

**ARLINGTON COUNTY LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
DESIGNATION FORM**

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Names: John W. and Lucia S. Fraber House
Current Names: Fraber House; Oakgrove Park House

2. LOCATION OF PROPERTY

Address: 1612 North Quincy Street
Arlington, Virginia 22207

3. TYPE OF PROPERTY

A. Ownership

Private
 Public
 Local
 State
 Federal

B. Category

Building
 District
 Site
 Structure
 Object

C. Number of Resources

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	___	Buildings
___	___	Sites
___	___	Structures
___	___	Objects
<u>2</u>	___	Total

D. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Yes No

4. FUNCTION/USE

Historic Function: Single-family dwelling

Current Function: Vacant single-family dwelling

5. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Exterior Description of House: The single-family detached dwelling at 1612 North Quincy Street is a classic example of the early-20th century Bungalow form (see Photos 1 through 7 for historic images of the property and Photos 8 through 11 for recent images of the exterior). It likely was built ca. 1913. The dwelling is classified as a “contributing” historic resource within the Cherrydale National Register Historic District, which was established in May 2003. During several telephone interviews with Historic Preservation Program (HPP) staff in September 2012, Mrs. Patricia “Pat” Fraber Goodman, who is the granddaughter of John William Fraber, offered valuable insight into the history of the property and the Fraber family. Mrs. Goodman’s recollections are noted throughout the report.

Measuring one-and-one-half stories in height, the dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation faced with stretcher bond brick, is clad in aluminum siding, and features a full-width front porch and wide overhanging eaves with simple decorative brackets. Clad in asphalt shingles, the side gable roof is pierced by prominent matching dormers on the east and west elevations. There is a standing exterior end chimney with a corbelled brick cap on the south elevation. The original wood siding remains underneath the aluminum siding; a small portion was visible along the side entrance steps on the north elevation. This wood siding is very similar to the original siding still extant on the garage, but with a slightly larger profile width.¹ All of the windows and doors on the first and second floors, with the exception of the modern storm doors, are original to the house and have plain surrounds. The fixed basement windows all have brick rowlock sills, with the exception of the two basement level windows on the rear elevation with concrete sills. It is unknown if the original decorative wood brackets along the eaves on each elevation of the house have been removed, or if they remain intact underneath the existing aluminum enclosures. In a few locations along the eaves, the original wood soffit is exposed. All of the shutters are non-functional, louvered, and of aluminum.

The east (front) elevation is accessed from the street by means of six concrete stairs with a metal hand rail on the south side. The stairs lead to a concrete sidewalk, which provides access to the full-width front porch via an additional seven concrete stairs. These stairs are flanked by low brick cheek walls topped with a concrete cap. There is a metal pipe hand rail on the southern side of the porch stairs. The front porch is supported by a solid brick foundation laid in stretcher bond coursing and three squared brick piers, two of which are full-height supports and frame a large open arched span. The two large brick piers are each capped with two courses of a contrasting tan brick. Additional low brick knee walls with a concrete cap serve as railings on all three sides of the porch. The porch floor is concrete and the ceiling is wood beadboard. The porch’s wood arched span is still visible, but the soffit is now concealed in aluminum siding.

The fenestration of the first floor of the main elevation consists of a triple window opening fitted with three six-over-one, double-hung sash wood windows and one single wood entry door. The front door has two vertical panels below, eight lights above, and is concealed by a modern single-pane storm door. The door is flanked by metal light fixtures; these most likely

are replacements. A large gabled dormer with a slightly smaller triple window opening fitted with three six-over-one, double-hung sash wood windows comprises the fenestration on the second level of the house. The dormer has wide overhanging eaves and is adorned with three brackets, now encased or replaced by aluminum, one in each corner and one at the apex of the dormer. Both the lower and upper sets of windows on this facade have decorative aluminum shutters.

The north side elevation has an irregular fenestration pattern with a mixture of window types and placements, as is typical of the Bungalow form. On the first level at the far northeastern corner is the open arched bay and brick side knee wall of the front porch; the bottom of this wall contains a fixed three-light metal basement window. The remaining fenestration on this facade consists of: one single six-over-one, double-hung sash wood window with decorative shutters; a basement-level entrance door fitted with a six-panel wood door, concealed by a single-pane storm door, and flanked by decorative shutters; a smaller single six-over-one, double-hung sash wood window; a slightly smaller double window fitted with two six-over-one, double-hung sash; a first floor side entrance fitted with a single wood door with three horizontal panels below, six lights above, and covered with a one-light storm door; and lastly another single six-over-one, double-hung sash wood window identical in size to the large window in the northeastern corner of this elevation. A small shed-roofed porch covers the northern side entrance, and features two brick pier foundation supports, a concrete stoop with one concrete step leading to six wood steps parallel to the house, two squared wood post supports, a simple wood hand rail and squared wood balustrade, and an asphalt shingled roof. The light fixture above this entrance door has been removed. There are two additional fixed three-light windows at the basement level on this elevation, one centered beneath the shuttered single window at the northeastern corner and the other beneath the single window at the far northwestern corner. The fenestration of the second level consists of one single six-light casement wood window and three single six-over-one, double-hung sash wood windows, the first of which has decorative shutters and is slightly offset below the others to mark the interior stairwell. In the uppermost gable end is a triangular-shaped louvered vent opening. There are six brackets adorning the roof line.

The west (rear) elevation is both symmetrical and simple in fenestration. There are two almost evenly spaced single six-over-one, double-hung sash wood windows on the first level, with a fixed three-light metal basement level window centered beneath each. The second story consists of a large gabled dormer like that on the east elevation, with a triple window opening fitted with three six-over-one, double-hung sash wood windows. Mirroring the front dormer, there are wide overhanging eaves and three brackets along the eave line.

The south side elevation is more symmetrical than the north facade, yet contains a mixture of typical window types and placements. Beginning at the southwestern corner, the fenestration of the first level contains one single six-over-one, double-hung sash wood window, followed by a projecting bay window fitted with one single six-over-one, double-hung sash wood window on each side of the bay. Beneath the central bay at the basement level there is a fixed three-light metal window. Near the southeastern corner of the facade is the brick standing

exterior end chimney, flanked by one small six-light casement wood window on each side. There is a basement level three-light fixed metal window below the southeasternmost casement window. Lastly is the open arched bay and brick side knee wall of the front porch; the bottom of this wall contains a fixed three-light metal basement window. The second story features a centered double window opening fitted with a pair of six-over-one, double-hung sash wood windows. This opening is flanked by a single small six-light casement wood window. In the uppermost gable end above the double window is a triangular-shaped louvered vent opening. There are six brackets adorning the eave line.

