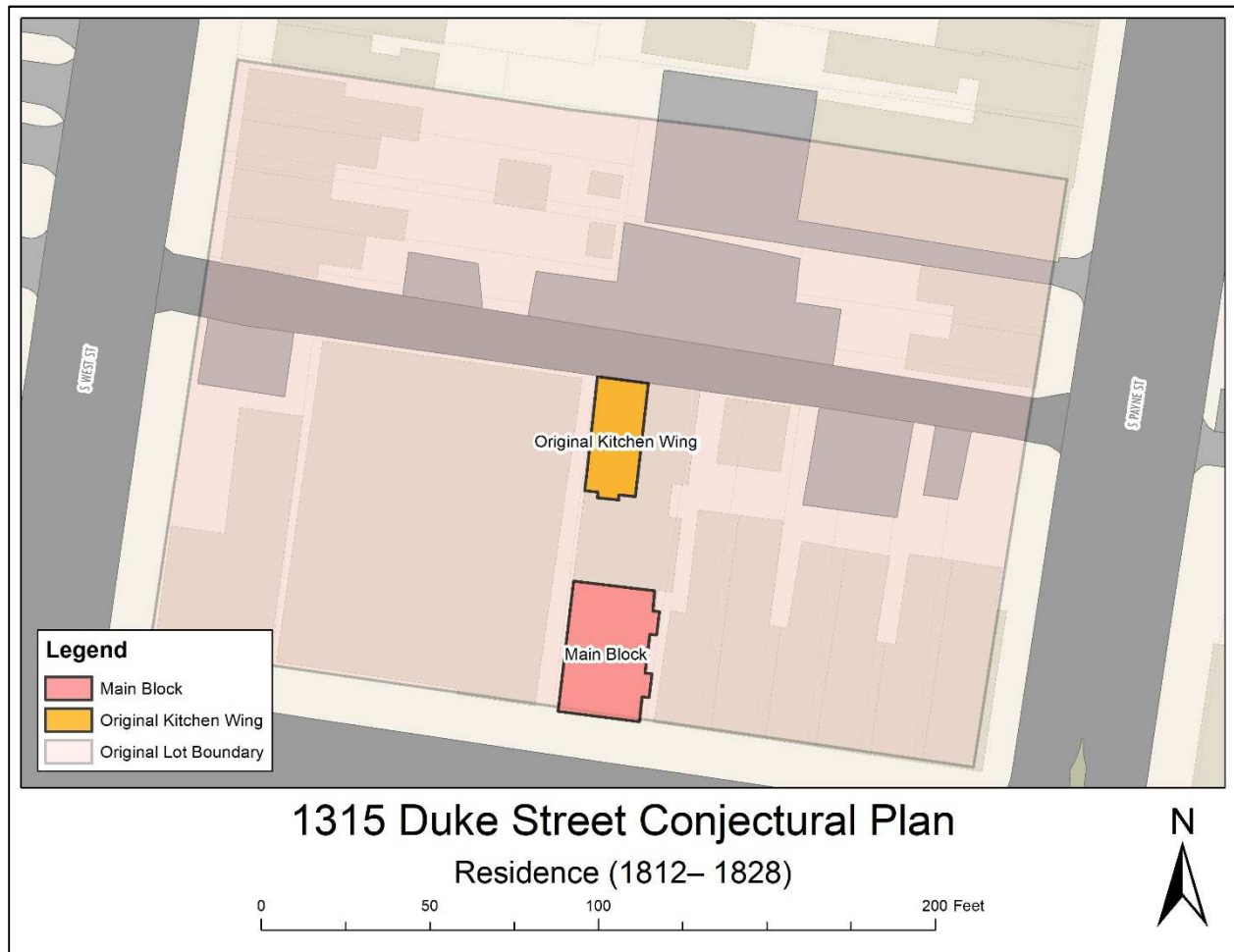


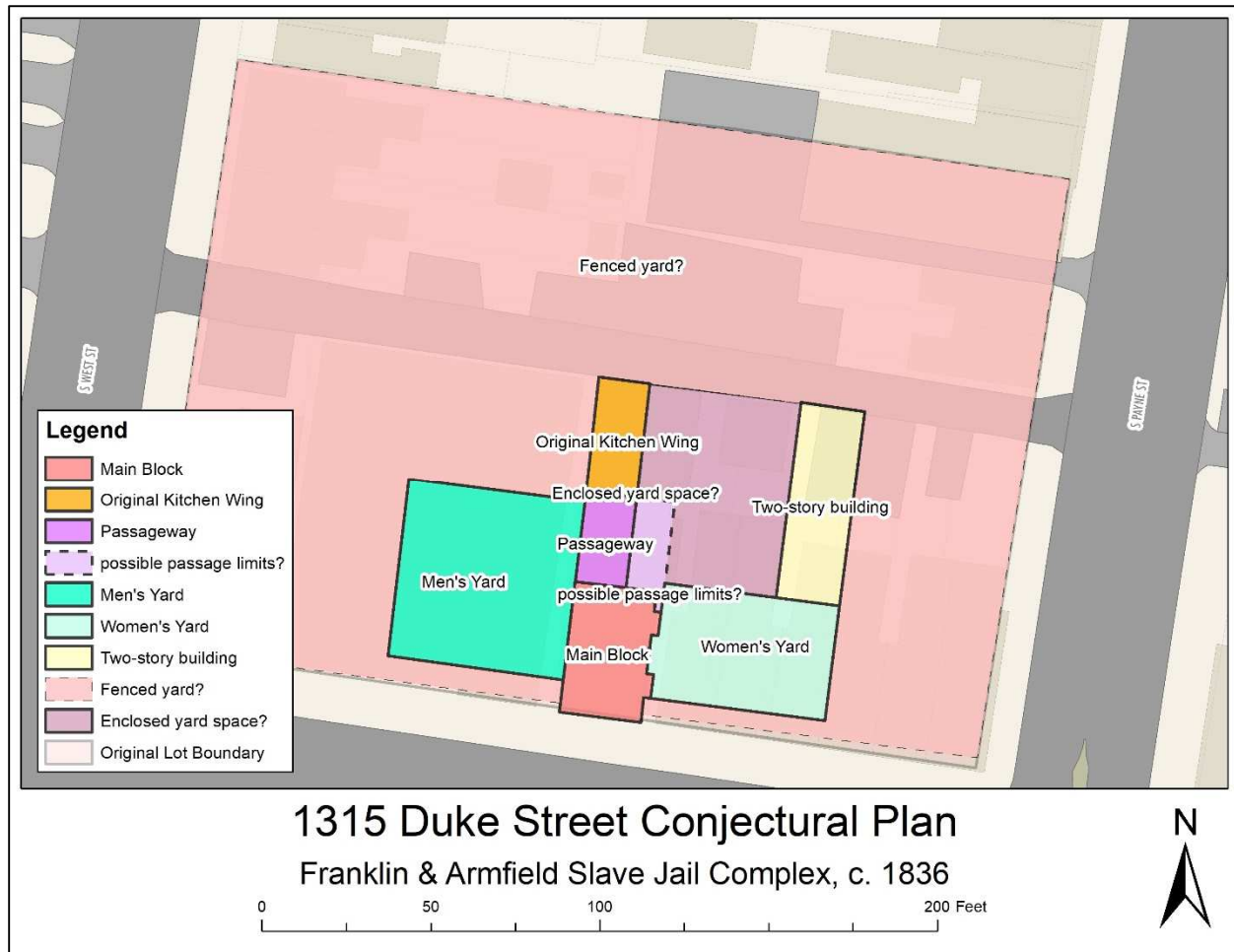
APPENDIX B: CONJECTURAL PLANS

RESIDENCE (1812– 1828)



From City of Alexandria tax lists, we know that the main block of 1315 Duke Street was built sometime between the assessments of 1812 and 1813. It is not known if the property included the detached kitchen wing when originally built, but an advertisement placed in the *Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser* by Robert Young on August 4, 1818 notes the presence of “out-houses attached” by that date and the layout, orientation, and architectural style of this wing all suggest (but do not prove) that this originally-detached kitchen had been built by this date. It is also implied that there were additional structures on the property beyond the main block and kitchen wing, perhaps a stable, shed, or privy, but the location of these structures is not currently known.

FRANKLIN & ARMFIELD (1828-1837)



