



President and Mrs. James A. Garfield

Taken from *The Life and Work of James A. Garfield*, Twentieth President of the United States, by John Clark Ripath. Cincinnati: Jones Brothers and Company, 1882.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD  
AND JUDGE JEREMIAH S. BLACK:  
THEIR LAND IN ARLINGTON COUNTY

By

Dorothea E. Abbott

From the very first time I saw Lucretia R. Garfield's name on Strum's map of 1900 I was intrigued. I knew that there must be a story behind why a former "first lady" of our country owned 90 acres of land in Arlington County.<sup>1</sup>

Lucretia "Crete" Rudolph (1832-1918) was born at Garrettsville, Ohio. She met her husband to-be, James Abram Garfield, (1831-1881) of Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, when they attended Geauga Seminary at Chester Cross Roads on the Ohio Western Reserve in 1849.<sup>2</sup>

The Rudolph family moved to Hiram, Ohio, in 1850 where Zeb Rudolph, Crete's father, was a founder and trustee of the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute located southeast of Cleveland. Garfield attended this school. When the teacher of Latin and Greek became ill Garfield taught the classes. It was during this time that he renewed his friendship with Crete, who was one of his students. In 1854 he left the school and went on to Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he earned a Master of Arts degree in 1856. Following graduation Garfield returned to Hiram, and was elected principal of the Eclectic Institute in 1857.<sup>3</sup>

Crete and James were married at the Rudolph home on November 11, 1858. They began married life at Mrs. Northrup's boarding house in Hiram. The following year local political leaders asked Garfield to run for the Ohio legislature. Garfield, an exceptional orator, accepted the challenge and his name was placed in nomination on the Republican ticket for State Senator. He won the election and served in the State Capitol at Columbus in 1860.<sup>4</sup>

This event was one of great significance in the lives of James and Crete as it was the beginning of Garfield's political career which ultimately brought them to Washington, D.C.

During Garfield's term as State Senator the south seceded from the Union. Garfield offered his services to Ohio Governor Dennison. Governor Dennison obtained an Army commission for Garfield as a Lieutenant Colonel in the 42nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Garfield accepted the commission and after three weeks of camp duty, which included the practice of horsemanship, he was appointed a Colonel.<sup>5</sup>

While Garfield was serving in the Union Army he was contacted by a member of the newly reorganized Nineteenth Congressional District of Ohio. It was thought that Garfield could be elected to the Republican seat in the United States House of Representatives as a Republican, if he chose to run. Garfield's reply was that "he would not seek the nomination but if the people did see fit to call him, he would be greatly pleased." He won the election in 1862.<sup>6</sup>

Before submitting his resignation to the Army to take his seat in the 38th Congress in December of 1863, the then Brigadier General Garfield distinguished himself in the Army of the Cumberland under General Rosecrans

in the battle of Chickamauga, which was fought in September 1863. President Lincoln elevated Garfield to the rank of Major General following this battle.<sup>7</sup>

In 1862 Crete gave up their rooms at the boarding house in Hiram. One of these rooms James used to study law when he was a State Senator. His diligence paid off in 1861 when he was admitted to practice law in the courts of Ohio. Crete moved into her parents home with their first child, Eliza Arabella, who was born in 1860. Her nickname was "Trot."<sup>8</sup>

After winning the election to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives, James and Crete rented a house across from the Eclectic Institute where he had been teacher and principal. At a later date the Garfields purchased this house and it became their family home for the next nine years.<sup>9</sup>

Just before taking his seat in Congress Garfield returned home to be with his family and to see his new born son. While at home he and Crete experienced the sorrowful loss of their daughter "Trot" who died of diphtheria on December 3, 1863.<sup>10</sup>

Crete and James' seven week old son was named Harry Augustus (1863-1942). "Hal" became a lawyer, an educator, and President of Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, from 1908-1934. During World War I he was Fuel Administrator from 1917-1919. The Garfield's other children were James Rudolph (1865-1950); Mary, called Mollie, (1867-1947); Irwin McDowell (1870-1951); Abram (1872-1958); Edward (1871-1876). James R. became a lawyer and public official who practiced law in Cleveland, Ohio, and served as U.S. Secretary of the Interior, 1907-1909, under President Theodore Roosevelt. Mollie married her father's secretary, Joseph Stanley Brown. Irwin, a lawyer, lived in Massachusetts. Abram, an architect, lived in Ohio.<sup>11</sup>

