



DOCUMENTARY STUDY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINNIE HOWARD SCHOOL, 3701 W. BRADDOCK ROAD ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

PREPARED FOR
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FINAL REPORT
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**DOCUMENTARY STUDY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
MINNIE HOWARD SCHOOL
3701 W. BRADDOCK ROAD
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

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ABSTRACT

Kimley-Horn retained Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth) to conduct a documentary study and archaeological assessment on an approximately 12.12-acre Minnie Howard campus project area within Alexandria, Virginia. The documentary study and archaeological assessment were undertaken to satisfy requirements of the City of Alexandria Archaeological Preservation Code. All work was conducted according to guidelines established in the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2005), the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017), and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*.

The Minnie Howard Campus at 3701 W. Braddock Rd. was constructed in 1954 and is part of T.C. Williams High School. The project area is situated on the landscaped grounds of the Minnie Howard Campus and includes the high school building complex, access roads, driveways, and parking lots for the school, and athletic fields (soccer field, baseball field, two tennis courts, handball court, basketball court) with associated structures and lights. Commonwealth conducted historic background research, historic map and aerial photograph research, GIS cut and fill analysis, a review of project construction plans and geotechnical borings, and a pedestrian walkover survey.

Cassius F. Lee, first cousin of Robert E. Lee, originally acquired the property as three parcels between 1847 and 1848 and constructed a summer estate that was located immediately north of the project area and was accessed from a lane on Braddock Road. Historic maps depict three other buildings along the entrance lane, including a barn and possibly the slave quarters noted on the 1860 census. These three buildings are located in the western one-third of the project area under the extant school building. There are no official records of Civil War camps within C. F. Lee's farm but given its location near the Middle Turnpike (Leesburg Pike) and Braddock Road, as well as its proximity to Fort Ward and the Federal army hospital at the Seminary, and the reports of many temporary camps housing thousands of soldiers in 1862, it is likely that there was some Civil War activity and camping within the project area. After Lee's wife died in 1885, the estate passed through several owners. The property was donated to the City of Alexandria in 1950, and the Minnie Howard School opened in the fall of 1954. Athletic fields were installed on the eastern half of the project area in the late 1960s or early 1970s.

The project area has been extensively altered by the construction of buildings and structures, the installation of utilities, and cutting and filling of the original ground surface. Geotechnical borings show that the stratigraphic sequence in the athletic fields has been disturbed and the upper soil horizon contains landscaping fill. GIS cut and fill analysis shows that the athletic fields have been cut down from the 1960s topographic elevations, except for the parking lot berm and basketball court vicinity where infilling occurred after likely disturbance during construction. The entire project area has low archaeological potential for prehistoric and historic resources.

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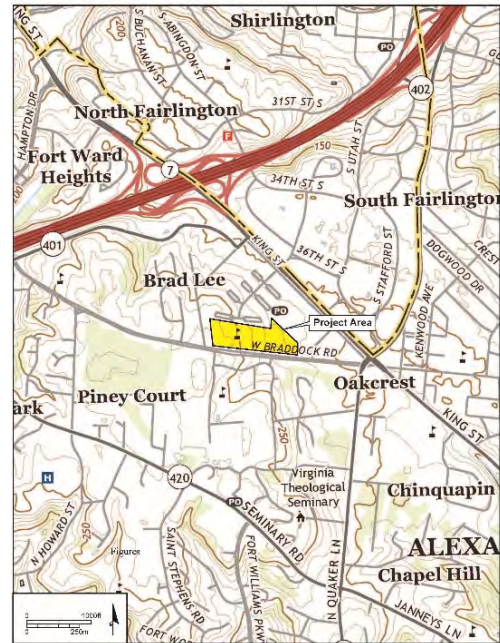
PUBLIC SUMMARY

DOCUMENTARY STUDY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR MINNIE HOWARD SCHOOL 3701 W. BRADDOCK ROAD, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Kimley-Horn retained Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth) to conduct a documentary study on an approximately 12.12-acre project area within Alexandria, Virginia, in preparation for the redevelopment of the current Minnie Howard School campus at 3701 W. Braddock Road. The 12.12-acre project area is located at the north side of W. Braddock Road between Marlee Way and N. Early Street. The Project Area currently includes a multi-story school building with surrounding landscaped parking areas and heavily graded athletic fields.

The goal of this documentary study project was to undertake research and evaluate the historical significance of the property, determine the potential for the recovery of significant archaeological resources, provide an historic context within which the potential archaeological resources can be evaluated, and provide recommendations as to whether an archaeological investigation is necessary prior to construction.

The project area is located within the City of Alexandria, Virginia. Located west of Old Town Alexandria in the north-central part of the city, the project area is south of King Street and north of Braddock Road. Until 1952, this location was part of Fairfax County and not part of the City of Alexandria.



Project Location Map (USGS 2019).

The project area was located adjacent to several major roads of the nineteenth century. One is the Middle Turnpike (today's Leesburg Pike and King Street).

The Middle Turnpike Company was organized in 1813 to build a road from Alexandria to Leesburg. Construction began in 1818 but the road was not opened until 1828 after receiving financial assistance from the state. Even then it only reached Difficult Run. The full road to Leesburg was finally completed in 1838 after the U.S. Congress authorized a lottery to raise funds for the road. This road did much to boost the development of Falls Church, west of the project area (Netherton et al. 1978:195-198). A toll gate was located just east of the project area.

Braddock Road, along the south edge of the project area, dates at least to the early nineteenth century in its present location,

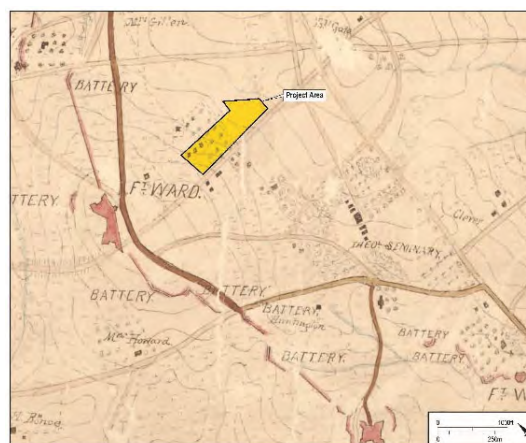
and likely earlier. While its name relates to the route used by General Edward Braddock on his way to Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh) in 1755, this road is unrelated to that event.

The project area is also adjacent to the portion of the District of Columbia that Virginia ceded to the Federal Government in 1789. This land was returned to Virginia in 1846 as Alexandria County, rather than a part of Fairfax County. Six years later, in 1852, Alexandria was chartered as a city, making it politically and administratively independent of the county in which it was located. At this time the boundaries were again extended to the north and west (Salmon 1983), while the project area remained under the jurisdiction of Fairfax County.

After the battle of First Bull Run (First Manassas) in July 1861, the Union Army began to construct a series of forts surrounding Washington to defend the capital. One of these was Fort Ward, located approximately 0.6 miles west of the project area. Initially constructed in haste, it was improved over time with knowledge gained during the war (Cooling and Owen 1988:31). It was claimed to be one of the most important defenses of Alexandria. Batteries for field artillery were constructed at strategic positions along the infantry trench. In practice, the infantry trench and batteries were unmanned, except by an occasional picket. At no time was Alexandria threatened where the forts fired their guns or the infantry trenches were manned.

The Episcopal Theological Seminary south of the project area was a prime military location during the Civil War because of its strategic location on a hilltop west of

Alexandria and its proximity to Washington, D.C. (Booty 1995:87). In June 1861, the campus and buildings of the Seminary and the High School were commandeered for a hospital and campground for Union troops. Tents were set up, and barracks and other buildings were erected on the Seminary grounds. The hospital at the Seminary was considered by most troops and by relief agents to be the cleanest and best organized of any (Barber 1977).



The project area location on the 1865 *Map of the Environs of Washington* (U.S. Coast Survey 1865)

After the Civil War, African-American neighborhoods grew up in the project vicinity. After the Union Army's desertion of Fort Ward, freedmen moved here and the area was known as "The Fort". Oakland Baptist Church, a historically African-American church, is located south of the project area. This church was founded in 1888 and the present building was built in 1893.

The earliest deed that can be positively associated with the project area is for an April 12, 1870 conveyance from Cassius F. Lee and his wife Ann Eliza, to Cazenove G. Lee. The property transferred in this deed was 125 acres that was to be held in trust for

Ann Eliza Lee (Fairfax County Land Records [FCLR] L4:35).

Cassius Lee's summer estate was known as Menokin. The house was likely built soon after Lee acquired the property, around 1850. The main house was located west of the project area and was accessed from Braddock Road.

The 1870 deed refers to Cassius F. Lee acquiring the property as three parcels in 1846-1847. He purchased 85 acres from Ellen M. Whiting for \$135 in February 1848 (FCLR M3:211), 30 acres for \$325 from David Porter in November 1847 (FCLR M3:242), and in June 1848 58.5 acres from Georgiana Slacum for \$1,200 (FCLR M3:305). Which parcel included the project area was unable to be determined.

Georgiana Slacum had inherited her property from the division of her father, George Slacum's land in 1829 after his death (FCLR M3:305). Captain George Slacum's estate was known as Prospect Hill and the house is said to have stood at the present Bradlee Shopping Center (immediately northwest of the project area) (Kaye 1987:16). Prospect Hill was Slacum's 60-acre summer estate; the family also had a house on Wilkes Street in Alexandria. The estate was described as being three miles from Alexandria and "on the brow of a hill commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the surrounding country ... that portion of Fairfax County had some picturesque scenery but as poor soil as could be found in the 'old dominion of Virginia'" (Stark 1957:1).

Cassius Francis Lee was born in 1808 in Alexandria, the son of Edmund Jennings Lee and Sarah Lee. He was a first cousin of

Robert E. Lee. He was a partner in the merchant firm of Cazenove & Co. and he was also associated with the Episcopal Theological Seminary. He served as the treasurer and on the board of trustees for the Seminary. He married twice, first to Hanna Hopkins, and then in 1846 to Ann Eliza Gardner (Lee 1895:474-477). It was the inheritance that Ann Eliza Gardner brought to their marriage that allowed Cassius F. Lee to purchase his property that included the project area (Fairfax County Chancery Record [FCCR] CFF60 F 1887).

Cassius Lee's entry in the 1860 Agricultural Census shows his farm to be larger and more valuable than others in his vicinity. He listed 90 acres of improved land and 35 of unimproved land, worth \$15,000. His livestock was valued at \$770 and included 5 horses, 8 milch cows, and 6 swine. In 1869, his farm produced 10 bushels of Irish potatoes, 30 bushels of buckwheat, \$100 of orchard produce, \$200 in market garden produce, 312 pounds of butter, and 60 tons of hay (USBC 1860). Several nearby farms also produced similar or even larger amounts of butter, but none had the value of garden produce that his did. It seems that his farm was focused on producing crops for the local Alexandria and Washington markets, rather than for export.

The local market-driven focus of Cassius Lee's farm continued in the 1870 Agricultural Census. In this year his farm was listed as having 125 improved acres and 25 unimproved acres. The farm was valued at \$30,000. He also had \$400 in machinery and had paid \$550 in wages to farm workers the previous year (this figure included the value of room and board). Cassius Lee's livestock included 2 horses, 2 mules and asses, 5 milch cows, 4 cattle of other types,

and 4 swine. His livestock was valued at \$770. Crops produced by his farm included 180 bushels of winter wheat, 9 bushels of rye, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 270 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 25 bushels of sweet potatoes. His orchard production was reduced from the 1860 census – only \$10 in 1869, but he produced 100 pounds of cheese, which was not listed in his 1860 enumeration. He also made 2 tons of hay. The value of all his farm production for 1869 was given as \$1140. This value was in the middle of production values for farms in the vicinity (USBC 1870).

By the 1880 Agricultural Census Cassius Lee had increased his orchard and dairy herd while the remainder of his farm production was similar to 1870. He listed his farm as having 125 tilled acres, 25 acres of woodland or forest, and worth \$20,000. He had \$800 worth of farm machinery and had purchased \$150 in fertilizer the year before. His \$400 in livestock included 5 horses, 24 milch cows, 1 other type of cattle, and 40 backyard poultry. His cows produced 17,000 gallons of milk in 1879. He listed 20 acres of mown hay that produced 20 tons of hay. His two acres of apples (200 bearing trees) produced 200 bushels of apples. He also had 1 acre of peaches (100 bearing trees) that produced 150 bushels of peaches. His orchard produce was valued at \$150. He also paid \$350 in wages (including room and board) for farm labor the previous year (USBC 1880). In this enumeration, Cassius Lee's farm is listed as larger and more valuable than nearby farms. The types of livestock and crops raised do not vary from nearby farms, but the quantities are larger.

It is around this time that the property is referred to as Menokin. Menokin was also

the name of Francis Lightfoot Lee's ca. 1769 house near Warsaw, Virginia. After the death of Ann Eliza Lee, wife of Cassius, in July 1885, the property was to be sold with the proceeds divided among her four children: Cazenove G. Lee, Francis DuPont Lee, Edmund J. Lee, Annie Cole, and the three children of her daughter Constance G. Peterkin, then deceased. In the court documents the property is described as "a farm partly in the County of Fairfax and partly in the County of Alexandria, known as "Menokin" containing in all about 150 acres and improved by a frame house, barns, outhouses &c." (FCCR CFF60 F 1887).

Menokin was sold at a public auction on April 14, 1888 with a winning bid of \$8,000. Marguerite DuPont Lee, wife of Cazenove Gardner Lee and daughter-in-law of Cassius F. and Ann Eliza Lee, was the highest bidder (FCLR I5:417).

Cazenove Gardner Lee, a lawyer based in Washington, D.C., and Marguerite Lee owned Menokin for over ten years, selling it in April 1896 to Clarence Thomas of Washington, D.C. for an undisclosed sum (FCLR M6:133). In February 1908, Menokin returned to the Lee family when Clarence Thomas sold the property to Maurice DuPont Lee, a son of Cazenove and Marguerite Lee) (FCLR Y6:637). Maurice owned the property briefly, selling it three months later to Robert Lee Pickett for \$10,000 (FCLR Z6:296).

In April 1919 Mr. Pickett sold Menokin to Webb Metz (FCLR T8:362). Mr. Metz owned Menokin for only six years.



Detail of a 1937 aerial photograph with project area (Fairfax County Historical Imagery Viewer 2021)

In April 1925 Walter duBois Brookings purchased the 90.625-acre Menokin from Mr. Metz (FCLR M9:78). He would be the last owner to reside at Menokin. Although he then owned Menokin, the 1930 Population Census lists Walter Brookings, his second wife Martha Nutting Brookings, and four children, as living in Gloucester City, Massachusetts. Mrs. Brookings was then serving as a state legislator (USBC 1930).

Walter Brookings served as the manager of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Natural Resources Department from 1921-1945. His obituary notes that he restored Menokin "a historic home on Seminary Hill near Alexandria" (*Washington Post* 1950:B2). Mrs. Brookings was very active in local civic organizations. Before marrying Walter Brookings in 1929 she was an industrial chemist with her father's business, LaPage's, Inc. She was active in the women's suffrage movement and was elected to the Massachusetts legislature in 1925 and 1927. After relocating to Alexandria in the 1930s, Mrs. Brookings was active in several local civic groups and charities (*Washington Post* 1967a:B6). Menokin served as the site of many social

gatherings while the Brookings owned the property (*Washington Post* 1938:X11).

During World War II an aircraft spotting facility was located on the Brookings estate. This included a searchlight and aircraft spotters (Carrier 2005:17).

After Walter Brookings' death in 1950, Menokin was subdivided into smaller parcels. One parcel was donated to the City of Alexandria to build a school upon. This school, Minnie Howard, was named for the founder of the Alexandria Parent-Teacher Association (*Washington Post* 1952:19). This school opened in the fall of 1954 (*Washington Post* 1954a:M29).

During the 1955 school year, students at Minnie Howard received their second doses of Salk's anti-polio vaccinations at clinics set up by the Alexandria Medical Society (*Washington Post* 1955c:15). In 1959, Minnie Howard was added to a list of schools subject to a lawsuit by 13 Black Alexandrians whose applications to white schools were rejected by the State Pupil Placement Board (*Washington Post* 1959:B3). By 1960, Minnie Howard was desegregated by the enrollment of five Black children with the over 500 white children attending the school (*Washington Post* 1960:A11). In 1961, even the enrollment of one additional Black child at Minnie Howard remained newsworthy, along with further enrollments during 1962 and 1963 (*Washington Post* 1961:B4, 1962:B2, 1963:A8).

In 1969, the school was transitioned to a middle school housing seventh and eighth grades. The plan to transform Minnie Howard into a middle school was part of increasing integration of Alexandria schools

(*Washington Post* 1966a:G8, 1996b:B11). The plan to reorganize middle schools and further integrate them racially met with fierce opposition from some members of the community (*Washington Post* 1966c:C3, 1966d:P10). Construction delays also impacted Minnie Howard, and in 1968 only the seventh grade was attending school there (*Washington Post* 1968:C6). During the 1970-1971 school year, the ratio of Black students in Alexandria was about 28 percent, and at Minnie Howard Middle School the ratio was about 22 percent (*Washington Post* 1971a:B1). During the 1971-1972 school year, the ratio of Black students in Alexandria was about 29 percent, and at Minnie Howard Middle School the ratio was about 31 percent (*Washington Post* 1971b:B6). The first Black school principal for the post-integration era, Gilbert Mays, was chosen to head Minnie Howard School for the 1971-1972 school year (*Washington Post* 1971b:B3).



View of Minnie Howard School building looking north. (2021)

In 1981, the school was converted into administrative offices for the Alexandria City Public Schools (*Washington Post* 1979:B1). However, rising student

population prompted a plan to use Minnie Howard for just the ninth grade under principal Margaret May Walsh starting in 1993 (*Washington Post* 1992:D7, 1993:AVA 1). This plan was ultimately successful and Walsh was named principal of the year by the National Association of Secondary School Principals in 1998 (*Washington Post* 1998:VA1D).

Commonwealth conducted an assessment of archaeological potential within the project area through analysis of historical and topographic maps and aerial photographs as well a site visit. The historical maps reveal that three buildings were present within the project area just before the school was constructed. Athletic fields were installed on the eastern half of the project area sometime between 1964 and 1979 and consisted of two back-to-back baseball or softball fields and two tennis courts. By 1979, the school building footprint, parking lots, and athletic fields generally conformed to their current configuration and locations. In 2008, the baseball or softball fields were converted into soccer fields. An analysis of the historic topographic maps showed significant cut and fill events associated with both the construction of the school as well as the construction and grading of the athletic fields. Due to the disturbance that would have occurred from the construction of the school and athletic fields, the project area is considered to have low archaeological potential. Therefore, no additional archaeological investigations are warranted.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Kimley-Horn retained Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth) to conduct a documentary study and archaeological assessment on an approximately 12.12-acre Minnie Howard Campus project area within Alexandria, Virginia. The Minnie Howard Campus at 3701 W. Braddock Rd. was constructed in 1954 and is part of T.C. Williams High School. The project area is located on the north side of W. Braddock Rd. between Marlee Way and N. Early St (Figure 1).

The documentary study and archaeological assessment were undertaken to satisfy requirements of the City of Alexandria Archaeological Preservation Code. The investigation followed Alexandria Archaeology's January 29, 2021 *Scope of Work for a Documentary Study and Archaeological Assessment at Minnie Howard School* which directed the consultant to provide a historic context for the interpretation of the 12.12-acre study area, to make a recommendation about whether an archaeological investigation is warranted, and to work with the developer, architect, and landscape architect to potentially integrate themes and elements of the historic character of the property into the design and any open space for the project. All work was conducted according to guidelines established in the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2005), the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017), and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*.

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located within the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The project area is in the northwestern part of the city, south of King Street and north of Braddock Road. Until 1952, this location was part of Fairfax County before joining the City of Alexandria.

The project area is situated on the landscaped grounds of the Minnie Howard Campus and includes the high school building complex, access roads, driveways, and parking lots for the school, and athletic fields (soccer field, baseball field, two tennis courts, handball court, basketball court) with associated structures and lights. A tree line separates the athletic fields from the Bradlee Shopping Center to the northeast, and another tree line divides the school property from the Brad Lee housing development to the north.

The project area is located in the Coastal Plain province. Taylor Run is located approximately 3,300 ft to the southeast. It joins Hunting Creek, a tributary of the Potomac River, approximately 2.15 miles southeast of the project area. Soils documented within the project area primarily include Kingstowne sandy clay loam in the athletic fields and front yard of the school building, and urban land, or areas completely destroyed by cutting and infilling, around the school building and parking lots (Web Soil Survey 2019). There are small amounts of Urban Land-Kingstowne complex soils in the tree line north of the school building and parking lots, and Kingstowne-Sassafras-Neabsco complex soils in the tree line west of the school building.

The Kingstowne soil series is characterized as a fine to loamy, well-drained, mesic, sandy loam derived from marine sediments that forms on the summit, shoulders, and backslopes of Coastal Plain uplands. A typical Kingstown soil profile contains an Ap horizon over multiple C horizons. The Sassafras soil series is a fine to loamy, siliceous, mesic, sandy loam derived from loamy marine and fluvial sediments that forms on fluvio-marine terraces and flats in Coastal Plains uplands. A typical Sassafras soil profile contains an Ap horizon over BA, Bt1, Bt2, and multiple C horizons. The Neabsco soil series is a deep, moderately well-drained, siliceous, mesic loam derived from stratified marine and fluvial sediments that forms on the broad drainage divides of Coastal Plain terraces. A typical Neabsco soil profile consists of an A horizon over an E, Bt, Bx, 2Bt, and C horizons. A or Ap horizons are the zone where decomposed organic matter or humus accumulates (Waters 1992:45). A B horizon is characterized by the accumulation of clay (Bt), iron compounds, or a combination of organic matter and mineral compounds that accrue due to illuvial action through the horizon (Waters 1992:45-48). The C horizon is unconsolidated parent material (sediment) that is mostly unaltered by soil formation processes (Waters 1992:49).

Table 1. Soils within the Project Area.

