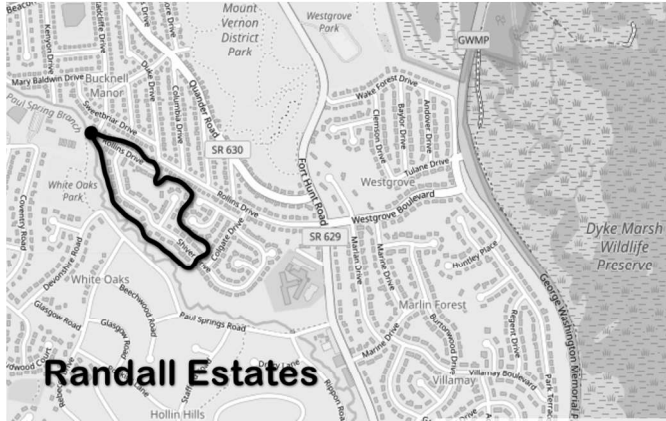


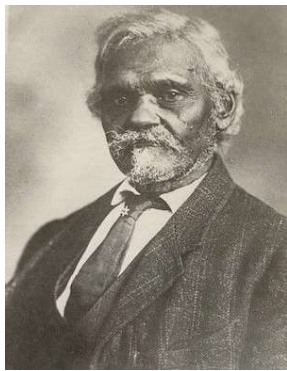
- 1. **Name of Subdivision:** William H. Randall Estates
- Number of Original Homes:** 42
- 6b. **Approximate Period of Construction:** 1962-1974
- 7. **General Description and Document Citation Format**¹



William H. Randall Estates, a 20-acre subdivision located in the Mount Vernon District of southeastern Fairfax County, was platted in 1960.

It was developed on land that George Mason of Spring Bank and his wife Sally Eilbeck Mason, descendants of one of the nation’s Founding Fathers, George Mason IV, transferred to an initial group of African American individuals.² These included: Henry Randall (the father of the

subdivision’s namesake), William Robinson, Lucy Ann Thornton and Mason’s coachman, Griffin Johnson.³



Griffin Johnson, Courtesy of the Gum Springs Museum

The current 50 lots within the boundaries of Randall Estates are situated along the south side of Rollins Drive—between Radcliffe Drive and Duke Drive—and along a north-south street called Shiver Drive, after the developer’s family name. The properties on

Shiver Drive extend from Rollins Drive on the north, to Colgate Drive on the south. Additional Randall Estates homes are located along a short cul-de-sac that juts from the southern end of Shiver drive, northeast towards Rollins Drive, and is called Jube Court—taken from the developer’s given name. The topography is mostly level, on the east side of Shiver Drive but

¹ Chicago Manual of Style is followed for all publications except: websites and unpublished interviews, where webpage retrieval dates and interview type, respectively, are additionally specified. Also, (n.d.) is used for “no date”; (ed.) is used for “edition”.

² Moon, Krystyn, 2022. “Randall Estates Deed Timeline”, provided to the Fairfax County History Commission via email November 9, 2022; African American purchasers of other portions of the Masons’ property are listed in William H. Randall Estates, *Randall Estates, Families Growing Together*, (Alexandria: Randall Estates privately published, 30th Anniversary Celebration program booklet, 1992), under “Randall Estates Remembers”.

³ Will of George Mason of Spring Bank, Fairfax County Will Book A-2, page 524, September 6, 1867, Fairfax Circuit Court, Fairfax, Virginia. In his will, Mason makes his bequest “in consideration of the faithful service and kind attendance rendered to me by the mulatto man named Griffin Johnson who has been my nurse...”. Johnson’s service “as a coachman for the couple” is noted in Jones, Guinevere Scott. 2009. *African American Landowners, Churches, Schools and Businesses Fairfax County Virginia (1860-1900)* under African American Landowners.

descends steeply on the street's west side until the land meets Paul Spring Branch creek. Shiver Drive and Jube Court are both concrete-curbed, guttered, and asphalt-paved.

