

**ARLINGTON COUNTY REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION FORM**

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Calloway Cemetery
Other Name: Calloway United Methodist Church Cemetery

2. LOCATION OF PROPERTY

Street and Number: 5000 Lee Highway
County, State, Zip code: Arlington, Virginia 22207

3. TYPE OF PROPERTY

A. Ownership of Property: **B. Category of Property:**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Public	<input type="checkbox"/> District
<input type="checkbox"/> Local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site
<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> Object

C. Number of Resources:

Contributing/Noncontributing		
___	___	Buildings
___	___	Sites
___	___	Structures
<u>53</u>	___	Objects
<u>53</u>	___	Total

D. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Yes No

4. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic Function: Cemetery
Current Function: Cemetery

5. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Setting: Both the Calloway United Methodist Church and Calloway Cemetery are sited on a sloping grassy lot off the southern side of Lee Highway across from the North Dinwiddie Street intersection (see Attachment C, Maps 1 through 3). The cemetery is situated on the western side of the property and extends north to south along the full depth of the parcel from Lee Highway to 22nd Street North. The cemetery is located to the immediate west of the church's asphalt driveway (see Attachment C, Photo 1). A wooden fence and remnants of a concrete block retaining wall separate the cemetery from the adjacent residential and commercial properties along the western boundary. A five-foot wide concrete sidewalk separates the front edge of the cemetery from Lee Highway.

Materials: Grave markers include concrete, marble, granite, slate, metal, and stones of unknown type. The majority of the visible graves have either concrete or marble markers.

6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A. Applicable Designation Criteria as described in Section 31A, Historic Preservation Districts:

Calloway Cemetery meets three of the eleven designation criteria as listed in Section 31A, Part C.1.d. See Section K of this report for a detailed description of the criteria.

B. Areas of Significance:

Maintained continuously by the trustees of the Calloway United Methodist Church, the Calloway Cemetery is one of two church-affiliated, historic African-American grave yards in the Hall's Hill/High View Park neighborhood. Of these two historic cemeteries, Calloway is the oldest, most intact and best maintained, and the only Methodist-associated cemetery in the community. Although there are currently five historic cemeteries that are designated Arlington Historic Districts, the Calloway Cemetery is the first African-American cemetery to be officially studied and documented in-depth by the County and will be the first African-American cemetery to be designated in its entirety as an Arlington Historic District.

C. Period of Significance:

The earliest known interment dates to 1891 and the last known interment was in 1959. There are several unmarked graves in the cemetery, but it is unknown if any pre-date the 1891 burial.

D. Significant Dates:

1891 (1st burial in cemetery); 1904 (existing church built); 1959 (last burial in cemetery); 1960 (10 graves removed for widening of Lee Highway).

E. Significant Persons:

Winsted Calloway (1843-1891): Methodist minister who is the namesake of the Calloway United Methodist Church and Cemetery. Born March 18, 1843, in Bedford County, VA. Led congregations in the following Washington Methodist Episcopal Conferences: Franklin (1875-77); Langley (1878-80); Abingdon (1881-83); Christiansburg (1884); Liberty (1885-87); and White Hall (1888-90). Died January 23, 1891.¹

Margaret Hyson (1825-1891): One of the early leaders of Calloway Methodist Church.

F. Cultural/Social Affiliation:

Post-Civil War African-American community of the Hall's Hill/High View Park neighborhood.

G. Architects/Builders: Not applicable.

H. Narrative Statement of Significance:

Historic context of African-American Cemeteries

Many known or church-affiliated historic African-American cemeteries in the South date to the 1860s and 1870s when freed slaves started establishing their own communities and churches² and were given the opportunity to purchase their own land. Local residents often volunteered to dig graves rather than families hiring a professional grave digger. Black-owned funeral homes and mortuary businesses were an integral part of African-American communities and provided important services that typically were not provided prior to desegregation.

The physical layout and appearance of historic African-American cemeteries differ from Euro-American cemeteries. It was common for African-American cemeteries to have little or no formal landscaping, with native trees and shrubbery present and sometimes ornamental plants or vegetation used to mark grave locations. Graves tended to be randomly placed and scattered instead of placed in a symmetrical arrangement. The absence of grave vaults often resulted in uneven terrain. Wooden coffins, marked by simple wood or stone monuments, some made or inscribed by hand, were typical, as were unmarked graves or those marked only by fieldstones placed on end. Deep depressions in the landscape may be the location of unmarked graves. Research suggests that such simple or temporary markings indicate that it was not necessarily important for future generations to be able to identify specific grave locations. Temporary

markers also helped ensure that the cemetery stayed available to family members who wanted to be buried with their relatives. Rather than defining an African-American cemetery in terms of square feet, it was more common to view it in terms of “there is always room for one more person.”³

