

MONTGOMERY COUNTY CEMETERY INVENTORY

Survey ID 252

Cemetery name Dunlop Family

Alternate name(s) Hayes Manor

Address (or direction from nearest intersection) 4101 Manor Road / 4000 Jones Bridge Rd

ADC Map Page 36 Grid C-9 Town Bethesda

Type

Religious _____
 Family _____
 Private _____
 Other _____

Association

Free black _____
 Enslaved _____
 Ethnic _____
 Prehistoric _____

Setting Rural Urban Suburban Forested Other _____

Condition Excellent Good Fair Poor

Negative Impacts (vandalism, dumping, neglect, encroachment, etc) _____

Approximate no. of burials unknown Date range of burials unknown

Description (markers, materials, arrangement, landscaping, fence, paths and roads, etc.)

According to Farquhar, the remains of Dunlop family members were moved to this location c. 1891 to keep them with the house, which was still owned by descendants. An obelisk was erected + inscribed "In Memory of James and Elizabeth Dunlop and their descendants". Hayes Manor was part of a 700-acre estate + was built c. 1767. It was ~~then~~ owned by the Dunlop-Laird family from 1792 on. Now the property of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, which does not permit access.

Surveyor(s) Anne Brockett Survey date 11/2004

Photographer NA Date _____ Photo no. _____

Current owner Howard Hughes Medical Inst.

Address/Phone No. 301-215-8990

Historic Status Locational Atlas ID _____ National Register _____
 Master Plan ID 35/10 Other _____

UTM _____

Additional sources of information: Farquhar
Caricchi
HABS survey

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summer home, Harewood, is greatly enhanced in value. When started, the company had assets of \$245. In 1961 Gross Assets, \$4,735,186.64. When the one hundredth anniversary was celebrated in 1948, the firm had \$12,000,000 in fire risks. In 1961 total risks are \$317,702,317.00.

In a small building to the left of the house, Edward had a well-equipped shop one hundred years ago where he made the stamps for which he became famous. The stamps were made of some special kind of hard steel. He constructed a train of wooden gears that was considered remarkable at that time. Outside the shop he had a horse, usually driven by one of his children, to furnish the power. The revolving machine transmitted the power to a wooden shafting inside the shop, and with these home-made devices he turned out an extremely accurate and durable product. A few of these old wooden pulleys are still preserved in the little shop. His talent in this work is the more remarkable because he worked on the most intricate carving with his left hand, and he had poor eyesight.

To show his versatility Edward Stabler, in 1844, carried on the first experiment to demonstrate that the use of Peruvian guano used on hills of corn would increase its yield 300 per cent. Two years later his ox team, together with a horse from Robert R. Moore's, brought a ton of guano from Baltimore. From that time the prosperity of the farms of the County was advanced tenfold, and the impoverishment of the

soil caused by tobacco growing was gradually reduced.

Edward and Ann celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at Harewood on Christmas Eve, 1873, gladdened by a large assemblage of their friends and neighbors. His death occurred in September, 1883.

The owners of this interesting old manor, after William and his son Edward, were Arthur and Jordan, sons of Edward. In 1925 it was sold by the heirs of Jordan to Mr. Dean Acheson, who, with his family, has made it a summer and week-end retreat from the exactions of official life in Washington.

Many eminent personages have sojourned in Sandy Spring for a time, to visit or to lecture. Great scientists, scholars, military men, and world travellers have been frequently known there, but Mr. Dean Acheson is the first international lawyer and statesman, whose name is known around the world, to make the peaceful Quaker community his permanent home.

Mr. Acheson became Secretary of State on January 21, 1949. He has had to make the most momentous decisions, and has repeatedly represented this country with great distinction at meetings of ministers of other nations. His stature has steadily grown. His work for the United Nations has been paramount. It is a matter of satisfaction to the author that he had the honor of first introducing Mr. and Mrs. Acheson to peaceful Harewood.

Hayes Manor

UNSURPASSED anywhere in Montgomery County, and cherished by six generations of the Dunlop family since its acquisition in 1792, stands Hayes Manor, a graceful and charming Georgian Colonial brick manor house of the Late Colonial period (1750 to 1775).¹ In a most desirable situation well above the surrounding area, with ten acres of lawn, terraced gardens, flowers, box and giant shade trees, Hayes Manor overlooks the northern golf greens of the Columbia Country Club, and is two miles north of Chevy Chase Circle and just west of Connecticut Avenue.

¹ White Pillars, by J. Frazer Smith.

