

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Drover's Rest

Other names/site number: VDHR #029-0012

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 8526 Georgetown Pike

City or town: McLean State: Virginia County: Fairfax

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A X B X C ___ D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>Title :</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC single dwelling

COMMERCE TRADE ordinary

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Log House

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD/Log, Weatherboard; STONE: Fieldstone; BRICK

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Located at 8526 Georgetown Pike in Fairfax County, Virginia, Drover's Rest (029-0012) is a one-and-a-half-story, four-bay, side-gable, vernacular dwelling constructed c. 1757-1785. The original rectangular-plan main block is of log construction with stone and mortar chinking, sheathed in wood weatherboard siding, and it rests on a raised foundation of uncoursed local fieldstone. A one-story, rectangular-plan, frame lean-to rear addition, also clad in wood siding, extends to the north of the original block and likely dates to the second half of the nineteenth century. A large exterior fieldstone chimney rises from the east (side) elevation, and an interior brick chimney is located near the northwest corner of the dwelling. The dwelling's side-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles and is accented with wood raking boards. A c. 1875 photograph (Figure 7) indicates that the house once had a full-width frame front porch. The porch floor, railing, and front steps have been removed and the roof overhang is currently supported by square wood columns. The front slope of the roof is pierced by two front-gable dormers, added sometime after c. 1875, to replace an earlier, centered, front-gable dormer visible in the historic photograph. Each dormer is clad in wood weatherboard and is pierced by a paired, six-light, wood casement window. Drover's Rest was restored by noted architectural writer Charles Harris Whitaker between c. 1934 and 1938. While there is little primary source documentation regarding the exact changes made by Whitaker, they are generally believed to have been limited in scope, consisting of the restoration of the exterior clapboard siding and

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repointing the mortar chinking on the interior.¹ As evidenced by his writings, Whitaker was a student of early American architecture and an admirer of Colonial-era craftsmanship. Later accounts of Whitaker's work at Drover's Rest suggest that his interventions were primarily focused on preserving the building's original features.² Overall, Drover's Rest exhibits excellent integrity and has largely retained its original building form, materials, and interior finishes. In addition to the dwelling, the property has a stone-lined well (contributing structure) and a c. 1950 library (contributing building). Noncontributing resources are a garage, caretaker's cottage, two sheds, and pool house (5 noncontributing buildings) and a swimming pool and manmade pond (both noncontributing structures).

Narrative Description

Site

Drover's Rest is situated on the north side of the Georgetown Pike, approximately 0.6 mile southwest of the Potomac River, in the Dranesville District of Fairfax County. The rolling two-acre property is heavily wooded and has been landscaped with groupings of trees, small plantings, and a garden. Heavy tree growth screens Drover's Rest from the neighboring Madeira School property to its east. The main house is on the far west side of the property, adjacent to the Georgetown Pike, and is oriented to the south. A gravel driveway enters the property from Georgetown Pike, which forms the westernmost boundary of the site, and terminates in a large unpaved parking area to the southeast of the dwelling. Slate pathways connect the parking area to the main house and run between the dwelling and the various secondary resources on the property. These include a library (contributing building), garage (noncontributing building), and caretaker's cottage (noncontributing building). A rubble fieldstone well (contributing structure), likely dating to the original period of construction, is situated between the dwelling and the library. The stone matches that used in the foundation of the main house and is found naturally occurring on the property. Additional resources include a late twentieth-century shed (noncontributing building), swimming pool (noncontributing structure), and pool house (noncontributing building) located just north of the main dwelling, and a small ornamental pond (noncontributing structure) and recently built shed (noncontributing building) located on the north side of the property.

Main House – Exterior Elevations

The façade (south elevation) is divided into four bays and is sheltered beneath a full-width porch. The porch is covered by a shed roof that extends from the main roofline, and it is supported by four prominent square wood columns, with simple Doric bases and capitals, which rise directly from the slate-paved patio. The porch historically had a wood floor and shorter wood columns of the same style as the current. The historic porch was accessed via a centered set of wood steps leading to the primary entry and a square wood balustrade encircled the porch. In the present configuration, the entrance is accessed from the east by a wood stoop consisting of a simple set

¹ Fairfax County Virginia, Division of Planning, Historic Landmarks Survey Form, Drover's Rest, May 19, 1971.

² Transcript of interview with Manning Gasch conducted by Janet Hofer of the Great Falls Historical Society, 1978.

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of five steps with a square wood railing. The entrance consists of a paneled single-leaf wood door with lights and deep-paneled jambs, and it is set behind an outer wood storm door. Two windows are located to the west of the entrance, and a single window is to its east. Each window opening holds a six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash window set on a double paneled wood apron. The three façade windows and the front door all feature identical molded wood surrounds that extend to the roof of the porch and are accented with narrow pilasters and dentils. These surrounds were likely added sometime after the initial construction of the log dwelling, although the exact date is unknown. The molded window surrounds are visible in the c. 1875 photograph, and the lower edges of the paneled aprons can also be seen. The late Federal-period stylistic character of these elements would suggest that they were added prior to 1850. The raised foundation at the façade is pierced by six-light wood casement windows set within narrow wood surrounds.

The side elevations feature an irregular fenestration pattern. In the west elevation, there are two six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows at the first story. The windows have wood surrounds and narrow wood sills and lintels, and are set behind two-light, wood, awning-sash storm windows. A six-over-six, double-hung-sash window can be seen in the c. 1875 photograph, suggesting that the windows date to this period or earlier. There are also two openings in the gable, containing an eight-light wood casement window and a louvered wood ventilator.

In the east elevation, there are three windows at the first story that match those of the west elevation. Two pierce the main block, north of the stone exterior chimney, while the third is located in the rear addition. In the gable, an eight-light wood casement window is located to the south of the chimney, and a six-light wood casement window is located to its north. A below-grade basement entrance, consisting of a single-leaf paneled wood door with lights, is located south of the chimney. Other foundation-level openings include a four-light, wood casement window and two single-light, wood, fixed-sash windows.

The rear (north) elevation, a lean-to addition constructed by the late nineteenth century, is sheltered beneath the sloping main roof and is set on a dug-out, concrete foundation. Also clad in wood weatherboard, the lean-to appears as a seamless addition to the original main block. The addition is entered through a single-leaf flush wood door with a large light in its upper half, set behind an outer wood and glass storm door. To the east of the door is a three-part window composed of an eight-light, wood, fixed sash flanked by two four-over-four, wood, double-hung sashes. The window is set within a wood surround and features outer wood awning-sash storm windows. To the west of the door is a five-light bay window installed c. 1950. The north elevation faces a slate patio that is accessed from the east by a set of concrete steps. The patio can also be accessed from the walkway that runs along the west elevation by a wood gate that is sheltered by the rear roof overhang.

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Main House – Interior

The interior of the main block exhibits a two-room, hall and parlor plan, with a finished attic containing two bedrooms. The east room (hall) and west room (parlor), are separated by a log partition, and are connected by an interior doorway located near the main entrance. A closed stair to the attic lies on the east side of the partition, with the cellar stair aligned below it. The two original first-floor rooms of the main block maintain most of their original materials and finishes. The walls feature exposed hewn logs with stone chinking covered with plaster. The wood plank ceilings are crossed by exposed hewn wood joists that show axe marks along their surfaces. Both rooms also feature hardwood flooring with unmolded wood baseboards. The west room (parlor) maintains its original, tongue-and-groove, random-width pine floor, while the floor in the east room (hall) is slightly different in appearance and may have been installed over the original. Doorways in the main block feature heavy, unmolded, wood surrounds. The attic stair is enclosed on its west side by the log partition that separates the two original first-floor rooms, and on its east by a wood partition. The original wood stair stringer was incorporated into the east partition. A paneled wood door at the south end of the stair enclosure, opposite the main entrance, leads to the cellar stairs, while a battened wood door on iron strap hinges in the east stair partition leads to the attic stairs. A fireplace is located in the east wall of the east room. The small fireplace opening is framed by a large, plastered surround. The opening may have been larger historically and reduced in size to accommodate a Franklin stove. In the west room, a fireplace with a simple beaded wood mantle is located in the north wall, where the interior brick chimney rises. Exposed brickwork in the west wall suggests that an additional hearth may have been present in this room at one time.

The interior of the attic stair enclosure is finished in a combination of original log and painted gypsum board, and the stairs have wood risers and treads. The gypsum board ceiling of the enclosure features new inset can-style lighting fixtures. The two attic bedrooms have hardwood floors, and the walls are a combination of original log, painted gypsum board, and beaded wood paneling. A small bathroom is located at the northeast corner of the east bedroom.

The north addition includes a dining room to the west, and a kitchen and bathroom to the east. The dining room is finished with hardwood floors and plastered walls with wood base and crown moldings. A fireplace in the south wall features a brick surround and an original nineteenth-century mantle, and it is flanked by built-in cabinets and shelving. The kitchen and bathroom have been renovated in several phases from the 1950s through 2000 in order to update these spaces, although original features remain. For example, the south wall of the bathroom reveals the original exterior hewn log wall and stone chinking of the main block and the frame of an original window opening. A new cast-iron spiral stair at the northeast corner of the kitchen leads to the cellar.

Like the main block, the cellar is divided into two rooms, located to either side of the stair, in addition to a new bathroom at its north end. The cellar has new slate floors, and the walls are a combination of wood paneling and plastered fieldstone. The wood plank ceiling features exposed hewn log joists. A large fieldstone hearth is situated in the east wall. The hearth, and the cellar

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entrance adjacent to it, suggest that it was once used as the dwelling's kitchen during the eighteenth and nineteenth century. Today, the cellar functions as a storage space.

Well (Contributing Structure)

A well, no longer in use, is located a short distance to the southeast of the main dwelling. The superstructure is of fieldstone and mortar construction, parged with cement, and the circular well head is covered by a cement slab. Two log posts support a small gable, frame roof structure covered in asphalt shingles. While the posts and roof were likely added during the twentieth century, the fieldstone portion of the superstructure is likely original, and the well may date to the initial period of occupation on the site.

Library (Contributing Building)

The library is composed of an original one-story, frame block that likely functioned historically as a smokehouse, and a large one-story, frame addition to its east, added c. 1950 by the Gibbs and expanded and remodeled as a library by owner Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy during the last quarter of the twentieth century. The original smokehouse block is set on a wood pier foundation, clad in a combination of wood German and weatherboard siding, and is capped by a side-gable, asphalt-shingle roof with an interior-end brick chimney. The north and west elevations are each pierced by a six-light wood casement window. The large library addition is clad in board-and-batten wood siding and has an asphalt-shingled shed roof pierced by four skylights. A single-leaf wood door with lights is located in the north elevation of the addition, and a glass sliding door is in the south. Fenestration primarily consists of single and paired six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows on wood sills. The windows are set behind modern vinyl storm windows. A three-part, wood-sash window is located in the south elevation. The interior of the library features hardwood floors and gypsum board walls lined with bookshelves. The interior walls and ceiling of the former smokehouse are finished in stained wood boards, and the interior brick chimney stack has been largely removed, save for a remnant against the south wall that is supported by heavy wall-mounted wood brackets.