Regarding African-American burial traditions, studies of mid- and late-19th century cemeteries reveal that the deceased were buried uniformly east to west, with the head to the west.⁴ Freedmen burials after the Civil War typically featured shallow graves not deeper than about four feet, with coffins and burial shrouds common. Some anthropologists have suggested that marking graves with plants reflects an African belief in the living spirit. Among the most common traditions was the placement of offerings on top of graves or markers. Such offerings typically were personal belongings of the deceased, ranging from pottery and dishes, shells and stones, to personal items like medicines or favorite tokens. Some theories contend that the symbolism of the offered objects is that of the body destroyed by death, or even that the selected objects guard the grave and prevent the spirits of the dead from returning to influence those still living. Additionally, research indicates that although it is likely to have several generations of a family buried in the same cemetery, it was less important for them to share a specific plot or be buried near one another.

Brief History of Hall’s Hill/High View Park

The namesake of the Hall’s Hill community is Bazil Hall, one of Alexandria County’s most prominent land owners from approximately 1850 until his death in 1888.⁵ He purchased a 327-acre farm in 1850, which he called the “Hall Homestead Tract.”⁶ Hall owned several slaves and his family reportedly was very hard on its servants.⁷ Interestingly, even though he was a slave owner, Hall voted against secession and “was a loyal Union man who supported and treated all Union troops well.”⁸ According to Federal census records, the value of Hall’s farm in 1860 was \$10,000, with his personal property valued at \$15,000. In addition to an orchard with about 500 fruit trees, Hall had approximately 125 acres under cultivation and the rest as woodlands. He also owned several mules and horses, 17 cattle, and 40 to 50 hogs. Hall’s dwelling, valued at \$3,000 and described as “a large and well-furnished mansion” before the Civil War began, sat atop a 400-foot high hill that he called “Hall’s Hill.”

During the Civil War, the Hall Homestead was devastated by not only the large encampment of Union troops in the immediate vicinity, but by the shelling and burning of the home and barn by the Confederates in August 1861.⁹ While Hall sought refuge at his sister Mary’s summer home on North Glebe Road, he brought two of his slaves, a nine-year old named Jim and a 12-year old named Bill.¹⁰ According to Alexandria County land records, Hall began to sell off several lots from his Homestead Tract in 1866.¹¹ Hall also filed a claim with the Southern Claims Commission for more than \$40,000-worth of damages and loss of personal property during the War; however, he received not quite \$11,000 in 1872.¹² By the time of the 1870 census, Hall’s land value dropped to only \$6,400 and his personal property was worth just

\$30.¹³ In the 1870s, Hall served as Justice of the Peace in the Washington District of Alexandria County.¹⁴ Basil Hall died in May 1888.¹⁵

Following the Civil War, the name “Hall’s Hill” assumed additional significance for the surrounding community. The currently named neighborhood of High View Park, originally known as, and still often referred to as Hall’s Hill, was established by newly freed slaves.¹⁶ Hall’s Hill, originally the upper section of the neighborhood, was derived from portions of the estates of William Marcey and Basil Hall, who sold off most of his land holdings to freed slaves.¹⁷ The lower section of the community was called both High View Park and the “bottom of the hill.” The whole neighborhood was renamed High View Park in 1965 to honor its spectacular view of the County. Into the 21st century, High View Park remains one of the few surviving predominantly African American neighborhoods in Arlington and also “holds the distinction of fostering at least four generations of Black families whose roots date back to the founding of the community.”¹⁸

Brief History of Calloway United Methodist Church and Calloway Cemetery

The Calloway Cemetery is affiliated with and maintained by the adjacent Calloway United Methodist Church, the older of two African-American churches in the Hall’s Hill community. The origins of the church date to 1866, when several people who lived near the Hall’s Hill neighborhood of Alexandria County (now Arlington) gathered for prayer services at the home of Mr. Samuel Smith.¹⁹ Smith lived on the Frederick B. Saegmuller Farm, approximately two miles away from the present site of the Calloway Church.²⁰ On August 8, 1870, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church purchased a 1,350-square foot lot from Alexander Parker and built a modest church in the 4800 block of Lee Highway.²¹ By the 1880s, the congregation had outgrown the small building and desired a new location. In 1888, Moses Jackson, a church trustee, conveyed a half-acre of land to the Methodist Episcopal Church as a place of divine worship. The church constructed a temporary building until a larger church was completed in 1904 at 5000 Lee Highway.²² The remaining half-acre that encompasses the present church lot was sold to Calloway Church by the trustees of the Wilson Lodge in 1953.²³ The original parsonage was demolished in 1964 and replaced with the existing two-story frame dwelling.²⁴ The original church was renovated and expanded in 1979, with Julius Dickerson as the project architect.²⁵ The \$235,000 renovation almost doubled the original square footage of the church and featured an open bell tower, an expanded choir loft, a new front entrance vestibule, and new educational classrooms and meeting space.²⁶ See Photos 2 through 5 in Attachment C for images of the existing church and overall views of the cemetery. A complete list of ministers from the origins of the church through the present is included at the end of this narrative as Appendix A.

