

Thompson's grocery store in the early 20th century. (Photo courtesy of the Mary Riley Sities Public Library.)

THE NEIGHBORHOOD THAT WAS: THE HISTORY OF EAST FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA

by

John F. Iekel

Introduction

Busy trolleys full of commuters, cafes and restaurants, the rumble of freight trains, pastrami from the local deli, prescriptions from the corner drug store, dance lessons in a room overlooking Lee Highway, home owners enjoying a cool breeze on their front porches on a summer evening — these were all features of an East Falls Church that is now a memory for some and a flight of the imagination for others. Its story is a familiar one for scores of similar communities across America that quietly disappeared, living on only in memories and historical records.

Some may argue, perhaps rightly, that East Falls Church never was a town in the first place. True enough. Technically, East Falls Church has always been a vicinity — a zone between Falls Church and Arlington. Even though it was never incorporated as its own legal entity, however, East Falls Church was a place with its own distinct character and vitality. That at least qualifies it as a community. To those of us who love the place, of course, it is a little bit more.

My fascination with East Falls Church began in 1989 when I started working in a house there that had been converted to professional use. One of the earliest structures in East Falls Church, the Kimball House is one of only a few original buildings that remain to give stoic testimony to the neighborhood that was. My intense interest in the house, its builder, and its previous occupants mushroomed into an insatiable desire to learn all I could about the environs. That research gave rise to this work.

Today, the windows of the old Kimball house at 6830 North Fairfax Drive look out on a new landscape. Thousands of cars zoom daily across land that was once the heart of a bustling commercial area, complete with a theater, a pharmacy, restaurants, banks, offices, apartments, a post office, and other amenities of a vibrant community. Today's local rail passengers ride a modern subway system that courses along almost the same path as that of the trolley and railroad lines that served commuters of an earlier age. Bicyclists pedal along a bike path that lies atop a rail bed that carried freight and passen-

gers for around one hundred years. A contemporary motel sprawls across land on which stood a variety of commercial and residential buildings; among them were some of the oldest structures in the area.

Despite all the changes, vestiges of the past remain. Traffic still winds down busy-as-ever Lee Highway. Hardware is still sold from the same location it was nearly 100 years ago. The old turn-of-the-century pool hall on Westmoreland is used for another purpose, but still stands. Emergency vehicles roar from the same fire department that served residents and proprietors of the "old" East Falls Church for decades. Small sections of railroad trestles and tracks can be found nestled in the brush near the site of the train station. The stately Everbloom still looks out over the East End. Used cars are again sold on Lee Highway, as they were half a century ago. Publications are still issued by operations based in East Falls Church. Four Mile Run still gurgles through East Falls Church Park near one of the original stone markers that noted the original boundary of the federal capital. Although the trains are sleek and modern and the station is in a new location, rail transportation still zips east-west through East Falls Church, stopping briefly to let passengers on and off. And the old Kimball house still watches it all.

If a resident of East Falls Church fell asleep in 1940 and awoke in 1995, he or she would be amazed at all the changes that had taken place. Once he or she looked around a little, however, he or she would be comforted that at least a little of the community that had been there was left. And there would always be the dreams and memories of the neighborhood that was.

Historical Overview

The first European settlers arrived in the Falls Church area while Virginia was but a British colony. The town derives its name from the Falls Church, a church built in 1733. In 1791, surveying was conducted to set the boundaries of a ten mile square for the new federal capital, Washington, D.C. Part of East Falls Church was within those boundaries. One of the stone markers laid to mark the boundary of the new capital is in East Falls Church Park; Benjamin Banneker participated in the surveying work that determined its placement. In 1846, the residents of the portion of the District of Columbia that was on the western banks of the Potomac, which included a portion of East Falls Church, voted to return the land to Virginia jurisdiction.¹

A large part of what became East Falls Church was fashioned out of the extensive Crossman estate.² The Crossman family's holdings encompassed 1,000 acres of land that straddled Falls Church and Arlington.³ The Church and Eastman families owned sizable amounts of property in East Falls Church as well.