Garage (Noncontributing Building)

Previous documentation notes the garage as the location of a former general store at the property, however the building retains no physical integrity to indicate this use. Its exact date of construction is unknown. The garage is a one-story, frame, rectangular-plan, front-gabled building. It is clad in wood German siding and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A single-leaf, six-paneled wood door is located in the north elevation and an overhead-rolling, paneled wood garage door is in the west elevation, facing the Georgetown Pike. The garage has a gravel floor and the open, unpartitioned interior is unfinished, with the wood posts, exterior siding, and roof framing all exposed. There is wood shelving along the east and south walls of the garage.

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Caretaker's Cottage (Noncontributing Building)

The caretaker's cottage was constructed as a stable by owners David and Elizabeth Gibbs c. 1948-1965 (outside the property's periods of significance), and it was remodeled to function as a caretaker's cottage during the late twentieth century. The one-story, frame, rectangular-plan building is clad in wood German siding that matches that of the garage and smokehouse, and the building is covered by an asphalt shingled, side-gable roof. A recently-installed wood deck extends from the north elevation, providing access to the primary entrance, a single-leaf wood French door set behind an outer glass storm door. A single-leaf flat wood door is located in the west elevation. Fenestration includes one-light, fixed-sash, vinyl windows, in addition to a small bay window in the south elevation. The interior of the caretaker's cottage contains a single studio living space with a partitioned bathroom at the northeast corner. The interior features new hardwood and vinyl tile floors, painted gypsum board walls, and a sheetrock ceiling.

Other Resources

A frame shed (noncontributing building) is located at the northeast corner of the main dwelling, on the west side of the back patio. Added c. 1950, outside the property's two periods of significance, the shed is clad in vertical wood siding and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The swimming pool (noncontributing structure) and pool house (noncontributing building) are located to the north of the back patio. The pool is ringed by a walkway of slate pavers and the pool house is a small frame shed clad in wood board and batten siding with a wood shingle roof. In addition, a small ornamental pond (noncontributing structure), fed by the modern well on the property, and a small frame shed (noncontributing building) are located to the northeast of the main dwelling and were added in recent years by the last owner, Dr. Thomas Lovejoy. The shed matches the appearance of the pool house.

Integrity

Drover's Rest retains sufficient integrity to communicate its architectural and historical significance. The main house remains in its original **location** on the Georgetown Pike and maintains its orientation on the property. Integrity of **design** remains strong, and the dwelling still exhibits its early building form and hall and parlor interior plan. The one-story frame rear addition, likely added after 1866 by owner William S. Oliver, seamlessly merges with the original log main block of the house and was added in support of its historic function during this period as an ordinary or "drover's rest." The two front-elevation dormers, while not original, are complementary to the building's form and design. Integrity of **setting** has not been compromised, as the property still retains its rural wooded character, and it is bordered on the south by the campus of the historic Madeira School and on the east by a large tract of woodland that stretches along the Potomac River. Neighboring residential properties to the north and west of Drover's Rest are set back from the roadway and screened by trees and vegetative growth. Drover's Rest has retained excellent integrity of **materials** and **workmanship**, with abundant eighteenth-century building fabric present, including axe-hewn log framing members, fieldstone foundation, and stone hearths. Collectively, these aspects of integrity allow Drover's Rest to

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convey **feeling** and **association** as a significant example of a largely intact eighteenth-century log hall and parlor-plan dwelling. The library is associated with the career of renowned biologist and environmentalist Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy, and it has undergone few alterations since his residency on the property (1975-2021).

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

CONSERVATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1757-1938

1975-1987

Significant Dates

1757-1785 (construction)

c. 1866-1920 (use as an ordinary or "drover's rest")

c. 1934-1938 (Charles H. Whitaker restoration)

1975-1987 (residency and career of Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Lovejoy, Dr. Thomas E.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Unknown _____

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Drover's Rest is locally significant under **National Register Criterion A** in the area of **Commerce**. The main dwelling was built c. 1757-1785 in support of an early mill complex on nearby Difficult Run. The house was located near the Sugarlands Rolling Road, an eighteenth-century roadway used by area planters to transport tobacco to the Pimmit Run warehouse on the Potomac River. Drover's Rest also served as an ordinary and inn on the Georgetown Pike, an important regional roadway built after the War of 1812 to facilitate commerce and economic exchange. Such establishments provided an important service to the many travelers on the Georgetown Pike during the nineteenth century. Drover's Rest is also locally significant under **Criterion B** and **Criteria Consideration G** for its association with Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy, a pioneering figure in the fields of biology and environmental conservation who lived and maintained a library at Drover's Rest from 1975-2021. Finally, the house is locally significant under **Criterion C** in the area of **Architecture** as an example of an eighteenth-century log dwelling with good integrity. The **Period of Significance** is comprised of two separate periods. The first, c. 1757 to 1938, extends from the estimated date of initial construction of the main house to the end of the Charles H. Whitaker restoration. The second period, 1975-1987, begins with the purchase of the property by Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy, and extends to the end of his tenure at the World Wildlife Fund. While Lovejoy continued to advocate, teach, and write until his death in 2021, it was during the 1975-1987 period that he made some of his most important contributions to environmental conservation, including the first scientific projections of species extinction in 1980, his early involvement with the television show *Nature*, and the Debt-for-Nature Swap program in 1984.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Criterion A: Commerce

Drover's Rest is locally significant in the area of Commerce because it is associated with the context of early milling and road development in Fairfax County during the mid- to late eighteenth century. The present property formed part of the larger Towlston Manor estate of Bryan Fairfax during the mid-eighteenth century, and Drover's Rest was built in support of a mill complex on Difficult Run known as Towlston Mill. Documentary evidence reveals that the house continued to be associated with the mill into the 1840s. Milling was one of the most important commercial activities for local agricultural economies of the period because local farmers' crops were processed for local use as well as shipping to rapidly growing urban centers such as Alexandria. Mills, In addition, Drover's Rest is situated on what was originally a section of the eighteenth-century Sugarlands Rolling Road, and later the historic Georgetown Pike, constructed between 1813 and 1827. The turnpike was an important roadway in northern Virginia illustrative of the expansion of turnpikes and commerce, linking Georgetown's merchants with the farms and plantations of northern Virginia. After 1866, Drover's Rest is

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documented as an ordinary on the Georgetown Pike run by owner William S. Oliver. As a “drover’s rest” it provided lodging for the many livestock drovers, teamsters, and stagecoach travelers on the heavily used turnpike into the early twentieth century. Drover’s Rest also served as the local post office for the Prospect Hill community, possibly as early as 1802, and what is today the rehabilitated garage once reportedly functioned as a general store during the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. A well-known local landmark along the Georgetown Pike, Drover’s Rest has been a fixture in local folklore throughout much of the twentieth century, and it was featured in the 1977 book *The History of the Old Georgetown Pike*.

Criterion B and Criterion Consideration G: Conservation

Drover’s Rest embodies exceptional historical importance under Criterion B and Criteria Consideration G in the area of Conservation for its close association with the life and career of Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy, a seminal figure in the fields of biology and conservation. Dr. Lovejoy owned and lived at Drover’s Rest from 1975 until his death in 2021. He was a major historical figure in twentieth-century biology and environmental conservation, and through his efforts, rates of global species extinction and the threat to the biodiversity of the Amazon for the first time became widely known concepts in popular discourse.

A Yale-educated biologist, Lovejoy was the first academic researcher to quantify rates of species extinction during the early 1980s and was the inventor of the term “biodiversity” (biological diversity). Dr. Lovejoy was also one of the creators of the television show *Nature*, and he was one of the first scientists to engage in public outreach to create greater widespread awareness of environmental issues and species extinction, both in the Brazilian Amazon and globally. From 1973 to 1987, Dr. Lovejoy directed the World Wildlife Fund-U.S. program, and he served as the Fund’s executive vice president from 1985-1987. He later held senior positions at the Smithsonian Institution, World Bank, and H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics, and Environment. Lovejoy was also an advisor on environmental affairs to the U.S. State Department and multiple U.S. presidents, and he was a faculty member at George Mason University. Internationally-known and celebrated for his efforts to raise awareness regarding environmental issues, Dr. Lovejoy used the media, film, and networking to spread his message among the powerful and famous, a new approach at the time. Lovejoy hosted numerous politicians, celebrities, reporters, and media figures at Camp 41, his rainforest research base in Brazil. At Drover’s Rest, he maintained a large library and workspace during his period of residency and held regular dinners at the house where he and his colleagues at the World Wildlife Fund formulated new strategies and initiatives. Among these was the Debt-for-Nature swap, which was the first incentive of its kind to be used in the field of environmental conservation, conceived by Dr. Lovejoy in the mid-1980s while at the Fund.

Whether hosting movie stars and prominent political figures in Brazil, or through his media appearances and editorials, Dr. Lovejoy translated complex science into an understandable and powerful message on biodiversity and climate change that still resonates today. Lovejoy has been acknowledged as a pioneering figure in his field by the National Geographic Society and many

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other organizations.³ An advisor to presidents, a prolific writer, film-maker, research scientist, and university professor, Lovejoy was inducted into the National Academy of Sciences in 2021. He is the recipient of the Hubbard Medal, the highest honor bestowed by the National Geographic Society for “distinction in exploration, scientific research, and discovery.”⁴ In addition, the Smithsonian Institution posthumously awarded Dr. Lovejoy the prestigious James Smithson Medal in 2022, making him the tenth individual to receive this honor.

Criterion C: Architecture

Constructed c. 1757-1785, Drover’s Rest is a significant and largely intact example of an eighteenth-century, log, hall and parlor plan dwelling, one of a handful of documented examples in Fairfax County. The building’s character-defining features are the construction methods used in shaping and building the log walls, use of mortise-and-tenon joinery to connect the joists to timber framing sills, and its hall and parlor plan. Log construction techniques were employed in Virginia and the Mid-Atlantic region primarily from the eighteenth through the mid-nineteenth century. The early two-room hall and parlor plan is related to earlier Post Medieval English building types, and Drover’s Rest is one of a handful of surviving, documented examples in Fairfax County. Between c. 1934 and 1938, the house was restored by well-known architectural writer and critic Charles Harris Whitaker, who sought to preserve its original features.

Historic Context

Early Property History and the Construction of Drover’s Rest

The Drover’s Rest property originally formed part of the eighteenth-century land holdings of the prominent Fairfax family. In 1649, King Charles II of England granted the land situated between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers to seven Englishmen as a proprietary. By 1719, the majority of the proprietary had come under the control of Thomas, sixth Lord Fairfax. Following the death of his land agent, Robert Carter, in 1732, Lord Fairfax named his cousin William Fairfax as his new representative in Virginia, and he arranged to have William appointed Collector of Customs for the South Potomac River region. In 1735, Lord Fairfax traveled to Virginia to oversee a survey of the proprietary, necessitated by a dispute with the Virginia government at Jamestown over its southern and western boundaries. Before returning to England, he set aside a 12,588-acre tract for himself near Great Falls in what would become Fairfax County, which was established in 1742. Following his return to Virginia in 1745, Lord

³ See this brief tribute to Dr. Lovejoy by the National Geographic Society: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4KEfBdmCuXA&t=213s>.

⁴ George Mason University, “The National Geographic Society Honors Lovejoy with Hubbard Medal,” April 5, 2022; <https://www.gmu.edu/news/2022-04/national-geographic-society-honors-lovejoy-hubbard-medal> (accessed October 2022).