Soil Series	Slope	Acreage
Kingstowne sandy clay loam	0-45 %	5.1
Kingstowne-Sassafras-Neabsco complex	2-7%	0.1
Urban land	N/A	6.4
Urban land-Kingstowne complex	N/A	0.5
		12.1 Total

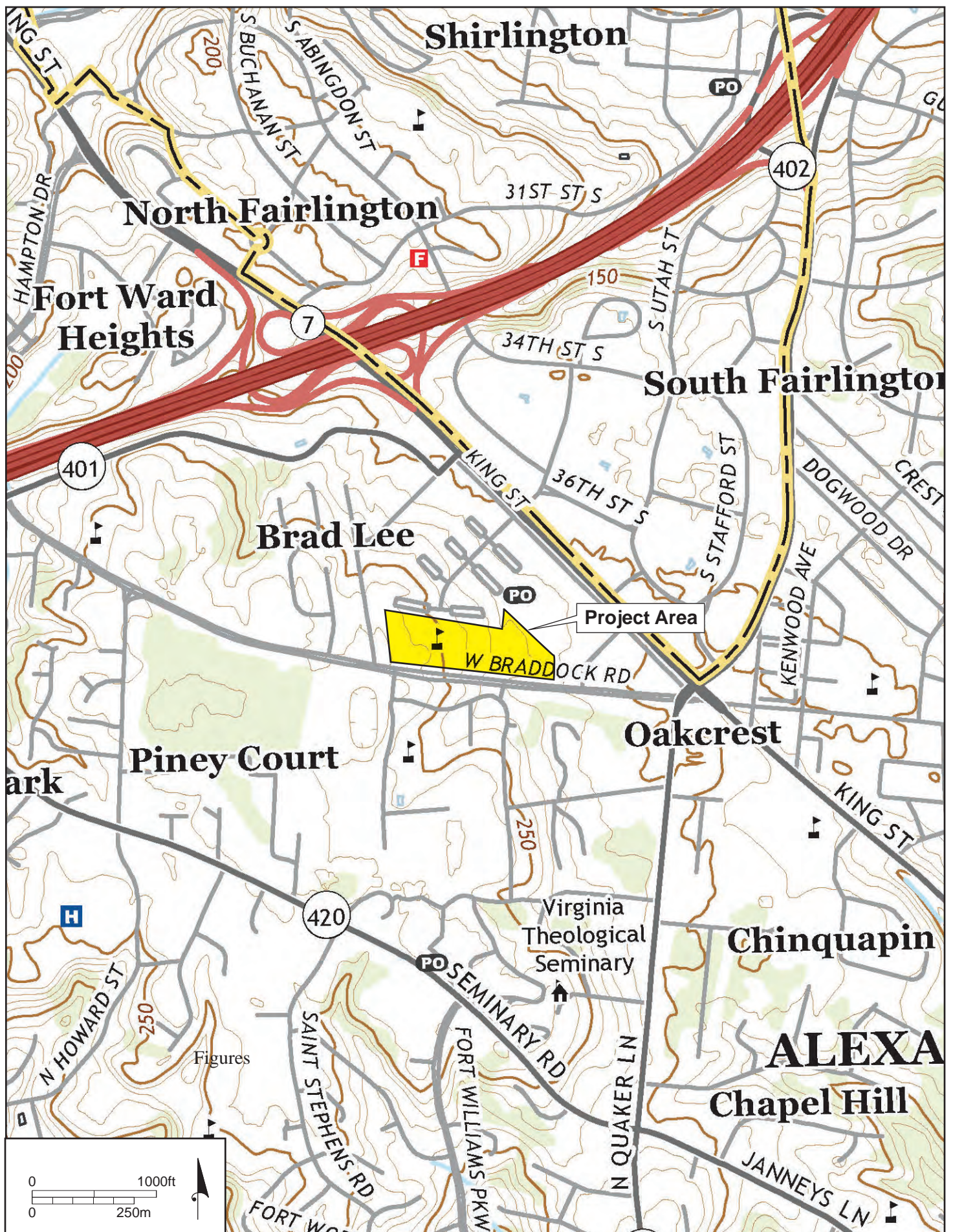


Figure 1. The project area location on the 2019 USGS Alexandria, VA, DC, MD 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 2019).

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

Commonwealth is assisting Kimley-Horn with the ACPS Minnie Howard Campus Redevelopment Plan by conducting a documentary study and archaeological assessment on an approximately 12.12-acre Minnie Howard campus project area within Alexandria, Virginia. The documentary study and archaeological assessment were undertaken to satisfy requirements of the City of Alexandria Archaeological Preservation Code. The investigation followed Alexandria Archaeology's January 29, 2021 *Scope of Work for a Documentary Study and Archaeological Assessment at Minnie Howard School*.

The documentary study was designed to provide a historic context for the interpretation of the 12.12-acre study area. The objective was to make a recommendation about whether an archaeological investigation is warranted, and to work with the developer, architect, and landscape architect to potentially integrate themes and elements of the historic character of the property into the design and any open space for the project. All work was conducted according to guidelines established in the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2005), the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017), and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*.

2.2 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH METHODS

Commonwealth conducted historic background research at the Alexandria Archaeology Museum, the Virginia Room at the City of Fairfax Regional Library, the Historical Records Room of the Fairfax County Circuit Court, Local History/Special Collection at Kate Waller Barrett Branch, Alexandria Public Library, VDHR's Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS), and the National Archives and Library of Congress through their online resources. VDHR archaeological and architectural survey forms, primary and secondary historic sources, deeds, plats, title documents, probate and other court records, tax and census records, business directories, published and unpublished manuscripts, historical maps, newspaper articles, previous archaeological research, pedological, geological, and topographic maps, modern maps, previous construction plans, photographs, and previous cultural resources reports were consulted in order to gain an understanding of the property's history. Deed records for the City of Alexandria and Fairfax County were also reviewed.

Research repositories in both Alexandria and Fairfax County were consulted because the project area was considered part of Fairfax County until 1952; therefore, any relevant pre-1952 deeds or title documents are filed at repositories in Fairfax County, while recent documents are filed with the City of Alexandria.

2.3 HISTORIC MAPS AND AERIALS

Numerous library and online sources were consulted for relevant historical maps. The majority of the maps were downloaded from the Library of Congress American Memory and the David Rumsey Collection websites as relatively high-resolution images. Maps were also viewed online

through the *Fairfax County Historical Images Viewer* (Fairfax County GIS & Mapping 2021) and *Historic Aerials* by *NETROnline* (NETROnline 2021).

Historic maps reviewed for the project included:

- *Alexandria to Potomac* (U.S. Army Corps 186?)
- *Map of the Ground of Occupation & Defense* Plate VI (U.S. Coast Survey 1861)
- *Sketch of the Battlefield and Confederate Works* (U.S. Coast Survey 1862)
- *Surveys for Military Defences, Map of N. Eastern Virginia and Vicinity of Washington* (Topographical Engineers Office 1862)
- *Defenses of Washington* Plates 3 and 4 (U.S. Engineers Bureau 1865)
- *Map of the Environs of Washington* (US Coast Survey 1865)
- *Falls Church Dist., No. 4, Fairfax Co., from his Atlas of 15 Miles around Washington, DC., including the County of Prince George, Maryland* (Hopkins 1878)
- *The Vicinity of Washington, D.C.* (Hopkins 1894)
- 1945 USGS *Alexandria, VA-DC-MD* 15-minute quadrangle (USGS 1945)
- 1951 USGS *Alexandria, VA-DC-MD* 15-minute quadrangle (USGS 1951)
- 1958 USGS *Alexandria, VA-DC-MD* 15-minute quadrangle (USGS 1958)
- 1959 Sanborn Map
- 1965 USGS *Alexandria, VA-DC-MD* 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1965)
- 1971 USGS *Alexandria, VA-DC-MD* 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1971)
- 1977 USGS *Alexandria, VA-DC-MD* 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1977)
- 1980 USGS *Alexandria, VA-DC-MD* 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1980)
- 1983 USGS *Alexandria, VA-DC-MD* 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1983)
- 1989 USGS *Alexandria, VA-DC-MD* 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1989)
- 2013 USGS *Alexandria, VA-DC-MD* 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 2013)
- 2016 USGS *Alexandria, VA-DC-MD* 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 2016)
- 2019 USGS *Alexandria, VA, DC, MD* 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 2019)

Historic aerial photographs reviewed for the project included:

- 1937 Aerial Photograph (Fairfax County Historical Images Viewer)
- 1949 Aerial Photograph (USGS)
- 1953 Aerial Photograph (USGS)
- 1959 Aerial Photograph (USGS)
- 1960 Aerial Photograph (USGS)
- 1962 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)
- 1963 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)
- 1971 Aerial Photograph (USGS)
- 1974 Aerial Photograph (USGS)
- 1977 Aerial Photograph (USGS)
- 1979 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)

- 1980 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)
- 1981 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)
- 1982 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)
- 1984 Aerial Photograph (USGS)
- 1988 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)
- 1994 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)
- 1998 Aerial Photograph (USGS)
- 2002 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)
- 2003 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)
- 2005 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)
- 2006 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)
- 2007 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)
- 2008 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)
- 2009 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)
- 2011 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)
- 2012 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)
- 2013 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)
- 2014 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)
- 2016 Aerial Photograph (NETROnline)

Historic images reviewed for the project included:

- Menokin in 1875 (Alexandria Library Special Collections)
- Menokin undated with women on porch roof (Alexandria Library Special Collections)
- Cassius Lee in front of Menokin in 1890 (*Alexandria Gazette* 2012)

2.4 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY METHODS

The archaeological assessment included a pedestrian walkover survey of the 12.12-acre project area and visual inspection of the current ground conditions. The assessment was conducted on April 1, 2021 by Dr. Cynthia Goode, RPA and David Hanley, RPA with assistance from Patrick McGowan. The purpose of the pedestrian survey was to identify disturbed areas within the project area and assess the archaeological potential of undisturbed areas. The site visit was documented with digital photographs and notes.

3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 HISTORIC CONTEXT

The first permanent English settlement in North America was established by the Virginia Company of London at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607 (Salmon 1983). By 1625, the Virginia Company charter was revoked by the King and the land became a royal colony. Increasing population made the creation of counties and county governments necessary. In 1645, Northumberland County was established between the Rappahannock River and the Potomac River (Netherton et al. 1978:8). Land in the colony was granted to individuals by the governor on the authority of the king. Many of the land grants became farms or plantations with tobacco as the main crop. In 1742, Fairfax County was formed from part of Prince William County north of the Occoquan River (Netherton et al. 1978:8-10).

The General Assembly directed that a town be established on the north bank of Great Hunting Creek with a public warehouse for the inspection, storage, and shipping of tobacco. In 1749, a 60-acre tract of land on the west bank of the Potomac River belonging to Phillip Alexander, John Alexander, and Hugh West was appropriated by official act to form the town of Alexandria (Voges 1975). These lands had previously been granted to Margaret Brent and Richard Howson, who had sold his land to the Scotsman John Alexander (Voges 1975). The town was surveyed and divided into lots that were sold at public auction. The town of Alexandria grew so rapidly that the trustees asked for the permission of the General Assembly to enlarge the town area to include 46 additional lots (Voges 1975). In 1779, Alexandria was incorporated as a town, thus enabling the exercise of some self-government, and its boundaries were extended west to include Washington Street.

In the late eighteenth century, the town experienced a period of rapid economic growth and development. Shipping and the attendant maritime trades, manufacturing, and retail operations were expanded. By the 1790s, Alexandria had overtaken other Virginia towns in port traffic, as it had an accessible location on the Potomac River and a diversified market, focusing on the grain and flour trade in addition to tobacco (Parker 1985:77). By the late eighteenth century there was an overall shift in Virginia's economy from tobacco to wheat, due to declining soil conditions everywhere tobacco had been cultivated.

In 1795, the Fairfax and Loudoun Turnpike Company was established to build a road between Alexandria and the farms of western Fairfax County. River Turnpike was completed in 1806 and ran thirty-four miles from the waterfront in Alexandria to the Little River in Aldie, Virginia (Netherton et al. 1978:146). Within the boundary of Alexandria, the road kept its eighteenth-century name, Duke Street. This main transportation artery into Alexandria was vital to development on the west side of town. The success of River Turnpike led to the formation of several other turnpike companies, including the Columbia Turnpike (today's Columbia Pike) and the Middle Turnpike (today called Leesburg Pike in Fairfax County and King Street in the City of Alexandria). The Middle Turnpike Company was organized in 1813 to build a road from Alexandria to Leesburg. Construction began in 1818 and the road opened in 1828 after receiving

financial assistance from the state. The full road to Leesburg was finally completed in 1838 after the U.S. Congress authorized a lottery to raise funds for the road. This road did much to boost the development of Falls Church, west of the project area (Netherton et al. 1978:195-198). Braddock Road, which runs along the south edge of the project area, dates to at least the early nineteenth century in its present location. These two roads are depicted on the 1862 U.S. Coast Survey *Sketch of the Battlefield and Confederate Works* (Figure 2). A toll gate for the Leesburg-Alexandria Turnpike was located east of the project area.

In 1789, Virginia ceded 10 square miles of land to the Federal Government to be used as the permanent seat of the government called the District of Columbia, with boundaries established by President George Washington (Mitchell 1977). The portion of Alexandria that is located north of the project area became part of the District in 1801. The Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia Federal City (DHR ID No. 000-0022) crossed Duke Street at Hooff Run. Geographically separated by the Potomac River, the town was still a commercial center for Fairfax County. The opening of the Patowmack Canal Company's canal around Great Falls in 1802 increased commercial activity in Alexandria (Netherton et al. 1992:184). In 1846, the federal land was returned to Virginia as the newly established Alexandria County, rather than returning to Fairfax County's jurisdiction. Six years later, in 1852, Alexandria was chartered as a city, making it politically and administratively independent of the county in which it was located. At this time the boundaries were again extended to the north and west (Salmon 1983).

Slavery had survived the American Revolution intact, and the slaving business thrived in Alexandria. After the Revolution, some slaveowners freed their slaves in their wills, and the population of free blacks in Alexandria increased by 250 percent between 1790 and 1830 (Pope 2011:73). After the ban on importation of slaves into Virginia in 1808, there remained a high demand for domestically traded enslaved people. Alexandria was one of the largest domestic slave trading centers prior to the Civil War (Pope 2011:76-77). The Franklin and Armfield firm on Duke Street was one of the largest companies engaged in this deplorable business, from 1828 to 1836 they imprisoned over 3,750 enslaved people, and exported them to Louisiana to work on cotton and sugar plantations in the Deep South; their prisoners were subject to maltreatment, torture, rape, and separation from their families (City of Alexandria 2021). Other large slave trading firms included Kephart and Company (Pope 2011:84). The Bruin Slave Jail on Duke Street was another renowned slave jail cited by Harriet Beecher Stowe in her research for *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. By the late 1840s, when Alexandria had retroceded from Washington, D.C., the laws of Virginia banned the education of blacks and all black schools in the city were closed (Pope 2011:82). When D.C. banned the slave trade in 1850, many of the slave traders simply moved across the river to Alexandria (Pope 2011:85).

Enslaved Virginians were increasingly freed or manumitted in the early nineteenth century, with the free black population of Alexandria reaching 740 in 1820 and 311 in 1830 (Netherton et al. 1992:158). A law instituted in 1806 forbid free blacks from legally remaining in Virginia, some later amendments were made to exempt black persons who had performed some act of "extraordinary merit" (Netherton et al. 1992:212). The Common Council of Alexandria passed a similar measure in 1806. In 1822, free blacks who were unable to pay their taxes were subject to

being forcibly hired out for labor by the sheriff (Netherton et al. 1992:214). Free persons who were suspected of being fugitives were sold into slavery unless they could provide proof of their legal status, a dilemma that would worsen in the 1850s after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act.

South of the project area is the Virginia Theological Seminary (DHR ID No. 100-0123, 100-5340; Site 44AX0173, 44AX0200). This institution was founded in 1817 and moved to its present location in 1827. In 1839, the Seminary purchased a land tract that included the former Howard School for Boys which had opened in 1831 and closed in 1834. The Howard High School (later renamed Episcopal High School, DHR ID No. 100-0252, 100-5013) reopened under the direction of the Seminary as a preparatory school for young men going into the ministry; to prepare them for entrance into the Seminary (Booty 1995:68). As the Seminary's student body grew in the early 1850s, it acquired additional land adjacent to its 59-acre core (Booty 1995). The Seminary Post Office (DHR ID No. 100-5001) was constructed in 1850 to serve the seminarians. The Episcopal church did not advocate the abolitionist movement, and the Seminary owned several slaves directly, along with housing the slaves of its staff and students.

Alexandria entered 1861 with strong Unionist sentiments, sending a pro-Union delegate, George W. Brent, to the February 13, 1861 convention to vote against secession (Harvey 2003:8). On April 17, the Virginia General Assembly passed the Ordinance of Secession and Alexandria became the scene of preparations for war, citizens either drilled with militias or fled the city. On May 23, the Ordinance of Secession was ratified by the people of Virginia, with 106 Alexandrians opposed and over a thousand for secession (Harvey 2003:9). Federal leaders saw the city as an imminent threat to Washington D.C. On May 24, 1861, Federal regiments crossed the Potomac River and occupied Alexandria and the Confederate forces retreated and abandoned their posts (Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies 1899, Series I, Volume II: 23-27). Around one thousand "Fire Zouaves" under Colonel Elmer Ellsworth debarked steamships at the Cameron Street wharves, and secured the telegraph office and railroad, and Colonel Orlando Willcox's 1st Michigan Infantry secured Washington Street (Harvey 2003:11). Over 700 of the secessionist Alexandria residents departed for Manassas where they would form the 17th Virginia Infantry (Harvey 2003:11). At the Marshall House, Ellsworth challenged innkeeper James Jackson over the flag of secession and tragically became the first Union officer to be a casualty of the war.

After the battle of First Manassas in July 1861, the Union Army began to construct a series of forts around Washington to encircle the city on all sides and better defend the capital. Four forts, (Fort Ellsworth, Fort Williams, Fort Worth, and Fort Ward) and a number of connecting infantry trenches and batteries for field artillery were constructed in the outskirts west of the city of Alexandria (Figure 3). Fort Ward (DHR ID No. 100-0113; Site 44AX0090, 44AX0153, 44AX0155), constructed in haste and improved over time, was located directly west of the project area (Figure 4) (Cooling and Owen 1988:31). One of the most important defenses of Alexandria, Fort Ward protected the Leesburg Turnpike. The Chief Engineer of the Defenses of Washington considered it a model field fortification after it was increased in size from 540 yards to 818 yards in 1864 (Cooling and Owen 2010:39-47). The revised plan afforded a better

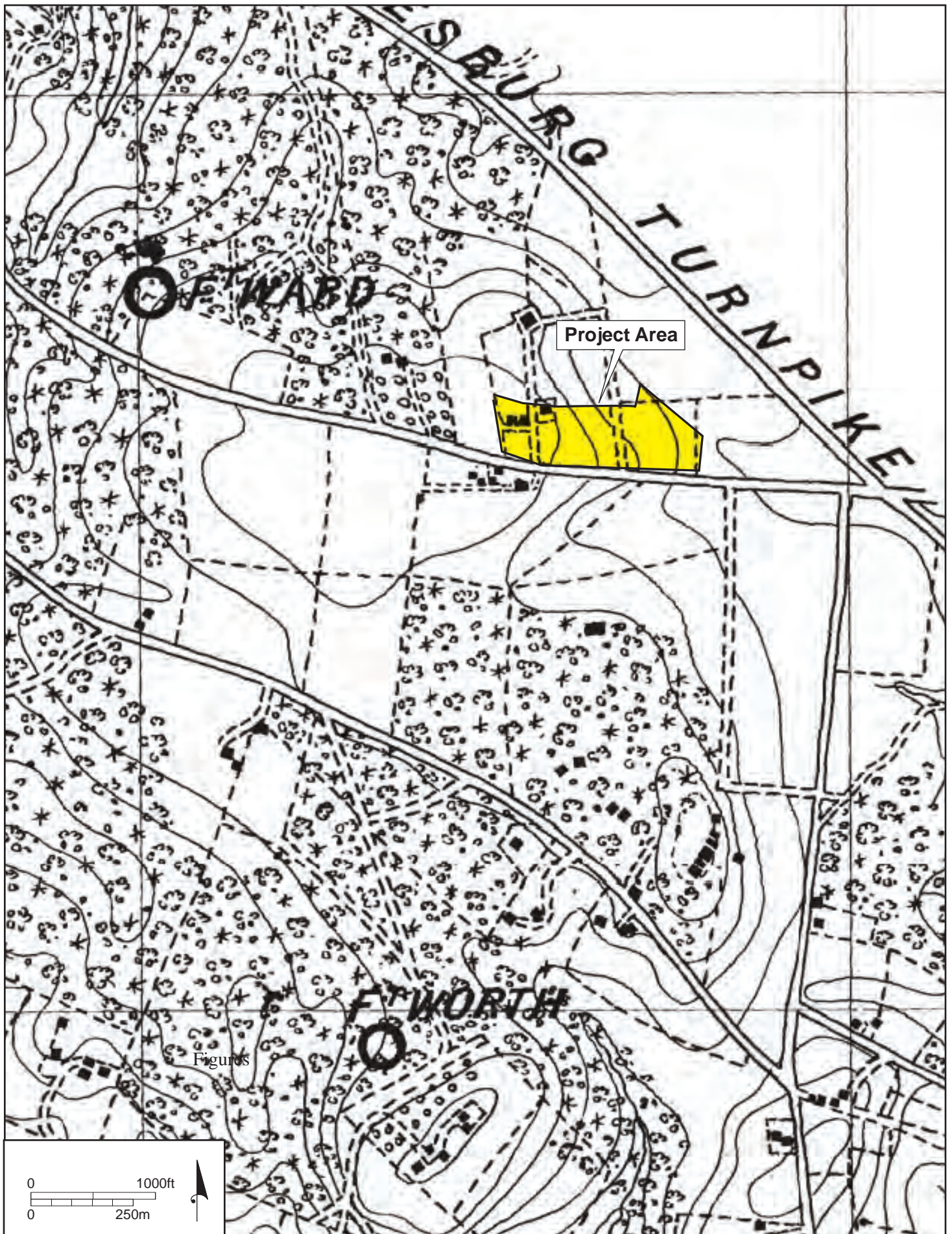


Figure 2. The project area location on the 1862 U.S. Coast Survey *Sketch of the Battlefield and Confederate Works* (U.S. Coast Survey 1862).