In addition to hosting religious services, Calloway United Methodist Church served as a gathering place for many community groups and organizations.²⁷ For many years, the church provided recreational activities for teenagers in the Hall’s Hill area before there were such programs available in the greater community. During the Civil Rights movement, Calloway

Church was one of the first to offer aid to the students preparing for the struggle to integrate schools, restaurants, and theaters. In May 1968, the church provided meals and lodging to participants of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Resurrection City campaign on the National Mall in Washington, DC.

In the late-1950s and early-1960s, the northernmost portion of Calloway Cemetery was impacted by a road improvement project that involved the widening of a section of Lee Highway (State Route 29/211) immediately in front of the Calloway United Methodist Church. The official project number assigned by the state was #1700-06. The Arlington County Department of Environmental Services has a set of construction drawings for the project from the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT); these design plans were originally dated April 28, 1958 and then revised nine times through February 27, 1961. According to the VDOT drawings, six individual graves from Calloway Cemetery (indicated as crosses on the construction plans) were located within the project right-of-way (see Attachment C, Map 4). Correspondence from the VDOT archives in Richmond, however, reveals in fact that several more graves were impacted by the project. In a letter dated May 14, 1960, from Mr. Samuel A. Tucker, Jr., of his own real estate and insurance firm in Alexandria, to Mr. T.W. Ross, the District R/W (right-of-way) Engineer with the Commonwealth of Virginia's Department of Highways, Tucker states that ten graves were affected and the remains of ten bodies were removed from Calloway Cemetery and relocated to Coleman Cemetery (which is in the Alexandria section of southern Fairfax County at 1900 Collingwood Road).²⁸

A Virginia Department of Highways inter-departmental memo dated just days later on May 18, 1960, states that Tucker was the chairman of the Coleman Cemetery at the time and that each grave removal would cost \$55.²⁹ The Chinn Funeral Home, now known as the Chinn Baker Funeral Home and still located at 2605 South Shirlington Road in Nauck, had already submitted a bill to the Commonwealth for \$1,850 for their services in handling the removal and reburial of the affected Calloway graves. The total cost of the reinterments was \$2,400, with all the associated work completed on April 2, 1960. The trustees of the Calloway United Methodist Church do not have any documentation or paperwork related to this event, so it is uncertain if any additional unmarked graves were impacted by the construction project.

On December 9, 1959, the Circuit Court of Arlington County issued a condemnation decree to the State Highway Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to obtain the additional land from Calloway Church that was needed to widen Lee Highway.³⁰ The church trustees listed in the deed included: Mervin E. Williams; James H. Funches; George M. Jones; Kenneth D. Brown; Henry Faggins; Charles W. Chinn; Goodsell H. McBride; Isiah Hale; and Earl C. Riley. The trustees received a lump settlement payment of \$5,819, estimated by the State Highway Commissioner "to be the fair value of the land"³¹ and agreed by all parties to be just compensation. The condemnation deed specifically mentioned the existence of graves in the project area:

...that there appear to be located within the subject property to be used for State Highway purposes certain unidentified graves; that

neither the trustees and officers of the said church nor the State Highway Commissioner has been able to ascertain the identities of the next of kin or other persons having any interest in the remains of the persons buried therein, notwithstanding diligent inquiry; that the petitioner is willing and has agreed with the officers and trustees of the said church to disinter and transport and reinter the said remains in a suitable cemetery in the vicinity, and that such action ought to be approved and confirmed by the court....

It is not known why Coleman Cemetery was selected for the re-interments from Calloway Cemetery. Even though Calloway Cemetery has a grave marker for a Rachel Coleman, it is unknown if this is a family connection to Coleman Cemetery. Research conducted for this project has revealed that the three-acre Coleman Cemetery was purchased by trustees of the Churches and Fraternities Cemetery Association of Alexandria, Virginia, in October 1944.³² Many, though not all, of the burials at Coleman are African-American.³³ In addition to the burials from Calloway, an unknown number of African-American graves were removed from the Odd Fellows Cemetery (formerly located near the intersection of Columbia Pike and Washington Boulevard) around 1964 and then reinterred at Coleman.³⁴ Since there is not an office at Coleman Cemetery, it was not possible to research its records for mention of the Calloway burials. Site visits to Coleman Cemetery by both County staff and representatives from Calloway United Methodist Church were unsuccessful in determining where exactly the Calloway burials were located within the cemetery.