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Fairfax lived with William Fairfax for several years at his plantation, Belvoir, located south of Alexandria.⁵

In 1757, Bryan Fairfax inherited the family's Towlston Manor tract from his father, William Fairfax. Containing the subject property, the Towlston tract consisted of 5,568 acres that approximately encompasses the current boundaries of what are now the McLean and Vienna areas of Fairfax County. Born in 1736, Bryan Fairfax lived in Salem, Massachusetts with his mother's family from 1747 until his return to Virginia in 1754.⁶ In 1765, he greatly expanded his holdings with the acquisition of the tract Manor of Great Falls, which was adjacent to Towlston. During this period, Bryan Fairfax was actively involved in the affairs of the region, acting as a trustee for the improvement and maintenance of local roads, and as a justice of the County Court.⁷ He resided at Towlston Manor, and the initials "B. F." and a large dwelling house with prominent chimney appears on the property in an eighteenth-century ink annotation to the 1737 survey of the Northern Neck Proprietary held at the Library of Congress (Figure 5).

Bryan Fairfax constructed a merchant mill and supporting buildings to the south of Difficult Run, on a portion of his Towlston Manor tract, sometime between 1757 and 1785. The evidence for this is found within a tripartite indenture involving the subject property, entered into by Bryan and Jane Fairfax with Richard Arell and John Gooding in May of 1793. The deed notes that previous to 1793, Bryan Fairfax and William Ramsay, a prominent merchant from Alexandria, "erected a Merchant Mill and other houses necessary to accommodate the same" on "a tract of land called by the name of Towlston, a part of which lay upon Difficult run." Bryan and Jane Fairfax sold to Arell and Gooding as tenants in common "one hundred acres of land adjoining the said Mill," Bryan Fairfax's interest in the mill, and the "buildings appertaining thereto." The deed notes that William Ramsay died after the construction of the mill complex was completed, and his date of death is recorded in 1785.⁸ Drover's Rest was likely constructed in support of the mill, and the dwelling was therefore built sometime between Fairfax's acquisition of the land in 1757 and Ramsay's passing in 1785.⁹ The building's design, form, and materials strongly support this period of construction.

Bryan Fairfax was a close friend of George Washington, and the two corresponded regularly, beginning in the 1750s. William Fairfax's plantation, Belvoir, was located just to the south of Mount Vernon, and the two families had become linked through the marriage of William's daughter Anne to Lawrence Washington in 1743. George Washington gained early surveying experience working alongside William's eldest son George William Fairfax in surveying the Fairfax family's lands south of the Potomac in 1748. Bryan Fairfax first wrote to George

⁵ Nan Netherton et al, *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History* (Fairfax, VA: Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1992), 5-6.

⁶ Donald M. Sweig and Elizabeth S. David, eds., *A Fairfax Friendship: The Complete Correspondence Between George Washington and Bryan Fairfax, 1754-1799* (Fairfax, VA: Fairfax County Planning Department, 1982), 2, 44.

⁷ Netherton et al, 65, 79, 84.

⁸ Fairfax County Land Records, Liber W-1, Folio 384, deed recorded May 14, 1793.

⁹ Kenton Kilmer and Donald Sweig, *The Fairfax Family in Fairfax County* (Fairfax, VA: Fairfax County Office of Comprehensive Planning, 1992), 73.

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Washington after returning to Virginia in 1754, and he served under Washington in the Virginia militia in 1755. The two began a regular correspondence beginning in 1758, and Washington was at times a guest at Towlston Manor. In a 1768 letter to Washington, Bryan Fairfax wrote:

I shall be very glad of your company at Towlston when it is convenient to spend three of four days or more – I can't say my hounds are good enough to justify an invitation to hunt, but ...we may then partake of that diversion or not as it may seem agreeable.

Washington owned a 275-acre tract adjacent to Towlston on the north and east, and bordering land owned by Ferdinando Fairfax on the south and west. In 1799, he corresponded with Bryan Fairfax regarding his desire that the three meet to walk the property and discuss having the boundaries of their respective tracts surveyed.¹⁰ While local legend claims that Washington stayed at Drover's Rest on occasion, there is no documentary evidence to support this.

Drover's Rest and Mid-Eighteenth-Century Vernacular Architecture

Drover's Rest is a significant example of eighteenth-century vernacular architecture in the Mid-Atlantic, as evidenced by its method of construction and interior plan. Log construction was utilized throughout the region, from the earliest period of settlement into the nineteenth century, for buildings ranging from dwellings, tenant houses, barns, stables, corn cribs, smokehouses, and other outbuildings. Most log dwellings were covered in weatherboard sheathing from the outset, and the underlying log framing was typically not visible on the exterior. Log buildings were constructed using a variety of joining methods that included various notching techniques as well as mortise-and-tenon joints. While the corners of the log construction at Drover's Rest are hidden by the outer wood siding, examples of mortise-and-tenon joints can be seen on the interior, where the framing is more visible, and were used to connect the floor and ceiling joists with timber framing sills. Logs were either minimally finished and left in the round, as in the cellar joists at Drover's Rest, or were hewn or sawn square, as seen in the first story and attic. The space between the logs was often "chinked" with material such as rubble stone, brick, clay, wood slabs, construction scrap, or lime mortar. As seen on the interior, the chinking was often covered in mortar and whitewashed.¹¹

The two-room hall and parlor plan was in use in the Mid-Atlantic primarily from the eighteenth century through the first half of the nineteenth, although later examples exist. Such dwellings typically lacked interior passages, with the exterior entrance opening directly into the heated living space. The interior plan contained the hall, or principal space, augmented by a second room used as a sleeping room or parlor. The better hall and parlor dwellings usually had a fireplace in both rooms, the larger one being located in the hall. Some had unheated parlors, particularly on the eastern shore of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.¹²

¹⁰ Sweig and David, 167-69.

¹¹ Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 71-76.

¹² Lanier and Herman, 16-18.

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Intact hall and parlor-plan dwellings are a relatively rare resource type in Fairfax County, although there are documented examples. The Richard Lahey House (029-0122) at 9750 Brookmeadow Drive in Vienna, Virginia is a brick, one-and-a-half-story dwelling constructed c. 1760, with a two-story 1940s addition. Like Drover's Rest, it contains two small rooms on the first floor connected through an interior doorway and also through access from both sides of the stairs. Two additional chambers are located in the finished attic. The distinctive twin chimneys are associated with fireplaces in each of the four rooms. The cellar contains a single room with a large stone hearth.¹³

The Jackson House (029-0174), at 1157 Swinks Mill Road in McLean, Virginia, is a one-and-a-half-story c. 1760 hall and parlor-plan house that was added to linearly in the early 19th century. The original east half is white-washed stone, while the west is wood frame covered with beaded siding. Large exterior stone chimneys stand at each gable end. While the house has been added onto over time, the original stone hall and parlor section remains intact, and features a large hearth and hand-hewn framing timbers.¹⁴

The Georgetown Pike and Historic Road Development in Fairfax County

Drover's Rest was located along one of the earliest turnpikes in Fairfax County. The first roads in what would become the county ran between principal plantations, settlements, and market centers. The growth of the milling industry influenced the improvement of transportation in the area, although for many years travelers continued to rely on the old system of "rolling roads" first used by planters to transport their hogsheads of tobacco to market. In 1730, the Virginia House of Burgesses reinforced existing legislation establishing a system of tobacco inspection stations and warehouses. Early public warehouses in Fairfax County were located on the Occoquan River, Pohick Creek, Hunting Creek, and Pimmit Run. The roads from the interior plantations to these warehouses were often called "rolling roads" for the round wooden hogsheads of tobacco that were transported along them. Two known rolling roads, the Sugarlands and the Falls Rolling Roads, provided access to the warehouse below the Little Falls of the Potomac, near the mouth of Pimmit Run. The Sugarlands Rolling Road, documented as early as 1728, connected the plantations in western Fairfax County (including portions of today's Loudoun County) to points along the Potomac. It ran from the plantation of Daniel McCarty on the Potomac River near the modern-day boundary between Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, to the current location of Dranesville, then southeast parallel to the Potomac, crossing Difficult Run, and proceeding to the mouth of Pimmit Run. The road followed the approximate path of the present-day Georgetown Pike. Additionally, a portion of the current Towlston Road, which was historically used by Bryan Fairfax to travel from his home at Towlston Grange to his mill on

¹³ Virginia Department of Cultural Resources, Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (VCRIS), Richard Lahey House, Vienna, Fairfax County, VDHR #029-0122.

¹⁴ Virginia Department of Cultural Resources, Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (VCRIS), Jackson House, Vienna, Fairfax County, VDHR #029-0174.

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Difficult Run, is nearly visible from the far end of the Drover's Rest property. The road was initially part of the Sugarlands Rolling Road.¹⁵

At the time of Drover's Rest's estimated date of construction, agriculture remained Fairfax County's major industry, with milling the second largest. The Bryan Fairfax-William Ramsay mill was one of several established on Difficult Run during the eighteenth century, and the owners of these mills were instrumental in early road development and maintenance. Petitions to the County Court for authorization to construct mills on Difficult Run were submitted by William Fairfax in 1750, Edward Masterson in 1751, and John Trammell in 1763. The court minutes also refer to a mill on Difficult Run operated by Charles Broadwater. Road and bridge maintenance was funded through tithables contributed by area landowners, who were responsible for organizing crews of workmen, inspecting the work, and reporting poor road conditions to the court. For example, Bryan Fairfax, Henry Gunnell, and Edward Blackburn were appointed by the County Court in 1760 to report on the bridge built by Charles Broadwater over Difficult Run. In 1772, Fairfax and Gunnell were appointed to report on repairs to the bridge, and Fairfax was reimbursed for timber used to repair the road.¹⁶

Drover's Rest is situated such that it directly abuts the Georgetown Pike. After the Revolutionary War, an expansion of industry and commerce in Fairfax County resulted in the development of new toll roads built using public and private funds. This coincided with regional and national efforts to develop a system of turnpikes and canals to connect rural communities with urban markets. Turnpikes were named for the turnstiles that travelers had to pass through after paying their toll. The abundance of private capital in eastern Virginia, particularly Alexandria, led to the formation of private turnpike companies during the late eighteenth century. The first turnpike company chartered in Virginia was the Fairfax and Loudoun Turnpike Road Company, which was chartered in 1795 to build a road between Alexandria and Aldie, Virginia. The development of a network of toll roads became an urgent concern of the Virginia General Assembly, and in 1817 it passed a general law encouraging turnpike companies to build and operate roads.¹⁷

The Georgetown Pike was constructed between 1813 and 1827 by the private Georgetown & Leesburg Turnpike Company and the Falls Bridge Turnpike Company. The Georgetown and Leesburg Turnpike Company was chartered in the District of Columbia in 1813 to build a paved road across the Falls Bridge (Chain Bridge) from the District into Virginia. The road had been completed to Difficult Run by 1820. The Falls Bridge Turnpike Company, incorporated by the Virginia General Assembly in 1813, subsequently extended the road west to present-day Dranesville. At its completion, the route extended from the boundary of Washington, D.C. and Virginia at Chain Bridge to its intersection with the Leesburg Pike. The turnpike was developed

¹⁵ Heather K. Cowl, *A History of Roads in Fairfax County, Virginia: 1608-1840* (Master's Thesis, American University, 2002), 20-21, 29, 34-35, 41, 69.