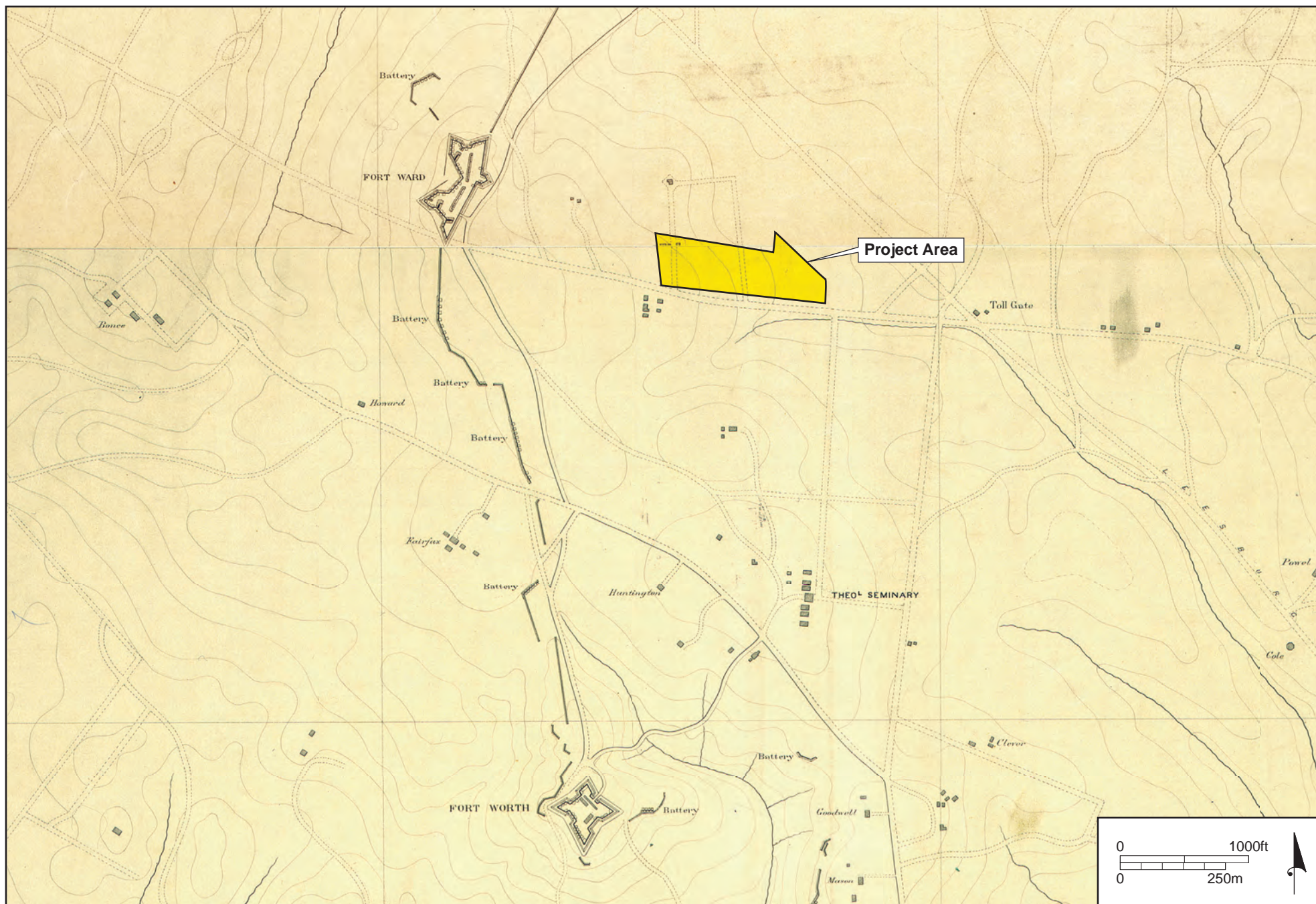


Figure 3. The project area location on the 1865 *Defenses of Washington* Plates 3 and 4 (U.S. Engineers Bureau 1865).

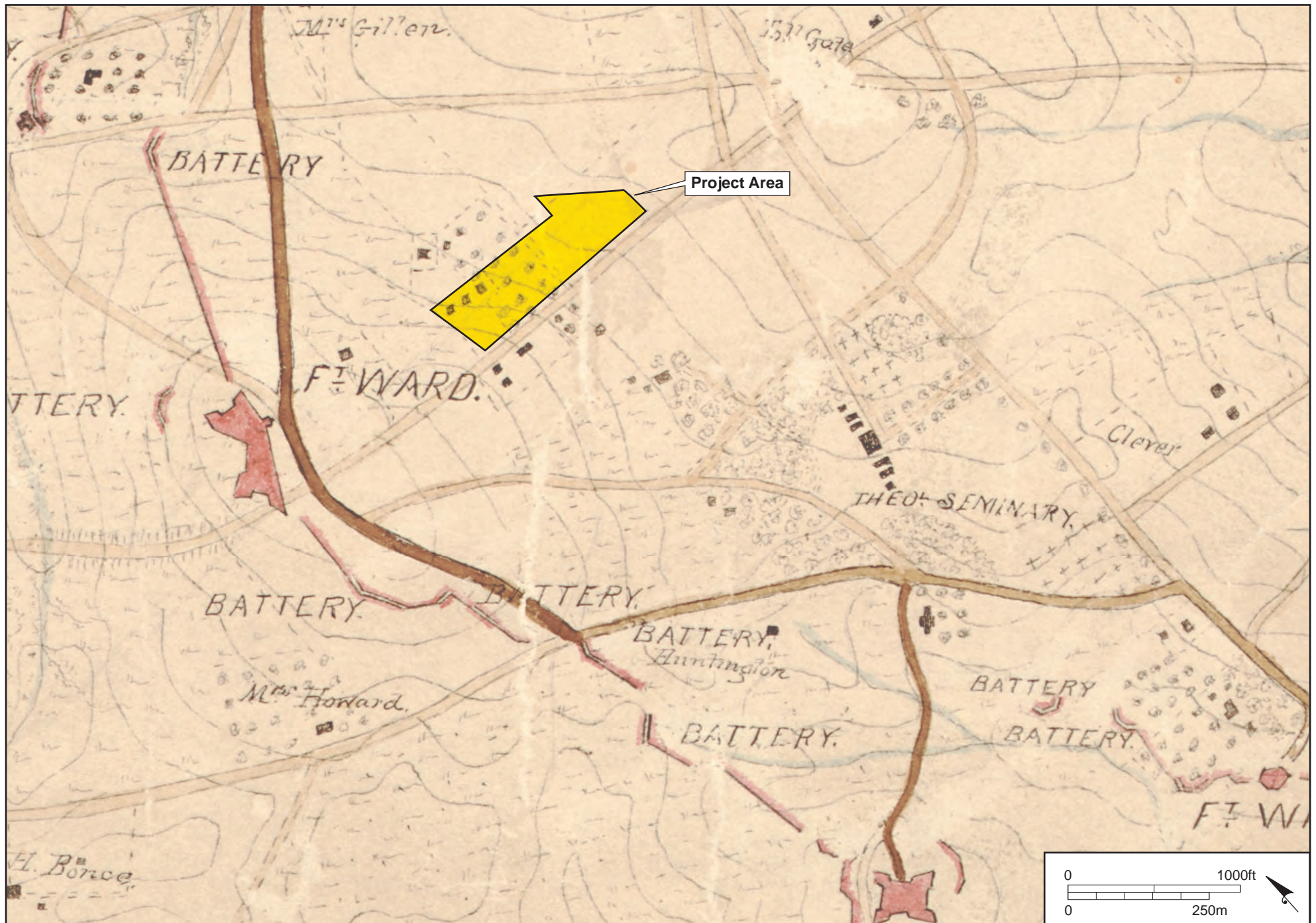


Figure 4. The project area location of the 1865 *Map of the Environs of Washington* (US Coast Survey 1865).

command of a ravine in front of the fort and the fort was thoroughly flanked so it could better protect itself. The number of gun emplacements were increased, and all of the interior structures of the old work were taken down and replaced by improved designs. Because the town of Alexandria and Fort Ward were never directly threatened during the war, the infantry trench and batteries remained mostly unmanned, except by an occasional picket post. However, during Jubal Early's raid on Washington on July 11-12, 1864, artillerymen stationed at Fort Ward "were called into the fort and laid on our arms all night" and slept at the gun platforms (Leyenberger, 2001:11, 18).

The Virginia Theological Seminary (DHR ID No. 100-0123, Site 44AX0173, 44AX0200) was also an important military location during the Civil War because of its strategic location on a hilltop west of Alexandria and its proximity to Washington, D.C. (Booty 1995:87). During the 1860-1861 semester, half of the student body was from the north and most of these students left the Seminary to return home and join the Union Army (Booty 1995:104-105). Cassius F. Lee, who resided just north of the Seminary, and whose lands included the project area, remained on the scene as the official representative for the Seminary's Board of Trustees. In June 1861, the campus and buildings of the Seminary were commandeered for a Federal hospital and campground for Union troops. Tents were set up, and barracks and other temporary buildings were erected on the Seminary grounds. The Seminary hospital was considered by most troops and relief agents to be among the cleanest and best organized (Barber 1977). After the Civil War, the Federal government abandoned their use of the seminary and nearby fortifications, returning the property to their previous owners. The Seminary and High School (currently Episcopal High School) reopened in late 1865 (Moon 2014:31).

In addition to the Federal camps at the Seminary, there were Union campgrounds on the property of Episcopal High School. One of these was Camp Scorch (Site 44AX0241), located across Braddock Road and to the south of Fort Ward. The 99th Pennsylvania Infantry camped in the area while it was being used for troops departing for the Peninsula Campaign in March 1862 (Spicer 1892: 201-207). In a post-war regimental history of the Rhode Island 9th and 10th Regiments and 10th Battery, William A. Spicer records that his 10th Regiment broke camp near Tenelytown, Maryland on June 26, 1862, and marched to a "vast elevated plain, under the guns of Fort Ward, near the Fairfax Seminary" (Spicer 1892: 201). Spicer reported that,

The nights are not so cold or damp as Tennallytown. We have more company around us, also. It is evident that a large number of troops are being concentrated on this great plain at 'Seminary Hill.' Between ten thousand and twenty thousand are already here. This famous camping-ground over two thousand acres in area, recently witnessed the stately march of the grand army of the Potomac, on its departure for the Peninsula (Spicer 1892: 206).

The regimental history includes a simple but accurate woodcut drawing of "Camp Scorch, alias Camp Misery, and alias Camp Desolation" that depicts large, conical, Sibley tents. This type of tent was used early in the war but was later deemed too heavy and large for active service in the field, indicating that this was probably a semi-permanent camp setting. Brick cooking ovens

were depicted at the heads of the company streets in the camp's layout and were re-used by successive occupants of the camp. On June 27, 1862, the day after arriving at camp, Spicer says, "Briggs and I were detailed, before dinner, to go to Fort Ward, for bricks, to repair the cook's fireplaces, many of which were left here by the regiments preceding us. We obtained a good supply by boldly venturing under the guns of the fort, where we found a great many lying scattered about on the ground (Spicer 1892: 210).

The occupation of project vicinity was short for the 10th Rhode Island Volunteers. Early on the morning of June 30, tents were struck, and the baggage wagons were loaded for a three-mile march to the City of Alexandria. The unit took transports bound for Washington, D.C. where they were divided up by companies and assigned to garrison duty in the circle forts protecting the northern line. The entire vicinity of Fort Ward and the Seminary was in use by the Federal Army during the 1862 campaign. Corporal Godfrey Green, Jr., Company A, Tenth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, writing to his parents on June 27, 1862, described the campground by noting, "We are camping in a very healthy place with lots of wind around here, but there is not any shade around here whatever... Fort Ward is about 30 rods [165 yards] from us... You can't look in any direction without seeing a fort or a camp" (Green 1862).

During the Civil War, many enslaved people fled the South and sought refuge at the Union line in Alexandria (Moon 2014:22). The living conditions for self-liberated people with a legal "contraband" status were harsh. Men women, and children sought refuge in abandoned or hastily constructed buildings and federally supplied rations were inconsistent and unsubstantial (Moon 2014:23). Many self-liberated "contrabands" found employment at the Federal forts, Seminary hospital, and on the railroads, and others signed up for service in the Union army and navy. By June 1862, 26 freedmen, six women, and ten children were living and working at the Seminary (Moon 2014:25). Over a hundred freedmen were reportedly working on the 1864 Fort Ward renovations. Many of the workers resided at the Freedmen Village on the grounds of Arlington. An 1864 letter describes a "colony of negroes" living near the hospital (Moon 2014:28).

After the Civil War, African American neighborhoods were established in the vicinity. Freedmen and women moved to the lands surrounding Fort Ward and the Seminary, forming a community known as "Seminary". The larger Seminary neighborhood was later subdivided, and the project area vicinity was known as "The Fort". Most of the early residents of The Fort neighborhood migrated from Fauquier and Fairfax Counties and population grew steadily during the several decades following the Civil War. The 1870 Population Census shows four surnames in the Fort neighborhood, and the 1880 Population Census shows twenty surnames (Moon 2014:32). The historic African American Oakland Baptist Church is one of the early African American churches that served these neighborhoods. This church was founded in 1888 at a location just east of Fort Ward, and the present Oakland Baptist Church building (DHR ID No. 100-0211) was rebuilt at its current location east of the intersection of Braddock Road and King Street in 1893. The original Oakland Baptist Church Cemetery (DHR ID No. 100-5339; Site 44AX0151) is still located near Fort Ward.

Throughout the early twentieth century, the neighborhoods surrounding the project area were a mixture of large estates such as Menokin and Hampton (north of the project area), and African American neighborhoods south of the project area. Hampton was built by Col. John Carlyle around 1770. It passed through several families before being acquired by Courland Hawkins Smith in 1879 who transformed the estate into a well-known horse farm (Fellows 2003:4-7).

By 1915, Alexandria City had annexed over 1,300 acres from the surrounding area to accommodate its development, including 866 acres from Alexandria County and 450 acres from Fairfax County. Alexandria continued to expand in the early to mid-twentieth century through further annexations. Terrett's Crossroads, the intersection of Braddock Road and Leesburg Turnpike, does not appear to have developed into a cohesive community until around the mid-twentieth century. The crossroads may have not developed as a commercial center earlier because of its proximity to more-established towns, including Alexandria and Falls Church.

The neighborhood east of Quaker Lane and south of King Street was an African American neighborhood established after the Civil War that was originally part of the "Seminary" community, later called "Macedonia", and only in the 1920s and 1930s was pejoratively known as "Mudtown" (Moon 2014:118). Almost all of the residents of the neighborhood were the descendants of people enslaved by the Episcopal Seminary and Episcopal High School (Harvey and Stansfield 1977:154). Their neighborhood spanned 90 acres and included a school house and numerous cemeteries. In the early 1960s, this area was slated for urban renewal. At that time, 40 of 48 houses in the area failed to meet city standards for health, sanitation, and fire protection and half of the houses were not connected to public water or sewer systems. The 30-acre redevelopment allotted 20 acres for the T.C. Williams High School and 29 new homes were built on 6.5 acres (*Washington Post* 1990:C8). The former landowners were given priority to own these new houses (*Washington Post* 1965:B1). Because the condemned houses were never connected to public water or sewer systems in the first place, and the negative term "Mudtown" was used by white residents contemporaneously with the planned demolition, the urban renewal project could be construed as an act of racial housing discrimination.

Virginia's first superhighway, Shirley Memorial Highway (I-395), located to the northwest of the project area, was built as a war measure to provide government employees living in Arlington and Fairfax with better transportation to the Pentagon and Washington, D.C. The first 2.5 miles of the highway connecting the Pentagon and Route 7 (Leesburg Pike) was completed in 1944. In 1955, an extension was opened connecting the highway to Route 1 and Woodbridge in Prince William County to the south (Netherton et. al. 1978:595-596).

Another wartime development was the construction of the Fairlington neighborhood (DHR ID No. 000-5772) to house defense workers, located north of the project area. It was built under the authority of the Defense Homes Corporation to meet the critical housing needs of workers in defense industries and the war effort. The largest defense housing community in the United States, it covered 322.5 acres and included 3,439 rental-housing units (Fellows 2003:21). By the summer of 1943, one thousand families had moved to Fairlington and another 150 families relocated there every month. These residents had no amenities at that time – the school was not

completed, there were no shops nearby, and transportation to the Pentagon and Alexandria was limited (Fellows 2003:21, 24). The construction of Fairlington spurred residential and commercial development in the vicinity.

In 1952, the land which includes the project area was annexed into the City of Alexandria from Fairfax County. In 1954, the Minnie Howard School was constructed within the project area. The land directly to the east of the project area was purchased by the Taylor Street Corporation in October 1952 (Alexandria City Land Records (ACLR) 346:327). In June 1953 and December 1952, Safeway purchased the two adjacent parcels (ACLR 361:367 and 351:277). The Safeway at 3526 King Street opened on August 18, 1955 (*Washington Post* 1955b:18). The Bradlee Shopping Center, immediately northwest of the project area, opened in mid-October 1957 (*Washington Post* 1957: D1). The population of the neighborhood around the project area continued to grow.

Education remained of vital importance to Black Alexandrians as a way to overcome the oppression of systemic racism. In the location where T.C. Williams High School stands today, was a school intended to educate African American children during the era of Jim Crow laws and segregation that was constructed through a partnership between Booker T. Washington and Chicago philanthropist Julius Rosenwald (*Alexandria Times* 2016a). Desegregation was a pressing concern of Alexandria residents during the 1950s and 1960s and many Black residents fought to enroll their children in well-funded and white-dominated schools. (*Washington Post* 1990:C8, 1998:VA1D). One of the first Black children to integrate Alexandria schools was Deborah Bradby-Lytle, who shared her experiences over 30 years later, “her fellow first-graders at Minnie Howard, she remembered, were largely friendly and free of racial prejudice. But when her mother arranged an after-school play date with a new white friend, the shadows of prejudice fell” (*Washington Post* 1998:VA1D). The first Black man on Alexandria’s School Board, Ferdinand Day, recalled that “we were forced to live in a hostile segregated city that degraded us. We could not eat in restaurants or use public services...we usually lived in structurally damaged housing...but these same black people survived and prospered” (*Washington Post* 1998:VA1D).

3.2 HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is situated on lands that were conveyed to Henry Awbrey by a 1729 land grant of 1,261 acres from Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, and proprietor of the Northern Neck property (Mitchell 1977:116-117). In 1749, William Ramsay, a Scottish merchant, acquired the entire 1,261-acre parcel from Awbrey (Fairfax County Land Records [FCLR] C1:16).

William Ramsay was one of the founders of Alexandria and served as the town’s first mayor. He was a tobacco merchant who purchased tobacco from local planters and sold imported European goods in exchange. He likely also maintained a farm in the western portion of this tract, referred to in later deeds as “Ramsay’s Old Field”, that may have been worked by some of the seven enslaved African Americans that Ramsay mentioned in his 1785 will (Moon 2014:14-16). Robert Allison, the son-in-law of William Ramsay, acquired the tract in 1797, and then proceeded to

subdivide the parcel into smaller lots (Moon 2014:17-18). The chain of title for the project area between 1797 and 1847 is unclear.

The earliest deed located that was directly associated with the project area is an April 12, 1870 conveyance from Cassius Francis Lee and his wife Ann Eliza Lee, for 125 acres to be held in trust for Ann by their son, Cazenove G. Lee (Fairfax County Land Records [FCLR] L4:35). The 1870 deed contained references to previous transactions showing that Cassius F. Lee had originally acquired the property as three parcels between 1847 and 1848. In November 1847, he acquired 30 acres from David Porter for \$325 (FCLR M3:242). In February 1848, he purchased 85 acres from Ellen M. Whiting for \$135 (FCLR M3:211). In June 1848, he purchased 58.5 acres from Georgiana Slacum for \$1,200 (FCLR M3:305). It is unclear which of these parcels included the project area.

Georgiana Slacum had inherited her property in 1829 after the death of her father Captain George Slacum (FCLR M3:305). Slacum's 60-acre summer estate, Prospect Hill, stood at the present Bradlee Shopping Center located immediately north of the project area (Kaye 1987:16). The family also had a house on Wilkes Street in Alexandria. The estate was described as being three miles from Alexandria "on the brow of a hill commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the surrounding country ... that portion of Fairfax County had some picturesque scenery but as poor soil as could be found in the 'old dominion of Virginia'" (Stark 1957:1).

Cassius F. Lee's summer estate was called Menokin, which was also the name of Francis Lightfoot Lee's house on the Northern Neck of Virginia. Menokin is an Algonquian word used by the Rappahannock Tribe to describe a stream in the Rappahannock River watershed near Lightfoot Lee's property. Variations of this word appear throughout the region naming various waterways (Brown 2017). The use of an Algonquian word by the Lees can be considered a cultural appropriation of Virginia's Native American tribes and erasure of their original claim to the land. The main house was likely built soon after Lee acquired the property, around 1850.

The main house was located immediately north of the project area and was accessed from a lane on Braddock Road that runs north-south through the project area. The access lane appears to be located where the western driveway leading to the school is currently located. Along the access lane are depicted three other buildings, possibly a barn, and a slave quarters noted on the 1860 census. These three buildings are located in the western one-third of the project area. On the 1862 map, the building east of the lane is separately fenced, the two buildings west of the lane are included in a larger fenced area extending north to the main house (Figure 2). On the 1865 *Map of the Environs of Washington*, the eastern two-thirds of the project area is depicted as two separately fenced fields with trees, possibly the apple and peach orchard described in the 1870 census (Figure 4).

Cassius Francis Lee was born in Alexandria in 1808 to Edmund Jennings Lee and Sarah Lee. He was a partner in the merchant firm of Cazenove & Co. and served as the treasurer and member of the board of trustees for the Virginia Theological Seminary. A first cousin of Robert E. Lee, he married Hanna Hopkins in 1833, with whom he had five children. After Hanna's death in 1844,

he remarried to Ann Eliza Gardner in 1846 with whom he had seven more children (Lee 1895:474-477). Ann Eliza Gardner's inheritance allowed Cassius F. Lee to purchase the properties that included the project area (Fairfax County Chancery Record [FCCR] CFF60 F 1887).

In the 1850 Population Census, Cassius F. Lee is listed as a 47-year-old Clerk of the Circuit Court with real estate valued at \$25,000 in Alexandria, Virginia. Also listed in his household were his wife Ann E. Lee (30), Sally Lee (30), who was Ann's relative, and eight children, Cornelia (14), William L. (12), Harriott (10), Sally (8), C. F. Jr. (6), Phillipa (4), Constance (2) and Cazenove G. Lee (3 months). The oldest four children were shown to be attending school. Margaret Pandes, a 21-year-old native of Ireland was also listed with this household. She was presumably a servant (U.S. Bureau of the Census [USBC] 1850).

The Slave Schedule for 1850 shows that C. F. Lee claimed ownership of seven women and children ranging in age from only three years old to 65 (USBC 1850). They included enslaved individuals listed as three-year old female mulatto, five-year old male mulatto, 10-year old female mulatto, 14-year old male mulatto, 46-year old female mulatto, 45-year old female mulatto, and 65-year old black female (USBC 1850). None of the enslaved women or children were listed as fugitive from the state, manumitted, or as infirm or handicapped. No other personal information is included in Slave Schedules, where enslaved people were merely recorded for taxation purposes like agricultural property. There was an Agricultural Census taken in 1850, but no record was found for Cassius F. Lee in the Alexandria or Fairfax County listings.

In the 1860 Population Census, 57-year-old Cassius is listed as a merchant living in Fairfax County with \$40,000 in real estate and \$45,000 in personal property. His household still includes wife Ann, and children Cornelia, Harriott, Sally, C. F. Jr., Constance, and Cazenova, along with younger children Edmund J. (7) and Francis D. (8). The youngest five children are listed as attending school. Also residing with this family is W. F. Gardner, a 20-year-old college student owning real estate worth \$2,000 and personal property worth \$25,000 (USBC 1860). Mr. Gardner is presumed to be Ann Eliza Lee's brother William Fowler Gardener (Lee 1895:479).