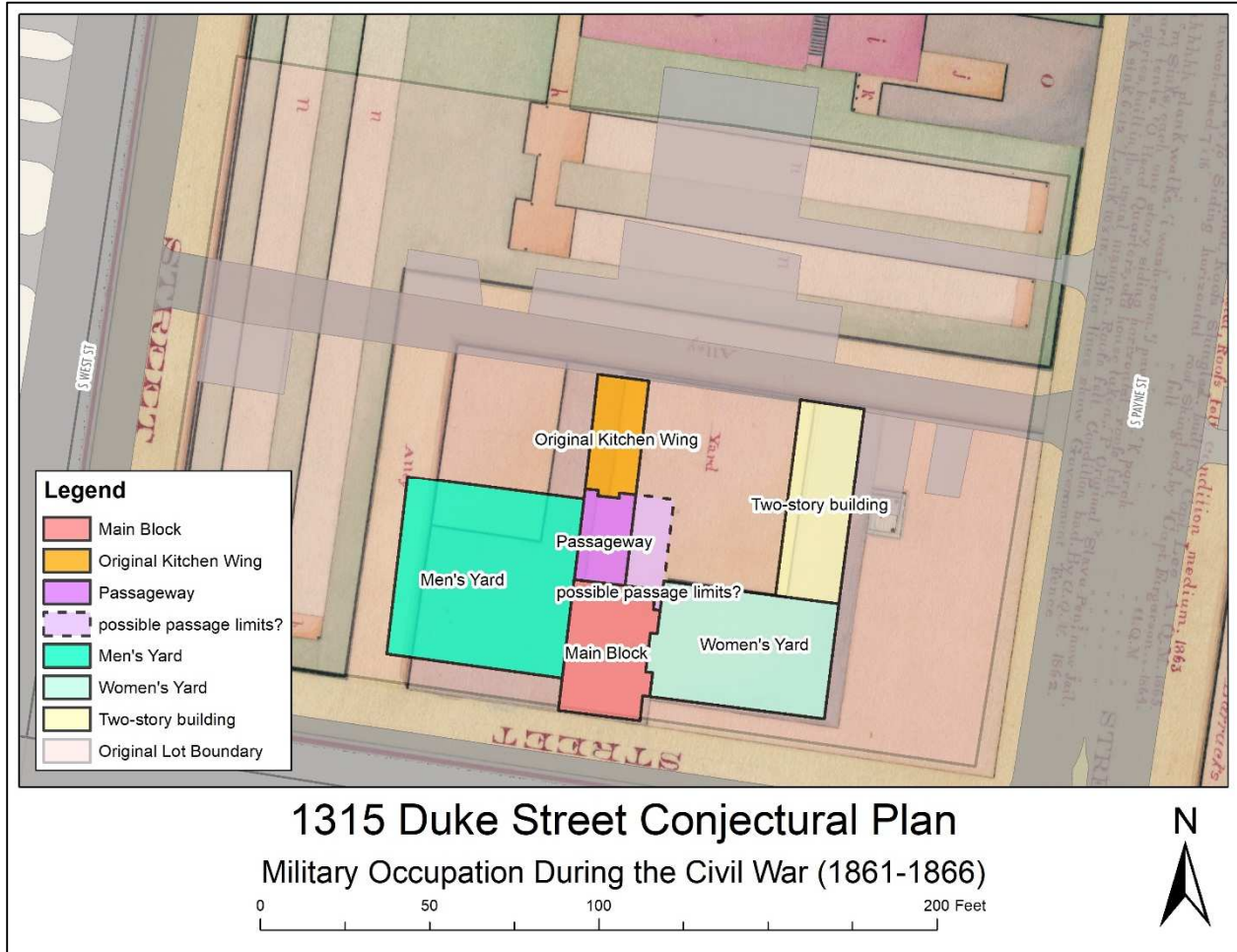
Prior to the purchase of the property by Franklin & Armfield in October 1832, there is little evidence to suggest the property at 1315 Duke Street underwent a fundamental transformation that would convert it from the Federal-style residence of Robert Young to the slave jail complex photographed extensively during the Civil War.

While Franklin & Armfield occupied the property as tenants prior to 1832, the change of ownership in this year corresponds to a significant increase in the assessed value of the property over the next several years, which is suggestive of the addition of jail complex elements. The multiple descriptive accounts of the property starting in the early-to-mid 1830s begin to describe these structures, and the 1836 broadside image of the property depicts these enclosed spaces, perhaps in a state of construction.

Generally, with a few exceptions, construction of the components of the slave jail complex at 1315 Duke Street as it was photographed during the Civil War appear to have been started sometime around 1832 and completed by about 1836. It is not known when the passageway

between the main block and the original kitchen wing was enclosed, but the north wall of the main block, south wall of the original kitchen wing, and east wall of the men's yard would have enclosed this space on three sides beginning in the 1830s.