In 1976, the Arlington County Historical Commission undertook a study to identify and inventory various historic buildings throughout the County. By December 1976, 90 sites were included on the evaluation list to assess their historic significance and to establish “a priority listing of buildings for detailed survey.”³⁵ In a staff memo entitled “Historic Sites” dated September 1977, the Calloway United Methodist Church and Cemetery were included in a list of 15 historic sites “which may be fairly easily identified for historic landmarks...[based on their] location and whether or not research of some sign has been completed [to date].”³⁶ By March 1978, the Historic Landmark Review Board first began deliberations to consider the list of 15 sites for landmark status; however, Calloway was the only item deferred and not moved forward for a public hearing.³⁷ By September of that year, the Review Board had completed a brief historic district designation survey form for the Calloway United Methodist Church. Interestingly, the form did not mention the Calloway Cemetery.

At the October 1978 meeting of the Review Board, the Board voted unanimously to consider the landmark designation of the Calloway United Methodist Church at a public hearing in May 1979 (again, there was no specific mention of the cemetery).³⁸ In advance of the hearing, the Arlington County Historical Commission reviewed the designation request at its March 1979 meeting. The Commission voted unanimously to support the designation of the church as an historic district.³⁹ At the May public hearing, attendee James Brown (affiliation unknown) requested that the designation request for Calloway be deferred “until the present church

renovation effort was completed” and invited Board members to meet with church officials to discuss the proposed plans.⁴⁰ Although the deferral was scheduled for the hearing on November 7, 1979, the minutes from this meeting could not be located in either the Historic Preservation Program Office records or those at the Virginia Room at Arlington Central Library. No subsequent references to the designation request for Calloway were found in Review Board or Commission records. It is unknown if the original designation request was deferred continually or if a formal motion was made to withdraw the request. It is also unclear if the Calloway Cemetery was excluded from the initial designation application.

The Burials at Calloway Cemetery

The Calloway Cemetery is sited on a grassy parcel adjacent to the paved asphalt driveway of Calloway United Methodist Church. No signage identifies the cemetery, nor is there any fencing around the perimeter. Its western boundary is partially delineated by a wooden picket fence that separates the cemetery from the adjacent residential property at 5007 22nd Street North. Remnants of a concrete block and flagstone retaining wall separate the northwestern boundary of the cemetery from the adjacent commercial property at 5010 Lee Highway. All available space has been used for interments. The site is manicured and well-maintained by the church trustees. Several grave markers are adorned with floral arrangements from family members who still frequent the cemetery. At least two original gravestones (those for Carrie M. Carrington and Thelma C. Newman) have been replaced recently with new markers by family members.

Church representatives have concerns about vandalism in the cemetery, particularly the toppling of gravestones. The installation of a permanent fence around the cemetery would hopefully deter such activity; recommendations for appropriate fencing are included in the accompanying proposed *Calloway Cemetery Historic District Design Guidelines* (Attachment D). The church trustees also are considering a system by which to mark individual grave locations below the surface in the event that stones are damaged, removed, or switched due to vandalism.

The cemetery has a high degree of historic integrity as defined by the National Park Service, including integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The overall physical condition of the individual grave markers also is very much intact. There is some minor evidence of slight cracks and instability of several markers; a few are being kept upright by concrete blocks propped behind the stones. Whereas most of the gravestones are visible above ground, several of the graves with concrete borders or rims around their perimeter have sunken slightly so as to be concealed by grass over time. Gentle cleaning of each individual stone is recommended to remove algae and dirt from the stone surfaces. This also will make inscriptions more legible.

Unfortunately, no original church records pertaining to the Calloway Cemetery or its burials have been maintained by the trustees of the Calloway United Methodist Church. In order to complete the proposed historic district designation request, it was necessary to conduct

extensive research to learn more about the individuals interred at the site. The earliest known recordation of graves at Calloway Cemetery dates to 1985 when the Arlington Genealogy Club, in collaboration with the National Genealogical Society, produced a publication entitled *Graveyards of Arlington County, Virginia*. The report features brief histories of private- and publicly-owned cemeteries throughout the County, as well as the names and birth and/or death dates of the interred. A description of Calloway Cemetery is included and the specific survey data is listed according to the arrangement of the graves from 22nd Street North toward Lee Highway, from front to rear.⁴¹ The volunteers surveyed and recorded a total of 33 gravestones.