The day after "Trot's" funeral Garfield left for Washington to take his seat in the House of Representatives. He was to spend the next eighteen years in Washington. Garfield was an articulate man who became leader in the House, and the party candidate for Speaker in 1876 and 1878. He was nominated by the Republican party for the Presidential election in 1880 and won.<sup>12</sup>

### JUDGE JEREMIAH SULLIVAN BLACK

Jeremiah S. Black (1810-1883) was a prominent jurist and Democrat who was born at the Glades, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1851-1857. He served as Attorney General, 1857-1860, and briefly as Secretary of State 1860-1861, in President James Buchanan's administration.<sup>13</sup>

Even though there was a difference of twenty years in the ages of Black and Garfield there grew between these two men a lasting friendship and professional association.

In 1866 Black invited Garfield to join with him and other lawyers in the Milligan case which was to come before the United States Supreme Court. Garfield had not practiced law from the time he was admitted to the bar in Ohio five years earlier. He accepted Black's invitation, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Milligan case, one of the most celebrated cases in American judicial history, was one in which Garfield ably assisted.<sup>14</sup>

Garfield became involved in Arlington County, then Alexandria County, through a law case in which he and Black were employed by Alexander Hunter who was suing to recover his inherited Abingdon plantation. The reason Hunter had to sue was because the United States Government had confiscated the land for failure to pay taxes during the Civil War.

The Congress of the United States passed legislation to finance the necessities of the war in 1861. They put a tax of twenty million dollars, on all the land of the United States, apportioning this amount to each of the states. Virginia's land tax was \$937,550.66. On August 5, 1861, Congress approved "An Act for the Collection of the Direct Tax in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States and for other purposes." Then on June 7, 1862, Congress passed additional legislation that empowered the President to appoint three tax commissioners to assess and collect taxes in the insurrectionary districts.<sup>15</sup>

Alexander Hunter was eighteen years old when he and his father Bushrod Washinton Hunter entered the Army of the Confederacy. Charles A. Ware, a tenant occupying more than half of Abingdon, attempted to pay the tax assessment of approximately \$100.00 to the Tax Commissioners, but they refused to accept the money because he was not the owner.

When Alexander and his father returned home after the surrender of General Lee they found Abingdon had been sold at public auction by the United States Tax Commissioners to L. E. Chittenden on January 11, 1864, for \$8,000.00.

In his effort to recover his property Hunter became involved in four law suits. The October 1866 case was Hunter, Plaintiff v. Bennett, Defendant unlawful Detainer. Henry M. Bennett had leased the property from Chittenden on April 1, 1866. This case was tried by jury at the Circuit Court in Alexandria. Members of the jury were: W. J. Cross, George Bennett, Joseph McLean, James W. Atkinson, W. C. Richards, Foreman, W. L. Penn, James T. Beach, John B. Hancock, James Walker, B. Delphy, John Veitch, and John W. Grimes.

The verdict of the jury was that Hunter should get possession of his land. On February 25, 1867, the Court awarded Hunter a Writ of Possession, and the Court commanded Bennett to return to the Court within 30 days giving the day and manner in which he would return Hunter's land to him.

Instead of vacating the land Bennett instituted a suit against Hunter to retain possession of the land. On July 12, 1867, the case came before the Court of the 4th Judicial District in the Fredericksburg Courthouse. "The Court ruled that this case involved questions of such novelty or difficulty as to make it proper that it should be finally determined in the Supreme Court of Appeals."

On January 20, 1868, the case was heard at the Supreme Court of Appeals in Richmond. The Court upheld the ruling of the Circuit Court of Alexandria that Hunter should have possession of his land and the Court ordered Bennett to pay all court costs.<sup>16</sup>

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase was on the bench of the United States Circuit Court in Alexandria when the case of Bennett, Plaintiff v. Hunter, Defendant, was tried during the December term of 1869. The parties involved in the case, now before a Federal Court, had the right to ask for a review of the decision made by the State Court of Appeals. Cases from State Courts may be taken only when they involve a federal statute or Constitutional provision.