Interior Description of House: The interior of the house at 1612 North Quincy Street is remarkably intact and beautifully demonstrates the characteristic spatial arrangements, architectural details, and overall features of an early-20th century historic Bungalow form (see Photos 12 through 22). Of particular note is the vibrant original woodwork throughout the main level of the house -- including the hardwood floors, paneled doors, trimwork, newel post, and stair balustrade -- that has never been painted. Most of the original woodwork has been varnished or shellacked and has a high gloss finish; only the trimwork on the upper story has been painted over. The dark colored wood used throughout the first floor of the house is American Chestnut.² The interior walls throughout the first floor are of plaster with a decorative stippled finish, which also is an original feature.³ The original cast iron radiators remain throughout the house. The front door still has its original hardware and glass doorknob. As itemized in the Alterations section below, the original interior door hardware and several light fixtures were removed from the house by the Fraber family prior to the 2002 acquisition by Arlington County.

Upon entering the front door, the living room extends the full width of the front part of the house. The main staircase is directly in front of the entry along the northern (right) side wall. The simple brick fireplace, with a total of six small wood brackets the only adornment on the plain wood mantle, is located on the southern (left) wall of the living room. The fireplace is flanked by five-shelf bookcases, which Goodman recalls as being original to the house. The dining room, which features a prominent bay window along the southern wall, is adjacent to the living room. Beyond the dining room at the rear of the house is a smaller room that was used by the family as a sewing room and also as a bedroom. Sometime in the 1940s, neighbor Charles Donaldson built several floor-to-ceiling closets as well as seating underneath the windows in that bedroom.⁴

Through the side door of the dining room is the colorful yellow and green kitchen, with its linoleum flooring (date unknown), one original wood cabinet with glass doors, one small metal upper cabinet and one large metal lower cabinet with sink (the American Standard brand metal cabinets are mid-20th century replacements, but the sink is original), and the original fold-down ironing board with an "Angel Products" label tucked into a narrow wall cabinet. The walls have a scored finish that resembles tile wainscoting. The side entrance to the house is located on the kitchen's northern wall, and the original dining alcove with an arched entryway can be found at the far western end of the kitchen facing the rear yard. The ceiling-mounted light fixture could

be original. Upon exiting the kitchen, there is a small powder room and also the entrance door to the basement along the northern wall behind the main stair well.

The second level contains a central hallway and three ample-sized bedrooms, one located in each of the front and rear dormers and the third off the middle of the hallway along the southern side of the house. Each bedroom has its own sizable closet under the sloping roof eaves and is large enough to step inside and larger than a typical closet of the era. The front bedroom belonged to Regina Fraber, the middle bedroom to John and Lucia, and the rear bedroom to daughter Lucia; interestingly, the large closet in his parent's bedroom even served as a sleeping area for son John!⁵ The only full bathroom is located upstairs opposite the middle bedroom. The bathroom retains its original pink and gray tiled floor and the pink and black wall tiling. It is believed that the sink and bathtub are original, and the medicine cabinet and wall sconce above likely are. The existing bathroom wallpaper is a later alteration.⁶ There is also a large, original cedar closet in a small hallway between the rear bedroom and main bathroom.

Both the attic and basement levels remain unfinished. The coal bin is located in the basement near a window along the rear wall.⁷ The basement area underneath the front porch steps was used to store more than 100 glass canning jars containing food from the garden, as well as wood barrels containing salted herring and sauerkraut.⁸ There is a considerable amount of peeling paint on the kitchen ceiling, likely an indicator of water leakage from upstairs. The ceiling inside the large closet in the upstairs rear bedroom has significant evidence of water damage and mold.

Alterations to House: According to County historic building permit information available for the property, only minimal exterior alterations have been made over time. The most significant alteration was the installation of aluminum siding on the house in the spring of 1974. The only other recorded alteration involved the installation of new roofing shingles on both the house and garage in April 1976.⁹ The dwelling exists in its original footprint, having undergone no exterior additions or the replacement of original architectural elements in nearly one hundred years. Other than small cosmetic changes as detailed previously, the interior likewise has undergone very minimal alterations. Several interior elements, some of which likely were original to the house, were removed by the Fraber family prior to the purchase by Arlington County. These specific items included the:

- Living room chandelier; *
- Antique wall-mounted light fixtures in the living room (2 near the fireplace, 1 at the front door, and 1 on the north wall closest to the dining room); *
- Dining room chandelier; *
- All glass door knobs and interior door hardware; *
- Two exterior light fixtures by the front door; *
- Refrigerator; and
- Washer and dryer.¹⁰

**Likely original to the dwelling*

Description of Garage: Along the north side of the house in the adjacent lot that fronts 17th Street North is a detached frame garage that likewise is listed as a “contributing” historic resource in the Cherrydale National Register Historic District. See Photos 23 and 24 for images of the exterior of the garage. Measuring one story in height, the garage rests on a continuous, smooth-faced concrete block foundation and is clad in its original drop wood siding. The front gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features exposed rafter tails on the eastern and western elevations. The original pair of wood sliding carriage-style doors dominates the north (front) elevation. The doors have vertical batten boards on the lower half, with eight-light fixed sash above. Both the east and west elevations have one centered six-light casement window in a wood surround. There are no openings on the rear elevation.

According to Fraber’s granddaughter, the garage was built at the same time as the house and by the same builder.¹¹ Goodman recalls how the Fraber family used the garage for storage of all sorts, including foods that had been canned by her grandmother and large amounts of popping corn. Currently, the garage is used by the County’s Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) for general storage and was not accessible for the purposes of this report. There are no known alterations to the garage. The DPR also is currently deciding whether to retain ownership of the existing garage or relocate it elsewhere.