The Slave Schedule for 1860 shows that C. F. Lee claimed ownership of four individuals, a 58-year-old black male, two 35-year-old black females, and a 21-year-old mulatto male (USBC 1860). Based on their ages, these are all different people than those enslaved individuals listed in the 1850 schedule. One "slave house" is listed, this column was not an option on the 1850 schedule, so it is unclear when the slave quarters were constructed.

The 1860 Agricultural Census shows that Cassius F. Lee's farm was larger and more valuable than others in his vicinity. He listed 90 acres of improved land and 35 of unimproved land, worth \$15,000. His livestock was valued at \$770 (five horses, eight milch cows, and six swine). The 1860 Census page showing grain crops was cut off so only partial returns are known for Lee's crop production. In 1859, his farm produced 10 bushels of Irish potatoes, 30 bushels of buckwheat, \$100 of orchard produce, \$200 in market garden produce, 312 pounds of butter, and 60 tons of hay (USBC 1860). Several nearby farms also produced similar amounts of butter, but

none had the value of garden produce that his did. It seems that his farm was focused on producing crops for the Alexandria and Washington markets, rather than commodities for export.

Although Cassius F. Lee opposed succession, he did not do so on moral grounds but rather to preserve his economic interests in the slavery system. He supported Alexandria's representative to the state secession delegation who opposed succession based on the possibility that it could lead to a war that would abolish all slavery (*Alexandria Times* 2012). His wife Annie was a vocal secessionist. Despite this, she resisted fleeing Alexandria after the Federal occupation because she was in late stages of pregnancy (Kundahl 2004:245).

Cassius was part of a family divided by the conflict. Robert E. Lee's son noted,

Mr. Cassius Lee was my father's first cousin. They had been children together, schoolmates in boyhood, and lifelong friends and neighbours [*sic*]. He was my father's trusted adviser in all business matters, and in him he had the greatest confidence (*Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee*: 415).

Cassius spoke with Robert on April 18 about his course of action, they reportedly parted with the assumption that Lee would resign from the U.S. Army and remain neutral, a course which Lee chose not to follow (Kundahl 2004:26). On April 20, after finding her father Cassius nonresponsive on the issue of Robert, Harriotte Lee had a long conversation with Robert's daughter, her cousin Mary, who described Robert's hesitancy in abandoning his constitutional duty and committing treason to the U.S. When Harriotte returned home, she found Cassius returning from a long walk with Robert, where he expressed his hope that Robert would at least await the May referendum before accepting command of Virginia's forces (Kundahl 2004:26-27). On April 21, a delegation found Robert at Cassius' house at the intersection of North Washington and Oronoco Streets to offer him command of Virginia's militia, Robert took the train to Richmond the following day (Kundahl 2004:130). Correspondence from April 23, 1861 shows how C. F. Lee responded when Robert did abandon his commitment to the U.S. Army to lead the Confederate insurrection,

My dear Robert,I hoped your connection with the Virga forces, if you concluded to accept the command, might lead to some peaceful settlement of our difficulties...I have only time now to enclose you Dr. May's letter, & to offer my earnest prayer that God may make you instrumental in saving our land from this dreadful strife (Lee Family Digital Archive 2021).

During the beginning of the war, Cassius F. Lee remained at his home and served as official observer for the Virginia Theological Seminary's Board of Trustees during the Union occupation of Alexandria (Booty 1995:110). After some of the Seminary buildings were broken into and ransacked, and a number of books destroyed or stolen, Lee applied to General McClellan for permission to remove the remaining books to his warehouse in Alexandria until the end of the war (Goodwin 1923:227). Lee eventually relocated his family to their Alexandria house on

Washington and Oronoco Streets (Barber 1988:21). In 1863, he was imprisoned multiple times as a suspected secessionist spy and eventually the family was permitted to move to Long Island (Barber 1988:91-92; Kundahl 2004:245). The fact that they then fled further to Canada perhaps supports the suspicion (Kundahl 2004:245).

There are no official records of Civil War camps within C. F. Lee's farm but given its location near the Middle Turnpike (Leesburg Pike) and Braddock Road, as well as its proximity to Fort Ward and the Federal army hospital at the Seminary, and the reports of many temporary camps housing thousands of soldiers in 1862, it is likely that there was some Civil War activity and camping within the project area. Lee may have rented the vacant Menokin house to General McClellan (Barber 1988:21), but it remains unclear where McClellan was actually headquartered. Alternatively, the *Alexandria Times* (2012) reported that Menokin could have been used as headquarters by General Irwin MacDowell, but no reference materials were noted. The same article also suggests that Menokin was subject to extensive damage during the war (*Alexandria Times* 2012). U.S. Admiral DuPont responded to his wife's (a friend of Annie) concerns about property damage by blaming the residents, including the Lees, who vacated the homes without expecting that an invading force would occupy unattended property (Barber 1988:21). The Lee family returned after the war to find "...the lawns trodden and fenceless. Approaching the house they noticed that the porch railing lacked every third spindle, Hay cluttered the porch where soldiers had sheltered horses. The first floor presented a pitiful sight of abuse, scorched floors where hot iron pots had been set were evidence of the living style of the recent occupants" (Barber 1988:102).

At the conclusion of the Civil War, Lee made a formal War Department application for the restoration of the Seminary property (Booty 1995:122-123). He attended the first post-war Board of Trustees meeting, was appointed Treasurer *pro tempore*, and helped with the initial rebuilding of the Seminary campus (Booty 1995:126).

The only records referencing Cassius F. Lee in the *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* were correspondence about post-war visits from his cousin Robert E. Lee and his family members. Lee visited Alexandria in 1869 and again in 1870 (Hurd 1989:15; Kundahl 2004:28-29). In July 1870, Robert visited Menokin and had a candid conversation with Cassius where he spoke candidly about the war, including his loss at Gettysburg (Thomas 1995:410). Cazenove Lee submitted his recollections about this post-war visit to be included in the official record,

It is greatly to be regretted that an accurate and full account of this visit was not preserved, for the conversations during those two or three days were most interesting and would have filled a volume. It was the review of a lifetime by two old men. It is believed that General Lee never talked after the war with as little reserve as on this occasion. Only my father and two of his boys were present. I can remember his telling my father of meeting Mr. Leary, their old teacher at the Alexandria Academy, during his late visit to the South, which recalled many incidents of their school life. They talked of the war, and he told of the delay of

Jackson in getting on McClellan's flank, causing the fight at Mechanicsville, which fight he said was unexpected, but was necessary to prevent McClellan from entering Richmond, from the front of which most of the troops had been moved. He thought that if Jackson had been at Gettysburg they would have gained a victory, 'for' said he, 'Jackson would have held the heights which Ewell took on the first day.' He said that Ewell was a fine officer, but would never take the responsibility of exceeding his orders, and having been ordered to Gettysburg, he would not go farther and hold the heights beyond the town. I asked him which of the Federal generals he considered the greatest, and he answered most emphatically 'McClellan by all odds.' He was asked why he did not come to Washington after second Manassas.

'Because,' he replied, 'my men had nothing to eat,' and pointing to Fort Wade [*sic*], in the rear of our home, he said, 'I could not tell my men to take that fort when they had had nothing to eat for three days. I went to Maryland to feed my army.'

This led to a statement of the mismanagement of the Confederate Commissary Department, of which he gave numerous instances, and mentioned his embarrassments in consequence. He was also very severe in his criticism of the newspapers, and said that patriotism did not seem to influence them in the least, that movements of the army were published which frustrated their plans, and, as an instance, he told of Longstreet's being sent to the Western Army and the efforts that were made to keep the movement secret, but to no purpose, the papers having heralded it at once to friend and foe alike. I also remember his saying that he advocated putting the negroes in the army, and the arguments he advanced in favour of it. My father remarked at table one day that he could not have starved in the Confederate service if he could have gotten bread and milk.

"'No,' replied the General, 'but frequently I could not get even that.'
(*Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee*: 415-416).

In the 1870 Population Census, Cassius F. Lee is listed as a 62-year-old farmer with \$35,000 in real estate and personal estate valued at \$5,000 living in Falls Church Township, Fairfax County. His household also included his 51-year-old wife Ann Eliza, and six children, Cornelia, Sally, Cazenove, Francis D., Edmund J., and Anna E. (8). Francis and Edmund were listed as attending school. Also listed as residing in the household were black domestic servants Mary Jones (30) and Birney McKnib (25), and black farm hand Samuel McKnib (25) (USBC 1870). An 1875 photo of Menokin shows the Lee family standing in the yard (Figure 5). The 1878 Hopkins' map depicts the farm with one main house and one outbuilding surrounded by a driveway (Figure 6).

The 1870 Agricultural Census shows that the local market focus of C. F. Lee's farm continued throughout the decade. In 1870, his farm consisted of 125 improved acres and 25 unimproved

acres valued at \$30,000. He owned \$400 in machinery and had paid \$550 in wages to farm workers the previous year (including room and board). Lee's livestock was valued at \$770 and included two horses, two mules and asses, five milch cows, four other cattle, and four swine. Crops included 180 bushels of winter wheat, 9 bushels of rye, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 270 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 25 bushels of sweet potatoes. His orchard production had reduced to only \$10 in 1869, but he produced 100 pounds of cheese and two tons of hay. The value of all his farm production for 1869 was given as \$1,140. This value was in the middle range of production values for farms in the vicinity (USBC 1870).

In the 1880 Population Census, the household in the Falls Church District of Fairfax County includes 72-year-old farmer Cassius, his 62-year-old wife Ann E. and four single children, Cornelia, Sally, Cazenove, and Ann E. Also residing with the household were Julia Grayson, a 19-year-old mulatto domestic servant, and Samuel Steth, a 20-year-old black farm laborer (USBC 1880).

The 1880 Agricultural Census shows that Cassius F. Lee had increased his orchard and dairy herd since 1870. The farm consisted of 125 tilled acres and 25 acres of woodland or forest, worth \$20,000. He had \$800 worth of farm machinery and had purchased \$150 in fertilizer in 1879. His livestock was valued at \$400 (five horses, 24 milch cows, one other cattle, and 40 backyard poultry). In 1879, his cows produced 17,000 gallons of milk, and he also grew 20 tons of hay. His two acres of apples (200 bearing trees) produced 200 bushels of apples, his one acre of peaches (100 bearing trees) produced 150 bushels of peaches, together valued at \$150. He also paid \$350 in wages (including room and board) for farm labor in 1879 (USBC 1880). The types of livestock and crops raised do not vary much from nearby farms, but the quantities are larger.

After the death of Ann Eliza Lee in July 1885, Cassius rescinded all interest in the property and it was sold, with the proceeds divided among four of her younger children, Cazenove G. Lee, Francis DuPont Lee, Edmund J. Lee, and Annie Cole, and her three grandchildren by her deceased daughter Constance G. Peterkin. In court documents the property is described as "a farm partly in the County of Fairfax and partly in the County of Alexandria, known as "Menokin" containing in all about 150 acres and improved by a frame house, barns, outhouses &c." (FCCR CFF60 F 1887).

Menokin was sold at a public auction on April 14, 1888 to Marguerite DuPont Lee, wife of Cazenove Gardner Lee and daughter-in-law of Cassius F. and Ann Eliza Lee, who had the winning bid of \$8,000 (FCLR I5:417). Cazenove G. Lee, now a lawyer based in Washington, D.C., and his wife Marguerite owned Menokin for over ten years, selling it in April 1896 to Clarence Thomas of Washington, D.C. for an undisclosed sum (FCLR M6:133).

No census records were able to be definitively associated with Clarence Thomas for the 1900 Population Census. In February 1908, Clarence Thomas sold the property to Maurice DuPont Lee, Cazenove and Marguerite Lee's son (FCLR Y6:637). Maurice owned the property briefly, selling it three months later to Robert Lee Pickett for \$10,000 (FCLR Z6:296).



Figure 5. Circa 1875 photograph of Menokin and the Cassius Lee family (Alexandria Library, Special Collections).

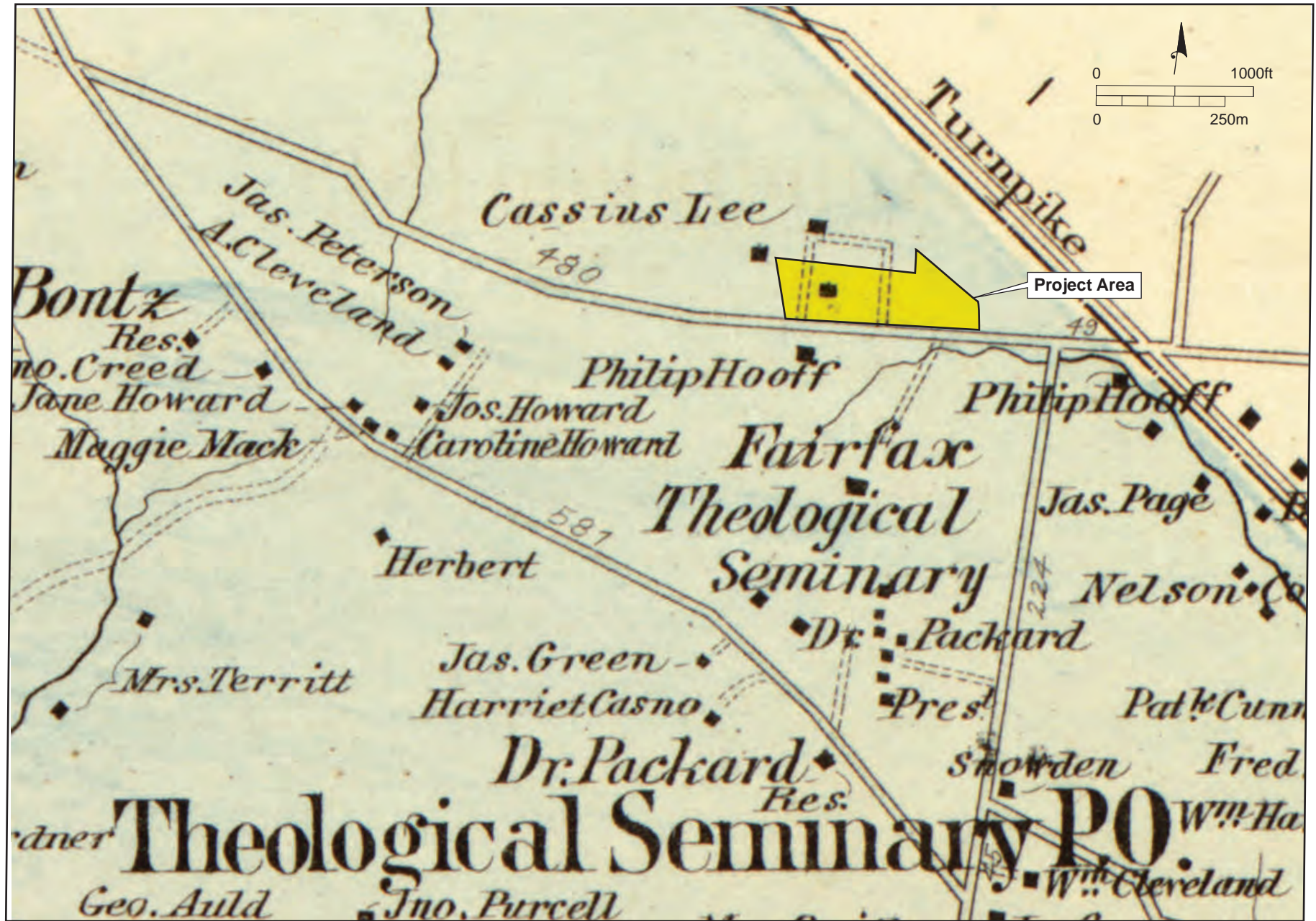


Figure 6. The project area location on Hopkins' 1878 map *Falls Church Dist., No. 4, Fairfax Co.*, from his *Atlas of 15 Miles around Washington, DC.*, including the County of Prince George, Maryland (Hopkins 1878).

The 1910 Population Census lists R. Lee Pickett as a 43-year-old single U.S. Treasury clerk living along Braddock Road in the Falls Church District of Fairfax County. Also included in his household are his 46-year-old widowed sister, Nellie Story, and 11-year-old nephew, Robert Lee Story (USBC 1910). In April 1919, Mr. Pickett sold Menokin to Webb Metz for an undisclosed purchase price (FCLR T8:362). Mr. Metz owned the property for only six years. No census record for the 1920 Population Census was able to be located for Mr. Metz.

In April 1925, Walter duBois Brookings purchased the 90.625-acre property from Mr. Metz for an undisclosed sum (FCLR M9:78). Mr. Brookings would be the last owner to reside at Menokin, although the 1930 Population Census lists Brookings and his wife and four children as living in Gloucester City, Massachusetts. Mrs. Martha Nutting Brookings was then serving in the Massachusetts state legislature (USBC 1930).

Walter Brookings served as the manager of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Natural Resources Department from 1921 to 1945. His obituary notes that he restored "a historic home on Seminary Hill near Alexandria" (*Washington Post* 1950: B2). Mrs. Brookings was very active in local civic organizations. Before marrying Walter Brookings in 1929 she was an industrial chemist with her father's business, LaPage's, Inc. She was active in the women's suffrage movement and was elected to the Massachusetts legislature in 1925 and 1927. After relocating to Alexandria in the 1930s, Mrs. Brookings organized the Alexandria Women's Club, was active in local temperance organizations, and served on committees for several local hospitals (*Washington Post* 1967: B6). During World War II an aircraft spotting facility was located on the Brookings estate. This included a searchlight and aircraft spotters (Carrier 2005:17). The 1927 and 1937 aerial photographs show that the project area remained mostly unchanged (Figures 7 and 8). In the 1927 image there were what appear to be two outbuildings—a barn and a smaller structure, west of the lane running through to the main house. What was likely the former slave quarters was east of the lane, surrounded by smaller outbuildings. By 1937, only the barn remains west of the lane and only the former quarters was visible to the east. The access lane running through to the main house and a tree-lined farm lane that runs from the house through the middle of the two fields are present in both photographs. These aerial photographs also show less distinctive farm lanes running through the fields that were likely used for farm equipment. A small scattering of standing trees in the field nearest the outbuildings are possible remnants of the fruit orchard.

After Walter Brookings' death in 1950, the property was subdivided into smaller parcels. The parcel that includes the project area was donated to the City of Alexandria for the construction of the Minnie Howard School. The plans for Minnie Howard were approved by the Alexandria School Board in the Fall of 1952 (*Washington Post* 1952:19).

The Minnie Howard School opened in the fall of 1954 with 20 classrooms and 19 new teachers (*Washington Post* 1954: M29). The school was named after Minnie Howard, who was an early twentieth century activist who created the Alexandria City Recreation Department and the Alexandria Parent-Teacher Association and served as Alexandria's first probation officer (T. C. Williams High School 2021). In 1954, the school served grades one through seven. In 1955, five new classrooms were authorized for construction (*Washington Post* 1955a:24). During the 1955

school year, students at Minnie Howard received their second doses of Salk's anti-polio vaccinations at clinics set up by the Alexandria Medical Society (*Washington Post* 1955c:15). In 1959, Minnie Howard was added to a list of schools subject to a lawsuit by 13 Black Alexandrians whose applications to white schools were rejected by the State Pupil Placement Board (*Washington Post* 1959:B3). By 1960, Minnie Howard was desegregated by the enrollment of five Black children with the over 500 white children attending the school (*Washington Post* 1960:A11). In 1961, even the enrollment of one additional Black child at Minnie Howard remained newsworthy, along with further enrollments during 1962 and 1963 (*Washington Post* 1961:B4, 1962:B2, 1963:A8).

In 1969, the school was transitioned to a middle school housing seventh and eighth grades. The plan to transform Minnie Howard into a middle school was part of increasing integration of Alexandria schools (*Washington Post* 1966a:G8, 1996b:B11). The plan to reorganize middle schools and further integrate them racially met with fierce opposition from some members of the community (*Washington Post* 1966c:C3, 1966d:P10). Construction delays also impacted Minnie Howard, and in 1968 only the seventh grade was attending school there (*Washington Post* 1968:C6). During the 1970-1971 school year, the ratio of Black students in Alexandria was about 28 percent, and at Minnie Howard Middle School the ratio was about 22 percent (*Washington Post* 1971a:B1). During the 1971-1972 school year, the ratio of Black students in Alexandria was about 29 percent, and at Minnie Howard Middle School the ratio was about 31 percent (*Washington Post* 1971b:B6). The first Black school principal for the post-integration era, Gilbert Mays, was chosen to head Minnie Howard School for the 1971-1972 school year (*Washington Post* 1971b:B3).

In 1981, the school was converted into administrative offices for the Alexandria City Public Schools (*Washington Post* 1979:B1). However, rising student population prompted a plan to use Minnie Howard for just the ninth grade under principal Margaret May Walsh starting in 1993 (*Washington Post* 1992:D7, 1993:AVA 1). This plan was ultimately successful and Walsh was named principal of the year by the National Association of Secondary School Principals in 1998 (*Washington Post* 1998:VA1D).

The project area currently consists of the Minnie Howard school buildings on the western half, and associated parking lots and athletic fields on the eastern half. The 1945 USGS map shows the project area just before the school was constructed, with one outbuilding within the project area (Figure 9). A 1949 aerial shows the project area containing sparse woods, with the lane and at least one of the three outbuildings still standing in the western end of the project area (NETROnline 2021). It is possible the other two buildings are obscured by trees in the 1949 aerial photograph. By 1962, the lane and buildings had been demolished and replaced by the school buildings, and the Brad Lee housing development had been constructed north of the project area, where the main house once stood (Figure 10). Athletic fields were installed on the eastern half of the project area sometime between 1964 and 1979 and consisted of two back-to-back baseball or softball fields and two tennis courts. By 1979, the school building footprint, parking lots, and athletic fields generally conformed to their current configuration and locations. In 2008, the baseball or softball fields were converted into soccer fields.