¹⁶ Beth Mitchell, *Fairfax County Road Orders 1749-1800* (Charlottesville, VA: Virginia Transportation Research Council, 2003), 11, 54, 71, 95, 103.

¹⁷ Cowl, 73, 80-83, 94, 114; National Register of Historic Places, Georgetown Pike, Fairfax and Arlington Counties, Virginia, National Register #12000537.

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with the intent of connecting Georgetown's merchants with markets and farmers in northern Virginia.¹⁸

Nineteenth-Century Ownership and Usage of Drover's Rest

Throughout the late eighteenth century, the Drover's Rest property remained in the hands of the Fairfax family. In 1813, Alexandria merchant Charles I. Love, his wife Fanny, and Richard Bland Lee conveyed the approximately 100-acre property to Ferdinando Fairfax, the third son of Bryan Fairfax.¹⁹ It is not known how the property first came into the ownership of the Loves and Lee. In 1825, William Herbert, administrator of the estate of Ferdinando Fairfax, conveyed the property to George William Fairfax.²⁰ In 1826, George William Fairfax sold the property to William Bussard of the District of Columbia. The deed states that Bussard held a note issued by the President and Directors of the Falls Bridge Turnpike Company in the sum of \$1035, a part of which he used as payment for the property.²¹

By the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the property had passed to Samuel Walker and his family. Deed research and court records indicate that Samuel Walker was improving the property by 1831, although it was not officially deeded to Walker until 1836 following a court dispute between William Bussard and Walker.²² Records from the chancery case between Bussard and Walker discussed improvements to the land made by Walker principally in the years 1831 and 1832. Appraised by H.R. Love and William Swink, the report recorded an estimate of work undertaken by Walker that included repairs to a small mill and improvements to a dwelling on the property, most likely Drover's Rest. The listed improvements included building two chimneys to the house (if this is Drover's Rest, this could refer to the brick chimney remnant in the west room and the extent interior brick chimney), cellar improvements, plastering the house, and building a portico entry.²³ Samuel Walker's will, probated in 1845, instructed that his wife Ann's dower be laid off "around the dwelling house at my mill on Difficult run."²⁴ An interpretive map depicting land ownership in Fairfax County in 1860 prepared by researcher Beth Mitchell shows a triangular lot of two acres surrounding the location of Drover's Rest owned by Ann Walker, surrounded by a larger acreage owned by her son Charles Walker. The fact that the dwelling was being referred to in association with a mill, as late as the 1840s, suggests a possible historical function as a miller's residence going back to the time of Bryan Fairfax's Towlston Mill.

Charles and Ann Walker sold the property to William Stanton Oliver in 1866. The deed refers to the two-acre parcel as being that on which Samuel Walker resided prior to his death, and the

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Fairfax County Land Records, Liber M-2, Folio 341, deed recorded July 16, 1813.

²⁰ Deed referenced at Liber X-2, Folio 121, recorded November 23, 1826.

²¹ Fairfax County Land Records, Liber W-2, Folio 374, deed recorded May 5, 1826.

²² Fairfax County Land Records, Liber D-3, Folio 23, deed recorded October 22, 1836.

²³ Records of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Fairfax, Index Number 1836-026, Original Case Number CFF100TT, available from the Digital Collections of the Library of Virginia.

²⁴ Fairfax County Wills, Will Book U-1, Folio 275, April 21, 1845.

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dower lot assigned to his widow Ann.²⁵ Oliver already owned land across the Georgetown Pike from Drover's Rest, and he took advantage of his new property's location and applied for a license for its use as an ordinary. On September 17, 1866, the county granted a license to W.S. Oliver authorizing him to "keep a house of Private Entertainment at his house in the Country, According to Law."²⁶ A "house of Private Entertainment" was essentially an ordinary without the license to sell alcohol. Sale of alcohol was a contested issue in the Great Falls area of Fairfax County at this time, and in 1866, a local option act provided that each locality could vote for issuing liquor licenses within its boundaries. Interestingly, Oliver was a signer of an undated petition to the county court from citizens in the Great Falls area which sought to protest the prosecution of a fellow tavern owner, William P. Dickey, for keeping liquor on his property.²⁷ According to deed and tax records, the property remained in the hands of the Oliver family from the 1860s through 1919. He also acquired nearly 200 additional acres of property through the purchase of additional lots from Walker, adjacent parcels of land, and inherited property.

It was during the ownership of William S. Oliver that the property most likely began to function as a "drover's rest" along the Georgetown Pike. The construction of the north dining room addition during this period would have helped facilitate this use. Even with the completion of the turnpike, the ride to Georgetown remained difficult. Heavy travel on the road leading up to and during the Civil War, coupled with lack of funding and maintenance, led to further degradation of the road. Travel was therefore laborious and slow for cattle drivers and their heavy Winchester wagons. As a result, drover's rests, taverns, and ordinaries remained important resting points for travelers along the road.²⁸

A number of establishments were spaced along the turnpike within approximately a day's travel of each other, although few of these resources have survived. These establishments varied in terms of the services and the quality of lodging they provided, but all catered to the needs of the various travelers on the area's turnpikes, from stagecoaches and their passengers to teamsters and drovers enroute to markets in Alexandria or Georgetown. In addition to Drover's Rest, surviving examples include the Dranesville Tavern (029-0011) at 11919 Leesburg Pike. The tavern was built c. 1830 as a log structure and enlarged over time to accommodate the wagon trade between Georgetown and Leesburg. After 1881, it functioned as a drover's rest. Community institutions such as churches, a post office, and stores sprung up around the tavern, which acted as the nucleus of early Dranesville.²⁹

Stagecoach taverns, wagon stands, and drover's rests were situated approximately every twelve miles along the county's turnpikes. Teamsters and drovers on the way from Leesburg would stop for the night at establishments such as Drover's Rest on their way to Langley and then end the

²⁵ Fairfax County Land Records, Liber G-4, Folio 337, deed recorded October 15, 1866.

²⁶ Fairfax County Court, Minute Book (1863), 465.

²⁷ Milburn P. Sanders, "Thirteen Dry Years in Forestville," unpublished article available from gfhs.org (accessed November 2013).

²⁸ National Register of Historic Places, Georgetown Pike, Fairfax and Arlington Counties, Virginia, National Register #12000537.

²⁹ Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (VCIS), Dranesville Tavern, Fairfax County, VDHR #029-0011.

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trip at Georgetown. By the close of the nineteenth century, the commercial importance of Georgetown, and therefore the Georgetown Pike, was on the decline, and the Alexandria and Leesburg Turnpike, or the Middle Turnpike, rose to prominence as the primary corridor between Leesburg and Potomac River ports. The Dranesville area, strategically located at the intersection of the two roads, continued in its importance as a resting point on the road from Leesburg.³⁰

There has been a considerable amount of local folklore surrounding the property's use as an ordinary and "drover's rest." Local writer Elizabeth Cooke featured Drover's Rest in her 1977 book *The History of the Old Georgetown Pike*. Cooke provides colorful descriptions of drovers sleeping on the floor in front of the fire, the "Brunswick Stew" that they dined on from a common pot in the cellar, the stagecoach from Roundhill that stopped there, and the wagon yard adjacent to the house, where ninety-two wagons were once counted. She also states that there were oyster suppers in the house during the winter season, and dancing at a nearby pavilion on the property. In addition, Cooke notes that a race-course was located either on or near the property during the late nineteenth century.³¹ Cooke's source for these stories is a 1939 letter written by Pearl E. Young to Frederick and Florence Murray. Pearl E. and Harry D. Young owned Drover's Rest from 1920 until 1938, when they sold it to the Murrays. Since the Youngs did not live on the property during the nineteenth century, Mrs. Young may have been simply repeating local lore in her letter to the Murrays. She does directly mention a member of the Walker family as a source for the Civil War-era stories included in the letter, which describe Union soldiers taking food from the house and Confederate personnel hiding-out on the property, but Young does not specifically indicate the origin of the information regarding its use as a "drover's rest."³² While unsubstantiated, however, there is likely much truth to these stories, as the property's use as an ordinary by William S. Oliver after 1866 is documented. The exact location of the wagon yard is unknown. It may have been located on other Oliver property in the immediate vicinity, or it could have been near the large parking area that is today situated to the east of the garage.

Additionally, there is evidence that a store and post office were once located on the property. In her letter to the Murrays, Mrs. Young asserts that a "country store" was located in what is today the garage, adding that "the shelves were still there when we came [in 1920]."³³ Unfortunately, the garage today bears little resemblance to a general store and was remodeled by later owners in the twentieth century. A post office may have been located either in the house or in the immediate vicinity as early as 1802, when James Wiley was appointed postmaster at Prospect Hill (known then as Wileysville). The document establishing the post office was addressed to "Tolson," the Bryan Fairfax estate near Difficult Run.³⁴ The 1894 map, *The Vicinity of Washington, D.C.*, published by G. M. Hopkins (Figure 6) records W.S. Oliver at this location,

³⁰ National Register of Historic Places, Georgetown Pike, Fairfax and Arlington Counties, Virginia, National Register #12000537.

³¹ Elizabeth Miles Cooke, *The History of the Old Georgetown Pike* (publisher and place of publication not identified, 1977), 50.

³² Pearl E. Young to Frederick J. and Florence E. Murray, March 14, 1939.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Mayo S. Stuntz and Robert L. Lisbeth, unpublished research paper prepared for the Springfield, Virginia Stamp Club, March 1985, 2. (Note: Mr. Stuntz was a professor of history at George Mason University).

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as well as a notation of the Prospect Hill Post Office in association with the dwelling. Together with Oliver's appointment as a postmaster at Prospect Hill on January 2, 1866, this notation supports the long-told story of the property's use as a post office and gathering place.³⁵ The post office was later located at the intersection of Balls Hill Road and the Georgetown Pike until 1907.³⁶ These additional functions – post office and general store – suggest that like the Dranesville Tavern in Leesburg, Drover's Rest served as a focal point of the local rural community.

On June 12, 1919, Maggie Walker sold the property to Catherine S. Lent, which likely ended the building's time as a "house of Private Entertainment" or drover's rest.³⁷ As noted, in 1920 the property passed from Lent to Harry D. and Pearl E. Young.³⁸ The Youngs owned the property when noted architectural critic Charles H. Whitaker restored Drover's Rest, bringing it to modern living standards while preserving its essential design features. In an editorial published in the December 1934 issue of the architectural journal *Pencil Points*, Whitaker wrote:

For some months intermittently, and for the last five weeks steadily, I have been repairing and remodeling one of the oldest houses in Virginia. It is a log cabin construction and as we pull and pry it apart and peer behind the surface, there is told, with startling plainness, the unhappy story of the rise and decline of American carpentry.

Whitaker viewed the eighteenth-century woodwork of Drover's Rest as representing the "rise" of American craftsmanship, and in his writings he elevated the contributions of Colonial America's early builders. Whitaker was not formally trained as an architect, and in the 1934 *Pencil Points* editorial, he candidly stated that, "I certainly would not call myself an architect, yet I have built three houses for myself with my own hands and have remodeled several others for friends and relatives."³⁹ Whitaker was, however, a student of the early architecture of Virginia, and he collaborated with artist J. J. Lankes on the 1930 publication *Virginia Woodcuts*, which depicts Virginia's historic buildings and landscapes.