Setting: The Fraber House is located at the edge of the Cherrydale neighborhood on a rise of land at the southwestern corner of North Quincy Street and 17th Street North. A stone retaining wall capped with a metal railing extends along the North Quincy Street frontage and separates the front yard from the public sidewalk and street right-of-way. The house and garage are surrounded by a grassy yard on all sides and abut Oakgrove Park to the west. The original driveway (most recently asphalt) extended from 17th Street North to the garage. In December 2012, the DPR constructed a new curb cut and parking pad with a retaining wall slightly to the east of the original driveway. The apron for the original driveway has been removed and replaced with barrier curb and gutter. In 2013, the DPR will remove the original driveway and seed that area of ground.

In the side yard along 17th Street North, John and Lucia Fraber had planted four large weeping willow trees, one for each of their grandchildren.¹² John also built a fish pond with a waterfall between the rear of the house and the garage; a few of the rocks from the fish pond are still visible in the yard today.¹³

Materials of House:	Foundation:	Brick
	Walls:	Aluminum siding, wood siding underneath
	Roof:	Asphalt shingles
	Windows:	Wood, 6/1 double-hung and 6-light casement; metal casements

Doors: Wood, various panels and lights, storm doors

Materials of Garage: Foundation: Concrete block
Walls: Wood siding
Roof: Asphalt shingles
Windows: Wood, 6-light casements
Doors: Wood, carriage-style

6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

The Fraber House meets five of the eleven designation criteria as listed in Section 31A, Part C.1.d. See Section K of this report for a detailed description.

B. Areas of Significance:

The Fraber House has both architectural and historical significance and its preservation will help define the early-20th century architectural heritage of Arlington County. Built ca. 1913 for John William and Lucia Schanz Fraber, it is the work of prominent local builder John Artis Spates (see Photos 25 and 26). Until it was purchased by the County in 2002, the home remained in the Fraber family for 89 years and has undergone only minimal alterations over time.

C. Period of Significance

ca. 1913 (construction);

Remained in Fraber family until July 31, 2002 when purchased by Arlington County.

D. Significant Dates

See "Period of Significance" dates above.

E. Significant People

John William Fraber (March 29, 1881 – November 28, 1945): Born in Washington, D.C. Veteran of the Spanish-American War and served twice in the U.S. Army. Married Lucia (Lucy Rose) Schanz. Employed by the Washington Navy Yard for approximately 22 years. Original owner of 1612 North Quincy Street who lived in the residence until shortly before his death. Interred at Arlington National Cemetery on December 1, 1945.

John Artis "Jack" Spates (February 11, 1884 – November 28, 1959): Born in Washington, DC. Employed as a building contractor and carpenter in Arlington County for more than 50 years. Builder/contractor of the residence at 1612 North Quincy Street. Also a long-time

volunteer with the Arlington County Fire Department and served as chief. Interred at Columbia Gardens Cemetery.

Alonzo Lon Havener (About 1870 or 1871 – November 16, 1950): Likely born in Loudoun County, Virginia. Employed as a plasterer for approximately 40 years, and hired for plasterwork at 1612 North Quincy Street. Interred at Oakwood Cemetery in Falls Church.¹⁴

F. Cultural/Social Affiliation

None.

G. Builder

John Artis “Jack” Spates

See “Significant People” above.

H. Narrative Statement of Significance

Overview of Cherrydale History and its Architecture

The following summary of Cherrydale is excerpted from the *Cherrydale Historic District National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, as prepared by Carrie E. Albee and Laura V. Trieschmann, of E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc., in November 2002:

The Cherrydale neighborhood grew from a rural farmland and crossroads community into a commuter suburb of Washington, DC. The growth of the community, both as a residential neighborhood and commercial corridor, is tied to the arrival of the commuter railroads and streetcars as early as 1904. Defined now by its major transportation and commercial corridors, Cherrydale retains a substantial number of late-19th century dwellings, the majority reflecting the Queen Anne style. Twentieth century growth, primarily between 1900 and 1930, introduced more modest domestic housing, utilizing readily available materials and designs. These forms include a number of bungalows, American Foursquares, Cape Cods, and a single example of a Lustron house. Low-rise commercial buildings, as well as governmental and religious structures, support the residential community. The Cherrydale Neighborhood Historic District has a period of significance extending from 1893 to 1950 in the areas of architecture and community planning/development. The Cherrydale Historic District nomination was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2003.

The first areas of Cherrydale to be actively developed were along what are now

Lee Highway and North Quincy Street during the second half of the 19th century on property owned by the Schutt family. The first subdivision in what ultimately became the neighborhood of Cherrydale was located on the west side of North Randolph Street between North 17th Street and North 21st Street. Predating the laying of the roads in this area, the subdivision created seven large building lots specifically created for members of the Schutt family. A second Schutt family subdivision was located on the north side of North 20th Street, west of Quincy Street. There were twelve lots known as “Schutt’s Subdivision.” This latter subdivision, specifically created to be marketed for residential development, is the first true residential subdivision in Cherrydale. Twenty additional subdivisions were created in Cherrydale between 1905 (Dominion Heights) and 1926 (Lee Heights, 6th Addition and Waverly Hills). No subdivisions were created between 1926 and 1936. Although the initial development of these platted subdivisions was slow, by 1936, approximately 423 residential buildings, twenty-five commercial structures, four churches, two service stations, and a school had been constructed within the historic district boundaries. The majority of the buildings constructed in this initial phase of development were freestanding structures, sited on large lots that extended back to the center of the blocks.

Primarily, the domestic buildings in Cherrydale range from the 1880s to infill housing of the turn of the 21st century, with the majority of dwellings constructed in the second quarter of the 20th century. Overwhelmingly, the residential buildings are constructed of wood frame, although a number of masonry structures exist. The use of concrete, both poured and blocks, for the foundations and even the structural systems was prevalent in Cherrydale by the 1920s. This was largely because the concrete aggregate and blocks were manufactured locally at the Cherrydale Cement Block Company, which was owned by Charles Toone.