Table 2. Chain of Title for the Minnie Howard School

Liber/Folio	Grantee:	Grantor:	Date:	Transaction
346:327 (ACLR)	City of Alexandria	Martha Nutting Brookings (widow of Walter DuBois Brookings)	October 7, 1952	Donation during the division of the Brookings estate (plat attached to 341:625)
341:625 (ACLR)		Martha Nutting Brookings (widow of Walter DuBois Brookings) and Robert Somers Brookings II	July 2, 1952	Division of the 70.6370 acre Brookings Estate into five parcels (plat attached)
M9:78 (FCLR)	Walter DuBois Brookings and wife Marian Kinney Brookings	Webb and Elizabeth Metz	April 28, 1925	Undisclosed purchase price for 90.625-acre "Menokin"
T8:362 (FCLR)	Webb B. Metz	Robert Lee Pickett	December 18, 1919	Undisclosed purchase price for 90.625-acre "Menokin"
Z6:296 (FCLR)	Robert Lee Pickett	Maurice DuPont Lee	May 9, 1908	\$10,000 for 91-acre parcel
Y6:637 (FCLR)	Maurice DuPont Lee	Clarence and Fannie Thomas	February 17, 1908	Undisclosed purchase price for "Menokin"
M6: 133 (FCLR)	Clarence Thomas	Cazenove G. Lee and Marguerite DuPont Lee	April 20, 1896	Undisclosed purchase price for 92-acre "Menokin"
I5:417 (FCLR)	Marguerite DuPont Lee	Edmund J. Lee, Commissioner in Case of Lee vs. Peterkin	April 14, 1889	\$8,000 for 125 acres in Fairfax County
L4:354 (FCLR)	Cazenove G. Lee	Cassius F and Ann Eliza Lee	April 12, 1870	\$10,000 for 125 acres; in trust for Ann Eliza Lee Property acquired as three parcels: From Emmeline Thompson (FCLR M3:305; 1848) From David and George Ann Porter (FCLR M3:242; 1847) From Ellen Whiting (FCLR M3:211; 1848)

Legend for Abbreviations:

ACLR = Alexandria City Land Records (at Alexandria Courthouse)

FCLR = Fairfax County Land Records (at Fairfax County Courthouse)

3.3 PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE VICINITY

There are no previously recorded archaeological sites located within the project area. There are 11 previously recorded archaeological sites located within one-half mile of the project area recorded in Virginia's Cultural Resource Inventory System (V-CRIS) (Table 3; Figure 11). These sites are typical of the range of resource types in this part of Alexandria. Two of the sites have been listed on the NRHP and Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) (44AX0090 and 44AX0155). The other nine sites have not been evaluated by VDHR.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area.

Site Number/Name	Time Period	Site Type	Artifacts	NRHP Status
44AX0036	Prehistoric, unknown	Temporary Camp	Debitage	Not Evaluated by VDHR
44AX0090, Fort Ward Historical Park	Historic, 19 th century	Civil War Fortification	Fort Ward's Earthworks	NRHP Listing VLR Listing
44AX0138	Historic	Cemetery	n/a	Not Evaluated by VDHR
44AX0150	Historic, late 19 th to early 20 th century	Oakland Baptist Church (present structure)	n/a	Not Evaluated by VDHR
44AX0151, Oakland Baptist Church Cemetery	Historic, late 19 th to early 20 th century	Oakland Baptist Church	n/a	Not Evaluated by VDHR
44AX0152	Historic, mid 19 th to early 20 th century	Dwelling and Outbuilding	Brick, glass	Not Evaluated by VDHR
44AX0153, Fort Ward Historical Park	Historic, 1897-1918	Cemetery	n/a	Not Evaluated by VDHR
44AX0155, Fort Ward Barracks, Mess Hall, Trash Dump	Historic, mid 19 th to early 20 th century	Barracks, Mess Hall, Trash Dump associated with Fort Ward	Ammunition, uniform items, glass, ceramics; building foundations	NRHP Listing VLR Listing
44AX0173, Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia	Historic, 19 th and 20 th century	School, Civil War Hospital, Civil War Camp, Farmstead	Ammunition, uniform and accoutrement items, melted lead, glass, ceramics	Not Evaluated by VDHR
44AX0200, EHS Housing	Historic, mid 19 th to mid-20 th century	Domestic and Military	Uniform buttons, ammunition, coins, glass, ceramic, school items	Not Evaluated by VDHR
44AX0241	Prehistoric, unknown; Historic, mid 19 th to early 20 th century	Camp, Farmstead, Military Camp (Camp Scorch)	Debitage; Ammunition, uniform and accoutrement items, melted lead, glass, ceramics	Not Evaluated by VDHR

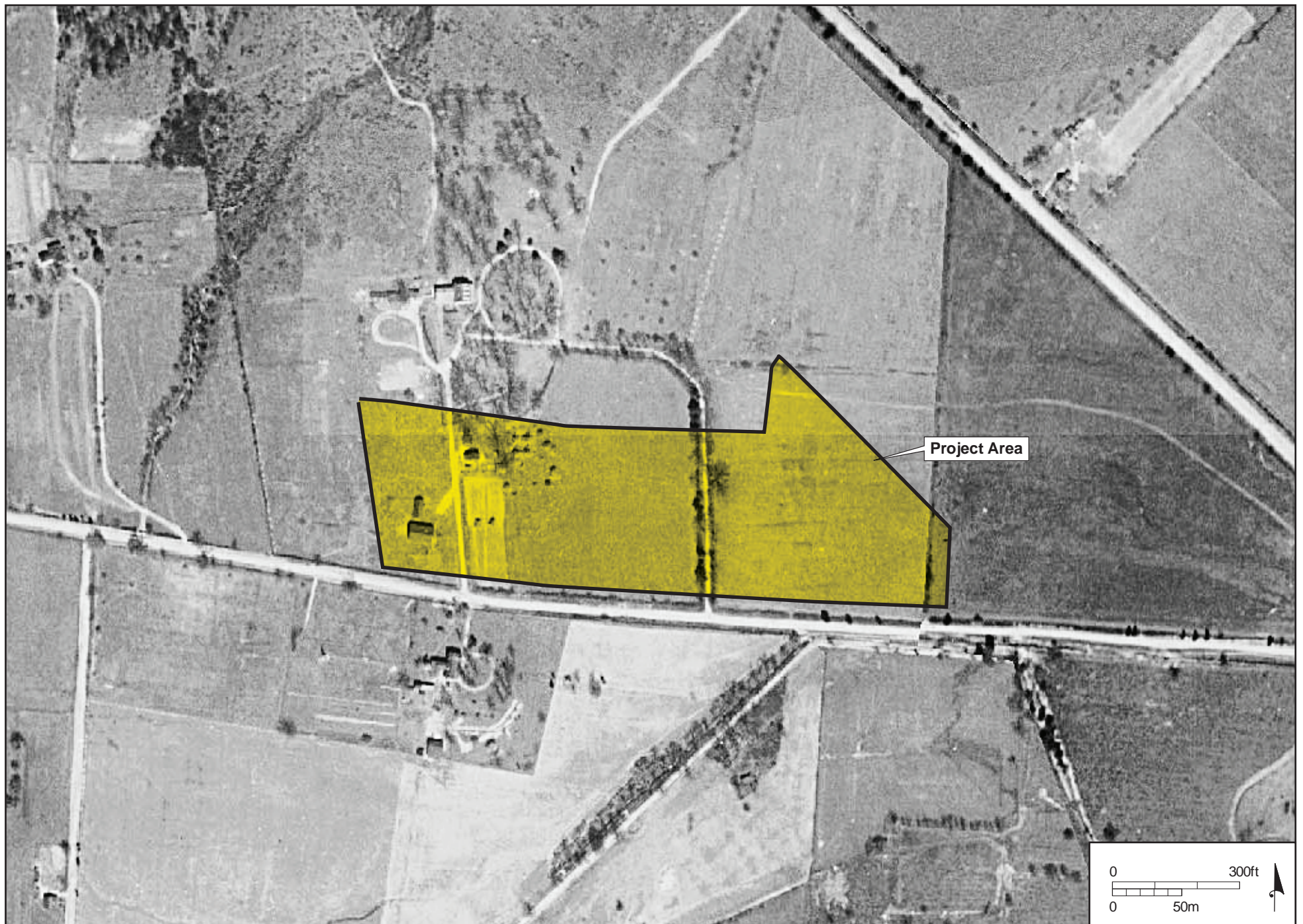


Figure 7. The project area location on the 1927 aerial photograph (Alexandria Archaeology 2021).

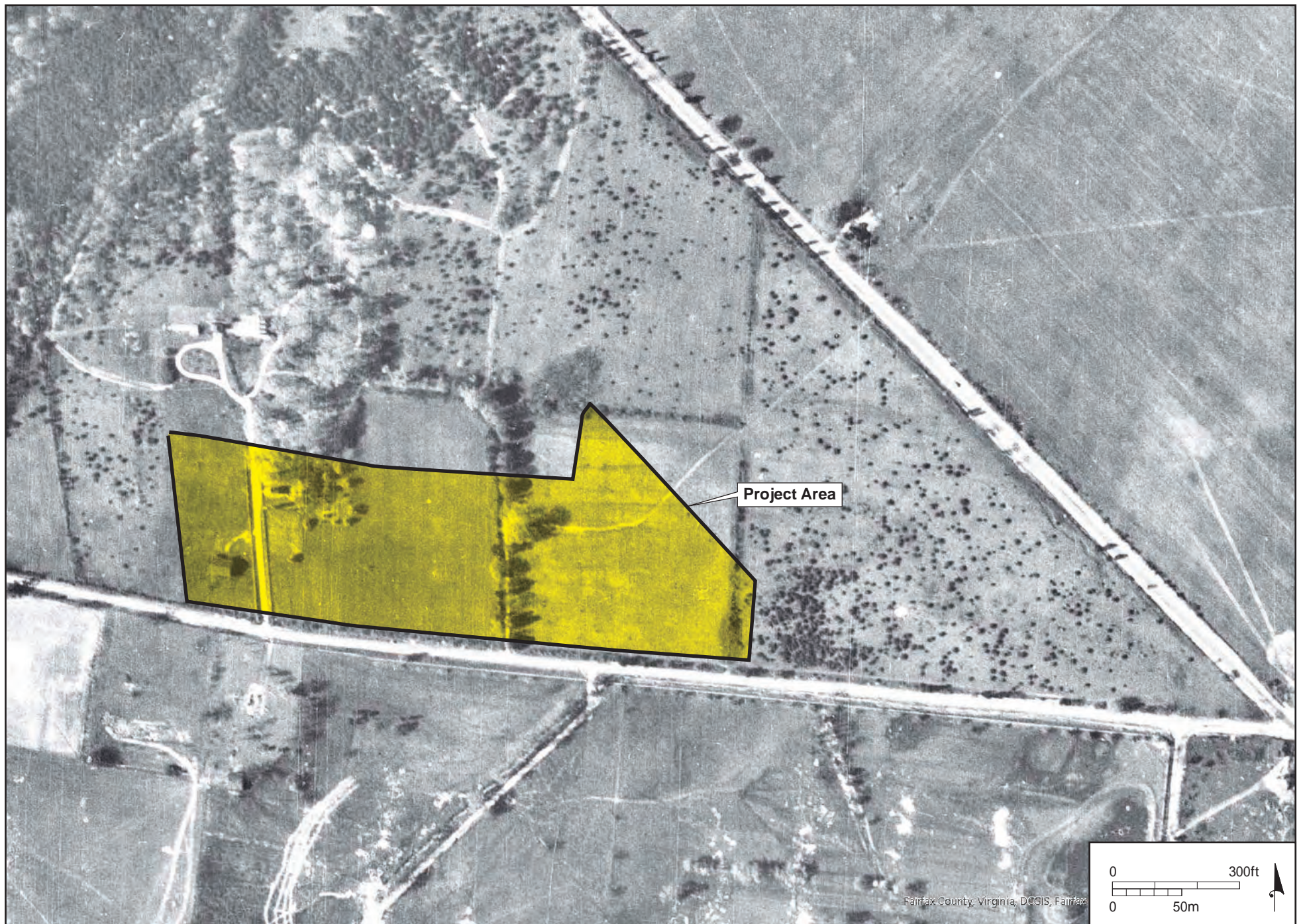


Figure 8. The project area location on the 1937 aerial photograph (Fairfax County Historical Imagery Viewer 2021).

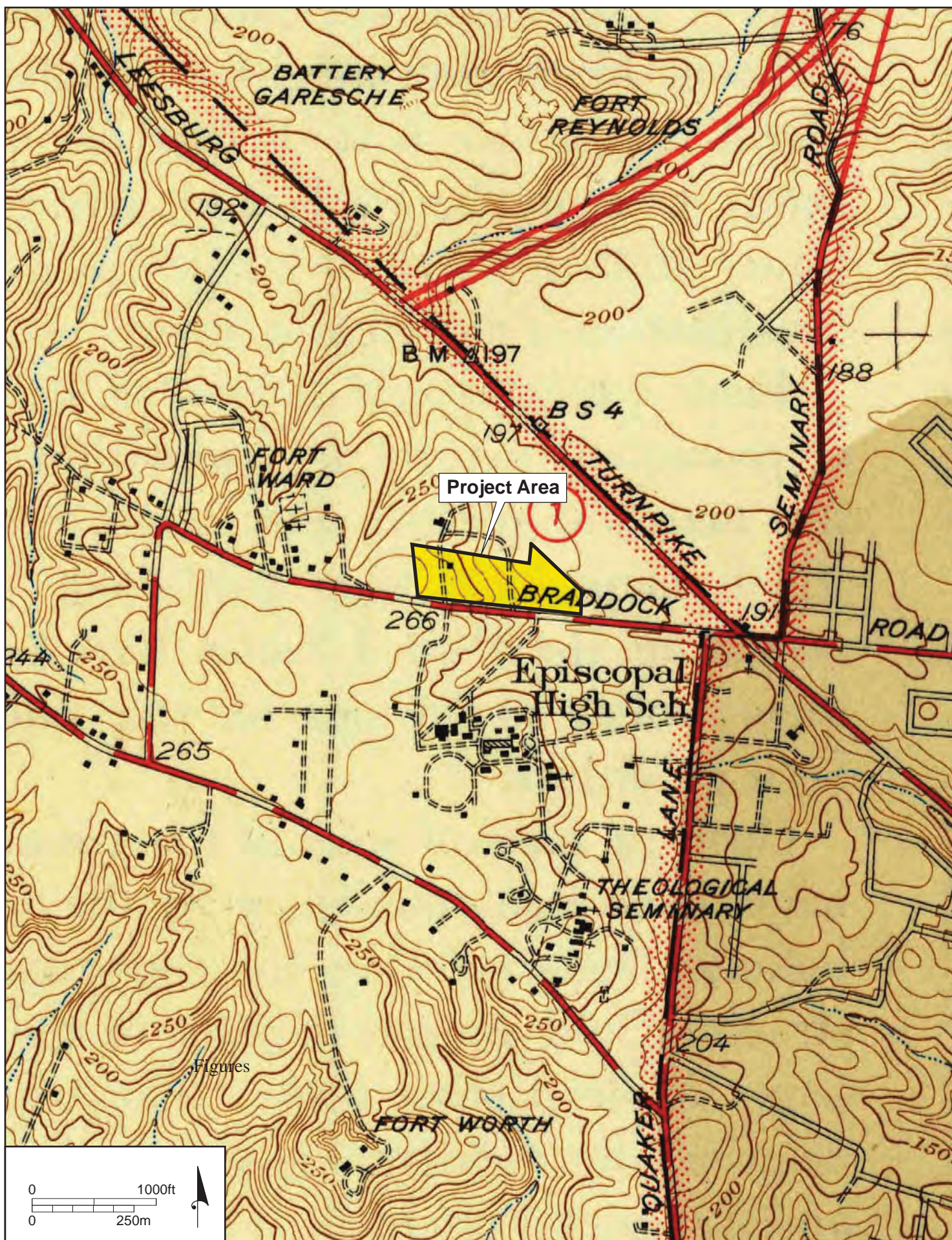
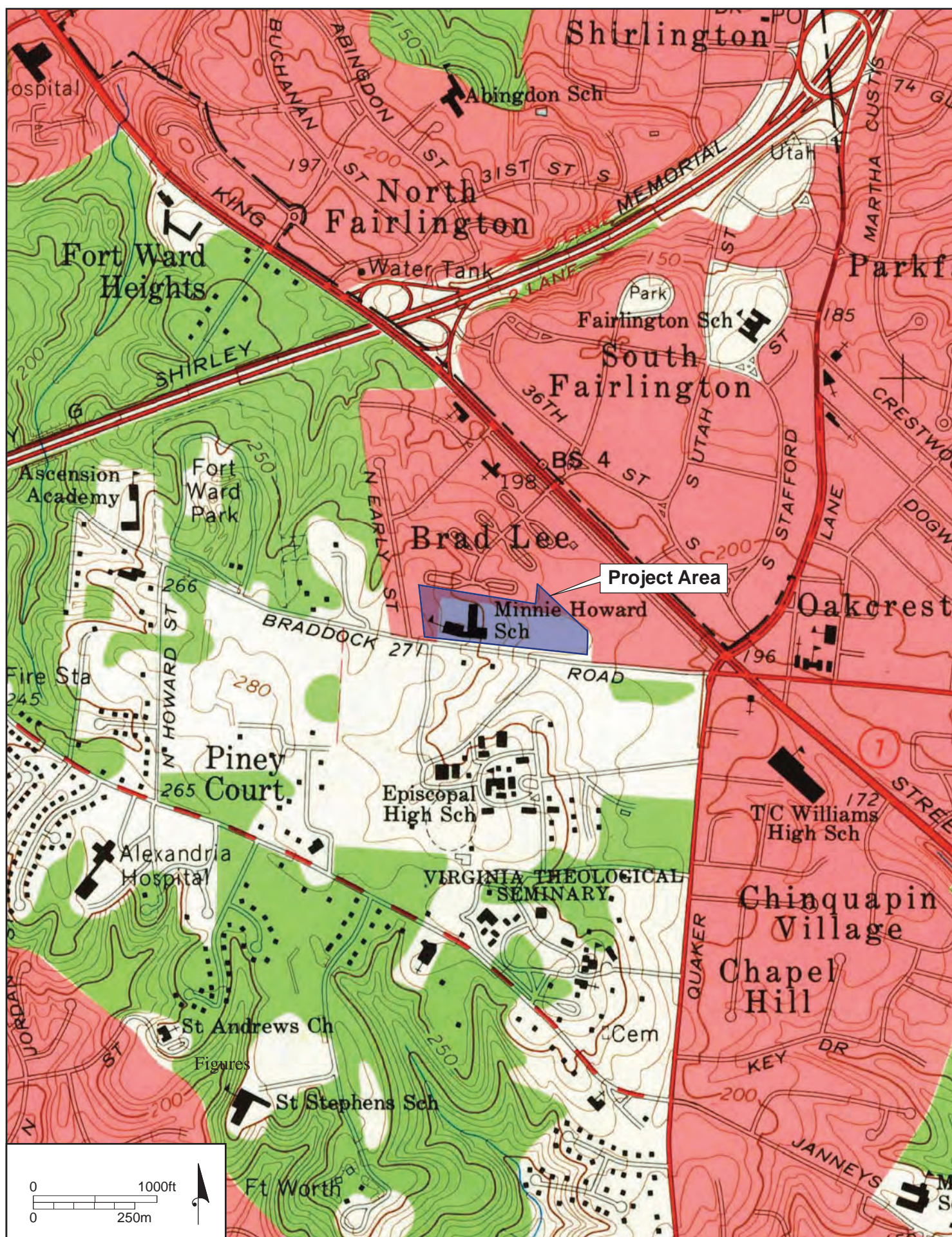
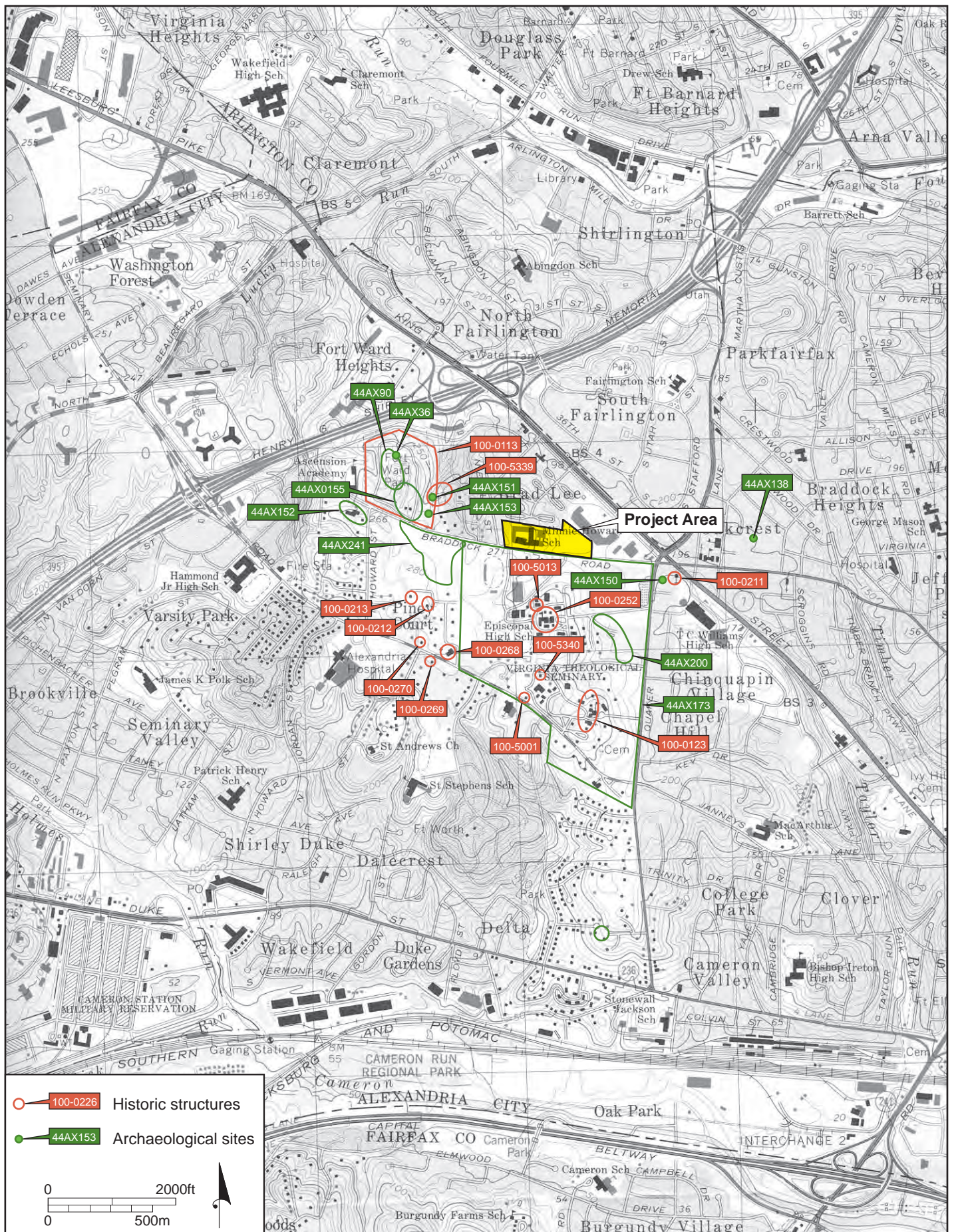


Figure 9. The project area location on the 1945 USGS Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 15-minute quadrangle (USGS 1945).





There are 11 archeological sites within one mile of the project area, these include one prehistoric site, nine historic sites, and one multi-component site. The prehistoric site (44AX0036) was a small camp represented by a lithic scatter of quartz flakes identified by Alexandria RPO in 1980. This site is located within Fort Ward Historical Park. No cultural resource reports were listed on the V-CRIS form for this site.