I was unable to find a separate case in which Hunter sued the Tax Commissioners. From available source material I believe that Mr. Hoar, Attorney General of the United States, and his Assistant Mr. Field, joined Bennett's attorneys, Chittenden and Willoughby, to present their brief at this hearing. The date of the hearing February 23, 1870, is taken from Garfield's notes. His colleague was Samuel Ferguson Beach, a lawyer from Alexandria.

The crucial point to be decided in this court was whether or not the Tax Commissioners were right when they refused to accept the payment from Hunter's tenant. The 1861 Act permitted delinquent taxpayers to pay anytime after the Commissioners advertised the land for sale, and before they actually sold it with a 10% penalty. In this Act Section 7 and 8 provided for redemption of the land after the sale.

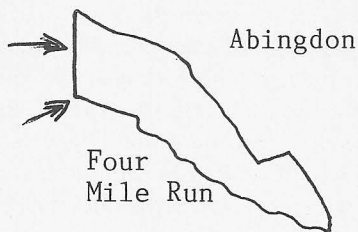
Hunter was a minor at the time of the sale. According to the Proviso of Section 7 he could recover his property up to two years after the sale because he was a minor.

The Chief Justice read the opinion of the court. The following paragraph is an excerpt. "The title and possession of the land, at the time of assessment, was in B. W. Hunter for life, with remainder in fee to his son, the defendant in error. The life estate terminated, and the fee became vested in 1864. The sum due the United States for taxes, penalty, and costs, was tendered to the commissioners before the sale, and it was their duty to accept it. The tender was not objected to as insufficient, but was refused solely because not made by the owner in person. This refusal not being warranted by the act, the tender must be held good. The certificate of sale under which the plaintiff in error claims title cannot, therefore, be sustained. The sale must be regarded in law as having been made after the payment of the tax, and as insufficient to vest the title to the land in the purchaser. It follows that the judgment of the Court of Appeals of Virginia must be affirmed."<sup>17</sup>

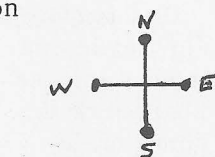
Not until January 1876 did Judge Black and James Garfield purchase a farm of approximately 43 acres called Burleigh as tenants in common. Burleigh was located in the southwestern corner of Abingdon. It is not clear who gave the name of Burleigh to the farm; however, when Walter S. Alexander sold a large tract of Abingdon in 1808 there were many farm leases.<sup>18</sup>

Old Georgetown and  
Alexandria Turnpike

S. W.  
Corner



PLAT OF BURLEIGH



From the time Hunter recovered Abingdon in 1870 he did his best to interest Black and Garfield in coming to Virginia. He pointed out that they could take the

Washington and Alexandria Railroad to Hunter's Crossing and he would meet them and take them in his wagon to see a farm at a price far below its value. In some of his letters he described this land as "his beautiful market farm," and "there is no more surer and safer speculation in the country, than buying land on this side of the Potomac."<sup>20</sup> In 1872 Hunter wrote to Garfield that "he intended to cut several hundred acres into small farms and lots selling them at public auction."<sup>21</sup> However he was unable to interest Black and Garfield at that time.

Hunter followed through with his plan. In 1874 he filed a plat and survey for 280 acres in the Alexandria County Courthouse for the development of the town of Abington. The name Abington Park is given on the plat. Some of those who bought lots were Alexander Dercourt, Georgianna F. Washington, Mary M. Castleman, John C. Hunter, Samuel G. Young and James M. Reid.<sup>22</sup> All did not go well with this enterprise. Sales fell off. Hunter could not meet the payments on his outstanding mortgages. A suit in equity in the Circuit Court of the City of Alexandria between James F. Carlin v. Alexander Hunter resulted in the Court appointing Commissioners to sell Abington Park at public auction in 1881.

A few months before President Garfield was shot he and Black submitted a bid of \$3,784.82 to the Commissioners. Their bid was accepted, and they became the owners of Abington Park on July 9, 1881, as joint tenants.<sup>23</sup>

Black and Garfield's land acquisition included an historic Civil War site, Fort Scott, which was one of more than 60 forts that were built to protect the United States Capitol. Fort Scott was built on Hunter's property on a high ridge overlooking Four Mile Run and the Potomac River in 1861. It is interesting to note that the government's confiscation of Hunter's land to build Fort Scott was never mentioned in any of his suits for the recovery of Abington. During World War II the site was used for an anti-aircraft battery defense. Fort Scott is now owned by Arlington County, and is being used as a playground.