One of the most prolific forms for domestic architecture in Cherrydale is the bungalow, becoming popular as early as the turn of the 20th century. The bungalow mimicked the plan and massing traditionally associated with the fashionable Queen Anne style; yet, the bungalow form was invariably one to one-and-a-half stories in height. The bungalow is covered by a low-pitched, intersecting gable roof that encompassed the often wrapping porch. The irregular plan allowed for additional window openings and direct access to the porch from various secondary rooms. The modest arrangement of the wood-frame buildings made them one of the most popular low- to middle-income domestic forms in growing suburban communities across the United States. During the 1910s and 1920s the bungalow was the most popular building form in Cherrydale. Bungalows in Cherrydale, like many neighboring Arlington communities, are one of three variations: one-and-a-half-story side-gable with

dormer, one-story side gable with no dormer, or one-story front-gable. The most common of these is the one-and-a-half-story side-gable bungalow with dormer. This building variation generally features shed-roof dormers and partial or fullwidth one-story porches contained within the slope of the roof.

The popularity of the bungalow was generated in part by the availability and vogue of prefabricated kit houses or mail-order houses. The largest, and by far the best known of the mail order companies was Sears, Roebuck and Company of Chicago, Illinois. The company began to design and sell house kits in the mid-1890s, and in its three decades of operation¹⁵, Sears made a substantial contribution to 20th century housing in America. One of the reasons for the popularity of Sears houses was that they consciously reflected popular American tastes of the period. During the late-19th and early-20th centuries, other companies offering architectural plans and kit houses emerged, including the Hodgson Company, Aladdin Homes, Ray H. Bennett Lumber Company and Montgomery Ward. All shipping was done by rail and, due to the fact that Cherrydale was ideally located near several of the Washington and Old Dominion Railway stops, mail-order houses could be easily delivered to the community. Often builders and real estate developers purchased a plan and proceeded to erect numerous examples of the building based on the original mail-order design.

The Fraber Family and the Construction of 1612 North Quincy Street

During the research phase for this designation report, the HPP staff located a direct descendant of John William Fraber, his granddaughter Patricia Fraber Goodman. Mrs. Goodman offered valuable information about the construction of 1612 North Quincy Street, as well as personal recollections of both the house and members of her extended family. Patricia is the daughter of Eugene E. and Irene B. (nee Kaufman) Fraber. Eugene and his siblings Regina C., Lucia M., and John W. were the four children of John William and Lucia (nee Schanz) Fraber, who were the original owners of 1612 North Quincy Street. John William Fraber was one of ten children and was named for his father.

The elder John William Fraber was born November 19, 1851, in Corpus Christi, Texas.¹⁶ On November 23, 1860, at the age of nine years old, he enlisted in the U.S. Army at Fort Buchanan, Arizona, as a drummer boy. He initially served in the Southwest with Company C, Seventh Regiment. During the Civil War, Fraber was with Ayres Division, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and witnessed the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and Spotsylvania, among others. After the war, Fraber lived in Louisiana, Florida, then Washington, DC. He wed Ellen Agnes Fealy in the District of Columbia on November 28, 1873.¹⁷ He retired from the U.S. Weather Bureau on August 20, 1922. Fraber died October 17, 1940, at his residence at 222 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, and was buried at Mount Olivet Cemetery in Washington, DC.

The younger John William Fraber was born March 29, 1881 in the District of Columbia.¹⁸ On June 8, 1898, he enlisted in the U.S. Army and served in the Spanish-American War as a Private in Company D, 4th U.S. Volunteer Infantry.¹⁹ Fraber was honorably discharged on September 12, 1898.²⁰ At the time of the 1900 Federal Census, John lived with his parents and siblings at their home at 1002 S Street, NW, and was employed as a driver for a bakery.²¹ He once again enlisted in the Army on July 5, 1900, serving as a Private in Troop A, 5th Cavalry until he was honorably discharged three years later on July 23, 1903.²²

By 1910, John had moved out of his family's home, married Lucia, and had two children, Regina and Eugene.²³ They lived at 931 5th Street, SE, and he was employed as a helper at the Washington Navy Yard.²⁴ The 1911 City Directory for Washington, DC, lists John at the same address and employer.²⁵ Although a 1912 directory was not available, the 1913 issue listed Cherrydale, Virginia, as John Fraber's place of residence.²⁶ It can be assumed that John moved his family from the District to Alexandria County (present-day Arlington) at this time, most likely into the house at 1612 North Quincy Street. This timing corresponds exactly to the Fraber family history that has been shared across the generations. According to her father's sister Regina, Patricia Goodman said family history contends that her grandparents John and Lucia moved from Washington, DC, in 1913 to a three-acre tract of land in Alexandria County, in what is now Cherrydale at the corner intersection of North Quincy Street and 17th Street North.²⁷

Since building permits were not required in Arlington County until 1935 when the first building code was enacted, there is no official written documentation to confirm a construction date or to compare to historic maps. Several historic maps of Northern Virginia and the Alexandria/Arlington area show a dwelling in the approximate location of the existing 1612 North Quincy Street house. The earliest available map that shows a dwelling in the correct location at the southwest corner of North Quincy Street and 17th Street North is the 1915 edition of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's *Soil Map of Fairfax and Arlington Counties* (see Map 1).²⁸ The house also is visible on a 1917 topographical map by the U.S. Geological Survey (see Map 2).²⁹ Given this evidence in both the historic city directories and maps, combined with the Fraber family's history, staff estimates that the Fraber House at 1612 North Quincy Street was built ca. 1913. The home's original address was 161 Cherry Valley Road.³⁰ The house was sited just a few yards from the Bluemont Branch of the Washington and Old Dominion (W&OD) Railroad, which opened in 1912 and now follows the route of Interstate 66.³¹

The 1914 and 1918 City Directories for Washington, DC, each list Fraber's address as Cherrydale, Virginia.³² John's World War I Draft registration card, which he completed in September 1918, indicates his mailing address was Rosslyn #1, Alexandria County, Virginia (no physical address was provided).³³ Both the 1918 City Directory and the WWI Draft card state he worked as a craneman at the Navy Yard.

Although Fraber was not found in the 1920 Census, he appears in the 1930 Census. His place of residence was listed as Cherry Valley Street (present day North Quincy Street in Cherrydale) and he already owned his home valued at \$9,000.³⁴ All four children resided there,

as well as Eugene's wife Irene. John still worked at the Navy Yard, but now as a carpenter. His daughter Regina was a stenographer at a telephone office, and son Eugene was employed as a plumber's helper.³⁵ See Map 3 for a view of the house in 1936.