The approach is impressive. High brick gate posts at front and rear entrances have a limestone block set in each, and on each block is chiseled "Hayes Manor, 1762." The whole setting is reminiscent of the sumptuous days of the English aristocracy before the Revolutionary War. The mansion was planned and built in the midst of that atmosphere of lavish living by one of the wealthiest congregations in the Province by a wealthy minister. In 1762, the Reverend Alexander Williamson purchased 700 acres which then comprised one-half of Clean Drinking, an old land grant made in 1699 of 1,400 acres to one John Courts. The luxurious house

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NO. 42 H-9 REVEREND ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON CENTER 1762 RIGHT WING GEORGE T. DUNLOP, SR., 1894 LEFT WING GEORGE T. DUNLOP, JR., 1908 ALL HEADER BRICKS

was no doubt built shortly after that by "The Parson" as he was called.

In 1762, "Parson" Williamson was installed as minister of old Prince George's Parish, now known as St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Rock Creek Parish. He was a friend of Lord Chatham (William Pitt the Elder), who was then Prime Minister of England. The Parson named his Maryland homestead, "Hayes" in honor of Lord Chatham's home of that name in England. Chatham was known as "The most illustrious name in the civilized world, pronounced by every Englishman with pride, and by every enemy of England with mingled admiration and terror." Of Williamson, with his wealth, position, and such a friend at court, tradition may not exaggerate in saying, "He was a learned, witty and elegant clergyman but addicted to all

of the vices then common among gentlemen and he built the house in order that he might entertain in a manner suited to his taste and means."²

With the outbreak of the Revolution "Parson" Williamson's allegiance to King George prevented his swearing fidelity to the new American government, consequently he was deprived of his church and his robes of office. He died in 1787. By direction of his will, which left a large estate with many bequests, the executors sold "Hayes" at public auction. According to an old plat dated 1792, the Manor then contained 700 acres. It was purchased by James Dunlop.

James Dunlop came from Scotland about 1771. He was a cousin of Robert Peter, who in

² The City of Washington in The Past, by Dr. Bussey.

1789 was the first Mayor of Georgetown, which at that time was in Montgomery County. James married Elizabeth Peter, a daughter of Robert Peter in 1787. Dunlop was a prosperous merchant, a man of importance and father of eleven children. One son, Henry, married Catharine Thomas, sister of Francis Thomas, Governor of Maryland; and one of Henry Dunlop's sisters, Helen, married William Laird, Sr. William Laird, Jr., and James Laird were sons of the latter marriage.

In 1869, the heirs of James Dunlop, Sr., conveyed all their interests in Hayes Manor (exclusive of a portion acquired by James Dunlop, Jr.) to William Laird, Jr., grandson of James Dunlop, Sr. In 1892 William Laird, Jr., died without issue and left the property to his bachelor brother, James Laird, who was a "Gold Rush" miner in 1849.

James, the bachelor, then an old man, came back from California to his inheritance, but did not desire to accept the estate. So after he died, the Manor went to George Thomas Dunlop, Sr., who, in 1908, by his will, conveyed the place to his son George Thomas Dunlop, Jr., a prominent attorney of Washington.

In 1890, William Laird, Jr., sold to the Chevy Chase Land Company all the land except twenty-five acres retained with the house, and one acre which had been reserved with the family cemetery. A year or so later an attempt was made to remove all the remains in the burying ground and they were placed at the foot of the monument on the lawn to the east of the mansion. There on a marble shaft, about twelve feet high, is chiseled: "In Memory of James and Elizabeth Dunlop and their descendants." "Parson" Williamson is rumored—unsupported by evidence—to have been buried in one of the terraces of the garden, to the rear of the house in an unmarked grave. If so, apparently he rests in peace, for there have been no reports that his ghost haunts the surroundings of his

* See Tilghman Family, by Stephen Tillman.

lovely handiwork. One authority claims that he and his wife Ann (Hynson) Williamson are buried in Kent County, Md.³

Architecturally the house is true American Georgian. It faces to the south. The bricks in the front and rear of the central section have headers only exposed. The ends of central section are Flemish bond. The bricks were made nearby, the work having been done by English artisans. The two wings added later were built, with all headers exposed, of bricks carefully selected in Baltimore. The effect is a most pleasing, lacey pattern. The author knows of no other house in Montgomery County with headers almost exclusively.

The entrance hall has a stairway on the right, a passage to the kitchen, and a dining room to the right. To the left of the hall, in front, is a formal parlor, and back of that a living room. Over fireplaces in three of these rooms are exquisite Pre-Revolutionary mantels. On the second floor over the central portion are four bedrooms with a bath.