In the northwest section of Abington there was a farm house on 20 acres that was not included in Black and Garfield's purchase of Abington Park. Alexander Hunter sold this property to Montgomery Dent Corse in 1868. Corse sold it one year later to G. H. Ramey. Previous to Corse's ownership Hunter's father had leased the land to James Horseman.<sup>24</sup>

President Garfield had held office just four months when he was shot on July 2, 1881, at the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Station, then located at Sixth and B Streets, in Washington, where the National Gallery now stands.<sup>25</sup>

President Garfield sustained two gun shot wounds. One bullet grazed his right arm and the other lodged in his back near the spine. The doctors used available techniques to probe for the bullet. They called Alexander Graham Bell in to use his electrical devices, but to no avail. The President lay in the White House during the hot humid Washington summer before his doctors agreed to move him to the Jersey shore. Early in September the President was put on a train that would take him to Elberon, New Jersey, where a few weeks later he died on September 19, 1881.<sup>26</sup>

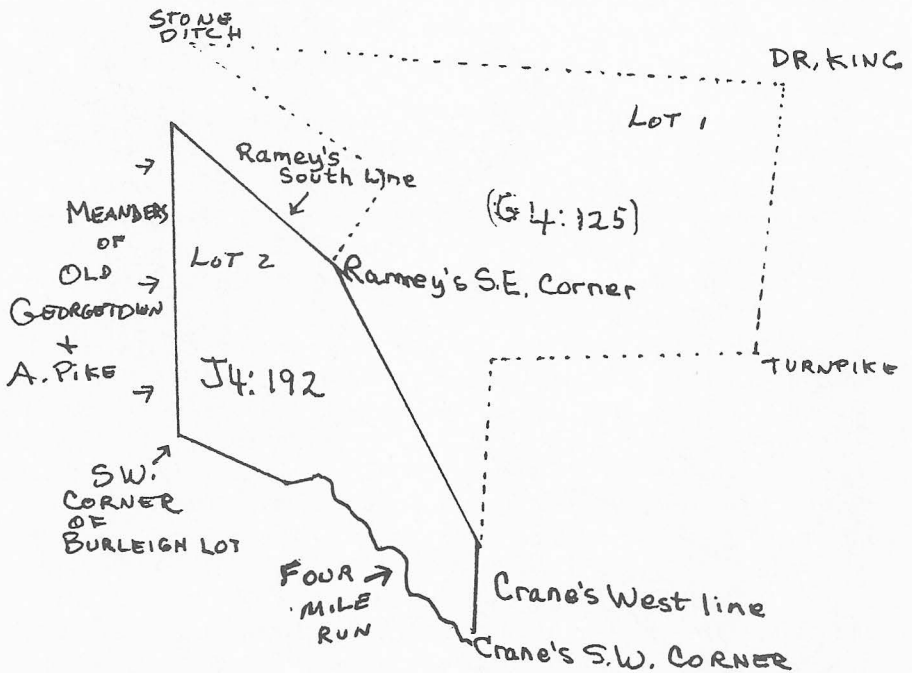
An autopsy was performed on President Garfield. Joan Macdonell, Assistant Chief of the Anatomical Collection of the Armed Forces Medical Museum, Washington, D.C. wrote on June 13, 1985, that "The anatomical specimen on display (at Walter Reed) consists of (President Garfield's) 3 vertebrae and 2 ribs,

showing the path of the fatal bullet."

"In the late 1800's specimens of an interesting pathological nature were routinely collected. President Garfield's injury was noteworthy from a medical standpoint (he lived over 2 months without the benefit of antibiotics, x-rays, or surgery) and also important historically. Two doctors from the Army Medical Museum, D. S. Lamb and J. J. Woodward, were chosen to perform the autopsy and the wound specimen has resided in the Museum ever since."

President Garfield was buried at Lakewood Cemetery in Cleveland, Ohio.

