

A TIMELINE OF MENOKIN

17th Century

1657
John Stephens patents the Menokin Tract

18th Century

1743
Charles Grymes leaves Menokin Tract to Philip and Frances Grymes Ludwell ([1743 Inventory](#))

1758
Francis Lee and Phillip Ludwell Lee among founders of Leesburg, VA

1769
Francis Lee marries Rebecca Tayloe of Mt. Airy, Richmond County, VA

1769-76
Francis Lee represents Richmond County in the Virginia House of Burgesses

1776
Francis Lee and Richard Henry Lee sign Declaration of Independence

1780-82
Francis Lee serves in the Virginia State Senate

1799-1800
In a series of seven court-recorded transactions, John Tayloe III gains title to the entire Menokin property

1734
Francis Lightfoot Lee born in Westmoreland County, VA on October 14

1751
John Tayloe II acquires Menokin Tract

1758-69
Francis Lee serves in House of Burgesses from Loudoun County, VA

1766
Francis Lee signs the Westmoreland Resolves against the Stamp Act ([Leedstown Resolves](#))

1769
1,000-acre Menokin plantation a wedding gift from Colonel John Tayloe II

Menokin plans completed and mansion construction begun.

1771
Francis and Rebecca Lee move into Menokin. ([Deed of Gift from John Tayloe II](#))

1775-79
Francis Lee a member of the Continental Congress

1779
Francis Lee retires from Congress and returns to Menokin "with delight"

1797
Francis and Rebecca Lee die in January and are buried at Mount Airy ([FLL will](#))

Menokin descends to heir of Francis Lightfoot Lee ([1797 Inventory](#))

19th Century

1809-1818
Menokin is home of John Tayloe Lomax, first professor of law at the University of Virginia. ([1808 Inventory](#))

1872
Estate of Richard H. Harwood sells 700 acres of Menokin to John L. Irgens ([1872 Inventory](#))

1823
John and Anne Tayloe sell Menokin to Benjamin Boughton. ([1827 Inventory](#))

1836
Benjamin Boughton sells Menokin to Richard Henry Harwood

1879
John L. Irgens defaults on payment and Menokin is bought at public auction by

20th Century

1935
Menokin is inherited by E. Stuart Omohundro as specified in Alfred H. Belfield's will

1964
Original pen and ink drawing of Menokin found among Tayloe family papers at Mt. Airy ([Presentation Drawing](#))

1969
Menokin listed on the National Register of Historic Places

1995
T. E. Omohundro gives the mansion, woodwork and 500 acres to The Menokin Foundation in his name, and as a memorial to his deceased sister Dora O. Ricciardi.

2004
The Martin Kirwan King Conservation and Visitors Center is dedicated and opened to the public.

2006
Storage Facility is completed and opens to the public

2012
Machado Silveti is selected to lead the Design Team and concept and planning work begins

2014
Design Documents Phase of the Menokin Glass Project begins

1928
Virginia historical marker placed at Menokin

1940
Historic American Building Survey documentation begun

1968
Paneling and interior woodwork removed by Omohundro family for safekeeping

Menokin placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register.

1971
Secretary of the Interior designates Menokin a National Historic Landmark

21st Century

2002
The Menokin Foundation receives a Save America's Treasures Grant from the National Park Service to aid in preservation of the ruin.

2005
Original interior woodwork returns to Menokin by the APVA

2011
RFQ (request for qualifications) issued for a design team to implement the Menokin Glass Project

2013
Concept and Planning Phase of the Menokin Project is completed

Menokin's dining room woodwork returns home from the Virginia Historical Society

2015
Design Documents Phase is completed