The newly released 1940 Census revealed that the Frabers' 1612 North Quincy Street residence was valued at \$7,000 and that Eugene and his wife Irene had moved next door to 1608 North Quincy Street.³⁶ John continued his employment at the Navy Yard, now working as an electric craneman, and earned an annual salary of \$2,113 in 1939. Regina now worked as a typist at Western Union, daughter Lucia was a stenographer/secretary at the U.S. Agriculture Building, and youngest son John William, Jr. was a student. It is unknown when John Fraber officially retired from his career at the Washington Navy Yard, but he indicated he already had retired when he completed his 1942 World War II Draft registration card.³⁷

Mrs. Goodman fondly recalled how the Bungalow at 1612 North Quincy Street was a source of extreme happiness for her grandfather.³⁸ He took great pride in its construction and meticulous care of both the house and grounds. He loved to sit in the yard for hours, and Patricia remembers her grandmother asking her to bring him some refreshing lemonade to drink. John planted many different kinds of flowers in the yard, especially gladiolas which he often cut and delivered to local churches. Mrs. Goodman also described her grandparents' property as a mini-farm, with a variety of animals (chickens, roosters, baby chicks, pigeons, rabbits, and beagle hounds). The Frabers also canned vegetables for their extended family and planted corn, beans, pumpkins, and several fruit trees, including two large apple and two large pear trees. Although the exact date is unknown (likely in the early-1940s), John Fraber took an unfortunate fall from one of the pear trees and suffered significant injuries. Some time following the accident, his wife Lucia moved him to the old soldier's home in Washington, DC, so that he could get the proper care he needed. Mrs. Goodman recalls that her grandmother and two aunts visited him every Sunday.

John William Fraber died on November 28, 1945,³⁹ at Mount Alto Veterans Hospital in the District.⁴⁰ His funeral services were held at St. Agnes Catholic Church in Arlington, where he had been a founding member.⁴¹ Fraber was buried with military honors at Arlington National Cemetery on December 1, 1945.⁴²

Map 4 shows the property in 1959. John Fraber's widow Lucia S. died at their home on April 30, 1963, and she also was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.⁴³ In her will dated September 29, 1959, Lucia bequeathed to her daughters Regina Caroline and Lucia Mary Fraber her home and those lots labeled as A, B, and C on an accompanying plat showing the resubdivision of lot 4-B of a resubdivision of the original lot 4 of the Fraber subdivision.⁴⁴ Upon her death on February 22, 2002, Lucia Mary Fraber's nephew John W. Fraber, III, inherited the house and lot C.⁴⁵ On July 31, 2002, the Arlington County Board unanimously approved an agreement of sale for the acquisition of the dwelling at 1612 North Quincy Street and the two adjacent vacant lots on 17th Street North (including all of Lots A, B, and C) from Fraber, III.⁴⁶ The property officially conveyed to the Arlington County Board on September 19, 2002.⁴⁷

John A. Spates, Builder of 1612 North Quincy Street

The HPP staff originally assumed that the dwelling at 1612 North Quincy Street was a mail-order kit home from Sears, Roebuck & Company. In a May 2003 interview, John W. Fraber, III, claimed that his grandparents' house was chosen from a Sears catalog and built sometime between 1920 and 1923.⁴⁸ As part of the research phase for this designation report, the HPP staff explored several proven methods of authenticating Sears catalog homes, including looking for: matching models and advertisements in reproduction house kit catalogs; Sears mortgages in the County deed records; lumber stampings in both the basement and attic of the house; and Sears shipping labels on interior trim pieces. Only after all four investigations proved unsuccessful did staff learn that the Frabers' granddaughter still lived in the area. Patricia Goodman emphatically affirmed that the house was not a mail-order kit home, but constructed by local builder Jack Spates. She also said that Spates convinced her grandparents to add two extra rooms at the rear of the first floor living area – the sewing room/bedroom off the dining room and the dining alcove off the kitchen.⁴⁹

Interestingly, although constructed by a local builder, the original design of 1612 North Quincy Street was influenced by the phenomenon of mail-order kit homes that were available throughout the early-20th century. It is unknown if Spates purchased a specific kit from Sears or one of its competitors, then repeatedly used those same plans for multiple houses throughout the neighborhood or in the County. This practice of reusing kits was quite common, especially for skilled builders and contractors like Spates who could purchase extra building materials locally and likely could complete an entire construction project faster than the average home owner or someone less adept in the building trades. It is logical to assume that Spates was inspired by kit house designs of the era given their popularity both nationally and locally. Spates also had the knowledge to easily adapt such designs by altering floor plans, changing materials, etc., to suit his clients' individual needs. Although there is not a close match in the Sears Modern Homes catalog from 1913, the 1926 house catalog features the Bedford model, which bears a very similar exterior resemblance to the Fraber's Bungalow.⁵⁰

As mentioned previously, Patricia Goodman verified that her grandparents hired local builder John "Jack" Spates to build their home at 1612 North Quincy Street. John was born in Washington, DC, on February 11, 1884,⁵¹ the son of Reason H. and Marion L. Spates.⁵² In the 1900 Federal Census, the family resided at 3403 P Street in the District; John worked as a bundle wrapper and his father and older brother Charles E. were both employed as carpenters.⁵³

By the time of the 1910 Census, John had moved to 612 S Street, married a woman named Bessie Mae, and had two children, Eleanor L. and John E.⁵⁴ John now was employed as a carpenter,⁵⁵ and it can be assumed he learned his skills from his father and brother though it is unknown if they ever officially worked together. When he completed his World War I Draft Registration Card in September 1918, John listed his place of residence as Cherrydale, Virginia, and he worked as a carpenter for the Food Administration.⁵⁶ By 1920, Spates owned his home at

42 Schutt Avenue in Cherrydale (now 4043 20th Street North), had two more children, Arthur V. and Ruth H., and was employed as a house carpenter.⁵⁷ The 1930 Census shows the Spates family in the same house with a fifth child, Marian I., and John's profession as a carpenter for building construction.⁵⁸ By 1940, only Arthur, Ruth, and Marian resided at home with their parents.⁵⁹ John worked as a building contractor, with Arlington specifically called out, and earned a salary of \$2,000 in 1939.⁶⁰ In his 1942 World War II Draft Registration Card, Spates stated he remained self-employed as a builder in Arlington.⁶¹