In a 1978 oral history interview conducted by the Great Falls Historical Society, Manning Gasch, a retired Washington, D.C. businessman and friend of Whitaker's whose family had lived in the immediate area since 1912, described the work undertaken by Whitaker:

Charlie Whitaker did some miniscule restoration. In other words, he scraped the old whitewash off the walls and what he did was painstaking and careful. But he didn't have a lot of money and he didn't do anything that was notable. But he did

³⁵ Ancestry.com. *U.S., Appointments of U. S. Postmasters, 1832-1971* (accessed November 2013).

³⁶ Stuntz and Lisbeth, 2.

³⁷ Fairfax County Land Records, Liber L-8, Folio 380, deed recorded June 12, 1919.

³⁸ Fairfax County Land Records, Liber P-8, Folio 409, deed recorded April 15, 1920.

³⁹ Charles Harris Whitaker, "On Common Ground," *Pencil Points*, December 1934, 613.

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restore it, more or less, to the condition it was in when it was originally constructed.⁴⁰

Charles Harris Whitaker (1872-1938) was a well-known architectural writer, called “one of America’s outstanding architectural critics” by the *New York Times*. Born in Rhode Island in 1872, Whitaker was educated in Boston, and afterwards studied art in London, Paris, Brussels, and Leipzig. He returned to Europe in 1905 and spent ten years there studying photographic and printmaking processes. Whitaker was a specialist in the study of photo printing, and his collection of prints illustrating different processes was housed at the Library of Congress. He lived in Greece for a year and assembled a large collection of photographs documenting traditional Greek architecture.⁴¹

According to the *New York Times*, Charles Whitaker was known as a rebel in architectural circles. He was a champion of groundbreaking architect Louis H. Sullivan and was responsible for the publication of “An Autobiography of an Idea,” in which Sullivan outlined his architectural philosophy. From 1913 to 1927, Whitaker served as the editor of the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects*, resigning over differences of editorial opinion with members of the AIA. He was a lecturer on architecture, and was prominently identified with housing studies, having authored several books on the subject. He was best known for his 1934 book, *Rameses to Rockefeller*, in which he argued that builders had throughout history overlooked the needs of the working class.⁴² Whitaker is also regarded as an important figure in the creation of the Appalachian Trail. In 1921, while editor of the AIA journal, he published an article by Benton MacKaye that was the catalyst for the trail’s eventual development.⁴³ Whitaker resided at Drover’s Rest for a period in the 1930s, presumably as a guest or tenant of the Youngs while undertaking the restoration of the house. His 1938 obituaries in both the *Washington Post* and the *New York Times* noted that he passed away at “his home at Drovers Rest.”⁴⁴ The Youngs sold the property to the Murrays that year.⁴⁵

Drover’s Rest changed hands several times during the 1940s, until 1948, when the property was purchased by David P. and Elizabeth G. Gibbs, who remained there until 1965.⁴⁶ The Gibbs family made several updates to the property, including expansion of the smokehouse with the rear addition and construction of the stables, currently used as the caretaker’s house. The property changed hands several times during the 1960s and 1970s. In 1965, the Gibbs sold the property to Peter and Betty Ziebel.⁴⁷ The Ziebels owned Drover’s Rest until 1969, when they

⁴⁰ Transcript of interview with Manning Gasch conducted by Janet Hofer of the Great Falls Historical Society, 1978.

⁴¹ “C. H. Whitaker Dies,” *New York Times*, August 13, 1938, 13.

⁴² “C. H. Whitaker Dies,” *New York Times*, August 13, 1938, 13.

⁴³ Jeffrey H. Ryan, “The Creation of the AT Changed the Course of Hiking History,” May 10, 2018, Partnership for the National Trails System, <https://pnts.org/new/the-creation-of-the-at-changed-the-course-of-hiking-history/> (accessed November 2022).

⁴⁴ “Charles Whitaker, Architect, Editor, Dies at Home Here,” *Washington Post*, August 11, 1938, 7.

⁴⁵ Fairfax County Land Records, Liber H-13, Folio 96, deed recorded December 17, 1938.

⁴⁶ Fairfax County Land Records, Liber 640, Folio 478, deed recorded July 23, 1948.

⁴⁷ Fairfax County Land Records, Liber 2686, Folio 730, deed recorded October 6, 1965.

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sold the property to Frederick and Mary Hitz.⁴⁸ In 1975, Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy purchased Drover's Rest from the Hitzes.⁴⁹

Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy

The most famed individual to own and reside at Drover's Rest, Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy, was a renowned, internationally-known expert on biodiversity and climate change who for over forty years worked on ecological projects to preserve the Amazon rainforest and raise global awareness of the challenges facing it. Thomas Lovejoy was born in New York City on August 22, 1941. He was the son of Thomas Lovejoy, Jr., president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, and his wife Jeanne Gillette Lovejoy. As a youth, he was an avid reader and outdoorsman. He attended the Millbrook School, a private boarding school in Dutchess County, New York, in part because it had a zoo on campus that captured his curiosity. Lovejoy went on to earn a bachelor's degree in biology from Yale University in 1964, and while a student he served as a zoological assistant at the Peabody Museum of Natural History.⁵⁰ Lovejoy's mentors at Yale included G. Evelyn Hutchinson (who taught at Yale from 1928-1971, and is considered the founder of modern ecology) and Dillon Ripley (ornithologist and former director of the Yale Peabody Museum and the Smithsonian Institution).⁵¹ After graduating, Lovejoy spent one year traveling in the Nile River region of Africa. Upon returning to the U.S., he began his Ph.D. in biology at Yale. His dissertation, completed in 1969, examined the diversity of bird species in the Amazon rainforest.⁵²

After finishing his Ph.D., Lovejoy relocated to Washington, D.C., where he became recognized as a rare talent who was as capable at lobbying politicians, celebrities, and billionaire donors as he was at conducting fieldwork in the remote corners of the Amazon. From 1973 to 1987, Dr. Lovejoy directed the World Wildlife Fund-U.S. program and was responsible for its scientific, Western Hemisphere, and tropical forest orientation. From 1985 to 1987, he served as the Fund's executive vice president. While there, he transformed the Fund from a small non-governmental organization into a conservation behemoth addressing issues on a global scale. He later was a senior scientist and assistant secretary for environmental and external affairs at the Smithsonian Institution from 1987-1994. Lovejoy was chief biodiversity officer at the World Bank from 1999-2002, and he was president and biodiversity chair at the H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics, and the Environment from 2002-2013.⁵³ In 2016, he was appointed as a U.S. Science Envoy by the United States State Department.⁵⁴ In addition, Dr. Lovejoy served on

⁴⁸ Fairfax County Land Records, Liber 3189, Folio 86, deed recorded June 27, 1969.

⁴⁹ Fairfax County Land Records, Liber 4237, Folio 678, deed recorded July 18, 1975.

⁵⁰ Richard Sandomir, "Thomas Lovejoy, Wide-Ranging Ecologist and Amazon Rescuer, Dies at 80," *New York Times*, December 28, 2021.

⁵¹ Yale University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, "Alumnus Honored for Lifetime Studying and Defending Biodiversity," April 4, 2014, <https://gsas.yale.edu/news/alumnus-honored-lifetime-studying-and-defending-biodiversity> (accessed August 2022).

⁵² Sandomir, "Thomas Lovejoy," *New York Times*, December 28, 2021.

⁵³ Sandomir, "Thomas Lovejoy," *New York Times*, December 28, 2021.

⁵⁴ BBVA Foundation, Frontiers of Knowledge Awards, "Thomas E. Lovejoy," <https://www.frontiersofknowledgeawards-fbbva.es/galardonados/thomas-e-lovejoy-2/> (accessed August 2022).

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scientific advisory councils for the Regan, Bush, and Clinton administrations. In 1980, he prepared the first projection of global extinction rates for the Carter administration's *Global 2000 Report*, raising urgent concerns regarding biodiversity loss, overpopulation, and other environmental threats. Late in his career, Dr. Lovejoy was professor in the Department of Environmental Science and Policy at George Mason University, where he was chair of the Scientific and Technical Panel of the Global Environmental Facility from 2008-2013.⁵⁵ Lovejoy was a prolific writer, whose work included papers published in prestigious academic journals to editorials in the world's leading newspapers.⁵⁶ In a 2012 editorial in the *New York Times*, Lovejoy called climate change, "the greatest challenge of our species."⁵⁷

Dr. Thomas Lovejoy dedicated much of his career to conducting research in the Amazon rainforests. He first began research on bird species in the Amazon as a graduate student in the mid-1960s. At the time, there had recently been studies about the rates of extinction of species in isolated habitats, and debates over whether it was better to preserve large individual tracts or multiple small areas of land.⁵⁸ Lovejoy received a grant from the National Geographic Society in 1971 to continue his study of the ecology of rainforest birds in the Amazon.⁵⁹ In 1978, Dr. Lovejoy established the Biological Dynamics of Forest Fragments Project (BDFFP) at Yale, which found the fragmentation of habitats to be one of the greatest threats to biodiversity, along with climate change. Lovejoy and his team of researchers analyzed vast tracts of intact rainforest, as well as numerous smaller forest plots which had been progressively isolated from the surrounding forest through clearcutting. The team censused these areas for plant, animal, and insect life both before deforestation, from 1979-1983, and afterwards at regular intervals. Through analysis of the data, Lovejoy and his colleagues found that forest fragmentation caused ecological and environmental changes that rippled outwards over large distances, altering the natural microclimates of the Amazon and impacting forest health.⁶⁰ Still ongoing, the BDFFP is the world's largest long-term ecological experiment, covering approximately 1,000 square kilometers and now entering its forty-third year of existence. The program has produced nearly 800 technical publications, 180 student theses, and has provided advanced training for more than 700 environmental professionals from across Latin America. The project's large study area has also helped limit deforestation in the Amazon.⁶¹

⁵⁵ Yale University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, "Alumnus Honored for Lifetime Studying and Defending Biodiversity," April 4, 2014, <https://gsas.yale.edu/news/alumnus-honored-lifetime-studying-and-defending-biodiversity> (accessed August 2022).

⁵⁶ Rhett A. Butler, "Tom Lovejoy, Prominent Conservation Biologist, Dies at 80," *Mongabay*, December 25, 2021.

⁵⁷ Thomas E. Lovejoy, "The Greatest Challenge of Our Species," *New York Times*, April 5, 2012.

⁵⁸ Jeff Tollefson, "Splinters of the Amazon," *Nature*, April 18, 2013.

⁵⁹ National Geographic Society, "Thomas Lovejoy: In memoriam, celebrating the godfather of biodiversity," April 1, 2022, <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/impact/article/thomas-lovejoy-explorer-story> (accessed August 2022).

⁶⁰ BBVA Foundation, Frontiers of Knowledge Awards, "Thomas E. Lovejoy," <https://www.frontiersofknowledgeawards-fbbva.es/galardonados/thomas-e-lovejoy-2/> (accessed August 2022).