Due to the death of President Garfield it was necessary for the Court to direct Commissioners C. W. Wattle and Charles E. Stuart to convey a special warranty deed to Judge Black and to Garfield's heirs, his children and his wife, on May 24, 1882. This deed was for one undivided moiety of 280 acres, more or less, to Judge Black, and to Garfield's children subject to the dower of his wife Lucretia Garfield.<sup>27</sup>



Platted by Beth Mitchell

SCALE 1" = 80 POLES

Garfield's friend and business associate Judge Jeremiah S. Black died on August 18, 1883. The executor of his estate was Isham H. Hornsby, a District of Columbia resident and attorney. In order to sell Black's share of the undivided moiety, Hornsby filed a suit in the Circuit Court of Alexandria against Lucretia

R. Garfield, and others, in September 1884, to divide the land. The Court's decree in October 1885 was that Commissioner Samuel G. Brent would convey a special warranty deed to Mrs. Garfield and her children, Harry A., James R., Mollie, Irwin and Abram, for Lot #2 in the division containing 90 acres.<sup>28</sup> Black's estate received Lot #1, and his deed was for 143.98 acres. His deed also stated that a right of way, 12' wide, is reserved to the heirs of Garfield beginning at the intersection with Crane's land running east to west of the canal side. I made a diligent and persistent but unsuccessful search to find the papers on this suit because of what seems to be an unequal distribution of the acreage. Perhaps the papers on this case will surface some day? A month after the *Hornsby v. Garfield* case was settled Hornsby sold Black's lot to Frank Hume.<sup>29</sup>



G. P. Strum's map of Alexandria Plate 101

Richard W. Stephenson, *The Cartography of Northern Virginia*.

In 1886 Frank Hume bought 20 acres from N. S. Greenaway who was a trustee for Margaret Ramey and her children. Hume now owned a total of 164 acres. In



1902 he conveyed 146 acres to his son Robert Scott Hume and William H. Howard, in trust, for the development of "Hume Heights" under the control and direction of Lemon G. Hine, Clement W. Howard, Eldred G. Davis, Charles C. Duncanson, Frank Hume and Alva Tichenor.<sup>30</sup>

Robert Hume, and others, sold "Hume Heights" to John Morris in 1913. The next year Morris gave the property, renamed "Aurora," to his son Henry C. In 1915 Henry had the land laid out into building lots a section at a time. He renamed the property "Aurora Hills," and the roads he put in were dedicated as public streets. Morris continued to develop Aurora Hills by subdividing the land into suburban lots, streets, avenues, and alleys. Restrictions dictated that all premises would be used for private homes. Depending on location their cost would range from \$6,500.00 to \$8,000.00 Aurora Hills changed hands again in 1938. C. Frederick Schreiner, Chester G. Pierce and Ashton C. Jones were the new owners.<sup>31</sup>

Crete Garfield divided her time, after her husband's death, between Cleveland and Lawnfield, the farm Garfield bought and restored in 1876 in Mentor, Ohio. Her father, Zeb Rudolph made his home with her from 1881 to 1897 when he passed away.

Mrs. Garfield never returned to her Washington home located at #1227 I Street, N.W., corner of 13th and I Streets. The house was leased until 1895 when it was sold. Crete spent the winter of 1901 in Florida. The next year she bought a home in Pasadena, California, and lived there during the winter months from 1902 to 1918.<sup>32</sup>

In 1914 Mrs. Garfield and the children agreed to give a strip of land to the County of Alexandria, without compensation, for a right of way.<sup>33</sup>

Lucretia Rudolph Garfield died in 1918. Negotiations began in 1922 to sell the Garfield tract. James R. Garfield accepted a deposit from Frank G. Campbell. The price was \$23,000.00.<sup>34</sup> The deed was conveyed on January 20, 1923, and was signed by Harry A. and his wife Belle E. Garfield, James R. and his wife Helen Newell Garfield, Mary Garfield Stanley-Brown and her husband Joseph Stanley-Brown, Irwin McDowell and his wife Susan Emmons Garfield, and Abram and his wife Sarah Williams Garfield. A few months later, Campbell sold the property to the Garfield Manor Corporation for \$30,718.95.<sup>35</sup>

The Garfield Manor Corporation was aptly named. Its certificate of incorporation dated March 23, 1923, is recorded in the Arlington County Charter Book #2 on page 507. The officers and directors were John G. Graham, President; Clarence R. Ahalt, Vice President and Treasurer; Frank G. Campbell, Secretary. Directors were Graham, Ahalt and Campbell. Trustees were Harold E. Dye and William L. Millers.

The principal office in the state was located at 125 Mt. Vernon Avenue, Arlington, Virginia, the home of Clarence R. Ahalt. Its purpose was to handle, deal in and dispose of real estate.