Spates made his career as a building contractor and carpenter working exclusively in Arlington County.⁶² In his 50 years in the construction industry, it remains unknown how many buildings can be attributed to him. He focused on residential commissions, and also built several churches in the Cherrydale area,⁶³ including the original St. Agnes Church, parish hall, and rectory as well as the Cherrydale Baptist Church, educational building, and minister's home.⁶⁴ Spates also completed construction projects with his brother Vernon (Bud), although it is unknown if they were official business partners and for how long.⁶⁵ During the war years, Spates's business apparently was booming -- a circa August 1945 newsletter from the local Arlington chapter of the Knights of Columbus described Brother Spates as the "demon carpenter, [who] is so busy carpentering these days that he can't take care of his own Brother's business [as the Warden of the chapter]!"⁶⁶

Spates was a very active member of the local Edward Douglass White Council of Arlington's Knights of Columbus. In 1924, Spates became one of the founding members of the Council.⁶⁷ He was recognized as the first ever "Knight of the Year" in April 1954 for his "outstanding service to Council, community, and church."⁶⁸ He also was a long-time volunteer member of the Arlington County Fire Department and later served as chief of Cherrydale's volunteer fire company before professional firefighters were employed.⁶⁹ An August 1924 newspaper article is the earliest known reference that cites Spates as fire chief, a role he assumed into March 1930.⁷⁰

Spates died November 28, 1959, and was interred at Columbia Gardens Cemetery in Arlington.⁷¹

I. Significant Features

The significant features of the site include the original house, the original garage, the adjacent open yard areas, and the property's prominent corner location at the edge of Cherrydale at the intersection of North Quincy Street and 17th Street North. Due to the siting of the house and garage on separate legal parcels, the priority for preservation of the site will involve maintaining the historic and architectural integrity and character of only the historic house. The retention of the existing mature trees on the property, which frame the dwelling and provide a natural buffer between the house and the surrounding public parkland, also will be encouraged.

J. Areas Exempt from Designation

The areas exempt from the designation are the adjacent parcels immediately west of the house, including Lot B containing the historic garage and Lot A consisting of open space.

K. Designation Criteria

To be considered eligible for local historic district designation, nominated properties must meet at least two out of eleven “Qualifying Criteria,” as listed in Section 31A, Part C.1.d of the Arlington County Zoning Ordinance. The Fraber House exceeds this minimum and was found to satisfy five of the specific designation criteria:

- One: Is listed or is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places:** Both the house and garage are listed as “contributing” buildings in the Cherrydale National Register Historic District, which was approved by the National Park Service on May 22, 2003.
- Two: Its character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the county, state, or nation:** Association with early-20th century architectural history of Cherrydale and Arlington County.
- Four: Its association with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the county, state, or nation:** The property remained in the ownership of the John William Fraber family from ca. 1913 to July 2002, a period spanning nearly 90 years. Both the house and garage were built by John Artis Spates, a prolific builder in Arlington County for more than five decades.
- Five: Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, or method of construction:** The Fraber House is a characteristic, nearly unaltered example of the early-20th century Bungalow form. Although the Bungalow is a popular type of residential architecture in Cherrydale and throughout Arlington County, the Fraber House retains almost all of its original exterior and interior materials, architectural details, and massing. Additionally, although constructed by a local builder, the original design was influenced by the phenomenon of mail-order kit homes that were available from Sears and other companies throughout the early-20th century.
- Eleven: Its suitability for preservation or restoration:** The Fraber House remains substantially unaltered since its original construction in ca. 1913. Changes that have been made over time (i.e., the installation of

aluminum siding and the removal of light fixtures) are reversible. Preservation of the Fraber House through local historic district designation will guide the appropriate maintenance of and future alterations to the building, as well as promote the historical and architectural importance of the Bungalow form to the early-20th century residential development of both Cherrydale and Arlington County.

L. Conclusion

The Fraber House, built ca. 1913, is a classic and well-preserved example of an early-20th century single-family residence designed and built in the Bungalow form. John and his wife Lucia Fraber hired local builder John A. “Jack” Spates to construct their home. Although it is one of many Bungalows in Arlington County, it is among the earliest examples built in the Cherrydale neighborhood and it has been verified by descendants of the original owners to have been built by Spates. The house also is one of the most intact examples of an historic Bungalow in both Cherrydale and Countywide, having retained its original building footprint, windows and doors, and interior layout and detailing. Furthermore, in its century of existence, it has never undergone any additions or insensitive renovations. The original wood siding still exists underneath the modern aluminum siding. The house, garage, and surrounding yard remained in the Fraber family until the County purchased the three-parcel property in July 2002. The Fraber House still retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The original massing, roof line, and fenestration patterns also are unchanged.

The Fraber House represents a common type and style of house for the period in which it was built. Equally important is the fact that the house was built for a middle class working family by a member of the local working class who specialized in building construction. In essence, the Fraber House is representative of both the types of architecture common here and the types of people who helped establish and transform Arlington County into the thriving commuter’s suburb that continues today.

In regards to the historic garage building on site, it dates to the same time period as the dwelling and was constructed by the same builder. The garage still retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The original massing, roof line, and fenestration also are unchanged. However, the historic garage is being excluded from the proposed historic district boundary since the DPR intends to use Lot B for open space purposes and to expand the existing entrance into the adjacent Oakgrove Park. In the Spring of 2013, the County intends to sell only the corner parcel containing the Fraber House and the local designation of the house will be finalized prior to the property being officially listed on the market. The DPR intends to offer the garage to the purchaser of the Fraber House so that it could be moved and sited onto the Lot C house parcel at the new owner’s expense.

This request for local historic district designation was initiated by Arlington County and was a collaborative effort between the Department of Community Housing, Planning, and

Development and the Department of Parks and Recreation. The Fraber House retains sufficient historical, architectural, and physical integrity to be recommended for local historic district designation by Arlington County.

7. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Boundary Description and Acreage

The Fraber House is located at the southwestern corner of North Quincy Street and 17th Street North at the edge of Cherrydale and the adjacent Oakgrove Park. The property is comprised of three separate and adjoining parcels and the proposed Historic District boundary only will include the house parcel (Lot C) described as follows:

- **RPC # 06-014-083:** Approximately 11,072 square feet (0.25 acres).

Boundary Justification

Since Lot A consists of open space and DPR intends to use Lot B containing the historic garage in order to expand the existing entrance into Oakgrove Park, only house Lot C is included within the proposed Fraber House Historic District boundary. The district will consist of the house parcel's entire legal property boundary.

8. FORM PREPARED BY

Names/titles Cynthia Liccese-Torres, Acting Historic Preservation Program
Coordinator
With research assistance provided by:
Nancy Iacomini, Cherrydale resident and member of the Arlington
County Planning Commission
Rebecca Ballo, Arlington County Historic Preservation Planner
John Liebertz, former research intern with the Historic Preservation
Program

Organization Arlington County Historical Affairs and Landmark Review Board
Date March 2013
Address 2100 Clarendon Boulevard, Suite 700, Arlington, VA 22201
Telephone 703.228.3830

9. ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

See appendices for photographs, maps, and other figures.

10. PROPERTY OWNER

Name Arlington County Board
Address 2100 Clarendon Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22201

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Deed Book 3365, page 1716

Arlington County Probate Records (available in the Office of the Circuit Court Clerk, Wills and Estates, Arlington County Courthouse):

Will Book 50, pages 165-170

Will Book X26, p. 651

Arlington County historic building permit record for 1612 North Quincy Street. Permit card on file in the Neighborhood Services Division, DCPHD.

Exhibit A from the Agreement of Sale for Lot C of the Resubdivision of Lot 4-B of a resubdivision of Lot 4 Fraber Subdivision, Arlington County, Virginia, known as 1612 North Quincy Street, made between John W. Fraber, III, and the County Board of Arlington County, dated July 20, 2002. Copy available in the Neighborhood Services Division, DCPHD.

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1910

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Letter from Mrs. Patricia “Pat” Fraber Goodman to Cynthia Liccese-Torres, dated 25 September 2012.

Telephone conversation between Mrs. Patricia “Pat” Fraber Goodman and Cynthia Liccese-Torres, 24 September 2012.

Telephone conversation between Captain Charles Kramaric, Arlington County Fire Department, and Cynthia Liccese-Torres, 2 October 2012.

Telephone conversation between Kathryn Holt Springston, Cherrydale resident, and Cynthia Liccese-Torres, 17 October 2012.

Telephone interview with Mrs. Patricia “Pat” Fraber Goodman by Cynthia Liccese-Torres, 19 September 2012.

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ENDNOTES

¹ Letter from Mrs. Patricia “Pat” Fraber Goodman, granddaughter of John William Fraber, to Cynthia Liccese-Torres, dated 25 September 2012.

² Telephone conversation between Mrs. Pat Goodman and Cynthia Liccese-Torres, 24 September 2012. Goodman and her sister said that their grandfather spared no expense in constructing his home and as children they remembered hearing about the expensive interior woodwork.

³ Telephone interview with Mrs. Pat Fraber Goodman, conducted by Cynthia Liccese-Torres, 19 September 2012. Goodman remembered that her grandfather hired a man with the last name of Havener for the interior plaster work. Staff did additional research in Federal Census records and discovered that the plasterer’s full name was Alonzo Havener. As early as 1900, according to the Census, Havener was employed as a plasterer. By 1910, he had married Mattie R. Hanus, lived in Alexandria County, and worked as a house plasterer. By 1920, his family (including his wife, six children, mother-in-law, and niece) lived at 311 Cedar Street (current address unknown) and Havener still was employed as a house plasterer. The 1930 census shows Havener at the same address, same profession, and residing with his wife, five children, and son-in-law. By the time of the 1940 census, Havener and his wife lived with one son at 3313 22nd Street North; his salary for the previous year was zero, likely indicating his retirement.

⁴ Goodman letter, 25 September 2012.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Arlington County historic building permit record for 1612 North Quincy Street. Building permit #1142 for the aluminum siding on the house was approved on 5/17/74 and permit #4269 for the roofing of the house and garage was approved on 4/23/76. House card on file in the Arlington County Neighborhood Services Division, Department of Community Planning, Housing, and Development.

¹⁰ Exhibit A from the Agreement of Sale for Lot C, made between John W. Fraber, III, and the County Board of Arlington County, dated July 20, 2002. Copy available from the Arlington County Neighborhood Services Division,

Department of Community Planning, Housing, and Development.

¹¹ Goodman interview, 19 September 2012.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Death notice for Alonzo Lon Havener, "Obituary 1 – No Title," *The Washington Post*, 19 November 1950, p. M18. See also U.S. Federal Census records from 1900 through 1940.

¹⁵ Sears actually entered the mail-order homes industry around 1908 and continued selling house kits until 1940. For more detailed information on Sears homes, see "Discovering Mail-Order Dreams: How to Identify Sears, Roebuck & Company Catalog Houses," Masters Thesis by Cynthia Liccese-Torres, Goucher College, 2003. Available at the Virginia Room, Arlington Central Library.

¹⁶ "Fraber Rites Tomorrow; G.A.R. Veteran Enlisted at 9 in Army as Drummer Boy; Fought in Big Battles," *The Washington Post*, 20 October 1940, p. 12. All information in this paragraph is from this source, except as noted. See also "Obituary 1 – No Title," *The Washington Post*, 18 October 1940, p. 29.

¹⁷ Listing for John W. Fraber in "District of Columbia, Marriages, 1830-1921." Accessed on www.ancestry.com.

¹⁸ Listing for John William Fraber in "World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918." Accessed on www.ancestry.com. See also 1900 U.S. Federal Census.

¹⁹ Record for John W. Fraber in "U.S. National Cemetery Interment Control Forms, 1928-1962." Accessed on www.ancestry.com.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ 1900 U.S. Federal Census. Accessed on www.ancestry.com.

²² Interment Control Forms, 1928-1962.

²³ According to a letter from Pat Goodman, her grandmother Lucia Fraber, also known as Lucy Rose, was born in Wilmington, Delaware in 1886. She attended school in Switzerland and excelled as a seamstress, baker, and homemaker. Lucia also was active in the Arlington Chapter of the Daughters of Isabella.