One of the early “bedroom” communities established within the orbit of Washington, D.C., East Falls Church sprang to life as the 19th century gave way to the 20th. Growth was promoted and supported by the railroad and trolley lines that coursed through East Falls Church; they provided a means for the development of commerce and made it possible for people who worked in the city to live in the more peaceful suburbs and commute to their places of employment downtown.

Falls Church originally straddled the boundary between Fairfax and Arlington Counties (until 1920, Arlington County was known as Alexandria County; in that year, it was renamed to avoid confusion of Alexandria City with Alexandria County). The portion of Falls Church that lay on the Arlington side of the county line became known as East Falls Church. Residents of East Falls Church experienced conflicting government jurisdictions, owing to their location in a boundary zone. This created an “intolerable confusion of overlapping government agencies in this area,” in the words of Commonwealth’s Attorney Lawrence Douglas. The first suggestions that East Falls Church secede from Falls Church and become part of Arlington County came in 1921.⁴

In 1932, disgruntled citizens of East Falls Church presented a petition to the courts to allow them to become part of Arlington County. The circuit court granted the petition in 1935. The town of Falls Church appealed, and their counsel argued before the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals that the change would cause Falls Church to lose 60% of its business district, 30% of its land and 25% of its population. The court upheld the decision of the circuit court.⁵ On April 22, 1936, Circuit Judge Walter T. McCarthy signed a decree that effective midnight April 30, 1936, East Falls Church would be legally separated from the town of Falls Church and become part of Arlington County.⁶

In 1936, sewer lines were put in. In that same year, complaints arose about the high number of traffic accidents that took place at the intersection of Brown Avenue (later Washington Boulevard) and Lee Highway, and the portion of Lee Highway near the railroad tracks. Residents requested that the Arlington County government install traffic lights to reduce the number of accidents; the county complied.⁷

East Falls Church prospered and was a vibrant community for several decades, but it suffered when the railroad lines ceased operation. Perhaps the heaviest blow came when the decision was made by local officials to build a new highway, Route 66, to ease the growing volume of traffic being handled by existing road systems serving the Washington, D.C. area. Its construction obliterated entire blocks of what had been commercial and residential property. What had been a bustling area of homes and businesses became a com-

muter crossroads. Ironic indeed that East Falls Church would be harmed by the expansion of services to commuters, when that is what fostered its growth nearly 100 years before.

While East Falls Church is not what it was, it still retains parks, businesses and homes. The neighborhood that was still is.

Railroad Stations

Railroads came to East Falls Church in the closing moments before the Civil War.⁸ Three railroad stations served East Falls Church, and all stood in the same location on the western side of Lee Highway just south of the intersection of Lee Highway and North Fairfax Drive. This location is now part of the Washington and Old Dominion Trail, part of a regional park that runs the course of the old rail line. The first two stations were not destroyed when they were replaced by new stations — they were moved to sites nearby and used for different purposes.

The first train station was built after the Alexandria, Loudon, and Hampshire Railroad laid tracks through Falls Church in the late 1850s. It was built on the western side of Lee Highway just south of the intersection of Lee Highway and North Fairfax Drive. Around 1880 the Washington and Ohio Branch of the Richmond and Danville Railroad planned to build a new station at this



HARWOOD

The third East Falls Church railroad station around 1967. (Photo courtesy of the Mary Riley Stiles Public Library)

location, and the old station was moved farther south on the western side of Lee Highway (to 6901 Lee Highway). After it was moved, the building (now 6901) was used by a Mr. Adams as a blacksmith shop. His business was still there in 1905.⁹ By 1917 the Falls Church Garage was in this location. In the late 1950s the building was demolished; the 1959 City Directory mentions that construction was taking place at 6901.¹⁰

The second railroad station was built around 1880, and was used for that purpose until 1895. In 1894 the Southern Railway bought the line that had been operated by the Alexandria, Loudon, and Hampshire Railroad. In 1895 Southern planned to build a new station, and sold or gave the existing station (the second one) to Mr. M.E. Church. He moved the second station across Lee Highway to the east side of the street to 6854 North Fairfax Drive.¹¹

At its new location, the building was first used as a residence. In 1897, the Muir family lived here; the Bean family rented it from 1904 to 1910. At the time, there was no plumbing, electricity, or central heat; the family used an outdoor well, kerosene lamps, and a woodburning stove. It is reported that in 1908 Mr. Church told the Bean family, "...at this point, you have paid me in rent the exact amount it cost me to move this building."¹² The Lowery family lived there after the Bean family. In the 1940s and 1950s, 6854 was listed as rental property, and was probably still used as a residence.