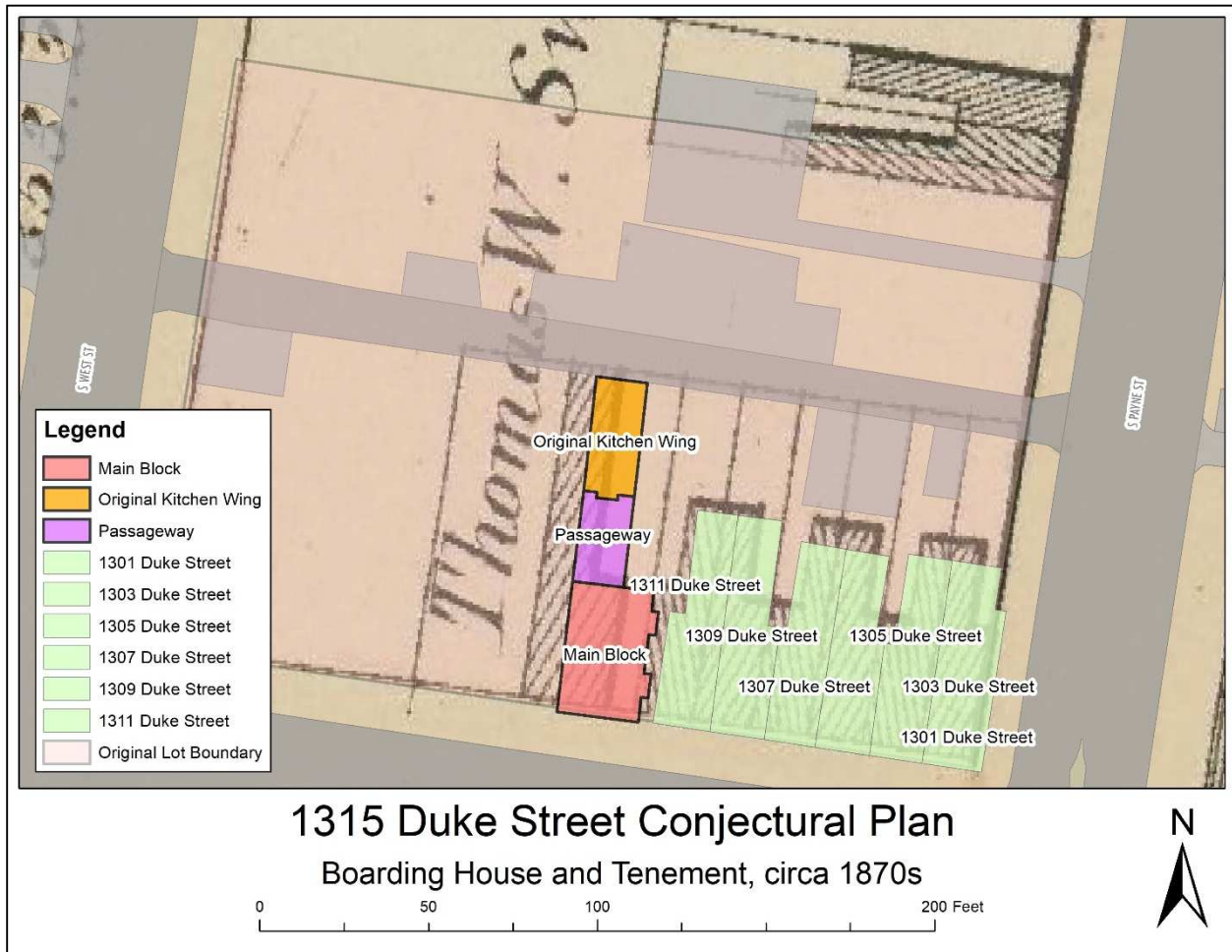
MILITARY OCCUPATION DURING THE CIVIL WAR (1861-1866)



For the most part, it appears that the Union Army generally left the slave jail complex at 1315 Duke Street intact as they first liberated it and then occupied it and used it as a military prison for the duration of the military occupation of Alexandria during the Civil War.