²⁴ 1910 U.S. Federal Census. Accessed on www.ancestry.com.

²⁵ "Washington City, District of Columbia, City Directory 1911." Accessed on www.ancestry.com.

²⁶ “Washington City, District of Columbia, City Directory 1913.” Accessed on www.ancestry.com.

²⁷ Goodman interview, 19 September 2012.

²⁸ The 1915 edition of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s *Soil Map of Fairfax and Arlington Counties* is available at the Virginia Room, Arlington Central Library.

²⁹ The 1917 edition of the U.S. Geological Survey’s topographical map is available at the Virginia Room, Arlington Central Library.

³⁰ House card for 1612 North Quincy Street.

³¹ Kim A. O’Connell, “A Front Porch Kind of Place: The Fraber House, Arlington County, Virginia - Chronicling its First Twenty Years (1920-1940),” Graduate school student paper, Goucher College, 14 May 2003, p. 3.

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³³ “World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918.”

³⁴ 1930 U.S. Federal Census. Accessed on www.ancestry.com. All information in this paragraph is from this source.

³⁵ According to a letter from Pat Goodman, her father Eugene worked as a professional plumber and any plumbing changes or repairs that took place at the 1612 North Quincy Street house would have been completed by him.

³⁶ 1940 U.S. Federal Census. Accessed on www.ancestry.com.

³⁷ Listing for John William Fraber in “World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942.” Accessed on www.ancestry.com.

³⁸ Goodman interview, 19 September 2012. All information in this paragraph is from this source.

³⁹ Interment Control Forms, 1928-1962.

⁴⁰ “Rites Held at Arlington for John W. Fraber, 64,” *The Sunday Star*, 2 December 1945, p. A-16.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* The Sanborn maps show a different house at 1608 North Quincy Street than exists today. According to Pat Goodman, the original house at 1608 was a large one-story farmhouse dating to the Civil War era that had a wrap-around porch. County building permit records show that the farmhouse was demolished for the construction of the existing brick rambler at 1608; construction of the rambler was approved on May 18, 1954.

⁴² Interment Control Forms, 1928-1962.

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- ⁴³ Death notice for Lucia S. Fraber, "Obituary 7 – No Title," *The Washington Post*, 1 May 1963, p. B11.
- ⁴⁴ Arlington County Will Book 50, pp. 165-170. Located in the office of the Arlington County Circuit Court Clerk, Wills and Estates.
- ⁴⁵ Arlington County Deed Book 3365, p. 1716. Located in the Land Records Division, Arlington County Circuit Court. Lucia M. Fraber's Last Will and Testament can be found in Will Book X26, p. 651.
- ⁴⁶ Minutes of the Arlington County Board, Recessed Meeting of July 31, 2002. Available online at:
<http://arlisys.arlingtonva.us/isysmenu.html>.
- ⁴⁷ Deed Book 3365, page 1716.
- ⁴⁸ O'Connell, p. 6.
- ⁴⁹ Goodman interview, 19 September 2012.
- ⁵⁰ *Sears Modern Homes 1913*, as reprinted by Dover Publications, 2006. See also *Small Houses of the Twenties: The Sears, Roebuck 1926 House Catalog, An Unabridged Reprint*, Dover Publications, 1991, p. 101.
- ⁵¹ Listing for John A. Spates in "World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918." Accessed on www.ancestry.com.
- ⁵² 1900 U.S. Federal Census. Accessed on www.ancestry.com.
- ⁵³ Ibid.
- ⁵⁴ 1910 U.S. Federal Census. Accessed on www.ancestry.com.
- ⁵⁵ Ibid.
- ⁵⁶ Listing for John A. Spates in "World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918." Accessed on www.ancestry.com.
- ⁵⁷ 1920 U.S. Federal Census. Accessed on www.ancestry.com.
- ⁵⁸ 1930 U.S. Federal Census. Accessed on www.ancestry.com.
- ⁵⁹ 1940 U.S. Federal Census. Accessed on www.ancestry.com.
- ⁶⁰ Ibid.
- ⁶¹ Listing for John Artis Spates in "World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942." Accessed on www.ancestry.com.
- ⁶² "John A. Spates Dies; Contractor, Fireman," *The Washington Post*, 30 November 1959, p. B2. Also, a review of

the Washington, DC Building Permits Database, compiled by Brian D. Kraft (available at the Washingtoniana Division, Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library), revealed that Spates did not do any construction projects in the District.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Telephone conversation between Kathryn Holt Springston, Cherrydale resident, and Cynthia Liccese-Torres, 17 October 2012

⁶⁵ Ibid. Springston provided a sample of his company letterhead from 1926, which itemized the budget for the 10th Annual Cherrydale Volunteer Fire Department Banquet, and listed his company name as “Spates, Horner & Spates, Contractors and Builders, Cherrydale, VA.” It is unknown who Horner was and one might speculate that the other Spates was his brother Vernon. Also, according to Springston, Spates’s son-in-law Claude Peters continued the family building tradition and constructed several dozen homes in Cherrydale following World War II.

⁶⁶ “Hit or Miss” section of the “Casey Cackle,” Newsletter of the Edward Douglass White Council of the Knights of Columbus, Arlington, VA, circa August 1945. Accessed online at www.kofcedw2473.org/history/history_index.html.

⁶⁷ “News of the Churches: St. Luke’s Church Uses New Building on Sunday,” *The Washington Post*, 3 April 1954, p. 9.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Ibid. Also, according to Captain Chuck Kramaric of the Arlington County Fire Department, the County became a career fire department in 1942. Prior to that, there were six volunteer companies in the County, each with its own volunteer chief.

⁷⁰ “Arlington Citizens Will Vote Oct. 1 on \$125,000 Bond Issue,” *The Washington Post*, 19 August 1924, p. 5. See also “Dinner Is Enjoyed by Firemen Group: Cherrydale Volunteer Unit Holds Banquet with 300 in Attendance,” *The Washington Post*, 5 March 1930, p. 22. By June 1931, Spates was listed in local newspaper as a former fire chief. See “Rosslyn Citizens to Unite Tonight: Various Associations Will Be Consolidated into One Organization,” *The Washington Post*, 15 June 1931, p. 3.

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