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The same location in 1990.

In the early 1960s, the building was converted to business use. In 1970 it contained Black Cocker Antiques in its larger, western wing.¹³ In the early 1980s, Papillion's, a bicycle shop, filled this space, while Dave's Comic Books was located in the eastern wing of the building. It is possible that the eastern wing had the address 6852 and that the S&W Company was located there before Dave's Comic Books. The building was demolished in 1984; an Econo Lodge now stands in its location.

The third railroad station was built in 1895 by the Southern Railway. The line was used by Southern's Bluemont Branch, which ran from Washington, D.C. to Bluemont, Virginia in the foothills of the Blue Ridge.¹⁴ It was later used by the Washington and Old Dominion Railway. The Railway Express Agency operated out of the station by 1940.¹⁵ The last day of passenger rail service was May 31, 1951; the final day of freight service was in August 1968. The station building was closed in August 1967 and the tracks were taken up in 1969. In 1970, Messrs. Arthur Brown and Charles Kelley purchased the third station and moved it to Amissville, Virginia.

Fire Departments

The East Falls Church station of the Falls Church Volunteer Fire Department was built around the turn of the century at a site on the western side of Lee Highway where an automotive repair service now stands, at 6917 Lee Highway. The station was used until 1940, when a new one was built farther south on Lee Highway. After 1940, the building was demolished.

Station 6 of the Falls Church Volunteer Department was built at a site on the western side of Lee Highway in 1940, at 6929. This building is still in use for this purpose.

Post Offices

The U.S. Postal Service began operations in East Falls Church in 1891.¹⁶ The first post office was located at Thompson's store on North Fairfax Drive, looking south over the trolley and rail lines. The post office remained on North Fairfax Drive after Thompson's was gone; a 1935 *Northern Virginia Sun* advertisement mentions that the Falls Church Variety Store was next door to the East Falls Church Post Office.¹⁷ In addition, P.B. Nourse,¹⁸ who owned land on North Fairfax Drive, served as one of the early postmasters in East Falls Church.¹⁹

The post office was located on North Fairfax Drive until the early or middle 1940s, when it moved to a new location on Washington Boulevard on the western side of Lee Highway, just north of Lee Theater. It is possible that the East Falls Church Post office became a branch of the Falls Church Post Office (It had been independent until that point).²⁰



The East Falls Church Volunteer Fire Department, 1995.)

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Site of Thompson's Grocery and Ware's Pharmacy

In the 1890s, William B. Thompson Groceries was built at this site (which eventually was given the address 6843 Lee Highway) on the western side of the intersection of Lee Highway and North Fairfax Drive, facing south. Thompson's Groceries was one of the earliest structures in East Falls Church. Thompson's also served as a trolley station and post office. A field just to the west of this structure was used as a receiving area for U.S. Army recruits who were to be stationed at nearby Camp Alger; it housed tents for troops during the Spanish-American War and shortly thereafter.²¹ Thompson's store stood until the early or middle 1930s.

A new building was constructed at 6843 in 1935; it had two floors. The trolley station remained in this location after the construction of the new building. Ware's Pharmacy set up business in its first floor and remained there until the building's demise in the late 1970s. In 1940, 6843 was listed as the residence of Mrs. Flora May Hayes and Roy S. Hayes; they probably resided in an apartment on the second floor. By the late 1950s, 6843 also contained the offices of Herbert Fee, DDS, and Basil Thompson, Physician.

