greek Revival style. The most drastic structural change was the addition of a second floor above the kitchen and the frame enclosure. This alteration served to unify the uneven roofline and to augment the second floor by two rooms which were constructed over the foundations of the cellar in the southwest of the house. The pitch of the gable roof was elongated by the second plane which sheltered this new addition. At this same time it is clearly evident that the kitchen chimney was raised to compensate for the addition of the second floor. The chimney's shoulder not only stops at the first floor level but the quality of the stone work on the superior portion of the structure resembles that of the fourth chimney which was built along the southwest addition. Also during the 1850 alteration, the exterior was uniformly clapboarded and the exposed logs of the interior were finished with plaster. At this time a two-story porch was constructed on the north entrance and a one-story porch extended across the three eastern bays on the south. The six-over-six double hung sash windows with two-panel louvered shutters were also added during the mid-century renovations.

The last phase of the tavern's construction, undertaken around

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1893, included the enclosing of the rear porch and the decoration of the one-story front porch with turned posts and scroll-work brackets.

On the interior the kitchen and the loft above the post-and-beam enclosure were the only two rooms which in the earliest period of the tavern's construction had open rafters. The main rooms on the first floor were whitewashed and the joists of the second floor served as the ceiling. Finished plaster ceilings were found in the two second floor rooms in the main section of the dog-trot and in the first floor room of the post-and-beam enclosure. An early alteration occurred when the central hall between the dog-trot units ^{was} finished thus enabling lodgers to rest here at night. During the renovations in 1850, the open rafters of the kitchen were filled in by the joists of the second floor.

The mantels which were found in the tavern also date from the two earlier stages of building. During this early period only the two first floor rooms in the main section of the house had mantels. The presence of whitewash behind the mantels on the second floor strongly suggests that these mantels date from the 1850 renovations. On the first floor although a mantel was originally located in the eastern room, it was replaced by another in 1850 and only the west room of the dog-trot retains its mantel from the tavern's earliest period. Throughout the structure the hardware which includes American copies of British Carpenter locks seems to date from the second phase of the tavern. Also the doors, floors, door and window hardware, weatherboarding, finish and much of the glass appear to date from the 1850 renovation.

R.S.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian! | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The earliest portion of Dranesville Tavern was erected in the third decade of the nineteenth century to serve the needs of the wagon trade that supplied the Piedmont section of northern Virginia. As it stands today, the tavern is the product of three distinct phases of construction, and thus it offers an interesting insight into the evolution of local vernacular styles.

It was during the tavern's first phase of construction that western Virginia was evolving from a remote frontier into settled farmland. The tavern thus stands as a significant vestige of the social and commercial history of the region. Its association with the turnpike trade, so important to the development of the area, is an interesting chapter in the history of the Piedmont. The turnpikes, which developed largely as a result of federal promotion during the War of 1812, helped to stabilize the important lifeline of trade connecting the eastern markets with those settlers working to open the West. The rapid growth of these roads in the general area of Dranesville was spurred on by the rivalry between the cities of Georgetown and Alexandria for the valuable resources of the Shenandoah Valley. Dranesville Tavern in particular was frequented by those who travelled between these eastern towns and Leesburg.

On heavily travelled turnpikes, such as the Leesburg Pike which passed through Dranesville, there were usually three types of taverns, each serving a specialized need of the traffic. Because it catered largely to teamsters, Dranesville Tavern belongs to the first of these types known as wagon stands. The second form, called the stage coach tavern, was placed along the turnpikes at regular intervals (usually twelve miles) where a fresh relay of two or four teams of six horses awaited the exchange of each coach. The last type is the stage coach center where forty to eighty horses were stabled.

The region of Dranesville Tavern was opened for settlement in the middle of the eighteenth century when the Indian occupation of the area was brought to an end. As early as 1740 two generations of a family by the name of Coleman secured the first land patent in the tavern area. Records show that during the early half of the nineteenth century, Sandord Cockerille purchased the land on which the tavern stands from members of the Carper family. From a recent architectural investigation of the tavern's structure it is generally believed that Dranesville Tavern was built around 1830 and most records point to Sanford Cockerille as the builder. In 1852 the tavern and twelve acres of land were transferred from the estate of Sanford Cockerille to George W. Jackson. The Jackson Hotel, as the tavern was called during this period, appears to have flourished but the wagon trade

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which supported the tavern was ironically doomed. The same federal support of transportation which helped to boost the turnpike trade was used as the foundation of the railroads' growing monopoly of commerce. As early as 1836 the junction of the Winchester and Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads at Harper's Ferry caused the diversion of commerce from the turnpikes to the railroads.

During George Jackson's ownership at the time of the War Between the States, the tavern witnessed the flow of military activity which travelled the turnpike in support of the nearby battles. The guns of the First Battle of Manassas on July 18, 1861 were followed in December of 1861 by a confrontation between the Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart and the Union forces of General McCall in nearby Dranesville.

After Jackson's death in 1868, the tavern was referred to as "lot and hotel" in the estate of the deceased, and four years later, the tavern was sold to William T. McFarland. During McFarland's ownership a man by the name of Samuel Jenkins occupied the premises and in 1881 Jenkins bought the establishment. For the greater part of the twentieth century, the tavern was owned by Jenkin's daughter Mrs. Mae Maddox. In May 1968 Dranesville Tavern was acquired by the Fairfax County Park Authority and was moved about one hundred feet to the south to accomodate the widening of Route 7, the Leesburg Pike. A restoration of the tavern is planned.

R.S.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cliver, E. B., and Tony P. Wrenn, The Dranesville Tavern, An Architectural Analysis, Fairfax County History Commission, 1970.
The Dranesville Tavern, Fairfax Historical Landmarks Preservation Commission, 1967.
 Files of Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		39° 00' 28"	77° 21' 38"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 5 acres.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

ORGANIZATION: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission DATE: March, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:
Room 1116 Ninth Street State Office Building

CITY OR TOWN: Richmond STATE: Virginia CODE: 51

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name James W. Moody, Jr.
Director
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

Date APR 18 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

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