Several of the historic sites are also located within Fort Ward Historical Park (44AX0090, 44AX0151, 44AX0153, and 44AX0155). A 2009 GPR survey identified the possible locations of cemeteries within the park (Lowry 2009). Site 44AX0090 is the Fort Ward Historic Park that was first identified in 1961 as a Civil War fort and nineteenth century African American cemetery. Site 44AX0090 has been listed on the NRHP and the VLR. Site 44AX0151 is the late nineteenth century Oakland Baptist Church Cemetery, which was located just east of the Fort Ward fortifications, prior to being relocated to its current position at the intersection of W. Braddock Road and King Street (see also DHR ID No. 100-5339). Site 44AX0153 is a late nineteenth through early twentieth century African American cemetery with three headstones that is located just south of Site 44AX0151 and within the Fort Ward Historical Park. Site 44AX0155 is the Fort Ward barracks, mess hall, and trash dump that was identified in 1981 and investigated by Alexandria Archaeology and George Washington University in 1991. No information was provided about the types of artifacts recovered or features identified, and no report was cited. Other than the 2009 GPR report, no cultural resource reports were listed on the V-CRIS form for sites within Fort Ward Historical Park.

Other historic sites are associated with nearby properties of the Virginia Theological Seminary and Episcopal High School and have been documented in cultural resource reports (Balicki and Corle 2006, Balicki et al. 2019, Embrey et al. 2005, Fidel and Corle 2001, Goode and Goode 2016, Goode and Leach 2013, Holland et al. 2010, Shepherd 2004, Westover 1991). These include 44AX0173 (Embrey et al. 2005, Goode and Goode 2016; Goode and Leach 2013 Holland et al. 2010, Shephard 2004, Westover 1991), 44AX0200 (Balicki and Corle 2006), and 44AX0241 (Balicki et al. 2019). Site 44AX0173 includes the nineteenth century school and Civil War hospital and camp resources on campus of the Virginia Theological Seminary. This site was first investigated by Tellus Consultants during the construction of a new academic building in 1991, recovered artifacts included nineteenth- and twentieth-century container glass, ceramics and other domestic artifacts, architectural artifacts, and hardware. (Westover 1991). In 1993, Alexandria Archaeology staff members observed nineteenth-century glass and ceramics, brick and coal fragments scattered in other areas of the Seminary grounds (Shephard 2004). In 2004, John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) recovered Civil War ammunition, buttons, melted lead, and dark green bottle glass during a Phase I shovel testing survey that included metal detection (Embrey et al. 2005). In 2010, JMA conducted a survey that included metal detection for the installation of a pipeline and New Central Plant Facility and identified three Civil War artifact concentrations including a bayonet scabbard tip and knapsack parts (Holland et al. 2010). In 2012, JMA conducted additional survey for the construction of a new Chapel of the Ages near the Oakwood house, a house pre-dating the Seminary and later incorporated into the complex, and recovered eighteenth and nineteenth century ceramics, and Civil War ammunition, uniform buttons, knapsack parts, melted lead, lead rifle cone protectors, and a Virginia militia plate

(Goode and Leach 2013). In 2014 and 2015, JMA conducted a GPR survey, metal detection survey, and intensive excavations for new student housing that identified a Civil War trash midden that contained nineteenth century architectural and domestic artifacts, medicine bottles, buttons, decorated tobacco pipes, slate pencils, a stoneware ink jar, Minié balls, Enfield bullets, and lead balls (Goode and Goode 2016). This midden feature was associated with the Civil War Fairfax Seminary Hospital and was located adjacent to a former nineteenth century road.

Site 44AX0200 is a Civil War artifact scatter that is also associated with the Episcopal High School. Artifacts included coins, personal items, a pewter canteen spout, a gun cone protector, melted and carved lead, uniform buttons, a shoulder scale attachment, and Civil War ammunition. This site is located entirely within Site 44AX0173 and was identified by JMA in 2006 (Balicki and Corle 2006).

Site 44AX0241 is a multi-component prehistoric and nineteenth century farmstead and Civil War camp site that was first identified by Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth, formerly JMA) in 2019 during a metal detection and shovel test survey for the installation of new athletic fields at Episcopal High School (Balicki et al. 2019). Artifacts associated with a nineteenth century farmstead and the 1862 Camp Scorch were recovered, including small arms ammunition, clothing items, accoutrements, melted lead, ceramics, and architectural items. The prehistoric component consisted of non-diagnostic lithic debitage.

Historic site 44AX0152 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century site located on the south side of W. Braddock Road southwest of Fort Ward. The site was investigated in 1991 by R. J. Dent, Ph.D. from American University based on an 1864 US Corps of Engineers map that depicted structures in this location. Although architectural and domestic artifacts were recovered, trenching revealed that the stratigraphy had been severely disturbed. The site has been mostly destroyed and is now the location of an assisted living facility. No cultural resource reports were listed on the V-CRIS form for this site.

Historic Site 44AX0138 is an undated cemetery that was identified by Alexandria Archaeology in 1989 by historic map projection. The site is currently located near the rear parking lot of the Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church at 1427 W. Braddock Road. No cultural resource reports were listed on the V-CRIS form for this site.

3.4 PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES IN THE VICINITY

There are no previously recorded architectural resources located within the project area. There are 15 previously recorded architectural resources located within one half-mile of the project area (Table 4; Figure 11). These resources are typical of the range of resource types in this part of Alexandria. Five of these resources have been listed on the NRHP and the VLR (DHR ID No. 000-0022, 000-5772, 100-0113, 100-0123, and 100-5339). One resource was determined by VDHR as not eligible to the NRHP (DHR ID No. 100-0252). The other nine resources have not been evaluated by VDHR.

Table 4. Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area.

VDHR ID	Resource Name And/or Address	Date	Style	NRHP Status
000-0022	Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia Federal City (King Street)	1792	n/a	NRHP Listing VLR Listing
000-5772	Fairlington Historic District	1942	Colonial Revival	NRHP Listing VLR Listing
100-0113	Fort Ward Park	1861	Civil War Earthworks, Reconstructed Military Buildings, African American Community	NRHP Listing VLR Listing
100-0123	Virginia Theological Seminary (Aspinwall, Bohlen, Meade, and Francis Scott Key Halls, Immanuel Chapel) 3737 Seminary Road	1827- 1860	Multiple (Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, Federal, Vernacular)	NRHP Listing VLR Listing
100-0211	Oakland Baptist Church 3408 King Street	1931	Romanesque Revival/ Richardsonian	Not Evaluated by VDHR
100-0212	House 4130 Lawrence Ave	1938	Federal/Adamesque	Not Evaluated by VDHR
100-0213	House 4150 Lawrence Ave	1963	Colonial Revival	Not Evaluated by VDHR
100-0252	Mt. Washington/Hoxton Hall (Episcopal High School) 1200 N. Quaker Lane	1805	Federal, Classical Revival	Determined Not Eligible by VDHR
100-0268	House 4103 Seminary Road	1850	Victorian, Queen Anne	Not Evaluated by VDHR
100-0269	House 4112 Seminary Road	1885	Victorian, Queen Anne	Not Evaluated by VDHR
100-0270	Howard Hall 4135 Seminary Road	1910	Neo-Classical, Vernacular	Not Evaluated by VDHR
100-5001	Seminary Post Office	1850	Greek Revival	Not Evaluated by VDHR
100-5013	Joseph Bryan Memorial Library (Episcopal High School) 1200 N. Quaker Lane	1927	Classical Revival	Not Evaluated by VDHR
100-5339	Oakland Baptist Church Cemetery	1897	Cemetery associated with Fort Ward	NRHP Listing VLR Listing
100-5340	The Wilderness (Virginia Theological Seminary Residence) 1220 Wilmer Ave	1840	Federal/Adamesque	Not Evaluated by VDHR

Two historic districts or boundaries are located near the project area, including the Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia Federal City (VDHR File No. 000-0022), which

runs along King Street to the north, and the Fairlington Historic District (VDHR File No. 000-5772) located across King Street to the northeast. Both of these resources are listed on the NRHP and VLR.

Fort Ward Park (DHR ID No. 100-0113) includes the earthen fortifications, reconstructed military buildings, and the current park landscape. Fort Ward Park (DHR ID No. 100-0113) is listed on the NRHP and VLR.

Historic structures near the project area include the nineteenth-century buildings of the Virginia Theological Seminary (DHR ID No. 100-0123). The Virginia Theological Seminary (DHR ID No. 100-0123) is listed on the NRHP and VLR. Individual buildings that contribute to the significance of the institution include Oakwood (part of the original land purchase in 1827), Maywood (built sometime between 1829 and 1833), the Library (1855), the Meeting Hall (1858), and the Aspinwall, Meade, and Bohlen Hall dormitory buildings (1859-1860) are contributing resources. The Wilderness house (DHR ID No. 100-5340), a residence that was constructed around 1840, is also associated with the Seminary. The Seminary Post Office (DHR ID No. 100-5001) is a Greek Revival style building located on Seminary Road just south of the Virginia Theological Seminary.

Architectural resources on the campus of Episcopal High School include Hoxton Hall built in 1805 (DHR ID No. 100-0252) and the Joseph Bryan Memorial Library built in 1927 (DHR ID No. 100-5013). Hoxton Hall (DHR ID No. 100-0252) was determined by VDHR to be not eligible to the NRHP. Five domestic residences located in the neighborhood just west of Episcopal High School are late nineteenth to early twentieth century architectural resources (VDHR File Nos. 100-0212, 100-0213, 100-0268, 100-0269, and 100-0270).

The Oakland Baptist Church (DHR ID No. 100-0211) was constructed at its current location in 1931. The late nineteenth century Oakland Baptist Church Cemetery (DHR ID No. 100-5339) is an architectural resource in its original location at the Fort Ward Historical Park (see also 44AX0151). The Oakland Baptist Church Cemetery (DHR ID No. 100-5339) is listed on the NRHP and VLR.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

4.1 CURRENT CONDITIONS

The project area is located at 3701 W. Braddock Rd. The project area is situated on the landscaped grounds of the Minnie Howard Campus and includes the high school building complex, access roads, driveways, and parking lots for the school, and athletic fields (soccer field, baseball field, two tennis courts, handball court, basketball court) with associated structures and lights. Conditions maps generated in 2020 for the current project depict the current conditions of the project area (Figures 12 and 13).

The extant school building is a multi-story masonry construction situated on the west end of the project area. The school is built into an eastern facing slope so that a small basement containing locker rooms is located in the far eastern end of the structure, with a lower level floor above covering the east side of the building. There is then a full first floor and a limited second floor with classrooms along the portion of the building that is to the north of the large interior courtyard. The large interior courtyard has been heavily altered with landscaping and impervious surfaces and contains multiple subsurface stormwater runoff pipes. Directly adjacent to the east and west sides of the school are impervious asphalt parking lots. North and west of the school were landscaped areas containing steep berms and runoff channels. The south lawn of the school has been landscaped and contains numerous utilities.

At the western entrance to the athletic field complex the ground slopes very steeply down to the east. An asphalt and gravel walkway leads down to the soccer/lacrosse field, which is covered in artificial turf. A baseball/softball practice field is located to the east of the turf field. It contains a backstop and batting cage with asphalt surfaces and metal fencing. East of the baseball/softball practice field is a concrete walkway that leads to a hard-surface tennis court. To the north of the court is a restroom facility and pavilion with concrete floor and benches. North of the restroom facility is a hard-surface handball court. North of the turf field is an asphalt basketball court.

A series of maps depict disturbances within the project area (Figures 14, 15, 16, and 17). Utilities and drainage features were identified across both the school building and athletic field complex portions of the project area (Figures 14 and 15). Not depicted on these figures are the sewer, water, and electrical utilities that connect to the school building. Large portions of the school building and athletic field complex portions of the project area are covered with buildings, structures, or impervious surfaces such as concrete, asphalt, and artificial turf (Figures 16 and 17).

4.2 PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The project area is situated within the Atlantic Coastal Plain province approximately 3,860 ft northwest from the nearest waterway, Taylor Run, a tributary of Hunting Creek and the Potomac River. Project plans from 2006 improvements to the athletic field depict a seasonal spring head located west of the artificial turf athletic field (AMT 2006). Modern topography and drainage systems have been heavily modified by development. Historic topographic maps drafted prior to widespread landscape alteration show that the project area has been heavily altered in the last 75

years. Previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the project area have not identified significant prehistoric resources (Balicki and Corle 2006, Balicki et al. 2019, Fidel and Corle 1991, Embrey et al. 2005, Goode and Leach 2013, Goode and Goode 2016, Holland et al. 2010, Shepherd 2004, Westover 1991). The two prehistoric site components in the project area vicinity were characterized by non-diagnostic quartz and quartzite debitage. Because these site components lack diagnostic artifacts or subsurface features, they are considered to have low research potential.

4.3 HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Several archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the project area vicinity that identified historic period resources, including Civil War resources (Balicki and Corle 2006, Balicki et al. 2019, Embrey et al. 2005, Fidel and Corle 2001, Goode and Leach 2013, Goode and Goode 2016, Holland et al. 2010, Shepherd 2004, Westover 1991). Historic background research indicates that the project area was likely occupied by Federal troops during the Civil War occupation of Alexandria. Civil War camps have been identified south of Braddock Road at Episcopal High School and the Virginia Theological Seminary and Fort Ward was located directly west of the project area. However, extensive alterations to the original ground surface including the construction of the school building, construction of multiple athletic field complexes, and installation of drainage utilities across the athletic field complex have likely caused severe disturbance to any potential artifact deposits or subsurface features.

There are three buildings depicted on historic maps that were formerly located in the project area. The 1862 *U.S. Coast Survey Sketch of the Battlefield and Confederate Works* depicts an entrance road to Menokin with two buildings to the west and one building to the east of the road (Figure 2). Fence lines are shown around the buildings. To the east of the buildings are two separately fenced fields on a gentle slope descending to the east. The U.S. Engineers Bureau 1865 *Defenses of Washington* map depicts the same entrance lane and three buildings (Figure 3). The U.S. Coast Survey 1865 *Map of the Environs of Washington* also depicts the entrance lane and three buildings and shows an orchard in the field just east of the buildings (Figure 4). An 1878 map of *Falls Church Dist., No. 4, Fairfax Co.* depicts just two of the outbuildings (Figure 5). The earliest aerial photograph of the vicinity is from 1927. It shows two buildings west of the entrance road, one of which appears to be a barn and the other a shed. The 1927 aerial photograph also shows one building east of the entrance road, with possible orchard trees in the field to the east (Figure 7). The eastern building could be the quarters of enslaved African Americans mentioned in the 1860 census. The 1937 aerial shows similar conditions (Figure 8). By 1952, the buildings had been demolished and the school building constructed in their location.

The eastern building was situated in the present location of the northwest corner of the extant school building (Figure 18). The former entrance drive to Menokin was situated at the present location of the western end of the extant school building and crossed a portion of the front lawn. The entrance drive turned east past Menokin and circled back to Braddock Road through what is currently the athletic field portion of the project area (Figure 19). The two western buildings were situated at the present location of the southwest corner of the extant school building and

along the east side of the adjacent driveway. The current site plans show a buried storm drainpipe runs through the former location of the larger western building. Because the school building and driveway were constructed over the location of the former structures, there is low archaeological potential that any related features or deposits remain.

4.4 GIS CUT-AND-FILL ANALYSIS

A GIS Cut-and-Fill analysis of the athletic field portion of the project area was conducted that compared differences between topographic lines mapped in 1967 and 2017. Construction maps from 1967 additions and alterations to the school complex depicted sufficient topographic lines for comparative analysis with modern topographic conditions. The 1967 construction plans also delineated the edge of “natural soil” near the parking lot berm, indicating that natural soils in the western half of the project area under and around the school building had been significantly altered or removed prior to 1967 (Figure 20).

The GIS analysis used 3D Analyst and Spatial Analyst extensions and was conducted in Projected Coordinate System NAD 1983 UTM18N. Modern elevation data was downloaded in the form of a 2017 LiDAR dataset (National Elevation Dataset 2017). Points classified as “ground” were filtered and converted to 1-meter Digital Elevation Model (DEM) with elevation units in feet. The resulting DEM had a projected horizontal/vertical coordinate system of NAD_1983_UTM_Zone_18N/ NAVD88 - Geoid12A (meters). The 1967 Minnie Howard School Site Plan (Holland Engineering 1967) was imported into ArcGIS and georeferenced by three parcel corners to the current property boundaries. The 1967 map was mapped in Virginia State Plane North, with 2-foot contour lines and used vertical datum NAVD 1929. Commonwealth’s GIS Coordinator converted the historic topo lines to 1-meter DEM with elevation units in feet. The Modern DEM was then projected the same coordinate system as the historic DEM, NAD_1927_StatePlane_Virginia_North_FIPS_4501; NGVD_1929. The *Raster Math Minus* tool was used to subtract the 1967 elevation from the projected 2017 elevation, resulting in a layer where positive values are estimated feet of fill soils while negative values reflect cutting activities.

GIS Cut-and-Fill analysis shows that the athletic fields have been cut down from the 1960s topographic elevations, except for the parking lot berm and basketball court vicinity (Figure 20). Values within the Project Area range from 7.66 feet of fill to 5.83 feet of cut landscaping (with +/- 2 feet margin of error). Differences of less than 2 feet either positive or negative (the contour resolution of the 1967 topographic map) may be considered below the limit of detection and should be viewed with caution. Elevation check points depict the depth of cut/fill areas. Elevation points at the east side of the turf field show minimal infilling; however, construction plans from the installation of the turf field describe topsoil removal, importation of fill sediments, compaction, and stockpiling in this part of the project area that would have destroyed archaeological resources despite the minimal change in relative elevations.

The parking lot berm and basketball court were the location of infilling compared to the 1967 elevations, but the underlying soils may not be natural soil deposits. The tennis courts and baseball fields had already been installed by 1967. The basketball court vicinity appears to have

been altered prior to 1967 to accommodate a drainage channel and possibly serve as a soil stockpile during construction activities. The berm was created during the installation of the athletic fields in 1967 and was originally a more gentle slope. It was formed through infilling. The results of geotechnical borings presented in the following section support these conclusions.

4.5 ANALYSIS OF GEOTECHNICAL BORINGS AND PREVIOUS CONSTRUCTION

A sequence of topographical maps from the 1960s and 2000s confirm the results of the cut and fill analysis and show that landscaping across the project area has extensively altered the original ground surface. Previous construction maps for the athletic fields also show how natural drainage patterns were altered after the installation of the turf field. Alterations to drainage patterns contributed to the creation of severely eroded runoff channels and areas of standing water throughout the project area.

Geotechnical borings were conducted in 2006 by Schnabel Engineering North, LLC that included the drilling of two hand-augured test borings and soil and engineering analysis in support of improvements to the athletic field that included the installation of the artificial turf soccer/lacrosse field (Schnabel 2006). Natural subgrade materials were encountered that typically consisted of one foot of topsoil fill (Stratum A) underlain by clayey sand with gravel and cobbles (Stratum B1) and fine-grained clay and silt (Stratum B2) to a depth of 7.5 ft below ground surface (Schnabel 2006:1). Schnabel Engineering North suggests that the fill soils of Stratum A were deposited during previous site grading and landscaping, and Strata B1 and B2 are natural Pliocene alluvial soils (Schnabel 2006:4). Their recommendations included removing the topsoil (A Horizon) prior to laying the artificial athletic turf, and compacting the B1, B2, and other structural fill to 95 percent of the materials' maximum dry density. It is likely that these recommendations were followed and at a minimum the topsoil was stripped from the area now covered in the artificial turf field. This would have disturbed any artifact deposits or subsurface features that may have been present.

Project plans from the 2006 improvements to the athletic field conducted by A. Morton and Thomas Associates, Inc. provide additional details about extensive alterations that were made to the project area (AMT 2006). These include the installation of fencing, electrical utilities, irrigation piping and drainage features, storm drains, demolition of existing structures, realignment of drainage divides, grading and infilling of the turf field, and installation of the turf field. One plan depicts the extensive drainage system that underlays the turf field. A seasonal spring head is depicted along the west side of the artificial turf field. The softball field was used as the location of the soil stockpile during construction.

4.6 SITE VISIT

The site visit was conducted on April 1, 2021 by Dr. Goode, Mr. Hanley, and Mr. McGowan. The project area consists of two parts: the extant school building with surrounding landscaped parking areas, and the athletic fields. Both of these portions of the project area have been extensively altered by the construction of buildings and structures, the installation of utilities, and cutting and filling of the original ground surface. The entire project area has low archaeological potential.

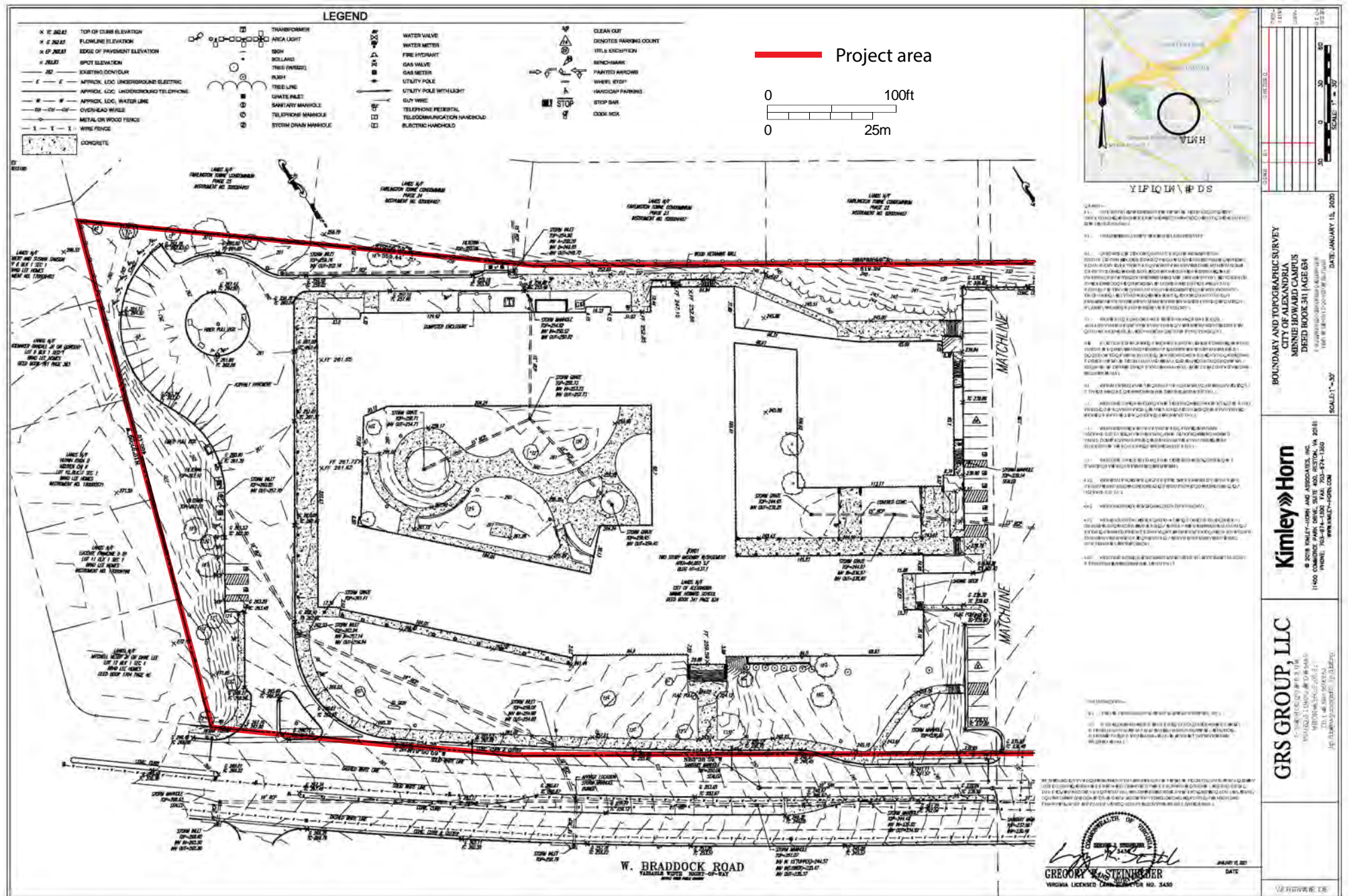


Figure 12. A 2018 existing conditions map of the Minnie Howard Campus showing the school building and vicinity.