The Randall Estates development unfolded in three phases:⁴

- a) The first phase, platted in August 1960, was built between 1962 and 1963 and included about 18 homes. Those homes abut the south side of Rollins Drive between Radcliffe Drive and Duke Drive and also include homes from the corner of Shiver and Rollins Drive, south to house number 2115 on the west side of Shiver Drive and 2114 on the east side of the street. All are of masonry construction and most were customized to the tastes of the owners by Washington, D.C.-based architect Joseph E. Johnson Jr., who graduated from Howard University's College of Engineering and Architecture and, in the late 1970s, became project manager for several years at the now defunct Washington, D.C. architectural firm John S. Samperton Associates. This initial group of homes designed by Johnson have no sidewalks. Fairfax County did not begin requiring sidewalks in residential developments until the mid-1960s.⁵
- b) The homes in phase two, platted in January 1963 and developed from roughly 1963 to 1966, include about eight homes south of house number 2114 Shiver Drive and those surrounding the Jube Court cul-de-sac. Only the homes built on the southernmost portion of Jube Court and Shiver Drive inside the phase two area have sidewalks.
- c) The final phase of Randall Estates, platted in September 1964, includes homes built approximately after 1966. They abut the street section south of house numbers 2107 and 2106 Shiver Drive. These homes include the last original home built in Randall Estates, which was the Wimberly C. and Elizabeth Woodyard house at 2006 Shiver Drive which was completed in 1974. These homes all have sidewalks.

All 42 homes were custom built to the specification of the owners. The majority of homebuyers in the first phase chose the Ranch architectural style that was popular in the mid-century. Several of these homes were further customized with features that were trendy in the early 1960s.⁶ The Ranch-style home at 2205 Shiver Drive, for instance, has a sunken living room floor, which offered a way to demarcate a separate sitting zone without having to put up walls. Other homes had gas entrance lamps in the front yard, which were popular when gas was inexpensive and there was little awareness about climate change.

⁴ Section 1 was dedicated by William H. Randall, Deed of Dedication "Randall Subdivision," Fairfax County Deed Book 1924, page 218, August 30, 1960; Jube B. and Mildred L. Shiver obtained the deed of dedication for Randall Estates, Section 2. Deed of Dedication "Randall Estates," Fairfax County Deed Book 2253, page 57, January 10, 1963; Shiver Construction and Development Corp. dedicated Randall Estates, Section 3. Deed of Dedication "Randall Estates," Fairfax County Deed Book 2536, page 599. September 22, 1964.

⁵ Joseph E. Johnson, Jr., "Application for Associate Membership" (The American Institute of Architects Archives: Nov. 14, 1978).

⁶ Bezirdjian, Melina and Lena Sweeten McDonald, *New Dominion Virginia, Architectural Style Guide*, National & State Register Program Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2014. Retrieved January 19, 2023 from https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/newdominion/NewDomStylGdeApril2014Version.pdf

Though the development's second and third phase were also dominated by Ranch-style houses, a few owners chose more modern Contemporary and Organic architectural styles. For instance, the Skinner family at 2105 Shiver Drive built a trapezoidal shaped home with a flat roof. It featured opposing chimneys at each end of the house and narrow casement windows on the second floor that accent brick columns that stand proud on the ground floor exterior wall. Nearby, at 2111 Shiver Drive, the original owners also built a flat roof home. However, they chose a curved brick exterior wall that made their home, from an aerial view, look like opposite facing "U's". The house at address 2200 Shiver Drive stood out as well, sporting a soaring butterfly roof and large picture windows. All 42 original homes have their own, individual, driveway.