The west addition is a sun room with high ceiling built in 1908 by Geo. T. Dunlop, Jr. At that time all modern improvements were installed throughout the house. The eastern wing was built by George T. Dunlop, Sr., in 1894, and is two stories high, with kitchen and pantry on the first floor and two servants' rooms with a bath on the second floor. An old Colonial kitchen, once detached from the house on the west side with a connecting breezeway, was burned many years ago. Leaving the dining room by the rear door, one steps onto a brick platform with a glimpse down "lovers lane" a walk with overhanging trees bordered by box hedges.

Mr. George T. Dunlop Jr. died, at the age of 90, on July 5, 1960, and his widow, Jeannette McCook Dunlop, a daughter of General Alexander McCook continues to live in the treasured old home. Her son, Alexander McCook Dunlop, and his wife live with her.

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Old Homes and History *of* Montgomery County, Maryland

*" 'Mid pleasures and palaces,
Where 'er we may roam,
Be it ever so humble,
There's no place like home."*



*"Heritage of the past is the seed that
brings forth the harvest of the future."*

ON NATIONAL ARCHIVES BUILDING



By ROGER BROOKE FARQUHAR
SILVER SPRING, MONTGOMERY COUNTY,
MARYLAND

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HAYES MANOR

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and to the west. A pair of brick posts marks the roadway entrance at the southeast corner, and the drive approaches through giant trees to pass across the open lawn in front of the entrance portico. From this south porch there is a view southward across a spacious lawn and through an opening in the trees to distant properties. North of the house there is a level lawn (originally a bowling green) and ornamental gardens.

2.

Outbuildings: East of the house there is a monument to the memory of James and Elizabeth Dunlop and their descendants, placed there when remains were removed from an old family burial ground. Near the east boundary of the property there is a dilapidated small, square wooden building that was used as a smoke house. Northeast of the main house a wooden cottage is used as a servants' house, and north of that building there is a stable and carriage house.

3.

Drives and Walks: The approach drive is of asphalt; other drives and the walks are of gravel.

4.

Landscaping: The wooded areas, the open lawns, and the borders and gardens of flowers and boxwood are probably similar to the original treatment. The grounds are well maintained.

Prepared by Melvin M. Rotsch
Supervising Architect
National Park Service
August 1962

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THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
8787 Georgia Avenue • Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3760

May 20, 1993

Clyde "Rocky" Sorrell, Esquire
Hogan & Hartson
6701 Rockledge Drive
Suite 200
Bethesda, Maryland 20817

RE: Hayes Manor - Ellen Brevoort Charles

Dear Mr. Sorrell:

On behalf of your client, Ms. Ellen B. Charles, you have requested clarification of the extent of the "environmental setting" of Hayes Manor, a historic resource designated in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation. Under the Montgomery County Code, Chapter 24A, "Preservation of Historic Resources," changes to the exterior features of the historic resource or the property designated as its "environmental setting" are strictly regulated and limited by the provisions of the statute.

Originally, when designating your client's home as a historic resource (Site #35/10), the entire parcel (including structures thereon) consisting of approximately 9.44 acres was designated as the protected environmental setting for the historic resource. At your request, we have again surveyed the property and confirm that the entire parcel of 9.44 acres is to be considered the protected environmental setting for this house.

This conclusion is based on the following significant outbuildings and landscape features associated with Hayes Manor at 4101 Manor Road:

SOUTH

Brick entrance wall with iron gates
Vistas from the south (including southeast and southwest) towards the house are significant features to be preserved.
Bowling green dating from Williamson's ownership.

EAST

[Monument located due east of house near the driveway, said to mark the location of the relocated Dunlop family cemetery.]

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Clyde "Rocky" Sorrell, Esquire
May 20, 1993
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Slope and drainage features appear to preclude new construction along the eastern boundary of the property.
Early 20th century bungalow is a contributing resource.

NORTH

Foundation of a cross-gable bank barn in NE quadrant.
Terraced garden in NW quadrant with goldfish pond, brick steps, boxwood. Alexander Williamson rumored to have been buried in this area.

WEST

Brick entrance wall with iron gates, identical to that found at SE entrance. Vistas from the east toward house are significant since this was an original entrance to the property.

In addition, the numerous gardens, hedges and other plantings on the property relate visually to the house. Large trees, especially oaks and pines, located throughout the property as well as an outstanding Shagbark Hickory contribute to its historic character.

Thus, given the grand scale of the house and the significant outbuildings, landscape features and vistas described above, we believe that the current environmental setting of 9.44 acres should not be reduced and we confirm the original designation of the entire parcel.

Please call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Gwen Marcus

Gwen Marcus
Historic Preservation
Coordinator

CLYDE "ROCKY" SORRELL
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