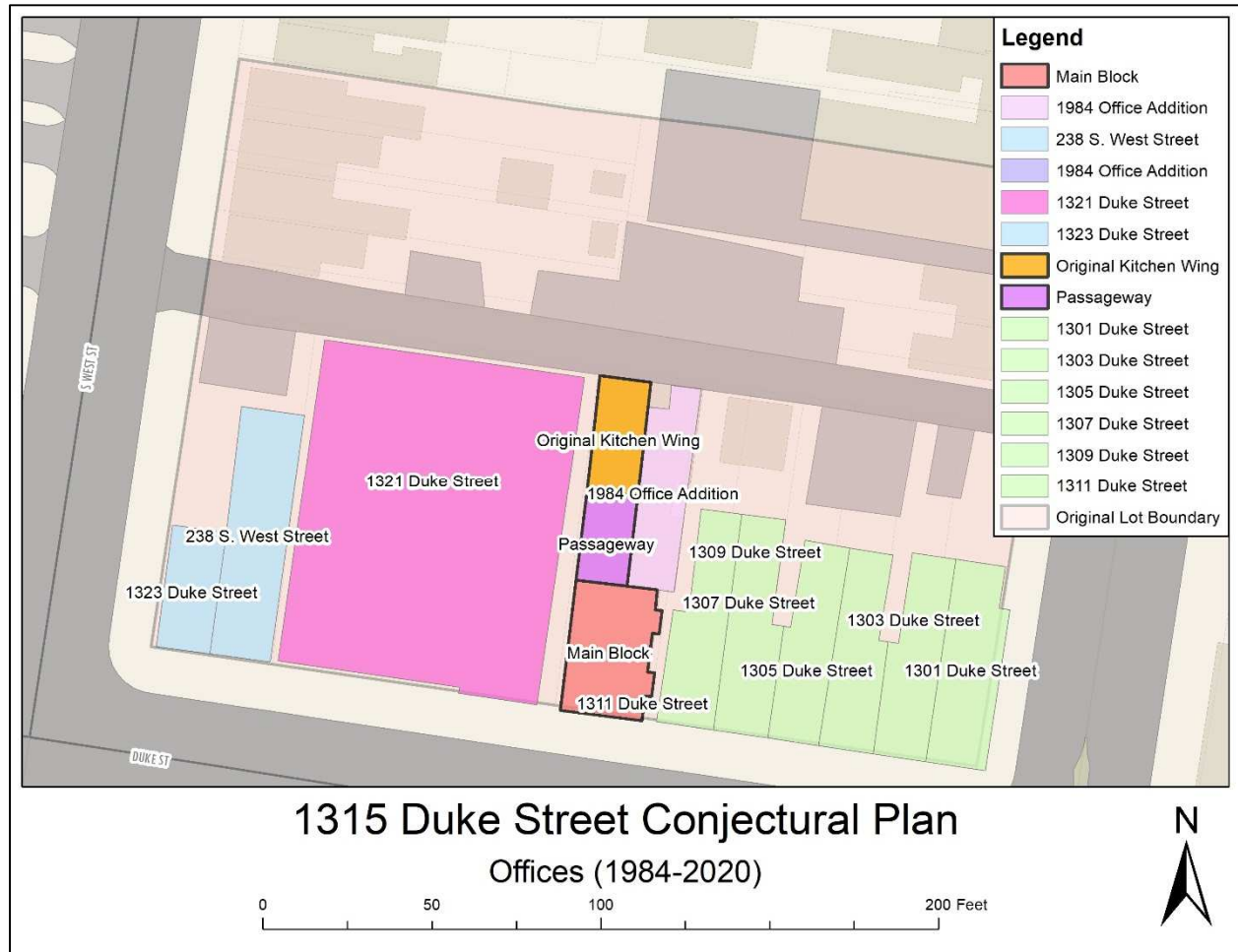
According to the claim filed by Solomon Stover after the war, the only major structural changes appear to have been the destruction of a stable somewhere on the property (location unknown) and the removal of a fence surrounding the complex (in addition to general wear and tear on the buildings); however, it should be noted that parts of the L'Ouverture Hospital and Contraband Barracks were built on parts of the original 1315 Duke Street lot.

BOARDING HOUSE AND TENEMENT (1866-1984)



The military returned the property at 1315 Duke Street in the spring of 1866 and by late 1869 or early 1870, construction began on 1301-1311 Duke Street, necessitating the demolition of the women’s yard and the two-story building offset from S. Payne Street prior to that point. It is not clear if the men’s yard was removed at this time, but it was probably removed by 1874 when a visitor noted “...the old slave pen which stood some years after the war closed, has disappeared” and almost certainly gone by 1877 when the Hopkins Atlas of Alexandria, Virginia depicts an empty lot to the west of 1315 Duke Street. The brick from these removed structures was purportedly reused in the construction of 1301-1311 Duke Street and some of it may have been used in post-war renovations inside 1315 Duke Street. 1323 Duke Street, on the corner of Duke and West Streets, was built sometime prior to 1888, when it is listed in a City directory. A low, one-story structure at 1317 Duke Street) was built sometime between 1958 and 1964, but it was removed prior to the 1984 archaeological investigations at the property.

OFFICES (1984-2020)



The original kitchen wing and passageway were enclosed within an addition built at 1315 Duke Street in 1984. The present 1321 Duke Street was constructed in 1985 on the site of the former 1317 Duke Street. 238 S. West Street, located between 1321 and 1323 Duke Street was completed sometime between 2009 and 2011.