The Mankin Building²²

One of the oldest structures in East Falls Church was built in 1897-98 by Charles E. Mankin on the east side of Lee Highway at the intersection of Lee Highway and North Fairfax Drive, on the south side of the old railroad tracks. Charles Mankin built it for his brother, George, and George's son. They set up a

pharmacy. On January 21, 1898, the *Falls Church News* ran this announcement:

Now open to the public — Mankin Pharmacy — Washington Street, Falls Church, Va. G.T. Mankin & Co., Proprietors. New Store - New Stock. Prescriptions carefully compounded. 8-10:30 am, 12-1:00 pm Sunday. 8-7:30 weekdays.²³

This building served commercial and residential purposes. It was destroyed in 1984 and a motel was built in its place. At least three addresses were located in this building; the three that are known are: 6856 Lee Highway, located on the north side of the first floor; 6858, located on the south side of the second floor; and 6860, situated on the south side of the first floor. A description of each address follows.

6860 Lee Highway

In 1914, Mitchell's Barber Shop opened in this portion of the building, and was there for at least 22 years.²⁴ The Elite Self-Service Laundry and Dry Cleaning Branch picked up clothes there. In 1957, the Lynn Realty Company was at 6860; in 1961, A&F TV and Appliances occupied the space. This space



The north side of the Mankin Building in 1953. (Photo courtesy of the Mary Riley Stiles Public Library, Porter Collection)

was later occupied by a jewelry and coin shop, according to the reminiscences of John C. Bell, a son of William and Aloise Bell, the owners and proprietors of the Quizzicum Book Store. The Quizzicum moved to this location in the early 1970s. It later moved to another space in the building, 6856; Hodge's Insulation then moved into 6860.

6858 Lee Highway

Leo I. Taylor was listed as an occupant of this location in the 1947 phone book; he may have lived in an apartment on the second floor.²⁵ The Foxes, a dance studio, occupied 6858 in the early 1950s. Its ads offered "Instruction of all musical instruments and dance for children, teens, and adults." VFW Post 9274 was also located there. The 1961 City Directory lists James K. Watts at this address.

6856 Lee Highway

In 1935, Brown's Meat Market opened at 6856. A 1936 ad in *The Sun* listed Virginia ham at 40¢/pound.²⁶ Brown's remained at this address until 1965.²⁷ The Quizzicum Book Store moved into the apartment space above 6856 after its tenant was evicted by the property owner.

Other businesses that were located in this building include Frances Ross Dresses, JaJa's Sewing Shop, Mankin Pharmacy, and a local newspaper.

The Masonic Building

The Masonic Building, a two-story structure on the western side of Lee Highway, was probably built in the late 1920s or early 1930s; a 1930 map shows that the land on which it stood was owned by Kemper Lodge 64 A.F. & A.M. at that time. This building was large enough to contain office space that accommodated several commercial enterprises, and at least two addresses were assigned to offices in this building; following is a description of these addresses.

6815 Lee Highway

In the late 1950s, the East Falls Church Bank was located at 6815.

6813 Lee Highway

In the late 1950s, the office space at 6813 was occupied by Raymond DuFour, insurance agent; Henry W. Sweeney, accountant; and James M. Whytock, lawyer.²⁸ In 1961, it was occupied by Raymond DuFour; Henry Sweeney; Theo L. Pryor, architect; the Lynn Realty Co.; and Barten Ballard, photographer.

There were other operations in the Masonic Building as well. Beginning in 1935, it was the headquarters for *The Sun*, a newspaper that served Northern Virginia. According to ads in *The Sun*, J.H. Chambliss, realtor, had an office in the building. By 1940, the Arlington and Fairfax Building and Loan Association, Inc. and *The Virginia Democrat*, another newspaper, were located in the building. A mortgage office was here by 1964. For a time, the George T. Reeves Insurance Agency was located here, but it moved to a new address by 1964.