The Garfield Manor Corporation increased their real estate holdings for their development of Oakcrest with the purchase of additional acreage. Two tracts totalling 44 acres around the great and unusual amusement park, Luna Park, once a part of the old Summer Hill Plantation, were sold to Clarence R. Ahalt in 1924 by the First New York Corporation.<sup>36</sup> Ahalt sold the property the same



Taken from a 1930 map of Oakcrest, courtesy of the Arlington Historical Society, shows the right way of cutting through the Garfield property. This street is now known as S. Arlington Ridge Road. The old portion of Mt. Vernon Ave. which was the boundary of Mrs. Garfield's property is now known as S. Lang Street.

year to the Garfield Manor Corporation. In 1929 the Corporation purchased 7 acres from Henry C. Morris, which was located in the southern corner of Aurora Hills.<sup>37</sup>

For the defense of Washington during World War II a "Declaration of Taking" was imposed by the United States government against the Garfield Manor Corporation for the use of 13 acres of land for military purposes. These 13 acres included the historic Fort Scott site and lots 517-522 in Section 5 of Oakcrest. Lots 519 and 520 were owned by Commander P. I. Wright (USN).

The 71st Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft Battery manned the site leased from the Garfield Manor Corporation and Commander Wright. After the expiration of the lease the government compensated those persons affected by their use of the land with the \$2,000.00 deposited in the registry of the Court at the time of the suit. The term of use did not extend beyond June 1944.<sup>38</sup>

## FORT SCOTT PARK AND PLAYGROUND

An Arlington County Department of Park and Playground Lands was created in 1944. The development of park lands in Arlington County was expanded through the proceeds of bond issues authorized by the voters.<sup>39</sup>

The land for the "Proposed Site Playground #50 Aurora Hills" was inspected in 1949. Based on the inspectors' recommendation to the Planning Engineer of Arlington County negotiations ensued with the three major land owners.<sup>40</sup>

The largest piece of land purchased by the County was in 1954. This land was owned by the Rio Vista Corporation. It included 11.04 acres and lots 512-522 inclusive which was part of Section 5, Oakcrest, formerly owned by Garfield Manor Corporation and sold to Rio Vista in 1947.<sup>41</sup>

Henry C. Morris, a land developer of Aurora Hills, sold the County two parcels of land in 1957. The land approximated 17,825 square feet, and was adjacent to the Playground.

Letters from cultural and civic groups to members of the Arlington County Board supported the idea that the County purchase the land on which the remains of Fort Scott's earthworks were located.

On July 7, 1959, Robert N. Anderson, President of the Arlington Historical Society wrote:

"The small part of Fort Scott which exists today is one of the few remnants of the extensive Civil War fortifications in Arlington to survive, and the only one on the south side of the County. Fort Scott, (a lunette with a stockaded gorge), named for General Winfield Scott then Commander of the Union Army, was constructed in 1861 as an important element in the defenses of Washington. Its commanding position permitted its guns to control the Potomac River from Battery Rodgers in Alexandria to Fort Runyon which lay astride the junction of Columbia Turnpike and the Washington-Alexandria Turnpike (now Jeff Davis Highway). The value of this position was recognized during World War II when an anti-aircraft battery was stationed at Fort Scott."

The County Board in July of 1959 authorized negotiations for the acquisition of Fort Scott earthworks. The County purchased Lot #24 in the subdivision of Section 10 in Aurora Hills from the Timber Branch Construction Company in January 1960 with the remains of Fort Scott.

The cost of Fort Scott Park and Playground was \$130,759.00.

A letter written by Ludwell Lee Montague, Chairman of the Arlington County Cultural Heritage Commission in 1965, informed Mr. Edward Sanders who was the owner of a lot adjacent to the earthworks that workers had discovered the brick base of the Flagpole and that the County needed some additional land to preserve it. This required the acquisition of approximately 10 inches of his property. This change also affected other owners around the earthworks. They were General Smith, Mr. Murdock and Captain Griffen. The County advised that it would assume the cost of conveyance and erect a fence on the new line. The four owners generously gave the required land to the County.<sup>42</sup>

## THE GARFIELD SUMMER HOUSE

For many years there has been a rumor that the Garfields had a summer house in Arlington. Some people have placed it on S. Arlington Ridge Road between 23rd and 20th Streets. Others have said it was in Aurora Hills or Oakcrest.