⁶¹ William F. Laurance, "Thomas E. Lovejoy (1941-2021)," <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41559-022-01672-8> (accessed August 2022).

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Lovejoy was among the first researchers to draw widespread attention to the environmental crisis occurring in the Amazon, and he was a pioneer in public outreach on the topic.⁶² He was the first to coin the term “biodiversity” in 1980 with biologist and conservationist Edward O. Wilson. Lovejoy was also one of the first scientists to stress the importance of climate change and link it to loss of biodiversity and forest habitat.⁶³ He used the BDFFP project as a “living laboratory” to expose numerous politicians, entertainers, and wealthy donors to the wonders of the Amazon rainforest. At Camp 41 near Manaus, Brazil, the project’s best known field camp, Dr. Lovejoy hosted prominent visitors that included former Vice President Al Gore, former Secretary of State John Kerry, many members of Congress including Senators John Heinz, Tim Wirth, and Bill Bradley, celebrities Tom Cruise, Harrison Ford, Olivia Newton-John, and Leonardo DiCaprio, novelist Peter Benchley, and media figures Tom Brokaw, Ben Bradlee, and Walter Cronkite. Tom Cruise nicknamed Dr. Lovejoy “Indy” after the film character Indiana Jones. The experience was transformative for many visitors and Lovejoy was responsible for generating global awareness on the environmental crisis facing the Amazon and its ramifications for the planet.⁶⁴

Dr. Lovejoy also engaged in outreach from his home base at Drover’s Rest. According to his obituary in the *New York Times*:

Camp 41 was not the only site that Dr. Lovejoy used to bring disparate people together; he also hosted them at his home in McLean, a log cabin called Drover's Rest, for dinners and fine wine. ‘There was always an element of a higher purpose at such gatherings,’ said Jane Lubchenco, a marine ecologist who is deputy director for climate and environment in the White House’s office of science and technology policy. ‘He brought people together to build connections in a way that might lead to more conservation action.’⁶⁵

According to Carter Roberts, President and CEO of the World Wildlife Fund:

For years, WWF scientists and Board members gathered at Drover's Rest the evening before every board meeting to ponder the biggest issues of the day and brainstorm initiatives to make a difference. Among the ideas discussed around that table were programs to inspire the world to commit to conserve 30% of their lands and waters by the year 2030, Debt for Nature Swaps, and the Amazon Regional Protected Areas Program

⁶² Yale University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, “Alumnus Honored for Lifetime Studying and Defending Biodiversity,” April 4, 2014, <https://gsas.yale.edu/news/alumnus-honored-lifetime-studying-and-defending-biodiversity> (accessed August 2022).

⁶³ Russel A. Mittermeier, “Remembrances of Tom Lovejoy – the “godfather” of biodiversity,” IUCN, January 4, 2022, <https://www.iucn.org/news/species-survival-commission/202201/remembrances-tom-lovejoy-godfather-biodiversity> (accessed October 2022).

⁶⁴ William F. Laurance, “Thomas E. Lovejoy (1941-2021),” <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41559-022-01672-8> (accessed August 2022); Sandomir, “Thomas Lovejoy,” *New York Times*, December 28, 2021; Mittermeier, “Remembrances of Tom Lovejoy – the “godfather of biodiversity.”

⁶⁵ Sandomir, “Thomas Lovejoy,” *New York Times*, December 28, 2021.

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which created a system of parks in the Amazon equal in size to one and a half Californias. All of these have come to fruition.⁶⁶

Russel A. Mittermeier, chief conservation officer at the organization Re:wild, noted in a recent tribute to Dr. Lovejoy that:

The many dinners and Christmas parties that Tom hosted at Drover's Rest had huge impact on conservation. Having personally participated in dozens of these, I am certain that more conservation was achieved at Tom's dinners than in all the rest of Washington, D.C. meetings combined.⁶⁷

Dr. Lovejoy proposed the Debt for Nature Swap concept in 1984, a conservation incentive program in which countries work with non-governmental organizations, such as the WWF, Conservation International, and the Nature Conservancy, to exchange part of their foreign debt for commitments to environmental protection. In 1987, Bolivia became the first country to participate in a Debt for Nature Swap. In the years since, this innovative financial mechanism has leveraged more than one billion dollars for natural conservation in approximately three dozen nations.⁶⁸

In addition to hosting prominent guests at Camp 41 and Drover's Rest, Dr. Lovejoy also used television as a potent medium for disseminating his conservation and environmental message. Thomas Lovejoy was a writer and early advisor to the public television series *Nature*, begun in 1982, and he is often cited as one of the show's creators.⁶⁹ Lovejoy also wrote the public television documentaries *Forging a New Ethic* (2015) and *Brazil on the Brink* (2019). *Brazil on the Brink* was narrated by veteran journalist Judy Woodruff, former host of the *PBS Newshour*.⁷⁰

Dr. Lovejoy was the recipient of numerous awards, which included: Wilbur L. Cross Medal (1994, Yale University); World Wildlife Fund's Leaders for a Living Planet Award (2013, WWF); Blue Planet Prize (2012, Asahi Glass Foundation); Joao Pedro Cardoso Medal (2011, Brazilian Government); Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement (2002, University of Southern California); Frontiers of Knowledge Award in Conservation Biology and Ecology (2008, BBVA Foundation); Woodrow Wilson Award for Public Service (2014, Wilson Center).⁷¹ When the Yale University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences awarded Lovejoy the Wilbur L. Cross Medal, its highest honor, the citation referred to him as "scholar, naturalist,

⁶⁶ Carter Roberts, email message to Kata Petty, October 6, 2022.

⁶⁷ Mittermeier, "Remembrances of Tom Lovejoy – the "godfather of biodiversity."

⁶⁸ William F. Laurance, "Thomas E. Lovejoy (1941-2021)," <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41559-022-01672-8> (accessed August 2022).

⁶⁹ IMDb, "Nature," https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0083452/?ref=nm_knf_il (accessed August 2022).

⁷⁰ IMDb, "Thomas Lovejoy," <https://www.imdb.com/name/nm11642752/> (accessed August 2022).

⁷¹ Yale University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, "Alumnus Honored for Lifetime Studying and Defending Biodiversity," April 4, 2014, <https://gsas.yale.edu/news/alumnus-honored-lifetime-studying-and-defending-biodiversity> (accessed August 2022).

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author, adviser to governments worldwide and educator of the public.”⁷² The 2012 Blue Planet Prize announcement included a succinct overview of Lovejoy’s importance and achievements:

Through pioneering and creative fieldwork conducted in the tropical Amazon rainforest, a great achievement of Dr. Lovejoy was shedding light on a major mechanism of species decline when the biodiversity concept was still in its infancy. Through this fieldwork, Lovejoy became the first person to academically clarify how humans caused habitat fragmentation and propelled biodiversity towards a crisis. Based on profound insights into ecosystems obtained through the series of research, Dr. Lovejoy became the first to publish a projection of species extinctions. From there, he has continued to indicate and propose measures for curbing the rising rate of endangered species, significantly influenced numerous academic institutes and societies, and helped lay the foundation for protecting the natural environment based on biodiversity, which is now a mainstream concept.⁷³

In 2014, the Botanical Research Institute of Texas presented Lovejoy with its International Award of Excellence in Conservation. The Institute’s president, S. H. Sohmer, stated at the time that “Tom’s work in the field of conservation is a remarkable study of how one person can make a difference through the creative application of knowledge.”⁷⁴ Dr. Lovejoy was inducted into the National Academy of Sciences in 2021, one of the “singular honors of American Science.”⁷⁵ In addition, Dr. Lovejoy was a member of the American Philosophical Society and served on the board of directors of the New York Botanical Garden, the American Institute of Biological Sciences, the World Resources Institute, Woods Hole Research Center, the Tropical Foundation, and the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew.⁷⁶

Dr. Lovejoy was actively involved with the National Geographic Society, who helped fund some of his early research in the Amazon during the 1970s. He served on the Society’s Committee for Research and Exploration; was chair of the Big Cats Initiatives Grants Committee; and was a scientific advisor to the Society’s Chief Scientist and its Perpetual Planet expeditions. In 2019, Lovejoy was selected as a National Geographic Explorer at Large. He was awarded the Hubbard Medal in 2022, the Society’s highest honor, for his “groundbreaking achievements” in biology

⁷² Yale University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, “Alumnus Honored for Lifetime Studying and Defending Biodiversity,” April 4, 2014, <https://gsas.yale.edu/news/alumnus-honored-lifetime-studying-and-defending-biodiversity> (accessed August 2022).

⁷³ Asahi Glass Foundation, “2012 Blue Planet Prize: Announcement of Winners,” <https://www.af-info.or.jp/en/blueplanet/assets/pdf/list/2012profile-eng.pdf> (accessed August 2022).

⁷⁴ Yale University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, “Alumnus Honored for Lifetime Studying and Defending Biodiversity,” April 4, 2014, <https://gsas.yale.edu/news/alumnus-honored-lifetime-studying-and-defending-biodiversity> (accessed August 2022).

⁷⁵ John Hollis, “Thomas Lovejoy is Inducted into the National Academy of Sciences.” April 27, 2021, <https://www.gmu.edu/news/2021-04/thomas-lovejoy-inducted-national-academy-sciences> (accessed October 2022).

⁷⁶ American Philosophical Society, Member History, “Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy,” <https://search.amphilsoc.org/memhist/search?creator=Dr.+Thomas+E.+Lovejoy&title=&subject=&subdiv=&mem=&year=&year-max=&dead=&keyword=&smode=advanced> (accessed September 2022).

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conservation and protection of the Amazon rainforest.⁷⁷ In a tribute, the National Geographic Society called Lovejoy the “godfather of biodiversity.”⁷⁸ In 2022, the Smithsonian Institution posthumously awarded Dr. Lovejoy the James Smithson Award, making him the tenth individual to receive this honor since its inception in 1965.

At the time of his death in 2021, *The Hill* referred to Dr. Thomas Lovejoy a “giant” in the field of conservation.⁷⁹ The American Philosophical Society called Lovejoy “one of the great modern pioneers of modern conservation biology and practice.”⁸⁰ In his obituary, the *Washington Post* stated that, “Dr. Lovejoy was considered one of the most consequential biologists of his generation.”⁸¹ Quoted in the *New York Times*, Lovejoy’s former colleague Russell Mittermeier referred to him as “a historic figure,” adding that:

He really put the Amazon, and in particular Amazonia, on the international conservation map. When the whole conservation business started in the ‘60s and ‘70s, there was little focus on South America. But Tom changed that.⁸²

Dr. Thomas Lovejoy lived at Drover’s Rest from 1975 until his death in 2021. In addition to hosting prominent guests at the house, which along with Camp 41 served as a base for his outreach efforts, he also maintained a large library and workspace on the property throughout most of his productive career.

Conclusion

The history of Drover’s Rest is closely linked to the historic contexts of milling and transportation in early Fairfax County. The dwelling was constructed c. 1757-1785 by prominent landowner Bryan Fairfax in support of a mill complex on Difficult Run, and it is a rare and largely unaltered example of mid-eighteenth-century log construction. The dwelling was situated adjacent to the path of an early “rolling road” that was later merged with the Georgetown Pike, developed after the War of 1812 to facilitate economic exchange between Washington, D.C. and the farms and plantations of northern Virginia. During the nineteenth century, the property functioned as an ordinary and “drover’s rest” on this important regional roadway, providing lodging to travelers, livestock herders, and teamsters, in addition to serving as a gathering place

⁷⁷ George Mason University, “The National Geographic Society Honors Lovejoy with Hubbard Medal,” April 5, 2022; <https://www.gmu.edu/news/2022-04/national-geographic-society-honors-lovejoy-hubbard-medal> (accessed October 2022).