Site of Elliot's Store and Snyder's Hardware

J.C. Elliot opened his first store in 1896 on the eastern side of Lee Highway and northern side of what became North Fairfax Drive at the intersection of Lee Highway and North Fairfax (at a location which was eventually given the address 6828 Lee Highway). In 1903, he opened a new store on the western side of Lee Highway and southern side of North Fairfax; it faced Lee Highway and looked east but was set back from Lee Highway. This site eventually was given the address 6847 North Fairfax Drive.

Immediately west of Elliot's store, on the adjacent lot along North Fairfax Drive, the P.B. Nourse Livery, Feed and Sale Stable stood in the first days of J.C. Elliot's relocation to 6847. It appears in photos from 1904 and 1910 and



The interior of Snyder's hardware Store, circa 1930s. (Photo courtesy of the Mary Riley Stiles Public Library)



The new Snyder's building in 1991.

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is listed in the 1906 Falls Church Directory.²⁹

In the late 1920s or 1930s, Snyder's hardware (which had been established in 1927) replaced J.C. Elliot's store at 6847. Snyder's remained in the same building that was built in 1903 until a fire destroyed the structure in May 1948. The current building was built on the ashes of the original one, and is still in use by Snyder's today.

Lee Theater

On March 12, 1936, Lee Theater opened at a location on the west side of Lee Highway just south of the intersection of Lee Highway and Washington Boulevard (This location was later given the address 6809 Lee Highway). The theater was built by Martin Brothers, contractors based in Washington, DC. Lee Theater was owned by Neighborhood Theaters, Inc., the company that owned State Theater, which had opened on January 27 of the same year in Falls Church just a short distance south of 6809 on the east side of Lee Highway. Mr. Wade Pearson managed both in 1936. Lee Theater boasted 560 seats and air conditioning; its most unusual engineering feature was a complete storage battery plant that gave it electric power if the municipal electricity turned off.

Lee Theater showed pictures at 7:00 pm and 9:00 pm every night, and on Saturdays it had continuous showings from 2:00 pm to 11:00 pm. On its opening night it showed "Lady of Secrets," starring Ruth Chatterton, which was preceded by a cartoon, a sports report, and a film of Major Bowes Amateurs of the Air.³⁰

In 1949, Miller and Wrenn Furniture opened at 6809. By the late 1950s, Barnes and Kimel Furniture occupied the space. The building was gone by the late 1960s.

Shadow Lawn Sanitarium

A house stood at this location, 335 Little Falls Road, by the late 19th century. On March 1, 1920, Mattie Gundry and Willie May Darby purchased the property. In December 1931 they incorporated and opened Shadow Lawn Sanitarium there. Miss Gundry helped run it until her death in 1947; Miss Darby ran it until 1953 when she sold it to Dr. & Mrs. Henry Lowden. Dr. Lowden renamed it Whitehall Sanitarium. He ran it until it closed in June 1980.³¹