After hearing this vague but persistent rumor for some time I decided to research it. I wrote to the Lake County Historical Society in Mentor, Ohio, to ask if they had any information on whether or not Garfield ever had a summer house here. In response to my question the Librarian, Mr. Carl Thomas Engel, replied:

"This is the first instance I have seen to the effect that the Garfields either owned or rented a house in Arlington. I checked the two recent and definitive biographies of J. A. Garfield, by Alan Peskin and by Margaret Leech and Harry J. Brown, and found nothing. J. A. Garfield's diaries have been published covering the years 1848-1877, and the only reference to Arlington is the Hotel in the city of Washington."

... When Garfield first went to Congress, from 1863 to 1869, he rented various rooms. No locations are given so it may be possible that he rented some in Arlington. He however spent his summers in Hiram, Ohio, where his home was, with his family. In 1869 Garfield decided to build a house, to avoid the cost of renting. The three story house stood on the northeast corner of Thirteenth and I Streets, across from Franklin Park. It was enlarged in 1878. Summers were spent in Hiram, and later at Little Mountain, Ohio, near Mentor. In 1876, he bought the Mentor farm, so a number of years they summered here. They also spent a number of summers in Elberon, New Jersey, and that is where Garfield died in September of 1881."

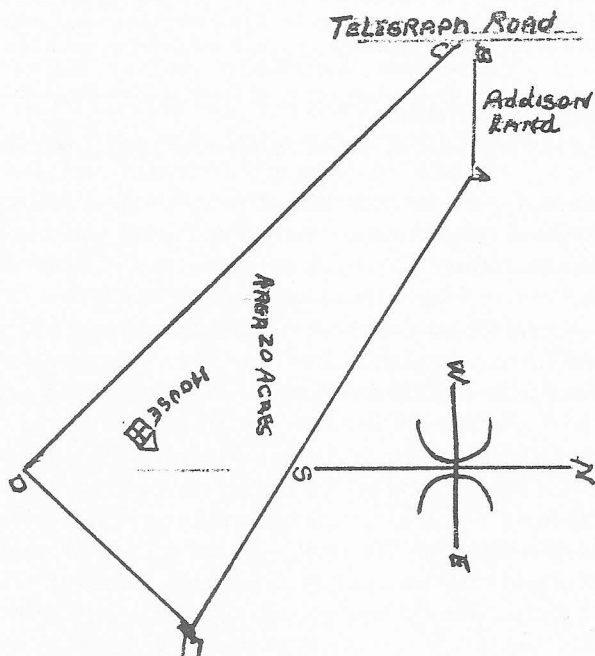
Shortly after hearing from Mr. Engel I received a telephone call from a lady with information about a house that had been built where Garfield was reported to have had a summer house.

Mr. Harold A. Stone and his wife Kathryn bought Lot 6 in the subdivision of Section 4, Aurora Hills in 1940. they hired an architect to design their house. He was, coincidentally, Rudolph Stanley-Brown (1890-1944) the grandson of President Garfield. Mr. Stanley-Brown related to the Stones that his grandfather had a summer house just about where Mr. and Mrs. Stone would be building their house. Unfortunately that house burned down. He took them into the woods and showed them the remains of the circular driveway to the house. Part of this driveway in the form of a crescent is the Stone's neighbors present driveway. The Stones sold their house in 1977.

When Alexander Hunter sold 20 acres to Montgomery D. Corse in 1868 the surveyors plat shows a house which could have been the one referred to by Mr. Stanley-Brown.

Since Mr. Stanley Brown is no longer among us I have no way of determining how he obtained his information regarding a Garfield summer house in Arlington.

S. Arlington Ridge Road



Arlington County Microfilm Deed X3-Z3-362.  
Did Congressman James A Garfield rent this house for his family?