It is important to note that this 1985 study was the primary source of information about the cemetery and therefore formed the basis for the current documentation project. County staff conducted extensive additional research on those interred at Calloway by using: Federal census and military records; birth, marriage, and death registers; obituaries; and other genealogical sources. Staff updated the 1985 data accordingly with the new findings and created an individual survey form for each known grave marker in the cemetery. The survey forms include photographs and physical descriptions of the markers, as well as known biographical information about the deceased (e.g., names, birth and/or death dates, names of spouses and/or children, occupations). The data as presented serves two main purposes: 1) to document the existing conditions of each of the gravestones; and 2) to serve as the basis for future research about the individuals buried at Calloway Cemetery. The survey forms are found in Attachment E.

Several of the graves identified in the 1985 survey no longer have their grave markers, including Edward A. Felder, Baby Ferguson, Sarah Hyson, Martha Mansfield, Margaret Moten, Della Rhubottom, Ernest Snowden, and Leon Snowden. It can be assumed that these markers have been removed due to damage or vandalism, or possibly were even unmarked at the time but locations known through association. The County preservation staff suggests that the church trustees consult with members of the congregation, particularly older members, to determine if the burial locations of any of these individuals are known. If any can be identified, they should be marked appropriately. It also has been determined that there is an unknown number of unmarked graves in the cemetery, several of which are located closer to 22nd Street North according to family members.

With permission from the trustees of the Calloway United Methodist Church, County staff also conducted ground-penetrating probing of the entire cemetery as part of the local historic district designation process. Probing is a minimally intrusive archaeological technique used to help determine the location of underground gravestones or burials. During probing, a thin metal rod is inserted several inches into the ground at a slight angle in order to detect any abnormalities or objects in the layers of soil beneath the surface. An object beneath the soil can be determined by a “pinging” sound when the probe hits a hard surface such as a natural rock or manmade marker. The probing fieldwork was completed from October 5 to December 8, 2010 by trained archaeologist and volunteer Patrick L. O’Neill, of the Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia, with the assistance of County Historic Preservation Program staff. It is estimated that approximately 36,000 to 40,000 probes were placed across the site, with

each significant find being mapped, recorded, and photographed.⁴² The probing investigation provides important information to the County and the church trustees to help determine how best to preserve the site and protect the known grave locations (see Attachment C, Photos 6 through 10 for images of the probing fieldwork and several of the discoveries that were made).

Fifty-six items were found during the probing exercise, including large natural stones (some placed vertically), concrete slabs, concrete grave curbs or edging, brass plates, several plates cut from a metal sign, and marble slab fragments.⁴³ The metal plates made from a sign are believed to have been placed on the site either during or as a result of the 1985 site survey. Of the total items revealed during probing, the archaeological evidence suggests that there could potentially be another 43 unmarked graves in the cemetery.⁴⁴ Combined with the 53 visible surface markers, ranging from formal inscribed headstones to simple unmarked stones, the Calloway Cemetery could contain approximately 96 burials. Attachment F contains site plan maps A-1 through A-4 that indicate the location of known and probable burials. The numbered graves on site plan map A-3 correspond to the individual gravestone survey forms in Attachment E.

In October 2010, County preservation staff created a two-page questionnaire about the cemetery that was distributed by the church trustees to the members of the congregation. Staff hoped to gather additional information pertaining to possible burials, the physical appearance of the site over time, the removal of burials in 1960, or historic photographs. Six completed surveys were received. The results show that at least ten additional individuals without gravestones are buried in the cemetery, including Leroy Brown, Richard A. Brown, Aaron Russell Carpenter, Buella Carpenter, Juanita Carpenter, Julia Ann Carpenter, Oscar Carpenter, Wilbur Carpenter, Booker T. Forman, and Edlow Moten. Respondents also shared that the cemetery has always been well-maintained and sometimes burials were done instead at nearby Mt. Salvation Baptist Church on North Culpeper Street. Interestingly, one of the respondents said that prior to 1965, the Commonwealth of Virginia did not record the deaths of African Americans. Family members would have to go to Washington, DC, to have the death recorded – if they even wanted it recorded – but some families just buried their loved ones without going through the formal recordation process. Copies of the completed questionnaires are available in the County’s Historic Preservation Program office.

I. Significant Features:

The most significant feature of the Calloway Cemetery is its assortment of grave markers of varying type, material, age, and ornamentation. The priority for preservation of the site will involve maintaining the historic and physical integrity of the individual gravestones and the site as a whole, as well as clearly defining the boundaries of the cemetery.