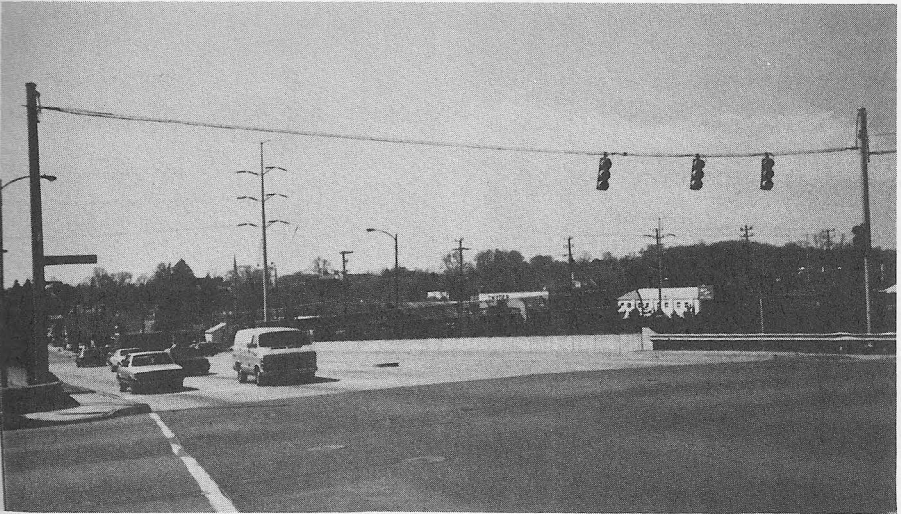
The Kimball House

At 6830 North Fairfax Drive, one of the oldest original buildings in the vicinity still stands. It is a two-story frame house that was built in 1902 by Edgar A. Kimball. Although it is no longer used as a residence, it still retains much of its original charm: it is still adorned by turn-of-the century windows outlined with stained glass, and access is still granted to the second floor by a staircase that is lined by woodwork hand turned on a lathe when the building was constructed.

The property was part of the Crossman estate in the 19th century. On July 15, 1887, Isaac Crossman sold it to Oliver and Maggie Steeves.³² They owned



Business establishments along Lee Highway south of the intersection of Lee Highway and Washington Boulevard in the early 1960s; the former Lee Theater (Miller and Wrenn Furniture in the Photo) and the Masonic Building are in the closest buildings to the intersection. (Photo courtesy of the Mary Riley Stiles Public Library)



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The same area in 1991; the businesses have been removed to allow Route 66 to pass beneath Lee Highway.

the land until October 29, 1890, when they sold it to George and Jane Ives. The Iveses lived in Falls Church when they bought the parcel, but moved to Pueblo County, Colorado and did nothing with the land at 6830.³³ On September 3, 1901, they sold it to Edgar A. and Bertha L. Kimball.³⁴ In 1902, the Kimballs built a house at 6830 that still stands today.

Edgar A. Kimball was born in 1871; his wife, Bertha, was born in 1872. Edgar was an employee of the federal government, and commuted to work on the trolley line that ran east-west in front of his house. A former neighbor described him as a quiet man who enjoyed horticulture.³⁵ He was the Fire Warden of the second ward in the early 1900s and was a member of the Falls Church Volunteer Fire Department.³⁶ Edgar died in 1960; Bertha, on October 18, 1953.

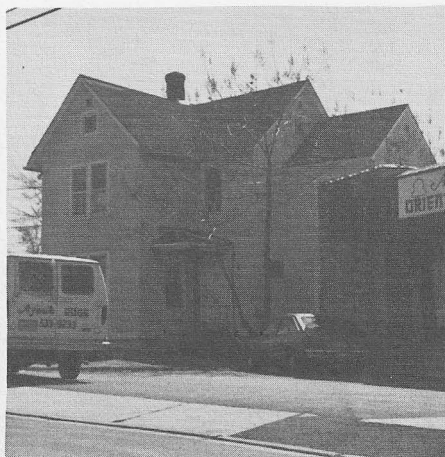
Edgar and Bertha had two daughters: Helen L., born on May 13, 1895, and Margaret L., born in 1901. Helen worked for a time as an office secretary at the Fairfax County office of the Canadian National Railway.³⁷ She married William T. Holbrook at some point after 1959; they lived in Falls Church. Helen died on March 20, 1987 at Arlington Hospital; her husband died before her.

Margaret never married and apparently always lived with her family. She took part in the Northern Virginia Sun subscription drive in 1936 and obtained one of the highest tallies of new subscriptions.³⁸ She was elected president of the local chapter of the Rebekahs in the mid 1930s.³⁹ She died in 1958.

On December 16, 1957, Edgar sold 6830 to his daughter, Helen, for \$10.⁴⁰ It



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The Kimball House at 6830 North Fairfax Drive, east and north sides, in 1990.



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The Kimball House, north and west sides, in 1990.

is not clear why he did so, but it is possible he sold it to her because of old age and/or infirmity (he was 86 years old at the time) or so Helen could handle the sale of the property to Philip W. and Mildred A. Smith, who purchased it eighteen days later on January 3, 1958.⁴¹ After selling their longtime home, Edgar and his daughters moved to 113 East George Mason Road in Falls Church.