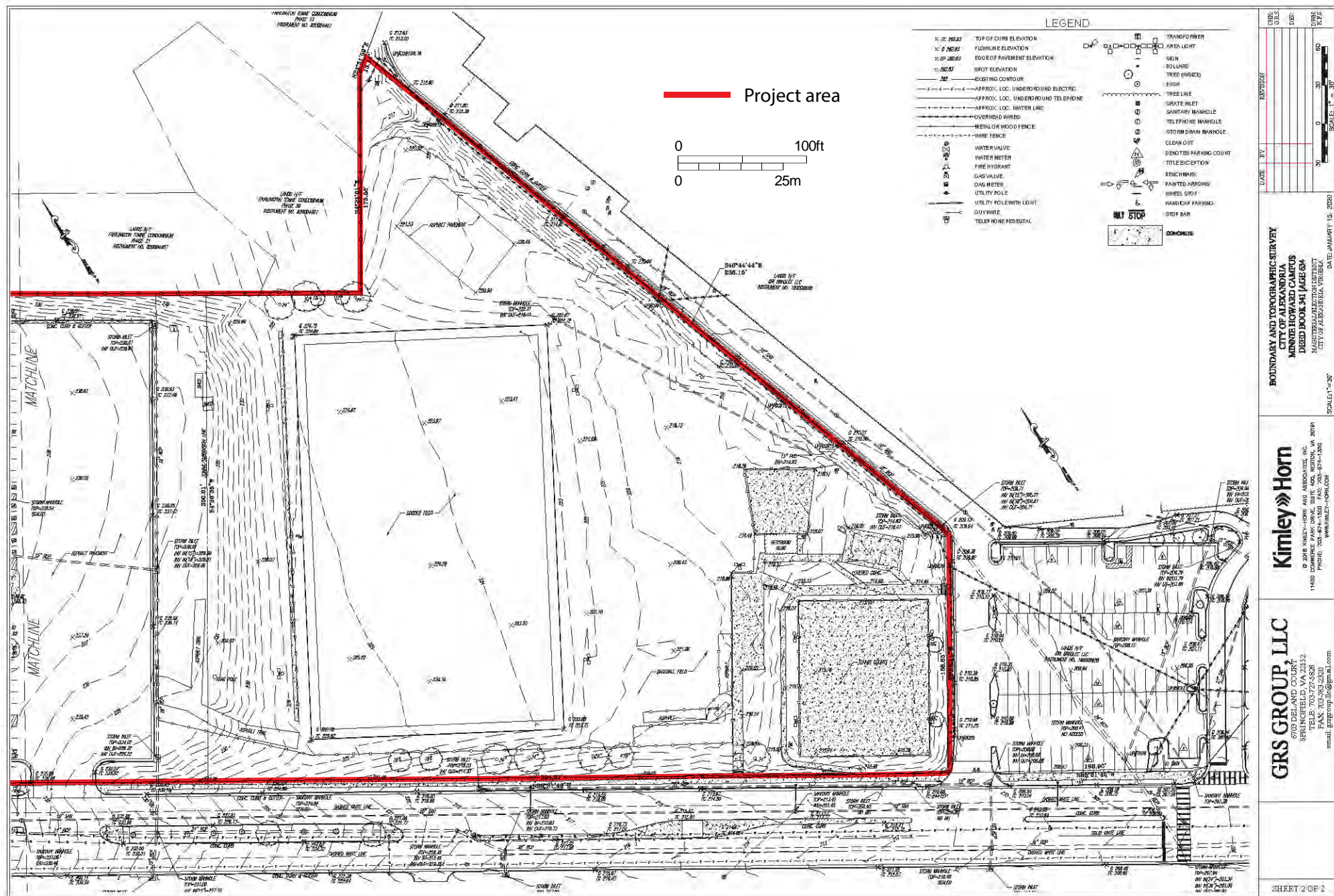
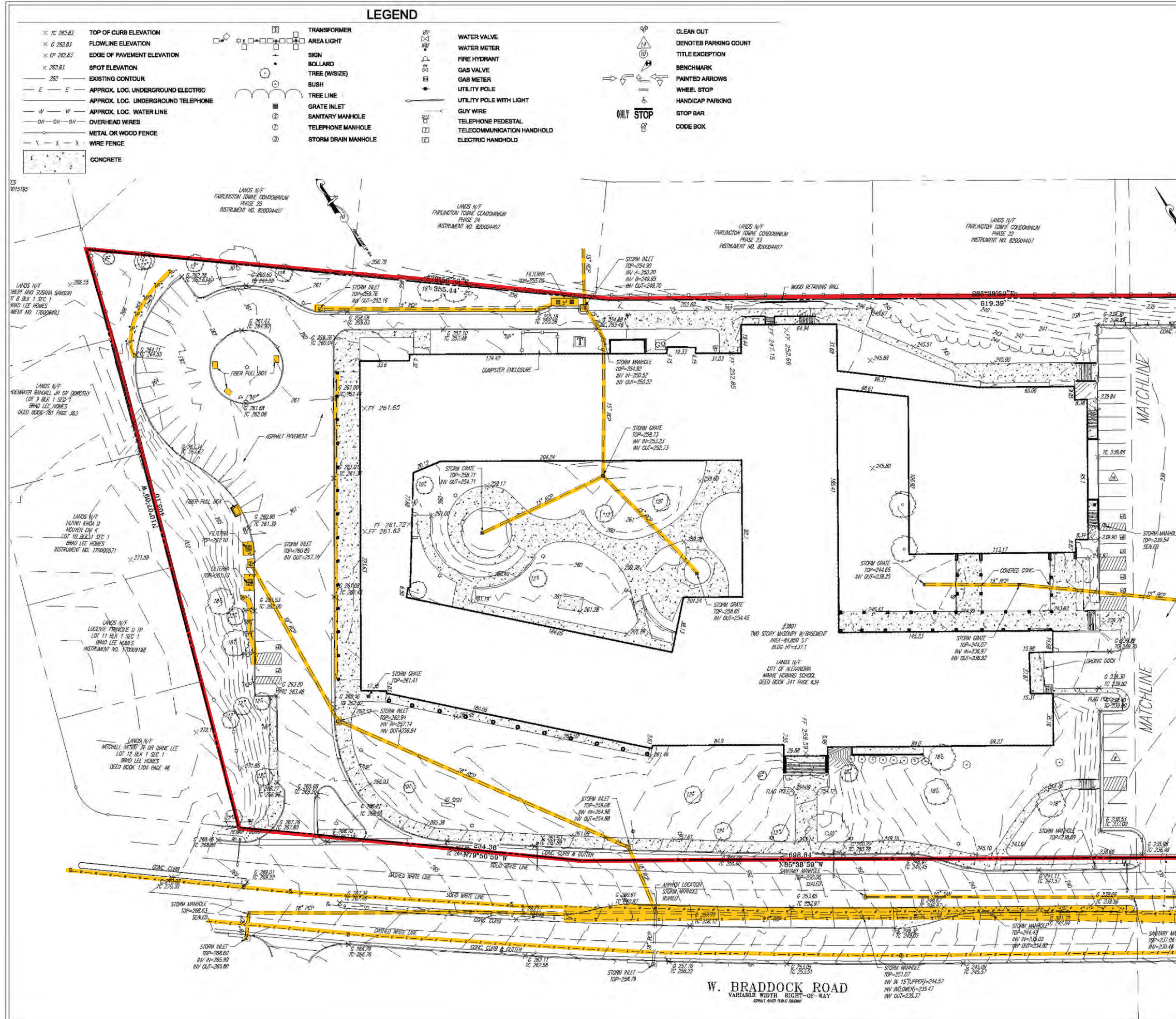


Figure 13. A 2018 existing conditions map of the Minnie Howard Campus showing the athletic field complex.



1. PROPERTY IS THE LANDS OF CITY OF ALEXANDRIA AS RECORDED IN DEED BOOK 341 AT PAGE 634 AND HAVING A PARCEL ID OF 031 02-02-05.
2. AREA = 552,850 SQ. FT. OR 12.0030 ACRES
3. LOCATION OF ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE. ALL LOCATIONS AND SIZES ARE BASED ON UTILITY MARK-OUTS, ABOVE GROUND STRUCTURES THAT WERE VISIBLE & ACCESSIBLE IN THE FIELD, AND THE MAPS AS LISTED IN THE REFERENCES AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY. AVAILABLE AS BUILT PLANS AND UTILITY MARK OUT DOES NOT ENSURE MAPPING OF ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES BEFORE ANY EXCAVATION IS TO BEGIN. ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOULD BE VERIFIED AS TO THEIR LOCATION, SIZE AND TYPE BY THE PROPER UTILITY COMPANIES.
4. THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS VCS 83 (NORTH ZONE) (2011) BASED UPON GPS OBSERVATIONS. THE VERTICAL DATUM IS NAVD (GEOID 128) 88 BASED UPON GPS OBSERVATIONS.
5. BY GRAPHIC PLOTTING THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN OTHER AREAS, ZONE "K" (AREAS DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE THE 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOODPLAIN) PER FEMA FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP FOR CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, AN INDEPENDENT CITY. PANEL 28 OF 45; MAP NUMBER 515519 0028 E, MAP EFFECTIVE DATE JUNE 15, 2011.
6. THE EXISTENCE OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS, IF ANY, WAS NOT KNOWN AT THE TIME OF THE FIELD SURVEY.
7. THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF RECENT EARTH MOVING WORK, BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, OR BUILDING ADDITIONS OBSERVED IN THE PROCESS OF CONDUCTING THE SURVEY.
8. THERE ARE NO PROPOSED CHANGES IN STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY LINES OR EVIDENCE OF RECENT STREET OR SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION OR REPAIRS OBSERVED IN THE PROCESS OF CONDUCTING THE FIELDWORK.
9. THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF A FIELD DELINEATION OF WETLANDS CONDUCTED ON THE SITE.
10. THE PARCELS IS CONTIGUOUS WITHOUT STRIPS, GAPS, OR GORES BETWEEN THE ADJOINING PARCELS AND THE ADJOINING RIGHT-OF-WAY.
11. THERE ARE NO VISIBLE ENCROACHMENTS
12. THE PROPERTY IS ZONED R-12, SINGLE FAMILY AND POS, PUBLIC OPEN SPACE. NO ZONING REPORT OR LETTER REGARDING BUILDING SETBACK REQUIREMENTS, THE HEIGHT AND FLOORING AREA RESTRICTIONS, AND PARKING REQUIREMENTS HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY THE CLIENT.
13. THERE WERE NO CEMETERIES OR FAMILY BURIAL GROUNDS OBSERVED AT THE TIME OF SURVEY.


 Project area
 Utility or drainage feature

Figure 14. Map of school building showing utilities and drainage features.

THI
RECORDED IN DEED BOOK 341 PAGE 634 WAS COMPLETED UNDER MY SUPERVISION
FROM AN ACTUAL GROUND SURVEY; THAT THE DATA WAS OBTAINED JANUARY 12, 2021
AND THAT THIS PLAT, MAP, OR DIGITAL GEOSPATIAL DATA, INCLUDING METADATA,
MEETS MINIMUM ACCURACY STANDARDS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
GREGORY R. STEINHEBER
3430
Greg R. Steinh
GREGORY R. STEINHEBER
VIRGINIA LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR NO. 3430

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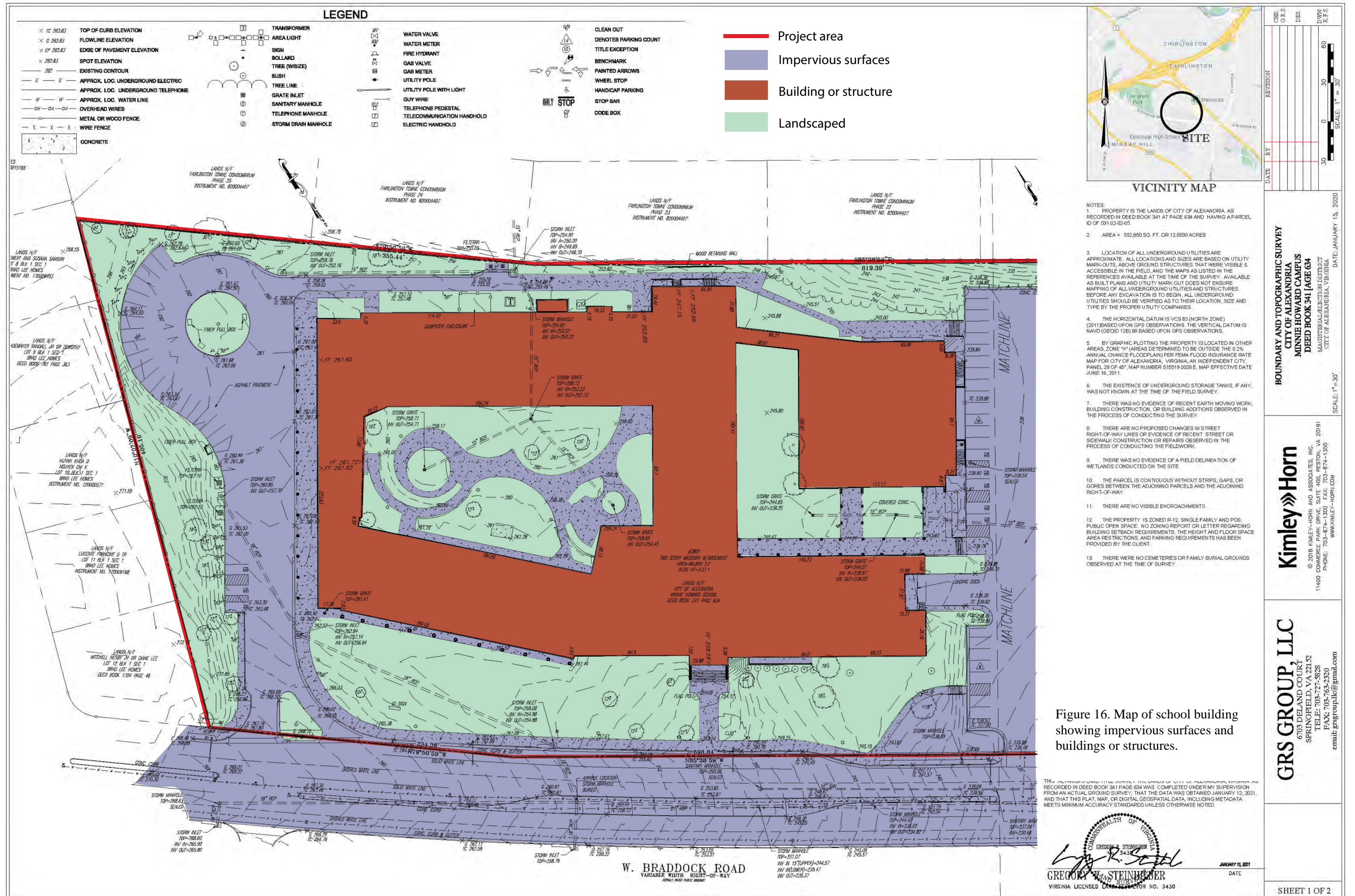
BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA
MINNIE HOWARD CAMPUS
DEED BOOK 341 | AGE 634
MAGISTERIAL/ELECTION DISTRICT

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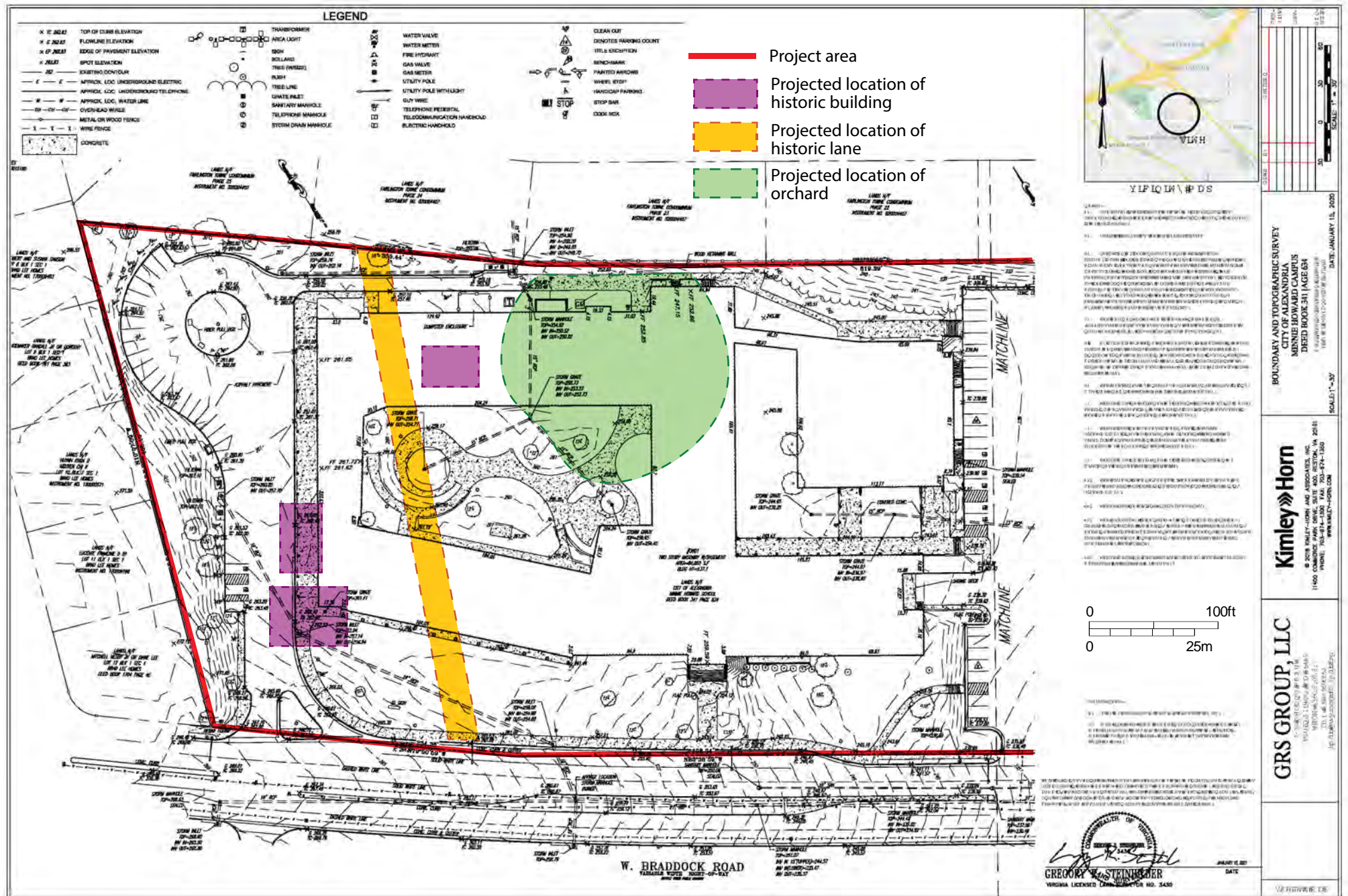


Figure 18. Map of school building showing an overlay of the historic features depicted on the 1927 aerial photograph.

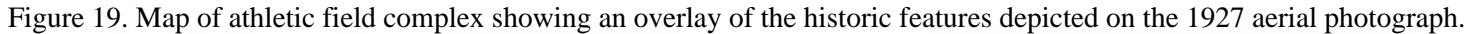




Figure 20. Estimated depth of cut/fill activity within the project area.

4.6.1 SCHOOL BUILDING

The extant school building is situated on the west end of the project area. The school is multi-story masonry construction built into an eastern facing slope. Directly adjacent to the east side of the school is an impervious asphalt parking lot. At the southeast corner of the school a slight berm and sidewalk lead from the parking lot to the school entrance on the south side of the building (Figure 21).

The south side (front entrance) of the school is situated on a landscaped grassy yard with varying topography that has been built up in high berms at the building entrance. The southeastern side of the yard is mostly level and contains several well-established trees and shrubs and a concrete sidewalk adjacent to Braddock Road (Figure 22). On the east side of the school entrance the yard rises in a steep berm to a concrete sidewalk surrounded by planting beds. On the west side of the school entrance the berm has a less severe slope. The southwestern side of the yard is also mostly level with well-established trees and shrubs and a concrete sidewalk adjacent to Braddock Road (Figure 23). A depressed ground surface is located where a waterline runs diagonally across the western end of the yard. The school sign is situated on the southwest corner of the yard in a small planting bed.

The west side (side entrance) of the school is mostly covered with an impervious asphalt parking lot and entrance drive. To the west of the parking lot is a steeply sloping berm with established pine trees (Figure 24). Several street light fixtures and a fiber optic pull box are located on the edge of the parking lot. A roundabout circle drive is located in the northwestern end of the project area. There are several fiber utilities located within the circle. To the west and northwest of the circle drive are also steeply sloping berms, with established pine trees. At the top of the berm, in the northwest corner of the project area is a pile of construction debris (concrete, brick, asphalt, slate) (Figure 25). Standing water is present, showing that natural ground surface and drainage patterns have been altered.

The north side (rear) of the school contains a small strip of landscaped yard along the northern edge of the property. The ground surface has been built up in a berm. This berm slopes steeply down to the north where it meets an asphalt alley behind a modern housing development (Figure 26). There are metal fence posts (standing or fallen) along the entire berm, adjacent to a wooden fence. In several places, runoff has created channels through the wooden fence. A storm runoff waterline runs along the southern edge of the berm. Near the northeast corner of the school building, the berm slopes steeply down to the north where it creates a small channel against the wooden fence (Figure 27). Within the heavily vegetated channel is evidence of water runoff and dumping (car parts). A large pit of approximately 10 ft diameter and 4 ft deep and containing modern trash is located next to the sidewalk and stairs at the northeast building corner (Figure 28).