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### FOOTNOTES

- <sup>1</sup>Richard W. Stephenson, *The Cartography of Northern Virginia*, Fairfax County, Va. History and Archaeology Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning 1981, p. 115.
- <sup>2</sup>Margaret Leech and Harry J. Brown, *The Garfield Orbit; The Life of President James A. Garfield*. New York, Harper, 1978. p. 23, 24.
- <sup>3</sup>Leech & Brown, *op. cit.*, p. 45, 46, 48 & 79. \*The Eclectic Institute became Hiram College in 1867.
- <sup>4</sup>Leech & Brown, *op. cit.*, P. 87, 88, 91 & 94.
- <sup>5</sup>Leech & Brown. *op. cit.*, p. 104.
- <sup>6</sup>Leech & Brown. *op. cit.*, p. 117.
- <sup>7</sup>Leech & Brown. *op. cit.*, p. 151.
- <sup>8</sup>Leech & Brown. *op. cit.*, p. 185, 119.
- <sup>9</sup>Leech & Brown. *op. cit.*, p. 129.
- <sup>10</sup>Leech & Brown. *op. cit.*, p. 156.
- <sup>11</sup>*Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia*, Vol. G-H, p. 14.
- <sup>12</sup>Leech & Brown. *op. cit.*, p. 168.
- <sup>13</sup>*National Cyclopedia of American Biography*. Vol. 5, p. 5-6. New York, White.

- <sup>14</sup>Leech & Brown. *op. cit.*, p. 185. "During the war Lambdin P. Milligan, a Confederate sympathizer in Indiana, was tried and convicted by court-martial on charges of having engaged in various disloyal activities. President Lincoln commuted his death sentence to life imprisonment. Black, acting with other eminent lawyers on behalf of Milligan, approached Garfield knowing that he had taken a stand in Congress in favor of restricting the power of military commissions. The Court held for Milligan on the ground that, under the circumstances prevailing in Indiana at the time of his trial, he should have been tried in a civil court."
- <sup>15</sup>President James A. Garfield papers. Library of Congress manuscript Division. Microfilm #134, p. 272.
- <sup>16</sup>Arlington County Microfilm Common Law Orders #2. Reel 19. 1857-1868. p. 367, 390, 430 & 488.
- <sup>17</sup>Bennett V. Hunter, December 1868, U.S. Reports, Vol. 9, Wallace. p. 326-338.
- <sup>18</sup>Arlington County Microfilm Deeds C4-146-8, E4-176-8.
- <sup>19</sup>Platted from deed description in Arlington County Microfilm Deed Y2-466-7.
- <sup>20</sup>Library of Congress Manuscript Division. Letters of Alexander Hunter, Reel 18, p. 52-3, 169.
- <sup>21</sup>*Op. cit.*, Reel 25, p. 248.
- <sup>22</sup>Arlington County Microfilm Deeds B4-319, A4-348, B4-334, 335, 342, 372, 400, 401, C4-49.
- <sup>23</sup>*Op. cit.*, F4-76-7.
- <sup>24</sup>Arlington County Microfilm Deed X3-Z3-362-3, 455.
- <sup>25</sup>Leech & Brown. *op. cit.*, p. 238.
- <sup>26</sup>Leech & Brown. *op. cit.*, p. 245.
- <sup>27</sup>Arlington County Microfilm Deed F4-76-7.
- <sup>28</sup>*Op. cit.*, J4-192-3.
- <sup>29</sup>*Op. cit.*, G4-125.
- <sup>30</sup>*Op. cit.*, Deed 105-191-2, G4-171-2.
- <sup>31</sup>*Op. cit.*, Deeds 145-258-60, 145-95-6, 146-300-1, 480-56-9.
- <sup>32</sup>Library of Congress Manuscript Division. Lucretia R. Garfield Chronological Outline.
- <sup>33</sup>Arlington County Microfilm Deed 148-55-58.
- <sup>34</sup>Arlington County *Book on Writings Partially Proved*, p. 4.
- <sup>35</sup>Arlington County Microfilm Deed 190-555-57.
- <sup>36</sup>Dorothea E. Abbott, "Arlington's Summer Hill Plantation." *Arlington Historical Magazine* 1983, p. 32.
- <sup>37</sup>Arlington County Microfilm Deed 622-188-192.
- <sup>38</sup>*Op. cit.*, 206-520-23, 504-267-8.
- <sup>39</sup>Cornelia B. Rose Jr., *Arlington County, Virginia: A History*. Baltimore, Port City Press, 1976, p. 212.
- <sup>40</sup>Arlington County Land Development Files on Fort Scott Park and Playground.
- <sup>41</sup>Arlington County Deed 1166-477.
- <sup>42</sup>Arlington County Land Development Files on Fort Scott Park and Playground.