J. Areas Exempt from Designation:

The buildings associated with the Calloway United Methodist Church (including the church itself and the parsonage) and all land within the legal property boundary that includes and is east of the paved driveway are excluded from the historic district boundary at this time, as per the request of the current church trustees.

K. Designation Criteria:

The Calloway Cemetery meets designation criteria two, ten, and eleven as listed in Section 31A, Part C.1.d.

Two: Its character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the county, state, or nation: Association with 1) post-Civil War era African-American history and genealogy in Alexandria/Arlington County; and 2) history of the Hall's Hill/High View Park neighborhood.

Ten: Its potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the county, state, or nation: Further genealogical study of the individuals interred in the cemetery and their relatives will yield information related to any possible connection to Freedman's Village and their contributions to both Hall's Hill specifically and Arlington's African-American history in general. Additional study of the individual grave markers (materials, inscriptions, symbols, etc.) may reveal information about early-20th century African-American and/or Methodist burial practices and traditions in Alexandria/Arlington County.

Eleven: Its suitability for preservation or restoration: Although the last burial occurred in 1959, the cemetery is still maintained by the trustees of the Calloway United Methodist Church and descendants of several of the interred still frequent the cemetery. Many of the grave markers are legible and in sound condition, yet others are unstable, in need of repair, or are even unmarked. Preservation of the Calloway Cemetery by local historic district designation will guide the appropriate maintenance of the grave markers, continue to protect the site as sacred ground, and promote the importance of the cemetery to the Hall's Hill community and to Arlington County.

L. Conclusion:

This request for local historic district designation was initiated by the current trustees of the Calloway United Methodist Church. Since 2008, the Historic Preservation Program staff has been in close collaboration with the trustees and church leadership and has received their full cooperation and support during both the research and field survey phases of the project. Upon completion of the designation process, the trustees anticipate officially celebrating the designation to mark the 145th anniversary of the Calloway United Methodist Church. A formal letter of support from the church leadership can be found in Attachment G.

The Calloway Cemetery retains sufficient historic and physical integrity to be recommended for local historic district designation by Arlington County. It is the oldest known church-affiliated African-American cemetery in Hall's Hill (and possibly in Arlington County) and represents an important connection to Arlington's undocumented African-American heritage. The extensive historic research and archaeological probing conducted as part of this project will be invaluable to the future study and examination of not only Calloway Cemetery, but also additional cemeteries and African-American sites in the County.

7. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: Approximately 0.16-acre (about 7,100 square feet)
RPC Number: 08002004 (westernmost portion only)

Boundary Description:

Calloway Cemetery is located on the southern side of Lee Highway, slightly west of both Calloway United Methodist Church and North Dinwiddie Street. The proposed historic district boundary is limited to only the cemetery portion of the church grounds and includes the land west of the asphalt driveway, extending the full depth of the lot from Lee Highway at the front to 22nd Street North at the rear. The cemetery contains approximately 7,100 square feet.

Boundary Justification:

The proposed historic district boundary consists of only the cemetery portion of the Calloway United Methodist Church property, as owned and maintained by the trustees of the Calloway United Methodist Church.

8. FORM PREPARED BY:

Names/titles: Cynthia Liccese-Torres, Arlington County Historic Preservation Planner; and
John Liebertz, former Arlington County Historic Preservation Program Research Assistant

Additional research completed by:

Luis Araya, Arlington County Department of Environmental Services;
Sara Collins, Retired Director of the Virginia Room, Arlington Central
Library; and

Patrick L. O'Neill, Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archaeological
Society of Virginia

Organization: Arlington County Historical Affairs and Landmark Review Board

Date: Finalized January 2012

Address: 2100 Clarendon Boulevard, Suite 700, Arlington, VA 22201

Telephone: 703.228.3830

9. ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

See attachments for photographs, maps, proposed design guidelines for the historic district, and survey forms of individual grave markers.

10. PROPERTY OWNER

Name: Board of Trustees of the Calloway United Methodist Church

Address: 5000 Lee Highway, Arlington, VA 22207

APPENDIX A
Leadership of Calloway United Methodist Church
5000 Lee Highway, Arlington, Virginia