Nearly all of the homes sat on lots that ranged from one-third to half-an-acre in size. At least a half dozen of the initial homes, including Randall's house at 2209 Rollins Drive and developer Shiver's house at 2216 Shiver Drive, were built by cigar-chomping general contractor Littleton Gee, who was part of a multi-generational family of Virginia brick masons dating back to the 1800s.⁷ After that first phase, however, Shiver formed his own company, Shiver Construction



William H. Randall, original land owner
In undated and uncredited photo

and Development Corp., and took over as general contractor for a majority of the remaining homes as well as acting as property broker of the remaining lots or, even, financier for some lot purchasers.⁸

Randall's original clapboard home was demolished in 1962 to make way for Randall Estates. Another residence, that of Charles and Hannah Adams on Jube Court, was demolished and replaced by new houses at 7019 and 7017 Jube Court in the years 2011 and 2012, respectively. In 2015, homes were built at 2200

and 2202 Shiver Drive—replacing the 43-year-old Hugh E. Watkins home. Just north of those houses, the original Cauthen house at 2104 was razed in 2010 and also replaced with a much larger, 3,300 square foot home. A seventh home was built on a vacant lot at 2207 Shiver drive in 2016. Meanwhile, nine other houses have limited to extensively modified exteriors, although they retain most of the brick façades of the original homes:⁹

- 2117 Rollins Drive, second story addition, 2016;
- 2205 Rollins Drive, unattached brick garage and rear kitchen bump out, 1992;
- 2209 Rollins Drive, first floor front and rear bump out and second floor addition, 2019;
- 2112 Shiver Drive, new basement, 1st floor and 2nd story added and carport converted to garage, 2001;
- 2113 Shiver Drive, second story addition, new front entrance and new outdoor deck, 2009;
- 2114 Shiver Drive, converted a carport into a two-car garage, 2005;

⁷ Banks, Sam, et al., (n.d.). *Henrico African American Trailblazers*, henrico.us. Retrieved March 18, 2022 from <https://henrico.us/history/recent-history/400th-anniversary/henrico-african-american-trailblazers>

⁸ Deed of Trust, Robert L. Cauthen and Mabel M. Cauthen, Fairfax County Deed Book 2969; Page 85, November 9, 1967.

⁹ Building permit data from Fairfax Inspections Database (except 2112 Shiver Drive, for which there is no online record and were based on owners' estimate). [fairfaxcounty.gov/fido](https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/fido). Retrieved March 18, 2022 from <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/fido/permits/search.aspx?pgmcat=permit&pgmtype=address>.

- 2115 Shiver Drive, converted a carport into a garage, 2011;
- 2208 Shiver Drive, added a second story and converted carport to a garage, 2011;
- 2233 Rollins Drive, bump out rear of house, 2001;

Finally, the Randall Estates lot at 2237 Rollins Drive was acquired by the Fairfax County Park Authority after it was determined to be within the floodplain surrounding Paul Spring Branch.

The 42 homes that comprise the original development were notable for their hardwood floors, fireplaces, flat or low profile rooflines and meticulously crafted brick exteriors. In fact, early subdivision property deeds executed in 1960 specified that property owners could only build “a detached dwelling home for one family only, of masonry construction” valued no less than \$18,000,¹⁰ a figure which was nearly double the \$10,800 median home value in Virginia in 1960, according to the U.S. Census.¹¹

Former Virginia Gov. L. Douglas Wilder, in a letter commemorating the community’s 30th anniversary in 1992, underscored the uniqueness and allure of the neighborhood, describing it as a community with “true beauty and significance.”¹² And the Washington Daily News, in perhaps a more breathless description of the, then, all-Black neighborhood—which featured several homes with two car garages, central air-conditioning and even in-ground swimming pools—declared in a 1962 headline: “Swank Negro Homes Come to Alexandria.”¹³

In summary, 29 homes, or 60 percent, of the original 42 houses in Randall Estates have their original exteriors intact. Another nine have undergone limited to extensive renovation but retain mostly brick façades that contribute to the district’s unique architectural character. Subdivision plats for each section are attached as **Exhibit A**. A property grid containing the names of the original owners, Fairfax County Tax Map reference numbers and other data is attached as **Exhibit B**. A map of the 42 lots referenced by the property grid is attached as **Exhibit C**. High resolution photographs of each house have been uploaded to <https://fairfaxcounty-ent.sharefile.com> and are attached hereto on an indexed DVD entitled **Exhibit D**.