⁷⁸ National Geographic Society, “Thomas Lovejoy: In memoriam, celebrating the godfather of biodiversity,” April 1, 2022, <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/impact/article/thomas-lovejoy-explorer-story> (accessed August 2022).

⁷⁹ Christy Goldfuss, “After the loss of three giants of conservation, Biden Must Pick Up the Mantle,” *The Hill*, January 15, 2022, <https://thehill.com/opinion/energy-environment/589748-after-the-loss-of-three-giants-of-conservation-biden-must-pick-up/> (accessed August 2022).

⁸⁰ American Philosophical Society, Member History, “Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy,” <https://search.amphilsoc.org/memhist/search?creator=Dr.+Thomas+E.+Lovejoy&title=&subject=&subdiv=&mem=&year=&year-max=&dead=&key word=&smode=advanced> (accessed September 2022).

⁸¹ Joshua Partlow, “Thomas E. Lovejoy III, an ecologist who dedicated his career to preserving the Amazon rainforest, dies at 80,” *Washington Post*, December 27, 2021.

⁸² Sandomir, “Thomas Lovejoy,” *New York Times*, December 28, 2021.

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for the rural Prospect Hill community. In 1975, the property was purchased by renowned biologist and conservationist Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy, who lived, worked, and entertained at Drover's Rest until his death in 2021.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Cultural Resources (VDHR), Richmond

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR #029-0012

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 2

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.9678 | Longitude: -77.239594 |
| 2. Latitude: 38.968397 | Longitude: -77.238636 |
| 3. Latitude: 38.968756 | Longitude: -77.238842 |
| 4. Latitude: 38.968731 | Longitude: -77.239372 |
| 5. Latitude: 38.968572 | Longitude: -77.239828 |
| 6. Latitude: 38.968458 | Longitude: -77.239767 |
| 7. Latitude: 38.968344 | Longitude: -77.239911 |

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic boundary is coterminous with Part of Lot 1 of the estate of William S. Oliver, described as follows. Beginning in the center of the Georgetown Pike, Route 193, a corner of David P. Gibbs and the Madeira School, thence with the center of said road North 16° 55' West 220.69 feet; thence departing from Route 193 and running through the property of Gibbs North 51° 46' 30" East passing over a pipe at 28.27 feet, a total of 81.62 feet to a pipe; thence North 16° 55' West 46.10 feet to a pipe; thence North 75° 34' 30" East 149.58 feet to a pipe; thence South 84° 03' East 169.55 feet to a pipe in the line of the Madeira School property South 16° 55' East 146.75 feet to a stone; thence South 61° 38' West passing over a pipe at 363.94 feet, a total of 389.45 feet, to the beginning, containing 2.00 acres. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Location Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary follows the current legal boundaries of the subject property, as described in the Fairfax County land records at Liber 6791, Folio 811 (July 13, 1987). Although historically additional acreage was associated with Drover's Rest, the 2-acre parcel with the main house and assorted secondary resources are what remain today. In addition to the property's landscaped setting, the historic boundary encompasses all known associated historic resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: John Gentry, Senior Architectural Historian

organization: EHT Traceries, Inc.

street & number: 440 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

city or town: Washington state: DC zip code: 20001

e-mail: john.gentry@traceries.com

telephone: (202) 393-1199

date: February 2023

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Photo Log

Name of Property: Drover's Rest

City or Vicinity: McLean

County: Fairfax

State: Virginia

Photographer: John Gentry

Date Photographed: July 26, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 25. Façade, looking north.

Photo 2 of 25. West elevation, looking north.

Photo 3 of 25. North elevation, looking south.

Photo 4 of 25. East elevation, looking west.

Photo 5 of 25. Interior, east room, looking north.

Photo 6 of 25. Interior, east room, looking east.

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Photo 7 of 25. Interior, east room, looking west.

Photo 8 of 25. Interior, west room, looking north.

Photo 9 of 25. Interior, west room, looking south.

Photo 10 of 25. Interior, stair, looking north.

Photo 11 of 25. Interior, east upstairs bedroom, looking northeast.

Photo 12 of 25. Interior, dining room, looking west.

Photo 13 of 25. Interior, kitchen, looking east.

Photo 14 of 25. Interior, cellar, looking west.

Photo 15 of 25. Library/smokehouse, north elevation, looking south.

Photo 16 of 25. Library/smokehouse, south and west elevations, looking northeast.

Photo 17 of 25. Library/smokehouse, interior of library, looking west.

Photo 18 of 25. Library/smokehouse, interior of former smokehouse, looking south.

Photo 19 of 25. Well, looking south.

Photo 20 of 25. Caretaker's cottage, north and west elevations, looking southeast.

Photo 21 of 25. Garage, west elevation, looking east.

Photo 22 of 25. Garage, south and east elevations, looking northwest.

Photo 23 of 25. General view of property with ornamental pond and pumphouse looking south.

Photo 24 of 25. General view of property with pool, pool house, and main house, looking southwest.

Photo 25 of 25. General view of property, with caretaker's cottage, library, and main house, looking west.

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Figures

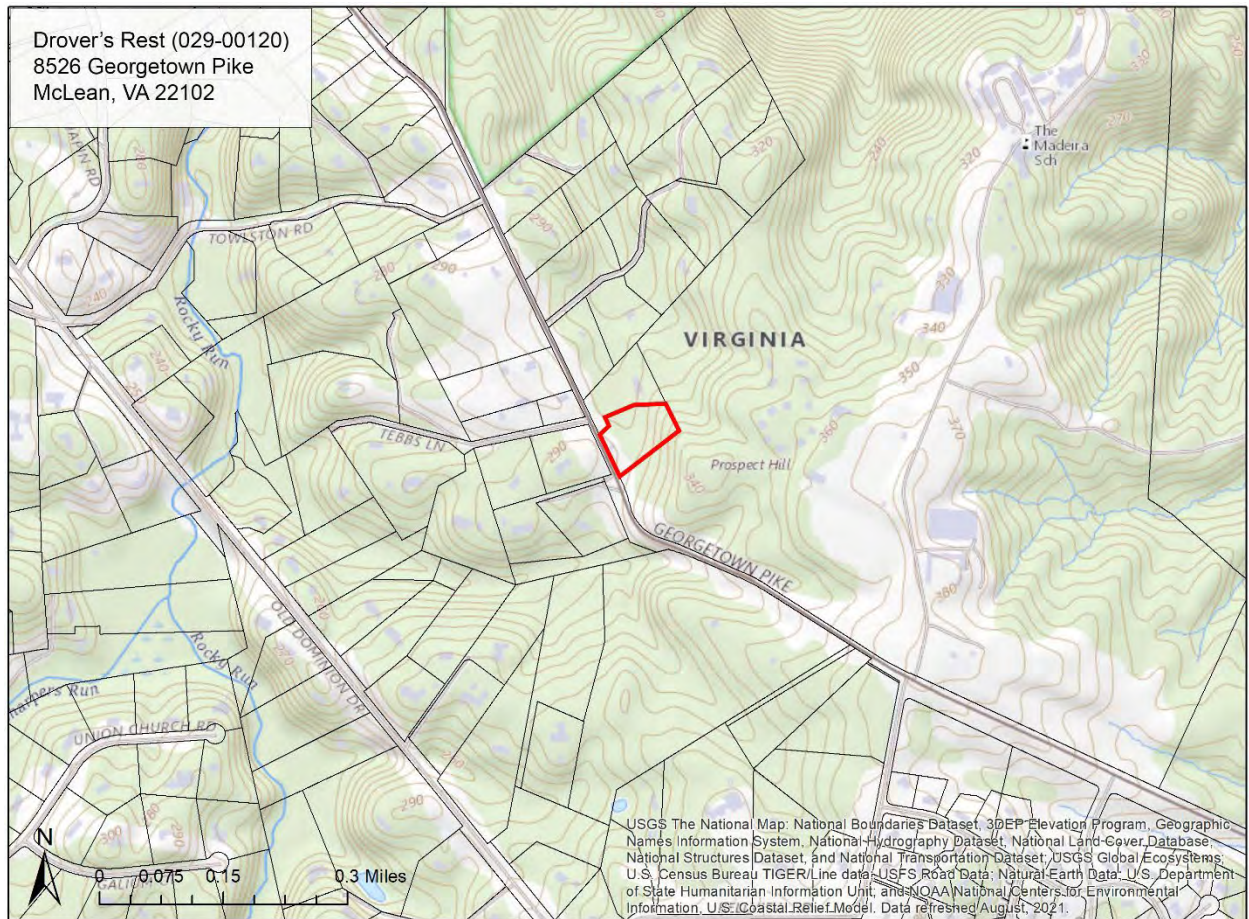


Figure 1. Locator map at 1:24,000 scale with property boundaries annotated (USGS, ESRI).

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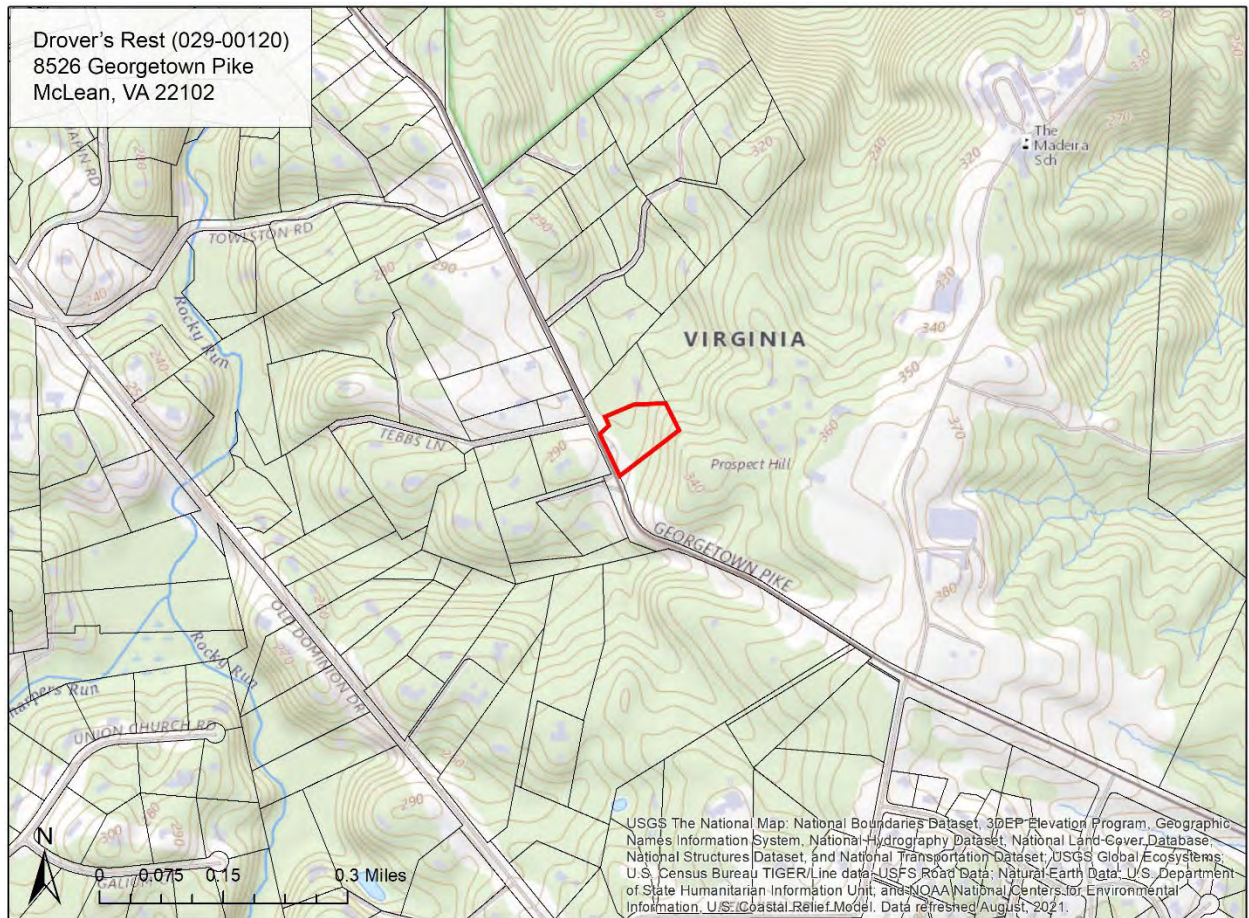