The Smiths lived at 6830 until they sold it to William M. and Betty Baskin on July 30, 1959.⁴² Mr. Baskin was a lawyer whose office was located on Hillwood Avenue, according to the 1959 City Directory. They lived at 6830 until they sold it to Gilbert L. and A. May Himelright in 1965. The Himelrights sold the property to Robert E. and Charlotte C. Martin that same year.

The Martins used the Kimball House for their business, Martin Brothers, which sold paint and wallpaper. Woodlawn Distributors also operated out of 6830, at least in the early 1970s. On May 31, 1978, the Martins sold 6830 to Tax Analysts and Advocates; Tax Analysts still owns the property.

The Eastman and Tate Houses

The two-story frame house at 6733 was the home of the Eastman family, who were among the largest landowners in the early days of East Falls Church. The house, also known as "Everbloom," was built in 1876. It was first the residence of Albert P. Eastman and remains in the possession of his descendants. It gradually fell into disrepair by the early 1990s. The property was rezoned, and on January 16, 1993, an historic preservation easement was granted that is to last 30 years. In 1994, the house was restored to its Victorian grandeur.

Next door to the north, a two-story frame house was built around the same



The Tate House, 1994.

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Everbloom, 1994.

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time at 6723 Lee Highway. It was also the home of members of the Eastman family. It was abandoned by early 1994, and was demolished in April of that year. Townhouses were built in its place in 1994 and 1995.

Albert Eastman was born in Derry, NH on September 6, 1841. He enlisted in the 18th Maine regiment as a private in 1862, and two years later was promoted to Second Lieutenant. On October 27, 1864, he was wounded and discharged. In May 1865 he became a War Department Clerk in Washington, DC. He married Sarah Norton Russell, and lived at Everbloom for the rest of his life after its construction. He died on July 13, 1915.⁴³

Albert and Sarah's son Frank Hall Eastman was born in Falls Church, possibly at Everbloom, on April 23, 1877. He graduated from Cornell in 1899. He was the Washington, DC representative of Kinney Electric Manufacturing Company, chairman of the Arlington County Selective Service Board, president of the Arlington Building and Loan Association, Superintendent of the Falls Church Presbyterian Sunday School, and a member of the Rotary Club and the Washington Round Table.⁴⁴ He died in 1960. The Falls Church Presbyterian Church passed this resolution on October 12, 1960:

Whereas, our brother, Frank Eastman, has been called to rest through the loving kindness of our Heavenly Father,

The session of the Falls Church Presbyterian Church does here record its sorrow at the loss of a beloved fellow worker; and we give thanks for his loyalty, his steadfastness, and his exemplary Christian stewardship in a lifetime devoted to this Congregation.

To his daughters and grandchildren, we extend sympathy with the prayer that the memory of his many acts of kindness, wisdom, and charity shall endure as a living memorial to a Christian gentleman. In the name of our Lord, amen.⁴⁵

Frank had two daughters. Eleanor, who was born on August 4, 1906, married Charles R. Fenwick, who became a Virginia state senator. They lived at Everbloom.⁴⁶ Carol was born on January 24, 1913. She married William J. Tate, and they lived at 6723 Lee Highway. They had three children: William, Frank, and Carol. William J. Tate, Sr., was Assistant to the Chairman of the National Investor's Council of the U.S. Department of Commerce⁴⁷ and later was a businessman. Carol Tate died in late 1993 or early 1994 and the property was sold and the house demolished.

Notes and References

John F. Iekel is employed as an assistant editor at a nonprofit publishing house based in Arlington. As a volunteer, he serves as editor of a monthly magazine that serves a Catholic community. He, his wife Lisa, and their daughter Emily reside in Springfield VA.

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my father, who has done so much to foster in me a love of history and a commitment to thorough research to make the past a living gift to others. With thanks to Mary Frances Moriarty, for her help, interest and inspiration; to John Bell, for his support and assistance; and to the Kimball family, who built the house that sparked my obsession with their neighborhood.

¹Mary Frances Moriarty, "Right Around Home," *Original Issue* (Falls Church: Tax Analysts, April 1988), p. 6.

²H.H. Douglas, *Falls Church People and Places* (Falls Church: Falls Church Historical Commission, 1981), p. 93.