4. Governance:

Randall Estates is governed by the "William H. Randall Civic Association," a volunteer group of homeowners which was founded in 1962. The Association is headquartered in Alexandria, Virginia. A copy of the Constitution and Bylaws of the William H. Randall Civic Association is attached hereto as **Exhibit E**.

¹⁰ Fairfax County, Virginia. Deed Book: 1929, Page: 236. (William H. Randall, grants to James L. Redd and Georgina Redd, Lot No. 1, Sept. 13, 1960).

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Unadjusted Decennial Tables of Median Home Values by State: Retrieved January 26, 2023 from: <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-tables/time-series/coh-values/values-unadj.txt> ; These restrictions were intended to preserve the quality of construction and value of the neighborhood.

¹² Randall Estates, *Randall Estates, Families Growing Together*, 1.

¹³ Jones, Betty. "Swank Negro Homes Come to Alexandria." The Washington Daily News, September 18, 1962.

8. Significance and History:

Until 1958, Black teenagers from five Northern Virginia counties, covering 2000 square miles, went to one high school—the Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth. It was first established in 1893 as a residential school for Blacks by Jennie Dean, a Christian evangelist, who



Uncredited and undated picture of Hackley Hall, Manassas, Virginia (Courtesy of the Clio Foundation)

was formerly enslaved in Prince William county Virginia¹⁴. Jube B. Shiver, Sr.,¹⁵ the developer of William H. Randall Estates, taught at that school before it closed in 1958. As a result, he came to know Black students and parents all over Northern Virginia and the struggle they faced to secure decent housing because of legal racial segregation and discrimination in Virginia. As a junior faculty member, Shiver, his wife, Mildred, and their two children, lived in a cramped, second-floor dormitory in the school's Hackley Hall building. The

accommodations were little different from those of Shiver's own students—many of whom traveled dozens of miles to attend the school and stay on the Manassas campus during the week¹⁶When the Manassas school closed in 1958, Shiver moved to Alexandria, Virginia to teach



Jube B. Shiver, Sr. Randall Estates' developer in 2009 uncredited picture

at the city's segregated Black high school: Parker-Gray.¹⁷ He moved his family into a small, two-bedroom townhouse at 212 South West Street in Alexandria and began a weekly drill: on Saturday afternoons and sometimes after church on Sundays he would load his family up in his Oldsmobile and crisscross Northern Virginia in search of a home or land to buy. After every outing Shiver would come up empty handed.¹⁸

But one Sunday in the summer of 1960, Shiver ran into Charles L. Price,¹⁹ a burly Northern Virginia high school athletic coach and former professional football player.²⁰ Price was a regular parishioner at Alexandria's historic Shiloh Baptist Church, which sat just a few yards across the street from Shiver's rented West Street townhouse.

¹⁴ Peake, Laura Ann, "The Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth, 1894-1916" (MA diss., College of William & Mary, 1995). Masters Projects Paper 1539625943.

¹⁵ Wiseman, Lauren, "Pioneering N.Va. Real estate developer, dies at 88." The Washington Post, December 11, 2010

¹⁶ Peake, Laura Ann, "The Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth, 1894-1916" (MA diss., College of William & Mary, 1995). Masters Projects Paper 1539625943 and author's recollections.

¹⁷ Jube B. Shiver, Sr., "Application Form" (Alexandria City School Board: Feb. 18, 1958).