Name of Minister	Dates of Service
C.W. Walker	1871
N. Watkins	1875-1877
Winsted Calloway *	1878-1880
J.L. Henry	1881-1882
S. Aquilla	1883-1884
John H. Jackson	1885-1887
B.B. Martin, Sr.	1888-1891
Benjamin H. Nugent	1892
J. Barnett	1893-1895
John W. Galloway	1896-1901
George W. Cohen	1903
H.C. Connor	1903
George W. Cohen	1904
C.S. Harper	1905-1908
T.H. Brooks	1909-1912
Caleb E. Queen	1913-1914
Thomas N. Austin	1915-1919
Joseph G. Grant, Sr.	1920-1921
John W. Carroll	1922-1928
Ernest W. Johnson	1929-1931
John N. Yearwood	1932-1933
William N. Holt	1934
C.B. LaGrange	1935-1942
Nathan Minor	1942-1947
John F. Monroe	1947-1959
Wendell C. Beane	1959-1964
Rawle S. Porte	1964-1965
Kenneth E. Frazier	1965-1967
Douglas E. Moore	1967-1970
D.D. Felder, Sr.	1970-1972
Carl W. Renick	1972-1981
Dr. Isaac S. Paul-Coker	1981-1994
Clarence E. Acklin	1994-2001
Carroll C. Carter	2001-2005
Ralph Harris, Jr.	2005 – 2011
Sonja Flye Oliver	June 2011 – to present
<p>Sources:</p> <p>Calloway United Methodist Church 130th Anniversary and Homecoming Celebration Program, 1996.</p> <p>Calloway United Methodist Church 140th Anniversary Program, 2006.</p> <p>“The Ministerial Heritage of the Virginia Conference of the United Methodist Church, 1773-2007,” compiled by Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., 2009. Available from the Virginia United Methodist Church Archives in Richmond.</p>	

* Namesake of church

Calloway was born March 18, 1843 in Bedford County, VA.

1880 Federal census: First name listed as Winston, Black, Age 40, living in Fairfax County, occupation of Methodist Minister, wife Marinda, daughters Martha, Elizabeth, and Harriet.

Died January 23, 1891.

ENDNOTES

¹ “The Ministerial Heritage of the Virginia Conference of the United Methodist Church, 1773-2007,” compiled by Reverend Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., 2009. CD available from the Virginia United Methodist Church Archives, Richmond, Virginia.

² African-American Cemeteries: “Significance” and “Going Home,” Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN, 2001. Articles available online at <http://histpres.mtsu.edu/tncivwar/aacem/significance.html> and <http://histpres.mtsu.edu/tncivwar/aacem/going.html>. All subsequent information in this section is from this source, except as noted.

³ “The Differences Between African-American and Euro-American Cemeteries,” Chicora Foundation, 2010. Article available online at www.sciway.net/hist/chicora/gravematters-3.html.

⁴ “What is the History of African-American Cemeteries?” and “Archaeology and African-American Cemeteries,” Chicora Foundation, 2010. Articles available online at www.sciway.net/hist/chicora/gravematters-1.html and www.sciway.net/hist/chicora/gravematters-2.html. All subsequent information in this paragraph is from these sources.

⁵ Donald A. Wise, “Bazil Hall of Hall’s Hill,” *The Arlington Historical Magazine*, Vol. 6, No. 3, October 1979, p. 20. According to an oral history interview with Mrs. Lucy Hicks Coates and Mrs. Inez Waynes conducted on January 17, 1991, Hall’s land extended from 16th Street North to 22nd Street North and included the area first dedicated as High View Park in 1892. The area to be known as Hall’s Hill also included some adjacent lands north of 22nd Street North and east of High View Park (interview transcript found in Series 3, No. 32, Virginia Room, Arlington Central Library).

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 22. All subsequent information in this paragraph is from this source.

⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 22-3.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 23.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 24.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 23.

¹³ *Ibid.*, pp. 23-4.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 24.

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 26.

¹⁶ “History of High View Park and Hall’s Hill,” as compiled by the John M. Langston Civic Association. Available at www.johnmlangston.org/Membership/highview_park. All information in this paragraph is from this source, except as noted.

¹⁷ However, there is conflicting information on how much Hall actually charged for the land. The John M. Langston Civic Association history claims Hall sold the land for as little as 60 cents per acre. A 1969 Washington Post article entitled “Hall’s Hill: Blacks Hold the High Ground” states that in addition to selling the land as building lots to his own former slaves, Hall also sold the land to any other former slaves able to pay him \$10 to \$15 per acre, payable by cash or in kind, in a lump sum or in installments of ten or 50 cents per week, or whatever other payment arrangements were acceptable to both parties. This same article also contends that upon Hall’s death, his son (though unnamed in the article) continued to sell the remaining land “until nearly all the 300-odd acres lying along the southern flank of the ridge where Lee Highway and Glebe Road intersect was in black ownership.”

¹⁸ “History of High View Park and Hall’s Hill.”

¹⁹ Calloway Methodist Church, *Bicentennial Program 1876-1976*. Available at the Calloway United Methodist Church office.