³Moriarty, "Right Around Home," p. 10.

⁴*Northern Virginia Sun*, January 16, 1936.

⁵Jeanne Rust, *All American Crossroads* (Fairfax, VA: Virginia Press, 1970), p. 26.

⁶*Northern Virginia Sun*, April 23, 1936.

⁷*Ibid.*

⁸Rust, *All American Crossroads*, p. 25.

⁹H.H. Douglas, "East Falls Church's Railway Stations Identified," *Falls Church News and Notes*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Falls Church: Falls Church Historical Commission, September 1970), p. 12.

¹⁰*Falls Church City Directory* (Richmond: Hill Directory Co., Inc., 1959), p. 104.

¹¹Douglas, "East Falls Church's Railway Stations Identified," p. 12.

¹²*Ibid.*

¹³*Ibid.*

- ¹⁴Ibid., p. 1.
- ¹⁵*Alexandria/Arlington County/Fairfax County Telephone Directory* (C&P Telephone Co., Summer-Fall 1940).
- ¹⁶Moriarty, "Right Around Home," p. 6.
- ¹⁷*Northern Virginia Sun*, March 26, 1936.
- ¹⁸W.F.Sunderman, *Street Survey of Falls Church, Virginia* (Clarendon, VA: H. Crocker, 1930).
- ¹⁹H.H. Douglas, "East Falls Church Post Offices," *Falls Church News and Notes* (Falls Church: Falls Church Historical Commission, May 1970), p. 3.
- ²⁰Ibid., p. 3.
- ²¹Melvin Lee Steadman, *Falls Church by Fence and Fireside* (Falls Church: Falls Church Public Library, 1964), p. 201.
- ²²This building was not known by this name, to the author's knowledge; he has named it such for purposes of identification and because the Mankins were its builders and first owners and occupants.
- ²³Steadman, *Falls Church by Fence and Fireside*, p. 200.
- ²⁴*Northern Virginia Sun*, July 23, 1936.
- ²⁵*Special Telephone Directory for Falls Church and Vicinity Corrected to October 10, 1947* (Chesapeake Telephone Co. of Virginia, 1947), p. 21.
- ²⁶*Northern Virginia Sun*, December 19, 1935.
- ²⁷Douglas, "East Falls Church's Railway Stations Identified," p. 12.
- ²⁸*Falls Church City Directory* (Richmond: Hill Directory Co., Inc., 1957), p. 52.
- ²⁹William G. Collins, *Fairfax County, Virginia Directory* (Collins & Cross, 1906).
- ³⁰*Northern Virginia Sun*, March 5, 1936.
- ³¹Douglas, *Falls Church People and Places*, p. 61.
- ³²Official Records of the Arlington County, Virginia Zoning Board, Book 4, p. 287.
- ³³Ibid., Book S4, p. 247.
- ³⁴Ibid.
- ³⁵Conversation with Mr. Howard Lowry, January 1990.
- ³⁶J.H. Newell, *Virginia Village: A Historical Sketch of Falls Church and the Old Colonial Church* (Falls Church: J.H. Newell Press, 1904), p. 16.
- ³⁷*Falls Church City Directory*, 1959, p. 266.
- ³⁸*Northern Virginia Sun*, July 30, 1936.
- ³⁹*Northern Virginia Sun*, October 8, 1936.
- ⁴⁰Official Records of the Arlington County, Virginia Zoning Board
- ⁴¹Ibid., Tape 1320, p. 315.
- ⁴²Ibid., Tape 1376, p. 607.
- ⁴³Rex, et.al., *That Man Eastman*, Vol. II, 1954, p. 195.
- ⁴⁴Rex, et.al., *That Man Eastman*, Vol. I, 1952, p. 112.
- ⁴⁵Resolution by Falls Church United Presbyterian Church, October 12, 1960.
- ⁴⁶Conversation with Mary Frances Moriarty, August 1, 1995.
- ⁴⁷Letter from the Hon. Rep. Merlin Hull, M.C., to William J. Tate, Sr., February 17, 1941.