¹⁸ Author's recollections

¹⁹ Marjorie Price, Taped interview by Jube Shiver, Jr., (Alexandria: August 8, 2019)

²⁰ Davis, Audrey P, et al., *African Americans of Alexandria Virginia: Beacons of Light in the Twentieth Century*, (Charleston: History Press, 2013), 143-145.

"They started talking, saying folks were looking for a place to live," recalled Price's wife, Marjorie, a retired elementary school teacher who died May 17, 2022. "Because we were (living) with Charles' mother and father and your father (also) wanted a house...(so) they got to talking."²¹

Price put Shiver in touch with William H. Randall, a retired Black farmer and onetime Electric Light Co. worker who helped lay and maintain tracks for the street cars that once ran from Washington, D.C. to Gum Springs. Shiver then met Randall's neighbors: Clarence and his wife, Hannah Adams, a polymath who worked as a nurse in the 1940s, then a server at the Mt. Vernon Ladies Association and sang at the Bethlehem Baptist Church in Alexandria on Sundays.²² Another neighbor, Mozelle and George Randall, also contributed land to Shiver's development. The five African American property owners agreed to sell Jube Shiver their land to develop and build the area currently known as Randall Estates.²³ They were the mid-century stewards of the Fairfax County land, that had remained closely held among black families since African Americans initially acquired the land from descendants of George Mason of Spring Bank.²⁴ This continuity of African American ownership since the last quarter of the 19th century is one of the aspects that made the construction of the subdivision unique. It has been associated with the larger African American enclave known as Spring Bank since that time.

However, even after getting Randall and his neighbors on board, Shiver faced another hurdle: after visiting nearly a dozen financial institutions he had yet to secure money to build anything. Finally, in 1961 a white lending officer at a now-defunct bank in Washington, D.C. agreed to lend Shiver enough money to build his house as well as one for Randall.²⁵ Shiver built Randall a modern new home and paid other expenses for the retired farmer and set about brokering Randall's newly subdivided farmland lots to would-be Black homeowners.

The subdivision Shiver put together was named after the retired farmer.

Shiver initially recruited teachers and school officials he met in Manassas and at Parker-Gray, such as Price, Natalie Vaughn, who served as a principal at four Alexandria schools before she retired in 1982, and Earl L. Pulley, a celebrated Virginia educator who spent 30 years in the Fairfax County School system, as a school principal and in other administrative posts. But Shiver soon expanded beyond education and reached out to Black professionals all over Northern Virginia and Washington, D.C. For instance, he persuaded William Sumlar, who owned an Alexandria pharmacy near Parker-Gray, to become his next door neighbor in Randall Estates. He also got Ulysses Calhoun, a tax accountant who served as president of the Alexandria chapter of the NAACP and was also Shiver's former classmate at Virginia Union University, to leave his apartment in Washington, D.C. and build a house across the street from Shiver's home

²¹ Price, interview.

²² Bethlehem Baptist Church, *The Homegoing (sic) and Celebration of Life Services for Sister Hannah Elizabeth Williams Adams*, (Alexandria: Bethlehem Baptist Church privately published program guide obituary, 2010.

²³ Randall Estates, *Randall Estates, Families Growing Together*, under "Randall..."

²⁴ Randall Estates, *Randall Estates, Families Growing Together*

²⁵ Jube B. Shiver, Sr., interviewed by Jube Shiver, Jr., (Alexandria: July 16, 2009). The interviewer and author of this narrative has been unable to identify the bank name or lending officer.

in Randall Estates. In addition to those residents, Randall estates original homeowners included more than a dozen other teachers and school administrators, a lawyer, two university professors, an Army captain, a bank executive and a two female small business owners, among others.²⁶

As a Black real estate developer in the early 1960s—before neighborhoods were identified by zip codes—Shiver used his contacts to skillfully and courageously navigate the Jim Crow south to build housing for Black homeowners. In September 1964, the Shiver Development Corp. included a "first refusal" clause in the section three subdivision restrictions. Although all the initial homeowners, save one, were African-American, this clause was included to insure the community remained an enclave for middle class professionals, just like the initial homeowners.²⁷