Figure 2. Locator map at 1:10,000 scale with property boundaries annotated (USGS, ESRI).

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Figure 3. Aerial with boundaries and coordinates annotated, scale: 1:960 (ESRI).



Figure 4. Photo key, scale: 1:960 (ESRI).

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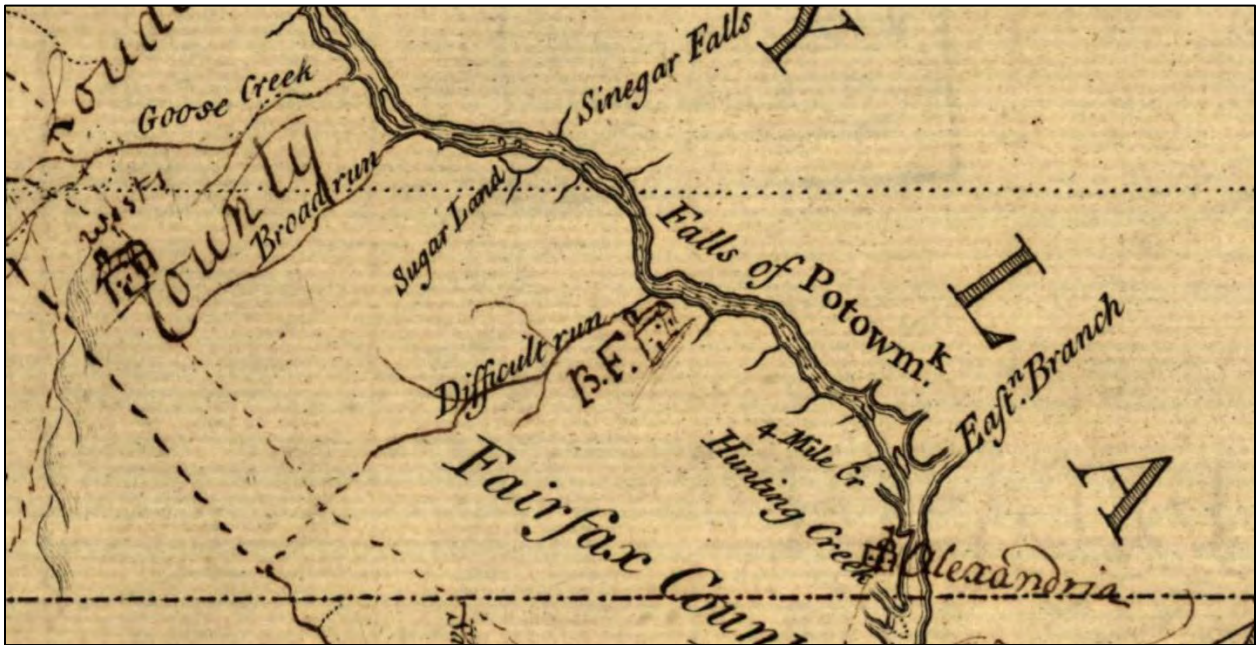


Figure 5. Detail from *A Survey of the Northern Neck of Virginia, 1737* (Library of Congress).

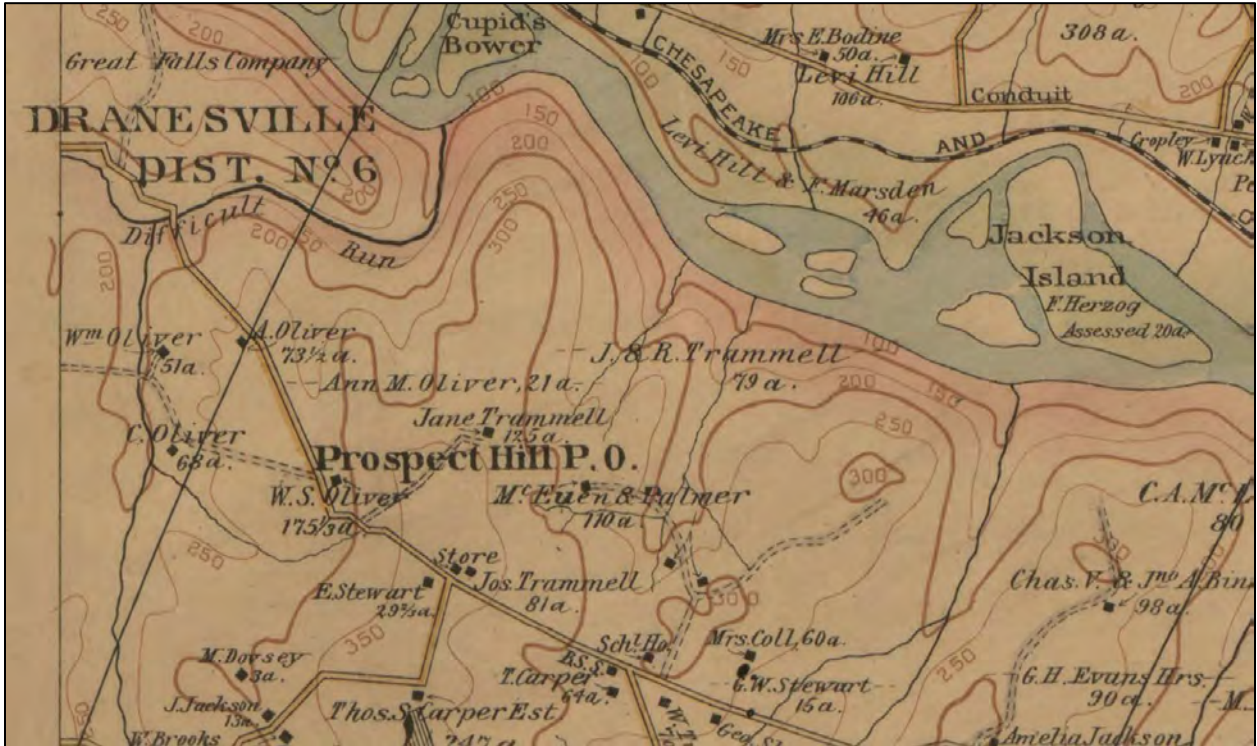


Figure 6. Detail from *The Vicinity of Washington, D.C., G. M. Hopkins, 1894* (Library of Congress).

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Fairfax County, VA
County and State



Figure 7. Photograph, c. 1875, showing the façade and west elevation of Drover's Rest
(Special Collections, Fairfax County Public Library)

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Figure 8. Aerial photograph, undated (Special Collections, Fairfax County Public Library)

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Figure 9. Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy at the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, 1974 (Wikimedia Commons).

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Figure 10. Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy near Manaus, Brazil, 1986 (Smithsonian Institution).



Figure 11. Dr. Lovejoy in the Brazilian rainforest, 1989 (*Washington Post*, December 27, 2021).

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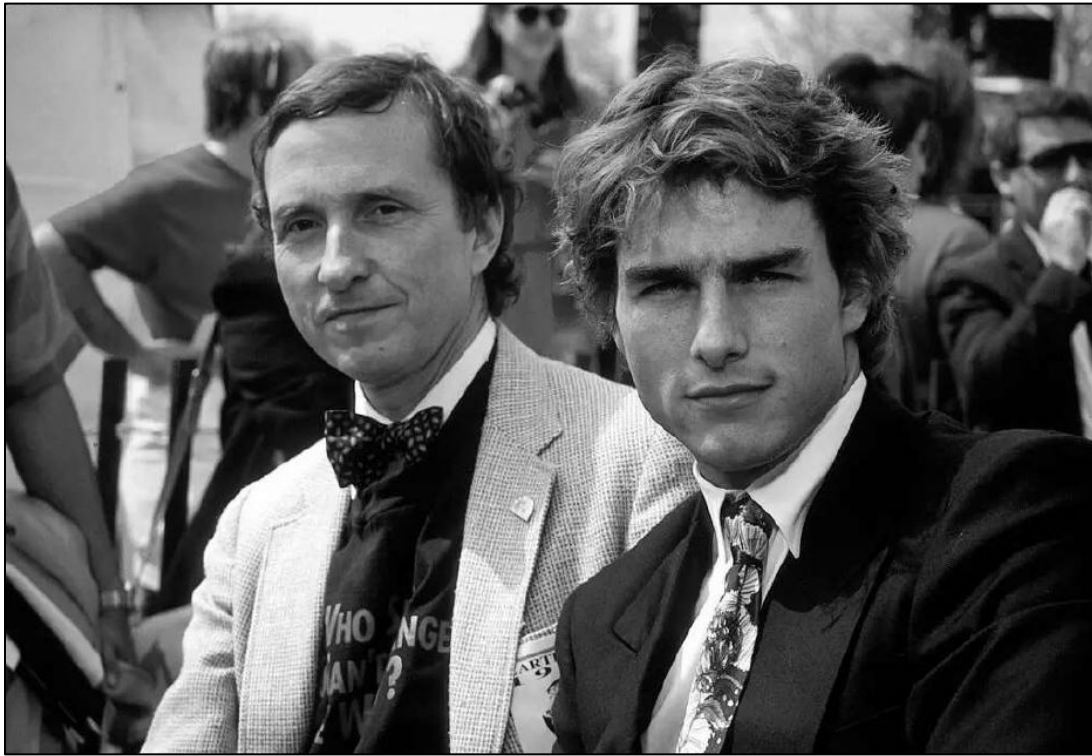


Figure 12. Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy with actor Tom Cruise, 1990 (*New York Times*, December 28, 2021).



Figure 13. Dr. Lovejoy at Camp 41, undated (image provided by the Lovejoy family).

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Figure 14. Dr. Lovejoy in the Brazilian rainforest, 2014 (*New York Times*, December 28, 2021).

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

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- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.











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