4.6.2 ATHLETIC FIELDS

At the western entrance to the athletic field complex the ground slopes very steeply down to the east (Figure 29). An asphalt and gravel walkway leads down to the soccer/lacrosse field. The soccer/lacrosse field is covered in artificial turf. A concrete, above-ground drainage channel

extends across its west side. The field is surrounded by metal fencing and has tall floodlight fixtures with electrical utility boxes at each of its corners.

A baseball/softball practice field is located to the east of the turf field. It contains a backstop and batting cage with asphalt surfaces and metal fencing (Figure 30). A large utility box is located directly behind the backstop and a floodlight fixture and electrical utility box is located north of the backstop.

East of the baseball/softball practice field is a concrete walkway that leads to an enclosed hard-surface tennis court with two nets (Figure 31). The concrete walkway runs around the court and there are tall floodlight fixtures with electrical utility boxes at each of its corners. To the north of the court is a restroom facility and pavilion or shelter with concrete floor and benches. North of the restroom facility is a hard-surface handball court (Figure 32). Several dumpsters and a scoreboard sign are located north of the handball court. A storm runoff waterline runs from the handball court to the northeast corner of the turf field. East of the tennis court is a berm that slopes down to the east where it meets the asphalt parking lot of the adjacent shopping center (Figure 33). South of the tennis court the concrete walkway leads down a berm to a concrete sidewalk that runs along Braddock Road.

North of the turf field is an asphalt basketball court with four hoops and a wooded, disturbed drainage cut that is a continuation of the drainage channel noted on the north side (rear) of the school building (Figure 34). This drainage cut turns north near the basketball court and descends to an asphalt access road behind the adjacent shopping center. Standing water was observed near the end of the channel where it crosses a wooden fence line near a telephone pole. The drainage cut ends at a concrete storm drain. The boundary between the athletic fields and the shopping center consists of metal fencing and a steep berm overgrown with vegetation (Figure 35). The entire northern portion of the fields near the basketball courts contains standing water and/or wet ground conditions.

South of the athletic fields, a concrete sidewalk runs along Braddock Road. A berm and several well-established trees are located between the sidewalk and the tall metal fence that delimits the edge of the athletic fields. Severe erosion was observed along the berm (Figure 36). Modern detritus and roadside debris have accumulated along this portion of the project area.

4.7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Commonwealth conducted an assessment of archaeological potential within the project area through analysis of historical maps and aerial photographs, cut and fill analysis, and pedestrian survey of the project area. Geotechnical boring data and previous construction plans were also reviewed to determine the extent to which natural stratigraphy had been disturbed by the construction of Minnie Howard School and athletic fields. The project area has been extensively altered by the construction of buildings and structures, the installation of utilities, and cutting and filling of the original ground surface. The entire project area has low archaeological potential for prehistoric and historic resources.



Figure 21. View of the southeast corner of school building, showing impervious parking lot and berm, facing southwest.



Figure 22. View of the southeast corner of school building, showing yard with well-established trees and shrubs and concrete sidewalk adjacent to Braddock Road, facing northwest.



Figure 23. View of the south side of school building, showing yard with varying topography near underground water line, facing northwest.



Figure 24. View of the west side of school building, showing parking lot and steeply sloping berm with established pine trees, facing north.



Figure 25. View of the northwest corner of project area, showing construction debris and standing water, facing north.



Figure 26. View of the north side of school building, showing wooden fence and metal fence posts on berm adjacent to modern housing development, facing east.



Figure 27. View of the north side of school building, showing wooden fence and runoff channel with debris, facing east.



Figure 28. View of the north side of school building, showing pit with debris, facing west.



Figure 29. View of west end of athletic field complex, showing steep artificial berm and turf soccer field with fence and concrete drainage channel, facing north.



Figure 30. View of middle of athletic field complex, showing baseball/softball practice field backstop and batting cage, facing east.



Figure 31. View of east end of athletic field complex, showing tennis courts and concrete walkways, facing southeast.



Figure 32. View of east end of athletic field complex, showing handball court and pavilion, facing east.



Figure 33. View of east end of athletic field complex, showing sloped berm along eastern edge of tennis courts, facing south.



Figure 34. View of north end of athletic field complex, showing asphalt basketball courts, facing northwest.



Figure 35. View of north end of athletic field complex, showing steep berm and drainage channel along the edge of the project area, facing south.



Figure 36. View of south end of athletic field complex, showing eroding berm, fence, and sidewalk adjacent to Braddock Road, facing west.

The extant school building is a multi-story masonry construction situated on the west end of the project area. The large interior courtyard has been heavily altered with landscaping and impervious surfaces and contains multiple subsurface stormwater runoff pipes. Directly adjacent to the east and west sides of the school are impervious asphalt parking lots. North and west of the school were landscaped areas containing steep berms and runoff channels. The south lawn of the school has also been landscaped and contains numerous utilities. The school building and western parking lot were constructed over the location of the former structures associated with Menokin.

The athletic fields have also been impacted by construction and utility installation. Geotechnical borings show that the stratigraphic sequence in the athletic fields has been disturbed and the upper soil horizon contains landscaping fill. The athletic field complex was first installed in the 1960s. GIS Cut-and-Fill analysis shows that the athletic fields have been cut down from the 1960s topographic elevations, except for the parking lot berm and basketball court vicinity. The installation of the impervious turf field was a destructive process that included removal of topsoil and importation and compaction of added topsoil. The baseball field was used as a spoil pile location during construction. Alterations to drainage patterns contributed to the creation of severely eroded runoff channels and areas of standing water throughout the project area.

The project area has been extensively altered by the construction of buildings and structures, the installation of utilities, and cutting and filling of the original ground surface. The entire project area has low archaeological potential for prehistoric and historic resources. Because the school building and driveway were constructed over the location of the former Menokin structures, there is low archaeological potential that any related features or deposits remain.

5.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Kimley-Horn retained Commonwealth to conduct a documentary study and archaeological assessment on an approximately 12.12-acre Minnie Howard campus project area within Alexandria, Virginia. The documentary study and archaeological assessment were undertaken to satisfy requirements of the City of Alexandria Archaeological Preservation Code. The Minnie Howard Campus at 3701 W. Braddock Rd. was constructed in 1954 and is part of T.C. Williams High School. The project area is situated on the landscaped grounds of the Minnie Howard Campus and includes the high school building complex, access roads, driveways, and parking lots for the school, and athletic fields (soccer field, baseball field, two tennis courts, handball court, basketball court) with associated structures and lights. Commonwealth conducted historic background research, historic map and aerial photograph research, GIS cut and fill analysis, a review of project construction plans and geotechnical borings, and a pedestrian walkover survey.

Cassius F. Lee, first cousin of Robert E. Lee, originally acquired the property as three parcels between 1847 and 1848 and constructed a summer estate that was located immediately north of the project area and was accessed from a lane on Braddock Road. Historic maps depict three other buildings along the entrance lane, including a barn and possibly the slave quarters noted on the 1860 census. These three buildings are located in the western one-third of the project area under the extant school building. There are no official records of Civil War camps within C. F. Lee's farm but given its location near the Middle Turnpike (Leesburg Pike) and Braddock Road, as well as its proximity to Fort Ward and the Federal army hospital at the Seminary, and the reports of many temporary camps housing thousands of soldiers in 1862, it is likely that there was some Civil War activity and camping within the project area. After Lee's wife died in 1885, the estate passed through several owners. The property was donated to the City of Alexandria in 1950, and the Minnie Howard School opened in the fall of 1954. Athletic fields were installed on the eastern half of the project area in the late 1960s or early 1970s.

Commonwealth conducted an assessment of archaeological potential within the project area through analysis of historical maps and aerial photographs, GIS Cut-and-Fill analysis, and pedestrian survey of the project area. Geotechnical boring data and previous construction plans were also reviewed to determine the extent to which natural stratigraphy had been disturbed by the construction of Minnie Howard School and athletic fields. The project area has been extensively altered by the construction of buildings and structures, the installation of utilities, and cutting and filling of the original ground surface. The entire project area has low archaeological potential for prehistoric and historic resources.

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APPENDIX I

Qualifications of Investigators



Charles E. Goode, RPA
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Education

M.A.	The Catholic University of America	Anthropology	2003
B.A.	The American University	Anthropology	1995

Professional Certification and Specialized Training

2003	Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA)
2012	Cultural Resources, Section 106, Historic Preservation & Tribal Consultation CLE Forum
2015	RPA Advanced Metal Detecting for the Archaeologist Course

Experience Profile

Mr. Goode has 26 years of experience in cultural resource management and 18 years with Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth). Mr. Goode specializes in Native American Archaeology and Archaeology of the African Diaspora in the Middle Atlantic Region. He has also worked on many Civil War resources including battlefields, skirmishes, camps, hospitals, staging areas, and picket posts. He has supervised fieldwork and has participated in report preparation and project management for projects in Maryland, Virginia, Washington, D.C., Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Indiana. He has experience in analyzing both prehistoric lithic and ceramic assemblages. He has investigated African and African-American occupations at numerous Northern Virginia domestic sites. Mr. Goode has directed the fieldwork for 138 projects, authored more than 150 cultural resources reports, one scholarly article and presented eight papers at professional meetings. His other specialties include historic research, soils and site formation processes, and land surveying.

Key Projects

2019 Property History and Archaeological Evaluation for the Proposed New Carpenter's Shelter, Alexandria, Virginia. Project Manager. Directed fieldwork and co-authored report. Prepared history of the property and monitored the excavation of trenches in the area of a former Civil War latrine. Alexandria Housing Development Corporation, Alexandria, Virginia.

2018-2019 Archaeological Evaluation for the Proposed New Athletic Field, Episcopal High School, Alexandria, VA. Principal Investigator. Conducted fieldwork and contributed to report for Phase I investigations within Site 44AX241, a Civil War campsite adjacent to Fort Ward. Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Virginia.

2018 Reconnaissance Level Metal Detector Survey for the Episcopal High School New Faculty Housing Project, Alexandria, Virginia. Principal Investigator. Conducted fieldwork and authored management summary. Recovered Civil War artifacts associated with Federal winter camp 1861/1862. Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Virginia.

2016 Archaeological Evaluation for the Proposed New Student Housing, Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia. Principal Investigator. Managed the evaluation study. Investigated a trash pit feature dating to use of seminary as a Civil War hospital. The Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia.

2015 Documentary Study and Archaeological Evaluation for 1323 Wilkes Street and 421 South Payne Street, Alexandria, Virginia. Principal Archaeologist. Developed historic context, directed fieldwork and co-authored report. The project concerned potential buried Civil War fortifications beneath the concrete slab foundation of a twentieth-century warehouse. Capital Investment Advisors, Alexandria, Virginia.

2013 Documentary Study and Archaeological Evaluation of 333 North Royal and 316 Princess Streets for the North Royal Townhomes, Alexandria, Virginia. Project Manager/Principal Archeologist. Managed project, directed fieldwork, and co-authored report. The Federal City Group, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.

2013 Archaeological Evaluation for the Proposed Chapel of the Ages, Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia. Principal Archaeologist. Directed fieldwork and co-authored report. Remote Sensing and subsurface investigations around the Oakwood House built during turn of the nineteenth century. The seminary was established in 1827 and was a military camp and hospital during the Civil War. The Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia.

2012 Contrabands and Freedmen's Cemetery Memorial Burial Investigation, Alexandria, Virginia. Principal Archaeologist. Directed fieldwork. Garcete Construction Company, Inc., Bladensburg, Maryland.

2010 Archeological Evaluation Associated with Utility Improvements and New Central Plant Facility, Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia. Principal Archeologist. Managed project and co-authored report. Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia.

2008 Documentary Study for 520 S. Van Dorn Street and 641-631 Pickett Street, Alexandria, Virginia. Project Archeologist. Co-authored report. Tall Cedars Development Company, Bethesda, Maryland.

2005 Archeological Investigations for Quaker Ridge Housing (44AX195), Alexandria, Virginia. Project Archeologist. Assisted with fieldwork and co-authored report. Investigated the winter camp 1861/1862 of 38th New York Infantry Regiment and uncovered remains of a Crimean Oven. Carr Homes. Alexandria, Virginia.

Selected Publications and Papers Presented at Professional Meetings

2013 "The Civil War Occupation of the Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia." Paper presented at the 43rd Annual Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

2009 "Gizzard Stones or Game Pieces?" The African Diaspora Archaeology Network Newsletter. March 2009:1-23. <http://www.diaspora.illinois.edu/news0309/news0309.html#1>

Education

Ph.D.	American University	Anthropology	2018
M.A.	American University	Public Anthropology	2014
B.A.	The College of William and Mary	Anthropology (Geology)	2005

Professional Certification and Specialized Training

2016	ACHP Section 106 Advanced Seminar
2015	RPA Advanced Metal Detecting for the Archaeologist Course
2014	Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA)

Key Projects

2018-2020 Gettysburg National Military Park Archaeological Overview and Assessment, Adams County, PA. Project Manager/Principal Investigator. Managed staff of Historians, Project Archaeologists and Technicians in assessing over 260 archaeological sites within five park management units at Gettysburg National Military Park. National Park Service Northeast District.

2020 Phase IB Archeological Investigation and Metal Detection, Totopotomoy Creek Civil War Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, Hanover County, VA. Laboratory Director. Processed artifacts to NRAP standards, completed ICMS catalog data entry in Re:discovery Proficio system, conducted analysis, and co-wrote report. Metal detection for Civil War resources associated with the Battle of Totopotomoy Creek. National Park Service, Northeast District.

2018-2019 Archaeological Evaluation for the Proposed New Athletic Field, Episcopal High School, Alexandria, VA. Laboratory Director. Conducted metal detection, managed laboratory processing and analysis, and contributed to report for Phase I investigations within Site 44AX241, a Civil War campsite adjacent to Fort Ward. Episcopal High School, Alexandria, VA.

2018 Reconnaissance Level Metal Detector Survey for the Episcopal High School New Faculty Housing Project, Alexandria VA. Laboratory Director. Conducted metal detection, managed laboratory processing and analysis, and contributed to report for Phase I investigations within Site 44AX173, the Virginia Theological Seminary. Episcopal High School, Alexandria, VA.

2018 Site 44FK0878 Phase II Evaluation for ARCADIS, Inc. and Frederick County Water. Project Manager/Principal Investigator. Managed staff of Project Archaeologists and Technicians in conducting Phase II evaluative testing at Site 44FK0878, a multi-component historic and Early Woodland prehistoric site with campsite and battlefield components of the Third Battle of Winchester. Communicated with client, planned and implemented field survey strategy including metal detection, managed laboratory processing, wrote draft and final report. Arcadis U.S., Inc., Richmond, VA.

2018 Phase I Archaeological Survey for Upperville Park, Upperville, Fauquier County, Virginia. Laboratory Director/Project Archaeologist. Directed fieldwork including metal detection, processed artifacts, conducted analysis and wrote report. Survey was conducted within the Core Area of the Battle of Upperville, in the Vineyard Hill portion of the battlefield. Lardner/Klein Landscape Architects, Alexandria, Virginia, and Fauquier County Parks and Recreation, Warrenton, Virginia.

2015 Documentary Study and Archaeological Evaluation for 1323 Wilkes Street and 421 South Payne Street, Alexandria, Virginia. Project Archaeologist. Assisted in mechanical excavations and artifact identification for the Wilkes Street Warehouse Project. The project concerned potential buried Civil War fortifications beneath the concrete slab foundation of a twentieth-century warehouse. Capital Investment Advisors, Alexandria, Virginia.

2014 Virginia Theological Seminary Student Housing Phase III Investigation, Alexandria, Virginia. Project Archaeologist. Directed fieldwork, conducted artifact analysis, and wrote report. The seminary was a site of Union encampments and a hospital during the Civil War, also a location of refuge for contraband slaves fleeing north during the war. Phase III excavations on a portion of Site 44AX0173 resulted in discovery of a roadside trash pit dating to the Civil War hospital occupation. Kathryn V. Chernau, LLC, Alexandria, Virginia.

2012 Contrabands and Freedmen's Cemetery Memorial Burial Investigation, Alexandria, Virginia. Assistant Archaeologist. Conducted fieldwork and monitoring of burials for the purpose of avoiding disturbance during the construction of the memorial's fence at the Contrabands and Freedmen's Cemetery Memorial, Alexandria, Virginia. Garcete Construction Company, Inc., Bladensburg, Maryland.

2010 Archaeological Evaluation Associated with Utility Improvements and New Central Plant Facility, Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia. Archaeological Field and Lab Assistant. Directed artifact processing and analysis and contributed to report. Kathryn V. Chernau, LLC, Alexandria, Virginia.

2006 Uptown-Parker Gray Historic District National Register Nomination, Alexandria, Virginia. Archaeological Field and Lab Assistant. Conducted survey, photography and completed VDHR architectural survey forms for a National Register nomination for Alexandria's Uptown/Parker-Gray neighborhood with approximately 1390 primary resources and over 200 outbuildings. The district includes the city's largest historically African American neighborhood. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Northern Regional Preservation Office.

Selected Publications

2020 (in publication) "The Archaeology of Enslaved Women's Resistance in the Great Dismal Swamp." *Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage* 9 (1).

Selected Conference Papers

2013 "Contrabands" and Covered Ways: Archaeology at Fort Carroll, Washington, D.C. Paper presented at the 2013 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Virginia Beach, VA.

2012 *An Archaeological Survey of Civil War Fortifications in SE Washington, D.C.* Paper presented at the 2012 D.C. Historical Studies Conference, Washington, D.C.



David S. Hanley, R.P.A.

Project Archaeologist

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Education

M.A.	Binghamton University	Anthropology	2019
B.S.	Loyola University Chicago	Anthropology	2017

Professional Certification and Specialized Training

2019 Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA)

Experience Profile

David Hanley specializes in Middle Atlantic archaeology, Southwest archaeology, landscape archaeology, and historic ceramic analysis. He is a member of the Society for Historical Archaeology, the Society for American Archaeology, and the Archaeological Society of Virginia. He has made 4 presentations at professional conferences, including a paper concerning the ceramic assemblage found at the Biry/Ahr House site in Castroville, Texas. David Hanley is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and is responsible for directing fieldwork and technical report preparation. He has directed fieldwork and lab analysis for 14 projects, assisted directing 3 projects, and has authored or co-authored 14 cultural resource reports, including Phase I surveys, Phase II evaluations, Phase III data recoveries, and construction monitoring under Section 106 and 110 as well as state and local regulations. Mr. Hanley has over 4 years of experience in cultural resource management.

Key Projects

2021 Fort Fisher Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Anomaly Investigation (Phase II), New Hanover County, NC. Project Archaeologist. Managed field staff and co-authored report. Investigated three anomalies associated with the structures left over from the Civil War-era Confederate fortification. The Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh, North Carolina.

2020 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Woolridge Road Extension Project, Route 288 to Old Hundred Road, Chesterfield County, VA. Project Archaeologist. Managed field staff and co-authored report. Surveyed 34.8-acre project area. Timmons Group, Richmond, Virginia.

2020 Archaeological Survey for the Cornland School Relocation Project, City of Chesapeake, VA. Project Archaeologist. Managed field staff and co-authored report. Investigated a former early- to mid-twentieth century segregated schoolhouse site and the farmland where the building will be relocated. Kimley-Horn and Associates Inc., Newport News, Virginia.

2020 Belle Isle State Park Well Stabilization Project, Lancaster County, VA. Project Archaeologist. Managed field staff. Filled sand bags and placed them around an eighteenth century brick well eroding out of a sand embankment. The Virginia Department of Transportation, Fredericksburg District, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2020 Archaeological Survey for the Route 45 and 690 Intersection Improvement Project, Cumberland County, VA. Project Archaeologist. Managed field staff and co-authored report.

Investigated a former early nineteenth-century tavern site. The Virginia Department of Transportation, Lynchburg District, Lynchburg, Virginia.

2020 **Archaeological Survey for the Route 761 Old Charles Town Road Opequon Creek Bridge Replacement Project, Frederick and Clarke Counties, Virginia.** Project Archaeologist. Managed field staff, conducted metal detection survey, and co-authored report. Investigated a project area that fell within Third Winchester/Opequon Creek Battlefield that contained a ca. 1790 manor house. The Virginia Department of Transportation, Staunton District, Staunton, Virginia.

2020 **Archaeological Investigation of Site 44LD1585, Loudoun County Courts Complex Expansion, Loudoun County, VA.** Project Archaeologist. Assisted with test unit excavation and monitoring. Investigated a former mid nineteenth-century house site. Dewberry Architects, Inc., Fairfax, Virginia.

2020 **Archaeological Survey for the Route 15 and Old Route 360 Intersection Improvement Project, Charlotte County, VA.** Project Archaeologist. Managed field staff and co-authored report. Surveyed 33-acre project area near Keysville. The Virginia Department of Transportation, Lynchburg District, Lynchburg, Virginia.

2020 **Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Winterpock Road Widening Project, Hull Street Road to Royal Birkdale Parkway, Chesterfield County, VA.** Project Archaeologist. Managed field staff and co-authored report. Surveyed 25.8-acre project area. Timmons Group, Richmond, Virginia.

2020 **Gettysburg National Military Park Archaeological Overview and Assessment, Adams County, PA.** Project Archaeologist. Managed field staff during assessment of over 260 archaeological sites within six park management units at Gettysburg National Military Park. National Park Service, Northeast District.

2020 **Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Paul Spring Branch at Sherwood Hall Lane Stream Restoration Project, Fairfax, Virginia.** Project Archaeologist. Directed fieldwork and co-authored technical report. Managed and coordinated an archaeological crew to conduct a shovel test survey for a stream restoration project. A. Morton Thomas & Associates, Inc., Rockville, Maryland.

2020 **Archaeological Survey for the Route 658 (Rockland Road) Virginia Inland Port Bridge Project, Warren County, Virginia.** Project Archaeologist. Assisted in the direction of fieldwork on a project area where the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) plans to construct a bridge. The Virginia Department of Transportation, Staunton District, Staunton, Virginia.

2019-2020 **Phase IB Archeological Investigation and Metal Detection, Totopotomoy Creek Civil War Battlefield, Hanover County, Virginia.** Project Archaeologist. Directed fieldwork and co-authored technical report. Managed and coordinated an archaeological crew to conduct a shovel test and metal detector survey of three project areas where the National Park Service (NPS) are planning to convert into agricultural fields. National Park Service Northeast Region, Lowell, MA.

2019 **Phase I Survey of Tree Locations, Valley Forge National Historical Park, Montgomery and Chester Counties, Pennsylvania.** Archeologist. Directed fieldwork. Phase I survey of locations where NPS employees were going to plant new trees across the park property. National Park Service, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania.



■ **HEADQUARTERS**

Dexter, MI

■ **OTHER LOCATIONS**

Littleton, MA Tarboro, NC Columbus, OH West Chester, PA
Ogden, UT Alexandria, VA Milwaukee, WI