Shiver undertook his Randall Estates development during a time of elevated racial tensions which rose after a white federal employee in a neighboring community attempted to transfer a pool membership to a black family to whom he was renting a home. After the pool association denied the transfer, both parties filed a lawsuit in 1966 and pursued several appeals. The bitterly fought case went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court and led to the desegregation of neighborhood clubs across the U.S.²⁸ It was also a time when some residents of the adjacent Bucknell Manor subdivision anonymously accused Shiver of "block busting" or creating hysteria among Bucknell homeowners that African Americans were going to invade their community, according to the Washington Daily News.²⁹ More poignantly, it was a time when one of Randall Estate's original home owners, William E. Carr, could not legally occupy his house with his German-born wife when it was completed in 1965,³⁰ because of Virginia's miscegenation laws. Those laws were eventually struck down by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1967³¹ and dramatized in the 2016 Hollywood film "Loving".³²

Unfortunately, there has not been a full assessment of subdivisions created by and for African Americans in the U.S, but some smaller studies exist. Nationwide, for instance, fewer than a dozen single family suburban residential developments aimed at African Americans were documented by Andrew Wiese in his book, *Places of Their Own: African American Suburbanization in the Twentieth Century*. The book examined the Great Migration of African Americans during the mid-century. And communities developed by African Americans for

²⁶ See individual homeowner biographies in Randall Estates, *Randall Estates, Families Growing Together*

²⁷ Fairfax County, Virginia. Deed Book: 2553, Page 79 (Randall Subdivision Restrictions, September 22, 1964. While this clause was intended to ensure the educated, middle-class makeup of the community, title companies later insisted that these types of restrictions be removed as a result of the Fair Housing Act of 1968. Wiese, *Places of Their Own*, p. 223.

²⁸ Virginia Department of Historic Resources. "14 New State Historical Highway Markers Approved, Dec. 2021." <https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/articles-blogs-contributions-in-newsletters/14-new-state-historical-highway-markers-approved-dec-2021/>; *Sullivan v. Little Hunting Park, Inc.*, 396 U.S. 229 (1969)

²⁹ Jones, Betty, "Swank Negro Homes Come to Alexandria." The Washington Daily News [Washington, D.C.], September, 18 1962.

³⁰ Randall Estates, *Randall Estates, Families Growing Together*, 11.

³¹ *Loving v. Virginia*, 388 U.S. 1 (1967)

³² Holmes, Mannie, "'Loving' Premiere Brings Marriage Equality Discussion to the Forefront", Variety, October 21, 2016.

middle class African Americans—like Randall Estates—were rarer still. As far as the author of this application was able to determine, there were only two other developments built by Black developers in the south that rival Randall Estates in scope: Madonna Acres, a 13-acre subdivision of 40 custom homes developed between 1960 and 1965 by John Winters in Raleigh, North Carolina³³ and Collier Heights, started in 1948 by Herman Russell of Atlanta, Georgia.³⁴ Collier Heights, whose residents have included such famous homeowners as civil rights activist Ralph Abernathy and actress Jasmine Guy. Both communities are listed in the nation’s National Register of Historic Places.³⁵

The nation’s suburbs added 3.5 million African Americans during the 1960s and 1970s, author Wiese found. What’s more, Blacks moved to the suburbs at a faster rate than whites, as the number of African Americans in the Black middle class more than doubled between 1965 and 1974. By 1980 the proportion of African Americans that lived in the suburbs in the United States totaled 23.3 percent of all Black Americans, according to Kenneth T. Jackson, author of *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States*.³⁶

Yet this huge migration, and the real estate developers who helped fuel it, have been largely overlooked by historians and researchers, partially because these communities have not received much official recognition by local, state or federal officials. Additionally, some developers who may have loved the spotlight in private settings strove to remain as ordinary and indistinct as possible to avoid clashing with white neighbors or local building authorities in the segregated South. Notably, Shiver spurned local journalists who sought out stories about his personal journey of achievement³⁷—a journey that took him from being a poor kid on a South Carolina farm, to a novice school teacher in Virginia to, finally, emerging as one of the most important real estate developers of his time.