²⁰ Ibid. The Saegmullers, among Arlington’s most prominent families and dairy farmers, owned approximately 240 acres of land in the northwestern part of the County. Between 1926 and 1939, the sons of George Nicholas Saegmuller -- John, Frederick, and George -- operated a successful dairy operation at their Reserve Hill Farm. The family’s stone mansion house, historically called Reserve Hill, is now owned by the Knights of Columbus. See National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, “[John] Saegmuller House, 5101 Little Falls Road,” Arlington County Historic Preservation Program, 2002, Section 8, pp. 1-2.

²¹ Alexandria County Deed Book C-4, pp. 324-326. Located in the Land Records Division, Arlington County Circuit Court. For additional information on the early history of Calloway United Methodist Church, see Anita E. Snowden, “Calloway Methodist Church, 5000 Lee Highway, Arlington,” 1962, in *History of Methodism in Northern Virginia* (Richmond, VA: Methodist Historical Society of Northern Virginia), 60.

²² Alexandria County Deed Book K-4, pp. 99-100. Located in the Land Records Division, Arlington County Circuit Court.

²³ Arlington County Deed Book 1308, pp. 297-298. Located in the Land Records Division, Arlington County Circuit Court.

²⁴ Arlington County historic building permit record for 5000 Lee Highway. Permit card on file in the Neighborhood

Services Division, Department of Community Planning, Housing, and Development.

²⁵ 125th Anniversary Souvenir Journal “A Journey in Faith, 1866-1991.” On file at the Calloway United Methodist Church office.

²⁶ “Hall’s Hill Fights to Save Its Century-Old Heritage,” The Washington Post, 5 July 1979, pp. VA-1 and VA-10.

²⁷ Arlington County Historic District Designation form for Calloway United Methodist Church, September 18, 1978. On file in the Neighborhood Services Division, Department of Community Planning, Housing, and Development. All information in this paragraph is from this source.

²⁸ Letter from Mr. Samuel A. Tucker, Jr., of his own real estate and insurance firm in Alexandria, to Mr. T.W. Ross, District R/W Engineer with the Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Highways, 14 May 1960. Copy received via e-mail 27 August 2009 from Thomas VanPoole, PE, Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT).

²⁹ Virginia Department of Highways Inter-Departmental Memorandum from Mr. T.W. Ross, District R/W Engineer, to Mr. George D. Felix, 18 May 1960. Copy received via e-mail 27 August 2009 from Thomas VanPoole, PE, Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT). All information in this paragraph is from this source.

³⁰ Arlington County Deed Book 1390, pp. 343-345. All subsequent information in this paragraph is from this source, except as noted.

³¹ Arlington County Deed Book 1384, pp. 171-173. The Certificate of Deposit number for the payment was C1017.

³² “9 War Veterans Lie in Unmarked Graves,” The Fairfax Journal, 22 February 1984, p. A1. See also Fairfax County Deed Book 444, p. 264. Both sources courtesy of the Virginia Room, City of Fairfax Regional Library.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Fairfax Genealogical Society, Inc., *Fairfax County, Virginia Gravestones, Volume VI*, (Merrifield, VA: Fairfax Genealogical Society, 1999), pp. MI-201-MI-202. For a detailed description of Coleman Cemetery, including a list of known burials with names and dates, see *Fairfax County, Virginia Gravestones, Volume V*, (Merrifield, VA: Fairfax Genealogical Society, 1998), p. SA-17.

³⁵ Status Report of Arlington County Historical Commission to County Board, December 1976. On file in the Arlington County Historic Preservation Program Office, Neighborhood Services Division, Department of Community Planning, Housing, and Development.

³⁶ “Historic Sites” Memo from J.H. McLeod, Staff Coordinator of the Arlington County Historical Commission, to the Members of the Historic Landmark Review Board, 26 September 1977. On file in the Arlington County Historic Preservation Program Office, Neighborhood Services Division, Department of Community Planning, Housing, and Development.

³⁷ Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Arlington County Historic Landmark Review Board, 2 March 1978. On file in the Arlington County Historic Preservation Program Office, Neighborhood Services Division, Department of Community Planning, Housing, and Development.

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⁴¹ Arlington Genealogy Club, *Graveyards of Arlington County Virginia*, (Arlington, VA: National Genealogical Society, 1985), pp. 80-81. See entries for Calloway United Methodist Church and Cemetery.

⁴² Patrick L. O'Neill, *Preliminary Report of the Calloway Church Cemetery, Arlington County, Virginia*, December 2010. On file in the Arlington County Historic Preservation Program Office, Neighborhood Services Division, Department of Community Planning, Housing, and Development.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

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