In a Joint Senate Resolution passed in January 2011, Virginia lawmakers recognized Shiver’s groundbreaking achievements, stating: “through determination and perseverance, Jube Shiver helped countless individuals achieve their dream of owning their own home and leaves behind an inspiring legacy of service...”³⁸

Besides Randall Estates, Shiver developed Spring Garden Apartments, a 209-unit, multi-family housing complex on Richmond Highway that was the first low-income housing project in Fairfax County to receive federal funds. He also renovated the First Baptist Church in Falls Church; built a six-unit apartment complex at 211 West Street in Alexandria; erected more than a dozen

³³ Raleigh Historic Development Commission. “Madonna Acres Historic District.” Rhdc.org, Retrieved March 4, 2022 from <https://rhdc.org/madonna-acres-historic-district-2> (n.d.).

³⁴ Wikipedia. 2022. “Collier Heights.” Last modified February 16, 2022. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collier_Heights.

³⁵ “National Register of Historic Places (U.S. National Park Service),” n.d., <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/database-research.htm>.

³⁶ Jackson, Kenneth T., *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of America*, (London: Oxford University Press, 1985), 301.

³⁷ Author’s recollection.

³⁸ Virginia Senate Joint Res. No. 376, *Celebrating the life of Jube B. Shiver, Sr.*, 2011.

townhomes near the corner of First Street and North Patrick Street near Old Town Alexandria; renovated the old Bell Atlantic telephone facility off of Duke Street in Alexandria; and built a string of custom single family homes from Wilmington, North Carolina to Gum Springs, Virginia to Hyattsville, Maryland, among his other projects.³⁹

Additional Notable persons associated with the district include:

Arthur Bracey(1914-1991), a Randall Estates resident starting in 1967, was an Industrial arts teacher, an electrical contractor and co-owned the Peoples Flower Shop in Alexandria with his wife Miriam. He graduated from Virginia State University and received a master's degree in education from the University of Pennsylvania. Bracey is recognized in the Alexandria African American Hall of Fame as a business leader and for mentoring students through electrical apprenticeships and encouraging higher education.⁴⁰

Dr. Judith Saunders Burton (1938 - 2017), moved to Randall Estates after the death of her husband in 1977. She served as a Reading Specialist at Fort Hunt Elementary and as local historian, writing, researching and lecturing on the community of Gum Springs, Virginia. She promoted storytelling, poetry and literacy for children and adults in the community.⁴¹

Dr. Arthur C. Dawkins (b. 1935), a Randall Estates resident since 1969 is both a musician and a music educator. He served as a vice principal at T.C Williams High School. He earned a Ph.D from Catholic University in Educational Psychology. As a freelance musician he was among the first African Americans to perform in major Washington area theatres and venues. He is now Professor Emeritus at Howard University, where he chaired the jazz studies department, taught music business, and established the school's jazz studies graduate program for over 30 years. He was the founder of the Howard University Jazz Repertory Orchestra. In 2019, he introduced his Jazz Oral History Project in which he and others interviewed the major architects of modern jazz, including Dizzy Gillespie, Art Blakey and Max Roach.⁴²

Rev Aaron Mackley (1913 -1997), a Randall Estates resident, is best known for his service as Pastor of Mount Olive Baptist Church in Arlington for 55 years. He began preaching as a child of 9 years old in Baltimore, Maryland. He held a bachelor degree from Storer College, a Masters degree from Northern University and a doctorate in Literature from Natchez College. In 1947, he received a master's degree in theology from Washington Theological Seminary. He preached

³⁹ Wiseman, Lauren, "Pioneering N.Va. Real estate developer, dies at 88." The Washington Post, December 11, 2010

⁴⁰"Arthur Bracey, Alexandria Teacher Dies." The Washington Post, February 24, 1991.

⁴¹ Randall Estates, Randall Estates, Families Growing Together p. 9.

⁴² Howard University College of Fine Arts. "Arthur C. Dawkins, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus, Introduces Jazz Oral History Project." Music.Howard.edu, Retrieved October 6, 2022 from <https://music.howard.edu/articles/arthur-c-dawkins-phd-professor-emeritus-introduces-jazz-oral-history-project>

at Laurel Grove Baptist Church in Franconia and also in King George County, Virginia before beginning his long career and Mount Olive Baptist Church in 1938.⁴³

⁴³ “Pastor Aaron Mackley Dies.” The Washington Post, April 6, 1997.

9. Bibliography:

Arthur Dawkins, Taped, transcribed and email interviews by Jube Shiver, Jr., (Alexandria: June-August, 2019)

Bethlehem Baptist Church, *The Homegoing (sic) and Celebration of Life Services for Sister Hannah Elizabeth Williams Adams*, (Alexandria: Bethlehem Baptist Church privately published program obituary, 2010).

Davis, Audrey P, et al., *African Americans of Alexandria Virginia: Beacons of Light in the Twentieth Century*, (Charleston: History Press, 2013).

Virginia, Fairfax County. Real Property Deed, Deed of Trust, November 9, 1967, Fairfax County Deed Book 2969; Page 85 (Robert L. Cauthen and Mabel M. Cauthen grant Jube B. Shiver, Sr. a security interest in their property). Virginia, Fairfax County. Real Property Deed, June 4, 1870, Fairfax Deed Book R-4 page 344 (George Mason grants to Griffin Johnson).

Virginia, Fairfax County. Real Property Deed, Sept. 13, 1960, Fairfax Deed Book 1929, Page: 236. (William H. Randall, grants to James L. Redd and Georgina Redd).

Francis Burke, Transcribed interview by Jube Shiver, Jr., (Alexandria: June 4, 2019)

Google Maps, I. (n.d.), Google.com. Retrieved March 5, 2022, property mapping and descriptions from various Uniform Resource Locators in the <https://www.google.com/maps> domain.

Jackson, Kenneth T., *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of America*. (London: Oxford University Press, 1985)

Jones, Betty. "Swank Negro Homes Come to Alexandria." *The Washington Daily News*, September 18, 1962.

Louise Cheatham, Transcribed interview by Jube Shiver, Jr., (Alexandria: August 23, 2019)

Marjorie Price, Taped interview by Jube Shiver, Jr., (Alexandria: August 8, 2019)

Mohr, Marian, *Snake Hill to Spring Bank*, Volume I, (Alexandria: privately published oral histories of residents collected by Groveton High School students, 1974).

Mohr, Marian, *Snake Hill to Spring Bank*, Volume II, (Alexandria: privately published oral histories of residents collected by Groveton High School students, 1977).

Roberta Staples, Transcribed interviews by Jube Shiver, Jr., (Alexandria: September 8, 2019)

Shiver, Mildred L., *Telephone Book*, (Alexandria: privately published personal telephone directory, 2017)

Wiese, Andrew, *Places of Their Own: African American Suburbanization in the Twentieth Century*, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2005)

Wikipedia. 2022. "Collier Heights." Last modified February 16, 2022. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collier_Heights.

William H. Randall Estates, *Randall Estates, Families Growing Together*, (Alexandria: Randall Estates privately published 30th anniversary celebration program booklet, 1992).

Zillow, I. (n.d.). Retrieved March 5, 2022, property mapping and descriptions from various Uniform Resource Locators in the <https://www.zillow.com/homes> domain.